Technical Report on Mining Claims
Sackville Project

Adrian, Aldina, Sackville, and Marks Townships
Ontario, Canada

Thunder Bay District, Mining Division

For

GLR Resources Inc. & RJK Exploration Ltd.
P.O. Box 546, 4 Al Wende Avenue,
Kirkland Lake, Ontario P2N 3J5

NTS 52 A
UTM 5367597N and 284556E
(Zone 16, NAD 83)
Latitude 48° 25' N Longitude 89° 55' W

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario on June 15th, 2010

Tammy Perry BSc. (ON)

Fred J. Sharpley, P.Geo. (ON)

TABLE OF CONTENTS **PAGE**

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE

Appendix

Item 3: Summary

The Sackville Project consists of 8 non-patented mining claims (113 units) and one patented claim located 100 km west of Thunder Bay in Adrian, Aldina, Sackville, and Marks townships along the Shebandowan volcanic belt.

This report describes the drilling program performed between Oct.24, 2009 - Dec.15, 2009 and Jan.18, 2010 to Feb.9, 2010 by GLR Resources Inc. (GLR) and RJK Explorations Ltd located on mining claims 4219074 - 4219075, 4244451 – 4244454, & 4244456 – 4244457 in Aldina, Marks, Adrian, and Sackville Townships, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The objective was to test wider possibilities for sources of massive sulphide boulders (zinc-lead-copper-gold-silver) in three areas of the property. These included a felsic volcanic horizon with TDEM and IP anomalies to the north. The boulders are known as the Boomer, Calvert boulders that were 10 tons and 15 tons, respectively and found in Aldina Township. The Boomer boulder (southernmost) is predominantly pyrite and the Calvert boulder (northernmost) is comprised of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena hosted in felsic agglomeratic volcanic rocks within a matrix of cherty lapilli tuff. Grade of boulder samples are presented in **Table 3. (Calvert boulder: 12% Zn, 0.26%Cu, 1.70%Pb, 214.3 g/t Ag, 3.51 g/t Au)**

The work carried out consisted of drilling activities, core logging, assaying, soil sampling, line cutting, and geophysical surveying. Drilling took place between Oct.24, 2009 - Dec.15, 2009 and Jan.18, 2010 to Feb.9, 2010. Ten holes were drilled at the Sackville Project for a total of 1908 meters. An Induced Polarization survey covering 21.75km was executed by Pierre Simone of GeoSig Inc. on the Stares Property from Oct. 15, 16, and 17th 2009 and Oct. 27 and 28th 2009. This survey detected approximately 14 anomalies. Also a geochemical soil survey was carried on the Sackville property with lines spaced at 200m with samples taken every 25m. This survey covered approximately 21.75 km and was done Nov. 15th – 30th 2009 and Feb. 1st – 5th 2010.

Core samples selected for assaying were split in half with a diamond saw blade and one half was submitted for chemical assaying at Accurrassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON. The core and rock samples were processed using procedure ALFA1 and AL1CPMA; 67 core samples and 29 rock samples were assayed for WR and MA; 305 core samples and 54 rock samples were analysed for AUMA. Also, 62 soil samples were submitted for chemical assaying at Actlabs in Thunder Bay, ON.

The highest value obtained in drill core samples was of 6512 ppm Zn (0.65%) over 1m in hole S09-03 within a 1m zone of Zn mineralization with a weight average of 6512 ppm (0.65%). The highest weighted average was 4483.31ppm Zn (0.45%) in hole S10-08 over a width of 13m. The highest in the soil samples

was 147 ppm at 283341E 5368181N. The majority of anomalous values were caused by a significant graphitic zone with abundant pyritization. Often these types of zones act as a cap for massive sulphide deposits which are in close proximity. The deposit type in this area is thought to be VMS due to the geology of the boulders found in the Aldina Township.

Review of drill hole, geochemical, and geophysical data suggests more work should be carried out on this property to better define areas of significant mineralization.

It is recommended that a detailed enzyme leach soil sampling campaign should be carried out over the Sackville Property focussing on areas where high zinc values have been found and over IP anomalies underlain by felsic volcanic rocks that have not been tested. As well drilling should be done in areas south of the known graphitic zone and areas of anomalous geochemical results.

The total estimated cost of diamond drilling, soil sampling, and prospecting is estimated to cost $252,450.

Item 4: Introduction and Terms of Reference

The author of this report was engaged by GLR resources Inc. (GLR) and RJK Explorations Ltd. (RJK) both of Kirkland Lake, Ontario to compile, evaluate, and make recommendations on the Sackville Property in the Kakabecka Falls area of the Thunder Bay Mining Division of ON. The purpose of this report is to update a previous NI 43 – 101 report which was carried out over claims that have been since dropped and new claims have been staked in this area.

This document has been prepared to meet the companies general reporting needs. Information contained has been based on personal inspection by the author, and on published, assessment file and company information (see References). The author is a geologist (Bsc. Hons.); a resident of Haileybury, Ontario at 63 Dutton Street, P0J 1K0; and is author and sole contractor for geological field and office work performed up to the report release date.

The author supervised all work on the Sackville under the supervision of Fred Sharpley P.Geo. including; directed drilling operations (Oct. 24, 2009 – Dec.15, 2009 and Jan.18, 2010 - Feb.9, 2010); examined drill core (Oct. 24, 2009 – Dec.15, 2009 and Jan.18, 2010 -Feb.9, 2010), evaluated (Feb.9, 2010 – March 31, 2010), and reported on (Feb.9, 2010 – June 1, 2010) the 2009 - 2010 drilling program in the Marks, Adrian, Aldina and Sackville Townships, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario for the jointly-owned Sackville Project (formerly Stares-Calvert).

Fred Sharpley, P.Geo (ON) who fulfills the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purpose of NI 43 – 101 visited the Sackville Property May 27 – 28, 2010. At this time Fred Sharpley, P.Geo examined drill core and property location of GLR Resources Inc. and RJK Explorations Ltd.

Huard Drilling Ltd. of Haileybury, ON supplied a Duralite 200 with BTW rods for the 10-hole, 1908m drill campaign.

The objective of the drilling program was to test wider possibilities for sources of massive sulphide boulders (zinc-lead-copper-gold-silver) in three areas of the property. These included a felsic volcanic horizon with TDEM and IP anomalies to the north.

Item 5: Disclaimer

The report prepared for GLR Resources Inc. and RJK Explorations Ltd. was based on data provided by GLR Resources Inc. and RJK Explorations Ltd. and data collected in the field. The author has also relied on the field property visits between Oct.24, 2009 - Dec.15, 2009 and Jan.18, 2010 - Feb.9, 2010, past assessment files, and reports on the Sackville Property.

The data is presented in the metric system with a conversion from imperial system at 3.282 feet per meter. The conversion factor from acres to hectares is 0.405.

The author has reviewed a series of documents and agreements with regard to claim title and reviewed the government website with respect to staked claims controlled by Option lands shown and listed in the accompanying tables and figures are in good standing. However, the author takes no responsibility for any errors or omissions in title as neither an exacting title search nor an opnion was obtained from a solicitor.

All of the information reviewed and examined is believed to be reliable but cannot be guaranteed as to the accuracy thereof. It is the author's opinion that sufficient data was reviewed to support the interpretations and conclusions of this report for exploration purposes.

Item 6: Property Description and Location

The Sackville property is a contiguous assembly of 8 non-patented mining claims and 1 patented claim (114 units, 3944 hectares). The claims occupy parts of Adrian, Aldina, Sackville and Marks Townships in the Thunder Bay (TB) Mining Division, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Relevant Mining Land Tenure Maps are Plan G -0640, 0641, and 0685, respectively (NAD 83). The area is covered by the National Topographic System 52A/5 quadrant (ed. 4 NAD 27). Magnetic declination for this area is 2° 41' (west declination) for the year 2010. **Figure 1** locates the project within Northern Ontario in the Thunder Bay, Lake Superior area of northwest Ontario. **Figure 2** shows the outline of the contiguous claim group, worked claims, Aldina Rd and its intersections with other logging roads for assessment filing purposes. The claim group is centred at UTM 5367597mN and 284556mE (Zone 16, NAD 27) and Latitude 48° 25' 28.73"N and Longitude 89° 54' 44.21"W. The maximum extents are 4.8 km north-south and 4.5 km east-west. **Figure 3** locates the project area geologically on map 2664 Thunder Bay map sheet. **Figure 4,5 & 6** details the specific claims, local geology, drill locations, and a magnetometer survey. **Table 1** lists particulars of the claim holdings, annual work requirements; and respective interests of GLR Resources Inc. (GLR) and RJK Explorations Ltd. (RJK). The unpatented claims were recorded from 2008 to 2010 with earliest due date on June 10, 2010 and the latest due date on Dec. 10, 2011. Annual assessment totals $45,200 to maintain the maturity of the holdings.

RJK Explorations Ltd. and GLR Resources Inc. have an option agreement on patented claim in the area. It is recognized the property vendor and respective interests as being 50% Daniel Macsemchuk and 50% Bruce Macsemchuk with RJK and GLR having the right to purchase (buy back) up to 2.0% of the Net

Smelter Royalty (NSR) from the vendors at a rate of $200,000 per 0.5% to a maximum of $800,000 (2.0%). As well there was a cash payment upon signing on September 30, 2001 of $7,000.00 cash and 40,000 shares which is in good standing. RJK and GLR shall have, over and above the NSR (buy back) the right of first refusal on the remaining NSR should the vendors offer it for sale.

The jointly-owned project is 50% GLR Resources Inc. and 50% RJK Explorations Ltd. Each company must pay their 50% share of the cost to maintain their interest.

There are no environmental liabilities on the property.

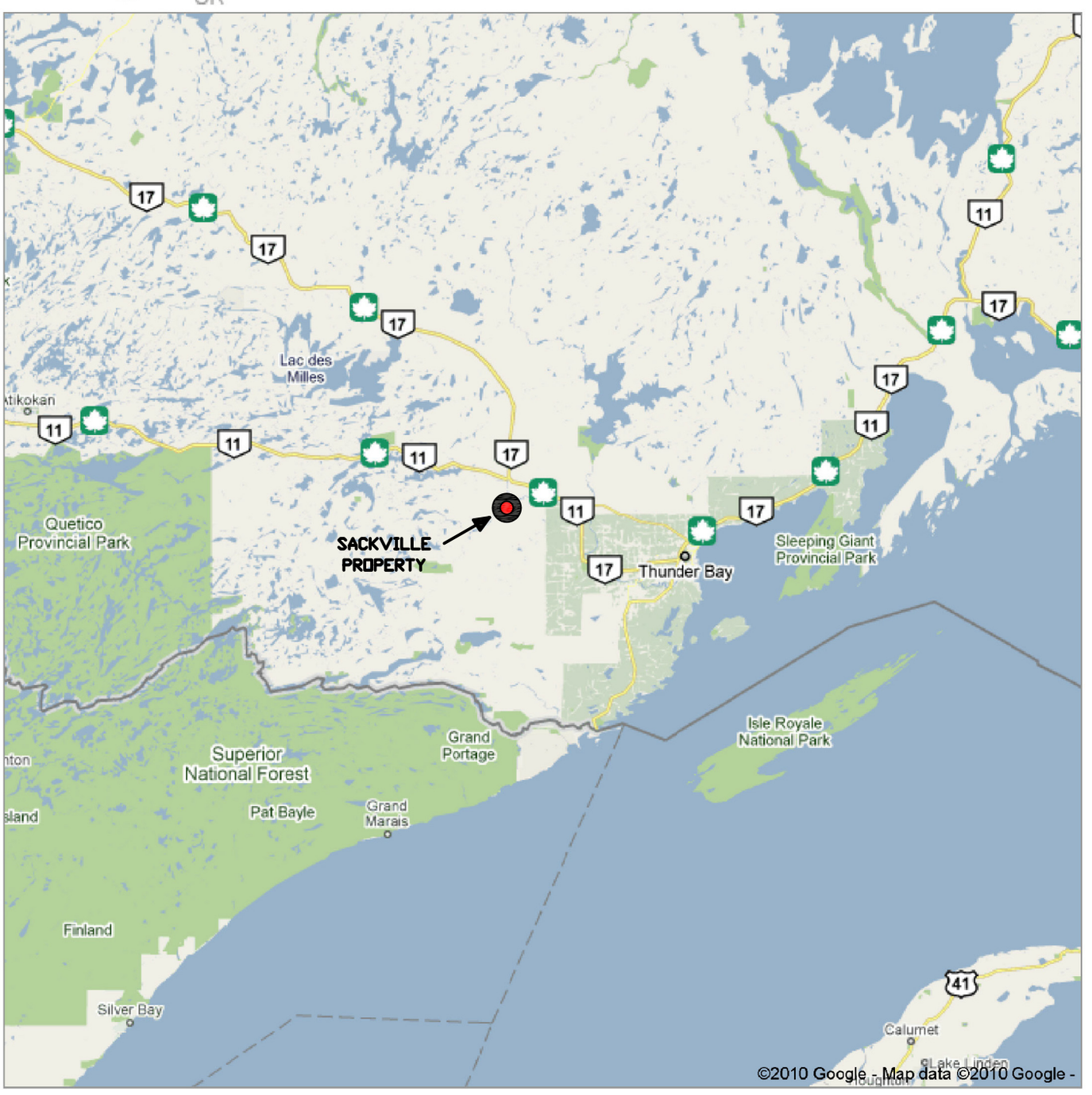
Google maps
UK
Address Ontario
Canada
17
11
Lac des
Milles
Quetico
Provincial Park
SACKVILLE
PROPERTY
Thunder Bay
Sleeping Giant
Provincial Park
Isle Royale
National Park
Superior
National Forest
Grand
Portage
Pat Bayle
Grand
Marais
Finland
Silver Bay
41
Calumet
©2010 Google - Map data ©2010 Google -

Figure 1

285000E

5370000N

5365000N

4207760

4212026

Rockstone Lake

N

W

E

S

4219074

4219075

4244454

Twin Lake

Twin Birch Lake

4245091

SACKVILLE TWP.

ADRIAN TWP.

4244451

4244452

4244453

4245096

4245097

4242938

4241549

ALDINA TWP.

MARKS TWP.

4241548

4244456

4245099

4244457

LOT 12, CON 7

LOT 11, CON 7

4245098

LOT 10, CON 7

4241546

4248035

4244717

4212027

LOT 12, CON 6

LOT 11, CON 6

LOT 10, CON 6

LOT 9, CON 6

LOT 8, CON 6

4212028

WP2008-173

SCALE

0 500m 1000m

GLR RESOURCES INC.

SACKVILLE PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION MAP

JUNE 2010

UTM Zone 16
5000m grid

Figure 2

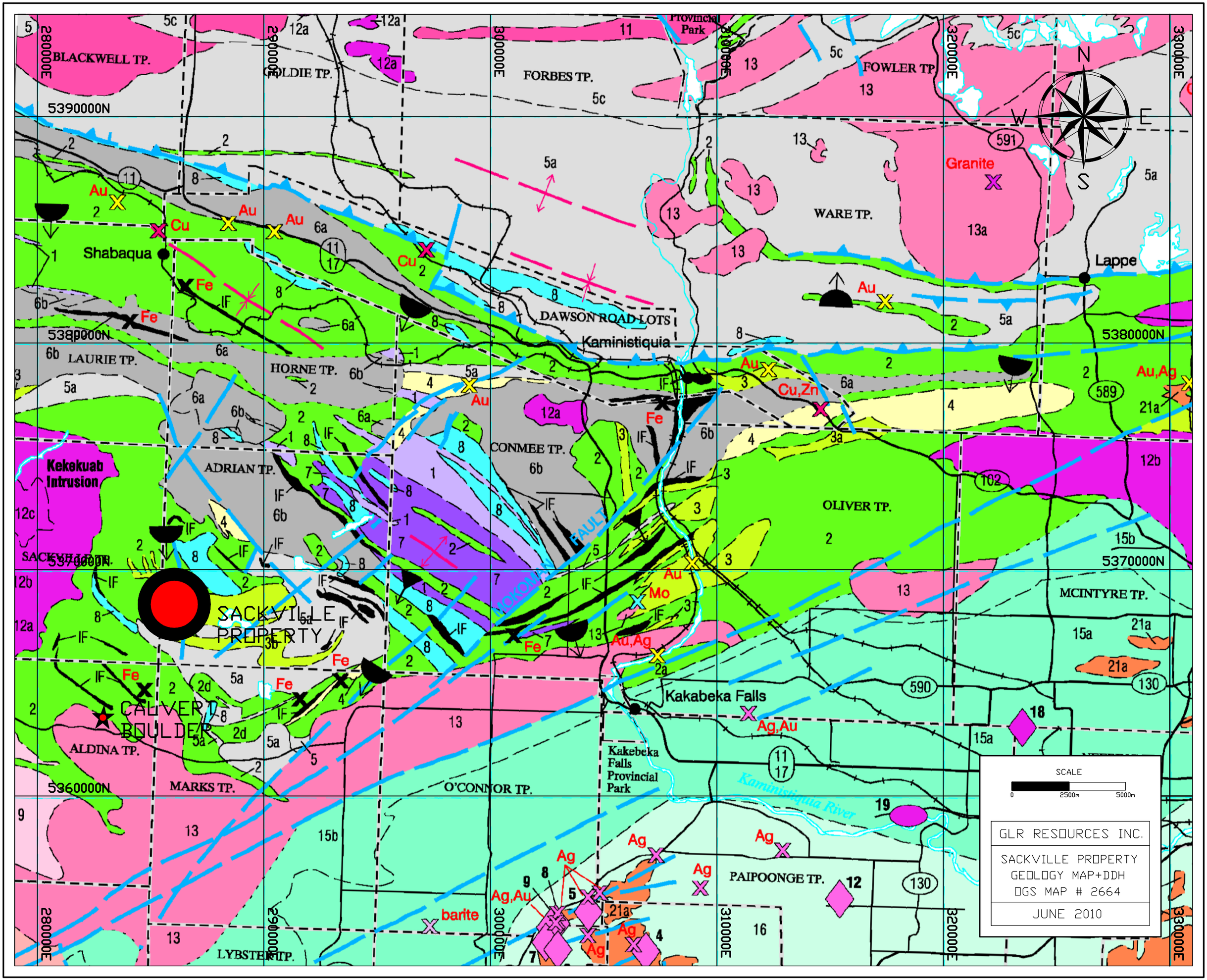
BLACKWELL TP.
GOLDIE TP.
FORBES TP.
Provincial Park
FOWLER TP.
WARE TP.
DAWSON ROAD LOTS
Kaministiquia
LAURIE TP.
HORNE TP.
CONMEE TP.
ADRIAN TP.
OLIVER TP.
MCINTYRE TP.
ALDINA TP.
MARKS TP.
O'CONNOR TP.
PAIPOONGE TP.
LYBSTER TP.
Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park
Kaministiquia River
Shabaqua
Lappe
Kakabeka Falls
Kekekuab Intrusion
Granite
Au
Cu
Fe
Au,Ag
Cu,Zn
Au,Mo
Ag,Au
Ag
barite
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
CALVERT BOULDER
MOKOMAN FAULT
280000E
290000E
300000E
310000E
320000E
330000E
5390000N
5380000N
5370000N
5360000N
591
589
590
102
130
SCALE
0
2500m
5000m
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP+DDH
OGS MAP # 2664
JUNE 2010

Figure 3

Township	Claim #	Units	Hectares	Recorded	Due Date	Amount Due	Ownership
Sackville	4219074	13	520	10-Jun-08	Pending	$5200	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Sackville	4219075	16	640	10-Jun-08	Pending	$6400	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Marks	Patent	1	16	L 12 C 7	NW 1/4		RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Sackville	4244451	14	560	28-Sep-09	28-Sep-11	$5600	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Sackville	4244452	16	640	28-Sep-09	28-Sep-11	$6400	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Sackville	4244453	16	640	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-11	$6400	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Sackville & Adrian	4244454	16	640	10-Dec-09	10-Dec-11	$6400	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Aldina	4244456	6	240	10-Dec-09	10-Dec-11	$2400	RJK 50%-GLR 50%
Aldina	4244457	16	640	10-Dec-09	10-Dec-11	$6400	RJK 50%-GLR 50%

TOTAL: 8 claims & 1 patent 114 units 4536 hectares

TABLE 1 Sackville Property Claims and Patents

Item 7: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and physiography

All season, gravel road access is available via Boreal Road. This traverses west from Secondary Highway 590 to Km 10.5, Aldina East Road (63 km from Kakabeka Falls, ON) and beyond. Aldina West Road, a seasonal (winter-plowing required) sandy road provides generally good vehicle access to a ski-doo trail which provides access to eastern side of the grid. The Boreal Road- Hwy 590 intersection is 13 km west and (then) south of the Hwy 590-TransCanada Highway 11-17 intersection. Kakabeka Falls, Ontario only 2 km to the south of this turn (on Highway 11-17) is the closest town. Known as the “Niagara of the North” for its principal tourist attraction, it is also central to, and partly dependent upon, surrounding forest resources. A hydroelectric facility and railway are
major infrastructure assets of this community. Close proximity to the city of Thunder Bay, 29 km to the east, also makes this locale attractive to commuters. With a population of 149,063 (metropolitan area, 2006 Census), Thunder Bay hosts a major airport, CN and CP rail lines, Ontario’s largest port, and shipping service to the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Seaway and beyond. Bulk commodities handled here are grain, coal, potash, forest products, manufactured and dimension goods. By surface, Thunder Bay is 1387 km from Toronto, Ontario; 700 km from Winnipeg, Manitoba; 581 km from Minneapolis, Minnesota;
and 1047 km from Chicago, Illinois, USA. Otherwise, these major centres are a short, 1-2 hour flight away. Thunder Bay also has suppliers, government services and a university (Lakehead) which also support mineral exploration and some mining needs.

Located in the Severn Upland physiographic unit of the James Region, Precambrian Canadian Shield (Carter, M.W., 1990; Thurston, P.C. 1991), the property is generally surrounded by landforms which include bedrock knob and

plateau (metavolcanic-felsic intrusive- related); glaciolacustrine plain (low relief); ground moraine (subdued relief, metavolcanic bedrock), glaciofluvial (low lying) and organic terrain types (lowest relief, devoid of outcrop). Elevation varies from 440 to 570 m in the area of the worked claims. Steep hills, deep valleys and likely deep overburden are the result of a terminal moraine. This glacial deposit provides sand and gravel resources at a number of pits (excluded from mineral rights). Drainage and topography slope from the west and from the east toward the north-flowing Serpent Creek. Portions of Serpent Creek are designated as "cold water" habitat- a classification which tightly restricts fording and operations (permits must be applied for in advance of such operations). Much of the property has been harvested for timber. Remaining forest cover includes poplar, black spruce, balsam fir, birch; young jackpine and poplar regrowth.

Temperatures in the Kakabeka Falls/ Thunder Bay area average 2.5˚C and range from an extreme minimum of –41.1˚C (January record) to the extreme maximum of +40.3˚C (August record). Averaged daily temperatures recorded by Environment Canada are –14.8˚ (January) and +24.2˚C (July). Weather conditions on the property are notably cooler (e.g. 5˚ in winter). Moderation of climate by Lake Superior is sometimes visible as a "frost-line" at higher elevations and en-route to the property.

Item 8: History

The Sackville Property was formerly known as the Stares. Claims belonging to this property were dropped and in 2008-2010; new claims were obtained in the vicinity of the old Stares Property and renamed Sackville Property.

In his (NI43-101) report to GLR Resources and RJK Explorations, Bottrill (2003) chronicles and details the history of the property from 1956-2002 (p. 10, p. 22). The region around the former Dawson road and present Highway 11-17 has seen sporadic mapping (from 1872) and exploration (largely for iron deposits, from 1901) with heightened activity from 1901-1925. The property was explored for iron between 1950 and 1961. Limited prospecting and geophysical surveys in 1991 and 1993 (magnetometer, VLF-EM, government airborne electromagnetic/AEM) included those of American base-metal producer, Asarco Exploration Company (unpublished). Newly-cut forestry roads by Stares Contracting, led to the 1996 discovery of sulphide-rich float (0.6% Cu, 12% Zn, 4.4% Pb, 359 g/t Ag and 5.52 g/t Au). Exploration by Cumberland Resources in 1996 and 1997 included line cutting (additional to ASARCO's existing grid), geological mapping; soil geochemistry, magnetometer, VLF-EM, Pulse DEEPEM (PEM) and drilling (9 holes) - without success. As part of a wider, Shebandowan greenstone belt, and project-area specific surveys, surface till and humus samples were taken by Bajc (1999, 2001).

Further exploration, from 1999, by GLR (or predecessor Greater Lenora Resources) and RJK included time-domain IP, trenching and discovery of heavily-oxidized bedrock mineralization and(1999); initial drilling (winter, spring 2000); and discovery of Boomer and Calvert massive sulphide boulders (10 and 15 t, respectively, summer 2000. The Boomer boulder (southernmost) is predominantly pyrite and the Calvert boulder (northernmost) is comprised of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena. Grade of boulder samples are presented in **Table 3.** This was followed in 2000-2001 by line-cutting (main 100 line km grid and 30 deg. local grid, 7 line-km); geophysical (magnetic, IP), prospecting, mapping, geochemical surveys; stripping and trenching; and optioning of the 15-claim Sackville property). Additional boulders were discovered near a previous pit (and near L 20+00W) in the summer of 2001. Mechanical stripping and discovery of more mineralized outcrop, led to additions to the property, to line-cutting, magnetic surveys and channel sampling; to horizontal loop EM (HLEM), lithogeochemical, humus geochemistry surveys. The winter 2001- summer 2002 tested the property extensively with an enzyme leach geochemical survey (lab-extraction from till samples) and drilling of enzyme-leach, magnetic and IP anomalies.

Bottrill (2003) also discussed results, specific techniques and limitations of the various detection methods employed on the property. Limitations of previous drilling were also reviewed. By 2002, cumulative diamond drilling, with Cumberland Resources previous 9-hole (1552 m) campaign and GLR-RJK's 63-hole (6916 m) totalled 8468 m. Follow-up drilling (5 holes, 125-175m depth) was recommended close (50-200m) to the known mineralized horizon. This was based on the possibilities that down-plunge extensions may lie west and north of the original discovery zone (and shallow drilling about this); and that previous drilling in this direction was too shallow and too widely-spaced given suspected faulting of the host rock and related stratigraphy.

Following the 2003 report the companies decided to proceed with an additional IP surveys (2005, 2006), airborne time-domain EM (TDEM) and magnetic surveys and drilling on Claims 1215006, 1215007, 125008, 125009 and 1215056 (MS04-01 to MS04-06) from L 12W 17+00N to L22W 4+00S. Specifics of the 2004 program are as follows,

TABLE 2 Property History

Hole	Grid Position		Length	Azimuth	Dip
MS-04-01	12+00W	17+00N	113 m	180°	-45°
MS-04-02	12+00W	14+50N	102 m	180°	-45°
MS-04-03	21+00W	4+75N	199 m	180°	-50°
MS-04-04	21+20W	5+60N	258 m	180°	-60°
MS-04-04a (abandoned)	21+20W	5+60N	53 m	180°	-60°
MS-04-05	19+00W	5+00N	230 m	180°	-70°
MS-04-06	22+00W	4+00S	210 m	180°	-50°
All	12-22W		4S-17N1165m		

Zinc concentrations were generally in lowest, orders-of-magnitude ppm range. Higher values in MS04-03, MS-04-04 were found. MS-05-05 reported around 1% Zn, but these were in short intervals (0.5-1m, Parker 2004).

In 2005-2006 GLR Resources and RJK Explorations drilled 9 holes totalling 826m. Drilling of three widely separated targets on the Stares option allowed testing of broader base metal potential on an extensive property. While mineralization was low, it was at least provided other indications and perspective on potential away from the discovery zone. The northern target zone produced somewhat higher amounts of zinc and copper than the west extension. One hole, SC05 – 08 was drillied on the present claim 4244451.

Item 9: Geological Setting

Regional Geology

An extensive discussion of the geological and tectonic setting of the Stares property was provided by Bottrill (2003). The described setting is within the Shebandowan greenstone belt of the western Wawa Subprovince in the Archean-era Superior Province, Precambrian Shield. Further description of the regional to local geology focuses here on some key characteristics of geological systems at various scales, from pluton to assemblage to sub-province and to geological province scale which may provide geological insight to mineral distributions at a property and drill project scale.

Within the Shebandowan belt volcanic cycles consist of a lower sequence of (tholeiitic) basalt flows and an upper sequence of andesite, dacite, and rhyolite (calc-alkalic) flows (Williams *et al* 1991). This bi-modal volcanic cycle is accompanied by abundant mafic sills and differentiated gabbro-anorthosite plutons. Stratigraphic units are near-vertical. These volcanics – including some

magnesian (komatiitic) units can be overlain, unconformably by sedimentary and volcanic rocks that resemble rocks of the Timiskaming Group near Kirkland Lake, ON in the Abitibi belt. Sediments include metamorphosed equivalents of wacke, minor conglomerate and iron formation. The broader Wawa Subprovince is described as a "sea" of granitoid (intrusive) rocks with well-defined greenstone belts such as the Shebandowan belt. Shearing often masks stratigraphic and structural relationships between lithological units. Mineralization associated with the Shebandowan greenstone includes iron, nickel-copper sulphide (Shebandowan Mine, in a komatiitic flow unit) copper, copper-gold, copper-zinc and gold- in short a wide range of commodities generally found in the Superior Province. Consequently, the Shebandowan greenstone belt is not particularly distinctive in this respect or at this scale- neither are the associated processes.

At a much larger scale- 2 million square km- the Superior Province is differentiated into plutonic, granite-greenstone, metasedimentary and gneissic subprovinces (Card and Poulsen, 1998). This might offer little else than a modal analysis of igneous, mixed igneous-supracustal, sedimentary and metamorphic domains- with one exception. The granite-greenstone sub-provinces contain virtually all of the economically important mineral deposits of the Superior Province- Zn-Cu-Pb, lode gold, vein copper, magmatic nickel sulphides, Cr-Ti-V, iron-ore deposits of the Algoma type, and rare-metal pegmatite deposits including lithium and tantalum. While not usually discussed in the same context as lateral variation of the provinces, subprovinces, assemblages and local geology- vertical differentiation might also be be considered. By geophysical inference (gravity, seismic characteristics), greenstone belts can have depths of 5 km with roots to 7 to 12 km while metasedimentary and granitic rocks may, by virtue of lower density, may show negative anomalies. An upper layer approximately 10 km thick layer of greenschist-amphibolite (metamorphic facies) rocks appears to be cut by plutons and mainly steep-dipping discordant structures. Below this is an intermediate plutonic (tonalite-granodiorite-remnant supracrustal rocks) layer, 15 km thick, with shallow-dipping (seismically reflective), ductile structures. Further below are granulite-facies rocks (plutonic and supracrustal) that extends to an average depth of 40 km.

While geological settings and associated models may vary, lithologies, associated processes and potentials in granite-greenstone (greenschist to amphibolite) in as little as a 5 to 10 km radius might be considered as geologically and spatially significant- from property scale to Superior Province-wide scale. Within a local geological setting, distribution of bimodal volcanic rocks - among the most significant hosts of Archean mineral deposits- provide an additional focus. A mineralized "system"- might therefore significantly include some combination of, metavolcanic-metasedimentary rocks (greenschist-amphibolite metamorphic-grade, "greenstones"); specifically bi-modal volcanics; mafic sills; other intrusives or plutons.

Local Geology

The local stratigraphic sequence is characteristic of many greenstone belts in areas associated with volcanic hosted base and precious metal mineralization.
This sequence is primarily a basal iron tholeiite basalt overlain by variable thicknesses of felsic volcanic rocks and in turn by a thick sequence of turbiditic graywackes.

The felsic rocks are predominantly rhyolites which can be further divided into a younging sequence from subaqueous quartz-phyric high-silica rhyolites upwards to progressively more subaerial quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite tuffs. The basal high-silica rhyolites include thinly bedded ignimbrite units which include basal tuff-breccia to agglomeratic horizons with similar coarse fragmental textures to those seen in sulphide mineralization. The tops of these units are finely laminated and graded ash-tuffs.

Additional signs of probable subaerial volcanism include distinctive phreatic breccias restricted to single horizons in highly siliceous ash tuffs.
Throughout the sequence there are abundant ironstones and cherty tuffites, the latter being more abundant in the rhyolite units. The ironstones include chert-magnetic jasperoids as well as magnetite-silicate (amphibole-garnet) facies. The distribution of the different ironstones facies corresponds to probable
water depths and each type is associated with a correspondingly appropriate rock type consistent with the appropriate water depth. The iron-oxide rich units are associated with the subaerial units, whereas separate pyretic and carbonaceous chert tuffites are located in progressively more subaqueous hosts. This facies distribution may reflect an original volcanic topography with a volcanic high in the area around the known sulphide mineralization progressively deepening to the north and east into the turbiditic graywacke basin.

These units are deformed and metamorphosed. The intensity of deformation is different among the various rocks types, with some such as the original mudstones showing the development of schistosity, whereas, by contrast, units such as the rhyolite ignimbrites, are almost internally pristine and mostly show
brittle failure in locally closely-spaced faults. The ironstones, especially magnetite-silicate facies ironstones are very finely laminated and unlike the many banded jasperoid ironstones show none of the classical internal folding.

The overall structure on the property is a southern isoclinally folded, steeply dipping overturned antiform, with the central area a corresponding synform underlain by the turbitic graywackes, with a further antiform in the northern part of the property. Each of these folds have east-west axial planes. They appear to have been re-folded around later northeast striking axes providing the oroclinal form of the folds, convex to the northeast. To a large extent the interpretation of the property geology has been based on the 1991 OGS airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, and the relationship between the local geology on the

grid area with the ground magnetic data. The fold pattern that is very apparent on the grid has been used as a model for interpretation of the entire property.

The only major faults which cross and off-set the units within the fold are orientated northeast and appear from the differences on either side to be original basin margin faults active during volcanism and sedimentation.

Several rock types were encountered during the 2009 – 2010 drilling program can be seen on **Figure 4** which include mafic volcanics (green), gabbro (blue), intermediate volcanic (bright green) that are mainly rhyolites. Not shown on the map is chert and graphite which was also seen during mapping and drilling. The eastern and northeastern section of the grid consisted mainly of rhyolites with clastic sediments near the southeast. A section of gabbro can be seen on the northwest and southwest. All units strike NW-SE with the majority of the area being mafic volcanics.

Item 10: Deposit Type

In exploring recent and past work of the Sackville Property the geological deposit type to describe mineralization is massive sulphide. Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, also known as volcanic-associated, rhyolite-volcanic-hosted, and volcanosedimentary-hosted massive sulphide deposits. These deposits are major sources of Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, and Au, and significant sources for Co, Sn, Se, Mn, Cd, In, Bi, Te, Ga, and Ge.

They are discovered in submarine volcanic terranes that range in age from 3.4 Ga to actively forming deposits in modern seafloor environments. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they are formed in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environments. They are a natural product of hydrothermal activity associated with submarine volcanic activity. Seawater circulates through active volcanic rocks becomes heated and picks up small quanities of metals from these rocks. The heated seawater then spews onto the seafloor as gysers and sulphide minerals precipitate.

Some indications of VMS deposits which can be seen on the Sackville property and surrounding area include; boulders of massive sulfide, alterartion (chloritization, seritization, and pyritization) although seritization is very minor,
and main rock types are volcanic and felsic.

The boulders are known as the Boomer and Calvert boulders that were 10 t and 15 t, respectively that trend north – northeast at 200m apart. The Boomer boulder (southernmost) is predominantly pyrite and the Calvert boulder (northernmost) is comprised of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena hosted in felsic agglomeritic volcanic rocks with a cherty lapilli matrix. Grade of the Calvert, Boomer, and

Stares boulder samples are presented in **Table 3.** The Calvert c boulder had a grade of 15.99 Zn%, 0.24 Cu%, 2.06 Pb%, 0.016 Cd%, 192 Ag g/t, and 3.5 Au g/t.

The ice direction is 190° which aligns the massive sulphide boulders with the area of drilling on the Sackville property.

Boulder	Zn %	Cu %	Pb %	Cd %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Township
Boomer 1	0.56	0.00	0.39	n/a	56	0.22	Aldina
Boomer 2	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.001	5.2	0.19	Aldina
Calvert	8.8	0.26	1.70	n/a	214.2	3.51	Aldina
Calvert a	8.96	0.24	0.62	0.015	124.5	2.47	Aldina
Calvert b	38.06	0.16	0.33	0.099	36.8	0.41	Aldina
Calvert c	15.99	0.24	2.06	0.026	192	3.5	Aldina
Calvert d	10.47	0.20	0.41	0.016	67	2.33	Aldina
Stares	12	0.6	4.4	n/a	359	5.52	Aldina

Table 3 Summary of VMS boulders

Item 11: Mineralization

Mineralization occurring in the drill core and outcrop on the Sackville Property is mainly disseminated pyrite (as well as stringers) with very minor chalcopyrite. The majority of mineralization occurred in the rhyolite and graphitic units that ranged from 5 – 30%. As well felsic rocks with classic mill-rock were encountered during drilling on the east side of the property.

Item 12: Exploration

All exploration on the Sackville property was carried out by the author under the supervision of Fred Sharpley, P.Geo. The work was carried out according to industry standards. From the years 2009 – 2010 a total of $491,745.14 of exploration has been spent on the claims. The type of exploration and expenditures are itemized in **TABLE 4**.

TABLE 4
WORK EXPENSES

Crew Members	Title	Function	Days of Work Salary
Tammy Perry	Geologist	core logging,mapping Report production	$33, 983.87
Donald Kasner		Supervised field activities	$5590.29
Robbie Sheldon	Core Cutter		$5899.62
Jimmy Everett			$300.00
		TOTAL 1	$45, 773.78

DRILLING EXPENSES (1908m of Drilling)

			days
Peter Huard	Driller	Drilling work/mob-demob	76
Andrew Huard	Driller	Drilling work/mob-demob	76
Shaun Bowen	Drill Helper	Drilling work/mob-demob	76
Larry Milot	Drill Helper	Drilling work/mob-demob	53
Jason Jolette	Drill helper	Drilling work/mob-demob	23

Meters drilling + expenses + salary TOTAL 2 $338,837.09

Analyses

Core Assays	372 samples		
Rock Assays	83 samples		
Soil Assays	62 samples	TOTAL Core + Rock + Soil	$10,062.65

Geophysical Survey (21.75 km)
GeoSig (Consultants) $44,000.40

OTHER

Room + Board	$11,872.81
Project Administration	$4,355.44
Insurance	$781.82
Rentals, Equipment, etc.	$12,096.96

TOTAL $29,107.03
GRAND TOTAL $491,745.14

Geophysical Work

On behalf of GLR Resources Inc. GeoSig carried out an Induced Polarization survey from Oct. 15, 16, and 17th 2009 and Oct. 27 and 28th 2009 on the Sackville property. The survey was done on a NS grid and NE-SW grid with lines spaced at 200 m covering approximately 21.75 km and partially covered claim blocks; 4219074, 4219075, 4244451, 4244452, and 4244453. The IP survey was done using dipole-dipole array, in time domain mode with a standard 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF. The dipole-dipole ran with a=25m electrode spacing and N=1 to 6. Readings were taken every 25m and stainless steel pin electrodes were used for the receiver to improve the signal to noise ratio.

14 anomalies were located over the grid area with the strongest anomalies on lines 22, 24, 26, & 28 E and lines 20, 22, & 24 N. 6 of the 14 anomalies were drilled. These anomalies are seen on **FIGURES 15 – 18.** As well GeoSig provided maps of chargeability, resistivity, and metal factor.

Geochemical Surveying

A geochemical soil survey of Au by atomic absorption and Aqua Regia ICP was carried out on the Sackville property on a portion of NS grid and NE-SW grid with lines spaced at 200 m covering approximately 21.75 km (**FIGURE 19 & 19a**). The soil survey was done using a hand held auger with the majority of samples taken at 25m intervals and a depth that reaches the B – horizon. Clear Ziploc bags were labelled showing sample number, location, and line number, then sample were placed in the bag. 62 Samples were sent to ACTLabs, Thunder Bay, ON for analysis using packages; Code 1A2-Tbay Au-Fire Assay AA which used 30g samples and Code 1E3-Tbay Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO) which used 0.5g samples and a 3:1 ratio HCL acid to Nitrate acid for the leaching process.

Samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Cd, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Co, Cr, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Na, P, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Te, Tl, U, V, W, Y, and Zr.

The Geochemical results for the elements of interest Au, Ag, Cu, Mn, Pb, and Zn are presented in **Table 5** which represents values received in parts per billion for Au and parts per million for the remaining elements. Some anomalous values occurred on line 8 and line 2 on the western portion of the property.

TABLE 5: SACKVILLE PROPERTY: SOIL SPLS

Sample #	x	y	Easting	Northing	Au	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	Type	Colour	Trees and Vegitation,Terrain	Other Comments	Depth
					ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm					
SL10400N	10+00E	4+00N	283574	5368388	< 5	< 0.2	19	204	4	34	Sandy	Brown	Pine,mossy,lab tea,flat lowland	none	20 cm
SL10375N	10+00E	3+75N	283571	5368364	< 5	< 0.2	19	202	4	36	Clay/Sand	br/grey	balsalm,pine,mossy,flat lowland	none	20 cm
SL10350N	10+00E	3+50N	283577	5368328	< 5	< 0.2	26	314	19	44	Clay/Sand	br/grey	Pine,mossy,lab tea,flat lowland	none	20 cm
SL10325N	10+00E	3+25N	283568	5368282	< 5	< 0.2	21	1110	4	43	Clay	grey	Pine,mossy,boulders,Flat lowland	none	20 cm
SL10300N	10+00E	3+00N	283570	5368282	< 5	< 0.2	59	329	5	33	Mud/Clay	black	Pine,Spruce,Flatting out to creek	none	20 cm
SL10275N	10+00E	2+75N	283569	5368261	< 5	< 0.2	83	254	5	17	Muddy	black	Pine,mossy,boulders,Flat lowland	none	20 cm
SL10250N	10+00E	2+50N	283567	5368232	< 5	< 0.2	50	417	9	85	Mud/Clay	black	Pine,Tags,flat beside creek	edge of creek	30 cm
SL10225N	10+00E	2+25N	283572	5368212	< 5	< 0.2	10	245	2	11	Muddysoil	black	balsalm,pine,mossy,flat lowland	N or creek stinky soil	20 cm
SL10200N	10+00E	2+00N	283573	5368185	< 5	< 0.2	6	189	2	15	Muddy	black	Pine,mossy,boulders,Flat lowland	none	20 cm
SL8350N	8+00E	3+50N	283356	5368331	< 5	< 0.2	42	106	5	38	Clay	grey/br	Pine,Blk spruce,tags,Grassy river basi	none	30cm
SL8325N	8+00E	3+25N	283358	5368306	< 5	< 0.2	31	176	5	55	Clay	Blueish/Gr	Pine,Blk spruce,tags,Grassy river basi	Never seen soil before	25 cm
SL8300N	8+00E	3+00N	283355	5368282	< 5	< 0.2	14	278	5	42	Clay/Mud	Dark grey	Grassy flood path of creek	Pyr+ryst in sample	20 cm
SL8275N	8+00E	2+75N	283356	5368261	< 5	< 0.2	8	127	2	31	Clay/Mud	Dark grey	Grassy flood path of creek	Pyr+ryst in sample	20 cm
SL8250N	8+00E	2+50N	283347	5368237	11	< 0.2	26	82	14	43	Soil	Black	ne,Balsalm,Mossy,boulders next to cre	beside creek	20 cm
SL8225N	8+00E	2+25N	283354	5368215	< 5	< 0.2	45	238	6	48	Sandysoil	Br/Blk	Pine,mossy,lots of boulders incline	multi hole sample	5 cm's
SL8200N	8+00E	2+00N	283341	5368181	< 5	0.3	24	370	5	147	Sandgravel	Brown	Pine,Balsalm.Mossy side of hill	pebbles in sample	20 cm
SL8175N	8+00E	1+75N	283355	5368165	6	< 0.2	30	219	6	92	Sand	Brown	Pine,moss,in a gulley with boulders	in a small valley	20 cm
SL8150N	8+00E	1+50N	283346	5368135	5	< 0.2	21	191	11	65	Clay	Br/Grey	Pine,Bal,tags mossey boulders	Side of hill	20 cm
SL6400S	6+00E	4+00S	283180	5367582	< 5	< 0.2	30	431	5	58	sand/pebb	brown	pop,bal, slope to north	skidder rd 25m North	20 cm
SL6375S	6+00E	3+75S	283187	5367611	< 5	< 0.2	12	196	3	51	fine sand	reddish/br	pop,bal, tags flatting out	other side of road	20 cm
SL6350S	6+00E	3+50S	283188	5367633	< 5	< 0.2	31	423	5	53	Sand	br/greyish	pop,pine,bal,tags, flat	sloping dn to north	20 cm
SL6325S	6+00E	3+25S	283174	5367661	< 5	< 0.2	10	206	6	63	clay/sand	grey/brown	pop,pine,bal,tags, flat	none	20 cm
SL6300S	6+00E	3+00S	283130	5367688	< 5	< 0.2	10	192	3	40	fine sand	brown	pop,pine, some tags	none	20 cm
SL6275S	6+00E	2+75S	283179	5367706	< 5	< 0.2	10	157	4	29	fine sand	brown	pop,pine, some tags	none	20 cm
SL6250S	6+00E	2+50S	283173	5367740	< 5	< 0.2	10	154	3	25	sandy/clay	light brown	pines open area	next to road	20 cm
SL6225S	6+00E	2+25S	283176	5367759	< 5	< 0.2	13	153	3	33	sand/clay	browish/rd	pines open area	next to road	20 cm
SL6200S	6+00E	2+00S	283178	5367783	< 5	< 0.2	37	400	8	57	clay	indian red	pines,old and young	hard sample	20 cm
SL6300N	6+00E	3+00N	283163	5368277	< 5	< 0.2	35	287	5	78	sand	brown	pine,bal	next to creek	20 cm
SL6325N	6+00E	3+25N	283155	5368302	< 5	< 0.2	12	239	7	65	sand	brown	pine,bal	next to creek	20 cm
SL6350N	6+00E	3+50N	283156	5368327	< 5	< 0.2	16	191	5	37	sand	lt br/ dk br	pine,lab tea	opening to cut	20 cm
SL6375N	6+00E	3+75N	283158	5368351	< 5	< 0.2	25	290	4	42	clay/sand	lt brown	young pine,tamarack	in cut	20 cm

SL6400N	6+00E	4+00N	283156	5368377	6	< 0.2	34	349	5	52	gran/sand	brown	open	still in cut	20 cm
SL6425N	6+00E	4+25N	283159	5368404	< 5	< 0.2	15	239	5	72	sand	brown	open	still in cut	20 cm
SL6450N	6+00E	4+50N	283158	5368426	< 5	< 0.2	19	232	5	74	sandy/clay	orange/br	open	still in cut	20 cm
SL6475N	6+00E	4+75N	283157	5368481	< 5	< 0.2	25	194	11	49	gran/sand	brown	open	still in cut	20 cm
SL6500N	6+00E	5+00N	283157	5368481	< 5	< 0.2	31	270	6	66	gran/sand	rusty/br	open some veg	in cut some boulders	20 cm
SL6525N	6+00E	5+25N	283152	5368524	< 5	< 0.2	19	156	4	31	sand/clay	grey/br	hard sample lots of boulders	small sample	20 cm
SL6550N	6+00E	5+50N	283152	5368524	< 5	< 0.2	43	467	4	63	sand/clay	grey/br	hard sample lots of boulders	still in cut	20 cm
SL200EBL	2+00E	0+00	282774	5367954	< 5	< 0.2	11	278	3	30	sand	light brown	in cut young pines,tags grassy	none	20 cm
SL2025N	2+00E	0+25N	282775	5367981	< 5	< 0.2	14	234	4	46	sand	orange/br	in cut young pines,tags grassy	none	20 cm
SL2050N	2+00E	0+50N	282774	5368006	< 5	< 0.2	28	246	5	53	sand	orange/br	in cut young pines,tags grassy	none	20 cm
SL2075N	2+00E	0+75N	282773	5368027	< 5	< 0.2	11	191	5	47	sand	brown	in cut young pines,tags grassy	none	20 cm
SL2100N	2+00E	1+00N	282773	5368054	< 5	< 0.2	10	423	4	61	sand	orange/br	pop,tags,pines,grassy boulders	none	20 cm
SL2125N	2+00E	1+25N	282772	5368080	< 5	< 0.2	14	205	5	61	sand	light brown	pop,tags,pines,grassy boulders	none	20 cm
SL2150N	2+00E	1+50N	282772	5368101	< 5	< 0.2	19	300	5	47	sand	light brown	pop,tags,pines,grassy boulders	next to road	20 cm
SL2425N	2+00E	4+25N	282766	5368369	< 5	< 0.2	39	467	12	54	clay	dark grey	tags	2m north of road	20 cm
SL2450N	2+00E	4+50N	282763	5368393	8	< 0.2	20	375	8	73	sand	orang/brown	bals,pop,tags	bottom of gulley	20 cm
SL2475N	2+00E	4+75N	282769	5368416	< 5	< 0.2	18	319	5	75	sand	dark br/red	tags	bottom of gulley	20 cm
SL2500N	2+00E	5+00N	282759	5368436	< 5	< 0.2	11	279	7	65	sand	red/brown	birch,tags	bottom of gulley	20 cm
SL2525N	2+00E	5+25N	282766	5368462	< 5	< 0.2	17	279	5	62	fine sand	orang/brown	birch,pine	still desending	20 cm
SL2550N	2+00E	5+50N	282762	5368492	< 5	< 0.2	62	366	7	115	gran/sand	orang/brown	birch,pine	desending off hill	20 cm
SL2575N	2+00E	5+75N	282761	5368515	< 5	< 0.2	26	310	5	59	sand	or/rd/brown	pines,tags	top oif hill	20 cm
SL2600N	2+00E	6+00N	282764	5368539	< 5	< 0.2	22	290	4	53	sand	brown/red	birch,pop,tags,ferns.grass	uphill to south	20 cm
SL2625N	2+00E	6+25N	282754	5368565	< 5	< 0.2	12	266	5	88	sand	brown/red	birch,pop,tags,ferns.grass	side of slope to north	30 cm
SL2650N	2+00E	6+50N	282761	5368589	< 5	< 0.2	30	237	4	55	sand	brown	birch,pop,tags,ferns.grass	side of slope to north	20 cm
BL2450E	24+50E	0+00N	285399	5366292	< 5	< 0.2	17	137	6	5	clay	grey/black	pine,bal,	bottom of cliff	30 cm
BL2475E	24+75E	0+00N	285360	5366259	< 5	< 0.2	10	168	3	8	silty sand	orang/brown	toung pine,bal hit bedrock	top of hill	5 cm's
BL2500E	25+00E	0+00N	285379	5366249	7	< 0.2	8	602	5	5	silty sand	brown	pop,pine,bal,grass	top of hill	5 cm's
BL2525E	25+25E	0+00N	285402	5388241	< 5	< 0.2	14	476	5	6	silty sand	red/brown	pop,pine,bal,grass	depression t.o.h	20 cm
BL2550E	25+50E	0+00N	285424	5366228	< 5	< 0.2	23	379	10	2	silty sand	dk red/brown	pop,pine,bal,grass	slopeing down	5 cm's
BL2575E	25+75E	0+00N	285446	5366214	6	< 0.2	46	360	3	6	silty sand	orang/brown	young bal,ferns	side of hill	20 cm
BL2600E	26+00E	0+00N	285467	5366204	< 5	< 0.2	12	554	2	5	sand	brown	birch,pop,tags,ferns	end of new grid	20 cm

Item 13: Drilling

Drill Holes location performed in 2009 – 2010 at the Sackville Project of claims **4219074, 4219075, 4244451 – 4244454, & 4244456 – 4244457** are shown in **Figure 6** and **Table 6**.

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length
S09-01	283899	5367693	360	-45	150m
S09-02	283891	5367599	360	-45	248m
S09-03	283336	5367621	220	-45	137m
S09-04	284737	5367815	220	-45	163m
S09-05	284732	5367631	30	-45	203m
S09-06	285374	5367526	30	-45	152m
S09-07	284727	5367576	30	-45	227m
S10-08	284730	5367941	45	-45	230m
S10-09	283356	5368189	45	-45	160m
S10-10	285424	5366551	30	-45	238m

TOTAL: 1908m

TABLE 6 Drill hole location, 2009 – 2010.

Drill hole sections are also presented earlier in the report in **FIGURES 7 - 14**.

A summary of the main results obtained of the core samples submitted for assaying for the 10 drill holes S09-01 to S09-07 and S10-08 to S10-10 are presented below and on **TABLE 7**. Zn and Cu values are displayed on figures of the drill hole sections **FIGURES 7 - 14**.

DDH S09-01 - 140.67 ppm Cu (0.01%) and 885.00 ppm Zn (0.09%) over 3m (76m – 79m).
155.4 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 592.90 ppm Zn (0.06%) over 10m (82m – 92m).
306.67 ppm Cu (0.03%) and 1086.33 ppm Zn (0.11%) over 3m (87m – 90m).

DDH S09-02 – 160.43 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 952.50 ppm Zn (0.10) over 8m (186.5m – 194.5m).
107.00 ppm Cu (0.01%) and 1288.00 ppm Zn (0.13%) over 1m 187.5m – 188.5m).
613.80 ppm Cu (0.06%) and 4116.20 ppm Zn (0.41%) over 1.10m (190.9m – 192m).

DDH S09-03 – 589.33 ppm Cu (0.06%) over and 2308.33 ppm Zn (0.23%) over 3m (24 – 27m).
764 ppm Cu (0.08%) and 6512 ppm Zn (0.65%) over 1m (26m – 27m).

191.00 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 900 ppm Zn (0.09%) over 1m (35m – 36m).
219 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 2321.00 ppm Zn (0.23%) over 1m (38m – 39m).
172 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 1875 ppm Zn (0.19%) over 1m (52.5m – 53.5m).
146.5m ppm (0.01%) and 519.25 ppm Zn (0.05%) over 4m (56m – 60m).
467 ppm Cu (0.05%) and 80 ppm Zn (0.01%) over 1m (131m – 132m).

DDH S09-04 – 403.29 ppm Cu (0.04%) and 530.00 ppm Zn (0.05%) over 7m (156m – 163m).
808.67 ppm Cu (0.08%) and 5451.67 ppm Zn (0.55%) over 3m (159 – 162m).

DDH S09-05 – 288.33 ppm (0.03%) Cu and 1708.75 ppm Zn (0.17%) over 12m (109m – 121m).
319.00 ppm Cu (0.03%) and 2311 ppm Zn (0.23%) over 3m (111m – 114m).
453.50 ppm Cu (0.05%) and 2882.75 ppm Zn (0.29%) over 4m (115m – 119m).

DDH S09-06 - 124.00 ppm Cu (0.01%) and 1209 ppm Zn (0.12%) over 1m (63m – 64m).

DDH S09-07 –111.3 ppm Cu (0.01%) and 569.60 ppm Zn (0.06%) over 20m (156 – 176m).
287.00 ppm Cu (0.03%) and 2309.25 ppm Zn (0.23%) over 4m (167 – 171m).

DDH S10-08 – 505.16 ppm Cu (0.05%) and 3603.18 ppm Zn (0.36%) over 21.61m (162 – 183.61m).
653.15 ppm Cu (0.07%) and 4483.31 ppm Zn (0.45%) over 13m (170m – 183m).
764 ppm Cu (0.08%) and 5721.00 ppm Zn (0.57%) over 2m (174m – 176m).

DDH S10-09 – 121 ppm Cu (0.01%) and 308 ppm Zn (0.03%) over 1m (14 – 15m).
33 ppm Cu (0.00%) and 244 ppm Zn (0.02%) over 1m (68 – 69m).
27 ppm Cu (0.00%) and 311 ppm Zn (0.03%) over 1m (150m – 151m).

DDH S10-10 – 60 ppm (0.01%) and 43.25 ppm Zn (0.00%) over 1m (43.25m –

44.25m).
165 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 46.25 ppm Zn (0.00%) over 1m (46.25 – 47.25m).
39 ppm Cu)0.00%) and 59.00 ppm Zn (0.01%) over 1m (59m – 60m).
220 ppm Cu (0.02%) and 111 ppm Zn (0.01%) over 1m (111m – 112m).
54 ppm Cu (0.01%) and 114 ppm Zn (0.01%) over 1m (114m – 115m).
11.61 ppm Cu (0.00%) and 197 ppm zn (0.02%) over 1.29m (152.71m – 154m)

Table 7 Summary of Drill Hole Results 2009-2010

DDH	GRID x	GRID y	Easting	Northing	From	To	Width	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Rx Type within Intervals
S09-01	2+65S	14+00E	283899	5367693	76	79	3	140.66667	885	0.014067	0.0885	Amphibolite/Gabbro
S09-01	2+65S	14+00E	283899	5367693	82	92	10	155.4	592.9	0.01554	0.05929	Mostly Graphite, some gabbro and amphibolite
S09-01	2+65S	14+00E	283899	5367693	87	90	3	306.66667	1086.33333	0.030667	0.10863	Graphite
S09-02	3+50S	14+00E	283891	5367599	186.5	194.5	8	160.425	952.5	0.016043	0.09525	Amphibolite,Felsic and graphite
S09-02	3+50S	14+00E	283891	5367599	187.5	188.5	1	107	1288	0.0107	0.1288	Amphibolite
S09-02	3+50S	14+00E	283891	5367599	190.9	192	1.1	613.8	4116.2	0.06138	0.41162	Graphite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	24	27	3	589.33333	2308.33333	0.058933	0.23083	Rhyolite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	26	27	1	764	6512	0.0764	0.6512	Rhyolite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	35	36	1	191	900	0.0191	0.09	Graphite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	38	39	1	219	2321	0.0219	0.2321	Graphite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	52.5	53.5	1	172	1875	0.0172	0.1875	Rhyolite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	56	60	4	146.5	519.25	0.01465	0.05193	Rhyolite
S09-03	4+00S	8+00E	283336	5367621	131	132	1	467	80	0.0467	0.008	Banded Rhyolite
S09-04	1+50S	22+00E	284737	5367815	156	163	7	403.28571	530	0.040329	0.053	Rhyolite to 161m then graphite to 163m
S09-04	1+50S	22+00E	284737	5367815	159	162	3	808.66667	5451.66667	0.080867	0.54517	Rhyolite and Graphite
S09-05	3+35S	22+00E	284732	5367631	109	121	12	288.33333	1708.75	0.028833	0.17088	Graphite, Flow Breccia & Felsic
S09-05	3+35S	22+00E	284732	5367631	111	114	3	319	2311	0.0319	0.2311	Graphite & Flow Breccia
S09-05	3+35S	22+00E	284732	5367631	115	119	4	453.5	2882.75	0.04535	0.28828	Flow Breccia
S09-06	4+60S	28+00E	285374	5367526	63	64	1	124	1209	0.0124	0.1209	Rhyolite
S09-07	N/A	N/A	284727	5367576	156	176	20	111.3	569.6	0.01113	0.05696	Rhyolite with graphite from 167 - 171m
S09-07	N/A	N/A	284727	5367576	167	171	4	287	2309.25	0.0287	0.23093	Graphite
S10-08	21+90E	0+20S	284730	5367941	162	183.61	21.61	505.16	3603.18091	0.050516	0.36032	Graphite
S10-08	21+90E	0+20S	284730	5367941	170	183	13	653.15385	4483.30769	0.065315	0.44833	Graphite
S10-08	21+90E	0+20S	284730	5367941	174	176	2	764	5721	0.0764	0.5721	Graphite
S10-09	8+00E	2+00S	283356	5368189	14	15	1	121	308	0.0121	0.0308	Amphibolite
S10-09	8+00E	2+00S	283356	5368189	68	69	1	33	244	0.0033	0.0244	Rhyolite
S10-09	8+00E	2+00S	283356	5368189	150	151	1	27	311	0.0027	0.0311	Rhyolite
S10-10	24+00E	2+85N	285424	5366551	43.25	44.25	1	60	43.25	0.006	0.00433	Rhyolite
S10-10	24+00E	2+85N	285424	5366551	46.25	47.25	1	165	46.25	0.0165	0.00463	Rhyolite
S10-10	24+00E	2+85N	285424	5366551	59	60	1	39	59	0.0039	0.0059	Rhyolite
S10-10	24+00E	2+85N	285424	5366551	111	112	1	220	111	0.022	0.0111	Rhyolite
S10-10	24+00E	2+85N	285424	5366551	114	115	1	54	114	0.0054	0.0114	Rhyolite
S10-10	24+00E	2+85N	285424	5366551	152.71	154	1.29	11.61	196.9959	0.001161	0.0197	Rhyolite

Item 14: Sampling Method and Approach

Sampling Methodology

Rock cores and rock samples were submitted for chemical assaying at Accurrassay laboratories (Thunder Bay, ON). Core samples were split in half with a diamond saw blade, one half was placed in a sample bag and the other in the core box for reference. The majority of samples were at 1m intervals, the minmum sample was 0.4m and the maximum sample was 1.59m. All samples were processed, crushed, and sieved. Soil samples were submitted for chemical assaying at ActLabs (Thunder Bay, ON).

Item 15: Sampling Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Core samples were split in half with a diamond saw blade, one half was placed in a sample bag and the other in the core box for reference. Once placed in the bag sample bags were labelled by sample number as well a sample tag was placed in the bag. Samples were then taken to the lab by the onsite geologist and the remaining core was stored in a secure area that cannot be entered without a key. The core and rock samples were processed for at Accurrassay laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON using procedures ALFA1 and AL1CPMA; 67 core samples and 29 rock samples were assayed for WR and MA; 305 core samples and 54 rock samples were analysed for AUMA using 30g samples. Also, 62 soil samples were submitted for chemical assaying at Actlabs in Thunder Bay, ON; 62 samples were analysed using packages; Code 1A2-Tbay Au-Fire Assay AA and Code 1E3-Tbay Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO).

Item 16: Data Verification

<u>Quality Control</u>

Blanks, standards, and duplicates were submitted during sampling. The blank is a marble piece purchased at the local hardware store which was inserted every 20 samples. The standard OREAS 37 was provided by Analytical Solutions Ltd. and contains Au, As, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb, TI, Zn, and S. A standard was submitted at the end of every 20th sample interval. Also duplicate of assayed samples was done every 20 samples.

Accurassay Lab took both duplicates and replicates of samples submitted. Duplicates were taken at approximately every 10 samples which took 2 cuts

taken off 1 sample. Replicates were taken every 60 samples which split 1 sample twice.

Item 17: Adajacent Properties

Adajacent properties are not significant in evaluating the Sackville property.

Item 18: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This item is not applicable.

Item 19: Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineral resources and reserves are not yet evident on the property.

Item 20: Other Relevent Data and Information

The Sackville Property previously named Stares Property on adjacent claims was previously compiled in a technical report by Terrence J. Bottrill (Bottril Geological Services in September 2003).

Item 21: Interpretation and Conclusions

The drilling program at the Sackville Property consisted of 10 drill holes completed in two areas; Eastern and Western grid sections. It is interpreted that areas with magnetic lows are underlain by felsic volcanic rocks (Figure 5).

Eastern Section

The five drill holes were drilled 030° and one drill hole at 330° to intersect NW-SE trending IP anomalies defined by induced polarization survey. Significant Zn mineralization above 5000 ppm was intersected in two holes (S09-04 and S10-08). The mineralization over 5000 ppm was narrow (2-3m) bands except in hole S10-08 there was an intersection of 13m over 4000 ppm Zn.

There are anomalous Zn values in several drill holes intersecting IP anomalies. The anomalies were caused by a significant graphitic zone that was abundant in disseminated pyrite.

Western Section

Four holes were drilled at north-south, 270° and 030° strike (S09-01 to S09 – 03, and S10-09). These holes were drilled to intersect NW-SE trending IP anomalies as well as a previously drilled hole with high silver mineralization as well as an area with anomalous geochemical values from soil sampling.

The drill holes were low in silver however anomalous zinc was seen in S09-03 near the previously drilled hole (764 ppm Cu (0.08%) and 6512 ppm Zn (0.65%) over 1m (26m – 27m)). There was a lack of mineralization in S10 – 09 although soil sampling showed otherwise. This may be due to a river system to the north of the drill hole which the mineralization leached out of and into the soil or that the drill hole did not cut the mineralized zone.

Graphitic zones often act as a cap for a VMS deposit and can be found in close proximity to a VMS deposit. The bedrock source of the mineralized Boomer and Calvert boulders is not yet found. It is thought the felsic volcanic belt in the Sackville and Adrian Townships is the source of the bedrock. This source coincides with the ice direction of 190° where the boulders were discovered in the Aldina township.

Item 22: Recommendations

Although there is a lack of most base metal mineralization on the eastern section of the property grid there is significant Zn mineralization in select holes which requires a detailed soil sampling program to be carried out over the eastern grid especially focussing in those areas of anomalous IP anomalies underlain by felsic volcanic rocks that have not yet been tested, areas near contacts between sedimentary, felsic, and mafic rocks. Also more soil sampling, a deeper drill hole should be done near hole S09-04 and S09-05 which intersected classic “mill rock”. Also, drilling should be carried out to the south of drill hole S09 – 07. This section shows the graphitic zone as well as cherty sections throughout.

The western section of the grid was drilled very little. It is recommended that a more detailed soil sampling program be carried out in this area to determine areas of interest for drilling focussing on the previously drilled hole with high silver values and the anomalous IP anomalies underlain by felsic volcanic rocks that have not yet been tested.

The cost of the proposed budget to carry out these recommendations is outlined in **Table 8.**

TABLE 8
Proposed Budget

Phase 1

1.	Geochemical Soil Sampling Program (30 days) $200/day	$6,000
2.	Supervision/geologist: 30 days at $500/day	$15,000
3.	Diamond Drilling: 1000m BTW at $177/m	$177,000
4.	Accommodation, Food, Trans: 30 days at $100/day	$3,000
5.	Assaying: 500 soil spls at $25/spl	$12,500
	100 core spls at $35/spl	$3,500
6.	Reporting	$12,500
7.	Contingency 10%	$22,950
	TOTAL	**$252,450**

Item 23: References

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Email:jwtrconsulting@yahoo.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I Tammy L. Perry, BSc (Hons) do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting Geologist.

   63 Dutton Street
   Haileybury, ON
   P0J 1K0

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor Science Honors from Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador 2002.

3. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 5 years since graduation from university. I have been directly involved in exploration for base metals, gold, and uranium in Canada.

4. That Fred J. Sharpley, P.Geo. is a qualified person set out in National Instrument 43 – 101 for the purpose of the Nl 43 – 101 report on the Sackville property.

Dated this 15 Day of June, 2010 in the Town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

“signed”

_____

Tammy L. Huard
BSc (Hons)

FREDERICK J. SHARPLEY, P.Geo. (ON)
Consulting Geologist
3 Gov't Rd. East, Unit 10
P.O. Box 433
Kirkland Lake, ON
P2N 3J1
Tel/Fax: 705-567-2456
Email:fredsharpley@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Frederick J. Sharpley, P.Geo. (ON) do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist.

3 Gov't Rd. East, Unit 10
Kirkland Lake, ON
P2N 3J1

I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Arts and Science, B.A. (Sc) from the University of Saskatchewan in 1959.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (APGO), Member No. 0249, a Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, a Member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Member of the Northern Prospectors Association and a Member of the CIM, Cobalt Branch.

I have worked as a geologist continuously for a total of 51 years since graduation from university. I have been directly involved in exploration for base metals, uranium, gold and silver mainly in Canada but also in Mexico, Central America and Africa. I also worked for five years as a mine geologist for Temagami Mining Company Ltd. (a VMS copper mine). Recently I have worked for Opawica Explorations Inc. on the Maybrun gold-copper deposit; for Pelangio Mines Inc. and Detour Gold Corp. on the Detour gold deposit; for Wolfden and Sabina on the Rahill-Bonanza gold deposit in Red Lake; and NFX on the West Bear Lake gold deposit in the Larder Lake area.

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

I am responsible for reviewing and outlining the technical report titled “TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SACKVILLE PROJECT, SACKVILLE AND ADRIAN TOWNSHIPS, KAKABEKA FALLS AREA, THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO FOR GLR RESOURCES INC. and RJK EXPLORATIONS LTD. dated June 15, 2010, the “Technical Report” relating to the “Sackville” property. I visited the “Sackville” property on May 28-29, 2010 and viewed the core.

This document is based on information supplied to me by GLR Resources Inc. and RJK Explorations Ltd, various public documents and my personal observations on the property on May 28-29, 2010.

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

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

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

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

Dated this 15 Day of June, 2010 in the Town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

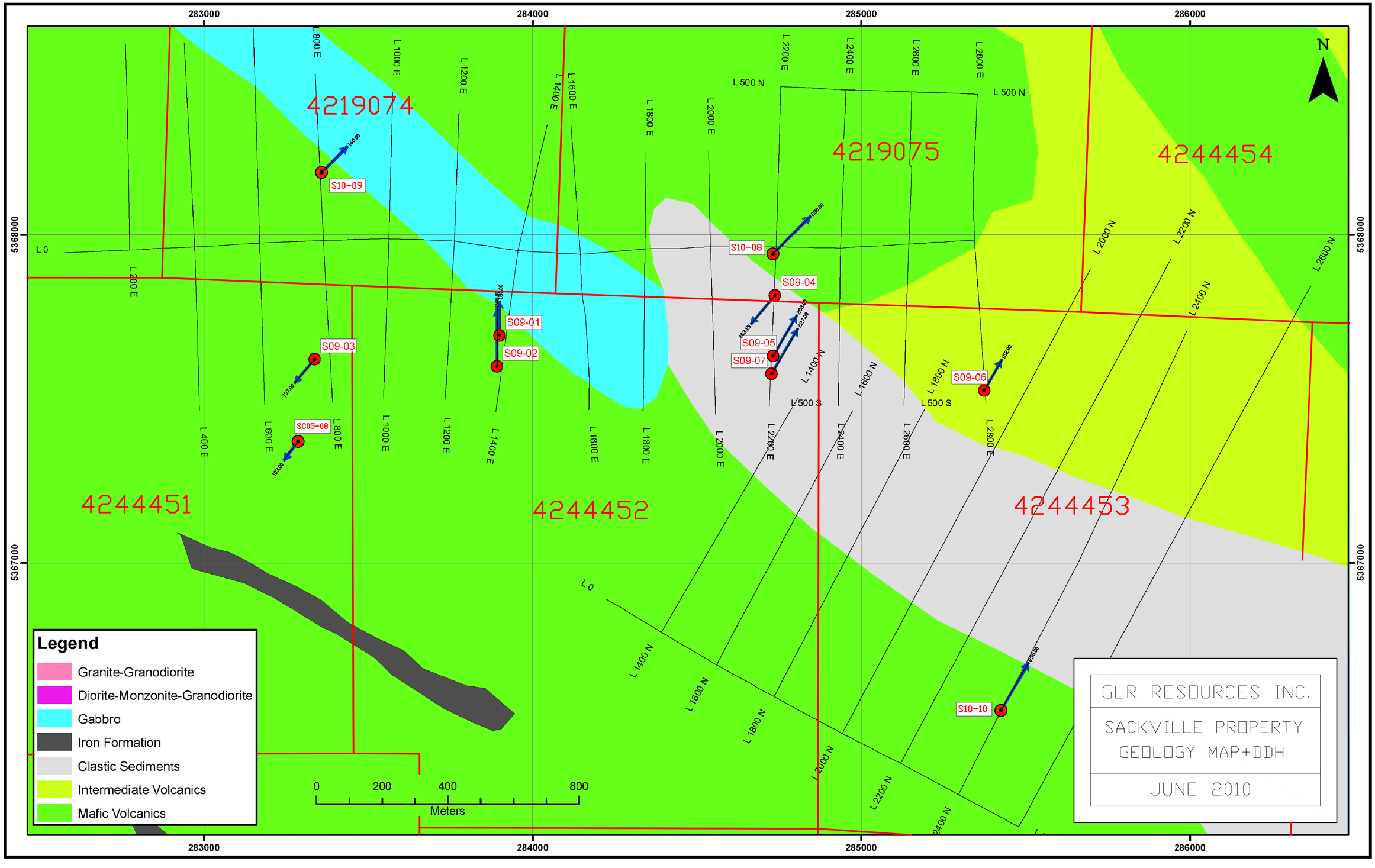
“signed and sealed”

_____

Frederick J. Sharpley
P.Geo. (ON) No. 0249

APPENDIX

FIGURES 4 - 20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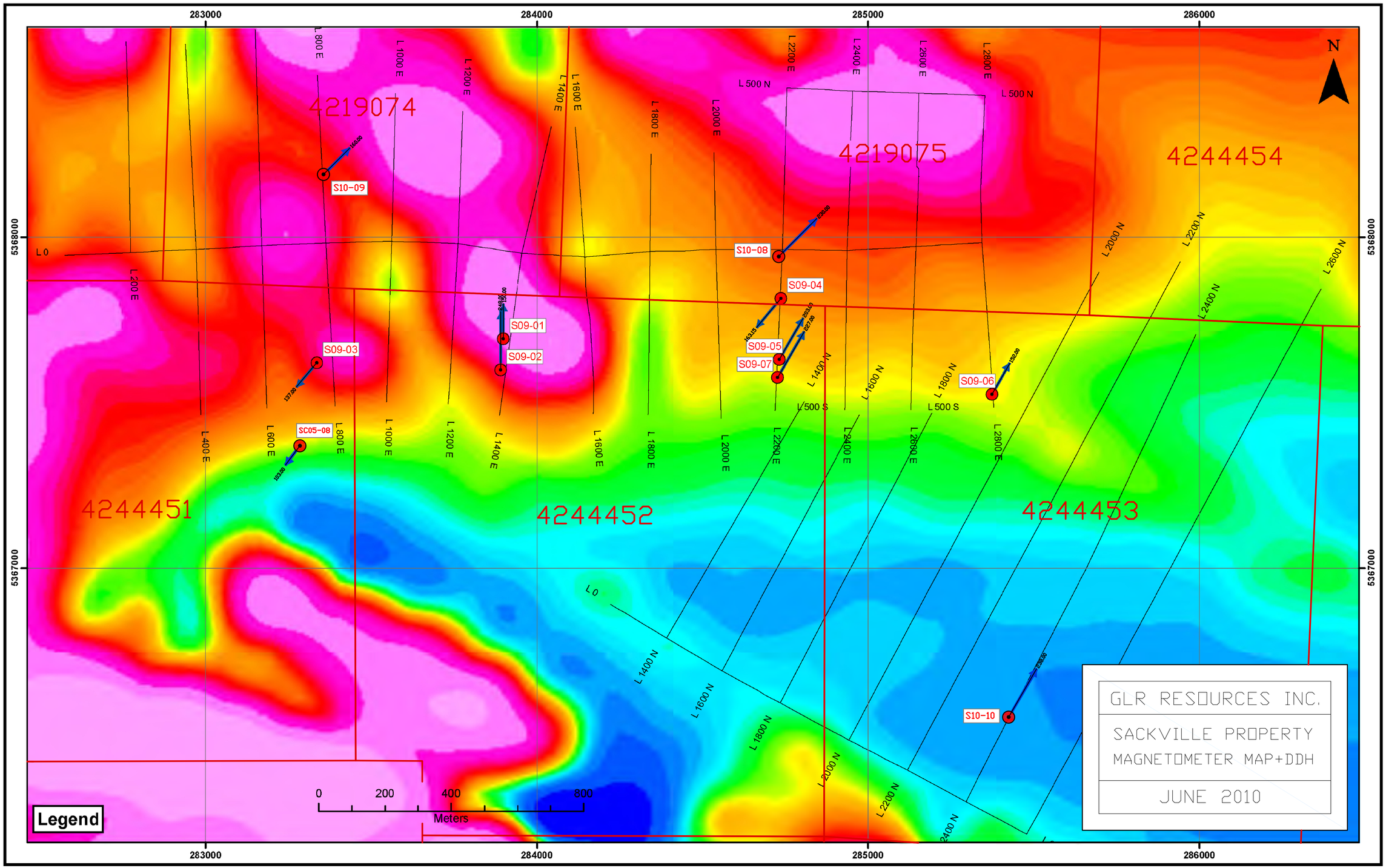
S10-08
S09-04
S09-01
S09-02
S09-03
S09-05
S09-07
S09-06
SC05-08
S10-10
Legend
Granite-Granodiorite
Diorite-Monzonite-Granodiorite
Gabbro
Iron Formation
Clastic Sediments
Intermediate Volcanics
Mafic Volcanics
0
200
400
800
Meters
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP+DDH
JUNE 2010

Figure 4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S10-08
S10-10
S09-01
S09-02
S09-03
S09-04
S09-05
S09-06
S09-07
SC05-08
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L 500 N
L 500 S
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L 1600 E
L 1800 E
L 2000 E
L 2200 E
L 2400 E
L 2600 E
L 2800 E
L 1400 N
L 1600 N
L 1800 N
L 2000 N
L 2200 N
L 2400 N
L 2600 N
0
200
400
800
Meters
Legend
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
MAGNETOMETER MAP+DDH
JUNE 2010

Figure 5

285000E

Rockstone Lake

Twin Birch Lake

4212026

4219074

4219075

4244454

4244451

4244455

4244453

4245096

4245097

4242938

4241549

4241548

4244456

SACKVILLE TWP.

ADRIAN TWP.

ALDINA TWP.

MARKS TWP.

4244457

4241546

4248035

4244717

LOT 12, CON 7

LOT 11, CON 7

4245098

LOT 10, CON 7

LOT 9, CON 7

LOT 8, CON 7

4245099

WP2008-257

4252355

4212027

LOT 12, CON 6

LOT 11, CON 6

LOT 8, CON 6

4212028

WP2008-173

5365000N

285000E

N

S

E

W

SCALE

0 500m 1000m

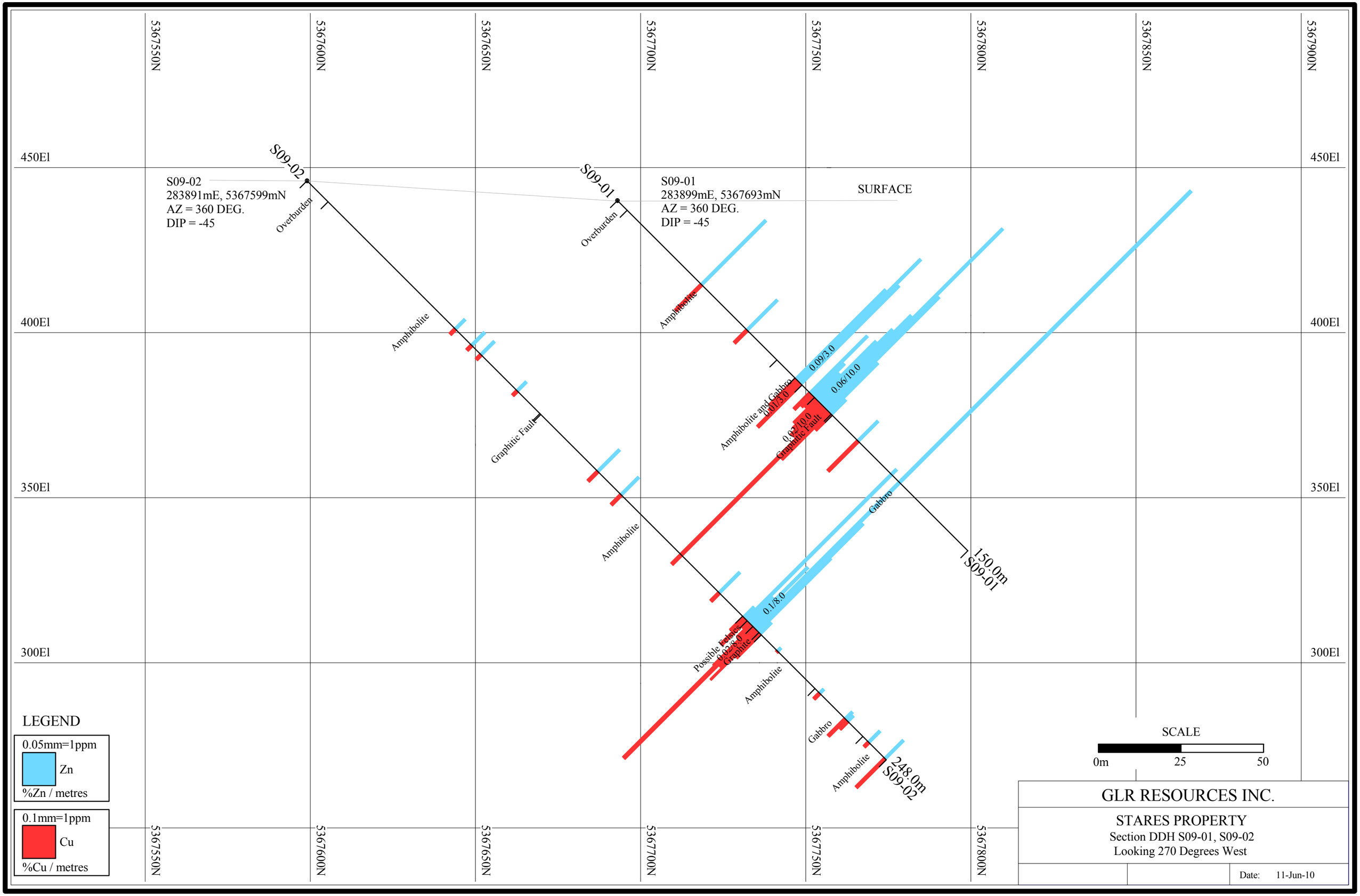
GLR RESOURCES INC.

SACKVILLE PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION MAP

JUNE 2010

UTM Zone 16
5000m grid

Figure 6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5367650N
5367700N
5367750N
5367800N
5367850N
5367900N
450El
400El
350El
300El
S09-02
283891mE, 5367599mN
AZ = 360 DEG.
DIP = -45
Overburden
Amphibolite
Graphitic Fault
Amphibolite
S09-01
283899mE, 5367693mN
AZ = 360 DEG.
DIP = -45
SURFACE
Overburden
Amphibolite
0.09/3.0
0.06/10.0
Amphibolite and Gabbro
0.01/3.0
0.02/10.0
Graphitic Fault
Gabbro
150.0m
S09-01
0.1/8.0
Possible Felsics
0.02/6.0
Graphite
Amphibolite
Gabbro
Amphibolite
248.0m
S09-02
LEGEND
0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres
0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres
SCALE
0m
25
50
GLR RESOURCES INC.
STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S09-01, S09-02
Looking 270 Degrees West
Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 7

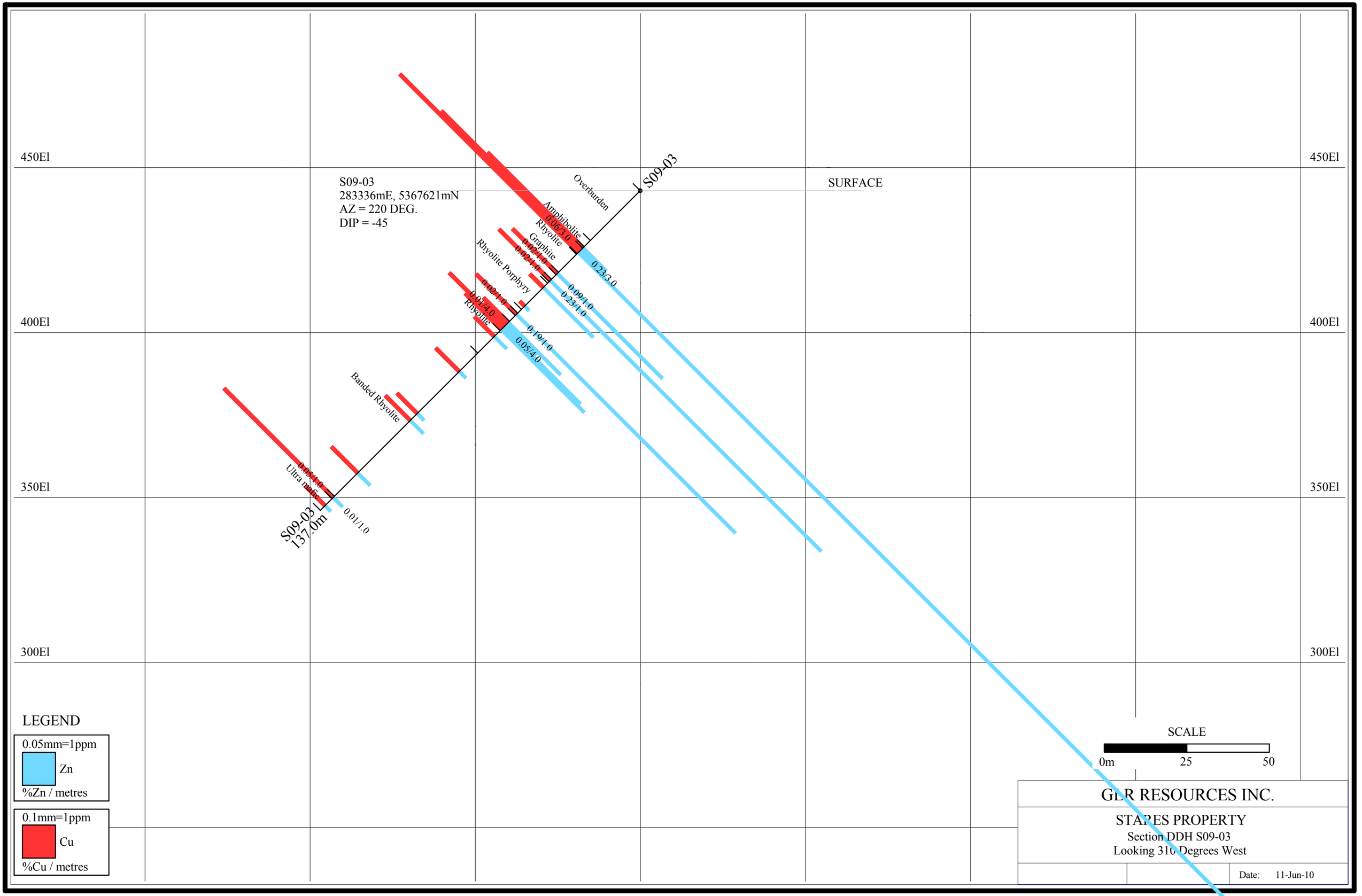

450El
400El
350El
300El
450El
400El
350El
300El
S09-03
283336mE, 5367621mN
AZ = 220 DEG.
DIP = -45
SURFACE
S09-03
Overburden
Amphibolite
0.06/3.0
Rhyolite
Graphite
0.02/1.0
0.02/1.0
Rhyolite Porphyry
0.02/1.0
0.01/4.0
Rhyolite
0.23/3.0
0.09/1.0
0.23/1.0
0.19/1.0
0.05/4.0
Banded Rhyolite
0.05/1.0
Ultra mafic
S09-03
137.0m
0.01/1.0
LEGEND
0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres
0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres
SCALE
0m
25
50
GLR RESOURCES INC.
STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S09-03
Looking 310 Degrees West
Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 8

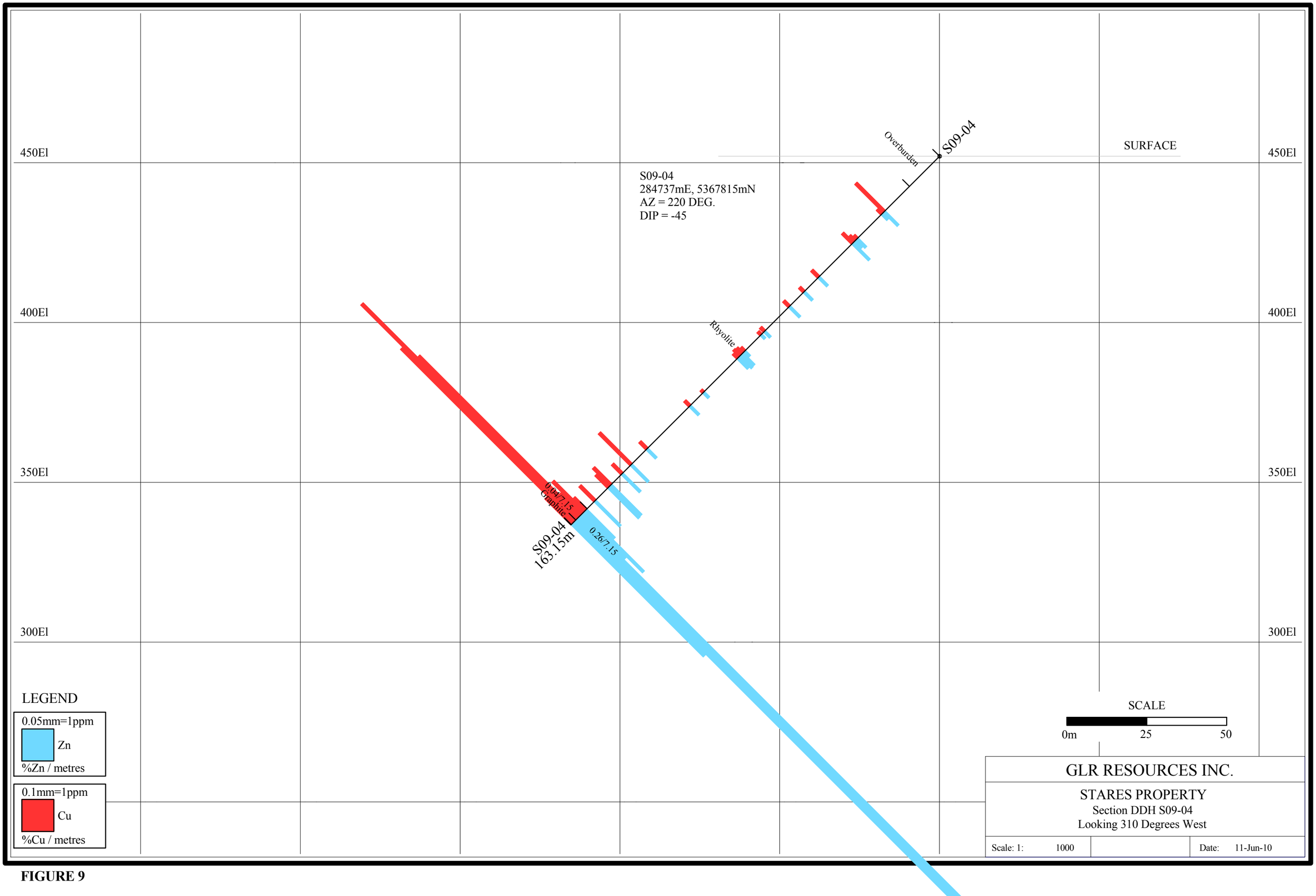

450El
400El
350El
300El
SURFACE
S09-04
Overburden
Rhyolite
S09-04
284737mE, 5367815mN
AZ = 220 DEG.
DIP = -45
0.04/7.15
Graphite
S09-04
163.15m
0.26/7.15
LEGEND
0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres
0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres
SCALE
0m
25
50
GLR RESOURCES INC.
STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S09-04
Looking 310 Degrees West
Scale: 1: 1000
Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 9

S09-07
284727mE, 5367576mN
AZ = 30 DEG.
DIP = -45

S09-05
284732mE, 5367631mN
AZ = 30 DEG.
DIP = -45

SURFACE

450El

400El

350El

300El

S09-07

S09-05

Overburden

Overburden

Rhyolite

Black Aphanitic Rx

Rhyolite

Black Aphanitic Rx

Rhyolite

Rhyolite

Graphite

Rhyolite

Graphite

0.03/12.0

Flow Breccia

0.17/12.0

0.06/20.0

Rhyolite

0.01/20.0

Graphite

Rhyolite

Grey aphanitic rock

Rhyolite

Grey aphanitic rock

203.0m

S09-05

227.0m

S09-07

LEGEND

0.05mm=1ppm

Zn

%Zn / metres

0.1mm=1ppm

Cu

%Cu / metres

SCALE

0m 25 50

GLR RESOURCES INC.

STARES PROPERTY

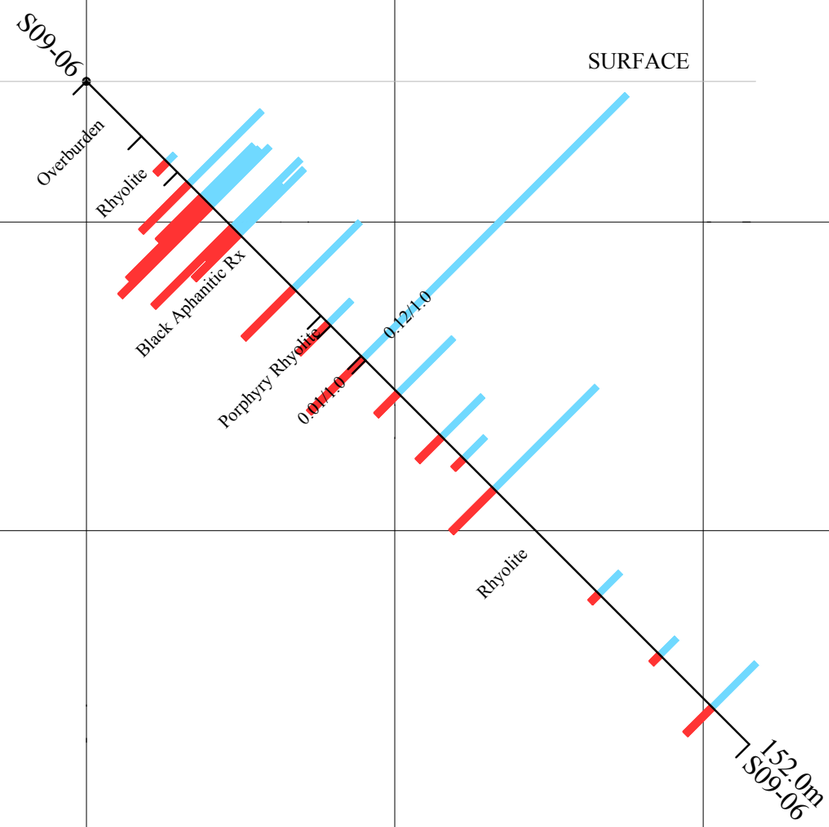
Section DDH S09-05, S09-07

Looking 300 Degrees West

Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 10

S09-06
285374mE, 5367526mN
AZ = 30 DEG.
DIP = -45



450El

400El

350El

300El

LEGEND

0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres

0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres

SCALE
0m 25 50

GLR RESOURCES INC.

STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S09-06
Looking 300 Degrees West

Scale: 1: 1000 | Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 11

S10-08
284730mE, 5367941mN
AZ = 45 DEG.
DIP = -45

S10-08

SURFACE

450El

400El

350El

300El

Overburden

Rhyolite

Graphite

Black Aphanitic Rx

Rhyolite Porphyry

Black Aphanitic Rx

Rhyolite

0.36/21.6

Graphite
0.05/21.6

Rhyolite

230.0m
S10-08

LEGEND

0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres

0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres

SCALE
0m 25 50

GLR RESOURCES INC.

STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S10-08
Looking 315 Degrees West

Scale: 1: 1000

Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 12

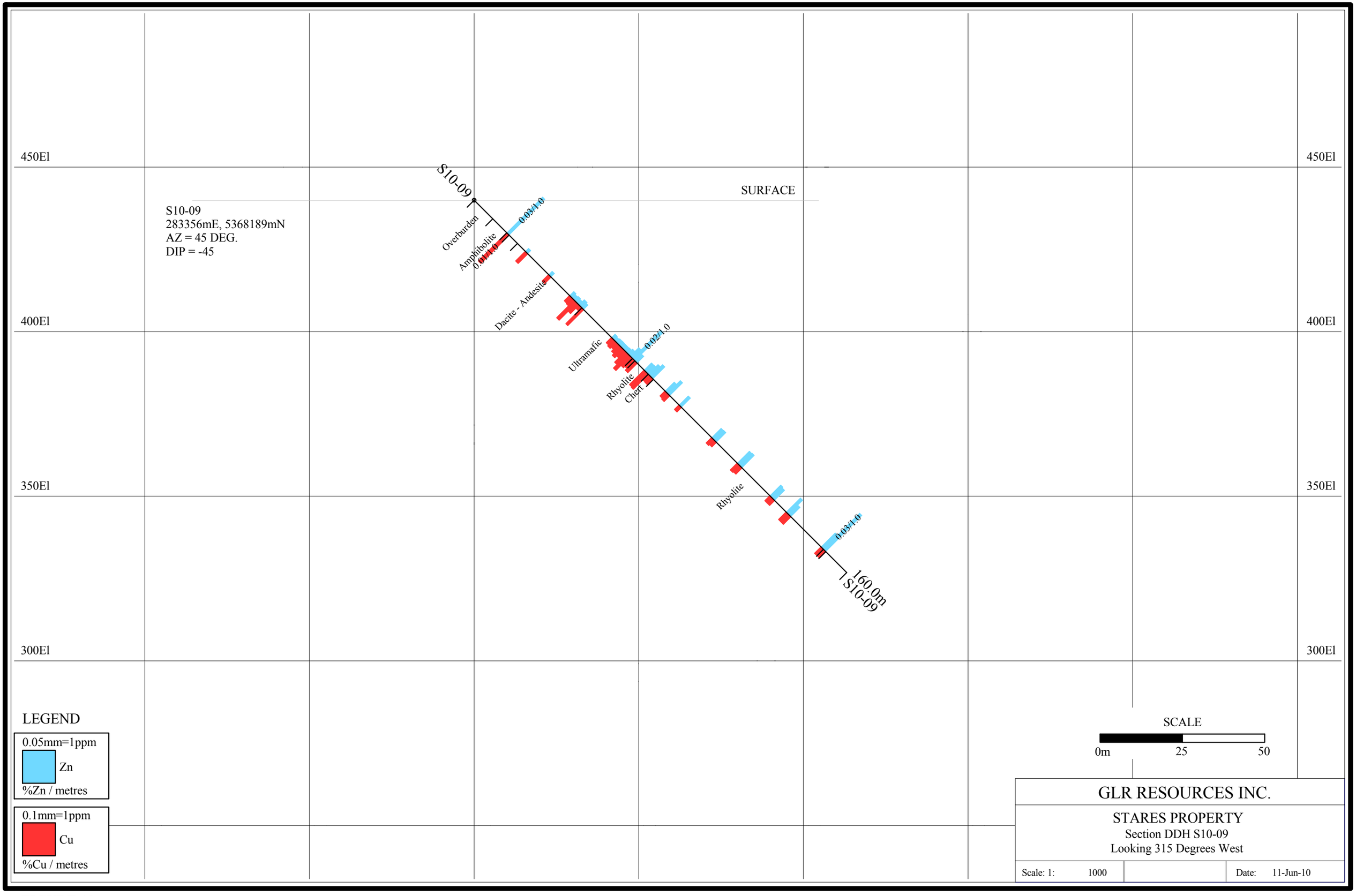

450El
400El
350El
300El
S10-09
SURFACE
S10-09
283356mE, 5368189mN
AZ = 45 DEG.
DIP = -45
Overburden
Amphibolite
0.01/1.0
0.03/1.0
Dacite - Andesite
Ultramafic
0.02/1.0
Rhyolite
Chert
Rhyolite
0.03/1.0
160.0m
S10-09
LEGEND
0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres
0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres
SCALE
0m
25
50
GLR RESOURCES INC.
STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S10-09
Looking 315 Degrees West
Scale: 1: 1000
Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 13

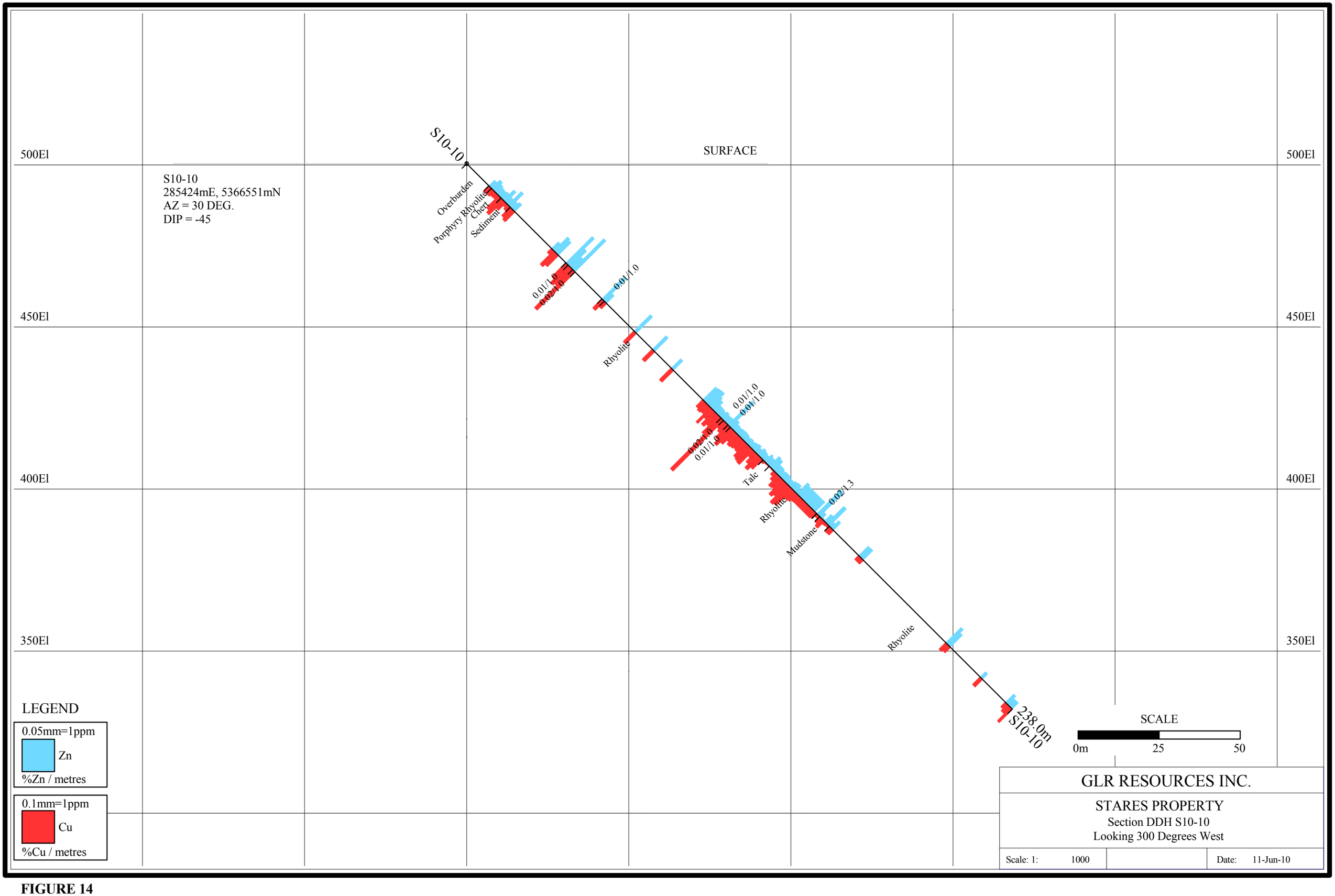
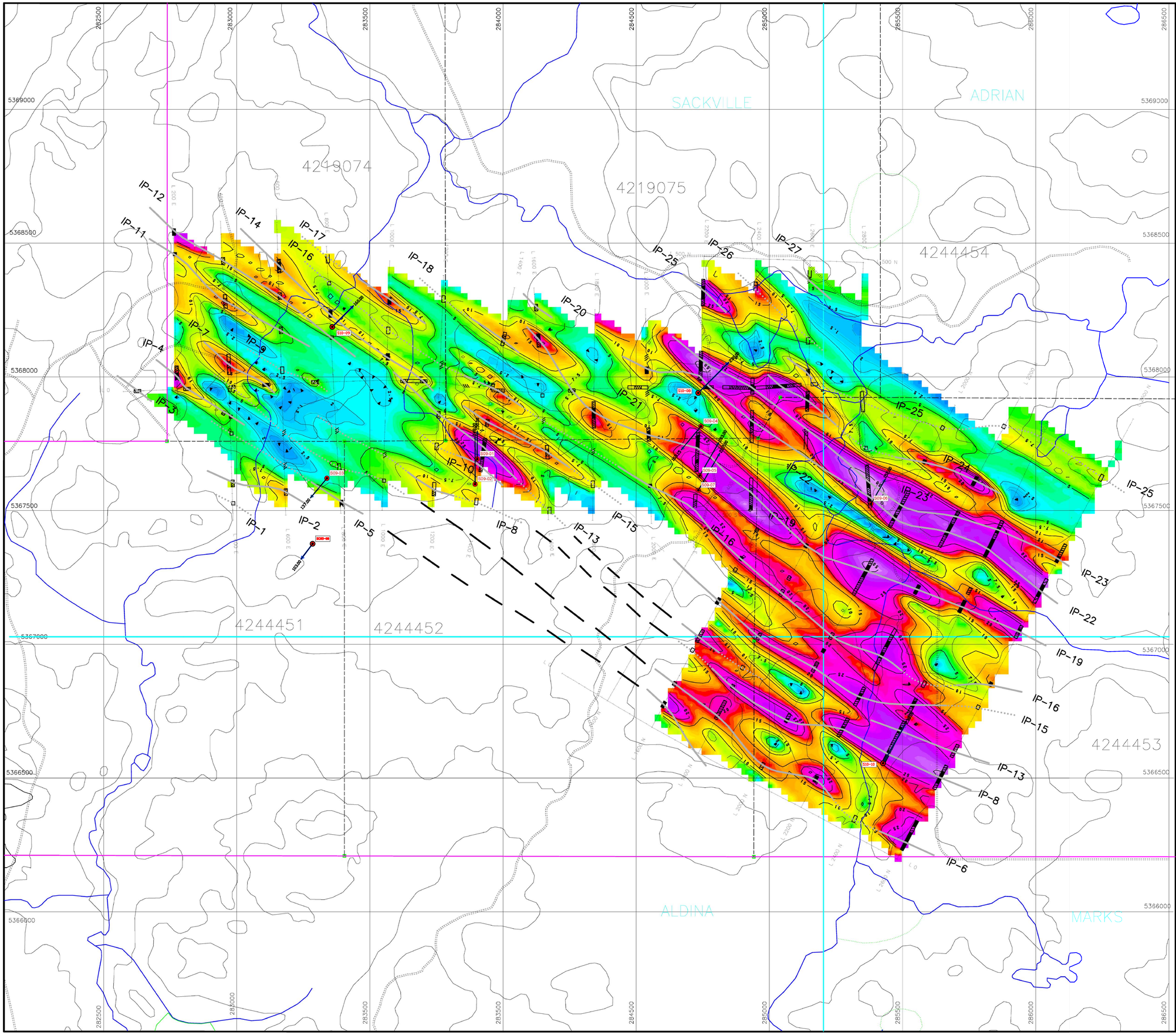

500El
450El
400El
350El
S10-10
285424mE, 5366551mN
AZ = 30 DEG.
DIP = -45
SURFACE
S10-10
Overburden
Porphyry Rhyolite
Chert
Sediment
0.01/1.0
0.02/1.0
0.01/1.0
Rhyolite
0.01/1.0
0.01/1.0
0.02/1.0
0.01/1.0
Talc
Rhyolite
0.02/1.3
Mudstone
Rhyolite
238.0m
S10-10
LEGEND
0.05mm=1ppm
Zn
%Zn / metres
0.1mm=1ppm
Cu
%Cu / metres
SCALE
0m
25
50
GLR RESOURCES INC.
STARES PROPERTY
Section DDH S10-10
Looking 300 Degrees West
Scale: 1: 1000
Date: 11-Jun-10

FIGURE 14



GEOPHYSICAL LEGEND

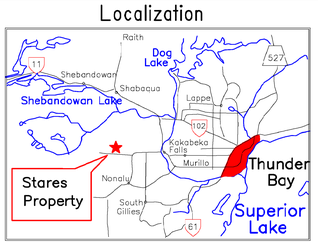
- Strong increase in IP with decreased resistivity (0.9 > P > 0.7)
- Well defined IP anomaly without resistivity decrease (0.7 > P > 0.4)
- Poorly defined IP anomaly - no resistivity signature (0.4 > P > 0.2)
- Weak P anomaly in high resistivity zone (0.2 > P)
- IP Axis
- Lake and river
- Roads
- Swamp or grassy area
- Claim Line
- Assumed Claim Post
- Observed Claim Post

INSTRUMENTS

TX= TX-II no. 207 1400 W by GDD Instrumentation
RX = ELREC-6 no. 33 (BRGV)
GENERATOR : HONDA 2000 W.

Source of map: Federal topographic map 52 A 05 from Geogratis.com and personal notes
The coordinate system is in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, N.A.D. 83, Zone 16.
The approximate mean declination is 2°46' West in 2010.
The annual change increasing 5.0'.

Localization



INDUCED POLARIZATION

MAP Colored Chargeability Contours A=25m N=1

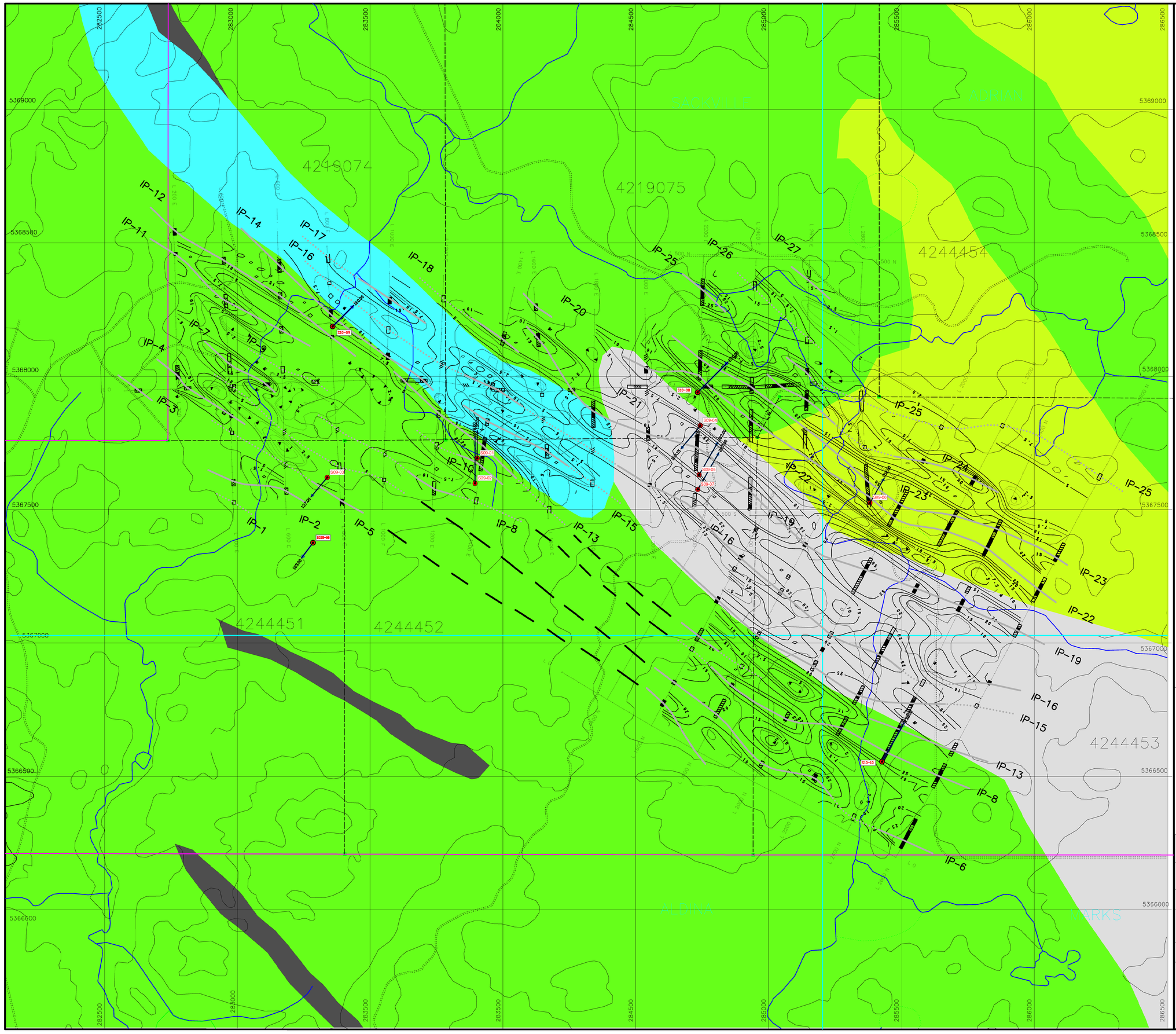
PROJECT **STARES PROPERTY**

FOR **GLR RESOURCES INC.**

Géosig Inc.

PROJECT	Stares Property	Executed by	Pierre Simoneau, P.Geol.
TOWNSHIPS	Sackville and Adrian		12-2009
DISTRICT	Thunder Bay	Geomatic by	Pierre Simoneau 01-2010
SNRC	52 A 05		Dendé Senten
SCALE	1:5 000	Interpreted by	Pierre Simoneau 12-2009
		Map no	6578
		Project no	252.03

Figure 15



GEOPHYSICAL LEGEND

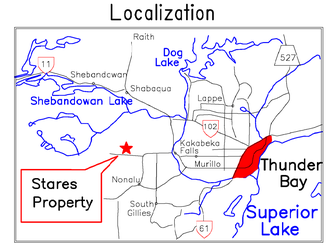
- Strong increase in IP with decreased resistivity (0.9 > P > 0.7)
- Well defined IP anomaly without resistivity decrecse (0.7 > P > 0.4)
- Poorly defined IP anomaly - no resistivity signature (0.4 > P > 0.2)
- Weak IP anomaly in high resistivity zone (0.2 > P)
- IP Axis
- Lcke and river
- Rcads
- Swamp or grassy area
- Claim Line
- Assumed Claim Post
- Observed Claim Post

INSTRUMENTS

TX= TX-II no. 207 1400 W by GDD Instrumentation
RX = ELREC-6 no. 33 (BRGM)
GENERATOR : HONDA 2000 W.

Source of map: Federal topographic map 52 A 05 from Geogratis.com and personal notes
The coordinate system is in Universe Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, N.A.D. 83, Zone 16.
The approximate mean declination is 2°41' West in 2010.
The annual change increasing 5.0'.

Localization



INDUCED POLARIZATION

MAP: Colored Chargeability Contours A=25m N=1

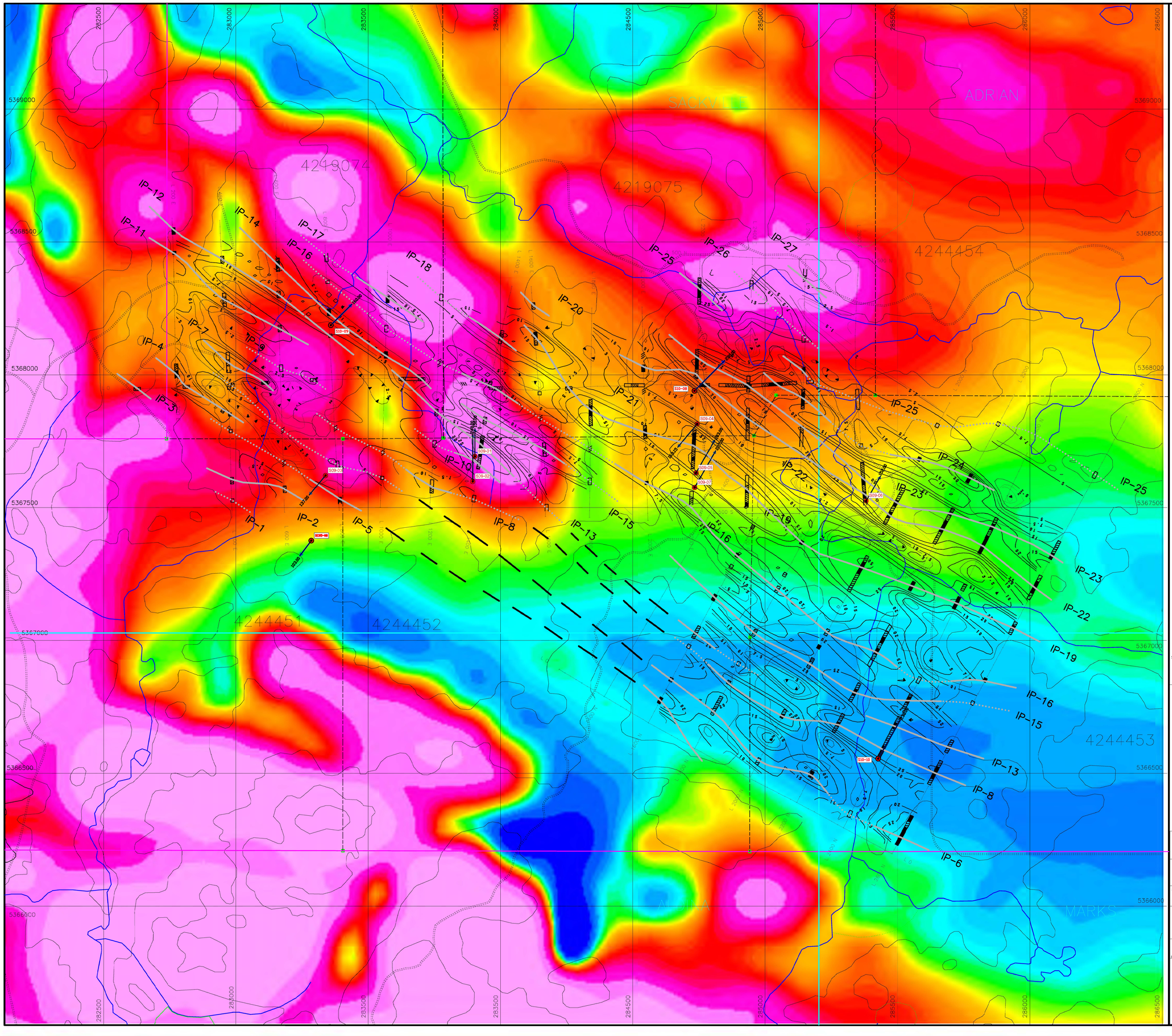
PROJECT: **STARES PROPERTY**

FOR : **GLR RESOURCES INC.**

GEOSIG Inc. EXPERTS-CONSEILS EN GÉOPHYSIQUE — Géosig Inc.

			DATE
PROJECT	Stares Property	Executed by Pierre Simaneau, P.Geol.	
TOWNSHIPS	Sackville and Adrian		12-2009
DISTRICT	Thunder Bay	Geomatic by Pierre Simaneau, Donald Saintos	01-2010
SNRC	52 A 05	Interpreted by Pierre Simaneau	12-2009
SCALE	1:5 000 (0 50 100 150 200m.)	Map no 6578	
		Project no 252.03	

Figure 16



GEOPHYSICAL LEGEND

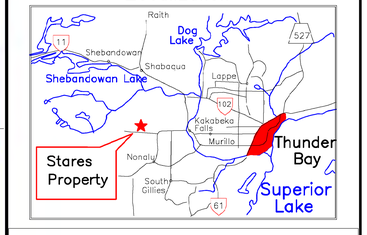
- Strong increase in IP with decreased resistivity (0.9 > P > 0.7)
- Well defined IP anomaly without resistivity decrease (0.7 > P > 0.4)
- Poorly defined IP anomaly - no resistivity signature (0.4 > P > 0.2)
- Weak P anomaly in high resistivity zone (0.2 > P)
- IP Axis
- Lake and river
- Roads
- Swamp or grassy area
- Claim Line
- Assumed Claim Post
- Observed Claim Post

INSTRUMENTS

TX= TX-II no. 207 1400 W by GDD Instrumentation
RX = ELREC-6 no. 33 (BRGV)
GENERATOR : HONDA 2000 W.

Source of map: Federal topographic map 52 A 05 from Geogratis.cen and personal notes
The coordinate system is a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid, N.A.D. 83, Zone 16.
The approximate mean declination is 2°40' West in 2010.
The annual change increases 5.0'.

Localization



INDUCED POLARIZATION

MAP: Colored Chargeability Contours
A=25m N=1

PROJECT: **STARES PROPERTY**

FOR: **GLR RESOURCES INC.**

GEOSIG Inc.
EXPERTS-CONSEILS EN GEOPHYSIQUE

Géosig Inc.

		DATE
PROJECT	Stares Property	
TOWNS-HIPS	Sackville and Adrian	
DISTRICT	Thunder Bay	
SNRC	52 A 05	
SCALE	1:5 000 (0 50 100 150 200m)	
Executed by	Pierre Simoneau, P.Geol.	12-2009
Geomatic by	Pierre Simoneau, Donald Sainton	01-2010
Interpreted by	Pierre Simoneau	12-2009
Map no	5578	
Project no	252_03	

Figure 17

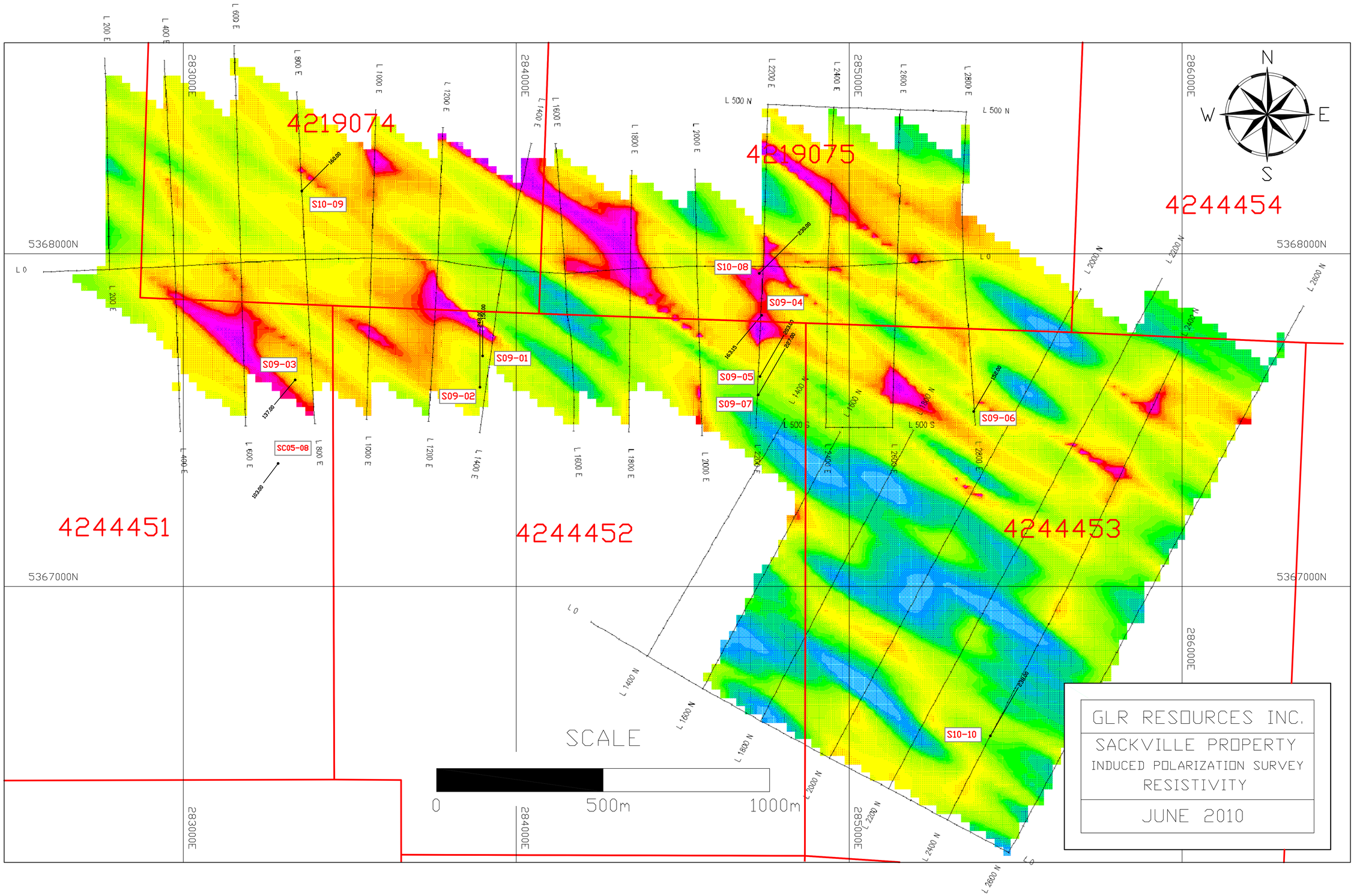

4219074
4219075
4244454
4244451
4244452
4244453
S10-09
S10-08
S09-04
S09-01
S09-03
S09-02
S09-05
S09-07
S09-06
SC05-08
S10-10
5368000N
5367000N
283000E
284000E
285000E
286000E
L 500 N
L 500 S
L 0
L 200 E
L 400 E
L 600 E
L 800 E
L 1000 E
L 1200 E
L 1400 E
L 1600 E
L 1800 E
L 2000 E
L 2200 E
L 2400 E
L 2600 E
L 2800 E
L 1400 N
L 1600 N
L 1800 N
L 2000 N
L 2200 N
L 2400 N
L 2600 N
N
S
E
W
SCALE
0
500m
1000m
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
RESISTIVITY
JUNE 2010

Figure 18

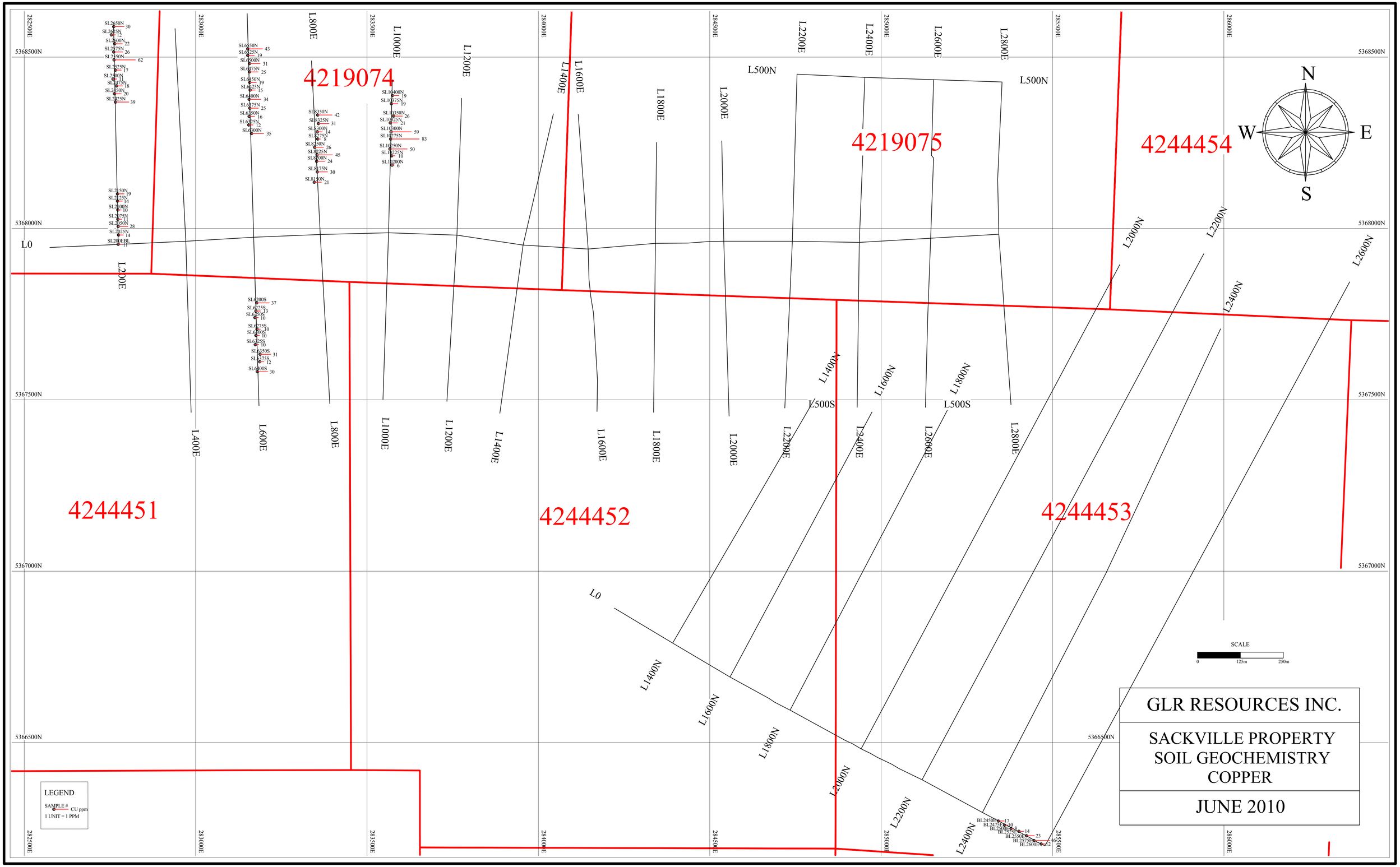

4219074
4219075
4244454
4244451
4244452
4244453
L0
L500N
L500S
L200E
L400E
L600E
L800E
L1000E
L1200E
L1400E
L1600E
L1800E
L2000E
L2200E
L2400E
L2600E
L2800E
L2000N
L2200N
L2400N
L2600N
N
S
E
W
SCALE
0
125m
250m
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER
JUNE 2010
LEGEND
SAMPLE #
CU ppm
1 UNIT = 1 PPM
5368500N
5368000N
5367500N
5367000N
5366500N
282500E
283000E
283500E
284000E
284500E
285000E
285500E
286000E

Figure 19

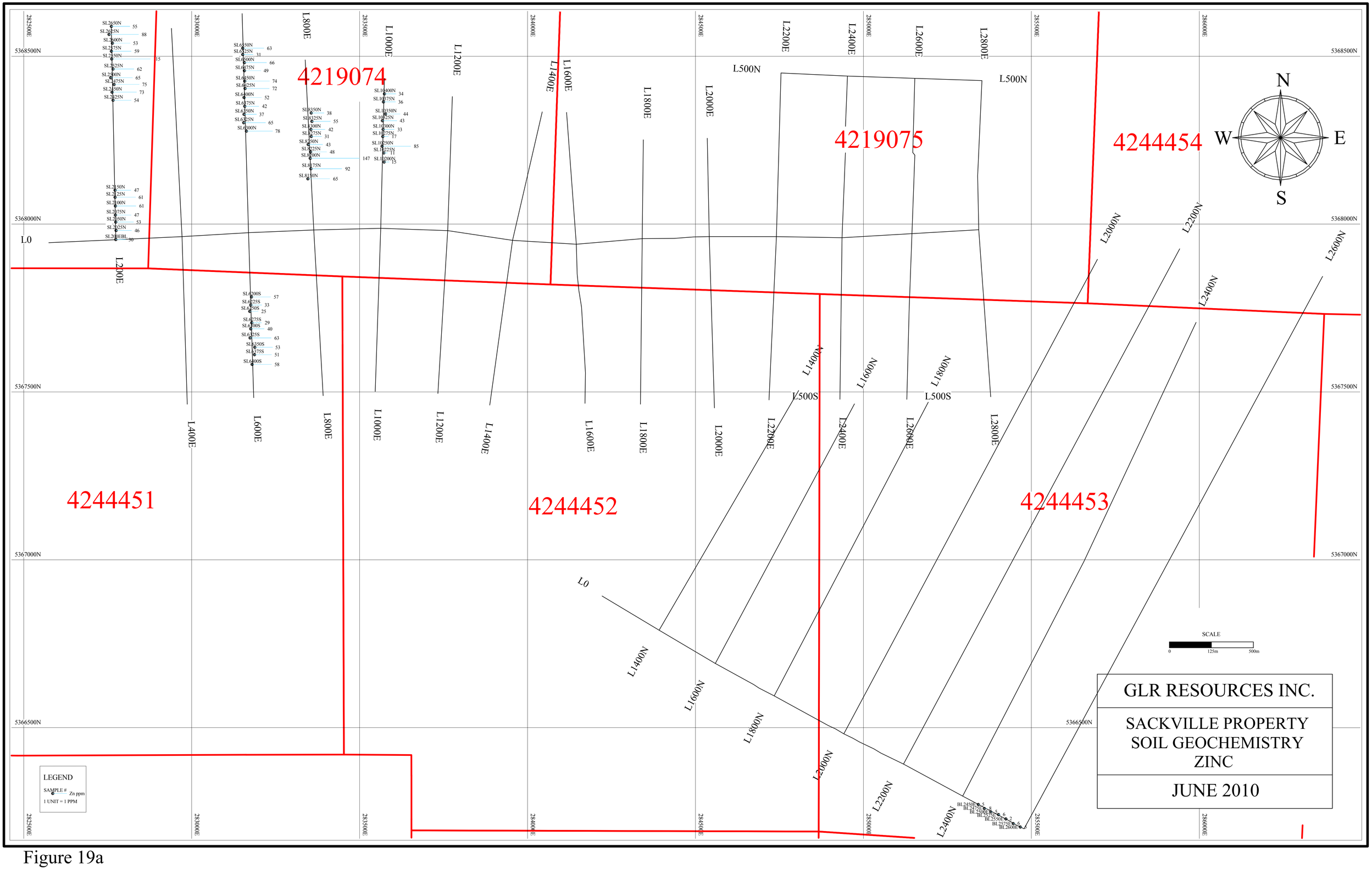

4219074
4219075
4244454
4244451
4244452
4244453
N
W
E
S
L500N
L500S
L0
L200E
L400E
L600E
L800E
L1000E
L1200E
L1400E
L1600E
L1800E
L2000E
L2200E
L2400E
L2600E
L2800E
L2000N
L2200N
L2400N
L2600N
282500E
283000E
283500E
284000E
284500E
285000E
285500E
286000E
5368500N
5368000N
5367500N
5367000N
5366500N
SCALE
0
125m
500m
LEGEND
SAMPLE # Zn ppm
1 UNIT = 1 PPM
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC
JUNE 2010

Figure 19a

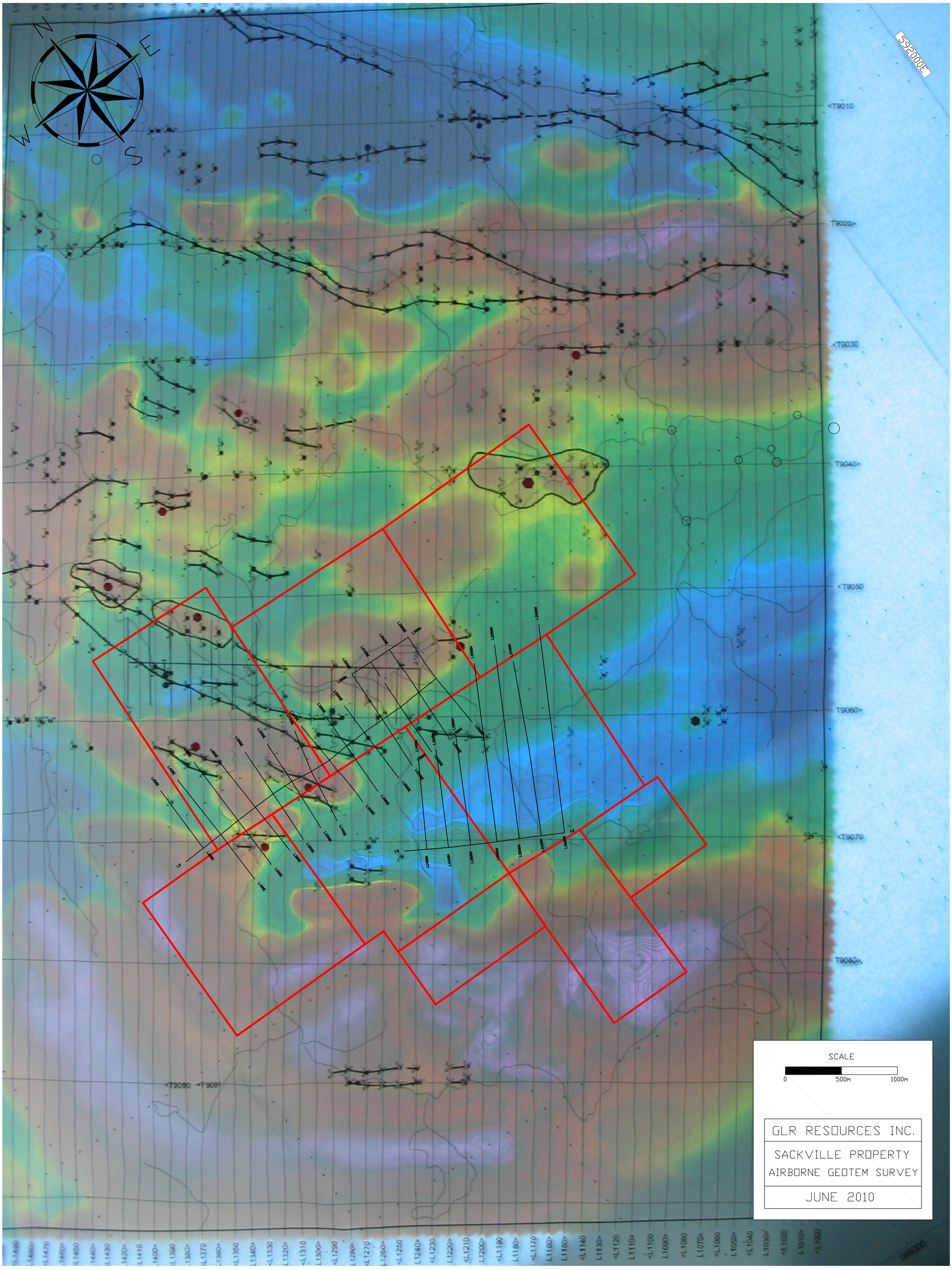

N
E
S
W
592000E
<T9010
T9020>
<T9030
T9040>
<T9050
T9060>
<T9070
T9080>
<T9090
<T9091
L500N
L1400N
L1600N
L1800N
L2000N
L2200N
L2400N
L2600N
L500E
L1400E
L1600E
L1800E
L2000E
L2200E
L2400E
L2600E
SCALE
0
500m
1000m
GLR RESOURCES INC.
SACKVILLE PROPERTY
AIRBORNE GEOTEM SURVEY
JUNE 2010

Figure 20