<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral Rights:</th>
<th>No. of Volumes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence/Property</th>
<th>No. of Claims</th>
<th>Assessment Year</th>
<th>Date Issued</th>
<th>NTS Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16053M</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009/05/08</td>
<td>ZD/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosures (indicate number of each):
- CD-Roms: 1
- Diskettes: 
- DVD's: 
- Tapes: 
- Transparencies: 
- Paper Maps: 
- Microfiche: 
- Other: 

Received: 2010/09/03

Comments:

Signed: [Signature]

Date: Sept. 7, 2010
1st Year Assessment Report
on
Mineral License 16053M
(Forming a part of the Gambo Pond Silica Property)

South-Central Newfoundland
NTS Map Sheet 2D/10

Consisting of

Geology Fieldwork, Research, Digital Compilations,
Report & Map Compilations

For

Victor A. French
P. O. Box 385
Clarke’s Beach, NL
A0A 1W0

Prepared by

V.A. French Geological Consultants Inc.
P. O. Box 385
Clarke’s Beach, NL
A0A 1W0

Work Completed: June 1, 2009 to September 1, 2010
Total Expenditures: $3,508.90
Number of Claims: 17

September 1, 2010
1st Year Assessment Report

on

Mineral License 16053M
(Forming a part of the Gambo Pond Silica Property)

South-Central Newfoundland
NTS Map Sheet 2D/10

Consisting of

Geology Fieldwork, Research, Digital Compilations, Report & Map Compilations

For

Victor A. French
P. O. Box 385
Clarke’s Beach, NL
A0A 1W0

Prepared by

V.A. French Geological Consultants Inc.
P. O. Box 385
Clarke’s Beach, NL
A0A 1W0

Work Completed: June 1, 2009 to September 1, 2010
Total Expenditures: $3,508.90
Number of Claims: 17

September 1, 2010
# Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction ....................................................................................................................1  
2.0 Location and Access ......................................................................................................2  
3.0 Property Description ......................................................................................................5  
4.0 Physiography ..................................................................................................................7  
5.0 Regional Geology ..........................................................................................................9  
6.0 Property Geology .........................................................................................................13  
7.0 Previous Work .............................................................................................................15  
8.0 Work Description and Discussion of Results ..............................................................17  
9.0 List of Expenditures .....................................................................................................19  
10.0 References ..................................................................................................................21  

# Figures

Figure 1: Property Location Map .........................................................................................3  
Figure 2: Claims Location Map ...........................................................................................6  
Figure 3: Tectonostratigraphic Subdivisions of Newfoundland ........................................12  
Figure 4: Detailed Geology Map ......................................................................................14  
Figure 5: Map Showing Nalco Prospect ............................................................................16  

# Plates

Plate I: A new section along the north branch... northeast corner of the TBB ............5  
Plate II: Typical moss covered, drier barrens with sparse low spruce .........................7  
Plate III: Boulder field of large, subrounded to angular granite boulders .................8  

# Appendices

Appendix I ................................................................. Mineral Right Inquiry Report  
Appendix II .............................................................. Digital Compilations – Geochemistry & MAG  
Appendix III .............................................................. Digital File
1.0 Introduction

This report is being submitted for first year assessment work completed on Mineral License 16053M, “the property”, forming a part of the Gambo Pond Silica Property operated by Victor A. French, P.Geo. of P.O. Box 385, Clarke’s Beach, NL, A0A 1W0. The project comprises three (3) mineral licenses aggregating a total of 121 full sized mining claims of which Mineral License 16053M is summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>No. of Claims</th>
<th>License Issued</th>
<th>Report Year</th>
<th>Map Sheets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16053M</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>May 8, 2009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2D/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total claims</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Gambo Pond Silica Property (GPSP) is located on 1:50,000 scale, National Topographic Series (NTS) map sheet 2D/10 labeled Dead Wolf Pond. It is configured to cover a large quartz vein extending up to 11 kms through the property and labeled the Gambo Pond Quartz Vein (GPQV). The property is situated in east central Newfoundland, 15 kms south of Gambo and 20 kms southwest of Glovertown, both of which are coastal communities along the southwest shore of Bonavista Bay. It stretches southwest from the south shore of Gambo Pond, a major, 21 km long inland water body and follows the western margin of a large uplands plateau area which characterizes much of this region particularly to the east of the property.

The Trans Canada Highway skirts the north end of Gambo Pond 14 kms north of the property. The Mint Brook Road, a main arterial forest resource gravel road intersecting the TCH at the Gambo overpass, immediately west of Gambo Pond, provides vehicular access into the property, approximately 43 road kms of gravel road leading south from the intersection.

The work detailed in this report includes:

a) A 2 day prospecting and geology program by Geologist Vic French, assisted by Ted Murphy.
b) Research of industry papers and publications on silica resources and the use of silica,
c) Library research of government files at the Department of Natural Resources in St. John’s and on-line through the Geoscan system,
d) Digital compilations generated from online research of the Newfoundland Geoscience Resource Atlas and government + industry reports for the area encompassing the Mineral License which is shown on a series of geochemical maps, and
e) Final map and report compilations

The work completed and the expenditures are being reported fulfill the first year work assessment requirement stipulated at $3,400.00 on the Mineral Rights Inquiry Report attached in Appendix I.

2.0 Location and Access

The property is located in east-central, insular Newfoundland, approximately 15 kms inland from the southwest shore of Bonavista Bay and immediately south of the large, 21 km long inland water body known as Gambo Pond and is contained on 1:50,000 Scale NTS Map Sheet 2D/10 (Figure 1). The north boundary of the property skirts the prominent valley in which Gambo Pond and several brooks draining into the pond. The community of Gambo, a former logging and rail line centre, located along the shoreline of Freshwater Bay (a long inlet in the southwest corner of Bonavista Bay), is the closet community 15 kms northeast of the property and several kilometres north of the pond.

Access to the property is along the Mint Brook road, a well established, all weather gravel road, which served as the main arterial road for logging operations established in this area of Newfoundland in the first half of the twentieth century and still being extensively used for logging operations and recreation. (This road is displayed on a map for exploration in the area, prepared by W.G. Gates in 1954, and thereby confirming the gravel road was constructed prior to this date). This region and the
watershed surrounding Gambo Pond was a former centre for extensive harvesting of this
heavily timbered region for the Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Industry. A vast network
of woods roads leading into the Mint Brook Road and still evident throughout the area
served as the main transportation routes for the shipment of harvested timber from
Gambo via the CNR rail line prior to the completion of the Trans Canada Highway in the
late 1960’s.

Logging activities in the area are still in progress and during the past couple of
years new road development off the Mint Brook Road leads south and east along 2
branch roads into sections of the property and thereby providing excellent access to the
property. A new section of road recently constructed provides excellent access into the
property extending into the south section of the claim block where new logging
operations are in progress (Plate 1). The approximate 50 kms of road now extending to
the TCH is maintained to allow heavy vehicle access from late May to December,
(depending on winter conditions). During the winter months generally from early in
December to late May, or early June based on spring breakup, the road system is not
plowed and thereby permitting only skidoo access.

A network of mechanized tree harvester and porter trails branching off the new
road and extending up to several hundred metres off the road further facilitate access into
the property. These trails are still being established to support the logging operations
being carried out by 2 local contractors presently harvesting the black spruce dominated,
mixed softwood and hardwood (birch) which is throughout the property covering a major
portion of License 16053M and particularly the moderate slope into the Gambo Pond
Valley.
Plate I: A new section along the north branch off the Mint Brook main arterial road looking south in License 16053M.

3.0 Property Description

The property forms an irregular rectangle which extends 3 kms north – south with the northeast corner of the property fixed at UTM Coordinates 5387000 N - 682500 E, referencing Zone 21 – NAD 27 (Figure 2). The property is in the southeast quadrant of 1:50,000 scale Map Sheet 2D/10. The mineral license comprising the property contains 17 full sized mining claims covering 1,067 acres or 432 hectares and shares a common boundary with Mineral License 14440M to the south along the northeast corner of this license. A detailed description of the mineral license is listed in Appendix I.
4.0 Physiography

The property skirts the western margin of a large uplands plateau covering a large region to the east of the property and characterized by widespread wet, marshy sections interspersed with typical caribou moss covered, drier barrens that support a sparse, open growth of mixed softwood trees (Plate II).

Plate II: Typical moss covered, drier barrens with sparse low spruce growth fringing the more widespread wet, marshy lowlands characterizing a broad expanse of uplands plateau extending up to 10 – 15 kms east of the property and being a major landform in this region of Newfoundland.

The north half of the property slopes into the Gambo Pond – Triton Brook valley that contains several rivers draining northeast into Gambo Pond, situated at the base of the forested slope forming the east and north sides of the property. This moderately sloping ground is extensively covered by the black spruce forest growing in moss covered ground covering a widespread boulder field that contains a variety of granitoid boulders typical of the geology underlying this region. To the east, the black spruce dominated forest merges with the barrens and scrub spruce growth characterizing the uplands plateau, which is the site of extensive boulder fields (Plate III).
Plate III: Boulder field of large, subrounded to angular granite boulders, inferred to represent sub-outcrop of a unit belonging to the underlying Maccles Lake Granite.

A widespread podsol (comprised of moss and typical black, organic A-horizon overlying grey leached A2-horizon) characterizes the property and generally covers a thin veneer of brown B-horizon soil commonly less than 10 cms but in certain areas, particularly in the north half of the property, forming local accumulations up to a metre thick. Based on road cut sections along the new branch roads these thicker sections of B-horizon soil are not extensive and at most may extend for 200 metres.

The most extreme relief in the area is the gentle to moderate west sloping ground characterizing the north half of the property and forming the eastern side of the river valley and Gambo Pond, and marking the ascent from Gambo Pond and the Triton Brook river valley to the plateau. The pond and the meandering lower course of Triton Brook, to the west and north is at an elevation of just 25 feet, above sea level in Freshwater Bay. From this low valley the northwest facing, heavily forested valley wall rises to elevations between 500 and 750 feet within the property, with the highest elevation corresponding to a gentle hilltop in the northwest corner of License 16441M.
The drainage pattern in the region is subparallel largely controlled by the northeast – southwest topographic grain and the vegetation cover, particularly in the uplands area to the east. Within the property the plateau drains along west to northwest-directed streams into Triton Brook and Gambo Pond. The extent of the wet marshy cover to the east is evident with the numerous drainage channels now following the mechanized equipment trails established during the past couple of years and following the west directed course of the trails linking into the new gravel roads branching off the main Mint Brook Road. The wide expanse of marsh cover in the extensive flat-lying lowlands and the numerous small ponds and bog holes characterizing the marshy areas present a vast area to retain water. Extended periods of rain fill the marshlands and drainage routes to high levels, making it impossible to ford many of the small streams, and bogs.

There is a paucity of outcrop throughout the property with most of the exposure in the region confined to the more than 11 km strike length of the intermittently exposed Gambo Pond Quartz Vein which is easily visible on the 2 claim blocks south of the property and comprising the remainder of the Gambo Pond Property. This large vein is observed at many localities ranging up to 85 metres in width and because of its size can be easily seen on satellite imagery, i.e. Google Earth. There are numerous boulders of the granitic rock units scattered throughout the area which, based on visible boulder fields up to 200 + metres and the frequency of moss to partially moss covered boulders in the forested sections, appear to represent an extensive blanket of boulders throughout the region.

5.0 Regional Geology

One of the first geological references for the area was by R.M. Wall (1954), who is on record as being one of the earliest workers in the area, while exploring for the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Ltd. On his map he shows a large body of granite now labeled the Maccles Lake Granite and showed a contact between the granite and sedimentary rocks trending southwest from the south shoreline of Gambo Pond and east of Triton Brook. This contact slices through the northwest corner of Mineral License
16053M and swings west into the Triton Brook river valley, supported by later mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada.

During the summer months from 1955 to 1957 Stuart Jenness of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) completed the first, comprehensive mapping in the region (and the only mapping over the extent of the Maccles Lake Granite), publishing the results in GSC Memoir 327 and on Map 1129A, a one inch to four mile scale map which he labeled the Terra Nova Map Sheet (Jenness 1963). On this map he showed the granite, (now called the Maccles Lake Granite - MLG) to be the northward extension of the Ackley Batholith, a large intrusion to the south of the property which is mapped south, extending over 100 kms to the south coast of Newfoundland. The MLG was formerly named the Freshwater Bay Pluton by Strong et al (1974) in Department of Mines and Energy Report 74-3 “Geochemistry of Eastern Newfoundland Granitoid Rocks”. They showed this granite body extending south from Gambo, delimiting the pluton to be about 35 miles long and up to 12 miles wide and thereby essentially the extent of the granite now labeled the Maccles Lake Granite. The extent of the granite was based on mapping exposures along the shoreline of Freshwater Bay (east of Gambo) in the north, to Lake St. John at the south limit of the plutonic body mapped by Jenness (1963) and where he showed the granite contacting with metasedimentary rocks (the north limit of the Ackley Batholith, approx 15 kms south of the property).

Strong et al (1974) summarized the geology of the Freshwater Bay pluton observing “the main rock type seen is megacrystic microcline – biotite granite with large microcline megacrysts about two to five centimeters in length. In two areas the granite is uniformly porphyritic with some preferred orientation seen on the north shore of Terra Nova Lake. Here the microcline phenocrysts are closely packed with minor interstitial quartz, biotite and plagioclase”. They go on to say that the granite has abundant inclusions of metasediment and migmatite in the Freshwater Bay area and near the northwestern limit of the pluton there is a very complex outcrop of the granite composed of various granite textures accompanied by diorite dykes and diorite with granite veins which they interpreted was the result of complex faulting and intrusion of diorite dykes.
Although dyke and vein intrusions were noted at various localities throughout the granite pluton, such as along the shoreline of Terra Nova Lake, all recorded mapping for the region and specifically covering the site of the large Gambo Pond Silica Vein, readily observable on aerial photographs, does not reference this large quartz vein.

It was Blackwood (1976) during a M.Sc. study of the relationships between the Gander and Avalon Zones who assigned the name Maccles Lake Granite to the pluton after Maccles Lake, a large lake to the northeast of the property. He noted the granite was located along the east side of the Gander Zone several kilometres west of the Dover Fault marking the tectonic boundary between the Gander and Avalon Tectonostratigraphic Zones (Figure 3). The tectonostratigraphic zones were initially identified by Williams (1964), who was the first to demonstrate a symmetrical arrangement of tectonic elements in the North American Appalachian Mountain System across a transect of Newfoundland.

Williams et al (1972) first defined the Gander Zone taking its name from Gander Lake and the town of Gander. Williams (1995) summarized the geology of the zone as follows: “almost one half of the area of the Gander Zone consists of granitic intrusions and one half of the remainder comprises metamorphic rocks ranging from greenschist to upper amphibolite facies”. Although other large quartz veins such as the vein at Charles Cove (Charles Cove Pluton) are noted throughout the Gander Zone no literature records the Gambo Pond Quartz Vein. Areas such as the extensive road cuts along the Trans Canada Highway,(e.g. between Gander and Benton), show extensive quartz vein development of smaller sized veins in the order of centimeters to metres. It is worth noting that the GPQV was not previously recorded, especially when considering that geological mapping and exploration dates back to the middle of the 20th century. Also areas of extensive disturbance and the activities related to the logging activities in the
Figure 3: Tectonostratigraphic subdivisions of the Newfoundland Appalachians (after Williams, 1988).
region, and in particular the access afforded by the network of woods roads also dating back to this period provided ample opportunity to note this large quartz vein. This well exposed quartz vein attaining widths up to 85 metres is traceable through a combination of exposed outcrop and large weathered boulders along the trace of the vein presently inferred to be at least 20 kms in length).

6.0 Property Geology

The most recent mapping of the MLG was completed by O’Neill (1992) in the northeast corner of NTS 2D/10 and covered an area to the north and east of the property. His mapping completed during the 1991 field season and incorporated into the Geological Survey Branch Map 91-169 by O'Brien et al. (1991) details an area of complex geology extending from the TCH south to the north contact of the Maccles Lake Granite, and again focused mainly outside of the present property boundaries. Within his map area O’Neill (1992) describes an exposure of the Maccles Lake Granite, on a brook between Parsons Pond (several kms east) and Gambo Pond, as massive, homogeneous coarse – grained to megacrystic granite and notes “a heterogeneous foliation indicates the granite is late syn-tectonic”. This description fits many of the boulders within the property area and probably represents the most accurate description of the underlying, poorly exposed granite pluton shown as Unit DCg in Figure 4.

The earlier mapping conducted by various workers in the vicinity of the property infers a contact between the Maccles Lake Granite and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Gander Group (COsg).
7.0 Previous Work

There is no previous work recorded on the Gambo Pond Quartz Vein and mapping in the area, as previously stated, does not record this vein. This area and the region underlain by the Maccles Lake Granite have received very limited exploration work. Prior to 1981 parts of the granite were included in several reconnaissance programs conducted throughout the region, principally by Nalco in the 1950’s, which focused on areas north and west of the Maccles Lake Granite (e.g. Gates, 1954 and Wall, 1954). The only noteworthy item pertaining to mineralization in the granite was the discovery of a “few flakes of Molybdenite encountered at Gambo Pond” reported by Wall in 1954 and shown on his map as Mineral Occurrence # 4 east of the Triton Brook outflow into Gambo Pond. This molybdenum showing labeled Nalco 54 Prospect and located based on the Nalco reference, is approximately 1.5 kms northeast of the property (Figure 5).

Over the intervening years up to 1981, and the start of a period of new exploration initiatives, the only other exploration work was reported by Chance (1979) during a reconnaissance survey for the Hudson’s Bay Oil and Gas Company in the Middle Ridge Pond area to the west, his work area extended east to the southwest corner of the Maccles Lake Granite and south of the GPSP.

The release of regional lake sediment sampling results by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador in the summer of 1981 generated claim-staking rushes in several areas of insular Newfoundland. Sections of the Maccles Lake Granite to the east and south – southeast of the property attracted the attention of several mining companies (e.g. Noranda, Amax, Teck and Westfield), principally on the basis of widespread, anomalous concentrations of molybdenum and uranium detected in lakes and ponds covering the mapped outline of the granite.
Map showing Nalco Prospect

Victor A. French

Project: Gambo Pond Silica

Scale: 1:55,000  DATUM NAD27  Date: Sept 2010
8.0 Work Description & Discussion of Results

In mid June 2010 a 2 day field visit was completed with foot traversing by Geologist Vic French and Field Assistant Ted Murphy throughout the property. The purpose of this short field program was to search for the extension of the large GPQV intermittently exposed along a 11 km north NNE strike on the 2 claim blocks to the south and comprising the remainder of the Gambo Pond Silica Property, currently under option to Dawe’s Concrete Products Ltd. of Makinsons, NL.

The north exposure of the quartz vein is just south of the property and presumably the continuation of the quartz vein to the NNE is evident from the abundant quartz scree exposed along the northwest shore of Gambo Pond which is scattered along the steep, locally cliff faced slope forming the west side of the linear valley. A large section of the quartz vein (inferred to be the continuation of the GPQV because of its alignment along the NNE trend) is also exposed along the upper sections of the cliff extending above the scree. The field visit included a traverse to this site, which confirmed rare to trace amounts of molybdenum, (earlier observed by French during an earlier field trip in 2007).

Although molybdenum mineralization is nowhere observed along the 11 km quartz vein strike length on the 2 claim blocks to the south, the 1954 discovery of molybdenum on the southeast side of Gambo Pond, and also along the trace of the GPQV initially discovered by local prospectors in 2007, also is suggestive of the vein being continuous for a considerable strike length NNE of the property (and across Gambo Pond). However Gates (1954) reported the molybdenum mineralization to be hosted in the granite without a reference to quartz vein or silicified rock. The 2010 field program also focused on identifying the Nalco 54 Prospect and most of the traversing was conducted along the inferred trace of the quartz vein. This work was unsuccessful in identifying exposed sections of the quartz vein within the property and also the molybdenum showing or any other surface evidence of this mineralization within the property. A blanket of moss extensively covers the heavily forested area and surprisingly there are many areas of boggy, wet marshy ground despite the drainage afforded by the
slope to Gambo Pond. Therefore, the underlying bedrock is obscured and bedrock exposure was not observed; also quartz vein or mineralized float.

Vic French completed library research of geoscan files and information accessed was used to compile the maps included in this report. The series of color shaded geochemical maps displaying the distribution of various elements in the area from lake sediment sampling completed in the 20th century by the Department of Mines and Energy were compiled by Crystal Mugford of V.A. French Geological Consultants Inc. (Appendix II).

The claim block covered by License 16053M referencing the Geological Mapping for the region is along the west margin of the Maccles Lake Granite, a large granite pluton of chiefly felsic lithology, e.g. biotite monzogranite, and at the contact between the granite and a metamorphosed terrane of mixed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The series of figures showing the color shading of various elements analyzed from a regional lake sediment survey completed in the 1970’s highlight the granite with anomalous regions corresponding to the overall extent of the granite or specific areas within the granite. For example, color shading of the uranium and molybdenum values obtained from the regional survey show the granite is enriched in these metals relative to the country rocks.

The property is situated along the margin of the anomalous region (which is to be expected based on the enriched nature of the granite and the location of the claim block). Moderate to highly anomalous regions for both metals are displayed to the east of the property, also the case for thorium and lead. The only metal of interest referencing those tested during the survey appears to be tungsten which forms an anomalous region in a linear belt trending more or less north – south through the property and the claim blocks to the south. It is worth noting that this anomaly corresponds to or is in close proximity to the surface trace of the large quartz vein. Other metals such as copper and barium are depleted within the area of the claim block and this trough of geochemical values trends NNE and correspond to the surface trace of the quartz vein. A region of high silver
centered immediately east of the property, and the quartz vein, extends across the property and for several kms to the west in to the river valley. This anomaly cuts across the contact between the granite and the host country rocks to the west thereby suggesting a later, structural (?) control.

The digital file on CD Rom is enclosed in Appendix VI.

9.0 Expenditures

The expenditures being reported for assessment work completed during the report period is presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. June 2010 Field Visit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor A. French, 2 days x $450/day</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ted Murphy, 2 days x $200/day</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Rental &amp; Gas</td>
<td>189.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations &amp; Meals</td>
<td>216.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Supplies &amp; Telephone</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Costs Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>$1,731.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Library research</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic French, P.Geo. ½ day x $450/day</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Mugford, 1 day x $199.88/day</td>
<td>199.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library Research Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>$424.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Report and map compilations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic French, P.Geo. 1 day x $450/day</td>
<td>$450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Mugford, 1 ½ days x $199.88/day</td>
<td>299.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ink Cartridges, photocopying & binding
Report and Map Compilation Subtotal

4. Miscellaneous

Subtotal
+ 15% Administration & Overhead

Total Expenditures

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

V. A. French, P.Geo.

[Stamp: Province of Newfoundland]

Date: 09/11/10

Total: $3,508.90

Additional Charges:
- Administration & Overhead: 15%
- Additional Charges: $3457.15

Grand Total: $3,508.90 + $3,457.15 = $7,066.05
10.0 References


**Chance, P.N., (1979):** Geological reconnaissance of a portion of Nalco Lot 2 in the Middle Ridge area, central Newfoundland or the Hudsons Bay Oil and Gas Company and Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation Limited, Unpublished Report, Assessment File 2D/07, 47 pages.

**Dimmell, P.M., (1982):** First year assessment report on geophysical, geochemical and geological investigations for license 2058 on claim block 2030, license 2059 on claim block 2050, license 2060 on claim block 2407, license 2062 on claim block 2409, license 2064 on claim block 2411 and license 2063 on claim block 2410 in the Deer Pond area, Newfoundland for Noranda Exploration Company Limited, Assessment File 2D/0139, 99 pages.


Williams, H., (1995): Preamble (Gander Zone); in Chapter 3 of Geology of the Appalachian – Caledonian Orogen in Canada and Greenland, (e.d.) H. Williams; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 6, p.198-199.
Appendix I
Minerals Rights Inquiry Report
Mineral Rights Inquiry Report

Wednesday, September 01, 2010

Last Updated: 2010/06/25
Licence Number: 016053M
File Number: 775:0220
Original Holder: French, Victor A.
Licence Holder: French, Victor A.
Address: P.O. Box 385
           Clarkes Beach, NL
           Canada, A0A 1W0
Licence Status: Issued
Location: Gambo Pond, Central Nfld
Electoral Dist.: 20    Terra Nova
Recorded Date: 2009/04/08
Issuance Date: 2009/05/08
Renewal Date: 2014/05/08
Report Due Date: 2010/07/07  (60 day extension granted)
Org. No. Claims: 17.0000
Cur. No. Claims: 17.0000
Recording Fee: $170.00
Receipt(s): 56627669   (2009/04/08)   $170.00
Deposit Amount: $0.00
Deposit: No related security deposit receipt
Map Sheet No(s): 02D/10

Comments:
    Reg 13; Genuine Prospector Year 1 Con 3 extension granted 2010.06.24 - report
    now due 2010.09.07.

Mapped Claim Description:
Beginning at the Northeast corner of the herein described parcel of land, and said corner having UTM coordinates of 5 387 000 N, 682 500 E; of Zone 21; thence South 3,000 metres, thence West 1,500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence West 500 metres, thence North 1,000 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 500 metres, thence North 500 metres, thence East 500 metres to the point of beginning. All bearings are referred to the UTM grid, Zone 21. NAD27.

**Land Claims (effective 2005/12/01):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LISA</th>
<th>LIL</th>
<th>VBP</th>
<th>Crown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extensions:** None

**Work Reports:** None

$3,400.00 to be expended on this license by 2010/05/08

**Licence Transfers:** None

**Partial Surrenders:** None

**This Licence replaces Licence Number(s):** None

**This Licence is replaced by Licence Number(s):** None

**Work Report Descriptions:** None

**Detailed breakdown of projected required expenditure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual Year</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
<th>Work Year</th>
<th>Excess Expenditure</th>
<th>Claims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-$3,400.00</td>
<td>17.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Government Home | Department Home | Branch Home | Survey Home](#)
[About Us | Search | Site Map | Contact Us | Publications | Legislation | Maps | FAQs](#)

[Disclaimer/Copyright/Privacy Statement](#)
Appendix II
Geochemical Compilation Maps
Appendix III
Digital File