

**NxGOLD LTD.**

**TECHNICAL REPORT  
ON THE  
PETER LAKE PROJECT**

**KIVALLIQ REGION  
NUNAVUT, CANADA**

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**Effective Date: January 10, 2017**

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## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Jim Cuttle, of the Municipality of Whistler, British Columbia, Canada, do certify that;

1. I am a consulting geologist with an address at 86 Cloudburst Road, Black Tusk Village, Whistler, British Columbia, Canada V0N-1B1.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick (1980) with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
3. I have practiced as an exploration and consulting geologist continuously for over 36 years. I have experience with project generation, mineral property assessment, project management and data compilation for various public and private mineral exploration companies in Canada and internationally. I specialize in precious and base metal exploration and have experience in different styles and models of gold mineralization, including the types that may be found on the Peter Lake property.
4. I have been a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (registration number 19313), since July 1992.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 – *Disclosure Standards for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and certify that because of my education, past relevant work experience, and affiliation with a professional organization I am a “qualified person” as defined in NI 43-101 prepared for NxGold Ltd. (“NxGold”)
6. I am responsible for all parts of the report titled “Technical Report on the Peter Lake Project, Kivalliq Region, Nunavut, Canada” having an effective date of January 10, 2017 (the “Technical Report”).
7. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
8. I am independent of NxGold and Meliadine Gold Ltd., in each case as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43 - 101.
9. I have previously been involved with the property the subject of the Technical Report as a consulting geologist for Meliadine Gold Ltd. I made on-site visits and assisted with work campaigns from September 12<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009, July 11<sup>th</sup> to July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013, July 31<sup>st</sup> to August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014, July 8<sup>th</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015, July 14<sup>th</sup> to July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and September 9<sup>th</sup> to September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016.
10. My most recent personal inspection of the property the subject of the Technical Report was September 9<sup>th</sup> to September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this \_\_\_\_ day of January, 2017

(Signed) “*Jim F. Cuttle*”

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jim F. Cuttle, B.Sc., P. Geo.

## 1. SUMMARY

### 1.1 Property Description

The Peter Lake Property (the “Property”) is located 40 kilometres northwest of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut between Meliadine Lake and Peter Lake and centered at latitude 63° 06' 30"N, longitude 92° 31' 26"W, on topographic map 55N/1 and 55N/2. The Property consists of mineral exploration rights under Inuit Owned Lands Mineral Exploration Agreement RI12-001 dated October 1, 2010 with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (“NTI”), covering an area of 4,174 hectares, excluding the area under part of the Meliadine River that is Crown land. Application has been made to NTI to expand the area to 10,670 hectares, excluding any Crown minerals.

### 1.2 Ownership

NxGold Ltd. (formerly Lancaster Capital Corp.) (“NXG”) is party to an earn-in agreement with Meliadine Gold Ltd. (“Meliadine” or “MGL”) dated October 25, 2016, pursuant to which NxGold has the exclusive right to earn up to a 70 percent interest in the Peter Lake Property by, among other things, making certain expenditures on the Property.

### 1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Three geological models are valid concepts for potential mineralization on the Peter Lake Property: (1) Greenstone hosted Quartz Carbonate vein hosted gold; (2) Iron formation/shear hosted gold; and (3) komatiite or ultramafic intrusion hosted copper-nickel-PGE deposits.

The first model is considered a main source of gold from the Superior and Slave provinces in Canada, as evidenced by the Timmins – Val D’or and Red Lake camps. The other models are supported by examples of advanced projects and past producing mines found in the Rankin Inlet greenstone belt (Tiriganiaq gold deposit at Meliadine Lake – Iron Formation, and Rankin Nickel Mine – copper-nickel-PGE).

The Property is believed to be cut in two by the large Dickson-Pyke fault, separating a regionally folded package of volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks termed the ‘Eastern Fold Structure’(EFS) on the east from locally carbonatized and magnetically altered amphibolite, gneiss and granitoids of the ‘Western Magnetic Linears’ (WML) on the west.

In 2015 and 2016 several gold rich quartz rich boulders and smaller quartz vein stock-work float material were discovered in three broad zones along the hinge and limbs of the ‘Eastern Fold Structure’. In the ‘Western Magnetic Linears’ area several metre scale amphibolite float boulders with pitted pervasive carbonate alteration, gold rich quartz veining, quartz/calcite/magnetite alteration including local zones of

ankerite, sericite and biotite were located. Both the EFS and the WML areas contain assays from quartz vein surface float material of 38 and 451 grams per tonne gold, respectively.

The EFS is interpreted to trend north northwest over 8 kilometres through the eastern portion of the Property where this broad fold structure is likely cut by a thrust fault near the northern claim boundary. The structural interpretation is supported by weak to moderate trends in the airborne magnetic data. In 2015 and 2016 several gold rich quartz rich boulders and smaller quartz vein stock-work float were discovered in three separate zones called the “Hinge”, “RB”, and “GD” zones, all of which lie along and within the hinge and limbs of the EFS. Nine of the twenty angular quartz vein float samples collected in these zones assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with local highs of 16.8 and 38 grams per tonne gold. Host rocks to the mineralized gold quartz veins are commonly non-magnetic and vary in composition from mafic to intermediate metavolcanics, ortho and paragneiss and granitic to diorite gneiss. The mineralized boulders are angular suggesting a local source. Minor pyrite is common with traces galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite.

The WML is an area directly west of the Dickson-Pyke break where detailed airborne magnetics identify a series of strong magnetic high lineaments. These magnetic features begin near the northwest trending Dickson-Pyke fault and splay outwards towards the west-northwest forming a network of parallel to sub-parallel magnetic high features. The lineaments vary from 1 to 4 kilometres in length, are commonly less than 100 metres wide and occur over an area of approximately 50 square kilometres. Along these magnetic high trends, metre scale altered amphibolite float boulders have been located suggesting broad haloes of pitted pervasive carbonate alteration with local gold rich quartz vein boulders, quartz/calcite/magnetite alteration, and zones of ankerite, sericite and biotite. Fifteen of the fifty-one angular quartz float rock samples collected from these zones in the WML assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with highs of 27, 65, and 451 grams/tonne gold. Gold is associated with clean hard angular quartz boulders with minor chalcopryrite, galena, sphalerite and accessory sericite, tourmaline, pyrrhotite, biotite, calcite, ankerite and albite. These new discoveries are locally named the “Island”, “RIL”, and “282” zones.

Area	Zones	Gold, grams / tonne	Sample #	Year located
EFS	Hinge	16.85	671962	2016
EFS	RB	15.15	671954	2016
EFS	GD	8.7	660226	2016
WML	282	282	660228	2015
WML	RIL	27.7	JC-33	2016
WML	Island	451	671965	2016

**Table 1: Selected examples of rock sample assays from the "Eastern Fold Structure" and the "Western Magnetic Linears" Areas**



All zones are new discoveries and to date have received little if any detailed geological work other than prospecting and rock sampling.

## 1.4 Status of Exploration

Meliadine commenced exploration on the Property in 2009 and since then has completed the following exploration and collected the following field data.

Type	Year
<b>311 Rock assays</b>	2009, 11, 13-16
<b>250 Till samples / gold grain count</b>	2009, 11, 13, 14, 16
<b>232 Till samples / ICP MS analysis</b>	2009, 11, 13 and 14
<b>Geological mapping – 80 sq. kms</b>	2009 to 2016
<b>241 kms Airborne – Mag/EM (AeroTEM)</b>	2010, Sept
<b>Airborne Interpretation</b>	2011, Feb
<b>Ground HL-EM, 5 small grids</b>	2011, Apr-May
<b>Gravity / ground mag (minor)</b>	2011, Apr-May
<b>1331.15 metres NQ drilling, 7 holes</b>	2012, May-June
<b>Petrographic Studies</b>	2016, Aug

**Table 2: Field work by Meliadine Gold Ltd., 2009 to 2016**

## 1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Property contains two newly discovered gold rich areas on the east and west sections of the claim block separated by the Dickson-Pyke fault. These areas are broadly known as the Eastern Fold Structure (EFS) and the Western Magnetic Linears (WML) and contain assays from surface quartz float material of 38 and 451 grams per tonne gold, respectively. The quartz occurs as small veins or veinlets, at times as networks with local pitted zones of weathered pyrite or as clean hard quartz veining within and surrounded by boulders pitted with pervasive carbonate alteration, quartz/calcite/magnetite alteration including local zones of ankerite, sericite and biotite.

The fold hinge and limbs of the EFS are best defined with air-magnetic data from the GSC (2012), airborne resistivity from MGL (2011) and from regional bedding measurements in outcrop off to the southeast of the Property. Although little outcrop occurs on the Property, gold is believed associated with portions of the hinge and limbs of this 8-kilometre-long fold structure.

At the WML gold occurs intermittently along a series of magnetic high linears that vary from 1 to 4 kilometres in length. The linears are commonly less than 100 metres wide and occur over an area of approximately 50 square kilometres. They splay off to the west northwest from the Dickson-Pyke fault and

form a distinct network of parallel to sub-parallel features. Gold is believed to be associated with these magnetic linears and has been found to occur in hard clean quartz commonly surrounded by pitted and pervasive carbonate and magnetite altered amphibolite float boulders.

Till sampling by MGL has been instrumental in isolating several highly anomalous ‘pristine’ gold grain anomalies both east and west of the Dickson-Pyke fault, suggesting their glacial movement from source to be within 1 kilometre or less. Many of these ‘gold grain in till’ anomalies have not been investigated and prospected in detail, particularly along the fold limbs of the EFS.

A large 4 kilometre by 2.5-kilometre gravity high anomaly located in the eastern section of the Property suggests a possible buried ultramafic intrusive plug or sill. An anomalous till geochemical anomaly of copper-nickel occurs along the southern boundary of this gravity anomaly and remains unexplained.

Further to the merits of the Property, the author does not see any significant risks that could affect the confidence of the exploration information and considers this property a Property of Merit.

A recommended budget of CAD\$ 1.3 million is proposed for the first phase of exploration at the Peter Lake Property. This first Phase is to consist of rock sampling, mapping, and prospecting and a 2,000 metre NQ size core drilling program. Drill testing would start at the RIL and RB zones followed by other targets identified from the field program.

Conditional on positive results of the Phase 1 exploration program, a Phase 2 exploration program is also recommended consisting of 5,000 metres of NQ size core drilling with a budget of CAD\$ 3.25 million.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Issuer for Whom Report Was Prepared**

This Technical Report has been prepared for NxGold Ltd. (formerly, Lancaster Capital Corp.) (“NXG” or “NxGold”) in connection with the execution by NXG of an earn-in agreement dated October 25, 2016 pursuant to which NxGold has the exclusive right to earn up to a 70% interest in the Peter Lake Property by making certain expenditures on the Property (the “Earn-In Agreement”).

### **2.2 Terms of Reference and Purpose**

This report has been prepared in support of an application by NXG for approval of the TSX Venture Exchange to its execution and delivery of the Earn-In Agreement and the acquisition by NXG of an interest in the Property pursuant to, and subject to, the terms of the Earn-In Agreement.

### **2.3 Sources of Information and Personal Inspection**

The author worked on the Property from September 12<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009, July 11<sup>th</sup> to July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013, July 31<sup>st</sup> to August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014, July 8<sup>th</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015, July 14<sup>th</sup> to July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and September 9 to September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016. At that time, the author assisted with till sampling and rock sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, and an overall interpretation of results. The sources of information and data used in the Technical Report are listed in Section 19.

Digital data provided by Meliadine was used to produce all maps and figures in this report. Other digital information was obtained from Federal and Territorial Government sources. The maps used in this Technical Report are referenced using UTM Nad83 (Zone 15) or Nad83 Longitude / Latitude projections and units of measurement in this report are metric, unless otherwise stated.

### 3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Not applicable.

### 4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

#### 4.1 Property Location

The Property is located 40 kilometres northwest of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut between Meliadine Lake and Peter Lake centered at 523690E, 6998160N (UTM NAD 83, Zone15) on 1: 50,000 NTS maps 55N/1 and 55N/2 and covers an area of 4,174 hectares.



Figure 1: Canadian Location Map

#### 4.2 Type of Mineral Tenure

The Property is on a portion of Inuit Owned Land Parcel RI-12 (“IOL Parcel RI-12”), which means the minerals are owned by the Inuit under the Nunavut Agreement and are administered directly by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (“NTI”). Meliadine has the exclusive right to explore for minerals on the area of IOL Parcel RI-12 pursuant to Mineral Exploration Agreement RI12-001 Peter Lake, dated October 1, 2010 between Meliadine and NTI (the “MEA”).

It is a term of the Earn-In Agreement that title to the Property be transferred NxGold, as operator.

Under the terms of the MEA, Meliadine may assign the agreement to NxGold with the consent of NTI, not to be unreasonably withheld. As a condition of such assignment NxGold must agree, among other things, to assume and perform all the obligations of Meliadine under the MEA existing at the time of or arising after the date of the assignment or transfer, and to cure any defaults with respect to any terms and conditions of the MEA or of any applicable surface right.

This MEA covers an area of 4,174 hectares, excluding any Crown minerals, bound by the following 5 corner points as Longitude / Latitude (NAD83) in decimal degrees. The southern boundary runs along the edge of the surveyed mineral leases of Agnico Eagle.

<b>Corner</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Latitude</b>
<b>1</b>	-92.6333	63.15
<b>2</b>	-92.5	63.15
<b>3</b>	-92.5	63.0921
<b>4</b>	-92.6047	63.0834
<b>5</b>	-92.6333	63.0833

**Table 3 Corner Points - Agreement RI-12-001.**

A new application was submitted by Meliadine in August 2016 with the following corner points. The new application adjoins directly west of the area covered by the MEA and is under review for approval. The existing area covered by the MEA and the area of the new application together will cover an area of 10,670 hectares, excluding any Crown minerals. The new application if approved is subject to the Earn-In Agreement.

<b>Corner</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Latitude</b>
<b>1</b>	-92.7389	63.1583
<b>2</b>	-92.6819	63.1583
<b>3</b>	-92.6819	63.1692
<b>4</b>	-92.6	63.1692
<b>5</b>	-92.6	63.1606
<b>6</b>	-92.5667	63.1606
<b>7</b>	-92.5667	63.15
<b>8</b>	-92.6333	63.15
<b>9</b>	-92.6333	63.0833
<b>10</b>	-92.6047	63.0834
<b>11</b>	-92.7389	63.0654

**Table 4 Corner Points - new application**

The MEA has a term of one year commencing October 1, 2010 and renews for consecutive one year renewal periods to a maximum of twenty years including the initial term. The annual fees due to NTI under the MEA and the annual work commitments increase over time in accordance with the following table.

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>\$ / HECTARE/YEAR</b>
<b>1</b>	1.00
<b>2-5</b>	2.00
<b>6-10</b>	3.00
<b>11-15</b>	4.00
<b>16-20</b>	5.00

**Table 5: Annual fees to NTI under the Mineral Exploration Agreement**

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>\$ / HECTARE/YEAR</b>
<b>1-2</b>	5.00
<b>3-5</b>	10.00
<b>6-10</b>	20.00
<b>11-15</b>	30.00
<b>16-20</b>	40.00

**Table 6 Annual exploration work commitments under the Mineral Exploration Agreement**

Annual fees are due on or before each anniversary date of the MEA and annual work reports are due within 90 days of the anniversary date of the MEA.

### **4.3 Option Agreement**

NXG's interest in the Property, is derived from the Earn-In Agreement. Pursuant to the Earn-In Agreement, NXG has the exclusive right to earn an initial undivided 50% interest in the Property upon: (i) incurring an aggregate of \$10-million in expenditures on the Property by the third anniversary of the Effective Date of the agreement (allocated as \$1-million on the first anniversary, an additional \$4-million on the second anniversary and an additional \$5-million by the third anniversary of the Effective Date), and (ii) paying \$75,000 in cash on each of the Effective Date, and the first, second and third anniversary of the Effective Date.

Upon earning a 50% interest in the Property, NXG has the exclusive right to earn an additional undivided 20% interest in the Property, thereby increasing its interest in the Property to 70%, upon:

1. Incurring a minimum of \$2-million in expenditures on the Property in the year ending on the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date;
2. Incurring an additional \$3-million in expenditures on the Property in the year ending on the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date;

3. Incurring an additional \$5-million in expenditures on the Property in the year ending on the sixth anniversary of the Effective Date;
4. Incurring an additional \$15-million in expenditures on the Property in the year ending on the seventh anniversary of the Effective Date;
5. Preparing and delivering to Meliadine a bankable feasibility study (a “BFS”) by the seventh anniversary date of the Effective Date;
6. Paying \$75,000 in cash on each of the Effective Date, and on the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh anniversary date of the Effective Date.

For the purposes of the Earn-In Agreement, the Effective Date will be the date all required regulatory approvals are received.

NXG has the right, to satisfy its obligation to incur any of the expenditures required by the first earn-in option or second earn-in option, by paying or delivering to Meliadine an equivalent amount in cash or common shares of NXG.

Pursuant to the Earn-In Agreement, NXG may elect to extend the delivery date of the BFS for a maximum of three years in consideration for payment to Meliadine of \$2.5 million in cash for each additional one-year extension. NXG is also entitled, at any time after exercise of the first earn-in option and for no additional consideration, to extend the time for payment of any of the expenditure requirements in respect of the second earn-in option by up to one year.

NXG shall be appointed as exclusive operator of the project and shall remain as operator unless it fails to exercise the second earn-in option.

Upon NXG earning either a 50% interest in the Property and terminating the agreement, or earning a 70% interest in the Property, the parties shall be deemed to have formed a joint venture pursuant to which both parties will contribute their proportionate share of future expenditures. Upon either party reducing its interest to 15% in the joint venture, such interest shall be converted to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty.

#### **4.4 Royalties**

The Property is subject to a 1% net smelter returns royalty held by TTL Ventures Ltd. and a 12% net profit interest royalty held by NTI pursuant to the MEA. The author is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

#### **4.5 Surface Rights**

The surface of the Property is owned by the Inuit under the Nunavut Agreement and is administered by

the Kivalliq Inuit Association (“KivIA”). Meliadine has surface rights pursuant to two licences issued by KivIA, allowing access, and use of the surface: KVL311B01 and KVRW12E01. The first (KVL311B01) is a class 3 licence allowing the use of the surface for mineral exploration, and the second (KVRW12E01) is a right of way licence to provide access to the Property by overland transport. Meliadine has posted security in the amount of \$35,000 with KivIA in respect of these two licences. Both licences are in force at the time of this report.

The licences are non-transferable and NXG must either apply for its own surface licences from KivIA or it must do work as the operator/ contractor under Meliadine’s licence with Meliadine’s agreement.

#### **4.6 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting**

The Property is in an area that is regulated in accordance with the Nunavut Agreement, and is subject to the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act* (Canada) which sets out certain requirements and timeframes for the project assessment process. It is expected that to undertake the desired program of exploration on the Property, a proposal must be submitted to the Nunavut Planning Commission. The Property is in an area where the Keewatin Land Use Plan applies, and therefore the Nunavut Planning Commission will determine whether the proposal is in conformity with that land use plan. If a positive conformity determination is made, the Commission will refer the proposal to the Nunavut Impact Review Board for a screening.

During the screening process the Nunavut Impact Review Board will circulate the proposal to the relevant communities and organizations for public comment, and assesses the anticipated environmental and socio-economic impacts of the proposal. Based on this screening the Board will then submit a report with its recommendation to the responsible Minister as to whether the project may proceed directly to permitting, whether it instead requires a full review process by the Board, or whether the project should be modified or abandoned. If the Board recommends that the project proceed to permitting, it may recommend specific terms and conditions to apply. If the Minister agrees, then the project may proceed with the water licence application process and applications for any other government authorizations that may be required.

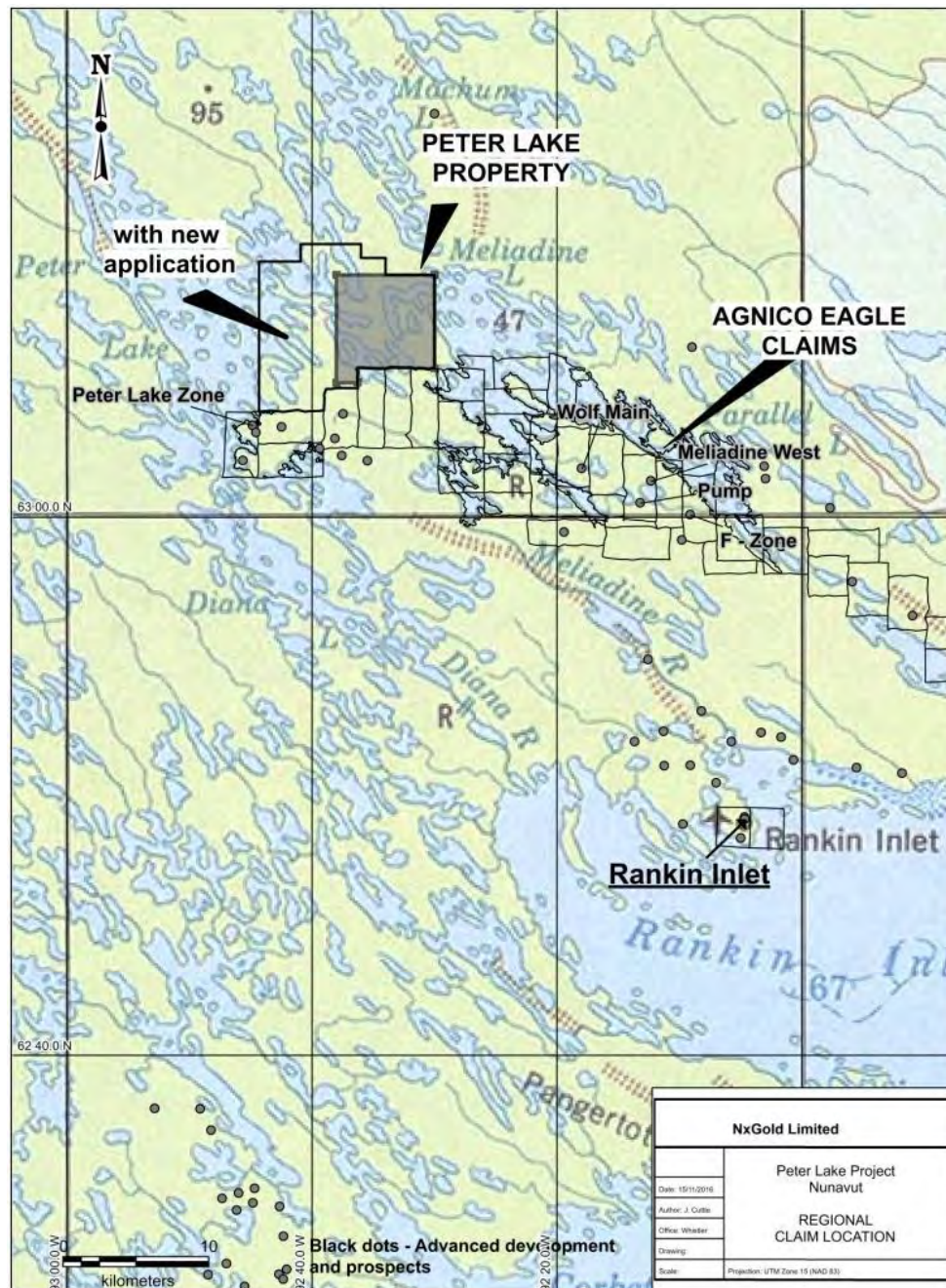
In the case of the anticipated mineral exploration program at the Property, it is expected that the project will require a Type B water licence from the Nunavut Water Board.

The proposed exploration program has not yet been submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board and a Type B water licence has not yet been obtained by NXG.

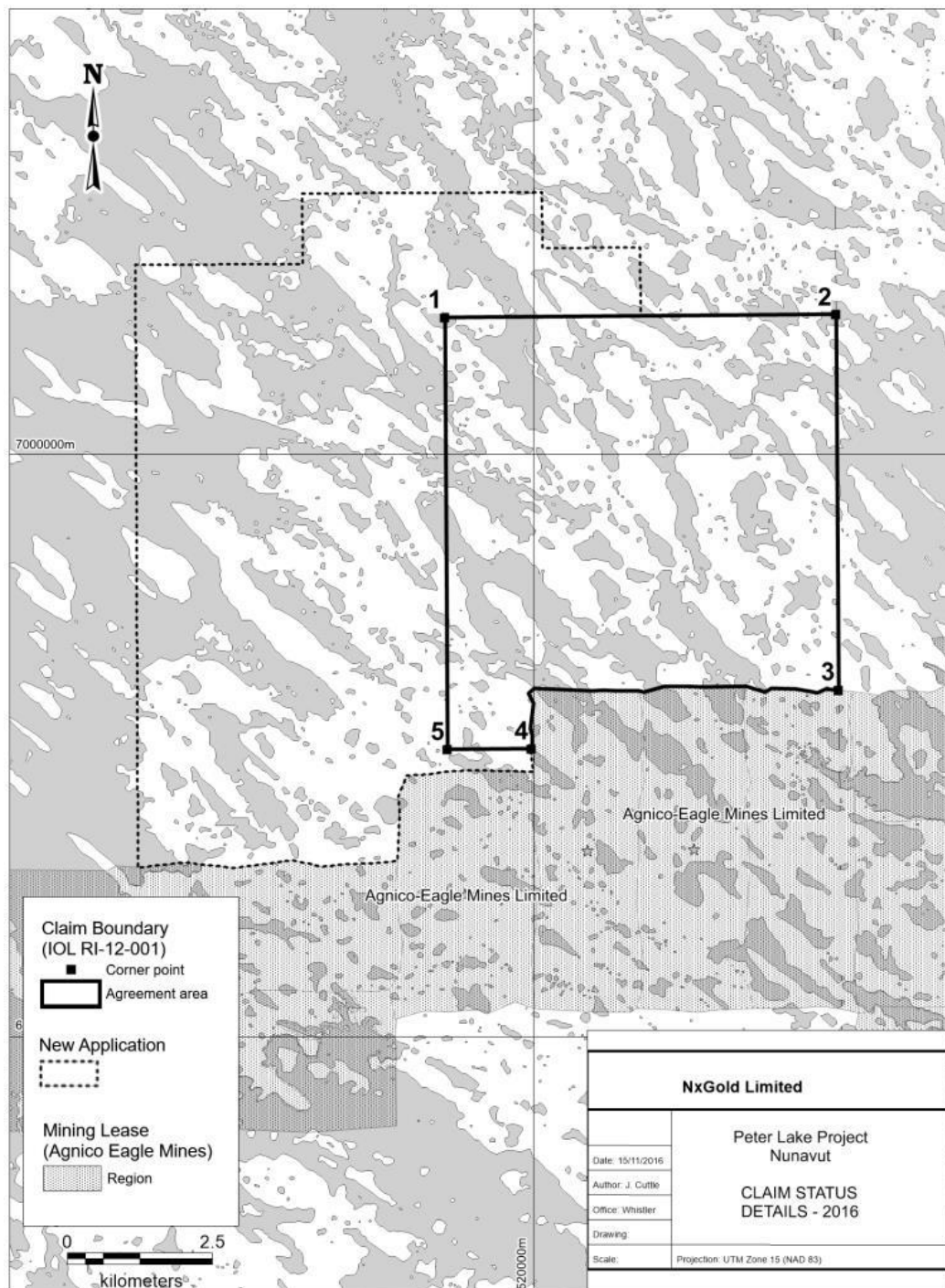
There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject.



The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.



**Figure 2: Regional Nunavut Location Map – Peter Lake Property**



**Figure 3: Claim Boundary, including new application area – Peter Lake Property**

## 5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located 40 kilometres northwest of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. Rankin Inlet is served by daily flights from Yellowknife, NWT, 1,130 kilometres west of the Property and Winnipeg, Manitoba approximately 1,470 kilometres south of the Property. Access to the property is by helicopter or float plane from Rankin Inlet.

Rankin Inlet is a full-service community with a population of 3,000. Rankin Inlet is serviced by the Rankin Inlet airport and by a bi-annual supply 'sealift' for fuel and heavy goods from Churchill, Manitoba, and eastern Canada.

The terrain on the Peter Lake property is very low relief tundra with a dominant soil permafrost. The Project area is covered with shallow lakes and small rolling hills covered with thin glacial tills, drumlins, moraines, and eskers. Elevation varies between 20 metres to 60 metres above sea level. Bedrock outcrop is sparse.

The Project area has a subarctic climate. Temperatures stay under freezing from late September to early June. Mid-august can see temperatures above 30° Celsius. Surface exploration work should be coordinated from December through April and June to early October.

There is an abundance of fresh water lakes, ponds and small rivers located throughout the Property. There is no available power on the Property and work camps of significant size will require diesel fueled power. The main source of field personnel, expeditors, consultants, and drill contractors can be found in Rankin Inlet or other larger towns and cities such as Churchill and/or Winnipeg, Manitoba.



**Photo 1 Typical terrain near Peter Lake. View of Rankin Inlet looking east towards Hudson Bay**



## 6. HISTORY

### 6.1 Regional exploration in the Rankin Inlet Greenstone Belt (prior to 1995)

Nickel was first discovered on the shore of Hudson Bay, within the Rankin Inlet, in 1928 by the Cyril Knight Company. The North Rankin Inlet Nickel Mine operated from 1957 to 1962 and produced 21.3 million pounds of nickel from sulfides located within depressions at the base of a serpentinized ultramafic sill.

From 1969 to 1972, the Rankin Nickel Syndicate completed exploration for Ni-Cu at the Rankin Inlet area, Prairie Bay, and Tonic Lake. THE Rankin Nickel Syndicate completed IP, EM, and drilling on various prospects, and reported anomalous gold values of 0.10 ounce/ton from drilling near Tonic Lake (Discovery area). Other exploration during this period included a compilation of the area by Redstone Mines Limited and Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited who reported an occurrence of sulphidic iron formation on map sheet 55K/16.

In 1982, Consolidated Five Star Resources Limited completed detailed geological mapping and rock sampling in the Rankin Inlet area, and identified a nickel-copper sulfide bearing gabbro.

In 1986, a joint venture between Asamera Minerals Inc. (Asamera) and Comaplex Minerals Corp. staked the area of the Rankin Inlet Mine, which was followed up by drill testing in 1988. Staking was based upon the 0.10 ounce/ton and 0.20 ounce/ton gold values reported by the Nickel Syndicate in 1972 (Hauseux 1991). The initial western NAT claims were staked in 1990 to cover favorable magnetic trends associated with gold mineralization.

Asamera Minerals Inc and Comaplex Minerals Corp. continued their joint venture to evaluate the gold potential stretching from northeast of Rankin Inlet westward to Peter Lake, over 60 kilometres. In 1989 the joint venture acquired over 1 million acres of claims and permits to cover strike extension of their recent gold discoveries at Meliadine Lake. Part of the large claim holdings held by this joint venture known as the TAN 3 covers part of the present-day Peter Lake Property.

Subsequent work in the late 1980's and early 1990's by a joint venture which included Asamera, Comaplex and Rio Algom Inc. began to focus on both the eastern and western portion of their land holdings. Because of this exploration work, gold was discovered at the "Discovery Zone" (Meliadine Lake) and the Wesmeg boulder field where 710 boulders were sampled, 75 of which assayed greater than 1.0 ounce/ton gold.

In 1993 Asamera sold its interest in the joint venture to Cumberland Resources Ltd. and that new joint venture continues to explore the area.

In 1995, Western Mining Corp. (WMC) optioned the Meliadine West claims, including the TAN 3

claims which cover southern parts of the current Property. During the next three years, WMC completes detailed geochemical, geophysical and drill testing work, resulting in a resource estimate at Tiriganiaq, F, Pump, and Wolf zones beside Meliadine Lake. WMC completes initial prospecting on the TAN3 claim.

## **6.2 Property Exploration by Western Mining Corp (1995 to 2001)**

In 1995 to 2001, WMC continued to prospect, collect regional rock samples, gravity measurements, 'frost boil' till geochemical samples, and helicopter supported electromagnetic and magnetic data on the large claim holdings including the TAN 3, NAT, ANT and W1 claims. The gravity and air-magnetic surveys by WMC covered 80% of the current Property with these survey areas referenced in Figures 4 and 5.

One of WMC's rock samples of quartz - pyrite rich float assayed 3.42 grams/tonne gold (#331313 - UTM 524910E, 6996190E) and was found in the south end of the current Peter Lake Property. No other rock sample assays collected by WMC on the current Property are known to the author.



**Photo 2 WMC float sample #331313 - 3.42 g/t gold from quartz float (Cuttle, 2009)**

A statistical summary by WMC of all geochemical analysis for 1183 till samples collected on the Meliadine West claims including the current Peter Lake Project area is listed below. It is estimated that 10% of these geochemical till samples taken by WMC lie within the current Property boundary. The geochemical analysis is expressed as percentiles and can be considered an anomaly guide for future frost boil sampling.

Field	Max	98%	90%	80%	50%	20%	Min
Al %	2.83	1.60	1.31	1.11	0.73	0.56	0.23
As ppm	4861	34	17	10	5	<5	<5
Au ppb	599	24	12	7	3	1	<1
Ba ppm	279	128	94	79	48	34	15
Ca %	6.05	2.24	0.95	0.71	0.56	0.47	0.06
Cd ppm	18.5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Co ppm	40	18	13	11	8	7	3
Cr ppm	220	56	45	38	25	20	1
Cu ppm	264	68	43	35	25	18	5
Fe %	9.52	3.16	2.59	2.29	1.71	1.43	0.72
K %	1.24	0.49	0.37	0.27	0.15	0.09	0.02
Li ppm	41	22	18	15	8	5	1
Mg %	1.79	1.09	0.92	0.73	0.42	0.30	0.14
Mn ppm	914	352	259	230	167	134	68
Mo ppm	10	2	1	1	<1	<1	<1
Na %	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
Ni ppm	83	46.08	32	27	19	14	5
Pb ppm	17	9	8	7	6	5	1
Ti %	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.01
V ppm	95	54	44	39	29	24	7
Zn ppm	216	61	49	41	27	21	11

**Table 7 Summary statistics on "Frost Boil" till samples listed in percentile (after WMC data, 2000)**

Part of WMC's exploration work in 1999-2001 isolated a strong oval shaped gravity anomaly measuring 4 kilometres north by 2.5 kilometres west, located in the eastern portion of the current Peter Lake Property area (Figure 4).

WMC completed at least six north south lines of Horizontal Loop electromagnetics (HLEM) and a detailed ground magnetic survey over the centre of the gravity anomaly. The cause was later interpreted by WMC to be a dense gabbro stock or stocks intruding a less dense mafic volcanic and/or sedimentary country rock. This anomaly was never drill tested by WMC. The author could not locate the position of this HLEM and magnetic grid work.

A total of 1305 line kilometres of airborne magnetics were surveyed at a line spacing of 100 metres by Fugro in 2001. WMC submitted this digital database of airborne magnetic survey to the public domain, a portion of which covers more than 80% of the current Peter Lake Property (Figure 5).

This magnetic dataset has been critical in the location of subtle magnetic linears, folds hinges, structural breaks and underlying geology that may be related to the new gold in quartz discoveries made by MGL. It remains a key dataset to guide exploration during any future 'follow-up' field work.



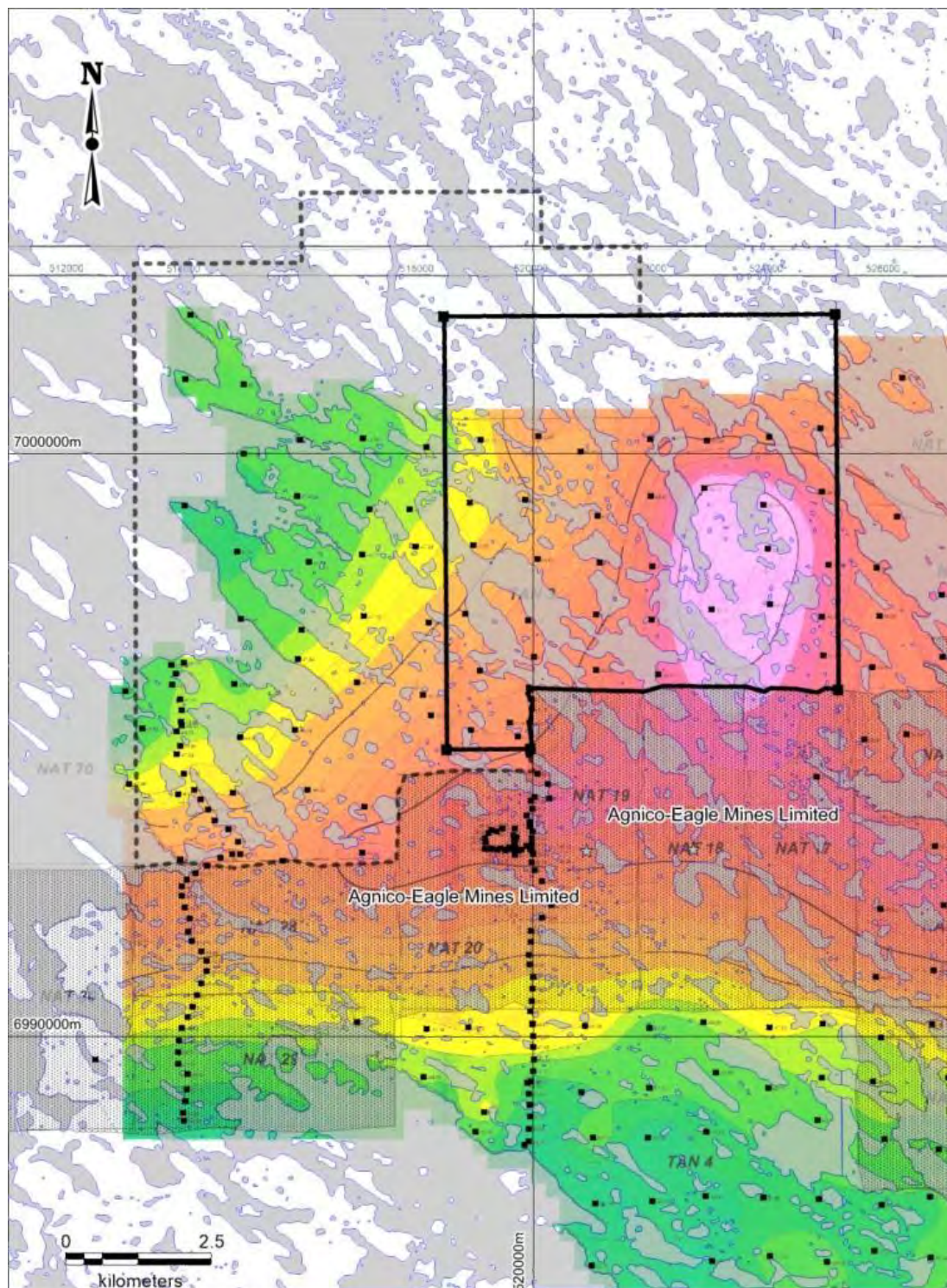
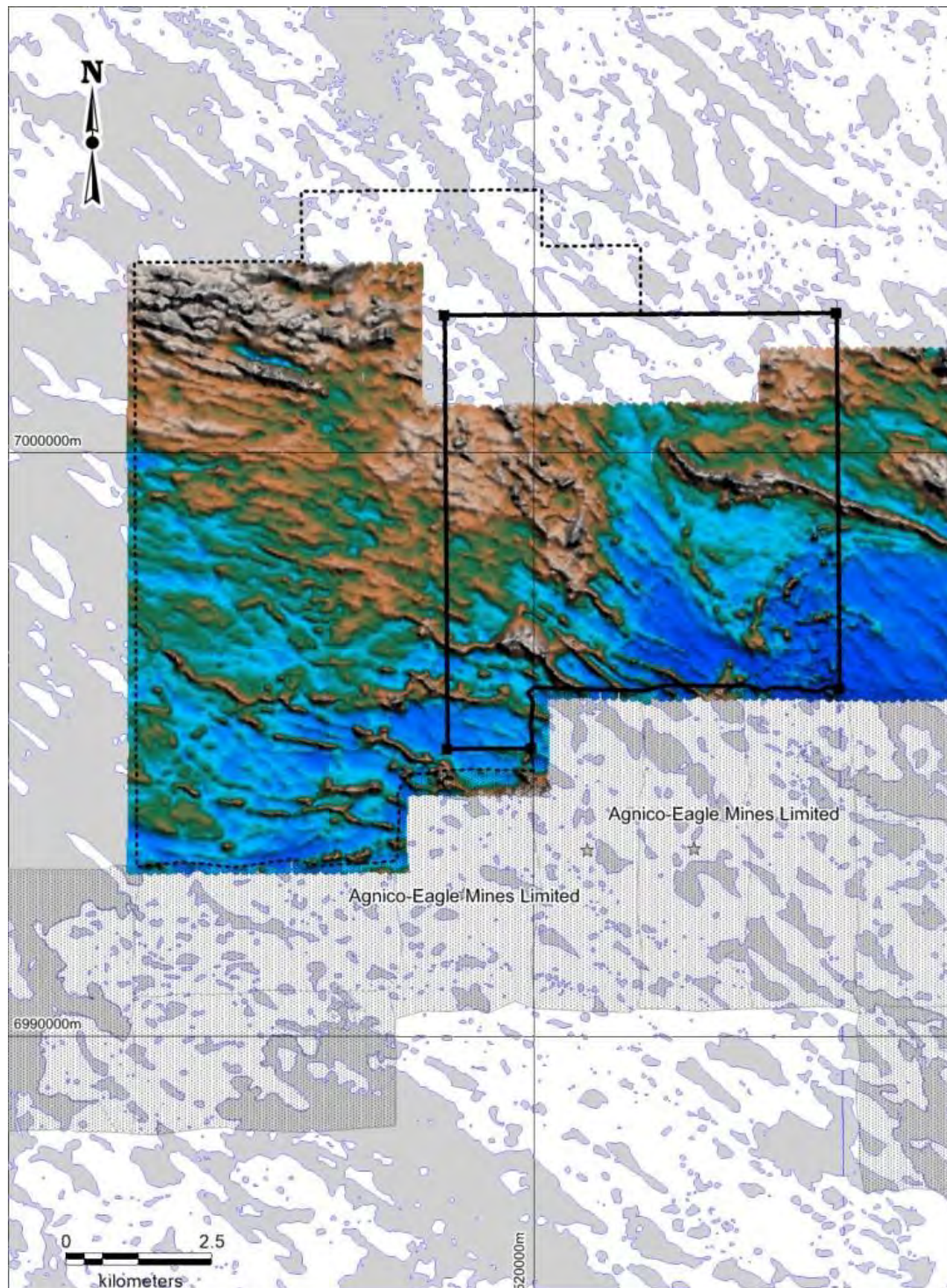


Figure 4: Gravity anomaly with 1 milligal contours on the Peter Lake Property. Black dots are survey points. (modified after WMC, 1999)





**Figure 5: Airborne magnetic survey, reduced to pole, covering the Peter lake Property (after WMC digital data in assessment filings)**



### 6.3 Property Exploration on the Peter Lake Claims by Meliadine Gold, 2009 – 2016

In 2009, MGL commenced annual geochemical and prospecting programs which continued through to 2016.

The purpose of the exploration by MGL was to:

- Identify the cause of the large 4km by 2.5km gravity high anomaly located in the middle of the claims. Investigate the possibility that it is related to an ultramafic sill or plug related to copper and nickel mineralization.
- Locate potential host rocks that contain gold and arsenic rich iron formation like what is found at the Meliadine Gold camp of Agnico Eagle Mines.
- Locate the source for gold rich boulders found on the north and south end of the Peter Lake Property during previous prospecting campaigns by WMC in 1999 and 2000.
- Follow-up and explain the source of the highly anomalous till ‘gold grain count’.
- Prospect and sample areas with quartz vein material associated with regional folds and magnetic linears with noticeable quartz carbonate alteration.

Over the last 7 years the claim boundaries of the Peter lake claim under the MEA have been reshaped several times to incorporate new finds, cover encouraging geology and protect anomalous gold zones.

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, MGL has completed the following work on the Peter Lake claim block.

Type	Year
<b>311 Rock assays</b>	2009, 11, 13-16
<b>250 Till samples / gold grain count</b>	2009, 11, 13, 14, 16
<b>232 Till samples / ICP MS analysis</b>	2009, 11, 13 and 14
<b>Geological mapping – 80 sq. kms</b>	2009 to 2016
<b>241 kms Airborne – Mag/EM (AeroTEM)</b>	2010, Sept
<b>Airborne Interpretation</b>	2011, Feb
<b>Ground HLEM, 5 small grids</b>	2011, Apr-May
<b>Gravity / ground mag (minor)</b>	2011, Apr-May
<b>1331.15 metres NQ drilling, 7 holes</b>	2012, May-June
<b>Petrographic Studies</b>	2016, Aug

**Table 8: Work Completed by Meliadine Gold Ltd. 2009 to 2016**

#### 6.3.1 Till Sampling / Gold Grain Count – 2009 – 2016

Since 2009, MGL has collected 250 till samples on the eastern half of the current Peter Lake Project

claim block. All till material was collected at active ‘Frost Boil’ sites.

Till samples were collected and screened through a #10 or #8 sieve size to an approximate 10 kg field weight. These samples were dug by shovel on active frost boil sites at 0.1 to 0.5 metre depths. Samples were then placed in plastic bags together with sample tags and sealed with single use plastic ties and sent by air and truck transport to Overburden Drilling Management Limited (ODM) in Nepean, Ontario for investigation of the individual gold grain content.

At the lab, ODM dried and screened the sample material to a ‘table feed’ of < 2mm and then counted the individual gold grains within the whole sample. Each individual gold grain was then classified as reshaped, modified or pristine with the shape described by thickness, width, and length. The pristine gold grains represent ‘near source gold’ (within 1km or less) while modified and reshaped gold grains have generally been transported by glacial movement over longer distances of one kilometer to over ten kilometres respectively.

Other data collected included the number of pyrite grains, chalcopyrite grains (not all programs), platinum-group metals (PGM’s), including platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, and osmium, if observed, and weights of magnetic and non-magnetic heavy metal concentrates (HMC’s). HMC’s are prepared by sieving clean sample material through heavy liquids with a specific gravity of 3.3 grams/cm<sup>3</sup> (typically methylene iodide) and separating the resulting concentrate into magnetic and non-magnetic fractions.

All gold grain counts at each sample site were further ‘normalized’ to reflect exactly 10kgs, as ODM’s ‘table feed’ weight was generally 90% of the original field weight. The field weights collected by MGL did vary. Rock clasts greater than 2mm were also broadly described as volcanic, granitic, carbonate or designated as ‘other’ rock clast types.



**Photo 3: Typical gold grains from glacial till samples - Pristine, Modified and Reshaped (after ‘Overburden Drilling Ltd’ website)**

The eastern part of the Peter Lake Property that incorporates the Eastern Fold Structure (EFS) area has a till sample station density of between 200 to 1000 metres. The central part of the Property that covers the part of the Western Magnetic Linears (WML) area has a wider till sample density of 500 to 1500 metres.

The ‘pristine gold grain count’ till survey is a critical dataset to help identify local areas representing zones of mineralized float and sub-outcrop with gold. At least 3 of the 6 new gold zones located by MGL had quartz boulders and quartz vein stock-work float within a kilometer or less of these till anomalies (Hinge, RB, and GD zones), consistently up-ice to the northwest.



**Photo 4: Till 'Frost Boil' sample site (L), sampling procedures (R) (Cuttle, 2009)**

<b>Gold grain type</b>	<b>Max (100%)</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>80%</b>
# of Total Au grains/ till sample (pristine, modified and re-shaped)	317	206	99	66
# of Pristine Au grains/till sample	238	118	41	26

**Table 9: Statistical analysis on “Gold Grain” counts in percentile. Showing total of all pristine, modified and reshaped combined and pristine alone. (total population of 250 samples)**

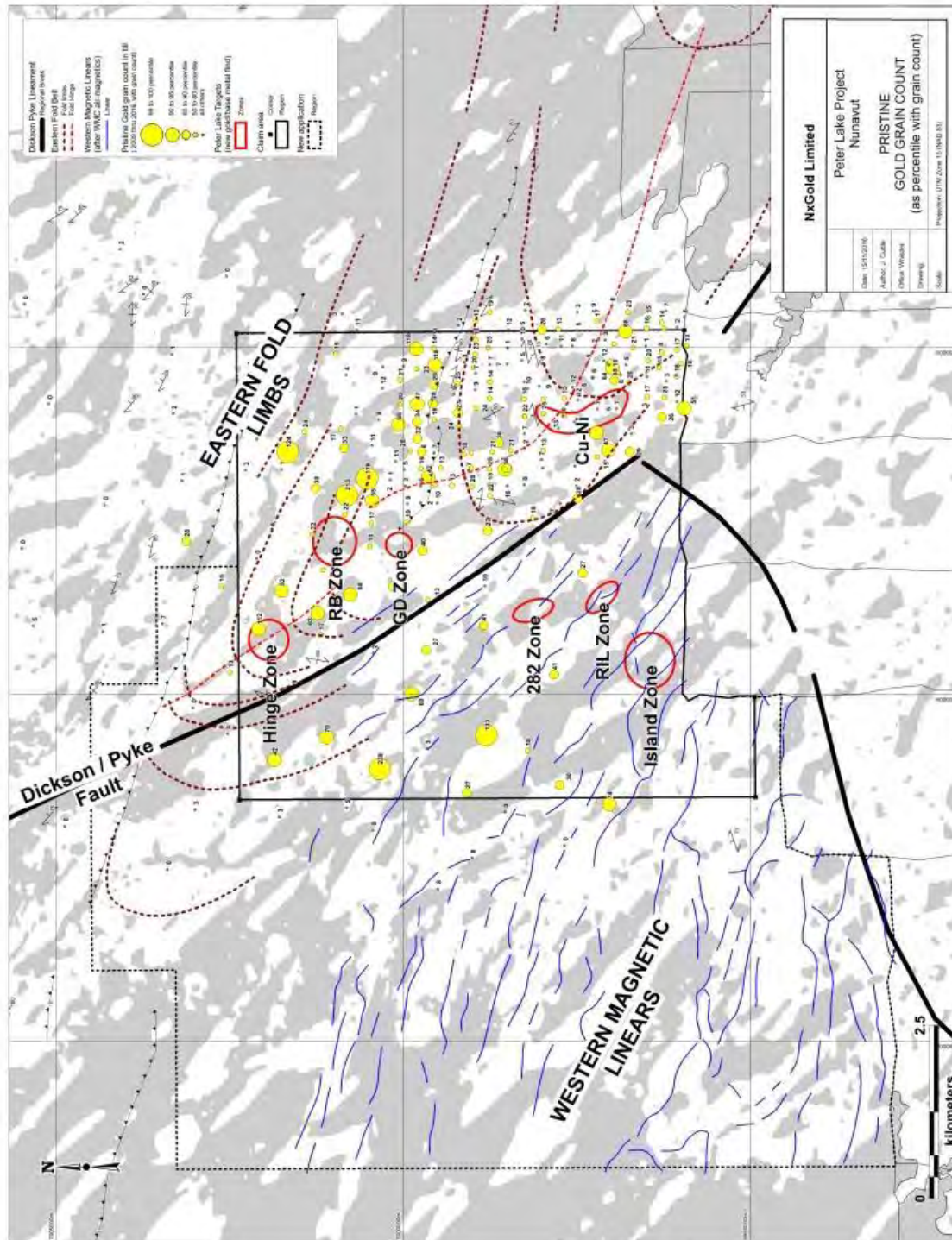


Figure 6: Till Sampling "Pristine Gold Grain" count as percentile



### 6.3.2 Till Sampling – Geochemical analysis – 2009 - 2014

Of the 250 till samples collected, material from 232 of these was sent to ALS Chemex Ltd. (“ALS”) in Vancouver for multi-element analysis by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP/MS).

Anomalous results for gold from this analysis added extra support to back up the gold grain count anomalies and further helped guide the overall prospecting, geological mapping campaigns and the eventual discovery of anomalous gold in float material, particularly east of the Dickson-Pyke fault. Several other gold anomalies from the geochemical analysis have not been follow-up along the eastern and central portion of the Property.

In addition, the geochemical analysis helped isolate a distinct copper-nickel anomaly (locally called the Cu-Ni zone) in the southeastern part of the Property along the southern boundary of the 1999 gravity high anomaly identified by WMC. This base metal anomaly remains unexplained.

Element	Max	98 percentile	90 percentile	80 percentile
Au ppb	45	19.2	9.2	6
Ag ppm	0.21	0.0805	0.06	0.05
Al %	2.14	1.9425	1.772	1.368
As ppm	109.5	32.32	18.24	9.04
Ba ppm	100	100	80	80
Ca%	12.25	6.251	2.022	1.296
Cd ppm	0.34	0.151	0.09	0.06
Co ppm	31.5	27.13	23.4	16.82
Cr ppm	123	84.15	72	53.4
Cu ppm	131.5	109.05	89.48	47.7
Fe%	3.69	3.411	3.254	2.49
K%	0.4	0.292	0.23	0.19
Li ppm	18.3	16.32	13.62	12.24
Mg%	1.6	1.361	1.222	0.898
Mn ppm	645	601	545.6	348.2
Mo ppm	3.81	1.0935	0.59	0.49
Na%	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.08
Ni ppm	70.4	64.63	55.82	39.4
Pb ppm	7	5.305	4.82	4.54
Ti%	0.215	0.17265	0.149	0.126
V ppm	84	77.05	62.4	53
Zn ppm	116	79.35	54.8	37

**Table 10: Geochemical analysis of till samples - 2011 (ppb – parts per billion, ppm – parts per million)**

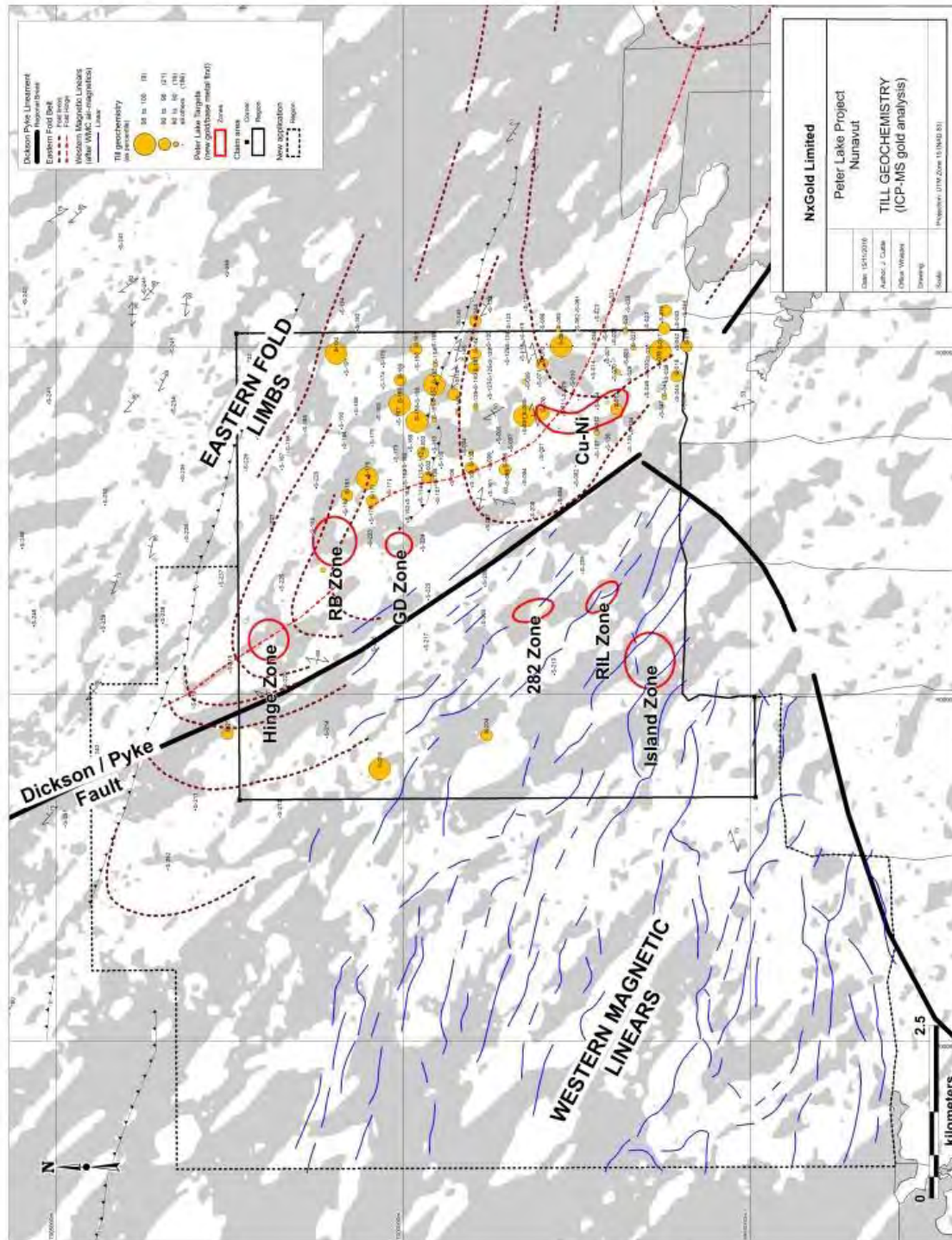


Figure 7: Till Sampling "gold geochemical ICP analysis" as percentile

### 6.3.3 Property Rock Sampling – 2009 – 2016 (Hinge, RB, GD, 282, RIL, Island Zones)

Rock sampling consisted of collecting surface float material during regular mapping and prospecting campaigns. Very little outcrop exists on the Property. A total of 311 rock samples have been collected since 2009 by MGL and sent to ALS Chemex for gold and multi-element analysis.

Lab results show that many of the quartz rich samples are anomalous in gold with minor copper, lead, and zinc signatures. Other samples of volcanic and/or sedimentary origin such as amphibolite, basalt, andesite, schist, and gneiss are rarely anomalous in any elements.

Prospecting and rock sampling in 2015 and 2016 located gold in angular quartz float at six different areas on the Peter Lake Property. Three areas east of the Dickson Pyke fault known as Hinge, RB, and GD zones and three areas to the west of the fault known as the 282, RIL and Island zones. The gold rich angular quartz boulders varied in size from 5cms to 1 metre. A list of assay results for all rock sampling is included in Appendix I.

#### *Hinge, RB, and GD Zones – Eastern Fold Structure or Limbs Area (EFS)*

Approximately 45% (9) of the 20 angular quartz vein float samples collected in these zones assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with local highs of 38 and 16.8 grams per tonne gold. The quartz occurs as small veins or veinlets, at times networks with local pitted zones of weathered sulphide (pyrite). Angular float material is commonly less than 50cms in size, angular and probably not far removed from source. Host rock to the quartz veins is non-magnetic and varies in composition from mafic to intermediate metavolcanics, ortho and paragneiss and granitic to diorite gneiss. Minor pyrite is common with traces galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite.

#### *282, RIL and Island Zones – Western Magnetic Linears Area (WML)*

Approximately 30% (15) of the 51 angular quartz float rock samples collected from these zones assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with highs of 451, 65 and 17 grams/tonne gold. The mineralization is associated with hard, clean quartz, with minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite, and accessory sericite, tourmaline, pyrrhotite, biotite, calcite, ankerite and albite. These prospective zones are new and to date have received little, if any, detailed geological work other than rock sampling.



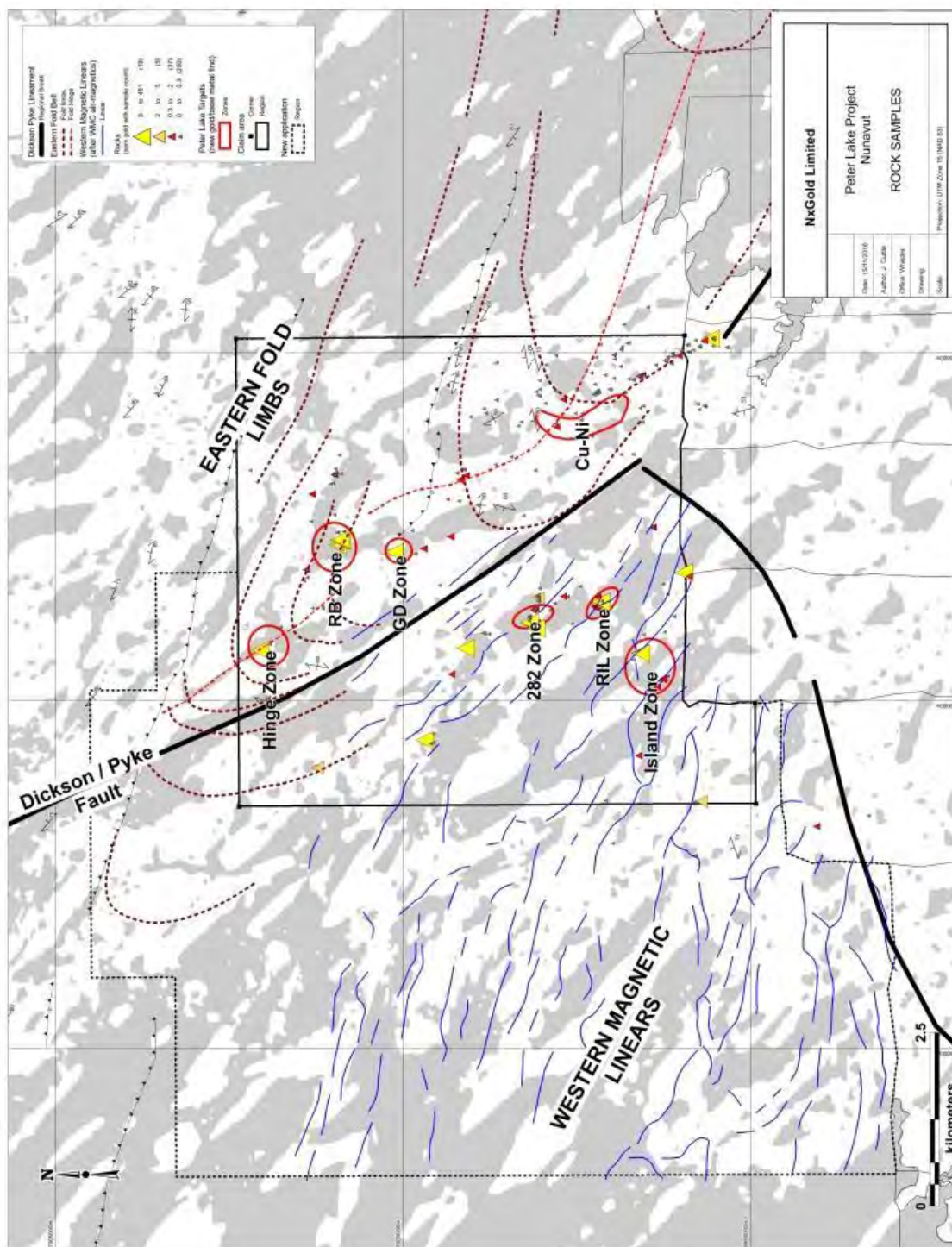


**Photo 5: RB Zone quartz float found in 2015 (EFS), - sample # 660201 -38 grams/tonne gold (Cuttle, 2015)**



**Photo 6: RIL Zone, quartz float found in 2016 (WML), approx. 90cm by 70cm in size. Sample # 660297 - 17.8 grams/tonne gold (Cuttle, 2016)**





### Figure 8: Rock sample locations

Sample#	Sampler	east_83	north_83	Au_ppm*	Ag_ppm*	Cu_ppm*	Pb_ppm*	Zn_ppm*	Area	year
660227	GD	521478	6998047	2.38	0.1	134	3	1	282	2015
660228	GD	521116	6998179	282	19.4	5530	6710	35	282	2015
671977	GD	521144	6998045	0.007	0.1	40	4	59	282	2016
671978	GD	521423	6998048	0.001	0.1	18	5	15	282	2016
671979	GD	521426	6998050	0.004	0.1	14	10	33	282	2016
671980	GD	521427	6998052	0.003	0.1	2	4	3	282	2016
671981	GD	521035	6998086	65.3	11.1	42	110	68	282	2016
660276-1	JC	521323	6998096	0.021	0.1	87	2	9	282	2016
660277-1	JC	521321	6998094	0.011	0.3	425	4	133	282	2016
660278-1	JC	521208	6998172	0.009	0.1	346	5	17	282	2016
660279-1	JC	521200	6998175	0.019	0.1	94	5	135	282	2016
660280-1	JC	521202	6998177	0.013	0.1	301	1	15	282	2016
JC-29	JC	521353	6998084	0.001	0.1	4	2	10	282	2016
GD-3	GD	520691	7001986	0.025	0.9	5	14	3	Hinge	2016
GD-4	GD	520690	7001988	1.42	0.2	69	6	90	Hinge	2016
GD-5	GD	520716	7002002	0.001	0.1	4	2	60	Hinge	2016
671962	RB	520722	7002051	16.85	0.7	12	2	53	Hinge	2016
671963	RB	520807	7001910	0.164	0.1	69	10	79	Hinge	2016
671964	RB	521049	7001756	0.009	0.3	130	42	59	Hinge	2016
660226	GD	522132	7000116	8.7	1.7	20	854	301	GD	2015
GD-14	GD	520630	6996556	0.126	0.1	49	1	1	Island	2016
GD-15	GD	520286	6996294	0.004	0.1	23	1	18	Island	2016
GD-16	GD	520283	6996286	0.003	0.1	14	6	33	Island	2016
GD-17	GD	520318	6996262	0.023	0.1	21	6	37	Island	2016
GD-18	GD	520312	6996258	0.263	0.1	43	12	118	Island	2016
660298	JC	520196	6996349	1.61	0.1	130	2	10	Island	2016
660299	JC	520275	6996303	0.043	0.2	155	1	2	Island	2016
660300	JC	520318	6996264	0.078	0.2	213	1	6	Island	2016
660301	JC	520310	6996253	0.389	0.5	400	4	21	Island	2016
JC-35	JC	520681	6996575	110.5	35.2	381	3170	882	Island	2016
JC-36	JC	520299	6996259	0.066	0.1	57	6	3	Island	2016
JC-37	JC	520303	6996261	0.769	0.5	39	21	8	Island	2016
JC-38	JC	520317	6996246	0.309	0.2	102	7	76	Island	2016
671965	RB	520680	6996576	451	247	221	7220	216	Island	2016
671511	JA	521839	6995961	5.99	2.5	88	94	10	Island S	2016
671512	JA	521781	6995884	1.655	0.2	36	5	29	Island S	2016
GD-6	GD	522322	7000860	0.001	0.1	4	1	5	RB	2016

Sample#	Sampler	east_83	north_83	Au_ppm*	Ag_ppm*	Cu_ppm*	Pb_ppm*	Zn_ppm*	Area	year
GD-7	GD	522332	7000875	0.002	0.1	5	2	22	RB	2016
GD-8	GD	522277	7000923	0.017	0.1	4	1	1	RB	2016
JC-26	JC	522328	7000880	0.915	0.1	11	15	26	RB	2016
JC-27	JC	522331	7000877	0.015	0.1	1	1	1	RB	2016
JC-28333	JC	522315	7000879	6.94	0.5	15	9	40	RB	2016
660201	RB	522232	7000937	38	5.3	12	1640	994	RB	2015
660202	RB	522299	7000922	8.78	3	9	1325	318	RB	2015
671951	RB	522230	7000937	3.88	0.5	14	34	179	RB	2016
671952	RB	522250	7000900	0.002	0.1	34	6	10	RB	2016
671953	RB	522296	7000879	8.59	0.1	45	7	18	RB	2016
671954	RB	522311	7000896	15.15	7.5	7	6610	22	RB	2016
671955	RB	522386	7000812	0.976	2	9	816	165	RB	2016
671995	GD	521318	6997205	0.433	0.1	36	2	26	RIL	2016
671996	GD	521324	6997206	0.037	0.1	52	5	44	RIL	2016
671997	GD	521330	6997215	0.379	0.2	19	1	1	RIL	2016
671998	GD	521335	6997220	1.07	1.9	47	89	8	RIL	2016
671999	GD	521475	6997200	0.144	0.2	36	2	12	RIL	2016
672000	GD	521480	6997200	0.338	0.2	216	3	13	RIL	2016
GD-10	GD	521389	6997163	1.25	0.5	25	9	4	RIL	2016
GD-11	GD	521390	6997151	6.27	1.6	58	1	5	RIL	2016
GD-12	GD	521424	6997163	0.059	0.1	96	3	94	RIL	2016
GD-13	GD	521422	6997135	0.017	0.3	21	9	18	RIL	2016
GD-9	GD	521384	6997161	0.93	0.3	98	2	1	RIL	2016
660292	JC	521354	6997250	0.346	0.2	14	5	2	RIL	2016
660293	JC	521338	6997235	0.013	0.1	74	10	22	RIL	2016
660294	JC	521335	6997230	0.091	0.1	13	3	8	RIL	2016
660295	JC	521334	6997219	1.725	0.2	43	1	10	RIL	2016
660296	JC	521419	6997154	0.43	0.4	93	1	4	RIL	2016
660297	JC	521398	6997163	17.8	1.9	216	3	1	RIL	2016
JC-30	JC	521383	6997178	1.455	0.6	716	15	49	RIL	2016
JC-31	JC	521384	6997179	0.033	0.2	185	7	232	RIL	2016
JC-32	JC	521392	6997167	0.069	0.2	66	3	4	RIL	2016
JC-33	JC	521417	6997149	27.7	2.5	206	2	8	RIL	2016
JC-34	JC	521428	6997135	0.026	0.1	60	1	9	RIL	2016

**Table 11: Selected rock samples from Hinge, RB, GD, 282, RIL and Island Zones. Peter Lake project (\*ppm – parts per million for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc)**

### 6.3.4 Aeroquest helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey – September, 2010

On September 14 and 15, 2010 Aeroquest International Ltd. (Aeroquest) completed 241 line kilometres of electromagnetic (AeroTEM - Romeo -Time Domain) and cesium vapor magnetic surveying over the eastern part of the current Property. Some lines extended beyond the original claim boundary from 2009/10. The EM sensor terrain clearance was 30 metres and survey lines were flown at 100 metre line spacing along a 60°/240° direction using a GPS. Perpendicular control lines were flown every 1,000 metres.

Aeroquest produced three hardcopy maps including Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), AeroTEM Z1 Off time (Z1 OFF) and Electromagnetic (EM) anomaly maps. The digital database is held by MGL.

Aeroquest concluded that the survey was successful in mapping the magnetic and conductive properties of the underlying geology on the Property.

### 6.3.5 Airborne Geophysical Interpretation – Intrepid Geophysics – February 2011

In February 2011, MGL engaged a consultant to complete an in-depth study of airborne data collected by Aeroquest in 2010. The objective was to; 1) use enhancement filters on this data to identify potential sulphide rich gold occurrences; and 2) map bedrock structures and lithologies that may host gold and copper-nickel mineralization. The study concluded that enhancement filters applied to the magnetic grid highlighted several dominant structural orientations and trends. A major northwest-southeast magnetic anomaly was identified as a possible banded iron formation; which is intersected and offset at least partially, by NNW- and NNE- features which remain of unknown geology. These latter cross-trends provide potential for significant fracturing and mobilization of mineralized fluids. In addition, the study identified several zones of anomalous conductivity with key targets tabulated. Zones A-B-C, E and H comprise specific anomalies of both significant electromagnetic response with matching positive magnetic correlation. Zones A-B-C and E were interpreted as possible targets of sulphide enrichment, while Zone H reflects responses characteristic of a kimberlite intrusion.

Targets for proposed ground follow-up are listed as follows;

Zone	Xutm15nad83	Yutm15nad83	Line ID	Labels	Zone	Off	Con Off	Tau
E	525062.1	6995916.6	10690	K	B	7	85.3	923.6 -
E	524814.9	6996224.4	10650	K	B	7	83.0	910.9
E	524807.8	6996332.2	10640	K	C	6	40.2	633.7
E	524867.9	6996147.3	10660	K	B	7	73.2	855.3
C	524834.7	6997203.5	19030	K	B	7	63.9	799.6 -

Zone	Xutm15nad83	Yutm15nad83	Line ID	Labels	Zone	Off	Con Off	Tau
C	524601.4	6997258.1	10550	K	D	7	132.	6 1151.5
A	524406.5	6996906.3	10570	K	C	5	34.3	585.8
A	524315.7	6996974.5	10560	K	B	7	67.1	819.4
A	524282.6	6997312.6	10530	K	B	7	93.4	966.2
A	524326.9	6997449.6	10520	K	C	7	104.3	1021.2
A	524299.7	6997554.5	10511	K	C	7	117.6	1084.3
A	524355.4	6997686.0	10510	K	C	7	107.3	1036.0
A	524456.7	6997867.9	10490	K	C	7	79.5	891.4
H	524380.7	6999437.0	10350	K	B	7	59.4	770.4
H (E)	525183.9	6999332.5	10400	K	B	2	1.1	103.8
B	523293.4	6999147.0	10320	K	G	5	22.6	475.2
B	523272.1	6999273.0	10310	K	B	6	39.2	625.7
B	523236.1	6999357.9	10300	K	F	5	26.3	513.0

**Table 12: Priority airborne anomalies - Campbell 2011**

Follow-up on anomalies A, B, C, and E are described briefly above. Anomalies H, H (E) and the SW portion of A have had no previous work. Four drill holes have targeted the NE parts of Target A and one hole tested Target B. Targets H and H (E) have had little to no work.

### 6.3.6 Ground Surveys – Paterson Geophysics - August 2011

Paterson Geophysics Inc. completed magnetic, gravity and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys on selected portions of 5 small grids on the Peter Lake Property during April and May, 2011. These grids covered areas with co-incident airborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies isolated during the Aeroquest AeroTEM survey in 2010. The grids are called PL-Main, PL-Northwest, PL-North, PL-Southwest, and PL-South.

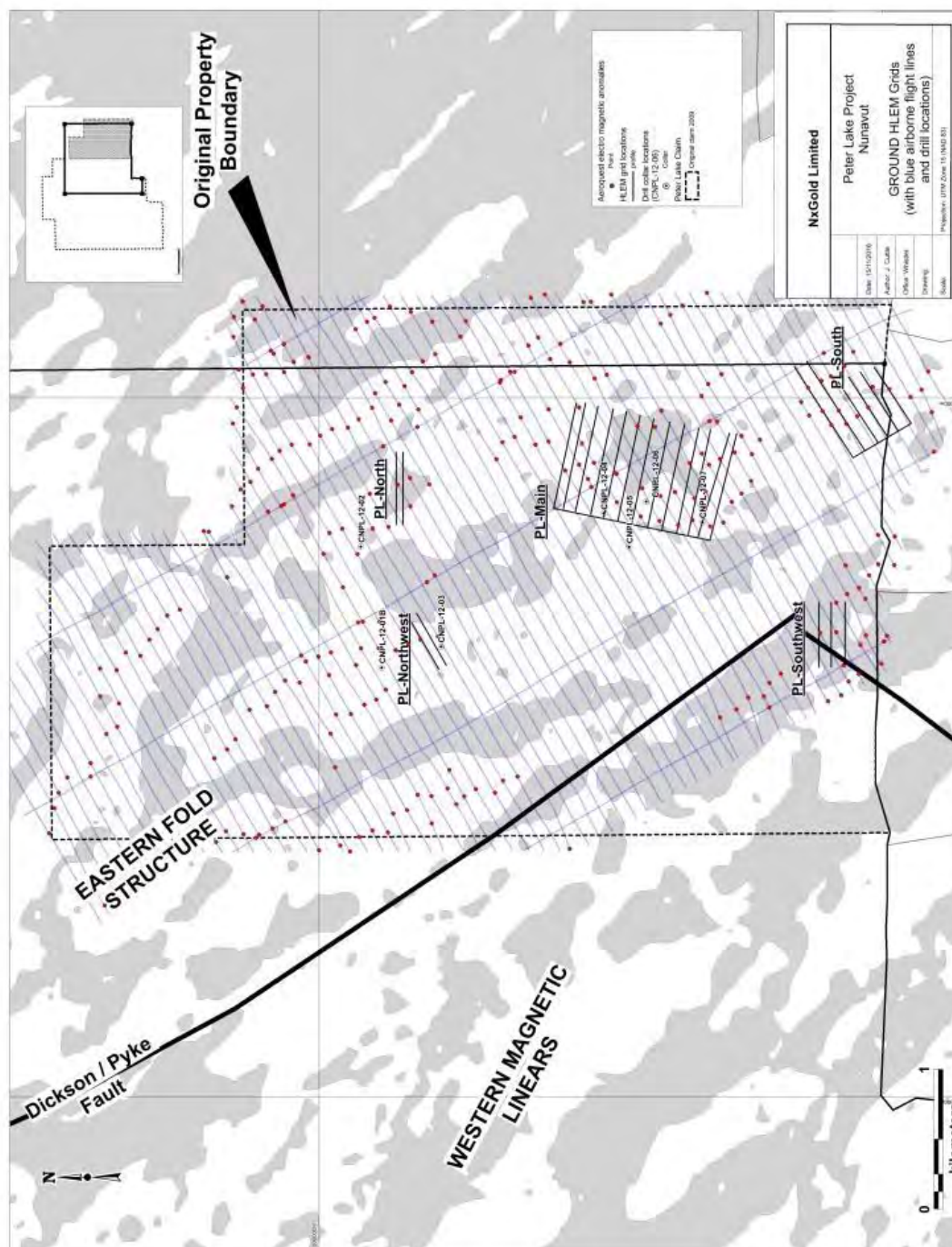
In August 2011, GeoVector Management Inc. interpreted this ground HLEM data in detail and reported that:

- PL-Main Grid** A strongly conductive north-south striking, steeply west-dipping anomaly trend was defined by HLEM over a distance of 400m, with the central 200m section of the conductor having well defined magnetic coincidence. Magnetic intensity generally decreases away from the central part of the conductor but the conductivity remains strong. Pyrrhotite (po) is indicated as the cause of the anomaly in the central 200m section. It could also be interpreted as due to sulphide iron formation or pyrrhotitic argillite. The PL-Main anomaly is an intriguing position at the inferred base of an ultramafic intrusion, and remains a magmatic Cu-Ni target that warrants drill testing.

- PL-Northwest Grid** A weak to moderately strong conductive anomaly was detected by HLEM over the southern line of the two-line PL-Northwest grid. The HLEM anomaly is directly coincident with a dipolar magnetic anomaly that suggests po as the conductive source. There is no distinct HLEM anomaly detected on the northern line, which suggests the line is off the end of the conductor. The PL-Northwest anomaly is an isolated, discrete AeroTEM conductor of approximately 150m strike that occurs generally up-ice of the chalcopyrite (cp) grains in till samples. Drill testing of this anomaly on the southern line of the PL-Northwest Grid is recommended.
- PL-North Grid** The two-line PL-North Grid is centered on a small lake. HLEM and gravity survey results are inconclusive. There are two possible conductor responses on the southern line but none are apparent on the northern line. Lake-bottom sediments and/or lake-bottom topography may have hindered conductor detection. There is a nearly coincident positive TMI anomaly with the eastern-most possible HLEM anomaly. Po is suggested as the conductive source if the HLEM anomaly is legitimate. The PL-North anomaly is an isolated, discrete AeroTEM conductor of approximately 100m strike that occurs generally up-ice of the chalcopyrite (cp) grains in till samples. Drill testing of this anomaly on the southern line of the PL-North Grid is recommended."
- PL-Southwest Grid** The conductive trend is coincident with a positive magnetic anomaly, indicating po as the likely anomaly source. The long strike length, non-discrete nature of this anomaly trend suggests it is formational (sulphide iron formation) and therefore a low-priority Cu-Ni target.
- PL-South Grid** The long strike length, non-discrete nature of this anomaly trend suggests it is formational (sulphide iron formation) and therefore a low-priority Cu-Ni target.

The study concluded that there are indications of significant chalcopyrite in till anomalies on the Peter Lake Property and airborne and ground EM conductors are the best targets to test for economic concentrations. This includes grids PL-Main, PL-North and PL-Northwest. It was recommended till sampling 'down-ice' of PL-Main, PL-South and PL-Southeast may upgrade gold exploration potential.





**Figure 9: Ground HLEM grids with airborne flight lines and electromagnetic conductors**

### 6.3.7 Petrographic Studies – Vancouver Petrographics - August 2016

In July 2016, six rock samples were submitted to Vancouver Petrographics Limited. The samples were selected from angular boulders within the 282 zone in the central part of the Property, west of the Dickson-Pyke fault (WML area). All samples are believed to be locally derived.

The purpose of this study was to obtain a better understanding of the individual mineral make-up of the rock samples while moving in sample selection point from generally distant wall rock material of the 282 zone towards the core of the perceived area that hosts the high-grade gold in quartz. The 282 zone is associated with a distinct linear magnetic high and quite noticeable with the WMC air-magnetic data. The purpose was to identify any unique alteration assemblages and determine original rock protolith.

Petrographic-Sample	East 83	North 83	Zone name	Comments
PL-1	520969	6998847	282	Amphibolite
PL-2	521100	6998090	282	Biotite schist, high mag
PL-3	520686	6997886	282	Amphibole-albite schist
PL-4	521192	6998173	282	Amphibole schist with calcite
PL-5	521192	6998173	282	Biotite schist with quartz-albite-epidote
PL-6	523060	7001220	282	Biotite schist, high mag

**Table 13: Petrographic Sample Location – 2016**

Results of the petrographic work suggest there is a dominant assemblage of biotite, albite, carbonate, and magnetite as one moves closer to mineralization however at this time the work remains inconclusive.

## 6.4 Production and Previous Mineral Reserve/Resource Estimates

There has been no previous production on the Property and no historical mineral reserve or resource estimate.





Archean rocks are unconformably overlain by and structurally interlayered with Proterozoic Hurwitz Group ortho-quartzite. A thin veneer of younger marine deposits occurs sporadically throughout the area capped by a mask of glacial and fluvial materials.

The Rankin Inlet Group has proven to host large deposits of gold and represents an important area for mineral exploration. It is a typical greenstone belt assemblage of ultramafic, mafic, and lesser felsic volcanic rocks and greywacke turbidite sequences. The Group is composed of massive and pillowed mafic and ultra-mafic volcanic flows, interflow sediments, quartz-magnetite iron formation and mafic and felsic tuffs, pyroclastic rocks, and volcanic breccia. Gabbro sills are common throughout the sequence.

Gold mineralization at Agnico Eagle Mines “Meliadine Deposits” occurs with two distinct types of iron formation (IF) in the Rankin Inlet Group. 1) pyrrhotite-rich lode gold in banded quartz-magnetite iron formation exhibiting a strong magnetic signature, and 2) lode gold in quartz veins, stock-works and sheeted veins associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite within structurally altered metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks.

Alteration with the pyrrhotite rich IF is commonly quartz carbonate veins with overprints of hornblende, biotite, and calcite. Pyrrhotite commonly replaces magnetite. Alteration assemblages with the pyrite-arsenopyrite IF is quartz carbonate veins with siderite, chlorite, biotite and grunerite. Sulphides with gold are present as disseminations in the IF and within neighboring wallrock.

The Rankin Inlet Group has the potential as well to host copper-nickel sulphide mineralization associated with ultramafic (komatiitic) volcanic flows and sills of Archean age like the Rankin Inlet Cu-Ni deposit. The host komatiitic flows are generally thin layered units, laterally extensive and can exhibit characteristic spinifex textures. Associated rocks are basalts, felsic volcanics and sulphide-bearing clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks, including iron formation (DuBray, E., 1995).

Pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are common minerals, with lesser amounts of magnetite, chromite, and cobaltite.

## **7.2 Local and Property Geology and Mineralization**

Less than 2% outcrop exists on the Peter Lake Property making it a challenge for detailed geological mapping. On a regional scale, mapping by the GSC (Tella 1994) suggests that metavolcanics, metasedimentary and gneissic rocks of the Rankin Inlet Group underlie most if not all the Peter Lake Property claims. In addition, previous regional airborne magnetic surveys by WMC supports the existence of distinct lineaments, structures and lithological units trending northwestward from Rankin

Inlet, through the Agnico Eagle gold camp and up through the Peter Lake Property area. Furthermore, drilling through thin till covered areas on the eastern portion of the Property in 2012 by MGL intersected varying widths of alternating chlorite rich metasediments, metavolcanics and mafic intrusive. These sections of drill core are likely part of the Rankin Inlet Group and are commonly associated with minor disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and local quartz carbonate veining. Biotite bandings with carbonate veinlets are seen in the mafic intrusive rocks. Areas that represent interbedded oxide iron formation were also seen in drill core, and occur as narrow (<1m) dull white and black, strongly magnetic, and siliceous units (Hole CNPL-12-01B).

Structurally, the Dickson-Pyke fault is considered a key 'high strain' regional break related intimately with gold mineralization at the near-by Meliadine deposits of Agnico Eagle Mines. On the Peter Lake property, the Dickson-Pyke break is also recognized from the structural study by Meliadine Gold. Here it is believed to be one kilometer or less in width and trends northwestward from Rankin Inlet through the Agnico gold camp and cuts the Peter Lake property on the eastern part of the claim. It separates a regionally folded package of volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks termed the 'Eastern Fold Structure' (EFS) on the east from locally carbonatized and magnetically altered amphibolites, gneiss and granitoids of the 'Western Magnetic Linears' (WML) on the west.

Fold limbs of the EFS are best defined with air-magnetic data from the GSC (2012), airborne resistivity from MGL (2011) and from regional bedding measurements in outcrop off to the southeast of the Property. On the claim the fold structure is interpreted to trend north northwest over 8 kilometres where it is cut by a thrust fault near the north boundary. The individual fold limbs trend to the east-southeast and southeast respectively and may predate any horizontal movement along the Dickson – Pyke fault.

In 2015 and 2016 several quartz rich boulders and smaller quartz vein stock-work float were found in three areas along the hinge and limbs of the EFS locally termed the "Hinge", "RB", and "GD" zones. 9 of the 20 quartz vein float samples collected in these zones assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with local highs of 16.8 and 38 grams per tonne gold. Little follow-up work has been completed here. Samples that contain gold are generally clean of any base metals with exceptions of galena and minor sphalerite. Pyrite, sericite, and chlorite are seen in the quartz and gneissic wall-rock as possible weak envelopes of alteration.

The Western Magnetic Linears (WML) is a distinct area directly west of the Dickson-Pyke break where detailed airborne magnetics (after WMC data) identify a series of magnetic high lineaments. These magnetic features begin near the northwest trending Dickson-Pyke fault and splay off to the west-northwest forming a network of parallel to sub-parallel features. They vary in length from 1 to 4 kilometres, are commonly less than 100 metres wide and occur over an area of 50 sq. kms

Recent prospecting and rock sampling in 2015 and 2016 along these magnetic trends identified three

areas of metre scale amphibolite float boulders with pitted pervasive carbonate alteration, quartz veining, quartz/calcite/magnetite alteration including local zones of ankerite, sericite and biotite. These three separate areas of the WML are locally named the “Island”, “RIL” and “282” zones. 15 of the 51 quartz float rock samples collected from these zones assayed greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with local highs of 17, 65 and 451 grams/tonne gold.

Gold is associated with hard, clean quartz, minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with accessory sericite, tourmaline, pyrrhotite, biotite, calcite, ankerite and albite.

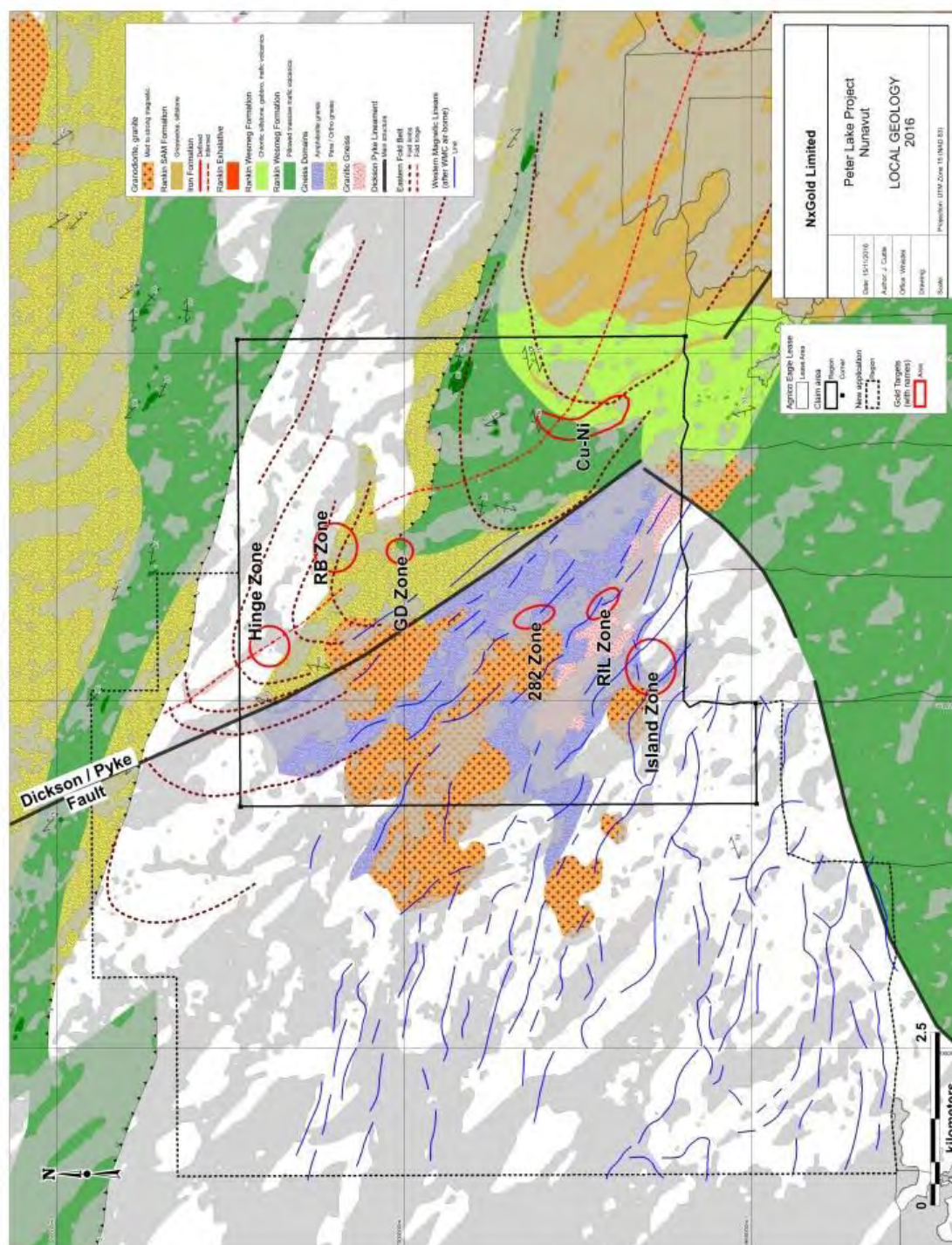
These prospective zones are new and to date have received little if any detailed geological work other than rock sampling.



**Photo 7: Typical carbonatized and magnetically enriched mafic volcanic - west of Dickson-Pyke fault**

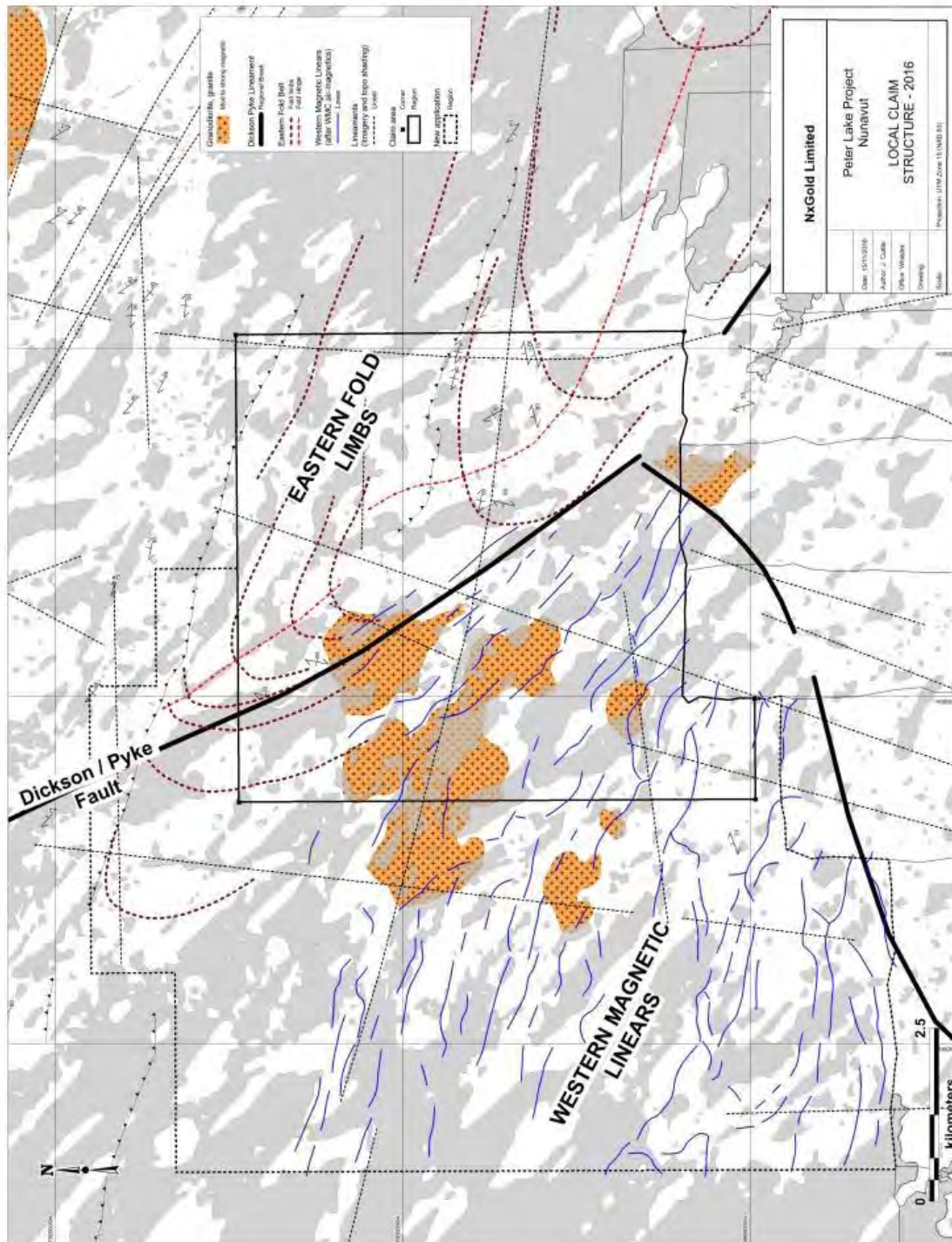
The “Cu-Ni” zone is an area with anomalous geochemical response from ‘frost boil’ till sampling. This multi-element anomaly (Cu, Ni, Co) is defined by 14 closely spaced (average 300m spacing) anomalous till samples that flank the southern boundary of the WMC gravity high anomaly. The cause of this anomaly remains unknown.





**Figure 11: Local Geology - Peter Lake claims, after Comaplex**





**Figure 12: Local Structure after satellite imagery and airborne magnetics- Peter Lake claims**

## 8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Several field seasons of geological prospecting, mapping, till sampling, rock geochemistry, petrographic studies, alteration patterns and structural interpretation from photogrammetry and air magnetic surveys suggest the newly discovered gold rich quartz carbonate boulders on the Peter Lake Property resemble in many ways “Greenstone hosted Quartz carbonate vein deposits”.

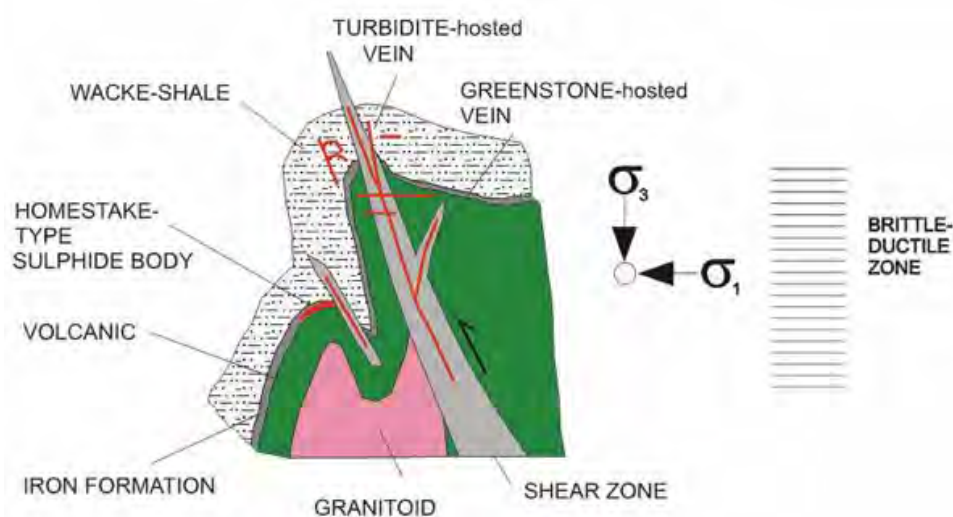
Other potential mineral deposit models should not be ignored as possible hosts for gold and base metals at the Peter Lake Property. These include Iron formation hosted gold and komatiite copper-nickel deposits.

### 8.1 Greenstone hosted Quartz Carbonate vein deposits (Orogenic Gold deposits)

Greenstone hosted quartz carbonate vein deposits are most abundant in Archean greenstone terrains throughout the world and occur along major ‘crustal scale’ fault zones marking a broad boundary between volcanic and sedimentary domains. They are intimately associated with mafic and ultramafic flows and intruded by intermediate to felsic intrusions. They are structurally controlled epigenetic gold deposits that are hosted in highly metamorphosed terranes. These model types are distributed along major compressional to trans-tensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g. Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor Porcupine Fault). (Dube 2007)

The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5- 10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist -facies or syn-peak amphibolite- facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

The main gangue minerals in greenstone-hosted quartz carbonate vein deposits are quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite, and siderite) white micas, chlorite, tourmaline, and sometimes scheelite. The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 5 to 10% of the volume of the orebodies. The main ore minerals are native gold with, in decreasing amounts, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite and occur without any significant vertical mineral zoning. Arsenopyrite commonly represents the main sulphide in amphibolite-facies rocks (e.g. Con and Giant) and in deposits hosted by clastic sediments. Trace amounts of molybdenite and tellurides are also present in some deposits, such as those hosted by syenite in Kirkland Lake.



**Figure 13: Greenstone-hosted Quartz Carbonate vein deposits (after Dube and Gosselin, 2007)**

Stock-works and hydrothermal breccias may represent the main mineralization styles when developed in competent units such as the granophyric facies of differentiated gabbroic sills, especially when developed at shallower crustal levels. Ore-grade mineralization also occurs as disseminated sulphides in altered (carbonatized) rocks along vein selvages. Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of vein networks varies from simple to complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stock-works, and associated structures.

At a district scale, greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration commonly distributed along major fault zones and associated subsidiary structures.

At a deposit scale, the nature, distribution, and intensity of the wall-rock alteration is controlled mainly by the composition and competence of the host rocks and their metamorphic grade.”

## 8.2 Iron Formation hosted Gold

A proven deposit type in the Rankin Inlet greenstone belt is iron formation-hosted gold at Meliadine Lake (Tiriganiaq deposit as one example). Here the gold commonly occurs in a network of quartz veinlets or as fine disseminations associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite hosted in iron formation and adjacent rocks within volcanic or sedimentary units. These two subtypes are briefly described below:

- **Pyrrhotite-rich lode gold** in banded quartz-magnetite **iron formation** exhibiting a strong magnetic signature. Alteration with the pyrrhotite rich iron formation is commonly quartz carbonate veins with overprints of hornblende, biotite, and calcite. Pyrrhotite commonly replaces magnetite.
- **Pyrite-arsenopyrite lode gold** in lean, quartz veins, stock-works and sheeted vein complexes within structures associated with the Pyke Break. Alteration assemblages with the pyrite-arsenopyrite iron formation is quartz carbonate veins with siderite, chlorite, biotite and grunerite.

Deposits of this type commonly occur adjacent to regional structural breaks and intersecting low angle structures near contacts between ultramafic flows (komatiites), basalts and turbidite sedimentary rocks. They may extend for tens of kilometres along strike a grade in zones of siliceous pyrrhotitic argillite. Local structures and traps within these breaks often act as host to mineralization. Sulphides with gold are present as disseminations in the iron formation and within neighboring wallrock. Mineralization is believed to be related to either deep hydrothermal fluids deposited into chemically and structurally favorable environments or syngenetic deposits occurring as exhalative environments on the sea floor (McMillan, R.H., 1996).

## 8.3 Komatiite hosted Copper-Nickel

Copper-nickel sulphide mineralization is associated with ultramafic (komatiitic - high MgO) volcanic flows and sills of Archean age. The komatiitic flows are generally thin layered units, laterally extensive and exhibit the characteristic spinifex texture. Associated rocks are basalts, felsic volcanics and sulphide-bearing clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks, including iron formation (DuBray, E., 1995).

Pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are common minerals, with lesser amounts of magnetite, chromite, and cobaltite.



Mineralization can occur in two forms:

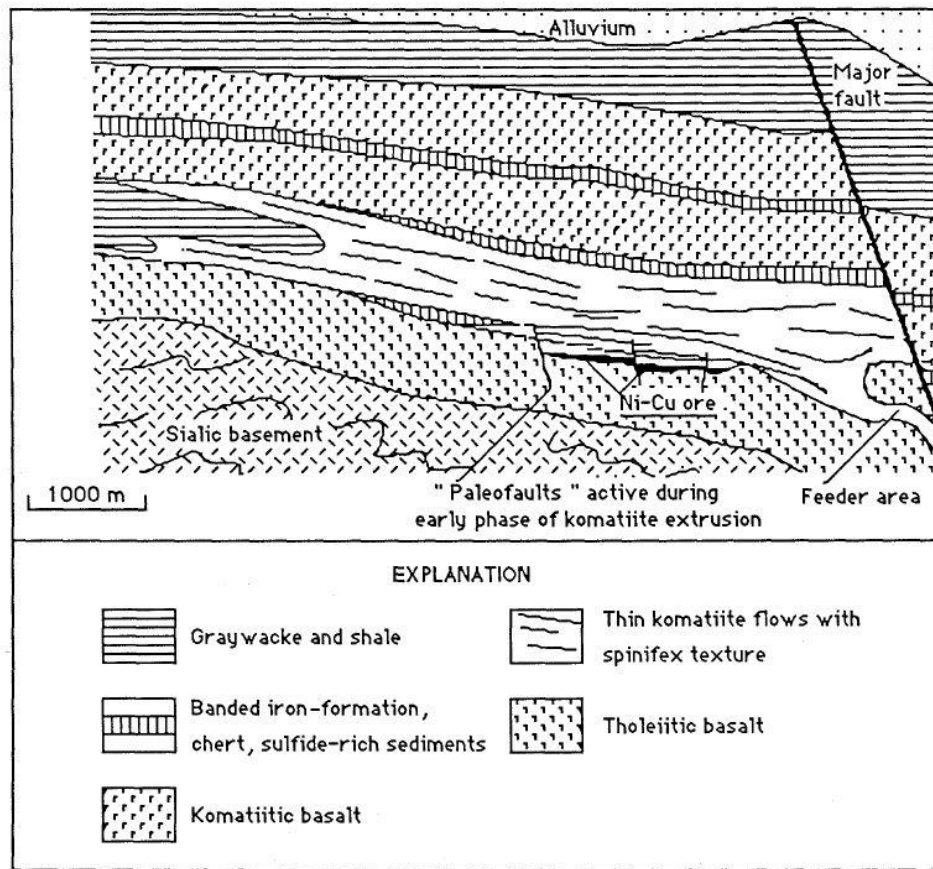
- sulphide-rich massive, breccia, and stratabound lenses and tabular bodies of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite at the base of the host ultramafic flows and sills. These tend to be relatively small and high grade.
- sulphide-poor internal lenses that consist of disseminations and sparsely-dispersed blebs of pyrrhotite and pentlandite. These tend to be large and low grade. Structural remobilization commonly occurs into vein, breccia, and fault zones.



**Photo 8: Typical spinifex texture in komatiite flow (L-weathered, R-fresh)**

In Kambala, Australia, Ni:Cr/Cu:Zn geochemical ratios have been used to identify enriched nickel and copper background and depleted chromium and zinc backgrounds to prioritize targets for mineral exploration. Chromium is associated with low MgO rocks and zinc is typically a sediment associate. If the ratio is close to one or greater, the ultramafic komatiite flows are considered highly prospective.





**Figure 14: Cross section showing model for Iron formation hosted gold (Iron formation units in stipple) and komatiite related Copper-Nickel deposits (basal units) in the Rankin Inlet greenstone belt**

## 9. EXPLORATION BY NXG

No work has been completed by NXG.

## 10. DIAMOND DRILLING – by Meliadine, 2012

Seven diamond drill holes (1331.15 metres) were completed in 2012 along the eastern portion of the Property. The objective of the drill program was to test several different types of coincidental electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies along the eastern section of the current Peter Lake Property. The drill targets were broadly identified by an airborne survey conducted by Aeroquest Ltd. in September, 2010.

In April and May 2011 ground electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys were conducted by Patterson Geophysics Inc. over some of the airborne anomalies to further refine these drill targets.

The resulting drill hole database contains core descriptions, recovery, detailed magnetic susceptibility along with assays for gold. The drill collar locations were spotted and recorded by handheld global positioning system (GPS). Drill core size is NQ (outside diameter of 71 millimetres).

The drill contractor was Boart Longyear Limited based in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Hole Number	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
CNPL – 12 – 1B	523070	6999550	284	360°	-65°
CNPL – 12 – 2	523937	6999700	242	210°	-55°
CNPL – 12 – 3	523221	6999127	186.15	70°	-55°
CNPL – 12 – 4	524174	6997961	249	115°	-55°
CNPL – 12 – 5	523933	6997780	251	115°	-55°
CNPL – 12 – 6	524277	6997696	209	115°	-55°
CNPL – 12 – 7	524111	6997254	136	160°	-50°
			1331.15		

**Table 14: Drill collar locations – Meliadine Gold Ltd 2012**

### 10.1 Drilling results - 2012

The diamond drilling intersected a series of inter-bedded mafic metavolcanic rocks and metasediments. The mafic volcanic rocks are primarily flows with secondary porphyritic mafic dykes. The metasedimentary rocks are interlayered greywacke and siltstone. Overall metamorphism is interpreted to be upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies.

The drill core is variably altered with silicification, potassium enrichment and chloritization. Patchy calcite and calcite associated with quartz veins are common. Sulphides including pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as disseminations, veinlets, and stringers. Locally traces of chalcopyrite were noted. There is minor sulphide (py, po) mineralization in quartz veins however most the sulphides appear to be primary.

No mineralized intercepts of economic value were identified. Due to the lack of surface outcrop the relationship to sample length and potential mineralization is unknown. Core recovery averaged between 90 to 100%. Drill sections with basic geological descriptions are included in Appendix III.

All core boxes have been stacked at UTM co-ordinate 524210E, 6998180N.

Drill hole	Overburden m	Ground EM Grid name	Target type	Likely cause of anomaly
CNPL-12-01B	20.8	North of PL-Northwest	Dominant east/west magnetic high from airborne	Interbedded metasediments with patchy magnetite from 20.8m to 83.25. Includes cherty sections.
CNPL-12-2	16.6	West of PL-North	Dominant east/west magnetic high from airborne	Interbedded siltstone and wackes with garnet and patches of magnetite from 87.9 to 112.5m. Core has high magnetic susceptibility.
CNPL-12-3	18.5	PL-North	HLEM and mag anomaly	Pyrrhotite dominant from 70.9 to 77.8m. Thick stringers, fracture fills to disseminations
CNPL-12-4	11.9	PL-Main	HLEM and mag anomaly	Pyrrhotite zone from 121 to 130.7m.
CNPL-12-5	11.5	PL-Main	Mag anomaly along inferred edge of ultramafic plug	unknown
CNPL-12-6	6.7	PL-Main	HLEM and mag	2-5% local pyrrhotite, minor graphite in silica flooded sediments. 51.3 to 83.2m
CNPL-12-7	4.4	PL-Main	EM	Trace pyrrhotite 11.3 to 22.3m. Cause unknown

**Table 15: Drill hole target location, anomaly type and likely anomaly cause**

## 11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

### 11.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis – Drilling

Geological field crews contracted by MGL logged the drill core and marked the samples into 1 metre sections in preparation for cutting. Technicians then split the individual core lengths with a diamond saw, placed half the core in a sequence of pre-numbered bags and closed the bags with security clips.

The half core samples were transported by air to ALS Chemex Laboratories of Vancouver, BC for analysis. The remaining half drill core is located on the Peter Lake claims at NAD83 U15, 546315E 6965435N.

The sample pulps and rejects are currently stored with Glen Dickson of North Vancouver, BC., a principal of MGL.

ALS Chemex dried, crushed, split and pulverized the samples to 85% passing -75-micron size fraction (Lab code - Pul 31).

The 25-gram sample was analyzed for gold by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish (lab code Au-ST43, ultra-trace level detection of 0.0001-0.1ppm Au). When gold results were above the 0.1 ppm upper limit threshold, the sample was re-analyzed by similar methods using a higher detection level of 100 ppm (lab code - Au-OG43). At this point, any samples analyzing over 1 ppm using the Au-OG43 code were automatically re-analyzed using the fire assay method with gravimetric finish (lab code - ME-GRA21)

A suite of 51 additional elements were analyzed for all drill core samples using the ultra-trace methods with ICP- MS finish (lab code ME-MS41).

ALS Chemex is an independent laboratory and has been accredited by the Standards Council of Canada conforming to requirements of CAN-P-1579, CAN-P-4E (ISO/IEC 17025:2005).

### 11.2 Quality Assurance - Quality Control (QA-QC) - Drilling

Standard reference material (SRM) was purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN) in Vancouver. Neither blank SRM inserts nor drill core duplicates were collected by MGL.

The standard reference material included a medium grade gold standard CDN-GS-4C, a high-grade gold standard CDN-GS-14A (source material from the Tiriganiaq gold deposit near Rankin Inlet) and

multi-element standard CDN-ME-9. Average analysis with corresponding standard deviation of each certified standard material is available from CDN.

All three gold standards were used during this core sampling campaign, one of each of the standard was inserted into the sample sequence every 15 samples.

Simple quality control graphs show the degree of consistency for gold analysis between the known SRM and each batch of samples shipped to the lab. A  $\pm 3$  standard deviation (SD) limit was used to gauge the consistency for gold analysis. Any batch with an SRM analysis beyond  $\pm 3$  SD is generally repeated in the lab.

A control chart for SRM# CDN GS-14A from each batch of samples sent to the laboratory does not show any irregular analysis outside 3SD. These are tabled below. Charts for SRM# CDN-GS-4C and CDN-ME-9 are not included.

CDN Labs	SRM ID	Accepted mean value (Au g/t)	$\pm$ SD g/t Au	(+2SD) g/t Au	(-2SD) g/t Au	(+3SD) g/t Au	(-3SD) g/t Au
Medium grade	CDN-GS-4C	4.26	0.22	4.70	4.04	4.92	3.82
High grade	CDN-GS-14A	14.90	0.87	16.64	13.16	17.51	12.29

**Table 16: Gold Standard Reference Material Specifications - CDN Resource Labs**

CDN Labs	SRM ID	Accepted mean value (Cu %)	$\pm$ SD % Cu	(+2SD) % Cu	(-2SD) % Cu	(+3SD) % Cu	(-3SD) % Cu
Multi-element	CDN-ME-9	0.654	0.036	0.726	0.582	0.762	0.546

**Table 17: Multi-element Standard Reference Material Specification - Copper - CDN Resource Labs**

Analysis on standard insert CDN-GS-14A for seven different sample shipments or lab batches were checked including drill holes CNPL-12-1B (batch YW12123734), CNPL-12-02 (batch YM12124501), CNPL-12-03 (batch YW12124504), CNPL-12-4 (batch YW1216348), CNPL-12-5 (batch YW12129859), CNPL-12-6 (batch YW12138360) and CNPL-12-7 (batch YW12140211).

Eight SRM inserts into seven batches of core samples all assayed within  $\pm 2$  SD of the reference norm (14.90 g/t Au).



Batch/Shipment	SAMPLE	Hole	TYPE	Method	Au g/t
YW12123734	N941575	CNPL-12-1B	GS14A	Au-OG43	15.90
YW12123734	N941665	CNPL-12-1B	GS14A	Au-OG43	14.15
YW12138360	N412740	CNPL-12-6	GS14A	Au-OG43	14.00
YW12140211	N412830	CNPL-12-7	GS14A	Au-OG43	14.15
YW12129859	N412650	CNPL-12-5	GS14A	Au-OG43	15.10
YW1216348	N412560	CNPL-12-4	GS14A	Au-OG43	15.05
YW12124504	N941890	CNPL-12-3	GS14A	Au-OG43	15.40
YM12124501	N941785	CNPL-12-2	GS14A	Au-OG43	15.65

**Table 18: Analysis for Standard Reference Material CDN-GS-14A**

For a description of sampling, preparation and analysis for the till gold grain count and geochemical analysis please refer to section 6.3.1

## 11.4 Opinion

It is the author's opinion that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used for the 2012 drilling and the 2009 through 2016 till collection campaigns have met or exceeded industry standards.

## 12. DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited and worked on the property during September 12<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009, July 11<sup>th</sup> to July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013, July 31<sup>st</sup> to August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014, July 8<sup>th</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015, July 14<sup>th</sup> to July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and September 9 to September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016. At that time, the author assisted with till sampling and rock sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, and overall interpretation of results.

The author did not visit the Property during the 2012 drill campaign but on subsequent visits in 2014 and 2015 did locate all 6 drill collars or other various markers representing geochemical and/or geophysical survey work.

All drill hole collar locations were checked and verified in the field with handheld GPS by the author. These locations match the drill locations recorded in the current database. Drill collars are marked with wooden pickets with metal tags indicating the hole number.

During the last seven years, the author collected 77 rock samples on the Property and recorded these GPS locations to the current rock sample database in the Appendix I. The author also visited rock sample sites recorded by other MGL workers where gold assays were greater than or equal to 0.5 grams per tonne gold. The location of these sites was verified by GPS and match the same locations in the rock sample database. They are marked by orange flagging and/or metal tag with the corresponding sample number.

The author located and verified by GPS many of the till sample sites that had a ‘pristine’ gold grain count of greater than 30 grains. These locations match what is in the till sample database in Appendix II.



**Photo 9: Drill collar, CNPL-12-06 (Cuttle, 2013)**

## **12.1 Opinion**

It is the opinion of the author that all data regarding the Peter Lake Property was collected to industry standard and is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

### **13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

No metallurgical testing or mineral processing has been completed on the Peter Lake Property.

### **14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE**

No resource estimates have been completed on the Peter Lake Property.

### **15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

Not applicable

### **16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

No other relevant data or information is known about the Peter Lake Property.

## 17. CONCLUSIONS

The Property contains at least two newly discovered gold rich areas on the east and west sections of the Peter Lake Property claim block, separated by the north-northwest trending regional Dickson Pyke fault.

The “Eastern Fold Structure” (EFS) area has three newly discovered zones with gold in quartz vein float material. These are locally termed the Hinge, RB, and GD zones. Nine of the twenty angular quartz vein float samples collected in these zones assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with local highs of 16.8 and 38 grams per tonne gold. The quartz occurs as small veins or veinlets, at times networks with local pitted zones of weathered pyrite.

Quartz float material is commonly less than 50 centimetres in size, angular and probably not far removed from source. Host rock to the quartz veins is non-magnetic and varies from mafic to intermediate metavolcanics, ortho and paragneiss and granitic to diorite gneiss. Besides pyrite, traces galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite are recognized but are not common. The Eastern Fold Structure is interpreted to trend north northwest over 8 kilometres where it is likely cut by a thrust fault near the northern claim boundary.

The “Western Magnetic Linears” (WML) area has three newly discovered gold rich zones locally named the 282, RIL and Island zones. Recent prospecting and rock sampling in 2015 and 2016 along obvious magnetic high trends identified several areas of metre scale amphibolite float boulders with pitted pervasive carbonate alteration, quartz veining, quartz/calcite/magnetite alteration including local zones of ankerite, sericite and biotite. The magnetic linears vary from less than 1 kilometre to over 4 kilometres in length and are commonly less than 100 metres wide.

Fifteen of the fifty-one angular quartz float rock samples collected from these zones in the WML assay greater than 1 gram per tonne gold with highs of 451, 65 and 17 grams/tonne gold. These zones are associated with other angular surface boulders suggesting an envelope of pervasive carbonate and magnetite enrichment in the host rocks. Gold is associated with hard, clean quartz, minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with accessory sericite, tourmaline, pyrrhotite, biotite, calcite, ankerite and albite.

Definite zones within both the EFS and WML areas are at a stage for drill testing, specifically in zones with a higher concentration of newly discovered gold rich float material at the RIL and RB zones. A fence of shallow drill holes would help identify geology, alteration and structure of any underlying rock type hosting or flanking gold mineralization and further allow a better understanding as to the source of the gold rich boulders found on the surface.

Geological mapping is best guided with air magnetics, air resistivity, rock sampling and detailed prospecting. Caution with detailed geological interpretation should be exercised due to the extensive but thin till cover and general lack of bedrock exposure on the Property

Other points of interest on the Peter Lake Property are highlighted below;

- Only a small portion of the “Western Magnetic Linears” have been prospected in detail by MGL. There is a common association with the magnetic high features, pervasive carbonate alteration and gold in quartz mineralization. Prospecting should be considered high priority along these linear features.
- Recent work by MGL has isolated significant geochemical till sample anomalies that have been identified by microscope to contain pristine gold and copper grains. This work has helped with the discovery of mineralized quartz float east and west of the Dickson-Pyke fault. However, many gold grain in till anomalies remain to be investigated in detail particularly along the fold limbs of the Eastern Fold Structure.
- Additional till sampling on the western half of the Peter Lake Property is required to infill large areas that were not covered during MGL’s field work. Gold grain counts from till sampling have been critical in guiding prospecting and geological mapping, towards the discovery of all newly located float material.
- Interpretations of previous gravity, magnetic and electromagnetic airborne surveys by WMC and more recent airborne and ground EM surveys by MGL support the fact that metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Rankin Inlet Group underlie the Peter Lake Property claims. Interpretation of these data are critical to identify geological contacts, lithological trends, and other structural features such as faults and zones of magnetic alteration hosting gold or possible copper-nickel-PGE mineralization.
- Three geological models for gold and nickel-copper-PGE mineralization are proposed for the Peter Lake Property area. 1.) Greenstone Hosted Quartz Carbonate vein deposits are most abundant in Archean greenstone terrains throughout the world and occur along major ‘crustal scale’ fault zones marking a broad boundary between volcanic and sedimentary domains. In Canada, they are the main source of gold in the Superior and Slave provinces as evidenced by the Timmins – Val D’or and Red Lake camps. 2.) Iron formation hosted gold represented by linear airborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies and 3.) komatiite hosted copper-nickel-PGE deposits represented by distinct density gradients between contrasting rock types.



- A large 4 kilometre by 2.5-kilometre gravity high anomaly located in the eastern section of the Peter Lake Property claim suggests a possible buried ultramafic intrusive plug or sill. An anomalous till zone of copper-nickel occurs along its southern boundary and remains unexplained.
- Several zones of anomalous conductivity have been identified from airborne data interpretation including Zone H which may represent a response characteristic of a kimberlite intrusion. Indicator minerals can be verified using the reject material from the till sampling by MGL.
- In 2012, MGL completed a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey (HLEM) on five grids that detail previously identified airborne magnetic and EM anomalies at the Peter Lake Property. A total of six HLEM conductors were located, three were drill tested and three remain untested.
- Seven drill holes were completed by MGL. The holes tested electromagnetic conductors along the edges of the inferred ultramafic plug (gravity high anomaly) in the eastern part of the property and linear magnetic high anomalies representing possible iron formation. All holes intersected alternating sequences of metavolcanics, magnetite rich metasedimentary rocks and smaller graphite and pyrrhotite rich siliceous sediments. No ultramafic rocks or distinct iron formation units were intersected.

## 18. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Peter Lake Project be explored further in 2 phases of work.

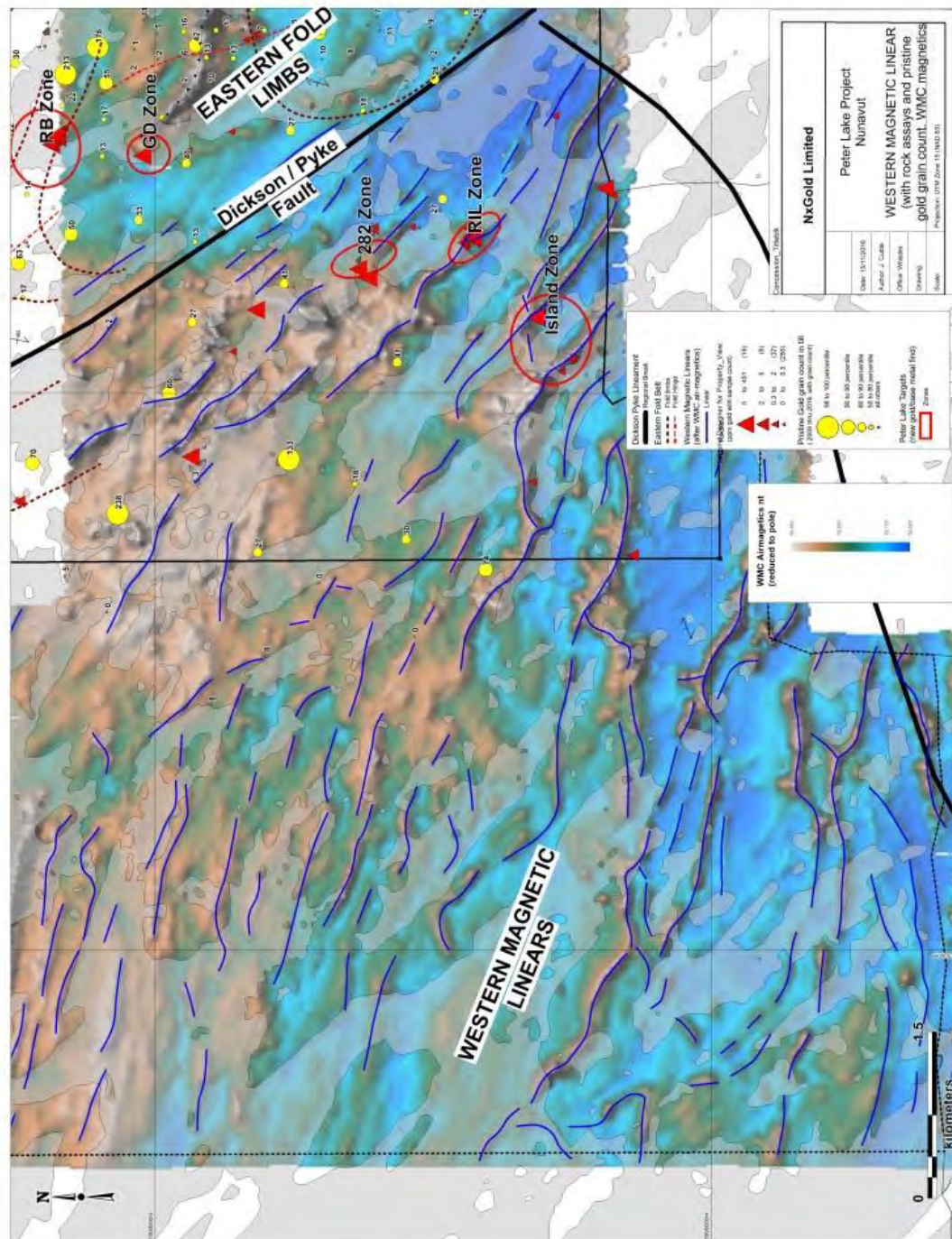
In connection with that exploration, it is also recommended an ‘onsite camp’ be constructed to accommodate an anticipated crew of 12, including a five-member drill crew and six geological staff and one cook. Camp should be constructed close to water so supplies could be brought in by float plane. Daily helicopter support will be necessary and inquiries about permits and planning should be made with local operators.

### 18.1 Rock/Till sampling, mapping, and prospecting – Phase 1

It is recommended that the following program of rock/till sampling, mapping and prospecting be completed as part of the Phase 1 exploration program:

- Collect additional ‘frost boil’ till samples particularly in the western half of the Property where previous till sample programs by Meliadine Gold were either widely spaced or not covered at all. Ideal results would have a sample density of 500 metre or less. Samples should be sent to ODM (Overburden Drilling Management) for gold grain count as well as geochemical analysis with an accredited laboratory.
- Prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping along the distinct magnetic high linears on the western side of the Dickson-Pyke fault (Western Magnetic Linears). Gold rich quartz float at the 282, RIL and Island zones all occur within strong magnetic high. When prospecting these magnetic lineaments, attention should be given to shorelines that have been exposed to the prevailing northwest wind directions where general wave action and wind erosion over time has swept many of the surface boulders free of cover and in some cases the underlying sandy till.
- Prospecting and rock sampling the eastern side of the Dickson-Pyke fault (Eastern Fold Structure) in areas between the Hinge, RB, and GD zones. Look for subtle indications of potential gold mineralization in varying rock types that host small quartz networks or stock-works of quartz veining generally with little or no sulphide stain and along the perceived hinge and nearby limbs of the Eastern Fold Structure. Several anomalous till samples with high ‘pristine’ gold grain counts located along the eastern limb of the fold have not been prospected in detail. This includes till samples S-178, 183, 186, 226 and 254.

Trenching is not recommended at any of the mineralized gold zones. The general thickness of the glacial tills and loose blocky regolith covering solid bed rock makes mapping and sampling problematic.



**Figure 15: Western Magnetic Linear Area (WML) - showing regional magnetic high trends**





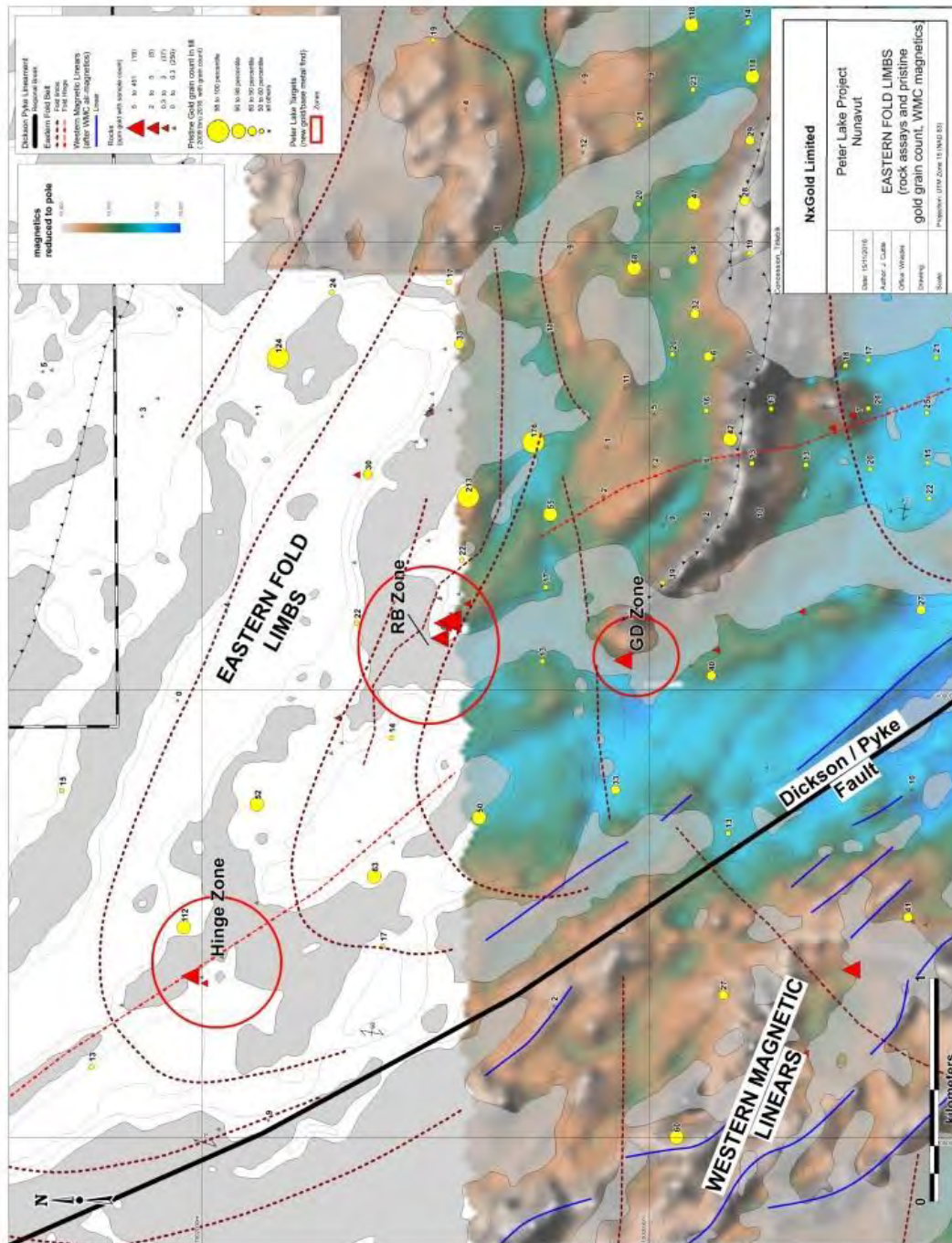


Figure 17: Eastern Fold Limbs or Structure (EFS) with fold structures along the Hinge, RB, and GD zones



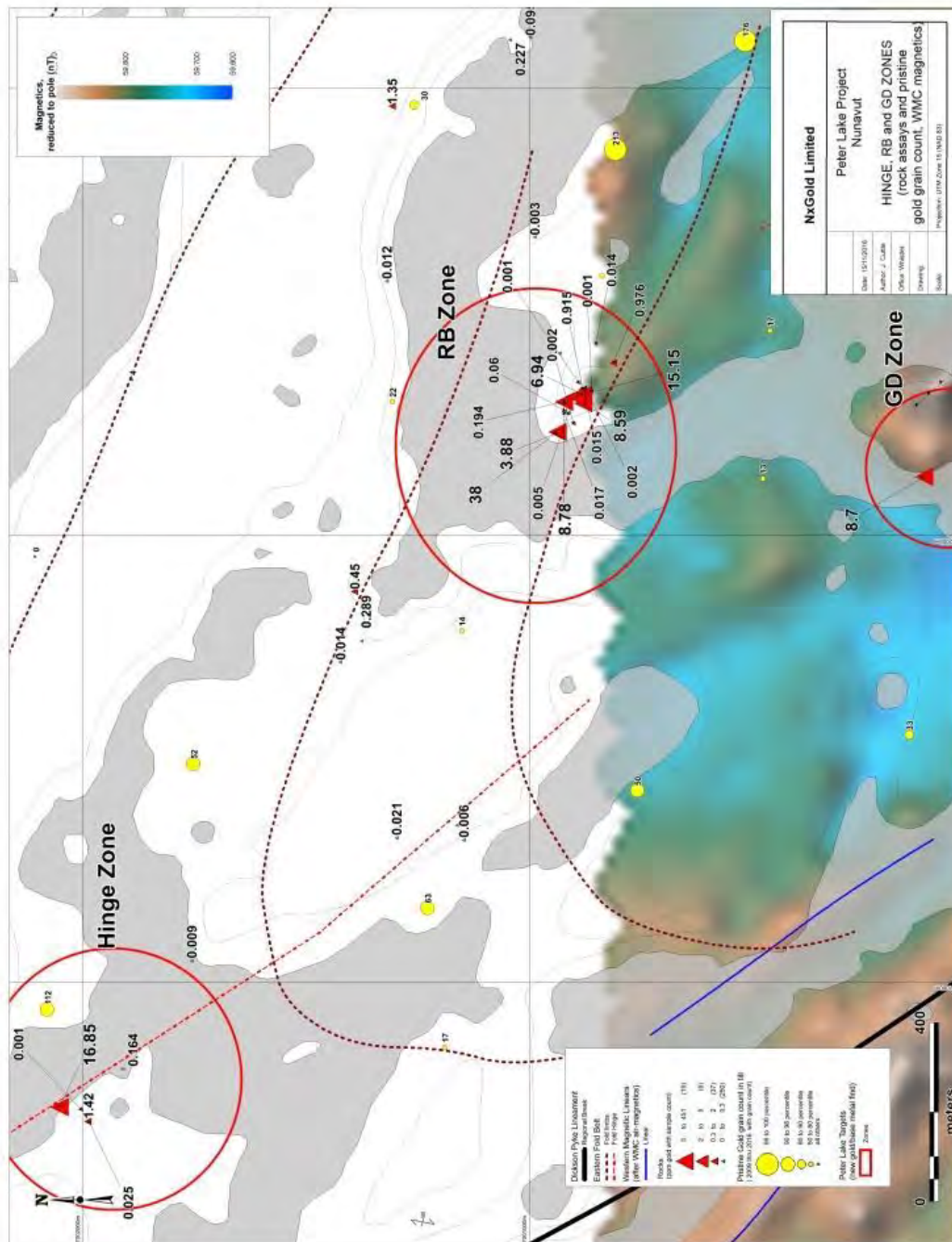


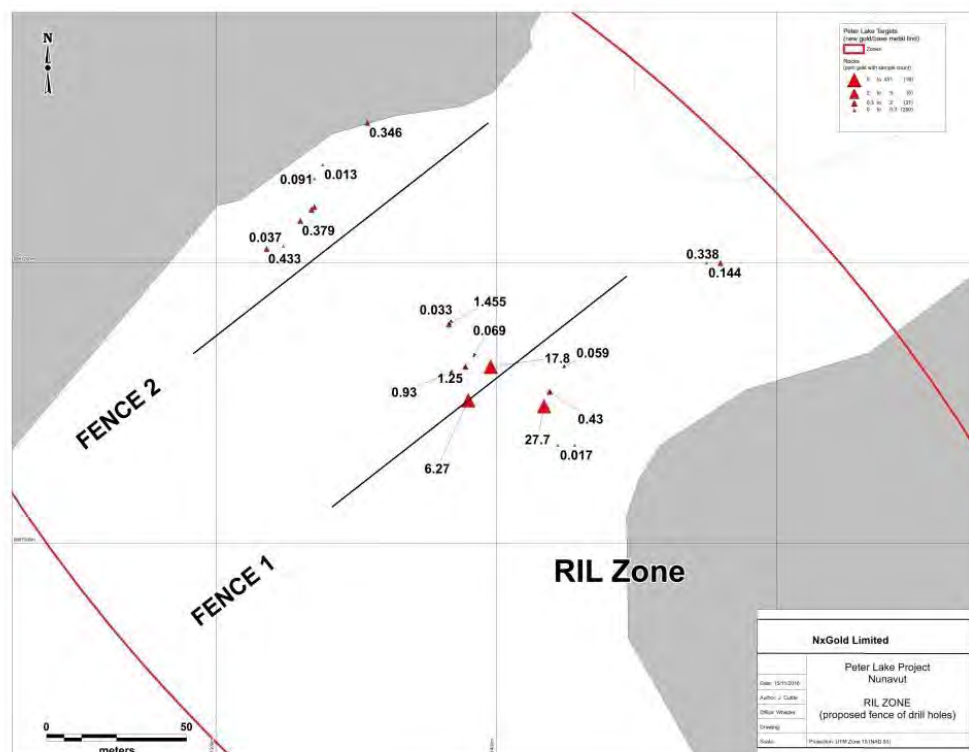
Figure 18: Close-up, Eastern Fold Limbs or Structure (EFS), with rock assays for gold

## 18.2 Drilling – Phase 1

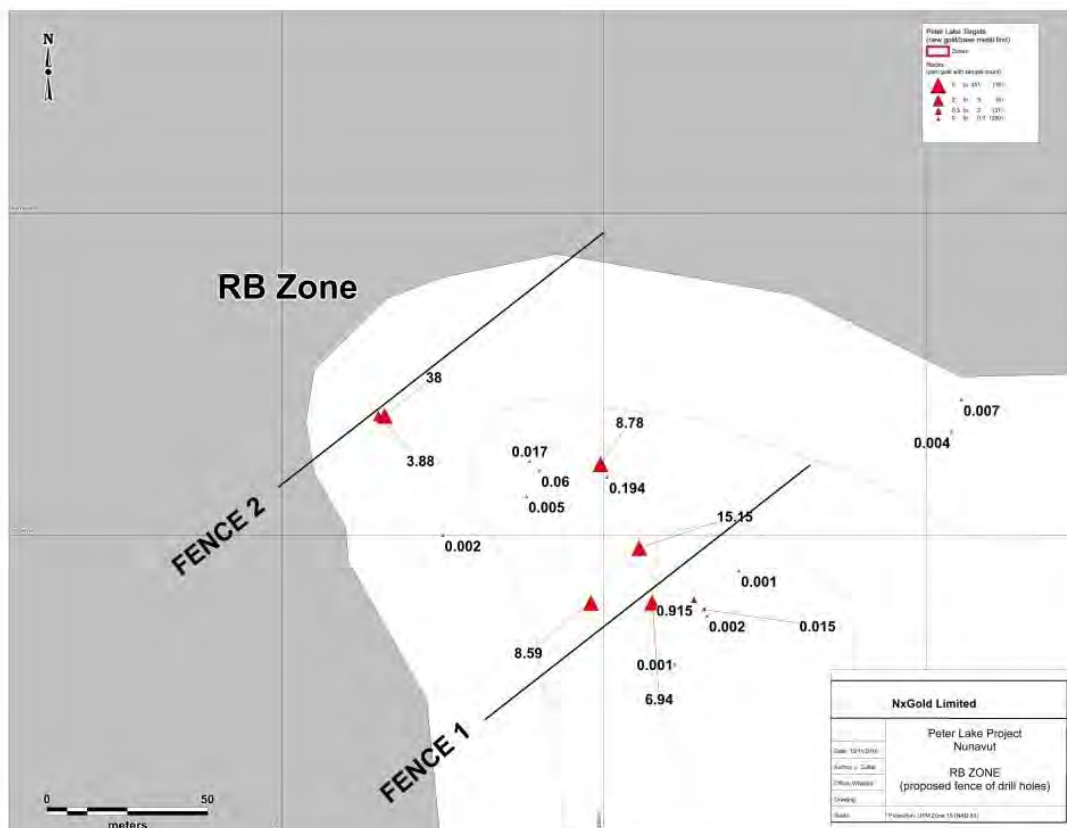
Approximately 2,000 metres of NQ core drilling is also recommended as part of the Phase 1 exploration program to test newly discovered gold zones at the Peter Lake Property. Both the EFS and WML areas currently have targets or zones at the drill stage, specifically where areas of higher concentration of newly discovered gold rich quartz float material (RIL and RB zones) occur. As the initial rock sampling and prospecting programs progress, these drill targets may be changed or upgraded depending on results of the initial field work.

At this stage, two drill fences each with 3 to 4 angled drill holes with lengths no longer than 80 metres each would cross-cut gold rich quartz float locations at the RIL and RB zones. This would best capture geology, alteration, and structure of any underlying mineralization, including the possible source of the gold rich boulders found on the surface.

Total proposed drilling at the RIL and RB zones is 1,000 metres. This leaves an additional 1,000 metres of drilling for other targets developed during the initial phase 1 field work.



**Figure 19; Proposed drill hole fence - RIL Zone – Western Magnetic Linear area**



**Figure 20: Proposed drill hole fence - RB Zone – Eastern Fold Limbs or Structure area**

Work Type	Totals (\$Can)
<b>Phase 1</b>	
Drilling – 2,000 metres @ 400/m (with fuel and support)	\$800,000
Helicopter / Fixed wing (130 hrs)	\$150,000
Assays (800 till, rock and core samples)	\$60,000
Expediting	\$50,000
Supplies / Travel	\$70,000
Salaries / Consultants / Contractors	\$70,000
Freight	\$40,000
Contingency	\$60,000
Total	\$1,300,000

**Table 19: Phase 1 - Proposed Budget**

### 18.3 Drilling – Phase 2

Assuming positive results are obtained from the recommended Phase 1 exploration program it is recommended that a Phase 2 exploration program be completed consisting of 5,000 metres of core drilling with the following budget.

Work Type	Totals (\$Can)
<b>Phase 2</b>	
Drilling – 5,000 metres @ 400/m (with fuel and support)	\$2,000,000
Helicopter / Fixed wing (300 hrs)	\$375,000
Assays (1800 till, rock and core samples)	\$150,000
Expediting	\$125,000
Supplies / Travel	\$175,000
Salaries / Consultants / Contractors	\$175,000
Freight	\$100,000
Contingency	\$150,000
Total	\$3,250,000

**Table 20: Phase 2 - Proposed Budget**

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## 20. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Peter Lake Project, Kivalliq Region, Nunavut, Canada” having an effective date of January 10, 2017 was prepared and signed by the following author:

**(Signed and Sealed)** *“Jim F Cuttle”*

Jim F. Cuttle P.Geol.

Dated Whistler, BC

January , 2017

## **APPENDIX I                      Rock sample assays - Peter Lake Property, 2009- 2016**

Gold Ltd.  
r Lake Project, Nunavut, Canada

Sanctus	Sanctus	acid 33	noyl_33	also m	Au sgld	Ac. jgn	Ac. jgn	Ac. jgn	Qu. jgn	Ph. jgn	En. jgn	ld	Dv	No.	Det.	Year
N.C.1	N.C. 327604	6950216	60	61	0.503	0.2	7.7	35.5	8.5	27	14.3	4.3	136	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.2	N.C. 327613	6950313	56	259	0.586	0.2	8.4	32.8	9.5	304	51.7	56	136	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.3	N.C. 327624	6950234	57	43	0.543	0.5	4.6	590.4	3.3	31	377.8	243.9	244	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.4	N.C. 327633	6950343	52	20	0.407	0.3	38.7	605.8	5.3	3	145.3	54.4	47	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.5	N.C. 327643	6950766	32	27	0.527	0.7	265.2	693.8	896.4	134.7	92.8	26.8	37	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.6	N.C. 327652	6957216	45	5	0.505	0.3	12.1	70	7.7	54	95.3	27	1009	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.7	N.C. 327665	6950970	14	33	0.513	0.3	8.6	28.6	20.8	39	4.7	0.5	47	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.8	N.C. 327678	6950682	54	7	0.502	0.6	9.8	150.5	5.3	1359	76.5	53.4	105	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.9	N.C. 327690	6950640	55	20	0.402	0.4	31.7	136.5	166.4	407	4.8	5.1	49	VAND004	885	2009
N.C.10	N.C. 327671	6950703	58	10	0.01	0.3	31.2	892	2	225	62	49	224	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.11	N.C. 3276113	6957163	58	9	0.509	0.6	9	83.2	2	47	29	3.8	898	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.12	N.C. 3276707	6956217	21	5	0.505	0.3	2	273	4	692	70	60	356	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.13	N.C. 327628	6957255	56	23	0.518	0.3	3	442	3	31	11	52	165	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.14	N.C. 3276412	6957215	34	3	0.528	0.5	80	276	3	9100	155	6	172	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.15	N.C. 327672	6950980	52	3	0.512	0.3	20	246.9	2	1898	135	124	343	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.16	N.C. 327637	6950413	58	12	0.516	0.6	86	442	10	345	94	4	120	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.17	N.C. 327685	6950474	54	105	0.510	0.2	2	112	2	14	4	2	250	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.18	N.C. 327683	6950904	58	8	0.509	0.3	9	402	2	1455	136	80	299	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.19	N.C. 327641	6950933	72	8	0.509	2.3	2	862	8	93	3	130	130	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.20	N.C. 327650	6950682	57	5	0.505	0.4	2	574	2	208	807	3.8	307	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.21	N.C. 327626	6950945	51	7	0.507	0.6	5	1450	2	3175	373	186	171	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.22	N.C. 327643	6957024	51	31	0.511	0.6	6	541	52	2630	64	64	114	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.23	N.C. 327643	6950803	52	5	0.505	0.2	2	128	8	116	3	4	384	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.24	N.C. 327650	6957933	44	5	0.505	0.4	2	39	2	11	4	1	75	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.25	N.C. 327670	6950945	61	61	0.563	0.3	8100	286	2	6	79.5	50	79	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.26	N.C. 327659	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.27	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.28	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.29	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.30	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.31	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.32	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.33	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.34	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.35	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.36	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.37	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.38	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.39	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.40	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.41	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.42	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.43	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.44	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.45	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.46	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.47	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.48	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.49	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.50	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.51	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.52	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.53	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.54	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.55	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.56	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.57	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.58	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.59	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.60	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.61	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.62	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.63	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.64	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.65	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.66	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.67	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.68	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.69	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.70	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.71	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.72	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.73	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.74	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.75	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.76	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.77	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.78	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.79	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.80	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	2011
N.C.81	N.C. 327670	6950964	61	5	0.505	0.2	718	157	2	205	19	22	162	VAND121259	885	

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Source	area_33	area_m	Altitude	Area (km²)	Asylum	Outlets	Population	Enclaves	Is	Dr.	Yn	Set	Area	Type	Year
01000	0097025	144	0.344	0.2	7	36	2	12	10	3	36	VA0122343	RI	2016	
01001	031470	538	0.388	0.2	6	216	3	13	15	18	187	VA0122343	RI	2016	
01002	0097025	1285	0.25	0.5	85	22	3	4	5	20	112	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01003	031389	6270	6.27	1.6	22	58	1	5	37	34	7	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01004	0097151	57	0.032	0.1	4	96	3	34	22	2	508	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01005	031472	697135	6.97135	0.3	2	21	3	18	7	6	113	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01006	0097025	126	0.326	0.1	4	49	1	3	3	3	73	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01007	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01008	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01009	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01010	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01011	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01012	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01013	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01014	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01015	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01016	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01017	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01018	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01019	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01020	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01021	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01022	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01023	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01024	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01025	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01026	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01027	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01028	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI	2016	
01029	031470	695024	6.95024	0.1	6	29	1	18	8	3	261	VA0122344	RI		

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Sample	cont. 35	detec	Au gld	Au pan	Ag pan	As pan	Pb pan	Zn pan	Fe	Co	Ni	Det	Area	Type	Year
660290	IC 321192	6606173	46	1	5.520	0.1	3	204	1	6	4	3	101	VA06122341	2016
660291	IC 321193	6606173	46	1	5.520	0.1	4	137	7	377	53	390	394	VA06122341	2016
660292	IC 321194	6607230	48	346	6.346	0.2	39	14	3	5	84	87	VA06122341	2016	
660293	IC 321195	6607230	48	14	6.319	0.2	79	74	10	22	5	36	365	VA06122341	2016
660294	IC 321196	6607230	48	51	6.235	0.1	10	13	3	5	6	1	146	VA06122341	2016
660295	IC 321197	6607230	48	1725	6.235	0.2	7	43	1	10	6	5	355	VA06122341	2016
660296	IC 321198	6607154	49	430	6.43	0.4	22	59	1	4	3	7	40	VA06122341	2016
660297	IC 321199	6607154	49	17600	1.28	1.5	20	216	1	1	91	59	50	VA06122341	2016
660298	IC 322016	6609346	47	1412	1.41	0.2	6	132	7	10	5	0.5	141	VA06122341	2016
660299	IC 322075	6609392	47	43	6.343	0.1	11	155	1	2	15	17	46	VA06122341	2016
660300	IC 322018	6609264	54	76	6.076	0.2	24	213	1	6	15	14	161	VA06122341	2016
660301	IC 322019	6609263	54	389	6.389	0.5	58	400	4	21	30	39	213	VA06122341	2016
660302	IC 318546	6609712	53	2740	13.8	7	11320	3	71	21	465	200	VA06122341	2016	
660303	IC 315405	6609114	49	21	5.225	0.1	16	39	1	3	1	1	100	VA06122341	2016
660304	IC 320716	6609036	47	21	5.222	0.1	27	2	9	22	12	35	35	VA06122341	2016
660305	IC 321321	6609036	47	31	5.011	0.3	2	428	4	148	72	56	784	VA06122341	2016
660306	IC 321322	6609036	47	31	5.011	0.3	2	428	4	148	72	56	784	VA06122341	2016
660307	IC 321208	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660308	IC 321209	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660309	IC 321210	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660310	IC 321211	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660311	IC 321212	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660312	IC 321213	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660313	IC 321214	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660314	IC 321215	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660315	IC 321216	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660316	IC 321217	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660317	IC 321218	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660318	IC 321219	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660319	IC 321220	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660320	IC 321221	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660321	IC 321222	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660322	IC 321223	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660323	IC 321224	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660324	IC 321225	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660325	IC 321226	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660326	IC 321227	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660327	IC 321228	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660328	IC 321229	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660329	IC 321230	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660330	IC 321231	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660331	IC 321232	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660332	IC 321233	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660333	IC 321234	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660334	IC 321235	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660335	IC 321236	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660336	IC 321237	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660337	IC 321238	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660338	IC 321239	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660339	IC 321240	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660340	IC 321241	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660341	IC 321242	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660342	IC 321243	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660343	IC 321244	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660344	IC 321245	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660345	IC 321246	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660346	IC 321247	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660347	IC 321248	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660348	IC 321249	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660349	IC 321250	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660350	IC 321251	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660351	IC 321252	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660352	IC 321253	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660353	IC 321254	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660354	IC 321255	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660355	IC 321256	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660356	IC 321257	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660357	IC 321258	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660358	IC 321259	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660359	IC 321260	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660360	IC 321261	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660361	IC 321262	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660362	IC 321263	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660363	IC 321264	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660364	IC 321265	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660365	IC 321266	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660366	IC 321267	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660367	IC 321268	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660368	IC 321269	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660369	IC 321270	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660370	IC 321271	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660371	IC 321272	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660372	IC 321273	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660373	IC 321274	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660374	IC 321275	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660375	IC 321276	6609172	47	3	5.026	0.1	4	34	5	17	15	67	144	VA06122341	2016
660376	IC 321277	6609172	47	3											



NxGold Ltd.  
Peter Lake Project, Nunavut, Canada

NxGold Ltd.  
Peter Lake Project, Nunavut, Canada

January, 2017



[illegible]

and Samples Peter Lake property

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## **APPENDIX II                      Till Sample Gold Grains– Overburden Drilling Management (ODM) – 2009 thru 2016**

Gold Ltd.  
 r Lake Project, Nunavut, Canada

d. Project, Nunavut, Canada



Gold Ltd.  
 r Lake Project, Nunavut, Canada

[illegible]

Gold Ltd.  
 er Lake Project, Nunavut, Canada

Sl	Symbol	Age (yr)	Earth (yr)	Calendar	Year	21st CEN	20th CEN	19th CEN	18th CEN	17th CEN	16th CEN	15th CEN	14th CEN	13th CEN	12th CEN	11th CEN	10th CEN	9th CEN	8th CEN	7th CEN	6th CEN	5th CEN	4th CEN	3rd CEN	2nd CEN	1st CEN	0th CEN	1st CEN	2nd CEN	3rd CEN	4th CEN	5th CEN	6th CEN	7th CEN	8th CEN	9th CEN	10th CEN	11th CEN	12th CEN	13th CEN	14th CEN	15th CEN	16th CEN	17th CEN	18th CEN	19th CEN	20th CEN	21st CEN	22nd CEN	23rd CEN	24th CEN	25th CEN	26th CEN	27th CEN	28th CEN	29th CEN	30th CEN	31st CEN	32nd CEN	33rd CEN	34th CEN	35th CEN	36th CEN	37th CEN	38th CEN	39th CEN	40th CEN	41st CEN	42nd CEN	43rd CEN	44th CEN	45th CEN	46th CEN	47th CEN	48th CEN	49th CEN	50th CEN	51st CEN	52nd CEN	53rd CEN	54th CEN	55th CEN	56th CEN	57th CEN	58th CEN	59th CEN	60th CEN	61st CEN	62nd CEN	63rd CEN	64th CEN	65th CEN	66th CEN	67th CEN	68th CEN	69th CEN	70th CEN	71st CEN	72nd CEN	73rd CEN	74th CEN	75th CEN	76th CEN	77th CEN	78th CEN	79th CEN	80th CEN	81st CEN	82nd CEN	83rd CEN	84th CEN	85th CEN	86th CEN	87th CEN	88th CEN	89th CEN	90th CEN	91st CEN	92nd CEN	93rd CEN	94th CEN	95th CEN	96th CEN	97th CEN	98th CEN	99th CEN	100th CEN	101st CEN	102nd CEN	103rd CEN	104th CEN	105th CEN	106th CEN	107th CEN	108th CEN	109th CEN	110th CEN	111th CEN	112th CEN	113th CEN	114th CEN	115th CEN	116th CEN	117th CEN	118th CEN	119th CEN	120th CEN	121st CEN	122nd CEN	123rd CEN	124th CEN	125th CEN	126th CEN	127th CEN	128th CEN	129th CEN	130th CEN	131st CEN	132nd CEN	133rd CEN	134th CEN	135th CEN	136th CEN	137th CEN	138th CEN	139th CEN	140th CEN	141st CEN	142nd CEN	143rd CEN	144th CEN	145th CEN	146th CEN	147th CEN	148th CEN	149th CEN	150th CEN	151st CEN	152nd CEN	153rd CEN	154th CEN	155th CEN	156th CEN	157th CEN	158th CEN	159th CEN	160th CEN	161st CEN	162nd CEN	163rd CEN	164th CEN	165th CEN	166th CEN	167th CEN	168th CEN	169th CEN	170th CEN	171st CEN	172nd CEN	173rd CEN	174th CEN	175th CEN	176th CEN	177th CEN	178th CEN	179th CEN	180th CEN	181st CEN	182nd CEN	183rd CEN	184th CEN	185th CEN	186th CEN	187th CEN	188th CEN	189th CEN	190th CEN	191st CEN	192nd CEN	193rd CEN	194th CEN	195th CEN	196th CEN	197th CEN	198th CEN	199th CEN	200th CEN	201st CEN	202nd CEN	203rd CEN	204th CEN	205th CEN	206th CEN	207th CEN	208th CEN	209th CEN	210th CEN	211st CEN	212nd CEN	213th CEN	214th CEN	215th CEN	216th CEN	217th CEN	218th CEN	219th CEN	220th CEN	221st CEN	222nd CEN	223rd CEN	224th CEN	225th CEN	226th CEN	227th CEN	228th CEN	229th CEN	230th CEN	231st CEN	232nd CEN	233rd CEN	234th CEN	235th CEN	236th CEN	237th CEN	238th CEN	239th CEN	240th CEN	241st CEN	242nd CEN	243rd CEN	244th CEN	245th CEN	246th CEN	247th CEN	248th CEN	249th CEN	250th CEN	251st CEN	252nd CEN	253rd CEN	254th CEN	255th CEN	256th CEN	257th CEN	258th CEN	259th CEN	260th CEN	261st CEN	262nd CEN	263rd CEN	264th CEN	265th CEN	266th CEN	267th CEN	268th CEN	269th CEN	270th CEN	271st CEN	272nd CEN	273rd CEN	274th CEN	275th CEN	276th CEN	277th CEN	278th CEN	279th CEN	280th CEN	281st CEN	282nd CEN	283rd CEN	284th CEN	285th CEN	286th CEN	287th CEN	288th CEN	289th CEN	290th CEN	291st CEN	292nd CEN	293rd CEN	294th CEN	295th CEN	296th CEN	297th CEN	298th CEN	299th CEN	300th CEN	301st CEN	302nd CEN	303rd CEN	304th CEN	305th CEN	306th CEN	307th CEN	308th CEN	309th CEN	310th CEN	311st CEN	312nd CEN	313th CEN	314th CEN	315th CEN	316th CEN	317th CEN	318th CEN	319th CEN	320th CEN	321st CEN	322nd CEN	323rd CEN	324th CEN	325th CEN	326th CEN	327th CEN	328th CEN	329th CEN	330th CEN	331st CEN	332nd CEN	333rd CEN	334th CEN	335th CEN	336th CEN	337th CEN	338th CEN	339th CEN	340th CEN	341st CEN	342nd CEN	343rd CEN	344th CEN	345th CEN	346th CEN	347th CEN	348th CEN	349th CEN	350th CEN	351st CEN	352nd CEN	353rd CEN	354th CEN	355th CEN	356th CEN	357th CEN	358th CEN	359th CEN	360th CEN	361st CEN	362nd CEN	363rd CEN	364th CEN	365th CEN	366th CEN	367th CEN	368th CEN	369th CEN	370th CEN	371st CEN	372nd CEN	373rd CEN	374th CEN	375th CEN	376th CEN	377th CEN	378th CEN	379th CEN	380th CEN	381st CEN	382nd CEN	383rd CEN	384th CEN	385th CEN	386th CEN	387th CEN	388th CEN	389th CEN	390th CEN	391st CEN	392nd CEN	393rd CEN	394th CEN	395th CEN	396th CEN	397th CEN	398th CEN	399th CEN	400th CEN	401st CEN	402nd CEN	403rd CEN	404th CEN	405th CEN	406th CEN	407th CEN	408th CEN	409th CEN	410th CEN	411st CEN	412nd CEN	413th CEN	414th CEN	415th CEN	416th CEN	417th CEN	418th CEN	419th CEN	420th CEN	421st CEN	422nd CEN	423rd CEN	424th CEN	425th CEN	426th CEN	427th CEN	428th CEN	429th CEN	430th CEN	431st CEN	432nd CEN	433rd CEN	434th CEN	435th CEN	436th CEN	437th CEN	438th CEN	439th CEN	440th CEN	441st CEN	442nd CEN	443rd CEN	444th CEN	445th CEN	446th CEN	447th CEN	448th CEN	449th CEN	450th CEN	451st CEN	452nd CEN	453rd CEN	454th CEN	455th CEN	456th CEN	457th CEN	458th CEN	459th CEN	460th CEN	461st CEN	462nd CEN	463rd CEN	464th CEN	465th CEN	466th CEN	467th CEN	468th CEN	469th CEN	470th CEN	471st CEN	472nd CEN	473rd CEN	474th CEN	475th CEN	476th CEN	477th CEN	478th CEN	479th CEN	480th CEN	481st CEN	482nd CEN	483rd CEN	484th CEN	485th CEN	486th CEN	487th CEN	488th CEN	489th CEN	490th CEN	491st CEN	492nd CEN	493rd CEN	494th CEN	495th CEN	496th CEN	497th CEN	498th CEN	499th CEN	500th CEN	501st CEN	502nd CEN	503rd CEN	504th CEN	505th CEN	506th CEN	507th CEN	508th CEN	509th CEN	510th CEN	511st CEN	512nd CEN	513th CEN	514th CEN	515th CEN	516th CEN	517th CEN	518th CEN	519th CEN	520th CEN	521st CEN	522nd CEN	523rd CEN	524th CEN	525th CEN	526th CEN	527th CEN	528th CEN	529th CEN	530th CEN	531st CEN	532nd CEN	533rd CEN	534th CEN	535th CEN	536th CEN	537th CEN	538th CEN	539th CEN	540th CEN	541st CEN	542nd CEN	543rd CEN	544th CEN	545th CEN	546th CEN	547th CEN	548th CEN	549th CEN	550th CEN	551st CEN	552nd CEN	553rd CEN	554th CEN	555th CEN	556th CEN	557th CEN	558th CEN	559th CEN	560th CEN	561st CEN	562nd CEN	563rd CEN	564th CEN	565th CEN	566th CEN	567th CEN	568th CEN	569th CEN	570th CEN	571st CEN	572nd CEN	573rd CEN	574th CEN	575th CEN	576th CEN	577th CEN	578th CEN	579th CEN	580th CEN	581st CEN	582nd CEN	583rd CEN	584th CEN	585th CEN	586th CEN	587th 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CEN	688th CEN	689th CEN	690th CEN	691st CEN	692nd CEN	693rd CEN	694th CEN	695th CEN	696th CEN	697th CEN	698th CEN	699th CEN	700th CEN	701st CEN	702nd CEN	703rd CEN	704th CEN	705th CEN	706th CEN	707th CEN	708th CEN	709th CEN	710th CEN	711st CEN	712nd CEN	713th CEN	714th CEN	715th CEN	716th CEN	717th CEN	718th CEN	719th CEN	720th CEN	721st CEN	722nd CEN	723rd CEN	724th CEN	725th CEN	726th CEN	727th CEN	728th CEN	729th CEN	730th CEN	731st CEN	732nd CEN	733rd CEN	734th CEN	735th CEN	736th CEN	737th CEN	738th CEN	739th CEN	740th CEN	741st CEN	742nd CEN	743rd CEN	744th CEN	745th CEN	746th CEN	747th CEN	748th CEN	749th CEN	750th CEN	751st CEN	752nd CEN	753rd CEN	754th CEN	755th CEN	756th CEN	757th CEN	758th CEN	759th CEN	760th CEN	761st CEN	762nd CEN	763rd CEN	764th CEN	765th CEN	766th CEN	767th CEN	768th CEN	769th CEN	770th CEN	771st CEN	772nd CEN	773rd CEN	774th CEN	775th CEN	776th CEN	777th CEN	778th CEN	779th CEN	780th CEN	781st CEN	782nd CEN	783rd CEN	784th CEN	785th CEN	786th CEN	787th CEN	788th CEN	789th CEN	790th CEN	791st CEN	792nd CEN	793rd CEN	794th CEN	795th CEN	796th CEN	797th CEN	798th CEN	799th CEN	800th CEN	801st CEN	802nd CEN	803rd CEN	804th CEN	805th CEN	806th CEN	807th CEN	808th CEN	809th CEN	810th CEN	811st CEN	812nd CEN	813th CEN	814th CEN	815th CEN	816th CEN	817th CEN	818th CEN	819th CEN	820th CEN	821st CEN	822nd CEN	823rd CEN	824th CEN	825th CEN	826th CEN	827th CEN	828th CEN	829th CEN	830th CEN	831st CEN	832nd CEN	833rd CEN	834th CEN	835th CEN	836th CEN	837th CEN	838th CEN	839th CEN	840th CEN	841st CEN	842nd CEN	843rd CEN	844th CEN	845th CEN	846th CEN	847th CEN	848th CEN	849th CEN	850th CEN	851st CEN	852nd CEN	853rd CEN	854th CEN	855th CEN	856th CEN	857th CEN	858th CEN	859th CEN	860th CEN	861st CEN	862nd CEN	863rd CEN	864th CEN	865th CEN	866th CEN	867th CEN	868th CEN	869th CEN	870th CEN	871st CEN	872nd CEN	873rd CEN	874th CEN	875th CEN	876th CEN	877th CEN	878th CEN	879th CEN	880th CEN	881st CEN	882nd CEN	883rd CEN	884th CEN	885th CEN	886th CEN	887th CEN	888th CEN	889th CEN	890th CEN	891st CEN	892nd CEN	893rd CEN	894th CEN	895th CEN	896th CEN	897th CEN	898th CEN	899th CEN	900th CEN	901st CEN	902nd CEN	903rd CEN	904th CEN	905th CEN	906th CEN	907th CEN	908th CEN	909th CEN	910th CEN	911st CEN	912nd CEN	913th CEN	914th CEN	915th CEN	916th CEN	917th CEN	918th CEN	919th CEN	920th CEN	921st CEN	922nd CEN	923rd CEN	924th CEN	925th CEN	926th CEN	927th CEN	928th CEN	929th CEN	930th CEN	931st CEN	932nd CEN	933rd CEN	934th CEN	935th CEN	936th CEN	937th CEN	938th CEN	939th CEN	940th CEN	941st CEN	942nd CEN	943rd CEN	944th CEN	945th CEN	946th CEN	947th CEN	948th CEN	949th CEN	950th CEN	951st CEN	952nd CEN	953rd CEN	954th CEN	955th CEN	956th CEN	957th CEN	958th CEN	959th CEN	960th CEN	961st CEN	962nd CEN	963rd CEN	964th CEN	965th CEN	966th CEN	967th CEN	968th CEN	969th CEN	970th CEN	971st CEN	972nd CEN	973rd CEN	974th CEN	975th CEN	976th CEN	977th CEN	978th CEN	979th CEN	980th CEN	981st CEN	982nd CEN	983rd CEN	984th CEN	985th CEN	986th CEN	987th CEN	988th CEN	989th CEN	990th CEN	991st CEN	992nd CEN	993rd CEN	994th CEN	995th CEN	996th CEN	997th CEN	998th CEN	999th CEN	1000th CEN
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## **APPENDIX III    Plan and Drill sections, Peter Lake Property - 2012**

