REPORT ON THE

MCNEIL PROPERTY,

MCNEIL AND ROBERTSON TOWNSHIPS,

NTS MAP SHEET 42A/02

NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO

FOR AMAROK RESOURCES INC.

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GeoVector Management Inc.
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GeoVector Management Inc.

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1.0 SUMMARY

GeoVector Management Inc. was contracted by Amarok Resources Inc. to produce a current National Instrument 43-101 compliant report on their 100% owned McNeil property in northeastern Ontario. Amarok is a publicly traded corporation based in USA. They acquired a 100% interest in the McNeil property from Warrior Ventures Inc., a private corporation incorporated in Alberta. GeoVector had previously written a 43-101 compliant report on the McNeil property for Warrior, dated November 23, 2009. The present report is updated from the original report; this report is required by Amarok in order to have a current Technical Report in Amarok's name for the use of potential investors.

The McNeil property consists of 20 claims totaling 256 claim units in McNeil and Robertson townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division. The property is 4119.3 ha in area and is centered at approximately 510000E/5332000N (UTM Co-ordinates) or 80º52'W/48º07'N (latitude/longitude) in National Topographic System 1:50,000 map sheet 42A/02. GeoVector examined core drilled by Warrior from the McNeil property to verify the geological logging, and collected samples for check assaying. A property visit was conducted to verify the geology and collect samples from several of the showings. GeoVector also reprocessed the raw data from a 2011 airborne geophysical survey commissioned by Amarok on the McNeil property, and provided geophysical interpretations.

The property is 60 km west of Kirkland Lake, 50 km southeast of Timmins, and 25 km northwest of Matachewan. All three of these towns have a long mining history and are home to personnel with the skills to work in the mining industry. In the event of an economic discovery on the McNeil property, Timmins would likely form the base of operations and the primary source of necessary equipment and personnel. Water is abundant in the region, and the property contains an all-weather gravel road. Suitable locations for constructing mineral processing facilities are abundant on the property. There is excellent access to the property via a well maintained, all-weather gravel road that trends south from the town of South Porcupine for approximately 65 kilometers. A network of logging roads provides additional access to the property.

The McNeil property occurs within the Western Abitibi Subprovince in an area of Archean volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean granitoids. The Proterozoic Cobalt Embayment, consisting of Cobalt Group sediments and the Nipissing Diabase, occurs mostly to the south of the property, but tongues of Cobalt Embayment also occur both east and west of the property. The regional scale Montreal River Fault passes through the northeast part of the property.

Detailed mapping shows that the property is underlain predominantly by mafic volcanics, with lesser intermediate to felsic volcanics, intruded in the northeast corner by Archean granodiorite. Northerly trending diabase dikes of the Matachewan dike swarm cut all other rock types. The volcanic rocks may be part of the 2702/2701 Ma Kinojevis assemblage. Stratigraphy typically strikes east and dips steeply on the property, and

generally becomes younger to the south. The volcanic rocks have been divided into five separate units, from oldest to youngest: i) Mg-rich tholeiitic basalt; ii) tholeiitic basalt; iii) Fe-rich tholeiitic basalt, which is typically magnetic; iv) calc-alkaline mafic to intermediate volcanics; and v) minor calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic volcanics. East-striking faults may have juxtaposed various elements of the stratigraphy, particularly the Mg-rich tholeiites against the Fe-rich tholeiites.

Gold was discovered on the McNeil property in 1923, and early exploration included the excavation of several shafts. Comprehensive records of exploration completed on the property are only available for work conducted after approximately 1975. No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been generated from this property, and there has been no mineral production from the property. However there are a number of gold showings on the property, some of which are reported to contain visible gold. Mineralization is typically in pyrite ± chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins, originally thought to be related to "felsite" dikes. These "dikes" have been reinterpreted as zones of intense ankerite ± sericite alteration, in some instances flanked by calcite alteration.

In 1995/1996, the Ontario Geological Survey carried out regional till sampling, lake sediment sampling and lake water sampling over an area that included the present McNeil property. Gold concentration and gold grain attributes (abundance, size, shape) were used to identify anomalies of potential exploration significance. One of the anomalies identified was the "Cleaver-McNeil Trend", which is partially located on the McNeil property. Chemical analysis of the matrix to the till produced other interesting data in the northwest part of the McNeil property. One till sample had Cu and Ag results in the 98%ile of all the samples, and several minor Zn anomalies are present. The Ontario Geological Survey defined a Au-Ag-Mo±Cu±Ni±Cr±Co till anomaly roughly coincident with the Cleaver-McNeil trend in the northwest part of the property. The lake sediment and lake water sample density on the McNeil property is somewhat less than optimal due to the paucity of lakes. However, even with this constraint, the Ontario Geological Survey managed to define a Sb-As-W-Mo-Ni-Co-Cr-Cu lake sediment/water anomaly in the southeast part of the property, coincident with the known gold mineralization.

The main objective of exploration on the McNeil property is to discover mesothermal gold mineralization. The initial property was staked in 2003 by Warrior's predecessor, OGL Ventures Ltd. From 2005 to 2007, Warrior established grids on the property, conducted magnetic, gravity and soil surveys, undertook prospecting and mechanical stripping, flew a Lidar survey and drilled nineteen holes totaling 1981.19 m.

Warrior found several new showings, including the Lightening Zone, where a 2 cm nugget of gold was discovered. A 59.6 g/t Au sample was collected from a prospect adjacent to the Lightening Zone. Several potentially important gold-in-soil anomalies were identified. Twelve holes were drilled at the Lightening Zone, testing a strike length of 125 m. Low grade mineralization encountered in the holes is associated with sulphides (pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite) in quartz-carbonate veins, sulphides in silicified volcanics and sulphides in volcanic breccias. The best mineralization, up to 2.66 g/t Au,

is invariably associated with thin quartz-carbonate veins. Four holes were drilled at the historical Isadore Shaft. Three of these holes intersected significant thicknesses (≥ 5 m) of low grade mineralization. These zones are described as intensely altered (albite-ankerite-silica) syenite dikes with variable sulphide and quartz vein content. Three holes tested the historical Weekly West Zone but were not successful. Although several zones of syenite/alteration were encountered, there was no associated significant gold anomalism.

An intense, subcircular magnetic high in the northwestern part of the McNeil property was originally considered by Warrior to be a diamond target, an interpretation supported by the identification of a Kimberlite Indicator Mineral down-ice from the magnetic anomaly by the 1995/1996 Ontario Geological Survey till survey. Warrior drilled two holes into this anomaly in 2008. These holes did not encounter any evidence of a kimberlite, but rather penetrated a sequence of strongly magnetic mafic volcanics intruded by a complex suite of monzonite to diorite intrusions. Pink albitic or potassic alteration occurs in the volcanics adjacent to the intrusions. More importantly, epidote and calcite alteration is widespread, occurring in amygdules and as veinlets in the volcanics. Chlorite stringers are locally present, mainly in the volcanics, in some instances with associated pyrite. Thin pyrite-pyrrhotite stringers are common throughout both holes, and rarely contain minor chalcopyrite. It is possible that these holes intersected the fringe of a VMS-related alteration pipe.

A helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey totaling 956 line km was completed over the McNeil Property by Aeroquest International in August 2011 at the request of Amarok. North-south cross lines were flown at 50 m intervals and east-west tie lines were spaced 500 m apart. The magnetic and electromagnetic sensor terrain clearances were approximately 60 m and 30 m respectively. The total magnetic intensity survey mapped the known Bullseye magnetic anomaly, dominant east-west grain of stratigraphy, cross-cutting north-south Matachewan diabase dikes, and major geological contacts. These features are more easily recognized in an image of first vertical derivative of total magnetic intensity. The electromagnetic survey detected three anomalies, none of which are of exploration interest.

Work to date by government and industry geologists on the McNeil property has shown it to be underlain predominantly by tholeiitic basalt, a prospective rock type when exploring for mesothermal gold deposits. More importantly, quartz veins and iron carbonate alteration are abundant, and a number of significant showings are known to occur. A significant gold grain in till anomaly occurs on the property, and broad-based geochemical surveys by the Ontario Geological Survey have produced anomalies that have never been explored. Warrior's soil geochemical survey has also generated anomalies that are worth following up. Potential east-west structures, not previously factored into exploration planning, are likely to be important in the concentration of gold. Geological and magnetic information define an east-trending stratigraphy, the distribution of which may be at least partially related to structures. The presence of significant east-west and northwest-southeast trending structures can be further inferred from Amarok's helicopter-borne magnetic survey results where truncations, terminations, and offsets of

stratigraphic horizons are evident. Warrior has confirmed the presence of mineralization on the property and demonstrated that examples of previously unknown, near-surface mineralization can still be found on the property. The geology, geochemistry, alteration and abundance of known mineralization all point to a prospective property, in which there are now new avenues to pursue, both in terms of new concepts and new geochemical anomalies. It is also worth noting that little modern exploration has been conducted on the property. It is clear that further exploration of this property is justified.

While gold should remain as the focus of exploration on the McNeil property, further work should take into account the possibility of discovering VMS mineralization. GeoVector recommends that immediate work be concentrated on re-evaluating the prospectivity of the property as a whole, rather than focusing on any one particular zone of known mineralization. It is believed that such an approach will produce numerous drill targets in areas of the property that have not previously received much attention. As part of a Phase 1 exploration program, GeoVector recommends: a re-evaluation of existing data, including a detailed structural interpretation of the property; mapping of the property with an emphasis on structure and alteration and with concurrent sampling for whole rock lithogeochemistry; additional soil sampling; a program of till sampling; programs of reconnaissance and detailed Induced Polarization; and additional mechanical stripping. It will also be necessary to construct a bridge over a stream in the south part of the property, and surveying of existing exploration features (drill holes, shafts, trenches) is recommended. The approximate cost of the proposed Phase 1 program is on the order of $600,000.

Phase 2 exploration would consist of drilling the best targets and would be contingent upon success in Phase 1. It might be beneficial to conduct detailed magnetic surveys over gold potential targets to aid with the detailed siting of drill holes, and to conduct electromagnetic and magnetic surveys over potential VMS targets. It is difficult to predict the cost of the Phase 2 program, as it is dependent on the number of targets generated during Phase 1. However, it is realistic to think that ten new gold targets and one VMS target might be generated, each of which would require a small geophysical survey and 500 m of drilling. Phase 2 might cost approximately $910,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

GeoVector Management Inc. (GeoVector) was contracted by Amarok Resources Inc. (Amarok) to produce a current National Instrument 43-101 compliant report (the Technical Report) on the McNeil property in northeastern Ontario. Amarok is a publicly traded corporation based in USA. They acquired a 100% interest in the McNeil property from Warrior Ventures Inc. (Warrior), a private corporation incorporated in Alberta. GeoVector had previously written a 43-101 compliant report on the McNeil property for Warrior, dated November 23, 2009 (Setterfield et al., 2009). The present report is updated from the original report; this report is required by Amarok in order to have a current Technical Report in Amarok's name for the use of potential investors.

GeoVector is an Ottawa-based firm that provides geoscientific consulting services to the mining industry. The principals (including the authors) are Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and are members of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Apart from writing the 2009 report referred to above, GeoVector has had no previous interaction with Amarok or with the McNeil property, and does not own any shares in Amarok. GeoVector does, however, have extensive experience exploring for gold, base metals and diamonds in northeastern Ontario.

Sexton examined recent core from the McNeil property to verify the geological logging, and collected samples for check assaying on January 17 and 19, as well as March 19 to 21, 2008. He also visited the property on May 22, 2008 to verify the geology and collect samples from several of the showings. Setterfield examined 2008 Warrior drill core in Timmins on October 6, 2009, and collected eight samples for check assaying. Tykajlo reprocessed raw data from the 2011 airborne geophysical survey on the McNeil property and provided geophysical interpretations. In addition to personal observations, this report is based on examination of i) Amarok's reports, maps and databases; ii) assessment reports from previous workers; iii) geoscientific information from the Ontario Geological Survey; iv) examination of scientific literature; and v) the authors' personal experience in the region. Sources of information are cited in the report as the information is presented.

The 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) co-ordinate system is used in this report. The McNeil property is in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 17N. Assessment reports cited in the references are available on the website of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca). The AFRI (Assessment File Research Imaging) number is provided for each assessment report. All monetary figures quoted in this report are in Canadian dollars.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Government reports referenced herein were prepared by a person(s) holding post-secondary geology or related university degrees and the information in those reports is assumed to be accurate. Assessment reports written by other geologists are also assumed to be accurate based on a review conducted by the authors. Note that previous reports do

not form the sole basis for the main conclusions and recommendations presented in this report; such conclusions and recommendations result from the authors' independent examination of the data and their experience with the regional geology and ore deposit models.

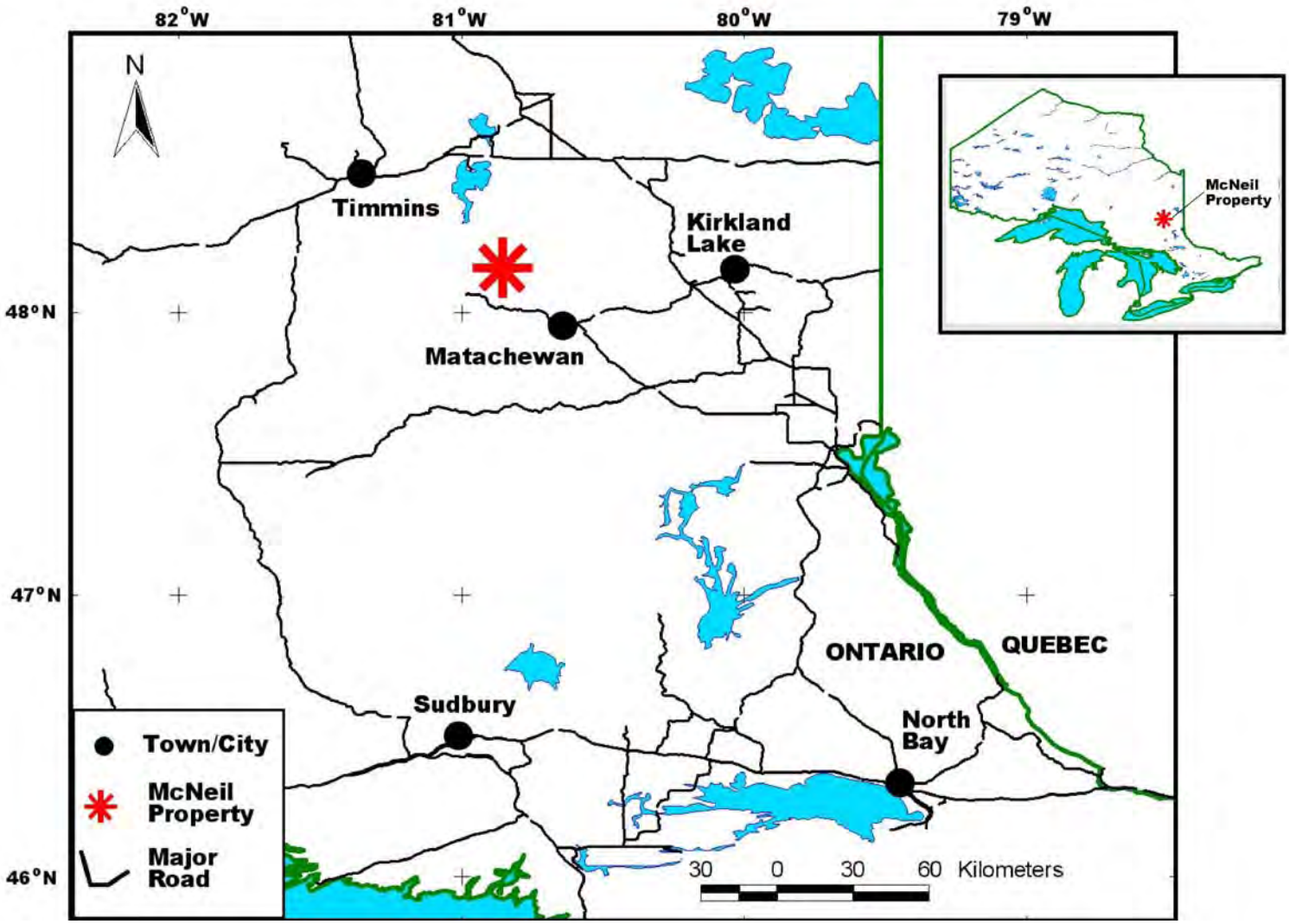


Figure 1: Location of the McNeil Property in Northeastern Ontario

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The McNeil property consists of 20 claims totaling 256 claim units in McNeil and Robertson townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division (Fig. 2; Table 1). The property is 4119.3 ha in area and is centered at approximately 510000E/5332000N (UTM Co-ordinates) or 80º52'W/48º07'N (latitude/longitude) in National Topographic System (NTS) 1:50,000 map sheet 42A/02.

Figure 2: Claims Comprising the McNeil Property

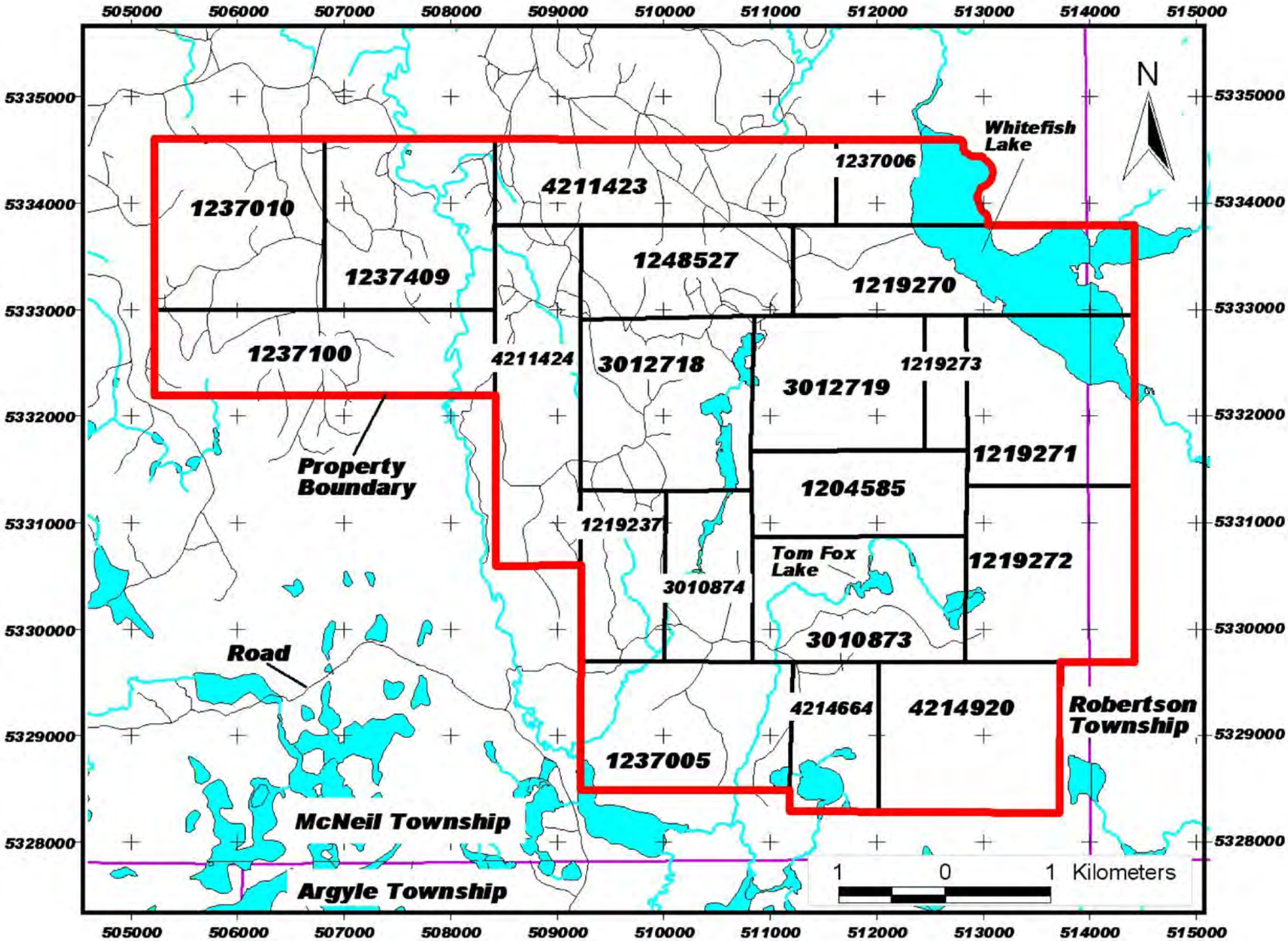


Table 1: Claims Comprising the McNeil Property

Claim Number	Township	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Claim Units	Area (ha)
1204585	McNeil	2003-Jul-08	2014-Feb-03	10	162.4
1219237	McNeil	2003-Dec-08	2014-Jul-06	8	127.6
1219273	McNeil	2003-Dec-08	2014-Jul-06	3	50.0
1237005	McNeil	2006-Oct-02	2014-Oct-02	15	239.0
1237006	McNeil	2007-May-23	2014-May-23	7	109.7
1237010	McNeil	2007-May-23	2014-May-23	16	255.9
1237100	McNeil	2007-May-23	2014-May-23	16	257.3
1237409	McNeil	2007-May-23	2014-May-23	16	255.9
1248527	McNeil	2003-Oct-21	2014-May-19	10	173.0
3010873	McNeil	2003-Feb-21	2014-Sep-19	15	236.5
3010874	McNeil	2003-Feb-21	2014-Sep-19	8	131.3
3012718	McNeil	2003-Jul-17	2014-Feb-12	16	261.2
3012719	McNeil	2003-Jul-17	2014-Feb-12	12	204.9
4211423	McNeil	2006-May-03	2014-May-03	16	256.5
4211424	McNeil	2006-May-03	2014-May-03	16	256.0
4214664	McNeil	2007-Apr-03	2014-Apr-03	8	115.8
4214920	McNeil	2007-Apr-03	2014-Apr-03	16	241.5
1219270	Robertson	2003-Dec-08	2014-Jul-06	16	271.7
1219271	Robertson	2003-Dec-08	2014-Jul-06	16	250.8
1219272	Robertson	2003-Dec-08	2014-Jul-06	16	262.3
Total				**256**	**4119.3**

The McNeil property consists of unpatented, unsurveyed claims, for which the mineral rights are 100% owned by Amarok. No royalties, back-in rights or other agreements in favour of a third party exist. The mineral rights give Amarok the right to explore for ore on the claims, subject to a 400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers, and a 300' surface reservation around major roads (this may be waived by the Crown). Unpatented claims require work expenditures of at least $400 per 16 hectare claim unit in the first two years, and $400 per year thereafter (by the anniversary of their recording date); all claims are in good standing at the time of writing (Table 1). No permits are necessary for most exploration work. However, if extensive disturbance to forests is foreseen (i.e. during drilling programs), work permits must be obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources Regional Office in North Bay in the form of a personal use wood permit for grid cutting and small areas of forest disturbance or a harvesting permit for large areas of forest disturbance (i.e. trenching).

There are no known mineral reserves on the property, and no environmental liabilities accruing to Amarok. No mining has taken place, but there are several exploratory shafts and areas of intense previous investigation on the property (Fig. 3; Section 6).

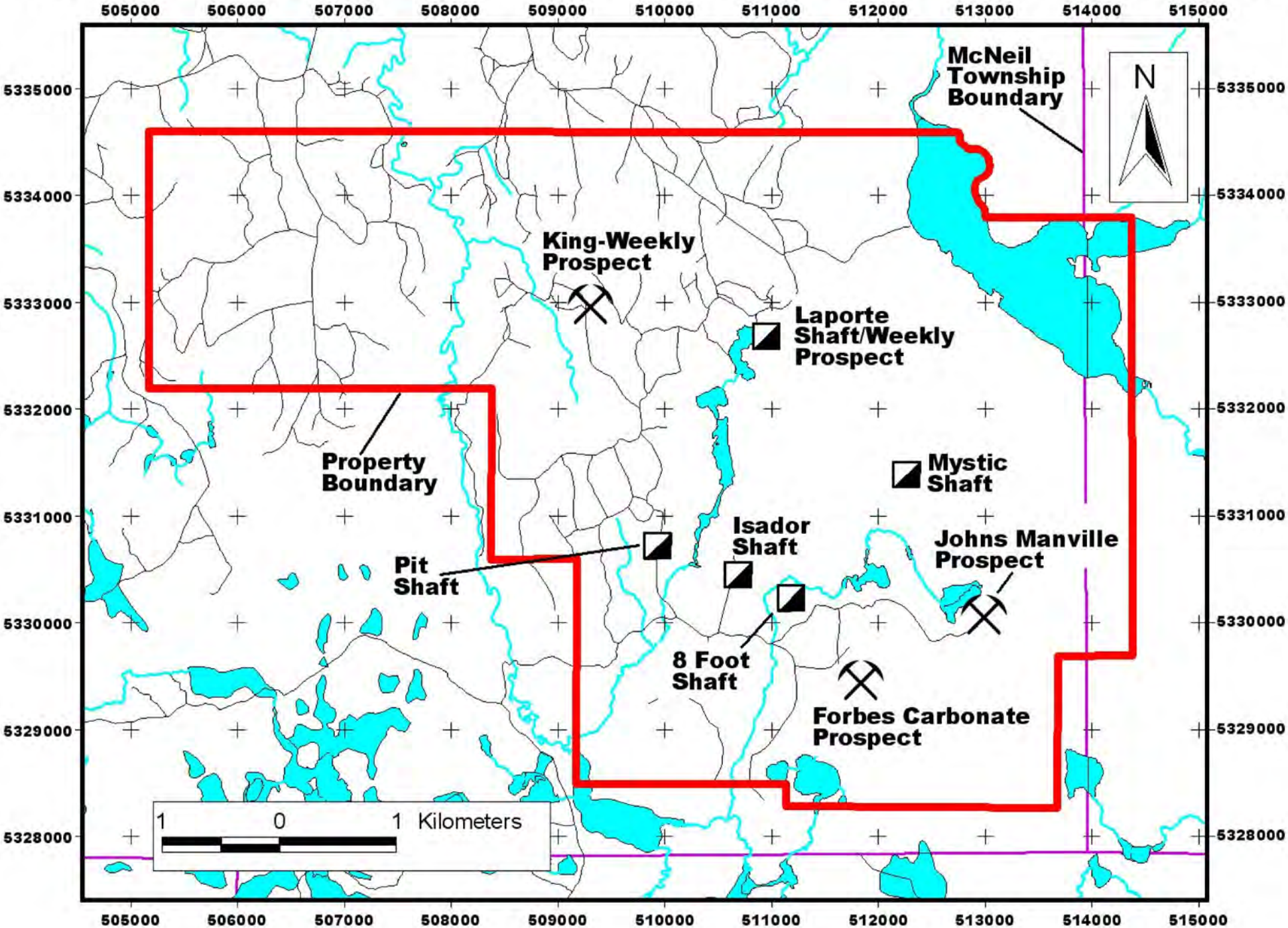
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

There is excellent access to the property and McNeil Township via a well maintained, all-weather gravel road that trends south from the town of South Porcupine, Ontario for approximately 65 kilometers. The road is locally known as the "Stringers" road or Langmuir road, and is maintained by the city of Timmins and Night Hawk Timber Company. A good gravel road reaches down to the property and allows access to the south-central portion of the property. A network of logging roads provides additional access to the property (Figs. 2 and 3); these vary from being passable by truck or ATV to only being accessible by foot.

Certain logging roads in the southern part of the property, specifically in claims 1219237, 1219272, 1237005, 3010873, 3010874, and 4214664 (Fig. 2), essentially belong to the Matachewan First Nations. Warrior signed an agreement with the Matachewan First Nations on April 24, 2007, whereby Warrior was granted permission to use these roads in exchange for assuming responsibility for maintaining the roads and bridge crossings, and for decommissioning the roads once exploration is complete. The agreement has been updated such that Amarok obtains the benefits and assumes the obligations set forth in the agreement. This agreement means that Amarok will have to construct a bridge to cross a stream south of Tom Fox Lake (UTM co-ordinates 511000E/5329810 N; Fig. 2) prior to the next round of exploration.

The property is 60 km west of Kirkland Lake, 50 km southeast of Timmins, and 25 km northwest of Matachewan (Fig. 1). All three of these towns have a long mining history and are home to personnel with the skills to work in the mining industry. The cities of Sudbury and North Bay are also within a three hour drive of the property. In the event of an economic discovery on the McNeil property, Timmins would likely form the base of operations and the primary source of necessary equipment and personnel. Water is abundant in the region, and the property contains an all-weather gravel road. Suitable locations for constructing mineral processing facilities are abundant on the property. Depending on the grade of the ore being extracted, it might be economic to truck either the ore or a concentrate to mill facilities at Timmins. There is a power line approximately 20 km northwest of the property in Langmuir Township, which supplies power to the Redstone nickel project. Prior to mining, the claims must be converted to one or more mining lease(s).

Figure 3: Exploration Shafts, Areas of Previous Investigation, McNeil Property



The climate of the project area is continental in nature, with cold winters (-10 to -35°C) and warm summers (+10 to +35°C). Seasonal variations affect exploration to some extent (geological mapping can not be done in the winter, geophysics and drilling are best done at certain times of the year etc.), but the climate would not significantly hamper mining operations.

The property has gently rolling topography with maximum relief of approximately 60 m. Elevation varies from 310 to 370 m Above Sea Level. The 3 km long Whitefish Lake occurs on the McNeil property, as do several smaller lakes and several streams (Figs. 2 and 3), but in general the property is dominated by forest and swamp. The northern part of the property has been logged in the past, so the present forest is second growth, a mixture of jackpine, spruce, birch and poplar trees; swampier areas contain small spruce trees and alders. The southern portion of the property has been recently logged, so there is currently no forest present. The bulk of the property is covered by significant (>2 m) overburden, and outcrop density is low.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 General Statement

Information on early exploration in McNeil Township is incomplete; relatively comprehensive records of exploration completed on the property are only available for work conducted after approximately 1975. No historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been generated from this property, and there has been no mineral production from the property. Areas of concentration of previous work are shown on Figure 3, and modern, pre-Warrior drill holes on the property are shown on Figure 4; information on these holes is provided in Table 2.

6.2 Early Exploration

In 1923, three aboriginals, Isadore Longwin, Micmack and Tom Fox, discovered gold on what is now the south-central part of the McNeil property (Hopkins, 1925). All three have parts of the McNeil property named after them (see below). The 65' (20 m) deep Isador shaft and the 60' (18 m) deep Eight Foot shaft were sunk on the property in 1924 on dikes with quartz veins that contain visible gold (Dyer, 1936), within present claims 3010874 and 3010873 respectively. In 1924-1925, the McNeil Development Syndicate undertook approximately 1800 m of stripping and trenching (Arnott, 1946). "*Spectacular specimens of visible gold*" were found during this work. The shaft on the Eight Foot dike was deepened to 37 m in 1935 (Goldyke, 1946), and the Laporte shaft was sunk on the Weekly showing, on present claim 3102719 at some point. Goldyke Mines Ltd. worked on the present McNeil property in 1946 (Arnott, 1946). They drilled 46 holes totaling 2553 m. Many of these holes intersected trace amounts of gold, but their best result was only 1.3 m @ 5.8 g/t Au, and no further work was recommended (Arnott, 1946). Most or all of the pre-1946 work was concentrated on east-northeast trending felsite or quartz porphyry dikes. Goldyke further explored these dikes, but also examined several north to

northwest-trending alteration zones/structures. Unfortunately, no reliable map of their drill hole locations is available to the authors.

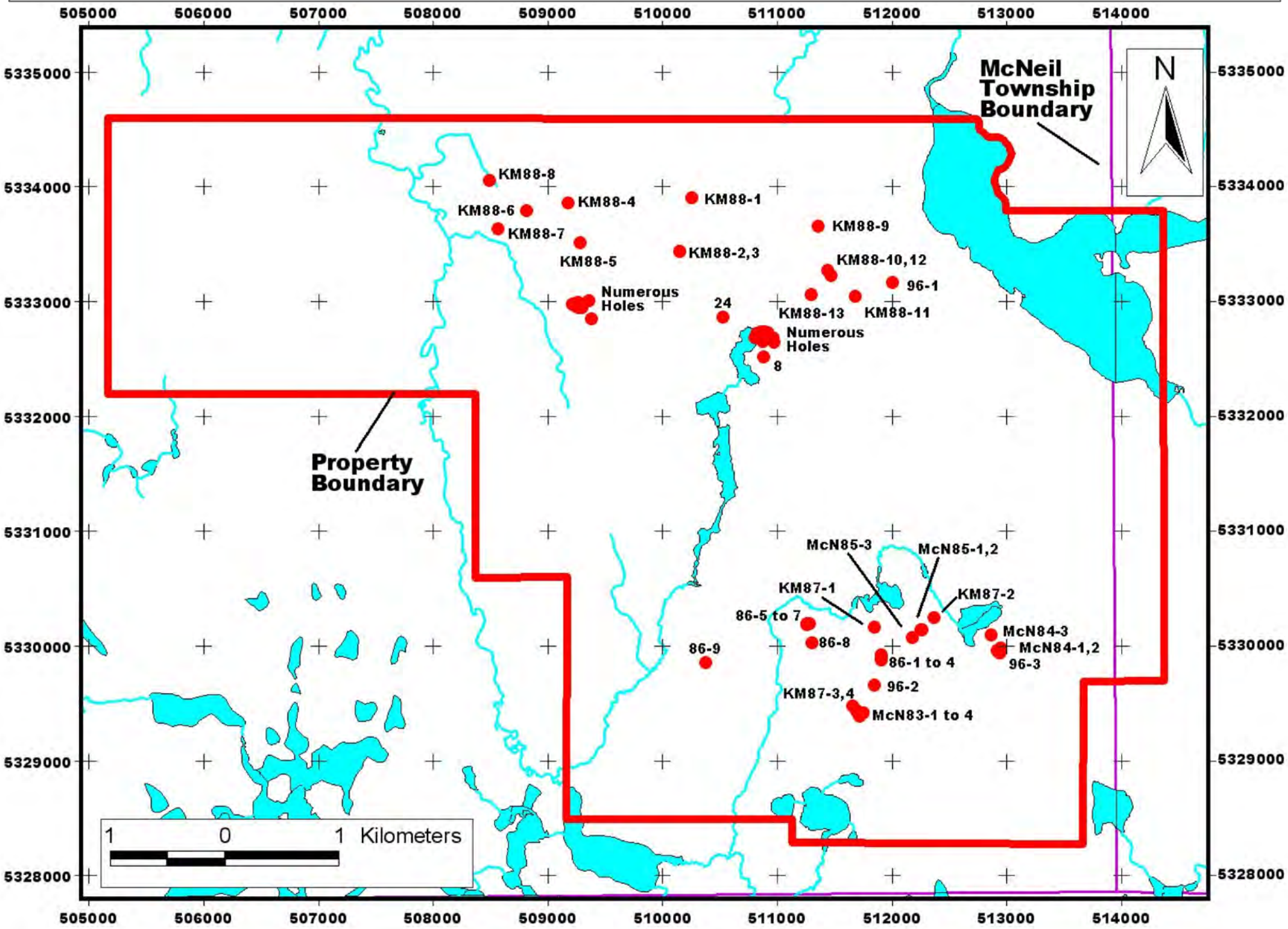
6.3 Modern Exploration

Sylva Explorations Limited drilled three holes on their so-called King-Weekly property in 1979 (Sheedy, 1979; also called Weekly West). Drilling was done in the vicinity of the historical King-Weekly showing (Fig. 3). One hole intersected 0.3 m @ 45.4 g/t Au in a quartz vein and 0.9 m @ 39.1 g/t Au in fractures in silicified andesite (Table 2). Sylva conducted magnetic, VLF and self-potential ground geophysical surveys in this area in 1980 (Sheedy, 1980). This was followed by the drilling of four more holes in this vicinity in 1980 (Weekly, 1980). No assays were provided, but visible gold was noted in one drill log. Weekly also drilled hole 19 in this area in 1983, without reporting any assays (Weekly, 1983). A Paul Konovsky drilled hole 25 in this area in 1983-no assays were provided (Konovsky, 1983). Weekly drilled hole 26 in 1984 (Weekly, 1984a; no assays reported).

In 1981, Weekly drilled holes 8 to 15 on the Weekly showing, in the immediate vicinity of the historical Laporte shaft (Fig. 3). No assays were provided, but visible gold was noted in hole 9. Weekly drilled holes 16 to 19 in this area in 1982 (Weekly, 1982). No assays were reported, but numerous quartz veins were intersected, many of which contained pyrite and in rare instances chalcopyrite. Paul Konovsky drilled holes 21 and 24 nearby in 1983-no assays were provided (Konovsky, 1983). Weekly drilled a further five holes (1, 2, 3, 27 and 28) in 1984, but again, no assays were reported (Weekly, 1984b). Konovsky drilled hole 30 in this area in 1985 (Konovsky, 1985). Konovsky drilled holes A and B in this vicinity in 1986, encountering only trace amounts of gold (Konovsky, 1986). In 1990, Argyle Ventures conducted geological mapping and drilled holes 90-1 to 90-6 in the vicinity of this showing (Lowrie, 1990; Table 2). Their best result was 1.5 m @ 3.6 g/t Au in a series of quartz veinlets with associated carbonate.

Johns-Manville Canada collected a number of grab samples from their Bobjo property in 1981 (Johns-Mansville, 1981). This property was situated on what is now the southeastern portion of the McNeil property. Samples returned up to 6.5 g/t Au. They also conducted a magnetometer survey in 1981 (Evelegh, 1982) and a vertical loop electromagnetic survey in 1982 (Evelegh, 1983a), as well as localized surveys on two lakes in early 1983 (Evelegh, 1983b). They drilled holes McN83-1 to McN83-4 near the so-called Forbes Carbonate showing (Figs. 3 and 4) on this claim group in 1983 with little success; the best result was 0.9 m @ 1.7 g/t Au (Evelegh, 1983c). They drilled an additional three holes in 1984 in the vicinity of the Johns-Manville showing (Evelegh, 1985; no assays reported). A further three holes were drilled in this latter area in 1985 (Evelegh, 1986a; Table 2: Fig. 4). All work completed to that time by Johns-Manville was summarized by Evelegh (1986b).

Figure 4: Historical Drilling on the McNeil Property (does not include drilling by Goldyke Mines Ltd)



In 1983, Argyle Ventures acquired a land position in what is now the south-central part of the McNeil property, in the area of the original gold discoveries (Isadore and 8 Foot shafts, Micmac showing; Boissonneault, 1983). Magnetic and VLF surveys were completed in 1984 (Greer, 1984), as well as geological mapping (Stewart, 1984) and stripping of known showings (Stewart, 1985a). Although numerous anomalous gold assays were obtained, in general assays were lower than those obtained from Goldyke's 1946 program. The main assay of note was 28.1 g/t Au from what is now known as the Lightening Zone (see section 11). Argyle drilled nine holes in 1986 in several different areas (Stewart, 1987; Table 2; Fig. 4). Several holes had assays of >1 g/t Au, typically in pyrite-bearing quartz veins.

Fairland Resources conducted magnetometer and VLF surveys on a block of ground covering what is now the northeast corner of the McNeil property in 1985 (Stewart, 1985b). The ground was acquired because of its proximity to known gold showings. Several areas were recommended for stripping.

In 1987, Kerr Addison Mines optioned property from Argyle Ventures and Johns-Manville in the Tom Fox Lake area. They drilled holes KM87-1 to KM87-4 in 1987 (Table 2; Fig. 4; Fraser, 1987; no assays provided). In 1988 they enlarged their property to the north and conducted magnetic and VLF surveys (Allard, 1988a; 1988b). Kerr Addison drilled holes KM88-01 to KM88-13 in the northern part of the property, presumably on geophysical targets (Table 2; Fig. 4; Quesnel and Watkins, 1988a; 1988b; 1988c). Low level gold was encountered in several holes; their best result was 2.0 m @ 2.1 g/t Au in a pyrite-bearing quartz vein.

In 1992, Argyle Ventures conducted a small ground magnetic and VLF survey in the extreme northern part of the McNeil property, targeting a magnetic anomaly discovered during a government airborne geophysical survey (Lowrie, 1993). This ground has recently being drilled by Warrior (Section 10).

In 1993, Argyle Ventures ran a Max-Min survey over a small block in what is now the extreme southwest of the McNeil property. No anomalies of interest were discovered (Lowrie and Hussey, 1993).

In 1996, the Oliver Group and Canadian Zeolite Ltd. ran IP surveys over a block in the northern part of the McNeil property and a block around Tom Fox Lake (Woolham, 1996; Stewart, 1997). Holes 96-1 to 96-3 (Table 2; Fig. 4) were drilled on IP anomalies. The only mineralization encountered was low level gold (<1 g/t) associated with pyrite stringers in a felsite dike. This was followed by a geological mapping program in 1997 (Stewart, 1998). Further geophysics and drilling were recommended, but apparently were never carried out.

Table 2: Drill Hole Information from Assessment Reports

Hole	Report	Year	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	Area	Best Gold Result
1	Sheedy (1979)	1979	509248	5332960	38.3	Weekly West	1.0 m @ 1.0 g/t
2	Sheedy (1979)	1979	509279	5332945	50.0	Weekly West	0.3 m @ 45.4 g/t, 0.9 m @ 39.1 g/t
3	Sheedy (1979)	1979	509304	5332944	59.2	Weekly West	1.0 m @ 4.1 g/t
4	Weekly (1980)	1980	509278	5332990	126.5	Weekly West	NP
5	Weekly (1980)	1980	509279	5332970	73.8	Weekly West	NP
6	Weekly (1980)	1980	509392	5332852	81.4	Weekly West	NP
7	Weekly (1980)	1980	509223	5332974	62.2	Weekly West	NP
8	Weekly (1981)	1981	510891	5332519	91.5	Weekly	NP
9	Weekly (1981)	1981	510915	5332692	181.7	Weekly	Visible gold
10	Weekly (1981)	1981	510914	5332691	245.1	Weekly	NP
11	Weekly (1981)	1981	510943	5332689	279.9	Weekly	NP
12	Weekly (1981)	1981	510934	5332700	51.5	Weekly	NP
13	Weekly (1981)	1981	510883	5332712	60.7	Weekly	NP
14	Weekly (1981)	1981	510866	5332719	91.5	Weekly	NP
15	Weekly (1981)	1981	510976	5332680	91.5	Weekly	NP
16	Weekly (1982)	1982	510912	5332694	119.2	Weekly	NP
17	Weekly (1982)	1982	510912	5332706	47.0	Weekly	NP
18	Weekly (1982)	1982	510883	5332656	118.3	Weekly	NP
19	Weekly (1982)	1982	510883	5332656	98.8	Weekly	NP
19	Weekly (1983)	1983	509278	5332955	107.0	Weekly West	NP
McN83-1	Evelegh (1983c)	1983	511729	5329384	36.6	Bobjo	0.9 m @ 1.7 g/t
McN83-2	Evelegh (1983c)	1983	511721	5329402	35.4	Bobjo	No Samples
McN83-3	Evelegh (1983c)	1983	511757	5329415	34.8	Bobjo	Trace
McN83-4	Evelegh (1983c)	1983	511754	5329419	35.7	Bobjo	Nil
21	Konovsky (1983)	1983	510920	5332730	122.9	Weekly	NP
24	Konovsky (1983)	1983	510534	5332863	38.1	Weekly	NP
25	Konovsky (1983)	1983	509365	5333011	102.1	Weekly West	NP
26	Weekly (1984a)	1984	509268	5332989	122.0	Weekly West	NP
1	Weekly (1984b)	1984	510879	5332736	68.6	Weekly	NP
2	Weekly (1984b)	1984	510879	5332737	61.0	Weekly	NP
3	Weekly (1984b)	1984	510871	5332736	62.5	Weekly	Visible gold
27	Weekly (1984b)	1984	510931	5332730	122.0	Weekly	NP
28	Weekly (1984b)	1984	510981	5332645	56.7	Weekly	NP
McN84-1	Evelegh (1985a)	1984	512924	5329964	36.6	Bobjo	NP
McN84-2	Evelegh (1985a)	1984	512955	5329985	37.8	Bobjo	NP
McN84-3	Evelegh (1985a)	1984	512870	5330099	38.4	Bobjo	NP
30	Konovsky (1985)	1985	510913	5332723	121.6	Weekly	NP
McN85-1	Evelegh (1986a)	1985	512266	5330138	35.1	Bobjo	NP
McN85-2	Evelegh (1986a)	1985	512266	5330138	36.6	Bobjo	NP
McN85-3	Evelegh (1986a)	1985	512187	5330076	18.3	Bobjo	NP
86-1	Stewart (1987)	1986	511914	5329903	78.4	Tom Fox South	0.5 m @ 0.3 g/t
86-2	Stewart (1987)	1986	511915	5329911	47.9	Tom Fox South	0.2 m @ 2.7 g/t
86-3	Stewart (1987)	1986	511917	5329876	44.8	Tom Fox South	0.8 m @ 2.0 g/t
86-4	Stewart (1987)	1986	511918	5329925	57.0	Tom Fox South	0.6 m @ 1.7 g/t

86-5	Stewart (1987)	1986	511293	5330194	7.8	8 Ft Shaft	0.3 m @ 0.3 g/t
86-6	Stewart (1987)	1986	511268	5330189	19.2	8 Ft Shaft	7.4 m @ 1.5 g/t incl 0.4 m @ 5.7 g/t
86-7	Stewart (1987)	1986	511267	5330193	22.9	8 Ft Shaft	0.6 m @ 2.5 g/t
86-8	Stewart (1987)	1986	511314	5330027	43.6	Rogers	0.4 m @ 2.1 g/t
86-9	Stewart (1987)	1986	510388	5329859	52.7	Tom Fox SW	Trace
A	Konovsky (1986)	1986	510831	5332723	34.8	Weekly	Trace
B	Konovsky (1986)	1986	510817	5332681	75.0	Weekly	Trace
KM87-1	Fraser (1987)	1987	511857	5330161	152.4	Tom Fox South	NP
KM87-2	Fraser (1987)	1987	512374	5330246	182.3	Tom Fox SE	NP
KM87-3	Fraser (1987)	1987	511695	5329442	152.4	Forbes	NP
KM87-4	Fraser (1987)	1987	511669	5329477	153.0	Forbes	NP
KM88-1	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	510261	5333901	106.7	McNeil North	NP
KM88-2	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	510157	5333436	108.5	McNeil North	Nil
KM88-3	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	510155	5333436	105.5	McNeil North	Nil
KM88-4	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	509189	5333863	130.2	McNeil North	Nil
KM88-5	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	509292	5333510	109.7	McNeil North	0.7 m @ 0.1 g/t
KM88-6	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	508826	5333789	200.3	McNeil North	0.3 m @ 0.8 g/t
KM88-7	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	508573	5333634	81.4	McNeil North	Trace
KM88-8	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	508499	5334055	98.5	McNeil North	0.4 m @ 0.5 g/t
KM88-9	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	511365	5333659	106.7	McNeil North	Trace
KM88-10	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	511480	5333222	145.4	McNeil North	0.5 m @ 0.3 g/t
KM88-11	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	511688	5333046	121.0	McNeil North	2.0 m @ 2.1 g/t
KM88-12	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	511446	5333270	121.0	McNeil North	Trace
KM88-13	Quesnel/Watkins	1988	511303	5333056	85.4	McNeil North	0.5 m @ 0.3 g/t
90-1	Lowrie (1990)	1990	510899	5332735	121.6	Weekly	Trace
90-2	Lowrie (1990)	1990	510892	5332705	91.2	Weekly	1.2 m @ 0.7 g/t
90-3	Lowrie (1990)	1990	510892	5332705	106.4	Weekly	1.5 m @ 3.6 g/t
90-4	Lowrie (1990)	1990	510892	5332705	91.2	Weekly	No Samples
90-5	Lowrie (1990)	1990	510892	5332705	103.4	Weekly	0.5 m @ 1.2 g/t
90-6	Lowrie (1990)	1990	510892	5332705	94.2	Weekly	Trace
96-1	Stewart (1997)	1996	512015	5333162	122.0	McNeil North	Nil
96-2	Stewart (1997)	1996	511857	5329656	122.0	Tom Fox South	Trace
96-3	Stewart (1997)	1996	512952	5329935	122	Bobjo	0.6 m @ 0.6 g/t

NP: Not Provided

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geology

The McNeil property occurs within the Western Abitibi Subprovince as defined by Jackson and Fyon (1991). The property occurs in an area of Archean volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean granitoids (Fig. 5). The Proterozoic Cobalt Embayment, consisting of Cobalt Group sediments and the Nipissing Diabase, occurs mostly to the south of the property, but tongues of Cobalt Embayment also occur both east and west of the property (Fig. 5). The regional scale Montreal River Fault passes through the northeast part of the property. Ice flow direction in this region is south to southeasterly (Bajc, 1996).

The bulk of the geological mapping in the area of the McNeil property has been completed by Larry Jensen of the Ontario Geological Survey (Jensen, 1992a; 1992b; 2002). Jensen's mapping shows that the property is underlain predominantly by mafic volcanics, with lesser intermediate to felsic volcanics, intruded in the northeast corner by Archean granodiorite (Fig. 6). Northerly trending diabase dikes of the Matachewan dike swarm cut all other rock types.

Jensen believes that the volcanic rocks are part of the 2702/2701 Ma Kinojevis assemblage. Stratigraphy typically strikes east and dips steeply on the property, and generally becomes younger to the south. Jensen (1992b) divides the volcanic rocks on the property into five separate units, from oldest to youngest: i) Mg-rich tholeiitic basalt; ii) tholeiitic basalt; iii) Fe-rich tholeiitic basalt, which is typically magnetic; iv) calc-alkaline mafic to intermediate volcanics; and v) minor calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic volcanics (Fig. 6). Jensen (1992a; 2002) postulates the presence of one or more east-striking faults that may have juxtaposed various elements of the stratigraphy, particularly the Mg-rich tholeiites against the Fe-rich tholeiites.

Jensen (1992a) notes the presence of northwest-trending, fracture controlled zones of carbonate alteration, particularly in the tholeiitic and Fe-rich tholeiitic basalt. These zones may be cored by quartz veins, and contain inner zones of ankerite flanked by wider haloes of calcite. Up to 3% pyrite is present. Gold is associated with some of these zones (see below).

7.2 Geophysics

In 1974 and again in 1999/2000, the Ontario government flew airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over areas which include the present McNeil property. Magnetic maps from the two different surveys show similar features: an overall easterly trending grain, with mostly elliptical (east-trending) highs and lows (Fig. 7; ODM, 1975; Ontario Geological Survey, 2000a; b). Jensen (1992a) notes that the generally higher magnetic signatures in the southern part of McNeil Township correspond to a mapped sequence of iron-rich tholeiitic basalts. An intense, subcircular, 500 m wide magnetic high is apparent on both surveys, located in the north-central part of the McNeil property (Fig.

Figure 5: Geology of the Area Surrounding the McNeil Property

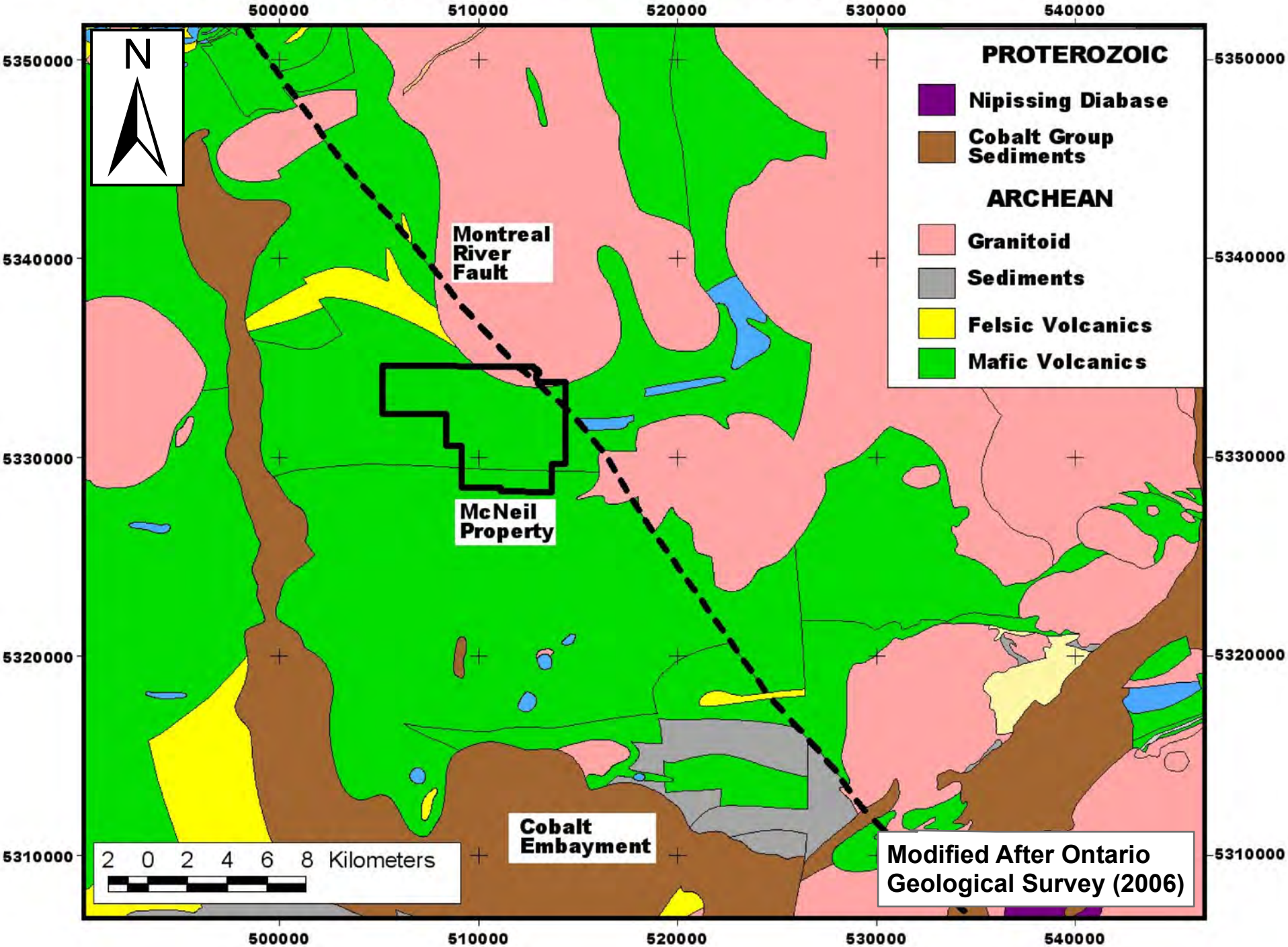


Figure 6: Geology of the McNeil Property. Modified after Jensen (1992b)

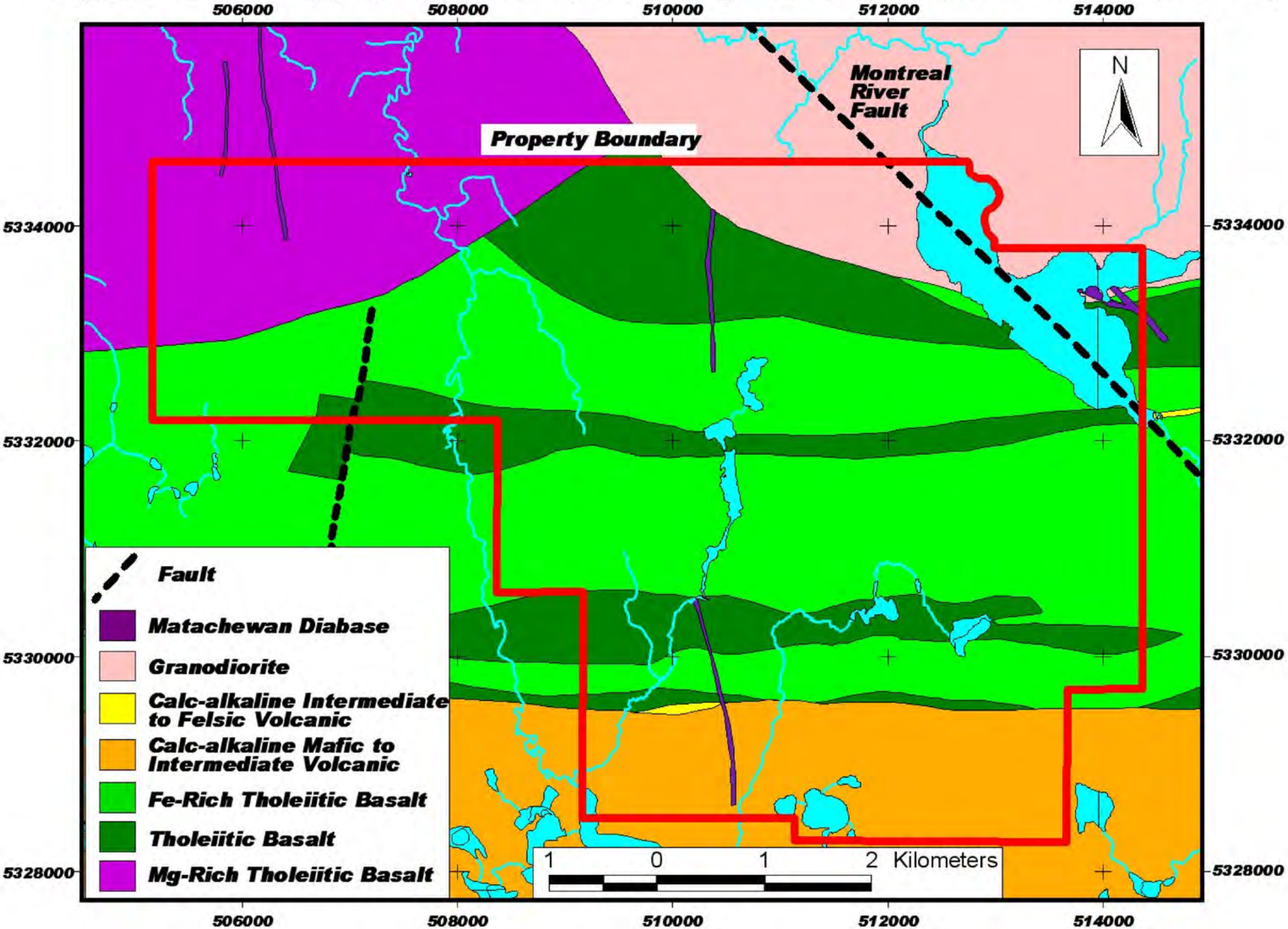
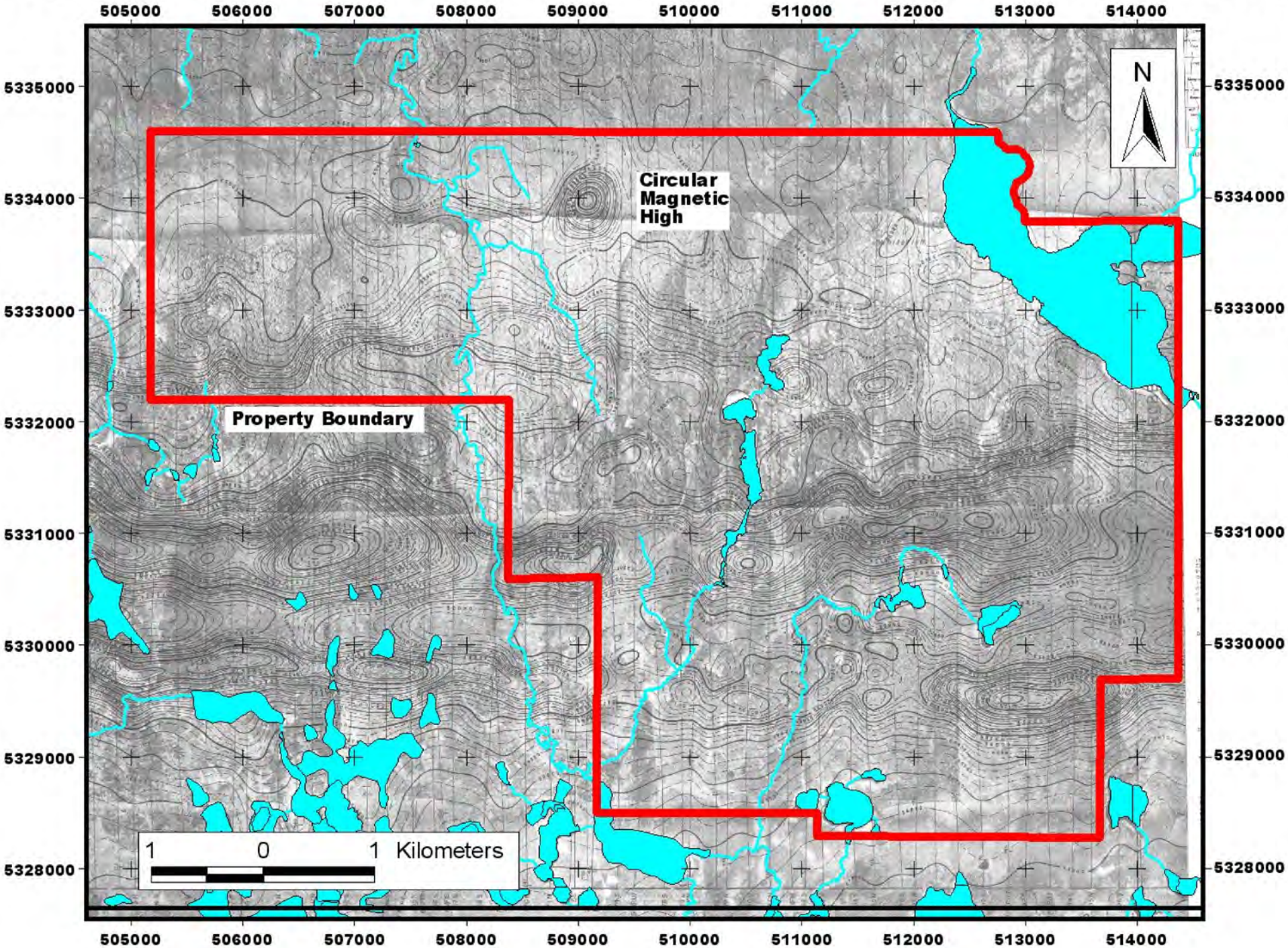


Figure 7: Contours from the 1975 Magnetic Survey over the McNeil Property



7), and recently drill tested by Warrior (Section 10). No significant discrete conductors were identified on either airborne survey. The map of apparent conductance shows an anomaly coincident with Whitefish Lake in the northeastern part of the property, along the Montreal River fault system. This anomaly is proximal to several surficial conductors, and is not considered by the authors to be of exploration significance.

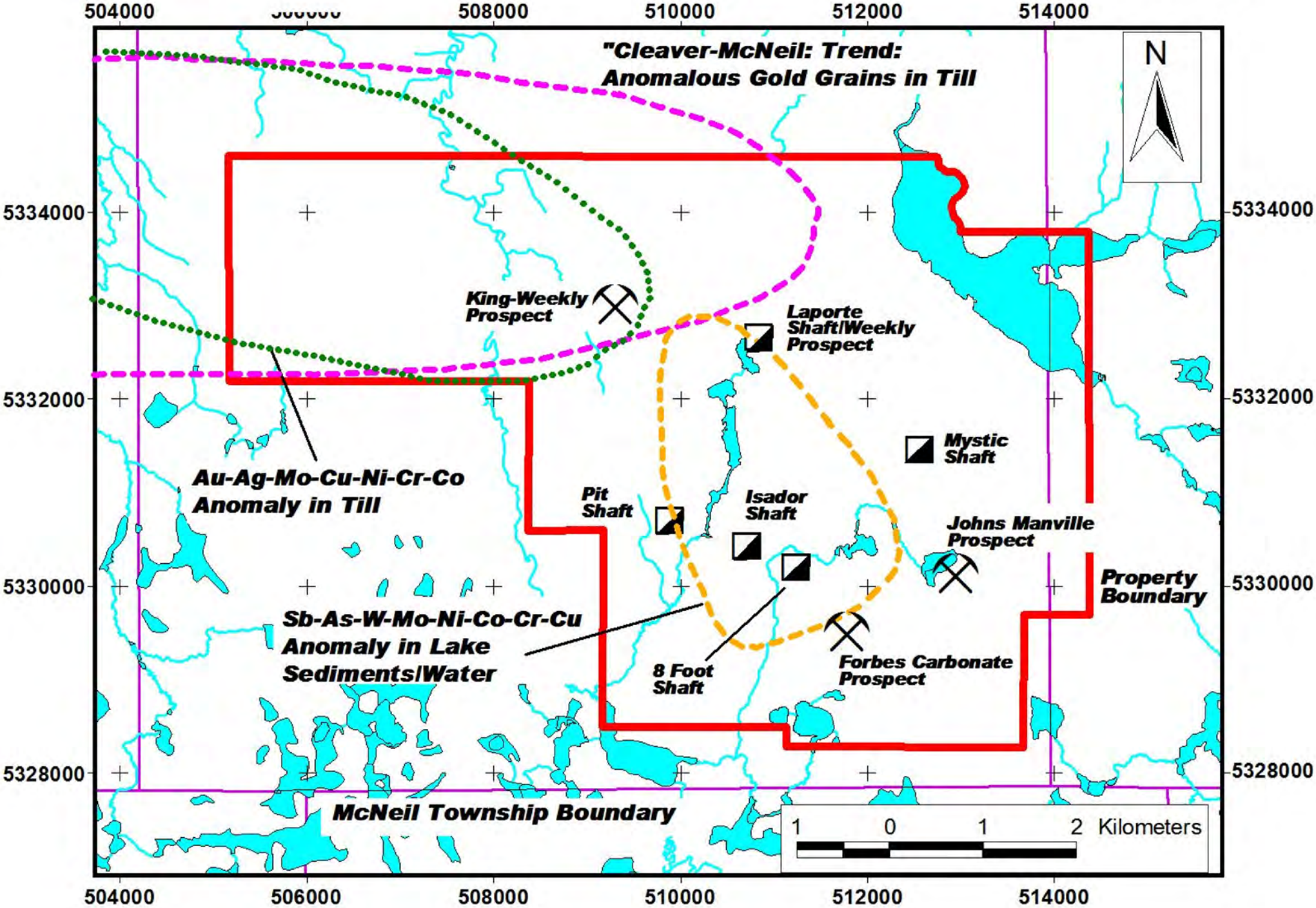
7.3 Geochemistry

In 1995 and 1996, the Ontario Geological Survey carried out regional till sampling, lake sediment sampling and lake water sampling over an area that included the present McNeil property (Bajc, 1996; Bajc et al., 1996). Till samples were collected from 1 m deep pits, and sent for heavy mineral concentration and geochemical analysis. Gold concentration and gold grain information (abundance, size, shape) were used to identify anomalies of potential exploration significance. One of the anomalies identified was the "Cleaver-McNeil Trend", extending from central Cleaver Township east into central McNeil Township (Fig. 8). The anomaly was described as "*broad, low amplitude*", which "*coincides with a structurally-controlled lithologic break between Mg-rich tholeiitic basalts to the north and Fe-rich tholeiitic basalts to the south*" (Bajc, 1996). Infill till sampling was recommended to better define the anomaly. Chemical analysis of the matrix to the till produced other interesting data in the northwest part of the McNeil property. One till sample had Cu and Ag results in the 98%ile of all the samples, and several minor Zn anomalies are present. The Ontario Geological Survey defined a Au-Ag-Mo±Cu±Ni±Cr±Co till anomaly roughly coincident with the Cleaver-McNeil trend in the northwest part of the property (Fig. 8; Bajc et al., 1996).

Heavy mineral concentrates from selected till samples collected in 1995/96 were processed to recover Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIMs; Bajc and Crabtree, 2001). This work included the microprobing of 4450 chromite grains; the only grain to plot well within the Diamond Inclusion Field on a binary Cr_2O_3-MgO diagram was from a till sample taken in the west-central portion of the McNeil property, potentially down-ice from the magnetic anomaly shown in Figure 7. No other KIMs were identified from the property, however.

The lake sediment and lake water sample density on the McNeil property is somewhat less than optimal due to the paucity of lakes. However, even with this constraint, the Ontario Geological Survey managed to define a Sb-As-W-Mo-Ni-Co-Cr-Cu anomaly in the southeast part of the property, coincident with the historical gold mineralization (Fig. 8; Bajc et al., 1996).

Figure 8 : Geochemical Anomalies Defined by the OGS on the McNeil Property



7.4 Mineralization

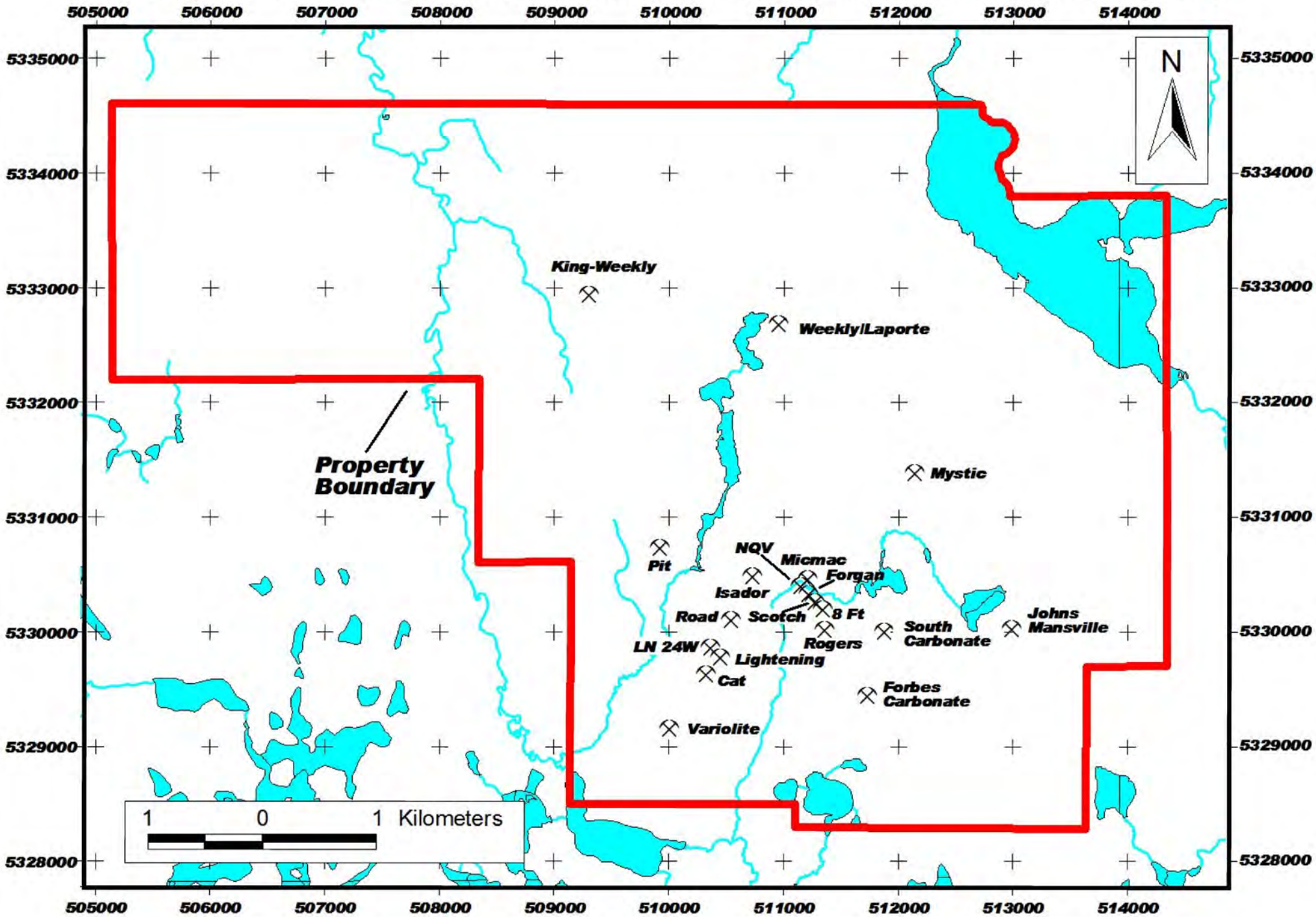
Without exception, mineralized zones known to occur on the property are incompletely described, and features such as their dimensions and continuity are rarely documented. Mineralization is typically in pyrite ± chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins, originally thought to be related to "felsite" dikes. However, Kirkham (2004) reinterprets these dikes as zones of intense ankerite ± sericite alteration, in some instances flanked by calcite alteration. GeoVector agrees with this interpretation. Known zones of mineralization are shown on Figure 9 and the zones are described below.

The earliest work on the property concentrated on a series of possibly related showings which occur along a northwest trend over a strike length of more than 1 km: Rogers, 8 Ft, Scotch, Forgan, NQV, Micmac and Isador (Fig. 9). These showings are poorly documented, but Jensen (1992b) shows a zone of en echelon, northwest-trending quartz veins in this area. At the Rogers showing, a well mineralized carbonate alteration zone or carbonatized shear zone is exposed for 32 x 12 m (Gibson, 2007a). Visible gold was previously reported from this showing (Gibson, 2007a), and Warrior collected a grab sample which ran 4.32 g/t Au in 2007. Hole 86-8 by Argyle Ventures tested this showing and returned 0.4 m @ 2.1 g/t Au (Fig. 4; Stewart, 1987). In the same drilling campaign, hole 86-6 tested the 8 Ft Zone, and yielded 7.4 m @ 1.5 g/t Au including 0.4 m @ 5.7 g/t Au (Stewart, 1987). Free gold was reported from the 8 Ft shaft (Goldyke Mines Limited, 1946). A sample collected from the NQV showing by Warrior ran 1.83 g/t Au (Gibson, 2007a). Sampling of carbonatized zones immediately north of the Micmac showing by Jensen yielded results up to 26.7 g/t Au (Jensen, 2002a). "Felsic alteration" is reported from the area of the Isador Shaft (Gibson, 2007a). Warrior's best result from sampling in this area in 2006 was 1.2 m @ 2.02 g/t Au.

The Forbes Carbonate showing is the site of a grab sample collected in 1981 which ran 6.5 g/t Au (Johns-Mansville, 1981). The Johns-Mansville drill hole McN83-1 underneath this showing produced 0.9 m @ 1.7 g/t (Evelegh, 1983c). Argyle Ventures' drilling results at the nearby South Carbonate showing include 0.2 m @ 2.7 g/t Au in hole 86-2, 0.8 m @ 2.0 g/t Au in hole 86-3 and 0.6 m @ 1.7 g/t Au in hole 86-4 (Figs. 4 and 9; Stewart, 1987)

The Lightening Zone is a north-northwest trending quartz-carbonate alteration zone with disseminated sulphides and numerous quartz veins and stringers (Gibson, 2007a; b). The best channel sample from 2006 sampling was 1.36 m @ 2.20 g/t Au. In 2007, Warrior discovered a 2 cm gold nugget within the Lightening Zone (Gibson, 2007b). A pit 90 m northwest of the Lightening Zone was the source of a 28.1 g/t Au assay recorded by Stewart (1984). This pit, originally known as the Line 24W Prospect (Fig. 9), produced a grab sample which ran 59.6 g/t Au for Warrior in 2007 (Gibson, 2007b).

Figure 9: Areas of Known Mineralization on the McNeil Property



The Road showing is a quartz carbonate alteration zone discovered by Warrior on a newly constructed logging road. A grab sample taken during stripping yielded 5.9 g/t Au (Gibson, 2007a). Other showings discovered by Warrior include Cat (assay of 2.42 g/t Au), and Variolite (assay of 1.33 g/t Au). Warrior's sample from the Pit shaft (Fig. 9) returned 1.1 g/t Au.

The King-Weekly showing area in the north-central part of the property has been the site of numerous drill holes (Table 2; Fig. 4). The best results were 0.3 m @ 45.4 g/t Au and 0.9 m @ 39.1 g/t Au in a hole drilled by Sylva Explorations Limited in 1979 (Sheedy, 1979).

In the Weekly/Laporte area (Fig. 9), visible gold was reported in Weekly holes 9 (Weekly, 1981) and 3 (Weekly, 1984b), and hole 90-3 drilled by Argyle Ventures had an intersection of 1.5 m @ 3.6 g/t Au (Lowrie, 1990). A sample with spectacular visible gold taken from the Weekly/Laporte area is on display in the Sir Harry Oake Mining Museum in Kirkland Lake.

Other showings which appear on Figure 9 and are not discussed above are in the historical record, but do not have specific assays ascribed to them.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary objective of exploration on the McNeil property is to discover mesothermal gold mineralization. Mesothermal gold (± silver) deposits are mostly associated with quartz or quartz-carbonate veins, generally surrounded by iron carbonatized wallrocks (Hodgson, 1993). They tend to be hosted by metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks, and may be spatially associated with felsic intrusions (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). Veins have strike and dip extents of 100 to 1000 m, and may occur alone, or more commonly as parts of complicated networks of veins (Poulsen et al., 2000). Such deposits are characteristic of low- to medium-grade metamorphic terranes in deformed supracrustal belts of all ages, but are most plentiful in Archean greenstone belts. Mesothermal gold deposits generally occur near major faults and more specifically are sited on splays off the major faults. The large-scale faults associated with gold mineralization are typically part of larger deformation zones as wide as several km and extending up to several hundred km along strike. The main minerals of gold-bearing zones are quartz, carbonates, alkali feldspar (most commonly albite), sericite, pyrite, and a suite of characteristic gold-associated minerals, including tellurides, tourmaline, arsenopyrite, scheelite and molybdenite. The Timmins and Kirkland Lake areas contain a number of world-class mesothermal gold deposits relatively proximal to the McNeil property.

Identification of the structural regime is of primary importance in the search for mesothermal gold deposits. Basic geological mapping is useful for such identification, as is examination of semi-regional to regional airborne magnetic data. Airborne EM data can be helpful for mapping structures that contain graphite. Once potentially important structures have been identified, exploration should involve combinations of prospecting

and sampling along the structures and geophysical surveying (primarily IP and possibly EM) perpendicular to the structures. IP is a particularly useful geophysical technique because the disseminated pyrite which may occur in the veins produces chargeability anomalies and quartz veins which host the gold can in some instances be recognized as high apparent resistivity anomalies. Geochemical surveying can be useful, as haloes of anomalous elements are common around deposits. Amongst other elements, samples should be analyzed for low-level Au as well as arsenic.

Robert (1997) suggests that there may be a distinct class of mesothermal gold deposits associated with monzonite to syenite intrusions and formed from large magmatic-hydrothermal (i.e. porphyry) systems. Robert noted that a number of deposits occur along the Cadillac Larder Lake or Porcupine Destor breaks (or splays off the breaks), and are proximal to alkalic stocks and/or dikes. The deposits all have pyrite in the percent levels and elevated Cu. Kirkham (2004) proposed that mineralization on the McNeil property belongs to this class, although he believes that the "felsite dikes" noted to host mineralized quartz veins are in fact zones of intense ankerite-sericite.

The all-important major fault has yet to be definitively identified on the McNeil property, but the postulated east-west fault(s) could be highly significant. Jensen (2002) suggests that this fault "*may be a controlling influence on the distribution of gold mineralization in the area and may have a tectonic history similar to the larger scale Porcupine-Destor and Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake fault zones*". The recent airborne geophysical survey provides additional evidence that several easterly-trending faults are present (Section 9).

A secondary objective of exploration on the McNeil property is to discover an economic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit. A VMS deposit is a concentration of semi-massive to massive sulphides with varying amounts of copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver. Such deposits typically form in a subaqueously deposited succession of volcanic rocks ± sediments, at or near the seawater interface, more or less contemporaneously with volcanism (Franklin et al., 2005; Galley et al., 2007). The main deposit commonly contains one or more stratabound sulphide-rich lenses; these are underlain by discordant alteration pipes consisting of vein sulphides in a chlorite-rich core, rimmed by sericite (Franklin, 1993). In some areas, deposits are underlain by laterally extensive semi-conformable alteration zones with minerals such as quartz, epidote or carbonate. Archean volcanics of the Abitibi greenstone belt host many important VMS deposits.

Exploration for VMS deposits is aided by a good understanding of the stratigraphy, volcanic facies and timing of intrusions in the area under consideration (eg. Gibson et al., 1999). The deposits form from hydrothermal systems driven by synvolcanic intrusions that drive metal-rich fluids along synvolcanic faults, so recognition of the appropriate intrusion and fault conduit is important. Geochemical studies can be very useful in VMS exploration (Galley, 1995). Alteration related to VMS systems produces characteristic chemical signatures, most importantly depletion in Na_2O close to discharge zones. Synvolcanic intrusions can in some instances be identified by geochemistry, and stratigraphical correlations in altered areas can be made. Whole rock geochemistry is useful for all these tasks. VMS deposits are typically good conductors, so electromagnetic

geophysical techniques are important exploration tools. The most effective exploration programs use geology, geochemistry and geophysics concurrently.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2003

The initial property was staked in 2003 by Warrior's predecessor, OGL Ventures Ltd. In September 2003 they commissioned consultant Rod Kirkham to evaluate the property (Kirkham, 2004). Kirkham's main recommendations were to relocate and resample known mineralization on the property, improve access within the property, strip the best areas of mineralization and undertake a soil survey.

9.2 2005

In 2005, 16.55 line km of grid were established over the Weekly/Laporte zone and an area to the west; gravity surveying and soil sampling were conducted on this grid (Gibson, 2007a). Lines are north-south; line spacing is variably 50 or 100 m. Station interval along the lines is 25 m, and the stations are surveyed such that their position is known to within approximately 10 cm. A Lacoste-Romberg Model "G" gravity meter, model G-232, was used for the gravity survey. Readings were typically collected every 50 m, and at intervening 25 m stations where anomalies were determined in the field. A gravity base station was established on the grid, although the ultimate gravity control came from GSC gravity monument 9201-1975, located at the Timmins airport. The soil survey entailed sampling of the B horizon with soil augers at 50 m intervals. 125 samples were collected and analyzed for gold by fire assay. Gibson (2007a) notes that gold-in-soil anomalies from this program correspond to known gold showings and to gravity anomalies.

9.3 2006

In 2006, Warrior expanded the grid to the west and north, and expanded the gravity and soil surveys as well (Gibson, 2007a). They also undertook ground magnetic surveying, prospecting and local stripping plus channel sampling. An additional 31.825 line km were added to the grid, and an additional 565 soil samples were collected. 28.175 line km of gravity surveying were completed, using procedures similar to those used in 2005. Magnetic readings were collected at 25 m intervals over the entire 31.825 line km of the 2006 grid. Three newly discovered showings (Warrior Zone, Road Zone and Lightening Zone) and four historical showings (Isadore Shaft, 8 Ft Shaft, Rogers Showing and Weekly West/King-Weekly) were stripped using an excavator and a bulldozer. Channel sampling was undertaken on the Warrior, Lightening, Road, Isadore Shaft and Weekly West zones, for a total of 90 samples (Gibson, 2007a).

The channel sampling results were somewhat disappointing. At the Isadore shaft, a 1.2 m channel sample returned 2.02 g/t Au, and several other channel samples with >0.25 g/t Au were taken. At the Lightening Zone, a 1.36 m channel sample yielded 2.20 g/t Au and a number of other channels assayed >0.5 g/t Au, including several above 1.0 g/t. The best channel sample from the Road Zone was 0.67 m @ 0.18 g/t Au, in spite of the fact that a grab sample from this zone returned 5.9 g/t Au. At the Weekly West Zone, the best channel sample was 0.71 m @ 0.23 g/t Au. Warrior also collected a grab sample at the Micmac showing which ran 3.50 g/t Au, and one from the NQV showing that ran 1.83 g/t Au. No significant assays were obtained from the Warrior Zone.

9.4 2007

In 2007 Warrior expanded their grid to the south by 72 line km and expanded their magnetic and geochemical coverage on the property, and continued with prospecting and power stripping in selected locations. Warrior commissioned a Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) survey over the eastern two thirds of the McNeil property; this survey was flown by Terrapoint Canada Inc. from August 8 to 12, 2007. The survey was flown by fixed-wing aircraft at an altitude of 1000 feet (~305 m) above ground level, along 250 m spaced north-south lines with a 50 m swath overlap. The primary objective was to assist with the processing of gravity data to define subtle structures. The secondary objective was to enable the extraction of precise lake boundary data, which would preclude the need to perform a legal survey to assist with Warrior/Amarok's plans to take the McNeil property to lease. Valuable structural and Quaternary information was also generated by the survey. Warrior also drilled nineteen holes in 2007 for a total of 1981.19 m (Section 10).

Two new showings were discovered during prospecting. Samples with 2.42 and 0.80 g/t Au were collected from the Cat Zone, which has small amounts of visible gold in quartz veins. The Variolite Zone in the southern part of the property produced samples with 1.3 and 1.2 g/t Au. In addition, a 59.6 g/t Au sample was collected from the Line 24W prospect adjacent to the Lightening Zone and a 2 cm nugget of gold was discovered at the Lightening Zone (Gibson, 2007b).

9.5 2008

In 2008, Warrior drilled holes BE-08-01 and BE-08-02 on the circular magnetic anomaly in the northern part of the property, for a total of 500.7 m (Section 10).

9.6 2011

A helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey commissioned by Amarok and totaling 956 line km was completed over the McNeil Property by Aeroquest International in August 2011 (Aeroquest, 2011). Data acquisition was completed with an AeroTEM IV (90Hz) system flown at 50 m intervals along north-south cross lines and 500 m spaced east-west tie lines. The magnetic and electromagnetic sensor terrain clearances were approximately 60 m and 30 m respectively.

9.7 Results

Interpretations from the LIDAR data are shown on Figure 10. Based on the grain of the topographic features in the image, the main ice-flow direction of the most recent glaciation event is interpreted to be from the north-northwest towards the south-southeast. Several north-northwest to north-south faults are inferred from linear or curvilinear edges along topographic features, and breaks in topography are interpreted to reflect east-west to north-northeast trending faults. Interestingly, important showings have a tendency to concentrate on or adjacent to these inferred faults.

Soil results from the 2005, 2006 and 2007 campaigns, some 1989 samples in total, were combined to produce the gold concentration plot shown in Figure 11. This was done in spite of the minor uncertainties regarding the 2006 data (Section 12), as none of the major anomalies were generated by 2006 sampling. Gold results have been divided into percentiles and colour coded (Fig. 11). The Weekly/Laporte area is reflected by a widespread anomaly in the soil data. The mineralization in the Tom Fox Lake area was not completely covered by sampling, and in any case produced only single point anomalies. A major anomaly occurs as a possible extension to the newly discovered Cat showing. This anomaly includes a sample which contained 382 ppb Au, the highest value from the three sampling campaigns. Four of the six >95 percentile anomalies represent potential new targets, one west of the Weekly/Laporte area, two in the central part of the property, and one in the southwest part of the property (Fig. 11). These anomalies should be verified prior to additional exploration.

Warrior's gravity data from 2005 and 2006 has been merged and reprocessed by GeoVector (Fig. 12). The data covers a relatively small portion of the property, but hints at east-trending structures.

In a similar fashion, GeoVector merged and reprocessed Warrior's 2006 and 2007 ground magnetic data. The data shows a strong east-trending fabric (Fig. 13). No doubt much of this fabric is related to variations in the stratigraphy, but some potential structures are evident. The surveys have also more precisely delineated the strong, subcircular, magnetic high in the northern part of the property, Warrior's Bullseye target (Fig. 13).

The 2011 helicopter-borne total magnetic intensity survey (Fig. 14) mapped the known Bullseye magnetic anomaly, dominant east-west grain of stratigraphy, cross-cutting north-south Matachewan diabase dikes, and major geological contacts. The first vertical derivative (Fig. 15) of total magnetic intensity data improves the recognition of all of these features.

The 2011 helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey detected three anomalies (Fig. 16), none of which are of exploration interest. The first, M1, is a highly discrete, moderately-high conductance anomaly along a single flight line in the northeast part of the property and is almost certainly due to a cultural conductive source. Anomalies M2 and M3 are very weak surficial conductors within lakes.

Figure 10: Lidar Survey Data, McNeil Property

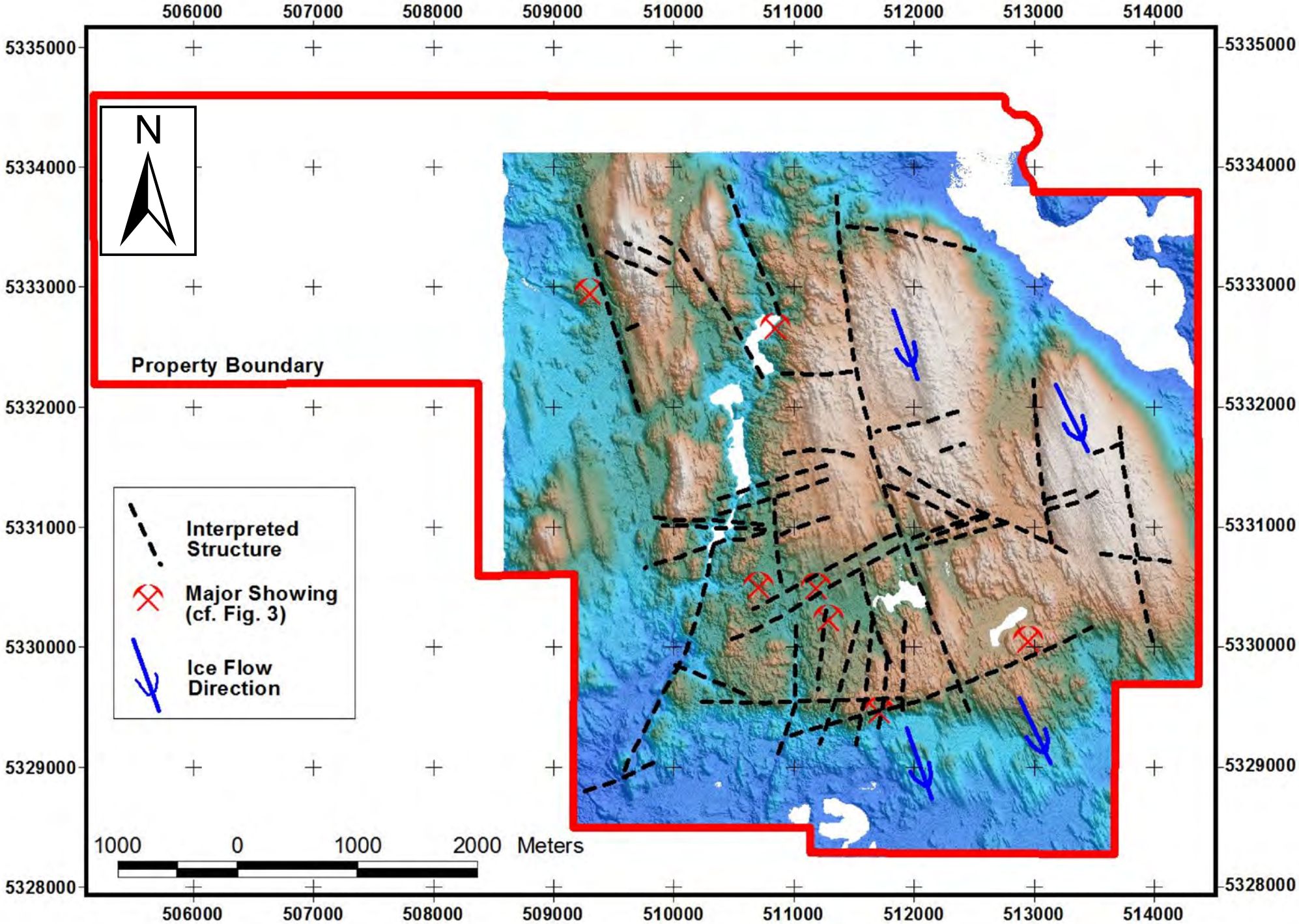


Figure 11: McNeil Property Soil Geochemical Survey Results, 2005-2007

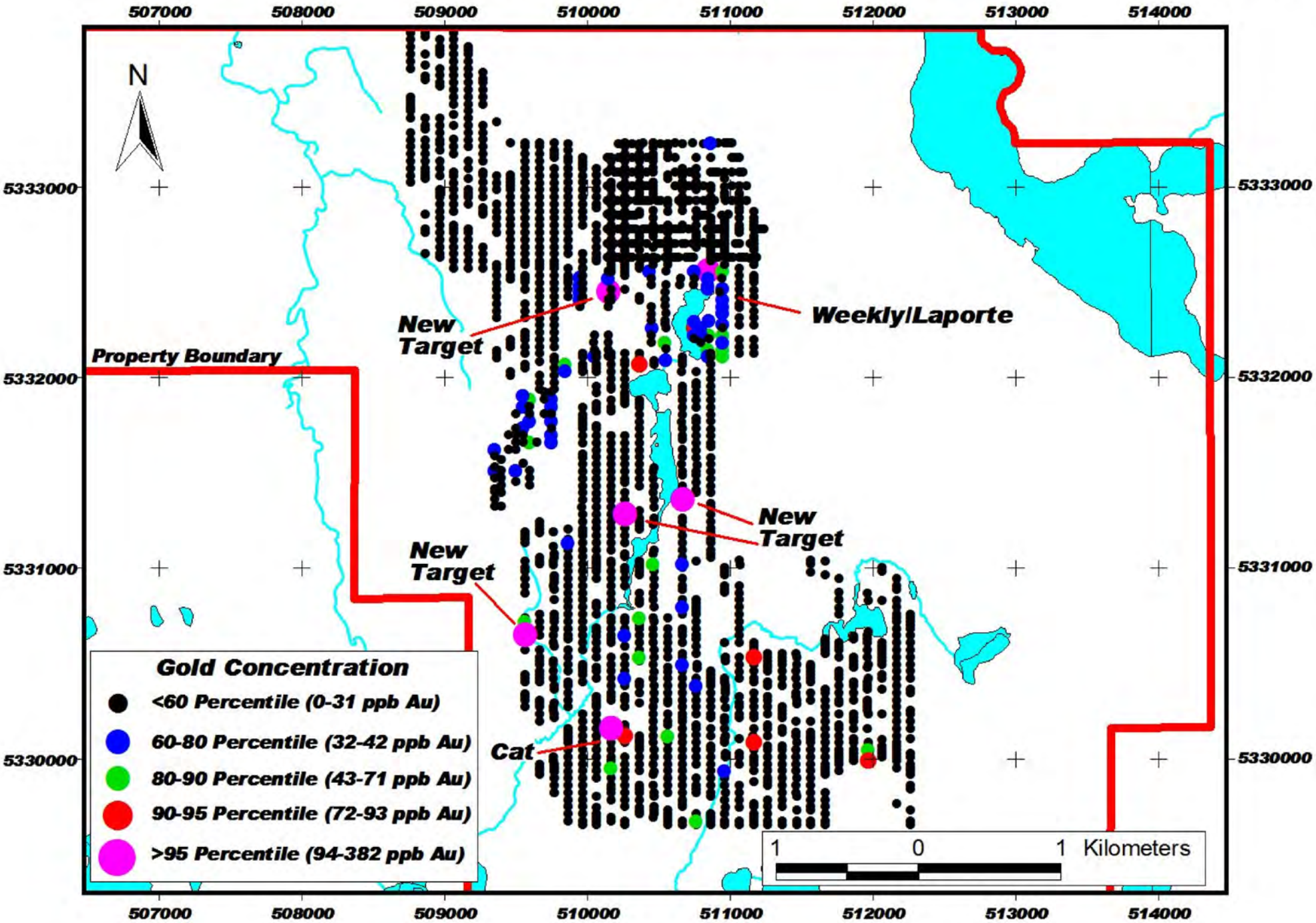


Figure 12: Residual Bouger Gravity Map of Warrior's 2005/2006 Gravity Data

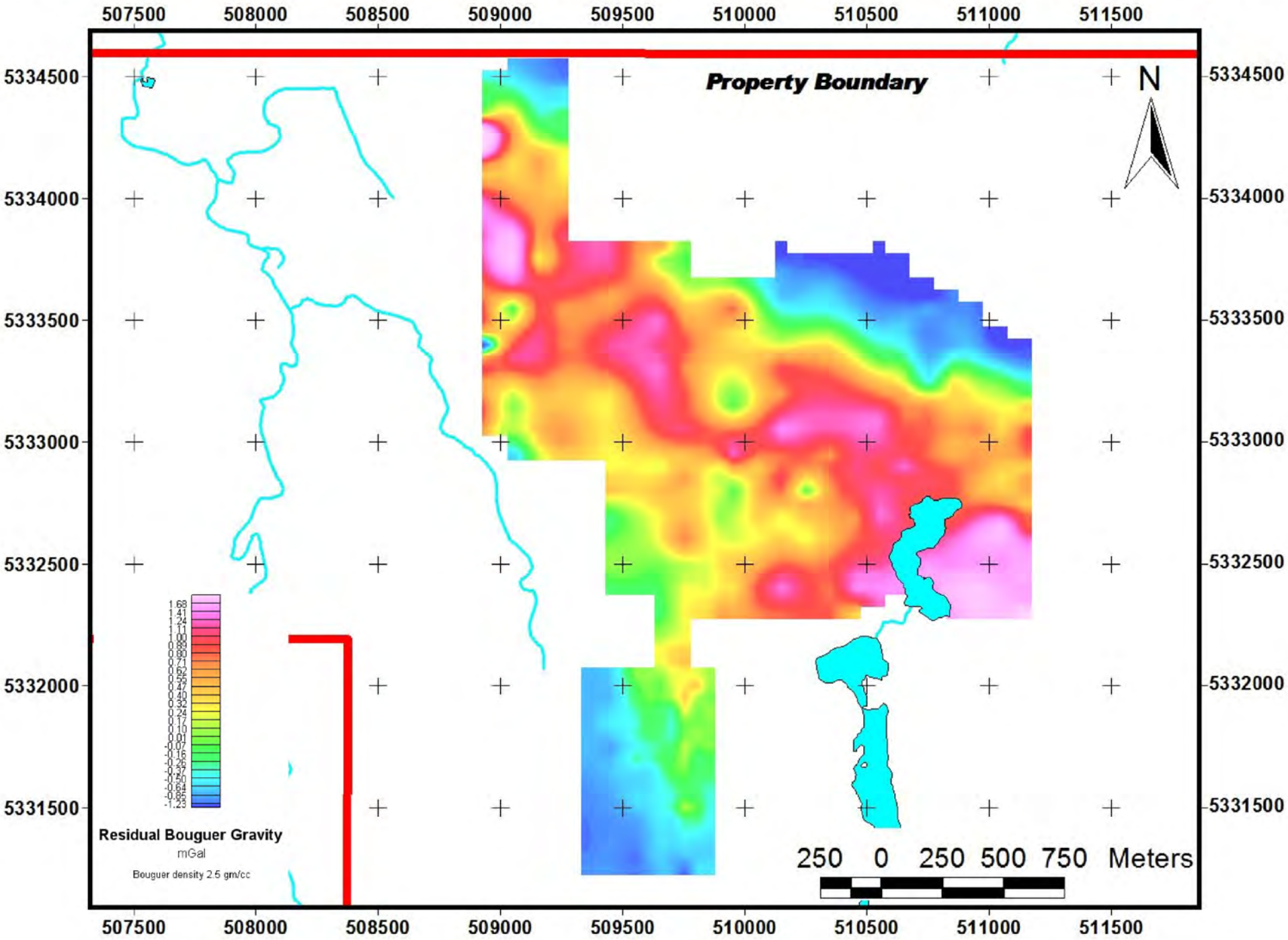


Figure 13: Warrior 2006/2007 Magnetic Data, McNeil Property

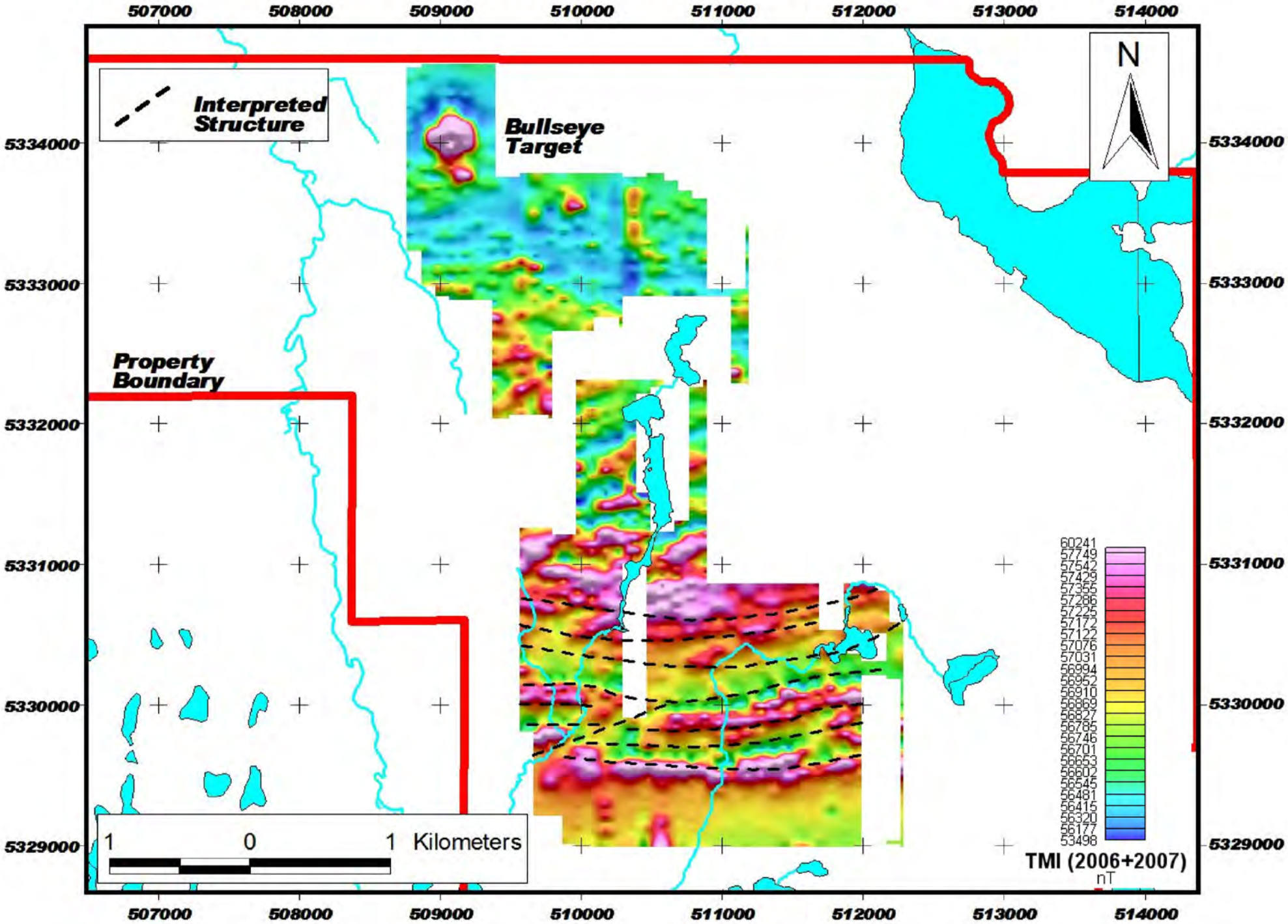


Figure 14: 2011 Aeroquest survey Total Magnetic Intensity image with AeroTEM anomaly locations

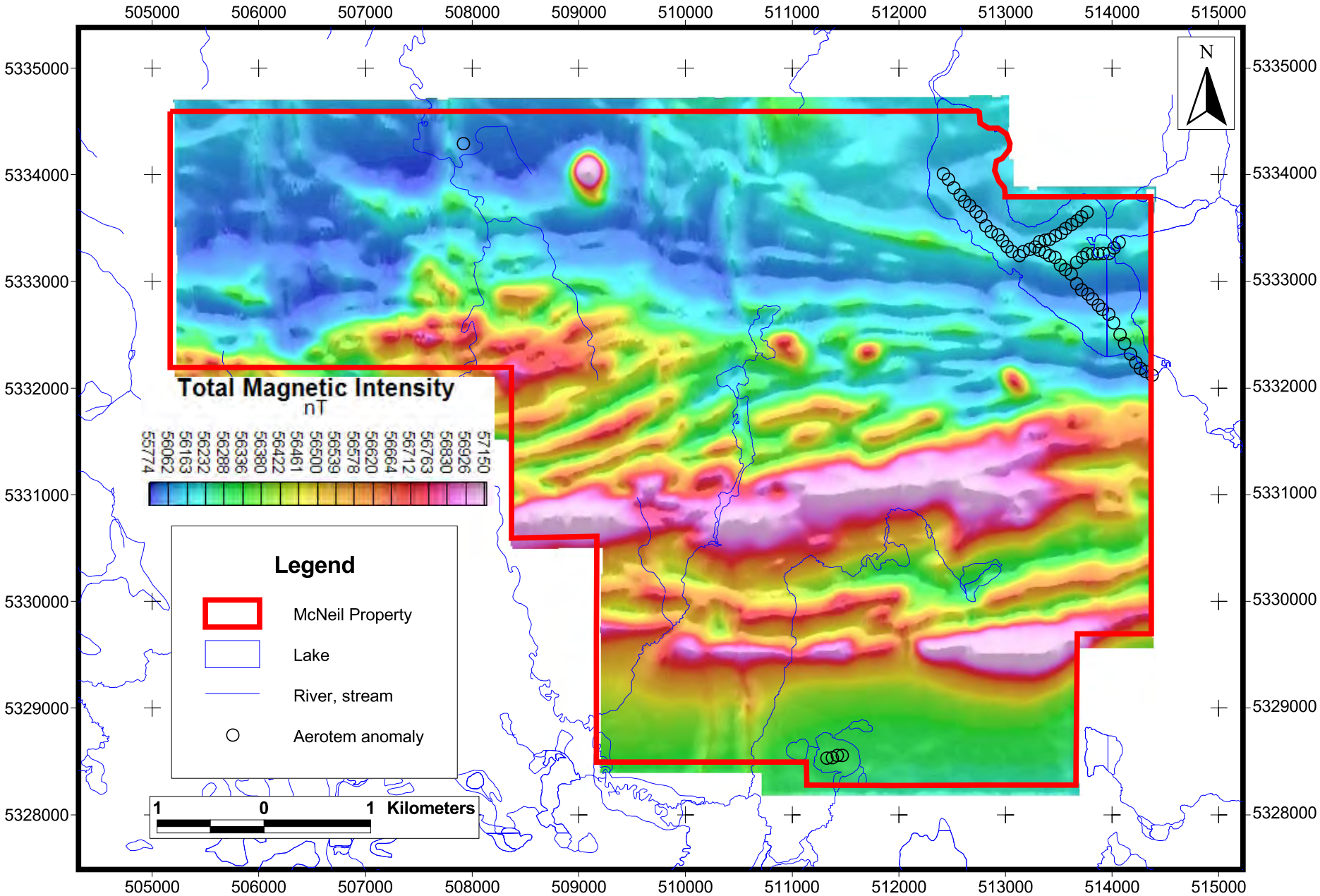


Figure 15: 2011 Aeroquest survey First Vertical Derivative of Total Magnetic Intensity image with gold occurrences (cf. Figure 9) and interpreted geological features

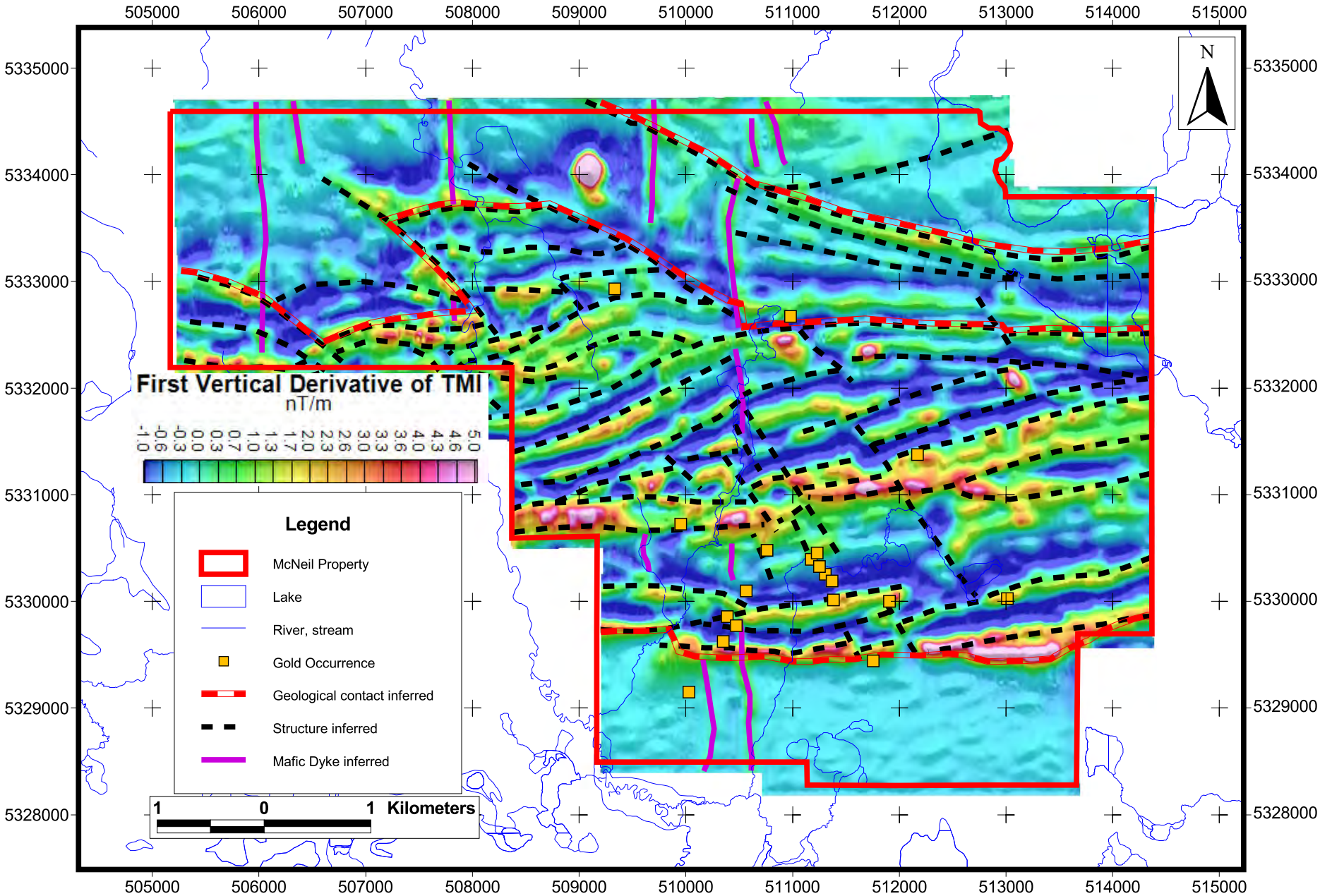
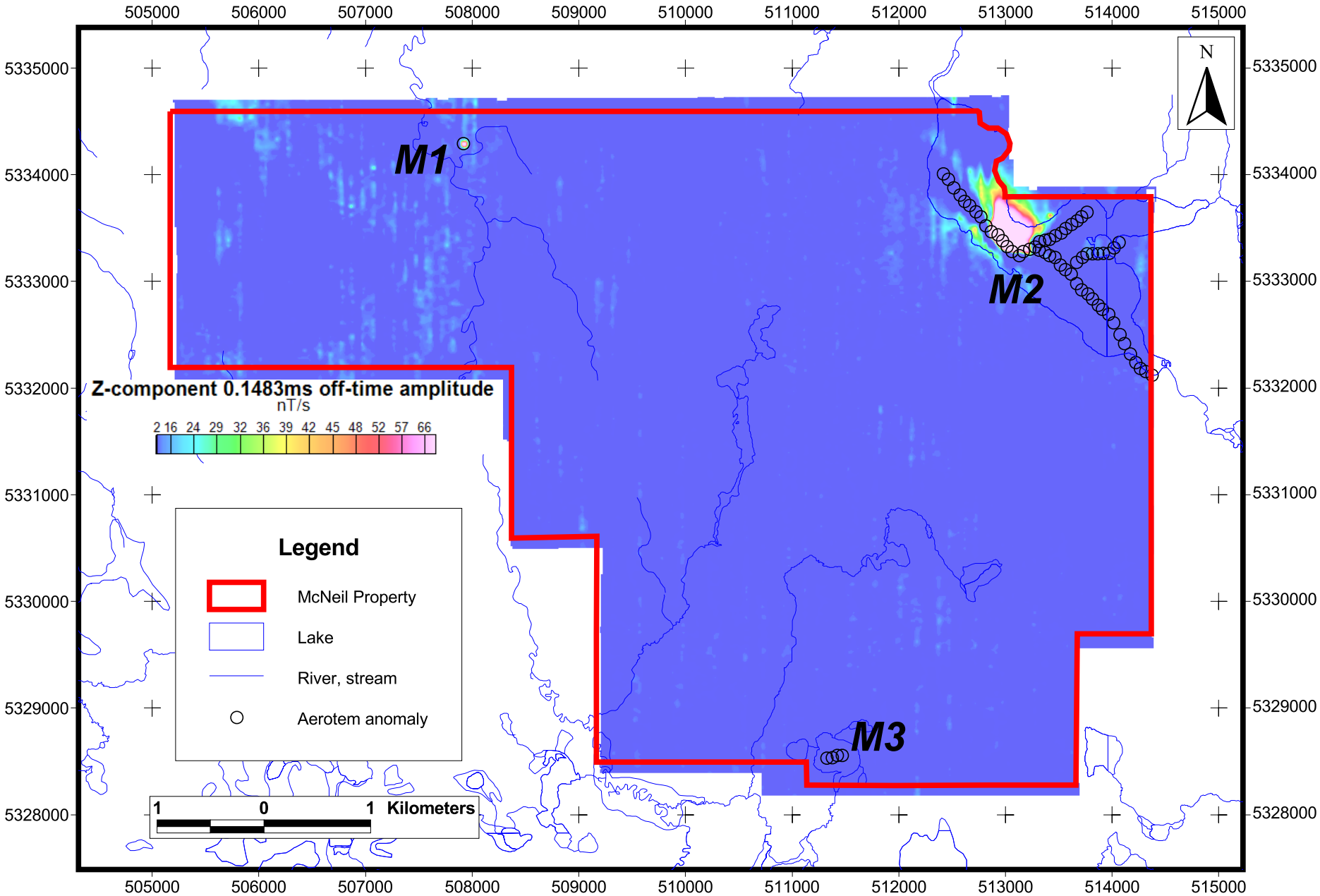


Figure 16: AeroTEM 0.1483ms Z-component off-time amplitude image with EM anomaly locations



10.0 DRILLING

Warrior constructed their own drill in early 2007, and used it to drill nineteen holes totaling 1981.19 m between May and November, 2007. Twelve holes, LZ-07-01 to LZ-07-12, were drilled at the Lightening Zone/Line 24W Prospect. Four holes, ISA-07-01 to ISA-07-04, were drilled at the Isadore Shaft, and holes WW-07-01 to WW-07-03 were drilled at the Weekly West Zone (Gibson, 2007b). Only low grade mineralization was intersected, much of it over short intervals. Neither the orientation of mineralization nor the relationship between true thickness and mineralized intersections encountered in drilling is known. Two holes totaling 500.7 m, BE-08-01 and BE-08-02, were drilled on the circular magnetic anomaly known as the Bullseye Anomaly in the northern part of the property (Fig. 13). It had been considered possible that the Bullseye magnetic feature represented a kimberlite, but this did not prove to be the case. Instead there is some chance that the holes intersected the fringes of a VMS alteration pipe (see below). Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 17, and pertinent hole information is given in Table 3.

The twelve holes in the Lightening Zone were drilled from different set-ups; all holes are oriented at 240º or 250º, roughly perpendicular to the strike of the zone. Collectively the holes test a strike length of 125 m. Low grade mineralization encountered in the holes is associated with sulphides (pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite) in quartz-carbonate veins, sulphides in silicified volcanics and sulphides in volcanic breccias (Guha, 2007; Zyla, 2007). The best mineralization, up to 2.66 g/t Au, is invariably associated with thin quartz-carbonate veins. The true thickness of this mineralization is not known (but in any case the mineralization is not of economic grade).

Four holes were drilled toward the Isadore Shaft from two different directions. Three of these holes intersected significant thicknesses of low grade mineralization (up to 8.10 m @ 1.27 g/t Au in hole ISA-07-04). These zones are described in the logs as intensely altered (albite-ankerite-silica) syenite dikes with variable sulphide and quartz vein content (Fladgate, 2007). The orientation of these zones is not clear from the drill results.

The three holes that tested the Weekly West Zone were not successful. The holes were oriented at 030º, perpendicular to the strike of the zone. Although several zones of syenite/alteration were encountered, there was no associated significant gold anomalism (Fladgate, 2007).

The two holes that tested the Bullseye anomaly did not encounter any evidence of a kimberlite, but rather penetrated a sequence of mafic volcanics intruded by a complex suite of monzonite to diorite intrusions (Plate 1A; Kettles, 2008). The volcanics vary from non-magnetic (magnetic susceptibility of 0.1 x 10^{-3} SI units) to strongly magnetic (magnetic susceptibility up to 132 x 10^{-3} SI units). Pink albitic or potassic alteration occurs in the volcanics adjacent to the intrusions. More importantly, epidote and calcite alteration is widespread, occurring in amygdules and as veinlets in the volcanics. Chlorite stringers are locally present, mainly in the volcanics, in some instances with associated pyrite (Plates 1B and 1C). Thin pyrite-pyrrhotite stringers are common throughout both holes, and rarely contain minor chalcopyrite (Plate 1D). Five quartz-

chalcopyrite veins, each 0.3 to 0.4 m wide, were noted in the 500 m of drill core. One of these produced an assay of 0.40 m @ 1.51 g/t Au, 0.85% Cu.

Table 3: Diamond Drill Holes Drilled by Warrior in 2007/2008

Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (º)	Dip (º)	Length (m)	Notable Assays
LZ-07-01	510422	5329760	240	-45	80.49	NSV
LZ-07-02	510396	5329773	240	-50	40.35	0.38 m @ 2.06 g/t Au
LZ-07-03	510396	5329773	240	-60	92.47	0.12 m @ 2.66 g/t Au
LZ-07-04	510396	5329773	240	-70	147.13	1.15 m @ 1.18 g/t Au; 0.91 m @ 0.75 g/t Au
LZ-07-05	510425	5329729	240	-40	78.00	0.40 @ 0.50 g/t Au
LZ-07-06	510425	5329729	250	-50	60.05	0.59 m @ 0.69 g/t Au; 0.52 m @ 0.82 g/t Au
LZ-07-07	510387	5329803	250	-60	74.02	0.25 m @ 0.84 g/t Au; 0.24 m @ 1.31 g/t Au
LZ-07-08	510387	5329803	240	-45	101.55	1.67 m @ 0.62 g/t Au
LZ-07-09	510387	5329803	240	-55	146.83	0.50 m @ 0.35 g/t Au
LZ-07-10	510372	5329834	240	-65	147.50	0.90 m @ 0.35 g/t Au
LZ-07-11	510372	5329834	240	-45	77.30	NSV
LZ-07-12	510372	5329834	250	-50	164.50	0.45 m @ 0.51 g/t Au
ISA-07-01	510692	5330387	010	-40	113.50	5.00 m @ 0.98 g/t Au; 4.00 m @ 1.51 g/t Au; 1.00 m @ 1.13 g/t Au
ISA-07-02	510692	5330387	010	-55	179.50	1.00 m @ 0.95 g/t Au; 0.85 m @ 0.56 g/t Au; 0.70 m @ 1.78 g/t Au
ISA-07-03	510644	5330422	070	-45	93.50	1.00 m @ 2.36 g/t Au; 6.00 m @ 1.16 g/t Au; 0.2 m @ 1.46 g/t Au
ISA-07-04	510644	5330422	070	-60	80.50	1.00 m @ 2.24 g/t Au; 7.00 m @ 0.72 g/t Au; 8.10 m @ 1.27 g/t Au
WW-07-01	509343	5332839	030	-45	184.00	1.00 m @ 0.70 g/t Au
WW-07-02	509343	5332839	030	-60	51.00	NSV
WW-07-03	509200	5332950	030	-45	69.00	NSV
BE-08-01	509182	5334008	310	-45	280.00	0.30 m @ 0.41 g/t Au, 0.45% Cu
BE-08-02	509153	5333932	310	-45	220.7	0.30 m @ 0.77 g/t Au, 1.02% Cu; 0.40 m @ 1.51 g/t Au, 0.85% Cu

NSV: No Significant Values

Figure 17: Warrior's 2007/2008 Diamond Drill Holes on the McNeil Property

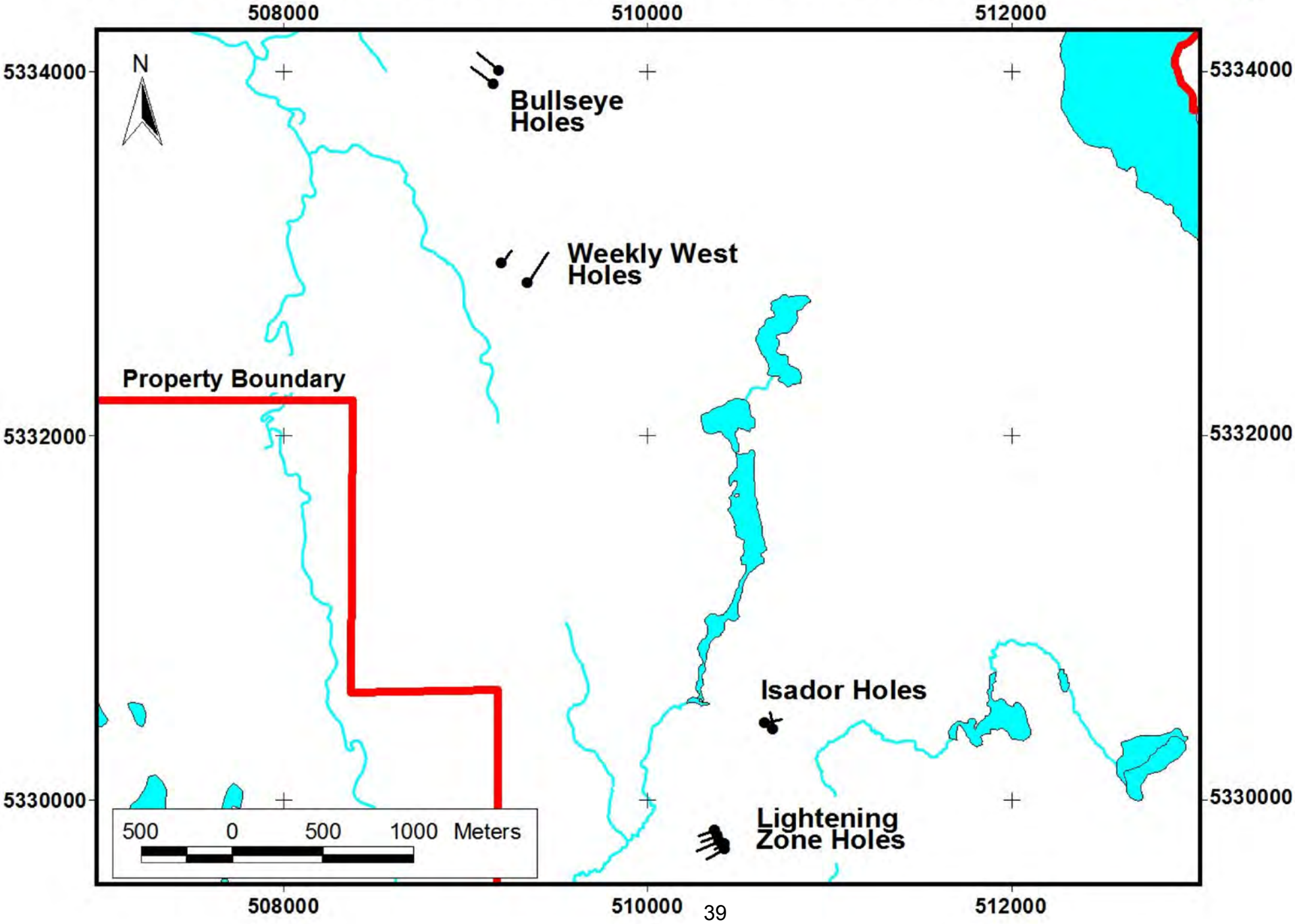


Plate 1A: Monzonite to diorite intrusions, albitic or potassic + epidote alteration. Hole BE-08-01, 50 m.

Plate 1B: Chlorite-pyrite stringer in monzonite. Hole BE-08-01, 18.5 m.

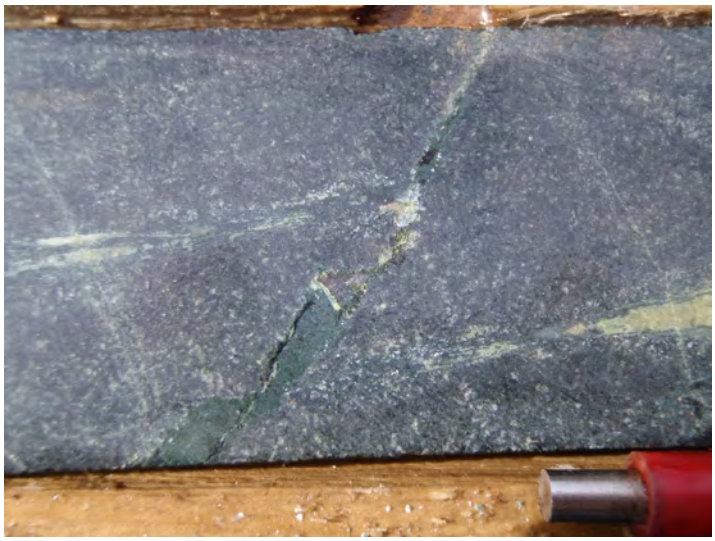


Plate 1C: Chlorite stringer in mafic volcanics. Hole BE-08-01, 109 m.

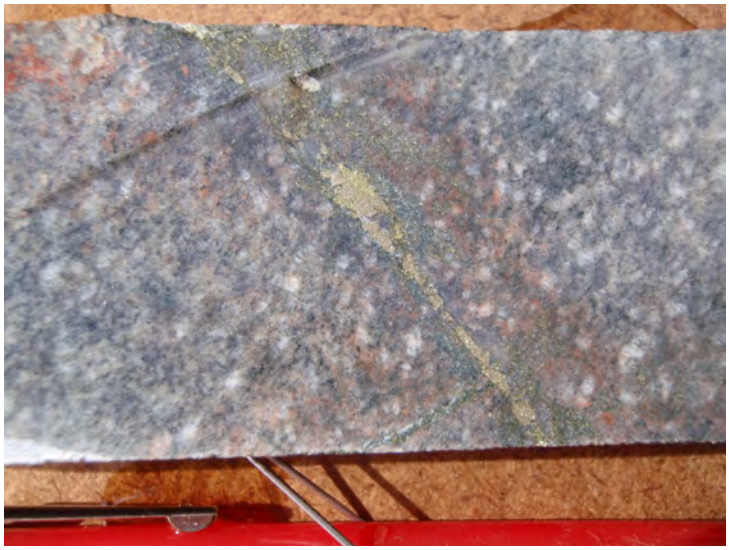


Plate 1D: Pyrrhotite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite stringer in diorite. Hole BE-08-02, 128 m.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Soil Geochemistry Surveys

Soil samples were collected from the B horizon using soil augers and stored in Kraft sample bags (Gibson, 2007a). The bags were sealed with a stapler and the sample number was written on the bag. Descriptions of the soil colour and sample depth were collected at each sample location. Sample depth was typically 20 to 30 cm, but varied from 5 to 70 cm. The samples were dried and then sent to Loring Laboratories Ltd. (Loring) in Calgary for the 2005 and 2007 samples (125 and 1299 samples respectively) and Swastika Laboratories (Swastika) in Swastika, Ontario for the 2006 survey (565 samples). For the most part, samples were collected on north-south lines spaced 100 m apart, typically at an interval of 25 or 50 m. Locally the sample interval was greater, and north of the Weekly/Laporte area, a number of samples were collected on east-west lines (Fig. 11). Soil samples sent to Loring were dried, sieved to -80 mesh, and then analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Swastika likewise sieved the 2006 samples to -80 mesh, and then analyzed them for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish.

11.2 Channel Samples and Drill Core

Channel sampling conducted in 2006 utilized a cross-cut saw with a diamond blade (Gibson, 2007a). Channels were marked out at 5 m intervals perpendicular to the strike of geology, and individual samples of approximately 1 m length were marked. Lines were cut into the rock approximately 4 cm apart and 4 cm deep along the length of the channels, and a chisel was used to separate the sample from the bedrock. Samples were placed in a plastic sample bag along with their sample tag, and sealed with a stapler. The location of the completed channels was surveyed. 90 samples were taken from a total of 82.08 m of channels.

Drill core from the 2007 and 2008 drill programs was cut in half along its long axis with a diamond saw; sludge created by sawing was removed after every sample, and the saw was thoroughly cleaned between drill holes and after sampling any higher grade material. Samples were placed in numbered plastic bags with the corresponding identification tags, closed, tied securely and placed in large rice bags, for transport to the laboratory (variably Swastika or Loring). The remainder of the sawn drill core was returned to its position in the original core box. Sample intervals do not cross lithological boundaries, and an effort was made to avoid sampling across anticipated major fluctuations in gold concentration.

For the first part of the 2007 drill program (first 600 m), sample intervals in many instances were too short (as low as 0.07 m, many less than 0.5 m), and many short samples were taken in isolation, with no samples adjacent to the short samples. No blanks or standards were inserted during this part of the program. Where short samples were taken in isolation, it seems likely that representative values over realistic mining widths were not obtained. The remainder of the program was managed by Fladgate Exploration, who improved the sampling protocol (generally collected 1 m samples) and

inserted blanks and standards into the sample stream. Sampling protocol for the 2008 program was also acceptable.

Approximately 625 samples were submitted for assay from the 2007 program, including standards and blanks. A total of 55 samples, including standards and blanks, were submitted to Loring and Swastika from the 2008 drilling program. No high grade results were obtained from either program, and no obviously economic mineralization was intersected.

Grab and channel samples collected in 2006 were sent to Loring, crushed and pulverized to -80 mesh, and then analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Samples were also subjected to a multi-element ICP scan. Drill core samples collected in 2007 and 2008 were mostly sent to Swastika, although some were sent to Loring. Those sent to Loring were treated as for the channel samples. Swastika dries the samples, crushes them to ½ inch in a jaw crusher and then to –10 mesh in a rolls crusher. The sample is split with a Jones riffle, and 350 g of material is taken for analysis; the remainder (the reject) is placed in a numbered plastic bag and stored. The 350 g sample is then pulverized (85-95% passing 150 mesh) and homogenized, and is ready for assay. Compressed air is used to clean the equipment between samples, and the rolls crusher is also cleaned with a wire brush. Barren material is crushed between sample batches. Gold is analyzed by fire assay. Swastika has a current Certificate of Laboratory Proficiency from ISO. In addition to standards submitted by Warrior, Swastika analyzed their own standards and blanks with every batch of samples. Drill samples collected in 2008 were also subjected to ICP analysis at Loring and assayed for base metals by atomic absorption at Swastika. Loring's and Swastika's employees are independent from Warrior (and Amarok); Warrior's personnel were in no way involved in sample preparation and analysis.

It is GeoVector's opinion that sample preparation and analytical procedures undertaken on the McNeil project conform to industry standards. Procedure/protocol deficiencies that existed early in the drilling program have been corrected, and the protocols are likely to be further strengthened prior to future exploration.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Warrior noted problems with repeatability of results from overlaps between the 2005 and 2006 soil sampling programs, as well as misplacing of samples and sample results from the 2006 program. This was due to a procedural problem in the Swastika Laboratory. Warrior attempted to correct this situation by sending the 2006 pulps to Loring, but the sample shipment became contaminated. As a result of this, "*the results of the McNeil 2006 soil geochemistry program are not without question*" (Gibson, 2007a). As noted above, none of the soil anomalies identified are from the 2006 sampling.

GeoVector closely examined all assay certificates from the various sampling programs undertaken by Warrior: channel sampling, three campaigns of soil sampling and drilling results from 2007 and 2008. GeoVector can confirm that the analytical results referred to above are as reported by the laboratories. GeoVector also examined the Ministry of

Northern Development and Mines' website to verify the ownership of claims comprising the McNeil property and to update Table 1.

GeoVector resampled selected intervals of Warrior's core in three stages (see below). Samples collected from the 2007 drill core were sent to TSL Laboratories Inc. (TSL) in Saskatoon. TSL has an ISO/IEC Standard 17025 accreditation; samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay with gravimetric finish and for 36 other elements using ICP-AES preceded by a partial digestion using Aqua Regia. GeoVector also submitted blanks and standards. Eight samples from the 2008 drill core were collected in 2009 and submitted to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario. Actlabs also has an ISO/IEC Standard 17025 accreditation; samples were analyzed for Au and Ag by fire assay with gravimetric finish, and for Cu by four acid digestion followed by atomic absorption. GeoVector's assay certificates are provided in Appendix II. Samples were collected from the Isador and the Weekly West holes-the holes from the Lightening Zone were covered by snow at the time of sampling and were not accessible.

During the first stage of GeoVector sampling, 18 samples from several zones of low grade mineralization in holes ISA-07-01 and ISA-07-04 were collected. Samples were taken to correspond with the previous sample intervals of Warrior. The correlation between Warrior assays and GeoVector assays was not very good, nor was there a systematic bias in the results (i.e. Warrior results were not consistently higher or lower than GeoVector results) between the two sets of samples (Table 4). It was decided to conduct additional sampling because of the discrepancies between the different sample results.

During the second stage of GeoVector sampling, 50 samples were collected from holes ISA-07-02, ISA-07-03, ISA-07-04 and WW-07-01. Results were similar to the first stage results, in that GeoVector's sampling showed that there is gold present in the drill holes, but the correlation between the Warrior results and the GeoVector results is not very good (Table 5).

Results of the first two sampling programs are plotted in Figure 18. The figure shows the weak correlation between the Warrior and GeoVector results, but also shows the general lack of bias. Part of the weak correlation can be attributed to the difficulty in obtaining consistent results for low grade mineralization, but there at least four "problem" results, shown by the red oval in Figure 18. These samples all returned more than 2 g/t Au from Warrior's sampling, but less than 0.5 g/t Au from GeoVector's analyses. These samples are all from areas of alteration with thin quartz veins-a possible explanation for the discrepancy is that the quartz veins were over-represented during the original sampling, i.e. that the samples collected were not representative. Similarly, GeoVector sample 103329 returned an assay of 4490 ppb Au from a sample interval where Warrior obtained 2146 ppb Au (Table 5; Fig. 18). This discrepancy could also be due to a sample which is not representative, or perhaps to inconsistent gold distribution in the rock.

Table 4: Results from GeoVector's First Round of Check Assaying

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Warrior Sample	Warrior Result (ppb Au)	GeoVector Sample	GeoVector Result (ppm Au)
ISA-07-01	5.50	6.50	1.00	591002	309	WV-1	1.34
ISA-07-01	6.50	7.50	1.00	591003	34	WV-2	<0.03
ISA-07-01	42.50	43.50	1.00	591009	202	WV-3	0.38
ISA-07-01	43.50	44.50	1.00	591010	1224	WV-4	1.17
ISA-07-01	44.50	45.50	1.00	591011	651	WV-5	1.06
ISA-07-01	45.50	46.50	1.00	591012	1838	WV-6	0.65
ISA-07-01	53.30	54.00	0.70	591019	343	WV-7	0.21
ISA-07-01	54.00	55.00	1.00	591020	1419	WV-8	0.38
ISA-07-01	55.00	56.00	1.00	591021	2709	WV-9	0.41
ISA-07-01	56.00	57.00	1.00	591022	1166	WV-10	0.62
ISA-07-01	57.00	58.00	1.00	591023	741	WV-11	0.17
ISA-07-01	58.00	58.90	0.90	591024	463	WV-12	<0.03
ISA-07-01	61.00	62.00	1.00	591028	0	WV-13	<0.03
ISA-07-01	62.00	63.00	1.00	591029	3	WV-14	<0.03
ISA-07-04	6.50	7.50	1.00	591076	81	WV-15	0.62
ISA-07-04	7.50	8.50	1.00	591077	2241	WV-16	0.27
ISA-07-04	8.50	9.50	1.00	591078	231	WV-17	0.21
ISA-07-04	9.50	10.50	1.00	591079	346	WV-18	0.51
Blank						WV-19	<0.03
Standard						WV-20	17.46

Table 5: Results from GeoVector's Second Round of Check Assaying

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Warrior Sample	Warrior Result (ppb Au)	GeoVector Sample	GeoVector Result (ppb Au)
ISA-07-02	7.00	8.00	1.00	591128	951	103301	1500
ISA-07-02	8.00	9.00	1.00	591129	26	103302	60
ISA-07-02	9.00	10.00	1.00	591130	nil	103303	10
ISA-07-02	10.00	11.00	1.00	591131	12	103304	<5
ISA-07-02	11.00	12.00	1.00	591132	58	103305	45
ISA-07-02	12.00	13.00	1.00	591133	nil	103306	20
ISA-07-02	13.00	14.00	1.00	591134	22	103307	470
ISA-07-02	14.00	15.00	1.00	591135	26	103308	10
ISA-07-02	27.65	28.50	0.85	591146	562	103309	110
ISA-07-02	28.50	29.50	1.00	591147	38	103310	75
ISA-07-02	29.50	30.40	0.90	591148	3	103311	35
ISA-07-02	30.40	31.50	1.10	591149	nil	103312	<5
ISA-07-02	31.50	32.30	0.80	591151	5	103313	5
ISA-07-02	32.30	33.00	0.70	591152	nil	103314	<5

ISA-07-02	38.00	39.20	1.20	591158	202	103315	15
ISA-07-02	39.20	39.90	0.70	591159	1783	103316	90
ISA-07-03	8.50	9.50	1.00	27007	82	103317	140
ISA-07-03	9.50	10.50	1.00	27008	2362	103318	390
Standard						103319	8740
Blank						103320	15
ISA-07-03	10.50	11.50	1.00	27009	192	103321	370
ISA-07-03	11.50	12.50	1.00	27010	243	103322	100
ISA-07-03	12.50	13.50	1.00	27011	871	103323	1070
ISA-07-03	26.00	27.00	1.00	27017	363	103324	1250
ISA-07-03	27.00	28.00	1.00	27018	473	103325	340
ISA-07-03	28.00	29.00	1.00	27019	1317	103326	1120
ISA-07-03	29.00	30.00	1.00	27020	384	103327	160
ISA-07-03	30.00	31.00	1.00	27021	158	103328	930
ISA-07-03	31.00	32.00	1.00	27022	2146	103329	4490
ISA-07-03	32.00	33.00	1.00	27023	1584	103330	810
ISA-07-03	33.00	34.00	1.00	27024	1361	103331	480
ISA-07-03	34.00	35.00	1.00	27026	398	103332	250
ISA-07-03	35.00	36.00	1.00	27027	607	103333	60
ISA-07-03	36.00	36.70	0.70	27028	213	103334	200
ISA-07-03	36.70	37.40	0.70	27029	86	103335	170
ISA-07-04	12.50	13.50	1.00	591082	2225	103336	40
ISA-07-04	13.50	14.50	1.00	591083	62	103337	20
ISA-07-04	14.50	15.50	1.00	591084	446	103338	530
Standard						103339	8470
Blank						103340	20
ISA-07-04	15.50	16.50	1.00	591085	285	103341	410
ISA-07-04	16.50	17.50	1.00	591086	487	103342	990
ISA-07-04	17.50	18.50	1.00	591087	442	103343	670
ISA-07-04	18.50	19.50	1.00	591088	1114	103344	400
ISA-07-04	19.50	20.50	1.00	591089	0	103345	<5
WW-07-01	84.50	85.30	0.80	28427	0	103346	<5
WW-07-01	85.30	86.10	0.80	28428	21	103347	30
WW-07-01	86.10	86.80	0.70	28429	7	103348	<5
WW-07-01	86.80	87.80	1.00	28430	0l	103349	<5
WW-07-01	158.10	159.10	1.00	28451	14	103350	<5
WW-07-01	159.10	160.10	1.00	28452	0	103451	<5
WW-07-01	160.10	161.10	1.00	28453	0	103452	<5
WW-07-01	161.10	162.10	1.00	28454	3	103453	<5
WW-07-01	162.10	163.10	1.00	28455	7	103454	<5
Blank						103456	<5

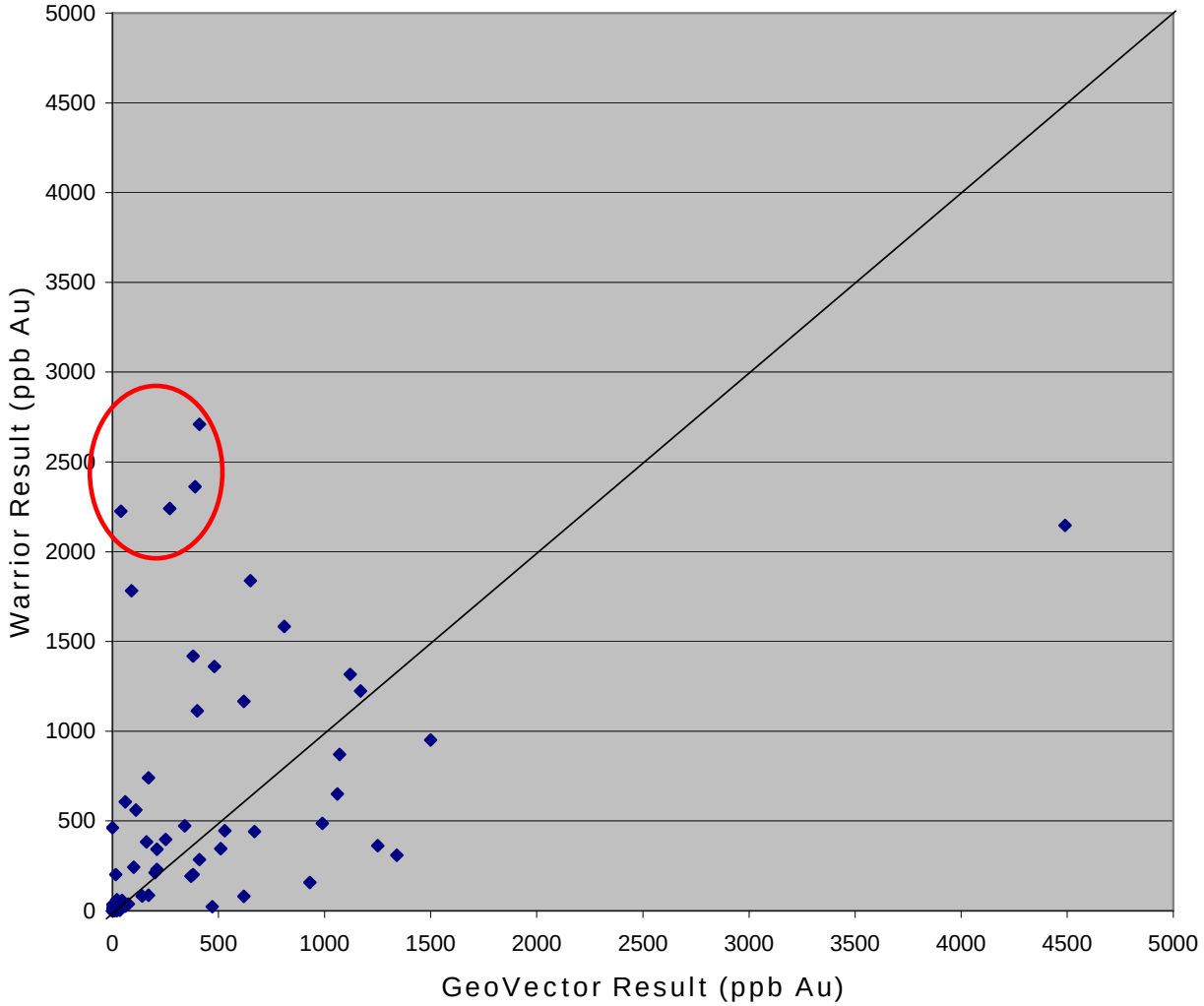


Figure 18: Comparison Between Warrior and GeoVector Sample Results

GeoVector collected eight samples from drill holes BE-08-01 and BE-08-02 (Table 6). Three samples (MN-3, 5 and 6) were taken in previously unsampled core, in order to test the metal abundance of stringer sulphides with epidote±chlorite alteration. These samples did not produce anomalous results. Samples MN-2 and MN-7 were from quartz-chalcopyrite veins. These veins have a very inhomogeneous distribution of chalcopyrite, and it was not expected that a GeoVector quarter core sample would yield identical results to a Warrior half core sample. Both samples had anomalous to significant gold and copper in both Warrior and GeoVector samples—in one (MN-2), GeoVector's numbers were higher, and in MN-7, Warrior's numbers were higher. The other three samples (MN-1, 4 and 8) were of mafic volcanics cut by carbonate-pyrite stringers, and did not produce anomalous results in either GeoVector's or Warrior's analyses.

GeoVector spent a day examining the geology of the property and confirming the location of several features reported by Warrior. One claim post was noted in its proper location, Collars of holes from three areas drilled by Warrior were found, and several shafts and stripped areas (Weekly West, Weekly/Laporte, Isador, Lightening) were visited. The presence of a basalt-dominated stratigraphic succession was confirmed, and

numerous ankerite-rich zones were observed. Northwest-trending veins/alteration systems/dikes as previously documented were seen, but east-west quartz veins, not previously prospected, were also noted. Grab samples were collected in the Weekly/Laporte, Isador, Lightening and Weekly West areas. Anomalous gold results were obtained from all locations except Weekly West (Table 7).

Table 6: Results from GeoVector's Third Round of Check Assaying

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Warrior Sample	Warrior Result (ppb Au)	Warrior Result (ppm Cu)	GeoVector Sample	GeoVector Result (ppm Au)	GeoVector Result (% Cu)
BE-08-01	233.65	234.65	1.00	27247	0	92	MN-1	<0.03	0.01
BE-08-02	204.50	204.90	0.40	E367758	1092	3820	MN-2	1.51	0.85
BE-08-02	206.49	207.00	0.51	-	-	-	MN-3	<0.03	0.003
BE-08-01	44.22	44.63	0.41	27234	3	57	MN-4	<0.03	0.002
BE-08-01	47.48	47.97	0.49	-	-	-	MN-5	<0.03	0.016
BE-08-02	116.84	117.84	1.00	-	-	-	MN-6	<0.03	0.025
BE-08-02	185.40	185.70	0.30	E367757	773	10200	MN-7	0.05	0.25
BE-08-01	108.60	109.30	0.70	27238	0	54	MN-8	<0.03	0.007

Table 7: Results from GeoVector's Surface Sampling

Area	Easting	Northing	Sample	Gold Value (ppb)
Weekly/Laporte	510827	5332646	103457	<5
Weekly/Laporte	510827	5332646	103458	730
Weekly/Laporte	510902	5332695	103459	680
Isador	510691	5330439	103460	1100
Lightening	510372	5329730	103461	550
Lightening	510372	5329730	103462	130
Lightening	510372	5329730	103463	820
Weekly West	509355	5332865	103464	25
Standard			103465	8500
Blank			103466	5

In summary, GeoVector's data verification operation has highlighted some probable QA/QC issues and some areas where Warrior's core sampling protocol could be improved. While not being able to replicate every value obtained by Warrior, GeoVector did show that there is gold mineralization present on the property in the approximate amounts reported by Warrior.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out to date on material obtained from the property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resource estimates for the property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserve estimates for the property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable at the present time.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable at the present time.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable at the present time.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable at the present time.

20.0 ENVIRNOMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable at the present time.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable at the present time.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable at the present time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No adjacent properties exist that are at the same level of exploration as the McNeil property. However, Amarok has staked the McNeil North, Night Hawk Gold and East Night Hawk Gold properties adjacent to the McNeil Property (Fig. 19).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanations are necessary to make the report understandable.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Work to date by government and industry geologists on the McNeil property has shown it to be underlain predominantly by tholeiitic basalt, a prospective rock type when exploring for mesothermal gold deposits. More importantly, quartz veins and iron carbonate alteration are abundant, and a number of significant showings are known to occur, in spite of the sparse exposure on the property. A significant gold grain in till anomaly occurs on the property, and broad-based geochemical surveys by the Ontario Geological Survey have produced anomalies that have never been explored (Fig. 8). Warrior's soil geochemical survey has also generated anomalies that are worth following up. Potential east-west structures, not previously factored into exploration planning, are likely to be important in the concentration of gold. Geological and magnetic information define an east-trending stratigraphy, the distribution of which may be at least partially controlled by structures.

The presence of significant east-west and northwest-southeast trending structures can be further inferred from Amarok's helicopter-borne magnetic survey results where truncations, terminations, and offsets of stratigraphic horizons are evident (Figs. 14 and 15). Geological contacts can be inferred where total magnetic intensity and/or contrasting magnetic relief occurs. Gold occurrences such as the Rogers-8 Ft-Scotch-Forgan-NQV-Micmac-Isador trend and the Lightening Zone have documented northwest-southeast trend directions and several of the known showings lie within a corridor of northwest-southeast trending structures inferred from magnetic imagery. Conceptually, the

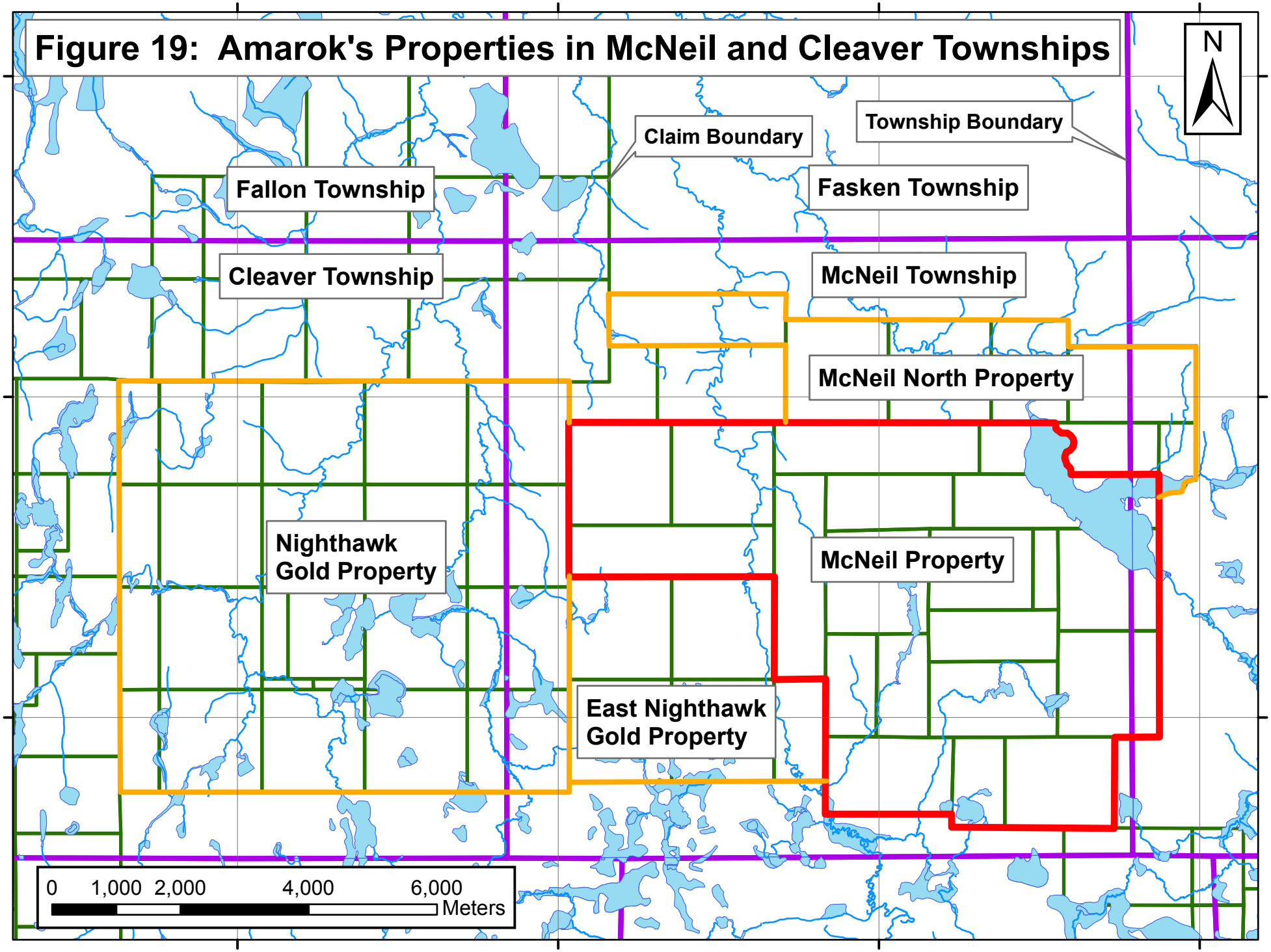


Figure 19: Amarok's Properties in McNeil and Cleaver Townships
N
Claim Boundary
Township Boundary
Fallon Township
Fasken Township
Cleaver Township
McNeil Township
McNeil North Property
Nighthawk Gold Property
McNeil Property
East Nighthawk Gold Property
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 Meters
500000
505000
510000
515000
5340000
5335000
5330000

intersection of east-west with northwest-southeast trending structures may be an important focal point for gold deposition

Drilling of the Bullseye magnetic anomaly has discounted it as a possible kimberlite target, but may have encountered the fringes of a VMS style alteration pipe. The presence of pyrite-pyrrhotite±chalcopyrite stringers, abundant calcite-epidote alteration, local chlorite stringers and local Cu-Au anomalism are all consistent with this hypothesis. The abundance of altered intrusions in the drill core is intriguing from the point of view of possibly powering a hydrothermal system. The reason for the circular magnetic anomaly remains unclear, as no hydrothermal magnetite was seen in drill core. The magnetic anomaly is obviously due to strongly magnetic basalt, but the shape of the anomaly is puzzling.

The geology, geochemistry, alteration and abundance of known mineralization all point to a prospective property, which has new avenues to pursue, both in terms of new concepts and new geochemical anomalies. It is also worth noting that little modern exploration has been conducted on the property. It is clear that further exploration of this property is justified.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

While gold should remain as the focus of exploration on the McNeil property, further work should take into account the possibility of discovering VMS mineralization. GeoVector recommends that immediate work be concentrated on re-evaluating the prospectivity of the property as a whole, rather than focusing on any one particular zone of known mineralization. It is believed that such an approach will likely produce numerous drill targets in areas of the property that have not previously received much attention.

Additional interpretation and computer modelling of existing data would be very useful. This exercise would include a detailed structural analysis of the property. Such an analysis should include all available geological, geochemical and magnetic information, and incorporate information from the Lidar survey, airphotos, satellite imagery and the recent airborne geophysical data. The goal of the structural analysis would be to obtain more confidence in the presence and location of the postulated east-west structures. As has been previously suggested (Jensen, 2002a; Kirkham, 2004), GeoVector believes that these structures could be key features for the localization of gold on the property. The objective of the overall data interpretation would be to provide a preliminary prioritization of the different parts of the property.

As discussed above, Amarok is obligated to construct a bridge south of Tom Fox Lake in order to access this important area. It is also recommended that Amarok survey in all possible drill holes (historical holes and Warrior's holes) as well as all existing trenches and shafts.

The entire McNeil property should be mapped, with an emphasis on collecting strike information on veins and other structural data, as well as understanding the distribution of alteration types. An improved understanding of structure and alteration would enable more efficient exploration to be conducted, and might elucidate possible northwest-southeast trending structural controls on mineralization as well as any possible enhanced prospectivity at intersections between east and northwest trending structures. Mapping might also shed light on the cause of the Bullseye magnetic anomaly, and determine whether or not the abundant sulphide stringers encountered in holes BE-08-01 and BE-08-02 are confined to that area or occur throughout the property. If the stringers are areally restricted, then the alteration pipe hypothesis is strengthened. Samples should be collected for whole rock geochemistry during mapping, as part of an effort to test the VMS potential of the property.

Additional soil sampling is recommended. The goals would be to remove all doubts about the quality of the existing data, verify the anomalies shown in Figure 11, and expand the coverage to encompass the entire property. Soils should be analyzed for base metals as well as gold. It is not considered necessary to create a physical grid for soil sampling-sample locations can be documented with sufficient accuracy by GPS.

A program of till sampling is recommended. Property-wide till sampling and gold grain analysis should be conducted to provide more detail on the diffuse anomaly identified by the Ontario Geological Survey (Bajc, 1996).

Consideration should be given to a program of reconnaissance IP. In particular, it is suggested that six 5 km long north-south lines be surveyed in the main part of the property. All gold mineralization encountered to date on the property contains associated pyrite ± chalcopyrite and so should produce chargeability anomalies; associated quartz veins are likely to be manifested as apparent resistivity highs, and graphite-bearing faults may appear as apparent resistivity lows. This IP would likely confirm or discount the easterly structures interpreted from the recent airborne survey (Fig. 15). One of the IP lines should cross the Bullseye area. Detailed IP (2 km long north-south lines at 100 m line spacing) is recommended over the area of known gold mineralization in the southern part of the property, from the Pit/L24W showings in the west to the Johns Mansville showing in the east (Fig. 9).

Amarok should be ready to undertake mechanical stripping in areas of geochemical anomalism or IP anomalies. Warrior's experience would suggest that the overburden is sufficiently thin that areas of mineralization can in some instances be uncovered by stripping operations. If successful, stripping provides valuable information prior to drilling.

The above activities would constitute a Phase 1 exploration program on the McNeil property. The approximate cost of the proposed Phase 1 program is provided in Table 8-the total is approximately $600,000.

Phase 2 exploration would consist of drilling the best structural, geophysical and geochemical targets, and would be contingent upon success in Phase 1. It might be beneficial to conduct detailed magnetic surveys over potential targets to aid with the detailed siting of drill holes. It is difficult to predict the cost of the Phase 2 program of magnetic surveying and drilling, as it is dependent on the number of targets generated during Phase 1. However, it is realistic to think that ten new gold targets might be generated, each of which would require a small magnetic survey and 500 m of drilling. If a VMS target is defined, a local ground electromagnetic/magnetic survey would be in order, followed by 500 m of drilling. Phase 2 might cost on the order of $910,000 (Table 8).

Table 8: Budget for McNeil Property, Phase 1 and Phase 2

Phase 1	
Action	**Cost**
Data Interpretation/Computer Modelling/Structural Analysis	$ 20,000
Bridge Construction South of Tom Fox Lake	$ 25,000
Surveying	$ 10,000
Mapping (75 Man-days @ $750/man-day including logistics)	$ 56,250
Lithogeochemistry (250 samples @ $40/sample)	$ 10,000
Soil Sampling (Collection and Analysis of 3,000 samples @ $40/sample)	$120,000
Till Sampling (Collection and Analysis of 200 samples @ $100/sample)	$ 20,000
Reconnaissance IP (Linecutting and Surveying of 30 line km @ $3,000/km)	**$** 90,000
Detailed IP (Linecutting and Surveying of 75 line km @ $3,000/km)	$225,000
Mechanical Stripping	**$** 25,000
Subtotal	**$601,250**
Phase 2	
Detailed Magnetic Surveying, 10 grids	$ 75,000
Ground Electromagnetic/Magnetic survey, 1 grid	$ 10,000
Drilling (5,500 m @ $150/m including logging and core analysis)	$825,000
Subtotal	**$910,000**
Total Budget, Phase 1 and 2	**$1,511,250**

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24.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report entitled "*Report on the McNeil Property, McNeil and Robertson Townships, NTS Map Sheet 42A/02, Northeastern Ontario, for Resources Inc*" and dated July 10, 2012 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

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APPENDIX I: Certificates of Qualifications

I, Tom Setterfield, PhD, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently one of the principals of GeoVector Management Inc.
   Suite 312, 10 Green St.,
   Ottawa, Ontario, K2J 3Z6

2. I graduated with a BSc degree in Geology and Chemistry from Carleton University in 1980. In addition, I have obtained an MSc in Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1984, and a PhD in Earth Sciences from the University of Cambridge in 1991.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (membership #0103).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 32 years since my graduation from university.

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

6. I am responsible for sections 1 to 11 and 13 to 24 of the technical report titled "*Report on the McNeil Property, McNeil and Robertson Townships, NTS Map Sheet 42A/02, Northeastern Ontario, for Amarok Resources Inc*" and dated 10/07/12 (the "Technical Report"), and partly responsible for section 12 and sections 25 to 27. I have not visited McNeil property.

7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report nor with Amarok Resources Inc.

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

9. I am independent of the issuer using the definition in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

Dated this 10th Day of July, 2012.

Tom Setterfield

Tom Setterfield, PhD, P.Geo

I, Alan J. Sexton, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently one of the principals of GeoVector Management Inc.
   Suite 312, 10 Green St.,
   Nepean, Ontario, K2J 3Z6

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Geology from St. Mary's University in 1982. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science in Geology from Acadia University in 1988.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (membership #0563).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since my graduation from university.

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

6. I co-authored the technical report titled "*Report on the McNeil Property, McNeil and Robertson Townships, NTS Map Sheet 42A/02, Northeastern Ontario, for Amarok Resources Inc*" and dated 10/07/12 (the "Technical Report"), with special emphasis on sections 12 and 25 to 27. I examined core from the McNeil property between January 17 and 19 and March 19 to 21, 2008, and visited the property on May 22, 2008.

7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report nor with Amarok Resources Inc.

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

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

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

Dated this 10th Day of July, 2012.

Alan Sexton, MSc, P.Geo

I, Roman Tykajlo, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently one of the principals of GeoVector Management Inc.
   Suite 312, 10 Green St.,
   Nepean, Ontario, K2J 3Z6

2. I graduated with a BSc degree in Geology/Physics from Lakehead University in 1978.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (membership #0685) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (membership #M37198).

4. I have worked as a geophysicist for a total of 34 years since my graduation from university.

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

6. I co-authored the technical report titled "*Report on the McNeil Property, McNeil and Robertson Townships, NTS Map Sheet 42A/02, Northeastern Ontario, for Amarok Resources Inc*" and dated 10/07/12 (the "Technical Report"), with special emphasis on sections 7.2, 9.6, 9.7, 25 and 26.

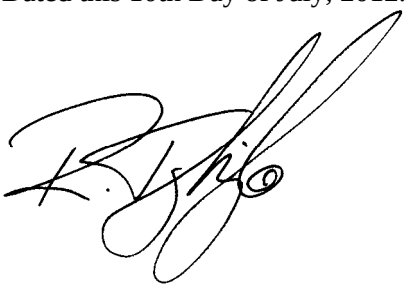
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report nor with Amarok Resources Inc.

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

9. I am independent of the issuer using the definition in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

Dated this 10th Day of July, 2012.



Roman Tykajlo, BSc, P.Geo

APPENDIX II: Certificates of Analysis for GeoVector Samples

TSL LABORATORIES
2 - 302 48th Street • Saskatoon, SK • S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tslllabs.com

Company:	GeoVector Management Inc.
Geologist:	A. Sexton
Project:	Timmins
TSL Report:	S29421
Date Received:	Jun 24, 2008
Date Reported:	Jul 09, 2008
Invoice:	49310
Remarks:	Some samples exhibit gold nugget effect Not Received: 103355

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Core	62	Reject ~ 95% at -10 mesh (1.70 mm)	Primary Crush, Rolls Crush Riffle Split, Pulverize, Sand Clean
		Pulp ~ 95% at -150 mesh (106 µm)	Pulp Size requested ~ 500 g
Pulp	3		None

Standard Procedure:

Samples for Au Fire Assay/AA (ppb) are weighed at 30 grams.
Samples for Au Fire Assay/Gravimetric (g/tonne) are weighed at 1 AT 29.16 grams.

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Au	ppb	Fire Assay/AA	5	3000
Au	g/tonne	Fire Assay/Gravimetric	0.03	100%

TSL LABORATORIES
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P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM
GeoVector Management Inc.
312 - 10 Green Street
Nepean, ON K2J 3Z6

REPORT No.
S29421

SAMPLE(S) OF
62 Core/3 Pulp

INVOICE #:49310
P.O.:

A. Sexton
Project: Timmins

Not Rec'd: 103355

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g/t	File Name
103301	1500			S29421
103302	60			S29421
103303	10			S29421
103304	<5	5		S29421
103305	45			S29421
103306	20			S29421
103307	470			S29421
103308	10			S29421
103309	110			S29421
103310	75			S29421
103311	35			S29421
103312	<5			S29421
103313	5			S29421
103314	<5	<5		S29421
103315	15			S29421
103316	90			S29421
103317	140			S29421
103318	390			S29421
103319	>3000		8.74	S29421
103320	15			S29421

COPIES TO: A. Sexton
INVOICE TO: GeoVector Mgmt.- Nepean ON

Jul 09/08

SIGNED
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

TSL LABORATORIES
#2 – 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM

GeoVector Management Inc.
312 - 10 Green Street
Nepean, ON K2J 3Z6

REPORT No.
S29421

SAMPLE(S) OF

62 Core/3 Pulp

INVOICE #:49310
P.O.:

A. Sexton
Project: Timmins

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g/t	File Name
103321	370			S29421
103322	100			S29421
103323	1070			S29421
103324	1250	710	.62	S29421
103325	340			S29421
103326	1120			S29421
103327	160			S29421
103328	930			S29421
103329	>3000		4.49	S29421
103330	810			S29421
103331	480			S29421
103332	250			S29421
103333	60			S29421
103334	200	220		S29421
103335	170			S29421
103336	40			S29421
103337	20			S29421
103338	530			S29421
103339	>3000		8.47	S29421
103340	20			S29421

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM
GeoVector Management Inc.
312 - 10 Green Street
Nepean, ON K2J 3Z6

REPORT No.
S29421

SAMPLE(S) OF
62 Core/3 Pulp

INVOICE #:49310
P.O.:

A. Sexton
Project: Timmins

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g/t	File Name
103341	410			S29421
103342	990			S29421
103343	670			S29421
103344	400	530	.72	S29421
103345	<5			S29421
103346	<5			S29421
103347	30			S29421
103348	<5			S29421
103349	<5			S29421
103350	<5			S29421
103451	<5			S29421
103452	<5			S29421
103453	<5			S29421
103454	<5	<5		S29421
103456	<5			S29421
103457	<5			S29421
103458	730			S29421
103459	680			S29421
103460	1100			S29421
103461	550			S29421

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INVOICE TO: GeoVector Mgmt.- Nepean ON

Jul 09/08

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM
GeoVector Management Inc.
312 - 10 Green Street
Nepean, ON K2J 3Z6

REPORT No.
S29421

SAMPLE(S) OF
62 Core/3 Pulp

INVOICE #:49310
P.O.:

A. Sexton
Project: Timmins

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au g/t	File Name
103462	130			S29421
103463	820			S29421
103464	25			S29421
103465	>3000		8.50	S29421
103466	5			S29421
GS-1P5B	1540			S29421
GS-1P5B	1410			S29421
GS-1P5B	1370			S29421
GS-1P5B	1490			S29421
GS-10B			8.37	S29421
GS-10B			9.12	S29421

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INVOICE TO: GeoVector Mgmt.- Nepean ON

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TSL LABORATORIES
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P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

Company:	GeoVector Management Inc.
Geologist:	A. Sexton
Project:	Timmins
Purchase Order	

TSL Report:	S26860
Date Received:	Jan 30, 2008
Date Reported:	Feb 01, 2008
Invoice:	46850

Remarks:

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Core	19	Reject ~ 95% at -10 mesh (1.70 mm)	Primary Crush, Rolls Crush Riffle Split, Pulverize, Sand Clean
		Pulp ~ 95% at -150 mesh (106 µm)	Pulp Size requested ~ 500 g
Pulp	1		None

Samples for Au Fire Assay/Gravimetric are weighed at 1 AT (29.16 g).
Columns with Au, Au1, Au2, Au3 headings are analyzed from the original pulp.
Columns with Au4, Au5 headings are analyzed from the reject.

Au g/t - Initial analysis of sample
Au1 g/t - Repeats that accompany initial analysis, usually three every twenty samples
Au2 g/t - Repeats on values in either Au or Au1 column
Au3 g/t - Repeats on values in either Au, Au1 or Au2

Au4 g/t - Assay on split of reject
Au5 g/t - Repeats on values in Au4

G903-9 - Value is based on a 1 AT sample weight

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Au	g/tonne	Fire Assay/Gravimetric	0.03	100%

TSL LABORATORIES
#2 – 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM
GeoVector Management Inc.
312 - 10 Green Street
Nepean, ON K2J 3Z6

REPORT No.
S26860

SAMPLE(S) OF
19 Core/1 Pulp

INVOICE #:46850
P.O.:

A. Sexton
Project: Timmins

	Au g/t	Au1 g/t	File Name
WV-1	1.34		S26860
WV-2	<.03		S26860
WV-3	.38		S26860
WV-4	1.17		S26860
WV-5	1.06		S26860
WV-6	.65		S26860
WV-7	.21	.17	S26860
WV-8	.38		S26860
WV-9	.41		S26860
WV-10	.62		S26860
WV-11	.17		S26860
WV-12	<.03	<.03	S26860
WV-13	<.03		S26860
WV-14	<.03		S26860
WV-15	.62		S26860
WV-16	.27		S26860
WV-17	.21	.21	S26860
WV-18	.51		S26860
WV-19	<.03		S26860
WV-20	17.46		S26860

COPIES TO: A. Sexton
INVOICE TO: GeoVector Mgmt.- Nepean ON

Feb 01/08

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Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

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#2 – 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM
GeoVector Management Inc.
312 - 10 Green Street
Nepean, ON K2J 3Z6

REPORT No.
S26860

SAMPLE(S) OF
19 Core/1 Pulp

INVOICE #:46850
P.O.:

A. Sexton
Project: Timmins

	Au g/t	Au1 g/t	File Name
G903-9	10.87		S26860

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INVOICE TO: GeoVector Mgmt.- Nepean ON

Feb 01/08

SIGNED

Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

Quality Analysis ... **Actlabs** *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 08-Oct-09
Invoice No.: A09-5795
Invoice Date: 06-Nov-09
Your Reference: MCNEIL

GeoVector Management Inc.
21 Tripp Cres
Ottawa Ontario K2J 1C5
Canada

ATTN: Tom Setterfield

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

8 Core samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested: Code 1A3-Ag Au, Ag-Fire Assay Gravimetric
Code 8-4 Acid Total Digestion Code 8-4 Acid Total Digestion Assays

REPORT **A09-5795**

Notes:

CERTIFIED BY :

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1 905.648.9611 or +1 888.228.5227 FAX +1 905.648.9613
E-MAIL ancaster@actlabsint.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE http://www.actlabsint.com

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cu
Unit Symbol	g/tonne	g/tonne	%
Detection Limit	0.03	3	0.001
Analysis Method	FA-GRA	FA-GRA	ICP-OES
MN1	< 0.03	< 3	0.010
MN2	1.51	4	0.847
MN3	< 0.03	< 3	0.003
MN4	< 0.03	< 3	0.002
MN5	< 0.03	< 3	0.016
MN6	< 0.03	< 3	0.025
MN7	0.05	< 3	0.251
MN8	< 0.03	< 3	0.007

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cu
Unit Symbol	g/tonne	g/tonne	%
Detection Limit	0.03	3	0.001
Analysis Method	FA-GRA	FA-GRA	ICP-OES
KC-1A Meas			0.621
KC-1A Cert			0.629
CZN-3 Meas			0.685
CZN-3 Cert			0.685
CCU-1C Meas			25.6
CCU-1C Cert			25.6
PTC-1a Meas			13.5
PTC-1a Cert			13.5
OREAS 13P Meas			0.255
OREAS 13P Cert			0.250
OREAS 14P Meas			0.979
OREAS 14P Cert			0.997
MN1 Orig	< 0.03	< 3	
MN1 Dup	< 0.03	< 3	
Method Blank Method Blank	< 0.03	< 3	
Method Blank Method Blank	< 0.03	< 3	
Method Blank Method Blank	< 0.03	< 3	
Method Blank Method Blank			< 0.001