ASX Announcement
ASX: SUP
9 October 2019
superiorlake.com.au

SUPERIOR LAKE RESOURCES

Geophysics program confirms extensive conductive body at Pick North target

Highlights

- **The first Down-Hole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) program successfully confirmed that the Pick North Target is related to a large conductive body (Image 4)**
- **In addition, an untested and stronger conductor, roughly co-planar with the intersected conductor, was also confirmed by the DHTEM interpretation**
- **The drilling intersected a sulphide-bearing interval (Image 1)**
- **The second hole and DHTEM survey is nearing completion with results expected in the coming weeks**

Superior Lake Resources Limited (ASX: SUP) ("Superior Lake" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update regarding the results of the first of its three drillhole and DHTEM geophysics program at the Company's Superior Lake Zinc Project ("**Project**") located in Ontario, Canada. The drilling and geophysics program is focused on testing conductor models interpreted from the Fixed Loop Electromagnetics (FLTEM) survey work completed earlier in the year (see ASX announcements 20 March 2019 and 28 March 2019).

The first hole was drilled at Pick North to a target predicted at a depth of 650m and based solely on a visual inspection of core sample which is yet to be assayed and analysed, intersected a small massive sulphide mineralisation band at 608m, with pyrrhotite, pyrite and specks of chalcopyrite seen during drill hole logging between 608m to 630m. Mineralisation intersected was associated with diagnostic alteration minerals including garnets and black, iron-rich chlorite, which are commonly associated with VMS systems. Samples are being sent for multi-element analysis to confirm their mineral contents, with results expected later in the December Quarter.

More importantly, the DHTEM survey confirmed that the sulphide mineralisation intersected is associated with an extensive conductive body. The conductor model interpreted from this survey is consistent with the Fixed Loop Electromagnetics (FLTEM) model completed earlier in the year, indicating that the original FLTEM target has been successfully tested and corresponds to a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("**VMS**")-type mineralisation. The location of the geophysics target is highlighted in Image 4.

Furthermore, an untested stronger conductor, roughly co-planar with the intersected conductor, was located by the DHTEM interpretation. Geologically, these conductors are likely to correspond with more pyrrhotite (and possibly other sulphides) rich zones. The zinc rich portions are more likely to be non-conductive, which means that further targeting will involve integration of geophysical, geochemical and geological information.

Chief Executive Officer Dave Woodall commented:

"These results are highly encouraging. The DHTEM program not only confirmed the presence of an extensive conductive body approximately where predicted, but also delineated an untested stronger conductor in the immediate vicinity.

"We believe this confirms the suitability of the exploration approach the Company has taken to date to identify additional VMS deposits similar to Pick and Winston Lake.

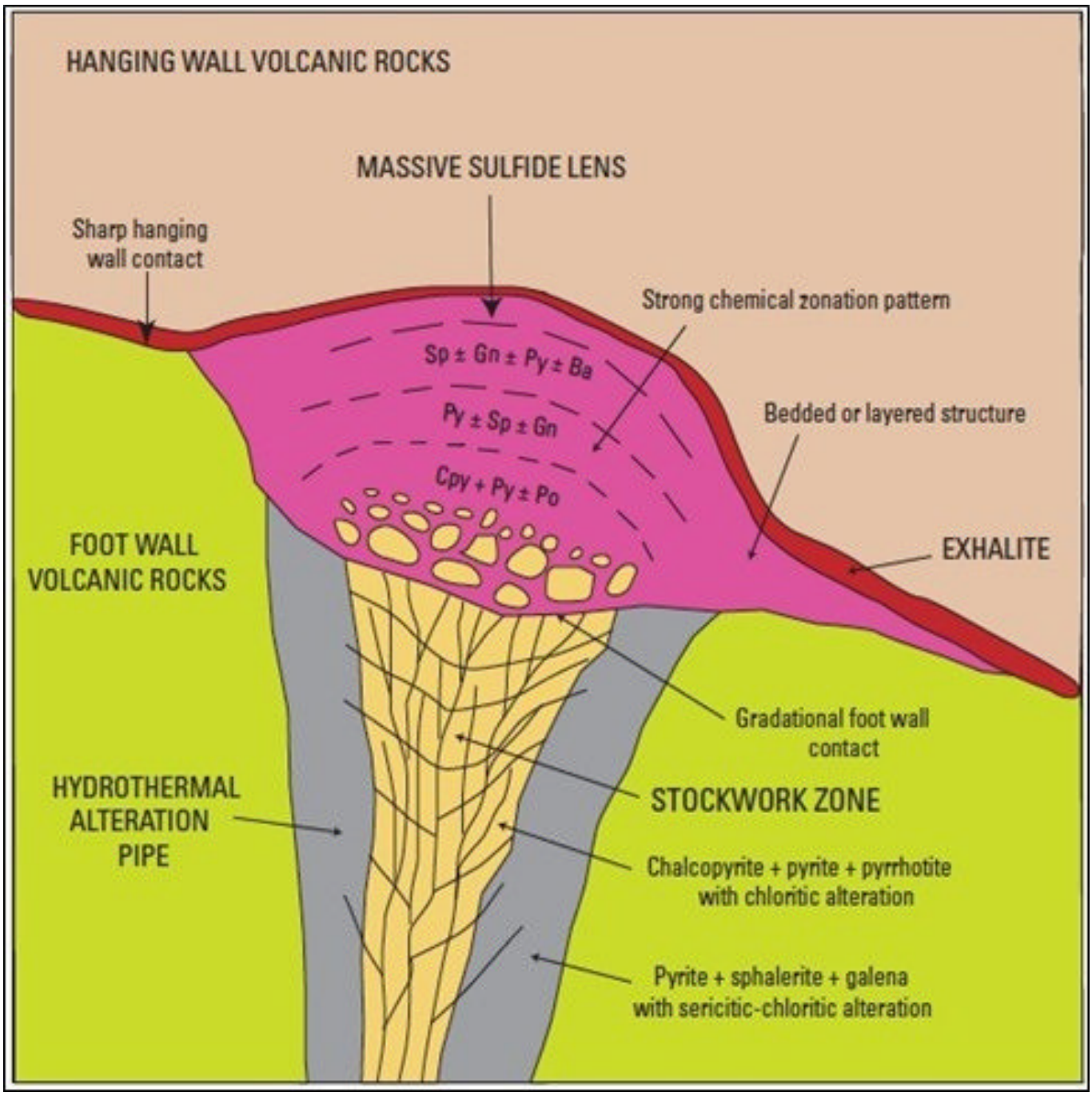
"The Company is very pleased with results obtained to date and will continue to report on the progress of this important exploration program."

Image 1 : Pick North Target Hole showing sulphide mineralisation, Hole SUP 19-01, 608 meters

Geology - VMS deposits and the Superior Lake system

The Pick and Winston Lake deposits are defined as VMS deposits. Modern analogs include "black smoker" polymetallic base-precious metal sulphide deposits seen on the ocean floor. Within this family of deposits, the common denominator is that they are associated with sub-marine volcanism. Copper-rich deposits are generally associated with more mafic, deeper, "hotter" systems, while zinc-rich deposits are associated with more felsic, shallower and "cooler" systems. VMS deposits differ in terms of size, metal ratios, metal grades, metal zonation, morphology, and style of mineralisation. An idealised VMS deposit is shown in Image 2 below.

Image 2 – Schematic of Typical VMS system[1]



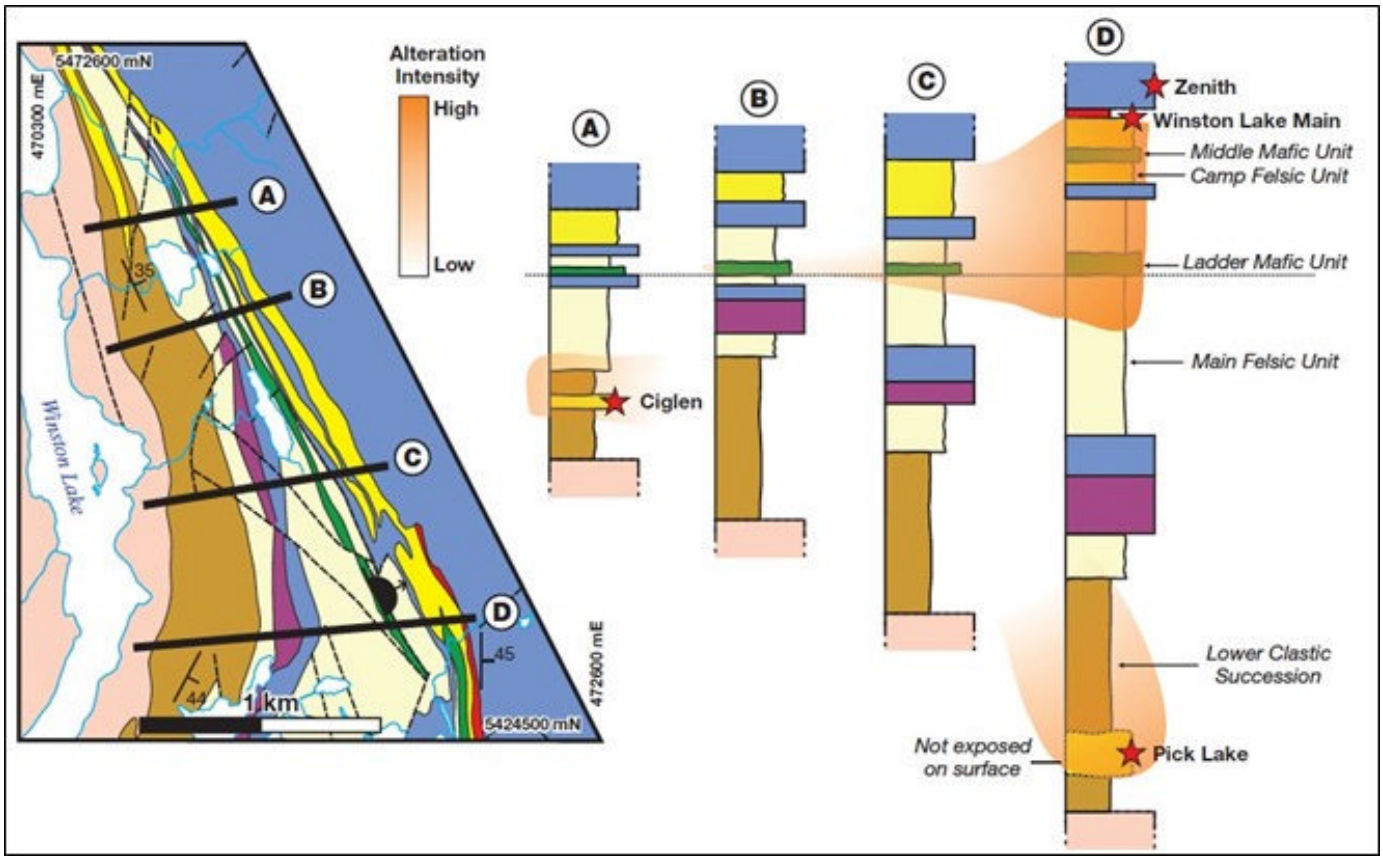
1. US Geological Survey – Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Occurrence Model, chapter 8, page 141

The Pick and Winston Lake deposits are characterised as being very rich in zinc and deficient in other metals, aside from minor copper and gold. They are also associated with pyrrhotite, not commonly seen with sphalerite but fortuitous in this case as it has a very pronounced geophysical signature which led to the discovery of both deposits.

VMS deposits are never as simple as depicted in Image 2. Hydrothermal fluids circulating through the volcanic sequence alter the mineralogy of the host rocks, often in a recognizable, zoned fashion, but not always, and subsequent structural events can deform the sequence to an almost unrecognizable extent. This is the case at the Pick Lake deposit where typical "footwall alteration" was documented

stratigraphically above, not below, the deposit; this is less the case at Winston Lake where alteration was documented in its normal position. Later metamorphism can exacerbate this effect even further by changing the already altered original mineral assemblages for a second time. A simplified series of sections across the Project area depicting the respective locations of the various known deposits and the associated hydrothermal alteration is highlighted in Image 3 below.

Image 3: Section of Project Area Lithology and location of known deposits[2]



2. From Geodynamic Reconstruction of the Winston Lake Greenstone Belt and VMS Deposits: New Trace Element Geochemistry and U-Pb Geochronology, Journal of Economic Geology, volume 109, pages 1291–1313

As neither the Pick nor Winston Lake deposits were exposed at surface, direct observation of the features summarised above was not possible. Identification of these deposits and potential new deposits must therefore rely upon indirect methods that are based upon recognising the geochemical and geophysical expression of these features.

DHTEM at Pick North

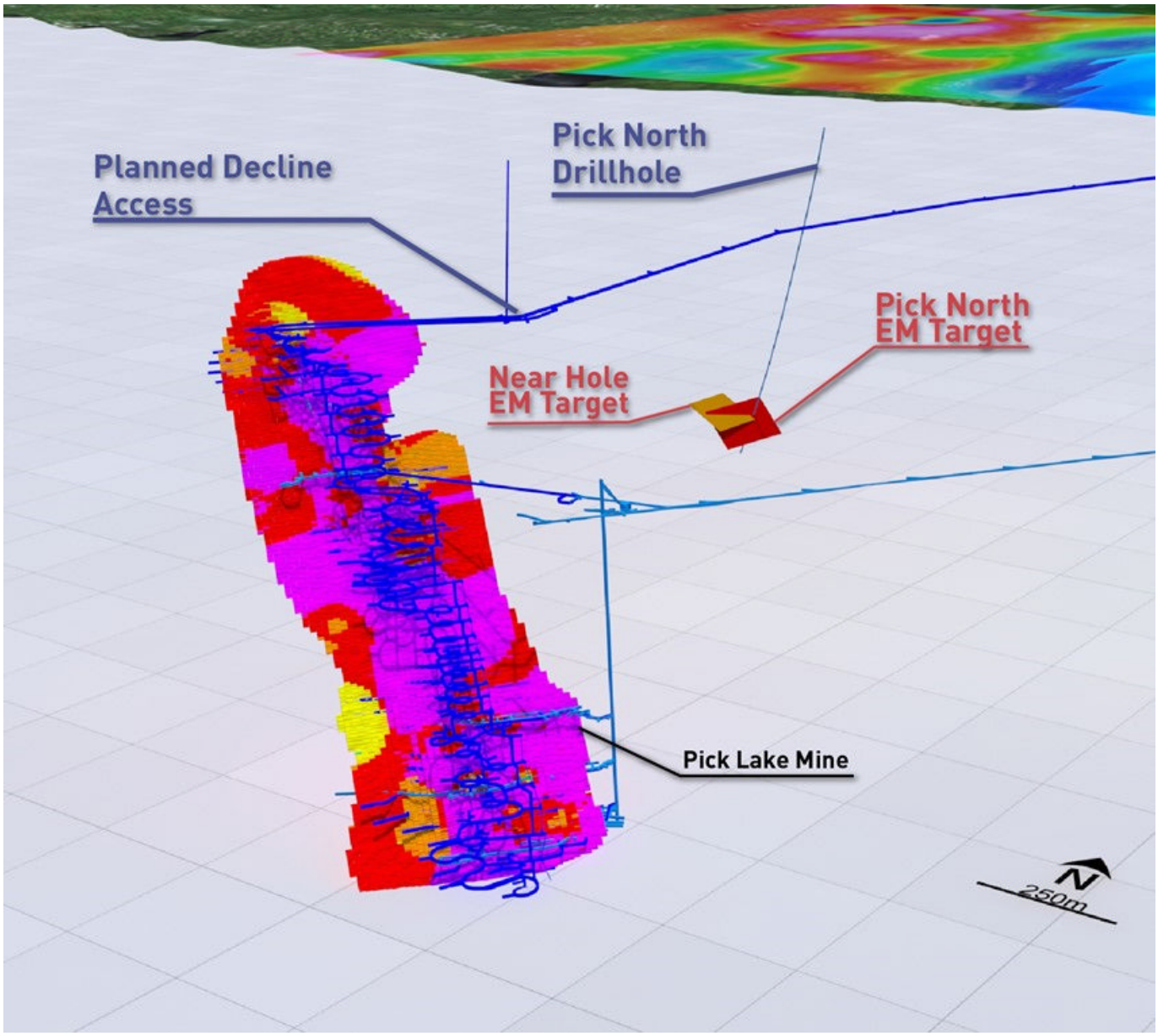
The three-hole DHTEM program is aimed at testing conductor models interpreted from the FLTEM data collected earlier this year (see ASX announcements 20 March 2019 and 28 March 2019). The method is considered ideal for VMS style mineralisation as the contained pyrrhotite (and to a lesser extent pyrite and chalcopyrite) form a good conductor and are easily detectable with electromagnetic techniques.

Hole 1 from this program targeted the Pick North target and intersected massive sulphide mineralisation at a depth of 608m to 630m. The mineralisation was determined as sulphide via visual inspection. Assay results to confirm this will be confirmed later this quarter. This was close to the expected depth of 650m predicted by the FLTEM conductor model.

The DHTEM survey subsequently confirmed that the sulphide intersection is part of an extensive conductive body. It also confirmed the conductor model interpreted from this survey is consistent with the original

FLTEM model, indicating that the FLTEM target has been successfully tested, and corresponds to a VMS-type mineralisation. Image 4 below highlights the location of the geophysical target.

Image 4: Section of Pick North Geophysical Target and drill hole



The Company's developing exploration model integrates the geophysical, geochemical and geological information that targets massive sulphides. The model simply suggests that the greatest thickness of massive sulphides occurs at or very proximal to the vent (the source of a VMS deposit), which would indicate the greatest thickness of pyrrhotite and pyrite at or near the vent. This would be the most conductive part of the system in a simple model, as suggested in the diagram.

The testing of the Pick North target and the other two geophysical targets uses this simply philosophy to identify the potential target zone. This presents a valid target zone, with the conductor not the target, but offers guidance for the Company's exploration program and provides the most effective tool in a 3D sense to the target zone, which will be above or below the conductor.

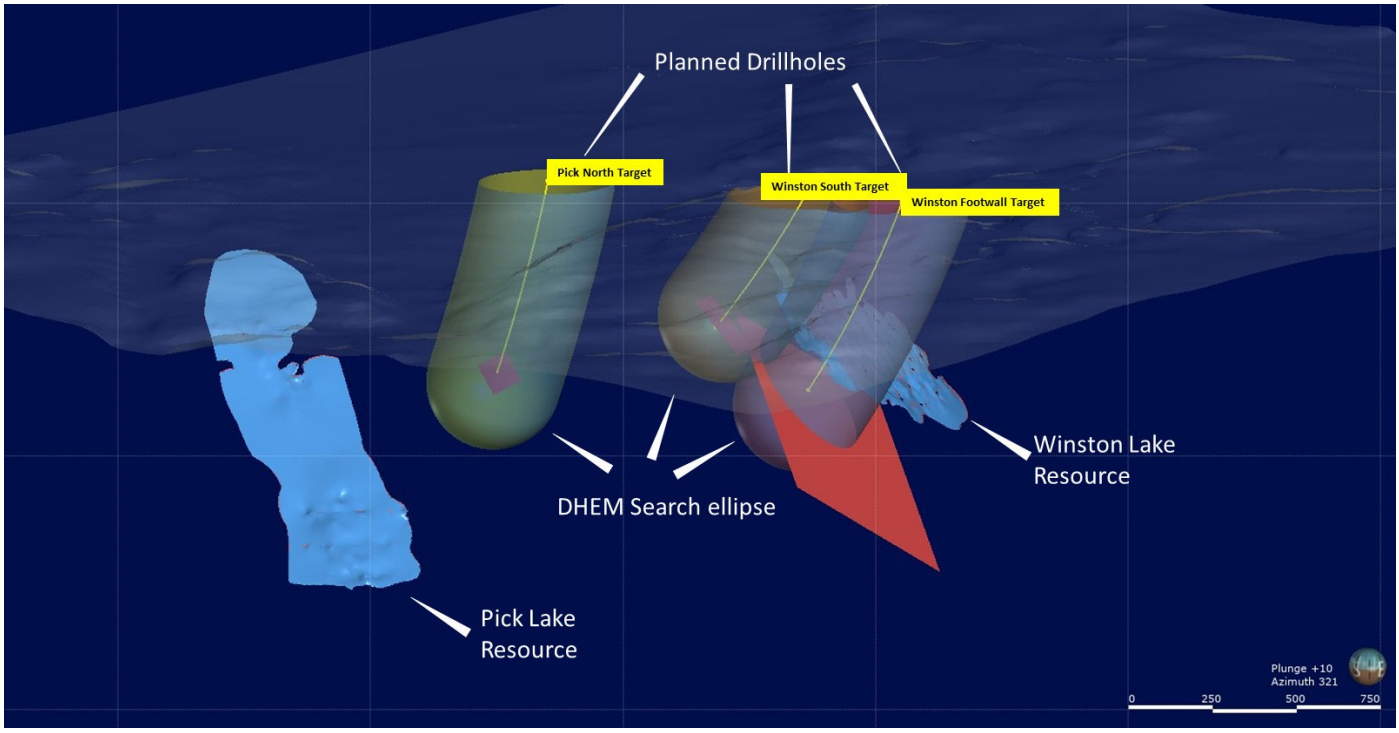
In addition, the interpretation of the DHTEM survey also indicates that the hole intersected the edge of the conductor, and not the middle, and provides a vector towards the centre of the conductor. Furthermore, an untested stronger conductor roughly co-planar with the intersected conductor was located by the DHTEM interpretation.

Geologically, these conductors correspond to more pyrrhotite (and possibly chalcopyrite) rich zones within the VMS system, whereas the zinc rich portions are likely to be non-conductive, so further targeting will involve integration of geophysical and geological information.

Exploration Update

The present exploration program is nearing completion with the planned drilling of three-holes and subsequent DHTEM survey to test three major near mine geophysical targets identified by the Company through a FLTEM survey carried out in 1Q19 (Image 5).

Image 5: Superior Lake's DHTEM exploration targets



In relation to the specific status of the three hole and DHTEM program:

1. First hole – the Pick Lake Target has been confirmed, including an off-hole geophysics target. The assay of sulphide mineralisation and alteration mineralisation is expected later this quarter.
2. Second hole – Winston South drilling and DHTEM is nearing completion. Modelling of the DHTEM is progressing and due for completion in mid-October.
3. Third hole – Winston Footwall drilling is currently in progress. This part of the program, including modelling, is expected to be completed by late October.

Drill hole information is shown in the table below.

Drillhole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip
Pick North	471720	5424710	10426.00	275	75
Winston Footwall	472860	5424975	10456.44	240	70
Winston South	472650	5424770	10471.44	250	60

About the Company

Superior Lake Resources Limited

Superior Lake Resources Limited is focused on the redevelopment of the Superior Lake Zinc Project in North Western Ontario, Canada. The Project is a high-grade zinc deposit with a JORC resource of 2.35 Mt at 17.7% Zn, 0.9% Cu, 0.38 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag (see ASX announcement 7 March 2019) and a Probable Ore Reserve of 1.96Mt at 13.9% Zn, 0.6%Cu, 0.2g/t Au and 26.2g/t Ag (ASX announcement 28 August 2019).

Superior Lake Mineral Resource at 3% Zn cut-off grade					
Classification	**Tonnage Mt**	**Zn%**	**Cu%**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**
Indicated	2.07	18.0	0.9	0.38	34
Inferred	0.28	16.2	1.0	0.31	37
Total	**2.35**	**17.7**	**0.9**	**0.38**	**34**
Superior Lake Ore Reserve at 5.2% Zn cut-off grade					
Classification	**Tonnage Mt**	**Zn%**	**Cu%**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**
Probable	1.96	13.9	0.6	0.2	26.2
Total	**1.96**	**13.9**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**26.2**

To learn more about the Company, please visit www.superiorlake.com.au, or contact:

David Woodall Chief Executive Officer +61 8 6117 0479

Reference to previous ASX announcements

In relation to the Mineral Resource estimate previously reported on 7th March 2019, Superior Lake confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 7th March 2019 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the announcement of 7th March 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

In relation to the Ore Reserve estimate previously reported on 28th August 2019, Superior Lake confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 28th August 2019 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the announcement of 28th August 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

In relation to previous announcements containing exploration results referred to in this announcement, Superior Lake confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

Competent Person's Statement

Drilling Results

The information contained in this announcement that relates to drilling exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr. Avrom Howard, an independent consultant, employed by Nebu Consulting Inc, a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (a Recognised Professional Organisation included in a list that is posted on the website of the Australian Securities Exchange) to complete the drilling program and the analysis of the results. Mr. Howard has sufficient experience which is relevant to the drilling program, style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr. Howard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Geophysics Results

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geophysics exploration results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr. David Johnson, an independent consultant, employed by Zion Geophysics and reviewed by Mr. Peter Williams, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director of Superior Lake Resources Limited, to complete the geophysical survey and the analysis of the results. Mr. Williams has sufficient experience which is relevant to the geophysics technology, style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person. Mr. Williams consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted. Exploration results have been reviewed and verified.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• The determination of mineralisation has been by a combination of geological observations (logging and mapping) in conjunction with assay results from the surface and underground database. • Information from mine level plans and cross-sections along with reports and studies was used to compile a 3D geological model (wireframes) of the VMS system at Pick and Winston. This was used as the framework for the mineralisation models.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	All drilling completed in this program at both Pick Lake and Winston Lake was diamond drilling from the surface, a total of m of drilling in 3 holes. • Core size NQ a diameter of 75.7mm.
Drilling Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted. Exploration results have been reviewed and verified.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drill core has been geologically logged to a high standard and includes lithology descriptions, texture, structure, alteration, sulphide percentages, colour, and grainsize.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.	
Quality of Assay Date and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Down-hole EM (DHEM) survey undertaken by Superior Lake has confirmed geophysics targets shown in images in the announcement. The survey details are as follows: • Digital down-hole EM system: Volterra-BH proprietary to SJ Geophysics, consisting of digital recording unit, 3-component fluxgate magnetometer (as used in DigiAtlantis) and axial component B-field coil sensor. • Transmitter: Volterra transmitter proprietary to SJ Geophysics • Transmitter energized loop with 100% duty cycle square wave current (i.e. on-time EM measurements taken) The transmitter energized a loop measuring roughly 300m x 300m that was surveyed using handheld GPS. Data were modelled using the program Maxwell distributed by Electromagnetic Imaging Technology which implements a variant of the current ribbon approximation for the EM response of a plate-like conductor devised by Lamontagne et al (1998). Lamontagne, Y., Macnae, J., Polzer, B., 1998. Multiple conductor modelling using program Multiloop. 58th Ann. Mtg. of Soc. Exploration Geophysics, Expanded Abstracts.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted. Exploration results have been reviewed and verified.
Location of Data Points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used.	• DHTEM transmitter loops were surveyed utilising GPS. • Down-hole measurement depths were recorded using a digital counter at the hole collar

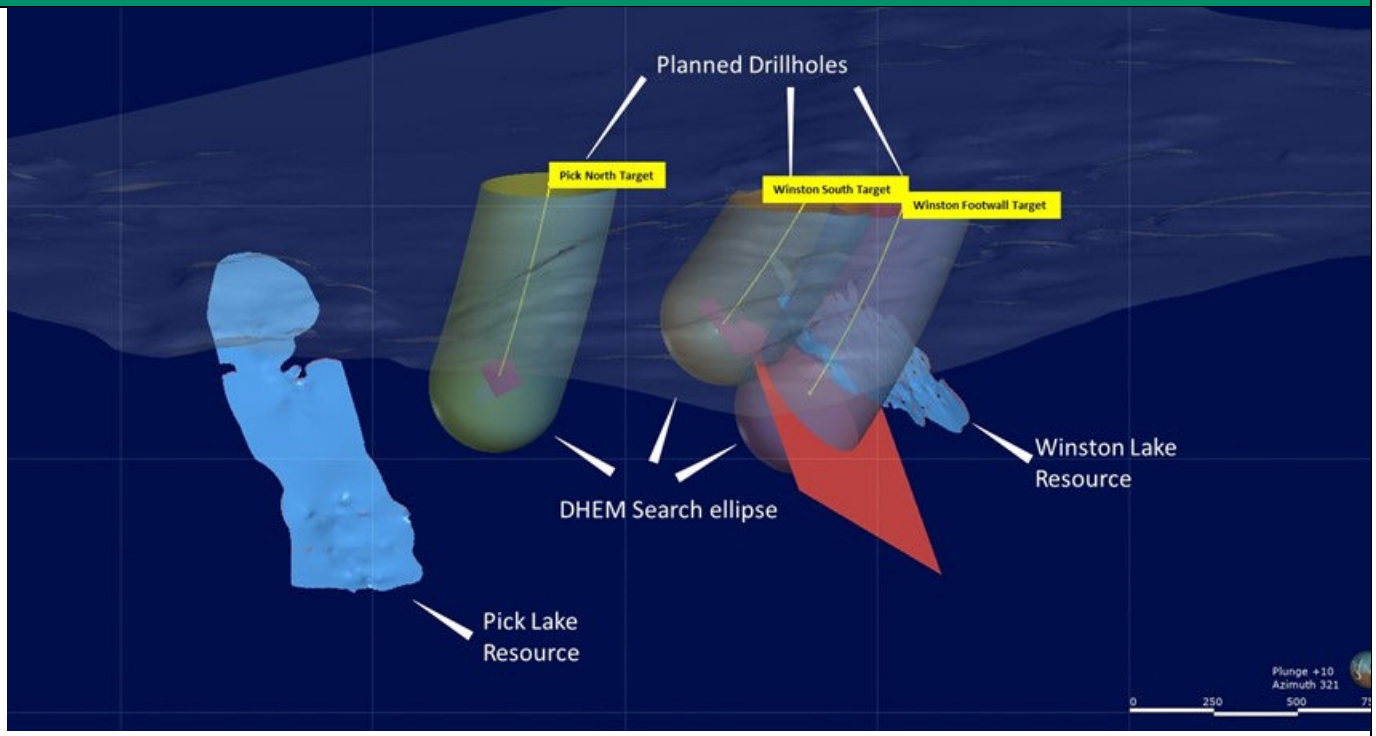
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
Data Spacing and Distribution	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted. Exploration results have been reviewed and verified.
Orientation of Data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Not applicable, no drilling or sampling conducted
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable, no sampling or assaying conducted
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent audits have been conducted on this data. Data has been reviewed and accepted in in its raw form independently by Zion Geophysics

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Pick Lake Project comprises 297 claim units (each claim unit is 400mx400m or 16Ha in area) totaling 47.5km2. The claims are made up of a number of claims acquired in August 2016 and claims recently staked and registered in October 2017. The total of all claim areas is >17,000Ha. Superior is the legal and beneficial owner of 70% of the issue capital of Ophiolite Holdings Pty Ltd (ACN 617 182 966) (Ophiolite). Ophiolite is a proprietary exploration company and is the legal and beneficial owner of the zinc and copper prospective "Pick Lake Project", located in Ontario. Please see ASX announcement dated 6 December 2017. Superior Lake currently has an option over the Winston Lake project claims. These claims are owned by FQM. For further details please refer to ASX announcement dated 21st February 2018.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The claims are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Pick Lake deposit was discovered in 1983 and the Winston Lake deposit was discovered in 1982. The Pick Lake and Winston Lake project areas have been the subject of a variety of exploration campaigns. Some of the previous explorers include Zenamc Metal Mines Limited, Falconbridge Copper Corporation, Minnova, Inmet Mining, Noranda, and Silvore Fox. Please refer report filed on SEDAR for further details - Independent Technical Report on the Pick Lake Property, Pays Plat Lake and Rope Lake Area, Ontario, Canada, dated June 19, 2013 prepared by Bruno Turcotte, MSc, P. Geo and Remi Verschelden, BSc, P. Geo (filed June 21, 2013 on SEDAR). This report can be accessed via the url: http://www.sedar.com under the company name "Silvore Fox".
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The Pick Lake deposit occurs at the extreme western edge of the Winston-Big Duck Lake sequence of volcanic rocks, approximately 35 metres above a granitic contact. Aeromagnetics within the Project area depicts a distinctive V shaped sequence of magnetic and non-magnetic units converging to a northern "V" apex and appears remarkably similar to the aeromagnetic character of the older Archean Warriedar Fold Belt in Western Australia which hosts the Golden Grove VMS deposits. The Pick Lake deposit occurs as a large sheet like zone of massive sulphides within a series of bedded pyroclastic rocks. Hydrothermal alteration exists in both footwall and hangingwall rocks resulting in varying assemblages of quartz, cordierite, biotite, anthophyllite, garnet, chlorite and sericite with minor disseminated sulphides. The hydrothermal alteration zone appears to be spatially related to the Winston Lake deposit; recent structural mapping provides evidence that Pick Lake and Winston Lake are hosted within the same stratigraphic horizon. The Anderson showing, located near the southeast shore of Winston Lake, appears to be the surface expression of the Pick Lake deposit. This is a rusty pyritic weakly altered series of bimodal volcanics. Massive sulphides of the Pick Lake deposit occur from approximately 300m to 1200m vertically and over a strike length averaging 250 metres. The lower portion of the deposit appears to increase in strike length to approximately 500 metres. The deposit strikes at 20 degrees and dips to the east at 50 degrees. The thickness of the deposit is generally between 2 and 4m, however, locally it is up to 14 metres in width. Sulphide mineralisation is generally very consistent, composed of a fine-grained mixture of sphalerite (50-80%) and pyrrhotite (5-35%) with minor chalcopyrite (0-5%) and pyrite (0-3%). Commonly contained within the sulphides is up to 5% transparent rounded quartz inclusions up to 3mm in size as well as rare (1-3%) sub-rounded biotitic volcanic inclusions. The contacts to the deposit are typically knife sharp and commonly show the presence of minor amounts of silica.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The Winston Lake deposit lies at the top of the Winston Lake sequence within cherty exhalite and altered felsic-to-intermediate laminated ash tuff. In places, gabbro forms the hanging wall for the deposit. The footwall consists of altered mafic flow rocks and felsic-to-intermediate volcaniclastic rocks which are underlain by altered quartz and feldspar porphyritic rhyolite and feldspar pyritic basalt with intercalated sulphide-rich, bedded, tuffaceous rocks which, in turn, are underlain by the "Main" quartz fledspar porphyry which is intruded by gabbro and pyroxenite. Hydrothermal alteration, confined to the Winston Lake sequence, and later metamorphism of altered rock have resulted in spectacular assemblages of cordierite, anthophyllite, biotite, garnet, sillimanite, staurolite, muscovite and quartz coincident with an increase in iron, magnesium, and potassium and a decrease in sodium and calcium. Zinc content is directly proportional to the intensity of alteration. High copper values occur at the flanks and top of the alteration "pipe" with the core of the pipe containing relatively depleted copper values. The most common forms of ore are finely banded sphalerite and pyrrhotite and massive-to-coarsely banded sphalerite and pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite and up to 45% of sub-angular mafic and felsic fragments averaging 3cm in diameter. The north-striking and 50 degrees eastwardly dipping deposit has a strike length of 750m and width of 350m. It has an average true thickness of 6m and is open to depth.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:

easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Drillhole Name</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Elevation</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pick North</td><td>471720</td><td>5424710</td><td>10426</td><td>275</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winston Footwall</td><td>472860</td><td>5424975</td><td>10456.44</td><td>240</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winston South</td><td>472650</td><td>5424770</td><td>10471.44</td><td>250</td><td>60</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	Not applicable, no assaying conducted

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable, no assaying conducted
Diagrams	Inclusion of appropriate maps and sections and tabulations of significant intercepts.	Refer to body of announcement for figures.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all exploration results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All geophysical results obtained and modelling completed are reported in this announcement
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): Geological observations; Geophysical survey results; Geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method	Exploration activities carried out by other parties include surface geochemistry, drilling, surface geology mapping, VTEM, structural mapping. Refer to the report filed on SEDAR for further details - Independent Technical Report on the Pick Lake Property, Pays Plat Lake and Rope Lake Area, Ontario, Canada, dated June 19, 2013 prepared by Bruno Turcotte, MSc, P. Geo and Remi Verschelden, BSc, P. Geo (filed June 21, 2013 on SEDAR). This report can be accessed via the url: http://www.sedar.com under the company name "Silvore Fox". Superior has completed both DHTEM and FLTEM geophysical surveys DHTEM

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock; characteristics; potential; and deleterious or contaminating substances.	Hole PL-18-01-W1 was surveyed using a DigiAtlantis 3-component fluxgate magnetometer probe from 30m to 850m down-hole. A 1500m x 1200m transmitter loop was energized by a TerraScope PRO5U transmitter with a bipolar 50% duty cycle square waveform with base frequency 1 Hz and peak current 20 A. Results were interpreted by David Johnson, MSc, MAIG of Zion Geophysics, Inc. using the Maxwell modeling software distributed by Electromagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. FLTEM A total of five overlapping fixed-loop transient electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveys were read using transmitter loops that varied in dimension but were typically 1500m x 1700m. Readings were taken using a SMARTem24 receiver and ARMIT B-field sensor, proprietary to Abitibi Geophysics and developed by Prof. James Macnae at RMIT University, at 100m intervals along 200m spaced east-west survey lines, with infill to 50m spacing where the crew leader judged it necessary to properly sample the response. A TerraScope transmitter operating at base frequency of 5 Hz with peak transmitter current typically 23 A was used. The surveys were designed to extend the maximum depth of investigation below that of the VTEM survey to a minimum of 600m below surface. The survey over the Pick Lake mineralization confirmed that this survey configuration resulted in detection of mineralization at least 400m below surface. The surveys covered the prospective stratigraphy containing the Pick Lake and Winston Lake VMS deposits, extending north from Pick Lake and both north and south from Winston Lake.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	The following work is planned for the Superior Lake Project: • Assays and analysis • Completion of the geophysics modelling of the DHTEM program • Completion of Optimisation study review of the BFS