Independent Technical Report

AND UPDATED RESOURCE FOR

NAMA CREEK MAIN ZONE NORTH PEGMATITE

Georgia Lake Lithium Property, Beardmore, Ontario, Canada

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Appendix 9 – QA/QC plots for Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program and channel sampling program

1.0 SUMMARY

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("Caracle Creek") of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada was contracted by Rock Tech Lithium Inc. ("Rock Tech") of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, to review the Georgia Lake Lithium Project (the "Property"), and prepare an Independent Technical Report (the "Report"), compliant with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101"), companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. The purpose of this Technical Report is to disclose the results of Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program on the MZN property and to disclose inferred and indicated resource estimates on the Nama Creek Main Zone North ("MZN") property.

The Georgia Lake Property is located approximately 160 km northeast of Thunder Bay within the Thunder Bay Mining Division in NTS sheets 42E05NW and 52H08NE. Rock Tech's current claim and dispositions are contiguous. The Georgia Lake property is located within Kilkenny Township, Lake Jean area, Keemle Lake Area, Barbara Lake Township, Hanson Lake Area and Cosgrave Lake Area. The northeast corner of the property (Nama Creek area) is located about 2 km east of Highway 11 and about 17 km south of the town of Beardmore. The southeast corner of the property (MNW area) is about 12 km east of Highway 11 and about 43 km south of the town of Beardmore.

The Georgia Lake Property consists of 81 mining claims and 81 dispositions. The boundaries of the claims and dispositions were located by ground staking. The total area of the claims is 11,632 ha. All claims are owned 100% by Rock Tech. Rock Tech owns the mining rights and the Crown owns the surface rights on all claims. Rock Tech has legal access to all of its claims.

The dispositions (leases) consist of 6 blocks and comprise a total area of 1,049.782 ha. All of the disposition blocks are contiguous with the mining claims, but are not contiguous with each other. The Nama Creek dispositions consist of 36 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 336.410 ha. The McVittie dispositions consist of 6 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 87.639 ha. The Parole Lake dispositions consist of 25 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 385.621 ha. The Foster-Lew dispositions consist of 4 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 75.231 ha. The Newkirk-Vegan dispositions consist of 8 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 120.633 ha. The MNW dispositions consist of 2 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 44.248 ha. Rock Tech is the owner of the mining and surface rights on the Nama Creek dispositions. James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. is the owner

of the mining rights only on all of the other dispositions (i.e., McVittie, Parole Lake, Foster-Lew, Newkirk-Vegan and MNW). James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. is a subsidiary of Rock Tech. The surface rights are owned by the Crown for all dispositions except for Nama Creek.

Lithium was first discovered in the Georgia Lake pegmatite in 1955. The Georgia Lake area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province. The lithium occurs in spodumene in pegmatites in the Georgia Lake area. The majority of the pegmatites are hosted by metasediments, except for McVittie, Foster, Aumacho and MNW pegmatites which are hosted by biotite granite. All of the pegmatites are albite-spodumene type, except for Aumacho – Brink pegmatite which is spodumene-subtype and MNW which is petalite-subtype. Spodumene is the dominant Li-bearing mineral in all of the pegmatites, except for MNW in which SQUI (spodumene-quartz intergrowth) is dominant.

Overall, the pegmatite dyke internal zonation increases in complexity from north to south within the Georgia Lake pegmatite field:

- Nama Creek - MZN and MZSW have simple zonation: aplite or granitic border zone and a spodumene zone with minor alternating aplite + pegmatite layers.
- Harricana, Line 60, Conway and McVittie have aplite or granitic border zone, a spodumene zone and common alternating aplite + pegmatite layers
- Jean Lake area (Parole Lake and Giles) have aplite or granitic border zone and a spodumene zone with no aplite layers
- The Aumacho – Brink granite-hosted pegmatite is more complexly zoned with a K-feldspar-spodumene zone, muscovite-quartz zone, aplite pods, greisen patches and quartz-tourmaline veins.
- Newkirk pegmatite consists of massive aplite pods, alternating aplite and pegmatite bands, and spodumene "core" and is cross cut by quartz veins.
- MNW pegmatite is complexly zoned with albitite border zone, tourmaline-albitite wall zone, tourmaline-muscovite-albite-quartz intermediate zone, cleavelandite replacement zone, and K-feldspar-quartz-petalite core zone.

The mineralization in the Georgia Lake Lithium Property consists of coarse-grained fresh pale green spodumene crystals oriented perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite dyke in homogeneous dykes and randomly oriented within the inner spodumene zone in simply zoned pegmatite dykes. The spodumene may be altered to muscovite or fine-grained muscovite near the contacts with the host rocks and near diabase dykes. The altered spodumene has low lithium content and high iron content.

The deposit model is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes.

The current exploration activity on Rock Tech's property up to the effective date of this Report includes:

- A Trimble differential GPS (DGPS) survey on the Nama and Conway Properties from November 2 to 6, 2010. The Trimble differential GPS was used to obtain accurate location data of historic drill hole collars, outcrops and the historic shaft on Nama Creek.

- Rock Tech visited Aumacho and Nama Creek pegmatites and collected eight grab samples in November 2010. The grab samples were sent to SGS for assay.

- Phase 1: winter diamond drilling program on Georgia Lake Lithium Property commenced on December 7, 2010 and was completed at the end of March 2011. Forty seven NQ holes comprising 7,499.1 m were drilled on four claim blocks: Aumacho, Nama Creek, Conway and Jean Lake. The drill program consisted of: 3 holes on Aumacho, 13 holes on Conway, 6 holes on Harricana, 2 holes on Line 60, 14 holes on MZN, 3 bulk holes on MZN, 4 holes on MZSW and 2 holes on Parole Lake. The best assay results include 1.76 % Li_2O over 7.29 m from PL-11-01, Parole Lake; 1.22 % Li_2O over 10.90 m from CW-11-03, Conway Main Dyke; 1.16 % Li_2O over 8.22 m from HW-11-02, Harricana and 1.32 % Li_2O over 9.16 m from NC-11-01, Nama Creek MZN.

- Phase 1: summer 2011 channel sampling was completed June 17 to 30, 2011. Channel samples were cut on several of the Georgia Lake Lithium properties: 18 channels on MZN, 9 channels on MZSW, 7 channels on Conway, 11 channels on Harricana and West dykes, 5 channels on Line 60, and 1 channel on Aumacho for a total of 51 channels. The best assay results from MZN include 1.71 % Li_2O over 6.74 m from NC-CH-11-11; 1.19 % Li_2O over 5.20 m from NC-CH-11-04; and 1.26 % Li_2O over 5.20 m from NC-CH-11-10A. The best assay results from the other properties include: 0.92 % Li_2O over 3.68 m from NS-CH-11-01, MZSW and 2.38 % Li2O over 3.00 m from AM-CH-11-01, Aumacho.

- Phase 2: 2011 fall channel sampling was completed Oct. 19 to Dec. 12, 2011. Channel samples were cut on several of the Georgia Lake Lithium properties: 10 channels on Line 60, 3 channels on Conway and 3 channels on Newkirk for a total of 16 channels. The best assays for Line 60 channels are: L60-11-C09 with 20.96 m at 1.37 % Li_2O, L60-11-C08 with 19.51 m at 1.45 % Li_2O and L60-11-C06 with 14.08 m at 1.45 % Li_2O.

- Phase 2: Trimble DGPS survey of 11 historic drill hole casings (HM-20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 40) which were located Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, 2011 on Line 60 property.

- Phase 2: fall diamond drilling program on Georgia Lake Project commenced on September 15, 2011 and was completed December 3, 2011. Eighteen NQ holes comprising 4,608.1 m were drilled on Nama Creek Main Zone North (NC-11-15 to 29) and Line 60 (L60-11-03 to 05). The best assays for MZN are: NC-11-23 with 8.84 m at 1.20 % Li_2O, NC-11-18 with 8.66 m at 1.25 % Li_2O and NC-11-15 with 7.00 m at 0.94 % Li_2O. The best assays for Line 60 are: L60-11-03 with 8.33 m at 1.09 % Li_2O and L60-11-04 with 7.00 m at 1.12 % Li_2O.

- Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program commenced on July 18, 2012 and ended on July 29, 2012. The drill core from MZN Phase 1 and 2 (NC-11-01 to 29) were relogged using a magnetic susceptibility meter to distinguish between the mica schist and diabase and two diabase dykes on surface at MZN were trenched for a total of 10 trenches. One diabase dyke is a long north-south trending dyke and the other is northeast-southwest trending dyke. Two trenches (NC-12-TR01 and 02) were dug on the NE trending diabase dyke, as the remaining parts of the diabase dyke were under a swamp. Eight trenches (NC-12-TR03 to 10) were dug on the N-S trending diabase dyke.

One bulk sample was collected from three short drill holes on Nama Creek MZN (BK-11-03, 04, 05) Feb. 16-18, 2011. In addition to the drill core bulk, three blasted grab sample bulks were collected from three sites (two from MZN and one from MZSW). These bulk samples are considered to be representative of the style and type of mineralization and the mineral deposit as a whole. The three grab sample bulks and one drill core bulk (in total about 770 kg) were shipped to SGS Metallurgical Operations, Lakefield, Ontario in February 2011. The four samples were mixed to produce a composite head sample representative of the spodumene mineralization on the property. The composite head sample contained 1.49 %Li_2O and consisted of quartz, albite, spodumene and minor microcline and muscovite.

After the successful generation of an initial Li_2CO_3 product SGS, Lakefield site focused on processing the three concentrates through the standard lithium carbonate hydrometallurgical flow sheet. The program examined three concentrate ("con") samples: one low Fe con, one high Fe con and one heavy media con. The low Fe and high Fe cons were produced using floatation methods and the heavy media con was produced using heavy liquid separation. After two bicarbonate polishing tests, the resulting solids met all of the product specifications and had a Li_2CO_3 grade of 99.988% and 61 ppm Ca. This indicates that a high grade Li_2CO_3 product can be produced from Rock Tech's mineralized samples.

Independent, NI 43-101 compliant resources at the Nama Creek Main Zone North (MZN), Nama Creek Main Zone Southwest (MZSW), Harricana, Line 60 and Conway properties were estimated using historical drill hole data as well as results from Phase 1 and 2: 2011 drill and channel sampling programs and Phase 3: 2012 diabase relogging and trenching program conducted by Caracle Creek on behalf of Rock Tech. Resources reported in this report supersede the resource estimate completed by Caracle Creek in April 2012. 3D wireframes (solids) representing the mineralized areas within the spodumene pegmatite dykes were constructed and used to constrain the tonnage and grade estimation. GEMCOM's GEMS software V.6.3 was used to generate the 3D model and perform the grade estimation. Grades for Li_2O were estimated using the anisotropic inverse distance cubed method. A specific gravity ("SG") of 2.75 was assumed for the project based on the SG results from 2011 drilling performed by Rock Tech.

There are five deposit areas which contribute to the total resource estimate described in this report. Mineral resource estimates for the Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway Harricana and Line 60 areas presented below are effective as of the 29th of August, 2012.

Mineral resource statement[1] (Caracle Creek, Aug. 29th, 2012)

Project Area	Category	Quantity (tonnes)[2]	Grade Li_2O%
MZN	Indicated	2,470,000	1.11
Conway	Indicated	720,000	1.05
Total	**Indicated**	**3,190,000**	**1.10**

Project Area	Category	Quantity (tonnes)[2]	Grade Li_2O%
MZN	Inferred	2,500,000	0.98
Conway	Inferred	590,000	1.02
Line 60	Inferred	1,300,000	0.93
MZSW	Inferred	970,000	1.09
Harricana	Inferred	950,000	1.03
Total	**Inferred**	**6,310,000**	**1.00**

[1] *Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6 Li_2O%. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

[2] *Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 10,000. Grade has been rounded to three (3) significant digits.*

The mineral resources at Nama Creek, Conway, Harricana and Line 60 are contained within the spodumene pegmatite dykes, which dip 60 – 70º, and have a thickness of 1 - 10 m. The mineralized resource has been modeled to a max depth of 340 m below the surface at Nama Creek MZN; 240 m below surface at Nama Creek MZSW, 215 m at Conway, 170 m below surface at Harricana and below surface at Line 60.

Trow Associates Inc. ("Trow") conducted a Water Balance Study as part of a baseline study. The water balance study quantified existing groundwater and surface water flows and budgets for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. The study examined the fractured bedrock aquifer system, surface water system, total precipitation, infiltration and evapo-transition.

Trow conducted a baseline ecological study for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. Environmental data are collected both before and after mining activities have started to place the mine site activities in the context of baseline conditions. In light of this, attempts were made to collect water samples at pre-selected locations situated upstream, within and downstream of proposed drilling (and potential future extraction) sites. Twenty-four sample stations were established and sampling was conducted at sites associated, to some degree, with all claim blocks. Field work which consisted of collections of surface water was conducted from November 22 to 26, 2010.

Exp Services Inc. ("exp"), formerly known as Trow, was retained by Rock Tech to conduct baseline ecological studies. In June 2011, surface water samples were collected for chemistry analysis from locations in proximity to the Nama Creek Claim Block where Rock Tech has concentrated its current exploration efforts. On June 22nd, ten sites were visited and eight samples were collected. Key findings include: the concentrations of parameters such as total aluminum and total iron frequently exceed government guidelines in November 2010 and in June 2011; total copper sometimes exceed government guidelines in 2010 and in 2011; and most other parameters occur at low concentrations or below government guidelines. Parameters such as conductivity, pH, and dissolved oxygen were observed at concentrations typical of surface waters with a range of flow rates, from stagnant to free flowing for the various stations.

Rock Tech retained exp to assist with sampling of shaft water from Nama Creek Shaft 11. Collection and analysis of shaft water is a requirement for Ministry of the Environment permitting to dewater mine shafts for further exploration and development. If the shaft water is to be pumped to the surface near a watercourse, then shaft water chemistry data will help determine if the aquatic flora and fauna in the receiver watercourse will be potentially affected by the shaft water, based on the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO). Water samples were collected from four levels within the shaft; at surface, 10m, 30m, and 60m depth. The sample at the surface was collected on August 16 and the other levels were sampled on August 11, 2011. Key findings were similar to the surface sampling: aluminum concentrations in the upper 30 m of the shaft water were 1.3 to 3.3 times above the PWQO; copper concentrations of the surface shaft water sample exceeded the PWQO by 1.6 times; all but the surface sample had zirconium concentrations 1.5 to 2 times above the PWQO limit of 4µg/L; and iron concentrations in all shaft water samples exceeded the PWQO level of 300µg/L by 24 to 243 times. Exp suggested that some treatment may be required before release to natural surface water features on the Georgia Lake property.

On July 14, 2011 Rock Tech announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek ("BNA"), Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek ("BZA"), and Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek ("AZA") First Nations (collectively referred to as "First Nations") in regards to the development of the Georgia Lake Lithium project.

The Qualified Persons for this Report conclude that the Phase 3 relogging and mapping program at MZN met its objective to identify the diabase dykes in MZN Phase 1 and 2 drill core and to locate the two diabase dykes on surface. The surface and downhole location of the diabase dykes matched in the 3D model and the resource for MZN was upgraded from inferred to indicated and inferred status. The Qualified Persons are confident that the recommended Phase 1 drill and channel sampling programs will intersect additional spodumene pegmatite to increase the size of the Mineral Resources on spodumene dykes within the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

Caracle Creek proposes that Phase 1 exploration program consist of approximately 2,000 m (about 10 holes) of validation and exploration drilling on Line 60. Phase 1 will also include a total of 30 channels on 4 properties: 10 channels on Line 60, 10 channels on Conway, 5 channels on McVittie and 5 channels on Foster. The purpose of the drilling on Line 60 is to validate more historic holes in order to increase the classification of the resource from inferred to indicated status and to carry on further exploration to check the extension of the dyke to the south. The purpose of the channels on Line 60 is to extend the known length of the Line 60 dyke to the south. The purpose of the channel sampling at Conway is to obtain assays from the surface outcrops and to extend the 3D model from depths up to surface. The purpose of the channels on McVittie and Foster is to gain information on the location of the pegmatite dykes on surface to aid in drill targeting in the future.

The drill and channel information on Line 60 and the channel information on Conway will be used to update the resource. This will be followed by another 43-101 Independent Technical Report and an Assessment Report. The total cost for Phase 1 recommendations is $717,937.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("Caracle Creek") of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada was contracted by Rock Tech Lithium Inc. ("Rock Tech") of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, to review the Georgia Lake Lithium Project (the "Property"), and prepare an Independent Technical Report (the "Report"), compliant with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101"), companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

Previously, Caracle Creek has completed three Technical Reports on the Georgia Lake Lithium Project. The first Technical Report by Selway et al. dated March 25, 2011 compiled all historic geological data on the Property. The History section from the first Technical Report is given again in this Technical Report. The second Technical Report by Selway et al. dated Nov. 2, 2011 disclosed inferred resource estimates on Nama Creek Main Zone North (“MZN”), Nama Creek Main Zone Southwest (“MZSW”), Harricana and

Conway properties and disclosed indicated resource estimates on MZN and Conway properties. The second Technical Report also provided results of Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill and channel sampling programs. The third Technical Report by Selway et al., dated Aug. 31, 2012 disclosed inferred resource estimates on MZN, Line 60, Conway, MZSW and Harricana properties and disclosed indicated resource estimates on Conway property. The third Technical Report also provided results of Phase 2: 2011 fall drill and channel sampling programs.

The purpose of this Technical Report is to disclose the results of Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program on the MZN property and to disclose inferred and indicated resource estimates on the MZN property. According to National Instrument 43-101, 4.2(1)(j), disclosure of a mineral resource triggers a 43-101, as it is a material change to the company.

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of digital and hard copy data and information supplied to Caracle Creek by the Company, as well as various published geological reports, and discussions with representatives from the Company who are familiar with the Property and the area in general. Much of the generic information for this report is from a previous Independent Technical Report by Selway et al., (2011a) produced for Rock Tech. The original source of much of the historical information for this report was from MNDMF assessment files which are listed in Appendix 2, from Pye's 1965 report entitled "Georgia Lake Area" and from Breaks et al. 2008 report entitled "The Georgia Lake rare-element pegmatite field and related S-type peraluminous granites, Quetico Subprovince, north-central Ontario". Additional reports/publications used as sources of information for this report are listed in the Reference Section (see section 27.0). Information on Rock Tech's Phase 1: 2011 drill and channel sampling programs is in the Exploration and Drilling sections (see sections 9.0 and 10.1 and 10.2) are from the second previous Independent Technical Report by Selway et al. (2011b) prepared for Rock Tech. Information on Rock Tech's Phase 2: 2011 drill and channel programs is in the Exploration and Drilling sections (see sections 9.0 and 10.4, 10.5 and 10.6) are from the third Technical Report by Selway et al. (2012b) prepared for Rock Tech. Information on Rock Tech's Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program is new and has not been previously disclosed.

Dr. Zsuzsanna Magyarosi, Ph.D., P.Geo. visited the property for the site visit November 13 and 14, 2011for this Technical Report (see Data Verification section 12.1). Dr. Magyarosi observed mineralized drill core from Nama Creek MZN in the core shack, channel sampling in progress at Line 60, access to

Line 60 and Conway properties, and verified claim posts. Dr. Magyarosi's site visit is still current as there is no new material scientific or technical information about the property collected between the date of her site visit and the effective date of this Report. Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program involved relogging of MZN drill core from Phase 1 and 2 drill programs which she previously reviewed during her site visit and collection of trimble coordinates for two diabase dykes on surface. The diabase dykes are host rock and not part of the spodumene mineralization. No samples were collected or assayed during Phase 3 relogging and mapping program.

Ms. Andrea Dixon, B.Sc. visited the property June 19 – July 2, 2011 and she was responsible for logging and sampling the channels on Nama Creek MZN, Nama Creek MZSW, Conway, Line 60 and Harricana. Ms. Dixon visited the property September 15, 2011 to December 3, 2011to log the Nama Creek MZN and Line 60 drill core and Line 60, Newkirk and Conway channel samples. Ms. Dixon is not a Qualified Person for this Report.

Dr. Robert Sanders, Ph.D. visited the property July 18 – July 29, 2012 and he was responsible for relogging the diabase in the drill core for MZN and mapping the diabase dyke on surface for MZN. Dr. Sanders is not a Qualified Person for this Report.

Dr. Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo. did not visit the Nama Creek, Conway, Parole Lake and Newkirk-Vegan properties. Dr. Selway did visit the McVittie, Foster, Giles, Aumacho and MNW properties to examine the geology of and sample pegmatite outcrops in the summer of 2003 while employed as a pegmatite geoscientist by the Ontario Geological Survey. The results of the 2003 summer field work are published in Breaks et al. (2008). This site visit is not considered to be the official site visit for this Report, as it is out-of-date. Dr. Magyarosi's site visit, see above, is the current site visit for this Report.

Mr. Jason Baker did not visit the property.

2.2 Terminology

CAN-P-1579: is the Standard Council of Canada's (SCC) requirement for the accreditation of mineral analysis testing laboratories. The CAN-P-1579 document provides an elaboration, interpretation and additional requirements to those requirements in ISO 17025. The program is designed to ensure mineral analysis testing laboratories meet minimum quality and reliability standards and to ensure a demonstrated uniform level of proficiency among these mineral analysis testing laboratories. To obtain initial accreditation by SCC, a laboratory must successfully complete both a proficiency testing regimen and an on-site assessment (www.actlabs.com).

ICP, ICP-AES or ICP-ES: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometer: An instrument capable of determining the concentrations of 40 to 70+ elements simultaneously by measuring the intensity of light given off by samples aspirated into argon gas plasma heated to > 10,000°K. Capable of very low detection limits (ppm to ppb) with wide linear ranges (5 orders of magnitude) (Acme website: www.acmelab.com).

ICP-MS: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometer: An instrument capable of determining the concentrations of 70+ elements simultaneously by measuring the mass of ions generated by an argon gas plasma heated to 10,000°K and passing through a magnetic quadrupole to the detector. Capable of ultra low detection limits (ppb to ppt) with very wide linear ranges (up to 7 orders of magnitude) (Acme website: www.acmelab.com).

ISO: International Standards Organization.

ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management Systems - Requirements: is intended for use in any organization regardless of size, type or product (including service). It provides a number of requirements which an organization needs to fulfill if it is to achieve customer satisfaction through consistent products and services which meet customer expectations. It includes a requirement for the continual (i.e. planned) improvement of the Quality Management System. Certification to an ISO 9001 standard does not guarantee any quality of end products and services; rather, it certifies that formalized business processes are being applied (wikipedia.org and http://isotc.iso.org).

ISO/IEC 17025: is the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories. There are many commonalities with the ISO 9000 standard, but ISO/IEC 17025 adds in the concept of competence to the equation and it applies directly to those organizations that produce testing and calibration results. There are two main sections in ISO/IEC 17025 - Management Requirements and Technical Requirements. Management requirements are primarily related to the operation and effectiveness of the quality management system within the laboratory. Technical requirements address the competence of staff, methodology and test/calibration equipment (wikipedia.org and http://isotc.iso.org).

Lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion: This fusion process uses lithium metaborate and lithium tetraborate mixed with the sample in graphite crucibles and fused in induction furnaces at 1150 ºC. The fused crucible is dropped into a mixture of 5% nitric acid. The resultant molten mixture is dissolved and will result in total metals and is ideal for lithogeochemistry including major oxides and trace elements including REE and other high field strength elements.

Podzol: a group of zonal soils having an organic mat and a very thin organic-mineral layer overlying a gray, leached A2 horizon and a dark brown, illuvial B horizon enriched in iron oxide, alumina, and organic matter. It develops under coniferous or mixed forests or under heath, in a cool to temperate moist climate (American Geological Institute, Glossary of Geology: http://www.agiweb.org/pubs/pubdetail.html?item=300154).

MNDMF: Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry. This Ministry includes the Provincial Recording Office which records all mining claims and the Ontario Geological Survey which studies the geology of Ontario.

NELAC: National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference Program, NELAC is an American program that provides evaluation and accreditation of environmental testing laboratories to ensure the quality of analytical data used for regulatory purposes to meet the requirements of the United State's drinking water, wastewater, shellfish, food, and hazardous waste programs (www.actlabs.com).

Rare-element: Li, Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn, F, B, Be, Tl, Ge

Rare-element Pegmatite: very coarse-grained granite with rare-element-rich minerals (e.g., beryl, tourmaline, spodumene) and pegmatitic textures (e.g., aplite, graphic intergrowths and internal zoning).

Sodium peroxide fusion: This fusion-sintering process uses sodium peroxide mixed with the sample in zirconia crucibles. The sample is sintered at 650 ºC in a muffle furnace and then dissolved in a solution of 5% nitric acid. This will result in total metals and is ideal for Li assays (www.actlabs.com).

2.3 Definitions of pegmatite minerals and textures

Pegmatite minerals that are referred to in this Report are defined in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Formulae for pegmatite minerals

Mineral name	Formula
alluaudite	$NaCaFe^{2+}(Mn^{2+},Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, Mg)_2(PO_4)_3$
almandine	$Fe_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$
amblygonite	$LiAlPO_4(F,OH)$
beryl	$Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$
cassiterite	SnO_2
dravite	Mg-rich tourmaline
elbaite	Li-rich tourmaline
ferrocolumbite	$FeNb_2O_6$
ferrotantalite	$FeTa_2O_6$
ferrotapiolite	$FeTa_2O_6$
fluorapatite	$Ca_5(PO_4)_3(F,OH)$
foitite	Fe-Al-rich tourmaline
heterosite	$Fe^{3+}PO_4$
manganocolumbite	$MnNb_2O_6$
manganotantalite	$MnTa_2O_6$
petalite	$LiAlSi_4O_{10}$
purpurite	$Mn^{3+}PO_4$
schorl	Fe-rich tourmaline
spessartine	$Mn_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$
spodumene	$LiAlSi_2O_6$
triphylite	$LiFePO_4$
wodginite	$MnSnTa_2O_8$

Pegmatite textures:

Aplite: mostly composed of fine-grained equant white albite with possible accessory minerals of quartz, garnet, green muscovite and fluorapatite.

Cleavelandite: textural term referring to albite plagioclase with a platy habit

Greisen: a rock composed of approximately 50 vol.% quartz and 50 vol.% muscovite

SQUI: spodumene-quartz intergrowth which forms due to a breakdown of petalite

2.4 Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m^3), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), and area as hectares (ha). Conversions from the Metric System to the

Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary.

- 1 foot = 0.3048 meters
- 1 short ton = 0.90718 tonnes
- 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83, Zone 16 North.

The amount of Li is generally expressed in Li_2O wt. % in this Report. The following formulae show the conversion from Li ppm to Li wt. % (Breaks et al., 2008):

- Li ppm /10,000 = Li %
- Li % * 2.15283 = Li_2O wt. %

2.5 Caracle Creek Qualifications

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. is an international consulting company with the head office of Canadian operations based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Caracle Creek provides a wide range of geological and geophysical services to the mineral industry. With offices in Canada (Sudbury and Toronto, Ontario and Vancouver, British Columbia) and South Africa (Johannesburg), Caracle Creek is well positioned to service its international client base.

Caracle Creek's mandate is to provide professional geological and geophysical services to the mineral exploration and development industry at competitive rates and without compromise. Caracle Creek's professionals have international experience in a variety of disciplines with services that include:

- Exploration Project Generation, Design and Management
- Data Compilation and Exploration Target Generation
- Property Evaluation and Due Diligence Studies

- Independent Technical Reports (43-101)/Competent Person Reports
- Mineral Resource/Reserve Modelling, Estimation, Audit; Conditional Simulation
- 3D Geological Modelling, Visualization and Database Management

In addition, Caracle Creek has access to the most current software for data management, interpretation and viewing, manipulation and target generation.

The Qualified Person for and author of this Report is Dr. Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo. Dr. Selway is a Senior Geologist for Caracle Creek and a geologist in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #0738). Dr. Selway completed a Ph.D. thesis on tourmaline in rare-element pegmatites in 1999. Dr. Selway has worked as a geologist since 1993 with academia and industry on a variety of exploration properties such as rare-element pegmatites, gold, and Ni-Cu-PGE including 3 years working as pegmatite geologist for the Ontario Geological Survey. Dr. Selway has published over 20 journal publications on pegmatites and has written several Independent Technical Reports (NI 43-101) on a variety of deposit types. Dr. Selway is jointly responsible for the entire Report, except for the Mineral Resource Estimates (section 14.0).

Dr. Selway did not visit the Nama Creek, Conway, Parole Lake and Newkirk-Vegan properties. Dr. Selway did visit the McVittie, Foster, Giles, Aumacho and MNW properties to examine the geology of and sample pegmatite outcrops in the summer of 2003 while employed as a pegmatite geoscientist by the Ontario Geological Survey. The results of the 2003 summer field work are published in Breaks et al. (2008). This site visit is not considered to be the official site visit for this Report, as it is out-of-date. Dr. Magyarosi's site visit, see below, is the official site visit for this Report.

Another Qualified Person and co-author of this Report is Jason Baker, B.Eng., P.Eng. Mr. Baker is a Geological Engineer with Caracle Creek and an engineer in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia (APENS#9627). Mr. Baker has over 10 years experience in geological modelling and resource calculations in both exploration (Gold, Lead & Zinc) and operations (Coal, Gypsum, Lead and Zinc). Mr. Baker estimated and is responsible for the independent NI 43-101 compliant resources for this report (Section 14.0).

Another Qualified Person and co-author of this Report is Dr. Zsuzsanna Magyarosi, Ph.D., P.Geo. Dr. Magyarosi is a Project Geologist for Caracle Creek, and a geoscientist in good standing with the

Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #2031). Her Ph.D. research focused on Cu-Ni-PGE deposits in the Sudbury area. Dr. Magyarosi has experience working for exploration companies on several types of deposits including one rare-earth element deposit in Northern Ontario and other parts of Canada and she has several publications. Dr. Magyarosi is jointly responsible for the Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (section 5.0), History (section 6.0) and Regional Geology (section 7.1). Dr. Magyarosi completed the site visit for this report and is jointly responsible for the Data Verification (section 12.1).

Another co-author of this Report is Andrea Dixon, B.Sc. Ms. Dixon is a Junior Geologist for Caracle Creek. She was the geologist on site for Phase 1 and 2: 2011 channel logging programs and Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program. She co-authored the Property Geology section (7.3) based on a review of drill core from the Phase 1 and 2 drilling programs. She is not a Qualified Person for this Report.

Another co-author for this Report is Robert Sanders, Ph.D. in petrology. Dr. Sanders is an Associate Consulting Geologist for Caracle Creek. He has worked for a few junior exploration companies core logging and conducting petrographic research in Canada and the United Sates for gold and REE's. He was the geologist on site for Phase 3: 2012 diabase relogging and mapping program. He co-authored the Property Geology section at Nama Creek (7.3.2) with regards to the diabase and metasedimentary rocks hosting the spodumene pegmatites at MZN. He is not a Qualified Person for this Report.

Certificates of Qualified Persons are provided in Appendix 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Caracle Creek has completed this Report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Report was prepared by competent and professional individuals from Caracle Creek on behalf of the Company and is directed solely for the development and presentation of data with recommendations to allow the Company and current or potential partners to reach informed decisions.

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of digital and hard copy data and information supplied to Caracle Creek by the Company, as well as various published geological reports, and discussions with representatives from the Company who are familiar with the

Property and the area in general. Caracle Creek has assumed that the reports and other data listed in the "References" section of this report are substantially accurate and complete.

Caracle Creek has relied exclusively on information provided by the Company regarding land tenure and underlying agreements not in the public domain, and all of these sources appear to be of sound quality. The non-public source of information regarding land tenure is a Subsidary Agreement between Rock Tech and James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. which was provided to the author by Rock Tech. The public source of information regarding land tenure is the MNDMF website (MNDMF website: http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca). Caracle Creek did not conduct an in-depth review of mineral title and ownership and the title ownership and status of claims as outlined in this Report was obtained from Rock Tech. While title documents and option/purchase agreements were reviewed for this study as provided by Rock Tech, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

The dates, titles and authors of all reports that were used as a source of information for this Technical Report are listed in the "References" section of this report. The dates and authors of these reports also appear in the text of this Report where relevant, indicating the extent of the reliance on these reports.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Georgia Lake Property is located approximately 160 km northeast of Thunder Bay within the Thunder Bay Mining Division in NTS sheets 42E05NW and 52H08NE (Figure 4-1). Previously, the Georgia Lake Lithium Property consisted of four claim blocks: Nama Creek – Conway – McVittie, Jean Lake – Foster-Lew, Newkirk – Vegan and Aumacho – MNW claim blocks, but Rock Tech staked additional claims in 2011 so that all of the claims and dispositions are now contiguous. The linking claims to connect the Nama Creek – Conway – McVittie claim block with the Jean Lake – Foster-Lew claim block were recorded on July 15, 2011. The linking claims to connect the Newkirk – Vegan claim block and Aumacho – MNW claim block were recorded July 15, 2011. The linking claims to connect Nama Creek – Conway – McVittie claim block with the Aumacho – MNW claim block were recorded Sept. 23, 2011. Four additional claims were recorded to the north and east of the Newkirk –Vegan dispositions on Sept. 23, 2011.

Rock Tech's current claim and dispositions are contiguous and are shown in Figure 4-2. The Georgia Lake property is located within Kilkenny Township, Lake Jean area, Keemle Lake Area, Barbara Lake Township, Hanson Lake Area and Cosgrave Lake Area. The northeast corner of the property (Nama Creek area) is located about 2 km east of Highway 11 and about 17 km south of the town of Beardmore. The southeast corner of the property (MNW area) is about 12 km east of Highway 11 and about 43 km south of the town of Beardmore. The approximate centre of Nama Creek – Conway – McVittie claim block is UTM 426680 E, 5475403 N, Zone 16, NAD 83 and longitude/latitude -88.01110° W, 49.42688° N. The approximate centre of the Aumacho – MNW claim block is 427932m E, 5457455m N, Zone 16, NAD 83 and longitude/latitude -87.99058° W, 49.26561° N.

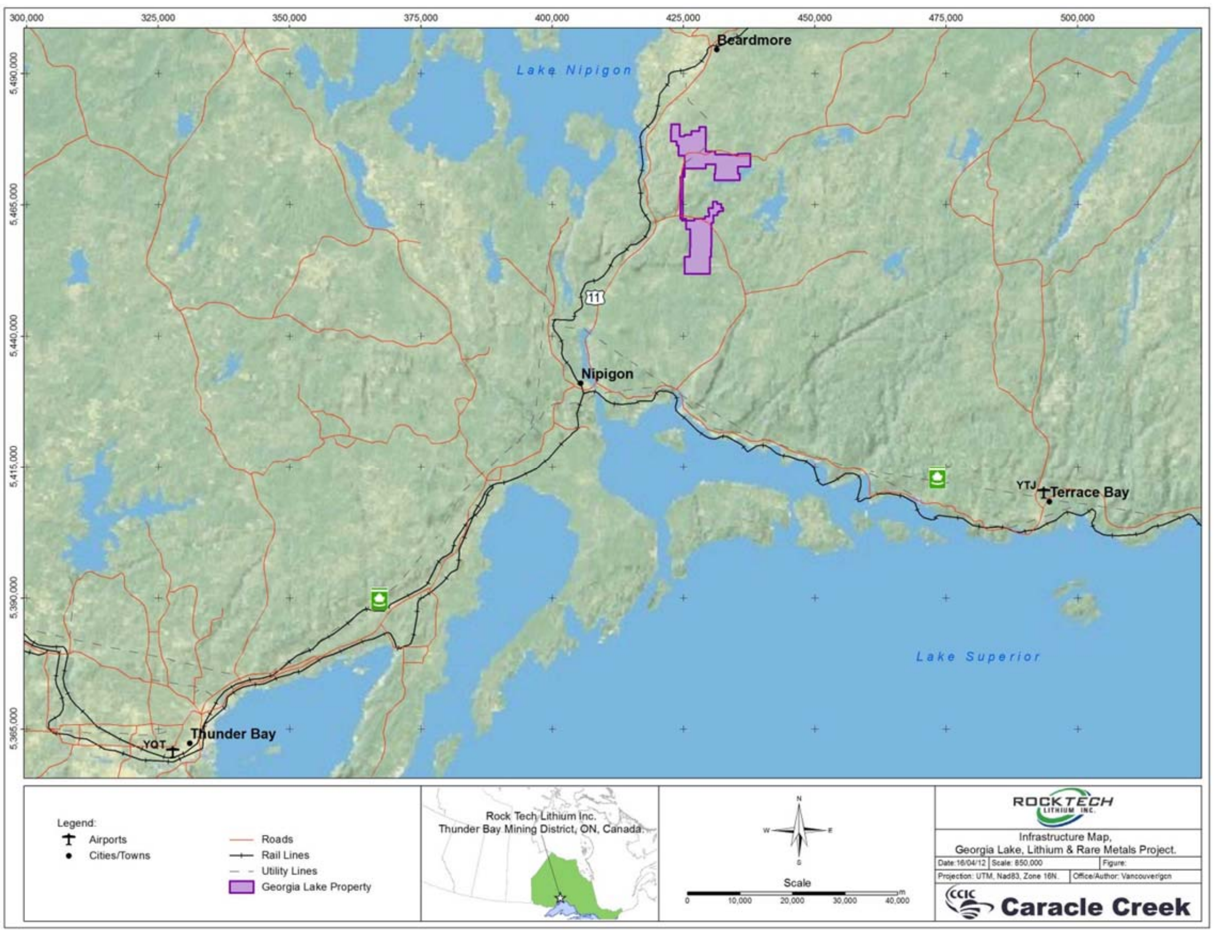

Figure 4-1 Location and infrastructure map for Rock Tech's Georgia Lake Property

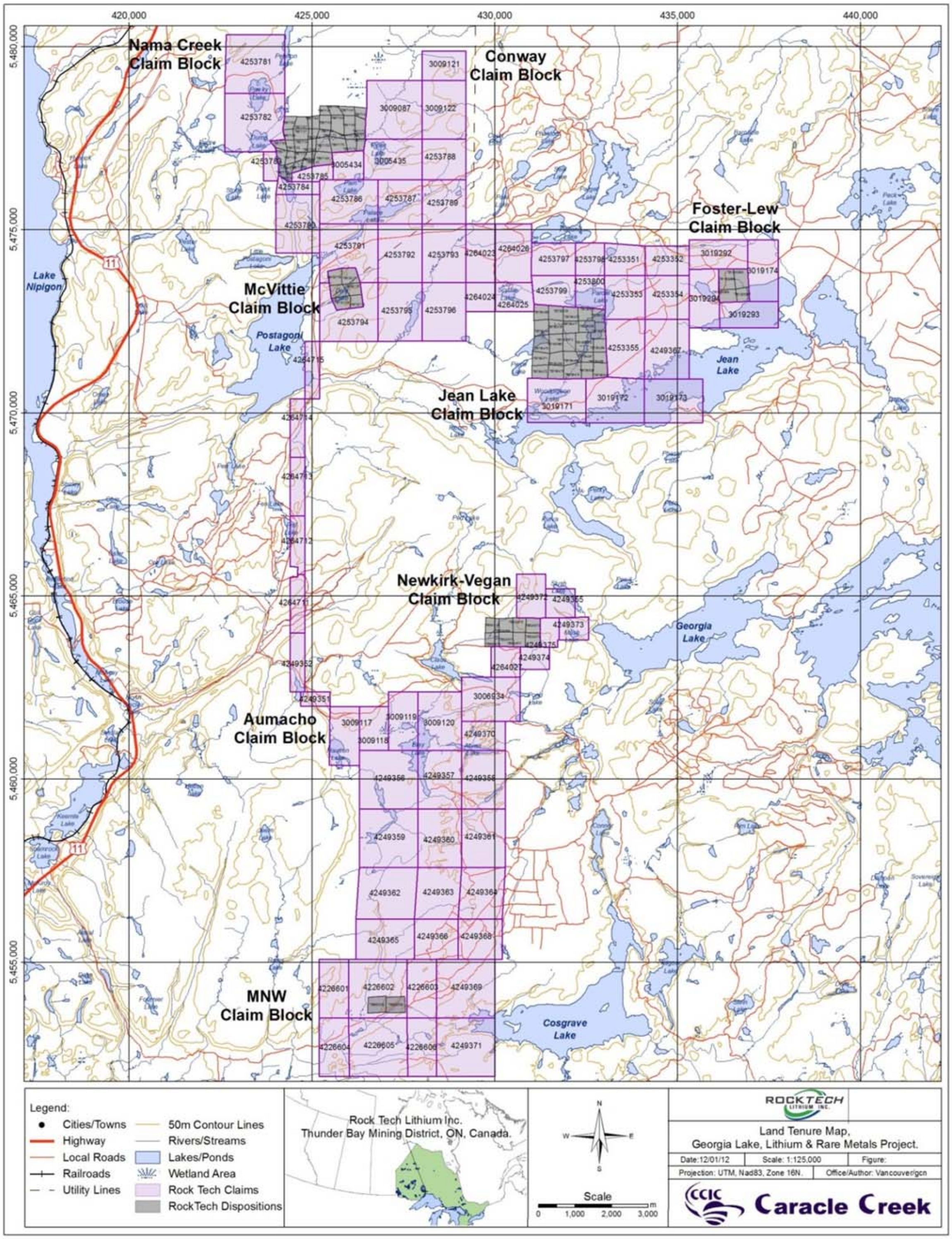
Nama Creek Claim Block
Conway Claim Block
Foster-Lew Claim Block
McVittie Claim Block
Jean Lake Claim Block
Newkirk-Vegan Claim Block
Aumacho Claim Block
MNW Claim Block
Lake Nipigon
Postagoni Lake
Jean Lake
Georgia Lake
Cosgrave Lake
Legend:
Cities/Towns
Highway
Local Roads
Railroads
Utility Lines
50m Contour Lines
Rivers/Streams
Lakes/Ponds
Wetland Area
Rock Tech Claims
RockTech Dispositions
Rock Tech Lithium Inc.
Thunder Bay Mining District, ON, Canada.
Scale
Land Tenure Map,
Georgia Lake, Lithium & Rare Metals Project.
Date:12/01/12
Scale: 1:125,000
Figure:
Projection: UTM, Nad83, Zone 16N.
Office/Author: Vancouver/gcn

Figure 4-2 Overview of Rock Tech's tenure for the Georgia Lake Lithium property.

4.2 Description and Ownership

The Georgia Lake Property consists of 81 mining claims and 81 dispositions (Table 4-1, Table 4-2 to Table 4-7). The boundaries of the claims and dispositions were located by ground staking. The total area of the claims is 11,632 ha. All claims are owned 100% by Rock Tech. Rock Tech owns the mining rights and the Crown owns the surface rights on all claims. Rock Tech has legal access to all of its claims. In Ontario, to retain a mining claim, companies must submit an assessment file to MNDMF's Geoscience Assessment Office showing that they have spent $400/per claim unit on exploration on each claim. One claim unit is equal to 16 hectares. A mining claim is issued for a term of 2 years.

The property boundaries were located by ground staking and the location of several of the claim posts were verified during Caracle Creek's site visit (see section 12.1).

Table 4-1 Rock Tech's Georgia Lake Lithium Property mining claims.

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date*	Claim Units	Claim Area (ha)	Pegmatite Group
Barbara Lake Area	3006934	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	3009119	2007-Aug-23	2016-Aug-23	8	128	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	3009120	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249355	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	Newkirk-Vegan
Barbara Lake Area	4249356	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	16	256	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249357	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249358	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249359	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	16	256	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249360	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249361	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249362	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	16	256	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249363	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249364	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249365	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	11	176	MNW
Barbara Lake Area	4249366	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	8	128	MNW
Barbara Lake Area	4249368	2009-Dec-09	2013-Dec-09	8	128	MNW
Barbara Lake Area	4249370	2009-Dec-09	2013-Dec-09	6	96	Aumacho
Barbara Lake Area	4249372	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	6	96	Newkirk-Vegan
Barbara Lake Area	4249373	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	Newkirk-Vegan
Barbara Lake Area	4249374	2011-Jul-15	2013-Jul-15	3	48	Newkirk-Vegan
Barbara Lake Area	4249375	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	2	32	Newkirk-Vegan
Barbara Lake Area	4264027	2011-Jul-15	2013-Jul-15	4	64	Newkirk-Vegan
Cosgrave Lake Area	4226602	2007-Sep-06	2012-Sep-06	14	224	MNW
Cosgrave Lake Area	4226603	2007-Sep-06	2012-Sep-06	8	128	MNW
Cosgrave Lake Area	4226605	2007-Sep-06	2012-Sep-06	16	256	MNW
Cosgrave Lake Area	4226606	2007-Sep-06	2012-Sep-06	8	128	MNW

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date*	Claim Units	Claim Area (ha)	Pegmatite Group
Cosgrave Lake Area	4249369	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	16	256	MNW
Cosgrave Lake Area	4249371	2009-Dec-09	2013-Dec-09	16	256	MNW
Hanson Lake Area	4226604	2007-Sep-06	2012-Sep-06	8	128	MNW
Keemle Lake Area	3009117	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	8	128	Aumacho
Keemle Lake Area	3009118	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	6	96	Aumacho
Keemle Lake Area	4226601	2007-Sep-06	2012-Sep-06	8	128	MNW
Keemle Lake Area	4249351	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	2	32	linking claim
Keemle Lake Area	4249352	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	linking claim
Keemle Lake Area	4264711	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	linking claim
Keemle Lake Area	4264712	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	linking claim
Keemle Lake Area	4264713	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	linking claim
Kilkenny	4253781	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	16	256	Nama Creek
Kilkenny	4253782	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	15	240	Nama Creek
Kilkenny	4253783	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	2	32	Nama Creek
Kilkenny	4253784	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	3	48	Nama Creek
Kilkenny	4253790	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	Nama Creek
Lake Jean Area	3005434	2007-Aug-23	2016-Aug-23	4	64	Nama Creek
Lake Jean Area	3005435	2007-Aug-23	2016-Aug-23	12	192	Nama Creek
Lake Jean Area	3009087	2007-Aug-23	2016-Aug-23	16	256	Conway
Lake Jean Area	3009121	2007-Aug-23	2015-Aug-23	6	96	Conway
Lake Jean Area	3009122	2007-Aug-23	2016-Aug-23	12	192	Conway
Lake Jean Area	3019171	2007-Aug-23	2013-Aug-23	12	192	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	3019172	2007-Aug-23	2013-Aug-23	12	192	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	3019173	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	12	192	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	3019174	2007-Aug-23	2013-Aug-23	8	128	Foster-Lew
Lake Jean Area	3019292	2007-Aug-23	2013-Aug-23	8	128	Foster-Lew
Lake Jean Area	3019293	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	8	128	Foster-Lew
Lake Jean Area	3019294	2007-Aug-23	2012-Aug-23	8	128	Foster-Lew
Lake Jean Area	4249367	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253351	2009-Dec-09	2013-Dec-09	6	96	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253352	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	6	96	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253353	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	9	144	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253354	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	9	144	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253355	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	12	192	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253785	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	3	48	Nama Creek
Lake Jean Area	4253786	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	Nama Creek
Lake Jean Area	4253787	2009-Dec-09	2016-Dec-09	9	144	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253788	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	9	144	Conway
Lake Jean Area	4253789	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	9	144	Conway
Lake Jean Area	4253791	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	14	224	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253792	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253793	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253794	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253795	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253796	2009-Dec-09	2015-Dec-09	12	192	McVittie
Lake Jean Area	4253797	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	6	96	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253798	2009-Dec-09	2013-Dec-09	4	64	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4253799	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	8	128	Jean Lake

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date*	Claim Units	Claim Area (ha)	Pegmatite Group
Lake Jean Area	4253800	2009-Dec-09	2012-Dec-09	5	80	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4264023	2011-Jul-15	2013-Jul-15	8	128	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4264024	2011-Jul-15	2013-Jul-15	4	64	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4264025	2011-Jul-15	2013-Jul-15	5	80	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4264026	2011-Jul-15	2013-Jul-15	10	160	Jean Lake
Lake Jean Area	4264715	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	3	48	McVittie
Pijitawabik Bay Area	4264714	2011-Sep-23	2013-Sep-23	4	64	linking claim
			total	**727**	**11,632**	

Claims with August, September, and December 2012 expiry dates will be renewed after MNDMF approves the assessment file submitted on Aug. 17, 2012

The dispositions (leases) consist of 6 blocks and comprise a total area of 1,049.782 ha. All of the disposition blocks are contiguous with the mining claims, but are not contiguous with each other. The Nama Creek dispositions consist of 36 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 336.410 ha (Figure 4-3 and Table 4-2). The renewal of Nama Creek dispositions is “in progress” according to MNDMF. The McVittie dispositions consist of 6 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 87.639 ha (Figure 4-3 and Table 4-3). The Parole Lake dispositions consist of 25 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 385.621 ha (Figure 4-4 and Table 4-4). The Foster-Lew dispositions consist of 4 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 75.231 ha (Figure 4-4 and Table 4-5). The Newkirk-Vegan dispositions consist of 8 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 120.633 ha (Figure 4-5 and Table 4-6). The MNW dispositions consist of 2 contiguous dispositions and a total area of 44.248 ha (Figure 4-5 and Table 4-7).

Rock Tech is the owner of the mining and surface rights on the Nama Creek dispositions. James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. is the owner of the mining rights only on all of the other dispositions (i.e., McVittie, Parole Lake, Foster-Lew, Newkirk-Vegan and MNW). James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. is a subsidiary of Rock Tech (a copy of this legal agreement has been reviewed by the QP, Dr. Selway). The surface rights are owned by the Crown for all dispositions except for Nama Creek. Rock Tech has legal access to all of its dispositions. In Ontario, to retain a lease, the company must pay rent of $3.00/hectare to MNDMF’s Dispositions Office which collects the rent on behalf of the Crown (MNDMF web site: http://www.mndmf.gov.on.ca/mines/lands/disposit/dispositions_overview_e.asp). All of Rock Tech’s leases are for a 21 year term.

Table 4-2 Dispositions (leases) for Rock Tech's Nama Creek property

Claim Number	Start Date	Expiry Date*	Lease/Lic#	Township/Area	Tenure Rights	Area (ha)
TB67132	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106381	Kilkenny	mining and surface	7.924
TB67133	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106382	Kilkenny	mining and surface	5.864
TB67134	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106383	Kilkenny	mining and surface	11.890
TB67135	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106384	Kilkenny	mining and surface	7.511
TB67136	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106385	Kilkenny	mining and surface	7.883
TB67137	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106386	Kilkenny	mining and surface	11.473
TB67138	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106387	Kilkenny	mining and surface	7.596
TB67139	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106388	Kilkenny	mining and surface	5.479
TB67140	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106389	Kilkenny	mining and surface	6.066
TB67145	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106400	Kilkenny	mining and surface	12.618
TB67146	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106401	Kilkenny	mining and surface	8.397
TB67147	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106402	Kilkenny	mining and surface	6.722
TB67154	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106403	Kilkenny	mining and surface	9.255
TB67157	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106390	Kilkenny	mining and surface	6.123
TB67158	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106406	Kilkenny	mining and surface	15.034
TB67160	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106391	Kilkenny	mining and surface	8.883
TB67162	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106392	Kilkenny	mining and surface	11.088
TB67163	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106393	Kilkenny	mining and surface	6.596
TB67164	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106394	Kilkenny	mining and surface	11.675
TB67165	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106404	Kilkenny	mining and surface	12.201
TB67166	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106405	Kilkenny	mining and surface	12.201
TB67167	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106395	Kilkenny	mining and surface	11.388
TB67168	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106407	Kilkenny	mining and surface	15.034
TB67169	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106408	Kilkenny	mining and surface	15.767
TB67170	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106409	Kilkenny	mining and surface	12.618
TB67171	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106410	Kilkenny	mining and surface	3.318
TB67172	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106411	Kilkenny	mining and surface	3.189
TB67173	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106412	Kilkenny	mining and surface	4.549
TB67174	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106413	Kilkenny	mining and surface	6.952
TB67175	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106414	Kilkenny	mining and surface	9.915
TB67176	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106415	Kilkenny	mining and surface	17.810
TB67177	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106396	Kilkenny	mining and surface	10.874
TB67178	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106397	Kilkenny	mining and surface	7.738
TB67180	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106398	Kilkenny	mining and surface	5.107
TB67181	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106399	Kilkenny	mining and surface	2.934
TB67185	1991-Feb-01	renewal in progress	106416	Kilkenny	mining and surface	16.738
					total for Nama Creek	**336.410**

*"Renewal in Progress" status of the Nama Creek dispositions was confirmed by MNDMF.

Table 4-3 Dispositions (leases) for Rock Tech's McVittie property

Claim Number	Start Date	Expiry Date	Lease/Lic#	Township/ Area	Tenure Rights	Area (ha)

TB732171	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108505	Pijitawabik Bay Area	mining rights only	
TB732172	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108505	Pijitawabik Bay Area	mining rights only	
TB732173	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108505	Pijitawabik Bay Area	mining rights only	
TB732174	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108505	Pijitawabik Bay Area	mining rights only	
TB732175	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108505	Pijitawabik Bay Area	mining rights only	
TB732176	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108505	Pijitawabik Bay Area	mining rights only	
					total for McVittie	**87.639**

Table 4-4 Dispositions (leases) for Rock Tech's Parole Lake property.

Claim Number	Start Date	Expiry Date	Lease/Lic#	Township/Area	Tenure Rights	Area (ha)
TB1009072	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB1009073	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB1020967	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756468	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756469	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756470	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756471	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756472	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756473	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756474	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756476	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756477	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756478	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756479	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756480	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756481	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756497	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756498	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756499	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756500	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756501	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756536	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756537	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756538	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB756539	2010-Jun-01	2031-May-31	108504	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
					total for Parole Lake	**385.621**

Table 4-5 Dispositions (leases) for Rock Tech's Foster-Lew property.

Claim Number	Start Date	Expiry Date	Lease/Lic#	Township/Area	Tenure Rights	Area (ha)
TB1005886	2011-Feb-01	2032-Jan-31	108703	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB1005887	2011-Feb-01	2032-Jan-31	108703	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB1005888	2011-Feb-01	2032-Jan-31	108703	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
TB1005889	2011-Feb-01	2032-Jan-31	108703	Lake Jean Area	mining rights only	
					total for Foster-Lew	**75.231**

Table 4-6 Dispositions (leases) for Rock Tech's Newkirk-Vegan property.

Claim Number	Start Date	Expiry Date	Lease/Lic#	Township/Area	Tenure Rights	Area (ha)
TB824969	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB824970	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB824971	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB824972	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB824973	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB824974	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB863418	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB863419	2010-May-01	2031-Apr-30	108506	Barbara Lake Area	mining rights only	
					total for Newkirk-Vegan	**120.633**

Table 4-7 Dispositions (leases) for Rock Tech's MNW property.

Claim Number	Start Date	Expiry Date	Lease/Lic#	Township/Area	Tenure Rights	Area (ha)
TB863303	2011-Feb-01	2032-Jan-31	108704	Hanson Lake Area	mining rights only	
TB863304	2011-Feb-01	2032-Jan-31	108704	Hanson Lake Area	mining rights only	
					total for MNW	**44.248**

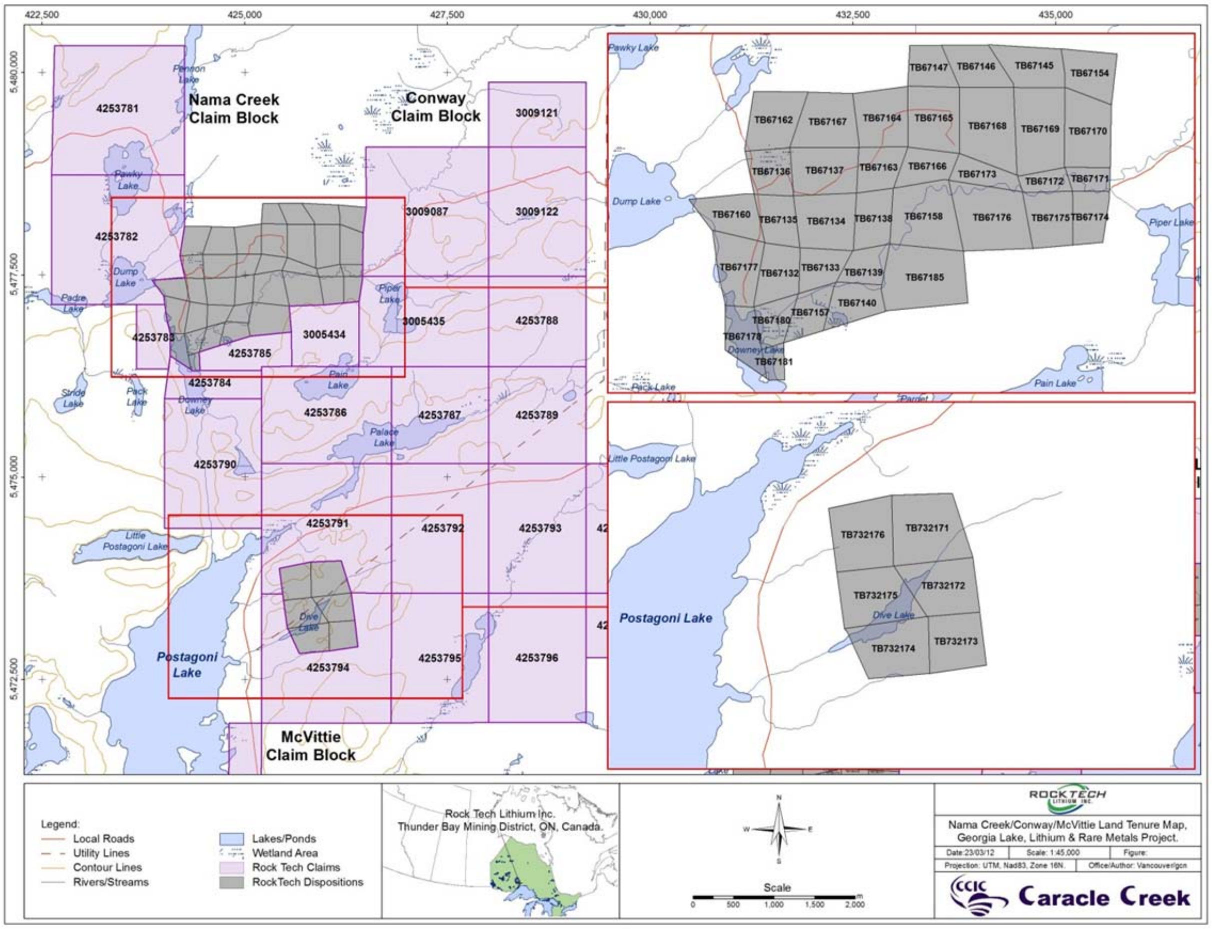

Figure 4-3 Location of claims and dispositions for Rock Tech's Nama Creek, Conway and McVittie properties

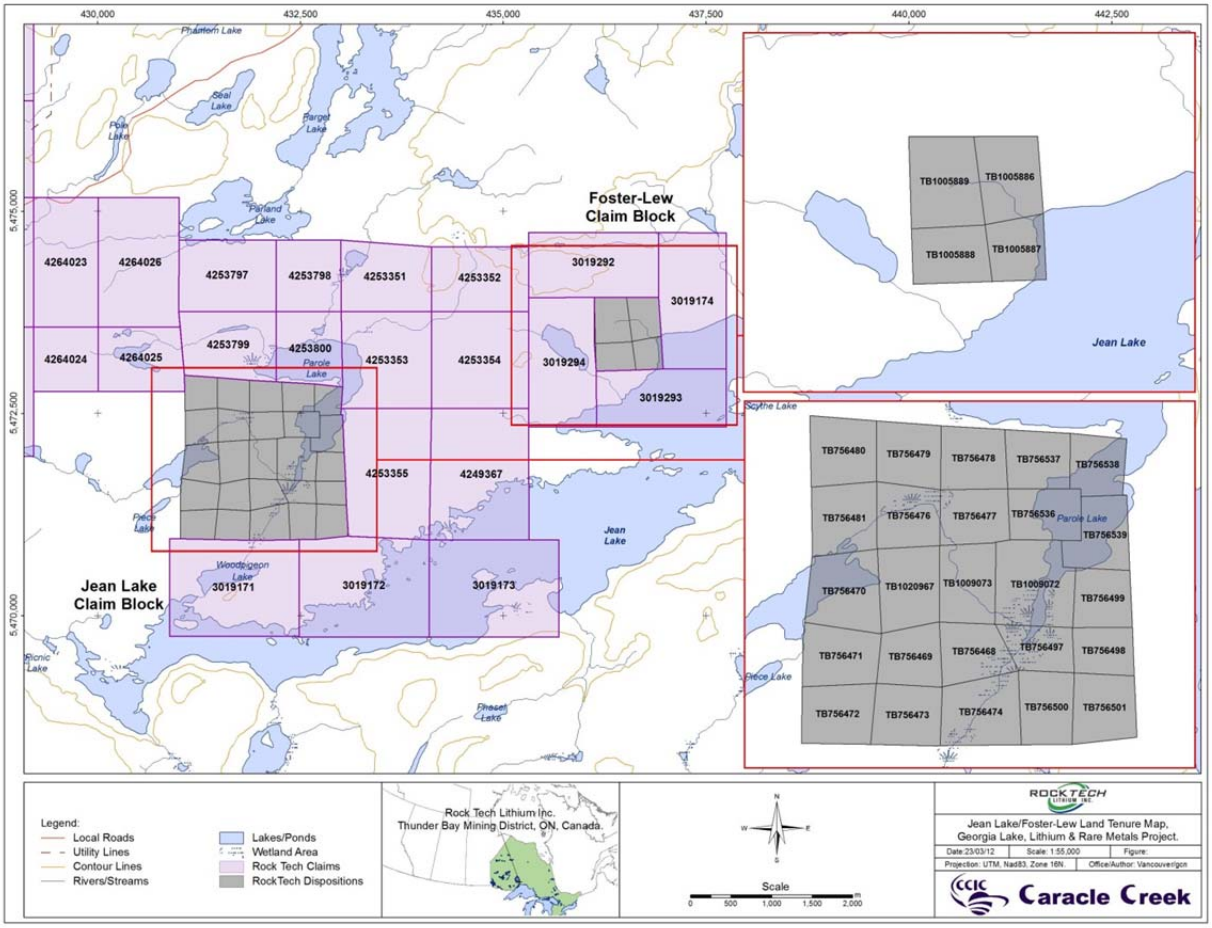

Figure 4-4 Location of claims and dispositions for Rock Tech's Parole Lake and Foster-Lew properties

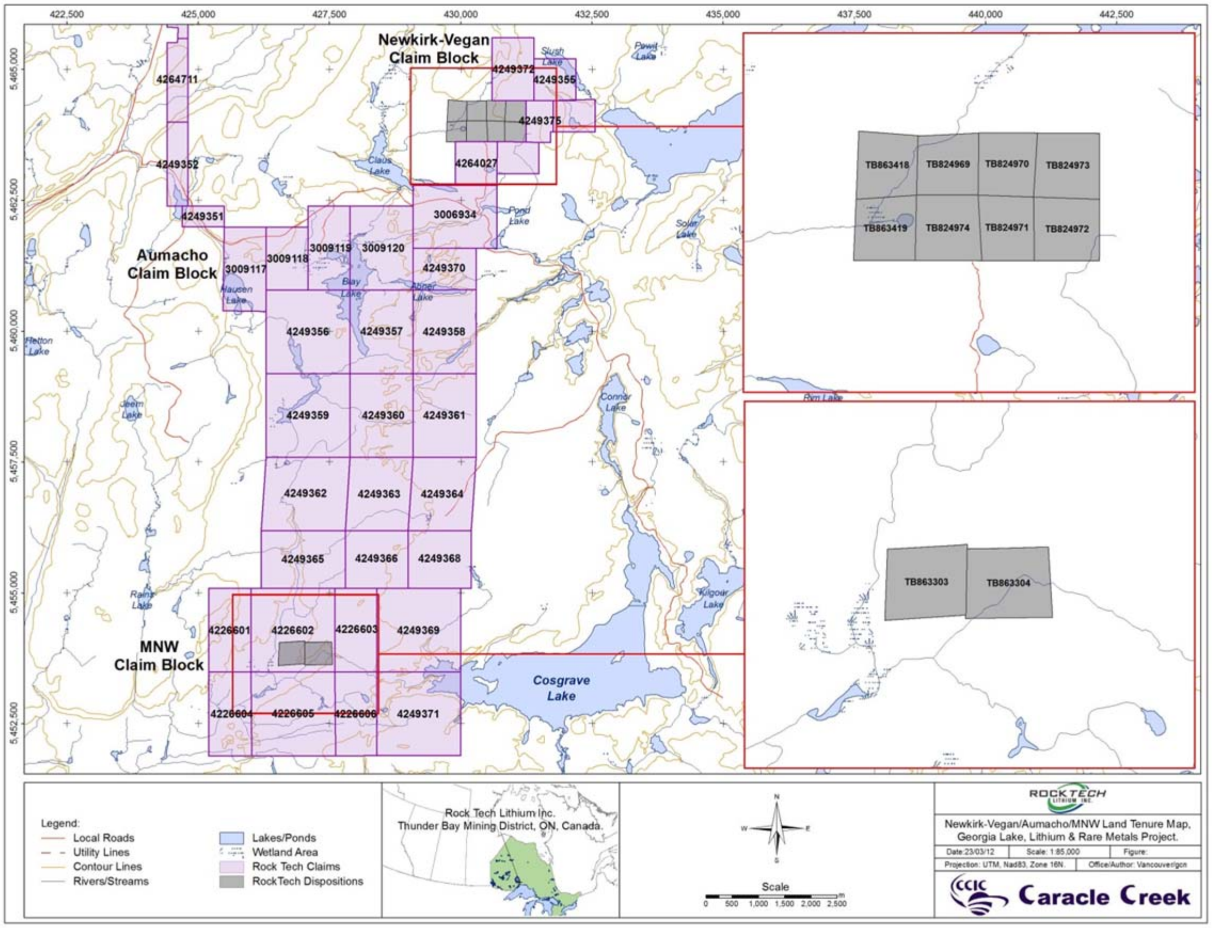

Figure 4-5 Location of claims and dispositions for Rock Tech's Aumacho, Newkirk-Vegan and MNW properties

There are 6 alienations on the Georgia Lake Property type notice, class wind power: WP2005-12, WP2006-21, WP2006-21, WP2008-121, WP2008-154 and WP2008-359. These alienations are for surface rights only and the area is available for staking. There is one alienation withdraw order W-TB-139/11 which withdraws surface rights from staking while the construction site of a Transmission Line for waterpower development project is under review.

The location of all known mineralized zones is described in Property Geology section 7.3 and in Mineralization section 7.4. There are no mine workings, tailings ponds, and waste deposits on the Georgia Lake Lithium Property, except for a historic mine shaft on the Nama Creek Main Zone North pegmatite on the Nama Creek disposition TB67137. The shaft was built in 1956 by Nama Creek Mines Ltd. (see History section 6.3 and Figure 6-1).

To the best of Caracle Creek's knowledge, there are no known royalties, back-in rights, payments and other agreements and encumbrances on the Georgia Lake Lithium Property other than the agreement that James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. is a subsidiary of Rock Tech. To the best of Caracle Creek's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities on the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

Permits for two temporary bridges to cross small creeks on the road to the Nama Creek property were acquired by Rock Tech from the Ministry of Natural Resources for use during the Phase 2: 2011 channel sampling and drill program (Figure 4-6). One temporary bridge was on the road before the Conway property and the other was before the Line 60 property. The temporary bridge at Line 60 was removed at the end of the Phase 2 exploration program in December 2011, but still has a permit for 5 years. The temporary bridge at Conway is still in place as it has a 5 year permit. There are four permanent culverts on the main road to Nama Creek – Main Zone North property. In the future, a temporary bridge may be installed on the Little Postagoni River for shorter access to the Line 60 property from MZN.

To the best of Caracle Creek's knowledge there are no significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property, other than the requirement to obtain permits for temporary bridges to cross small creeks to drive to Line 60, Harricana, Conway, Newkirk and MNW properties.

Figure 4-6 Photo of temporary bridge on the road close to Line 60 property.

The description of the mineral titles is based on a legal opinion provided to Caracle Creek by Rock Tech and MNDMF claimapsIII web site: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Access

The Georgia Lake Lithium Property can be accessed by dirt roads off of Highway 11 north of the town of Nipigon (Figure 4-1). The closest airport is located in Thunder Bay.

The Nama Creek and Conway properties can be accessed by driving 60 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 5 km east on a dirt road to reach the eastern boundary of claim 4253781.

The McVittie and Jean Lake properties can be accessed by driving 40 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 14 km northeast on a dirt road toward Postagoni Lake to reach the boundary of claim 4253794 and another 22 km to reach the northern boundary of claim 4253352 between Jean Lake and Foster-Lew.

The Aumacho property can be accessed by driving 40 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving 7 km east on a dirt road to reach the eastern boundary of claim 3009117 and another 6 km to reach the Newkirk-Vegan property. Temporary bridges are needed to drive to the Newkirk-Vegan property.

The MNW property can be accessed by driving 31 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 11 km east on a dirt road to reach the eastern boundary of claim 4226601, but temporary bridges are needed to drive to the property.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The forest of the Georgia Lake area is mixed growth of spruce, balsam, jackpine, poplar, birch and cedar (Pye, 1965). Vegetation is typical of continental climate a mixture of coniferous (pine and black spruce) and deciduous (primarily birch and minor poplar).

The climate is typical continental with cold and long winters (from November to late March) and significant snow accumulations. The temperature in the winter months (January and February) can reach -

40° C but typically ranges between -10° and -25°C. The Canadian Climate normals for 1971-2000 from Environment Canada (/www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/) for Geraldton (closest weather station to the property) indicate that the daily average temperature ranges from -19ºC in January to 17ºC in July. The highest average accumulation of rain for a month is 112 mm in July. The highest average accumulation of snow for a month is 49 cm in November. The highest average snow depth is 48 cm in February.

Drilling can be conducted year round except for spring thaw in mid-March and April. Geological mapping and outcrop sampling can be conducted May to November when there is no snow on the ground.

5.3 Physiography

Pye (1965) summarized the topography of the Georgia Lake area:

"The Georgia Lake area is one of topographic contrasts. The parts of the area in which metasediments are exposed are, for the most part, of low relief. In contrast, the parts underlain by granitic rocks are rugged, with rounded hills rising up to about 150 ft (=45.7 m) above the general level. Most conspicuous, however, are high, imposing vertical or near-vertical cliffs at the boundaries of large exposed sheet-like masses of diabase."

"Rock exposures in the area are abundant, and between the outcrops there is a thin mantle of glacial deposits. These glacial deposits consist mainly of stratified accumulations of unconsolidated sand and gravel. Some of them represent a ground moraine sorted by the action of glacial meltwaters; others form prominent terraces along the shores of Lake Nipigon and in the valley occupied by Keemle and Wanogu Lakes, and are abandoned beach deposits. Esker ridges also are present but are not high and do not extend for any great distances."

The topography of the Georgia Lake Property is moderate. The minimum elevation is 250 m and the maximum elevation is 560 m above sea level. Thus the range is 310 m. The low-lying areas are typically underlain by metasediments and the higher areas are underlain by Nipigon diabase.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The town of Beardmore is the closest community (Figure 4-1), located approximately 16 km north of the Georgia Lake Property (see section 4.1). Field programs are based out of the town of Beardmore where there is a restaurant, hotel and Rock Tech's core shack. Beardmore is part of Greenstone, an amalgamated town encompassing Nakina, Geraldton, Longlac, Beardmore, Caramat, Jellicoe, Macdiarmid and Orient Bay. The population of Greenstone is 4,906 people (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca) and the population of Beardmore is approximately 150 people (http://www.highway11.ca/ThunderBay/06Beardmore). Beardmore has limited accommodation and restaurants.

The town of Nipigon has most of the basic supplies needed for exploration work in the Georgia Lake area. Nipigon has grocery stores, a hardware store, restaurants, hotels, a hospital and an OPP station. Nipigon is located 50 km south of the property. The population for Nipigon Township is 1,752 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca).

The city of Thunder Bay also has all of the required supplies for exploration work including grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels, a hospital, OPP stations and an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba and the United States. The population of the city of Thunder Bay was 109,140 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca). Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as the TransCanada highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada. Thunder Bay is close to the Canada-U.S. border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with Minnesota, United States. Thunder Bay is also the largest outbound port on the St. Lawrence Seaway system which ships dominantly grain and pulp and paper on Lake Superior.

There is a power line that runs along the TransCanada highway #11 about 10 km from the property. There are three hydroelectric stations on the Nipigon River, all of which are controlled remotely by the headquarters in Thunder Bay: Alexander Station with 68 MW output (17 km north of the town of Nipigon), Cameron Falls with 87 MW output (17 km north of the town of Nipigon) and Pine Portage with 142 MW (39 km north of the town of Nipigon) (http://www.opg.com/power/hydro/northwest_plant_group/).

There are several lakes, rivers and creeks on the Georgia Lake Property. The lakes on the Nama Creek, Conway and McVittie claim blocks include the Postagoni Lake, Pawky Lake, Dump Lake, Downey Lake, Palace Lake, Pain Lake, Piper Lake, Parsnip Lake, Dive Lake and Pennon Lake. The Little Postagoni

River, Phantom Creek and Palace Creek cross the northwestern claim block. Water on the Jean Lake – Foster-Lew property is available from Lake Jean, Parland Lake, Peanut Lake, Parole Lake, Piece Lake, Pomace Lake, Woodpigeon Lake, Pound Creek and Pomace Creek. The source of water on the Aumacho and MNW claim blocks include the Cosgrave Lake, Blay Lake, Hansen Lake, Claus Lake, Pond Lake, Abner Lake, Jackfish River, Namewaminiken River, Hansen Creek and Dot Creek. There is an unnamed creek and a small unnamed lake on the Newkirk-Vegan dispositions.

Rock Tech's Georgia Lake project is in the exploration stage and does not yet have 43-101 compliant reserve or a prefeasibility study; therefore, discussion on potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap pad leach pad areas and potential processing tailings storage area for mining operations is not relevant. Rock Tech has surface rights for Nama Creek dispositions and the crown owns the surface rights for all other dispositions and claims.

6.0 HISTORY

This section of the Report is from a previous Independent Technical Report by Selway et al., (2011a) prepared for Rock Tech.

6.1 Discovery of spodumene in Georgia Lake area

The discovery of spodumene in the Georgia Lake area was summarized by Pye (1965):

"One of the topics featured on the program of the annual convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association in spring 1955 was the lithium deposits of the Preissac-Lacorne area in Quebec (Latulippe and Ingham 1955). Samples of the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene were on display. Many years ago, Eric W. Hadley of Auden had discovered a body of pegmatite forming a reef in Georgia Lake (now known as Island Deposit). He noted that the pegmatite contained a prismatic mineral, which he could not identify and which he considered then to be of no value. At the convention, however, he observed that the spodumene on display was very similar to the mineral in the pegmatite at Georgia Lake. He immediately contacted Gordon Miller of Conwest Exploration Company Limited. An examination was made at once, and impressed with the occurrence, Mr. Miller submitted samples to E.G. Pye for positive identification. Pye, in turn, presented the samples to Dr. H. Quackenbush, a Fort William dentist and amateur mineralogist, who as part of his hobby, had built a spectroscope. With this spectroscope, Dr.

Quackenbush confirmed that the mineral was spodumene, and immediately Mr. Miller proceeded to stake a large group of claims for his company."

"As news of Hadley's discovery was publicized, prospectors entered the area. About 3,200 claims were staked and within a short time numerous additional lithium deposits were located. Many of these deposits were tested by diamond drilling in 1955 and 1956. Due to lack of adequate markets, however, none of these have been developed. Except for some limited diamond drilling by the Ontario Lithium Company Limited to test the original discovery in July 1957, the area has remained inactive since 1956" (as of Pye's 1965 report).

A local Fort William newspaper (The Daily Times Journal) also described the Lithium rush in May and July, 1955 and May, 1956 and discussions of a possible smelter in Fort William-Port Arthur or Nipigon.

6.2 Historical resource estimates on Georgia Lake Lithium Property

Table 6-1 summarizes the known historical resource estimates for all the properties until 1965 (Pye, 1965). These historical resource estimates do not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. These historical resources are not 43-101 compliant and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimates are only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are unknown. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimates as current resources. The resource estimates disclosed in the Mineral Resources Estimates section (14.0) are the only current 43-101 compliant resources on the Georgia Lake property.

Additional drilling has been completed by Rock Tech in order to upgrade the historical resources to current mineral resources for Nama Creek (MZN), Nama Creek (MZSW), Line 60, Harricana and Conway (Selway et al., 2012b) and limited drilling on Parole Lake and Aumacho has verified some of the historic holes (see Drilling section 10.2).

Table 6-1 Historical resource estimates for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property (Pye, 1965)

Property	Zone	Owner	Estimated Reserves (ton)	Average Li_2O wt. %	Reference
Nama Creek	Main Zone/North	Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	2,784,000	1.11	Isaacs, R. J. (1955): Unpublished company report, Nama Creek Mines Ltd. (Pye, 1965)
	Main Zone/Southwest	Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	1,508,332	0.96	Isaacs, R. J. (1955): Unpublished company report, Nama Creek Mines Ltd. (Pye, 1965)
	North and Southwest	Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	4,292,332	1.06	Isaacs, R. J. (1955): Unpublished company report, Nama Creek Mines Ltd. (Pye, 1965)
Conway	Conway	E.S.Conway/Leitch Gold Mines Ltd.	1,830,000	0.96	Pye, E. G. (1965): Personal Communications with G. A. McKay, Manager, Leitch Gold Mines Ltd.
McVittie	North and south sections of pegmatite dyke	Noranda Mines Ltd.	261,000	1.03	Woolverton, R. S. (1956): Unpublished company report, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (Pye, 1965)
Jean Lake	No. 4 Dyke/Parole Lake	Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd.	1,689,000	1.30	Finlay, P. C. (1956): Unpublished Annual Report, Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. (Pye, 1965)
Aumacho	No. 1 and No. 2 Dykes	Aumacho River Mines Ltd.	759,475	1.65	The Northern Miner, 13 June 1957, p. 29.
	No. 5 Dyke	Aumacho River Mines Ltd.	96,000	1.50	The Northern Miner, 13 June 1957, p. 29.
Newkirk-Vegan	Vegan Dyke	Dunvegan Mines Ltd.	750,000	1.38	The Northern Miner, 26 April 1956, p. 32. (from Pye, 1965)

6.3 Nama Creek

The Nama Creek property is divided into 5 zones: Main Zone/North (MZN), Main Zone/Southwest (MZSW), South Zone/West Dyke 1 (Harricana), Southeast Zone/Line 60 Dyke, Caral Dyke and Kenogamisis Dyke (Figure 6-1).

Nama Creek Mines Ltd. completed line cutting, trenching and sampling in June and July, 1955 and geological mapping in July, 1955 on Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Harricana and Line 60 dykes (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0009). The mapping identified two main ore zones striking northeast and dipping steeply to the northwest, containing several pegmatite dykes with width up to 40 ft (=12.2 m) (Figure 7-4). The major minerals in the pegmatite are quartz, alkali feldspar, muscovite and spodumene (up to 5 in, =12.7 cm, in length). The lithium is contained mainly in spodumene with minor amounts in muscovite. The spodumene content of the pegmatite is up to 30 vol.%, it is the highest in the widest dykes.

Between June, 1955 and February, 1956 Nama Creek Mines Ltd. carried out a drill program (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0006). Forty-five holes totalling 28,835 ft (=87,889 m) were drilled on the Main Zone/North (Table 6-2; Figure 6-1). The amount of spodumene is up to 25 vol.% in this zone (Table 6-3). Samples were assayed for Li and the highest Li content is 1.97 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m from hole NC-05. The highest amounts of Li occur in spodumene pegmatite.

The Main Zone North Dyke was estimated to contain 2,784,000 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 1.11 wt. % Li_2O to a depth of 1,000 ft (=304.8 m) (Table 6-1) (Pye, 1965). This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. This historical resource is not 43-101 compliant and thus the estimate can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource. This Report discloses a current 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Nama Creek (MZN) (see Mineral Resource Estimates section 14.0).

Nama Creek Mines Ltd also drilled 13 drill holes totalling 7,270 ft (=2,215.9 m) on the Main Zone/Southwest (Table 6-4; Figure 6-1). The highest amounts of Li occur in spodumene pegmatite, the amount of spodumene is up to 25 vol.% (Table 6-5). The highest Li content is 1.80 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m from hole NC-26. One drill hole totalling 480 ft (=146.3 m) was drilled on the South Zone/West Dyke 1 (Harricana) (Table 6-6). It intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no Li content was reported.

The Main Zone/Southwest dyke was estimated to contain 1,508,332 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 0.96 wt. % Li_2O (Table 6-1) (Pye, 1965). In March, 1956 Pye writes "according to company estimates the two occurrences on the Nama Creek property contain, to a depth of 1,000 ft (=301.8 m), 4,292,332 tons of pegmatite having a grade of 1.06 per cent Lithia across an average width of 16 ft (=4.9 m)". This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. This historical resource is not 43-101 compliant and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource. This Report discloses a current 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Nama Creek (MZSW) (see Mineral Resource Estimates section 14.0).

New Highridge Mining Company Ltd. completed a drill program between October, 1955 and January, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0005). Eighteen drill holes totalling 8,356.8 ft (=2,547.2 m) were drilled on the South Zone/West Dyke 1 (Harricana) (Table 6-7; Figure 6-1). The amount of spodumene is up to 20 vol.% (Table 6-8). The best intersection contains 1.49 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m and occurs in spodumene pegmatite. Twenty-two drill holes totalling 10,835 ft (=3,302.5 m) were drilled on the Southeast Zone/Line 60 Dyke (Table 6-9). The highest amounts of Li occur in spodumene pegmatite. The amount of spodumene is up to 17.5 vol.% and the richest intersection contains 1.97 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m from hole NC-HM-31 (Table 6-10). The Harricana and Line 60 Dykes were believed to be subeconomical by New Highridge Mining due to the severe alteration of spodumene. This Report discloses a current 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Harricana and Line 60 (see Mineral Resource Estimates section 14.0).

Caral Mines Ltd. completed geological mapping on the Caral Dyke in July and August, 1955 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0006). Three pegmatite dykes up to 15 ft (=4.6 m) wide have been identified on the property. The pegmatite dykes intrude paragneiss and mica schist. The amount of Li in grab samples ranges between trace amount and 2.55 wt. % Li_2O. The locations of the pegmatite dykes and the grab samples are not clearly indicated on the map.

In 1955 to 1956 (exact dates unknown) Caral Mines Ltd. drilled 13 holes totalling 2,677 ft (=819.5 m) (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0004) on the Caral Dyke (Table 6-11; Figure 6-1). The drill holes did not intersect any spodumene bearing pegmatite.

In December, 1955 Kenogamisis Gold Mines Ltd. drilled 3 holes totalling 1,015 ft (=309.4 m) (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0007) on the Kenogamisis Dyke (Table 6-12). The highest amount of Li is 0.98 wt. % Li_2O over 1.9 m occurring in spodumene pegmatite (Table 6-13). No exploration activity has been recorded since the 1950's.

In 1956 Nama Creek Mines Ltd. sank a vertical shaft to initiate mining on the Nama Creek Property (Pye, 1965). A Thunder Bay newspaper (name of the newspaper and exact dates not known) described the Nama Creek development: "Nama's steel headframe is 125 ft, the highest in this part of the country. The four compartment shaft goes down to 750 ft. The five levels are at 150 ft intervals." It was also noted that "the mine site already is linked by radio telephone, hydro power will be connected next month, and machinery is being brought in at regular intervals". It was estimated that "Nama is spending some $5,000,000 to bring the property into production at the initial rate of 1,000 tons daily before the end of 1957" and "the mine has ore reserves to keep operating for 15 years".

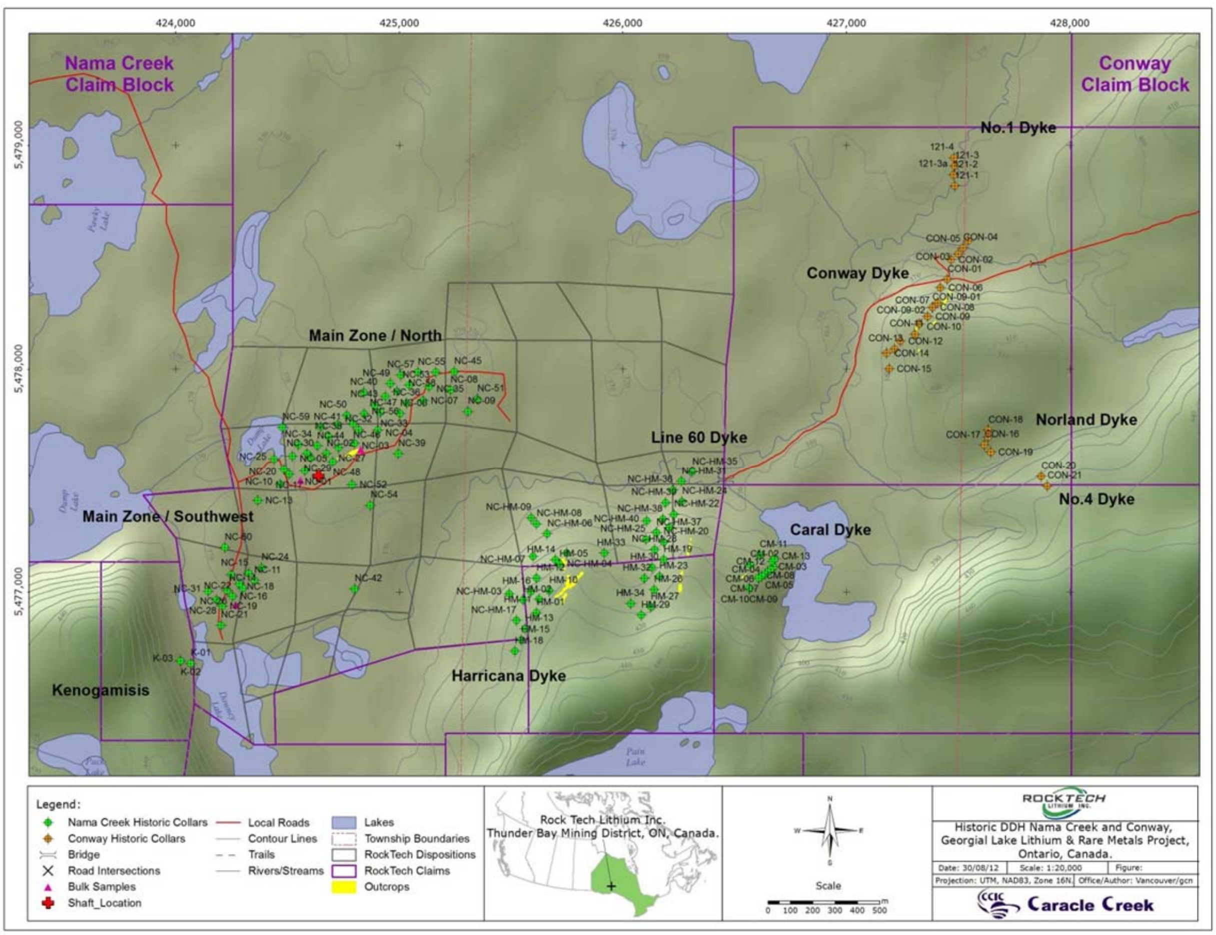

Figure 6-1 Historic drill collar locations for the Nama Creek and Conway properties

Table 6-2 Drill collar locations for Nama Creek Mines Ltd. drill program on Main Zone/North

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
NC-01	TB 67137	424577.2	5477543.6	58.8	140.00	50.00		21-Jun-55
NC-02	TB 67137	424673.9	5477621.7	69.8	140.00	50.00		27-Jun-55
NC-03	TB 67137	424799.3	5477668.6	119.8	140.00	50.00		4-Jul-55
NC-04	TB 67137	424903.8	5477727.2	71.0	140.00	50.00		9-Jul-55
NC-05	TB 67137	424521.1	5477610.5	185.3	140.00	60.00		24-Jul-55
NC-06	TB 67164	425002.4	5477800.9	67.7	140.00	50.00		11-Jul-55
NC-07	TB 67164	425107.3	5477858.5	61.0	140.00	50.00		15-Jul-55
NC-08	TB 67165	425228.4	5477905.8	152.4	140.00	50.00		23-Jul-55
NC-09	TB 67165	425307.0	5477810.6	153.0	140.00	50.00		30-Jul-55
NC-10	TB 67136	424466.9	5477483.6	65.5	140.00	60.00		6-Aug-55
NC-13	TB 67135	424367.4	5477410.9	184.1	140.00	59.00		16-Aug-55
NC-17	TB 67136	424507.0	5477529.0	96.3	140.00	50.00		24-Aug-55
NC-20	TB 67136	424483.9	5477551.4	148.1	140.00	60.00		1-Sep-55
NC-23	TB 67137	424631.9	5477657.8	159.4	140.00	60.00		10-Sep-55
NC-25	TB 67136	424439.1	5477596.8	235.3	140.00	60.00		17-Sep-55
NC-27	TB 67137	424727.1	5477649.6	123.4	140.00	50.00		18-Sep-55
NC-29	TB 67137	424603.1	5477604.2	103.3	140.00	58.00		17-Sep-55
NC-30	TB 67137	424587.0	5477621.2	149.4	140.00	59.00		26-Sep-55
NC-32	TB 67137	424817.9	5477728.6	125.0	140.00	50.00		23-Sep-55
NC-33	TB 67164	424916.0	5477806.2	158.5	140.00	51.00		1-Oct-55
NC-34	TB 67137	424548.4	5477661.8	234.4	140.00	58.00		8-Oct-55
NC-35	TB 67164	425131.7	5477922.4	236.8	140.00	50.00		5-Oct-55
NC-36	TB 67164	425032.2	5477847.2	169.8	140.00	52.00		11-0ct-55
NC-37	TB 67164	424889.6	5477837.0	215.5	140.00	60.00		13-0ct-55
NC-38	TB 67137	424683.7	5477696.9	200.3	140.00	60.00		16-Oct-55
NC-39	TB 67163	424995.1	5477621.7	281.3	140.00	60.00		27-Oct-55
NC-40	TB 67164	424840.3	5477894.6	281.3	140.00	60.00		27-Oct-55
NC-41	TB 67137	424647.5	5477739.9	241.4	140.00	60.00		27-Oct-55
NC-43	TB 67164	424937.5	5477878.0	243.2	140.00	60.00		6-Nov-55
NC-44	TB 67137	424724.2	5477752.5	207.3	140.00	60.00		5-Nov-55
NC-45	TB 67165	425245.5	5477987.8	285.3	140.00	50.00		21-Nov-55
NC-46	TB 67137	424793.0	5477756.0	203.3	140.00	60.00		10-Nov-55
NC-47	TB 67164	424990.2	5477899.5	272.5	140.00	60.00		18-Nov-55
NC-48	TB 67137	424702.7	5477585.1	174.7	140.00	60.00		15-Nov-55
NC-49	TB 67164	424959.0	5477934.6	321.9	140.00	60.00		28-Nov-55
NC-50	TB 67167	424765.7	5477793.1	210.9	140.00	60.00		6-Dec-55
NC-51	TB 67165	425349.4	5477866.8	298.1	140.00	50.00		5-Dec-55
NC-52	TB 67137	424789.1	5477481.6	199.9	140.00	50.00		4-Dec-55
NC-53	TB 67164	425044.4	5477927.8	260.9	140.00	60.00		10-Dec-55
NC-54	TB 67137	424870.6	5477388.4	152.4	140.00	50.00		11-Dec-55

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
NC-55	TB 67164	425082.9	5477985.9	335.6	140.00	50.00		16-Dec-55
NC-56	TB 67137	424842.3	5477800.4	239.0	140.00	60.00		20-Dec-55
NC-57	TB 67164	425006.3	5477973.2	335.3	140.00	60.00		11-Jan-56
NC-58	TB 67165	425163.0	5477986.8	277.4	140.00	50.00		15-Jan-56
NC-59	TB 67137	424476.7	5477739.4	423.4	140.00	61.00		10-Feb-56
			Total Length	**8,788.9**				

Table 6-3 Highlights for Nama Creek Mines Ltd. 1955 drill program on Main Zone/North

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
NC-05	289	175.3	176.8	1.5	1.97	20
NC-38	485	160.0	161.4	1.4	1.93	15
NC-38	483	157.0	158.5	1.5	1.89	20
NC-27	420	69.3	70.9	1.5	1.80	25
NC-37	472	108.4	109.3	0.9	1.79	15
NC-53	550	147.1	149.4	2.3	1.78	20
NC-38	481	153.9	155.4	1.5	1.77	20
NC-36	463	63.6	65.5	2.0	1.73	20
NC-23	385	144.8	146.3	1.5	1.70	25
NC-38	479	150.7	151.9	1.2	1.70	15

Table 6-4 Drill collar locations for Nama Creek Mines Ltd. drill program on Main Zone/Southwest

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
NC-11	TB 67132	424351.7	5477052.6	91.4	140.00	50.00		9-Aug-55
NC-14	TB 67132	424299.0	5477016.9	103.3	140.00	50.00		16-Aug-55
NC-15	TB 67132	424325.4	5477083.3	154.1	140.00	50.00		24-Aug-55
NC-16	TB 67177	424253.1	5476981.3	106.1	140.00	50.00		20-Aug-55
NC-18	TB 67177	424283.4	5477037.0	156.4	140.00	59.00		29-Aug-55
NC-19	TB 67177	424207.2	5476937.9	95.1	140.00	50.00		25-Aug-55
NC-21	TB 67177	424202.4	5476851.5	153.2	140.00	50.00		31-Aug-55
NC-22	TB 67177	424248.3	5477078.0	238.4	140.00	59.00		6-Sep-55
NC-24	TB 67132	424383.9	5477108.7	121.9	140.00	50.00		11-Sep-55
NC-26	TB 67177	424230.2	5477007.7	155.4	140.00	59.00		11-Sep-55
NC-28	TB 67177	424182.4	5476965.7	153.9	140.00	58.00		17-Sep-55
NC-31	TB 67177	424145.7	5477003.8	236.5	140.00	59.00		29-Sep-55
NC-60	TB 67160	424218.9	5477200.0	450.2	140.00	60.00		21-Feb-56

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
		Total Length		2,215.9				

Table 6-5 Highlights for Nama Creek Mines Ltd. 1955 drill program on Main Zone/Southwest

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
NC-26	391	136.6	138.1	1.5	1.80	25
NC-28	404	134.1	135.6	1.5	1.72	25
NC-26	383	132.0	133.5	1.5	1.62	25
NC-26	392	138.1	139.6	1.5	1.62	25
NC-22	368	178.3	179.8	1.5	1.57	20
NC-19	352	84.7	86.3	1.5	1.55	20
NC-28	405	135.6	137.2	1.5	1.55	25
NC-28	407	138.7	140.2	1.5	1.53	25
NC-28	406	137.2	138.7	1.5	1.49	25
NC-19	349	77.1	79.5	2.3	1.44	25

Table 6-6 Drill collar locations for Nama Creek Mines Ltd. 1955 drill program on South Zone/West Dyke 1 (Harricana)

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
NC-42	TB 67133	424800.7	5477014.8	146.3	140	50		7-Nov-55
		Total Length		146.3				

Table 6-7 Drill collar locations for New Highridge Mining Company Ltd. 1955 drill program on South Zone/West Dyke 1 (Harricana)

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
HM-01	TB 67793	425612.5	5476907.1	97.5	140	50		9-Oct-55
HM-02	TB 67793	425553.5	5476964.7	183.5	140	50		17-Oct-55
HM-05	TB 67793	425717.0	5477125.3	103.6	140	50		17-Oct-55
HM-10	TB 67793	425670.1	5477006.2	110.6	140	50		24-Oct-55
HM-11	TB 67793	425625.7	5476967.6	128.0	140	50		29-Oct-55
HM-12	TB 67793	425613.0	5477062.3	187.5	140	50		2-Nov-55
HM-13	TB 97210	425562.8	5476836.3	109.7	140	50		3-Nov-55

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
HM-14	TB 67793	425698.0	5477143.9	121.9	140	55		7-Nov-55
HM-15	TB 67209	425545.7	5476785.6	80.5	140	50		7-Nov-55
HM-16	TB 67793	425588.6	5477002.8	146.9	140	50		12-Nov-55
HM-18	TB 67209	425516.9	5476735.8	121.9	140	50		15-Nov-55
NC-HM-03	TB 87185	425491.0	5476992.5	274.3	140	52		30-Oct-55
NC-HM-04	TB 67176	425749.2	5477175.6	102.7	140	52		13-Oct-55
NC-HM-06	TB 67176	425661.4	5477261.0	138.1	140	50		16-Oct-55
NC-HM-07	TB 67176	425598.9	5477159.0	224.0	140	60		28-Oct-55
NC-HM-08	TB 67176	425614.0	5477305.4	121.6	140	50		19-Oct-55
NC-HM-09	TB 67176	425589.6	5477332.3	111.9	45	50		24-Oct-55
NC-HM-17	TB 87185	425523.7	5476873.0	182.9	140	50		18-Nov-55
		Total Length		**2,547.2**				

Table 6-8 Highlights for New Highridge Mining Company Ltd. 1955 drill program on South Zone/West Dyke 1

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
NC-HM-6	H-37	45.7	47.2	1.5	1.49	10
NC-HM-6	H-42	53.3	54.9	1.5	1.48	20
NC-HM-6	H-36	44.2	45.7	1.5	1.47	20
HM-16	H 120	76.2	77.7	1.5	1.45	7.5
HM-5	H-24	57.9	59.4	1.5	1.42	15
HM-5	H-26	61.0	62.5	1.5	1.39	15
NC-HM-8	H-21	32.0	34.7	2.7	1.36	10
HM-12	H 112	115.8	117.3	1.5	1.35	15
NC-HM-9	H-32	36.3	38.1	1.8	1.32	10
HM-14	H 66	25.9	27.4	1.5	1.29	17.5

Table 6-9 Drill collar location for New Highridge Mining Company Ltd. 1955 drill program on Southeast Zone/Line 60 Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
HM-19	TB-67795	426181.7	5477145.3	143.0	110	50		3-Dec-55
HM-23	TB 67794	426164.6	5477069.7	95.1	110	50		6-Dec-55
HM-26	TB 67794	426139.7	5477011.1	110.6	110	50		10-Dec-55
HM-27	TB 67794	426124.6	5476934.0	109.4	110	50		14-Dec-55
HM-29	TB 67794	426083.1	5476896.4	149.7	110	50		20-Dec-55
HM-30	TB 67794	426130.0	5477110.7	136.6	110	50		11-Jan-56

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
HM-32	TB 67794	426095.8	5477061.9	172.5	110	50		16-Jan-56
HM-33	TB 67794	425916.6	5477174.1	207.3	110	53		17-Jan-56
HM-34	TB 67794	426034.3	5476948.6	217.9	110	51		22-Jan-56
NC-HM-20	TB 67174	426181.7	5477224.9	164.6	110	50		25-Nov-55
NC-HM-21	TB 67174	426208.5	5477289.3	182.0	110	50		29-Nov-55
NC-HM-22	TB 67174	426228.6	5477347.4	154.5	110	50		3-Dec-55
NC-HM-24	TB 67174	426264.2	5477405.0	140.8	110	50		6-Dec-55
NC-HM-25	TB 67175	426102.6	5477236.6	248.4	110	50		12-Dec-55
NC-HM-28	TB 67794	426142.2	5477190.7	150.3	110	50		15-Dec-55
NC-HM-31	TB 67171	426262.7	5477496.3	65.2	140	50		16-Jan-56
NC-HM-35	TB 67171	426310.1	5477538.7	75.9	140	50		21-Jan-56
NC-HM-36	TB 67174	426224.6	5477458.2	150.9	110	50		2-Feb-56
NC-HM-37	TB 67175	426149.5	5477265.9	156.7	110	50		27-Jan-56
NC-HM-38	TB 67174	426178.8	5477326.9	149.4	110	50		4-Feb-56
NC-HM-39	TB 67174	426190.5	5477400.6	150.0	110	50		9-Feb-56
NC-HM-40	TB 67175	426106.5	5477318.1	171.9	110	50		30-Jan-56
		Total Length		**3,302.5**				

Table 6-10 Highlights for New Highridge Mining Co. Ltd. 1955 drill program on Southeast Zone/Line 60 Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
NC-HM-31	H-273	50.3	51.8	1.5	1.97	2.5
HM-19	H 166	50.3	51.8	1.5	1.67	10
NC-HM-20	H 140	55.5	57.9	2.4	1.49	15
HM-19	H 163	45.7	47.2	1.5	1.47	12.5
NC-HM-24	H-183	24.4	25.9	1.5	1.44	10
NC-HM-20	H 138	35.1	36.6	1.5	1.42	10
NC-HM-20	H 137	33.5	35.1	1.5	1.41	15
NC-HM-20	H 143	65.2	67.1	1.8	1.36	17.5
NC-HM-38	H-323	67.8	69.3	1.5	1.31	7.5
HM-19	H 162	44.2	45.7	1.5	1.31	12.5

Table 6-11 Drill collar locations for Caral Mines Ltd. 1955/56 drill program on Caral Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
CM-01	TB 67889	426673.4	5477112.2	91.1	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-02	TB 67889	426570.2	5477122.4	129.2	135	45		Winter 1956

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
CM-03	TB 67889	426662.2	5477102.7	32.0	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-04	TB 67889	426648.3	5477090.5	37.2	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-05	TB 67889	426637.1	5477079.9	34.1	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-06	TB 67889	426620.8	5477071.8	50.0	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-07	TB 67889	426608.2	5477063.3	47.9	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-08	TB 67889	426608.2	5477063.3	54.9	165	40		Winter 1956
CM-09	TB 67889	426564.8	5477017.5	53.6	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-10	TB 67889	426564.8	5477017.5	37.5	100	40		Winter 1956
CM-11	TB 67889	426613.0	5477166.8	130.8	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-12	TB 67889	426668.3	5477136.9	56.7	135	45		Winter 1956
CM-13	TB 67889	426678.1	5477149.8	61.0	135	45		Winter 1956
		Total Length		**815.9**				

Table 6-12 Drill collar locations for Kenogamisis Gold Mines Ltd. 1955/56 drill program on Kenogamisis Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
K-01	TB 67274	424066.9	5476680.7	67.1	150	45		9-Dec-55
K-02	TB 67274	424020.8	5476692.3	124.4	160	60		14-Dec-55
K-03	TB 67274	424020.8	5476692.3	118.0	160	75		14-Dec-55
		Total Length		**309.4**				

Table 6-13 Highlights for Kenogamisis Gold Mines Ltd.. 1955/56 drill program on Kenogamisis Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
K-03	E2907	75.7	77.9	2.2	0.64	Not recorded
K-03	E2906	74.4	75.4	1.0	0.58	Not recorded
K-03	E2908	93.2	95.1	1.9	0.98	Not recorded
K-03	E2909	95.1	96.9	1.8	0.57	Not recorded
K-01	E2903	38.7	41.5	2.7	0.51	Not recorded
K-02	E2904	60.8	62.1	1.4	0.38	Not recorded
K-01	E2901	25.9	27.4	1.5	0.29	Not recorded
K-02	E2905	78.2	80.6	2.3	0.21	Not recorded

6.4 Conway

The Conway Property is divided into 4 zones: No. 1 Dyke, No. 4 Dyke, Norland Dyke and Conway Dyke (Figure 6-1).

In May, 1957 United Montauben Mines drilled 5 drill holes totalling 1,457 ft (=444.1 m) (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0003) on the No. 1 Dyke (Table 6-14). The amount of spodumene is up to 7 % and the best intersection contains 1.12 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m (Table 6-15). The highest Li contents occur in spodumene pegmatite.

E.S.Conway/Leitch Gold Mines Ltd. had a drill program between August and October, 1958 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0008). 2 drill holes totalling 270 ft (=82.3 m) were drilled on the No. 4 Dyke (Table 6-16).

The holes intersected pegmatite, containing minor amounts of spodumene. The highest amount of Li is 0.02 wt. % Li_2O over 2.13 m (Table 6-17). 4 drill holes totalling 1,050 ft (=320 m) were drilled on the Norland Dyke (Table 6-18). The highest amounts of Li occur in spodumene pegmatite, the best intersection contains 0.71 wt. % Li_2O over 1.25 m (Table 6-19). 15 drill holes totalling 3,099.7 ft (=944.8 m) were drilled on the Conway Dyke (Table 6-20). The best assay results are summarized in Table 6-21, the highest amount of Li is 1.7 wt. % Li_2O over 3.05 m occurring in spodumene pegmatite.

The Conway Dyke was estimated to contain 1,830,000 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 0.96 wt. % Li_2O to a depth of 1,000 ft (=304.8 m) (Table 6-1) (Pye, 1965). This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. This historical resource is not 43-101 compliant and thus the estimate can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource. This Report discloses a current 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Conway (see Mineral Resource Estimates section 14.0).

There was a time gap in exploration activity from the 1950's until August, 2009, when James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. carried out prospecting and sampling (MNDMF Work Report: 2.44004) and in November, 2009 drilled 2 holes totalling 416.7 ft (=127 m) on the Conway Dyke (Table 6-22). The highlights are summarized in Table 6-23, the best intersection contains 2.02 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m and occurs in spodumene pegmatite.

Table 6-14 Drill collar locations for United Montauban Mines 1957 drill program on No 1. Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
121-1	TB 67929	427485.0	5478818.7	108.5	90	45	EXT	8-May-57
121-2	TB 67929	427479.8	5478868.0	109.1	90	45	EXT	13-May-57
121-3	TB 67929	427485.3	5478907.6	17.7	90	45	EXT	16-May-57
121-3A	TB 67929	427485.3	5478907.6	118.3	90	55	EXT	21-May-57
121-4	TB 67929	427481.8	5478945.3	90.5	90	45	EXT	28-May-57
			Total Length	**444.1**				

EXT=23.11/22.86 mm (http://www.scribd.com/doc/15713740/Sinodrills-Diamond-Drilling-Tools)

Table 6-15 Highlights for United Montauban Mines 1957 drill program on No 1. Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
121-1	121-1-2	64.0	65.5	1.5	1.12	7
121-1	121-1-3	65.5	67.1	1.5	0.74	2
121-1	121-1-1	62.5	64.0	1.5	0.22	Not recorded
121-1	121-1-4	67.1	68.3	1.2	0.14	Not recorded
121-2	121-2-3	80.8	82.3	1.5	0.071	Not recorded
121-2	121-2-2	79.2	80.8	1.5	0.06	Not recorded
121-2	121-2-5	83.8	85.0	1.2	0.058	Not recorded
121-2	121-2-4	82.3	83.8	1.5	0.048	Not recorded
121-2	121-2-1	78.2	79.2	1.1	0.036	Not recorded

Table 6-16 Drill collar locations for E.S. Conway/Leitch Cold Mines Ltd. 1958 drill program on No. 4 Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
CON-20	TB 91131	427870.7	5477519.1	45.4	54	45		1-Oct-58
CON-21	TB 91131	427898.0	5477475.1	36.9	54	45		2-Oct-58
			Total Length	**82.3**				

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date

Table 6-17 Highlights for E.S. Conway/Leitch Cold Mines Ltd. 1958 drill program on No. 4 Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
CON-20	C-105	40.0	42.1	2.1	0.02	Not recorded
CON-21	C-106	32.8	35.3	2.5	0.01	Not recorded

Table 6-18 Drill collar locations for E.S. Conway/Leitch Cold Mines Ltd. 1958 drill program on Norland Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
CON-16	TB 91132	427617.5	5477660.8	74.1	90	45		23-Sep-58
CON-17	TB 91132	427633.7	5477695.7	67.4	90	45		24-Sep-58
CON-18	TB 91132	427634.6	5477726.4	89.9	90	40		27-Sep-58
CON-19	TB 91132	427645.6	5477629.1	88.7	90	45		29-Sep-58
		Total Length		**320.0**				

Table 6-19 Highlights for E.S. Conway/Leitch Cold Mines Ltd. 1958 drill program on Norland Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
CON-19	C-102	18.7	20.0	1.2	0.71	Not recorded
CON-18	C-100	53.3	55.3	2.0	0.68	Not recorded
CON-18	C-99	51.7	53.3	1.7	0.62	Not recorded
CON-17	C-93	54.9	56.8	1.9	0.61	Not recorded
CON-16	C-91	70.1	72.1	2.0	0.3	Not recorded
CON-16	C-90	67.5	70.1	2.6	0	ND
CON-17	C-92	51.8	54.9	3.0	0	Not recorded

ND=not detected

Table 6-20 Drill collar locations for E.S. Conway/Leitch Cold Mines Ltd. 1958 drill program on Conway Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
CON-01	TB 91136	427451.7	5478400.5	58.0	120.0	45.0		24-Aug-58
CON-02	TB 91135	427467.2	5478489.4	84.4	120.0	45.0		28-Aug-58
CON-03	TB 91135	427499.5	5478513.8	64.2	120.0	50.0		30-Aug-58
CON-04	TB 91135	427522.3	5478541.5	53.9	120.0	50.0		2-Sep-58
CON-05	TB 91135	427544.6	5478573.3	90.2	120.0	45.0		4-Sep-58
CON-06	TB 91136	427421.4	5478363.3	48.2	120.0	45.0		5-Sep-58
CON-07	TB 91136	427407.9	5478296.0	39.9	120.0	45.0		6-Sep-58
CON-08	TB 91136	427385.0	5478275.0	46.9	120.0	45.0		8-Sep-58
CON-09	TB 91136	427363.5	5478234.5	45.7	120.0	45.0		9-Sep-58
CON-10	TB 91136	427325.8	5478201.3	46.3	120.0	45.0		10-Sep-58
CON-11	TB 91136	427307.6	5478156.1	54.3	120.0	45.0		11-Sep-58
CON-12	TB 91136	427241.6	5478124.8	75.6	120.0	50.0		13-Sep-58
CON-13	TB 91136	427216.0	5478089.6	77.7	120.0	50.0		15-Sep-58
CON-14	TB 91136	427180.4	5478071.2	96.0	120.0	45.0		17-Sep-58
CON-15	TB 91190	427191.8	5478002.0	63.4	120.0	50.0		19-Sep-58
		Total Length		**944.8**				

Table 6-21 Highlights for E.S. Conway/Leitch Gold Mines Ltd. 1958 drill program on Conway Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
CON-08	C-48	40.4	43.4	3.0	1.7	Not recorded
CON-08	C-47	37.3	40.4	3.0	1.61	Not recorded
CON-15	C-89	57.9	60.3	1.9	1.54	Not recorded
CON-10	C-58	40.4	43.4	3.0	1.37	Not recorded
CON-11	C -60	38.1	41.1	3.0	1.35	Not recorded
CON-12	C-68	14.6	16.0	1.3	1.32	Not recorded
CON-10	C-59	43.4	45.3	2.0	1.3	Not recorded
CON-15	C-88	55.5	57.9	2.4	1.22	Not recorded
CON-09	C-51	34.4	37.5	2.8	1.2	Not recorded
CON-11	C -61	41.1	43.6	1.9	1.17	Not recorded

Table 6-22 Drill collar locations for James Bay Mid Arctic Developments Inc. 2009 drill program on Conway Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
CON-09-01	3009087	427385.0	5478275.0	57.0	120	45	BTW	2-Nov-09
CON-09-02	3009087	427385.0	5478275.0	70.0	120	60	BTW	3-Nov-09

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
		Total Length		127.0				

BTW=42.13/41.88 mm (http://www.scribd.com/doc/15713740/Sinodrills-Diamond-Drilling-Tools)

Table 6-23 Highlights for James Bay Mid Arctic Developments Inc. 2009 drill program on Conway Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
CON-09-02	34015	47.5	49	1.5	2.02	Not recorded
CON-09-01	34007	40	41.5	1.5	1.94	Not recorded
CON-09-02	34013	45	46	1.5	1.87	Not recorded
CON-09-02	34016	49	50	1	1.85	Not recorded
CON-09-01	34004	35.5	37	1.5	1.69	Not recorded
CON-09-01	34005	37	38.5	1.5	1.59	Not recorded
CON-09-02	34011	41.5	43	1.5	1.59	Not recorded
CON-09-02	34051	44.25	45	0.75	1.54	Not recorded
CON-09-02	34010	40	41.5	1.5	1.5	Not recorded
CON-09-01	34002	32.6	34	1.5	1.47	Not recorded

6.5 McVittie

The McVittie Dyke is located south of the Nama Creek and Conway properties and east of Postagoni Lake. Figure 6-2 shows the locations of drill collars on the property.

Between July, 1955 and January, 1956 Noranda Mines Ltd. carried out prospecting, trenching and geological mapping (Pye, 1965) (no record of this work was found in assessment files). This program was followed by diamond drilling between October, 1955 and January, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE9236), consisting of 12 drill holes totalling 3,587 ft (=1,093 m) (Table 6-24). Table 6-25 summarizes the highlights of this drill program. The best intersection contains 2.08 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m and occurs in spodumene pegmatite.

Pye (1965) divided the McVittie pegmatite dyke into three parts based on the Li content: a north, a central and a south section. According to Pye (1956), Woolverton (1956) in an unpublished company report for Noranda Mines Ltd. estimated the north and south sections of the dyke to contain 261,000 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 1.03 wt. % Li_2O (Table 6-1). This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. These historical resources are not 43-101 compliant, the authors did not verify this data and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. Additional drilling is required in order to upgrade the resource as a current mineral resource. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource.

Between September, 1978 and May, 1979 Noranda completed line cutting, a ground magnetic and electromagnetic VLF survey over three contiguous unpatented mining claims in the McVittie area in 1978 (MNDMF assessment file: 52H08NE0002). The purpose of this survey was to determine the viability of these geophysical methods (especially magnetic) in the exploration of lithium dykes. The VLF survey was also conducted to determine if alteration, shearing or brecciation associated with the pegmatite intrusion is detectable to this method.

A survey grid was cut with 100 foot line spacing. Several magnetic zones were outlined. The lithium-bearing pegmatite dyke which extends from the shore of Dive Lake NNW in a curving arc displays a weak magnetic low on two lines. A second lower magnetic anomaly occurs 200 ft (=61.0 m) west of this dyke in a granitic area, with no known pegmatite in the vicinity. The stronger magnetic zones throughout the survey are interpreted to be due to diabase dykes or inclusions of meta-sediment in the intrusive granite and feldspar porphyry.

The VLF survey utilised a Geonics EM-16 unit with transmitter station in Annapolis, Maryland (“NSS” – 21.4 kHz). Several anomalous areas were outlined with the VLF survey, the strongest of which may represent a weak N-S striking conductor. The survey failed to indicate the presence of known or unknown pegmatites.

Armeno Resources Inc. carried out geological mapping (Figure 7-5), line cutting and ground geophysical surveying (magnetic, VLF-EM and gradiometry) between September and October, 1984 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0006). Pegmatite dykes intrude metasediments in the McVittie Property. In some pegmatite dykes the spodumene is altered. A grab sample returned 0.94 wt. % Li_2O.

In 1984, Armeno Resources contracted MPH Consulting Ltd. ("MPH") to prepare a report on lithium properties "Noranda-McVittie" and "Newkirk-Vegan" (MNDMF assessment file: 42E05SW0006). The Noranda-McVittie results will be discussed in this section and the Newkirk-Vegan results will be discussed in the section on Newkirk historic exploration, Armeno Resources, 1984. The Noranda-McVittie consisted of 6 unpatented mining claims. Ground geophysical surveys were conducted including magnetic, magnetic gradiometer, and VLF-EM. Lines were cut at 120m line spacing and 25m station spacing.

The purpose of the magnetic survey was to locate concentrations of magnetic minerals which may have economic significance, map lithology via susceptibility contrasts, and interpret structure via patterns in magnetic trends. The purpose of the magnetic gradiometer survey was to assist with geological mapping, as gradiometer typically provide high resolution data in delineating vertical geological contacts.

A pattern of north-east striking magnetic sources is identified and may represent variation in the magnetization with the metasediments. Overall, the magnetic results are noted to be quiet, and no total field anomaly associated with the pegmatite occurrence north of Dive Lake. The contoured vertical gradient data shows similar results, where magnetic anomalies are thought to be caused by different magnetization levels within the east-west metasedimentary units. There is no anomalous gradient association with the known pegmatite occurrence.

The VLF survey was carried out using a Geonics EM-16 unit with transmitter station Annapolis, Maryland (21.4 kHz). Two anomalies were identified from this survey. Anomaly 'A' transects the metasediments and quartz monzonite and is interpreted to be a variation in surface conductivity or a conductive shear zone within the bedrock. Anomaly 'B' is located entirely in the metasediments and is interpreted to be a fracture or shear zone. The pegmatite occurrence does not display any anomalous electromagnetic signature.

Armeno Resources Inc. completed a soil geochemical survey in May and June, 1986 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0005). The survey located a number of anomalies trending 90º to 100º and identified possible pegmatite zones obscured by overburden.

In August, 1987 Armeno Resources Inc. drilled 2 holes totalling 492 ft (=150 m) (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE9234) (Table 6-26). The holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no analytical data was reported.

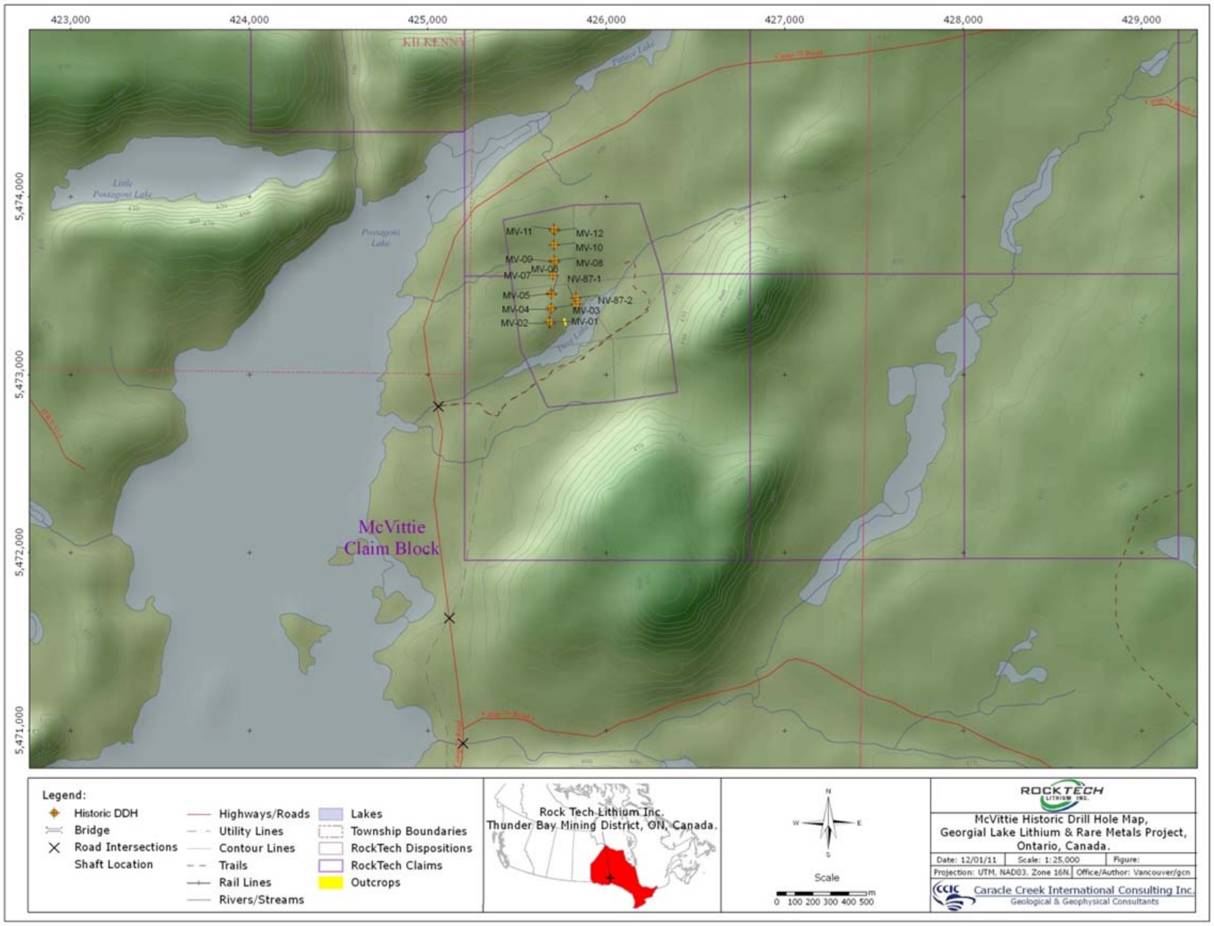

Figure 6-2 Historic drill collar locations for the McVittie Property

Table 6-24 Drill collar locations for Noranda Mines Ltd. 1955 drill program on McVittie Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
MV-01	TB 68021	425683.5	5473299.5	64.9	243	45		10-Oct-55
MV-02	TB 68021	425684.2	5473291.3	105.2	243	60		14-Oct-55
MV-03	TB 68021	425690.2	5473376.2	93.3	243	60		19-Oct-55
MV-04	TB 68021	425690.2	5473368.7	59.1	243	45		23-Oct-55
MV-05	TB 68021	425694.0	5473459.6	73.5	243	45		26-Oct-55
MV-06	TB 68021	425694.0	5473452.9	96.6	243	60		29-Oct-55
MV-07	TB 68020	425701.5	5473559.6	111.6	243	60		9-Nov-55
MV-08	TB 68020	425709.8	5473643.8	79.6	263	45		16-Nov-55
MV-09	TB 68020	425709.8	5473635.5	110.9	263	60		25-Nov-55
MV-10	TB 68020	425707.5	5473729.4	116.1	263	60		7-Jan-56

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
MV-11	TB 68020	425709.0	5473820.4	80.5	263	45		13-Jan-56
MV-12	TB 68020	425709.8	5473810.6	102.1	263	60		22-Jan-56
			Total Length	**1,093.3**				

Table 6-25 Highlights for Noranda Mines Ltd. 1955 drill program on McVittie Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
MV-03	ML-79	73.2	74.7	1.5	2.08	20
MV-10	ML-110	103.5	105.2	1.6	2.02	15
MV-01	ML-64	62.5	63.6	1.1	1.81	5
MV-06	ML-95	86.9	88.4	1.5	1.8	Not recorded
MV-03	ML-75	67.1	68.6	1.5	1.74	15
MV-05	ML-90	68.6	70.2	1.6	1.6	15
MV-03	ML-80	74.7	76.2	1.5	1.53	15
MV-03	ML-77	70.1	71.6	1.5	1.46	20
MV-01	ML-62	59.4	61.0	1.5	1.44	8
MV-04	ML-83	48.8	50.3	1.5	1.44	20

Table 6-26 Drill collar locations for Armeno Resources 1987 drill program on McVittie Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
NV-87-1	TB 732171	425831.4	5473398.8	65.8	270	45		7-Aug-87
NV-87-2	TB 732171	425830.6	5473434.2	84.1	270	45		10-Aug-87
			Total Length	**150.0**				

6.6 Jean Lake

The Jean Lake Property is divided into the No. 1 Dyke, No. 4 Dyke/Parole Lake, No. 3 and 5 Dykes, Pomace Creek, Foster Lew, Foster and Giles Lithium Dykes (Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4).

Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. completed a drill program between November, 1955 and May, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0009). 28 drill holes totalling 16,053 ft (=4,893 m) were drilled on the No. 4 Dyke/Parole Lake (Table 6-27). Table 6-28 summarizes the highlights of these drill holes, the best intersection contains 1.41 wt. % Li_2O over 7.6 m and occurs in spodumene pegmatite.

Based on the drilling, J. P. Walter (Finlay, 1956, from Pye, 1965) estimated the Parole Dyke to contain 1,689,000 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 1.3 wt. % Li_2O to a vertical depth of 1,100 ft (=335.28 m) (Table 6-1) (Pye, 1965). This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. These historical resources are not 43-101 compliant and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. Additional drilling is required in order to upgrade the resource as a current mineral resource. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource. Limited drilling (2 drill holes) on Parole Lake by Rock Tech has verified some of the historic holes (see Drilling section 10.2), but not enough drilling has been conducted to upgrade the historic resource to a current 43-101 compliant resource.

Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. noticed that the Dyke seems to increase in Li content with depth (Finlay, 1956, from Pye, 1965). Ten drill holes totalling 3,605 ft (=1,098.8 m) were drilled on the No. 1 Dyke (Table 6-29). The best intersection occurs in spodumene pegmatite and contains 1.46 wt. % Li_2O over 4.9 m (Table 6-30). Three drill holes totalling 1,355 ft (=413 m) were drilled on the No. 3 Dyke (Table 6-31). The drill holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no assays were reported. 3 drill holes totalling 1,278 ft (=389.5 m) on the No. 5 Dyke (Table 6-32). Two drill holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no assays were reported.

Goldale Mines Ltd. carried out an exploration program along the northwestern shore of Jean Lake (between Woodpigeon Lake and Treasure Island) between March – April, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0007). The program consisted of line cutting, prospecting, stripping, mapping and a magnetometer survey. One dyke intruding mica schist was recognized on the north shore of Jean Lake striking northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast. This dyke contains spodumene pegmatite with locally altered spodumene and is associated with aplite.

A ground magnetic survey was performed on 13 of the 29 claims of the Jean Lake claim block for Goldale Mines Ltd ("Goldale") in 1956. The survey was conducted in winter as the survey area is water-covered. The purpose of the survey was to try to locate the granite-sediment (gneissic) contact believed to be in the Jean Lake property (MNDMF assessment file: 42E05NW0007). The survey consisted of 400 foot line spacing and 100 foot station spacing. The results failed to delineate a magnetic linear, as the values were noted to be very 'flat'. It was interpreted that either no large susceptibility difference between the gneisses and granites exist, or, no massive granite intrusive underlies the lake. It was also noted that no shallow-depth diabase anomalies were identified in the survey area.

The remaining claim block was surveyed in 1957 by ground magnetic. Again, the results were shown to be extremely magnetically quiet and failed to disclose any variation of magnetic intensity to be interpreted as a defining contact.

Towagmac Exploration Company Ltd. completed a drill program between June and October, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0010). The work was performed by Goldale Syndicate. 5 holes totalling 2,405.6 ft (=733.2 m) were drilled on the Giles Lithium Dyke (Table 6-33). Only 2 drill holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no analytical data was reported. 5 holes totalling 1,962.5 ft (=598.2 m) were drilled on the Foster Dyke (Table 6-34). 3 drill holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no assays were reported. 2 holes totalling 1,436 ft (=437.7 m) were drilled on the northeast shore of Jean Lake (Table 6-35), no pegmatite was intersected.

In November and December, 1965 Sutherland & Associates drilled 7 drill holes totalling 1,467 ft (=447.2 m) (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0011) on the Pomace Creek Dyke (Table 6-36). The drill holes intersected aplite, but not pegmatite.

In 1985, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. ("Hudson Bay Exploration") staked 35 unpatented mining claims in the Jean Lake area (MNDMF assessment file: 42E05NW0004). This claim block covered metasedimentary rocks hosting quartz veins. The presence of lithium-bearing pegmatite in the Jean Lake area is also noted.

In 1986, a local grid was line-cut with 100 foot line spacing. In September 1986, a ground VLF electromagnetic survey was carried out on the Foster Property, between the north shore of Jean Lake and Pound Lake using a Geonics EM-16 instrument (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0004). The transmitter station chosen was Cutler, Maine ("NAA" – 24.0 kHz). The total distance covered was 33 miles.

From this ground VLF electromagnetic survey, several conductors were identified and interpreted. The author suggests that due to the offsetting of these conductors, five northeast striking faults may be present. In general, the conductors strike west to north-west. Most of the faults do not show electrical conductivity, however the southwest portion of the fault striking southwest through Pantry Lake shows considerable conductivity. It is also noted that many of the conductors display drag folding on the south east side of the faults, suggesting a southwest movement along the west side of the faults. No association between the survey results and lithium-bearing pegmatite is mentioned.

In the summer of 1987 Armeno Resources Inc. completed line cutting and a geological survey on the Foster-Lew Property (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0002). The work was performed by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. of Thunder Bay. The Foster pegmatite dyke was found over a length of 250 ft (=76.2 m) within a small sill-like body of biotite granite in the metasediments (Figure 7-6). The pegmatite dyke strikes approximately east and dips steeply to the south. The average thickness of the dyke is 30 ft (=9.1 m). To the west the pegmatite dyke splits into a number of thin, parallel dykes and to the east it disappears. The Lew pegmatite is located 300 m west of the Foster pegmatite dyke, occurs entirely in metasediments and it is 8 ft (= 2.4 m) to 10 ft (=3.0 m) thick. Two grab samples assayed 96 ppm and 39 ppm Li.

In tandem with the MNW project, Armeno Resources contracted Phantom Exploration to conduct a ground magnetic and electromagnetic VLF survey on their Foster-Lew project in the summer of 1987 (MNDMF assessment file: 42E05NW0003). A survey grid was line cut consisting of 8 line-km, with 100m line spacing and 25m station spacing.

The magnetic results were relatively flat although a weak east-west regional magnetic trend is noted. Minor magnetic features located within the survey area interpreted to represent either the interaction of a small granitic plug, located in the northern portion of the property, and the hosting metasedimentary gneisses, or compositional variations within the gneisses themselves.

The VLF survey, employing a Geonics EM-16 unit, utilized the Cutler, Maine transmitter station ("NAA" – 24.0 kHz). The conductive trends identified are noted to be short or of discontinuous strike length, with poor conductivity, and are interpreted to be coincident with topographic low swampy areas.

The author notes that these geophysical survey techniques were unsuccessful in locating and delineating lithium bearing pegmatites in this geological setting.

In January, 1988 Armeno Resources Inc. completed stripping on the Foster-Lew Property (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0005).

In the winter of 1987 and 1988 Armeno Resources Inc. carried out line cutting, a photon magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys on the No. 1, 3, 4 (Parole Lake) and 5 Dykes, performed by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0012). A total of 40.5 line-km was cut, with 100m line spacing and 25m station spacing.

The data collected indicated that the underlying rock exhibited a weak east-west regional magnetic trend. Minor magnetic features throughout the survey are thought to represent compositional variations found within the original sediments. Some magnetic dipoles are observed.

The VLF survey, employing a Geonics EM-16 unit, utilized the Cutler, Maine transmitter station ("NAA" – 24.0 kHz). Conductive trends located within the survey are characterized by short or discontinuous strike lengths and poor conductivity and appear to be coincident with topographic features such as lakes, streams and low swampy areas.

Again, the author notes that these geophysical survey techniques were unsuccessful in locating and delineating lithium bearing pegmatites in this section of the Jean Lake area.

In February, 1988 Armeno Resources Inc. completed an analytical program on the Jean Lake Property, performed by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H01NE0003). Lakefield Research was contracted by Phantom to accomplish the work. Approximately 50 kg of broken rocks were prepared and analyzed with direct quantitative analysis, yielding 1.25 % Li_2O for the Jean Lake composite sample. Semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis and whole rock analysis were also carried out on the sample. A mineralogical examination was performed on samples from the selvage zone, muscovite zone and spodumene/quartz zone of pegmatite dykes. Samples from the edges of the dyke are finer grained with no spodumene. In the spodumene pegmatite quartz, spodumene and muscovite are the major minerals and microcline is as an accessory mineral. The spodumene appears to be fresh, but some alteration of spodumene to muscovite and albite is observed. The muscovite zone also contains spodumene. Spodumene is the only Li bearing mineral.

In October, 1989 Armeno Resources Inc. drilled one hole totalling 160 ft (=48.8 m) on the Foster-Lew Property (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0001) (Table 6-37). The drill hole intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no assays were reported.

In November, 2009 James Bay Midarctic drilled 1 hole totalling 252 ft (=86 m) on the Foster-Lew Property (Table 6-38) and 1 hole totalling 293 ft (=100 m) south of the No. 4/Parole Lake Dyke (Table 6-39) (MNDMF Work Report: 2.44004). The drill holes did not intersect any spodumene pegmatite.

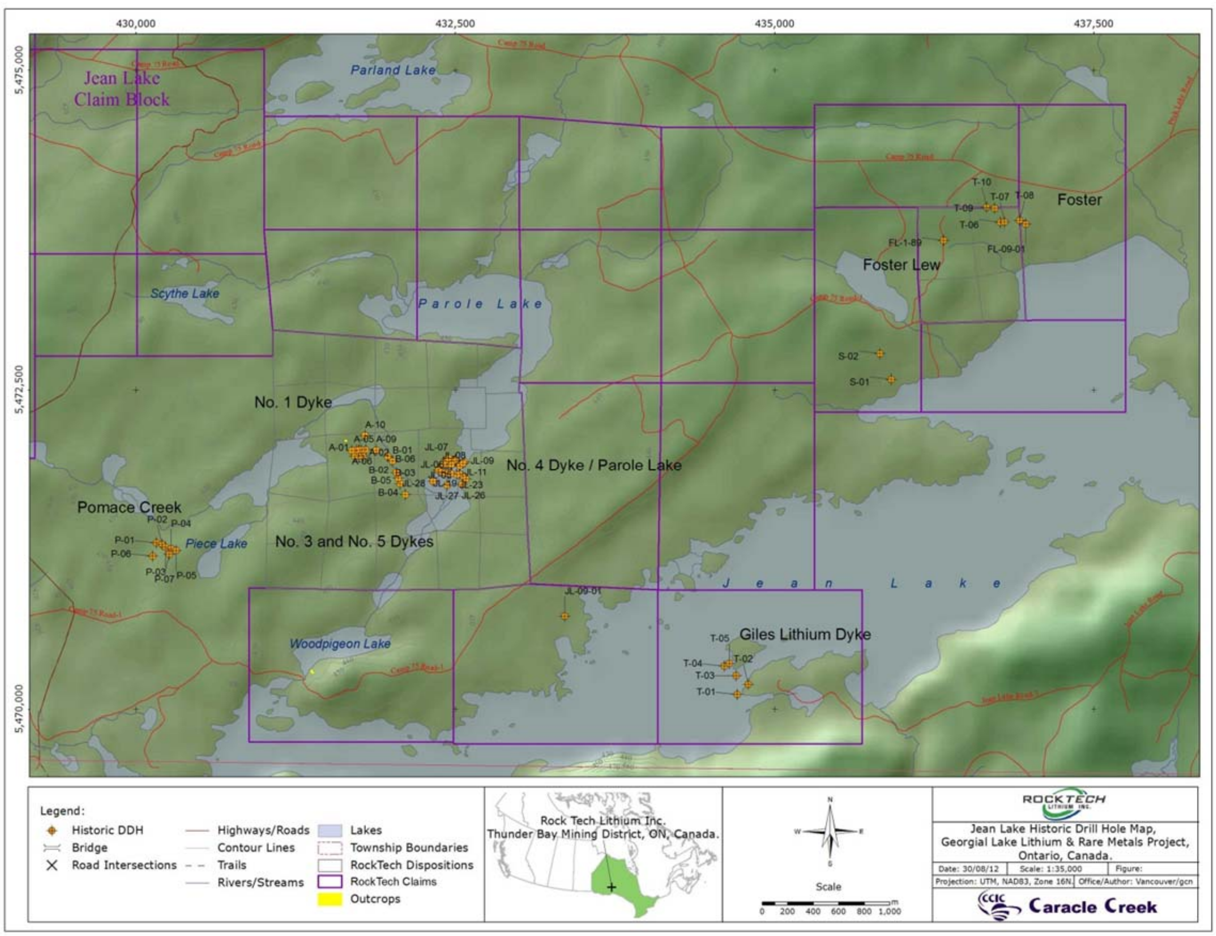

Figure 6-3 Historic drill collar locations for the Jean Lake Property

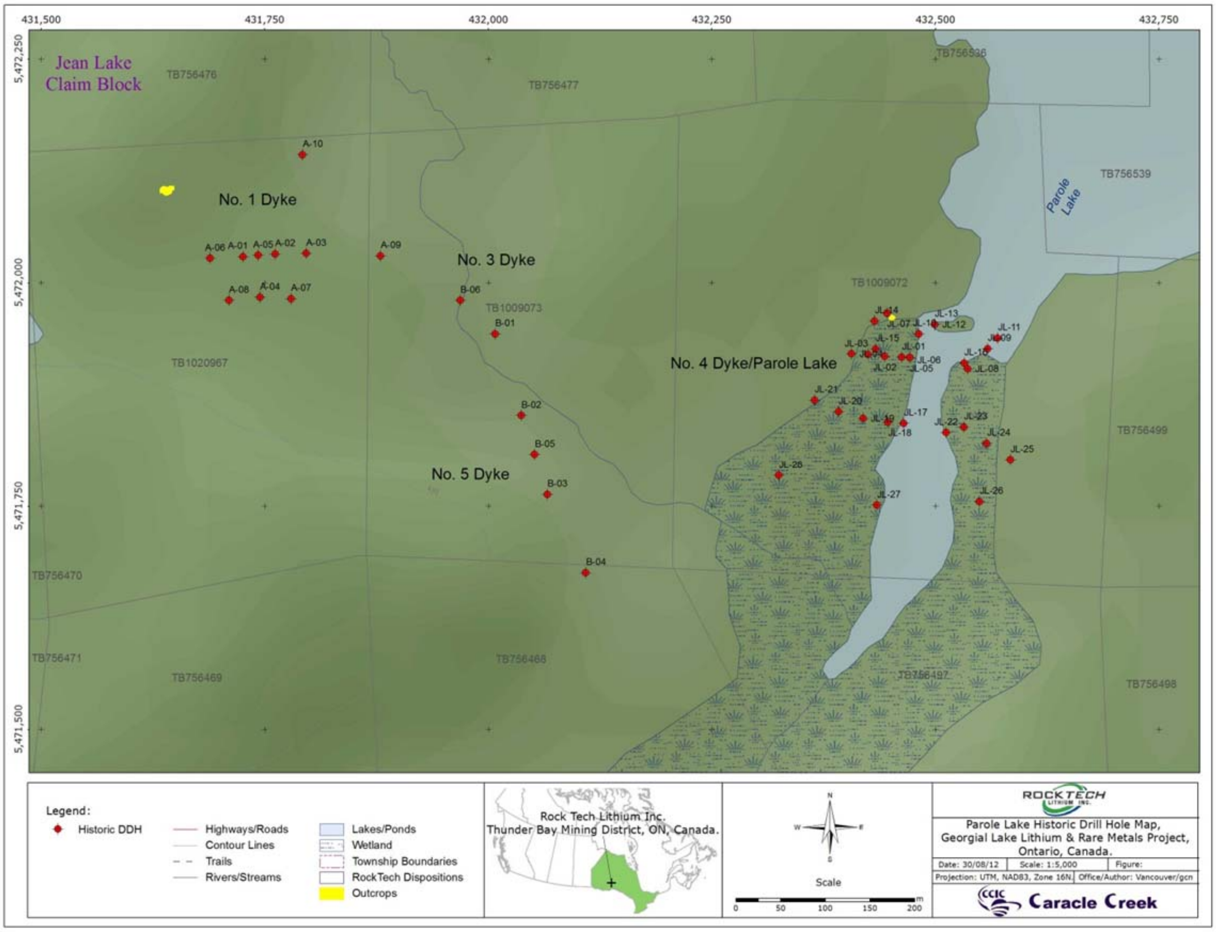

Figure 6-4 Historic drill collar locations for Parole Lake, near Jean Lake

Table 6-27 Drill collar locations for Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1955/56 drill program on Parole Lake Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
JL-01	TB 71947	432462.45	5471917.10	54.9	355	50		12-Nov-55
JL-02	TB 71947	432443.35	5471917.99	66.4	0	50		16-Nov-55
JL-03	TB 71947	432424.77	5471920.39	91.4	0	50		20-Nov-55
JL-04	TB 71947	432406.30	5471921.01	62.5	0	50		22-Nov-55
JL-05	TB 71947	432471.11	5471916.68	145.1	64	50		11-Jan-56
JL-06	TB 71947	432471.11	5471916.68	55.8	30	50		02-Dec-55
JL-07	TB 71933	432445.83	5471966.56	61.3	203	45		04-Dec-55
JL-08	TB 71947	432536.16	5471904.16	78.0	5	50		11-Dec-55
JL-09	TB 71947	432558.38	5471926.53	126.2	5	45		14-Dec-55
JL-10	TB 71947	432481.38	5471943.16	137.2	131	45		21-Dec-55

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
JL-11	TB 71947	432569.54	5471938.36	212.8	185	33		17-Jan-56
JL-12	TB 71947	432499.22	5471953.68	91.4	140	45		21-Jan-56
JL-13	TB 71947	432499.22	5471953.68	79.9	133	45		24-Jan-56
JL-14	TB 71947	432431.93	5471957.67	46.9	177	45		27-Jan-56
JL-15	TB 71947	432433.05	5471926.08	46.0	23	45		29-Jan-56
JL-16	TB 71947	432532.08	5471910.50	68.3	348	45		02-Feb-56
JL-17	TB 71947	432464.72	5471843.30	214.0	10	50		15-Feb-56
JL-18	TB 71947	432446.88	5471844.57	209.4	3.5	50		27-Feb-56
JL-19	TB 71947	432419.23	5471848.83	217.3	3.5	50		04-Mar-56
JL-20	TB 71947	432391.49	5471856.19	240.5	3.5	50		12-Mar-56
JL-21	TB 71947	432364.90	5471869.00	245.1	3.5	50		21-Mar-56
JL-22	TB 71947	432512.06	5471832.85	241.7	356	50		23-Mar-56
JL-23	TB 71947	432531.69	5471838.92	202.7	3.5	50		05-Apr-56
JL-24	TB 71947	432557.34	5471820.73	266.7	3.5	50		13-Apr-56
JL-25	TB 71947	432583.81	5471802.40	355.1	3.5	50		23-Apr-56
JL-26	TB 71947	432549.39	5471755.27	359.7	3.5	50		03-May-56
JL-27	TB 71947	432434.62	5471751.18	445.0	3.5	50		23-May-56
JL-28	TB 71947	432324.82	5471784.62	471.8	3.5	50		02-Jul-56
		Total Meterage		4,893.0				

Table 6-28 Highlights for Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1955/56 drill program on Parole Lake Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
JL-18	98 to 102	195.6	203.1	7.6	1.41	Not recorded
JL-20	109 to 115	220.4	231.2	10.8	1.35	Not recorded
JL-12	53 to 60	60.1	67.1	7.0	1.31	Not recorded
JL-17	87 to 91	196.8	204.3	7.5	1.3	Not recorded
JL-10	38 to 48	32.2	42.5	10.3	1.28	Not recorded
JL-19	103 to 108	203.1	212.5	9.4	1.26	Not recorded
JL-13	61 to 68	63.4	70.3	6.9	1.23	Not recorded
JL-05	14 to 25	81.5	98.5	10.9	1.11	Not recorded
JL-15	76 to 77	33.0	38.8	5.8	1.1	Not recorded
JL-01	1 to 6	44.6	50.4	3.3	1.08	Not recorded

Table 6-29 Drill collar locations for Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1956 drill program on No.1 Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
A-01	42E05NW0009	431725.5	5472029.7	70.1	345	50		17-Mar-56
A-02	42E05NW0009	431761.6	5472032.4	77.4	345	50		20-Mar-56
A-03	42E05NW0009	431796.3	5472033.1	93.6	345	50		22-Mar-56
A-04	42E05NW0009	431744.6	5471984.0	120.7	345	50		26-Mar-56
A-05	42E05NW0009	431742.5	5472031.0	110.3	213	45		31-Mar-56
A-06	42E05NW0009	431688.7	5472027.6	92.0	345	50		4-Apr-56
A-07	42E05NW0009	431779.3	5471982.7	121.9	345	50		6-Apr-56
A-08	42E05NW0009	431709.8	5471980.6	154.2	345	50		11-Apr-56
A-09	42E05NW0009	431879.4	5472030.3	153.3	306	50		17-Apr-66
A-10	42E05NW0009	431792.2	5472143.4	105.2	218.5	45		6-Jun-56
			Total Length	**1,098.8**				

Table 6-30 Highlights for Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1956 drill program on No.1 Dyke

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
A-02	127 to 129	40.2	45.1	4.9	1.46	Not recorded

Table 6-31 Drill collar locations for Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1956 drill program on No.3 Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
B-01	TB 71945	432007.5	5471943.1	167.9	242	45		26-Apr-56
B-02	TB 71945	432036.8	5471851.9	138.4	242	45		26-Apr-56
B-06	TB 71945	431968.7	5471980.6	106.7	242	60		1-Jun-56
			Total Length	**413.0**				

Table 6-32 Drill collar locations for Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1956 drill program on No.5 Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
B-03	TB 71934	432066.1	5471763.3	157.6	242	45		07-May-56
B-04	TB 71934	432109.0	5471675.4	109.7	242	45		18-May-56
B-05	TB 71934	432051.8	5471808.3	122.2	242	35		25-May-56
			Total Length	**389.5**				

Table 6-33 Drill collar locations for Goldale Syndicate 1956 drill program on Giles Lithium Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
T-01	TB75710	434708.9	5470114.7	203.5	335	45		6-Jul-56
T-02	TB75710	434792.3	5470195.8	243.8	335	45		18-Jul-56
T-03	TB75710	434698.5	5470262.9	125.9	335	45		28-Jul-56
T-04	TB 75704	434605.6	5470336.8	71.9	155	45		2-Aug-56
T-05	TB 75704	434644.5	5470356.2	88.1	155	76		8-Aug-56
			Total Length	**733.2**				

Table 6-34 Drill collar locations for Goldale Syndicate 1956 drill program on Foster Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
T-06	TB 75720	436768.8	5473813.1	118.6	335	45		22-Sep-56
T-07	TB 75721	436800.4	5473817.0	118.6	335	45		25-Sep-56
T-08	TB 75721	436919.6	5473828.0	152.4	335	65		30-Sep-56
T-09	TB 75720	436724.0	5473922.6	93.7	172	45		4-Oct-56
T-10	TB 75720	436659.4	5473931.2	114.9	172	45		6-Oct-56
			Total Length	**598.2**				

Table 6-35 Drill collar locations for Goldale Syndicate 1956 drill program on northeast shore of Jean Lake

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
S-01	TB 74238	435914.8	5472582.5	114.9	335	45		21-Sep-56
S-02	TB 74238	435824.0	5472785.3	114.9	335	45		1-Oct-56
			Total Length	**229.8**				

Table 6-36 Drill collar locations for Sunderland & Associates 1965 drill program on Pomace Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
P-01	TB120528	430156.9	5471299.7	54.3	0	45		21-Nov-65
P-02	TB120528	430201.9	5471287.0	59.7	0	45		24-Nov-65
P-03	TB120528	430229.5	5471268.0	61.1	15	45		27-Nov-65
P-04	TB120528	430272.3	5471255.6	69.7	15	45		1-Dec-65

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
P-05	TB120528	430313.4	5471240.5	59.4	15	45		6-Dec-65
P-06	TB120528	430128.1	5471195.3	60.7	335	45		9-Dec-65
P-07	TB120528	430259.6	5471212.6	82.3	15	45		10-Dec-65
		Total Length		**447.2**				

Table 6-37 Drill collar locations for Armeno Resources Inc. 1989 drill program on the Foster-Lew Property

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
FL-1-89	TB1005889	436323.7	5473672.0	48.8	340	55		12-Oct-89
		Total Length		**48.8**				

Table 6-38 Drill collar locations for James Bay Midarctic 2009 drill program on the Foster-Lew Property

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
FL-09-01	3019174	436966.0	5473806.0	86.0	173	45	BTW	05-Nov-09
		Total Length		**86.0**				

BTW=42.13 / 41.88 mm (http://www.scribd.com/doc/15713740/Sinodrills-Diamond-Drilling-Tools)

Table 6-39 Drill collar locations for James Bay Midarctic 2009 drill program on the No. 4/Parole Lake Dyke

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
JL-09-01	3019172	433360	5470725	100	225	45	BTW	08-Nov-09
		Total Length		**100.0**				

BTW=42.13 / 41.88 mm (http://www.scribd.com/doc/15713740/Sinodrills-Diamond-Drilling-Tools)

6.7 Aumacho

The Aumacho Property is divided into the Brink Dyke located north of Blay Lake and the Georgia Lake Dyke located southeast of Blay Lake (Figure 6-5).

Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation Ltd. completed line cutting and a geological survey south of Blay Lake between July and October, 1955 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0028). The work was performed by Geo-Technical Development Company Ltd. The survey identified only small dykes (up to 15 ft, = 4.6 m) and patches of pegmatite with no spodumene.

Georgia Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. carried out line cutting and a geological survey east of Blay Lake and south of Abner Lake between July and October, 1955 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0029). The work was performed by Geo-Technical Development Company Ltd. Only very small pegmatite dykes (less than 4 ft, = 1.2 m, in width) were identified with no spodumene.

Mogul Mining Corporation Ltd. completed line cutting, a magnetometer survey and a geological survey east of Blay Lake and north of Abner Lake in the fall of 1955 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0027). Mogul Mining Corporation Ltd. ("Mogul Mining") conducted a ground magnetic survey on claims TB66803 to TB66820 inclusive in 1956. The aim was to identify a magnetic signature similar to the adjacent Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. ("Conwest") spodumene dyke, which was said to occur as pegmatite type dykes following along the gneissocity of the mica feldspar complex. The results of the Mogul Mining survey were unable to identify a similar result to Conwest. One pegmatite dyke (8 in, =20.3 cm, wide exposure) was identified on the north shore of Blay Lake, but no spodumene was found in the dyke. Aplite is exposed in many places on the property. The line spacing of the survey was 400 ft (=121.9 m) and the station spacing was 100 ft (=30.5 m). The survey results were magnetically quiet, with ranges from 3400 to 4200 gamma (nT). No anomalous areas of interest were identified by the survey.

In November-December, 1955 Aumacho River Mines Ltd. completed a drill program (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0018) consisting of 13 drill holes totalling 3,768.5 ft (=1,148.6 m) north of Blay Lake (Table 6-40). The holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no assays were reported.

Georgia Lakes Lithium Mines Ltd. completed a drill program south of Abner Lake between November, 1955 and March, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0011). 16 drill holes were drilled totalling 9,589 ft (=2,922.7 m) (Table 6-41). The holes did not intersect any pegmatite, only aplite and quartz veins that may be genetically associated with the pegmatites. One aplite dyke was assayed and found to contain 0.17 wt. % Li_2O over 2 ft (=0.6 m). Some of the quartz veins were also assayed and the best sample contains 0.036 wt. % Li_2O over 0.4 ft (=0.1 m).

Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation Ltd. drilled 7 drill holes totalling 3,830 ft (=1,167.4 m) west of Blay Lake in April and May, 1956 (Table 6-42) (MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08SE0002). The drill holes intersected aplite, but not pegmatite.

Ontario Lithium Company Ltd. drilled 2 holes totalling 160 ft (=48.77 m) east of Abner Lake in August, 1957 (Table 6-43) (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0019). The results of the drilling are unknown, because the drill logs are unreadable.

Based on drilling information, Pye (1965) divided the Brink Dyke into the No.1 Dyke that outcrops north of Blay Lake, the No.2 Dyke that lies below a flat portion of the No. 1 Dyke and the No. 5 Dyke located in drill holes 900 ft (=274 m) east of the surface exposure of No. 1. According to company officials of Aumacho River Mines Ltd., the No. 1 and No. 2 dykes contain 759,475 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 1.65 wt. % Li_2O and the No. 5 Dyke contains 96,000 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 1.5 wt. % Li_2O (Table 6-1) (The Northern Miner, 1957). This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. These historical resources are not 43-101 compliant and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. Additional drilling is required in order to upgrade the resource as a current mineral resource. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource. Limited drilling (3 drill holes) on Aumacho by Rock Tech has verified some of the historic holes (see Drilling section 10.2), but not enough drilling has been conducted to upgrade the historic resource to a current 43-101 compliant resource.

A one-claim property (Claim TB1195776) was staked on June 1st, 1992 when a series of leases came open (MNDMF assessment file: 42E05SE0012). The recorded holder was Audrey M. Hayes. In May, 1994 Audrey M. Hayes completed line cutting and a magnetometer survey on the Brink Property, northwest bay of Blay Lake. The work was performed by James R. B. Parres and Brent Parres. The survey consisted of 100m line-spacing and 25m station spacing. The results were reported to be ‘flat’ with a range of values in the hundreds of gammas (nT). No trends or patterns or targets were discerned from the survey results. The area is underlain by metasediments that are intruded by a granite sill striking east. Granite is the host of Li bearing pegmatite.

A second, four-claim property was also recorded by Audrey Hayes in 1992, located on a north-west arm of Blay Lake (MNDMF assessment file: 42E058W0002). This claim block, consisting of claims TB1195771, TB1195772, TB1195775 and TB1195776, was covered by a VLF Electromagnetic survey. In May and June, 1995 Audrey M. Hayes carried out a VLF electromagnetic survey on the Brink Property, northwest bay of Blay Lake. The work was performed by James Parres and Brent Parres. The VLF survey utilised a Geonics EM-16 instrument. The transmitter stations used were Annapolis, Maryland (“NSS” – 21.4 kHz) and Cutler, Maine (“NAA” – 24.0 kHz). The line spacing was 100m and station spacing of 25m. A medium strength conductor, labelled “A”, was identified in the raw data, and was said to strike E-W across the length of the claim. The results were Fraser Filtered, and additional anomalies “B” and “C” were identified, but were said to be much weaker.

The survey interpreter concluded that the survey was successful in outlining the southern edge of the granite sill hosting the lithium-bearing pegmatite.

James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. drilled 3 holes totalling 574.2 ft (=175 m) on the Brink Property, northwest of Blay Lake in November, 2009 (Table 6-44) (MNDMF Work Report: 2.44004). The highlights of the drill program are summarized in Table 6-45.

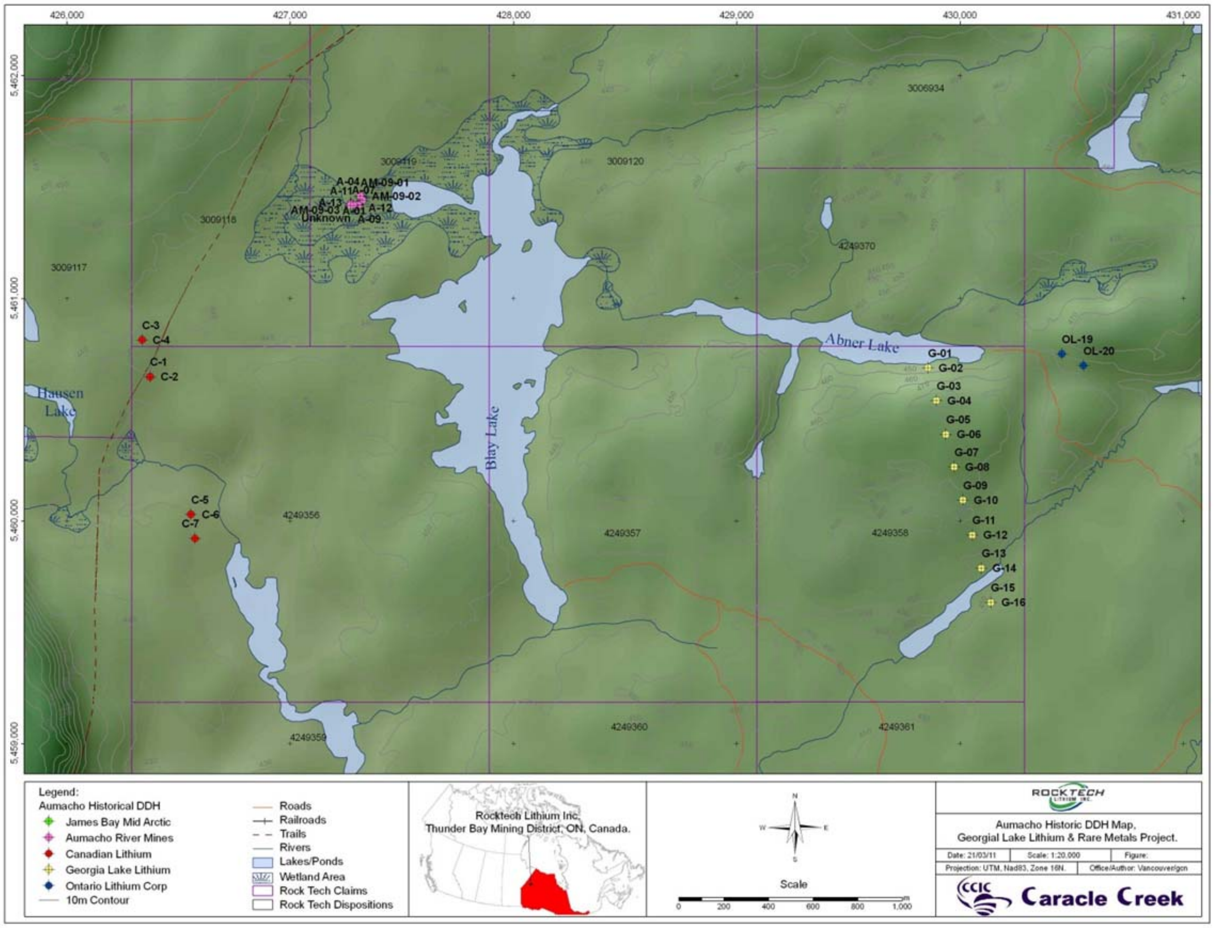

Figure 6-5 Historic drill collar locations for the Aumacho Property

Table 6-40 Drill collar locations for Aumacho River Mines Ltd. 1955 drill program on the Aumacho Property

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
A-01	TB 67028	427315.6	5461459.1	78.9	70	45		Dec-55
A-02	TB 67028	427325.2	5461442.8	123.4	70	45		Dec-55
A-03	TB 67028	427325.2	5461442.8	77.1	135	45		Dec-55
A-04	TB 67028	427315.1	5461459.9	114.6	70	78		Dec-55
A-05	TB 67029	427272.9	5461427.6	137.5	70	45		Dec-55
A-06	TB 67029	427273.9	5461426.1	62.8	230	40		Dec-55
A-07	TB 67029	427304.1	5461421.5	107.7	120	45		Dec-55
A-08	TB 67029	427304.1	5461421.5	85.0	85	60		Dec-55
A-09	TB 67029	427304.1	5461421.5	75.9	155	45		Nov-55
A-10	TB 67029	427273.9	5461426.1	82.0	70	77		Nov-55

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
A-11	TB 67029	427283.7	5461418.1	74.1	155	45		Nov-55
A-12	TB 67029	427303.5	5461420.8	60.0	120	80		Nov-55
A-13	TB 67029	427283.7	5461418.1	69.5	155	85		Dec-55
			Total Length	**1,148.6**				

Table 6-41 Drill collar locations for Georgia Lake Lithium Mines Ltd. 1955-1956 drill program south of Abner Lake

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
G-01	TB 67850	429858.0	5460687.8	214.9	163	42		28-Nov-55
G-02	TB 67850	429858.0	5460687.8	152.4	163	89		05-Dec-55
G-03	TB 67850	429896.0	5460540.7	213.1	163	45		15-Dec-55
G-04	TB 67850	429895.9	5460540.7	152.4	163	90		20-Dec-55
G-05	TB 67850	429938.2	5460388.7	213.4	163	44		11-Jan-56
G-06	TB 67850	429938.2	5460388.7	146.3	163	90		17-Jan-56
G-07	TB 67849	429975.4	5460242.3	212.8	163	45		27-Jan-56
G-08	TB 67849	429975.4	5460242.3	213.4	163	90		31-Jan-56
G-09	TB 67849	430015.0	5460093.5	152.4	163	45		11-Feb-56
G-10	TB 67849	430015.0	5460093.5	214.3	163	90		15-Feb-56
G-11	TB 67874	430057.3	5459937.0	153.0	163	45		24-Feb-56
G-12	TB 67849	430057.3	5459937.0	153.0	163	90		29-Feb-56
G-13	TB 67874	430097.4	5459788.1	213.4	163	45		09-Mar-56
G-14	TB 67874	430097.4	5459788.1	152.4	163	90		12-Mar-56
G-15	TB 67874	430139.2	5459634.0	213.4	163	45		19-Mar-56
G-16	TB 67874	430139.2	5459634.0	152.4	163	90		23-Mar-56
			Total Length	**2,922.7**				

Table 6-42 Drill collar locations for Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation 1956 drill program on the Aumacho Property

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
C-01	TB 67826	426372.2	5460648.3	182.6	350	45		12-Apr-56
C-02	TB 67826	426372.2	5460648.3	153.9	350	90		17-Apr-56
C-03	TB 67826	426337.1	5460813.3	183.2	350	45		25-Apr-56
C-04	TB 67826	426337.1	5460813.3	150.9	350	90		30-Apr-56
C-05	TB 67859	426556.1	5460028.8	153.3	170	45		10-May-56
C-06	TB 67859	426556.1	5460028.8	121.9	170	90		13-May-56
C-07	TB 67859	426574.3	5459921.8	221.6	170	44		21-May-56

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
		Total Length		1,167.4				

Table 6-43 Drill collar locations for Ontario Lithium Company Ltd. 1957 drilling program east of Abner Lake

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
OL-19	TB66255	430458.6	5460750.4	24.4	0.00	90		24-Aug-57
OL-20	TB66255	430554.6	5460698.0	24.4	0.00	90		25-Aug-57
		Total Length		48.8				

Table 6-44 Drill collar locations for James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. 2009 drill program on the Brink Property

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
AM-09-01	3009119	427316	5461454	55	137	45	BTW	09-Nov-09
AM-09-02	3009119	427318	5461459	55	70	45	BTW	11-Nov-09
AM-09-03	3009119	427271	5461411	65	140	60	BTW	15-Nov-09
		Total Length		175.0				

BTW=42.13 / 41.88 mm http://www.scribd.com/doc/15713740/Sinodrills-Diamond-Drilling-Tools

Table 6-45 Highlights for James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. 2009 drill program on the Brink Property

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
AM-09-03	34040	51.8	52.65	0.80	3.94	Not recorded
AM-09-03	34039	51	51.8	0.80	3.55	Not recorded
AM-09-01	34023	35.0	36.0	1.00	3.46	Not recorded
AM-09-03	34032	43.95	44.7	0.75	2.69	Not recorded
AM-09-02	34030	20.5	22	1.50	1.50	Not recorded
AM-09-02	34031	22	23.45	1.45	1.45	Not recorded
AM-09-03	34033	44.7	45.4	0.70	1.26	Not recorded
AM-09-02	34029	19.25	20.5	1.25	1.25	Not recorded
AM-09-03	34035	48.25	48.85	0.50	1.11	Not recorded
AM-09-02	34055	23.45	24.5	1.05	1.05	Not recorded

6.8 MNW

The MNW Property was discovered and named from the initials of three prospectors, J. Moschuk, T. Neborac and M. Wilson, in May, 1955 (Pye, 1965). Figure 6-6 shows the locations of the historic drill collars on the MNW Property.

In 1956 (exact dates not recorded) Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. completed an exploration program consisting of drilling, mapping, trenching and sampling (no assessment number). 14 holes were drilled totalling 2,499 ft (=761.7 m) (Table 6-46). The holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, the best intersection contains 0.3 wt. % Li_2O over 1 ft (0.3 m). Seven trenches were created and sampled, but assays were not reported. The pegmatite dyke is hosted in granites, which intrudes metasediments (Figure 7-10). Spodumene pegmatite occurs in the centre of the pegmatite dyke. Drill data was used to draw a plan map of the pegmatite dyke at 900 ft (=274 m) depth.

In 1974 (exact dates unknown) Bird River Mines carried out additional mapping and sampling in the area (no assessment file number). In 1978 Bird River Mines blasted some of the MNW trenches and collected a 510 lb bulk sample (MNDMF Assessment: 52H01NE0006). Whole rock analysis was completed on 5 samples by the University of Manitoba, but no units were reported for the analytical data.

In 1985 Boris Zayachkivsky completed a M.Sc. thesis on the Georgia Lake pegmatites including the MNW Property.

Boris Zayachkivsky staked the property and carried out a geological survey in July, 1986 (MNDMF Assessment: 52H01NE0005). The property is underlain by two-mica granite except for the eastern part, which is underlain by gneiss. The pegmatites intrude the granite as pods and dykes and have a north-south attitude and a vertical dip. The pegmatite hosting the MNW occurrence can be trace for a distance of over 200 m and has a maximum width of approximately 10 m. The MNW pegmatite is distinctly zoned with a wall, intermediate and core zone. Spodumene is hosted in the core zone. Tantalite, columbite and beryl are found as accessory minerals in the intermediate and core zones.

Between July and October, 1987 Armeno completed line cutting, a Proton magnetometer survey and a VLF electromagnetic survey (MNDMF Assessment: 52H01NE0004). Armeno Resources Inc. contracted Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. ("Phantom Exploration") of Thunder Bay to conduct a magnetic and VLF electromagnetic survey on the MNW project. This survey was conducted at 100m line spacing and

25m station spacing. The transmitter station utilized for the VLF portion was Cutler, Maine ("NAA" – 24.0 kHz).

The interpreter notes that the survey area is underlain by granitic rocks that exhibit a weak north-south regional magnetic trend. Few conductive anomalies were identified and were attributed to the topographic features throughout the survey area such as low, swampy ground. It was surmised that employing magnetic or VLF electromagnetic is not an effective tool in the exploration for lithium-bearing pegmatites given this geological setting.The surveys failed to locate any additional Li bearing pegmatites.

In February, 1988 Armeno Resources carried out an analytical and mineralogical survey (MNDMF Assessment: 52H01NE0003). The work was performed by Lakefield Research, ordered by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. 50 kg of bulk samples were collected and analyzed with semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis, whole rock analysis and direct quantitative analysis for Li_2O, as well as the mineralogical examination of polished thin sections. The MNW composite sample yielded 4.44 wt. % Li_2O. The mineralogical examination distinguished a muscovite zone and a quartz/spodumene zone. The minerals in the muscovite zone include muscovite, spodumene and quartz as the major minerals, albite as a minor mineral and tourmaline and possibly beryl as accessory minerals. The quartz spodumene zone consists of quartz, spodumene as major minerals and albite and microcline as minor to accessory minerals. The size of spodumene is up to 7 mm.

In September, 1989 Armeno Resources contracted Phantom Exploration Services Inc. to conduct a radiometric survey and VLF electromagnetic survey (MNDMF Assessment: 52H01NE0002). The survey failed to create any additional Li targets.

In October, 1989 Armeno contracted Phantom Exploration Services Inc. to carry out geochemical analysis (MNDMF Assessment: 52H01NE0001). 3 samples were collected and sent to Accurassay Laboratories Ltd., but the samples were not analyzed for Li.

In 2009, James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc. completed an exploration program on MNW and the Swanson showing which consisted of outcrop sampling and diamond drilling. They collected 3 grab samples from MNW and 5 grab samples from the Swanson showing. The best Li assay from these grab samples is from sample GL-9 with 5.85 wt.% Li_2O.

James Bay Midarctic completed 4 drill holes totalling 262 m on the Swanson showing located southwest of MNW pegmatite (Figure 6-6 and Table 6-47). Drill holes MNW-09-02 and 03 were collared on the same location and they failed to intersect any pegmatite. None of the core from these two holes were sampled. Drill hole MNW-09-01 intersected 4.35 m and drill hole MNW-09-04 intersected 6.4 m of quartz with minor amounts of feldspar and muscovite. The assay results for both holes were insignificant.

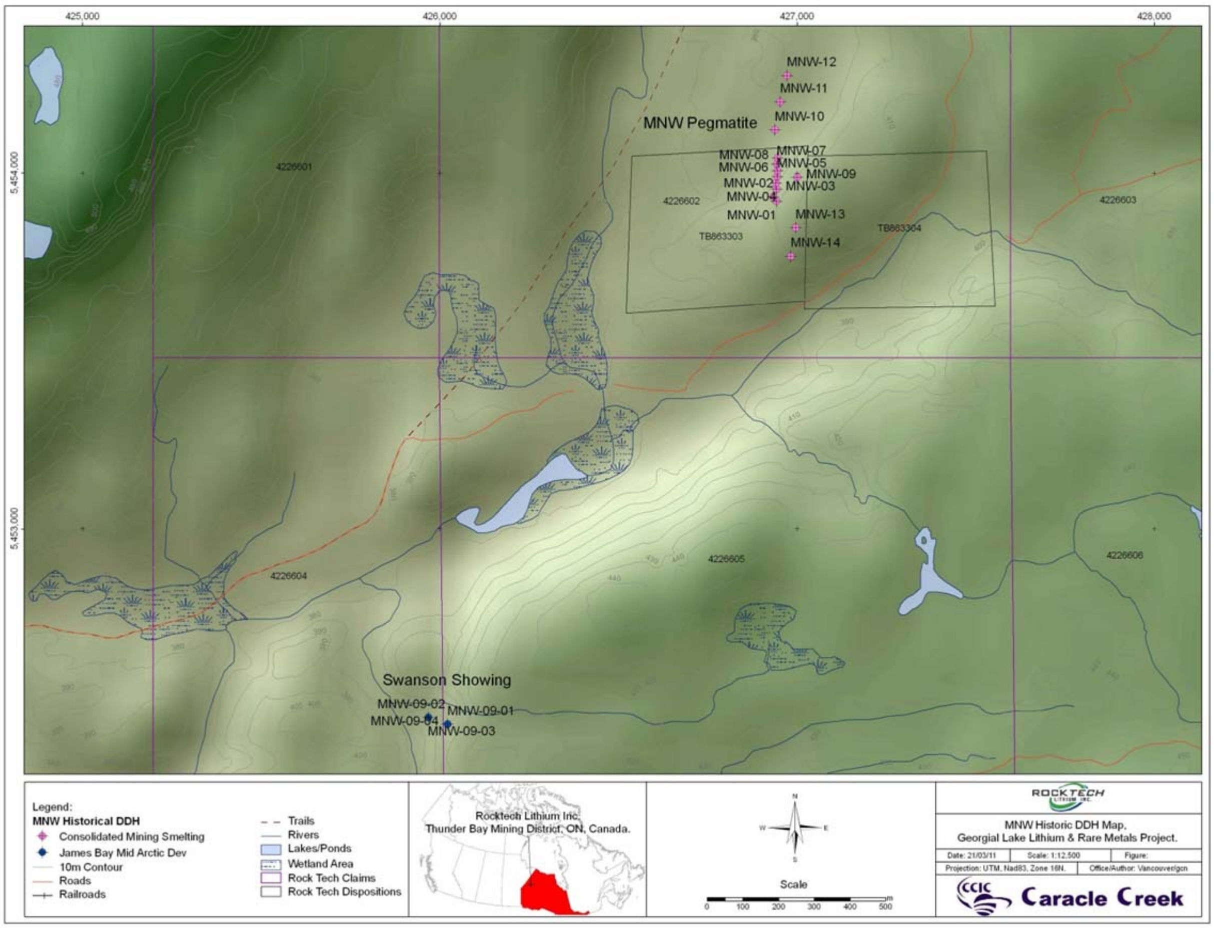

Figure 6-6 Historic drill collar locations for the MNW Property

Table 6-46 Drill collar locations for MNW 1956 drill program west of Cosgrave Lake

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
MNW-01	TB67402	426943.3	5453920.7	46.0	84.2	45.3		1956
MNW-02	TB67402	426934.4	5453933.6	63.4	87.1	46.9		1956

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
MNW-03	TB67402	426944.7	5453954.3	48.8	87.8	45.0		1956
MNW-04	TB67404	426941.9	5453972.6	61.6	81.0	44.4		1956
MNW-05	TB67404	426946.0	5453990.2	53.6	85.0	44.5		1956
MNW-06	TB67404	426946.4	5454007.7	52.1	88.7	43.5		1956
MNW-07	TB67404	426944.7	5454025.3	55.8	87.8	43.8		1956
MNW-08	TB67404	426947.1	5454041.9	53.0	89.7	44.2		1956
MNW-09	TB67404	427002.2	5453988.3	41.8	270.0	43.8		1956
MNW-10	TB67404	426939.6	5454121.2	62.8	90.0	43.8		1956
MNW-11	TB67404	426954.5	5454200.5	51.2	88.0	43.1		1956
MNW-12	TB67406	426973.3	5454274.3	30.8	70.9	43.4		1956
MNW-13	TB67402	426997.7	5453846.6	62.2	278.0	42.2		1956
MNW-14	TB67402	426984.0	5453766.5	78.6	288.0	40.3		1956
		Total Length		**761.7**				

Table 6-47 Drill collar locations for James Bay Midarctic 2009 drill program on the Swanson showing

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
MNW-09-01	4226604	426022	5452450	66	324	45	BTW	22-Nov-09
MNW-09-02	4226604	425968	5452469	50	140	45	BTW	18-Nov-09
MNW-09-03	4226604	425968	5452469	80	140	60	BTW	19-Nov-09
MNW-09-04	4226604	426022	5452450	66	324	60	BTW	20-Nov-09
		Total Length		**262.0**				

6.9 Newkirk-Vegan

The Newkirk-Vegan Property is divided into the Vegan No. 1 and No. 2 Dykes and the Newkirk Dyke (Figure 6-7). The Vegan No. 2 Dyke is located along the projected strike of the Newkirk dyke (Pye, 1965).

Slush Lake Group completed a drill program on the Newkirk Dyke between September and October, 1955 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0009). 8 drill holes (N-series holes) were drilled totalling 2,525 ft (=769.6 m) (Table 6-48). Table 6-49 summarizes the highlights of the drill program. The best intersection contains 1.71 wt. % Li_2O over 1.6 m and occurs in spodumene pegmatite.

Vegan No.1 and No. 2 Dykes, northeast of Claus Lake were staked 13-16 May 1955 during the lithium staking rush by E. Assad, C.J. Kirk and A. Swanson. A spodumene-bearing pegmatite dyke was located in metasediments on historic claim TB 66621 and the property was optioned to Dunvegan Mines Limited. Dunvegan Mines Ltd. carried out a drill program on the Vegan No. 1 and 2 Dykes between August, 1955 and January, 1956 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0012). 55 drill holes (D-series holes) (19 drill holes on Vegan No. 1 and 36 drill holes on Vegan No. 2) were drilled totalling 10,019 ft (=3,053.7 m) (Table 6-50). The holes intersected spodumene pegmatite, but no assays were reported. The locations of the drill collars are approximate due to lack of survey data. No drill log was found for the last 3 drill holes in the assessment file.

Based on this drill program, Dunvegan estimated 750,000 tons of pegmatite with an average grade of 1.38 wt. % Li_2O (Table 6-1) (The Northern Miner, from Pye, 1965). This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. These historical resources are not 43-101 compliant, the authors did not verify this data and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. Additional drilling is required in order to upgrade the resource as a current mineral resource. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource.

Newkirk Mining Corporation Ltd. contracted Geotechnical Development Company Ltd. to carry out line cutting and a geological survey on the Newkirk Dyke and Slush Lake area in 1955 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0025). The Newkirk pegmatite is up to 10 ft (=3.0 m) wide on the surface exposures, strikes approximately west with a 30º dip and intrudes metasediments. The pegmatite dyke can be traced for a length of 600 ft (=182.9 m). The amount of spodumene is around 20 % on the outcrops.

Pye described the Vegan No. 2 dyke in 1961 (no assessment file or publication number). The dyke intrudes metasediments. The average width is 16 ft (=4.9 m) for over 1,100 ft (=335.3 m) and the maximum width is up to 18.5 ft (=5.6 m). The strike of the dyke is approximately 290º and the dip is between 35º and 45º. The minerals in the pegmatite dyke are feldspar, spodumene, quartz and muscovite. It is composed of a spodumene bearing core zone and a mica rich wall zone. To the north the pegmatite dyke narrows down to 5 ft (=1.5 m), the spodumene becomes more altered then disappears.

In September and October, 1984 Armeno Resources Inc. contracted MPH Consulting Ltd. to carry out line cutting, a magnetic survey, a VLF electromagnetic survey, a gradiometry survey and geological mapping on the property (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0006). The geological survey found one outcrop of the Newkirk pegmatite and 2 outcrops of the Vegan pegmatite (Figure 7-9). According to the report, the Vegan No. 1 Dyke was traced for a length of 700 ft (=213.4 m) and on the basis of surface sampling an average grade of 1.38 wt. % Li_2O over a length of 200 ft (=61.0 m) was reported by Dunvegan Mines (no assessment file was found).

Based on previous work, MPH Consulting Ltd. estimated the total Li reserve on the Newkirk-Vegan and McVittie (also owned by Armeno Resources Inc.) properties is to be in excess of 1,000,000 tons with an average grade of 1.29 wt. % Li_2O. This historical resource estimate does not use the categories outlined in sections 1.2. and 1.3. of National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. This historical resource is not 43-101 compliant, the authors did not verify this data and thus the estimates can not be relied upon. The historical estimate is only relevant as a rough estimate of the potential resource on the properties. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown. Additional drilling is required in order to upgrade the resource as a current mineral resource. The Qualified Persons for the Report have not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource and Rock Tech is not treating the historic estimate as a current resource.

Ground geophysical surveys were conducted including magnetic, magnetic gradiometer, and VLF-EM by Armeno in the fall of 1984 (MNDMF assessment file: 42E05SW0006). Lines were cut at 120m line spacing and 25m station spacing. The purpose of the magnetic survey was to locate concentrations of magnetic minerals which may have economic significance, map lithology via susceptibility contrasts, and interpret structure via patterns in magnetic trends. The purpose of the magnetic gradiometer survey was to assist with geological mapping, as gradiometer typically provide high resolution data in delineating vertical geological contacts.

Three domains are identified on the magnetic and gradiometer data. Domain I, occupying the central part of the survey area, consists of isolated east to north-east striking 25 to 100nT magnetic lows. This is interpreted to be the extent of metasediments on the property. The magnetic lows may reflect variations in the magnetization of the metasediments or in the thickness of the overburden. The known pegmatite occurrences in Domain I do not display any anomalous magnetic response. Domain II, in the north-east part of the survey, is characterized by intense local anomalous and a higher background magnetization. This domain is said to accurately map the extent of diabase in the northwest portion of the grid. Domain III, in the north-west area of the survey, displays a similar response to Domain II, outlining a second diabase occurrence in the western part of the grid. All three Domains can be seen in the vertical gradient data. The known pegmatite occurrences within the metasediments do not display an anomalous gradient signature.

The VLF survey was carried out using a Geonics EM-16 unit with transmitter station Cutler, Maine ("NAA" – 24.0 kHz). Six anomalies were identified, labelled A-F. All are interpreted to be caused by either: bedrock fracturing, shearing, local surface conductivity or bedrock sources within the metasediments. The areas of known pegmatite occurrences within the meta-sediments did not produce any anomalous VLF-EM responses.

In May and June, 1986 Armeno Resources Inc. contracted NVC Engineering to carry out a geochemical soil survey on the Newkirk-Vegan Property (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0005). The survey resulted in some weak anomalies that only partially coincided with known showings.

Armeno Resources completed a proton magnetometer survey and a VLF electromagnetic survey in September 1987 (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0003). The work was performed by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. A total of 11.7 line-km were cut at 120m line spacing and 25m station spacing.

The magnetic results were relatively flat, with a slight east-west regional magnetic trend. The most prominent feature, located in the north-east corner of the property is attributed to the remains of a diabase sill that once covered the entire survey area. Other moderate magnetic features are interpreted to reflect compositional variations in the underlying metasediments.

The VLF survey was carried out using a Geonics EM-16 unit with transmitter station Cutler, Maine ("NAA" – 24.0 kHz). Few conductive trends were located in the survey area and are interpreted to be caused by topographic low, swampy areas. The survey failed to identify any additional Li targets.

In July and October, 1987 Armeno Resources Inc. completed line cutting and a geological survey (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW8331). The work was performed by Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. 5 grab samples were collected from the surface exposures of the Vegan No. 1, 2 and Newkirk pegmatite dyke. The amount of Li is between 10 and 76 ppm.

In January, 1988 Armeno Resources Inc. contracted Phantom Exploration Services Ltd. to carry out stripping around the surface exposure of the Newkirk dyke (MNDMF Assessment File: 2E05SW0004). No subsequent work was reported on the property.

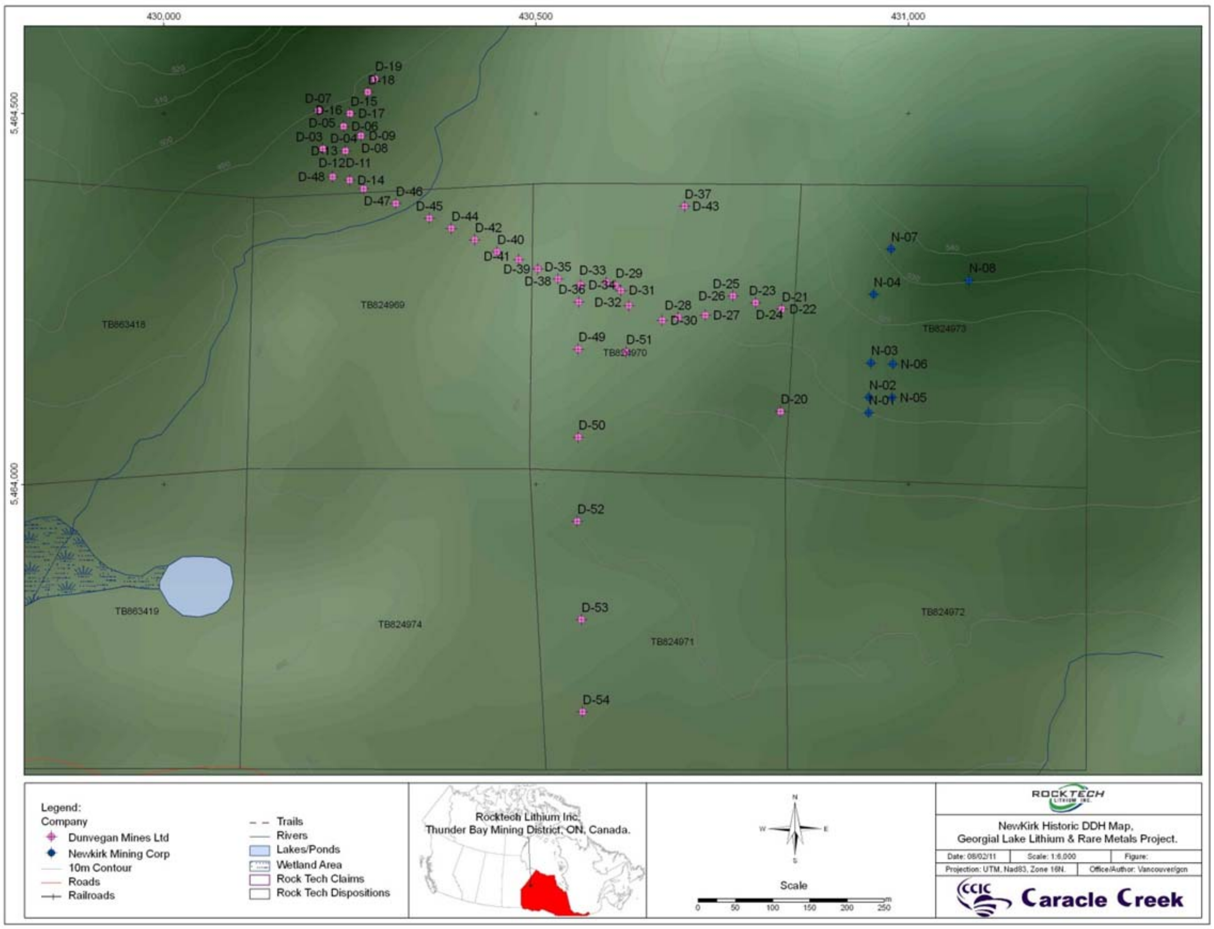

Figure 6-7 Historic drill collar locations for the Newkirk-Vegan Property

Table 6-48 Drill collar locations for Slush Lake Group 1955 drill program

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
N-01	TB 66712	430947.5	5464096.9	153.0	180	41		23-Sep-55
N-02	TB 66712	430948.2	5464117.4	49.1	180	44		25-Sep-55

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
N-03	TB 66712	430950.5	5464164.1	46.3	181	45		27-Sep-55
N-04	TB 66712	430954.0	5464256.2	106.7	181	53		05-Oct-55
N-05	TB 66712	430979.0	5464117.2	106.7	180	44		14-Oct-55
N-06	TB 66712	430980.0	5464162.3	61.0	180	60		15-Oct-55
N-07	TB 66712	430977.5	5464317.4	125.0	185	60		22-Oct-55
N-08	TB 66712	431082.2	5464275.3	121.9	180	60		29-Oct-55
		Total Length		**769.7**				

Table 6-49 Highlights for Slush Lake Group 1955 drill program

Hole number	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (Wt. %)	Spodumene (Vol. %)
N-08	29	105.7	107.3	1.6	1.71	14.5
N-06	24	37.7	38.9	1.2	1.44	12
N-02	9	15.1	16.4	1.3	1.26	10
N-04	18	84.2	87.5	3.3	0.9	6
N-06	25	38.9	40.2	1.3	0.89	5
N-06	26	42.6	44.5	1.9	0.81	2
N-03	15	41.1	42.8	1.7	0.8	6
N-05	19	19.2	20.4	1.2	0.45	4
N-06	23	37.1	37.7	0.6	0.43	2
N-02	10	16.4	17.6	1.2	0.28	1
N-05	20	20.4	21.6	1.2	0.28	25

Table 6-50 Drill collar location for Dunvegan Mines Ltd. 1955/56 drill program

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
D-01	TB 66621	430213.8	5464452.4	42.7	0	90		01-Sep-55
D-02	TB 66621	430213.8	5464452.4	43.3	8.5	40		05-Sep-55
D-03	TB 66621	430213.8	5464452.4	30.5	262.5	40		06-Sep-55
D-04	TB 66621	430241.5	5464482.8	21.3	0	90		10-Sep-55
D-05	TB 66621	430241.5	5464482.8	48.9	231.5	40		15-Sep-55
D-06	TB 66621	430241.5	5464482.8	32.8	7	40		17-Sep-55
D-07	TB 66621	430207.7	5464504.4	75.3	116	60		20-Sep-55
D-08	TB 66621	430265.1	5464469.9	64.6	296	60		23-Sep-55
D-09	TB 66621	430265.1	5464469.9	34.4	296	30		24-Sep-55
D-10	TB 66621	430265.1	5464469.9	31.1	0	90		26-Sep-55
D-11	TB 66621	430244.3	5464449.9	27.0	310	30		27-Sep-55
D-12	TB 66621	430244.3	5464449.9	22.9	0	90		28-Sep-55

Hole number	Historic claim number	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Core size	Completion date
D-13	TB 66621	430244.3	5464449.9	28.3	310	60		30-Sep-55
D-14	TB 66621	430249.7	5464410.3	115.8	6	30		06-Oct-55
D-15	TB 66621	430250.6	5464500.3	33.5	296	30		07-Oct-55
D-16	TB 66621	430250.6	5464500.3	21.9	296	60		09-Oct-55
D-17	TB 66621	430250.6	5464500.3	25.6	0	90		10-Oct-55
D-18	TB 66621	430274.0	5464529.1	20.7	296	30		11-Oct-55
D-19	TB 66621	430283.9	5464547.1	18.0	296	45		11-Oct-55
D-20	TB 66617	430828.9	5464098.5	92.7	0	60		17-Oct-55
D-21	TB 66617	430830.7	5464236.2	50.3	180	50		19-Oct-55
D-22	TB 66617	430830.7	5464236.2	77.1	0	90		22-Oct-55
D-23	TB 66617	430795.6	5464245.2	54.3	180	40		27-Oct-55
D-24	TB 66617	430795.6	5464245.2	75.0	0	90		30-Oct-55
D-25	TB 66617	430765.0	5464254.2	67.1	180	40		04-Nov-55
D-26	TB 66617	430765.0	5464254.2	69.0	0	90		06-Nov-55
D-27	TB 66617	430728.1	5464228.1	46.9	180	40		10-Nov-55
D-28	TB 66617	430691.2	5464225.4	53.6	180	40		14-Nov-55
D-29	TB 66617	430607.2	5464268.3	83.9	180	40		21-Nov-55
D-30	TB 66617	430670.2	5464221.1	73.3	180	50		26-Nov-55
D-31	TB 66617	430614.4	5464261.6	62.2	180	40		04-Dec-55
D-32	TB 66617	430625.2	5464240.9	40.4	180	40		07-Sep-55
D-33	TB 66617	430594.6	5464272.4	31.7	180	40		10-Dec-55
D-34	TB 66617	430560.4	5464268.8	31.5	180	40		13-Dec-55
D-35	TB 66617	430529.8	5464276.9	30.9	180	40		14-Dec-55
D-36	TB 66617	430557.7	5464246.3	92.7	180	40		20-Dec-55
D-37	TB 66620	430699.9	5464375.0	128.0	180	35		30-Dec-55
D-38	TB 66617	430502.8	5464290.4	37.8	180	40		03-Jan-56
D-39	TB 66617	430502.8	5464290.4	39.6	180	40		05-Jan-56
D-40	TB 66617	430447.9	5464313.8	36.4	180	40		07-Jan-56
D-41	TB 66617	430476.7	5464303.0	43.6	0	90		10-Jan-56
D-42	TB 66621	430418.2	5464330.0	29.1	180	40		13-Jan-56
D-43	TB 66620	430699.9	5464375.0	147.8	0	90		18-Jan-56
D-44	TB 66621	430386.7	5464345.3	62.5	180	40		21-Jan-56
D-45	TB 66621	430357.0	5464358.8	44.5	180	40		24-Jan-56
D-46	TB 66621	430312.0	5464378.6	57.5	180	UNK		27-Jan-56
D-47	TB 66621	430268.8	5464398.4	61.3	180	40		30-Jan-56
D-48	TB 66621	430227.1	5464414.6	50.9	180	40		03-Feb-56
D-49	TB 66617	430557.4	5464182.4	154.8	180	35		09-Feb-56
D-50	TB 66617	430557.4	5464063.6	155.4	180	35		14-Feb-56
D-51	TB 66617	430621.4	5464178.8	76.2	180	45		20-Feb-56
D-52	TB 66617	430555.6	5463950.2	157.0	180	35		29-Feb-56
		Total Length		**3,053.7**				

6.10 Exploration history summary

The exploration history for the Georgia Lake area is summarized in Table 6-51 to Table 6-57.

Table 6-51 Exploration summary for Nama Creek (1955-1956)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1955	Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	line cutting, trenching, sampling, mapping	geological map
1955	Caral Mines Ltd.	geological survey	geological map, grab sample 2.55 wt. % Li_2O
1955	Kenogamisis Gold Mines Ltd.	drilling	3 drill holes totalling 309.4 m, best intersection: 0.98 wt. % Li_2O over 1.9 m
1955/56	Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	drilling	59 drill holes totalling 11151.1 m, best intersection: 1.97 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m
1955/56	New Highridge Mining Company Ltd./Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	drilling	40 drill holes totalling 5849.7 m, best intersection: 1.97 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m
1955/56	Caral Mines Ltd.	drilling	13 holes totalling 819.5 m

Table 6-52Exploration summary for Conway (1957-2009)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1957	United Montauben Mines	drilling	5 drill holes totalling 444.1 m, best intersection: 1.12 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m
1958	E.S.Conway	drilling	21 drill holes totalling 1347.1 m, best intersection: 1.7 wt. % Li_2O over 3.05 m
2009	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	drilling	2 drill holes totalling 127 m, best intersection: 2.02 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m

Table 6-53 Exploration summary for McVittie (1955-1987)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1955/56	Noranda Mines Ltd.	prospecting, trenching and geological mapping	geological map
1955/56	Noranda Mines Ltd.	drilling	12 drill holes totalling 1093 m, best intersection: 2.08 wt. % Li_2O over 1.5 m
1978/79	Noranda Mines Ltd.	line cutting, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys	no significant results

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1984	Armeno Resources Inc.	geological mapping, line cutting, ground geophysical surveying	no significant results
1986	Armeno Resources Inc.	soil geochemical survey	no significant results
1987	Armeno Resources Inc.	drilling	2 drill holes totalling 150 m

Table 6-54 Exploration summary for Jean Lake (1955-2009)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1955/56	Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd.	drilling	44 drill holes totalling 6794.3 m, best intersection: 1.46 wt. % Li_2O over 4.9 m
1956	Assad Group	line cutting, prospecting, stripping, mapping and a magnetometer survey	geological map, no significant results
1956	Towagmac Exploration Company Ltd.	drilling	12 drill holes totalling 1769.1 m
1965	Sutherland & Associates	drilling	7 drill holes totalling 447.2 m
1986	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd.	line cutting and a VLF electromagnetic survey	no significant results
1987	Armeno Resources Inc.	line cutting and geological survey	identifying two pegmatite dykes
1987	Armeno Resources Inc.	proton magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	no significant results
1987	Armeno Resources Inc.	stripping	no significant results
1988	Armeno Resources Inc.	line cutting, photon magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	no significant results
1988	Armeno Resources Inc.	geochemistry, mineralogy	composite sample contains 1.25 wt. % Li_2O
1989	Armeno Resources Inc.	drilling	1 drill hole totalling 48.8 m
2009	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	drilling	2 drill holes totalling 186 m

Table 6-55 Exploration summary for Aumacho (1955-2009)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1955	Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation Ltd.	line cutting and geological survey	identified small pegmatite dykes with no spodumene

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1955	Georgia Lakes Lithium Mines Ltd.	line cutting and geological survey	identified small pegmatite dykes with no spodumene
1955	Mogul Mining Corporation Ltd.	line cutting, magnetometer survey and geological survey	geological survey identified one pegmatite dyke with no spodumene
1955	Aumacho River Mines Ltd.	drilling	13 drill holes totalling 1148.6 m
1956	Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation Ltd.	drilling	7 drill holes totalling 1167.4 m
1956	Georgia Lakes Lithium Mines Ltd.	drilling	16 drill holes totalling 2,922.7 m
1957	Ontario Lithium Company Ltd.	drilling	2 drill holes totalling 48.77 m
1994	Audrey M. Hayes	line cutting and magnetometer survey	no significant results
1995	Audrey M. Hayes	VLF electromagnetic survey	no significant results
2009	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	drilling	3 holes totalling 175 m

Table 6-56 Exploration summary for MNW (1956-1989)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1956	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd.	drilling, mapping, trenching and sampling	geological map, 14 drill holes totalling 761.7 m, best intersection: 0.3 wt. % Li_2O over 1 ft
1974	Bird River Mines	mapping and sampling	no significant results
1978	John Donner	trenching, sampling	no significant results
1986	Boris Zayachkivsky	geological survey	geological map
1987	Armeno Resources Inc.	line cutting, proton magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	no significant results
1988	Armeno Resources Inc.	analytical and mineralogical survey	MNW composite sample contains 4.44 wt. % Li_2O
1989	Armeno Resources Inc.	radiometric and VLF electromagnetic surveys	no significant results
1989	Armeno Resources Inc.	geochemical analysis	no significant results
2009	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	Drilling and sampling	4 holes totalling 262 m, no significant results for drilling, best grab sample 5.85 wt.% Li_2O

Table 6-57 Exploration summary for Newkirk-Vegan (1955-2009)

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results

Year	Company	Type of exploration	Results
1955	Slush Lake Group	drilling	8 drill holes totalling 769.6 m, best intersection: 1.71 wt. % Li_2O over 1.6 m
1955	Dunvegan Mines Ltd.	drilling	55 drill holes totalling 3053.7 m
1955	Newkirk Mining Corporation Ltd.	line cutting, geological survey	geological map
1984	Armeno Resources Inc.	line cutting, magnetic survey, VLF electromagnetic survey, gradiometry survey and geological mapping	geological map
1986	Armeno Resources Inc.	geochemical soil survey	no significant results
1987	Armeno Resources Inc.	proton magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	no significant results
1988	Armeno Resources Inc.	stripping	no significant results
1988	Armeno Resources Inc.	geological survey	no significant results

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Georgia Lake area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south (Williams, 1991). The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. The earlier felsic intrusions occurred 5 to 10 million years after the accumulation of sediments and are interpreted to be I-type intrusions (White and Chapell, 1983). The later felsic intrusions occurred 20 million years after the sedimentation and are designated as S-type (White and Chapell, 1983).

The Quetico Subprovince was subjected to four deformational events between approximately 2700 and 2660 million years (Williams, 1991). The predominant stratigraphic-facing direction is north (Carter, 1984, 1987, 1988; Harris, 1970; Perdue, 1938; Williams, 1988). Regional schistosity is variably developed and oriented and is interpreted to be the result of regional shortening and dextral shearing.

Four major faults cut through the Quetico Subrpovince: the easterly trending Quetico fault (Fumerton, 1982; Bau, 1979; Kennedy, 1984), the Rainy Lake-Seine River fault (Fumerton, 1982, Davis et al., 1989), the northeasterly trending Gravel River fault (Williams, 1989) and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (Percival, 1989).

Metamorphism, migmatite formation and granite intrusion occurred between 2.67 and 2.65 Ga (Williams, 1991). The grade of metamorphism ranges from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies and tends to be lower in the marginal rocks of the subprovince and higher in the core regions (Percival, 1989).

Widespread economic mineralization within the Quetico Subprovince is generally lower than in the adjacent greenstone dominated terranes (Williams, 1991). Minor gold mineralization is associated with veining along the Quetico Fault (Poulsen, 1983). Molybdenite occurs in biotite leucogranites in the Dickinson Lake area (Carter, 1975, 1985). The only potentially important ore deposit type consists of the late-stage pegmatites that contain the rare elements lithium, beryllium, tantalum, niobium and tin (Williams, 1991). The rare-element pegmatites have widespread distribution in the Quetico Subprovince covering at least a 540 km strike length from west to east and a large percentage of pegmatites occur in the centre of the subprovince (Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2006):

- Spodumene-subtype pegmatites at Wisa Lake, Lac La Croix area
- Fertile granites and beryl-type pegmatites in Niobe-Nym lakes and Onion Lake areas
- Albite-spodumene-type pegmatites of the Georgia Lake area
- Complex-type, lepidolite subtype Lowther Township pegmatite near Hearst (Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2003a)

The pegmatites in the Quetico Subprovince are hosted by metasediments and by their parent granite (Pye, 1965; Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2003a, 2003b).

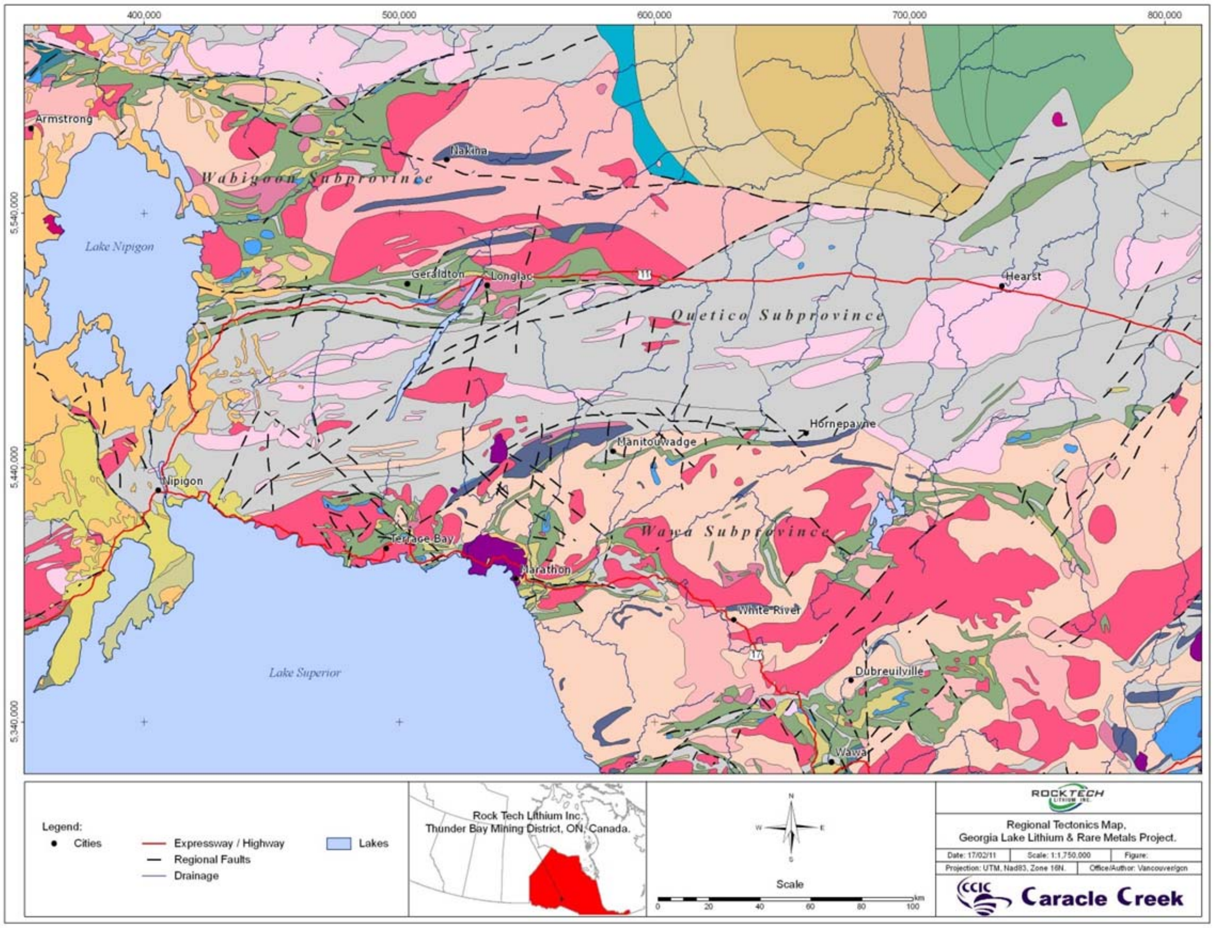

Figure 7-1 Regional bedrock geology map (from Ontario Geological Survey Map 2542).

7.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Georgia Lake area is of Precambrian age and is discussed by Pye (1965) (Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3).

Metasediments

The oldest rocks are the Archean metasediments. The metasediments strike east-northeast and dip steeply, in general, to the north. The dominant metasedimentary rock is biotite-quartz-feldspar schist or gneiss. It is a grey, rather dark coloured rock, having a distinct banded appearance due to compositional variations reflecting an original sedimentary stratification, with individual layers less than an inch to several feet thick. There is a distinct foliation due to parallel alignment of biotite crystals. Microscopic examination of the biotite-quartz-feldspar schist shows that it is made up of: 15-40 vol.% biotite , 20-35 vol.% quartz, 25-45 vol.% plagioclase, 1-3 vol.% magnetite, trace amounts of zircon and rare hornblende. Secondary minerals include chlorite, sericite and epidote. The plagioclase shows myrmekite texture. The most abundant texture in the biotite-quartz-feldspar schist or gneiss is granoblastic, but porphyroblastic rocks are also present with porphyroblasts of garnet, staurolite and cordierite.

Metagabbro

The metagabbro has intrusive relationships and have been metamorphosed and intruded by granitic rocks. East of Cosgrave Lake and south of Barbara Lake, the metasediments were intruded by metagabbro. The metagabbro bodies range in size from a few hundred feet across to 9,500 feet (=2.9 km) across. The metagabbro is dark-coloured (mesocratic), medium- to coarse-grained with a brownish weathered surface. For the most part, it is massive, but it is gneissic near its contacts with metasediments. The major minerals are: green hornblende and plagioclase (sodic andesine). The minor minerals include: microcline and biotite and trace amounts of magnetite and apatite. The alteration minerals are chlorite, epidote and sericite.

The porphyritic metagabbro differs from the metagabbro only in the presence of feldspar phenocrysts (usually microcline). The feldspar phenocrysts are pale-pink to red, stubby, rectangular, subhedral to euhedral and range in size from ¼ by 1/8 inch (=0.6 by 0.3 cm) to 2 by 1 inches (5 by 2.5 cm). The porphyritic metagabbro is best developed near the margins of the metagabbro bodies close to the granites.

Metagabbro dykes and sills cross cut the metasediments near Dump and Pawky lakes and near Blay, Georgia and Conner lakes. All of the dykes and sills are small with ticknesses of 3 feet or less (=0.9 m). They are thought to be genetically related to the metagabbro, as they are similar in appearance and composition. They are cross cut by pegmatite and feldspar porphyry dykes.

Granite

The metasediments were also intruded by large masses of granitic rocks and by numerous sills and dykes of genetically-related porphyry, pegmatite and aplite. The granitic rocks are pale-grey or pale-pink in colour and their essential components are: 45-65 vol.% feldspar (microcline and plagioclase), 40 vol.% quartz, and one or both of muscovite and biotite and rarely little hornblende. The plagioclase has a composition of albite. Minor components of the granites include magnetite, zircon, and garnet, and secondary minerals: chlorite, sericite and epidote. For the most part the granites are equigranular, but porphyritic phases with microcline phenocrysts also occur. The contacts between the equigranular granitic rocks and the metasediments are generally abrupt.

Pegmatite

There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin dykes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline, perthite and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are similar to the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where dykes cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.

Sedimentary rocks

The Proterozoic is represented by sedimentary rocks (sandstone and shale). Since these are not present on the Georgia Lake Lithium property, they are not discussed here and the reader is referred to Pye (1965) for more information on them.

Diabase

Intrusive into the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks and the older formations are bodies of diabase. The largest occur as flat sheets (Logan sills), up to about 650 ft (=198.1 m) in thickness, and as dykes of vertical or near-vertical attitude. Most of the dykes are related closely to the sheets and are Keweenawan age. The gently dipping diabase sheets are dark coloured and massive. The diabase sheets are well-jointed and most of the joints are vertical or steeply dipping. In outcrop, the diabase shows poorly-formed columnar structure.

There are two types of diabase dykes: one is equigranular and the other is porphyritic. The equigranular dykes are more abundant. Some of the dykes along or close to the contact zone of the large granite mass strike easterly; most dykes in other localities strike north or within 20º of north. With few exceptions the dykes are vertical or dip steeply. The porphyritic diabase dykes are massive medium-grained, dark-coloured rock characterized by many pale-greenish yellow phenocrysts of highly altered plagioclase. Porphyritic diabase dykes are found near the Jackpot.

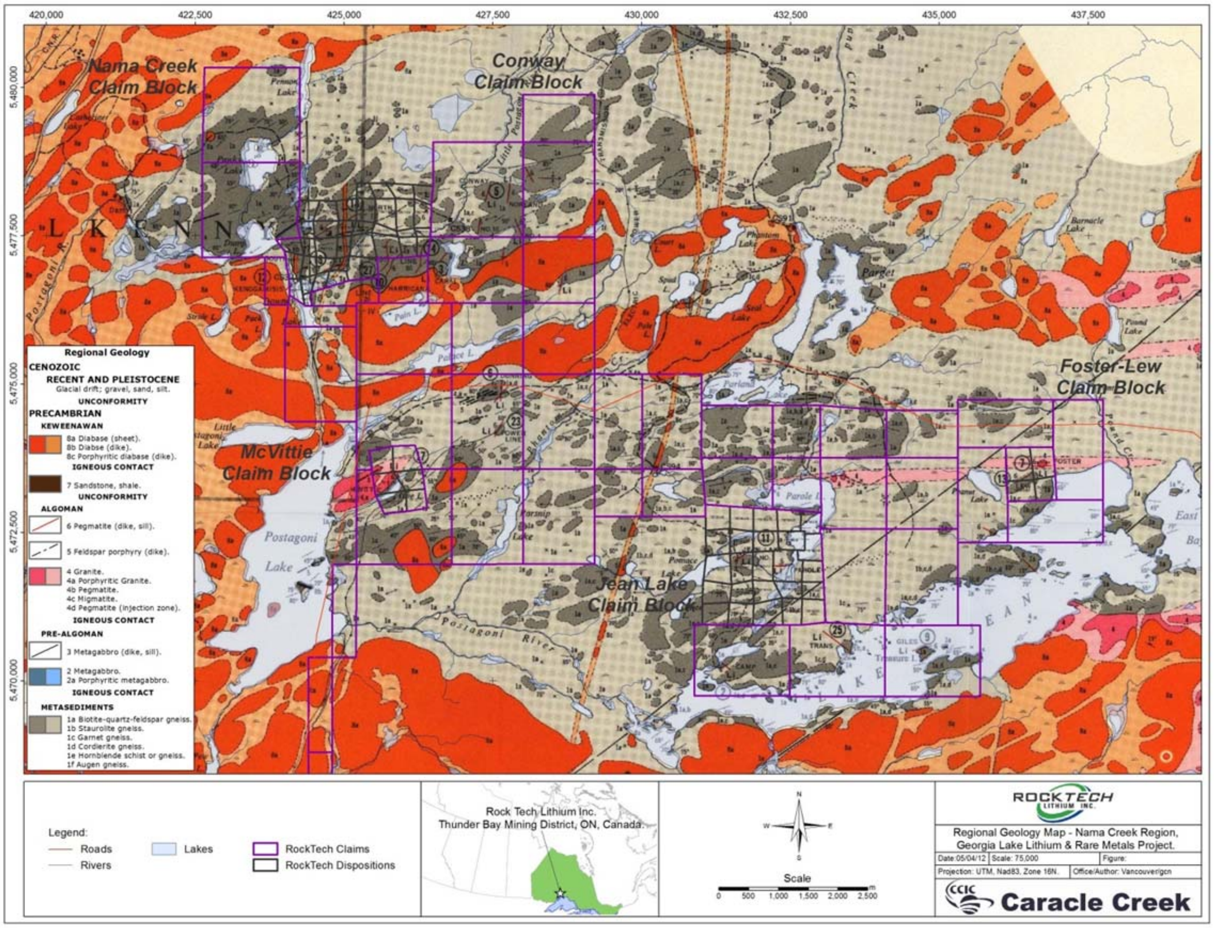

Figure 7-2 Local geology of Nama Creek-Conway-McVittie and Jean Lake-Foster-Lew claim blocks (from Pye, 1965, Map 2056).

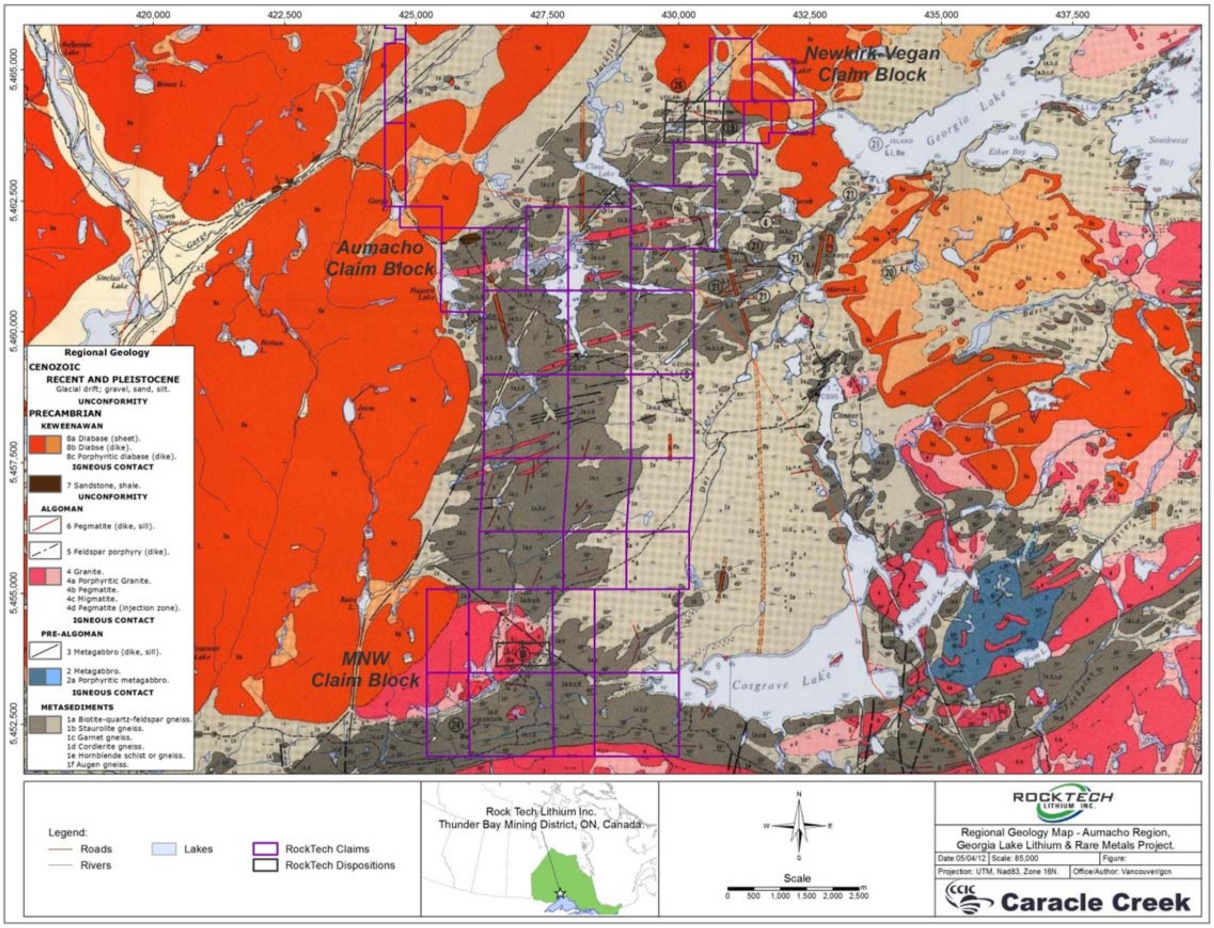

Figure 7-3 Local geology of Aumacho-MNW and Newkirk-Vegan claim blocks (from Pye, 1965, Map 2056).

7.3 Property Geology

7.3.1 Overview

Pye (1965) concluded that the Georgia Lake pegmatite field is regionally zoned and can be subdivided into three distinct groups, based on textural and structural differences:

1. Cosgrave Lake pegmatites which includes MNW pegmatite
2. Georgia Lake – Pine Portage pegmatites which includes Aumacho, Newkirk and Vegan pegmatites

3. Postagoni Lake – Downey Lake – Lake Jean pegmatites which includes Nama Creek, Conway, McVittie and Jean Lake pegmatites

The Cosgrave Lake pegmatites are closest to the main granitic batholith and in an area where the metasediments have been most highly metamorphosed. The Georgia Lake – Pine Portage pegmatites are further away from the main granitic batholith and the Postagoni – Downey Lake – Lake Jean pegmatites are the furthest from the main granitic batholith and the metasediments have been the least metamorphosed.

The Cosgrave Lake pegmatites include the MNW pegmatite and the Swanson beryl dyke. The MNW pegmatite is very different from the other pegmatites in the Georgia Lake area in that it is internally zoned with the petalite-quartz core and contains accessory phosphate minerals. MNW pegmatite is not porphyritic and the feldspar and spodumene do not show a preferred orientation. The albite occurs mostly as cleavelandite and local irregular patches of aplite. Aplites bands are not present at MNW. Accessory minerals at MNW include beryl, tourmaline, cassiterite, columbite and phosphate minerals. Beryl is more abundant in MNW pegmatite than the other pegmatites in the Georgia Lake area.

The Georgia Lake – Pine Portage pegmatites are characterized by porphyritic texture consisting of large crystals of K-feldspar and spodumene in a finer-grained matrix. The K-feldspar and spodumene tend to be oriented perpendicular to the pegmatite dyke walls. The albite occurs as irregular patchy aplite and aplites bands are typically not present. Accessory minerals include beryl, tourmaline and columbite.

The Postagoni Lake – Downey Lake – Lake Jean pegmatites are characterized by porphyritic texture consisting of large crystals of K-feldspar and spodumene in a finer-grained matrix. The K-feldspar and spodumene tend to be oriented perpendicular to the pegmatite dyke walls. The albite occurs commonly aplites bands or layers and rarely as irregular patchy aplite. The Camp, Conway and McVittie pegmatites have internal zoning with spodumene-rich zone enclosed by a muscovite-rich, spodumene-poor zone. Quartz veins and quartz-muscovite veins are common. Beryl, tourmaline and columbite are rare.

Some of the spodumene in the Georgia Lake area is altered to either a granular textured muscovite or very fine-grained sericite. The sericitization and darkening of the colour of the spodumene correlates with a loss of Li_2O and a gain of Fe, which has a negative effect on the economic value of the pegmatites. This type of alteration is spatially related to the Keweenawan diabase intrusion.

Note, Pye (1965) refers to aplite veins in the pegmatites, but the authors of this Report believe that these are actually magmatic aplite bands or layers and not late-stage veins. The aplite bands do not cross cut both the pegmatite dyke and the host rocks. The aplite bands in outcrop in the Georgia Lake pegmatite field rhythmically alternate with pegmatite bands and have gradational contacts with the adjacent pegmatite bands. Aplite also occurs as magmatic irregular patches and border zones in the pegmatite outcrops.

7.3.2 Nama Creek

The Nama Creek property contains five pegmatite dykes: 1) Main Zone/North (MZN), 2) Main Zone/Southwest (MZSW), (3) South Zone/West Dyke 1/ Harricana, (4) Southeast Zone/ Line 60 and (5) Caral dyke (Figure 6-1 and Figure 7-4). The Nama Creek property is underlain by thickly bedded biotite gneiss/schist and quartz-rich biotite gneiss/schist (Pye, 1965). Generally the metasediments strike uniformly northeast and dip 50-85ºNW. Several diabase dykes, with widths up to 100 ft (=30.5 m), cut sharply across the metasediments and the pegmatites. A wide fault zone is thought to exist under a linear valley extending north from Downey Lake. Although the relative displacement is not known, it is apparent that the fault has cut several of the lithium-bearing pegmatites and is responsible for the abrupt terminations of them. For additional information on property geology, refer to Pye (1965) who wrote a property geology description based on historic drill programs.

Main Zone/ North pegmatite dyke (MZN) – metasedimentary rocks

The following description of the metasedimentary host rocks is based on the original logging of MZN drill core for Phase 1 and Phase 2 by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon). The metasedimentary rock hosting the MZN pegmatite dykes is typically fine grained, medium gray in color, massive to schistose (typically the rock is massive to weakly foliated), and is composed of quartz, feldspar, and biotite. Occasionally, there is trace pyrite and other sulfide minerals in the metasedimentary rocks. Natural fractures/joints cutting the metasediment will often have trace amounts of pyrite (found in slightly more abundant quantities than what is normally present), calcite, and chlorite. Less commonly, epidote, hematite, and quartz can be found in the fractures. Sometimes, the metasediment will show evidence of patchy, localized alteration which is usually associated with an increase of what appears to be feldspar and quartz accompanied by cordierite and rarely pyrite and garnet.

The following discussion on the geology of the metasedimentary rocks at MZN is based on Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program conducted by Caracle Creek senior geologist (Robert Sanders).

Drill core metasediment

The metasedimentary rocks are the most abundant rock type observed in drill core. The rock is fine grained, dull grey, and contains variable amounts of very fine grained muscovite or biotite. Because of the variable mineral composition, specific descriptive rock names can range from a biotite or muscovite schist to a plagioclase dominated metagreywacke. The unit is generally massive but does exhibit remnant sedimentary bedding textures in some holes. The rock is weakly magnetic with average magnetic susceptibility values in the 0.2 to 0.4 range. In some places, metamorphic effects and zones of discrete fluid infiltration have resulted in a gneissic coarsening of the primary mineral components. In these zones plagioclase laths are turbid white and vary in orientation from random to a subparallel alignment. This texture can appear similar to the poikiolitic texture seen in some diabase units, but the rock has distinctly lower magnetic susceptibility values.

Trench metasediment

Metasediments exposed in three trenches (NC-12-TR11 to 13) are similar in description to that observed in drill core. Weathered outcrop surfaces display a criss-cross pattern of slightly more erosional resistant ridges where late stage fluids have silicified or recrystallized the original metasediment.

Main Zone/ North pegmatite dyke (MZN) – granitic pegmatite dykes and gabbro intrusion

Following property geology description for MZN is based on a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program and Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon).

The metasediment hosts a variety veins and intrusions besides spodumene pegmatites. These include quartz veins, red granite, quartz-feldspar-muscovite dykes, quartz-phosphate dykes, gabbro intrusion, and diabase dykes.

- <u>Quartz veins</u> are usually frequent occurrences. In general, they are white in color and usually less than 2 mm thick. Larger quartz veins are rare and tend to have an anastomosing appearance. They range in color from translucent white, pale brown, and to transparent smoky gray. Both types of veins (more commonly in the larger veins) are sometimes associated with a few other minerals that can include feldspar, calcite, hematite, epidote, and pyrite. It is unknown if the small and the large quartz veins are related.

- Red granite is coarse grained (grain sizes about 7 mm in diameter) and seems to have a rough composition of 60% red potassium feldspar, 25% gray-white to translucent quartz, and 15% white to pale pink plagioclase. It is possible that the granite may actually be a thick, hematite stained quartz-feldspar vein. It appears only in the fault zone in NC-11-17, 18, and 20.
- Quartz-feldspar-muscovite dykes are generally white and coarse-grained with accessory garnet. Quartz-feldspar aplite bands tend to occur in the footwall. Some of the yellow-green muscovite has a prismatic outline and is a possible pseudomorph after spodumene. The quartz-feldspar-muscovite dykes are, on average, 0.5 m thick in drill core.
- Quartz-phosphate dykes are white to pale brown in color and are medium to coarse grained. They primarily consist of quartz with accessory phosphate minerals, lithiophilite and triphylite. Sometimes the dykes contain trace amounts of other minerals that have yet to be positively identified. For these dykes, lithiophilite is rusty-brown to peachy-orange in color. Triphylite is varying shades of green in color. The dykes tend to be anastomosing with irregular contacts and multiple xenoliths of metasediment. Typically, the surrounding host metasediment shows metasomatism characterized by increased grain size, the occasional presence of muscovite, and various sulfide minerals. The quartz-phosphate dykes are, on average, 0.4 m thick in drill core.
- Gabbro ranges in color from medium gray to dark gray and texturally from fine grained (especially near the contact with the metasediment) to coarse grained (crystals up to 7 mm long). The composition of the gabbro varies with depth, suggesting some internal structuring of the unit. Generally, it seems to have roughly equal amounts of feldspar and pyroxene/hornblende and 5 to 25% olivine. There are trace quantities visible magnetite crystals (sometimes comprising 1 to 2% of the core). Trace amounts of chlorite and sulfides (pyrite in particular) can be seen on natural fracture planes. Found in NC-11-17 and NC-11-23.
- Diabase dykes are discussed below.

The most common intrusions into the metasediment are spodumene pegmatites. Metasedimentary host rock shows very little metasomatism along the contact with the spodumene pegmatite dykes, except an occasional increase in grain size for the biotite. Occasionally, the footwall and hanging wall contacts will show a bit of schistosity with slightly enlarged biotite crystals. The footwall may also show a chert-like texture and become brown-yellow-green in colour. Xenoliths of the host rock show an increase in grain size of the biotite and are associated with accessory pyrite in the pegmatite.

Two pegmatite zones were identified in MZN spodumene pegmatite dyke: a) border zone and b) spodumene zone. Muscovite-quartz veins were identified rather than a quartz core.

The border zone tends to be indistinct and not always present. When present, it is most commonly seen as a thin white chill margin. It can also be present as fine to medium grained pegmatite, aplite, or alternating layers of pegmatite and aplite of varying thicknesses. The border zone is usually less than five centimeters thick, however, it can reach roughly a half meter thick. The edge of any border zone greater than five centimeters tends to become less distinct the greater in size it is: it will either gradually grade into coarse grained pegmatite, host ever increasing concentrations of phenocrysts related to the main portion of the pegmatite, or in the case of alternating pegmatite and aplite bands, the bands of pegmatite start to dwarf the aplite bands. Regardless of texture and size, it is composed of gray to pale brown quartz, silvery to yellow-green muscovite, and white to dark gray feldspar. Occasionally, it will host trace, fine grained minerals, including blue-green apatite, pink to dark red-brown garnet and black Nb-Ta oxides minerals.

The spodumene zone comprises the central portion of the pegmatite dykes. The spodumene is coarse to very coarse-grained and mostly composed of pale grey-brown quartz, silvery white to medium yellow-green muscovite, white to gray or pale pink feldspar and spodumene. The feldspar is a mixture of albite and K-feldspar, but assays indicate that albite is more abundant than K-feldspar. The albite shows cleavelandite texture and the K-feldspar can show a perthitic texture or twinning. The spodumene ranges in color from white to pale apple green or rarely as pale gray-green when fresh and yellow to olive green to black when altered. The spodumene crystals tend to be aligned parallel to each other and perpendicular to the contact with the host rock. The most common accessory minerals in the central portion include fine-grained pink to pink-brown to brown garnet, blue-green apatite, and (Nb,Ta)-oxide minerals. Much less common accessory minerals include pyrite, sulfides, molybdenite, and green beryl.

Generally, the spodumene is somewhat altered at the top and bottom of the spodumene zone and sometimes in sporadic patches throughout. The spodumene can either alter to yellow to yellow-green muscovite or olive green to black sericite. The amount of alteration is highly variable, sometimes even within the same spodumene crystal, as both forms of alteration seem to start as a rim around the crystal's edge. Usually, the overall amount of alteration is low and does not affect all of the spodumene in any given dyke.

Alternating aplite and spodumene pegmatite layers is not common in MZN, but it was identified in individual dykes in drill holes NC-11-03, 04, 10, 12, and 15. Generally, the aplite bands consist of grey-brown quartz, white feldspar and silvery white to yellow-green muscovite. The pegmatite bands consist of grey-brown quartz, white feldspar, silvery-white to yellow-green muscovite and fresh green to dark altered green spodumene. The aplite bands tend to range from 0.5-5 cm thick and the pegmatite bands range from 3-40 cm thick in drill core. In drill hole NC-11-10 and 15, the layering was intersected for nearly the entire width of the spodumene zone.

There does not seem to be a quartz core in the dykes. Sometimes there are slightly larger than usual quartz crystals located near the center of the dyke which appear to be primary magmatic. For the most part, the large quartz crystals in the dykes appear to be filling equally large fractures that are lined with muscovite. In outcrop, these fractures are oriented perpendicular to the strike of the dyke and span the width of the pegmatite. They are thickest in the center and pinch out towards the edges of the dyke. Pye's report (1965) refers to them as transverse muscovite-quartz veins.

Breaks et al. (2008) examined the geology of the outcrops for the MZN pegmatite and noted that the MZN pegmatite can be classified as an albite-spodumene type pegmatite because spodumene is the only dominate Li-bearing mineral, albite is more abundant than K-feldspar in the pegmatite and the pegmatite is almost homogeneous. Breaks et al. (2008) also notes that the K-feldspar is enriched in Cs. Breaks et al. (2008) identified, following a mineralogical study using the electron microprobe, that the minor minerals in the pegmatite include spessartine garnet ($Mn_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$) and fine-grained, black specks of ferrocolumbite ($FeNb_2O_6$), manganocolumbite ($MnNb_2O_6$), and ferrotantalite ($FeTa_2O_6$). The Ta_2O_5 content of the columbite-tantalite minerals varies from 17.20 to 62.90 wt%.

A large fault can be traced in holes NC-11-17, NC-11-18, NC-11-19, NC-11-20, and NC-11-21. The fault zone mostly cuts through metasediment but also cuts through thin diabase dykes, red granite, and pegmatites. The minerals previously mentioned for the natural fracturing seen in the metasediment can be found in much greater abundance throughout the fault. This large fault does not displace the northeast trending diabase dyke.

Main Zone/ North pegmatite dyke (MZN) – diabase dykes

The following discussion on the geology of the diabase dykes at MZN is based on Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program conducted by Caracle Creek senior geologist (Robert Sanders). The relogging program included a review of MZN drill core from the Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program and Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program. A magnetic susceptibility meter was used to distinguish between the diabase and the metasedimentary rocks. At first glance, the diabase and the metasedimentary rocks look very similar, but their magnetic signature is very different. The mapping program consisted of using a magnetic susceptibility meter to locate two diabase dykes on surface: one trending northeast and the other trending north-south. Ten trenches were dug along the diabase dykes to expose them for mapping.

Drill core diabase

There are two styles of diabase intrusive rocks observed in drill core from the 2011 drill programs. One type of diabase occurs as narrow, meter to sub-meter discrete dykes (0.1 to 6.0 m thick) with well-defined contact margins with the surrounding rock. The diabase is dark black with generally aphanitic margins and slightly coarser grained interiors. Plagioclase grains are present as occasional turbid relict crystals within the finer grained matrix. The rock has a high and consistent magnetic susceptibility in the range of 15 to 25.

The second type of diabase is much thicker on the order of 30 meters (range from 16.0 to 53 m thick) and is intersected in many of the drill holes. In general the rock has a meter of aphanitic texture at the contacts with the country rock and coarsens in the interior to an equigranular rock composed of plagioclase, amphibole, and biotite. Plagioclase grains are usually less than a millimeter in length and have reflective cleavage surfaces. In some instances grains can reach 2 mm. The amphibole and biotite are generally finer-grained and comprise more of the matrix component. The rock is typically black-brown but can vary to a grey-black at contact areas. The unit is strongly magnetic with magnetic susceptibility values similar to the diabase dikes described above, and, although in some instances there is a significant amount of variability in these measurements across the unit, the rock is distinctly more magnetic than the host metasediment by one to two orders of magnitude. In some instances the upper contact of this unit is diffuse and indistinct. Rather than a sharp transition into diabase, there is a progressive coarsening coupled with a spike in magnetic susceptibility. Although the diffuse upper contact is somewhat confusing at times, in almost every instance there is a pronounced and definite lower contact with a sharp, distinctly intrusive relationship with the host rock. Although generally equigranular within the interiors of this diabase unit, some areas, particularly at the diffuse intrusive contacts, display a textbook poikiolitic texture with radially oriented plagioclase laths in a fine grained, dark matrix. In appearance this texture is not dissimilar to the gneissic coarsening seen within discrete areas in the metasedimentary rocks, but coupled with the strong magnetism the unit is distinctly a mafic intrusive rock.

Diabase trenches

Trenches NC-12-TR01 and NC-12-TR02 exposed the northeast trending diabase dyke at the Nama Creek property. The diabase is dark black, strongly magnetic, and dominated by reflective plagioclase laths in a finer grained amphibole and biotite matrix. Plagioclase laths are oriented in random directions defining a poikiolitic texture. Contacts with the host metasediments are generally irregular where exposed, but overall define the north east strike of the unit. The magnetic susceptibility consistently ranges from about 10 to 30 in both trenches for this dyke. In trench NC-12-TR01, the diabase dyke is 13 m wide and in trench NC-12-TR02 the diabase dyke is 20 m wide. Outcrop mapping indicates that the strike ranges from 50 to 55º. 3D modelling by Caracle Creek's resource modeller (Jason Baker) of this diabase dyke indicates that the dip ranges from 55 to 60º and that the large scale faults do not displace this dyke.

The north-south trending dyke exposed in the remaining trenches (NC-12-TR03 to 10) has a coarser grained equigranular texture with plagioclase, amphibole, and biotite grains up to 1 to 2 mm in size. Contact margins with the host rock, where exposed, are distinct and the diabase exhibits aphanitic chilled contact margins up to a meter wide. Although strongly magnetic, there is quite a bit more variability in the magnetic susceptibility measurements across this unit (i.e., 1 to 38). Outcrop mapping suggests that the diabase dyke is 22 to 28 m wide, but some of the contacts are hidden under water puddles. Outcrop mapping and 3D modelling of this diabase dyke indicates that the strike is 350 to 355º and dip is vertical.

Both dykes typically manifest as subtle topographic ridges within the generally lower lying swampy terrain.

Main Zone/Southwest pegmatite dyke (MZSW)

The MZSW pegmatite is exposed about 500 ft (=152.4 m) north of Downey Lake. It is similar to the two principle lenses of MZN in mineralogy, texture and structure (Pye, 1965). It is possible that it represents a faulted extension of the MZN's southwest lens (Pye, 1965).

Following property geology description for MZSW is based on a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon). For additional information on property geology, refer to Pye (1965) who wrote a property geology description based on historic drill programs.

Three pegmatite zones were identified in MZSW pegmatite dyke: a) border zone, b) spodumene zone and c) quartz core.

Metasedimentary host rock shows very little metasomatism along the contact with the spodumene pegmatite dykes. Contacts with xenoliths contain trace amounts of fine-grained pyrite grains.

The border zone is usually about 0.5 to 1 cm thick, but can be up to 3 to 4 cm thick in the footwall or rarely in the hanging wall. The border zone consists of fine-grained granitic pegmatite and it consists of grey-brown quartz, white feldspar and yellow-green muscovite. The textures range from sugary aplite to fine- to coarse-grained pegmatite. The accessory minerals include: altered dark green fine-grained spodumene, pink garnet, dark blue apatite and (Nb, Ta)-oxide minerals.

The spodumene zone comprises the central portion of the pegmatite dykes. The spodumene zone is coarse to very coarse-grained and mostly composed of grey-brown quartz, silvery white to pale yellow-green muscovite, white feldspar and spodumene. The spodumene ranges in colour from grey, pale grey-green, pale green and altered dark green. The feldspar is a mixture of albite and K-feldspar, but assays indicate that albite is more abundant than K-feldspar. The albite shows cleavelandite texture and the K-feldspar shows perthitic texture. The spodumene crystals tend to be aligned parallel to each other and perpendicular to the contact with the host rock. In the center of the spodumene zone intersected in drill hole NS-11-02, 03 and 04, the spodumene is enclosed in a finer-grained matrix of grey-brown quartz and white feldspar. In the center of the spodumene zone intersected in drill hole NS-11-02, vugs ranging in 0.2 to 0.4 cm in size contain milky quartz and pyrite crystals. The accessory minerals in the spodumene zone include fine-grained pink to pink-brown garnet, green beryl, dark blue apatite, (Nb,Ta)-oxide minerals, and trace pyrite.

Generally, there is some alteration at the bottom of the spodumene zone and none at the top of the spodumene zone. The alteration usually consists of spodumene altering to pale yellow-green muscovite about 20 to 30 cm thick in drill core. When the top of the spodumene zone is altered, the spodumene alters to dark green rather than to muscovite. The alteration zone can extend up to 60 cm from the hanging wall. In drill hole NS-11-03, the spodumene is rare in the pegmatite dyke and is altered to olive green ~30 m above a diabase dyke.

Alternating aplite and spodumene pegmatite layers is not common in MZSW, but it was identified in drill hole NS-11-02 which contains 60 cm of alternating aplite and spodumene layers. The aplite bands are 2 cm wide and the pegmatite bands are 10 to 20 cm thick. The aplite bands consist of grey-brown quartz, pale yellow muscovite, white feldspar and pale white-green spodumene. The pegmatite bands consist of white to pale pink perthitic K-feldspar, grey-brown quartz, silvery-white muscovite and spodumene. The spodumene crystals are perpendicular to the aplite bands and perpendicular to the contact with the host rock, giving them an overall appearance of random orientation.

The quartz core is not common and was only intersected in drill hole NS-11-01. The quartz core is massive and consists of grey-brown quartz and is 13 cm long in drill core.

West/Harricana Dyke

The West Dyke occurs northeast of Downey Lake, south of Little Postagoni River and to the west of Harricana Dyke. The West Dyke is similar to the Harricana Dyke in composition and internal structure (Pye, 1965).

Following property geology description for West and Harricana dykes is based on a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon). For additional information on property geology, refer to Pye (1965) who wrote a property geology description based on historic drill programs.

Three pegmatite zones were identified in West/Harricana pegmatite dykes: a) border zone, b) spodumene zone and c) aplite layer. The West and Harricana dykes are similar in geology and in such close proximity that they are grouped together for this geology description.

Metasedimentary host rock is rarely metasomatized when it is in contact with spodumene pegmatite dykes. Xenoliths with enlarged biotite crystals were intersected in drill holes HW-11-02 and 05. A cherty appearance along the contacts was intersected in drill holes HW-11-02 and 03.

The border zone is 1 to 3 cm thick and consists of fine-grained pegmatite. It consists mostly of grey quartz, white feldspar and silvery-white to yellow-green muscovite and accessory garnet and pyrite.

The spodumene zone and alternating aplite and spodumene pegmatite layers extends throughout almost the entire width of the pegmatite dyke. The aplite bands are 4 to 20 cm thick and the spodumene pegmatite bands are 20 cm to 1.2 m thick in drill core. The aplite bands have a sugary texture and consist of grey quartz, white feldspar and pale yellow-green muscovite. The spodumene pegmatite bands are coarse-grained and consist of grey-brown quartz, white feldspar, pale yellow-green muscovite and spodumene. The spodumene ranges in colour from grey-white to very pale green to altered dark green/black. The spodumene crystals are mostly aligned parallel to each other and perpendicular to the aplite bands, except for drill hole HW-11-01 where the spodumene crystals are randomly oriented. The feldspar is a mixture of albite and K-feldspar, but assays indicate that albite is more abundant than K-feldspar. The albite shows cleavelandite texture and the K-feldspar shows perthitic texture. The accessory minerals in the spodumene pegmatite layers include fine- to medium-grained pink to pink-brown garnets, blue-grey to blue-green apatite and trace pyrite associated with altered spodumene and trace beryl.

The spodumene is partially altered to yellow-green muscovite at the top and bottom of the spodumene zone. The spodumene is altered to muscovite or is dark olive green in colour and is associated with dark grey feldspar and pyrite.

Line 60 pegmatite dyke

The Line 60 pegmatite dyke occurs northeast of Downey Lake, south of Little Postagoni River and to the east of Harricana Dyke. Line 60 dyke is similar to Harricana in composition and internal structure (Pye, 1965). The altered spodumene increases in amount southward towards to large sheet-like mass of diabase that is exposed about Palace Lake (Pye, 1965).

Following property geology description for Line 60 is based on a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program and Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program and of channel samples from Phase 2: 2011 fall channel program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon). For additional information on property geology, refer to Pye (1965) who wrote a property geology description based on historic drill programs.

The Line 60 dyke investigation in the fall of 2011 of outcrops, channels, and drill core is generally consistent in character, despite the apparent tendency of the dyke to split into smaller dykes and then join back together again. The main dyke (and its smaller "splinter" dykes) contains an abundance of aplite which hosts pegmatite bands of variable thicknesses. The bands usually seem to have the same strike and dip of the dyke they are hosted in. Spodumene is usually fresh but can be completely altered in some areas. The visible content of spodumene is highly variable, ranging from 0 to 40 vol%. A very rough guess of the total spodumene content over all is 10 vol%.

In outcrops, the strike of the main dyke and the smaller splinter dykes wanders between N 20° W and N 60° E. The general strike of the dyke seems to be roughly N 15° E, which is consistent with the strike presented E. G. Pye's report. The dip of main dyke is to the west, typically between 30 and 50º; the steeper dips being consistent with those mentioned in Pye's report. One of the splinter dykes has a dip to the east. The main dyke can be up to 23 m wide (this is the width of the dyke at the location of channel L60-11-C09). Where the dyke splinters, the width of an individual dyke is much smaller and more variable, with widths spanning anywhere between 1 and 11 m.

Three pegmatite zones were identified in Line 60 pegmatite dyke: a) border zone, b) spodumene zone and c) aplite layers.

The metasedimentary rocks which hosts the dykes is typically composed of quartz, feldspar, and biotite. Its texture is fine grained and occasionally exhibits a porphyroblastic texture (biotite porphyroblasts). The color ranges from light to dark gray and is generally a medium gray in color. The metasediment is massive to schistose, with massive to weakly foliated rock being the most common. Only a few of the metasedimentary host rock contacts with the pegmatite show alteration. The alteration is characterized by characterized by large biotite grains and some yellow-green muscovite. Where metasomatism is present, the contact between the pegmatite and the metasediment is much more gradual. In drill hole L60-11-05, it appears that the metasediment might also be hosting thin (1 to 50 cm), quartz-phosphate pegmatite dykes.

The main and splinter dykes do not show any zoning as a whole. There is slight, localized zoning, found along the contacts of the dyke—white chill margins (i.e., border zone) up to 0.5 cm thick or medium to coarse grained pegmatite up to 3 cm thick. Rarely, zoning can be seen in the internal structure of individual pegmatite bands—in channel L60-11-C03, there are multiple pegmatite bands with an aplite core (5 to 10 cm thick) with coarse grained crystals growing out from the center. The contact with the host rock tends to be sharp with a slightly irregular boundary.

The spodumene zone and alternating aplite and spodumene pegmatite layers extends throughout almost the entire width of the pegmatite dyke. The aplite bands are 3 to 80 cm thick and the spodumene bands are 5 to 60 cm thick in drill core.

The aplite can be massive, form its own distinct banding, and/or serve as a groundmass for phenocrysts of feldspar, spodumene, and quartz. Massive aplite is numerous shades of gray, white, or rarely, shades of a green-gold-brown color. White aplite usually forms bands with gray or the rarer green-gold-brown aplite.

- White aplite tends to be fine grained. It contains white feldspar, pale gray quartz, and silvery white to extremely pale yellow muscovite. Additionally, it may contain trace black Nb-Ta oxides and rarely, phenocrysts of translucent gray quartz.
- Gray aplite is slightly coarser grained than white aplite and contains cream to dark gray feldspar, pale gray to brown quartz, and silvery to yellow muscovite. Additionally, it may contain white to very pale green spodumene (local areas can be up to 30% fresh spodumene, with crystals up to 1 cm long that are oriented randomly), trace black Nb-Ta oxides, trace blue-green apatite, trace red garnet, phenocrysts of spodumene (up to 5 cm long) and creamy white feldspar (up to 6 cm long).
- Green-gold-brown aplite contains cream feldspar, white to brown quartz, and silvery to yellow-green muscovite. Additionally, it may contain trace Nb-Ta oxides, trace orange to brick-red garnets, trace blue to blue-green apatite, and creamy white to pale pink phenocrysts of feldspar.

As mentioned previously, pegmatite bands are hosted by aplite. In most places, the width of the pegmatite bands appears to be determined by the length of the feldspar crystals (up to 40 cm long) or more rarely, by the length of its spodumene crystals (up to 5 cm long). In other places (notably in the L60-11-C05 channels), there are not distinct pegmatite bands so much as "pegmatitic" sections of dyke which are more easily described as a concentrations of phenocrysts in a gray aplitic groundmass.

Major minerals in the pegmatite bands include:

- Creamy white to pale pink feldspar
- Nearly opaque white to translucent pale gray to transparent smoky-brown quartz
- Silvery white to yellow to green to silvery yellow-green muscovite. Yellow and green muscovite without a pronounced silvery tinge are typically seen when it is a pseudomorph after spodumene.

Other minerals that can be present in the pegmatite bands:

- White to pale green (fresh) and green, rimmed with dark green-gray to black (altered) spodumene. Spodumene crystals are often thin, up to 7 cm long (usually 2 to 3 cm in length), and oriented perpendicularly to contacts. Localized areas can be up to 40 vol% spodumene.
- Trace black Nb-Ta oxide minerals
- Trace red to nearly black garnet
- Trace blue-green apatite

Characteristics of high grade spodumene pegmatite samples are:

- High concentrations of spodumene—it appears that to yield similar assay values from aplite and pegmatite, spodumene content in aplite needs to be greater than spodumene content in pegmatite. For example, a roughly 7 meter spodumene aplite section from L60-11-C01 is about 30%

spodumene and has a composite assay value of 1.46%. L60-11-C03, which is roughly 7 m long, has alternating bands of pegmatite and aplite of roughly the same width and frequency of occurrence. The overall concentration of spodumene was about 7% and a composite assay value for the dyke is 1.37%. More assays need to be received to confirm this observation.

- Low amounts of alteration
- Samples from "mid-sized" dykes. Large and small dykes seem to have either a low concentration of spodumene or low assay values despite roughly equivalent amounts of spodumene. More assays need to be received to confirm this observation.

Caral lithium pegmatite dyke

The Caral lithium pegmatite dyke is located about a mile north of Palace Lake, close to and west of Piper Lake and east of Line 60 (Figure 6-1). The pegmatite was tested by historic drill holes to have an aggregate length of 2,681 ft (=817.2 m) (Pye, 1965). The Caral pegmatite strikes about N35ºE and dips 80ºNW. It has been traced in outcrops and in historic drill holes for a length of about 700 ft (=213.4 m). At or near its southwest extremity it is only about 2 ft (=0.6 m) wide, it increases gradually in thickness to the northeast where it averages about 10 ft (=3.0 m) wide over a length of 400 ft (121.9 m).

Spodumene in surface outcrop occurs as fine-grained prismatic crystals ½ to 1 in (=1.3 to 2.5 cm) in length oriented perpendicular to the strike of the dyke. Midway along the dyke, the spodumene is altered, but to the southwest, as a large sheet-like body of diabase is approached, the spodumene is highly sericitized. One outcrop contains alternating bands (4 in, =10.2 cm, thick) of vein aplite and spodumene pegmatite.

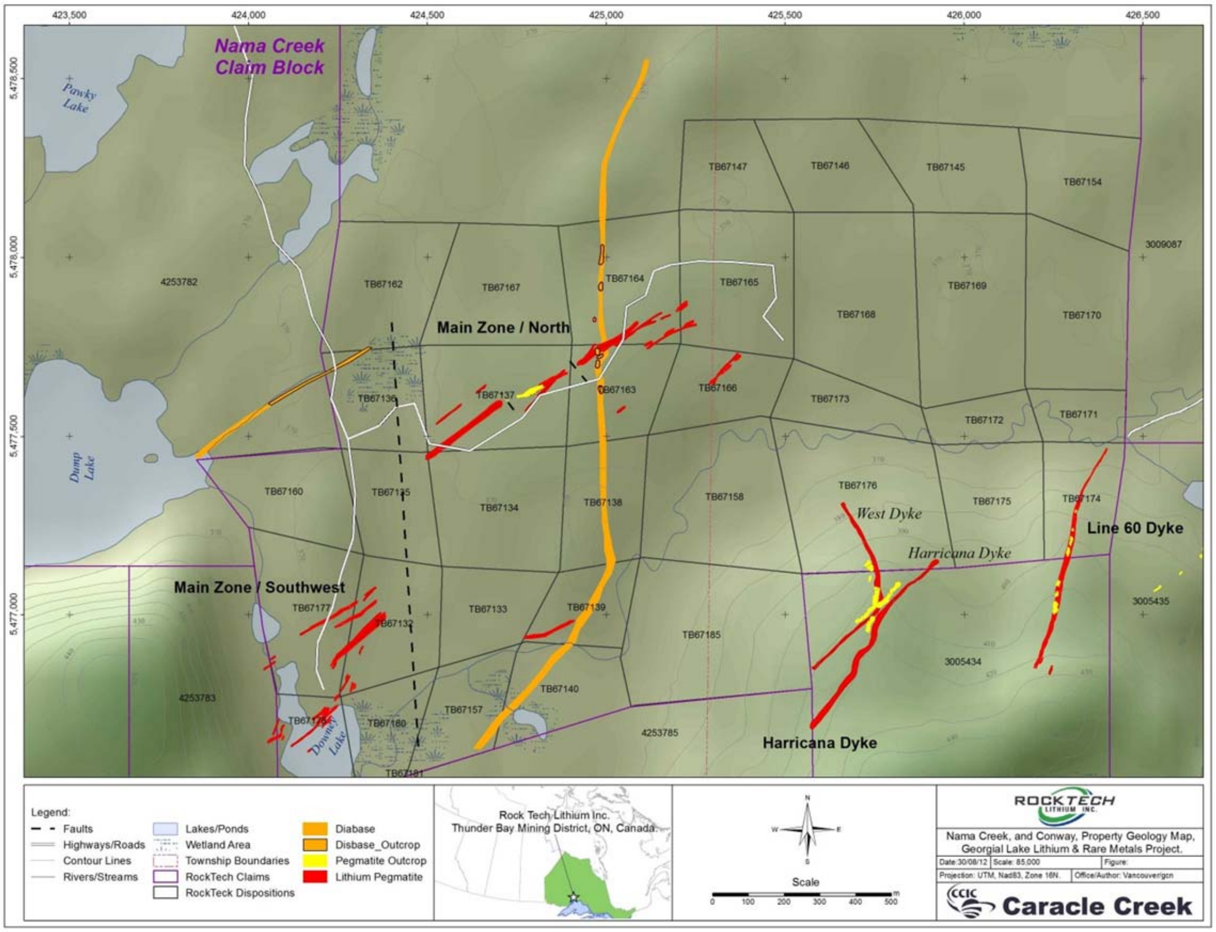

Figure 7-4 Property geology map for Nama Creek pegmatite dykes
(MNDMF Assessment File: 52H08NE0009)

7.3.3 Conway

The Conway pegmatite consists of 4 pegmatite dykes, from north to south: 1) the No. 1 dyke, 2) the Conway Dyke, 3) the Norland dyke and 4) the No. 4 dyke (Figure 6-1). All of these pegmatite dykes are hosted by metasediments.

No. 1 pegmatite dyke

The No. 1 pegmatite dyke strikes N20-25ºE and dips 55-65ºNW (Pye, 1965). It is exposed in three outcrops for a distance of 115 ft (=35.1 m) and ranges in horizontal width from 3 to 8.5 ft (=0.9 to 2.6 m).

The pegmatite is banded in appearance with alternating bands of pegmatite and aplite (1 to 5 in (=2.5 to 12.7 cm) in thickness). The spodumene pegmatite consists of medium-grained crystals of K-feldspar and fine-grained crystals of spodumene in a very fine-grained granitoid matrix. The K-feldspar and spodumene crystals are subparallel and are poorly oriented perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatite dyke. Most of the spodumene is unaltered, but some of it has been highly sericitized. About 50 ft (=15.2 m) from the southwest end of the dyke, the spodumene, within 20 in (=50.8 cm) of the contacts, has been replaced by granular-textured muscovite.

Conway pegmatite dyke

The Conway pegmatite dyke is exposed south of No. 1 dyke and about 1,500 ft (=457.2 m) east of Little Postagoni River. The Conway pegmatite dyke is similar to the No. 1 in texture and internal structure (Pye, 1965).

Following a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2011 winter drill program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon), three pegmatite zones were identified in Line 60 pegmatite dyke: a) border zone, b) spodumene zone and c) aplite layers. For additional information on property geology, refer to Pye (1965) who wrote a property geology description based on historic drill programs.

The <u>metasedimentary host rocks</u> may contain metasomatized zone 1 cm wide with biotite altered to a silver-white to yellow-green muscovite and trace amounts of pyrite.

The <u>border zone</u> is either a fine grained pegmatite or an aplite/pegmatite mixture about 2-30 cm thick. The contact with the metasedimentary host rock is sharp and slightly irregular. Both the fine grained pegmatite and the pegmatite/aplite mixture are composed of white feldspar, gray quartz, and pale yellow-green muscovite. Trace amounts of fine-grained pyrite, blue-green apatite, and pink garnet also occur in the border zone.

The <u>spodumene zone</u> and <u>alternating aplite and spodumene bands</u> comprise almost the entire pegmatite dyke. The aplite bands are typically 10 to 20 cm thick with the thickest band about 70 cm thick. The spodumene bands are typically 20 to 70 cm thick with the thickest band about 1.1 m. Thinner pegmatites are not as prone to have aplite bands.

The aplite bands have a composition of gray quartz, white feldspar, and yellow-green muscovite. A few aplite bands also contain pale green spodumene. The aplite bands also contain trace amounts of fine-grained green apatite and red-orange garnet. The spodumene bands are coarse to very coarse grained and have a composition of gray quartz, white to pale pink feldspar (some with a perthitic texture and a few crystals of cleavelandite), silver white to yellow-green muscovite, and spodumene. Spodumene ranges in color from silver white to gray to very pale green and pale green to altered yellow to dark green/black. Some of the spodumene is altered to a red brown with a black rim. Spodumene crystals are mostly oriented subperpendicular to the aplite bands and subparallel to each other. In about 1/3 of the core, the orientation of the spodumene appears to be random. The feldspar tends to be albite > K-feldspar. The spodumene zone also contains trace amounts of fine-grained blue-green apatite, pyrite and pink-brown garnet.

Norland pegmatite dyke

The Norland is located southeast of Conway dyke. It strikes north and dips 65-80ºW (Pye, 1965). It is exposed across widths up to about 12 ft (=3.7 m) and has been traced intermittently on surface over a distance of about 1,200 ft. The Norland pegmatite dyke is similar to the No. 1 and Conway dykes, principle difference being that the K-feldspar and spodumene are finer-grained with K-feldspar crystals 1.2 to 12 in (=3.0 to 30.5 cm) in length and spodumene crystals 0.5 to 1.5 in (=1.3 to 3.8 cm) in length. Longitudinal aplite bands (up to 4 in, =10.2 cm, thick) are common in the dyke and constitute much of the surface outcrop and accounts for the low average Li grade of the deposit. Spodumene pegmatite occurs in a split branch of the dyke in the south.

No. 4 pegmatite dyke

The No. 4 pegmatite dyke is exposed 650 ft (=198.1 m) east of the south end of the Norland dyke. It ranges up to 6 ft (=1.8 m) in horizontal width and dips 70-75ºSW (Pye, 1965). There is little information for this dyke.

7.3.4 McVittie

The McVittie pegmatite dyke is exposed along the north shore of Dive Lake, a small lake about 3,000 ft (=914.4 m) east of Postagoni Lake (Figure 7-5). North of Dive Lake, for 500 ft (=152.4 m), the McVittie pegmatite strikes N25ºW and then curves to strike N10ºW (Pye, 1965). It dips 80ºE to vertical and ranges up to 26.5 ft (=8.1 m) in width. Except for within 50 ft (=15.2 m) of the shore of Dive Lake, where it wedges out southward into metasediments, it cuts biotite granite and porphyritic biotite granite.

The pegmatite dyke is weakly zoned with a fine-grained border zone 0.25 to 0.50 in (0.6 to 1.3 cm) thick along the contact with the host rock. The overall grain size and spodumene content in the dyke increases from the walls inward. In the southern part of the dyke, over a length of about 300 ft (=91.4 m), there are poorly-defined wall zones up to 18 in (=45.7 cm) wide which have little or no spodumene, but are rich in muscovite. The muscovite occurs in small, elongated aggregates which may have replaced original oriented spodumene crystals. Some black, highly sericitized spodumene also occurs, close to oblique fractures, particularly in narrow portions of the dyke. The inner spodumene zone of the dyke consists of K-feldspar crystals which rarely exceed 4 in (=10.2 cm) in length and spodumene crystals up to 2 in (=5.1 cm) long in a matrix of very fine-grained quartz, feldspar, muscovite and accessory apatite. Near the walls, the K-feldspar and spodumene crystals are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the strike of the dyke, whereas near the center of the dyke, the K-feldspar and spodumene crystals are randomly oriented. The McVittie pegmatite dyke contains by several longitudinal aplite bands 6 to 24 in (=15.2 to 61.0 cm) thick. The aplite bands occur along and close to the contacts and in the interior parts of the dyke.

In addition to Pye's (1965) overview of the geology of the McVittie pegmatite, Breaks et al. (2008) also examined the geology of the outcrops for the McVittie pegmatite and noted that the McVittie pegmatite can be classified as an albite-spodumene type pegmatite. They also noted that the garnet aplite is magmatic layering within the pegmatite parallel to the dyke walls rather than late stage veins. Breaks et al. (2008) identified, following a mineralogical study using the electron microprobe, that the minor minerals in the pegmatite include green Mn-bearing fluorapatite, orange spessartine garnet ($Mn_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$), and fine-grained, black specks of manganocolumbite ($MnNb_2O_6$), manganotantalite ($MnTa_2O_6$) and cassiterite (SnO_2). The Ta_2O_5 content of the columbite-tantalite minerals varies from 14.30 to 69.11 wt%. Breaks et al. (2008) also notes that the K-feldspar and rare beryl are enriched in Cs.

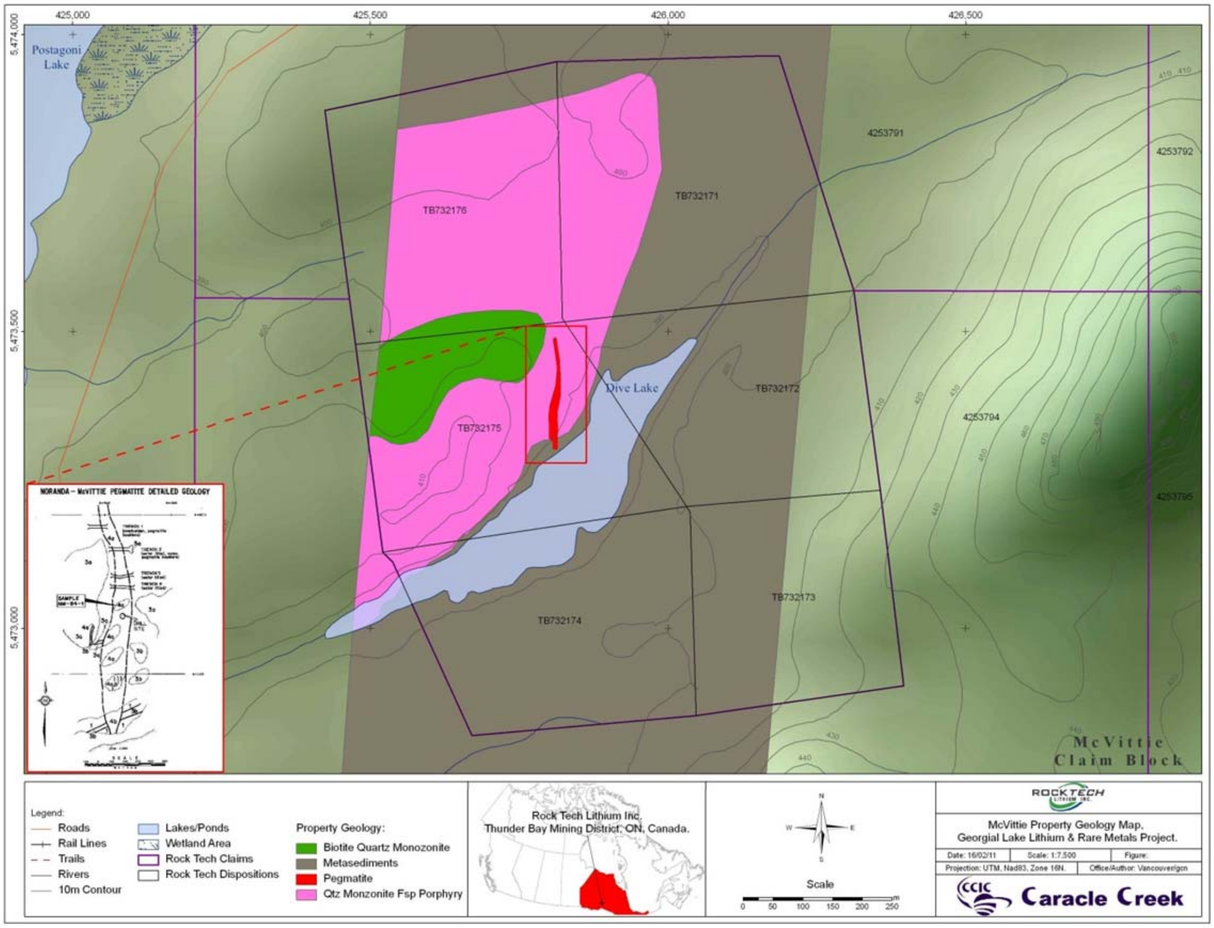

Figure 7-5 Property geology map for McVittie pegmatite
(MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0006)

7.3.5 Jean Lake

The Jean Lake pegmatite contains the following pegmatite dykes, from west to east: 1) No. 1 dyke, 2) No. 3 and 5 dykes, 3) No. 4 dyke/Parole Lake, 4) Giles lithium dyke, 5) Camp, 6) Trans 5) Lew and 6) Foster (Figure 6-3). The Camp, Trans and Lew pegmatite dykes occur on Rock Tech's property on the northwest and northeast shore of Jean Lake, but do not have any historic drilling on them and are considered to be small in size. All of the Jean Lake pegmatite dykes are hosted by metasediments except for the Foster dyke which is hosted by granite.

No. 1 pegmatite dyke

The No. 1 pegmatite dyke is exposed about 0.5 mile (=0.8 km) west of the south arm of Parole Lake. It can be traced intermittently on surface for a length of 315 ft (=96.0 m) (Pye, 1965). Its central section strikes N75ºE for 150 ft (=45.7 m) and dips 65-85ºS, the dip angle increasing westward. Towards its east extremity, it curves sharply to strike N30ºE for 75 ft (=22.9 m) and to dip 60ºSE. Similarly, to the west it bends sharply, to strike S30-30ºW for 90 ft (=27.4 m) and to dip 85ºSE to vertically. Although it attains widths of up to 21 ft (=6.4 m), the average exposed with is 12.5 ft (=3.8 m) and the average width indicated in historic drill core is 16 ft (=4.9 m).

The No. 1 pegmatite dyke is made up of about 30 vol.% K-feldspar, 30 vol.% spodumene, 20-25 vol.% quartz, 10-15 vol.% plagioclase and 5 vol. % muscovite (Pye, 1965). The coarse-grained K-feldspar is up to 4 ft (=1.2 m) in length and 9 in (=22.9 cm) in width and spodumene is 1 to 6 in (=2.5 to 15.2 cm) in length and not more than 0.5 in (=1.3 cm) in width. The coarse-grained white K-feldspar and pale green or greenish grey spodumene is enclosed in a matrix of fine-grained quartz, feldspar and muscovite. The K-feldspar and spodumene crystals are oriented parallel to each other and perpendicular to the strike of the dyke. The orientation of the K-feldspar and spodumene crystals close to the walls of the dyke is perpendicular to the contacts, but close to the center of the dykes, the K-feldspar and spodumene crystals are oriented obliquely. Except for a narrow border zone, 0.25 to 0.5 in (=0.6 to 1.3 cm) wide, the pegmatite is uniform and not zoned from contact to contact.

The No. 1 pegmatite is contains a transverse vein about 2 ft (=0.6 m) wide of quartz and spodumene with little feldspar (Pye, 1965). This vein extends completely across the pegmatite without projecting into the adjoining host rocks. The spodumene crystals in this vein are oriented perpendicular to the vein. The contact between the surrounding pegmatite and the quartz-spodumene vein are gradational and some spodumene crystals extend without interruption across the boundaries. The authors of this Technical Report believe that the quartz-spodumene vein is not a late-stage event after the pegmatite crystallized but rather the magmatic core zone of the pegmatite.

Quartz and muscovite-bearing quartz veins fill transverse fracture and extend across the pegmatite from contact to contact. They do not penetrate the host metasedimentary host rocks. They range from less than 1 in to about 6 in (=2.5 to 15.2 cm) in thickness and dip 45ºW to vertically. The muscovite is generally oriented perpendicular to the contacts. Pye (1965) suggests that they simple fillings along extension fractures confined to the pegmatite.

The aplites in the northeast segment of the dyke are elongated bodies with irregular shapes. They range in length from a few inches to 3 ft (=0.9 m) and have maximum exposed widths of up to 8 in (=20.3 cm). They are oriented with their long dimensions perpendicular to the strike of the dyke. The boundaries of the aplites are defined by muscovite-rich zones 0.25 to 0.5 in (=0.6 to 1.3 cm) thick.

The authors of this Technical Report believe that the No.1 dyke is weakly zoned with a thin border zone, a K-feldspar-spodumene-quartz zone and a spodumene-quartz core with patches of aplite and muscovite-quartz.

Altered spodumene is not abundant in the No. 1 dyke. Altered spodumene does occur close to some transverse and oblique fractures. In most cases the spodumene was sericitized and darkened without the loss of its euhedral shape, and in a few instances has been largely replaced by granular-textured aggregates of muscovite.

No. 3 pegmatite dyke

The No. 3 dyke appears to be an attenuated lens. It is found 330 ft (=100.6 m) S30ºE from the northeast extremity of the No. 1 dyke (Pye, 1965). It extends irregularly to the southeast for 300 ft (=91.4 m) and it dips 85ºNE. In surface exposures it has an average of 5 ft (=1.5 m) width. It is similar to No. 1 dyke in structure and composition but tends to be coarser-grained with K-feldspar crystals up to 18 in (=45.7 cm) and spodumene crystals up to 8 in (=20.3 cm) in length.

No. 5 pegmatite dyke

The No. 5 dyke is exposed 200 ft (=61.0 m) each of the southeast end of No. 3 dyke and has been traced along a strike of S30ºE for 200 ft (=61.0 m) (Pye, 1965). It dips from about 85ºNE to vertical and is up to 12 ft (=3.7 m) in width. It is similar to the No. 1 in texture and composition.

No. 4 pegmatite dyke (Parole Lake)

Parole Lake pegmatite is exposed about 50 ft (=15.2 m) west of the shore of Parole Lake, northeast of Jean Lake (Pye, 1965). It strikes easterly and dips 80-85ºS. This pegmatite appears to be layered perpendicular to strike. The layering consists of a K-feldspar-rich layer with minor fine-grained quartz and muscovite. The matrix between the K-feldspar-rich layers consists of 50 vol.% spodumene, 25 vol.% quartz, 15-20 vol.% feldspar and 5-10 vol.% muscovite. The spodumene is pale green and occurs as slender, well oriented prismatic crystals averaging 2 in (=5.1 cm) or less in length. The spodumene is in a fine-grained matrix of quartz, plagioclase and muscovite. There is weak zonation with the outer parts of the pegmatite is more feldspar and muscovite-rich than the center of the pegmatite which is more spodumene-rich.

Following a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2011 winter drill program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon), two pegmatite zones were identified in Parole Lake pegmatite dyke: a) border zone and b) spodumene zone.

The metasedimentary host rock shows minor schistosity at the contact for about 1 cm. The metasomatized host rock contains slightly enlarged biotite crystals, yellow-green muscovite and trace pinhead-sized dark red garnets.

The border zone is up to 10 cm wide and is either very coarse-grained aplite or very fine-grained pegmatite. The contact is slightly irregular with the host rock. The border zone consists of gray-brown quartz, white feldspar, and silver white to pale yellow-green muscovite in roughly equal proportions. It slowly transitions from fine to coarser grained moving towards the center of the pegmatite.

The spodumene zone comprises of almost the entire width of the dyke. The outermost parts of the spodumene zone (outer 30 to 35 cm) contain spodumene altered to an olive green colour or to yellow-green muscovite. The texture is coarse grained and is composed of gray-brown quartz, white feldspar (albite > K-feldspar), silvery-white to yellow muscovite, and pale green to altered olive green and dark green/black spodumene. The spodumene is oriented subparallel to each other and subperpendicular to contacts. The muscovite altered sections of the spodumene zone host fine-grained red garnets and black minerals (likely (Nb,Ta)-oxide minerals).

Giles Lithium pegmatite dyke

The Giles pegmatite dyke is exposed on Treasure Island about midway along the south shore of Lake Jean. The host rock on Treasure Island is biotite schist which strikes N80-85ºE and dips 50-65ºS (Pye, 1965). The Giles pegmatite parallels the schist in strike but dips 70-80ºS at a steeper angle. The pegmatite dyke has been traced intermittently across the island in surface exposures and drill holes for 600 ft (=182.9 m) and ranges in width from 13 to 50 ft (=4.0 to 15.2 m).

The pegmatite consists of coarse-grained spodumene and pale grey to pinkish K-feldspar in a finer-grained matrix of quartz, feldspar with accessory muscovite and rare black tourmaline. The spodumene occurs as slender prismatic crystals up to 6 in (=15.2 cm) in length and 0.25 to 0.5 in (=0.6 to 1.3 cm) in width. The spodumene crystals are parallel to each other and perpendicular to strike near the margins of the pegmatite, but oblique to the strike in the interior portions. Alteration of the spodumene is minor.

It is evident from drilling that the Giles dyke is zoned with spodumene-rich interior enclosed by muscovite-quartz-feldspar exterior. Surface outcrop at the east end of the dyke shows a spodumene-rich interior enclosed in tourmaline-bearing wall zones which are rich in muscovite, but contain little or no spodumene.

Breaks et al. (2008) also examined the geology of the outcrops for the Giles pegmatite and noted that the Giles pegmatite can be classified as an albite-spodumene type pegmatite. Breaks et al. (2008) noted that the Giles pegmatite is zoned with the main spodumene zone and muscovite aplite border zone. The spodumene zone consists of garnet, muscovite, K-feldspar, spodumene, quartz and albite with spodumene blades and elongate K-feldspar crystals oriented perpendicular to the dyke contact. The spodumene, up to 2 cm in length, is partly replaced by aphanitic secondary waxy green minerals. The muscovite aplite border zone is dark green and is up to 40 cm thick. Breaks et al. (2008) completed a mineralogical study on the Giles pegmatite with the aid of an electron microprobe. They noted the presence of the following accessory minerals: ferrocolumbite ($FeNb_2O_6$), ferrotantalite ($FeTa_2O_6$), almandine-spessartine garnet ($Fe_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$ – $Mn_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$), and fluorapatite. The Nb-Ta oxide minerals contain 47.8 to 65.0 wt% Ta_2O_5.

Foster lithium pegmatite dyke

The Foster lithium pegmatite dyke lies within a small, sill-like body of massive pink biotite granite in metasediments and occurs near the northeast end of Jean Lake (Figure 7-6). The Foster dyke strikes N80-85ºE and dips 80-85ºS. To the east the dyke is exposed continuously for 250 ft (=76.2 m) and over this length it averages about 30 ft (=9.1 m) in thickness. To the west, it splits into a number of thin, parallel tongues of pegmatite 1 to 8 ft (=0.3 to 2.4 m) wide separated by bands of granite from a few inches to 3 ft (=0.9 m) wide. The pegmatite contains 10-15 vol.% spodumene which is typically fine- to medium-grained in size and for the most part is unaltered. The spodumene is oriented perpendicular to the strike of the dyke and extends wall to wall.

Breaks et al. (2008) also examined the geology of the outcrops for the Foster pegmatite and noted that the Foster pegmatite can be classified as an albite-spodumene type pegmatite. Breaks et al. (2008) noted that the Foster pegmatite is zoned with the main spodumene zone consisting of spodumene, cleavelandite, quartz and K-feldspar with intermittent albitite pods and border zones with accessory apatite and Nb-Ta oxide minerals. Breaks et al. (2008) completed a mineralogical study on the Foster pegmatite with the aid of an electron microprobe. They noted the presence of the following accessory minerals: manganocolumbite ($MnNb_2O_6$), manganotantalite ($MnTa_2O_6$) and cassiterite (SnO_2). The Nb-Ta oxide minerals contain 44.4 to 56.7 wt% Ta_2O_5. The platy black oxide minerals up to 1 mm in diameter are associated with the albitite border zones of the spodumene pegmatite dykes.

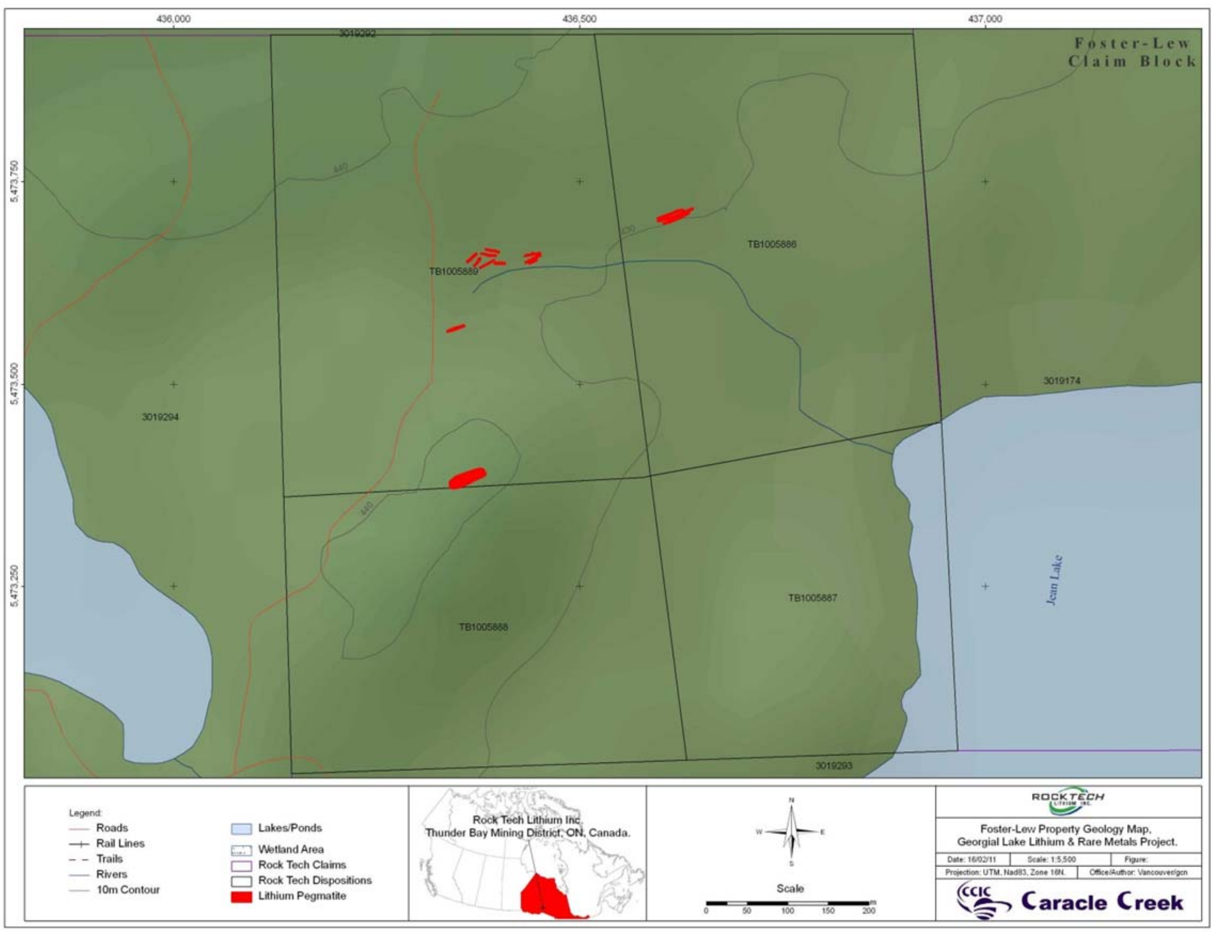

Figure 7-6 Property geology map for Foster and Lew pegmatites, northeast of Jean Lake

(MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05NW0002)

7.3.6 Aumacho

The Aumacho property is named after the Aumacho River Mines Limited which historically held the property. The Aumacho property is underlain by metasediments which are intruded by a sill-like body of massive to faintly foliated, grey to pinkish grey, white-weathering granitic rock (Pye, 1965). This sill-like granite strikes east and dips 75-80ºN and ranges up to about 500 ft (= 152.4 m) in horizontal width. The sill-like granite is the host rock for three lithium-bearing pegmatites: 1) Brink (or No. 1), 2) No. 2 and 3) No. 5 dykes.

Brink pegmatite dyke (or No. 1)

The surface outcrop of the Brink pegmatite was mapped by Aumacho River Mines Limited and is shown in Pye (1965) (Figure 7-7). The Brink pegmatite is exposed along the north shore of the Blay Lake (Figure 6-5). It has an average exposed width of 13 ft (=4.0 m) and can be followed for 215 ft (=65.5 m) continuously in a direction of N20ºW (Pye, 1965). At its north extremity, where it extends across the contact from the granitic host rock into metasediments, it wedges out sharply. To the south, under the lake, it curves rapidly to assume a strike of S40ºW and has been traced in this direction by diamond drilling for about 500 ft (=152.4 m). Where the dyke strikes N20ºW, it dips 65ºW to a depth of about 100 ft (=30.5 m), then flattens and assumes a dip of 40ºW; where it strikes S40ºW, it dips 35ºNW. As the dyke curves and assumes a southwesterly strike, it increases gradually in thickness to about 20 ft (=6.1 m). Historic drill hole data indicate that the dyke is essentially tabular in shape.

Pye (1965) noted that tourmaline occurs in quartz veins in the granite host rock near the pegmatite, in the pegmatite itself and along the pegmatite contacts. Breaks et al. (2008) analyzed the tourmaline with an electron microprobe and determined that it is a Fe-rich dravite (Mg-rich tourmaline).

Breaks et al. (2008) also examined the geology of the outcrops for the Brink pegmatite and noted that the Brink pegmatite can be classified as a complex type pegmatite, spodumene-subtype pegmatite because it is complexly zoned, spodumene is the dominant Li-bearing mineral and K-feldspar is more abundant than albite. Breaks et al. (2008) noted that the Brink pegmatite hosted by andalusite-cordierite metapelite and biotite tonalite. They also noted that the Brink pegmatite is zoned with:

- K-feldspar-spodumene pegmatite zone
- Muscovite-quartz pegmatite zone
- Albitite pods
- Green mica-rich greisen patches and vein
- Quartz-tourmaline veins

The K-feldspar-spodumene pegmatite zone consists of very coarse grained faint green spodumene, K-feldspar, quartz and muscovite (Breaks et al., 2008). Near the contacts with the tonalite host, elongate spodumene and K-feldspar crystals, both up to 1 m in length, are perpendicular to the host rock. Within the interior of the pegmatite dyke, the spodumene crystals are randomly oriented. This pegmatite zone locally grades into a muscovite-quartz zone with albitite pods.

The albitite occurs as pods and irregular masses within three different parts of the pegmatite (Breaks et al., 2008). The pods are highly evolved as they contain very high Na_2O contents (11.16 and 11.47 wt.% Na_2O), white Cs-rich beryl (up to 1 by 1.7 cm) and high bulk rock Ta contents (289 and 261 ppm Ta).

Pye (1965) notes that in drill core the distribution of spodumene is erratic with alternating lithia-rich and lithia-poor sections which correlate with the K-feldspar-spodumene pegmatite zone and the albitite pods.

The green mica-rich greisen patches, up to 10 by 20 cm, are very localized and composed of an aphanitic aggregate of green mica and albite (Breaks et al., 2008). The greisen is the most fractionated part of the Brink pegmatite in terms of bulk rock contents with elevated Cs (829 ppm), Ga (97 ppm), and Rb (4614 ppm) and in terms of the presence of wodginite ($MnSnTa_2O_8$). Sporadic thin veins of fine-grained muscovite cross cut K-feldspar megacrysts and likely represent mica-rich greisen alteration of the K-feldspar.

Several black tourmaline-quartz veins, up to 20 cm width, emanate from the pegmatite and sharply intrude the tonalite host rock (Breaks et al., 2008). Locally, the immediate host rocks reveal replacement by black tourmaline and muscovite as at the south end of the pegmatite.

Breaks et al. (2008) completed a mineralogical study on the bulk composition of pure K-feldspar and muscovite samples from the Brink pegmatite They noted that in bulk composition the coarse-grained K-feldspar has low K/Rb ratio and elevated Rb and Cs contents (6920 to 9831 ppm Rb and 695 to 1465 ppm Cs) indicating a high degree of fractionation. The bulk composition of the coarse-grained muscovite has elevated Ta, Sn and Cs contents (52 to 103 ppm Ta, 405 to 625 ppm Sn and 925 to 1353 ppm Cs) indicating a high degree of fractionation.

Breaks et al. (2008) completed a mineralogical study on the Brink pegmatite with the aid of an electron microprobe. The Nb-Ta oxide mineral compositions range from ferrocolumbite ($FeNb_2O_6$) to manganocolumbite ($MnNb_2O_6$) to manganotantalite ($MnTa_2O_6$) with a range of 16.3 to 84.6 wt.% Ta_2O_5. The compositions of the Nb-Ta oxide minerals correlate well with the compositions expected from a spodumene-subtype pegmatite and further support the genetic classification of the Brink pegmatite. Other accessory Nb-Ta oxide minerals identified during the mineralogical study include ferrotapiolite ($FeTa_2O_6$), wodginite ($MnSnTa_2O_8$) and cassiterite (SnO_2). Other accessory minerals identified by Breaks et al. (2008) include orange spessartine-rich garnet, fluorapatite and Cs-rich beryl (1.27 to 2.59 wt.% Cs_2O).

Following a review of drill core from the Phase 1: 2011 winter drill program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon), three pegmatite zones were identified in Aumacho (Brink) pegmatite dyke: a) border zone, b) spodumene zone and c) aplite core.

The host granite typically takes on a distinct yellow-green to green hue, 10 to 50 cm from the contact, with longer zone of coloration extending from the footwall. The coloration most likely stems from the replacement of the biotite in the granite with yellow-green muscovite.

The border zone is comprised of 1 to 3 cm of fine-grained pegmatite or about 2 cm of aplite. The contact is sharp with the granite host rock. The fine-grained pegmatite has a composition of white feldspar and gray quartz with minor amounts of altered spodumene and yellow-green muscovite and trace amounts of blue apatite. The aplite appears to be a fairly even mixture of gray quartz, white feldspar, and yellow-green muscovite.

The spodumene zone consists of the most of the pegmatite dyke and is extremely coarse-grained. For the most part, spodumene is found within a matrix of large gray quartz crystals and white feldspar crystals with a perthitic texture. The spodumene ranges in color from white to pale green to altered olive green /dark green and tends to be oriented randomly. Some of the spodumene alteration is to a pale yellow-green muscovite, which is commonly found in the outer sections of the spodumene zone. The majority of the feldspar appears to be cleavelandite. The spodumene zone also contains trace amounts of deep blue apatites and red garnets.

There is an aplite core in drill hole AM-10-02, 37.77-41.20 m that is about 60 cm thick, located 1.2 m from the hanging wall. It is composed of gray quartz, white feldspar, and trace amounts of pale yellow-green muscovite. This aplite core contains speckles of fine-grained blue apatite (or possibly beryl) and a black mineral which is likely Ta-oxides minerals.

No. 2 pegmatite dyke

The No. 2 pegmatite dyke lies 20 to 25 ft (=6.1 to 7.6 m) below the flatter portions of the No. 1 dyke (Pye, 1965). It strikes N40-45ºE and dips flatly northwest, where the No. 1 dyke curves to strike N20ºW. The No. 2 maintains its attitude so that to the northeast, the No.1 and No.2 dykes diverge. On the other hand, to the southwest and at depth, they converge gradually. The No. 2 pegmatite decreases in thickness downward and appears to wedge-out at a vertical depth of about 200 ft (=61.0 m). It is persistent along strike and has been traced in drill holes for a length of about 600 ft (=182.9 m). Its composition and mineralogy is believed to be similar to the No. 1 dyke.

No. 5 pegmatite dyke

The No. 5 pegmatite dyke was located in diamond drill holes about 900 ft (=274.3 m) east of the surface exposure of the Brink dyke (Pye, 1965). Its dimensions and attitude have not been reported.

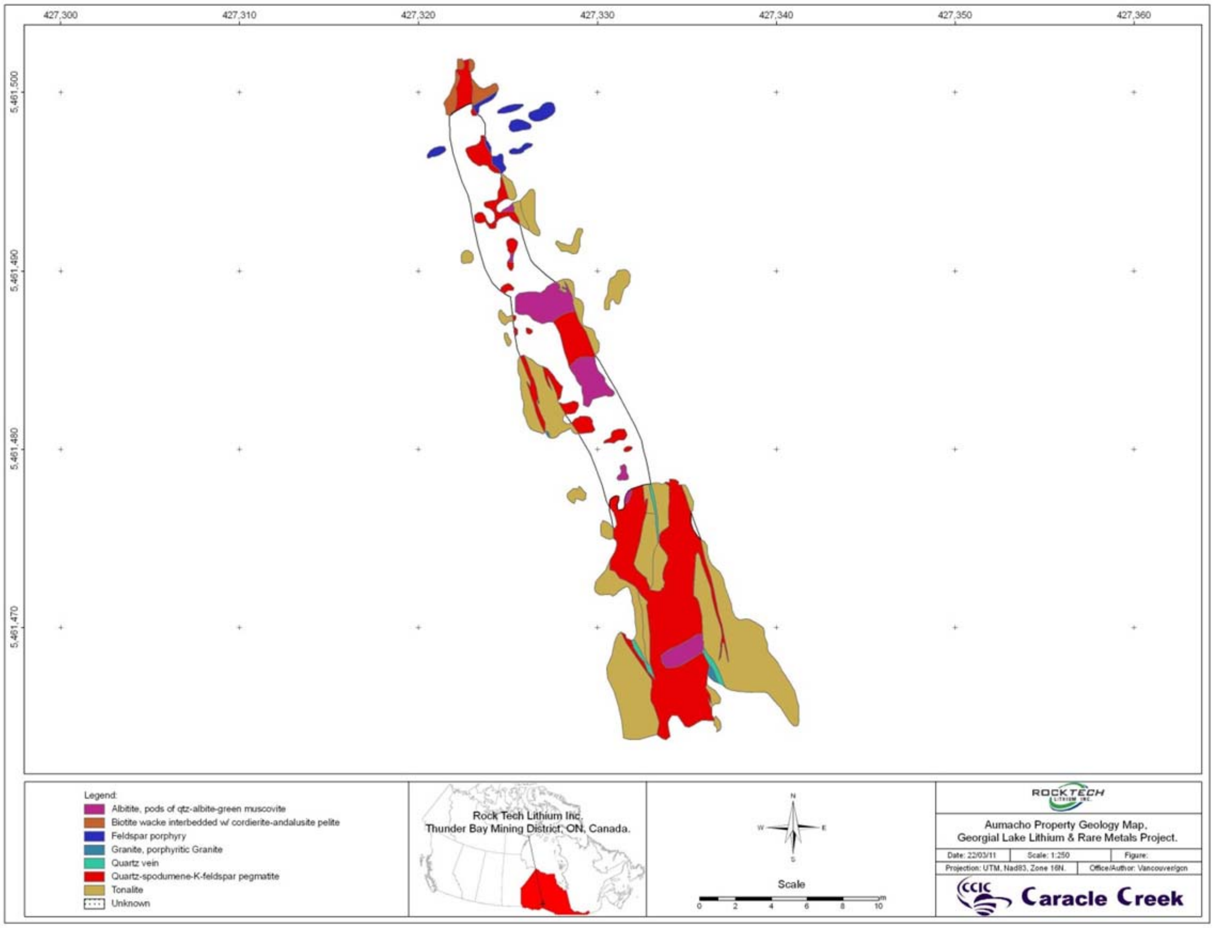

Figure 7-7 Property geology map for Aumacho pegmatite, Brink dyke (from Breaks et al., 2008)

7.3.7 Newkirk-Vegan

Newkirk lithium pegmatite dyke

The Newkirk lithium pegmatite occurs in metasediments near Slush Lake, near a small pond about a mile west of Georgia Lake and was historically drilled by Newkirk Mining Corporation Limited (Pye, 1965) (Figure 6-7 and Figure 7-9). The metasediments in the vicinity of the Newkirk pegmatite strike easterly and dip 60-65ºS. The pegmatite dyke strikes N65-70ºW and dips about 30ºN. It is exposed over a length of 60 ft (=18.3 m) and across widths up to 20 ft (=6.1 m) and from outcrop it has been traced easterly in the diamond drill holes for about 500 ft (=152.4 m).

Following property geology description for Newkirk is based on a review of outcrops and Phase 2: 2011 fall channel program by Caracle Creek geologist (Andrea Dixon). For additional information on property geology, refer to Pye (1965) who wrote a property geology description based on historic drill programs. The pegmatite consists of: a) massive aplite pods, b) alternating aplite and pegmatite bands, and c) spodumene "core" and is cross cut by quartz veins.

In general, the pegmatite is white in color with brown and gray surface discoloration. It is generally coarse to very coarse grained in the pegmatite bands and fine to medium grained within aplite bands. The pegmatite appears to be roughly zoned, with zoning not showing any consistency in width which makes tracing the zones difficult. Zones are primarily correlated by mineralogical and textural character and tend to grade into each other. Contacts with the metasedimentary rocks are sharp.

The metasedimentary host rock only shows very weak metasomatism by a slight increase in grain size. Metasediment xenoliths are usually much more altered, showing medium sized grains and muscovite. Muscovite can form a "husk" around xenoliths, especially around smaller ones that are found deeper within the pegmatite than those within a half meter of the contact.

Following the contact area, massive aplite pods or thin (2 to 3 cm) bands of aplite alternating with pegmatite composes the next zone. In places where the aplite is massive, the texture is fine grained and composed of white to gray quartz, white to cream colored feldspar, and silvery muscovite that takes on a green tint farther away from the contact. This massive aplite (when present) grades into the thin aplite and pegmatite bands. These bands undulate but have an overall subhorizontal orientation. Aplite can compose the groundmass for larger grains of quartz and muscovite clusters (about 1 cm in diameter—individual muscovite grains are up to 0.5 cm in diameter). Increasing distance from the contacts generally decreases the amount of aplitic groundmass and the size of feldspar crystals. Trace amounts of Nb-Ta oxides can also be found in this area with diameters up to 3 mm across.

The thin aplite and pegmatite bands grade steadily into larger bands (up to about 20 cm made of individual bands of alternating composition, still with a subhorizontal orientation) until it appears that the pegmatite bands are dominant. Quartz crystals remain generally around a maximum of 1 cm in diameter, while feldspar crystals can be between 4 and 40 cm long. Muscovite becomes very patchy and is a fairly minor constituent. Blue to blue-green apatite, with rectangular grains up to 2 mm long or 4 mm in diameter, is a common trace mineral. Nb-Ta oxides are still found in trace amounts (less common than apatite) in this zone.

Spodumene, ranging in color from white to pale green is found in trace quantities at the beginning of this " pegmatite zone" (crystals are about 1 cm long) to being concentrated rather suddenly into a relatively narrow spodumene "core" that can be up to 20 vol% spodumene (crystals can be up to 15 cm long) (Figure 7-8). A few of the spodumene crystals are stubby rather than long. The largest stubby crystal found was about 4 cm long by 5 cm wide. The stubby crystals are more common in the secondary outcrop, rather than the main pegmatite. Spodumene crystals are oriented subperpendicular to the contacts initially and change orientation to subvertical by the center of the "core." Within the "core" they appear to alternate along strike with feldspar crystals to give the pegmatite a sort of stretched checkered appearance when viewed in a cross section along strike. Crystals are almost always fresh and when there is alteration, it is usually completely to a blackish sericite or to a green muscovite. Sericite alteration appears to be nearly random whereas the green muscovite alteration tends to be only where spodumene crystals first start appearing in trace quantities.

Figure 7-8 Newkirk outcrop showing spodumene zone.
Outcrop near 430918 m E, 5464079 m N with dimensions of 3 m by 10.5 m. Shows a portion of the spodumene "core." Vertical white stripes are feldspar crystals with the gray stripes being a mixture of spodumene and quartz in a feldspar groundmass. The thin, faint horizontal bands are individual layers of aplite bands. The darker gray stripe is a quartz vein.

Cutting across the dyke at irregular intervals but all subparallel to each other, striking subperpendicular to the strike of the dyke with a nearly vertical dip, are quartz veins. These veins are composed of a translucent medium gray to nearly opaque white quartz. The vein's outer edges are lined with muscovite. Across the top of the outcrop shown in the above picture, the veins can have a width of 13 cm but taper down to nearly nothing by the bottom of the outcrop.

Vegan No. 1 pegmatite dyke

The Vegan No. 1 pegmatite dyke is located to the west of the Newkirk Lithium dyke and was historically drilled by Dunvegan Mines Limited (Pye, 1965) (Figure 6-7 and Figure 7-9). The Vegan No. 1 dyke has been traced in outcrops and in diamond drill holes over a length of 700 ft (=213.4 m). It ranges from 2 to 30 ft (=0.6 to 9.1 m) in thickness and averages about 15 ft (=4.6 m). Throughout 500 ft (=152.4 m) of its length, it strikes S35-40ºW and dips 35ºE; to the southwest limited outcrop indicate that it may curve sharply and assume a strike of S5-10ºE for about 200 ft (=61.0 m).

The pegmatite is zoned with muscovite-rich wall zones and spodumene-rich inner zones. The spodumene-rich zones consist of coarse-grained to very-coarse-grained elongated crystals of white K-feldspar and prismatic crystals of spodumene (2 to 8 in, =5.1 to 20.3 cm) in length) in a matrix of quartz, feldspar and muscovite. At the south end of the dyke, accessory red garnet and black tourmaline are present. Possible lepidolite, in small foliated masses was identified in drill core and outcrop. In some places, the coarse-grained K-feldspar is oriented perpendicular to the strike of the dyke, but in general the K-feldspar and spodumene crystals are randomly oriented. Irregular masses and lenses of aplite occur along the footwall as a border zone and within outcrops as pods or bands.

The spodumene in the center of the dyke is pale greenish grey in colour and is unaltered, but the spodumene close to the dyke walls is dark greenish to black due to sericitization.

Vegan No. 2 pegmatite dyke (an extension of Newkirk dyke)

The Vegan No. 2 pegmatite dyke is located to the west of Newkirk dyke along its projected strike on Dunvegan's adjoining claim west of Newkirk's claim (Pye, 1965) (Figure 6-7 and Figure 7-9). The Vegan No. 2 dyke is located between the Vegan No. 1 dyke and the Newkirk dyke. The Vegan No. 2 dyke was traced in diamond drill holes in a direction of N75ºW for about 2,000 ft (=609.6 m). Throughout this length, it averages 16 ft (=4.9 m) wide and ranges up to 18.5 ft (=5.6 m) wide. The dyke is tabular and dips 35-45ºNE. It is not exposed on the property, but according to drill hole logs, the No. 2 dyke is similar in geology to the No. 1 dyke.

The pegmatite is zoned with a muscovite-rich, spodumene-poor wall zone and spodumene-rich inner zone. From the property boundary west-northwest for about 1,100 ft (=335.3 m), the muscovite-rich wall zone averages 1.5 to 2.5 ft (=0.5 to 0.8 m) wide and the spodumene-rich zone averages 10.5 ft (=3.2 m) wide. Farther along strike, the dyke diminishes in width to about 5 ft (=1.5 m) and over a distance of 200 to 300 ft (=61.0 to 91.4 m), the spodumene-rich inner zone narrows and disappears, and the two muscovite-rich wall zones unite. Throughout the reminder of the 2,000 ft (=609.6 m) length, the dyke is made up of fine-grained assemblage of feldspar, quartz and muscovite with only a few scattered crystals of highly altered spodumene.

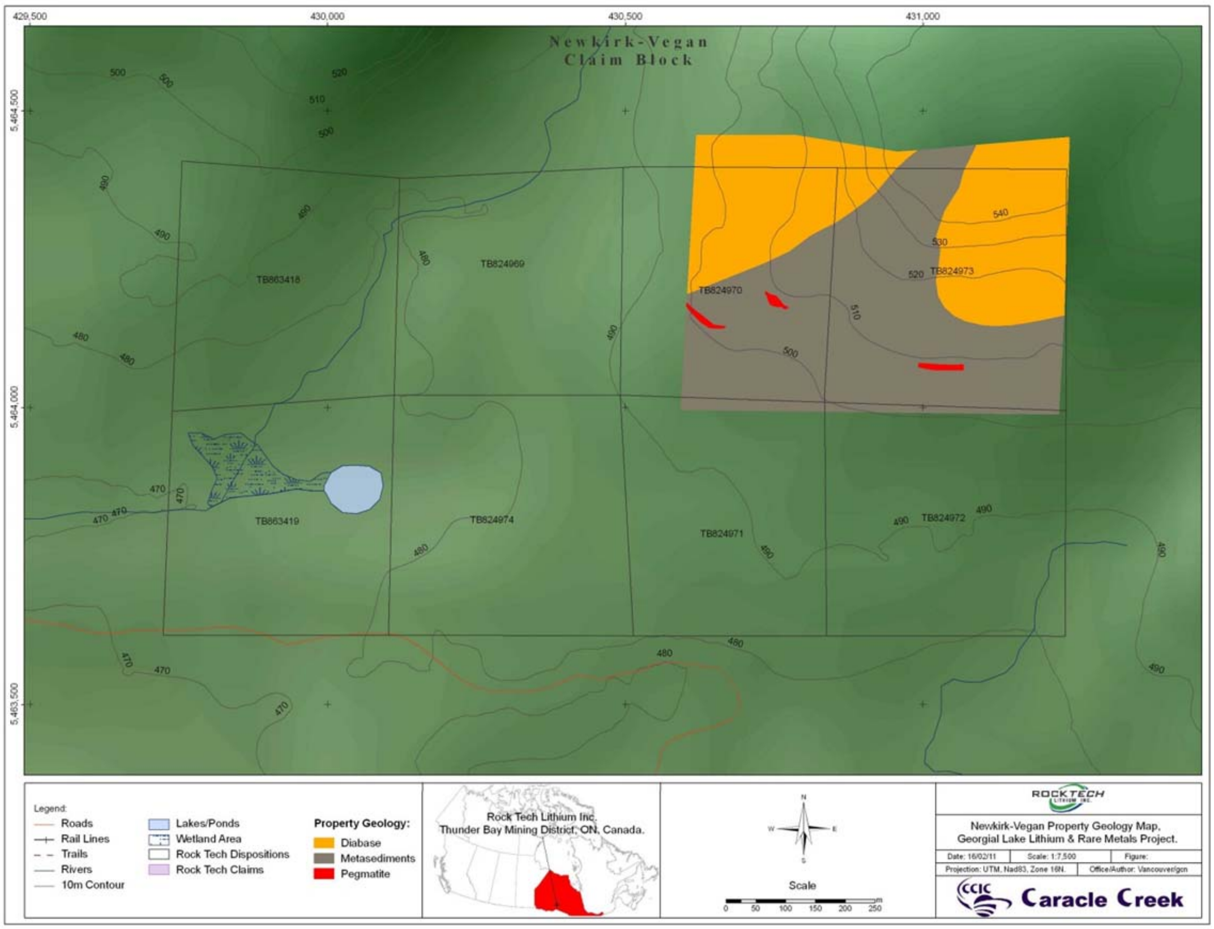

Figure 7-9 Property geology map for Newkirk-Vegan property (MNDMF Assessment File: 42E05SW0006)

7.3.8 MNW

Geology and Petrology

The MNW lithium pegmatite dyke is located east of Cosgrave Lake and is hosted by the MNW stock which is massive medium-grained pink granite (Pye, 1965) (Figure 7-10). The pegmatite is localized along a fracture which strikes north and dips 75-80ºW. It ranges up to 45 ft (=13.7 m) in thickness and has been traced in outcrops and trenches intermittently for a distance of 1,400 ft (=426.7 m). Although, it pinches and swells, the MNW dyke is essentially tabular in shape, towards its extremities it splits into two and in one place, three narrow units separated by 5 to 15 ft (=1.5 to 4.6 m) of intervening wall rock.

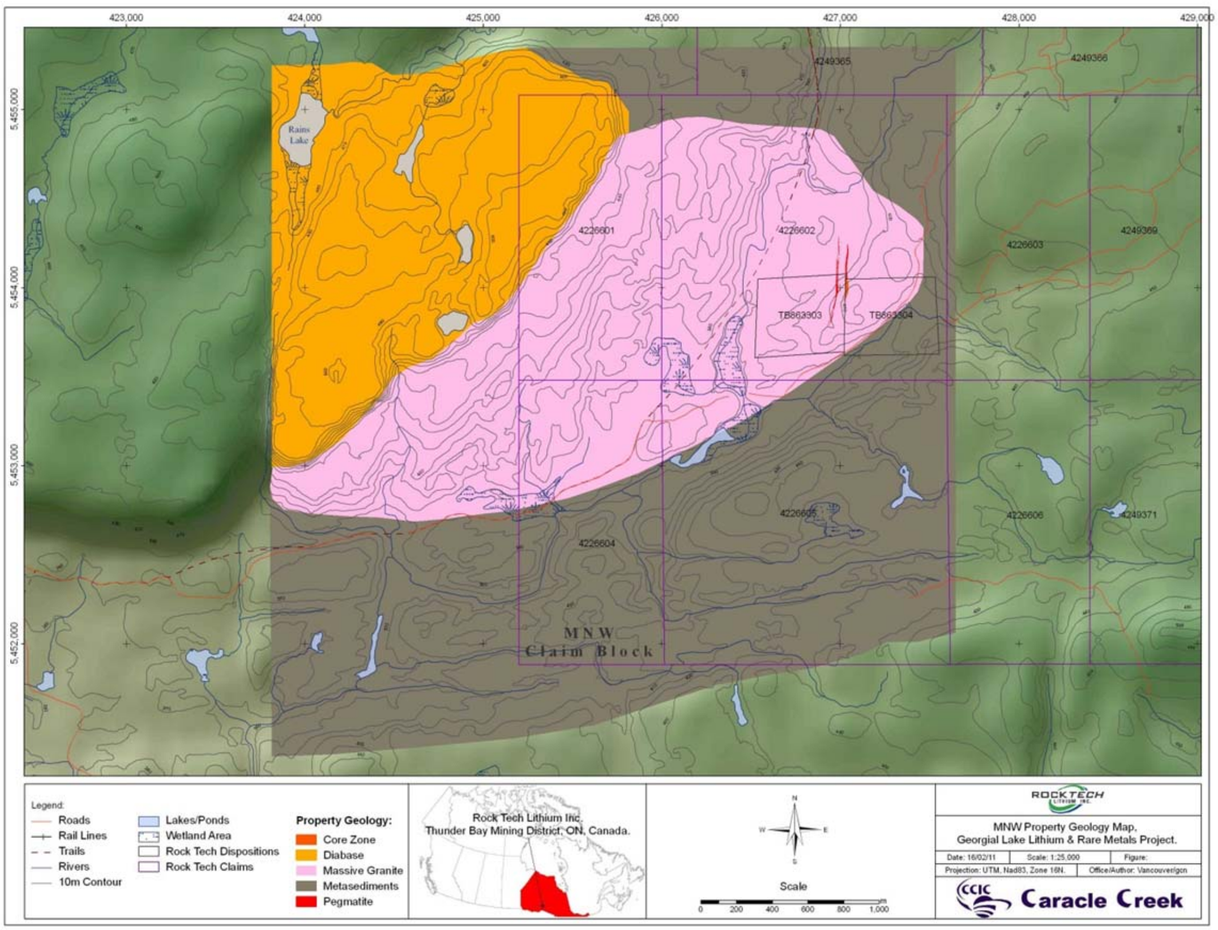

Figure 7-10 Local geology map for MNW pegmatite
(From MNDMF Thunder Bay Resident Geologist Office files, no assessment number)

Breaks et al. (2008) examined the geology of the outcrops for the MNW pegmatite and noted that the MNW pegmatite can be classified as a complex type pegmatite, petalite-subtype pegmatite because it is complexly zoned, petalite is the dominant Li-bearing mineral and K-feldspar is more abundant than albite. They noted that the pegmatite is entirely hosted by its parent granite, the MNW stock (a biotite-muscovite granite). They identified the following pegmatite zones in the MNW pegmatite (Figure 7-11 and Figure 7-12 and Figure 7-13):

- Metasomatic reaction zone (border zone) in host rocks of the MNW stock
- Wall zone of tourmaline-rich albitite
- Intermediate zone of tourmaline-muscovite-albite-quartz
- Cleavelandite-rich replacement zone along the boundary of the core zone
- K-feldspar-quartz-petalite core zone

The metasomatic reaction zone is a distinct white stripe, 2 to 3 cm thick, which probably encloses the entire pegmatite. It is a zone where the typical biotite-muscovite granite of the MNW stock has been extensively albitized and biotite and muscovite are absent.

The sodic aplite to abitite wall zone, 10 to 20 cm thick, contains abundant black tourmaline, minor amounts of dark red fluorapatite and megacrysts of quartz and trace alluaudite [$NaCaFe^{2+}(Mn^{2+},Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, Mg)_2(PO_4)_3$] (Breaks et al., 2008). The abundance of black tourmaline is notably higher within 4 cm of the abitized reaction zone. The tourmaline in the abitite wall zone has a composition of schorl (Fe-rich tourmaline). Pye (1965) noted that the west wall zone is 0.5 to 1 in (=1.3 to 2.5 cm) thick and contains up to 90 vol.% tourmaline. The east wall zone is 3 to 6 in (=7.6 to 15.2 cm) thick and contains 25-30 vol.% tourmaline (Pye, 1965).

The intermediate zone, 1 to 6 m thick, is quartz rich (60 vol. %) and contains yellow-green muscovite, dark green tourmaline and white albite (Breaks et al., 2008). Small patches, up to 10 cm across, consist of a sugary aplite that locally replaces this zone. The tourmaline compositions range from schorl (Fe-rich tourmaline) to elbaite (Li-rich tourmaline).

Cleavelandite-rich replacement zone, 30 cm to 1.5 m thick is situated almost continuously along the margin of the core zone (Breaks et al., 2008). The zone exhibits a multi-cuspate contact with the core zone and dominantly consists of radiating fans of light blue to pink cleavelandite. Pye (1965) noted that the cleavelandite crystals are up to 6 in (= 15.2 cm) in length and are associated with quartz, muscovite and some subhedral to euhedral white beryl (< 4 in across, = 10.2 cm). Mulligan (1960) reported the presence of one exceptionally large crystal of beryl with dimensions of 14 in (=35.6 cm) by 16 in (= 40.6 cm) in a trench near the south end of the MNW pegmatite. Textural details noted by Breaks (1980) indicate that the cleavelandite zone is actually a late-stage albitization "front" as revealed by partial replacement of petalite by cleavelandite, serration and penetration of K-feldspar, beryl, and quartz by cleavelandite in adjacent quartz-petalite core. Amblygonite [$LiAlPO_4(F,OH)$] was identified in diamond drill hole MNW-10 by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1956 in the cleavelandite replacement zone.

Phosphate minerals, complexly intergrown with cleavelandite, are locally abundant in the cleavelandite-rich replacement zone (Breaks et al., 2008). The phosphate minerals consist of fluorapatite, alluaudite and purpurite-heterosite ($Mn^{3+}PO_4$ – $Fe^{3+}PO_4$). Their abundance can be significant especially in the northern part of the pegmatite where a muscovite-cleavelandite-phosphate zone can be delineated. Faint green "ragged" mica minerals, white beryl and local masses of manganocolumbite ($MnNb_2O_6$), up to 3 by 4 cm, represent other minerals in the cleavelandite-rich replacement zone. Pye (1965) and Breaks et al. (2008) noted the presence of the minor amounts of cassiterite intergrown with cleavelandite.

The blocky K-feldspar-quartz-petalite core is the largest zone volumetrically and varies between 2.1 and 9 m in width and is traceable for at least 45 m (Breaks et al., 2008). Most of the petalite ($LiAlSi_4O_{10}$) is present as lamellar intergrowth of white spodumene and quartz (SQUI) that represent pseudomorphs after primary petalite. The tabular to wedge-shapes of the original petalite crystals are distinguishable and vary from 11 cm to 1.3 m in length. Pye (1965) noted that individual K-feldspar crystals are up to 4 ft (= 1.2 m) in length. A modal analysis over the outcrop near the south end of the pegmatite indicated 71 vol.% quartz-spodumene intergrowths after petalite, 24 vol.% quartz, 4.5 vol.% blocky K-feldspar and trace amounts of muscovite, tantalite, beryl and triphylite ($LiFePO_4$) (Breaks et al., 2008). Pye (1965) also noted the presence of trace amblygonite [$(Li, Na)Al(PO_4)(F,OH)$] and colourless beryl.

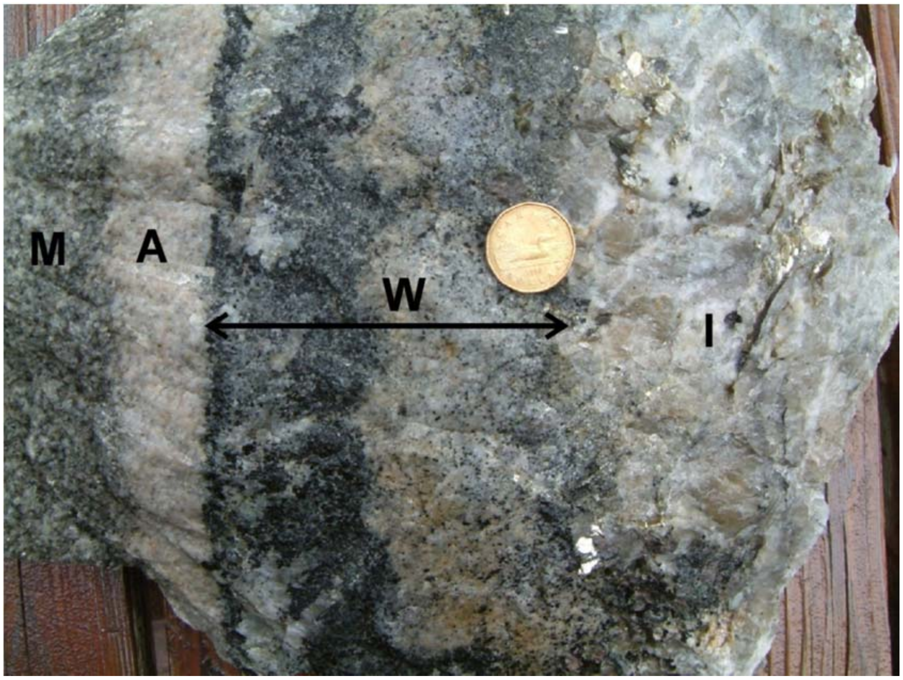

Figure 7-11 Blast rock sample from MNW showing pegmatites zones
muscovite granite of the MNW stock (M), albitized granite (A), tourmaline aplite wall zone (W) and tourmaline-muscovite-albite-quartz intermediate zone (I) (from Breaks et al., 2008).

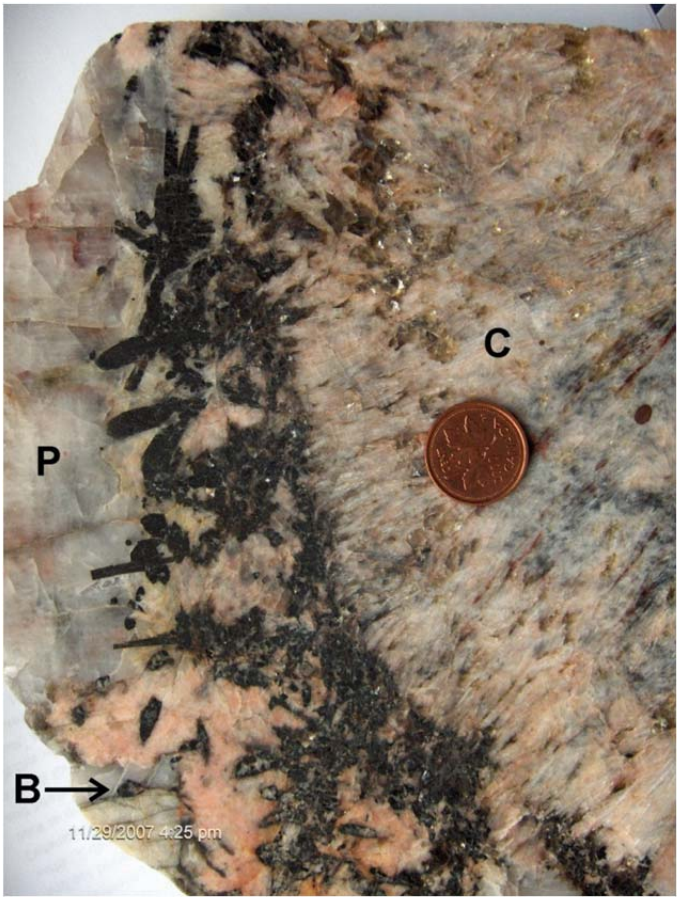

Figure 7-12 Contact between the cleavelandite-rich zone (C) and quartz-petalite core zone (P) at MNW. Note the abundance of dark green to black tourmaline, locally as skeletal intergrowths with albite, dark muscovite and light green beryl crystal (B) (from Breaks et al., 2008).

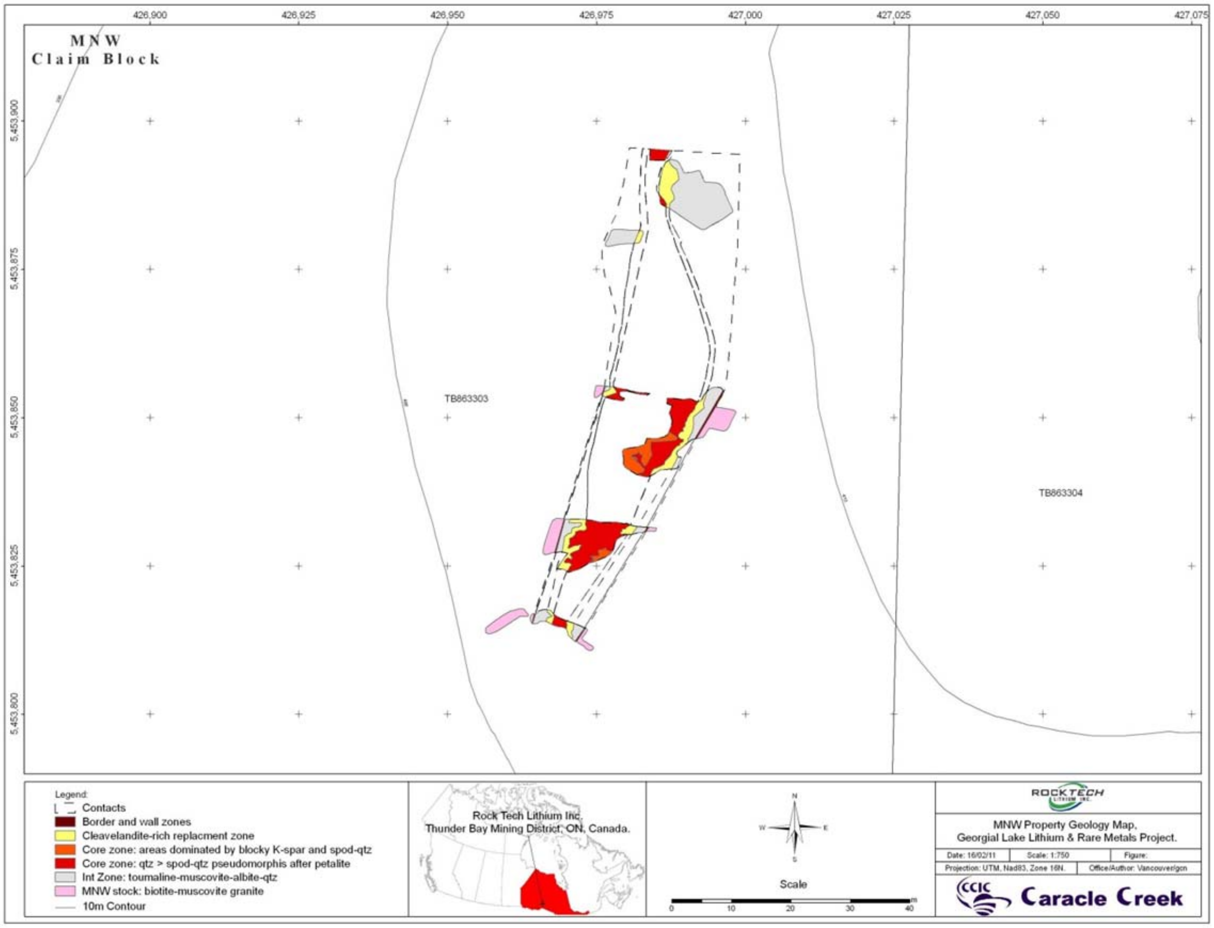

Figure 7-13 Detailed geology of MNW pegmatite outcrops (from Breaks et al., 2008)

Mineralogy

Breaks et al. (2008) completed a mineralogical study on the bulk composition of pure K-feldspar and muscovite samples from the MNW stock and pegmatite. The bulk K-feldspar from MNW stock has an average of 119 ppm Cs and 1268 ppm Rb based on three bulk compositions. The bulk K-feldspar from the MNW pegmatite, quartz-petalite core zone is more enriched in Cs and Rb relative to the host stock with an average of 1267 ppm Cs and 3632 ppm Rb based on two bulk compositions. Similarly, the bulk muscovite from the MNW stock has an average of 325 ppm Cs, 2262 ppm Rb, 528 ppm Sn and 66 ppm Ta based on two bulk compositions. The MNW pegmatite is enriched in Cs and Rb relative to the host stock with 521 ppm Cs, 3234 ppm Rb, 561 ppm Sn and 63 ppm Ta based on 10 bulk compositions. The enrichment in Sn and Ta in bulk muscovite indicates that Nb-Ta oxide minerals are present in the stock and pegmatite. Electron microprobe compositions of the mica indicate that the presence of both muscovite and Cs-rich lepidolite in the MNW pegmatite.

Breaks et al. (2008) completed a mineralogical study on the Brink pegmatite with the aid of an electron microprobe. The Nb-Ta oxide minerals in the MNW pegmatite range in composition from ferrocolumbite ($FeNb_2O_6$) in the intermediate zone to ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite ($MnNb_2O_6$) in the cleavelandite replacement zone to ferrotantalite ($FeTa_2O_6$) and manganotantalite ($MnTa_2O_6$) in the quartz-petalite core zone. The Ta contents in the Nb-Ta oxide minerals range from 55.2 to 62.0 wt.% Ta_2O_5.

Breaks et al. (2008) also studied the composition of the following accessory minerals: garnet, fluorapatite, beryl and tourmaline. The garnet in the MNW stock is almandine with moderate amounts of Mn. The fluorapatite in the MNW pegmatite has moderate amounts of Mn. The beryl increases in Cs contents due to fractionation from MNW stock to MNW intermediate zone to MNW cleavelandite replacement zone to MNW quartz-petalite core zone. The Cs contents in the beryl in the quartz-petalite core zone is elevated with a range of 1.03 to 2.10 wt.% Cs_2O. The tourmaline in the MNW stock is foitite (Fe-Al-rich tourmaline). The tourmaline in the MNW pegmatite border zone along the contact with the MNW stock and in the wall zone is Mg-rich schorl (Fe-rich tourmaline). The tourmaline in the tourmaline-muscovite-quartz intermediate zone has patches of sugary aplite with dark green tourmaline which range in composition from Mg-bearing schorl to Fe-rich elbaite (Li-rich tourmaline).

7.3.9 Summary of property geology

The geology of the pegmatites on Rock Tech's Georgia Lake property is summarized in Table 7-1. The majority of the pegmatites are hosted by metasediments, except for McVittie, Foster, Aumacho and MNW pegmatites which are hosted by biotite granite. All of the pegmatites are albite-spodumene type, except for Aumacho – Brink pegmatite which is spodumene-subtype and MNW which is petalite-subtype. Spodumene is the dominant Li-bearing mineral in all of the pegmatites, except for MNW in which SQUI is dominant.

Overall, the pegmatite dyke internal zonation increases in complexity from north to south within the Georgia Lake pegmatite field:

- Nama Creek - MZN and MZSW have simple zonation: aplite or granitic border zone and a spodumene zone with minor alternating aplite + pegmatite layers.

- Harricana, Line 60, Conway and McVittie have aplite or granitic border zone, a spodumene zone and common alternating aplite + pegmatite layers

- Jean Lake area (Parole Lake and Giles) have aplite or granitic border zone and a spodumene zone with no aplite layers

- The Aumacho – Brink granite-hosted pegmatite is more complexly zoned with a K-feldspar-spodumene zone, muscovite-quartz zone, aplite pods, greisen patches and quartz-tourmaline veins.

- Newkirk pegmatite consists of massive aplite pods, alternating aplite and pegmatite bands, and spodumene "core" and is cross cut by quartz veins.

- MNW pegmatite is complexly zoned with albitite border zone, tourmaline-albitite wall zone, tourmaline-muscovite-albite-quartz intermediate zone, cleavelandite replacement zone, and K-feldspar-quartz-petalite core zone.

The spodumene zone for all of the pegmatites except MNW contains coarse-grained spodumene and K-feldspar in a fine-grained matrix of quartz, feldspar and muscovite. The spodumene and K-feldspar tends to be oriented perpendicular to the dyke walls, except for McVittie, Jean Lake No. 1 and Giles pegmatites where the spodumene and K-feldspar are normal to the dyke walls in the outer parts of the dyke and random or obliquely oriented in the central parts of the dyke.

The MNW pegmatite is very different from the other pegmatites in the Georgia Lake pegmatite field. The MNW pegmatite is granite-hosted, petalite subtype, complexly zoned and contains abundant phosphate minerals. The Li-bearing minerals in the MNW pegmatite are SQUI, amblygonite, triphylite and elbaite which are not present in the other pegmatites in the Georgia Lake pegmatite field.

Table 7-1 Summary of geology of Rock Tech's pegmatites, Georgia Lake pegmatite field

Pegmatite name	Host rocks	Classification	Li minerals	Spodumene + K-feldspar orientation
Postagoni Lake group				
Nama Creek - MZN	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Nama Creek - MZSW	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Nama Creek - Harricana	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Nama Creek - Line 60	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Nama Creek - Caral	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Conway	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
McVittie	granite and metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact near dyke walls, random orientation near center of dyke
Jean Lake - No. 1	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact near dyke walls, oblique orientation near center of dyke
Jean Lake - Parole Lake	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Jean Lake - Giles	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact near dyke walls, oblique orientation near center of dyke
Jean Lake -Foster	granite	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Georgia Lake group				
Aumacho - Brink	granite and metasediments	spodumene-subtype	spodumene	normal to contact near dyke walls, random orientation near center of dyke
Newkirk	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	normal to contact with dyke walls
Vegan No. 1	metasediments	albite-spodumene type	spodumene	sometimes normal to dyke walls, generally random orientation
MNW	granite	petalite-subtype	SQUI, amblygonite, triphylite, elbaite	SQUI pseudomorphs of petalite are randomly oriented

7.4 Mineralization

The details of the geology of each pegmatite dyke on Rock Tech's Georgia Lake property is discussed in the Property Geology section 7.3.

Based on the 3D model built using historic, Phase 1 and Phase 2 drill holes, the main pegmatite for MZN strikes N 55º E, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 900 m and averages 8 m in thickness. The main pegmatite for MZSW strikes N 45º E, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 275 m and averages 8 m in thickness. Two continuous pegmatites were identified for Harricana. The first pegmatite, which strikes N30ºE, dips 70º NW and ranges in thickness from 1-10 m, and a 2nd pegmatite located to the NW of the first pegmatite. The second pegmatite strikes N40ºE for 200 m and then turns to the west at a strike of N25ºW for another 250 m. The second pegmatite ranges in thickness from 2-10 m. The main pegmatite for Line 60 strikes N30ºE, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 500 m and ranges in thickness from 1-10 m. The main pegmatite for Conway strikes N 30º E, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 700 m and averages 8-10 m in thickness.

Based on historic drill hole logs from 1955-1956, Jean Lake, No. 4, Parole Lake dyke consists of a main pegmatite which strikes eastwardly and dips 50-60º south. Based on historic drill hole logs from 1955-1956, McVittie dyke is a single pegmatite dyke. The southern region of the McVittie pegmatite has a thickness of approximately 5 – 7 m. However, the thickness and grade of the pegmatite decrease significantly towards the north.

The spodumene dykes intrude metasediments for Nama Creek, Conway, Jean Lake and Newkirk. The spodumene dykes intrude biotite granite for Aumacho, Foster and MNW pegmatites. The spodumene dyke at McVittie intrudes both the metasediments and the biotite granite. The Georgia Lake pegmatite dykes are terminated by diabase dykes. The mineralization in the Georgia Lake pegmatites consists of coarse-grained fresh pale green spodumene crystals oriented perpendicular to the strike of the dyke in homogeneous dykes and randomly oriented within the inner spodumene zone in simply zoned dykes. The spodumene may be altered to muscovite or fine-grained muscovite near the contacts with the host rocks and near diabase dykes. The altered spodumene has low lithium content and high iron content.

Figure 7-14 is a photo of drill core from AM-10-02 from Aumacho showing that the pegmatite intrudes biotite granite. The pegmatite consists of coarse-grained white K-feldspar and coarse-grained pale green spodumene, quartz+ muscovite and muscovite-rich aplite.

Figure 7-15 is a photo of drill core from CW-11-03 from Conway showing the spodumene pegmatite intrudes mica schist. The pegmatite contains alternating bands of muscovite-rich aplite and bands of spodumene-rich pegmatite. The spodumene is pale green, up to 3 cm long and oriented parallel to each other.

Figure 7-14 Spodumene pegmatite in biotite granite host rock from AM-10-02 from Aumacho property.

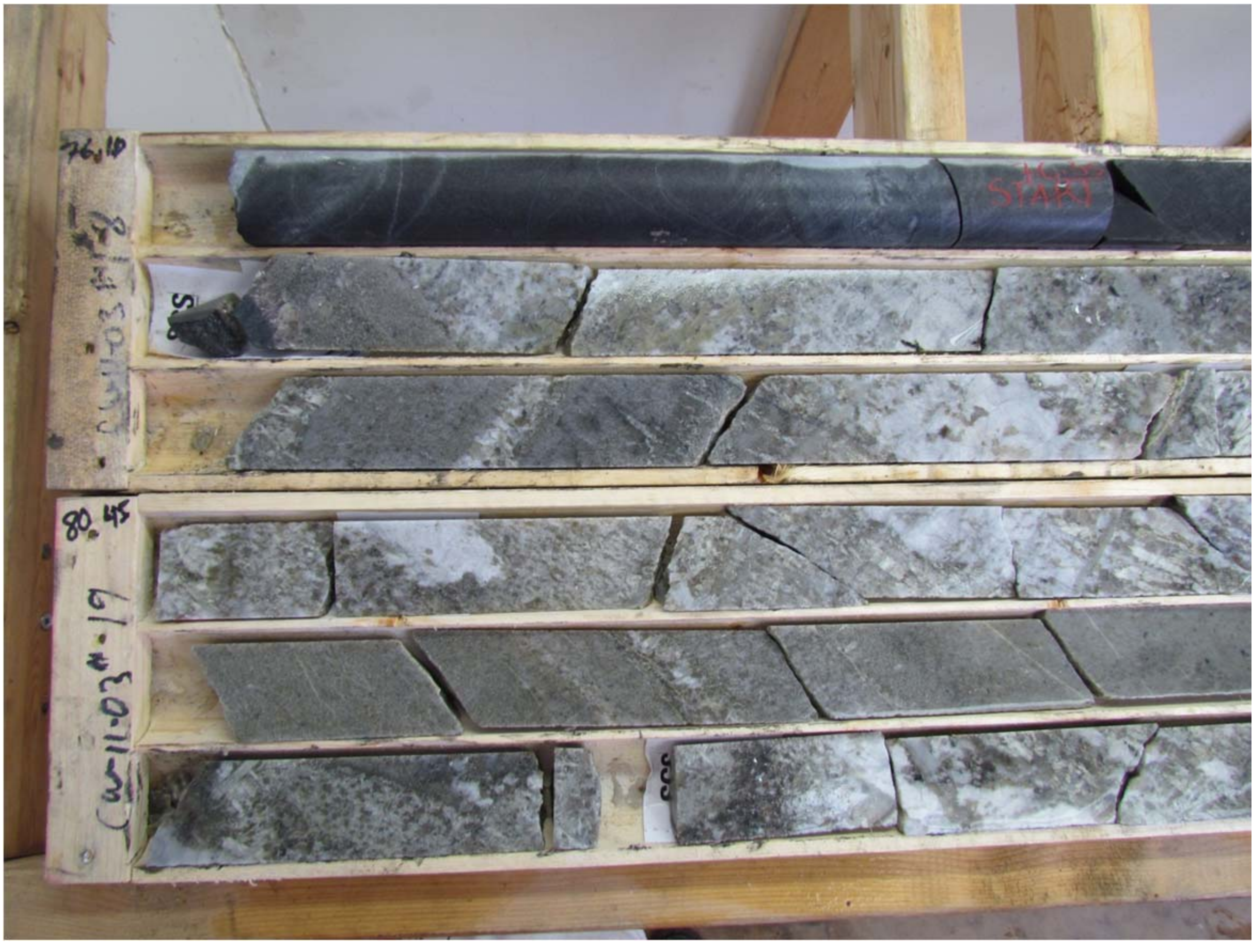

Figure 7-15 Spodumene pegmatite in mica schist host rock in CW-11-03 from Conway property.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Rare-element pegmatites of Superior Province

Rare-element pegmatites may host several economic commodities, such as tantalum (Ta-oxide minerals), tin (cassiterite), lithium (ceramic-grade spodumene and petalite), rubidium (lepidolite and K-feldspar), and cesium (pollucite) collectively known as rare elements, and ceramic-grade feldspar and quartz (Selway *et al*., 2005). Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in the Superior Province, Canada: Li-Cs-Ta enriched ("LCT") and Nb-Y-F enriched ("NYF"). LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. NYF pegmatites are enriched in rare earth elements ("REE"), U, and Th in addition to Nb, Y, F, and are associated with A-type, subaluminous to metaluminous (Al-poor), quartz-poor granites or syenites (Černý, 1991a).

Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite (Breaks and Tindle, 1997). A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The granitic melt first crystallizes several different granitic units (e.g., biotite granite to two mica granite to muscovite granite), due to an evolving melt composition, within a single parental fertile granite pluton. The residual melt enriched in incompatible elements (e.g., Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) and volatiles (e.g., H_2O, Li, F, BO_3, and PO_4) from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dykes (Figure 8-1). Volatiles promote the crystallization of a few large crystals from a melt and increase the ability of the melt to travel greater distances. This results in pegmatite dykes with coarse-grained crystals occurring in country rocks considerable distances from their parent granite intrusions.

There are several geological features that are common in rare-element pegmatites of the Superior province of Ontario (Breaks and Tindle, 2001; Breaks et al., 2003) and Manitoba (Černý et al., 1981; Černý et al., 1998) (Selway *et al.*, 2005):

1. *Subprovincial Boundaries:* The pegmatites tend to occur along subprovincial boundaries.
2. *Metasedimentary-Dominant Subprovince:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province occur along subprovince boundaries, except for those that occur within the metasedimentary Quetico subprovince.
3. *Greenschist to Amphibolite Metamorphic Grade:* Pegmatites are absent in the granulite terranes.
4. *Fertile Parent Granite:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province are genetically derived from a fertile parent granite.
5. *Host Rocks:* Highly fractionated spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites are commonly hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) in contact with a fertile granite intrusion along subprovincial boundaries. Pegmatites within the Quetico subprovince are hosted by metasedimentary rocks or their fertile granitic parents.
6. *Metasomatized Host Rocks:* Biotite and tourmaline are common minerals, and holmquistite is a minor phase in metasomatic aureoles in mafic metavolcanic host rocks to spodumene- and

petalite-subtype pegmatites. Tourmaline, muscovite, and biotite are common, and holmquistite is rare in metasomatic aureoles in metasedimentary rocks.

7. *Li Minerals:* Most of the complex-type pegmatites of the Superior province contain spodumene and/or petalite as the dominant Li mineral, except for a few pegmatites which have lepidolite as the dominant Li mineral.
8. *Cs Minerals:* Cesium-rich minerals only occur in the most extremely fractionated pegmatites.
9. *Ta-Sn Minerals:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province contain ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite as the dominant Nb-Ta-bearing minerals. Some pegmatites contain manganotantalite or wodginite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral. Tantalum-bearing cassiterite is relatively rare in pegmatites of the Superior province.
10. *Pegmatite Zone Hosting Ta Mineralization:* Fine-grained Ta-oxides (e.g., manganotantalite, wodginite, and microlite) commonly occur in the aplite, albitized K-feldspar, mica-rich, and spodumene core zones in pegmatites in the Superior province.

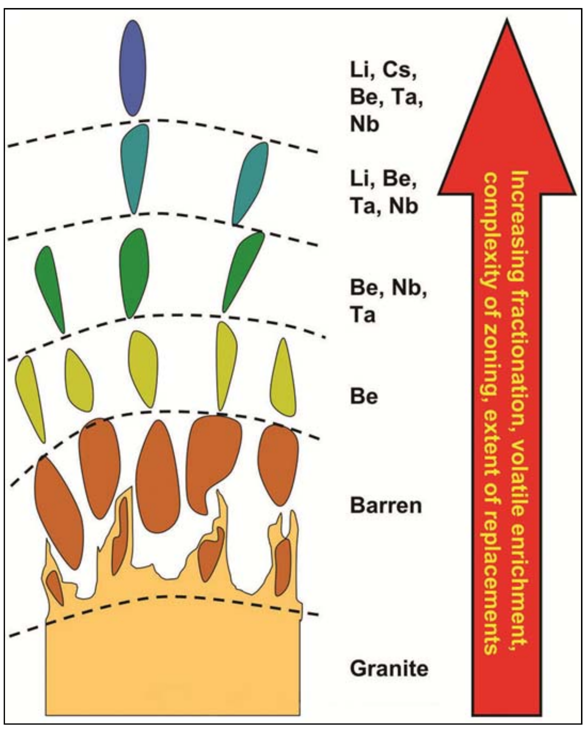

Figure 8-1 Chemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).

8.2 Georgia Lake pegmatite field

The majority of the pegmatites in the Postagoni Lake group and Georgia Lake group can be classified as albite-spodumene type pegmatites. Albite-spodumene type pegmatites are characterized by homogenous dykes with coarse-grained spodumene + K-feldspar aligned perpendicular to the dyke walls, spodumene is the dominant or only Li-bearing mineral and albite is more abundant than K-feldspar.

The Aumacho – Brink pegmatite is classified as a spodumene-subtype pegmatite. Spodumene-subtype pegmatites are characterized by complex internal zonation, spodumene is the dominant Li-bearing mineral and albite is more abundant than K-feldspar.

The MNW pegmatite is classified as a petalite-subtype pegmatite. Petalite-subtype pegmatites are characterized by complex internal zonation, petalite is the dominant Li-bearing mineral and K-feldspar is more abundant than albite. Often petalite is rare in the pegmatite, and SQUI (spodumene-quartz intergrowth due to the breakdown of petalite) is common instead.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2010 Outcrop Surveying and Sampling

Caracle Creek geologist Rory Krocker completed a Trimble differential GPS (DGPS) survey on the Nama and Conway Properties from November 2 to 6, 2010. The Trimble differential GPS was used to obtain accurate location data of historic drill hole collars, outcrops and the historic shaft on Nama Creek. Four historic drill hole collars were found (one on Nama Creek MZN and three on Nama Creek Line 60 dyke) and the locations of various outcrops were determined on the Nama Creek and Conway properties (Figure 9-1).

Rock Tech visited Aumacho and Nama Creek pegmatites and collected eight grab samples in November 2010 (Table 9-1). The grab samples were sent to SGS for assay. The pegmatite grab samples are enriched in rare elements: Be, Li, Rb, Cs, Nb and Ta, whereas the granitic host rock for Aumacho are enriched Ca, Ba, Mg, V, REE and Zr relative to the pegmatite.

Table 9-1 Grab sample locations and assay results for rare element. UTM's are NAD 83, Zone 16

sample number	pegmatite	lithology	Easting	Northing	Be (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
CSAU001	Aumacho	Footwall - host rock	427335	5461463	<5	680	33.4	4	74.7	<0.5
CSAU002	Aumacho	Main Pegmatite	427335	5461463	106	16800	136	94	730	72.4
CSAU003	Aumacho	Hanging wall - host rock	427335	5461463	<5	400	33	2	61.6	<0.5
CSAU004	Aumacho	Footwall - host rock	427335	5461463	<5	450	47	2	92.7	<0.5
CSAU005	Aumacho	Footwall - pegmatite	427338	5461471	91	70	642	40	5360	16.9
CSAU006	Aumacho	Main Pegmatite top sample - host rock	427338	5461471	<5	440	54.1	2	142	<0.5
CSAU007	Aumacho	Main Pegmatite bottom sample	427338	5461471	102	5230	400	51	3210	23.1
NC WEST001	Nama Creek	Southwest main dyke	424498	5477474	137	5310	40.4	76	472	45.3
DUP-NC WEST001					156	5870	40	71	455	40.3

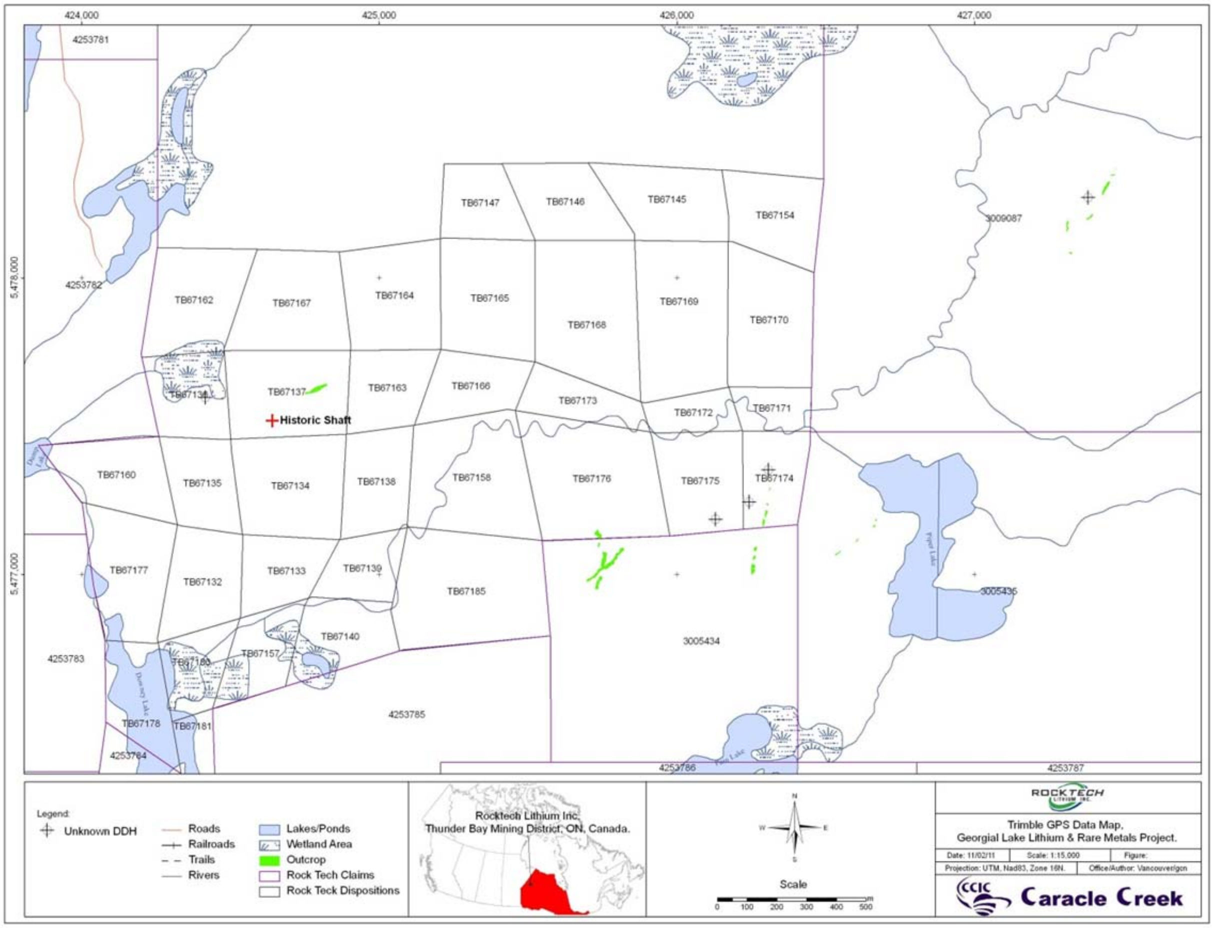

Figure 9-1: Map showing the outcrops, four historic collars and historic shaft surveyed in November 2010.

9.2 Phase 1: 2010-2011 Winter Drill Program

The following text on Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program is from a previous Technical Report by Selway et al. (2011b).

Phase 1: winter diamond drilling program on the Georgia Lake Project commenced on December 7, 2010 and was completed at the end of March 2011. Forty seven NQ holes comprising 7,499.1 m were drilled on four claim blocks: Aumacho, Nama Creek, Conway and Jean Lake. The results of this drill program including sampling are discussed in detail in section 10.1.

During 2010-2011 winter drilling program drill core samples were collected from all spodumene bearing pegmatites intersected and where deemed appropriate from dykes outside the main mineralized intervals (e.g. quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatites). The pegmatites were sampled at 1m intervals, including 1m samples from the immediate hanging wall and footwall. When a final 1m interval within the pegmatite could not be made then the remaining interval was combined with the previous 1m interval. The core was split in half using an electric rock saw with a 14 in (=35.6 cm) diamond blade (Figure 9-2). All core was photographed (dry and wet) and logged prior to sampling. Relevant geological and geotechnical information including drill hole number, sample interval and a description of mineralization was recorded directly into DHLogger software. At this early stage of exploration the geometry of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites is not well defined and sample lengths do not reflect the true lengths or widths of the mineralized zones.

All the drill core samples from the 2010-2011 winter drill program were submitted to SGS Toronto for analysis. The quality of the samples was excellent and the samples are representative of the mineralization at the properties drilled. Drill plan maps showing the area covered by the sampling are given Appendix 3.

Figure 9-2: Core saw used to cut the drill core.

9.3 Phase 1: 2011 Summer Channel Sampling Program

The 2011 summer channel sampling was completed June 17 to 30, 2011. Channel samples were cut using a hand held rock saw on several of the Georgia Lake Lithium properties: 18 channels on Nama Creek Main Zone North, 9 channels on Nama Creek Main Zone Southwest, 7 channels on Conway, 11 channels on Harricana and West dykes, 5 channels on Line 60, and 1 channel on Aumacho for a total of 51 channels (Table 9-2, Figure 9-3, Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-5). A total of 216 channel samples were collected, plus 9 coarse quartz blanks, 8 low grade standards (STDL) and 6 high grade standards (STDH) were inserted in the sample stream.

The purpose of the channel sampling program was to obtain surface assays of the spodumene pegmatite dykes to be included in the mineral resource estimations. The spacing between channels was approximately 40 m, but was variable due to presence/absence of exposed outcrop. The channels were cut across the spodumene pegmatite dykes and extended into the host rock. Ideally each channel sample within a channel on the spodumene pegmatite was 1 m long and attempts were made to sample the host rock for 1 m on either side of the spodumene pegmatite dyke. Due to the amount of rock exposed on surface, 1 m long samples were not always possible. The samples were representative of the spodumene pegmatite exposed in each outcrop. Selected assay highlights from the channel sampling program are given in Table 9-3.

Table 9-2 Location of north end of the channels sampled in Phase 1: summer 2011.
UTM coordinates were determined by Trimble DGPS survey, NAD83, Zone 16.
**Channel coordinates determined by hand held GPS.*

Dyke Name	Channel Name	Claim No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (º)	Length (m)	Completion Date
Aumacho	AM-CH-11-01	3009119	427317.288	5461360.367	432.220	132	5.35	29-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-01	3009087	427397.793	5478214.558	401.261	124	0.4	26-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-02	3009087	427430.649	5478282.815	396.966	70	0.45	26-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-03	3009087	427453.108	5478318.408	387.827	6	0.5	26-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-04	3009087	427457.622	5478345.917	380.863	80	0.55	26-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-05	3009087	427467.709	5478348.695	382.657	72	0.67	26-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-06	3009087	427472.216	5478363.834	381.709	42	0.6	26-Jun-11
Conway	CW-CH-11-06A	3009087	427470.185	5478370.440	386.920	127	0.2	26-Jun-11
West	HW-CH-11-01	TB67176	425688.728	5477235.967	386.573	56	0.6	28-Jun-11
West	HW-CH-11-02	TB67176	425739.703	5477159.605	399.631	87	0.62	28-Jun-11
West	HW-CH-11-03	3005434	425753.610	5477069.894	412.735	60	0.48	28-Jun-11
West	HW-CH-11-04	3005434	425739.062	5477015.913	417.165	103	0.59	28-Jun-11
West	HW-CH-11-05	3005434	425681.802	5476959.798	412.538	131	0.6	28-Jun-11
Harricana	HW-CH-11-06	3005434	425658.503	5476822.165	418.166	120	0.5	28-Jun-11
Harricana	HW-CH-11-07	3005434	425738.014	5476932.243	419.769	110	0.4	28-Jun-11
Harricana	HW-CH-11-08	3005434	425713.265	5476916.421	419.407	24	0.5	28-Jun-11
Harricana	HW-CH-11-09	3005434	425735.358	5476972.975	420.293	126	0.56	28-Jun-11
Harricana	HW-CH-11-10	3005434	425766.328	5477023.376	417.114	130	0.35	28-Jun-11
Harricana	HW-CH-11-11	3005434	425806.740	5477072.555	412.120	160	0.7	28-Jun-11
Line 60	L6-CH-11-01	TB67174	426312.507	5477291.389	390.153	116	0.5	26-Jun-11
Line 60	L6-CH-11-02	TB67174	426305.489	5477241.384	396.613	40	0.55	26-Jun-11
Line 60	L6-CH-11-03	3005434	426288.854	5477169.743	403.972	98	0.4	27-Jun-11
Line 60	L6-CH-11-04	3005434	426265.015	5477088.730	410.833	99	0.52	27-Jun-11
Line 60	L6-CH-11-05	3005434	426253.089	5477014.236	417.690	80	0.5	27-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-01	TB67135	424474.554	5477449.229	370.554	170	8.5	18-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-02	TB67137	424521.789	5477478.307	377.722	170	9.5	18-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-03	TB67137	424555.037	5477503.467	373.055	130	8.1	18-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-04	TB67137	424577.462	5477521.128	373.645	160	10.9	18-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-05	TB67137	424629.317	5477551.751	376.096	140	7.4	18-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-06	TB67137	424668.354	5477577.804	375.890	140	6.65	19-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-07	TB67137	424757.781	5477575.594	375.622	120	6.8	19-Jun-11

Dyke Name	Channel Name	Claim No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (º)	Length (m)	Completion Date
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-08	TB67137	424766.145	5477616.766	377.028	170	4.3	19-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-09	TB67137	424794.305	5477628.619	376.151	160	16.5	19-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-09A	TB67137	424809.455	5477626.145	373.279	360	6.7	19-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-10	TB67137	424823.971	5477644.780	373.300	150	6.55	20-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-10A*	TB67137	424825	5477642	377	160	7.2	21-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-11	TB67137	424837.786	5477657.051	374.953	160	7.49	21-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-12	TB67137	424857.812	5477681.083	375.015	150	3.7	20-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-14	TB67163	424932.967	5477722.674	375.280	142	21.9	21-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-16	TB67163	425008.050	5477741.255	379.613	141	4.58	21-Jun-11
Nama MZN	NC-CH-11-18	TB67164	425081.937	5477798.206	374.893	154	4.91	24-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-01	TB67177	424216.075	5476900.250	372.000	124	5.96	24-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-01A*	TB67177	424218	5476891	383	80	2.74	23-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-02	TB67177	424256.424	5476934.545	372.924	118	9.83	24-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-03	TB67177	424282.555	5476961.728	371.133	128	3.92	24-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-04	TB67132	424294.793	5476952.972	371.768	156	4.09	24-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-05	TB67132	424307.798	5476971.925	368.769	132	7	25-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-06	TB67132	424303.436	5476981.247	369.863	146	2.5	25-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-06A*	TB67132	424309	5476981	378	140	2.9	25-Jun-11
Nama MZSW	NS-CH-11-07	TB67132	424323.364	5477003.860	371.815	124	4.9	25-Jun-11
control point	Bridge		423457.980	5463462.567	370.051			

Table 9-3 Selected assays from Phase 1 channel sampling program.

Channel Name	Including	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (%)
AM-CH-11-01		0.90	3.90	3.00	2.38
CW-CH-11-05		0.00	0.67	0.67	2.76
HW-CH-11-07		0.00	0.40	0.40	2.88
NC-CH-11-01		0.80	5.45	4.65	1.32
NC-CH-11-01	including	1.80	3.80	2.00	1.68
NC-CH-11-02		2.80	6.30	3.50	1.56
NC-CH-11-03		2.00	6.70	4.70	1.57
NC-CH-11-03	including	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.77
NC-CH-11-03	including	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.81
NC-CH-11-04		3.00	8.20	5.20	1.19
NC-CH-11-04	including	5.80	7.30	1.50	1.77

Channel Name	Including	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O (%)
NC-CH-11-05		3.40	7.40	4.00	1.16
NC-CH-11-05	including	5.40	7.40	2.00	1.49
NC-CH-11-06		1.65	6.65	5.00	1.12
NC-CH-11-06	including	1.65	3.65	2.00	1.66
NC-CH-11-10		1.50	5.85	4.35	0.91
NC-CH-11-10	including	4.40	5.40	1.00	1.51
NC-CH-11-10A		1.00	6.20	5.20	1.26
NC-CH-11-10A	including	3.00	4.00	1.00	1.70
NC-CH-11-10A	including	4.60	5.55	0.95	1.64
NC-CH-11-11		0.00	6.74	6.74	1.71
NC-CH-11-11	including	2.94	5.94	3.00	2.16
NC-CH-11-11	and	2.94	3.94	1.00	2.76
NC-CH-11-17		1.50	2.50	1.00	2.15
NS-CH-11-01		2.28	5.96	3.68	0.92
NS-CH-11-01	including	3.28	4.28	1.00	1.40

The best assay results from MZN include 1.71 % Li_2O over 6.74 m from NC-CH-11-11; 1.19 % Li_2O over 5.20 m from NC-CH-11-04; and 1.26 % Li_2O over 5.20 m from NC-CH-11-10A. The pegmatite in NC-CH-11-11 is coarse- to very coarse-grained with a 4 cm wide aplite dyke. The pale green spodumene in the pegmatite comprises 15 vol% which is randomly oriented, unaltered and 1 to 5 cm long. The pegmatite in NC-CH-11-04 contains 10 vol% pale green spodumene which is up to 5 cm long. The pegmatite in NC-CH-11-10A contains 10 vol% pale green spodumene which ranges from 1 to 10 cm long and is unaltered.

The best assay results from the other properties include: 0.92 % Li_2O over 3.68 m from NS-CH-11-01, MZSW and 2.38 % Li2O over 3.00 m from AM-CH-11-01, Aumacho. The pegmatite in NS-CH-11-01 is coarse to very coarse-grained and contains quartz, feldspar, muscovite and spodumene. The pale green spodumene in the pegmatite comprises 10 vol%, is unaltered, randomly oriented and up to 5 cm long. The pegmatite in AM-CH-11-01 is very coarse-grained and contains quartz, feldspar, muscovite and spodumene and accessory blue-green apatite and green tourmaline. The very pale green to white spodumene in the pegmatite comprises 25 vol%, is randomly oriented, 5 to 10 cm long and has little to no alteration.

A summary of the Phase 1: 2011 summer channel program was written for assessment filing purposes by Selway and Dixon (2012) and submitted to MNDMF provincial recorder's office on Aug. 17, 2012. This assessment report contains plan maps, channel core logs and assay certificates for the Phase 1 channel program.

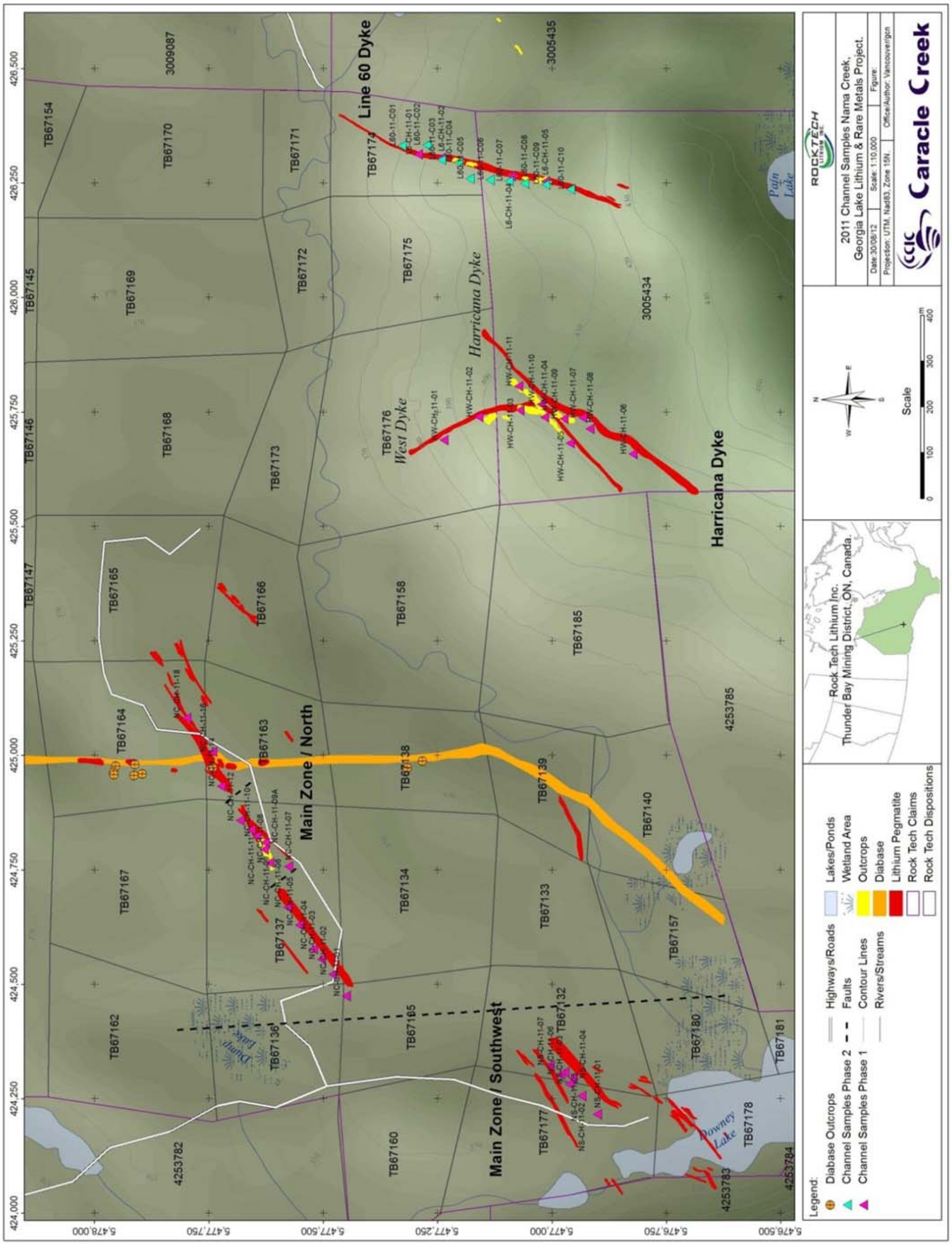

Figure 9-3 Channel sample location map for 2011, Phase 1 and 2 channels at Nama Creek. Yellow outcrop areas were located in 2010 by Trimble DGPS and only cover selected outcrop.

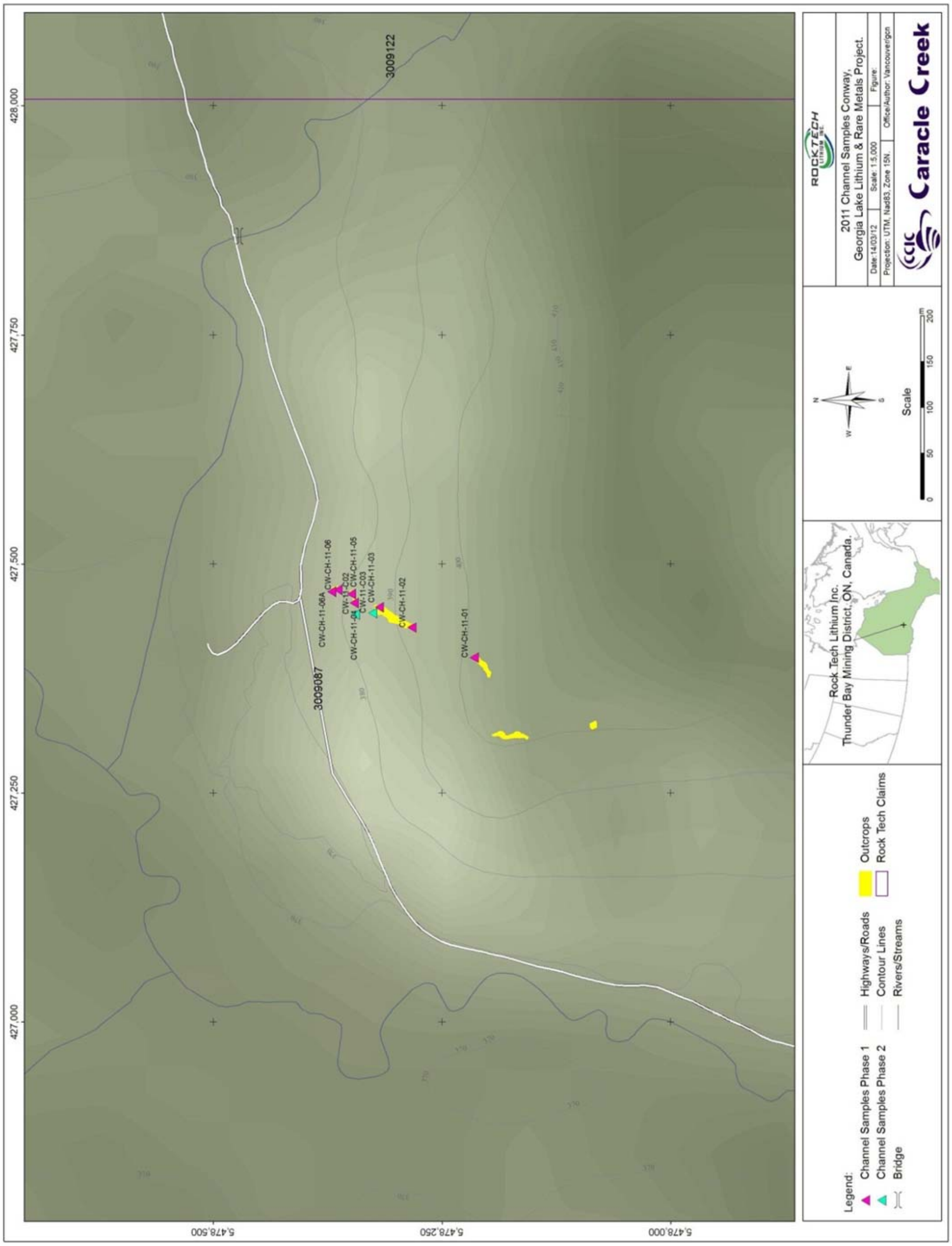

Figure 9-4 Channel sample location map for 2011, Phase 1 and 2 channels at Conway.
Yellow outcrop areas were located in 2010 by Trimble DGPS survey and only cover selected outcrop.

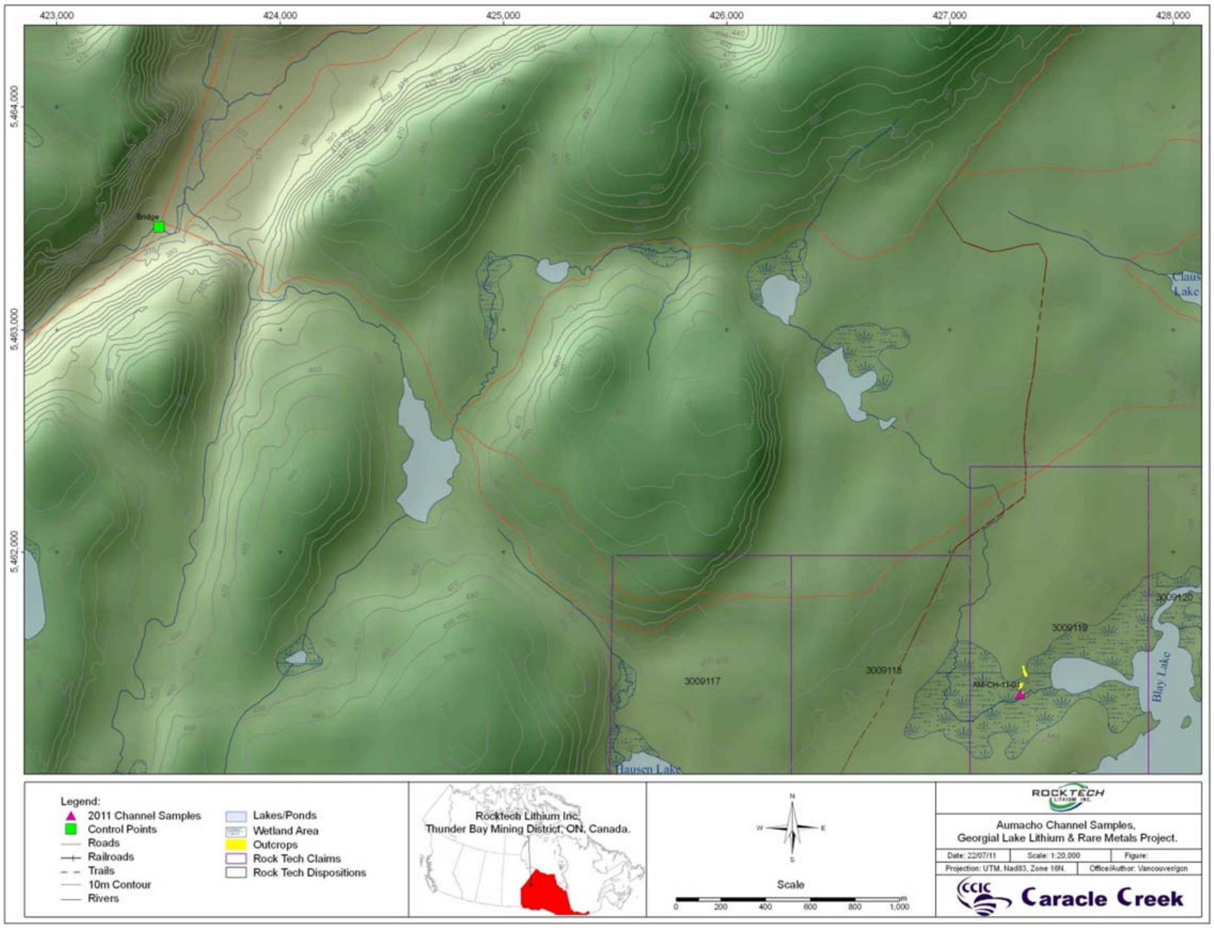

Figure 9-5 Channel sample location map for 2011, Phase 1 summer channels at Aumacho property. Note the bridge was used as a control point for the 2011 Trimble DGPS survey.

9.4 Phase 2: 2011 Fall Channel Sampling Program

The Phase 2: 2011 fall channel sampling was completed Oct. 19 to Dec. 12, 2011. The channels were trenched using an excavator to maximize the length of the exposed outcrop and the power washed (Figure 9-6). Channel samples were cut using a hand held rock saw on several of the Georgia Lake Lithium properties: 10 channels on Line 60, 3 channels on Conway and 3 channels on Newkirk for a total of 16 channels (Table 9-4, Figure 9-3, Figure 9-4 and Figure 9-7). A total of 259 channel samples were collected, plus 15 core duplicates, 13 coarse quartz blanks, 8 low grade standards (STDL) and 9 high grade standards (STDH) were inserted in the sample stream.

Figure 9-6 Trenching in progress at channel L60-11-C06.

The purpose of the channel sampling program was to obtain surface assays of the spodumene pegmatite dykes to be included in the mineral resource estimations. The spacing between channels at Line 60 was approximately 50 m, but was variable due to presence/absence of outcrop. The channels were cut across the spodumene pegmatite dykes and extended into the host rock. Ideally each channel sample within a channel on the spodumene pegmatite was 1 m long and attempts were made to sample the host rock for 1 m on either side of the spodumene pegmatite dyke. Due to the amount of rock exposed on surface, 1 m long samples were not always possible. The samples were representative of the spodumene pegmatite exposed in each outcrop. Selected assay highlights from the channel sampling program are given in Table 9-5.

Table 9-4 Location of channels sampled in Phase 2: 2011 fall.
The collars are for the west end of the channel for Conway and Line 60 and north end of the channel for Newkirk. UTM coordinates were determined by Trimble DGPS survey, NAD83, Zone 16.

Dyke Name	Channel Name	Claim No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)	Completion Date
Conway	CW-11-C01	3009087	427468.087	5478362.374	377.876	310	11.11	8-Dec-11
Conway	CW-11-C02	3009087	427445.323	5478344.493	382.105	246	3.77	12-Dec-11
Conway	CW-11-C03A	3009087	427446.623	5478325.709	382.591	122	7.18	12-Dec-11

Dyke Name	Channel Name	Claim No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (º)	Length (m)	Completion Date
Conway	CW-11-C03B	3009087	427446.623	5478325.709	382.591	122	6.15	12-Dec-11
Line 60	L60-11-C01	TB67174	426330.985	5477326.948	383.619	105	14.66	6-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C02	TB67174	426332.922	5477273.364	391.134	110	7.91	8-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C03	TB67174	426300.590	5477240.497	394.653	114	8.35	9-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C04	TB67174	426295.513	5477203.132	398.379	110	15.86	10-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C04B	TB67174	426295.513	5477203.132	398.379	133	3.01	13-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C05A	TB67174	426259.105	5477178.678	397.611	98	7.09	14-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C05B	TB67174	426259.105	5477178.678	397.611	103	11.22	15-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C05C	TB67174	426259.105	5477178.678	397.611	96	3.92	15-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C05D	3005434	426259.105	5477178.678	397.611	95	3.26	15-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C06	3005434	426257.017	5477134.844	402.784	105	24.01	18-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C07A	3005434	426254.238	5477093.329	407.515	110	22.14	26-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C07B	3005434	426254.238	5477093.329	407.515	80	2.49	26-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C07C	3005434	426254.238	5477093.329	407.515	72	3.11	26-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C08	3005434	426249.002	5477059.905	411.175	105	19.52	27-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C09	3005434	426247.077	5477012.829	413.570	109	24.91	30-Nov-11
Line 60	L60-11-C10	3005434	426236.318	5476959.089	415.552	100	22.74	2-Dec-11
Newkirk	NK-11-C01	TB824973	430884.351	5464085.756	510.226	180	5.91	20-Oct-11
Newkirk	NK-11-C02	TB824973	430923.745	5464076.823	509.779	200	11.04	20-Oct-11
Newkirk	NK-11-C03	TB824973	430950.209	5464072.317	518.402	189	8.03	22-Oct-11

Table 9-5 Selected assays from Phase 2 channel sampling program.

Channel Name	Including	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O % (Calc)	Be (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
L60-11-C01		5.66	13.69	8.03	1.50	180.31	830.61	46.58	24.97	37.56
L60-11-C01	including	7.68	9.67	1.99	1.91	194.98	882.11	44.21	31.53	49.72
L60-11-C01	and	11.63	12.70	1.07	2.00	200.00	882.00	53.60	23.00	37.20
L60-11-C04		1.95	14.94	12.99	1.45	180.72	841.67	58.43	22.36	30.15
L60-11-C04	including	5.74	8.74	3.00	1.74	202.50	812.60	60.47	24.08	34.05
L60-11-C04	and	7.78	8.74	0.96	1.81	205.00	537.00	39.00	21.00	26.60
L60-11-C04	and	9.77	13.82	4.05	1.67	177.38	802.07	61.10	23.35	32.29
L60-11-C04	and	10.79	11.86	1.07	1.98	189.00	777.00	56.30	20.00	28.50
L60-11-C05B		4.29	11.22	6.93	1.36	167.67	863.02	68.08	27.20	36.13
L60-11-C05B	including	5.31	10.44	5.13	1.48	177.40	876.03	70.27	29.61	39.27
L60-11-C05B	and	8.38	9.48	1.10	1.59	169.00	831.00	69.10	32.00	54.20
L60-11-C06		4.97	19.05	14.08	1.45	159.73	831.45	57.97	20.31	25.74
L60-11-C06	including	4.97	7.08	2.11	1.64	127.83	594.77	37.77	16.88	21.58
L60-11-C06	including	9.94	12.97	3.03	1.64	165.58	825.34	57.67	24.97	33.02
L60-11-C06	including	13.96	18.06	4.10	1.84	186.78	930.38	73.90	21.38	27.77
L60-11-C07A		6.05	16.54	10.49	1.50	164.48	988.80	59.66	20.34	27.50
L60-11-C07A	including	6.05	7.02	0.97	1.85	99.00	1050.00	57.70	11.00	11.50
L60-11-C07A	including	8.00	10.00	2.00	1.75	163.04	808.46	44.82	23.48	23.11
L60-11-C07A	including	11.91	15.85	3.94	1.74	185.14	898.76	61.63	22.76	35.40
L60-11-C08		3.67	23.18	19.51	1.45	153.01	852.15	58.25	17.41	29.83
L60-11-C08	including	3.67	7.68	4.01	1.73	117.08	819.09	49.51	13.09	19.09
L60-11-C08	including	11.66	14.60	2.94	1.58	208.60	929.18	68.92	27.29	48.61

Channel Name	Including	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O % (Calc)	Be (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
L60-11-C08	including	15.60	21.60	6.00	1.65	132.21	708.66	57.62	16.76	30.04
L60-11-C09		3.01	23.97	20.96	1.37	144.85	852.74	58.13	25.37	33.34
L60-11-C09	including	4.01	9.14	5.13	1.86	167.74	908.97	59.48	22.13	29.94
L60-11-C09	including	10.18	14.06	3.88	1.55	180.20	963.78	72.50	31.29	42.01
L60-11-C09	including	21.06	22.04	0.98	1.51	169.00	710.00	59.40	26.00	33.90
L60-11-C10		1.76	12.77	11.01	1.04	122.59	1028.49	57.69	22.71	33.04
L60-11-C10	including	5.85	7.78	1.93	1.47	176.52	1241.87	72.79	31.59	62.25
L60-11-C10	including	9.80	10.78	0.98	1.21	141.00	708.00	44.00	17.00	32.00
CW-11-C03A		0.00	5.14	5.14	1.01	144.53	863.97	62.87	30.11	24.29
CW-11-C03A	including	2.07	4.04	1.97	1.37	159.34	796.75	49.61	30.49	25.12
CW-11-C03B		0.00	4.90	4.90	1.43	157.08	796.42	59.90	17.28	15.93
CW-11-C03B	including	2.97	3.90	0.93	1.70	162.00	982.00	62.10	11.00	6.40
NK-11-C01		0.00	3.11	3.11	1.74	167.01	991.54	57.28	86.92	64.74
NK-11-C01	including	1.09	3.11	2.02	1.86	160.00	1110.00	64.55	88.50	65.95

The best assay results are from channels on Line 60: L60-11-C06, 08 and 09. All three high grade intersections are likely from the along strike extension of the same spodumene dyke, as the geology and Li grade is very similar for each channel. For L60-11-C06, the high grade intersection is from 4.97 to 19.05 m for 14.08 m at 1.45 % Li_2O. The spodumene is white to pale green and up to 5 cm long and is hosted by both aplite and coarse-grained pegmatite within the high grade intersection.

For L60-11-C08, the high grade intersection is from 3.67 to 23.18 m for 19.51 m at 1.45 % Li_2O. The dyke consists mostly of coarse-grained pegmatite, but aplite occurs as patches or bands within it. This high grade intersection contains about 25 vol% fresh light green spodumene which ranges in size from 1 cm to 5 cm long stubby crystals in parallel alignment.

For L60-11-C09, the high grade intersection is from 3.01 to 23.97 m for 20.96 m at 1.37 % Li_2O. The dyke consists of coarse-grained pegmatite with bands of aplite. The high grade intersection contains up to 15 vol% fresh light green spodumeme which ranges in size from a few mm to 3 cm long in random orientation. Spodumene needles occur within the aplite, but are not as abundant as in the coarse-grained pegmatite.

CW-11-C03A contains 1.01% Li_2O over 5.14 m which includes 1.37 % Li_2O over 1.97 m. The pegmatite consists of coarse-grained quartz, feldspar, muscovite and spodumene with an aplite matrix. Spodumene is nearly white to medium green with a black alteration rind. The spodumene crystals are randomly oriented and are both fine-grained in the aplite and coarse grained up to 4 cm long.

NK-11-C01 was cut across a 5.91 m long pegmatite and metasediment outcrop. The pegmatite assays returned 1.74 % Li_2O over 3.11 m including 1.86 % Li_2O over 2.02 m. The spodumene pegmatite contains 10 vol.% spodumene. The spodumene is white to gray with minimal alteration to dark green and the spodumene crystals are 1 to 7 cm long.

A summary of the Phase 2: 2011 fall channel program was written for assessment filing purposes by Selway and Dixon (2012) and submitted to MNDMF provincial recorder's office on Aug. 17, 2012. This assessment report contains plan maps, channel core logs and assay certificates for the Phase 2 channel program.

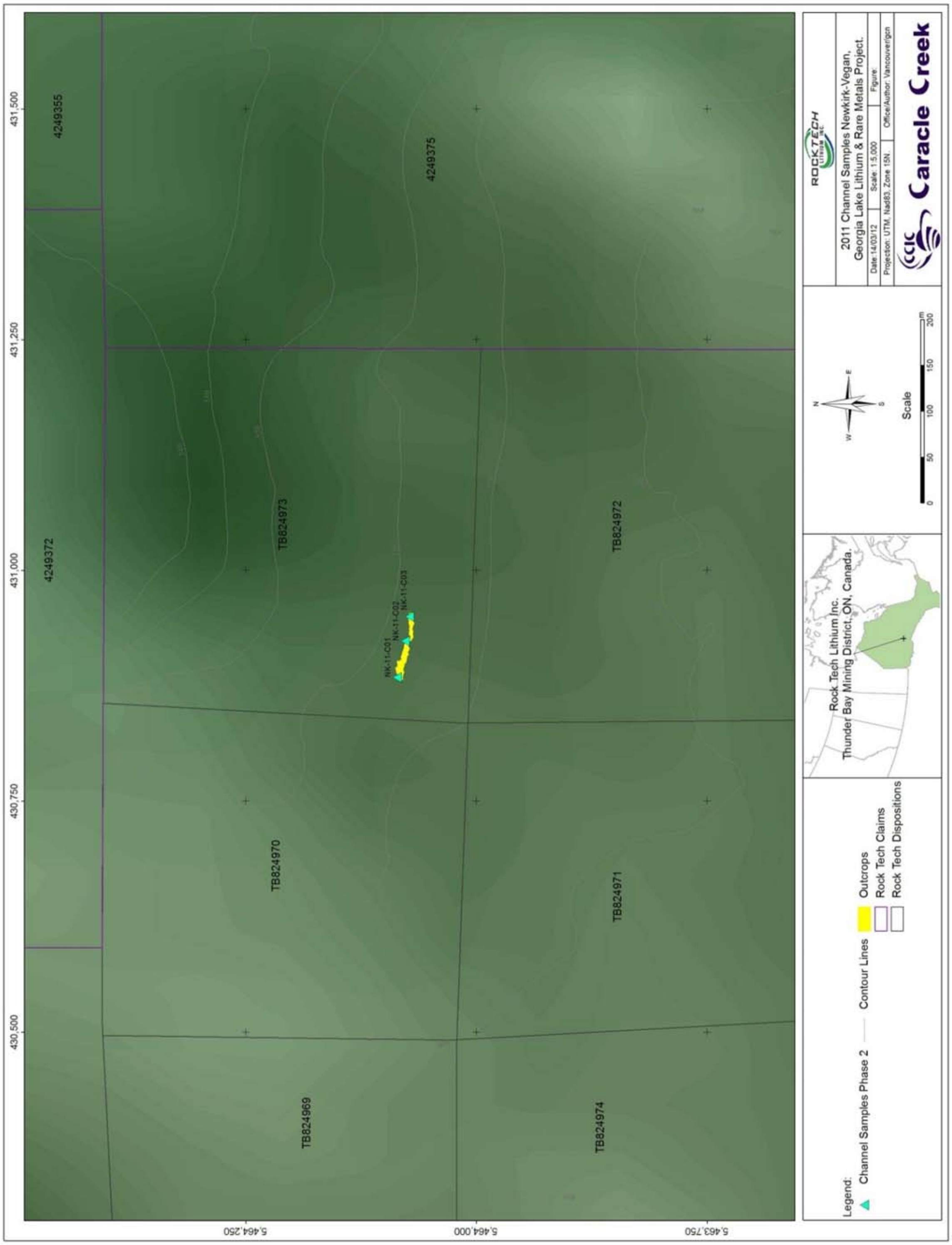

Figure 9-7 Channel sample location map for 2011, Phase 2 fall channels at Newkirk.

9.5 Phase 2: DGPS survey of historic hole casings – Line 60

During the Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program at Line 60, 11 historic drill hole casings (HM-20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 40) were located Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, 2011 (Figure 9-8). HM-37 was located during the setup for its twin hole L60-11-04 (Figure 9-9). HM-38 is located about 10 m south of L60-11-03. A plan map showing the location of the historical casing surveyed and the Phase 1 and 2 drill holes is given in Figure 9-10. The historic holes were originally drilled by New Highridge Mining Co. Ltd. November 1955 to January 1956. Their original drill core logs and a plan map are in MNDMF assessement file 52H08NE0005.

Previous attempts to locate historic casing were unsuccessful because the brown casing pipe hid in the low bush (alders and small trees). This attempt to find historic casing was successful because there was no snow or leaves on the alders to hide the casing. The historic casings were surveyed using a Trimble DGPS and added to the database for the 3D model. Locating the historic collars in the field helped to ensure that their collar coordinates were correct in the 3D model.

Figure 9-8 Historic casing for HM-32 at Line 60.

Figure 9-9 Drill setup on L60-11-04 next to historic hole casing for HM-37 with the pink flagging tape.

Table 9-6Historic collar locations from Line 60 surveyed by Trimble DGPS. Azimuth and dip were measured from the historic casing.

Historic drill hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (º)	Dip (º)	Date found
HM-20	426230.352	5477190.290	394.264	108	-42	01-Dec-11
HM-24	426310.952	5477353.412	377.379	105	-50	03-Dec-11
HM-26	426169.411	5476962.445	409.416	134	-50	03-Dec-11
HM-27	426166.280	5476902.123	413.575	100	-52	03-Dec-11
HM-29	426113.803	5476858.977	415.783	108	-50	04-Dec-11
HM-30	426157.321	5477058.554	403.544	94	-40	03-Dec-11
HM-32	426118.324	5477018.842	400.380	130	-50	03-Dec-11
HM-33	426113.334	5476952.639	409.509	97	-50	03-Dec-11
HM-37	426190.356	5477227.003	388.875	104	-46	29-Nov-11
HM-38	426209.560	5477279.773	385.882	105	-50	01-Dec-11
HM-40	426142.517	5477269.587	381.613	97	-54	01-Dec-11

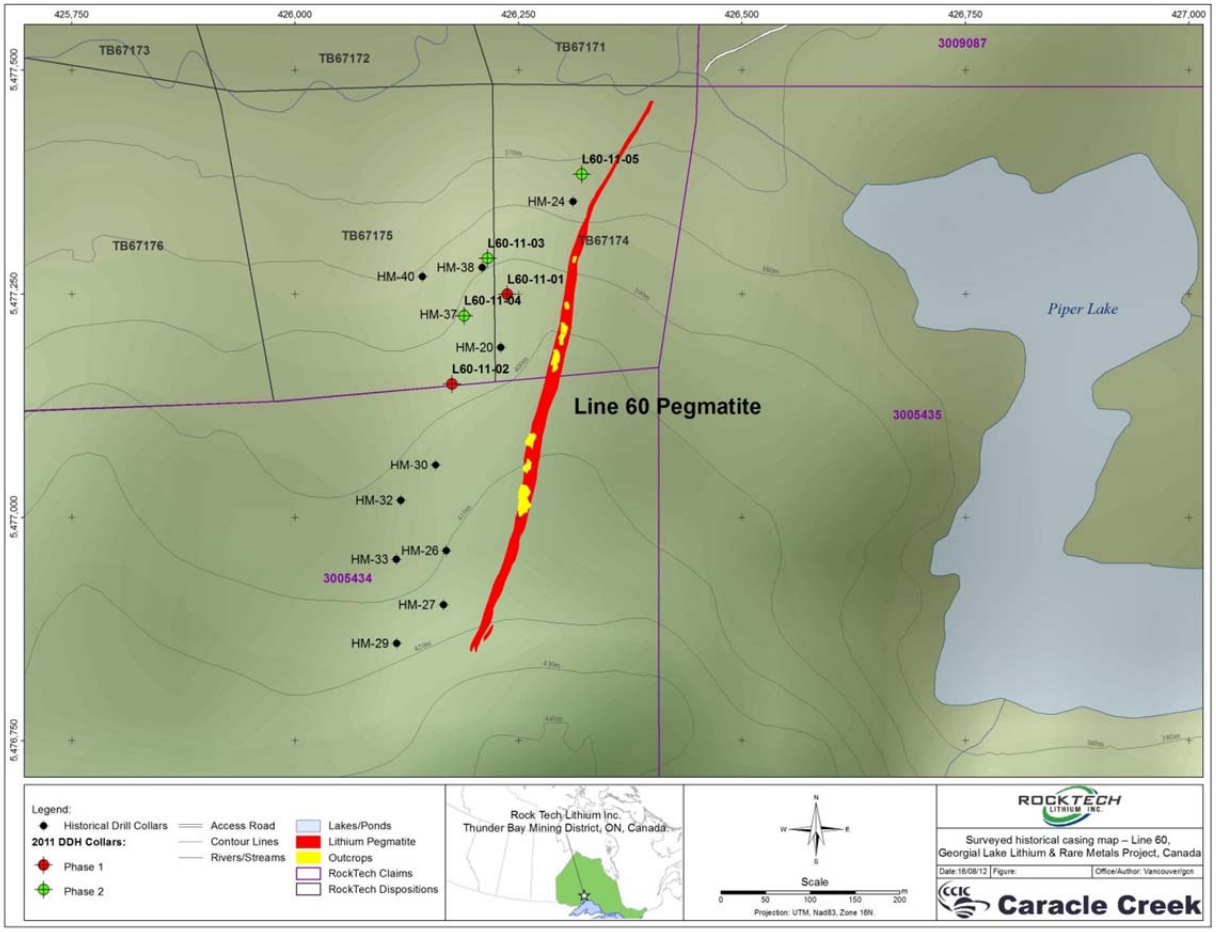

Figure 9-10 Trimble DGPS surveyed historical casing at Line 60

9.6 Phase 2: 2011 Fall Drill Program

The Phase 2: fall diamond drilling program on the Georgia Lake Project commenced on September 15, 2011 and was completed December 3, 2011. Eighteen NQ holes comprising 4,608.1 m were drilled on Nama Creek Main Zone North (NC-11-15 to 29) and Line 60 (L60-11-03 to 05). The results of this drill program including sampling are discussed in detail in section 10.4 and 10.5.

During the 2011 fall drilling program, drill core samples were collected from all spodumene bearing pegmatites intersected and where deemed appropriate from dykes outside the main mineralized intervals (e.g. quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatites). The pegmatites were sampled at 1m intervals, including 1m samples from the immediate hanging wall and footwall. When a final 1m interval within the pegmatite could not be made then the remaining interval was combined with the previous 1m interval. The core was split in half using an electric rock saw with a 14 in (=35.6 cm) diamond blade (Figure 9-2). All core was photographed (dry and wet) and logged prior to sampling. Relevant geological and geotechnical information including drill hole number, sample interval and a description of mineralization was recorded directly into DHLogger software. At this early stage of exploration the geometry of the spodumene-bearing pegmatites is not well defined and sample lengths do not reflect the true lengths or widths of the mineralized zones.

All the drill core samples from the 2011 fall drill program were submitted to Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. The quality of the samples was excellent and the samples are representative of the mineralization at the properties drilled. A drill plan map showing the area covered by the sampling is given Appendix 5.

9.7 Phase 3: 2012 Summer Diabase Relogging and Mapping Program

The diabase relogging and mapping program commenced on July 18, 2012 and ended on July 29, 2012. The drill core from MZN Phase 1 and 2 (NC-11-01 to 29) were relogged using a magnetic susceptibility meter to distinguish between the mica schist and diabase and two diabase dykes on surface at MZN were trenched with a total of 10 trenches. The typical magnetic susceptibility ranges for each rock type is given in Table 9-7. One diabase dyke is a long north-south trending dyke and the other is northeast-southwest trending dyke. No samples were collected or assayed during the relogging of diabase in drill core or mapping on surface. At the end of the trenching program, the outline of the diabase in each trench was surveyed using Trimble DGPS. The location of the diabase dykes at depth and on surface was incorporated into the 3D model for the purpose of resource estimation for MZN (section 14.2).

Table 9-7 Typical magnetic susceptibility readings for MZN

Rock type	Typical mag sus reading
pegmatite	0.005
metasedimentary rocks	0.2
variable diabase	0.5 to 8.0
"true" diabase	15 to 25

9.7.1 Diabase dykes at depth

The magnetic susceptibility meter helped to distinguish between the diabase and metasedimentary rocks in drill core and changes were made to the drill core logs as needed. As the above typical readings table shows, the diabase is obviously more magnetic than the metasedimentary rocks and the pegmatites dykes (Table 9-7).

The first hole to be relogged was NC-11-15 and for this hole the magnetitic susceptibility reading was taken every meter in the mica schist and the diabase and occasionally within the spodumene pegmatite, in order to get a typical reading for each rock type. The diabase-mica schist contact at 203.88 m in NC-11-15 is shown in Figure 9-11 illustrates the difficulty in distinguishing between the two rock types in drill core. The lower contact of the diabase has hairline fractues and is heavily carbonatized. The magnetic susceptibility meter reading in the diabase at 203.0 to 204.0 m was 4.27 NT, whereas the magnetic susceptibility meter reading in the mica schist at 204.0 to 205.0 was 0.52 NT. There is a fault at 204.34 to 204.82 m exhibiting slickensides.

Figure 9-11 Diabase – metasedimentary rock contact at 203.88 m in NC-11-15.

In subsequent drill core that was relogged, the magnetic susceptibility meter reading was taken every 3 m only within the diabase and the mica schist. In drill core for NC-11-20 at 20 and 34 m, the mica schist shows a coarsening of grain size with plagioclase and acicular amphiboles (Figure 9-12). The coarsening of the metasedimentary rocks appears to be tending towards a “gneissic” texture. Although, this texture looks like diabase, it is actually metasedimentary as seen in the magnetic susceptibility meter readings at 20.0 to 23.0 m of 0.55 NT and at 32.0 to 35.0 m of 0.29 NT.

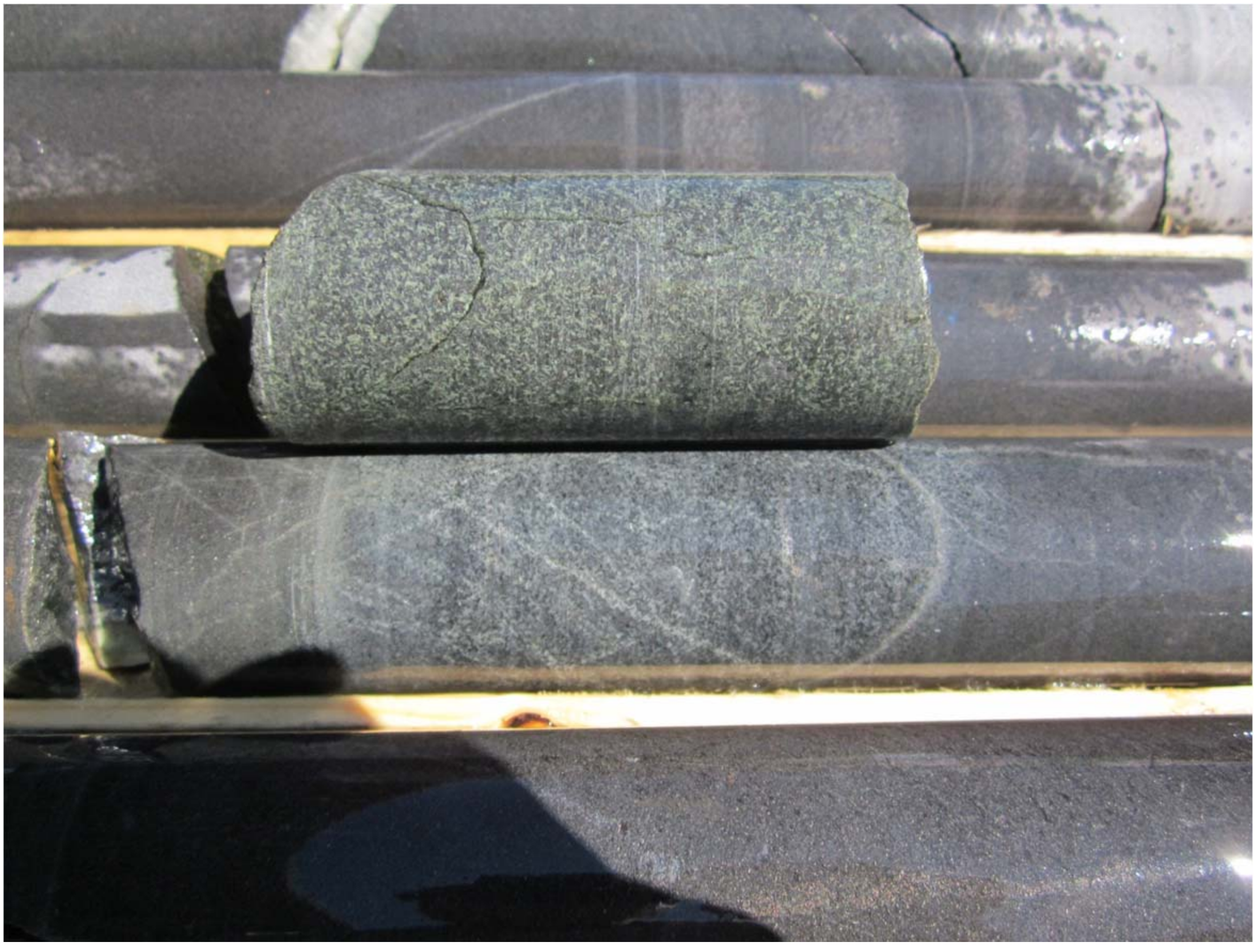

Figure 9-12 Metasedimentary rocks showing coarsening of grain size at 20.0 and 34.0 m in NC-11-20.

The magnetic susceptibility meter also identified two types of diabase dykes:

One type of diabase occurs as narrow, meter to sub-meter discrete dykes (0.1 to 6.0 m thick) with well-defined contact margins with the surrounding rock. The diabase is dark black with generally aphanitic margins and slightly coarser grained interiors. Plagioclase grains are present as occasional turbid relict crystals within the finer grained matrix. The rock has a high and consistent magnetic susceptibility in the range of 15 to 25. The magnetic susceptibility readings for NC-11-26 are plotted in Figure 9-13 as an example of a "true" diabase.

The second type of diabase is much thicker on the order of 30 meters (range from 16.0 to 53 m thick) and is intersected in many of the drill holes. In general the rock has a meter of aphanitic texture at the contacts with the country rock and coarsens in the interior to an equigranular rock composed of plagioclase, amphibole, and biotite. The unit is strongly magnetic with magnetic susceptibility values similar to the diabase dikes described above, and, although in some instances there is a significant amount of variability in these measurements across the unit, the rock is distinctly more magnetic than the host metasediment by one to two orders of magnitude. In some instances the upper contact of this unit is diffuse and indistinct. Rather than a sharp transition into diabase, there is a progressive coarsening coupled with a spike in magnetic susceptibility. Although the diffuse upper contact is somewhat confusing at times, in almost every instance there is a pronounced and definite lower contact with a sharp, distinctly intrusive relationship with the host rock. Although generally equigranular within the interiors of this diabase unit, some areas, particularly at the diffuse intrusive contacts, display a textbook poikiolitic texture with radially oriented plagioclase laths in a fine grained, dark matrix. In appearance this texture is not dissimilar to the gneissic coarsening seen within discrete areas in the metasedimentary rocks, but coupled with the strong magnetism the unit is distinctly a mafic intrusive rock. The magnetic susceptibility readings for NC-11-20 are plotted in Figure 9-13 as an example of a variable magnetism diabase.

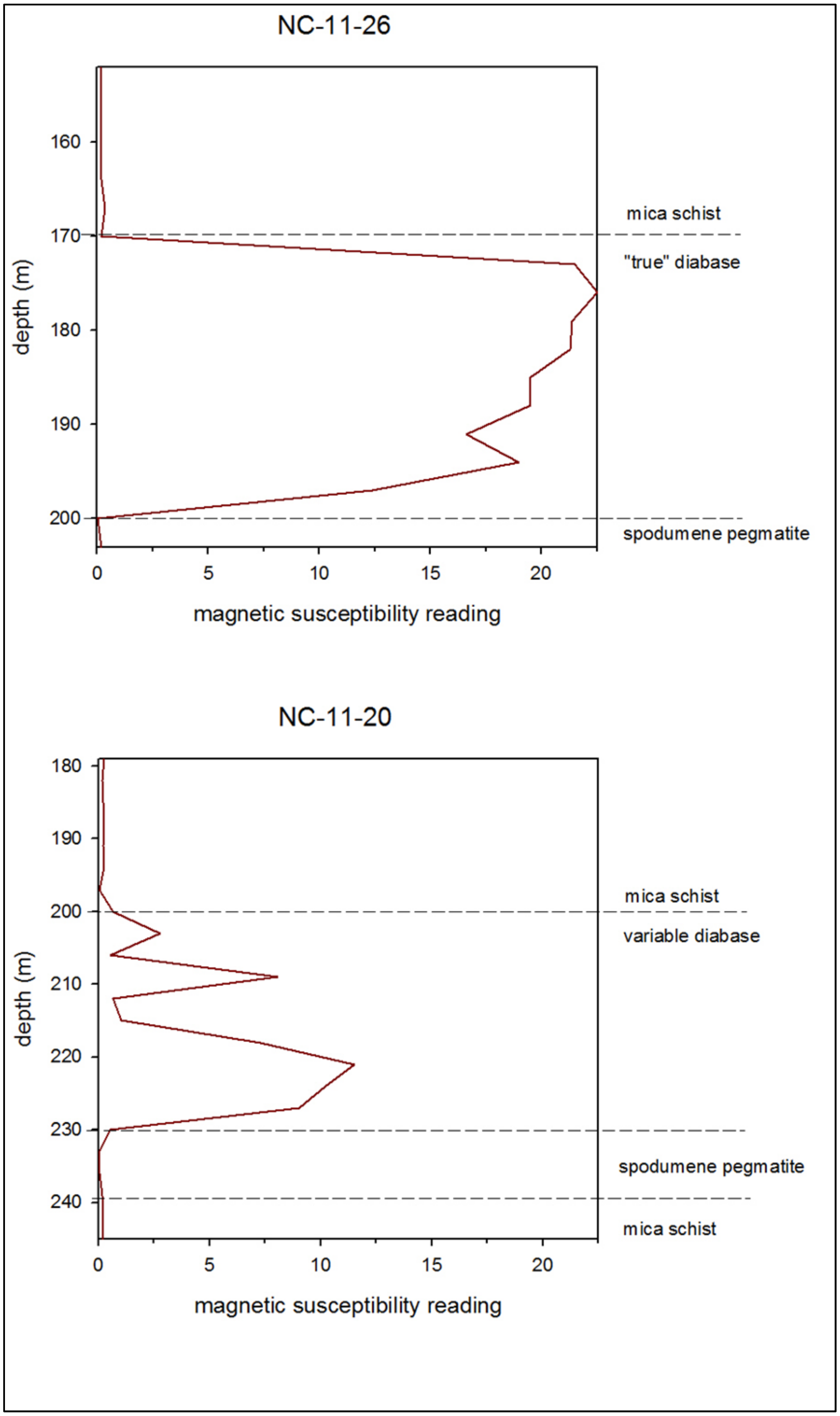

Figure 9-13 Magnetic susceptibility reading for diabase for drill holes NC-11-26 and 20.

9.7.2 Diabase dykes on surface

A beep mat was used to identify magnetic high conductors in the area where the two diabase dykes were predicted to occur. Trenches were dug to remove the overburden and expose the diabase dykes. The beep mat was very effective in locating the diabase dykes below the overburden. Two trenches (NC-12-TR01 and 02) were dug on the NE trending diabase dyke, as the remaining parts of the diabase dyke were under a swamp (Figure 9-14). Eight trenches (NC-12-TR03 to 10) were dug on the N-S trending diabase dyke. Trenches NC-12-TR11 to 13 did not contain any diabase. The trenches were, on average, 50 m apart along the strike length of the diabase dykes (Figure 9-15).

Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded every meter within each trench, as well as strike and dip and petrographic descriptions of the diabase dykes. The magnetic susceptibility readings are variable from 1 to 38 NT for the diabase within each trench, whereas the mica schist host rock has readings from 0.2 to 0.4 NT (Figure 9-16). In the NE trending dyke, trench NC-12-TR01, the diabase dyke is 13 m wide and in trench NC-12-TR02 the diabase dyke is 20 m wide. The NE trending dyke has a strike ranging from 50 to 55º and a dip ranging from 55 to 60º. Outcrop mapping suggests that the N-S diabase dyke is 22 to 28 m wide, but some of the contacts are hidden under water puddles. Outcrop mapping and 3D modelling of this diabase dyke indicates that the strike is 350 to 355º and dip is vertical. The geology of the diabase dykes is discussed in the Property Geology section (7.3.2) for MZN.

Figure 9-14 Trench NC-12-02 on the NE trending diabase dyke.

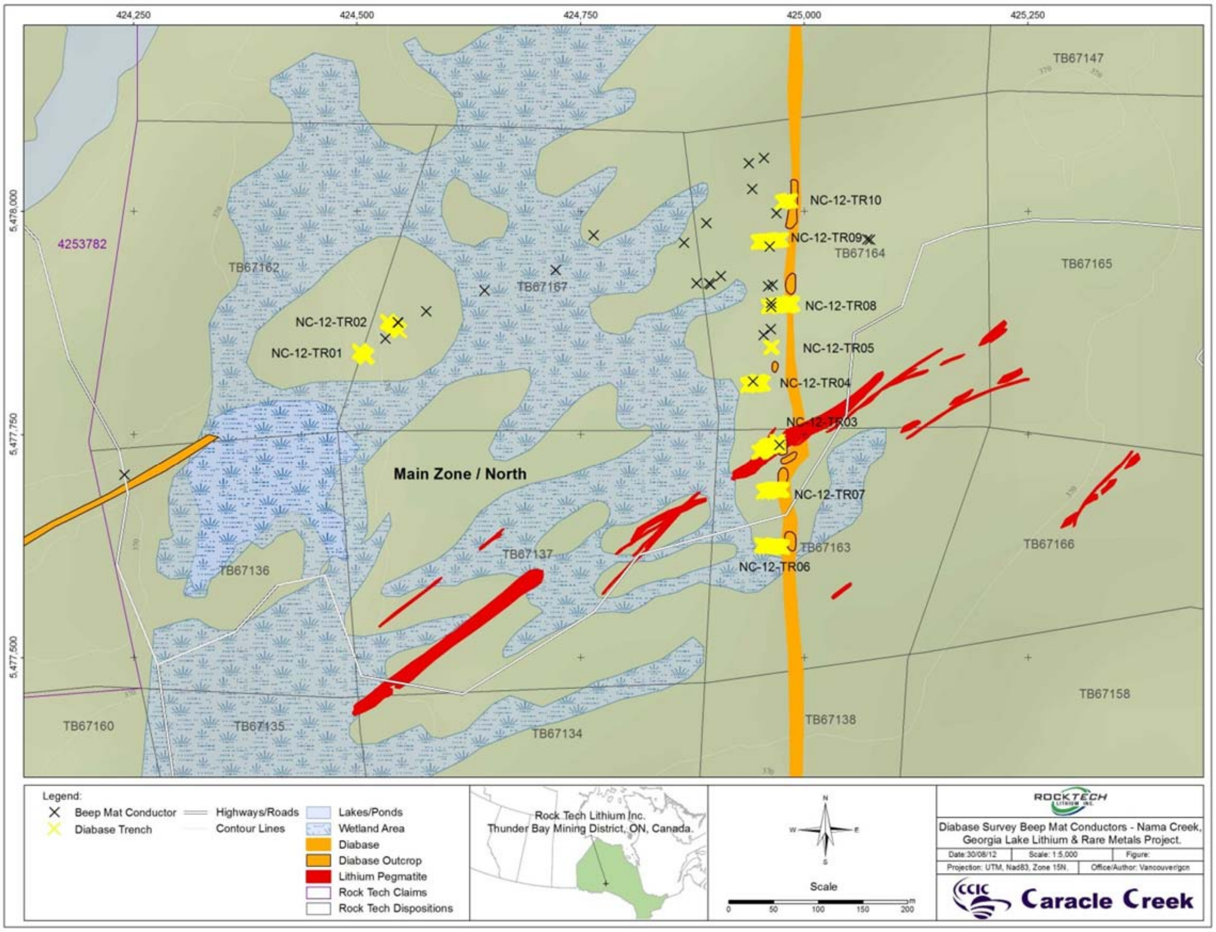

Figure 9-15Map showing the location of beep mat conductors and trenches on diabase dykes at MZN.

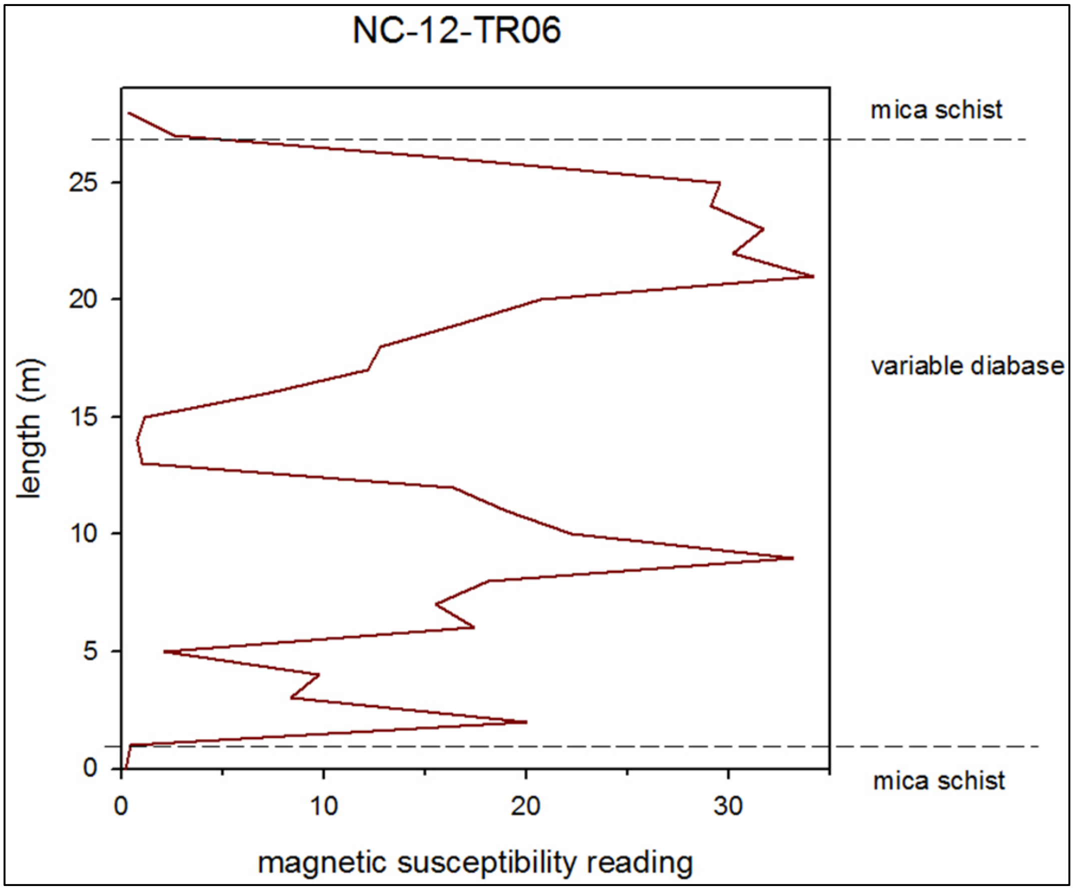

Figure 9-16 Magnetic susceptibility reading for diabase for trench NC-12-TR06 on N-S trending dyke

10.0 DRILLING

A summary of the Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program was written for assessment filing purposes by Peshkepia (2011). The report was received by MNDMF geoscience assessment office on July 6, 2011 and the MNDMF assessment file number is 2.49022. This assessment report contains plan maps, cross sections, strip logs, drill core logs and assay certificates for the Phase 1 drill program.

A similar summary of the Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program was written for assessment filing purposes by Selway and Dixon (2012) and submitted to MNDMF geoscience assessment office on Aug. 17, 2012. This assessment report contains plan maps, cross sections, strip logs, drill core logs and assay certificates for the Phase 2 drill program.

10.1 Phase 1: Drilling Progress

The following text on Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program is from a previous Technical Report by Selway et al. (2011b).

Phase 1 diamond drilling program on Georgia Lake Project near Thunder Bay, Ontario commenced on December 7, 2010 and was completed at the end of March 2011. Forty seven NQ holes (NQ = 47.6 mm) comprising 7,499.1 m were drilled on four claim blocks: Aumacho, Nama Creek, Conway and Jean Lake (Figure 4-2). All drill holes were surveyed and sampled. Drilling was carried out by Cobra Drilling Ltd., of Thunder Bay, Ontario using an Atlas Copco CS1000 drill rig. A Reflex down hole survey was performed at 100 m intervals. The drill casing was removed. GPS coordinates of all collar locations were recorded and at the end of the drill program all of the holes were surveyed using Trimble DGPS (Table 10-1). The overburden depths was less than 2.5 m. Average core recovery was between 95 and 100 %. A total of 1219 samples were collected plus 206 QA/QC samples were inserted during sampling including 72 blanks, 64 core duplicates and 70 standards. The drilling progress, data collection and interpretation are summarized in Table 10-1.

The drill core was placed in wooden core trays at the drill site, labelled with the hole ID and box number and transported to the core logging facility in Beardmore. At the core logging facility, the core boxes were labelled with aluminium tag indicating the hole number and the core interval stored in each box (Figure 10-1). The core is stored in core racks outside of the core logging facility. The core storage racks are fenced with a locked gate.

Table 10-1 Drill hole collar location, survey information and dates for Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drilling program.

		UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 16)			Survey Info			Drilling progress	
Drill Hole	**Claim No.**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elev-ation (m)**	**Azi-muth**	**Dip**	**Length (m)**	**Start**	**Finish**
AM-10-01	3009119	427311.0	5461477.4	433	110	-50	71.0	07-Dec-10	09-Dec-10
AM-10-02	3009119	427297.3	5461431.1	432	140	-50	59.0	09-Dec-10	10-Dec-10
AM-10-03	3009119	427565.5	5461593.6	430	150	-50	70.7	10-Dec-10	13-Dec-10
CW-11-01	3009087	427302.5	5478322.1	385	121	-55	169.7	10-Jan-11	11-Jan-11
CW-11-02	3009087	427235.0	5478130.1	390	119	-55	130.8	12-Jan-11	13-Jan-11
CW-11-03	3009087	427299.3	5478208.2	396	119	-55	101.0	13-Jan-11	14-Jan-11
CW-11-04	3009087	427196.3	5478029.8	381	120	-55	154.3	16-Jan-11	17-Jan-11
CW-11-05	3009087	427195.8	5477997.2	381	120	-50	170.0	09-Mar-11	11-Mar-11
CW-11-06	3009087	427116.9	5478098.8	374	120	-45	275.0	11-Mar-11	14-Mar-11

		UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 16)			Survey Info			Drilling progress	
				Elev-	Azi-		Length		
Drill Hole	Claim No.	Easting	Northing	ation (m)	muth	Dip	(m)	Start	Finish
CW-11-07	3009087	427226.1	5478178.1	388	120	-45	157.4	15-Mar-11	16-Mar-11
CW-11-08	3009087	427257.0	5478289.4	384	120	-50	218.2	17-Mar-11	19-Mar-11
CW-11-09	3009087	427365.4	5478355.6	382	120	-50	152.0	19-Mar-11	21-Mar-11
CW-11-10	3009087	427426.4	5478414.0	372	120	-45	107.0	16-Mar-11	17-Mar-11
CW-11-11	3009087	427376.8	5478443.4	369	120	-45	220.0	17-Mar-11	18-Mar-11
CW-11-12	3009087	427411.3	5478509.8	369	120	-45	176.9	19-Mar-11	20-Mar-11
CW-11-13	3009087	427445.8	5478551.9	369	110	-50	152.0	21-Mar-11	22-Mar-11
L6-11-01	TB67174	426237.3	5477249.5	391	102	-55	125.0	17-Jan-11	19-Jan-11
L6-11-02	TB67175	426175.5	5477149.1	395	102	-55	160.7	21-Jan-11	22-Jan-11
HW-11-01	TB67176	425662.5	5477134.2	396	94	-55	122.0	23-Jan-11	24-Jan-11
HW-11-02	3005434	425680.9	5477071.8	403	104	-55	173.4	25-Jan-11	27-Jan-11
HW-11-03	3005434	425598.0	5476906.1	409	135	-55	151.9	28-Jan-11	29-Jan-11
HW-11-04	3005434	425640.7	5477114.5	396	103	-60	224.0	30-Jan-11	02-Feb-11
HW-11-05	TB67176	425647.6	5477206.1	386	80	-60	140.0	27-Feb-11	01-Mar-11
HW-11-06	TB67176	425616.0	5477244.4	379	80	-50	155.0	01-Mar-11	09-Mar-11
PL-11-01	TB1009072	432557.4	5471810.4	424	3.5	-50	222.0	09-Mar-11	11-Mar-11
PL-11-02	TB1009072	432624.6	5471837.5	425	326	-45	224.0	11-Mar-11	13-Mar-11
NC-11-01	TB67137	424493.5	5477576.5	369	140	-60	177.1	29-Jan-11	30-Jan-11
NC-11-02	TB67137	424582.9	5477625.2	373	140	-60	185.0	04-Feb-11	05-Feb-11
NC-11-03	TB67137	424507.7	5477704.3	370	140	-60	326.0	31-Jan-11	03-Feb-11
NC-11-04	TB67137	424641.9	5477661.6	374	140	-60	164.4	06-Feb-11	07-Feb-11
NC-11-05	TB67137	424698.0	5477670.2	375	140	-55	164.0	07-Feb-11	10-Feb-11
NC-11-06	TB67137	424739.0	5477728.7	376	140	-60	185.0	10-Feb-11	12-Feb-11
NC-11-07	TB67167	424865.2	5477803.3	373	140	-60	126.0	13-Feb-11	14-Feb-11
NC-11-08	TB67164	424887.8	5477863.8	374	140	-60	220.9	14-Feb-11	16-Feb-11
NC-11-09	TB67137	424894.2	5477738.5	375	140	-50	98.2	17-Feb-11	18-Feb-11
NC-11-10	TB67167	424952.5	5477859.1	375	140	-60	196.9	19-Feb-11	20-Feb-11
NC-11-11	TB67164	425015.8	5477874.3	375	140	-60	191.3	21-Feb-11	22-Feb-11
NC-11-12	TB67164	425069.3	5477890.4	376	140	-60	170.1	22-Feb-11	23-Feb-11
NC-11-13	TB67137	424731.8	5477645.0	375	140	-50	119.0	23-Feb-11	25-Feb-11
NC-11-14	TB67136	424418.6	5477611.3	367	140	-60	245.0	04-Mar-11	05-Mar-11
NS-11-01	TB67177	424177.5	5477050.1	369	140	-60	221.0	27-Feb-11	28-Feb-11
NS-11-02	TB67177	424236.3	5476998.3	370	140	-50	119.0	01-Mar-11	02-Mar-11
NS-11-03	TB67177	424260.9	5477056.2	370	140	-50	143.0	28-Feb-11	01-Mar-11
NS-11-04	TB67177	424272.3	5477148.9	372	140	-60	244.9	03-Mar-11	04-Mar-11
BK-11-03	TB67137	424823	5477643	374	10	-80	46.75	16-Feb-11	17-Feb-11

		UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 16)			Survey Info			Drilling progress	
Drill Hole	Claim No.	Easting	Northing	Elev-ation (m)	Azi-muth	Dip	Length (m)	Start	Finish
BK-11-04	TB67137	424823	5477643	374	10	-70	32.0	18-Feb-11	18-Feb-11
BK-11-05	TB67137	424823	5477643	374	20	-80	40.8	18-Feb-11	18-Feb-11
Total:							**7499.1**		

Figure 10-1: Drill core boxes are labeled with aluminum tags indicating hole number and core interval.

10.2 Phase 1: Drill Data and Drilling Results

The following text on Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program is from a previous Technical Report by Selway et al. (2011b).

The plan view maps and selected cross sections for the 2010-2011 winter drill program are in Appendix 3 and selected strip logs are in Appendix 4. Selected best assay results from the drill program are listed in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Selected Li_2O assay results and the location within the mineralized zones

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Zone
PL-11-01	197.5	204.8	7.29	1.76	Parole Lake East pegmatite
CW-11-03	77.55	88.45	10.90	1.22	Conway Main Dyke
HW-11-02	60.32	68.54	8.22	1.16	Harricana West pegmatite
NC-11-01	132.0	141.2	9.16	1.32	Nama Main Zone North pegmatite
NC-11-04	119.1	130.1	11.0	1.36	Nama Main Zone North pegmatite
NC-11-05	83.91	91.00	7.09	1.43	Nama Main Zone North pegmatite
NC-11-10	143.2	147.8	4.54	1.08	Nama Main Zone North pegmatite
NC-11-14	224.1	234.7	10.55	1.22	Nama Main Zone North pegmatite

10.2.1 Aumacho Claim Block

Three drill holes AM-11-01, AM-11-02 and AM-11-03 were drilled on Aumacho claim block 3009119 for a total of 200.7 m between December 7 and 16, 2010 (Table 10-1, Figure 28-1). These drill holes were designed to twin historic holes, to verify the location of the spodumene pegmatites at depth, to get a better understanding of the geology of these pegmatites and their Li grade and REE potential. The Aumacho pegmatites strike approximately north-northeast thus the drill hole azimuth varies from 110º to 150º. These holes were drilled at an inclination of -50º from the horizontal almost perpendicular to the pegmatite dykes. All three holes were sampled top to bottom at 1 m intervals. A total of 148 samples were collected plus 25 QA/QC samples including 9 blanks, 8 core duplicates and 8 standards were inserted in the sample sequence at regular intervals.

Drill hole AM-11-01 intersected spodumene pegmatite from 21.03 to 27.05 m and from 54.90 to 58.50 m. Both these pegmatites occur within a grey to pinkish-grey, biotite granite. Both these pegmatite dykes contain 10-15 vol. % coarse to very coarse-grained spodumene as prismatic crystals up to 15 cm long and oriented sub-parallel to core axis. Both pegmatites intersect the core axis between 50 and 75º. The first dyke intersected at 21.03 m down hole returned 0.39 % Li_2O over 0.97 m (from 21.03 to 22.0 m). AM-11-02 was collared approximately 50 m south of AM-11-01. This drill hole intersected two spodumene pegmatite dykes from 37.77 to 42.10 m and from 45.55 to 48.40 m. Both these dykes occur within biotite granite. The first pegmatite returned 0.98% Li_2O over 4.33 m and the second pegmatite returned 0.42% Li_2O over 2.85 m. AM-11-03 was collared approximately 285 m northeast of AM-11-01. The purpose of this hole was to evaluate the REE content of the granitic host of the Aumacho pegmatite dykes. Although this drill hole did not intersect any spodumene bearing pegmatite, it returned anomalous values of REE.

At this early stage of mineralization the orientation of the spodumene pegmatite is not well defined and sample lengths do not reflect the true lengths or widths of the mineralized zone.

10.2.2 Conway Claim Block

Thirteen drill holes totalling 2,184.3 m were completed at Conway Claim block from January 10, 2011 to March 22, 2011 (Figure 28-2). The purpose of this drilling was to verify the location of spodumene pegmatite dykes and the quality of the historic drill results by twinning a number of historic drill holes and add additional infill drilling with the aim of updating the historic resources and bringing them to a NI-43-101 compliant, inferred resource stage. All the drill holes were located on claim block 3009087. Conway Main dyke strikes approximately 40° to 50º to the northeast as a result the holes were oriented at 120° to intercept the pegmatite at approximately 90º angle. The dip of the holes varies between -45º and -55º from horizontal depending on the projected depth of intersection of the dykes. A total of 225 samples were collected from these holes plus 59 QA/QC samples were inserted during sampling including 13 blanks, 13 core duplicates and 33 standards. The sample lengths do not reflect the true lengths or widths of the mineralized zone. All spodumene pegmatite dykes intersected in these drill holes occur within an undivided, medium grey, fine grained, massive to locally weakly foliated metasediment composed of quartz, feldspar and biotite (biotite mica schist). All of the drill holes at Conway intersected spodumene pegmatite except for CW-11-06 due to possible faulting.

CW-11-03 was collared halfway between CW-11-01 and CW-11-02. It intersected one 10.90 m thick spodumene pegmatite, Conway Main dyke from 77.55 to 88.45m down hole. This pegmatite returned 1.22% Li_2O over 10.90 m, including 1.41% Li_2O over 8.0 m from 78.55 to 86.55 m.

CW-11-08 intersected a 11.65 m thick spodumene pegmatite starting at 159.8 m downhole. This pegmatite contains 0.67% Li_2O over 11.65 m including 1.15% Li_2O over 5.0 m from 162.8 to 167.8 m.

CW-11-09 was located approximately 75 m to the northeast of CW-11-08. It intersected spodumene pegmatite from 95.60 to 106.85 m down hole. This pegmatite returned 0.84% Li_2O over 11.25 m, including 1.18% Li_2O over 6.0 m from 96.6 to102.6 m.

The mineralization at Conway trends NNE. The sample lengths do not reflect the true lengths or widths of the mineralized zone.

10.2.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Main Zone North

Fourteen drill holes totalling 2,568.8 m were drilled at Nama Creek Main Zone North ("MZN") from Jan. 29, 2011 to Mar. 5, 2011 (Figure 28-3). The objective of this drilling was to verify the location of spodumene pegmatite dykes and the quality of the historic drill results by twinning a number of historic drill holes and add additional infill drilling with the aim of updating the historic resources and bringing them to a NI-43-101 compliant, inferred resource stage. All the drill holes were drilled at an Azimuth of 140º almost perpendicular to the general strike of the Main Zone North pegmatite dykes at 50º to the northeast. Eight drill holes NC-11-01 to NC-11-06, NC-11-09 and NC-11-13 were located in claim block TB67137. NC-11-07 and NC-11-10 were located in claim block TB67167. NC-11-08, NC-11-11 and NC-11-12 were located in claim block TB 67164 and NC-11-14 in claim block TB67136. A total of 440 samples were collected from these holes plus 76 QA/QC samples were inserted during sampling including 27 blanks, 24 core duplicates and 25 standards.

All of the drill holes on MZN intersected spodumene pegmatite. NC-11-01 was a twin hole. It was drilled to duplicate an historic drill hole. It intersected spodumene pegmatite from 123.65 to 125.15 m and from 132.04 to 141.20 m down hole. The first pegmatite returned 0.28% Li_2O over 1.5 m. The second spodumene pegmatite returned 1.32% Li_2O over 9.16 m.

NC-11-04 was collared 100 m along strike from NC-11-02 to the northeast. It intersected several spodumene pegmatite dykes of variable thickness from 1.35 to 15.83 m. It intersected 3.84 m from 9.54 to 13.38 m, 1.35 m from 50.93 to 52.28 m, 1.77 m from 67.05 to 69.27 m, 2.51 m from 103.22 to 105.73 m and 15.83 m from 119.10 to 135.93 m. The thickest pegmatite dyke returned 1.12% Li_2O over 16.82 m, including 1.36 % Li_2O over 11.0 m from 119.1 to 130.1 m.

NC-11-14 was collared approximately 100 m behind NC-11-01 to test the Main dyke at depth. It intersected several spodumene pegmatite dykes starting from 128.0 m. From 128.0 to 134.18 m, a 6.18 m thick pegmatite returned 0.70% Li_2O. Two thin pegmatite dykes intersected at 135.48 and 152.95 m down hole returned 0.60% Li_2O over 0.86 m and 0.77% Li_2O over 1.55 m respectively. This hole intersected the main dyke from 224.10 to 234.65 m for 10.55 m down hole. This pegmatite returned 1.22% Li_2O over 10.55 m including 1.43% Li_2O over 7.80 m from 226.1 to 233.9 m.

10.2.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Main Zone North – Bulk Sample

Three drill holes totalling 119.60 m were drilled at Nama Creek Main Zone North pegmatite to collect a bulk sample (BK-11-03, BK-11-04 and BK-11-05). These holes were drilled down dip into the pegmatite to maximize the amount of sampling material. A total of ninety six samples were collected from these holes. The samples were collected at one metre intervals and sawn in half. One half was collected in a 45 gallon steel drum as part of the bulk sample. The other half was quartered. One quarter left in the tray as reference material the other quarter was sent for assays.

These drilled bulk samples were sent to SGS for metallurgical testing (see section 13.0).

10.2.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Main Zone Southwest

Four drill holes totalling 727.9 m were drilled at Nama Creek Main Zone Southwest ("MZSW") from Feb. 27, 2011 to Mar. 4, 2011 (Figure 28-3). The purpose of this drilling was to verify and confirm historical data and to carry out additional drilling to better define and/or expand the historical resource. These holes were located in claim block TB67177. A total of 113 samples were collected from these drill holes plus 20 QA/QC samples including 6 blanks, 7 core duplicates and 7 standards.

All of the drill holes on MZSW intersected spodumene pegmatite. NS-11-01 intersected several thin spodumene pegmatites dykes (<1 m thick) from 84.38 to 173.25 m. The main spodumene pegmatite dyke was intersected over 12.75 m down hole from 179.80 to 192.55 m. This pegmatite returned 0.90% Li_2O over 12.75 m, including 1.07% Li_2O over 6.0 m from 182.8 to 188.8 m.

10.2.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Line 60 pegmatite

Two drill holes L6-11-01 and L6-11-02 totalling 285.7 m were drilled at Line 60 dyke to verify its location from Jan. 17 to 22, 2011 (Figure 28-3). L6-11-01 was located in claim block TB67174 and L6-11-02 was located in claim block TB67175. Fifty-three samples were collected from these holes plus 10 QA/QC samples were inserted during sampling including 4 blanks, 3 core duplicates and 3 standards. Both holes intersected spodumene pegmatite.

L6-11-01 intersected three spodumene pegmatite dykes within the first 50 m of the drill hole. The first dyke was intersected from 24.78 to 31.40 m over 6.62 m and returned 1.21% Li_2O, including 1.56% Li2O over 4.9 m from 25.78 to 30.68m. The second pegmatite, a 6.40 m thick dyke, intersected from 41.03 to

47.43 m, contains 1.18% Li_2O, including 1.45% Li_2O over 4.4 m from 43.03 to 47.43 m. The third pegmatite returned 0.51% Li_2O over 1.42 m at 52.58 m downhole.

10.2.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Harricana west pegmatite

Six drill holes totalling 966.3 m were drilled at Harricana/West dyke 1 showing from Jan. 23, 2011 to Mar. 9, 2011 (Figure 28-3). Holes HW-11-01, 05 and 06 was located on claim TB67176 and holes HW-11-02, 03 and 04 were located on claim 3005434. One hundred and twenty samples were collected from these drill holes plus 21 QA/QC samples including 7 blanks, 7 core duplicates and 7 standards were inserted in the sample stream during sampling.

All of the holes intersected spodumene pegmatite. HW-11-02 intersected a 10.22 m thick spodumene pegmatite from 58.32 to 68.54 m and a second, 3.45 m thick, spodumene pegmatite from 102.50 to 105.95 m down hole. The first dyke returned 0.99% Li_2O over 10.22 m, including 1.39% Li_2O over 5.0 m from 61.32 to 66.32 m. The second pegmatite contains 0.23% Li_2O over 3.45 m, including 0.38% Li_2O over 2.0 m from 102.5 to 104.5 m.

HW-11-04 intersected one, 8.74 m thick, spodumene pegmatite dyke from 100.91 to 109.65 m down hole. This pegmatite returned 0.89% Li_2O, including 1.01% Li_2O over 6.0 m from 102.91 to 108.91 m downhole.

10.2.1 Jean Lake Claim block – Parole Lake

Two holes totalling 446.0 m were drilled at Parole Lake East pegmatite (No.4 dyke) to confirm its location from Mar. 9 to 13, 2011 (Figure 28-4). Holes PL-11-01 and 02 were located on claim TB1009072. Twenty-one samples were collected from these drill holes plus 3 QA/QC samples one blank, one core duplicate and one standard were inserted during sampling. Both holes intersected spodumene pegmatite.

PL-11-01 intersected one 7.29 m thick spodumene pegmatite from 197.47 to 204.76 m down hole. This pegmatite returned 1.76% Li_2O over 7.29 m, including 2.29% Li_2O over 5.15 m from 198.47 to 203.62 m.

10.3 Phase 1: Interpretation of drill results

The following text on Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program is from a previous Technical Report by Selway et al. (2011b).

Most of the drilling focused on Nama Creek and Conway claim blocks since they contain the largest and best defined spodumene pegmatites both in terms of tonnage and grade. All spodumene pegmatites intersected during this drill program (except for Aumacho) occur within an undivided metasediment sequence represented by a medium grey, fine grained, massive to locally weakly foliated mica schist composed of quartz, feldspar and biotite. At Aumacho, spodumene pegmatites occur within grayish-white, medium grained, massive biotite granite.

Drilling at Nama Creek and Conway properties indicates that spodumene pegmatites are represented by one “Main Dyke” on each property that extends for several hundred meters along strike and one or more thinner secondary dykes of relatively limited extent.

At Conway, the Main dyke extends for more than 600 m along strike on a north-northeast direction and modeled to a maximum vertical depth of 215 m below surface. A second pegmatite dyke, 11.25 m thick down hole, intersected in CW-11-02, appears to be of limited extent. This pegmatite was intersected again at depth in drill hole CW-11-07 collared between CW-11-02 and CW-11-03 and approximately 50 m behind CW-11-02 indicating that this second pegmatite continues at depth. Further definition drilling is required to constrain the lateral extent of this dyke. The Main dyke at Conway varies in thickness from 1.64 m down hole intersected in the northernmost hole CW-11-13 to 12.80 m down hole intercepted in CW-11-04. The thickest part of the dyke varies from 8.58 to 12.80 m downhole appears to be at the centre of dyke and extends for approximately 300 m between holes CW-11-01 and CW-11-04. The main Dyke at Conway remains open to the north and to the south as well as at depth.

At Nama Creek, the Main dyke was intersected for approximately 700 m along strike on a northeast direction and modeled to a maximum vertical depth of 320 m below the surface. This dyke varies in thickness from 2.82 to 15.83 m. The thickest part of the Main dyke 7.38 to 15.83 m down hole extends for approximately 200 m from NC-11-14 to the southwest to NC-11-07 to the northeast. At NC-11-08 collared approximately 75 m northeast of NC-11-07 the main dyke is only 2.82 m and appears to have been truncated by a diabase dyke. The northeastern section of the Main dyke appears to be broken up in several relatively thin pegmatite dykes that vary in thickness from 2.08 to 4.57 m down hole.

Drilling at Harricana West pegmatite indicates that spodumene pegmatite extends for approximately 350 m on a general north-south direction and varies in thickness from 4.83 to 10.18 m down hole. Harricana dyke was modeled to a maximum vertical depth of 170 m below surface. This pegmatite remains open at all directions and further drilling is required to better define its lateral and vertical extension.

Drilling at Line 60 pegmatite intercepted a 21.08 m thick spodumene pegmatite. This is the thickest intersection at Georgia Lake project during this drill program. Additional drilling is required to define the lateral and vertical extension of this pegmatite.

Most of the pegmatites intersected in this drill program do not show any internal zoning. The main minerals spodumene, feldspars, quartz and muscovite are distributed irregularly throughout the dyke. In the larger pegmatite dykes e.g. Main dykes at Nama Creek and Conway, spodumene is generally concentrated in a 1 to 3 m thick central section of the dyke, typically coarse to very coarse grained and the dyke is composed mainly of feldspar, quartz and spodumene with minor muscovite. The aplitic sections intersected in most pegmatites range from a few cm up to 1.5 m in thickness. They tend to be conformable in attitude to the pegmatites and often occur as sub-parallel layers that give the pegmatite a banded appearance.

The results of this drill program indicate that the most prominent spodumene pegmatites occur at Conway and Nama Creek claim blocks. Both Main dykes at Nama Creek and Conway extend laterally for at least 600 m and remain open at both ends. The pegmatite at Conway is characterized by a 300 m long thicker middle section that becomes thinner towards the northeast and apparently bifurcates towards the southwest. At Nama Creek, the Main dyke appears to split into several thinner dykes to the northeast and maintain a relatively constant thickness to the southwest. The thickest portion of the Main dyke at Nama extends for approximately 200 m from NC-11-07 to NC-11-14 and remains open to the southwest. The vertical depth of investigation during this drill program did not exceed 320 m below surface which indicates that the potential to increase both tonnage and grade at depth remains open.

10.4 Phase 2: Drilling Progress

Phase 2 diamond drilling program on Georgia Lake Project near Thunder Bay, Ontario commenced on September 15, 2011 and was completed December 3, 2011. A total 18 NQ holes comprising 4,608.1 m were drilled: 15 on Nama Creek Main Zone North (NC-11-15 to 29) and 3 on Line 60 (L60-11-03 to 05) (Figure 10-3). All drill holes were surveyed and sampled with the exception of NC-11-21—it was surveyed but not sampled as it did not intersect any spodumene pegmatites. Drilling was carried out by Cobra Drilling Ltd., of Thunder Bay, Ontario using an Atlas Copco CS1000 drill rig (Figure 10-2). A Reflex down hole survey was performed initially at 50 m intervals and then starting at NC-11-26, at 100 m intervals. The drill casing was either removed or left, depending on the hole. GPS coordinates of all collar locations were recorded and at the end of the drill program all of the holes were surveyed using Trimble DGPS (Table 10-1). The overburden depths were less than 6.2 m. Average core recovery varied widely depending on the absence/presence of fault zones. A total of 513 core samples were collected plus 93 QA/QC samples were inserted during sampling including 26 blanks, 32 core duplicates and 35 standards. The drilling progress, data collection and interpretation are summarized in Table 10-3.

The drill core was placed in wooden core trays at the drill site, labelled with the hole ID and box number and transported to the core logging facility in Beardmore. At the core logging facility, the core boxes were labelled with aluminum tag indicating the hole number and the core interval stored in each box (Figure 10-1). The core is stored in core racks outside of the core logging facility. The core storage racks are fenced with a locked gate.

Table 10-3 Drill hole collar location, survey information and dates for Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program.

		UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 16)			Survey Info			Drilling Progress	
Drill Hole	**Claim No.**	**Easting (m)**	**Northing (m)**	**Elevation (m)**	**Azimuth (º)**	**Dip (º)**	**Length (m)**	**Start**	**Finish**
L60-11-03	TB67175	426215.647	5477289.675	384.235	105	-60	203	26-Nov-11	28-Nov-11
L60-11-04	TB67175	426189.062	5477225.718	389.488	104	-46	203	29-Nov-11	1-Dec-11
L60-11-05	TB67174	426321.037	5477383.744	373.276	110	-60	116	2-Dec-11	3-Dec-11
NC-11-15	TB67137	424589.311	5477716.627	375.604	145	-60	260	15-Sep-11	18-Sep-11
NC-11-16	TB67137	424556.562	5477750.634	374.619	140	-60	359	19-Sep-11	23-Sep-11
NC-11-17	TB67136	424415.475	5477616.902	370.453	140	-79	440	23-Sep-11	30-Sep-11
NC-11-18	TB67136	424430.438	5477493.547	367.533	140	-60	119	30-Sep-11	3-Oct-11
NC-11-19	TB67136	424399.761	5477537.479	369.389	140	-60	173	5-Oct-11	7-Oct-11
NC-11-20	TB67136	424369.154	5477595.503	368.645	140	-60	260	7-Oct-11	11-Oct-11
NC-11-21	TB67135	424392.377	5477447.835	366.755	140	-52	101	11-Oct-11	13-Oct-11
NC-11-22	TB67136	424485.326	5477657.679	368.668	140	-70	314.06	13-Oct-11	17-Oct-11
NC-11-23	TB67136	424419.160	5477611.788	371.358	140	-70	278.11	18-Oct-11	20-Oct-11
NC-11-24	TB67137	424489.472	5477662.337	368.021	140	-60	266	21-Oct-11	22-Nov-11
NC-11-25	TB67167	424594.070	5477805.966	372.320	140	-60	329	23-Oct-11	4-Nov-11
NC-11-26	TB67167	424684.398	5477802.158	371.908	140	-62	251	5-Nov-11	7-Nov-11
NC-11-27	TB67167	424706.343	5477852.242	373.490	140	-60	359	7-Nov-11	12-Nov-11
NC-11-28	TB67167	424768.769	5477890.492	373.056	140	-62	323	13-Nov-11	16-Nov-11
NC-11-29	TB67167	424808.724	5477824.913	372.418	140	-60	254	16-Nov-11	19-Nov-11

Figure 10-2 Cobra drill rig at Nama Creek MZN.

10.5 Phase 2: Drill Data and Drilling Results

The plan view maps for the Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program are in Figure 10-3 and Figure 10-4, cross sections are in Appendix 5 and selected strip logs are in Appendix 6. Selected best assay results from the drill program are listed in Table 10-4.

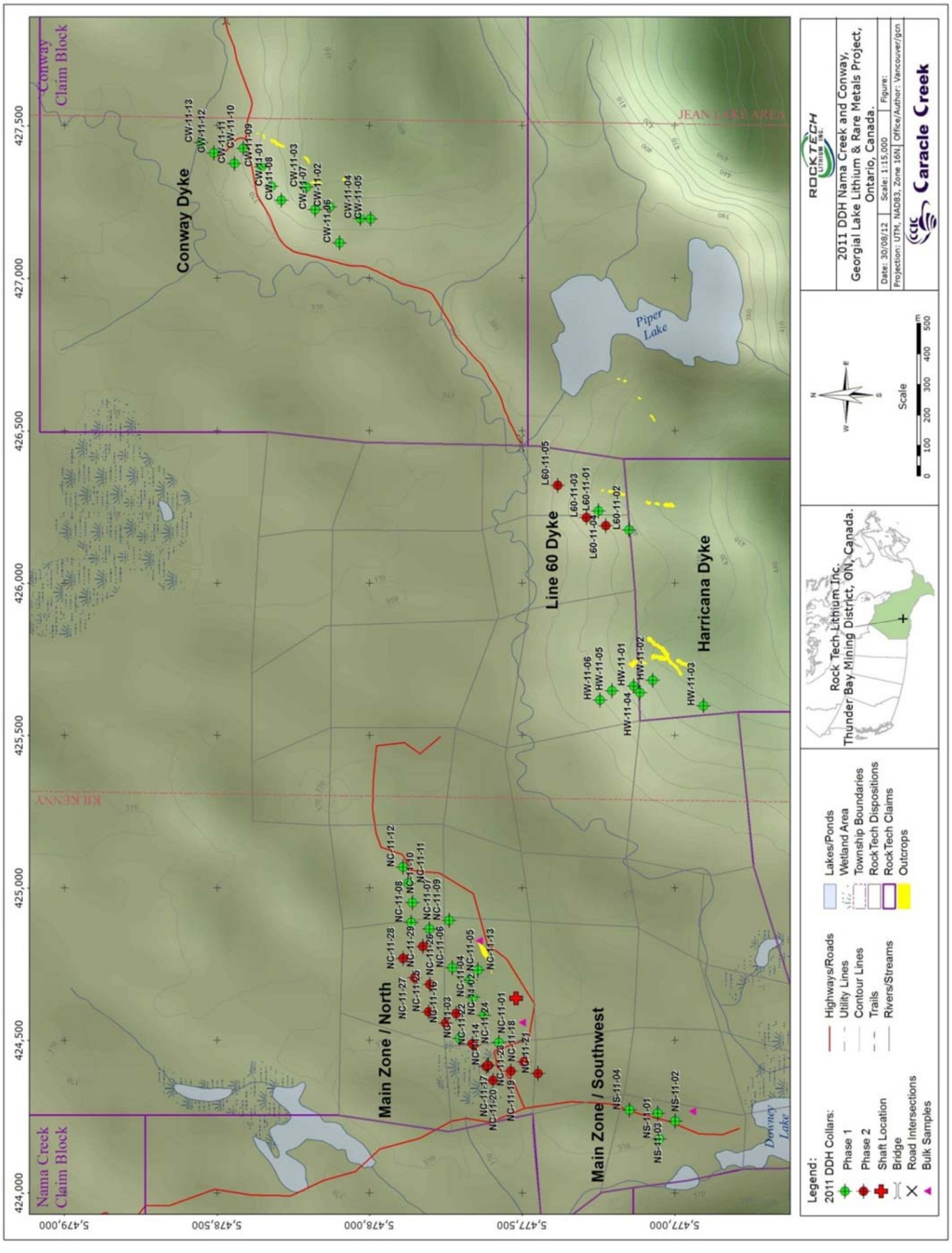

Figure 10-3 Drill plan map for Nama Creek, Harricana, Line 60 and Conway for Phase 1 and 2 drill programs.

Table 10-4 Selected assay highlights from Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program.

Hole Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Li_2O % (calc)	Be (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
L60-11-03	53.00	61.33	8.33	1.09	123.49	631.21	36.45	19.88	24.87
L60-11-04	80.00	87.00	7.00	1.12	114.05	781.69	51.28	25.05	35.97
NC-11-15	135.52	140.54	5.02	1.40	177.57	706.63	49.42	31.21	29.72
NC-11-15	229.03	236.03	7.00	0.94	161.43	756.00	56.90	30.14	26.47
NC-11-18	86.85	95.51	8.66	1.25	176.49	562.21	42.18	40.88	34.77
NC-11-19	148.77	155.46	6.69	1.15	164.89	704.83	42.11	21.67	18.41
NC-11-22	174.90	179.90	5.00	1.27	156.80	770.60	53.16	35.60	36.50
NC-11-22	264.55	269.55	5.00	1.61	178.60	700.60	54.00	36.00	34.74
NC-11-23	252.16	261.00	8.84	1.20	147.41	803.26	46.02	33.45	35.72
NC-11-25	248.28	254.11	5.83	1.44	189.54	826.79	87.09	40.48	43.37
NC-11-27	234.92	240.69	5.77	1.22	180.91	799.43	99.45	44.12	36.10
NC-11-29	144.85	150.85	6.00	1.09	190.33	773.83	57.78	42.67	46.70

10.5.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Main Zone North

Fifteen drill holes totalling 4,086.17 m were drilled at Nama Creek Main Zone North ("MZN") from Sept. 15, 2011 to Nov. 19, 2011 (Figure 10-4). The objective of this drilling was to extend the known size of the spodumene pegmatite dykes down dip and at depth. All the drill holes were drilled at an Azimuth of 140º (except for NC-11-15 which was drilled at 145°), almost perpendicular to the general strike of the Main Zone North pegmatite dykes at 50º to the northeast. One hole (NC-11-21) was drilled on disposition TB67135, six holes (NC-11-17 to 20, 22 and 23) were drilled on disposition TB67136, three holes (NC-11-15, 16 and 24) were drilled on disposition TB67137, and 5 holes (NC-11-25 to 29) were drilled on disposition TB67167. A total of 419 drill core samples were collected from these holes plus 76 QC samples were inserted during sampling including 21 external blanks, 26 core duplicates and 29 external standards.

All of the drill holes on MZN intersected spodumene pegmatite, except for NC-11-21. NC-11-21 drilled within a fault zone from top to bottom and was abandoned due to poor ground conditions. No samples were taken for this hole. NC-11-20 intersected three spodumene pegmatite dykes, but the spodumene was partially altered and dark green in colour. The spodumene pegmatite dyke was cut by a diabase dyke and thus was low grade. All of the other holes drilled at MZN intersected spodumene pegmatite mineralization.

The best assays for this drill program for MZN include: NC-11-15, 18 and 23. All three holes are in close proximity to faults that strike perpendicular to the spodumene dykes. NC-11-15 intersected three high grade spodumene pegmatite dykes and numerous thin low grade spodumene pegmatite dykes. The first high grade dyke was intersected from 135.52 to 140.54 m for 5.02 m with 1.40 % Li_2O; the second high grade dyke was intersected from 162.50 to 166.41 m for 3.91 m with 0.95 % Li_2O and the third high grade dyke was intersected from 229.03 to 236.03 m for 7.00 m with 0.94 % Li_2O. The low grade (<0.06 % Li_2O) spodumene dykes tend to contain dark green to black altered spodumene. One low grade spodumene dyke is close to a diabase dyke. This hole also intersected three quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite dykes: one above the spodumene pegmatite dykes and two below the spodumene pegmatite dykes.

NC-11-18 intersected 46.3 m of diabase dyke which was faulted near the top of the drill hole. The drill hole then intersected a medium grade spodumene pegmatite dyke (1.00 m at 0.50 % Li_2O) and then a high grade spodumene pegmatite dyke. The high grade spodumene mineralization was intersected from 86.85 to 95.51 m for 8.66 m with 1.25 % Li_2O. A quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite dyke and a quartz-phosphate pegmatite dyke were intersected below the high grade spodumene pegmatite dyke.

NC-11-23 intersected one high grade spodumene pegmatite dyke at 147.90 to 151.00 m for 3.10 m with 1.11 % Li_2O. This was followed by a medium grade spodumene pegmatite dyke (1.32 m at 0.34 % Li_2O) and a low grade spodumene pegmatite dyke (< 0.01 % Li_2O) with altered spodumene. Another high grade spodumene pegmatite dyke was intersected 173.00 to 174.00 m for 1.00 m with 0.82 % Li_2O. The best intersection was the high grade spodumene pegmatite dyke at 252.16 to 261.00 m for 8.84 m with 1.20 % Li_2O. The lower contact of this high grade spodumene pegmatite dyke dramatically decreases in grade to 2 m of 0.25 % Li_2O and finally 2 m of 0.02 % Li_2O where it is in contact with a diabase dyke. The hole ended in gabbro.

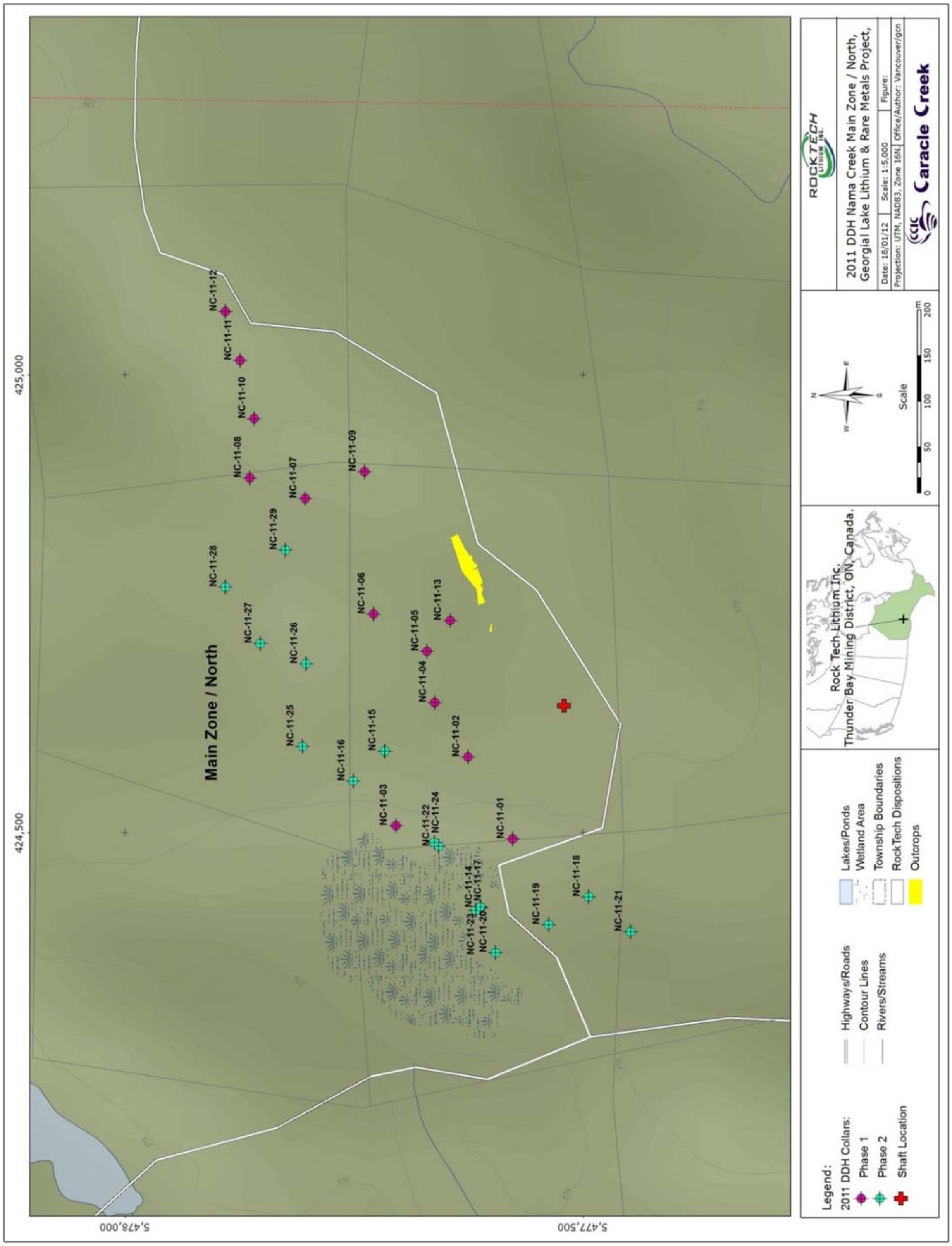

Figure 10-4 Drill plan map for Nama Creek MZN for Phase 1 and 2 drill programs.

10.5.1 Nama Creek Claim Block- Line 60 pegmatite

Three drill holes L60-11-03, 04 and 05 totalling 522.0 m were drilled at Line 60 dyke from Nov. 26, 2011 to Dec. 3, 2011 to verify its location and historic collar locations and to upgrade the property resource from non-compliant to 43-101 compliant status (Figure 10-3). L60-11-03 and 04 was located on disposition TB67175 and L60-11-05 was located in claim block TB67174. Ninety-four drill core samples were collected from these holes plus 17 QC samples were inserted during sampling including 5 external blanks, 6 core duplicates and 6 external standards.

The best assay intersections for Line 60 came from L60-11-03 and 04. Line 60-11-03 intersected one high grade pegmatite dyke with an aplite zone from 51.85 to 55.98 m (4.13 m) and coarse-grained zone from 55.98 to 67.75 m (11.77 m). The aplite zone contains up to 25 vol% thin short fine-grained (< 5 mm long) needles of spodumene. The coarse-grained zone contains up to 40 vol% fresh green thin needles (up to 1 cm long) spodumene and aplite bands. Overall this pegmatite dyke, from 53.00 to 61.33 m for 8.33 m, contains 1.09 % Li_2O. Then this hole intersects a medium grade spodumene pegmatite with aplite from 70.90 to 71.90 for 1.00 m with 0.73 %Li_2O. This was followed by a spodumene–free aplite dyke; a layered dyke with aplite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite bands; and another spodumene-free aplite dyke.

L60-11-04 is similar to L60-11-03 with a high grade dyke which consists of alternating aplite and coarse-grained layers. The high grade intersection from 80.00 to 87.00 m for 7.00 m contains 1.12 % Li_2O. This is followed by three quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite dykes, a medium grade spodumene pegmatite dyke (1.00 m with 0.54 % Li_2O) with aplite layers and a low grade spodumene pegmatite dyke (< 0.1 % Li_2O).

10.6 Phase 2: Interpretation of Drill Results

10.6.1 Orientation and size of MZN and Line 60 dykes

The Phase 1 and 2 drill holes and the historic drill holes were used to build a 3D model of the spodumene mineralization (Figure 10-5). This 3D model was wireframed based on Li_2O grade and used to produce the resource estimates (Figure 10-6) (see Mineral Resource Estimates section 14.0). The 3D model for MZN indicates that the main pegmatite strikes N 55º E, dips 70º NW, strike length 900 m and averages 8 m in thickness. The 3D model for Line 60 indicates that the main pegmatite strikes N30ºE, dips 70º NW, strike length 500 m and ranges in thickness from 1-10 m (Figure 14-12).

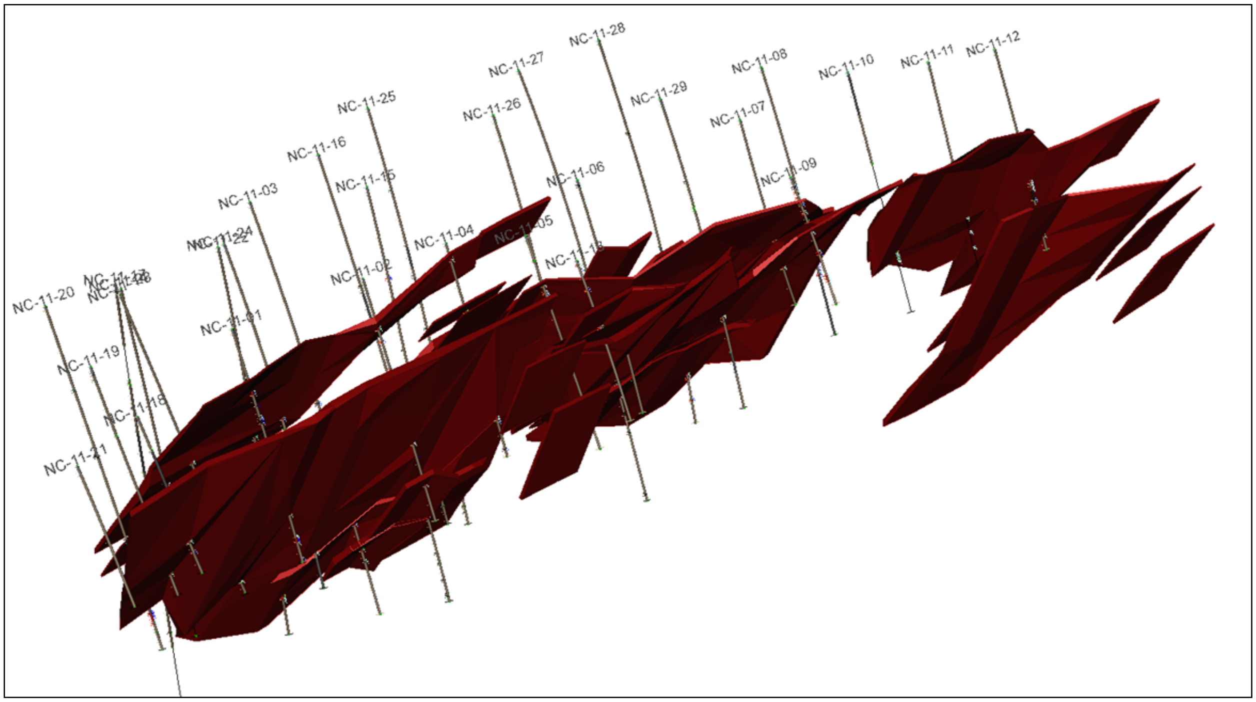

Figure 10-5 3D model of MZN looking to the NW with drill holes from Phase 1 and 2 labeled.

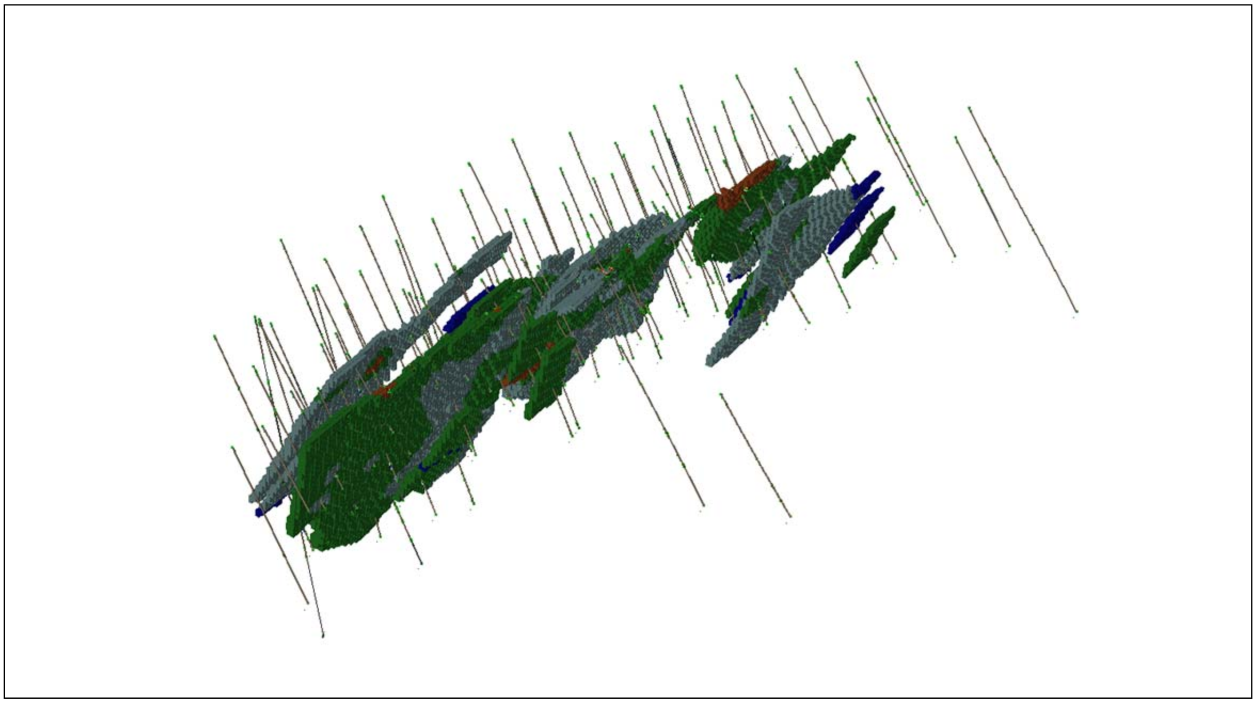

Figure 10-6 3D model of MZN looking NW colour coded by Li_2O % grade.
The drill hole traces are for the historic, Phase 1 and Phase 2 drill holes.
Legend: 0.0 – 0.05 % Li_2O = blue, 0.05 – 1.0 % Li_2O = grey, 1.0 – 1.5 % Li_2O = green, 1.5 – 2.0 % Li_2O = orange, > 2.0 % Li_2O = red.

10.6.2 Lithology and structure of MZN

The Phase 2 drill holes were plotted in strip logs (Appendix 6) and cross sections (Appendix 5) which can be used to interpret the geology of the pegmatite dykes. The below discussion focuses on new features that were identified in MZN during Phase 2 drilling that were not previously identified in historic or Phase 1 drilling.

Phase 2 drilling identified for the first time the presence of a gabbro intrusion at depth at MZN. Pye's 1965 Map 2056 previously identified gabbro intrusions between Cosgrave and Barbara Lake, but none at the surface in the Nama Creek area. Nama Creek Mines' Geology map dated Aug. 2, 1955 (MNDMF assessment file: 52H08NE0009) based on detailed outcrop mapping did not identify any gabbro intrusions on surface. The gabbro intrusion was intersected in drill holes NC-11-17 and 23. In NC-11-17, gabbro was intersected from 323.21 to the end of hole at 439.99 m for 116.78 m. The gabbro is medium grey to dark grey, fine to coarse-grained and consists of pyroxene, feldspar and olivine. The gabbro was assayed for Cu, Ni, PGE's but the results were not significant.

Phase 2 drilling also identified quartz-phosphate dykes at MZN for the first time. The phosphates are triphylite ($LiFePO_4$, green colour) and lithiophilite ($LiMnPO_4$, orange colour) previously, these phosphates were misidentified as chlorite/epidote and feldspar. The quartz-phosphate dykes were possibly identified in NC-11-15, 19, 22, 28 and 29 and more confidently identified in NC-11-18, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27. The quartz-phosphate dykes are on average 14 cm wide and up to 1.02 m wide in NC-11-24. Because these dykes are less than the 1.0 m minimum sample length and do not contain spodumene, they were not sent for assay. Thus, at this time, chemical analysis (i.e., elevated Li and P) can not be used to confirm their identity. Mineralogical studies such as x-ray diffraction and electron microprobe analysis is recommended to confirm the presence of phosphate minerals at MZN. The quartz-phosphate dykes do not contain spodumene, so in these dykes the Li bonded with P to crystallize Li-phosphates, whereas in the spodumene pegmatite dykes, the Li bonded with Si to crystallize spodumene and the P crystallized apatite.

There is repeat pattern for the granitic pegmatite dykes that intrude the mica schist at MZN. The simple repeat pattern is quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite dykes ("QFM") to top followed by high grade spodumene pegmatite dykes followed by quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite dykes on the bottom like a "sandwich". The variations on the repeat pattern are QFM – altered spodumene dykes, aplite dykes or quartz-phosphate dykes – QFM. This correlates with the least fractionated QFM dykes on the outside and rare-element-enriched dykes on the inside of the "sandwich".

Phase 2 drilling confirmed that three faults cross cut the MZN spodumene pegmatite dyke, as was originally identified by Nama Creek Mines in a Geology map dated Aug. 2, 1955 (MNDMF assessment file: 52H08NE0009) (Figure 7-4). The westernmost fault at the western edge of the spodumene pegmatite was intersected by NC-11-21. The drill core was angular, blocky and had poor RQD for the entire hole. Moderate epidote and weak hematite alteration occurs along the joint planes and pyrite along fractures within the mica schist. A few blocks have slickensides. The hole was abandoned at 101.0 m, as it was too difficult to continue drilling and it was obvious that the hole was drilling along the fault plane. The same fault was intersected with similar (epidote + hematite), pyrite, (quartz + carbonate) alteration in mica schist in holes NC-11-17, 18, 19, 20 and 23. NC-11-18 and 17 also contained blocks of red stained granite with 60 vol% red K-feldspar, 25 vol% grey quartz and 15% pink plagioclase. In NC-11-18, the fault also cross cuts a diabase dyke and has chlorite-rich alteration along the fracture planes. In NC-11-20 and 17, the fractures are filled with epidote and hematite in the upper portion of the mica schist and filled with calcite and quartz in the lower portion of the mica schist. The other two faults were identified by the displacement of the main spodumene dyke in the 3D model.

10.6.3 Li_2O% grade for MZN

The 3D model shows that along strike most of the MZN contains 1.0 to 1.5 % Li_2O intersections (Figure 10-6) indicating homogeneity and continuity of grade.

A comparison between the drill core logs and the assays for MZN shows that the metasomatized mica schist within 1.0 m of the spodumene pegmatite dykes tends to have up to 0.30 % Li_2O. The high grade spodumene pegmatite dykes with 15 vol%, or more, white or pale green spodumene tends to have > 1.00 % Li_2O. The low grade spodumene pegmatite dykes with dark green to black spodumene mostly altered to muscovite tend to have < 0.20 % Li_2O.

Spodumene pegmatite dykes that are in direct contact with diabase tend to have altered spodumene and are low grade (0.02 % Li_2O), as seen in drill holes NC-11-15, 20, 23 and 26, whereas the diabase dykes have a higher Li grade (i.e., 0.02 to 0.06 %Li_2O). For these holes, the intrusion of diabase dykes has a negative affect on the Li grade in the spodumene pegmatite dykes and the diabase is affected by Li metasomatism. In drill holes NC-11-17 and 19, the spodumene pegmatite has 0.52 to 1.10 % Li_2O when it is in direct contact with the diabase dykes. The diabase dykes have 0.04 %Li_2O. For these holes, the intrusion of diabase did not have any effect on Li grade.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Customized Standards

Due to the lack of commercially available lithium standards in the ore grade % Li_2O range, Rock Tech created their own lithium standards. The material for the customized standard came from Nama Creek MZN spodumene pegmatite. A total of 20 kg of grab samples were sent to CDN Resources Inc., Vancouver in early December 2010 to produce the standards. Two standards were produced: one high grade standard with the original composition of the spodumene pegmatite (STDH) and one that was diluted with pure quartz by 50% to produce a low grade standard (STDL). The standards were pulverized in a large rod mill, screened through 270 mesh and homogenized in a large rotating mixer. A total of 10 g of powdered standard was put in each package. Then 10 samples of each standard were sent to six different labs for a round robin for a total of 60 analyses of STDH and 60 analyses of STDL. The six labs analyzed the Li content in the standards using sodium peroxide fusion digestion with ICP finish to match the method of the primary lab. Once the results of the round robin were completed in early February 2011, Barry Smee, Ph.D., P.Geo. of Smee & Associates Consulting Ltd, North Vancouver compiled the round robin results and calculated the certified mean and standard deviation. The Certificate of Analysis for each standard is given in Appendix 7.

11.2 Phase 1: 2010-2011 Winter Drill Program

The following text on Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program is from a previous Technical Report by Selway et al. (2011b).

11.2.1 Sample Security

All samples were put in wooden core trays at the drill site, sealed with a lid and strapped with sturdy packing tape. The core was transported daily from the drill site by the drill contractor and Rock Tech or Caracle Creek personnel to Rock Tech's core facility in Beardmore where all logging and sampling occurred. The core was sawn in half as described in Section 9.2. One half of the core was placed back into the core tray for the record and stored at Rock Tech's secure core storage facility in Beardmore (Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2). The other half was placed with a waterproof sample tag in a plastic sample bag labelled with the same unique 6 digit number as the sample tag and then sealed with a cable tie (Figure 11-3). Up to 10 sealed sample bags were placed in labelled rice bags along with the request for analysis and then these bags were sealed with a cable tie. Prior to shipping the sealed rice bags were stored in a locked location at Rock Tech's core facility in Beardmore accessed only by Caracle Creek personnel and Rock Tech staff. Once the sampling was completed, samples from two drill holes at a time were transported to a freight company (Manitoulin Inc.) in Geraldton, Ontario by Rock Tech personnel. Then the samples were transported from Geraldton to the assay laboratory, SGS, in Toronto by Manitoulin Inc.

Sampling of the drill holes from 2010-2011 winter drill program was conducted by or under direct supervision of Caracle Creek geologist Ardian Peshkepia. No aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer except core cutting (core cutter is also a contractor).

Figure 11-1: Rock Tech's secure core storage facility in Beardmore.

Figure 11-2: Drill core is stored in wooden core trays.

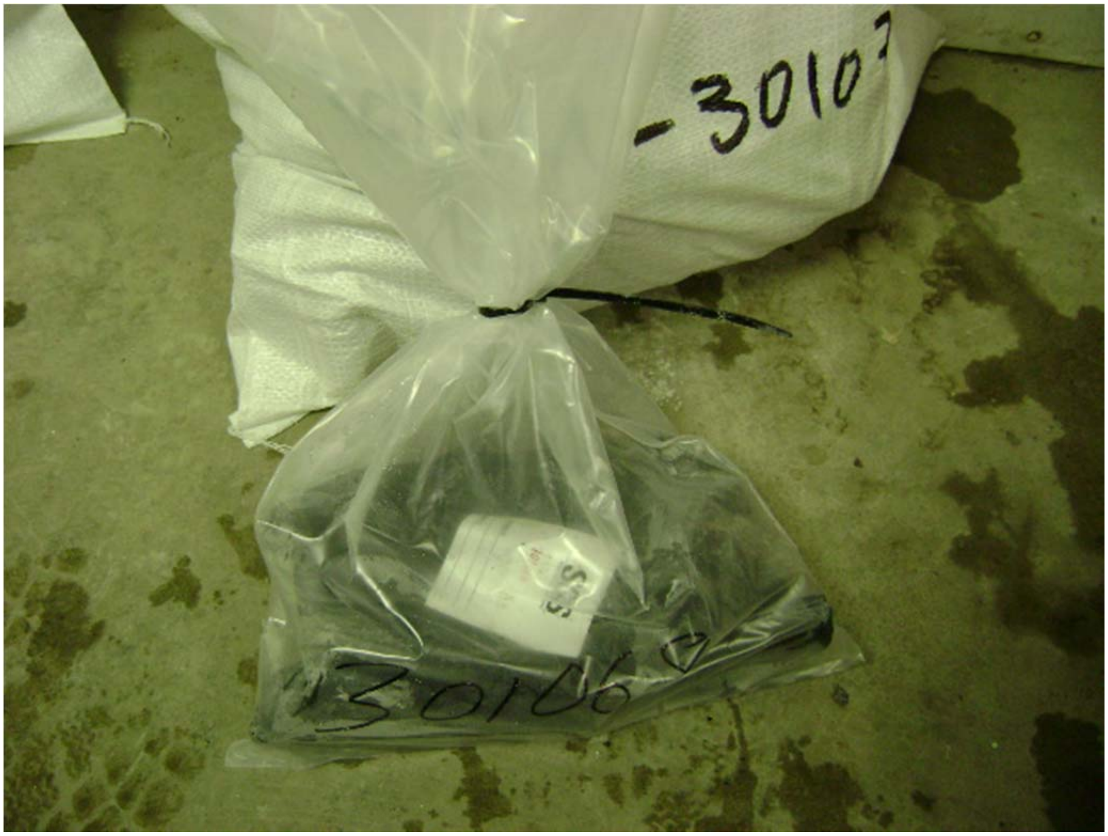

Figure 11-3: Sealed sample bags are collected in rice bags prior to shipping.

11.2.2 Sample Preparation

Samples were prepared and analyzed by SGS Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario. The XRF analysis was completed at the SGS's Lakefield, Ontario, location. SGS Laboratories are ISO9001 and ISO17025 certified.

Once the samples were received by the laboratory a confirmation of receipt was e-mailed to Caracle Creek. The samples were dried, crushed to 75 %, split and a 250 g aliquot was pulverized to 85 % at 75 μm (SGS sample preparation code PRP89). Samples were weighed (SGS code WGH79) and fused with a sodium peroxide fusion. Trace element analysis was completed with an ICP-AES (SGS code IC90A). Major elements were analyzed using XRF with a tetraborate fusion (SGS code XRF76C).

Caracle Creek inserted a standards and blanks into the sample stream in regular intervals: every tenth sample was either a low-grade standard (STDL), a high-grade standard (STDH) or a blank. One in 20 samples was a core duplicate.

SGS included internal blanks, standards: SY4 (certified for 37 ppm Li), NBS 183 (certified for 19,140 ppm Li) and NBS 97B (certified for 550 ppm Li), and pulp duplicates as part of their internal quality control.

11.3 Phase 1: 2011 Summer Channel Sampling

11.3.1 Sample Security

The channels were cut by Rock Tech personal and left intact in the outcrop. Caracle Creek personal, Ardian Peshkepia and Andrea Dixon, used a hand held GPS to obtain the coordinate for the north end of the channel and popped the channel samples out of the outcrop. The channels were treated like horizontal drill holes and logged into DHLogger software. The channel samples were placed with a waterproof sample tag in a plastic sample bag labelled with the same unique 6 digit number as the sample tag and then sealed with a cable tie (Figure 11-4). The 6 digit sample number was scribed on a metal core box tag and hammered into the channel cut. The channels were photographed. Up to 10 sealed sample bags were placed in labelled rice bags along with the request for analysis and then these bags were sealed with a cable tie. The channel samples were then transported by Rock Tech personal to Actlabs preparation lab in Geraldton.

No aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer except channel cutting.

Figure 11-4 Channel sampling of AM-CH-11-01, note samples in bags and metal tags on channels.

11.3.2 Sample Preparation

Caracle Creek inserted a standards and blanks into the sample stream in regular intervals: every tenth sample was either a low-grade standard (STDL), a high-grade standard (STDH) or a blank. No core duplicates were taken.

Samples were prepared by Actlabs' preparation lab in Geraldton, Ontario and then shipped to Actlabs' analytical lab, Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. Actlabs is accredited by ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 by the Standards Council of Canada for International Standards Organization, and NELAP for specific registered tests by the United States National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference. For definitions of these terms see section 2.2.

At Actlabs, the entire sample is crushed to a nominal minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), mechanically split (riffle) to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% minus 150 mesh (106 microns). They automatically use cleaner sand between each sample.

The samples were analyzed by Actlabs' Code 8 – REE assay Package which ground up the samples to 95%-200 mesh to ensure complete fusion of resistate minerals. The samples were then digested using lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion and analyzed the major elements by ICP and trace elements by ICP/MS. The lab used mass balance as a quality control technical and elemental totals of the oxides should be between 98-101%. The Li % was analyzed by Actlabs Code 8 – Lithium Ore analysis package which digests the samples by sodium peroxide fusion and analyses them using ICP/OES. The detection limit for Li % was 0.01 %. Selected samples were also analyzed for specific gravity.

Actlabs used the following internal standards for the Li analysis: ZW-C (certified for 1.13 %Li), NCS DC86303 (certified for 0.21 % Li), NCS DC86304 (certified for 1.06 % Li), NCS DC8614 (certified for 1.81 % Li). Actlabs used their internal lab tolerance of 95 to 105% for the pass/fail of the internal standards. Silica Flour was used as a standard for the specific gravity measurement. Actlabs also analyzed pulp and preparation duplicates and method blank as part of their quality control. Actlabs uses distilled water as a "method blank" and "sand blank" from sample preparation is also used (Allison Yung, personal communication, Aug. 2011).

11.4 Phase 2: 2011 Fall Channel Sampling program

11.4.1 Sample Security

The channels were cut by Rock Tech personnel and then they used a hand held GPS to obtain the coordinate for the north end of the channel and popped the channel samples out of the outcrop. The channel samples were placed with a waterproof sample tag in a plastic sample bag labelled with the same unique 6 digit number as the sample tag and then sealed with a cable tie. The 6 digit sample number was scribed on a metal core box tag and hammered into the channel cut. The channels were photographed (Figure 11-5). Up to 10 sealed sample bags were placed in labelled rice bags along with the request for analysis and then these bags were sealed with a cable tie. The channel samples were then transported by Rock Tech personal to their core shack in Beardmore. Caracle Creek personnel, Andrea Dixon described the channel samples in the bags and photographed the samples (Figure 11-6). Ms. Dixon as visited the channel sites in the field to describe the lithology sequence of the channels after they had been popped out. Rock Tech personnel transported the samples to Actlabs preparation lab in Geraldton.

No aspect of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer except channel cutting.

Figure 11-5 Channel location for sample 884647 from L60-11-C06. This sample is 102 cm long.
Note presence of metal tags to label the sample numbers and parallel alignment of white spodumene crystals near the boot.

Figure 11-6 Channel samples from L60-11-C06.
Sample 884650 is an external standard. The outcrop location of sample 884647 is shown in Figure 11-5.

11.4.2 Sample Preparation

The sample preparation by Actlabs is the same as described in section 11.3.2 for the Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program.

11.5 Phase 2: 2011 Fall Drill program

11.5.1 Sample Security

The sample security for the Phase 2 drill program is the same as that described for the Phase 1 drill program in section 0, except the sampling was conducted under the supervision of Caracle Creek geologist, Ms. Andrea Dixon.

11.5.2 Sample Preparation

The sample preparation by Actlabs is the same as described in section 11.3.2 for the Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Caracle Creek Site Visit

Zsuzsanna Magyarosi completed the site visit on November 13 and 14, 2011. The purpose of the site visit was to inspect exploration activities on the Property since July 18, 2011, which is the effective date of the last 43-101 Technical Report.

At the time of the site visit, channel sampling was being performed on the Conway claims and drilling was on-going on the Nama Creek claims. Frank Houghton and Lyle Holt (Rock Tech employees) were in charge of the channel sampling. Three channels were sampled on the Newkirk claims. At the time of the site visit, 5 out of 9 channels have been sampled on Line 60 (Conway).

The drill program consisted of 15 drill holes on the Nama Creek claims, from NC-11-15 to NC-11-29. Drill hole NC-11-27 was the last hole finished at the time of the site visit. The length of the hole is 359m. Drilling was completed by Cobra Drilling.

12.1.1 Core shack, chain of custody

The core shack, the chain of custody and the security of samples was observed on November 13, 2011.

The drill core is brought to the core shack in Beardmore (Figure 12-1) two times a day by Daniel St-Pierre, a Rock Tech employee. The channel samples are brought to the core shack daily by Lyle Holt. Both drill core samples and channel samples are logged by Andrea Dixon or Jonathan Musicco at the Rock Tech core shack.

Only spodumene pegmatite and the rocks 1 m on each side of the spodumene pegmatite are being sampled in the drill core. The core is cut in half by Amade Thompson, Rock Tech employee and the other half is retained for future reference. Core duplicates are cut in quarters. Amade Thompson bags the samples and inserts the QC samples and Andrea Dixon/Jonathan Musicco check the insertion of the samples.

All pegmatite and 1m on each side of the metasediments are sampled from the channels.

The order of insertion of QC samples is shown in Table 12-1:

Table 12-1 Order of QA/QC samples

Order	Standard type
5	core duplicate
10	high standard
20	blank
25	core duplicate
30	low standard
40	blank
45	core duplicate
50	high standard

Sample bags are closed with zipties and put in rice bags (4 to10 drill core samples or 2 to 3 channel samples in one rice bag), which are also closed with zipties (Figure 12-2). Standards and blanks are stored in boxes. Standards are packaged separately and placed into sample bags unopened. Blanks are packaged bulk and stored in separate sample bags in the core shack.

The drill log is entered into DHLogger software and a quick log is also created in Excel consisting of major lithology, hole and drilling info (UTM coordinates, survey). All data is backed up onto an external hard drive at least once a week and copied onto Caracle Creek's Sudbury server every other day. Channel samples are also logged in DHLogger as horizontal holes.

Myron Nelson, a Rock Tech employee, takes the samples from the core shack to the Actlabs prep lab in Geraldton and the samples are analyzed in Actlabs Ancaster facility.

After logging and sampling the core is stored in a chain link fenced area beside the core shack (Figure 12-1). The core is covered with a wooden roof and the area is locked off.

12.1.2 Field

The field portion of the site visit was completed on November 14, 2011, led by Daniel St-Pierre and accompanied by Andrea Dixon on the first half of the site visit.

Nama Creek

The Nama Creek road, leading to the Nama Creek Property, starts approximately 22 km south of Beardmore. There are 11 culverts (metal or plastic) and one permanent bridge (Figure 12-3 and Figure 12-4), requiring permits, to access the Nama Creek Property.

Drill collars (NC-11-17, 19 and 23) from the current drill program (Figure 12-5), the current drill (NC-11-28) (Figure 12-6) and the old Nama Creek shaft were visited during the site visit (Table 12-2). Two channels completed in the summer of 2011 and the location of bulk samples 2, 3 and 4 were also examined during the site visit.

The exposed portion of the Nama Creek dyke is composed of several spodumene pegmatite dykes more or less parallel to each other striking approximately 240° and dipping 70° (Figure 12-7). The dykes contain quartz veins that are perpendicular to the boundary of the dykes and are thicker in the centre and narrower toward the edges of the dykes, not extending into the metasediments, suggesting that they may be a cooling feature (Figure 12-8).

Table 12-2 Site visit locations

Order	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample number
1	drill collar NC11-23	424417	5477610	372 m	
2	drill collar NC11-17	424411	5477615	370 m	
3	drill collar NC11-19	424398	5477535	371 m	
4	old shaft at Nama Creek	424641	5477524	383 m	
5	NC-Ch-11-05	424639	5477547	379 m	
6	location of bulk sample 2	424555	5477496	382 m	
7	Nama Creek dyke	424813	5477629	395 m	
8	NC-Ch-11-09 (stripped)	424803	5477621	391 m	

Order	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample number
9	location of bulk sample 3 or 4	424826	5477644	380 m	
10	drill collar NC11-29ap	424806	5477831	381 m	
11	drill collar NC11-28, current drill	424775	5477889	381 m	
12	channel L60-11-C01	426335	5477326	389 m	sample 880251
13	channel L60-11-C03	426310	5477237	396 m	sample 880252
14	channel L60-11-C04	426301	5477205	405 m	sample 880253
15	channel L60-11-C05	426264	5477182		sample 880254
16	Conway dyke	427473	5478360	380 m	
17	400 m S of claimpost #1 (NE corner) of claim 3009122	429281	5478771	408 m	
18	claimpost #4 (NW corner) of claim 4264023	429239	5475175	424 m	
19	claimpost #1 (NE corner) of claim 4264023	430031	5475019	428 m	
20	claimpost #1 (NE corner) of claim 4264715	425322	5472081	397 m	
21	claimpost #3 (SW corner) of claim 4253794	425210	5472075	390 m	

Line 60

The Line 60 dyke can be accessed from the Nama Creek property following a dirt road, then a clearing for an old power line to the Postagami River (Figure 12-9), which is approximately 4 km from the current drill site NC-11-28. The river was crossed with an Argo. Line 60 is located approximately 1.1 km from the river crossing. Line 60 can also be accessed from Gorge Creek Road, which is an all-season road, following a dirt road with an ATV/snowmobile/Argo. There is a power line along Gorge Creek Road.

Current channel sampling on the Line 60 was visited during the site visit. At the time of the site visit, 5 channels were exposed and 4 channels were sampled. The channels are 35 m apart. Samples were taken from channels 1, 3, 4 and 5 (Table 12-2).

The width of the pegmatite dyke increase from channel 1 to channel 5 and at channel 5 the main dyke is split into 4 dykes parallel to each other. The dyke at channel L60-11-C03 is approximately 7 m wide, it becomes 14 m wide at L60-11-04 and the widest dyke at channel L60-11-05 is 8 m wide.

The dyke is composed of aplite and pegmatite, both containing approximately the same amount of spodumene (Figure 12-10). Aplite is located commonly located along the edge of the dyke. The contact of pegmatite and aplite is sharp or continuous (Figure 12-11). Four samples were collected from Line 60 and sent for analysis (Table 12-3).

Table 12-3 Description of samples collected during the site visit

Sample number	Location	Sample description	Rock descritpion
880251	L60-11-CH01	aplite with spodumene at the edge of dyke	medium grained, spodumene (~30%), muscovite, quartz, feldspar, dark mineral (tourmaline?)
880252	L60-11-CH03	aplite rich dyke	medium grained, spodumene (~25%), muscovite, quartz, feldspar, trace dark mineral (tourmaline?)
880253	L60-11-CH04	contact of aplite and pegmatite, not sharp contact	medium to coarse grained, ~30% spodumene (~30%), quartz, felspar, muscovite, trace dark mineral (tourmaline?)
880254	L60-11-CH05a	sharp contact of aplitic and pegmatitic textures	aplite is fine grained (1-2 mm), pegmatite is coarse grained (cm size), spodumene (~30-35%) , quartz, feldspar, muscovite, spodumene crystals are perpendicular to contact

Conway dyke

The Conway dyke is located approximately 0.5 km from the Postagami River crossing. Similar to Line 60, Conway can be accessed through Gorge Creek Road as well, following dirt roads.

The Conway dyke was briefly visited during the site visit. The width of the Conway dyke is not known exactly due to poor exposure, but it may be around 10 m. It is composed of spodumene pegmatite (Figure 12-12).

Claim posts

Some of the claim posts (Table 12-2) were examined during the site visit, in particular the posts of the recently staked claims connecting different claim blocks in order to make the properties contiguous

(Figure 12-13). Most of the visited claim posts are easily accessible from the Gorge Creek Road. All claims were staked by Daniel St-Pierre, license number K23210.

Figure 12-1 Rock Tech core shack and core storage

Figure 12-2 Rice bags with samples

Figure 12-3 : Permanent bridge on Nama Creek Road

Figure 12-4 Metal culvert on Nama Creek Road

Figure 12-5 Drill collar location of drill hole NC-11-17

Figure 12-6 Current drilling (NC-11-27)

Figure 12-7 Nama Creek dyke with Andrea Dixon

Figure 12-8 Nama Creek dyke with quartz vein perpendicular to edges of dyke

Figure 12-9 Road along old power line between Nama Creek and Line 60

Figure 12-10 Channel L60-11-CH03 at Line 60 dyke. Elongated mineral is spodumene. Spodumene crystals are perpendicular to edges of dyke

Figure 12-11 Contact of aplite and pegmatite in Line 60 dyke at L60-11-CH05

Figure 12-12 Spodumene crystals in Conway dyke

Figure 12-13 Claims post #1 (northeastern corner) of claim 4264715

Dr. Selway did not visit the Nama Creek, Conway, Parole Lake and Newkirk-Vegan properties. Dr. Selway did visit the McVittie, Foster, Giles, Aumacho and MNW properties to examine the geology of and sample pegmatite outcrops in the summer of 2003 while employed as a pegmatite geoscientist by the Ontario Geological Survey. The results of the 2003 summer field work are published in Breaks et al. (2008). This site visit is not considered to be the official site visit for this Report, as it is out-of-date. Dr. Magyarosi' site visit, see above, is the official site visit for this Report.

12.2 Quality Control

12.2.1 Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drilling program

The analytical lab for the 2010-2011 winter drilling program was SGS, Toronto, Ontario.

External QC standards

Two standards were inserted into the sample stream with the drill core samples: a low grade lithium standard (STDL) and a high grade lithium standard (STDH). The certified values and standard deviation for these standards are given in Table 12-4. These standards were checked for to see if they passed or failed as part of the quality control procedures. The failure criterion is ±3 x standard deviation. All of the 35 analyses of STDL samples passed and 89% of the analyses were within ± 2 x standard deviation. The control chart for STDL is given in Figure 12-14.

Only one of the 34 analyses of STDH samples failed and 94% of the analyses were within ± 2 x standard deviation. The one failed standard was sample number 301280 from hole number NC-11-06. STDH sample 301280 was switched with the drill core sample 301279 during sample preparation, as the weight for both samples upon arrival at the lab is correct. The assay for sample 301279 matches that expected for STDH in terms of Li_2O content and in terms of Be, Cs, Nb, Ta and Rb contents which confirms the sample switch. The control chart for STDH is given in Figure 12-15. Both STDL and STDH show an overall bias high, but since such a high percentage of analyses for them are within ± 2 x standard deviation, the bias is not significant.

It is the QP's (Dr. Selway) opinion that the assays for both standards have exceptionally high quality.

Table 12-4Rock Tech's external standards and certified values.

Standard name	Certified mean (Li %)	1 standard deviation (Li %)	Certified mean (Li_2O) %	1 standard deviation (Li_2O %)
STDL	0.357	0.019	0.772	0.04
STDH	0.724	0.035	1.564	0.075

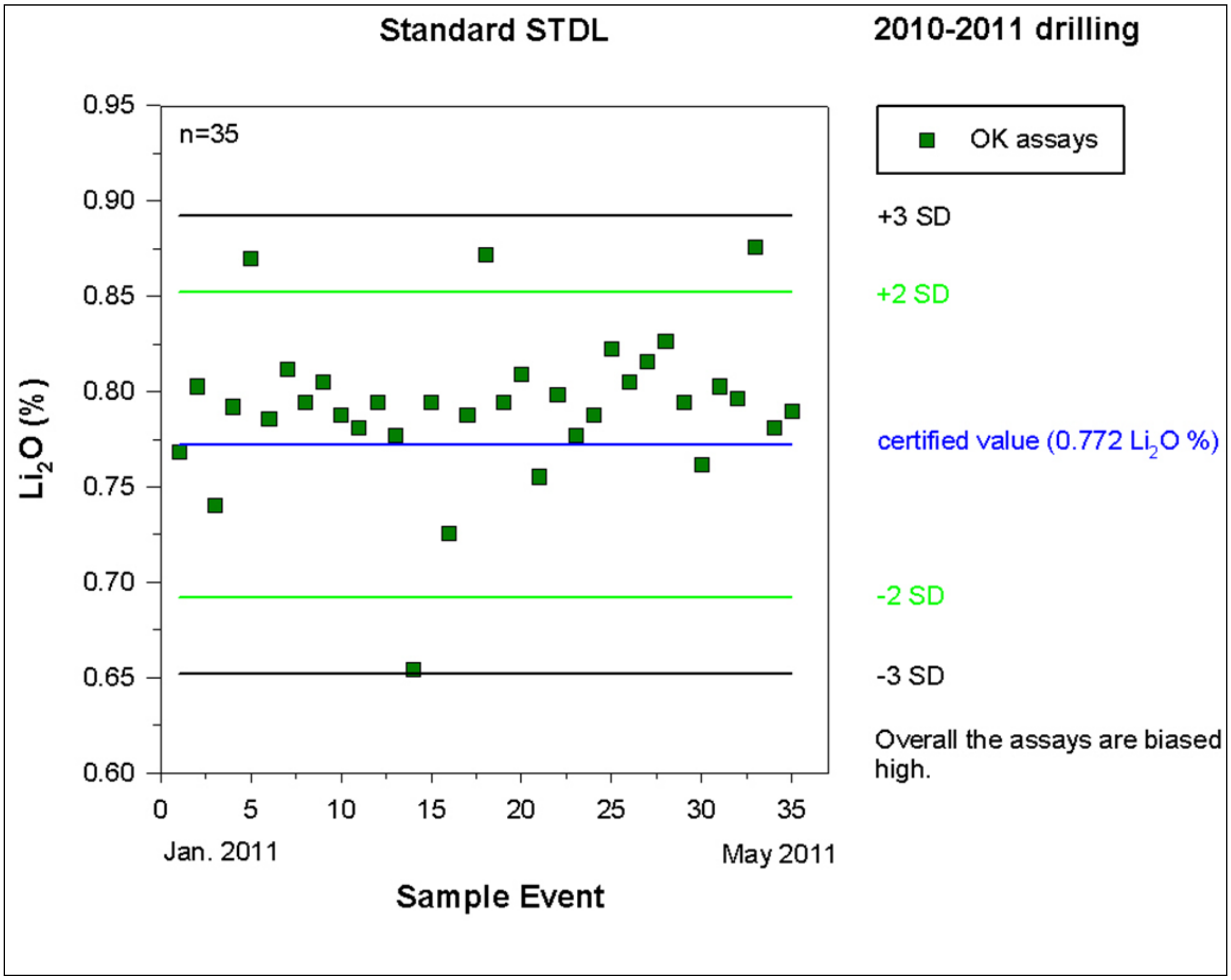

Figure 12-14 Control Chart for STDL for Li_2O for 2010-2011 drill program.

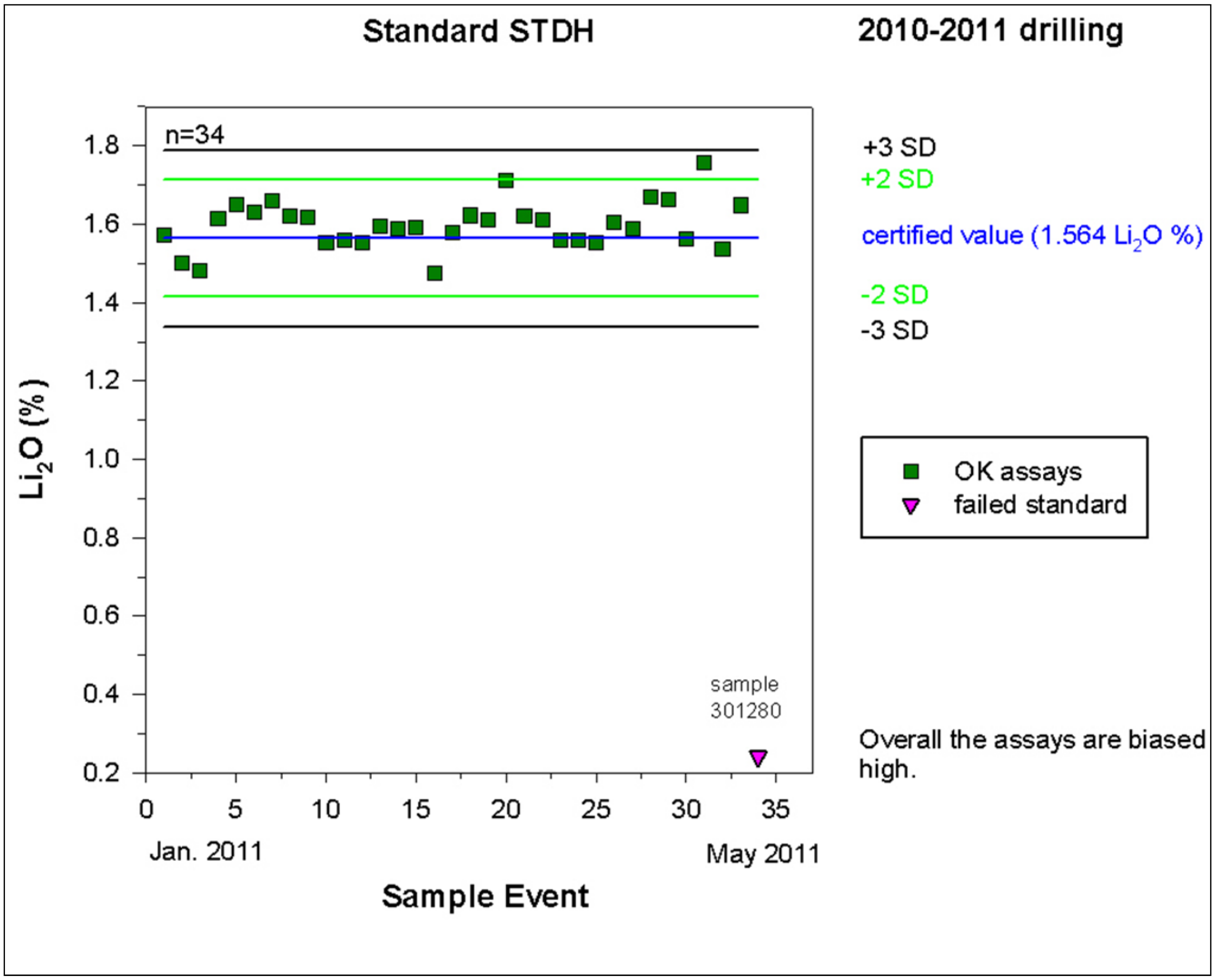

Figure 12-15 Control Chart for STDH for Li_2O for 2010-2011 drill program.

External QC blanks

A bag of white rock chips for gardens was purchased by Rock Tech at the local hardware store to be used as blanks. The blank was supposed to be quartz chips, but when the assays were returned it was discovered that the blank was actually dolomite as indicated by elevated CaO (27-30 %CaO), MgO (21-23 % MgO) and LOI contents (34-47 % LOI, loss of ignition). Pure quartz should not contain any Li in it and using chips instead of powder is a good away to test for contamination at the crushing and pulverizing stages. The ideal amount of Li in the dolomite blank is uncertain and if the dolomite came from a skarn, then it is possible that it contains Li. The failure criterion for the blanks is 3 x the detection limit for Li. The detection limit is 10 ppm Li which is equal to 0.001 %Li and 0.0022 %Li_2O.

The control chart for the external blank is given in Figure 12-16. Of the 72 total analyses of the external dolomite blank, 12 analyses (or 17%) had a value above the failure criterion. Because the blank was a dolomite, it is uncertain if all of the analyses above the failure criterion are actually failed blanks. Sample 301230 from drill hole NC-11-05 is likely the only failure with 0.0366 %Li_2O.

The channel sampling program in the summer of 2011 did not use the dolomite chips as blanks, instead it used quartz chips as an improvement to the QC protocol.

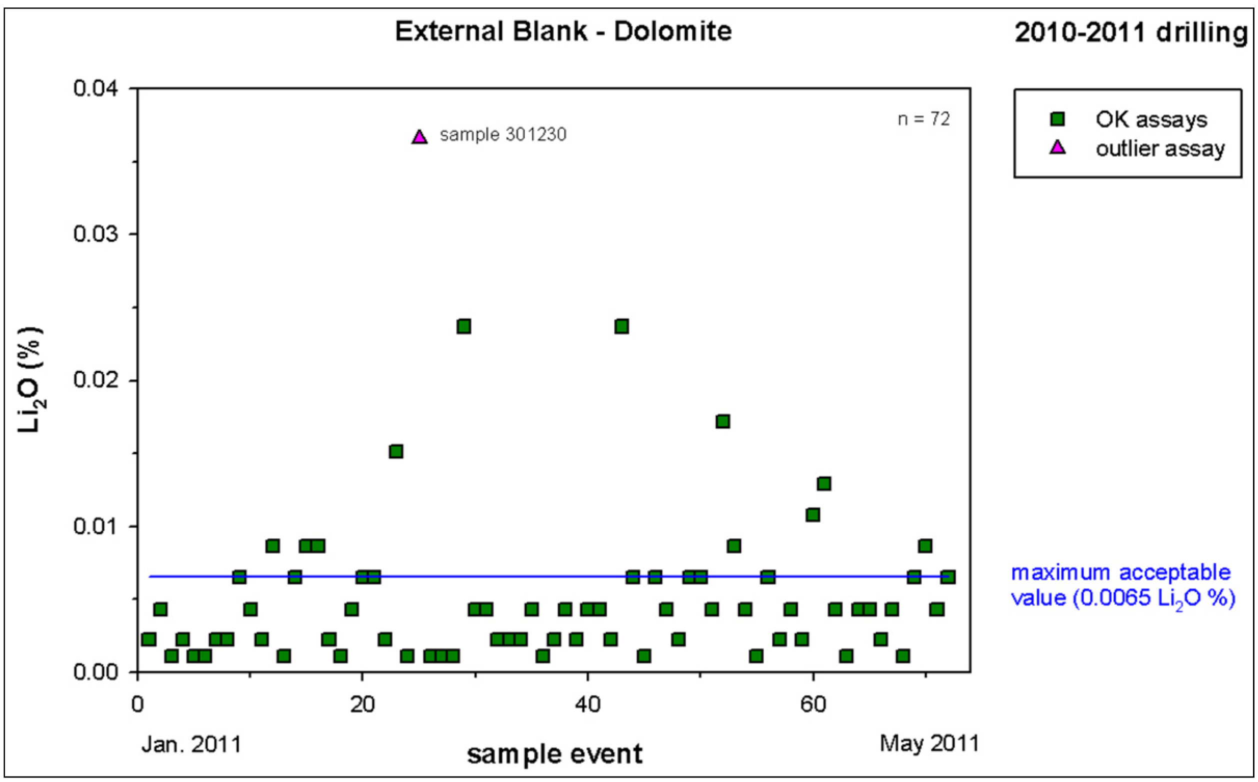

Figure 12-16 Control Chart for external blank for Li_2O for 2010-2011 drill program

Internal QC lab blank

Because of the uncertainty with the use of a dolomite external blank, the internal lab blanks were also checked. A control chart for the lab blanks is given in Figure 12-17. Only two of the total 31 analyses of the lab blank were above the detection limit of 10 ppm Li. The two lab blanks had values of 20 ppm Li which is still well below the failure criterion, so all of the internal lab blanks passed. The high quality of the lab blanks indicates that there was no Li contamination during the sample preparation.

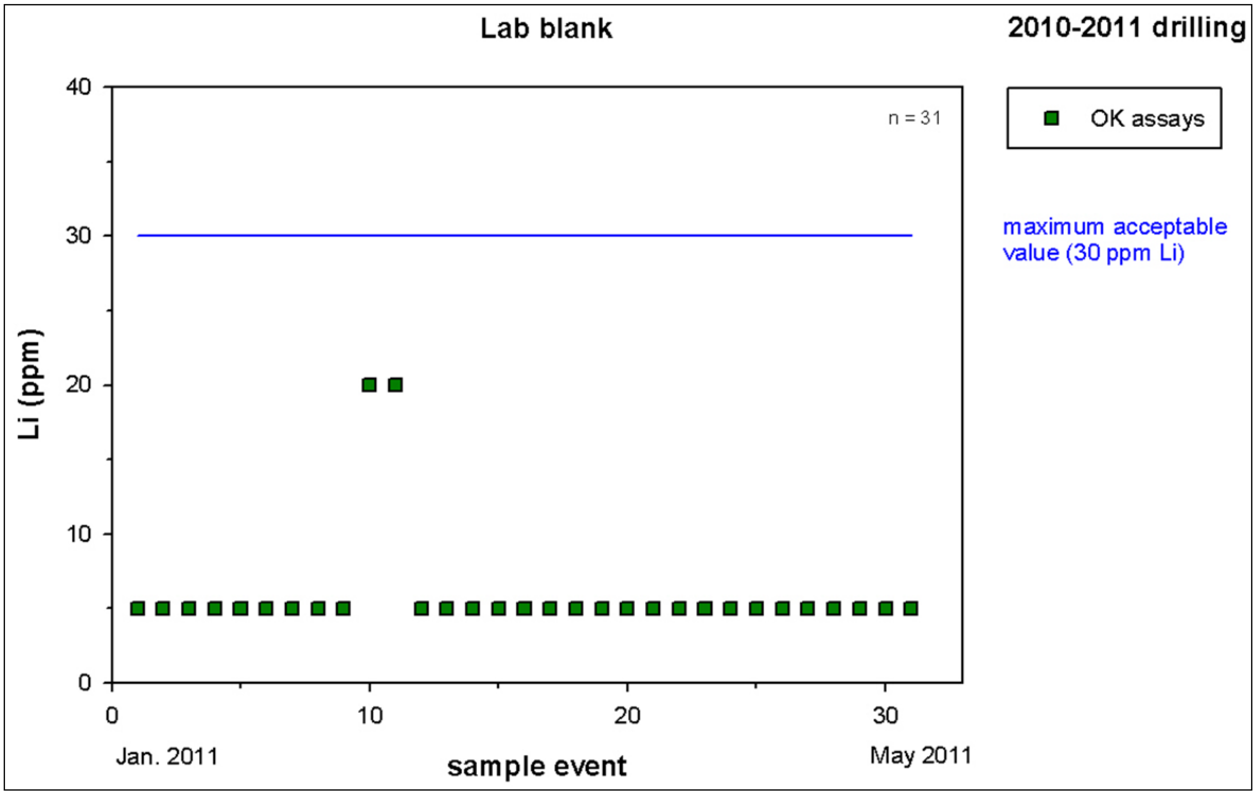

Figure 12-17 Control Chart for internal blank for Li for 2010-2011 drill program

Pulp Duplicates

SGS analyzed pulp duplicates within each job as part of their internal QC program. The pulp duplicates are plotted on a graph of primary vs. secondary analyses in Appendix 8, Figure 28-6. This figure shows an excellent correlation between the original and pulp duplicate analysis with an R^2 = 0.9993 for 39 analyses. The pulp duplicates were also plotted on a graph of pair mean vs. pair absolute difference which showed a reasonable pair difference for the pulp duplicates (Figure 28-6). All of the 39 pulp duplicates passed which indicates that the lab had good reproducibility.

Core Duplicates

Core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample. The core duplicates are plotted on a graph of primary vs. secondary analyses in Appendix 8, Figure 28-7. This figure shows a good correlation between the original and core duplicates with an R^2 = 0.9467 for 65 analyses. The pulp duplicates were also plotted on a graph of pair mean vs. pair absolute difference (Figure 28-7). As to be expected, the core duplicates have a higher R^2 and a wider spread in data than the pulp duplicates. The very coarse-grain size of the spodumene crystals creates a nugget effect, as one ¼ drill core sample may intersect the spodumene crystal and the other ¼ drill core sample next to it may not. All of the 65 core duplicates passed.

Conclusions

The QP's (Dr. Selway) opinion is that the quality control review indicates that the standards, blanks and duplicates from the 2010-2011 drill program are of excellent quality and can be used in 3D modelling for the purpose of resource estimations. The quality control review also indicates that there were no sample mix ups in the core shack and only one sample mix up during lab processing. The lithium standards indicated that the lithium assays were slightly biased high but it was within 2 x standard deviation and insignificant. There were no lithium contamination and the lab had good reproducibility for the duplicates. Core duplicates indicate that the very coarse-grain size of the spodumene creates a nugget effect.

12.2.2 Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program

The analytical lab for the Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program was Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario.

External QC standards

Two standards were inserted into the sample stream with the channel samples: a low grade lithium standard (STDL) and a high grade lithium standard (STDH). These were the same standards as the ones that were used in the drill program. The certified values and standard deviation for these standards are given in Table 12-4. These standards were checked for to see if they passed or failed as part of the quality control procedures. The failure criterion is ±3 x standard deviation. All of the 8 analyses of STDL passed and the control chart is given in Figure 12-18. The majority of the analyses for STDL had value of 0.775 % Li_2O and the certified value for STDL is 0.772 % Li_2O.

All of the 7 analyses of STDH passed and are within 2 x standard deviation. The control chart is given in Figure 12-19.

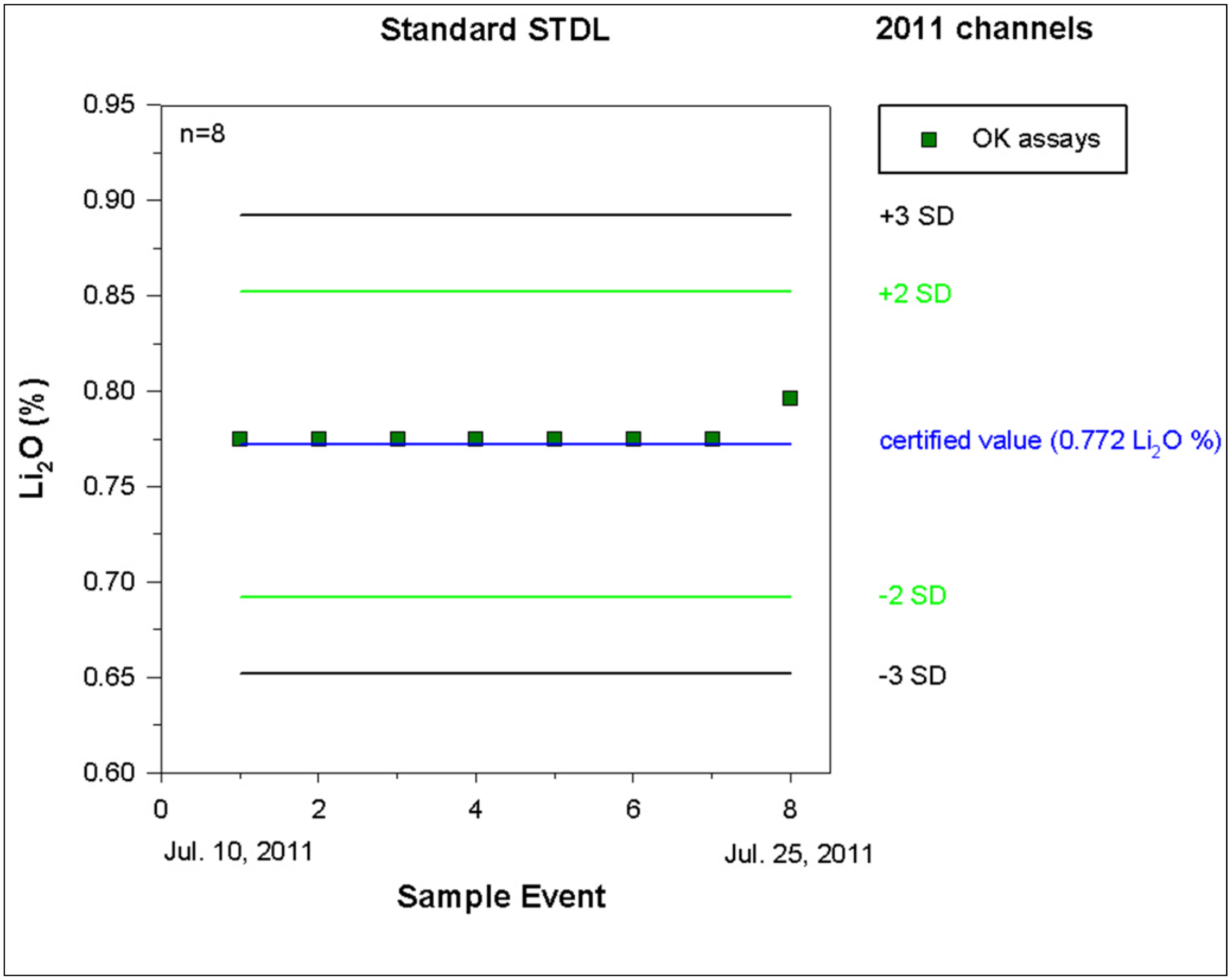

Figure 12-18 Control Chart for STDL for Li_2O for Phase 1: 2011summer channel sampling program

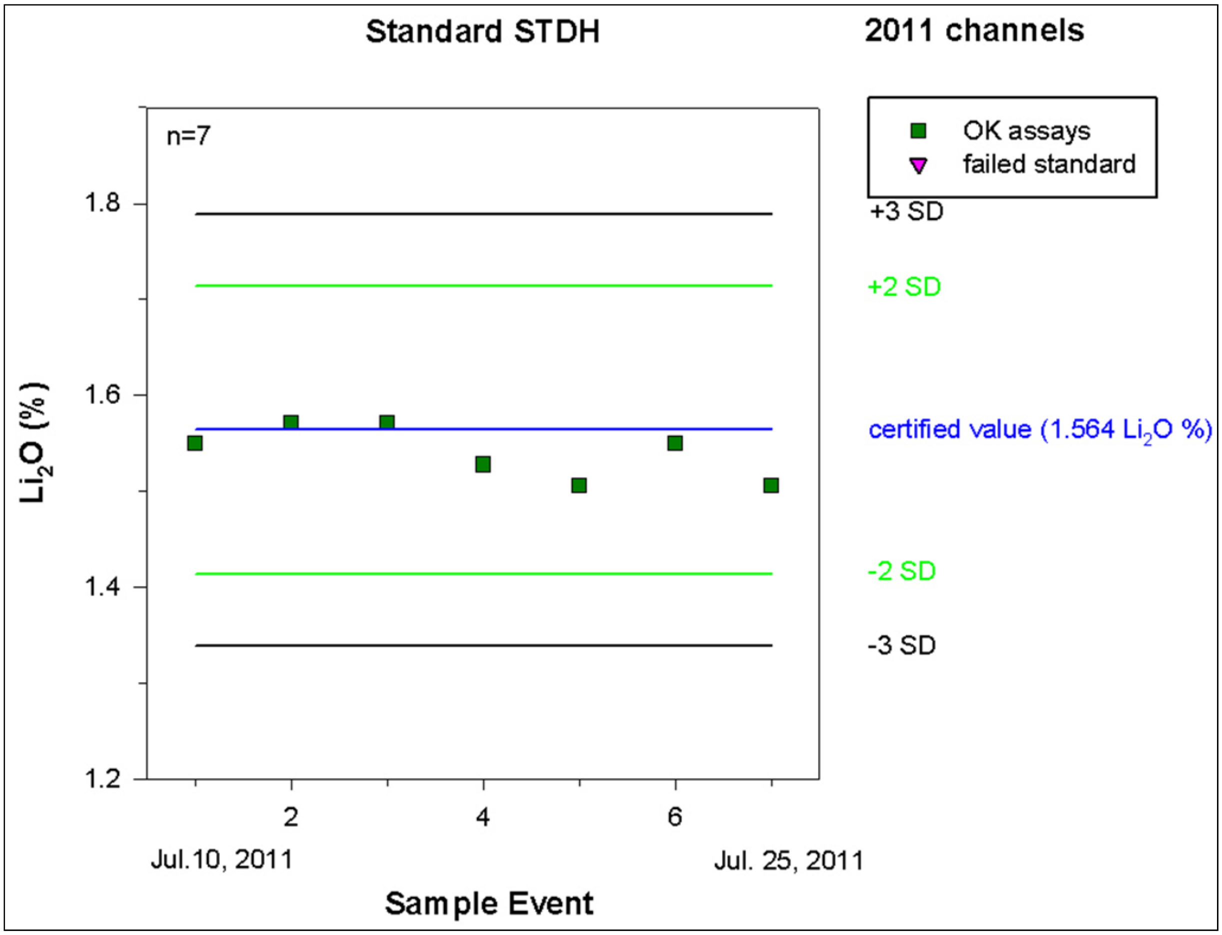

Figure 12-19 Control Chart for STDH for Li_2O for Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program

External QC blanks

Coarse silica sand was purchased from Analytical Solutions to be used as the external bank. The high SiO_2 value of the assays for the blind blank (~ 99 % SiO_2) confirms that the blank is quartz. The failure criterion for the blanks is 3 x the detection limit for Li. The detection limit is 0.01 Li% which is equal to 0.022 %Li_2O. The control chart for the external blank is given in Figure 12-20. All of the 9 assays for the external blank had results below the detection limit for lithium. All of the 9 assays for the external blank passed indicating that there was no lithium contamination during sample preparation.

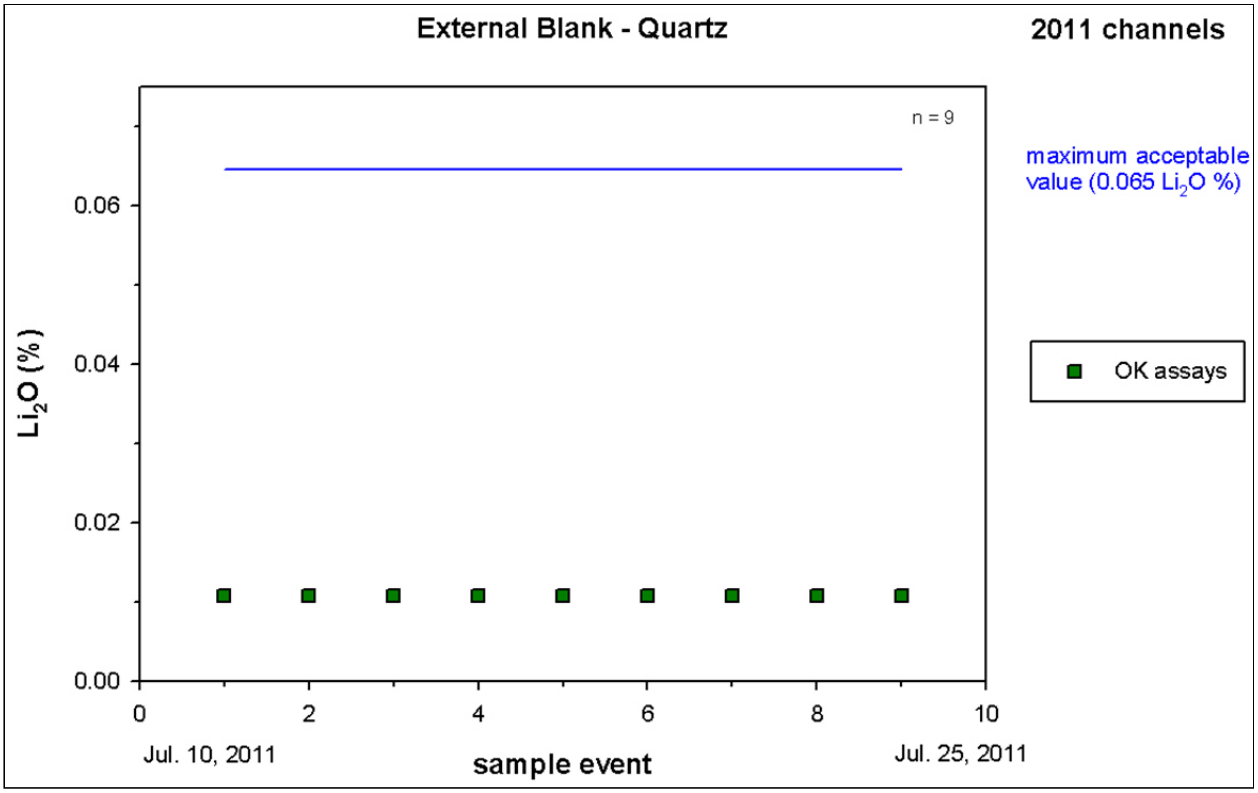

Figure 12-20 Control Chart for external blank for Li_2O for Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program

Pulp Duplicates

Actlabs analyzed pulp duplicates every 10th sample within each job as part of their internal QC program. The pulp duplicates are plotted on a graph of primary vs. secondary analyses in Appendix 8, Figure 28-8. This figure shows an excellent correlation between the original and pulp duplicate analysis with an R^2 = 0.9993 for 22 analyses. The pulp duplicates were also plotted on a graph of pair mean vs. pair absolute difference which showed a reasonable pair difference for the pulp duplicates (Figure 28-8). All of the 22 pulp duplicates passed which indicates that the lab had good reproducibility.

Pulp duplicates were also completed on the specific gravity measurements using the following procedure: ASTM D854-1: Standard Test Method for Specific Gravity of Soils – The method uses a calibrated pycnometer wherein a sample is placed in the pycnometer, then filled with distilled water, boiled for at least 10 minutes, cooled, diluted to a set mark, followed by determination of the mass of the pycnometer and the sample (Allison Yung, personal communication, Aug. 2011).

Preparation Duplicates

In addition to pulp duplicates, Actlabs also analyzed preparation duplicates every 20th sample within each job as part of their internal QC program. The preparation duplicates are plotted on a graph of primary vs. secondary analyses in Appendix 8, Figure 28-9. This figure shows a good correlation between the original and preparation duplicate analysis with an R^2 = 0.9777 for 6 analyses. The preparation duplicates were also plotted on a graph of pair mean vs. pair absolute difference which showed a reasonable pair difference for the preparation duplicates (Figure 28-9). All of the 6 preparation duplicates passed which indicates that the lab had good reproducibility.

Core Duplicates

No core duplicates were taken for the channel samples due to the difficulty in splitting a channel sample without bias.

Conclusions

The QP's (Dr. Selway) opinion is that the quality control review indicates that the standards, blanks and duplicates from the 2011 channel sampling program are of excellent quality and can be used in 3D modelling for the purpose of resource estimations. The quality control review also indicates that there were no sample mix ups in the core shack or in the lab during sample preparation. All of the external standards passed within 2 x standard deviation and did not show any bias. All of the external blanks passed which indicates that there was no sample contamination during sample preparation. All of the pulp and preparation duplicates passed indicating good reproducibility within the lab.

12.2.3 Phase 2: 2011 fall channel sampling and drill program

The analytical lab for the Phase 2: 2011 fall channel sampling and drill program was Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario. As the channel sampling and drill program were running simultaneously, samples from both programs were submitted to the lab at the same time, although each of the lab's jobs were for only one drill hole or 2-3 channels. The two programs are treated as one for the QC review.

External QC standards

Two standards were inserted into the sample stream with the channel samples: a low grade lithium standard (STDL) and a high grade lithium standard (STDH). These were the same standards as the ones that were used in the 2010-2011 drill program. The certified values and standard deviation for these standards are given in Table 12-4. These standards were checked for to see if they passed or failed as part of the quality control procedures. The failure criterion is ±3 x standard deviation. All of the 23 analyses of STDL and 27 analyses of STDH standards passed (Figure 12-21 and Figure 12-22). Both external standards have excellent results as all of the analyses of them are within ± 2 x standard deviation and do not show any bias indicating excellent accuracy.

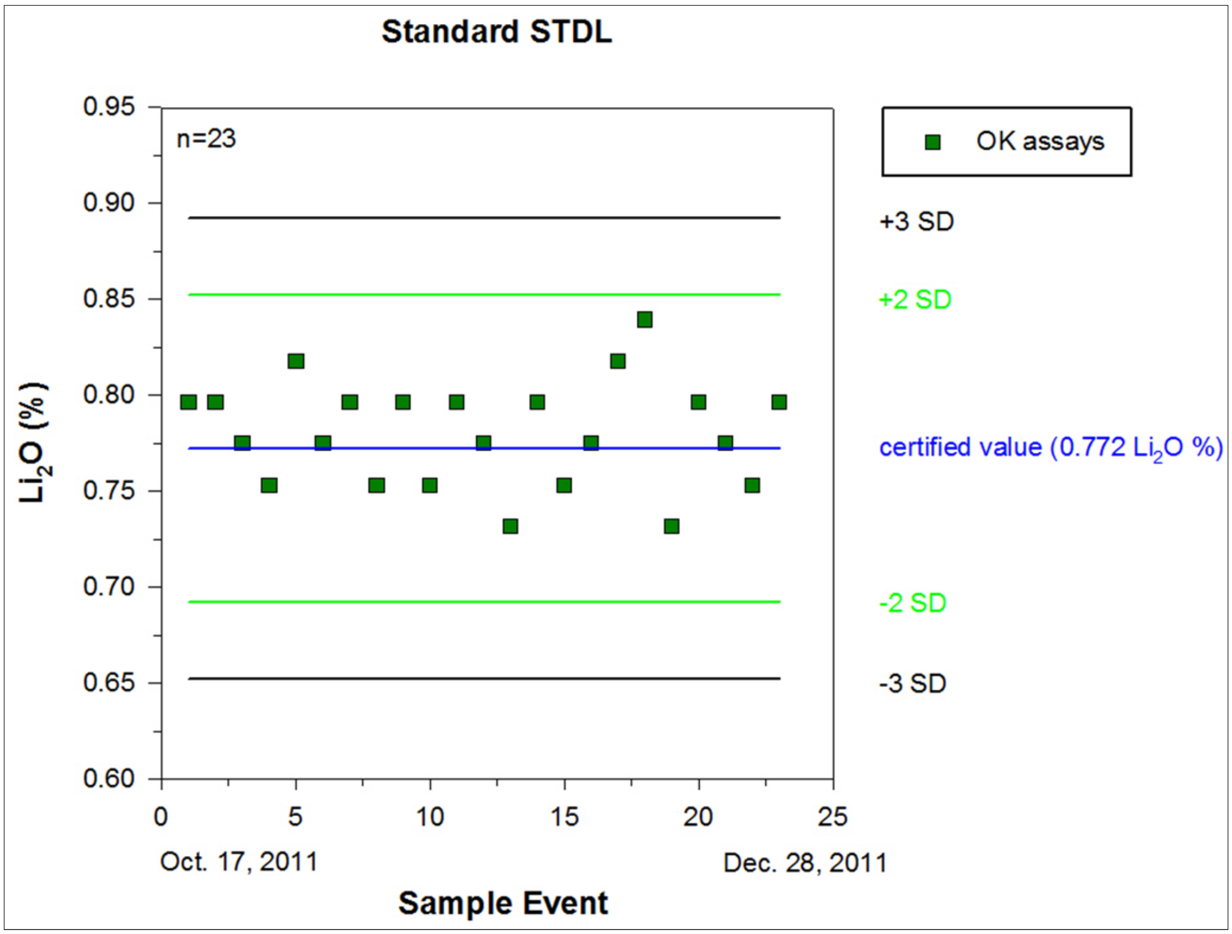

Figure 12-21 Control Chart for Standard STDL for Phase 2: 2011 channel and drill programs

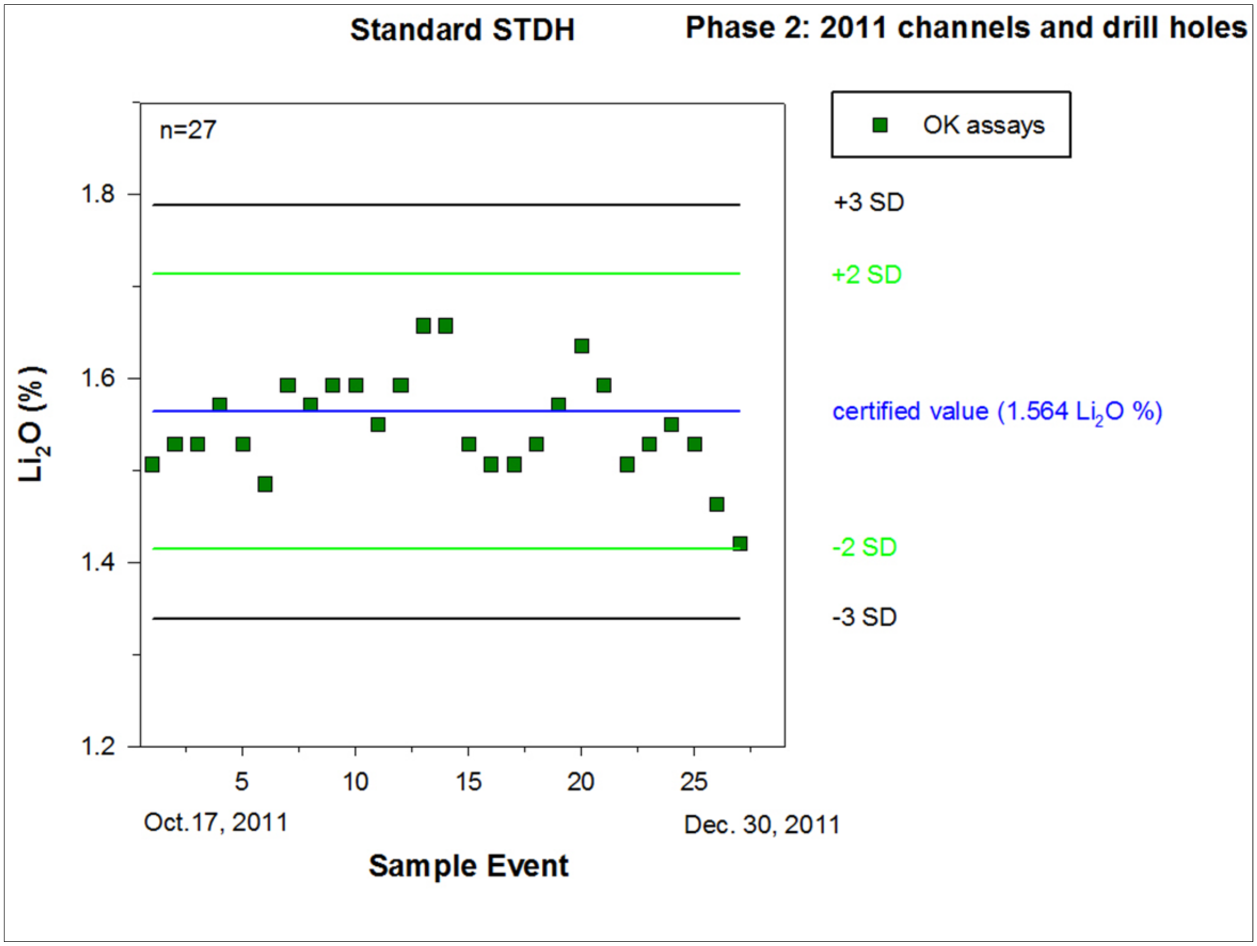

Figure 12-22 Control Chart for Standard STDH for Phase 2: 2011 channel and drill programs

External QC blanks

Coarse silica sand was purchased from Analytical Solutions to be used as the external bank. The high SiO_2 value of the assays for the blind blank (~ 99 % SiO_2) confirms that the blank is quartz. The failure criterion for the blanks is 3 x the detection limit for Li. The detection limit is 0.01 Li% which is equal to 0.022 %Li_2O. All of the 38 assays for the external blank had results below the detection limit for lithium. All of the 38 analyses of external blanks passed indicating that there was no contamination during sample preparation (Figure 12-23).

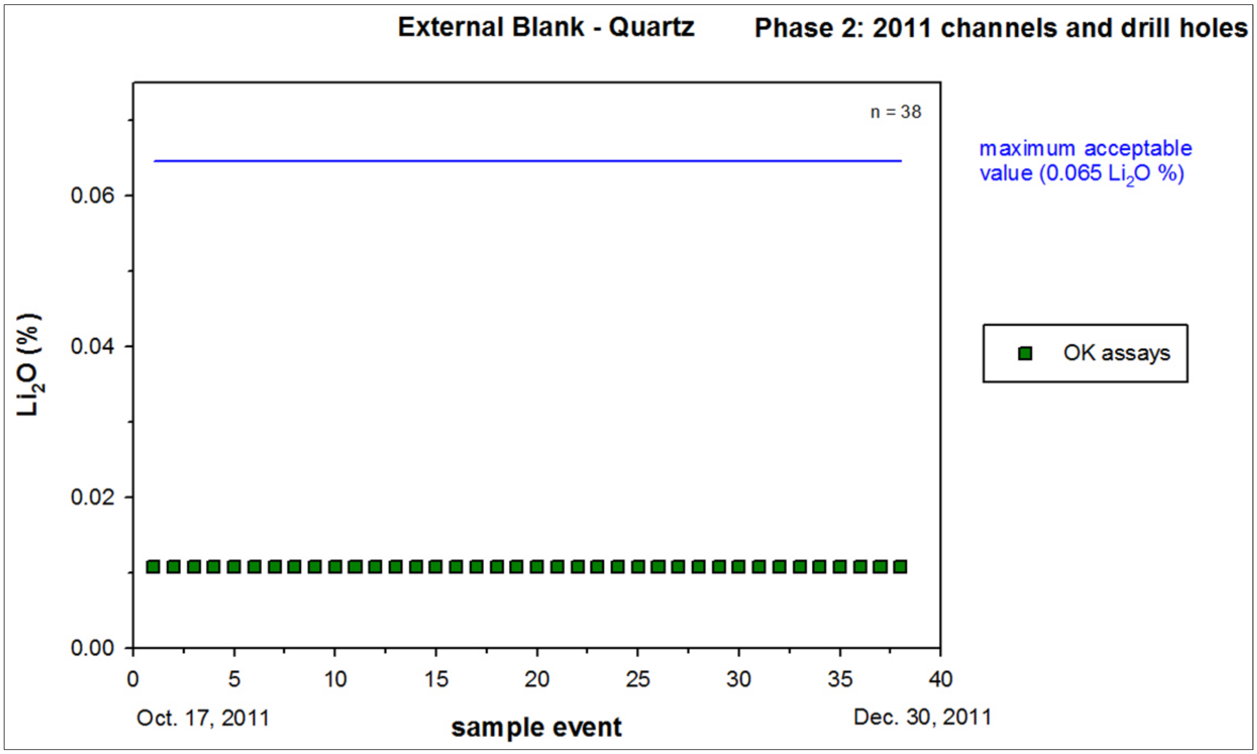

Figure 12-23 Control Chart for external blanks for Phase 2: 2011 channels and drill holes

Pulp Duplicates

Actlabs analyzed pulp duplicates every 10th sample within each job as part of their internal QC program. All of the pulp duplicates passed with an R^2 = 0.9997 for 56 pairs (Appendix 9, Figure 28-10).

Preparation Duplicates

In addition to pulp duplicates, Actlabs also analyzed preparation duplicates every 20th sample within each job as part of their internal QC program. All of the preparation duplicates passed.

Core Duplicates

No core duplicates were taken for the channel samples due to the difficulty in splitting a channel sample without bias. Core duplicates were taken every 20th sample for the drill program. The core duplicates are plotted on a graph of primary vs. secondary analyses in Appendix 9, Figure 28-11. This figure shows a good correlation between the original and core duplicates with an R^2 = 0.9764 for 30 pairs. The pulp duplicates were also plotted on a graph of pair mean vs. pair absolute difference (Figure 28-11). Only 3 core duplicate pairs out of a total of 30 pairs failed which is a 10% failure rate. This is acceptable for core duplicates, as the very coarse-grain size of the spodumene crystals creates a nugget effect, as one ¼ drill core sample may intersect the spodumene crystal and the other ¼ drill core sample next to it may not.

Conclusions

The QP's (Dr. Selway) opinion is that the quality control review indicates that the standards, blanks and duplicates from the Phase 2: 2011 channel and drill programs are of excellent quality and can be used in 3D modelling for the purpose of resource estimations. The quality control review also indicates that there were no sample mix ups in the core shack or in the lab during sample preparation. All of the external standards passed within 2 x standard deviation and did not show any bias. All of the external blanks passed which indicates that there was no sample contamination during sample preparation. All of the pulp and preparation duplicates passed indicating good reproducibility within the lab. Only 3 core duplicates out of a total of 30 failed which is acceptable for samples with coarse-grained spodumene crystals. This indicates that the spodumene crystals create a minor nugget effect.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Sampling method

One bulk sample was collected from three short drill holes on Nama Creek MZN (BK-11-03, 04, 05) Feb. 16-18, 2011. The three short NQ drill holes were logged into the DHLogger database with the other drill holes for the 2010-2011 winter drill program. The details of the sampling for these bulk drill holes are given in Drilling section 10.2.1. In addition to the drill core bulk, three blasted grab sample bulks were collected from three sites (two from MZN and one from MZSW). The locations for the three grab sample bulks are shown in Figure 28-3.

As the geology, mineralogy and textures of the pegmatites in the Georgia Lake Lithium project are very similar (see Property Geology section 7.3), except for the MNW pegmatite, these bulk samples are considered to be representative of the style and type of mineralization and the mineral deposit as a whole.

The three grab sample bulks and one drill core bulk (in total about 770 kg) were shipped to SGS Metallurgical Operations, Lakefield, Ontario in February 2011 (Aghamirian, 2011; Aghamirian and Imeson, 2011).

13.2 Head Sample Analysis

All of the samples were initially crushed to ½ inch and then about 75 kg from each crushed sample was removed and further crushed to 6 mesh. A subsample was taken from the -6 mesh powder sample and submitted for chemical analyses. The analyses of the four bulk samples are given in Table 13-1 (Aghamirian and Imeson, 2011).

Table 13-1Chemical analysis of drill core and bulk samples from Nama Creek

Tag	Sample ID	Li %	Li_2O	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	MnO	LOI	sum
1	Spodumene drill cores	0.32	0.69	74.5	15.7	0.69	0.09	0.31	4.44	2.99	0.17	0.05	0.68	99.64
2	spodumene bulk #1	0.76	1.64	76.0	16.3	0.56	0.07	0.28	4.08	1.71	0.19	0.08	0.49	99.78
3	spodumene bulk #2	0.88	1.89	75.6	15.9	0.69	0.09	0.26	3.54	1.64	0.18	0.06	0.57	98.55
4	spodumene bulk #3	0.79	1.70	74.5	15.9	0.62	0.10	0.23	3.68	1.97	0.19	0.10	0.57	97.88

For all four samples:TiO_2 < 0.01, V_2O_3 <0.01, Cr_2O_3 0.02. Unit for oxides is %.

The assays for the outcrop samples were similar, but the drill core sample had comparatively low Li assay. It was decided to mix the four samples, based on equal weights, to make composite head sample. The head sample is representative of the spodumene pegmatite mineralization. The assay of this composite head sample is given in Table 13-2. All of the flotation development testwork was conducted on this composite sample.

Table 13-2 Chemical analysis of the composite head sample

sample ID	Li %	Li_2O	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	MnO	LOI	sum
head composite	0.69	1.49	75.6	16.0	0.48	0.11	0.26	3.92	2.01	0.16	0.08	0.65	99.28

TiO_2 < 0.01, V_2O_3 <0.01, Cr_2O_3 0.01. Unit for oxides is %.

A subsample of the head composite was submitted for semi quantitative XRD analysis and the results are given in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3 Mineralogy analysis of composite head sample

Mineral	spodumene head composite (wt%)
quartz	32.4
albite	34.4
spodumene (monoclinic)	19.0
microcline	7.10
muscovite	7.20

total	**100.1**

13.3 Heavy Liquid Tests

The objective of the heavy liquid tests and flotation tests was to develop a flowsheet to produce spodumene concentrate with a moderate grade of 6.0 to 6.5 % Li_2O suitable for hydrometallurgy operation (Aghamirian and Imeson, 2011).

By performing primary crushing at -3/8" in the first pass and secondary crushing at -6 mesh and separating the -0.5 mm fraction prior to heavy liquid separation at a density of 2.65 to 2.70 g/cm^3, it was possible to reject more than 43% of the mass with only 1 to 4% lithium losses. A lithium concentrate was produced by further processing the sink product at a heavy liquid density of 2.90 to 3.00 g/cm^3. With the exception of the low grade sample (head grade of 0.75% Li_2O), the grade of the final lithium concentrate was above 6.0% Li_2O at approximately 75% recovery. In case of the low grade sample, it was possible to reject 68% of the mass with lithium losses of 4.5%. The final concentrate graded 6.29% Li_2O at 60.8% lithium recovery.

HLS test results can be treated as the best indicators for the ideal separation in the dense media separation ("DMS"). The results indicated that if the head grade is about 1.5% Li_2O, DMS can most likely reject 40% of the mass as gangue and can produce high grade concentrate, 6.0% Li_2O or higher, with an expected Li recovery of 70% or higher.

13.4 Flotation Tests

Flotation testing was also conducted on the head sample and on the combined heavy liquid middlings and undersize fractions (-0.5 mm) (Aghamirian and Imeson, 2011). In a locked cycle test, a spodumene concentrate was generated with a grade of 6.2% Li_2O and 81.5% (global) Li recovery. Primary coarse grinding with the closing size of 300 μm, desliming, scrubbing and fatty acid conditioning are some of the key factors to a successful mica and spodumene flotation operation.

Primary mica separation is necessary since the mica content in the head sample was significant and mica deportation in the spodumene concentrate could be better controlled by separating mica ahead of the mica flotation. To reduce lithium losses in the mica concentrate, two cleaning stages were performed on the mica concentrate. It was found that even one cleaning stage could be sufficient and the lithium loss to the first cleaner concentrate might be acceptable. The cleaner tailings were combined with the mica rougher tailings and used as spodumene flotation feed. Normally about 3 to 5% of the lithium deported to the mica concentrate. A minor amount of lithium is expected to be in the mica crystal structure as solid solution.

The iron content of the lithium concentrate was high (over 1% Fe_2O_3). It was only possible to remove a portion of the iron using magnetic separation. A large portion of the iron is expected to be in the spodumene crystal structure as solid solution as confirmed in other similar projects.

13.5 Hydrometallurgical Testing to Produce First Li_2CO_3 Product

The standard lithium carbonate hydrometallurgical flow sheet (see below) was applied to the low iron concentrate sample produced by SGS Mineral Services (Mackie, 2011a). The objective of the exercise was to produce the first market sample of Li_2CO_3.

Diagram 1: Standard Li_2CO_3 Hydrometallurgical Flow Sheet

The samples were processed at SGS Lakefield Mineral Services, under the supervision of senior metallurgists Massoud Aghamirian, Ph.D., and Stephen Mackie, Ph.D. The key results are:

- A lithium carbonate sample of > 99.96% was produced.
- The sample met the product specifications for high grade lithium carbonate for all of the impurities but Ca
- The average Ca content of the sample was 205 ppm and the product specification for Ca is < 200 ppm.

Additional process optimization is in progress to refine the sample to meet the specifications for calcium and to further improve the lithium carbonate grade. The preliminary laboratory sample results for lithium carbonate grades are presented in Table 13-4:

Table 13-4 Assay summary of the First Li_2CO_3 sample

		Rock Tech - First Product		
element	**spec**	**sample 1**	**sample 2**	**average**
Na	<400 ppm	<20	<20	**<20**
Sulphur	<200 ppm	100	200	**150**
Chlorides	< 100 ppm	<10	<10	**<10**
Ca	<100 ppm	210	200	**205**
Mg	<100 ppm	15.2	17	**16**
K	<50 ppm	<20	<20	**<20**
B	<10 ppm	<4	<4	**<4**
Fe	<5 ppm	<2	<2	**<2**
Cr	<5 ppm	<1	<1	**<1**
Ni	<5 ppm	<5	<5	**<5**
Cu	<5 ppm	1	1	**1**
Pb	<5 ppm	<1	<1	**<1**
Al	<5 ppm	<8	<8	**<8**
Zn	<5 ppm	<5	<5	**<5**
Mn	<5 ppm	0.4	0.4	**0.4**
Li_2CO_3 grade	>99.5 %	99.9673	99.9582	**99.9628**

Li_2CO_3 grade determined by difference

The qualifying statements for the hydrometallurgical test by SGS include:

- General process parameters were used without optimization for the specific chemistry of the Rock Tech's lithium concentrate and subsequent lithium process solutions going forward through the flow sheet.

- The reported grade was determined by difference based on the contained impurities

- Loss on Drying (LOD) at 110 ºC was not reported. The analytical sample was dried for 16 hours at 110 ºC prior to analysis and therefore any residual moisture in the solids was driven off before analysis and would not impact the reported analytical data

- Loss of Ignition (LOI) at 500 ºC was not determined and may impact the reported product grade

- Producing a product that meets Ca specification is not a concern going forward. With process optimization the Ca content in the final product will be < 200 ppm.

13.6 Hydrometallurgical Testing to Produce Main Market Li_2CO_3 Product

After the successful generation of an initial Li_2CO_3 product SGS focused on processing the three concentrates through the standard Lithium Carbonate flow sheet (Mackie, 2011b). The experiments were conducted from April to July 2011 at SGS (Lakefield site). The program examined three concentrate ("con") samples: one low Fe con, one high Fe con and one heavy media con. The low Fe and high Fe cons were produced using floatation methods and the heavy media con was produced using heavy liquid separation. All three con samples contained monoclinic spodumene, quartz and albite. Muscovite was present in the low Fe con and the high Fe con, trace amounts of hematite were present in the high Fe con and trace amounts of goethite was present in the heavy media con.

This program involved six separate steps. The key findings for each step are summarized below:

- Concentrate Leach. The objective of the concentrate leach was to extract the lithium in the Acid Roasted (AR) β-spodumene as lithium sulphate. The standard concentrate leach produced good Li extractions in the range 96 to 97% low Li loss between 3 and 3.7% for low and high Fe concentrate samples and heavy media concentrates respectively;
- Primary Impurity Removal step was designed to remove major impurities from the feed solution (i.e., Al and Fe). This step achieved its objectives by determining the optimal pH target of 5.8 for precipitation process; achieving low levels of Li% precipitation; lower lime consumption levels for high Fe concentrates and normal lime consumption for Heavy Media concentrate sample.
- Secondary Impurity Removal process was designed to reduce the solution tenors of the remaining divalent metal ions in the Li process solution (e.g., Ca, Mg and Mn). This step did not effectively remove Ca from the Li process solution;
- Ion-Exchange methods were applied to the secondary impurity removal solution with the objective of reducing the Ca and Mg tenors to < 10 mg/L. This process effectively reduced the Mg tenor in the Li process solution to below 10mg/L but did not reduce the Ca tenor resulted from the previous stage;
- Lithium Carbonate from the Precipitation reaction had an approximate grade of 99.8% based on contained impurities as Na and Ca above the maximum allowable limits for battery grade Li_2CO_3.
- Bicarbonate Polishing procedure was used to upgrade the initial Li_2CO_3 product. After two polishing tests the resulting solids met all of the product specifications and had a Li_2CO_3 grade of

99.988% (Table 13-5). This indicates that a high grade Li_2CO_3 product can be produced from Rock Tech's mineralized samples.

Table 13-5Upgrade the initial Li_2CO_3 product using bicarbonate polishing.

Analyte	Spec	First Li_2CO_3 Precipitation Product	First Bicarbonate Polish		Second Bicarbonate Polish		
			RT Bulk BCB DC T1 Prod	RT BCB DC T2 Prod	Final Sample - Assay Cut 1	Final Sample - Assay Cut 2	Second Bicarbonate Polish Average Assay Values
Na	< 400 ppm	1500	<20	<20	40	20	**30**
Sulphur (S)	200 ppm	n.a.	190	<100	<100	<100	**<100**
Chlorides (Cl)	< 100 ppm	n.a.	73	48	26	22	**24**
Ca	100 ppm	260	58	75	62	60	**61**
Mg	< 100 ppm	35	11.3	4.6	3.2	3.1	**3**
K	< 50 ppm	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	**20**
B	< 10 ppm	n.a.	<4	<4	6	< 4	**6**
Fe	< 5 ppm	<4	11	3	< 2	< 2	**< 2**
Cr	< 5 ppm	<4	<1	<1	< 1	< 1	**< 1**
Ni	< 5 ppm	<20	<5	<5	< 5	< 5	**< 5**
Cu	< 5 ppm	0.7	1	<1	< 1	< 1	**< 1**
Pb	< 5 ppm	< 20	<1	<1	< 1	< 1	**< 1**
Al	< 5 ppm	< 20	<8	<8	< 8	< 8	**< 8**
Zn	< 5 ppm	<2	<5	<5	< 5	< 5	**< 5**
Mn	< 5 ppm	<0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	**0.4**
Li_2CO_3 Grade, %	> 99.5%	*99.8204*	99.9655	99.9869	99.9862	99.9895	**99.9878**

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Source of data and methodology

Independent, NI 43-101 compliant resources at the Nama Creek Main Zone North (MZN), Nama Creek Main Zone Southwest (MZSW), Harricana, Line 60 and Conway properties were estimated by Jason Baker P.Eng., a Geological Engineer with Caracle Creek, using historical drill hole data as well as results from 2011 drill and trenching programs and 2012 diabase relogging and trenching program conducted by Caracle Creek on behalf of Rock Tech (Table 14-1). Resources reported in this report supersede the resource estimate completed by Caracle Creek in April 2012. Historical drill hole logs and plan maps were obtained from MNDMF assessment files. Historic collar locations were geo-referenced from surface plan maps. Some of the historical casings from MZN and Line 60 were located in the field and surveyed to confirm the geo-referencing (see section 9.5). The 2011 collar coordinates were surveyed by Trimble Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were provided in MS Excel format by Rock Tech. Caracle Creek provided Rock Tech with the 2011 drill hole database including assays, lithology and down hole survey. QA/QC was completed by Caracle Creek on the assays prior to incorporation in the 3D model. All of these data were compiled into a database which links directly to the geological modelling and resource estimation software. 3D wireframes (solids) representing the mineralized areas within the spodumene pegmatite dykes were constructed and used to constrain the tonnage and grade estimation. GEMCOM's GEMS software V.6.3 was used to generate the 3D model and perform the grade estimation. Grades for Li_2O were estimated using the anisotropic inverse distance cubed method.

There are five deposit areas which contribute to the total resource estimate described in this report. They are; (1) Nama Creek Main Zone North (MZN), (2) Nama Creek Main Zone South West (MZSW), (3) Conway, (4) Harricana and (5) Line 60. Mineral resources were calculated for each of these areas by the methods described above. Figure 14-1 shows the interpreted wireframe solids for Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway, Harricana and Line 60 as well as the drill hole distribution used to constrain the development of the 3D models.

Table 14-1 Data used in estimating the mineral resources at Georgia Lake.

Item	MZN	Conway	Line 60	MZSW	Harricana	Total
Historic Drill Holes	45 (8757 m)	21 (1474 m)	22 (3305 m)	13 (2216 m	18 (2547 m)	119 (18299 m)
Rock Tech Drill Holes	29 (6679 m)	15 (2299 m)	5 (808 m)	4 (728 m)	6 (966 m)	59 (11480 m)
Surface Samples/Trenches	22 (148 m)	12 (40 m)	10 (194 m)	13 (48 m)	11 (6 m)	68 (436 m)

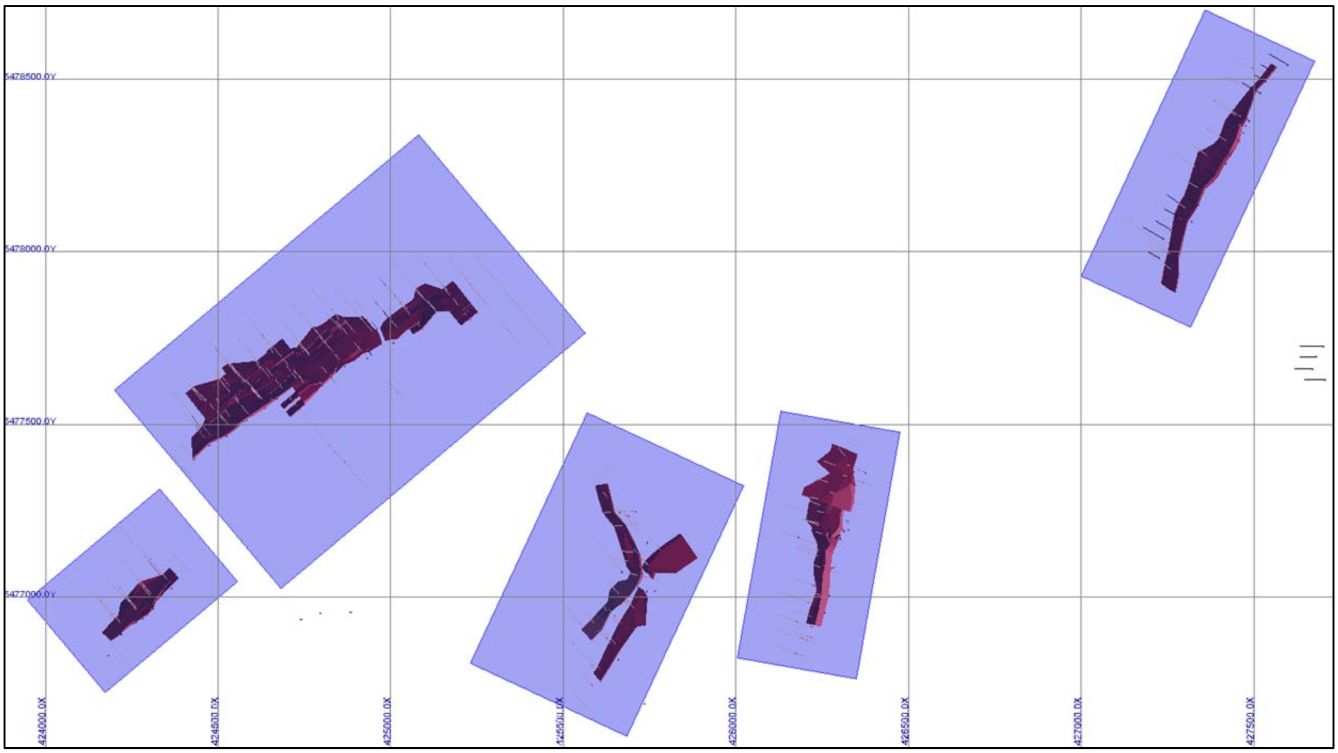

Figure 14-1 Interpreted Wireframe Solids with Drill Hole Distribution for Nama Creek (MZN & MZSW), Conway Harricana and Line 60

14.2 Nama Creek Main Zone North (MZN)

The Nama Creek MZN property is located northeast of Downey Lake and has been defined by 45 historic drill holes as well as 29 drill holes and 22 trenches/surface samples from Rock Tech's Phase 1 and 2: 2011 drill programs. The drill holes were drilled in a sectional pattern with drill hole spacing of 60 m between sections and 40-60 m along section (60 × 60 m pattern) (Figure 14-2). A main pegmatite was identified which strikes N 55º E, dips 70º NW, , has a strike length of 900 m and averages 8 m in thickness. 26 other, smaller, pegmatite domains were identified and lie in the same orientation with thicknesses ranging from 2 m to 5 m. Two large diabase dykes intersect the pegmatite dykes. The first diabase dyke strikes to the NE and dips approximately 50º to the SE. The second dyke strikes to the N-S and is nearly vertical (Figure 14-2 and Figure 14-3).

A basic statistical analysis was performed on the composited drill hole data for Nama Creek MZN, see Table 14-2 and Figure 14-4 for the results.

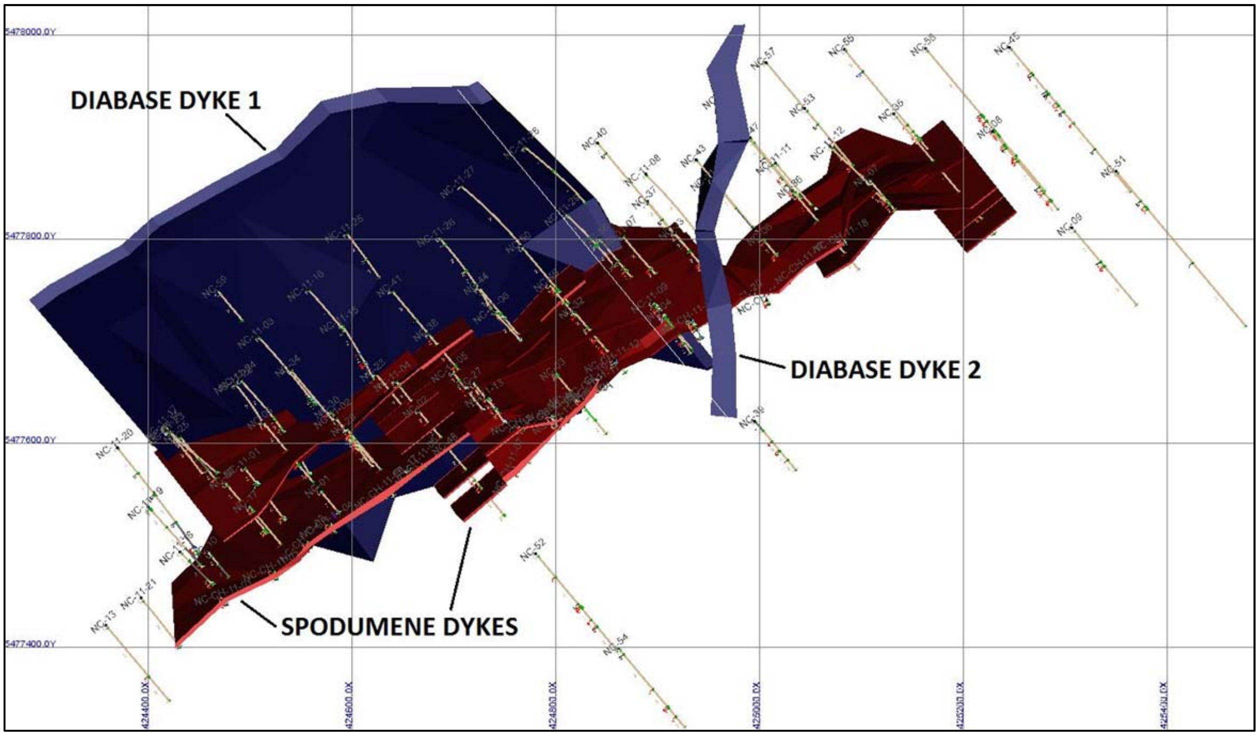

Figure 14-2 Plan View of MZN Interpreted Wireframe Solids with Drill Hole Distribution

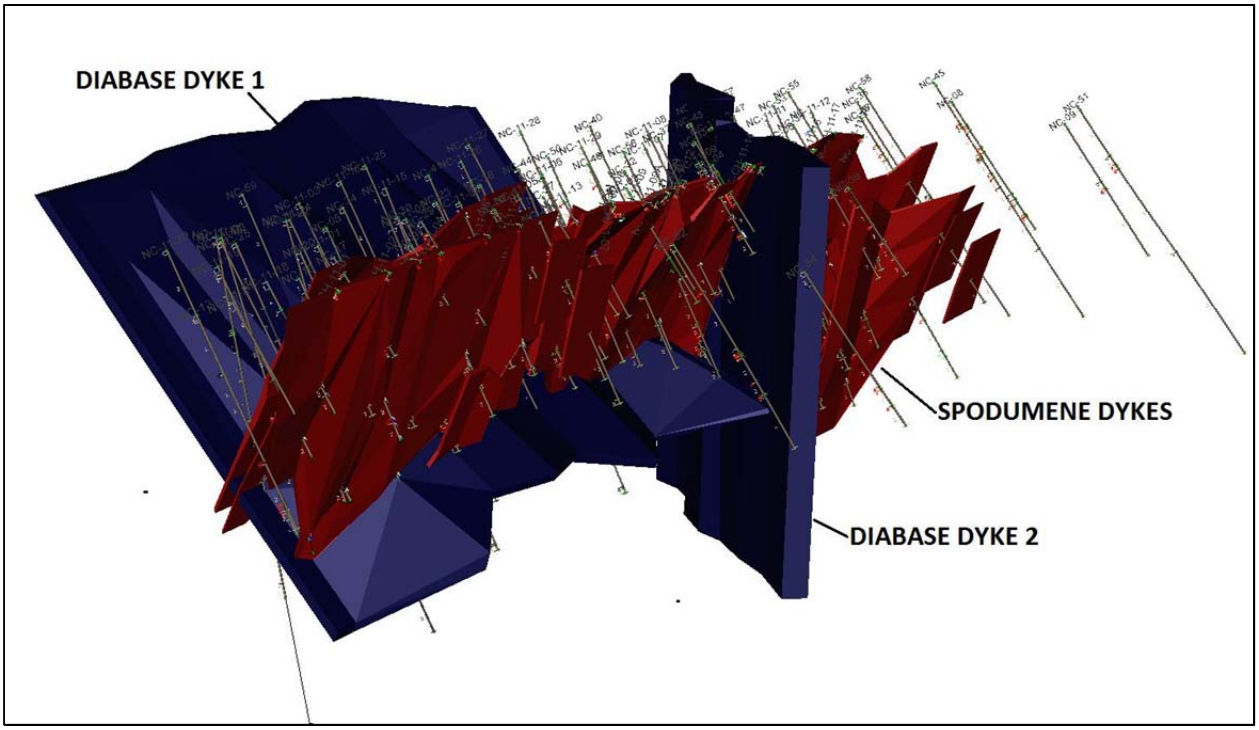

Figure 14-3 3D view of MZN interpreted wireframe solids with drill hole distribution (looking NW)

Table 14-2 Summary of data statistics for all composite samples at Nama Creek MZN.

Sample Data	Quantity
Composite Sample Length (m)	2.0
Number of Samples	439
Minimum Value (% Li_2O)	0.03
Maximum Value (% Li_2O)	2.15
Mean (% Li_2O)	1.01
Variance (% Li_2O)	0.17
Standard Deviation (% Li_2O)	0.42
Coefficient of Variation	0.41

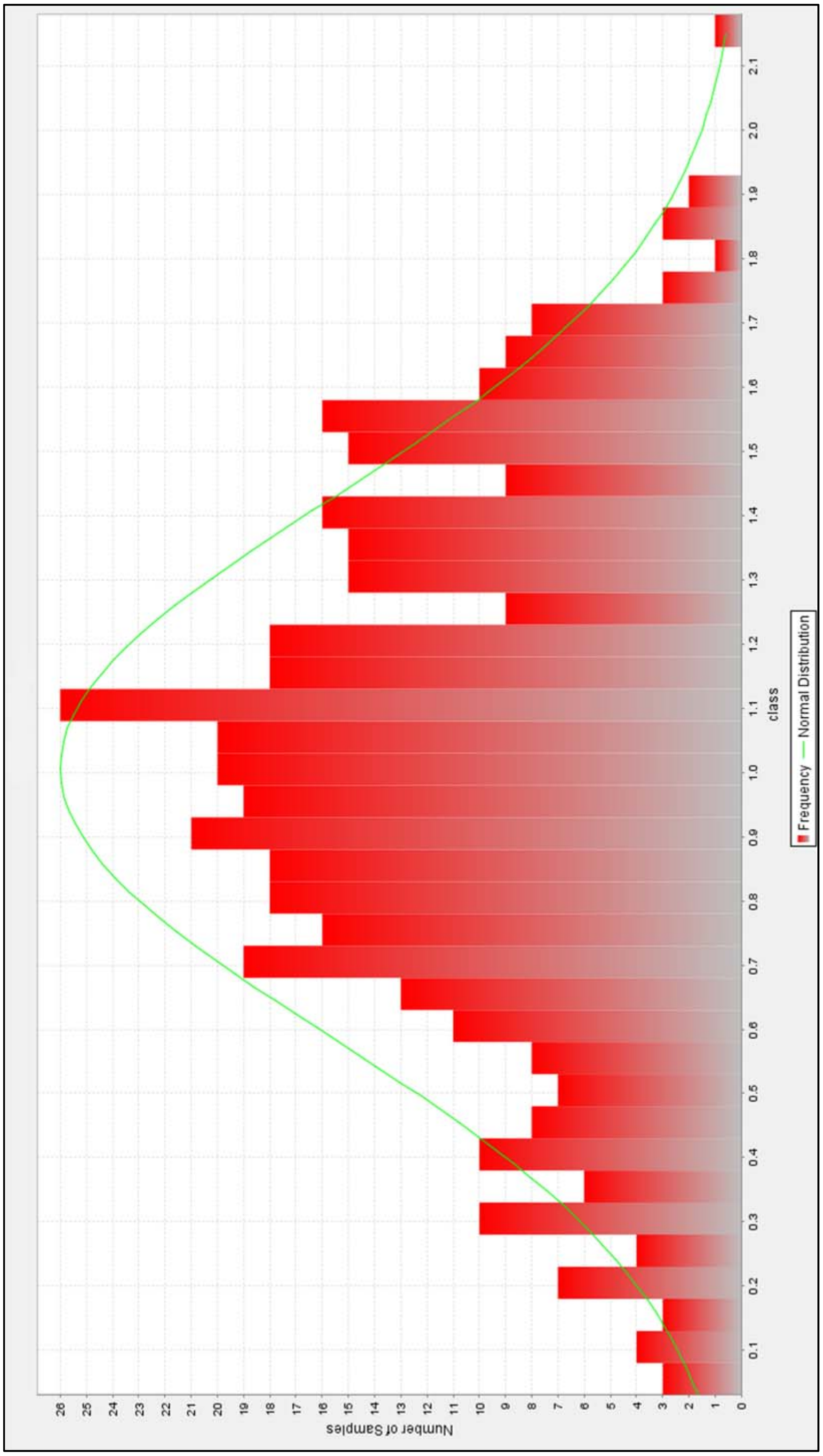

Figure 14-4 Histogram showing frequency of all composite samples at Nama Creek MZN

Variography

Down hole variography was performed using all composite sample data within the spodumene pegmatite intervals for the Nama Creek MZN deposit area. The results of the Linear Semi-Variogram are displayed in Figure 14-5.

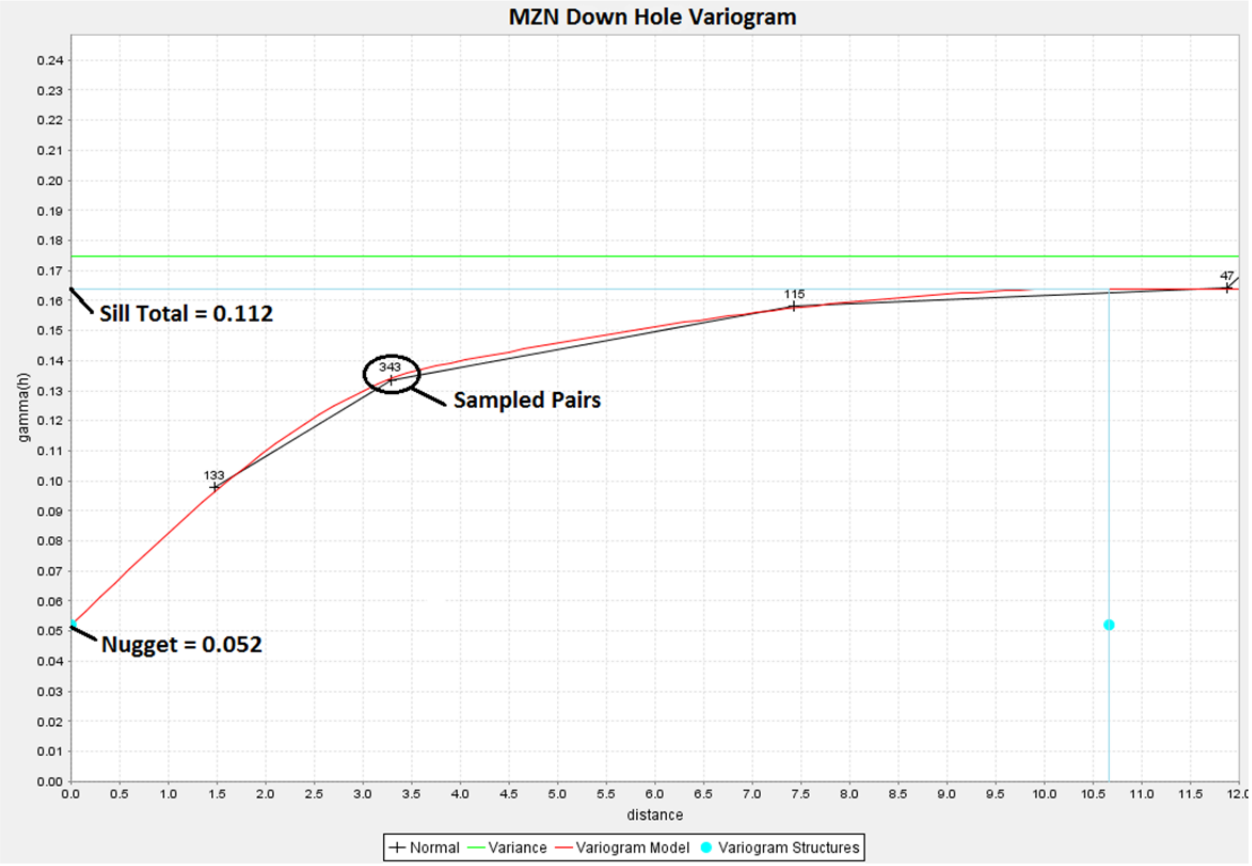

Figure 14-5 Graphical representation of linear semi-variogram for Nama Creek MZN composites

The Linear Semi-Variogram was calculated in the direction of closest sample spacing, which in this case is down hole. From Figure 14-5 we can see that the Nugget (0.052) is 46% of the Total Sill (0.112). Therefore we can say that the Nugget Effect is 46%. Caracle Creek would consider this to be high Nugget Effect. A high Nugget Effect means that no matter how close samples are taken to each other the chances of duplicating the results are low, resulting in low repeatability throughout the deposit. One reason for low repeatability could be due to the varying grain size of the spodumene crystals as well as the presence of aplite within the pegmatites. The composite grade range within the Nama Creek MZN deposit is 0.03 –

2.15% Li_2O. Since the grade range is low the nugget effect will have less of an impact, however, the issue of low repeatability is still a concern with respect to mineral categorization.

14.3 Nama Creek Main Zone Southwest (MZSW)

The Nama Creek MZSW property is located directly north of Downey Lake and has been defined by 13 historic drill holes as well as 4 drill holes and 13 trenches/surface samples by Rock Tech in 2011 (Figure 14-6). The drill holes were drilled in a sectional pattern with drill hole spacing of approximately 60 m between sections and 40 m along section (60 X 40 m pattern). A main pegmatite was identified which strikes N 45º E, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 275 m and averages 8 m in thickness.

A basic statistical analysis was performed on the drill hole data for Nama Creek MZSW, see Table 14-3 and Figure 14-7 for the results.

Table 14-3 Summary of data statistics for all composite samples at Nama Creek MZSW

Sample Data	Quantity
Composite Sample Length (m)	2.0
Number of Samples	82
Minimum Value (% Li_2O)	0.26
Maximum Value (% Li_2O)	1.94
Mean (% Li_2O)	1.07
Variance (% Li_2O)	0.12
Standard Deviation (% Li_2O)	0.35
Coefficient of Variation	0.32

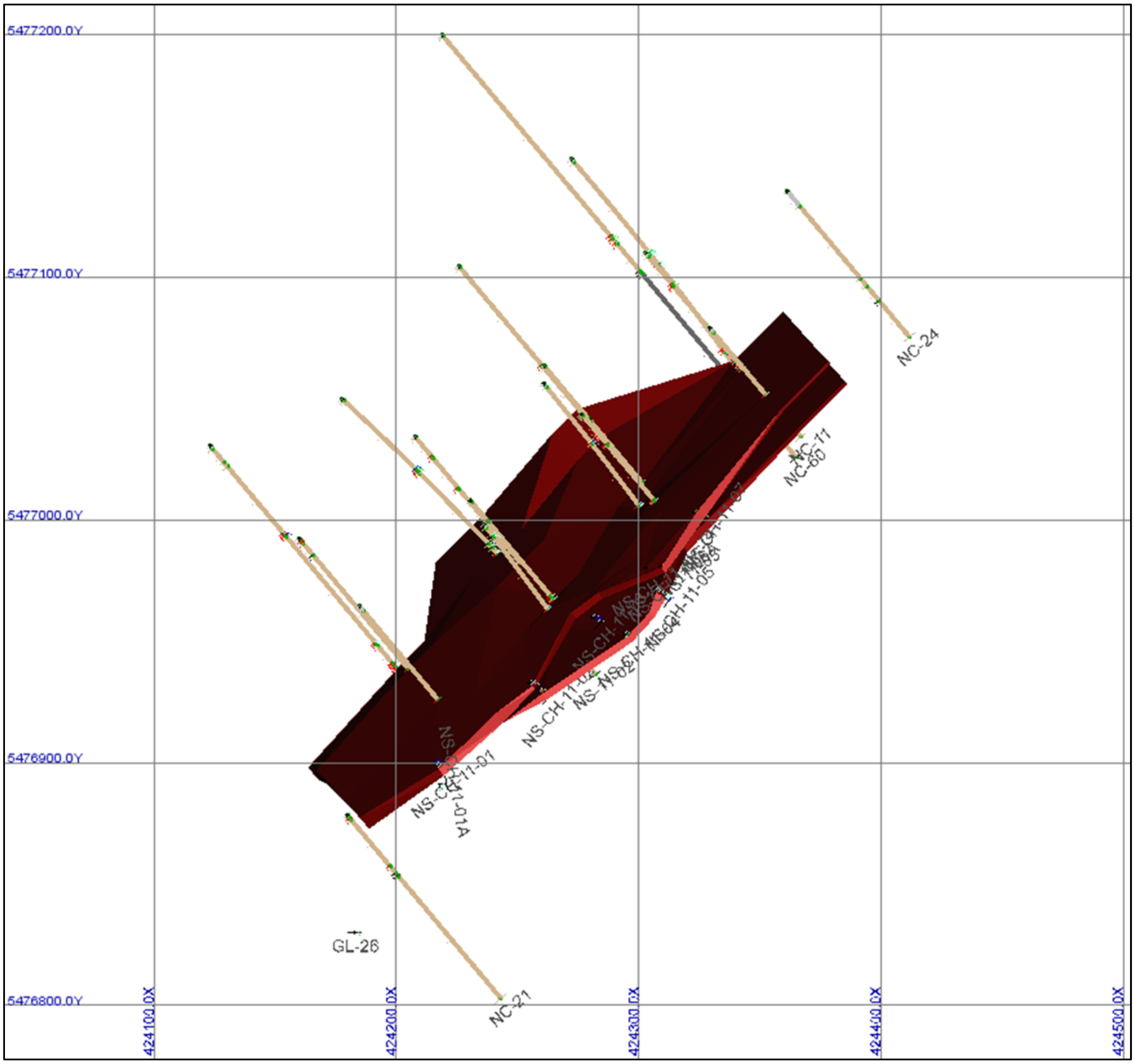

Figure 14-6 Plan view of MZSW interpreted wireframe solids with drill hole distribution

Variography

Variography was not performed on the MZSW area due to the small number of samples available for analysis.

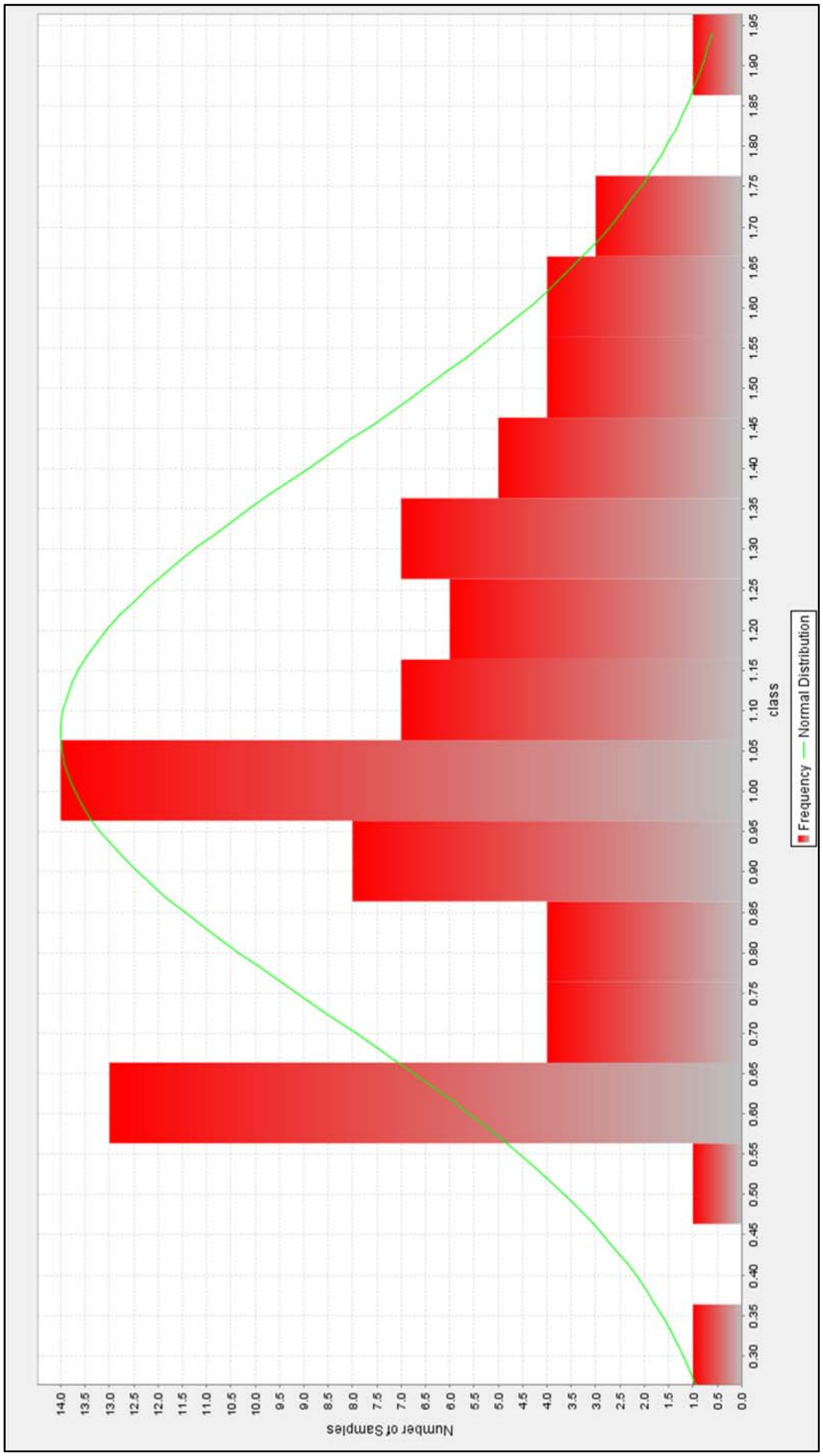

Figure 14-7 Histogram showing frequency of all composite samples at Nama Creek MZSW

14.4 Conway

The Conway Deposit is located directly north east of the Nama Creek deposits (MZN and MZSW). The mineralized wireframe has been defined by 21 historic drill holes as well as 15 drill holes and 15 trenches/surface samples recently completed by Rock Tech in 2011 (Figure 14-8). The drill holes were drilled in a sectional pattern with drill hole spacing of 30-50 m between sections. A main pegmatite is identified which strikes N 30º E, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 700 m and averages 8-10 m in thickness. A second dyke can be identified to the north east of the main dyke which has similar orientation to that of the main pegmatite, however, it is very thin and the drill hole assays have shown it to be very low in grade and thus has been excluded from this resource estimate.

A basic statistical analysis was performed on the drill hole data for Conway, see Table 14-4 and Figure 14-9 for the results.

Table 14-4 Summary of data statistics for all composite samples at Conway

Sample Data	Quantity
Composite Sample Length (m)	2.0
Number of Samples	101
Minimum Value (% Li_2O)	0.10
Maximum Value (% Li_2O)	2.02
Mean (% Li_2O)	1.06
Variance (% Li_2O)	0.13
Standard Deviation (% Li_2O)	0.36
Coefficient of Variation	0.34

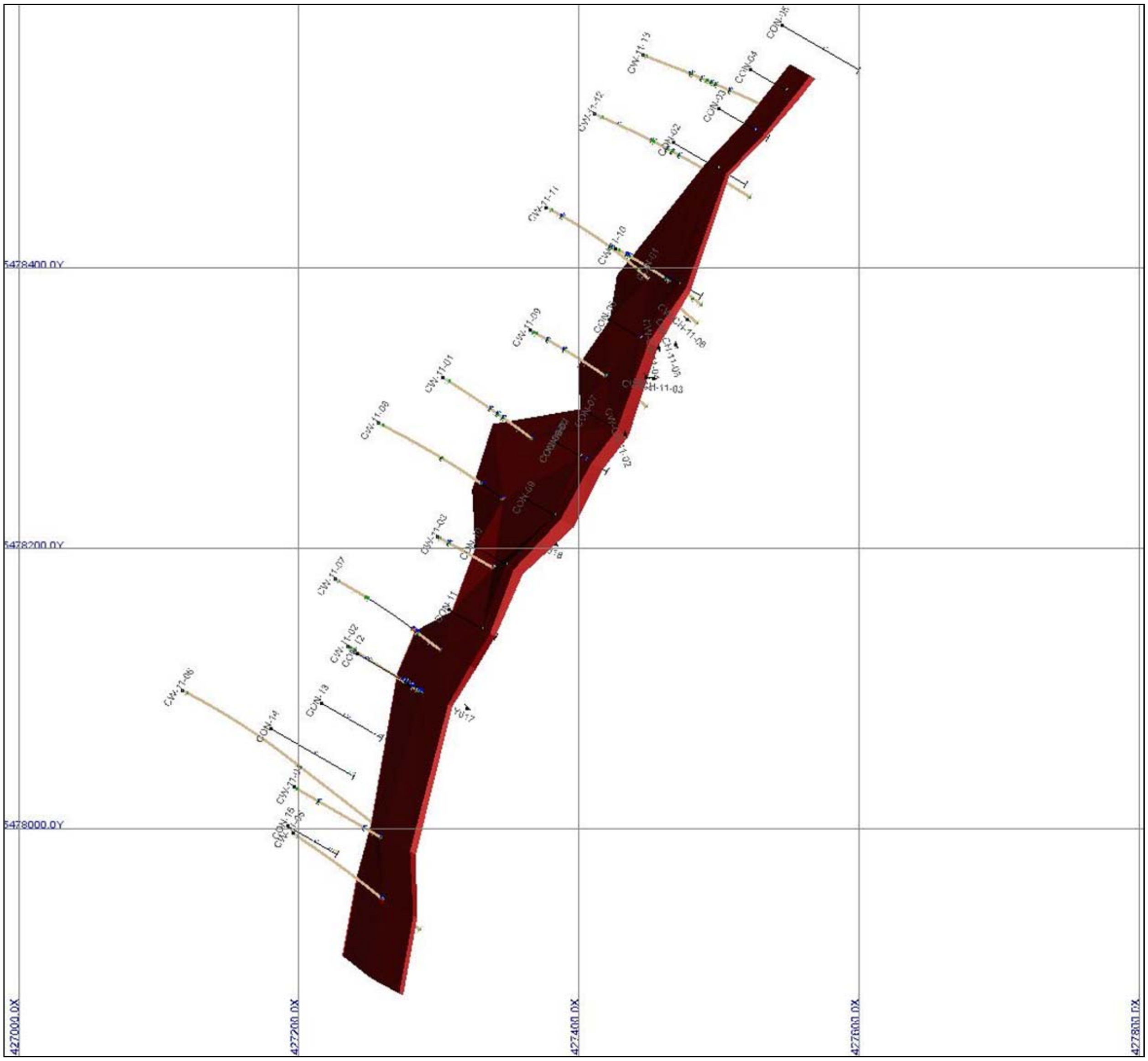

Figure 14-8 Plan view of Conway interpreted wireframe solids with drill hole distribution

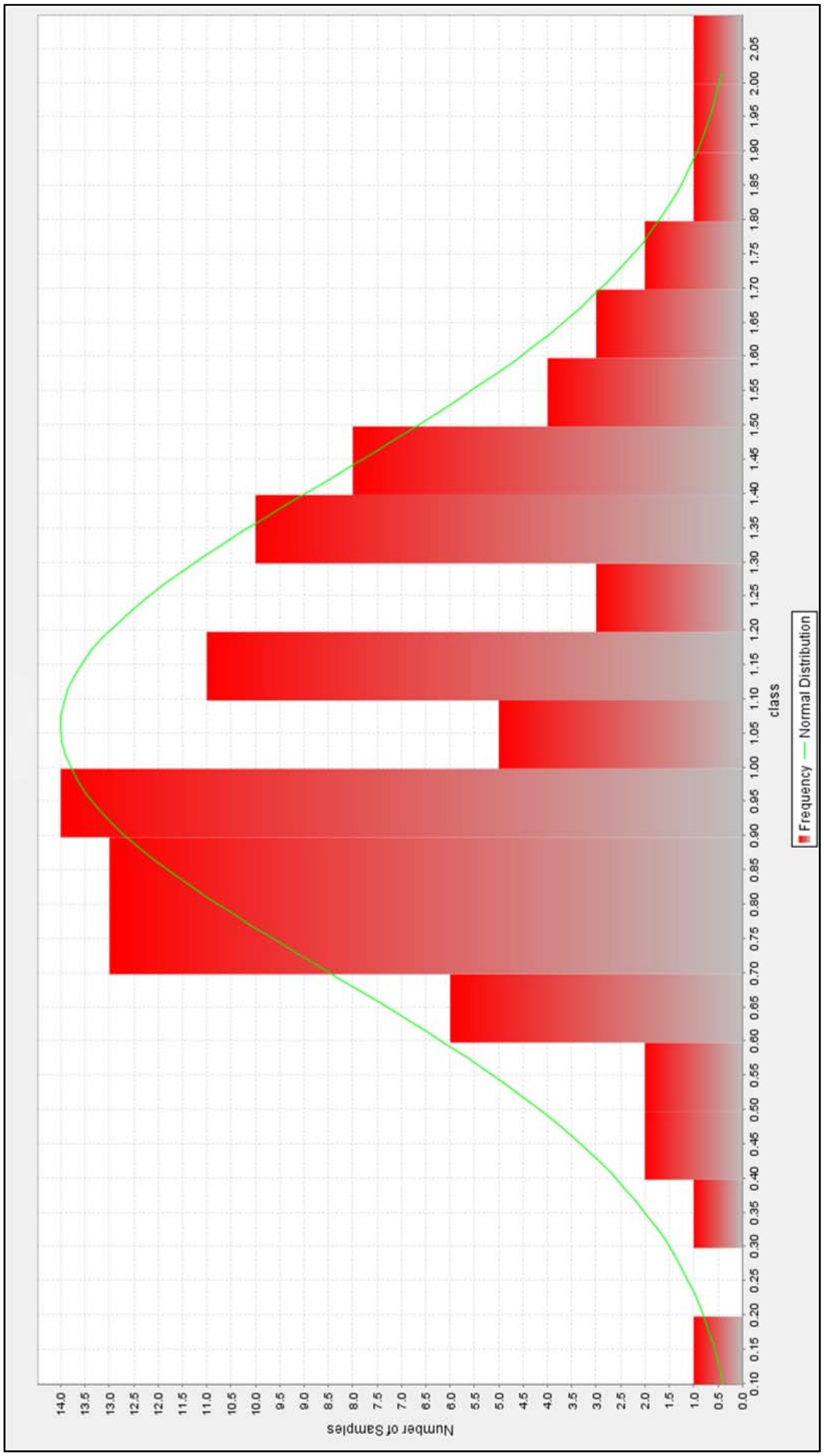

Figure 14-9 Histogram showing frequency of all composite samples at Conway

Variography

Variography was not performed on the Conway area due to the small number of samples available for analysis.

14.5 Harricana

The Harricana property is located northwest of Pain Lake. The mineralized wireframe has been defined by 18 historic drill holes as well as 6 drill holes and 11 surface samples recently completed by Rock Tech in 2011 (Figure 14-10). The drill holes were drilled in a staggered pattern with drill hole spacing of 55-60 m between sections and 50 m along section (60 X 50 m pattern) (Figure 14-10). Two continuous pegmatites were identified. The first pegmatite, which strikes N30ºE, dips 70º NW and ranges in thickness from 1-10 m, and a 2^{nd} pegmatite located to the NW of the first pegmatite. The second pegmatite strikes N40ºE for 200 m and then turns to the west at a strike of N25ºW for another 250 m. The second pegmatite ranges in thickness from 2-10 m.

A basic statistical analysis was performed on the drill hole data for Harricana, see Table 14-5 and Figure 14-11 for the results.

Table 14-5 Summary of assay data statistics for all composite samples at Harricana

Sample Data	Quantity
Composite Sample Length (m)	1.0
Number of Samples	108
Minimum Value (% Li_2O)	0.16
Maximum Value (% Li_2O)	2.73
Mean (% Li_2O)	1.03
Variance (% Li_2O)	0.17
Standard Deviation (% Li_2O)	0.41
Coefficient of Variation	0.40

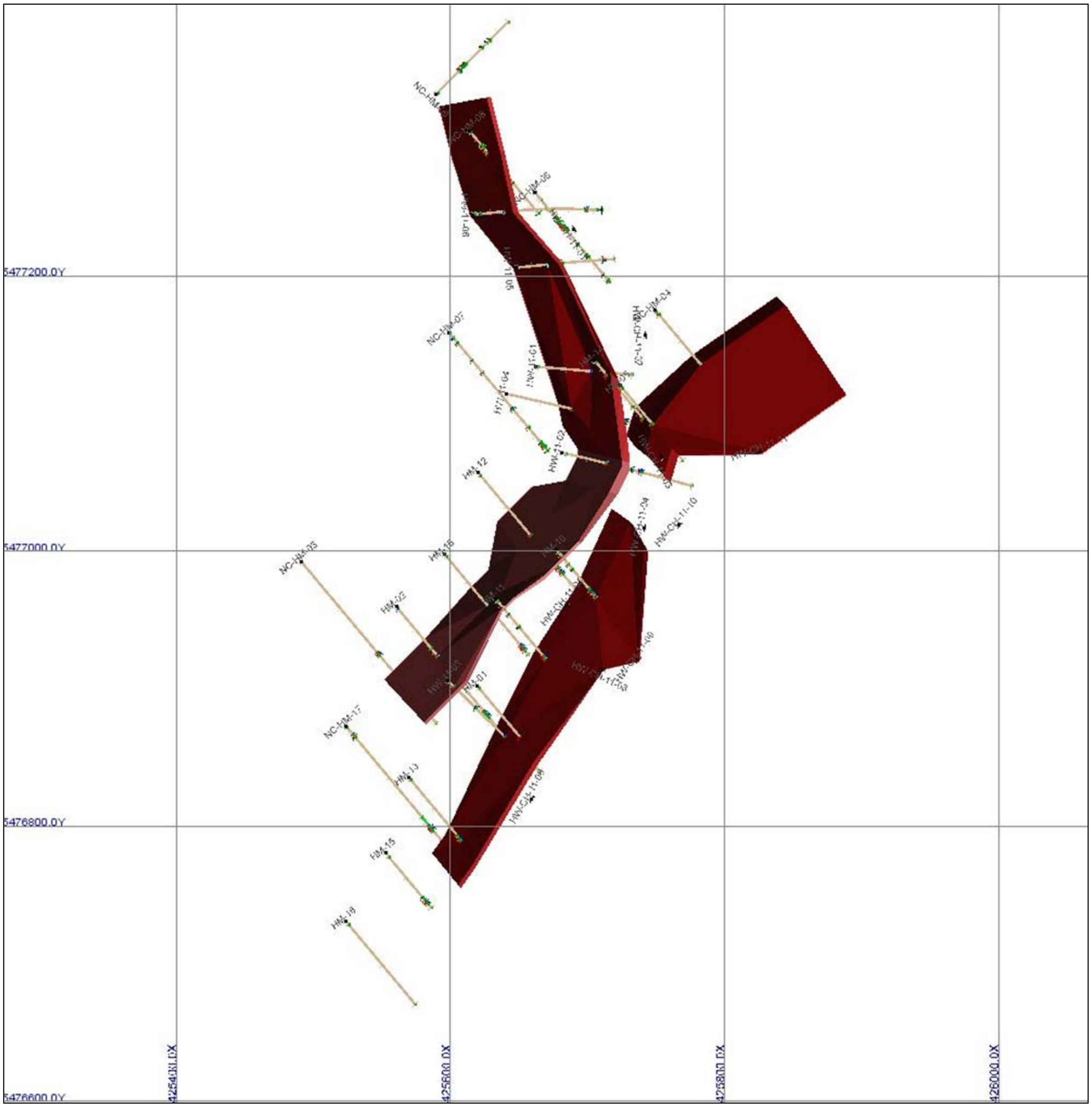

Figure 14-10 Plan view of Harricana interpreted wireframe solids with drill hole distribution

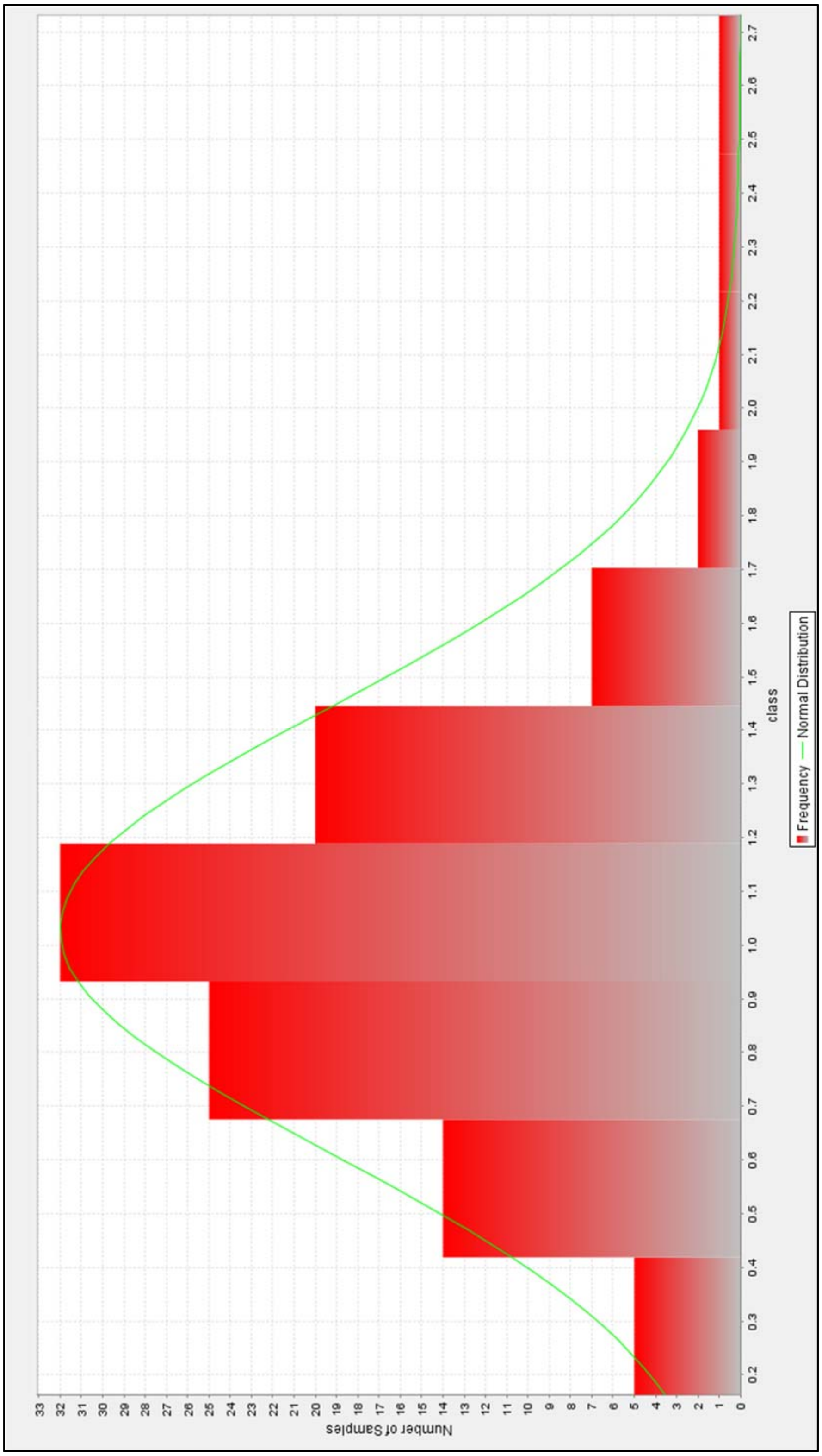

Figure 14-11 Histogram showing frequency of all composite samples at Harricana

Variography

Variography was not performed on the Haracanna area due to the small number of samples available for analyisis.

14.6 Line 60

The Line 60 property is located northwest of Pain Lake. The mineralized wireframe has been defined by 22 historic drill holes as well as 5 drill holes and 10 surface samples recently completed by Rock Tech in 2011 (Figure 14-12). The drill holes were drilled in a staggered pattern with drill hole spacing of 55-60 m between sections and 50 m along section (60 X 50 m pattern) (Figure 14-12). A Main pegmatite was identified, which strikes N30ºE, dips 70º NW, has a strike length of 500 m and ranges in thickness from 1-10 m.

A basic statistical analysis was performed on the drill hole data for Line 60, see Table 14-6 and Figure 14-13 for the results.

Table 14-6 Summary of assay data statistics for all composite samples at Line 60

Sample Data	Quantity
Composite Sample Length (m)	2.0
Number of Samples	211
Minimum Value (% Li_2O)	0.02
Maximum Value (% Li_2O)	1.94
Mean (% Li_2O)	0.81
Variance (% Li_2O)	0.27
Standard Deviation (% Li_2O)	0.52
Coefficient of Variation	0.65

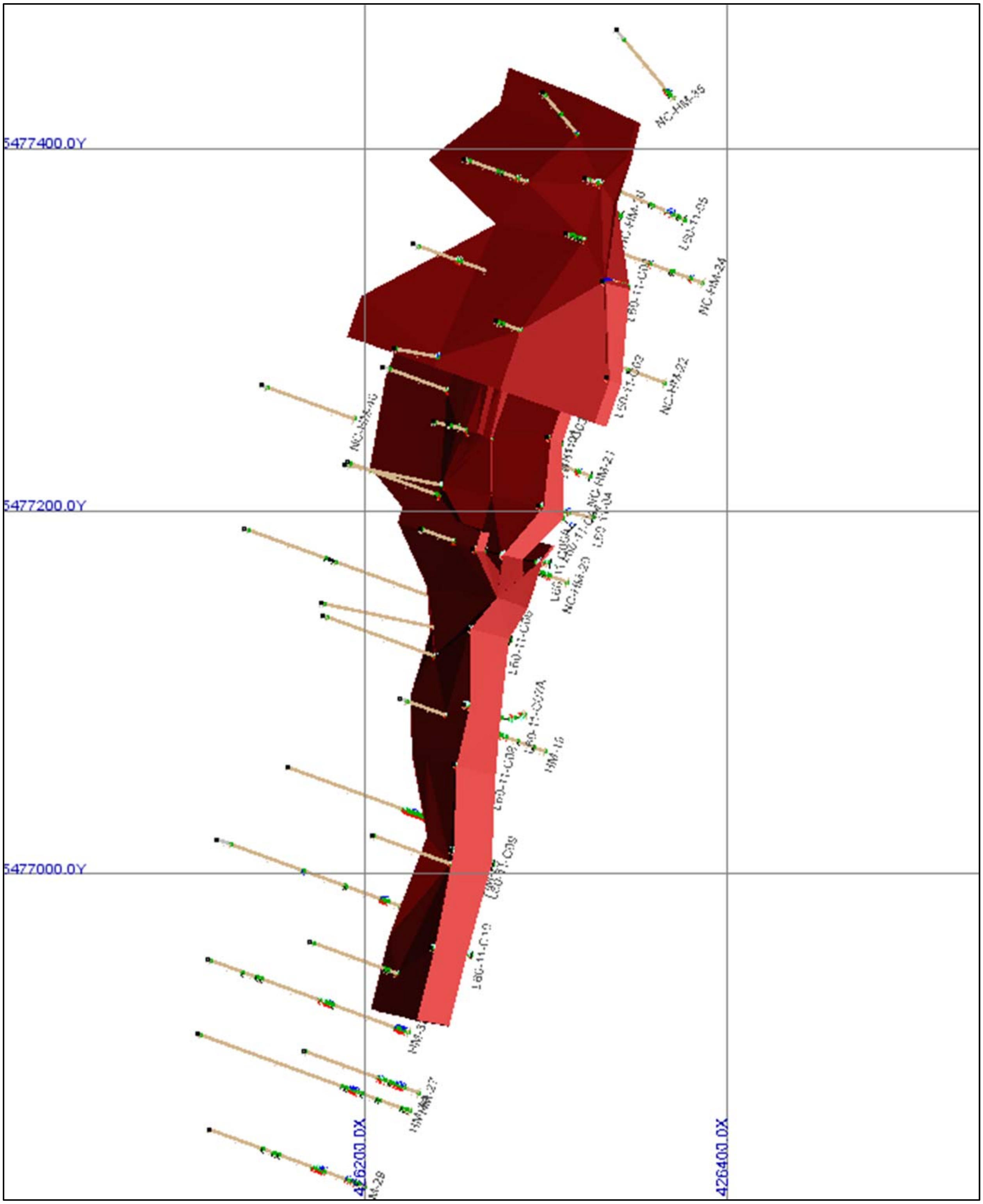

Figure 14-12 Plan view of Line 60 interpreted wireframe solids with drill hole distribution

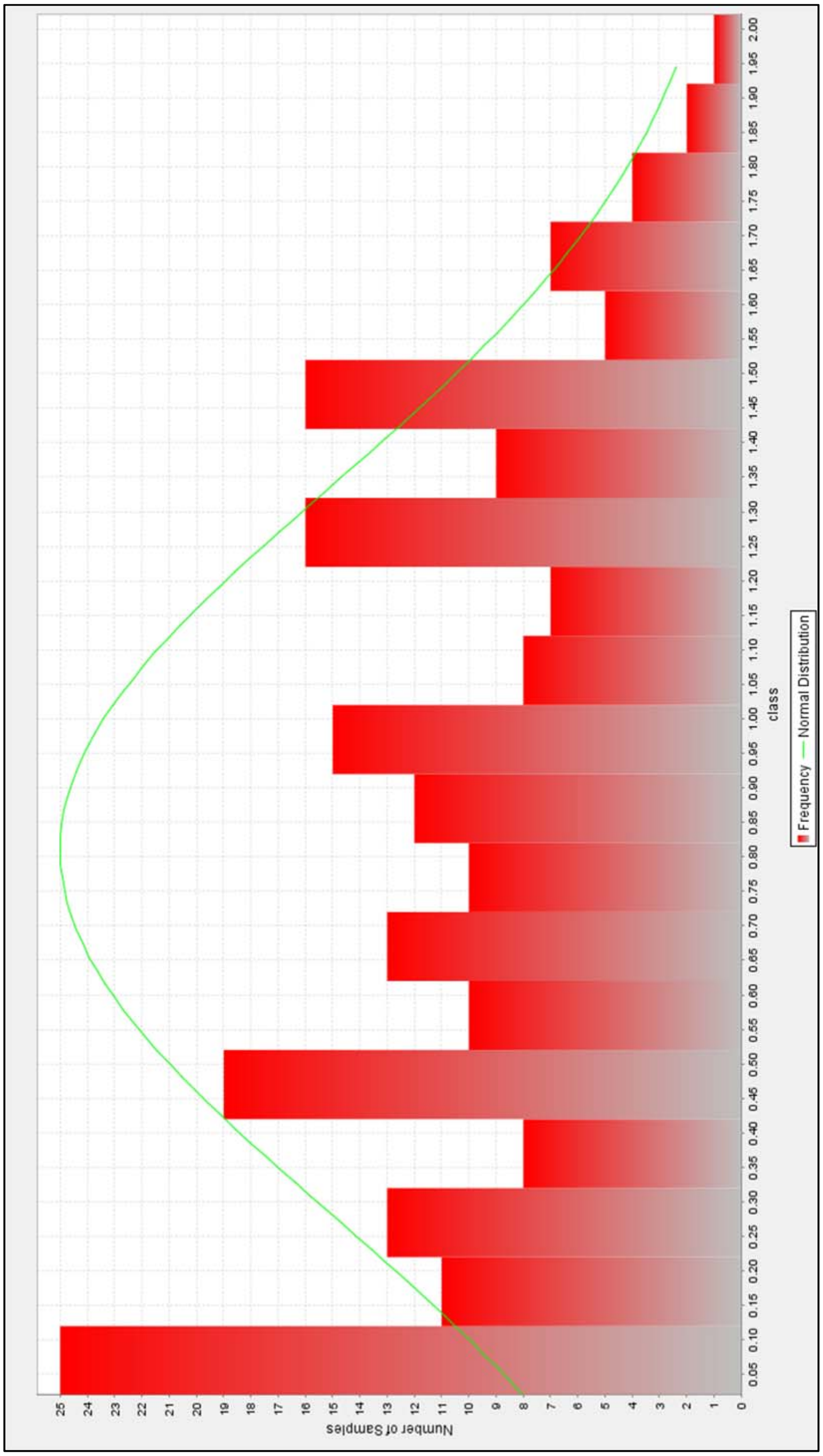

Figure 14-13 Histogram showing frequency of all composite samples at Line 60

14.7 Block Model

The block model parameters for each project area (MZN, MZSW, Conway, Harricana and Line 60) are shown in Table 14-7 to Table 14-11. The block model origin coordinates are represented by the Maximum "X", Maximum "Y" and Minimum "Z". Positive rotation is clockwise about any axis.

Table 14-7 Block model descriptions for Nama Creek Main Zone North (MZN)

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Origin Coordinates (m)	5,477,600	424,200	420
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation	0	-50	0
Number Of Blocks	130	215	80

Table 14-8 Block model descriptions for Nama Creek Main Zone South West (MZSW)

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Origin Coordinates (m)	5,476,992	423,948	420
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation	0	-50	0
Number Of Blocks	70	100	90

Table 14-9 Block model descriptions for Conway

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Origin Coordinates (m)	5,477,930	427,000	420
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation	0	-25	0
Number Of Blocks	70	170	60

Table 14-10 Block model descriptions for Harricana

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Origin Coordinates (m)	5,476,809	425,231	420
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation	0	-25	0
Number Of Blocks	100	160	55

Table 14-11 Block model descriptions for Line 60

	Y (m)	X (m)	Z (m)
Origin Coordinates (m)	5476824	426004	430
Block Size	5	5	5
Rotation	0	-10	0
Number Of Blocks	70	145	50

14.8 Block Interpolation

Inferred Resources

Li_2O grades were estimated using the anisotropic inverse distance cubed method. A minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 20 samples were used in the estimation of individual blocks. Search ellipses in the shape of spheres were used in the estimation (Table 14-12) with a semi-major to major axis ratio of 1.0 and a major to minor axis ratio of 1. The ellipsoids were orientated by principal azimuth, dip and intermediate azimuth (Where positive rotation around the X-axis is from Y towards Z, around the Y-axis is Z towards X, and around the Z-axis is X towards Y).

Table 14-12 Inferred search ellipse parameters for the Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Line 60, Conway and Harricana

Area	Major Search Radius	Semi-major Search Radius	Minor Search Radius	Principal Azimuth	Dip	Intermediate Azimuth
MZN	100m	100m	40m	110º	70º	55º
MZSW	75m	75m	15m	110º	70º	42º
Conway	100m	100m	40m	110º	70º	20º
Harricana1	75m	75m	15m	110º	70º	29º
Harricana2	75m	75m	15m	110º	70º	42º
Harricana3	75m	75m	15m	110º	70º	335º
Line 60	100	100	40	110º	50º	10º

Indicated Resources

A minimum of 5 samples and a maximum of 20 samples were used in the estimation of individual blocks. Search ellipses in the shape of spheres were used in the estimation (Table 14-13) with a semi-major to major axis ratio of 1.0 and a major to minor axis ratio of 1. The ellipsoids were orientated by principal azimuth, dip and intermediate azimuth (Where positive rotation around the X-axis is from Y towards Z, around the Y-axis is Z towards X, and around the Z-axis is X towards Y).

Table 14-13 Indicated search ellipse parameters for the Nama Creek MZN and Conway.

Area	Major Search Radius	Semi-major Search Radius	Minor Search Radius	Principal Azimuth	Dip	Intermediate Azimuth
Conway	50m	50m	20m	110º	70º	20º
MZN	50m	50m	20m	110º	70º	55º

A specific gravity ("SG") of 2.75 was assumed for the project based on the SG results from 2011 drilling performed by Rock Tech. The tonnage for each block was calculated as follows:

Block volume (5m x 5m x 5m) * (SG) * (the proportion of the block within the solid and under the surface topography).

14.9 Classification

Based on the study reported herein, delineated mineralization at the Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway Harricana and Line 60 Projects are classified in part as **mineral resource** according to the following NI 43-101 definitions:

> *"In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by CIM*

Council on December 11, 2005, as those definitions may be amended from time to time by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum."

*"A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of natural solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge."*

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as economic viability of the Property has not yet been shown. The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined in NI 43-101 as follows:

*"A '**Measured Mineral Resource**' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity."*

*"An '**Indicated Mineral Resource**' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing 635656541information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed."*

*"An '**Inferred Mineral Resource**' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The*

estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes."

The estimated tonnages for the wireframed solids at Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway, Line 60 and Harricana are classified as Indicated and Inferred resources as described in the following section.

14.10 Results

Mineral resource estimates for the Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway Harricana and Line 60 areas presented below are effective as of the 29th of August, 2012 (Table 14-14). The grade sensitivities are reported in Table 14-15.

Table 14-14 Mineral resource statement[1] (Caracle Creek, Aug. 29th, 2012)

Project Area	Category	Quantity (tonnes)[2]	Grade Li_2O%
MZN	Indicated	2,470,000	1.11
Conway	Indicated	720,000	1.05
Total	**Indicated**	**3,190,000**	**1.10**
MZN	Inferred	2,500,000	0.98
Conway	Inferred	590,000	1.02
Line 60	Inferred	1,300,000	0.93
MZSW	Inferred	970,000	1.09
Harricana	Inferred	950,000	1.03
Total	**Inferred**	**6,310,000**	**1.00**

[1] Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6 Li_2O%. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

[2] Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 10,000. Grade has been rounded to three (3) significant digits.

Table 14-15 Block model quantities and grades reported at various cut-off grades

Project Area	Cut – Off Li_2O%	Category	Quantity (tonnes)[1]	Grade Li_2O%
MZN	0.4	Indicated	2,500,000	1.10

Project Area	Cut – Off Li_2O%	Category	Quantity (tonnes)[1]	Grade Li_2O%
MZN	0.6	Indicated	2,470,000	1.11
MZN	0.8	Indicated	1,890,000	1.14
MZN	1.0	Indicated	1,690,000	1.22
Conway	0.4	Indicated	730,000	1.05
Conway[2]	0.6	Indicated	720,000	1.05
Conway	0.8	Indicated	650,000	1.09
Conway	1.0	Indicated	360,000	1.24
MZN	0.4	Inferred	2,670,000	0.95
MZN[2]	0.6	Inferred	2,500,000	0.98
MZN	0.8	Inferred	1,760,000	1.09
MZN	1.0	Inferred	1,230,000	1.20
Conway	0.4	Inferred	623,000	1.00
Conway[2]	0.6	Inferred	590,000	1.02
Conway	0.8	Inferred	500,000	1.07
Conway	1.0	Inferred	310,000	1.16
Line 60	0.4	Inferred	1,930,000	0.79
Line 60[2]	0.6	Inferred	1,300,000	0.93
Line 60	0.8	Inferred	830,000	1.06
Line 60	1.0	Inferred	490,000	1.17
MZSW	0.4	Inferred	970,000	1.09
MZSW[2]	0.6	Inferred	970,000	1.09
MZSW	0.8	Inferred	880,000	1.13
MZSW	1.0	Inferred	570,000	1.23
Harricana	0.4	Inferred	950,000	1.03
Harricana[2]	0.6	Inferred	950,000	1.03
Harricana	0.8	Inferred	840,000	1.07
Harricana	1.0	Inferred	540,000	1.15

Note: *[1]Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 10,000. Grade has been rounded to three (3) significant digits .These figures are not to be misconstrued as mineral resource as they are intended for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the resource estimate with respect to reporting cut-off grade.*

[2] Reported cut-off in Mineral resource statement.

The mineral resources at Nama Creek, Conway Harricana and Line 60 are contained within the spodumene pegmatite dykes, which dip 60 – 70º, and have a thickness of 1 - 10 m. Where possible, grades less than 0.10% Li_2O were excluded from the mineralized wireframe. The mineralized resource has been modeled to a max depth of 340 m below the surface at Nama Creek MZN; 240 m below surface at Nama Creek MZSW, 215 m at Conway, 170 m below surface at Harricana and below surface at Line 60. Surface outcropping shows that these pegmatites continue to the surface, therefore further detailed channel sampling at the surface is recommended in order to interpret the mineralization all the way to the surface outcrops. This interpreted continuity suggests that the Li_2O mineralized zones at Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway, Harricana and Line 60 are favorable with respect to selectivity and other factors when considering mining options. As a result, the stated Mineral Resource is considered to exhibit reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The reporting cut-off grade of 0.6 Li_2O% was chosen based on the benchmarking of similar Lithium projects.

The block model tonnages and grades were verified using a sectional volume method and taking the weighted average of the drill hole assays within the sectional volume. The results were within 5% of the tonnage and grade calculated by the inverse distance block model interpolation. The interpolation was also done using a nearest neighbour method of interpolation and the results were within 5% for both tonnage and grade to that of the inverse distance cubed model.

14.11 Issues That Could Affect the Mineral Resource

There are no known factors related to permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, environmental, and marketing or political issues which could materially affect the mineral resource. The estimation parameters set for the mineral resources were allowed to interpolate through non-sampled intervals. Zero grades were not assigned. Additional SG data needs to be collected to confirm the use of 2.75 in the conversion of block model volume to tonnes.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Rock Tech has not estimated any mineral reserves on the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

16.0 Mining Methods

Mining Methods have not been proposed by Rock Tech for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

17.0 Recovery Methods

This section does not apply to the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

This section does not apply to the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This section does not apply to the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Environmental Studies

20.1.1 Water Balance Study Based on Published Data

Trow Associates Inc. ("Trow") was retained by Rock Tech to conduct a Water Balance Study as part of a baseline study for the purpose of the permission process for future advanced exploration on the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. The objective of the water balance study is to quantify existing groundwater and surface water flows and budgets for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. An internal report was written by Trow to discuss the results of the study and is dated Feb. 18, 2011 (Trow, 2011a). This water balance study was based on available published data and no field work was carried out to collect any site specific information.

The Property is located in the Boreal eco-region of central Ontario. The area is mainly covered by wooded areas with deep rooted plants and trees. The closest Environment Canada weather station is in Geraldton, approximately 80 km northeast of the Property. Weather data from 2001 to 2011 indicates that the annual average precipitation is 769 mm which includes 570 mm of rain and 241 mm of snow. The average annual temperature is 1.2 ºC with a daily maximum of 17.6 ºC in July and -17.6 ºC in January.

Each of Rock Tech's 4 claim blocks contains bodies of water, wetlands and rivers. The soil on the Georgia Lake property is generally comprised of Podzol soils (mostly sandy soils) with rock outcrops, peat and grey wooded soils. A definition of Podzol soil is given in Terminology (section 2.2).

Two major aquifer systems are found in the area:

- A sandy overburden aquifer system; and
- A fractured bedrock aquifer system

Overburden aquifers are found at depths up to 20 m below existing ground surface. It is expected that the overburden sandy aquifer is mostly under water table conditions.

The primary water supply aquifer system in the area is the fractured bedrock aquifer system. Approximately 80% of water bearing fractures are been encountered at depths less than 50 m below ground surface (mbgs). Up to 20% water bearing fractures are encountered within 10 m of the bedrock surface.

The fractured aquifer system is expected to be under semi-confined to confined conditions. Bedrock fractures less than 10 m from the bedrock surface are expected to be hydraulic connection with the overburden aquifer system.

The overburden aquifer system appears to be connected to the surface water system. The regional bedrock aquifer system does not appear to contribute to the local groundwater flow system.

Of the total precipitation, approximately 55% to 60% is expected to be lost as evapo-transpiration. The evaporation from the surface of the Site's water bodies in the overall area is estimated to be less than 5% of the total precipitation.

After evapo-transpiration, approximately 40% to 45% of surplus water is available for surface run-off and infiltration into local groundwater flow system. An infiltration rate between 23% and 37% of the total precipitation is estimated for the area.

The high infiltration rates are related to the sand and sandy surficial soil types present in the area.

Any significant dewatering related to the development of any of the four claim blocks may have an effect on the local water balance of each claim block and water balance of the water bodies and wetlands.

Trow summarized the potential water management issues in Table 20-1.

Table 20-1Potential water management issues related to future exploration (Trow, 2011a)

Priority Area #	Potential Water Management Issues	Recommended further investigations	Mitigative Measures
1	Reducing infiltration area close to wetlands and stream can lower groundwater discharge at surface water bodies	Site specific investigations are recommended if selected for the proposed development.	Protect adequate groundwater infiltration close to wetlands.
2	Lower elevated area are divided into two parts by higher elevated ground runs NNE-SSW direction. Groundwater infiltration occurs mainly within relatively flat areas located in the eastern and western parts of the land. Reducing any groundwater infiltration due to development in lower regions of the area can affect total water balance.	Site specific investigations are recommended if selected for the proposed development.	Enhance post development groundwater infiltration as required.
3	This area comprises comparatively higher percentage of surface water area compared to other three. Reduction of groundwater infiltration due to any development in the area could affect water balance of surface water bodies.	Site specific investigations are recommended if selected for the proposed development.	Reduce/minimize shallow groundwater taking close to surface water bodies.
4	heavy water taking can effect smaller surface water body water balance	Site specific investigations are recommended if selected for the proposed	Reduce/minimize shallow groundwater taking close to surface water bodies.

development.

20.1.2 Surface water quality monitoring – November 2010

Trow was retained by Rock Tech to conduct a baseline ecological study for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. A before-after-control-impact (BACI) study is used to predict and manage environmental impacts. Environmental data are collected both before and after mining activities have started to place the mine site activities in the context of baseline conditions. In light of this, attempts were made to collect water samples at pre-selected locations situated upstream, within and downstream of proposed drilling (and potential future extraction) sites. An internal report was written by Trow to discuss the results of the study and is dated March, 2011 (Trow, 2011b).

Twenty-four sample stations were established and sampling was conducted at sites associated, to some degree, with all claim blocks. Field work which consisted of collections of surface water was conducted from November 22 to 26, 2010. Future sampling will be conducted at additional sites to create upstream/within/downstream complements associated with all pertinent Claim Blocks. With regards to the autumn 2010 surface water samples, most parameters for all sites were below Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) and Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO), indicating good water quality. Six of the 24 locations (RT3, RT12, RT13, RT14, RT18 and RT20) exhibited iron concentrations higher than both CWQG and PWQO limits and most samples exceeded the limit for total aluminum. Four sites (RT5, RT11, RT19 and RT20) exhibited a slightly elevated copper concentration of 2 μg/L, which is the CWQG limit. Otherwise, as previously mentioned, all other parameters at all stations exhibited levels below guideline and objective upper limits.

Elevated levels of metals such as iron and aluminum are often common in water samples during certain seasons, weather conditions and waterbody feature types. For example, shallow water in beaver ponds and swamps frequently freeze quickly, and these habitats under the ice often show low concentrations of dissolved oxygen. Situations with anoxia and acidic pH can then cause elevations in some metals due to the creation of reducing conditions, and can elevate the concentrations of parameters such as iron and aluminum. Also, precipitation, including rain and snow, is also naturally acidic, and can also have similar effects on the water chemistry of surface water features such as shallow creeks and shallow ponds and small lakes. By November 26, thirty-one cm of snow had accumulated on the ground. Since heavy snowfalls occurred during the sampling period of the autumn baseline ecological study, it is plausible that the oxygen and pH conditions of the surface waters were influenced partially by the quick onset of winter conditions. Therefore, any elevated metal concentrations during this study were likely a result of the shallow nature of the sites with influences from natural precipitation and a quick freeze up.

Trow's recommendations include that collections of surface water, fish, benthic invertebrates and sediment should be conducted at a sufficient number of key representative locations consistent with the BACI design goals in 2011. Additional studies pertaining to soil, groundwater, mine shaft water and archaeological investigations may also be conducted during 2011, if deemed appropriate at this stage.

20.1.3 Surface water quality monitoring June 2011 – Nama Creek Claim Block

Exp Services Inc. ("exp") was retained by Rock Tech to conduct baseline ecological studies to support the permitting process for exploration on their Georgia Lake Property. The first set of background data collected in November 2010 included the analysis of surface water chemistry from a wide range of surface water features within several claim blocks. In June 2011, surface water samples were collected for chemistry analysis from locations in proximity to the Nama Creek Claim Block where Rock Tech has concentrated its current exploration efforts. An internal report was written by exp to discuss the results of the study and is dated July 21, 2011 (exp, 2011a).

Surface water sampling was conducted across the Nama Creek Block on June 22 and 23, 2011. On June 22nd, ten sites were visited and eight samples were collected. One sample on Postagoni Lake was collected on June 23, 2011. Six of these samples were obtained at three new water crossings (Figure 20-1).

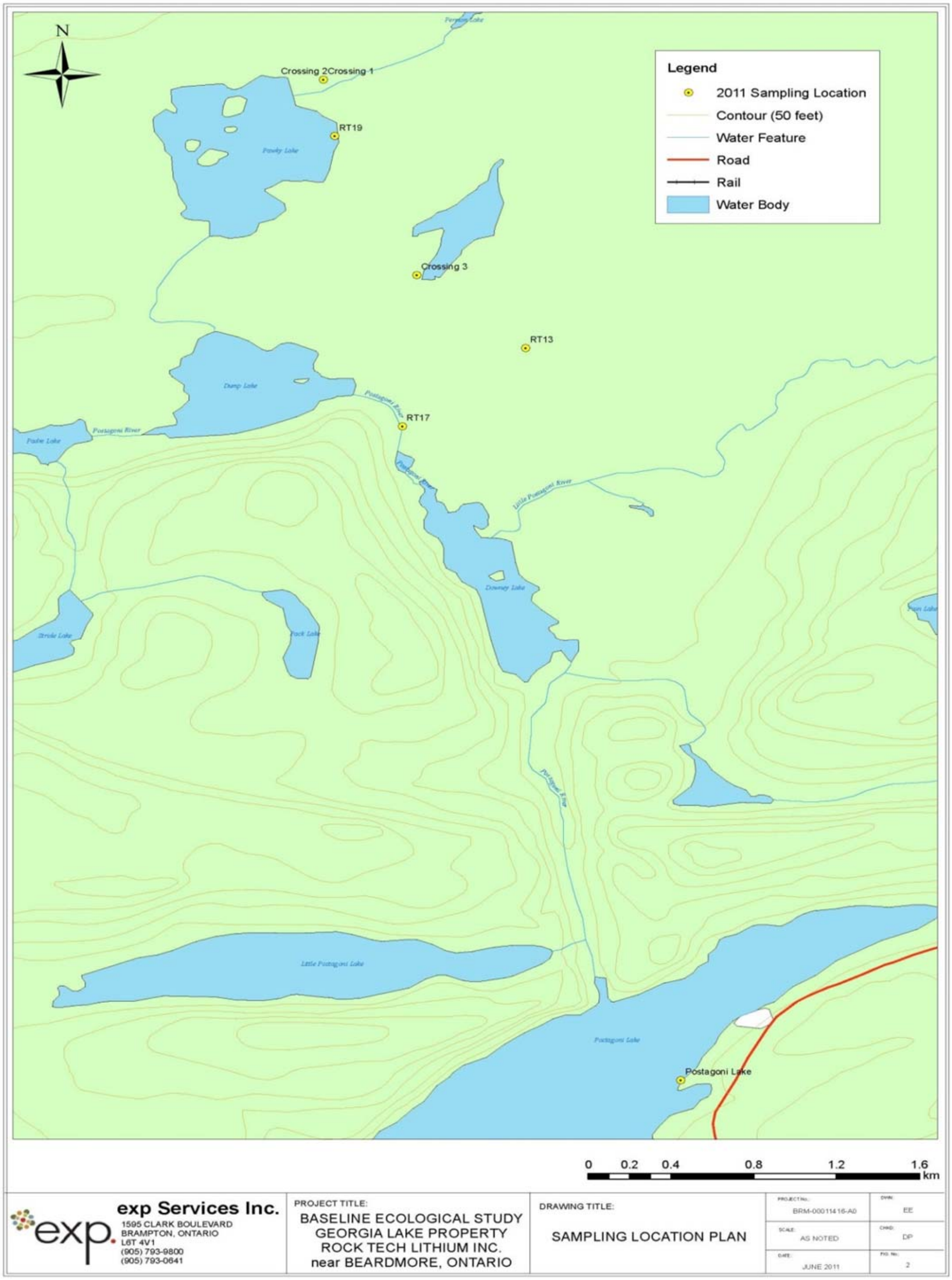

Figure 20-1 Water sampling location map for June 2011 sampling program.

At these crossings, water samples were taken approximately 10 to 15 m upstream and downstream of the crossing. Two crossings were located on watercourses that flowed into Pawky Lake, and the third was located at the outflow of a large beaver pond at Station RT18. The habitat features near the water crossings were also documented (Table 20-2).

Table 20-2 UTM coordinates for water samples taken in June 2011.

Station	Coordinates (Nad83, Zone 16U)	
	Easting	**Northing**
Crossing 1	423831	5479104
Crossing 2	423867	5479021
Crossing 3 (upstream station is RT18)	424110	5478006
RT13 and RT14	424439	5477585
Postagoni River (RT17)	424058	5477161
RT19	423879	5478780
Postagoni Lake (400m south of RT5)	424879	5473494.21

This sampling program resolved the chemistry of the surface waters at the Nama Creek Block and identified general trends due to natural processes as spring snow melt, from sample collections in November, 2010 and June 2011, as:

- Most parameter concentrations were higher in 2010 compared with 2011;
- The concentrations of parameters such as total aluminum and total iron frequently exceed government guidelines in 2010 and in 2011;
- Total copper sometimes exceed government guidelines in 2010 and in 2011;
- Most other parameters occur at low concentrations or below government guidelines; and
- Parameters such as conductivity, pH, and dissolved oxygen were observed at concentrations typical of surface waters with a range of flow rates, from stagnant to free flowing for the various stations.

Recommendations after the June, 2011 survey included that the surface water collection studies should be repeated at stations across the Nama Creek Claim Block. This effort should include the late summer and autumn of 2011 to achieve the four sample seasons required to represent these environments within future mine permit applications. In addition Postagoni Lake should be sampled at the boat launch to simplify access and to provide a safe sampling site that is open to the lake.

In addition, it is proposed that baseline data for sediment, benthic invertebrate, fish population, fish tissue, and terrestrial vegetation be collected during late summer-early autumn of 2011 to provide the required additional background monitoring information.

20.1.4 Shaft 11 water sampling Nama Creek – August 2011

Rock Tech retained exp Services Inc. to assist with sampling of shaft water from Nama Creek Shaft 11. Collection and analysis of shaft water is a requirement for Ministry of the Environment permitting to dewater mine shafts for further exploration and development. If the shaft water is to be pumped to the surface near a watercourse, then shaft water chemistry data will help determine if the aquatic flora and fauna in the receiver watercourse will be potentially affected by the shaft water, based on the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO). An internal report was written by exp to discuss the results of the study and is dated Oct. 3, 2011 (exp, 2011b).

Sampling was carried by Rock Tech personnel using sampling equipment provided by exp Services and following detailed instructions for water sampling and sample bottle handling also provided by exp Services. Water samples were collected from four levels within the shaft; at surface, 10m, 30m, and 60m depth. One duplicate sample from an unidentified depth was also collected for QA/QC. The sample at the surface was collected on August 16 and the other levels were sampled on August 11, 2011. Sampling below 60 m level was not possible due to an obstruction at that depth. The water samples were shipped to Maxxam Analytics in Mississauga, Ontario.

Most of the parameters resulted below the PWQO. Some of the parameters exceed the PWQO:

Aluminum concentrations in the upper 30 m of the shaft water were 1.3 to 3.3 times above the PWQO comparable to similar elevated, natural background concentrations of aluminum in local surface water samples that were collected in June 2011. This similarity suggests connectivity between these features.

The copper concentrations of the surface shaft water sample exceeded the PWQO by 1.6 times. The other subsurface samples revealed concentrations below the PWQO indicating that when shaft water is pumped and mixed, copper concentrations will likely maintain an equilibrium below the PWQO. In addition, shaft water shows similarity with some slightly elevated natural background copper concentrations from some surface water samples collected in June 2011.

All but the surface sample had zirconium concentrations 1.5 to 2 times above the PWQO limit of 4µg/L. The surface sample had a 3µg/L zirconium and previously sampled surface waters on the Georgia Lake property by exp Services had levels of zirconium below detection limit. Based on zirconium's low toxicity to aquatic organisms it is anticipated that the shaft water will not negatively affect flora and fauna in surface waters.

Iron concentrations in all shaft water samples exceeded the PWQO level of 300µg/L by 24 to 243 times. Additional sampling is suggested as the August water samples arrived at the laboratory with a temperature above 10°C, potentially biasing high the iron readings. However, elevated iron in shaft water is consistent with the past observed elevated iron concentrations in surface waters albeit at lower levels.

Total phosphorus concentrations in three samples were slightly above the PWQO for lakes and streams. Similar concentrations of phosphorus in surface water samples collected in June 2011 suggest the presence of connectivity between shaft water and surface watercourses.

Upon review of the chemistry composition of the shaft water exp suggested that some treatment may be required before release to natural surface water features on the Georgia Lake property. Additional sampling of the shaft water was suggested to gain further knowledge of the chemical properties of the shaft water at various depths.

20.2 Permitting requirements

In order to complete drilling on Harricana, Line 60, Conway, Newkirk and MNW properties, a permit to cross creeks by using a temporary bridge from Ministry of Natural Resources is required.

20.3 Memorandum of Understanding

On July 14, 2011 Rock Tech announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek ("BNA"), Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek ("BZA"), and Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek ("AZA") First Nations (collectively referred to as "First Nations") in regards to the development of the Georgia Lake Lithium project. These First Nations communities are in close geographical proximity to the Georgia Lake Lithium project. While 100% of the project lies within First Nations' traditional territories, a 2 km stretch of the road accessing the Nama Creek mineral lease is on BNA's reserve land. Since Rock Tech began exploration in December 2009, several First

Nations members have been employed and equipment and material have been procured from the First Nations whenever feasible.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This section does not apply to the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

22.0 Economic Analysis

This section does not apply to the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Beardmore-Geraldton area hosts several deposit types including vein-hosted gold and lithium pegmatites deposits. The properties described below and shown in Figure 23-1 are lithium pegmatite prospects in the vicinity of the Rock Tech Properties described in this Report.

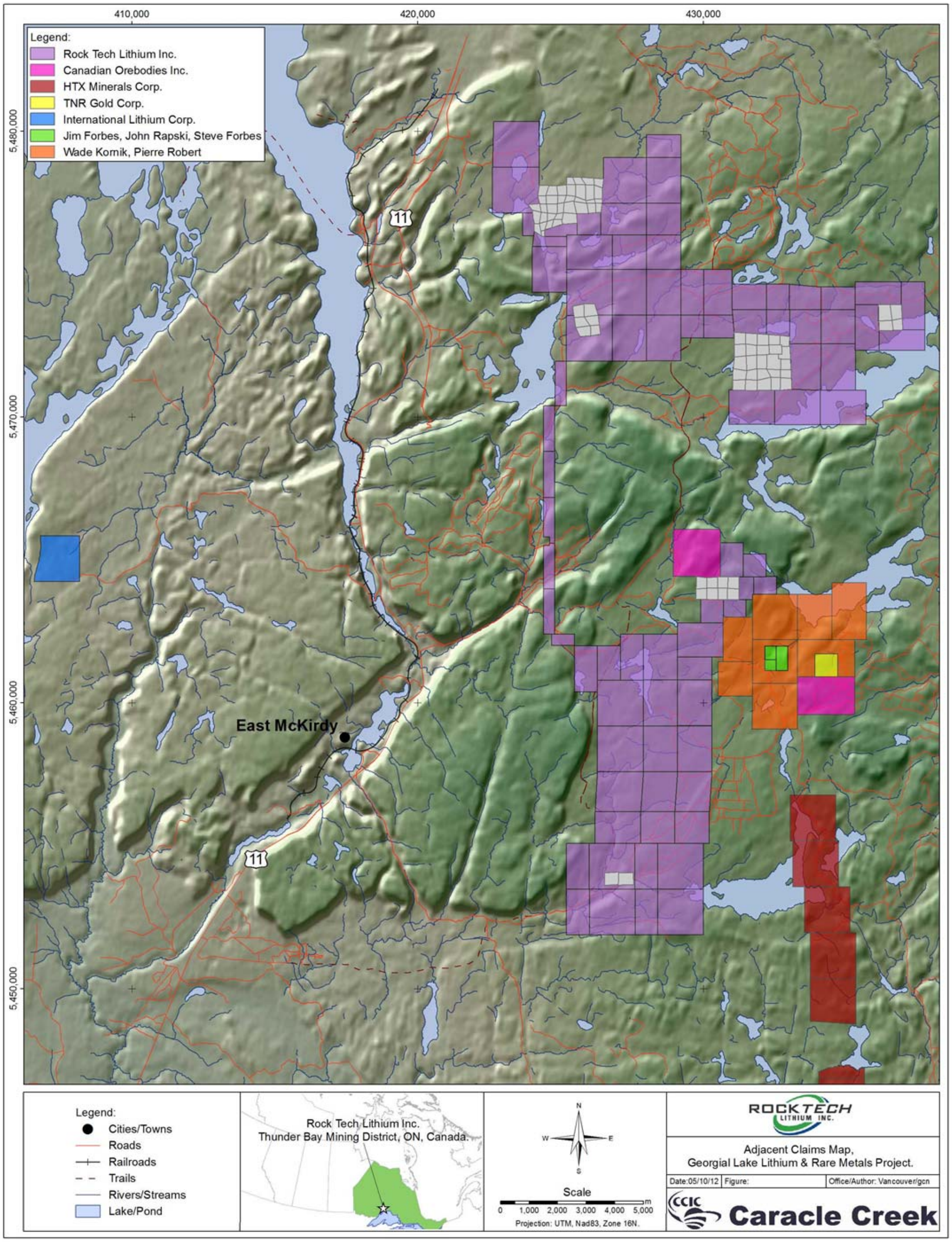

Figure 23-1: Map of adjacent lithium pegmatite properties in the Georgia Lake pegmatite field.

23.1 Canadian Orebodies Inc. – Vegan and Niemi South pegmatites

Canadian Orebodies Inc., a TSXV listed junior exploration company, has two lithium properties in the Georgia Lake Pegmatite Field (www.canadianorebodies.com), the Vegan and Niemi South properties (Figure 23-1).

The Vegan property covers the Vegan No. 1 lithium dyke (Pye, 1965). Nineteen historic diamond drill holes totalling 2,423.3 ft (=738.62 m) are reported from the property. The dyke is approximately 500 ft (=152 m) long and strikes 215° to 220° and dips 35° east.

Canadian Orebodies contracted Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation to complete an exploration program Nov. 8, 10, 11 and 12, 2009 on the Vegan Property (claim number 4250591, 256 ha) (MNDMF assessment file: 2.46196.10). The program included helicopter-assisted reconnaissance mapping, sampling and geochemical analysis. They sampled 8 quartz-feldspar pegmatites and 6 pegmatites which possibly contained spodumene. Fifteen grab samples were analyzed, the Li content in the samples ranges between 9.8 ppm (0.002 wt. % Li_2O) and 81 ppm (0.02 wt. % Li_2O). The reference map that Fladgate used to locate the historic Vegan occurrence proved to be incorrect and the Vegan occurrence was located in a swampy area approximately 60 m south of the claim boundary (i.e., on Rock Tech's property). They attempted a north to north-easterly traverse on foot to follow the outcrop onto Canadian Orebodies property.

Canadian Orebodies contracted Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation to complete an exploration program Nov. 9 and 13, 2009 on the South Niemi Property (claim number 4250592, 240 ha) (MNDMF assessment file: 2.46171.10). The Niemi South Property is located south of the Niemi lithium dyke (Pye, 1965). The program included reconnaissance mapping, sampling and geochemical analysis. They sampled quartz-feldspar pegmatite dykes and spodumene was only possibly identified in one sample. Six grab samples were collected with Li values ranging from 9.5 ppm Li (= 0.012 %Li_2O) to 67.8 ppm Li (= 0.015 %Li_2O).

23.2 Golden Dory Resources Corp. – Jackpot pegmatite

The Jackpot property consists of 3 contiguous claims, 4 claim units (64 ha) and is located ~5 km east of Rock Tech's Aumacho claim block. A total of 32 diamond drill holes totalling 10,648.8 ft (=3,245.75 m) were drilled by Conwest Exploration in 1955. Two dykes, Jackpot No. 1 and Jackpot No. 2, were delineated by the historic drilling. The No. 1 dyke is a flat sheet close to the surface and heavily eroded. The No. 2 dyke is located ~ 70 m below No. 1, striking N65°E and dipping 15° to 25° northwest.

Golden Dory contracted Paul Nielsen to write a prospecting report (MNDMF assessment file: 2.52057.10) regarding the prospecting and sampling completed on April 6, 2012. The Jackpot property claims are jointly owned by Jim Forbes, John Rapski and Steve Forbes. In October 2009, the three owners entered into an option agreement whereby Golden Dory gets 100% interest in the property by paying the three owners a total of $100,000 cash and issuing 400,000 shares. The three owners retain a 2% NSR. The prospecting was carried out by Michael Stares, Steve Stares and Kevin Keats. They accessed the property by helicopter traversed on two claims 4245837 and 4245840 and collected 10 pegmatite samples. The best assay was sample 1099402 with 1.61 % Li (=3.47 % Li_2O) in a 4 m wide pegmatite dyke with 3 vol% coarse-grained spodumene and yellow muscovite. Seven of the ten samples collected had Li below detection limit and were enriched in Na and Ta with 107 to 529 ppm Ta suggesting that the samples were aplite.

23.3 Robert and Kornick/Canadian Copper Core – Salo pegmatite

Canadian Copper Core, on behalf of Pierre Robert and Wade Kornick, contracted Caracle Creek to complete an exploration program on the Salo property. Robert and Kornick had an option agreement with Canadian Copper Core at that time (MNDMF assessment file: 2.48656.10). For this assessment file, money was applied to the Salo claims, but not to Jackpot claims. Reconnaissance mapping and channel sampling was conducted on claim 4250563 (Salo property) May 29 to June 1, 2011. A total of 21 channel samples were collected, but they were mostly biotite schist host rock with 5 samples with quartz-feldspar veins.

23.4 TNR Gold Corp./International Lithium Corp. – Niemi and Forgan pegmatites

The Niemi property is located ~5 km east of Rock Tech's Aumacho claim block and consists of one claim (Tb 4221949, 64 ha). The main pegmatite strikes N75°E and dips vertically. It is hosted by metasedimentary rocks. Pye (1965) reported that no mineable orebodies were delineated by 35 short, vertical diamond drill holes totalling 1,330 ft (=405 m).

TNR completed an exploration program on the Niemi claim in summer 2009 (MNDMF assessment file: 2.47840.10). On July 22, 2009, the property was visited to accurately locate historical workings and the pegmatite outcrop. Historic drill hole collars were not found, but historical blast pits and the pegmatite outcrop was found. Five rock samples and five soil samples were collected during the visit. The rock samples did not contain spodumene and the assay results were 11.6 to 95.5 ppm Li. The soil samples from the B-horizon were collected at 25 m stations over 100 m line perpendicular to the trend of the pegmatite dykes and the assay results were 11.7 to 104.5 ppm Li.

The Forgan Lake property is located ~20 km west of Rock Tech's Aumacho claim block and consists of one claim 4244103 (256 ha). Four previously identified dykes are on TNR's claims: No.1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 dykes (Pye, 1965). Thirty-three historic drill holes were completed on the property. The No. 1 dyke has a surface expression along 274.3 m and an average width of 9 m.

TNR completed an exploration program on Forgan Lake in the summer and fall of 2009 consisting of prospecting and rock and soil sampling. (MNDMF assessment file: 2.47813.10). ON July 28, 2009, TNR conducted a brief reconnaissance lithogeochemical sampling program (1 grab and 5 channel samples) on the No. 1 pegmatite dyke. No. 1 pegmatite dyke returned 2.57 wt% Li_2O over 4 m in the range of 1.69 to 3.40 wt% Li_2O over 6.4 m. This was followed up Sept. 29 to Oct. 17, 2009 with a similar lithogeochemical sampling program (31 rock samples within the claim boundary) on No. 2, 3 and 4 pegmatite dykes and the western half of the property was covered by a lithium in-soil geochemical survey (146 soil samples from the B-horizon). No. 3 pegmatite dyke returned up to 1.39 wt% Li_2O over 2.5 m of a composite channel sample. Lithium values in soil samples range from a low of 7.7 ppm Li to a high of 198 ppm Li. Samples that return over 25 ppm Li are considered anomalous.

In March 2010, the Forgan Lake property was optioned to Cricket Capital Corp. ("Cricket"). Cricket completed a follow-up exploration program fall 2010 (Sept. 8 – 29, 2010) (MNDMF assessment file: 2.47813.11). The exploration program consisted of line-cutting, outcrop stripping, mapping, prospecting and sampling. The exploration program included 106 channel and grab samples from pegmatites and 754 soil samples collected on a 23.3 km grid (TNR web site: www.TNRgoldcorp.com, January 18, 2011 press release). A total of 62 channel samples were collected from pegmatites 1, 3, 5 and 6 (Table 23-1).

Table 23-1 Results of TNR's Sept. 2010 exploration program, composite channel samples.

Samples	Width (m)	Li_2O (wt%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Rb_2O (ppm)	Region
E462563, 64	2	0.01	11.7	995.2	Pegmatite 5

E462590 to 93	3.8	0.81	40.2	743.1	Pegmatite 1
E462594 to 97	2.8	0.92	311.9	852.6	Pegmatite 1
E462598 to 00	3.3	1.36	50	615.1	Pegmatite 1
E462601 to 03	1.7	1.01	65.6	524.9	Pegmatite 1
E462605 to 08	3.6	1.27	61.2	669.3	Pegmatite 1
E462609 to 11	2.2	1.54	59.6	583	Pegmatite 1
E462613, 14	2.3	1.46	87.5	1252.2	Pegmatite 1
E462616 to 18	3.25	1.39	57.6	644.6	Pegmatite 3

An Independent Technical Report was completed on the Forgan Lake property by Clark et al. (2010) for TNR.

On May 20, 2011, TNR Gold Corp. (TSX:TNR) announced that they were spinning off a wholy-owned subsidiary, International Lithium Corp. ("ILC") effective May 24, 2011 (TNR web site: www.TNRgoldcorp.com). ILC will hold all of TNR's lithium and rare metal projects. TNR transferred claim 4244103, Forgan Lake property, to ILC Jan. 9, 2012 (MNDMF's web site: www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims). TNR's claim 4221949, Niemi property, is still in their name.

The authors of this Report were unable to verify the information on adjacent properties and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Properties that are subject of this Report. This Report clearly distinguishes between the mineralization on the adjacent properties and the mineralization on the Properties reported on.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report more understandable.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Rock Tech's Georgia Lake Lithium Property covers several spodumene pegmatite dykes: Nama Creek MZN, Nama Creek MZSW, Conway, Line 60, Harricana, McVittie, Parole Lake, Foster-Lew, Aumacho, Newkirk and MNW. Abundant fresh spodumene occurs in these pegmatite dykes and spodumene is an ore mineral for lithium. Other rare-elements that are also present with the dykes include: Rb, Cs, Be, Nb and Ta. The majority of the pegmatites are hosted by metasediments, except for McVittie, Foster, Aumacho and MNW pegmatites which are hosted by biotite granite. All of the pegmatites are albite-spodumene type, except for Aumacho – Brink pegmatite which is spodumene-subtype and MNW which is petalite-subtype. Spodumene is the dominant Li-bearing mineral in all of the pegmatites, except for MNW in which SQUI is dominant.

Historical drilling and geological mapping was conducted during the lithium boom in 1955 and 1956. This historical data is readily available in Ontario MNDMF assessment files and in Pye's 1965 report. The Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Line 60 and Harricana dykes have a total of 99 historic holes (1955-1956); Conway has a total of 26 historic holes (1957-1958); Parole Lake and Foster-Lew has a total of 63 historic holes (1955-1965); and Aumacho has a total of 38 historic holes (1955-1957). In addition, James Bay Midarctic drilled a total of 11 holes on the Georgia Lake area in 2009. While almost all of the collars for the historic holes have disappeared in the field, the collars were georeferenced from historic plan maps and correlated with existing exposed outcrop of pegmatite dykes to correctly position the collars. Some of the historical casings from MZN and Line 60 were located in the field and surveyed to confirm the geo-referencing. The historic drill hole collars, survey, lithology and assays were entered into a database and a 3D model was built. The 3D model was used to propose holes for the 2010-2011 drill program. The Phase 1 and 2 drill program by Rock Tech successfully validated the data from the historic holes and thus the resource estimate could be calculated using both the historic and current drill holes. Phase 3 diabase relogging and mapping program successfully located two diabase dykes on surface and at depth to improve the 3D model for MZN.

Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter diamond drilling program on Georgia Lake Project commenced on December 7, 2010 and was completed at the end of March 2011. Forty seven NQ holes comprising 7,499.1 m were drilled on four claim blocks: Aumacho, Nama Creek, Conway and Jean Lake. The best assay results include 1.76 % Li_2O over 7.29 m from PL-11-01, Parole Lake; 1.22 % Li_2O over 10.90 m from CW-11-03, Conway Main Dyke; 1.16 % Li_2O over 8.22 m from HW-11-02, Harricana and 1.32 % Li_2O over 9.16 m from NC-11-01, Nama Creek MZN.

The Phase 2: 2011 summer channel sampling program was completed June 17 to 30, 2011. A total of 51 channel samples were cut on several of the Georgia Lake Lithium properties: MZN, MZSW, Conway, Harricana and West dykes, Line 60, and Aumacho. The best assay results from MZN include 1.71 % Li_2O

over 6.74 m from NC-CH-11-11; 1.19 % Li_2O over 5.20 m from NC-CH-11-04; and 1.26 % Li_2O over 5.20 m from NC-CH-11-10A. The best assay results from the other properties include: 0.92 % Li_2O over 3.68 m from NS-CH-11-01, MZSW and 2.38 % Li2O over 3.00 m from AM-CH-11-01, Aumacho.

The Phase 2: 2011 fall channel sampling program was completed Oct. 19 to Dec. 12, 2011. Channel samples were cut on several of the Georgia Lake Lithium properties: 10 channels on Line 60, 3 channels on Conway and 3 channels on Newkirk for a total of 16 channels. The best assays for Line 60 channels are: L60-11-C09 with 20.96 m at 1.37 % Li_2O, L60-11-C08 with 19.51 m at 1.45 % Li_2O and L60-11-C06 with 14.08 m at 1.45 % Li_2O.

During the Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program at Line 60, 11 historic drill hole casings (HM-20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 40) were located Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, 2011. HM-37 was located during the setup for its twin hole L60-11-04. HM-38 is located about 10 m south of L60-11-03. The historic holes were originally drilled by New Highridge Mining Co. Ltd. November 1955 to January 1956. The historic casings were surveyed using a Trimble DGPS and added to the database for the 3D model. Locating the historic collars in the field helped to ensure that their collar coordinates were correct in the 3D model.

The Phase 2: 2011 fall diamond drilling program on the Georgia Lake Project commenced on September 15, 2011 and was completed December 3, 2011. Eighteen NQ holes comprising 4,608.1 m were drilled on Nama Creek Main Zone North (NC-11-15 to 29) and Line 60 (L60-11-03 to 05). The best assays for MZN are: NC-11-23 with 8.84 m at 1.20 % Li_2O, NC-11-18 with 8.66 m at 1.25 % Li_2O and NC-11-15 with 7.00 m at 0.94 % Li_2O. The best assays for Line 60 are: L60-11-03 with 8.33 m at 1.09 % Li_2O and L60-11-04 with 7.00 m at 1.12 % Li_2O.

The Phase 3: 2012 summer diabase relogging and mapping program commenced on July 18, 2012 and ended on July 29, 2012. The drill core from MZN Phase 1 and 2 (NC-11-01 to 29) were relogged using a magnetic susceptibility meter to distinguish between the mica schist and diabase and two diabase dykes on surface at MZN were trenched. One diabase dyke is a long north-south trending dyke and the other is northeast-southwest trending dyke. Two trenches (NC-12-TR01 and 02) were dug on the NE trending diabase dyke, as the remaining parts of the diabase dyke were under a swamp. Eight trenches (NC-12-TR03 to 10) were dug on the N-S trending diabase dyke.

There are five deposit areas which contribute to the total resource estimate described in this report. Mineral resource estimates for the Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway, Harricana and Line 60 areas presented below are effective as of the 29th of August, 2012.

Mineral resource statement[1] (Caracle Creek, Aug. 29th, 2012)

Project Area	Category	Quantity (tonnes)[2]	Grade Li_2O%
MZN	Indicated	2,470,000	1.11
Conway	Indicated	720,000	1.05
Total	**Indicated**	**3,190,000**	**1.10**
MZN	Inferred	2,500,000	0.98
Conway	Inferred	590,000	1.02
Line 60	Inferred	1,300,000	0.93
MZSW	Inferred	970,000	1.09
Harricana	Inferred	950,000	1.03
Total	**Inferred**	**6,310,000**	**1.00**

[1] Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6 Li_2O%. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

[2] Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 10,000. Grade has been rounded to three (3) significant digits.

The mineral resources at Nama Creek, Conway, Harricana and Line 60 are contained within the spodumene pegmatite dykes, which dip 60 – 70º, and have a thickness of 1 - 10 m. The mineralized resource has been modeled to a max depth of 340 m below the surface at Nama Creek MZN; 240 m below surface at Nama Creek MZSW, 215 m at Conway, 170 m below surface at Harricana and below surface at Line 60.

The current drill hole databases for Nama Creek MZN, MZSW, Conway and Harricana as compiled for review as part of this report, are considered reliable for the purposes of estimating inferred and indicated mineral resources. The approach to the development of the inferred and indicated resources follow accepted industry standards and are compliant with NI 43-101 reporting guidelines.

One bulk sample was collected from three short drill holes on Nama Creek MZN (BK-11-03, 04, 05) Feb. 16-18, 2011. In addition to the drill core bulk, three blasted grab sample bulks were collected from three sites (two from MZN and one from MZSW). These bulk samples are considered to be representative of the style and type of mineralization and the mineral deposit as a whole. The three grab sample bulks and one drill core bulk (in total about 770 kg) were shipped to SGS Metallurgical Operations, Lakefield, Ontario in February 2011. The four samples were mixed to produce a composite head sample representative of the spodumene mineralization on the property. The composite head sample contained 1.49 %Li_2O and consisted of quartz, albite, spodumene and minor microcline and muscovite.

After the successful generation of an initial Li_2CO_3 product SGS, Lakefield site focused on processing the three concentrates through the standard lithium carbonate hydrometallurgical flow sheet. The program examined three concentrate ("con") samples: one low Fe con, one high Fe con and one heavy media con. The low Fe and high Fe cons were produced using floatation methods and the heavy media con was produced using heavy liquid separation. After two bicarbonate polishing tests, the resulting solids met all of the product specifications and had a Li_2CO_3 grade of 99.988% and 61 ppm Ca. This indicates that a high grade Li_2CO_3 product can be produced from Rock Tech's mineralized samples.

Trow conducted a Water Balance Study as part of a baseline study. The water balance study quantified existing groundwater and surface water flows and budgets for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. The study examined the fractured bedrock aquifer system, surface water system, total precipitation, infiltration and evapo-transition. Trow conducted a baseline ecological study for the Georgia Lake Lithium Property. Twenty-four sample stations were established and water sampling was conducted at sites associated, to some degree, with all claim blocks. Field work which consisted of collections of surface water was conducted from November 22 to 26, 2010.

Exp Services Inc. ("exp") was retained by Rock Tech to conduct baseline ecological studies. In June 2011, surface water samples were collected for chemistry analysis from locations in proximity to the Nama Creek Claim Block where Rock Tech has concentrated its current exploration efforts. On June 22nd, ten sites were visited and eight samples were collected. Key findings include: the concentrations of parameters such as total aluminum and total iron frequently exceed government guidelines in November 2010 and in June 2011; total copper sometimes exceed government guidelines in 2010 and in 2011; and most other parameters occur at low concentrations or below government guidelines. Parameters such as conductivity, pH, and dissolved oxygen were observed at concentrations typical of surface waters with a range of flow rates, from stagnant to free flowing for the various stations.

Rock Tech retained exp to assist with sampling of shaft water from Nama Creek Shaft 11. Collection and analysis of shaft water is a requirement for Ministry of the Environment permitting to dewater mine shafts for further exploration and development. If the shaft water is to be pumped to the surface near a watercourse, then shaft water chemistry data will help determine if the aquatic flora and fauna in the receiver watercourse will be potentially affected by the shaft water, based on the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO). Water samples were collected from four levels within the shaft; at surface, 10m, 30m, and 60m depth. The sample at the surface was collected on August 16 and the other levels were sampled on August 11, 2011. Key findings were similar to the surface sampling: aluminum concentrations in the upper 30 m of the shaft water were 1.3 to 3.3 times above the PWQO; copper concentrations of the surface shaft water sample exceeded the PWQO by 1.6 times; all but the surface sample had zirconium concentrations 1.5 to 2 times above the PWQO limit of 4µg/L; and iron concentrations in all shaft water samples exceeded the PWQO level of 300µg/L by 24 to 243 times. Exp suggested that some treatment may be required before release to natural surface water features on the Georgia Lake property.

On July 14, 2011 Rock Tech announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (“BNA”), Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (“BZA”), and Animbiigoo Zaagi’igan Anishinaabek (“AZA”) First Nations (collectively referred to as “First Nations”) in regards to the development of the Georgia Lake Lithium project.

The only significant risk and uncertainity that may affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information is georeferencing error for historic drill hole collar locations for properties that currently don’t have a 3D model, but as Rock Tech does verification holes and channel sampling on each property these errors are being fixed.

There are no significant risks to the Mineral Resource estimation as the block model tonnages and grades were verified using a sectional volume method and taking the weighted average of the drill hole assays within the sectional volume. The results were within 5% of the tonnage and grade calculated by the inverse distance block model interpolation. The interpolation was also done using a nearest neighbour method of interpolation and the results were within 5% for both tonnage and grade to that of the inverse distance cubed model.

The only risk to the projected economic outcome is diabase dykes in close proximity to the spodumene pegmatite dykes especially at MZN. Pye’s report (1965) mentions that the spodumene in the spodumene pegmatite dykes is altered to dark green and have low Li_2O contents when it is in close proximity to diabase dykes. The impact of the diabase dykes may limit the ability to obtain Li_2O-rich, Fe-poor spodumene near them, but the recommended drilling will likely indicate that unaltered spodumene occurs surrounding the diabase dykes, just not in close proximity to them.

The Qualified Persons for this Report conclude that the Phase 3 relogging and mapping program at MZN met its objective to identify the diabase dykes in MZN Phase 1 and 2 drill core and to locate the two diabase dykes on surface. The surface and downhole location of the diabase dykes matched in the 3D model and the resource for MZN was upgraded from inferred to indicated + inferred status. The Qualified Persons are confident that the recommended Phase 1 drill and channel sampling programs will intersect additional spodumene pegmatite to increase the size of the Mineral Resources on spodumene dykes within the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.

26.0 Recommendations

General recommendations based on previous drill programs:

1. Install permanent bridges for access to Conway and Line 60 instead of using temporary bridges
2. Close monitoring of deviation in the azimuth downhole during drill programs
3. Mineralogical studies to confirm identification of phosphate minerals at MZN

General recommendations based on the resource 3D model:

1. Regular spaced channel sampling to upgrade exploration targets near surface to Inferred status.
2. Regular spaced definition drilling and channel sampling to upgrade Inferred resources to Indicated classification; eg. 35 to 50m spaced centres. Drill spacing needs to target both along strike and down dip positions.
3. Continued QA/QC checks.
4. SG determinations should be routinely made on mineralized intersections.

26.1 Phase 1 – Exploration and updated resource for Line 60 and Conway

Caracle Creek proposes that Phase 1 exploration program consist of approximately 2,000 m (about 10 holes) of validation and exploration drilling on Line 60. Phase 1 will also include a total of 30 channels on 4 properties: 10 channels on Line 60, 10 channels on Conway, 5 channels on McVittie and 5 channels on Foster (Table 26-1). The purpose of the drilling on Line 60 is to validate more historic holes in order to increase the classification of the resource from inferred to indicated status and to carry on further exploration to check the extension of the dyke to the south. The purpose of the channels on Line 60 is to extend the known length of the Line 60 dyke to the south. The purpose of the channel sampling at Conway is to obtain assays from the surface outcrops and to extend the 3D model from depths up to surface. The purpose of the channels on McVittie and Foster is to gain information on the location of the pegmatite dykes on surface to aid in drill targeting in the future.

The drill and channel information on Line 60 and the channel information on Conway will be used to update the resource. This will be followed by another 43-101 Independent Technical Report and an Assessment Report. The total cost for Phase 1 recommendations is $717,937.

Table 26-1 Phase 1 recommended exploration program

Item	Unit	No. of Units	$/Unit	Total Estimate	Subtotal	Project codes
Channel sampling for 4 properties (total 30 channels)						
geologist (log channel samples)	hour	300	$95	$28,500		
prospector/ channel cutter	day	35	$400	$14,000		
excavator	day	30	$150	$4,500		
assays	samples	300	$75	$22,500		
					$69,500	
***Drilling based on 2000 m for Line 60**						
geologist (log drill core)	hour	200	$95	$19,000		
drilling	meters	2000	$250	$500,000		
assays	samples	500	$75	$37,500		
					$537,500	
Travel for geologist						
travel days @ 75%						
flights (New Mexico - Thunder Bay)	flight	1	$1,600	$1,600		estimate
rotation flight (Sudbury - Thunder Bay)	flight	1	$800	$800		estimate
meals	day	50	$75	$3,750		
accommodation (if needed)				cost + 15%		
truck rental	day	50	$100	$5,000		
					$11,150	
Database management	hour	40	$115	$4,600		
					$4,600	
Project xxx sub total (channels + drilling)						**$622,750**
Project management (logistics) @ 10% time	hour	98	$150	$14,700	**$14,700**	
Resource (Line 60 and Conway)						
wireframing,block modelling, classification	hour	150	$190	$28,500		
software fee (Gems)	hour	150	$15	$2,250		
43-101 report writing/validation	hour	50	$190	$9,500		

Item	Unit	No. of Units	$/Unit	Total Estimate	Subtotal	Project codes
					$40,250	
43-101 report (4 properties)						
QA/QC of assays	hour	40	$150	$6,000		
report writing	hour	64	$150	$9,600		
GIS drafting of figures	hour	32	$75	$2,400		
senior review	hour	8	$150	$1,200		
					$13,200	
Assessment Filing						
assessment filing - drill report, work report	hours	96	$135	$12,960	**$12,960**	
Project xxx subtotal (43-101 report)						**$81,110**
Subtotal					**$703,860**	
PLI (2%)					$14,077	
Total					**$717,937**	

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28.0 Statement of Authorship

This Report, titled "Independent Technical Report and Updated Resource for Nama Creek Main Zone North Pegmatite, Georgia Lake Lithium Property, Beardmore, Ontario, Canada", with an effective date of Aug. 29, 2012 and a submission date of Oct. 5, 2012, was prepared and signed by the following Qualified Persons:

Julie Selway, Senior Geologist, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Oct. 5, 2012
Sudbury, Ontario

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Jason Baker, Geological Engineer, B. Eng., P.Eng.
Oct. 5, 2012
Fall River, Nova Scotia

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DATE Oct 5 2012
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Oct. 5, 2012
Sudbury, Ontario

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
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Appendix 1: Certificate of authors

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Julie Selway, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Senior Geologist for the geological consulting firm of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. Canada (CCIC).
2. I am jointly responsible for the entire Technical Report, except for the "Mineral Resource Estimates" section 14.0, titled "Independent Technical Report and Updated Resource for Nama Creek Main Zone North Pegmatite, Georgia Lake Lithium Property, Beardmore, Ontario, Canada" with an effective date of Aug. 29, 2012 and a submission date of Oct. 5, 2012 and prepared for Rock Tech Lithium Inc.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: B.Sc. (Hons) Geology (1991) Saint Mary's University; M.Sc. Geology (1993) Lakehead University; Ph.D. Mineralogy (1999) University of Manitoba.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #0738). I am a member in good standing of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, Geological Association of Canada and Mineralogical Society of America.
5. I have worked on exploration projects world wide including: Canada (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia), Mexico, Hungary, Czech Republic and have worked on rare-element pegmatites, gold and Ni-Cu-PGE, Nb-Ta carbonatites, and porphyry copper deposits since 1993. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
6. I have not visited the Nama Creek, Conway, Parole Lake and Newkirk-Vegan properties. I have visited the McVittie, Foster, Giles, Aumacho and MNW properties to examine pegmatite outcrops in the summer of 2003 while employed by the Ontario Geological Survey.
7. I am independent of the issuer of this report applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. My only prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report is geological mapping and sampling of properties listed in item 6 in the summer of 2003 while employed by the Ontario Geological Survey.
9. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 5th Day of October, 2012.

Julie Selway

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
JULIE B. SELWAY
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Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo.
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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Jason Baker, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Geological Engineer for the geological consulting firm of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. Canada (CCIC).
2. I am responsible for "Mineral Resource Estimates" section 14.0 of the Technical Report titled "Independent Technical Report and Updated Resource for Nama Creek Main Zone North Pegmatite, Georgia Lake Lithium Property, Beardmore, Ontario, Canada" with an effective date of Aug. 29, 2012 and a submission date of Oct. 5, 2012 and prepared for Rock Tech Lithium Inc.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: B.Eng. (2000) Dalhousie University (TUNS), Halifax, Nova Scotia.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia (APENS#9627).
5. I have worked over 10 years in geological modelling and resource calculations in both exploration (Gold, Lead & Zinc) and operations (Coal, Gypsum, Lead and Zinc). I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
6. I have not visited the Georgia Lake Lithium Property.
7. I am independent of the issuer of this report applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have no prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
9. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 5th Day of October, 2012

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DATE Oct 5 2012
J. A. Baker
9627
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Zsuzsanna Magyarosi, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Senior Geologist for the geological consulting firm of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. Canada (CCIC).
2. I am jointly responsible for the Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (section 5.0), History (section 6.0), Regional Geology (section 7.1) and Data Verification (section12.1) of the Technical Report titled "Independent Technical Report and Updated Resource for Nama Creek Main Zone North Pegmatite, Georgia Lake Lithium Property, Beardmore, Ontario, Canada" with an effective date of Aug. 29, 2012 and a submission date of Oct. 5, 2012 and prepared for Rock Tech Lithium Inc.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: B.Sc. (Hons) Geology (1994) Brock University, St. Catharines; M.Sc. Geology (1996) Carleton University, Ottawa; Ph.D. (2002) Carleton University, Ottawa.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #2031).
5. I have worked on exploration projects world wide including: Canada (Ontario, Yukon), Finland and have worked on gold and Ni-Cu-PGE, since 1996. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
6. I visited the property for the site visit November 13 and 14, 2011for this Technical Report (see Data Verification section 12.1).
7. I am independent of the issuer of this report applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have no prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
9. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 5th Day of October, 2012

Zsuzsanna Magyarosi, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Senior Geologist, Caracle Creek Canada

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
ZSUZSANNA MAGYAROSI
PRACTISING MEMBER
2031
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Appendix 2: Assessment files used for this report

Table 28-1 Assessment files for the Nama Creek Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
52H08NE0009	Nama Creek Mines Ltd	Nama Creek Mines Ltd	line cutting, trenching, sampling	1955	Main Zone/North, Main Zone/Southwest, South Zone/West Dyke 1
52H08NE0006	Nama Creek Mines Ltd	Nama Creek Mines Ltd	drilling	1955	Main Zone/North, Main Zone/Southwest, South Zone/West Dyke 1
52H08NE0005	New Highridge Mining Company Ltd./Nama Creek Mines Ltd.	New Highridge Mining Company Ltd.	drilling	1955	South Zone/West Dyke 1, Southeast Zone/Line 60 Dyke
42E05NW0006	Caral Mines Ltd.	Spencer	geological survey	1955	Caral Dyke
52H08NE0004	Caral Mines Ltd.	Caral Mines Ltd.	drilling	1956	Caral Dyke
52H08NE0007	Kenogamisis Gold Mines Ltd.	Boyles Bros.	drilling	1955	Kenogamisis Dyke

Table 28-2 Assessment files for the Conway Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
52H08NE0003	United Montauben Mines	United Montauben Mines	drilling	1957	No. 1 Dyke
42E05NW0008	E.S.Conway	E.S.Conway	drilling	1958	No. 4 Dyke, Norland Dyke, Conway Dyke
2.44004	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	drilling	2009	Conway Dyke

Table 28-3 Assessment files for the McVittie Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
52H08NE9236	Noranda Mines Ltd.	Noranda Mines Ltd.	drilling	1955/56	

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
52H08NE0002	Noranda Mines Ltd.	Noranda Mines Ltd.	line cutting, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys	1978/79	
42E05SW0006	Armeno Resources Inc.	MPH Consulting Ltd.	geological mapping, line cutting, ground geophysical surveying	1984	
42E05SW0005	Armeno Resources Inc.	NVC Engineering Ltd.	soil geochemical survey	1986	
52H08NE9234	Armeno Resources Inc.	Norwescon Development Ltd.	drilling	1987	

Table 28-4 Assessment files for the Jean Lake Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
42E05NW0009	Jean Lake Lithium Mines Ltd.	Cameron Drilling Company Ltd.	drilling	1955/56	No. 4 Dyke/Parole Lake, No. 1, 3 and 5 Dykes
42E05NW0007	Assad Group	Goldale Mines Ltd. Et al.	line cutting, prospecting, stripping, mapping and a magnetometer survey	1956	NW shore of Jean Lake
42E05NW0010	Towagmac Exploration Company Ltd.	Goldale Syndicate	drilling	1956	Giles Lithium Dyke, Foster Dyke, NE shore of Jean Lake
42E05NW0011	Sutherland & Associates	Sutherland & Associates	drilling	1965	Pomace Creek Dyke
42E05NW0004	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd.	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd.	line cutting and a VLF electromagnetic survey	1986	Foster Property
42E05NW0002	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	line cutting and geological survey	1987	Foster-Lew Property
42E05NW0003	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	proton magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	1987	Foster-Lew Property
42E05NW0005	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	stripping	1987	Foster-Lew Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
42E05NW0012	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	line cutting, photon magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	1988	No. 1, 3, 4 (Parole Lake) and 5 Dykes
52H01NE0003	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	geochemistry, mineralogy	1988	Jean Lake
42E05NW0001	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	drilling	1989	Foster-Lew Property
2.44004	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	drilling	2009	Foster-Lew Property

Table 28-5 Assessment files for the Aumacho Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
42E05SW0028	Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation Ltd.	Geo-Technical Development Company Ltd.	line cutting and geological survey	1955	S of Blay Lake
42E05SW0027	Mogul Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mogul Mining Corporation Ltd.	line cutting, magnetometer survey and geological survey	1956	E of Blay Lake, N of Abner Lake
42E05SW0018	Aumacho River Mines Ltd.	Aumacho River Mines Ltd.	drilling	1955	Brink
42E05SW0011	Georgia Lakes Lithium Mines Ltd.	Boyles Bros. Drilling Ltd.	drilling	1955/56	Georgia Lake
52H08SE0002	Canadian Lithium Mining Corporation Ltd.	Boyles Bros. Drilling Ltd.	drilling	1956	W of Blay Lake
42E05SW0019	Ontario Lithium Company Ltd.	Ontario Lithium Company Ltd.	drilling	1957	E of Abner Lake
42E05SE0012	Audrey M. Hayes	James R. B. Parres and Brent Parres	line cutting and magnetometer survey	1994	Brink
42E05SW0002	Audrey M. Hayes	James R. B. Parres and Brent Parres	VLF electromagnetic survey	1995	Brink
2.44004	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	James Bay Midarctic Developments Inc.	drilling	2009	Brink

Table 28-6 Assessment files for the MNW Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Year	Zone
	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd.	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd.	drilling, mapping, trenching and sampling	1956	
	Bird River Mines	Bird River Mines	mapping and sampling	1974	
52H01NE0006	John Donner	Bird River Mines/University of Manitoba	trenching, sampling	1978	
52H01NE0005	Boris Zayachkivsky	Boris Zayachkivsky	geological survey	1986	
52H01NE0004	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	line cutting, proton magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	1987	
52H01NE0003	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	analytical and mineralogical survey	1988	
52H01NE0002	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	radiometric and VLF electromagnetic surveys	1989	
52H01NE0001	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	geochemical analysis	1989	

Table 28-7 Assessment files for the Newkirk-Vegan Property

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Time	Zone
42E05SW0009	Slush Lake Group	Boyles Bros. Drilling Ltd.	drilling	1955	Newkirk
42E05SW0012	Dunvegan Mines Ltd.	Midwest Diamond Drilling Co.	drilling	1955	Vegan No. 2
42E05SW0025	Newkirk Mining Corporation Ltd.	Geotechnical Development Company Ltd.	line cutting, geological survey	1955	Newkirk
42E05SW0006	Armeno Resources Inc.	MPH Consulting Ltd.	line cutting, magnetic survey, VLF electromagnetic survey, gradiometry survey and geological mapping	1984	Newkirk and Vegan
42E05SW0005	Armeno Resources Inc.	NVC Engineering	geochemical soil survey	1986	Newkirk and Vegan

Assessment file/work report number	Owner	Performed by	Type of work	Time	Zone
42E05SW0003	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	proton magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys	1987	Newkirk and Vegan
2E05SW0004	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	stripping	1988	Newkirk
42E05SW8331	Armeno Resources Inc.	Phantom Exploration Services Ltd.	geological survey	1988	Newkirk and Vegan

Appendix 3 – Plan maps and selected cross sections for Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program

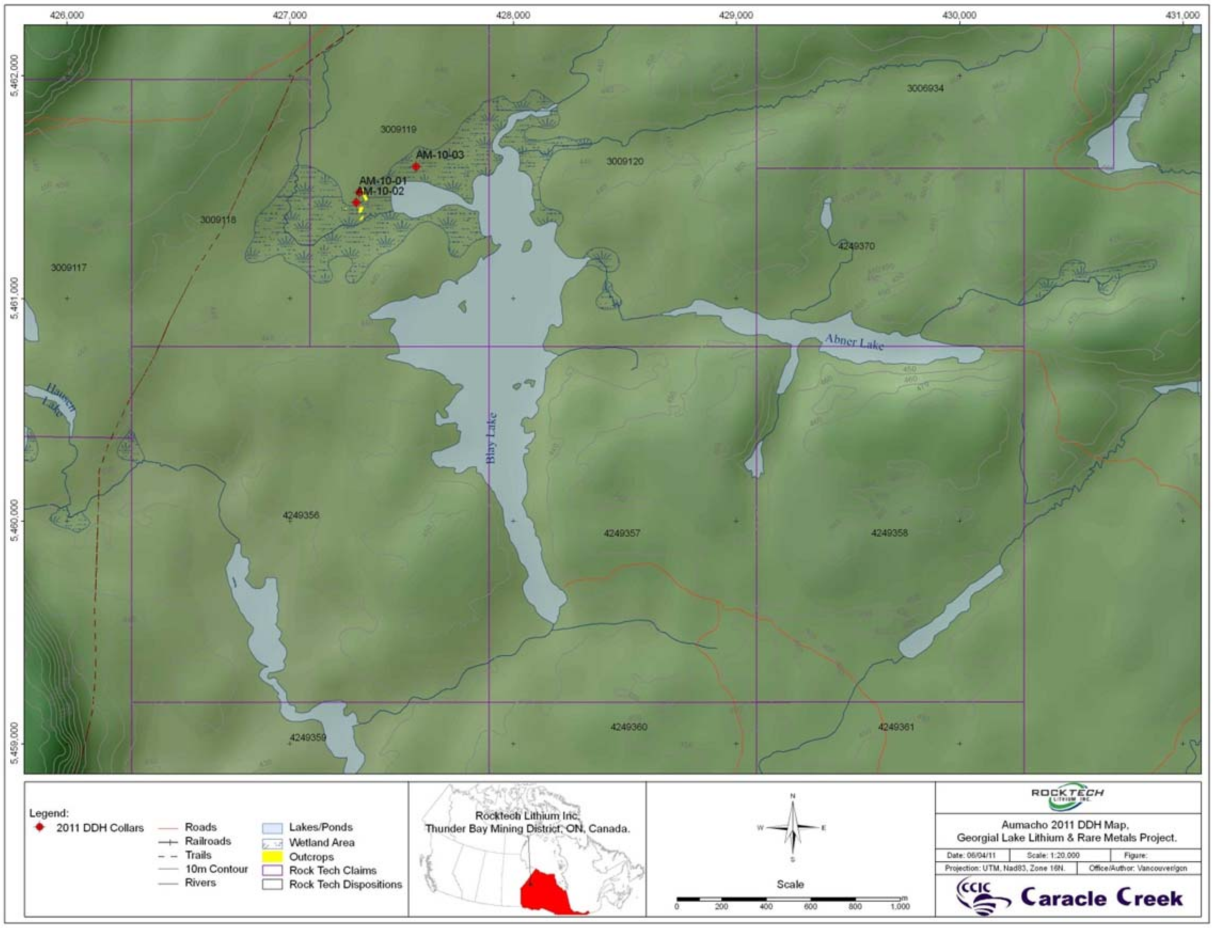


Figure 28-1 Drill plan map for Aumacho for Phase 1 2010 drilling.

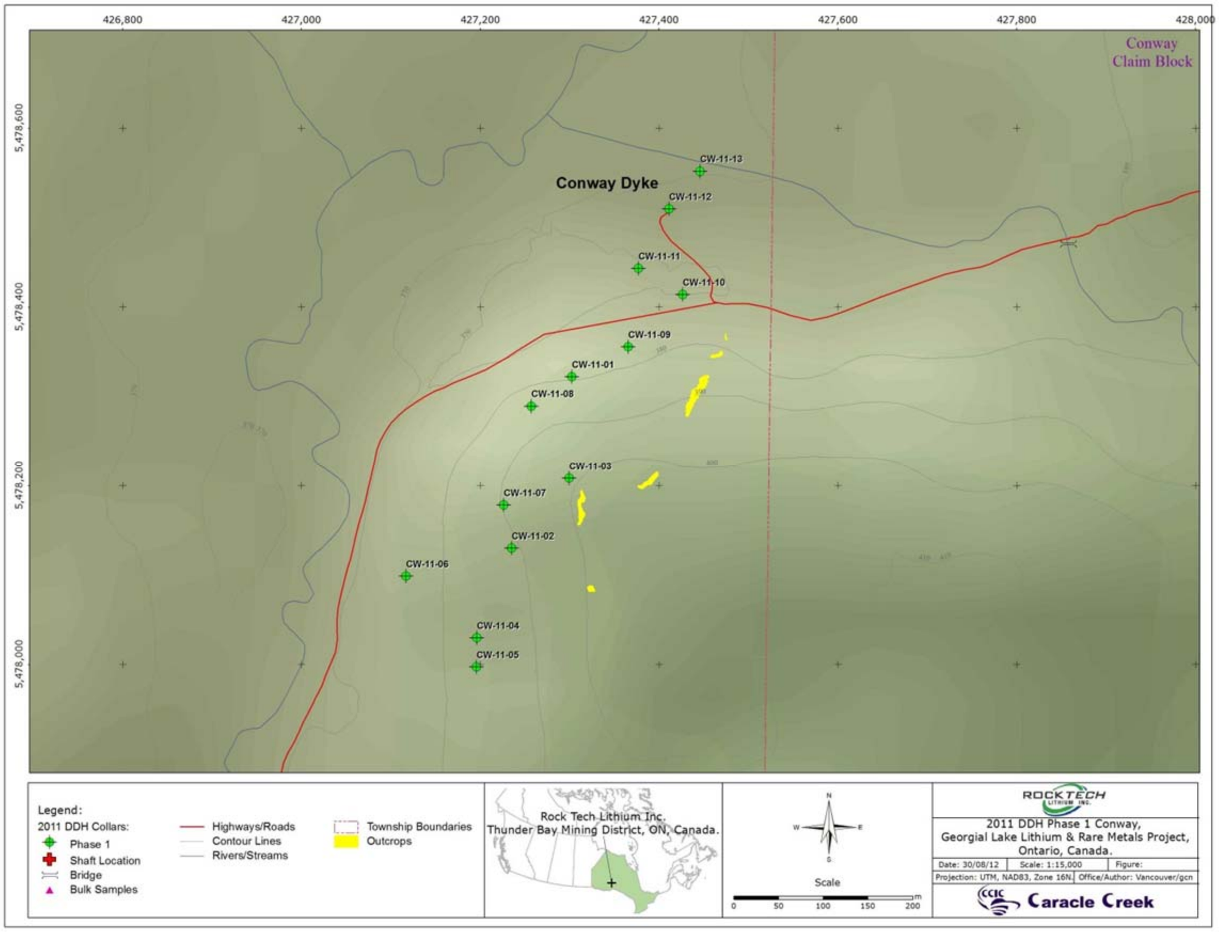


Figure 28-2 Drill plan map for Conway for Phase 1 2011 drilling

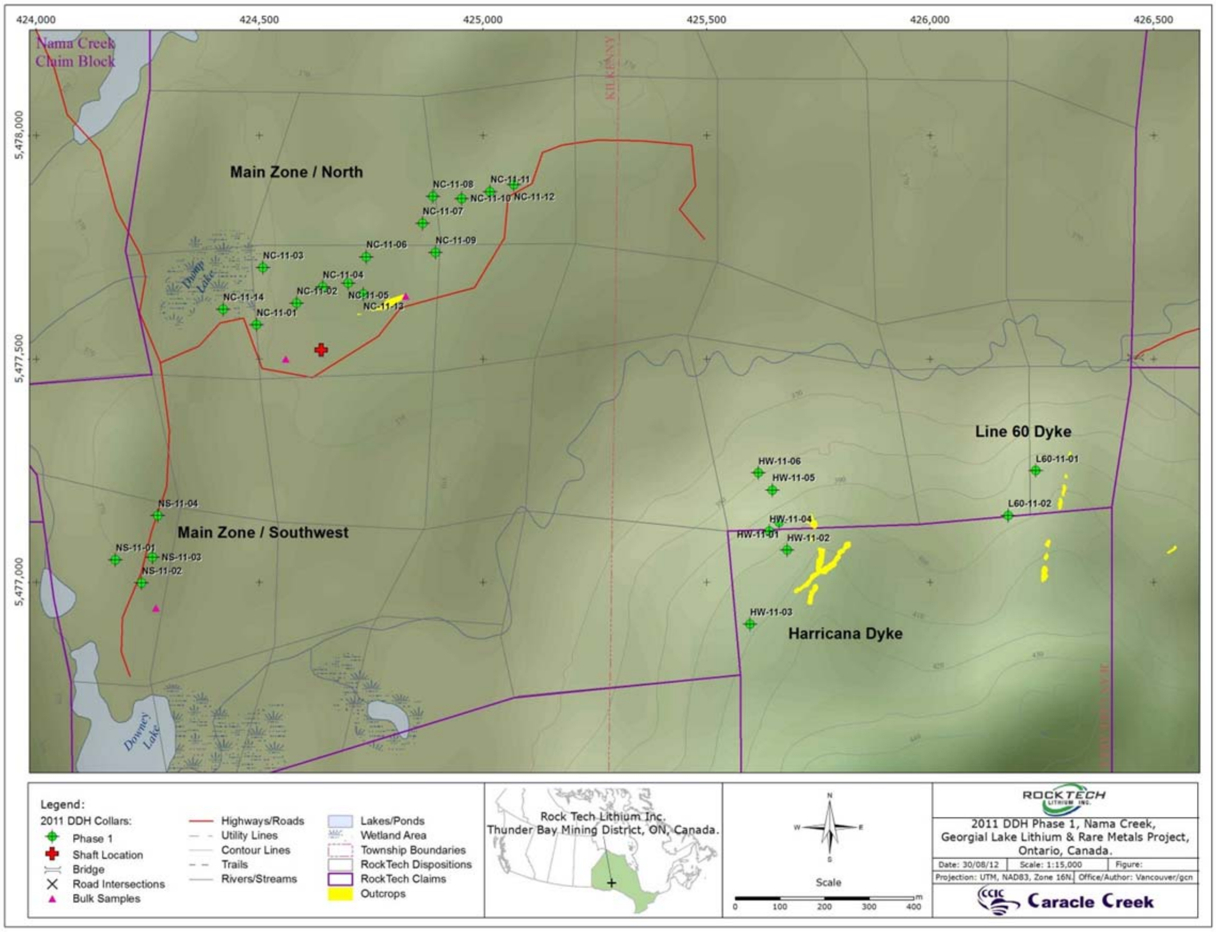


Figure 28-3 Drill plan map for Nama Creek, Harricana and Line 60 for Phase 1 2011 winter drilling

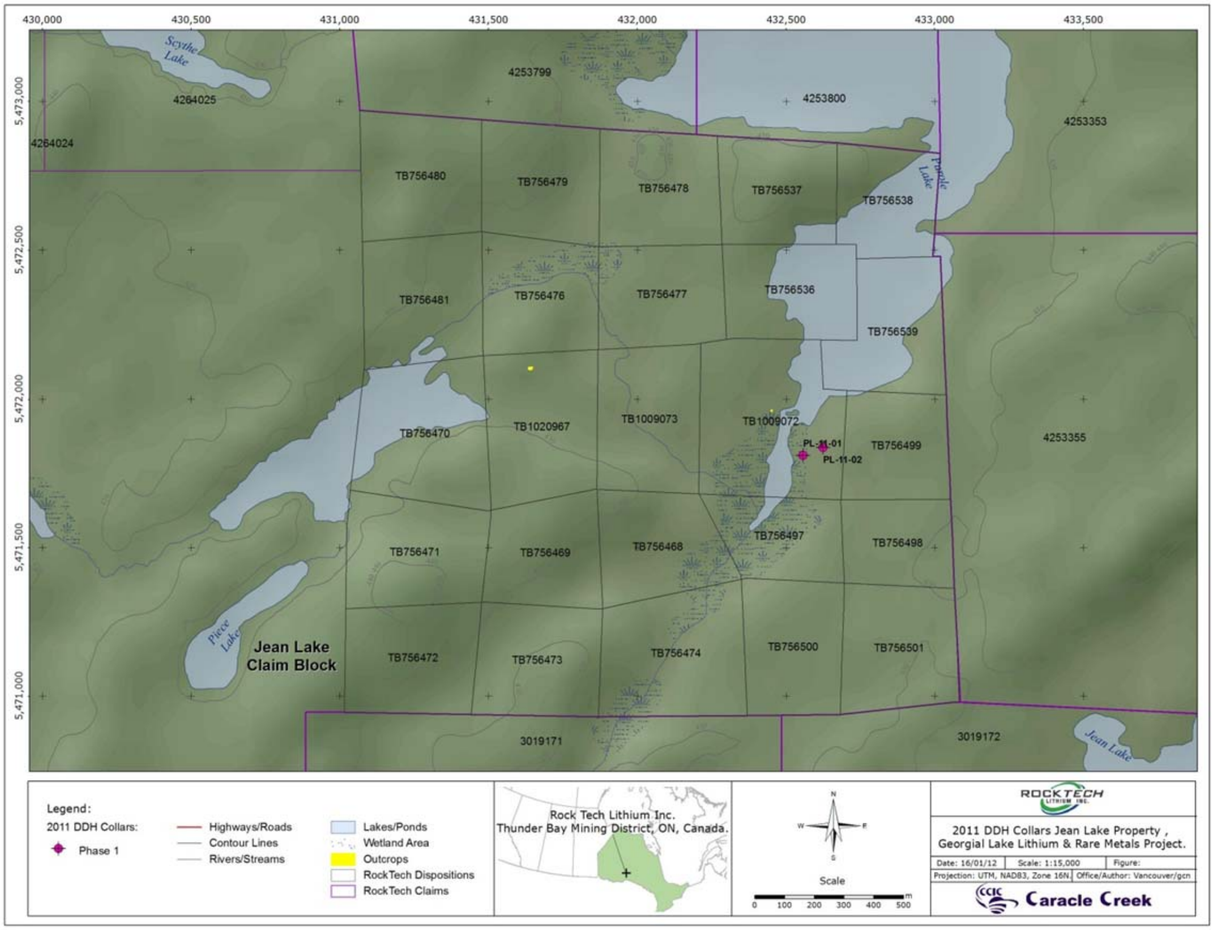
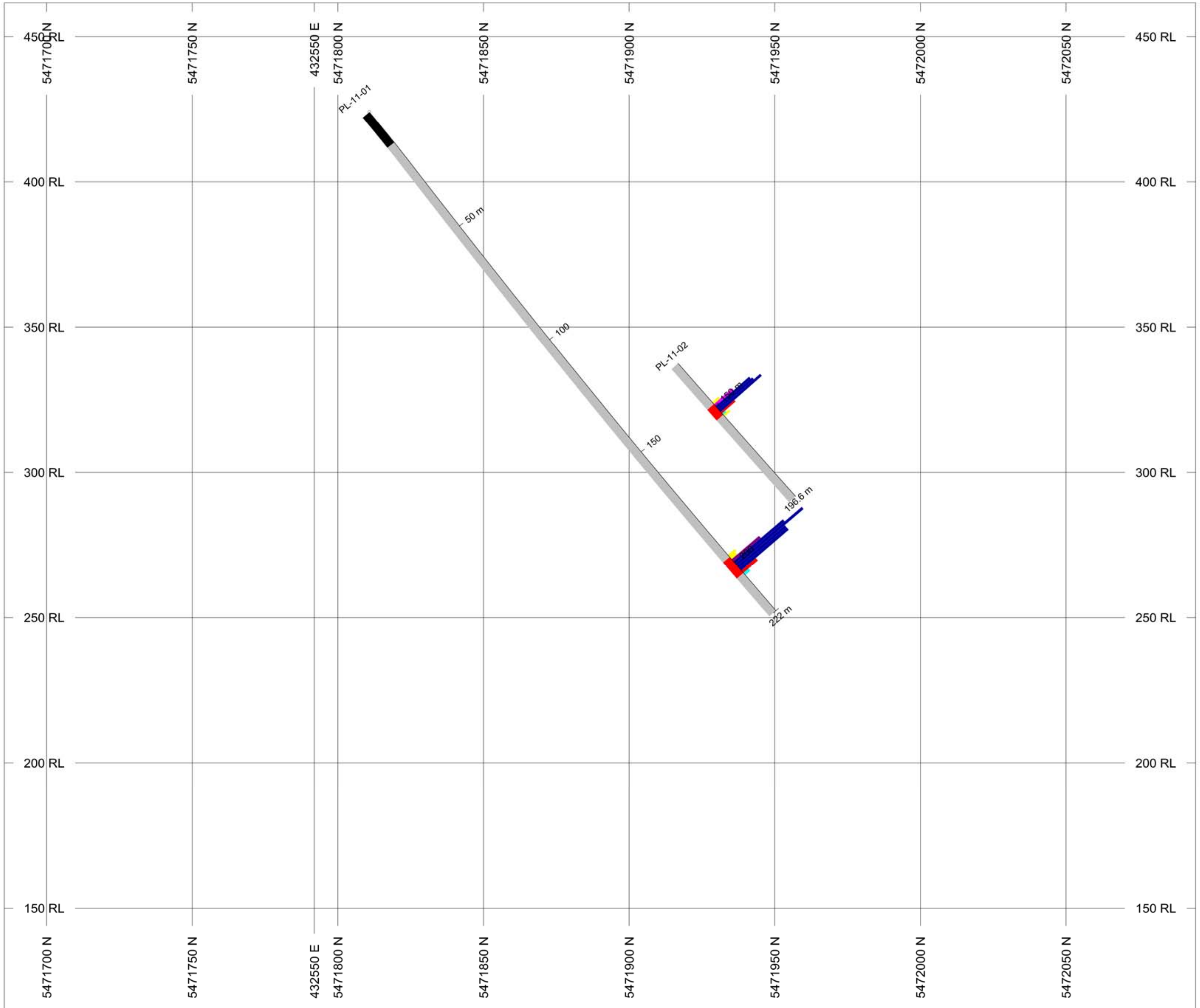


Figure 28-4 Drill plan map for Parole Lake for Phase 1 2011 drilling



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 2

PL-11-01	PL-11-02
Az: 3.5	Az: 326
Dip: -50	Dip:-45

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			QFM PEG	quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	432556 m	5471890 m
EXTENTS	349.3999999999998 m	
SECTION TOP, BOT	460.6000000002 m	112.3 m
TOLERANCE +/-	15 m	

SCALE 1 : 1500

(m)

-20 0 20 40 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 3.5°

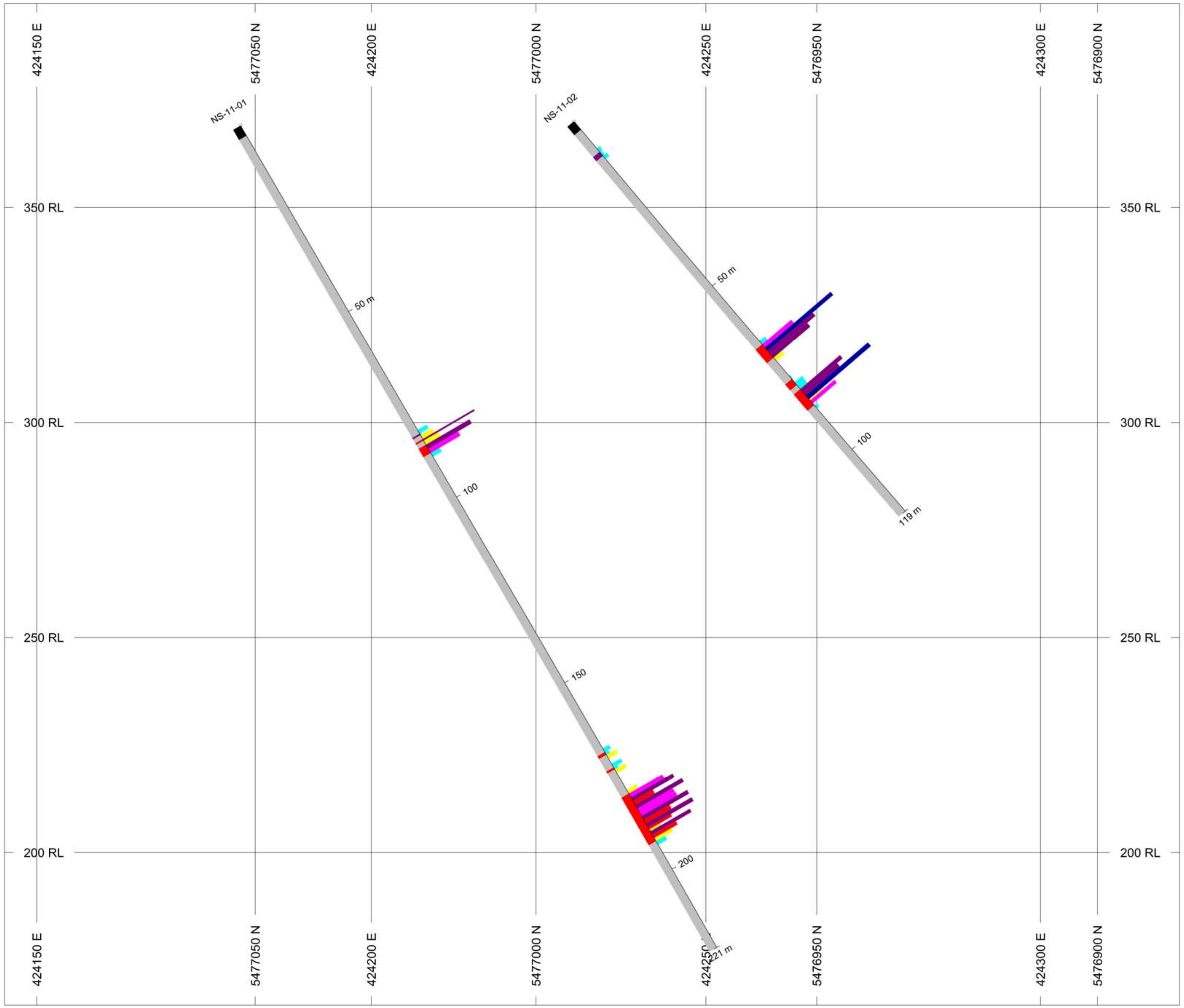
N W E S

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

DDH PL-11-01 Cross-section

Jean Lake Claim No.TB1009072



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 2

NS-11-01	NS-11-02
Az: 140	Az: 140
Dip: -60	Dip: -50

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5 1 0.75 0.5 0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	Overburden
			M SCH	Biotite-feldspar-quartz schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424233 m	5476990 m
EXTENTS	273.2 m	232.9 m
SECT[illegible]999998 m		164.5 m
TOLERANCE +/-	20 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

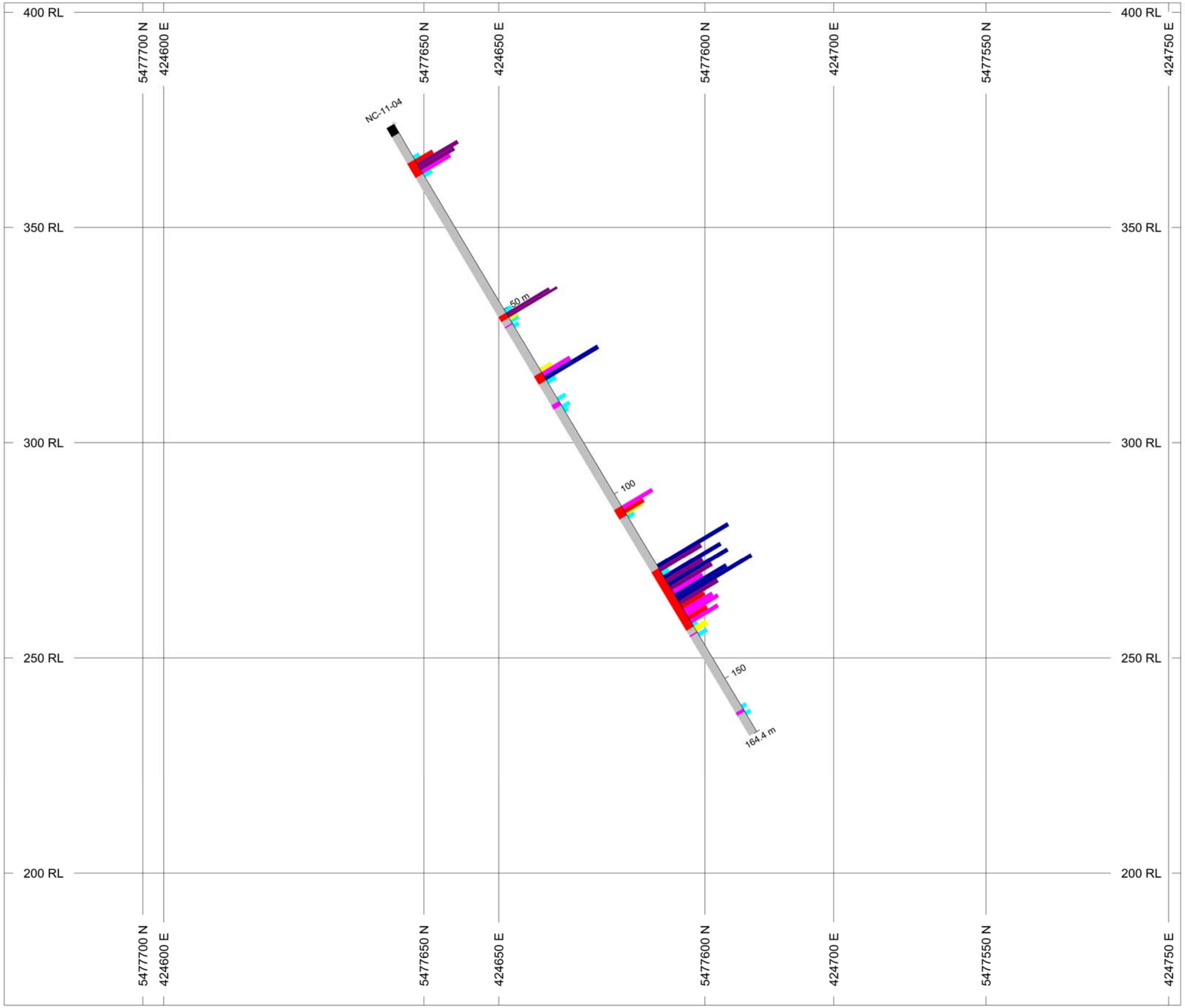
N W E S

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

DDH NS-11-01, NS-11-02

Nama MZSW Claim No.TB67177



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

NC-11-04
Az: 140
Dip: -60

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			QFM PEG	quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424664 m	5477620 m
EXTENTS	273.2 m	232.9 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	402.2 m	169.3 m
TOLERANCE +/-	10 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

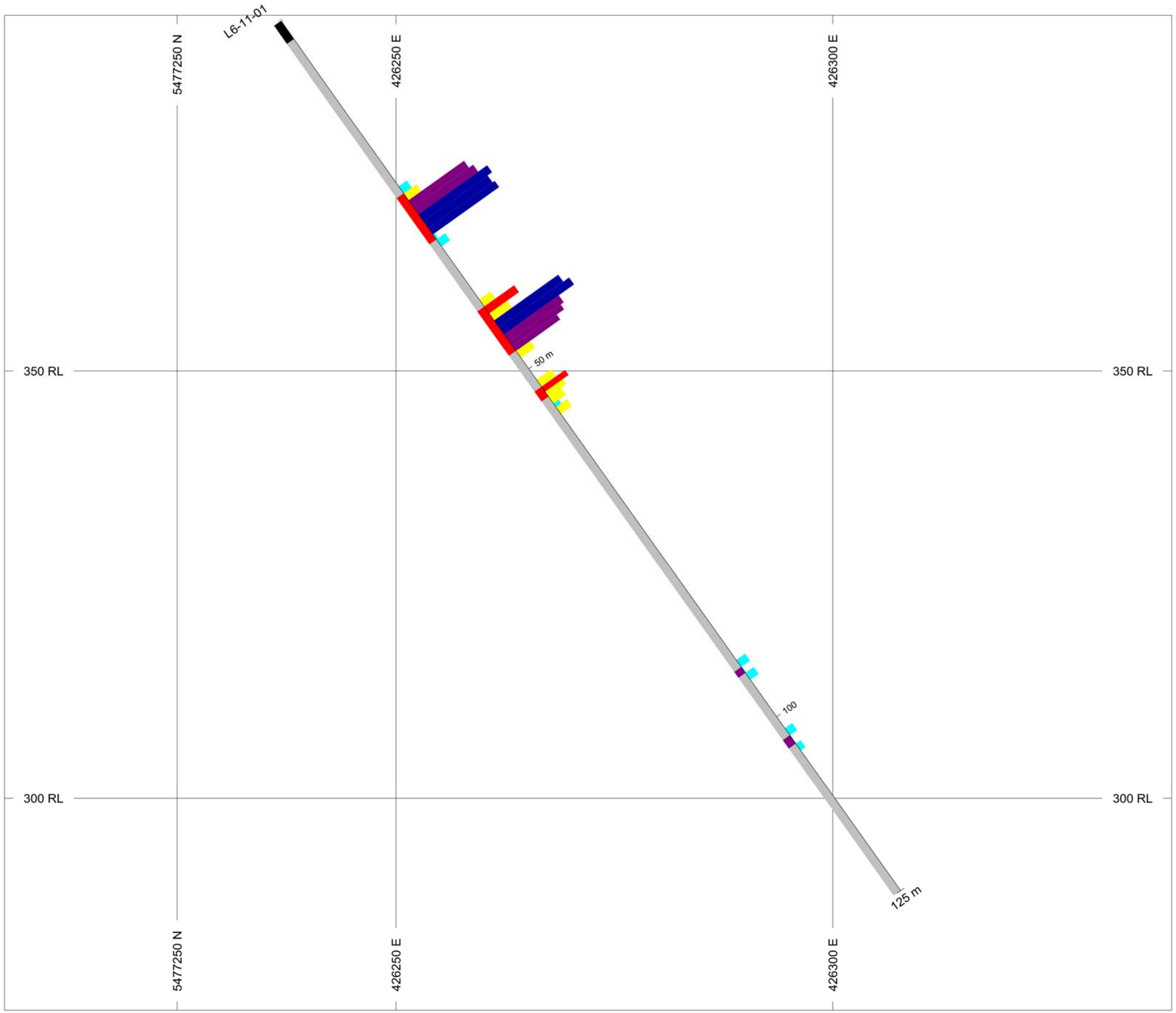
N W E S

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

DDH NC-11-04 Cross-section

Nama MZN Claim No.TB67137



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

L6-11-01
Az: 102
Dip: -55

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	Overburden
			M SCH	Biotite-feldspar-quartz schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	426272 m	5477240 m
EXTENTS	136.6 m	116.5 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	0.000000002 m	275.2 m
TOLERANCE +/-	10 m	

SCALE 1 : 500

(m)

-5 0 5 10 15 20

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 102°

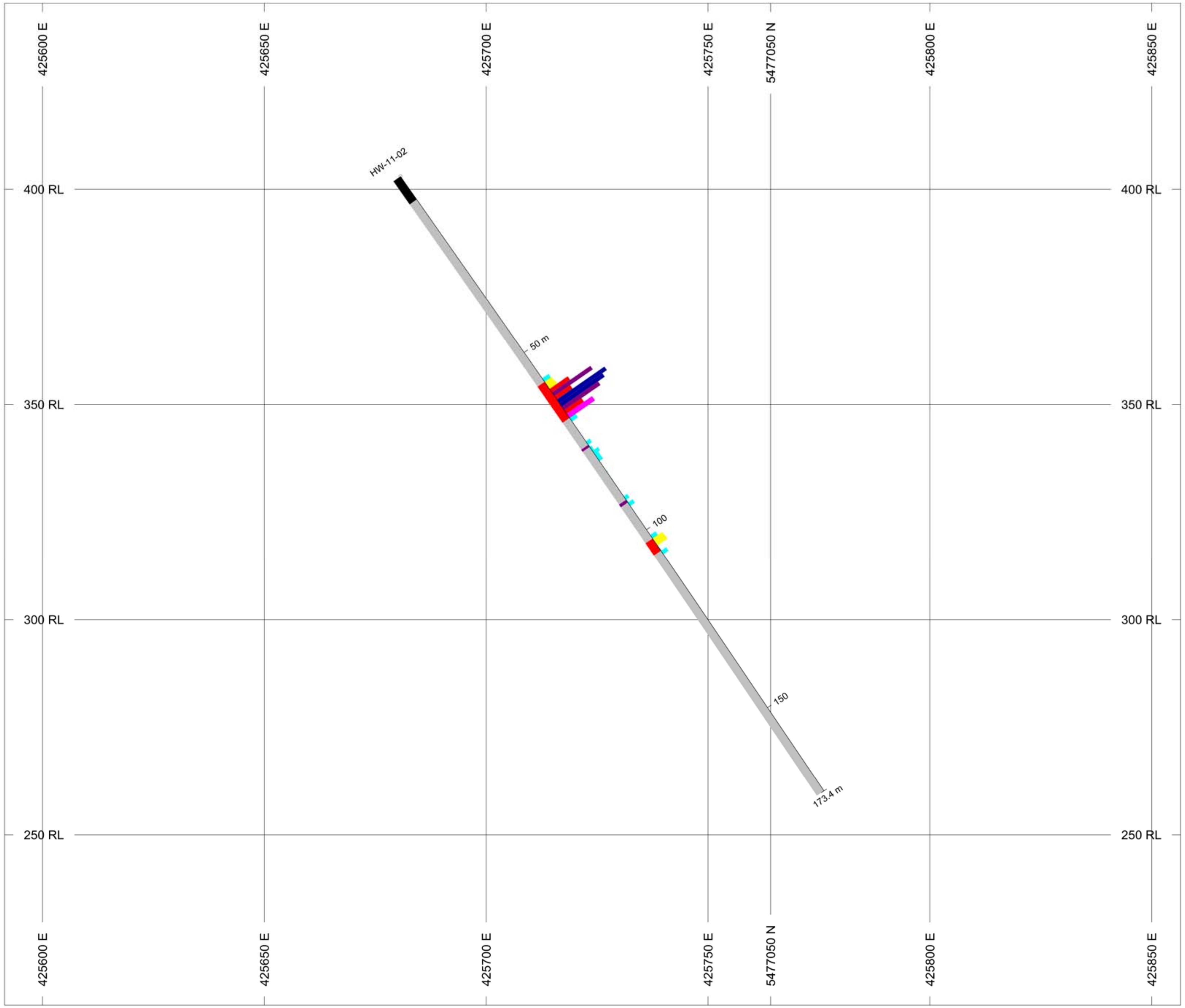
N E S W

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

DDH L6-11-01 Cross-section

Line60 Claim No.TB67174



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

HW-11-02
Az: 104
Dip: -55

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	Overburden
			M SCH	Biotite-feldspar-quartz schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	425724 m	5477060 m
EXTENTS	273.2 m	232.9 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	443.3 m	210.4 m
TOLERANCE +/-	10 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 104°

N W E S

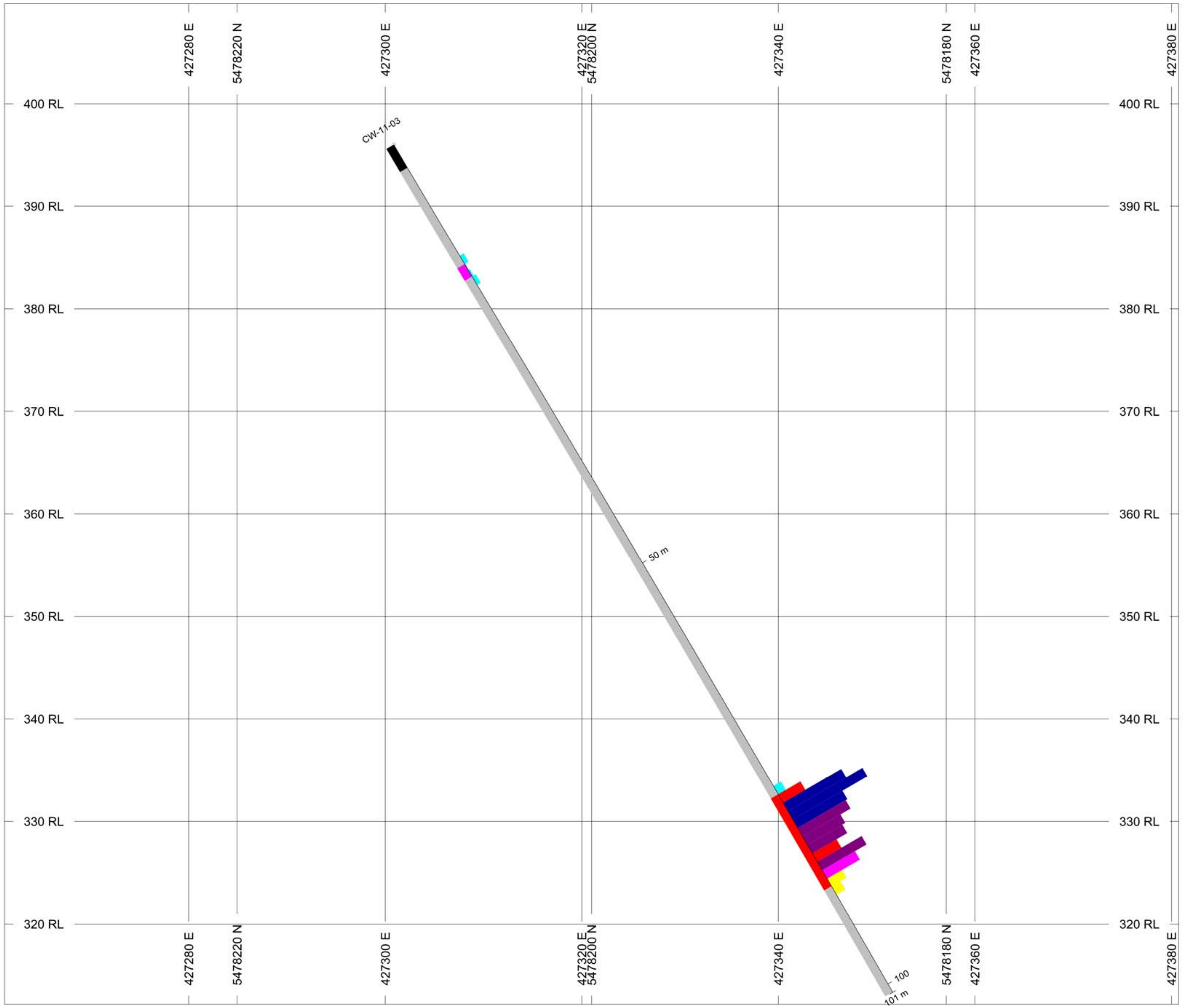
RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

DDH HW-11-02 Cross-section

HarricanaW Claim No. 3005434

Caracle Creek



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

CW-11-03
Az: 119
Dip: -55

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			QFM PEG	quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	427321 m	5478200 m
EXTENTS	136.6 m	97.61 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	409.8 m	312.2 m
TOLERANCE +/-	10 m	
VERTICAL EXAG.	1.193	

SCALE 1 : 500

(m)

-5 0 5 10 15 20

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 119°

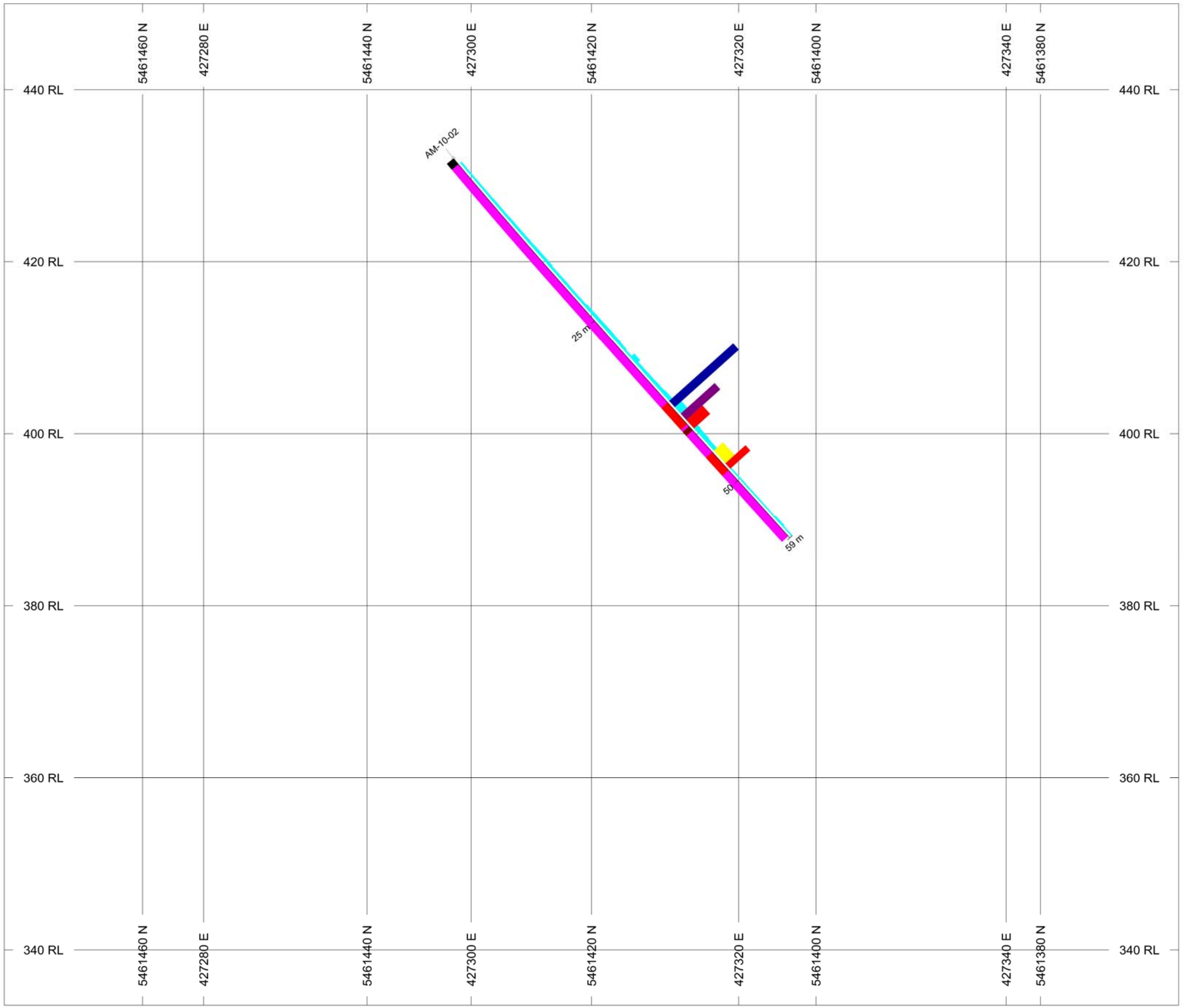
N W E S

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

DDH CW-11-03 Cross-section

Conway Claim No. 3009087



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

AM-10-02
Az: 140
Dip: -50

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O	R		1.5
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	Overburden
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite
			QFB DIKE	Quartz-feldspar-biotite dyke
			BT GR	Biotite granite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	427309 m	5461420 m
EXTENTS	136.6 m	116.5 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	303.60450000000002 m	
TOLERANCE +/-	15 m	

SCALE 1 : 500

(m)

-5 0 5 10 15 20

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

N W E S

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project.

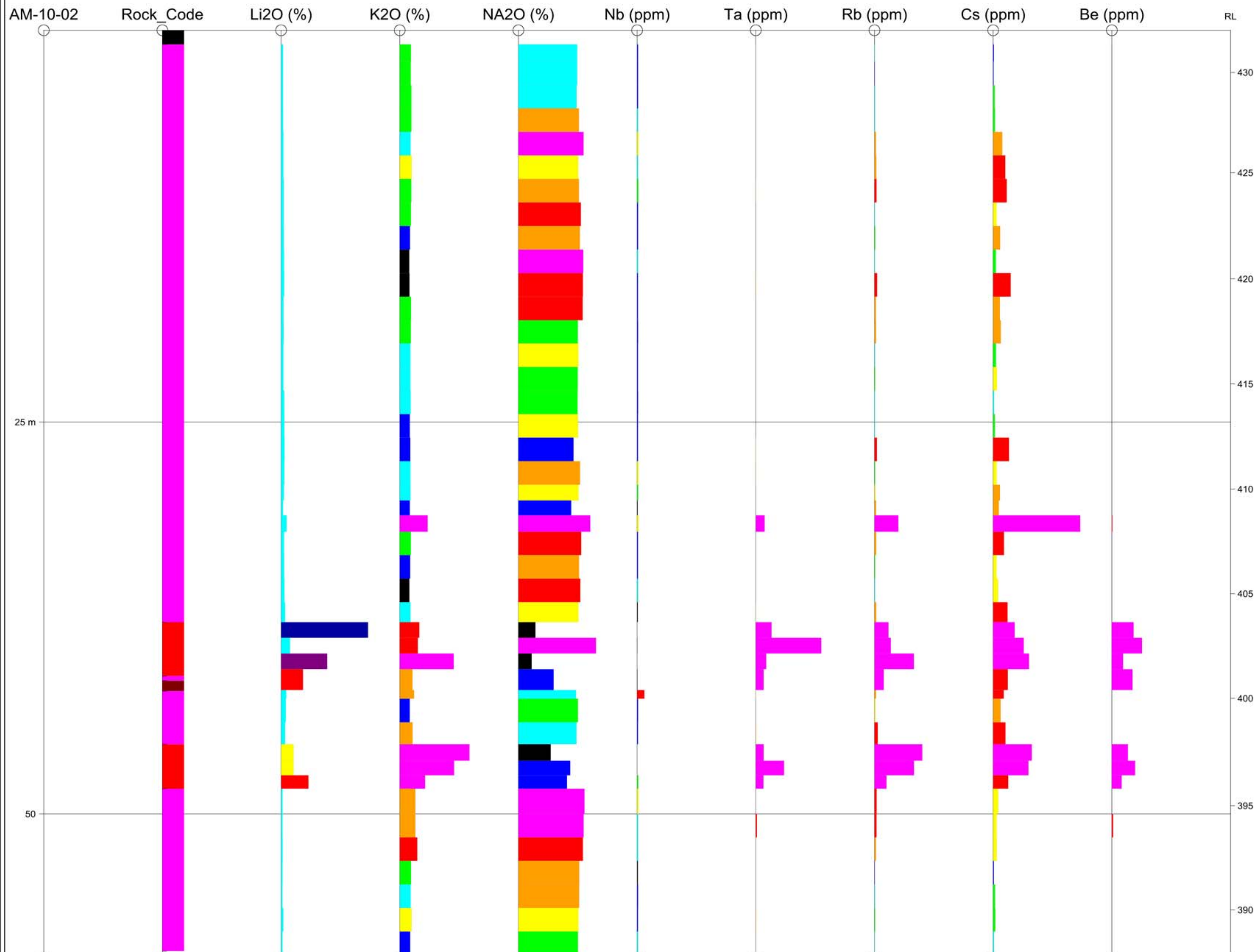
DDH AM-10-02, Cross-section

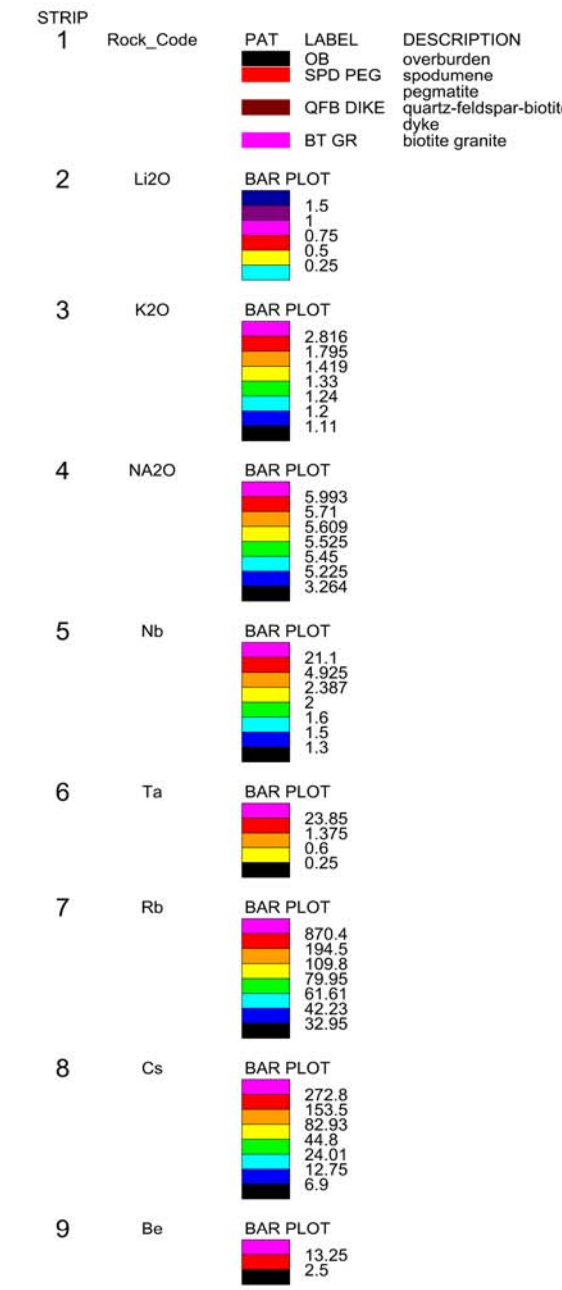
Aumacho Claim # 3009119

Appendix 4 – Selected strip logs for Phase 1: 2010-2011 winter drill program

STRIP LOG: AM-10-02

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
427297.3	5461431.1	432.0	140.0	-50.0	59.0





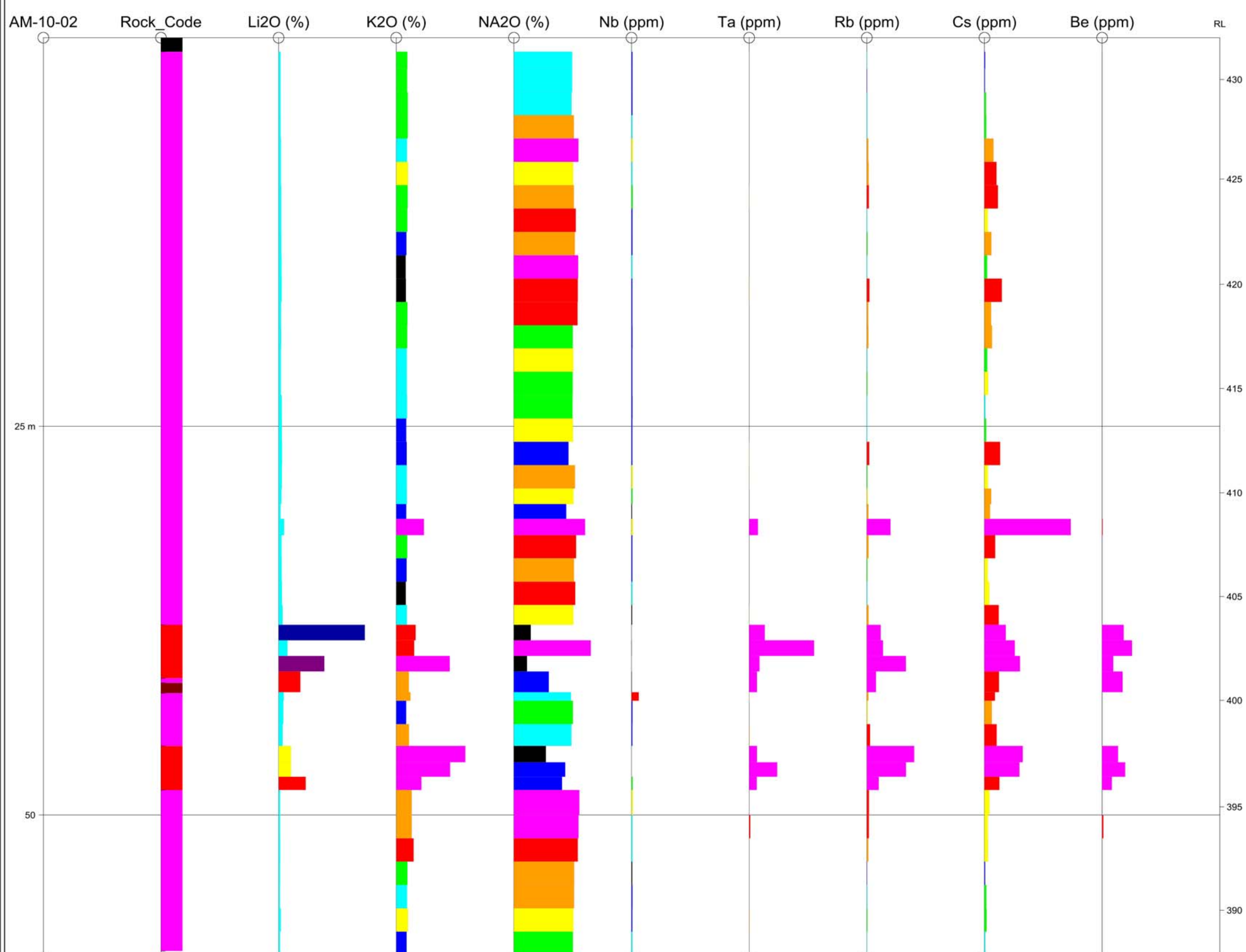
Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

Aumacho Claim Group

DDH AM-10-02



STRIP LOG: AM-10-02

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
427297.3	5461431.1	432.0	140.0	-50.0	59.0

STRIP		PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code		OB	overburden
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
			QFB DIKE	quartz-feldspar-biotite dyke
			BT GR	biotite granite
2	Li2O	BAR PLOT		1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25
3	K2O	BAR PLOT		2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11
4	NA2O	BAR PLOT		5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264
5	Nb	BAR PLOT		21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3
6	Ta	BAR PLOT		23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25
7	Rb	BAR PLOT		870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95
8	Cs	BAR PLOT		272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9
9	Be	BAR PLOT		13.25, 2.5

Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

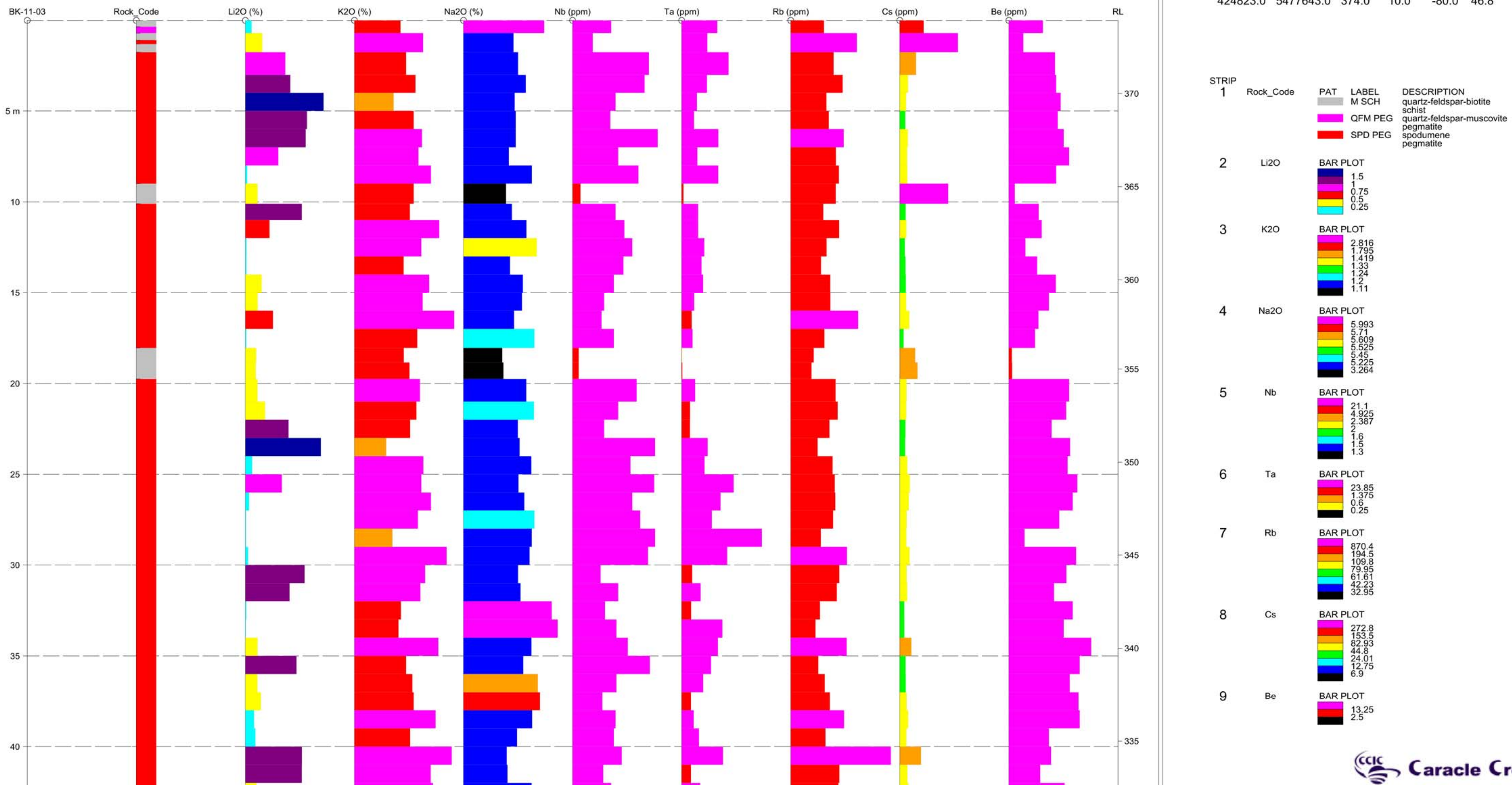
Georgia Lake Project

Aumacho Claim Group

DDH AM-10-02

STRIP LOG: BK-11-03

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
424823.0	5477643.0	374.0	10.0	-80.0	46.8



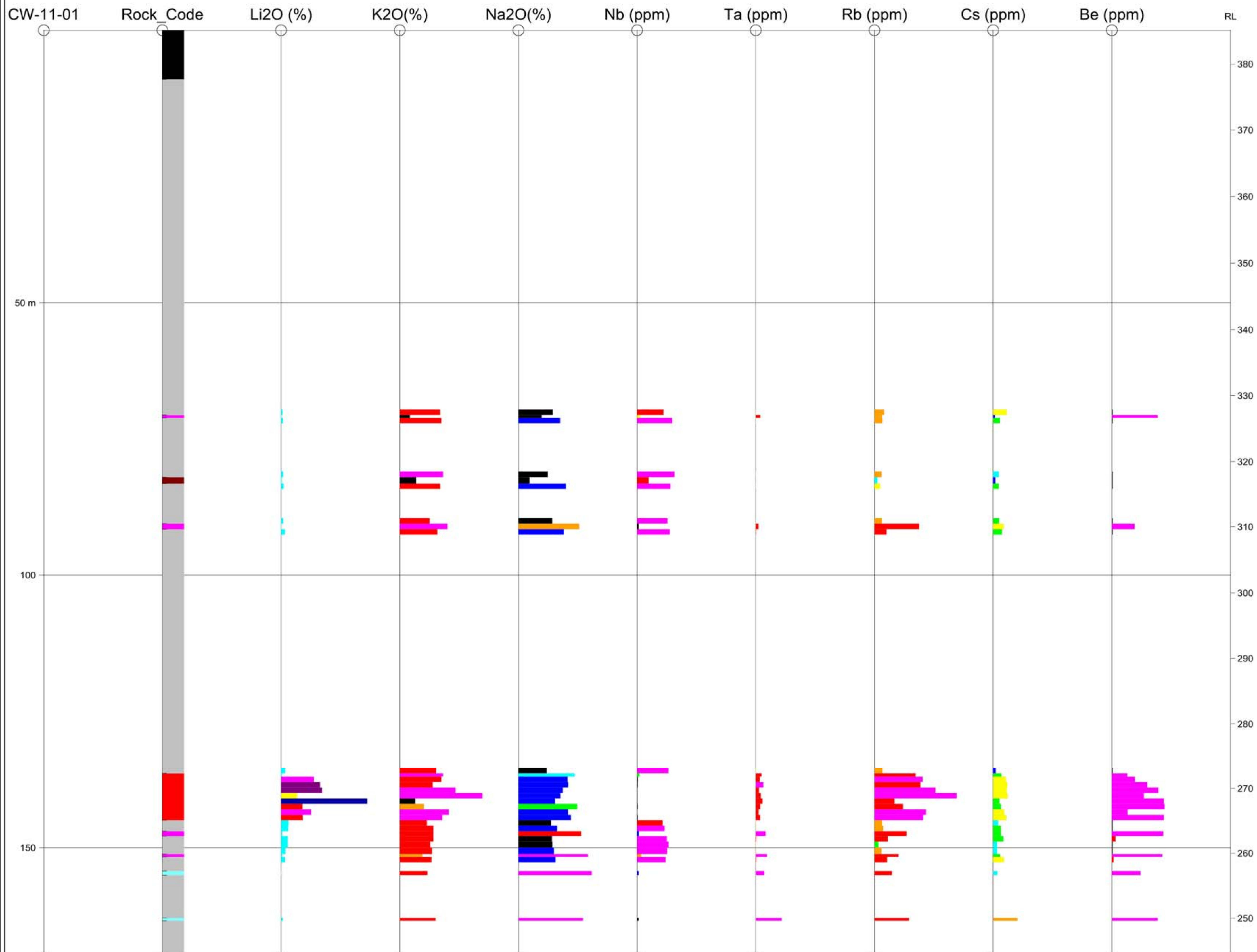
Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

Nama Bulk Sample

DDH BK-11-03



STRIP LOG: CW-11-01

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
427302.5	5478322.1	385.0	121.0	-55.0	169.7

STRIP

1 Rock_Code

PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
	OB	overburden
	M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
	QFM PEG	quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
	SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
	APL	sugary albite
	QFB DIKE	quartz-feldspar-biotite dyke

2 Li2O — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25

3 K2O — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11

4 Na2O — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264

5 Nb — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3

6 Ta — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25

7 Rb — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95

8 Cs — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9

9 Be — BAR PLOT, BER BANDS: 13.25, 2.5

CCIC Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

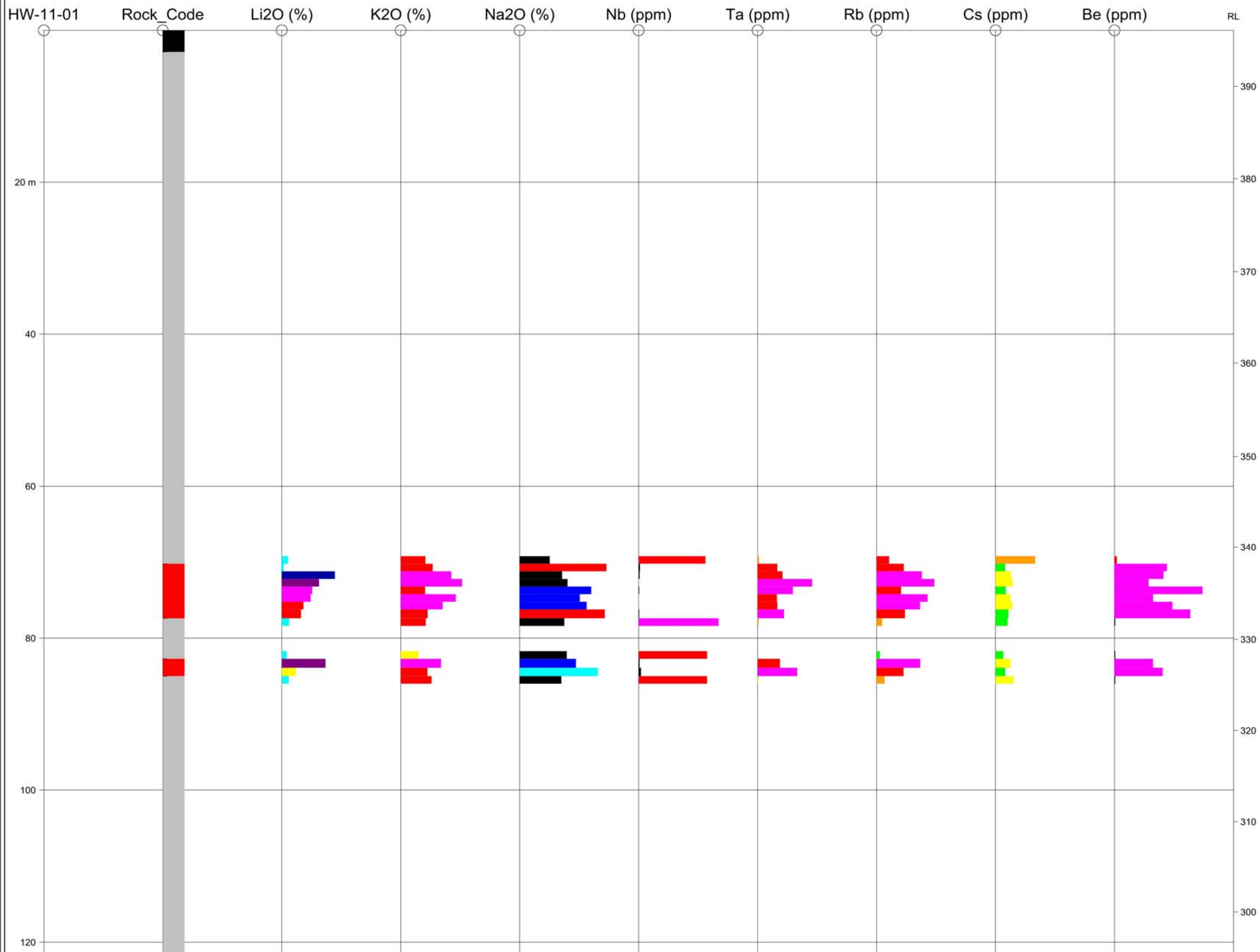
Georgia Lake Project

Conway Claim block

DDH CW-11-01

STRIP LOG: HW-11-01

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
425662.5	5477134.2	396.0	94.0	-55.0	122.0



STRIP		PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code		OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
2	Li2O	BAR PLOT		1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25
3	K2O	BAR PLOT		2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11
4	Na2O	BAR PLOT		5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264
5	Nb	BAR PLOT		21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3
6	Ta	BAR PLOT		23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25
7	Rb	BAR PLOT		870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95
8	Cs	BAR PLOT		272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9
9	Be	BAR PLOT		13.25, 2.5

Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

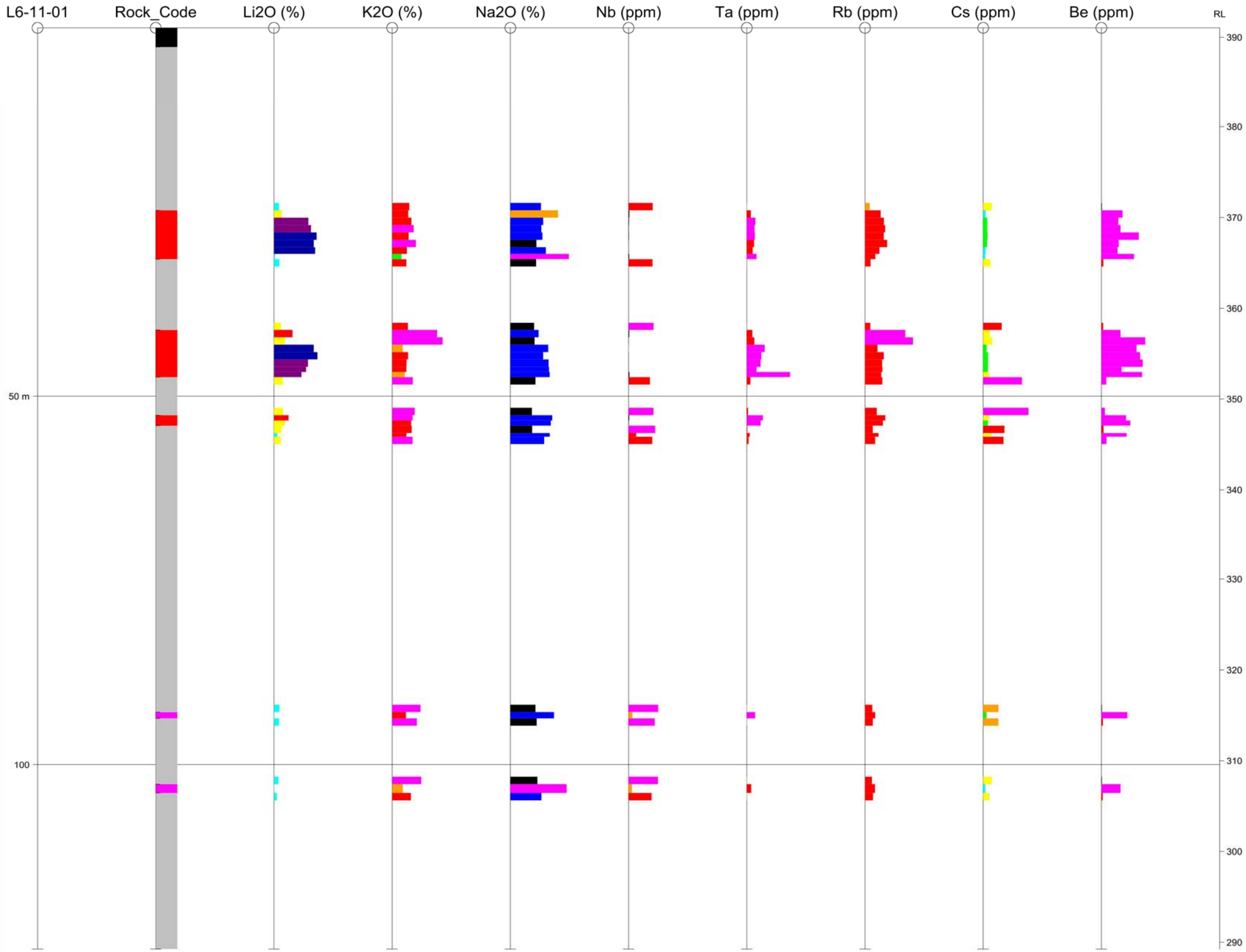
Georgia Lake Project

Harricana West Claims

DDH HW-11-01

STRIP LOG: L6-11-01

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
426237.3	5477249.5	391.0	102.0	-55.0	125.0



STRIP		PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code		OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			QFM PEG	quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
2	Li2O	BAR PLOT		1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25
3	K2O	BAR PLOT		2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11
4	Na2O	BAR PLOT		5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264
5	Nb	BAR PLOT		21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3
6	Ta	BAR PLOT		23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25
7	Rb	BAR PLOT		870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95
8	Cs	BAR PLOT		272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9
9	Be	BAR PLOT		13.25, 2.5

Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

Line 60 Claim group

DDH L6-11-01

STRIP LOG: NC-11-01

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
424493.5	5477576.5	369.0	140.0	-60.0	177.1

STRIP				
1	Rock_Code	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
			OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			QFM PEG	quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
2	Li2O	BAR PLOT	1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25	
3	K2O	BAR PLOT	2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11	
4	Na2O	BAR PLOT	5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264	
5	Nb	BAR PLOT	21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3	
6	Ta	BAR PLOT	23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25	
7	Rb	BAR PLOT	870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95	
8	Cs	BAR PLOT	272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9	
9	Be	BAR PLOT	13.25, 2.5	

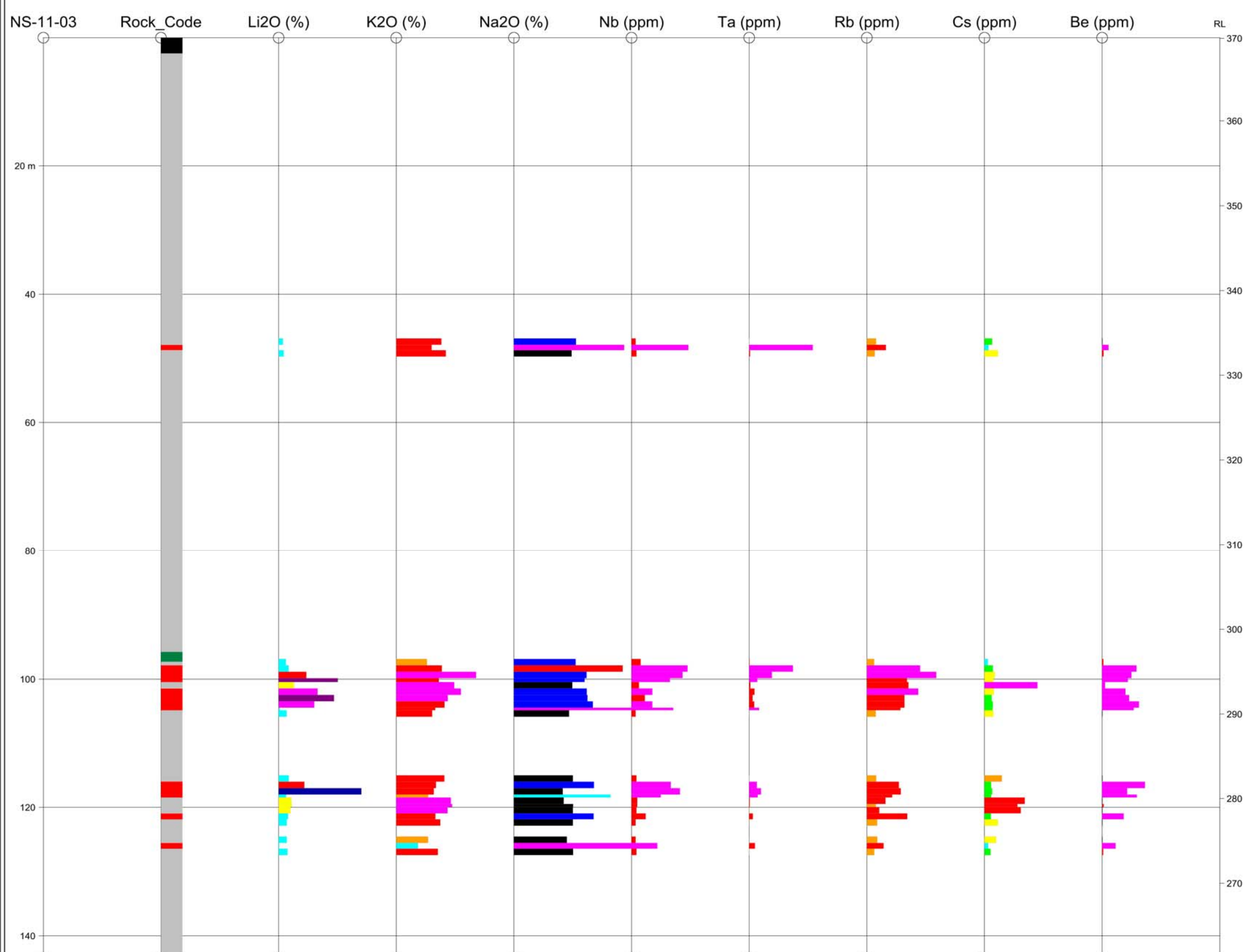
Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

Nama Main Zone North

DDH NC-11-01



STRIP LOG: NS-11-03

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
424260.9	5477056.2	370.0	140.0	-50.0	143.0

STRIP				
1	Rock_Code	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
			OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
			DIAB	fine to medium grained mafic dikes
2	Li2O	BAR PLOT	1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25	
3	K2O	BAR PLOT	2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11	
4	Na2O	BAR PLOT	5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264	
5	Nb	BAR PLOT	21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3	
6	Ta	BAR PLOT	23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25	
7	Rb	BAR PLOT	870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95	
8	Cs	BAR PLOT	272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9	
9	Be	BAR PLOT	13.25, 2.5	

Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithim Inc.

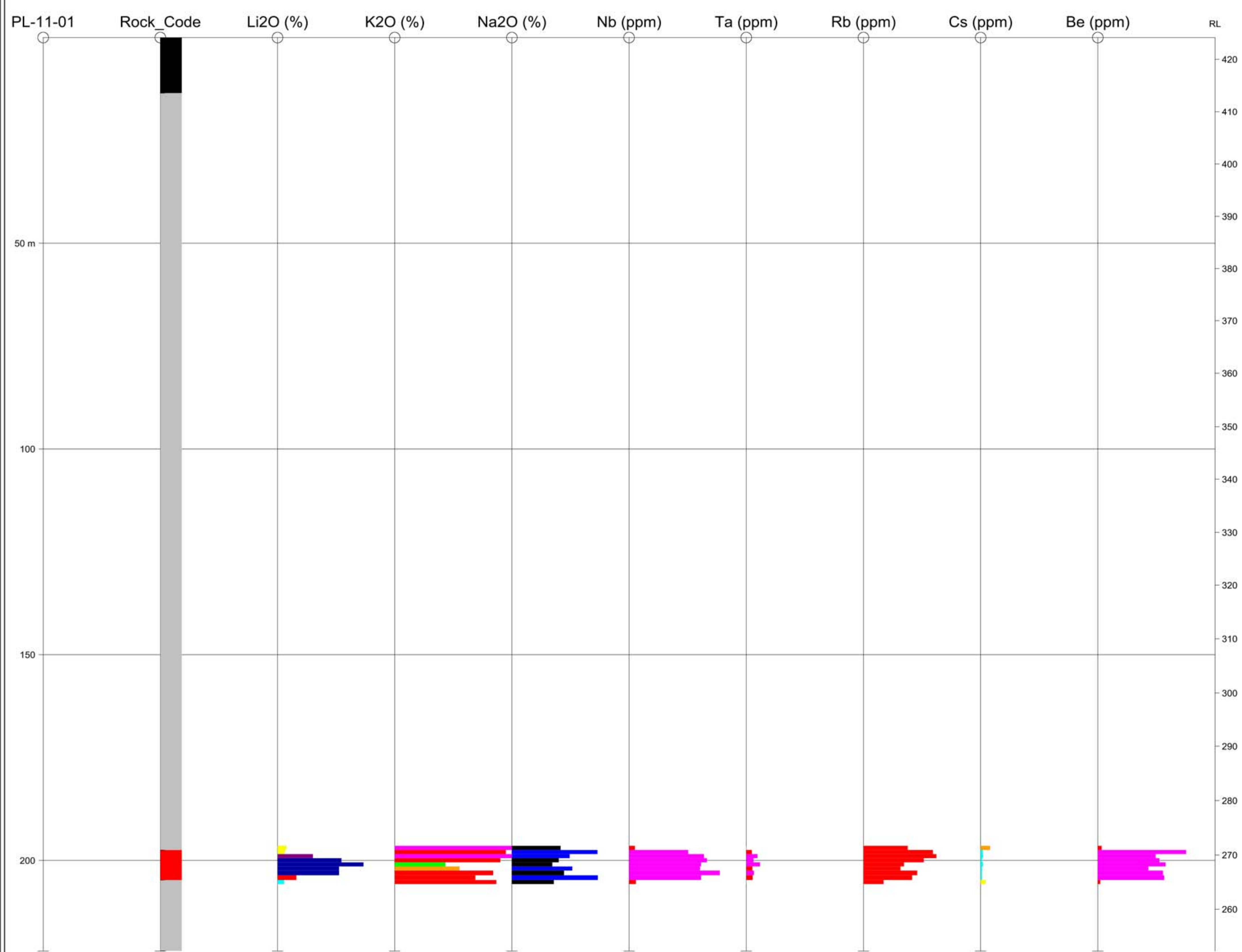
Georgia Lake Project

Nama Main Zone South

DDH NS-11-03

STRIP LOG: PL-11-01

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
432557.4	5471810.4	424.0	3.5	-50.0	222.0



STRIP				
1	Rock_Code	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
			OB	overburden
			M SCH	quartz-feldspar-biotite schist
			SPD PEG	spodumene pegmatite
2	Li2O	BAR PLOT	1.5, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25	
3	K2O	BAR PLOT	2.816, 1.795, 1.419, 1.33, 1.24, 1.2, 1.11	
4	Na2O	BAR PLOT	5.993, 5.71, 5.609, 5.525, 5.45, 5.225, 3.264	
5	Nb	BAR PLOT	21.1, 4.925, 2.387, 2, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3	
6	Ta	BAR PLOT	23.85, 1.375, 0.6, 0.25	
7	Rb	BAR PLOT	870.4, 194.5, 109.8, 79.95, 61.61, 42.23, 32.95	
8	Cs	BAR PLOT	272.8, 153.5, 82.93, 44.8, 24.01, 12.75, 6.9	
9	Be	BAR PLOT	13.25, 2.5	

Caracle Creek

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Project

Jean Lake Claims

DDH PL-11-01

Appendix 5 – Plan maps and selected cross sections

for Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program

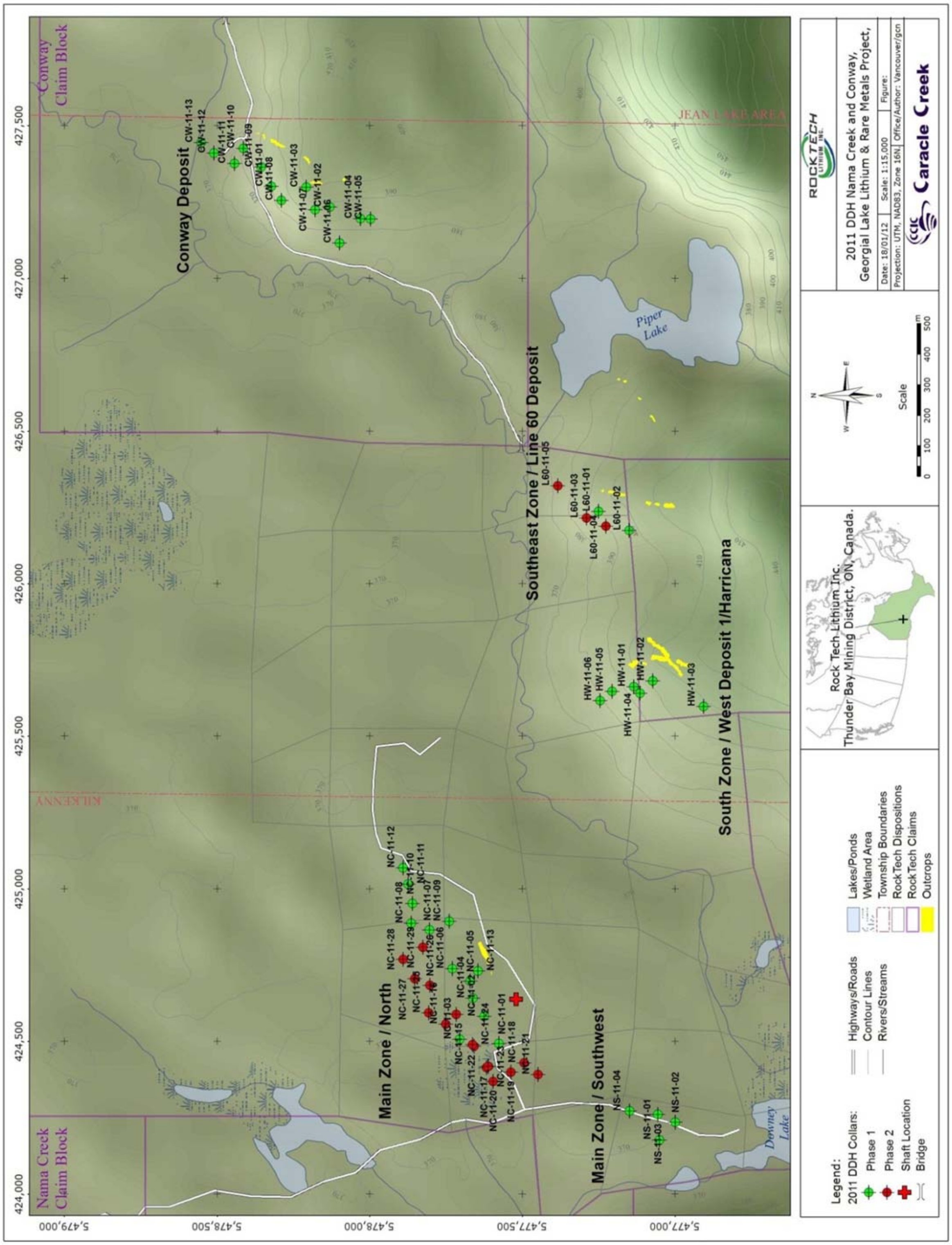
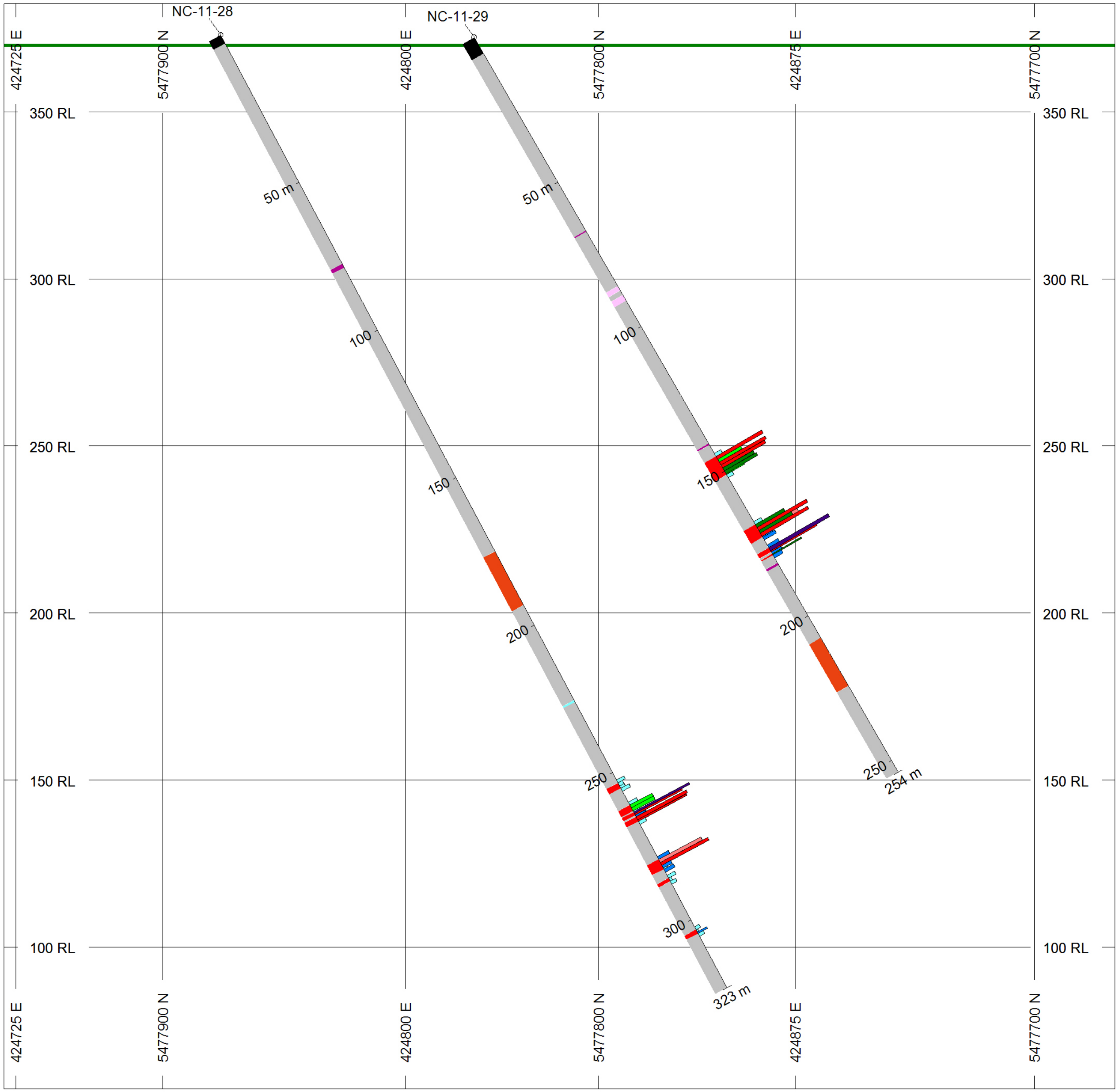


Figure 28-5 Drill plan map for Nama Creek Main Zone North and Line 60 for Phase1 and 2 2011 drilling



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 2

NC-11-28 NC-11-29

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			APL	Aplite
			DIAB	Diabase
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			QV	Quartz vein
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424830 m	5477809 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	382.5 m	57.5 m
TOLERANCE +/-	6.38 m	

SCALE 1 : 2000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

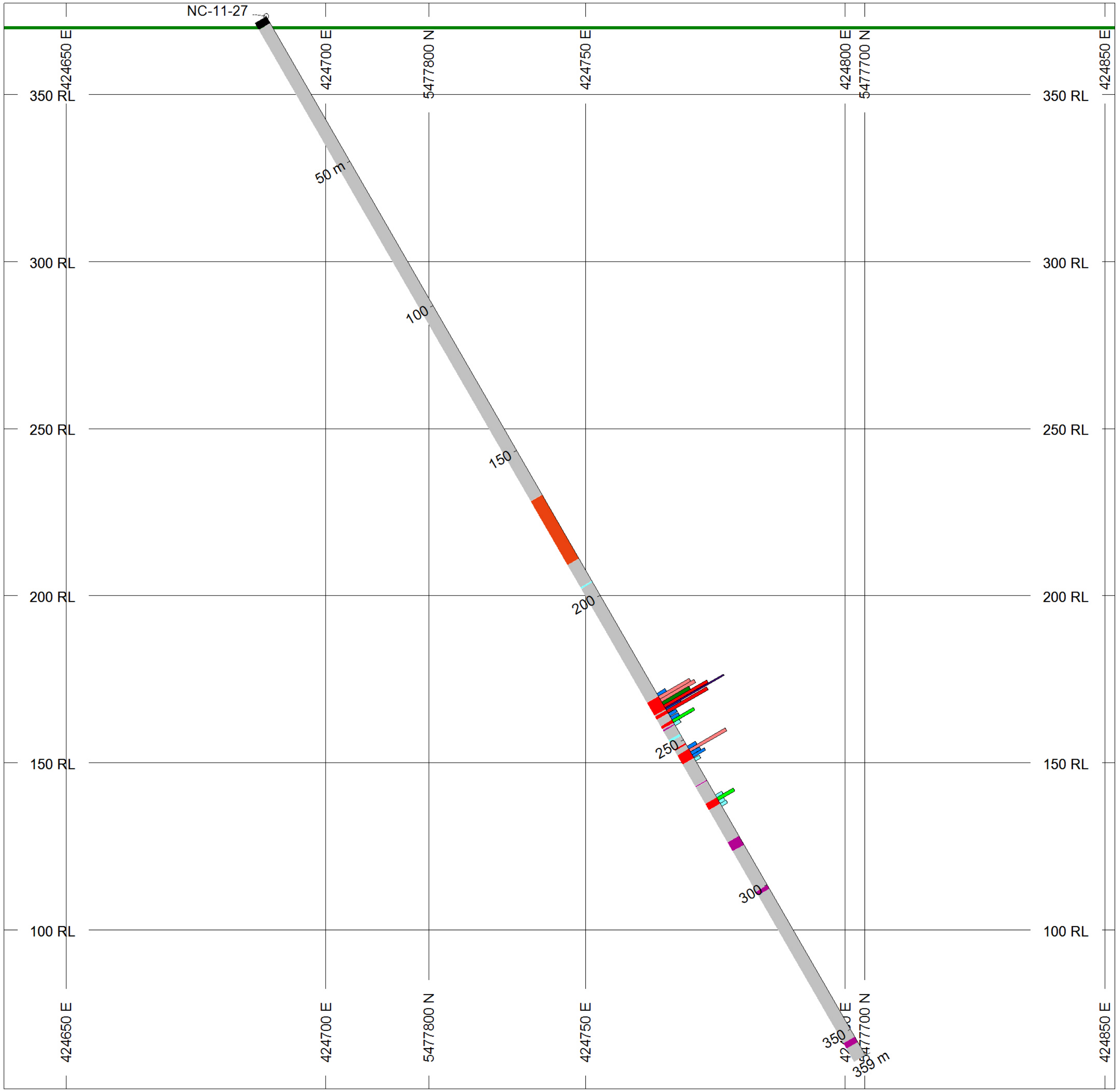
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67167



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

NC-11-27

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5, 1.25, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			APL	Aplite
			DIAB	Diabase
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424745 m	5477770 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	377.4 m	52.4 m
TOLERANCE +/-	25 m	

SCALE 1 : 2000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

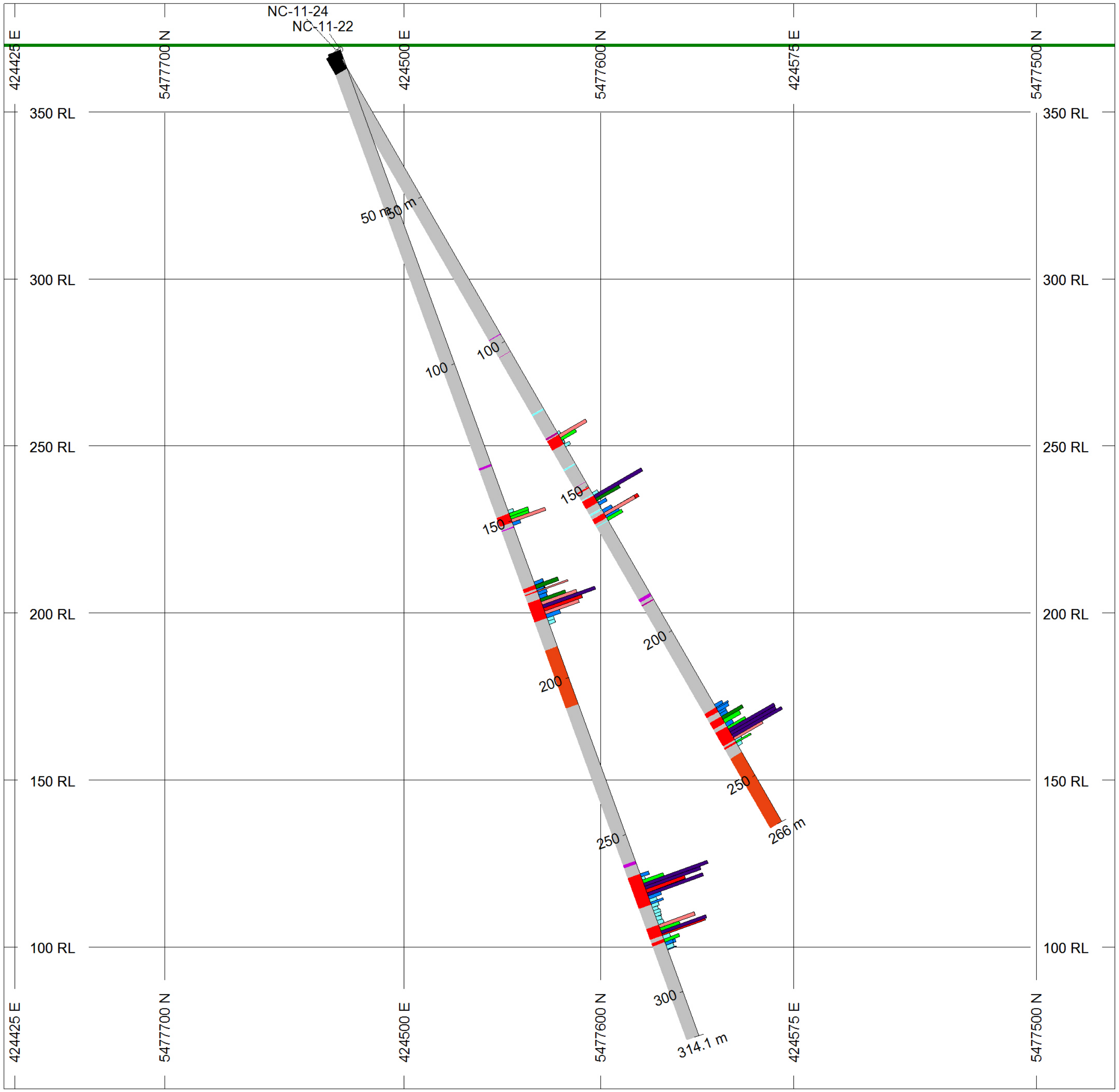
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67167



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 2

NC-11-22 NC-11-24

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			APL	Aplite
			DIAB	Diabase
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QF PEG	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424530 m	5477609 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	382.5 m	57.5 m
TOLERANCE +/-	3.396 m	

SCALE 1 : 2000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

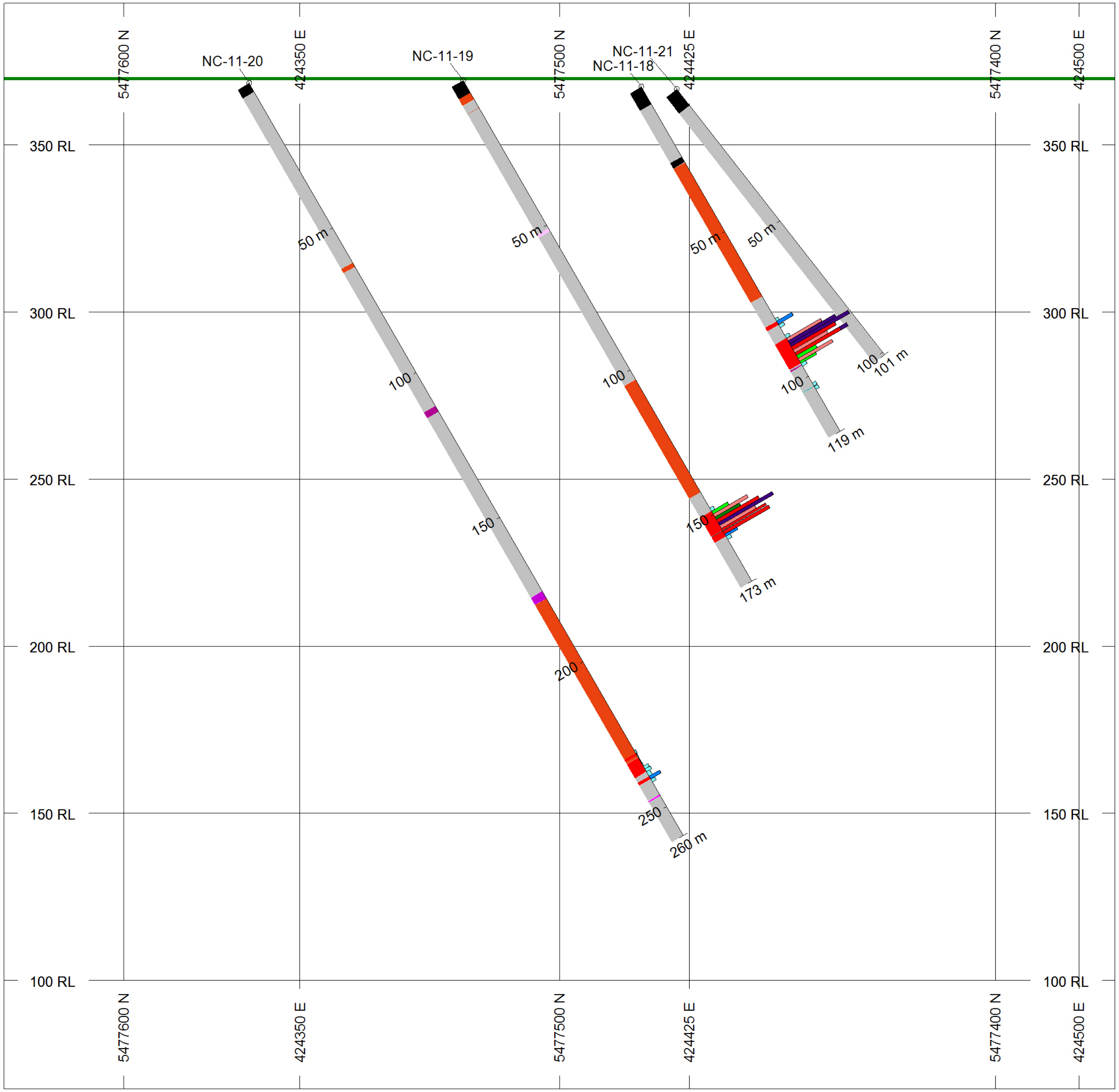
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67136 & TB67135



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 4

NC-11-18 NC-11-19 NC-11-20 NC-11-21

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			DIAB	Diabase
			LC	Loss core
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QF PEG	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			QV	Quartz vein
			QCV	Quartz carb vein
			QPHOS	Quartz-phosphate pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424400 m	5477500 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	392.5 m	67.5 m
TOLERANCE +/-	42.44 m	

SCALE 1 : 2000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

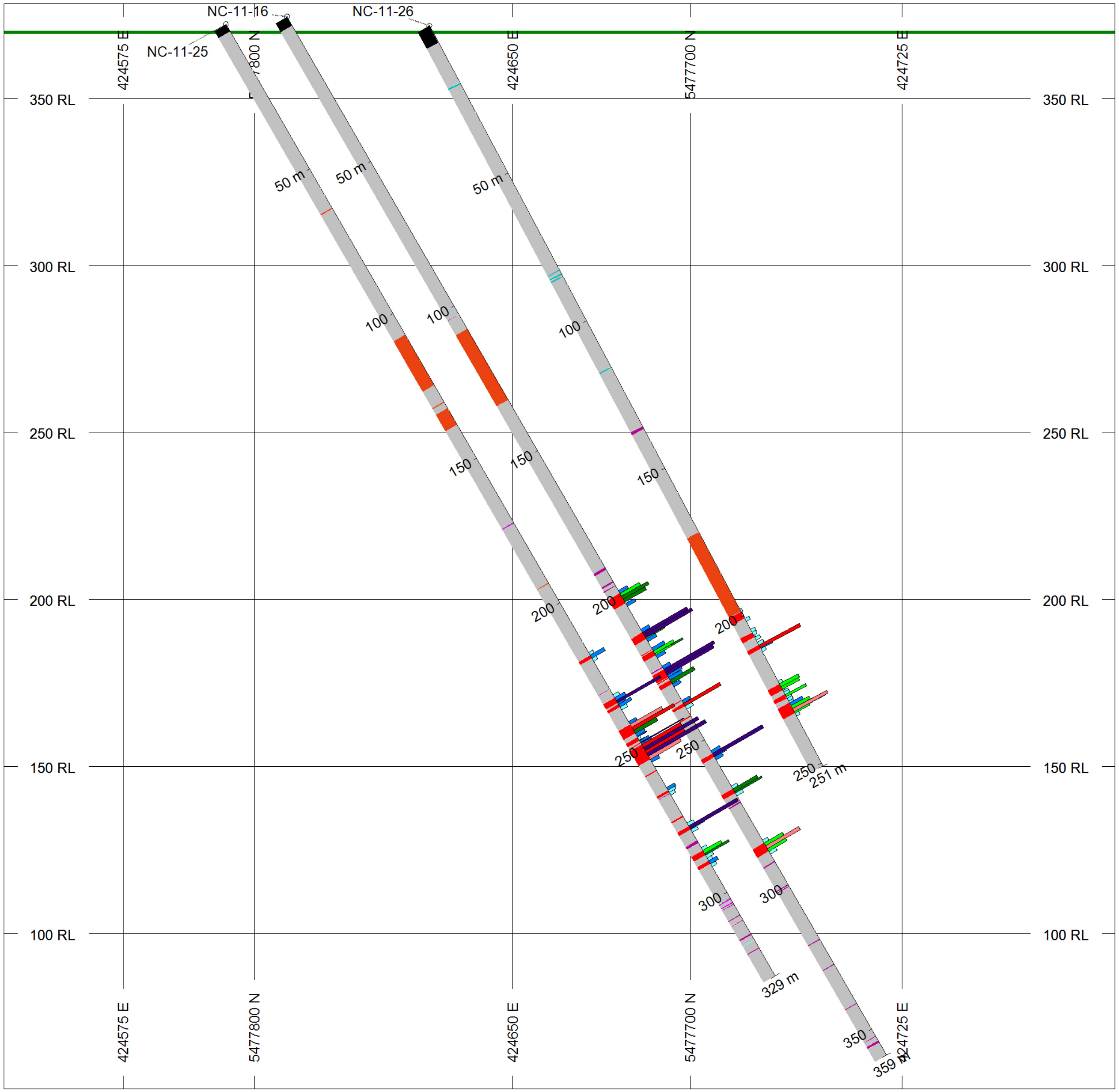
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67136 & TB67135



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 3

NC-11-16 NC-11-25 NC-11-26

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			APL	Aplite
			DIAB	Diabase
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QF PEG	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			QPHOS	Quartz-phosphate pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424659 m	5477730 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	378.5 m	53.5 m
TOLERANCE +/-	72.1 m	

SCALE 1 : 2000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

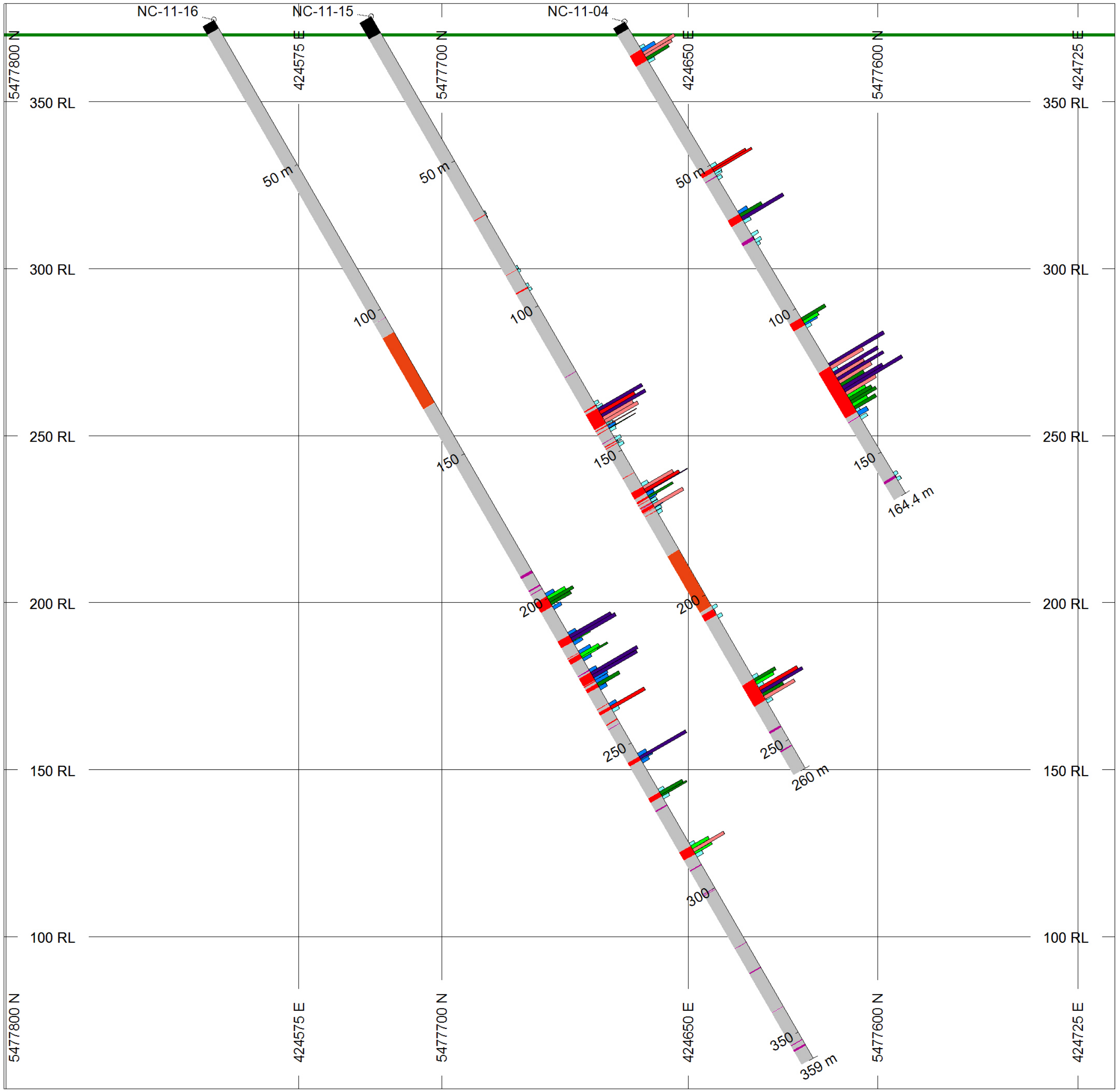
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67137 & TB67167



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 3

NC-11-04 NC-11-15 NC-11-16

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			CAS	Casing
			DIAB	Diabase
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424625 m	5477673 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	379.4 m	54.4 m
TOLERANCE +/-	6.835 m	

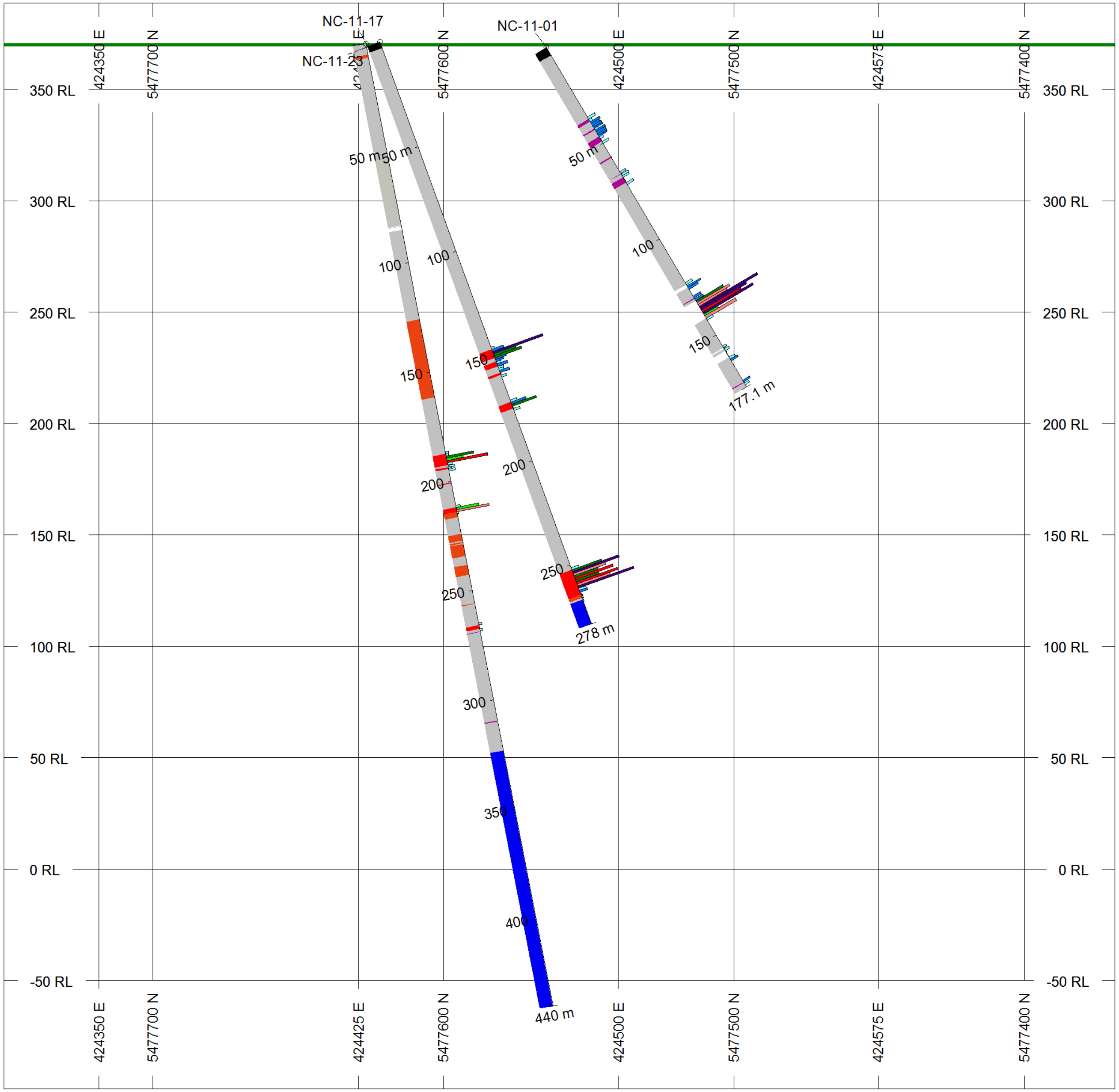
SCALE 1 : 2000
(m)
-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.
Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67174



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 3

NC-11-01 NC-11-17 NC-11-23

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OVB	Overburden
			CAS	Casing
			DIAB	Diabase
			GB	Gabbro
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite
			UNK	Unknown

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	424483 m	5477560 m
EXTENTS	499.2 m	487.5 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	388.8 m	-98.75 m
TOLERANCE +/-	19.54 m	

SCALE 1 : 3000

(m)

-20 0 20 40 60 80 100

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 140°

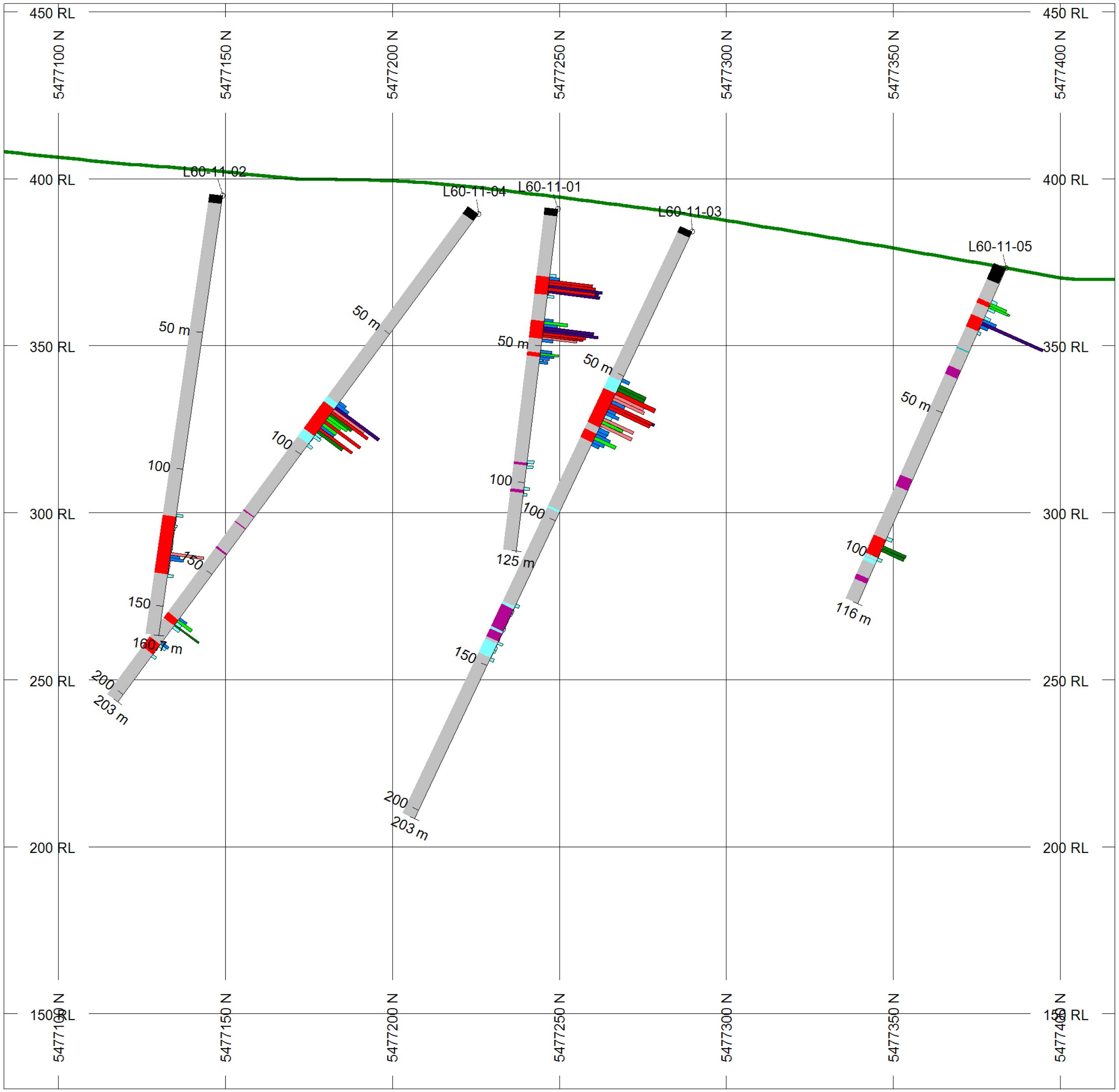
N W E S

RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67136



Caracle Creek

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 5

L60-11-01 L60-11-02 L60-11-03 L60-11-04
L60-11-05

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Li2O (%)	R		1.5
			1.25
			1
			0.75
			0.5
			0.25

ROCK CODES	L/R	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Rock_Code	L		OB	Overburden
			CAS	Casing
			APL	Aplite
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			QPHOS	Quartz-phosphate pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	426270 m	5477250 m
EXTENTS	332.8 m	325 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	452.5 m	127.5 m
TOLERANCE +/-	100.6 m	

SCALE 1 : 2000

(m)

-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

AZIMUTH = 0°

N W E S

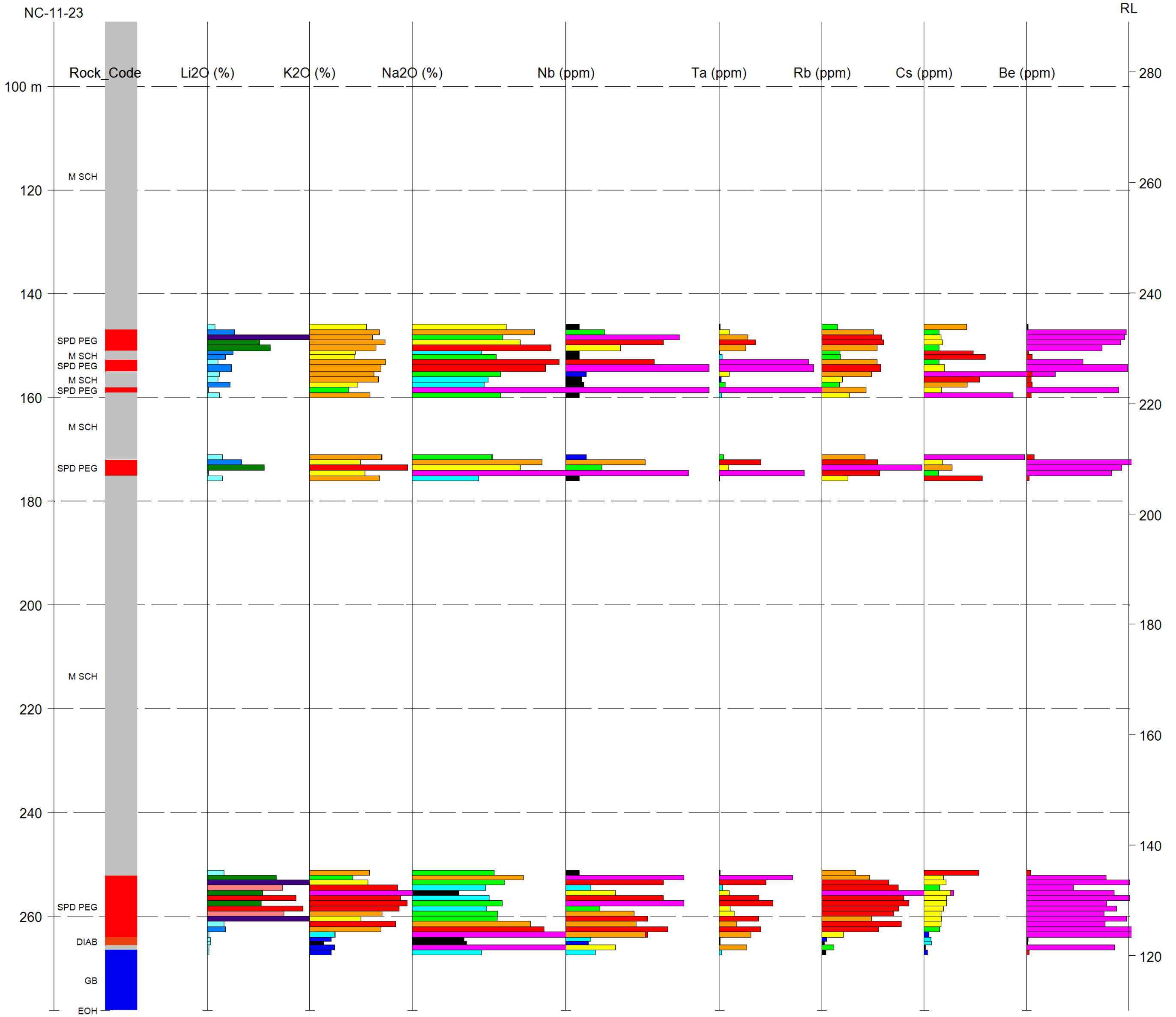
RockTeck Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Line 60 Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67175

Appendix 6 – Selected strip logs for Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program



STRIP LOG: NC-11-23

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
424419.2	5477611.8	371.4	140.0	-70.0	278.1

STRIP		PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code		OVB	Overburden
			DIAB	Diabase
			GB	Gabbro
			M SCH	Mica schist
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite
			UNK	Unknown

STRIP		BAR PLOT
2	Li2O (%)	1.5, 1.25, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25
3	K2O (%)	4.386, 3.277, 2.448, 1.829, 1.367, 1.021, 0.7629
4	Na2O (%)	5.846, 4.925, 4.149, 3.495, 2.944, 2.48, 2.089
5	Nb (ppm)	46.96, 35, 26.09, 19.44, 14.49, 10.8, 8.05
6	Ta (ppm)	73.9, 37.16, 18.68, 9.391, 4.722, 2.374, 1.193
7	Rb (ppm)	982.5, 581.5, 344.2, 203.7, 120.6, 71.36, 42.24
8	Cs (ppm)	196.5, 111, 62.68, 35.39, 19.99, 11.29, 6.375
9	Be (ppm)	15, 3

RockTech Lithium Inc.

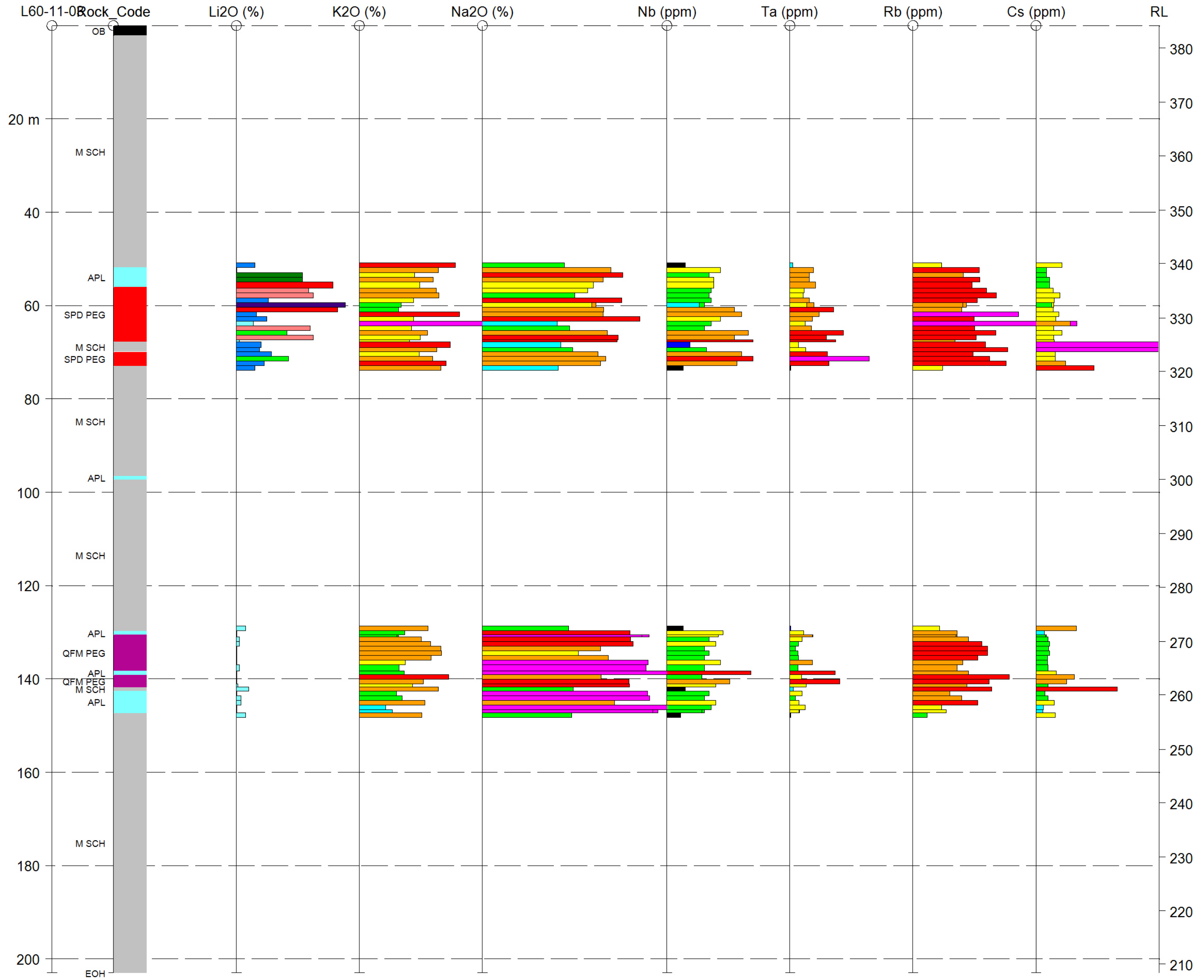
Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Nama Creek - Main Zone North Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67136

STRIP LOG: L60-11-03

Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
426215.6	5477289.7	384.2	145.0	-60.0	203.0



STRIP		PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
1	Rock_Code		OB	Overburden
			APL	Aplite
			M SCH	Mica schist
			QFM PEG	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
			SPD PEG	Spodumene pegmatite
2	Li2O (%)	BAR PLOT		1.5, 1.25, 1, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25
3	K2O (%)	BAR PLOT		4.386, 3.277, 2.448, 1.829, 1.367, 1.021, 0.7629
4	Na2O (%)	BAR PLOT		5.846, 4.925, 4.149, 3.495, 2.944, 2.48, 2.089
5	Nb (ppm)	BAR PLOT		46.96, 35, 26.09, 19.44, 14.49, 10.8, 8.05
6	Ta (ppm)	BAR PLOT		73.9, 37.16, 18.68, 9.391, 4.722, 2.374, 1.193
7	Rb (ppm)	BAR PLOT		982.5, 581.5, 344.2, 203.7, 120.6, 71.36, 42.24
8	Cs (ppm)	BAR PLOT		196.5, 111, 62.68, 35.39, 19.99, 11.29, 6.375

RockTech Lithium Inc.

Georgia Lake Lithium Project

Line 60 Pegmatite

Claim No. TB67175

Appendix 7 – Certificates of Analysis for Customized Standards STDL and STDH

SMEE & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING LTD.
CONSULTING GEOCHEMISTRY / GEOLOGY

Certificate of Analysis

Rock Tech Standard STL

Element	Certified Mean	Two Standard Deviations (between lab)
Fusion Li	**0.357 %**	**0.038 %**
Fusion Li2O	**0.772 %**	**0.080 %**

Means and standard deviations were calculated from data supplied by six laboratories. Instructions to the laboratories were for the laboratory to perform a sodium peroxide fusion and finish by ICP-MS. Some laboratories used ICP-ES as the reading instrument.

The participating laboratories were:

SGS, Vancouver
Acme, Vancouver
SGS, Toronto
Genalysis, Perth
Ultratrace, Perth
Actlabs, Ancaster

The final limits were calculated after first determining if all data was compatible within a spread normally expected for similar analytical methods done by reputable laboratories. Data from any one laboratory was removed from further calculations when the mean of all analyses from that laboratory failed a t test of the global means of the other laboratories. The means and standard deviations were calculated using all remaining data. Any analysis that fell outside of the mean ± 2 standard deviations was removed from the ensuing data base. The mean and standard deviations were again calculated using the remaining data (shown as the 1st Iteration in the attached Excel spreadsheets). The standard deviation values are known as the "Between Lab" deviations, and can be used to monitor accuracy of a single analysis.

Smee and Associates Consulting Ltd.
4658 Capilano Rd. North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7R 4K3
Tel: 604-929-0667; Fax: 604-929-0662
e-mail: bwsmee@geochemist.com
web site: www.geochemist.com

The bulk standards were prepared and packaged by CDN Labs of Langley B.C. Each bulk sample was pulverized in a large rod mill, screened through 270 mesh using an electric sieve, and homogenized in a large rotating mixer.

Barry W. Smee, Ph.D., P.Geo.
February, 2011

Smee and Associates Consulting Ltd.
4658 Capilano Rd. North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7R 4K3
Tel: 604-929-0667; Fax: 604-929-0662
e-mail: bwsmee@geochemist.com
web site: www.geochemist.com

SMEE & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING LTD.
CONSULTING GEOCHEMISTRY / GEOLOGY

Certificate of Analysis

Rock Tech Standard STH

Element	Certified Mean	Two Standard Deviations (between lab)
Fusion Li	**0.724 %**	**0.070 %**
Fusion Li2O	**1.564 %**	**0.150 %**

Means and standard deviations were calculated from data supplied by six laboratories. Instructions to the laboratories were for the laboratory to perform a sodium peroxide fusion and finish by ICP-MS. Some laboratories used ICP-ES as the reading instrument.

The participating laboratories were:

SGS, Vancouver
Acme, Vancouver
SGS, Toronto
Genalysis, Perth
Ultratrace, Perth
Actlabs, Ancaster

The final limits were calculated after first determining if all data was compatible within a spread normally expected for similar analytical methods done by reputable laboratories. Data from any one laboratory was removed from further calculations when the mean of all analyses from that laboratory failed a t test of the global means of the other laboratories. The means and standard deviations were calculated using all remaining data. Any analysis that fell outside of the mean ± 2 standard deviations was removed from the ensuing data base. The mean and standard deviations were again calculated using the remaining data (shown as the 1st Iteration in the attached Excel spreadsheets). The standard deviation values are known as the "Between Lab" deviations, and can be used to monitor accuracy of a single analysis.

Smee and Associates Consulting Ltd.
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Tel: 604-929-0667; Fax: 604-929-0662
e-mail: bwsmee@geochemist.com
web site: www.geochemist.com

The bulk standards were prepared and packaged by CDN Labs of Langley B.C. Each bulk sample was pulverized in a large rod mill, screened through 270 mesh using an electric sieve, and homogenized in a large rotating mixer.

Barry W. Smee, Ph.D., P.Geo.
February, 2011

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4658 Capilano Rd. North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7R 4K3
Tel: 604-929-0667; Fax: 604-929-0662
e-mail: bwsmee@geochemist.com
web site: www.geochemist.com

Appendix 8 – QA/QC plots

for Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program and

Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program

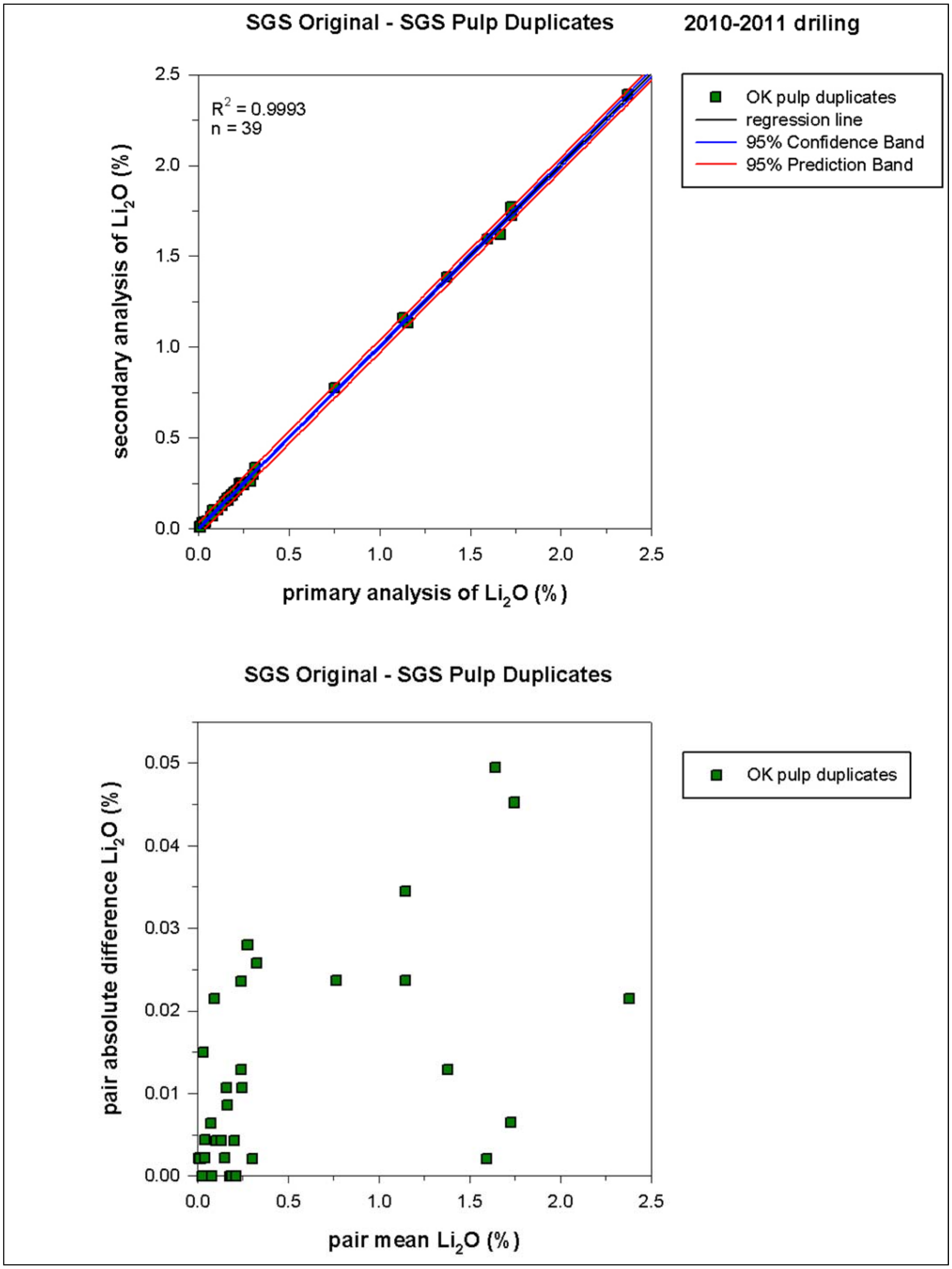

Figure 28-6 SGS pulp duplicates for Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program.

a) Primary vs secondary analyses for Li_2O (%)

b) Pair mean vs. pair absolute difference for Li_2O (%)

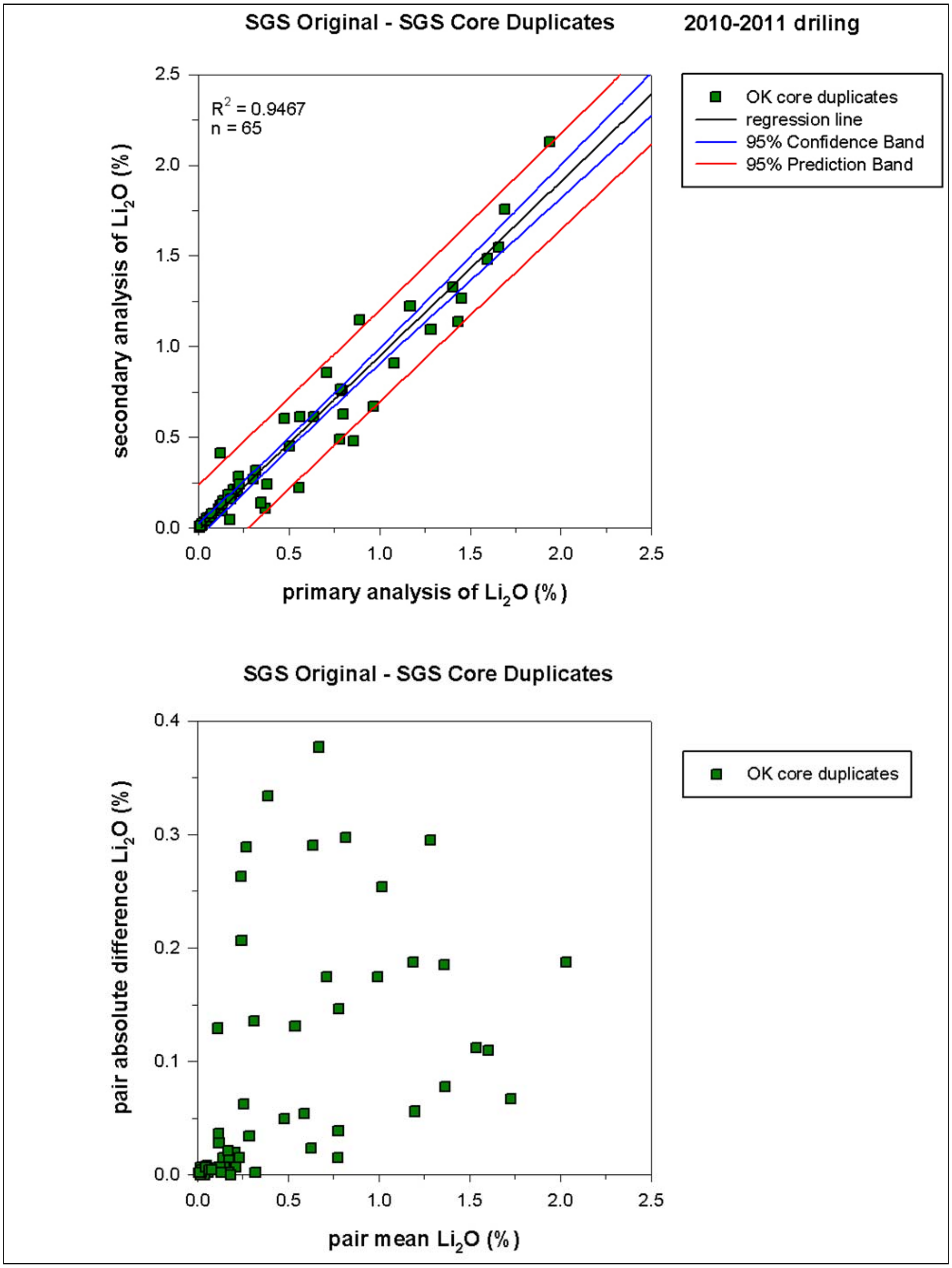

Figure 28-7 SGS core duplicates for Phase 1: 2010-2011 drill program.

a) *Primary vs secondary analyses for Li_2O (%)*
b) *Pair mean vs. pair absolute difference for Li_2O (%)*

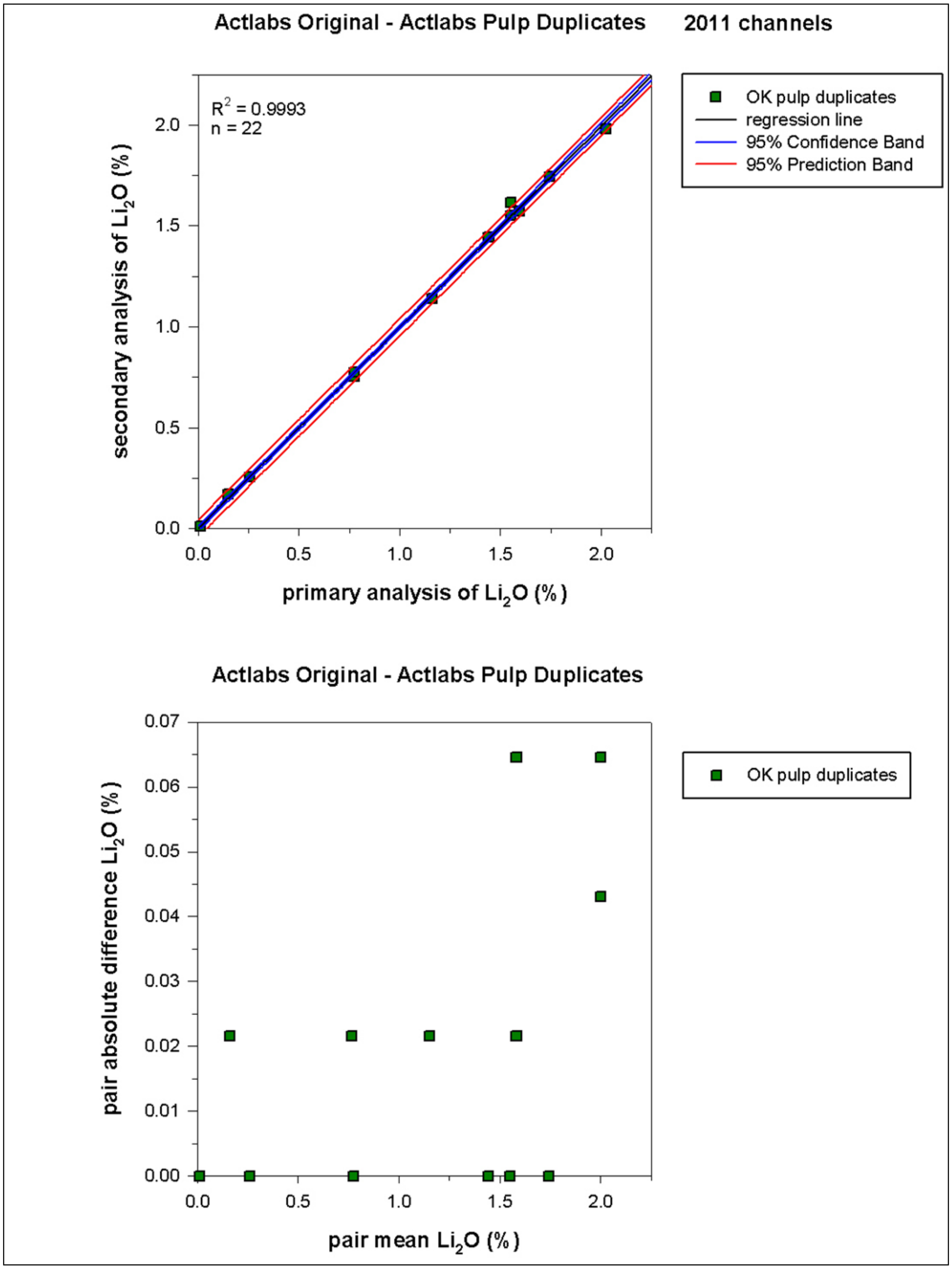

Figure 28-8 Actlabs pulp duplicates for Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program

a) Primary vs secondary analyses for Li_2O (%)

b) Pair mean vs. pair absolute difference for Li_2O (%)

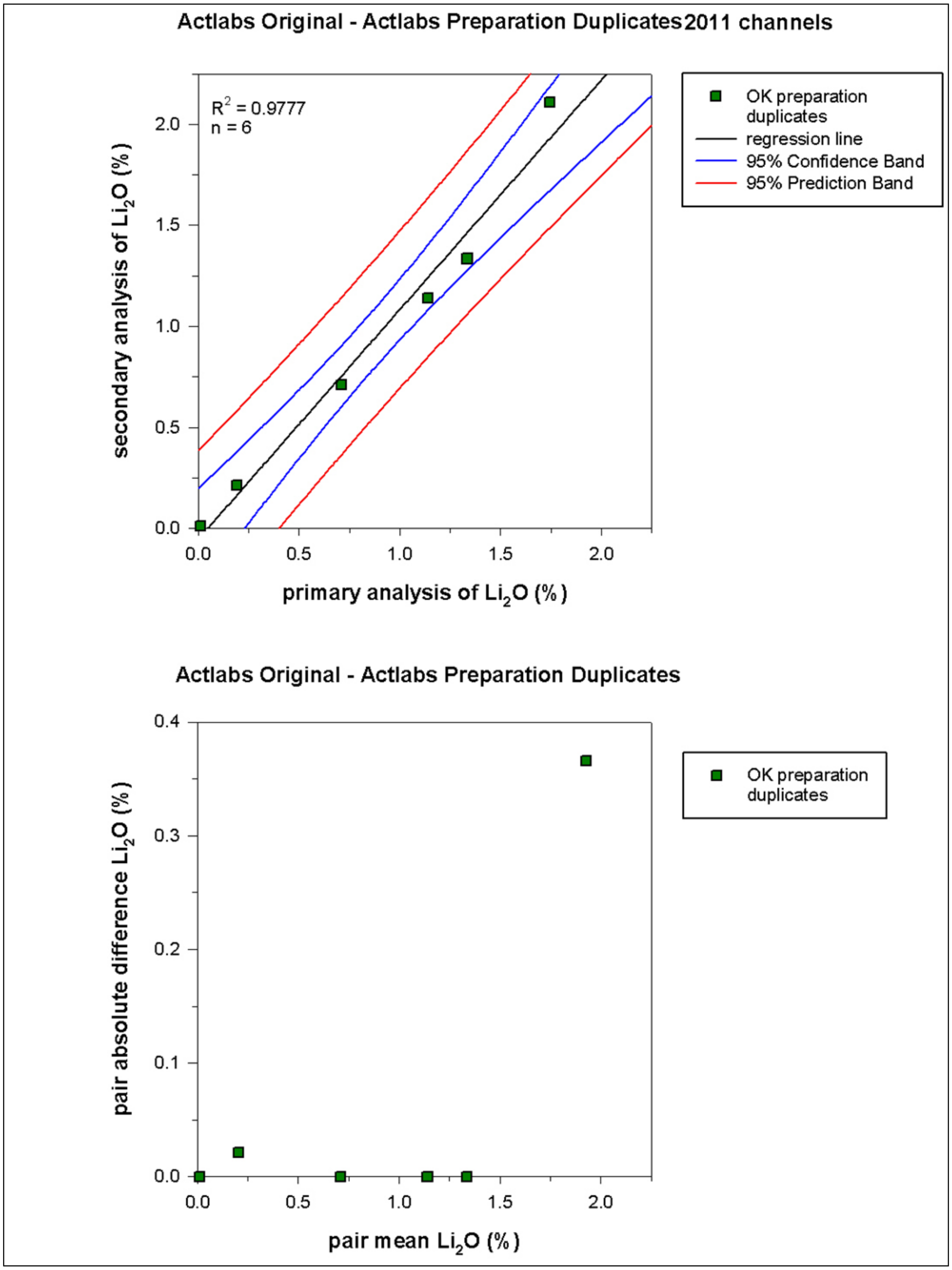

Figure 28-9 Actlabs preparation duplicates for Phase 1: 2011 summer channel sampling program

a) Primary vs secondary analyses for Li_2O (%)

b) Pair mean vs. pair absolute difference for Li_2O (%)

Appendix 9 – QA/QC plots

for Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program and channel sampling program

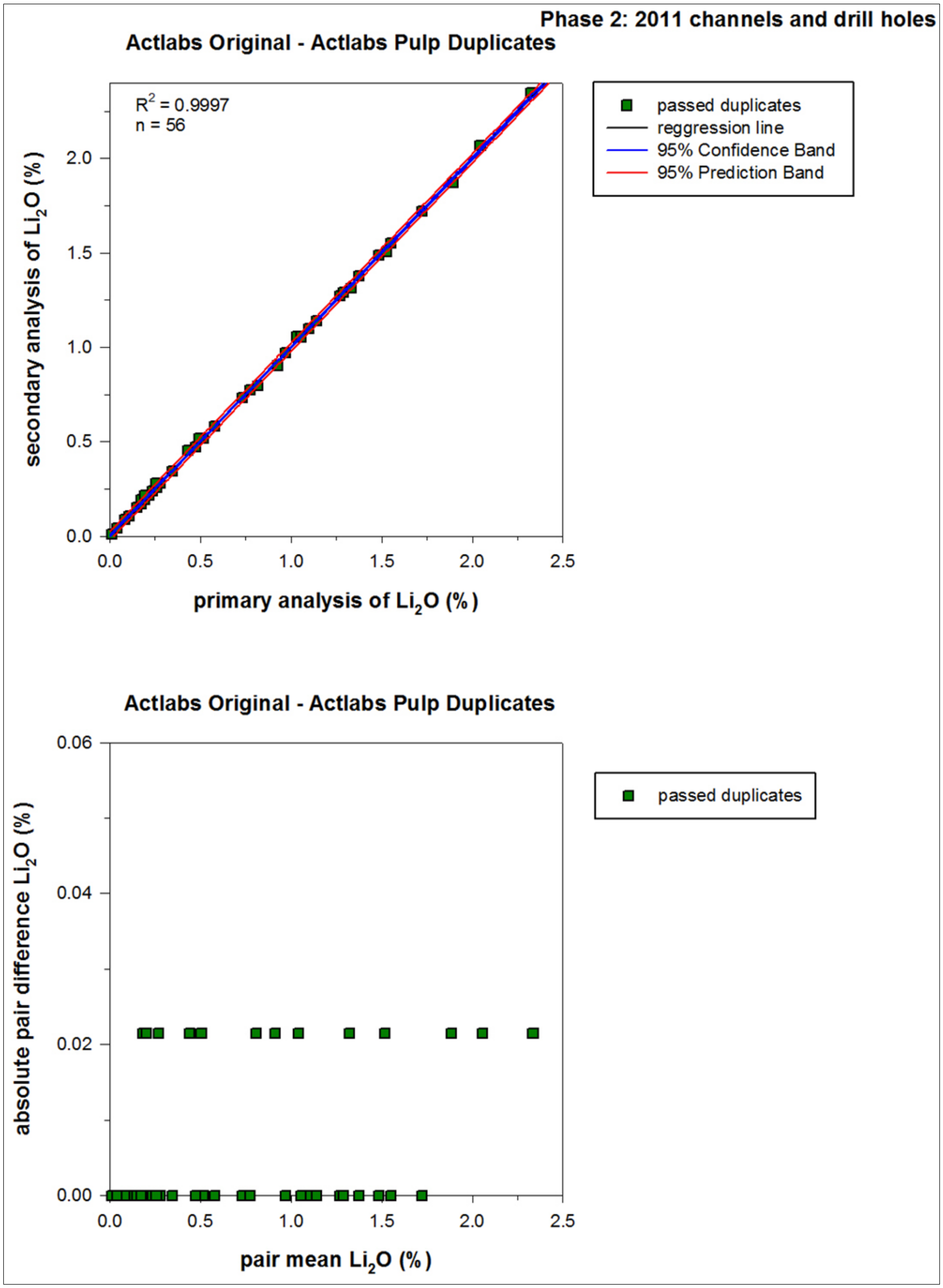

Figure 28-10 Actlabs pulp duplicates for Phase 2: 2011 fall channel and drill program.

a) *Primary vs secondary analyses for Li_2O (%)*

b) *Pair mean vs. absolute pair difference for Li_2O (%)*

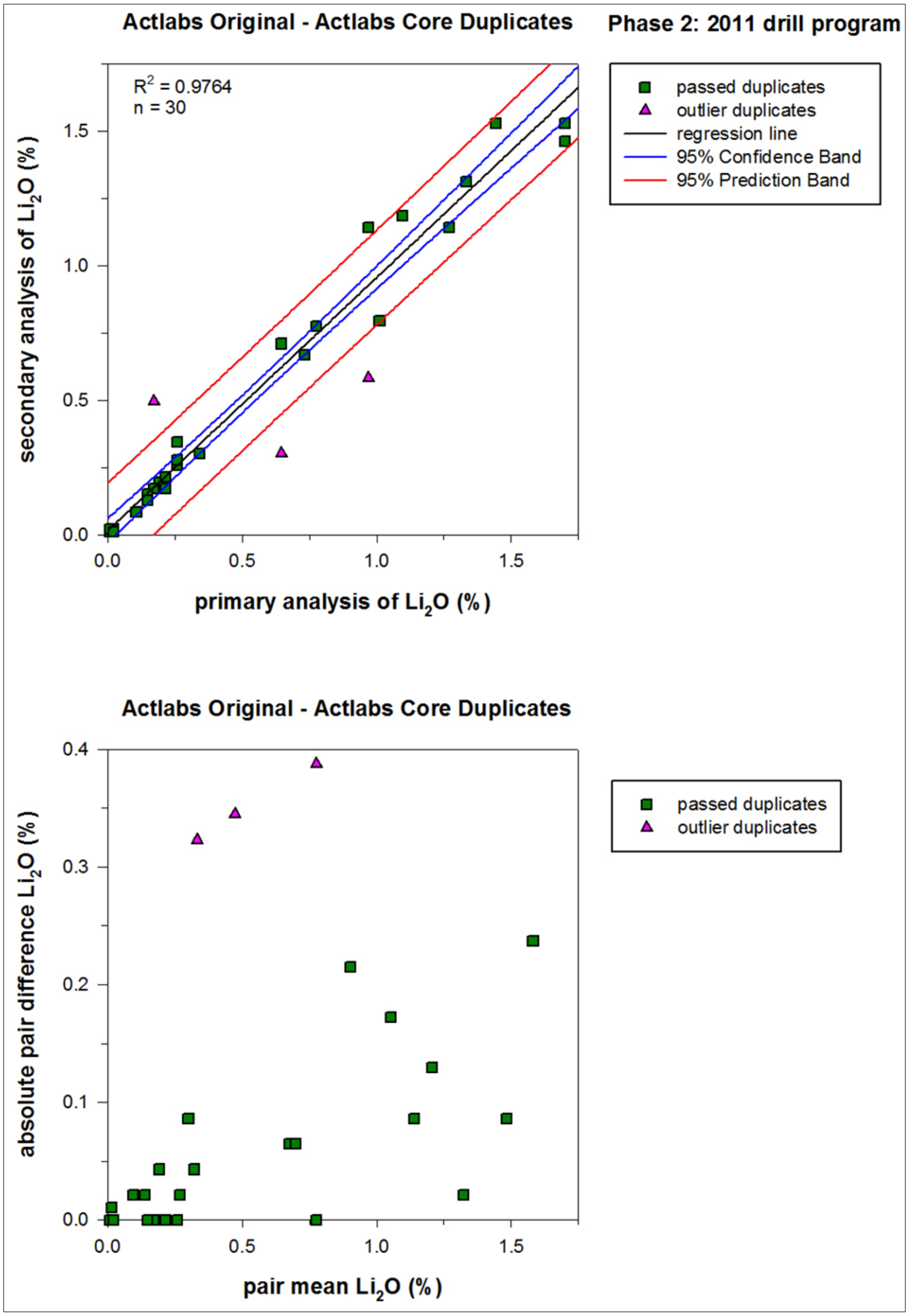

Figure 28-11 Actlabs core duplicates for Phase 2: 2011 fall drill program.

c) Primary vs secondary analyses for Li_2O (%)

d) Pair mean vs. absolute pair difference for Li_2O (%)