Assessment Report for
Diamond Drilling
in the
West Huffman Lake Area, South Swayze Property,
Huffman Township,
Porcupine Mining Division,
Ontario, Canada

Performed by
Augen Gold Corp.

Mining Claim
4203548

NTS: 41 O/9

Gordon McRoberts, M.Sc, P.Geo. **08 December, 2011**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report has been prepared to meet requirements for the filing of Assessment Work under the provisions of the Ontario Mining Act. The report describes results of a diamond drill program performed by Augen Gold Corporation in Huffman Township, in the central part of the South Swayze Property, Porcupine Mining District, Ontario.

1.2 AUGEN GOLD DRILL PROGRAM - OVERVIEW

Two drill holes totaling 450 metres tested targets within claim 4203548 in an area referred to in this report as the West Huffman Lake Area, as it is located west of Huffman Lake.

The diamond drill program was performed between December 11, 2009 and December 18, 2009 while core logging was completed between December 18, 2009 and February 16, 2010. The author was on-site for the duration of both the drilling and logging.

These two holes marked the relatively early stages of an extensive drilling campaign by Augen Gold that has involved drilling in numerous locals across the South Swayze Property and in adjoining optioned ground. This program started on October 08, 2009 and has been on-going more or less continuously to the date of submission of this report.

2.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

2.1 ACCESSIBILITY

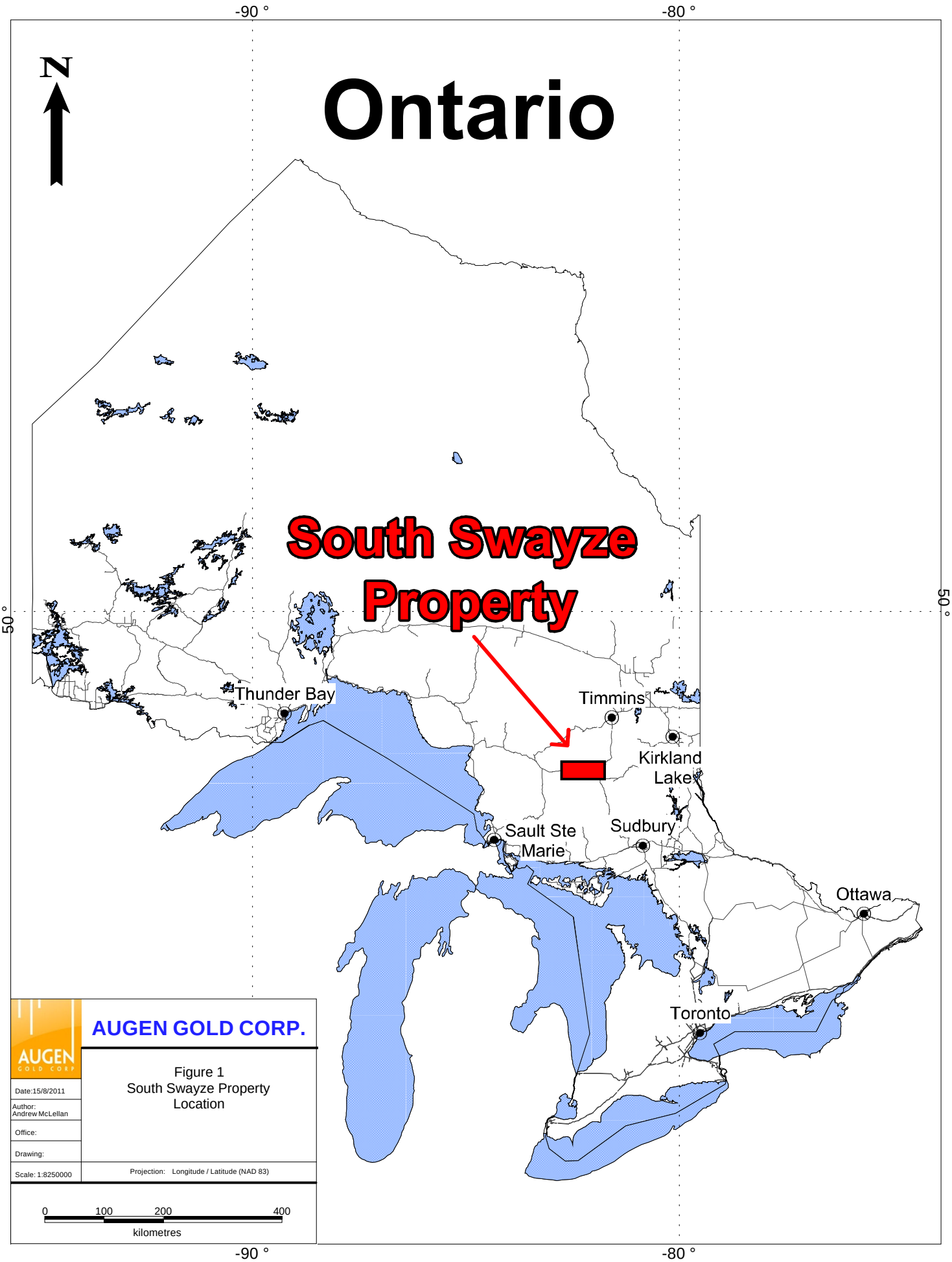
The South Swayze Property covers a 45 kilometre long section of ground stretching southeast from west of Opeepeesway Lake to east of Highway #144, midway between Timmins and Sudbury (Figure 1) to the southwest of the town of Gogama. The area of drilling lies in the central part of this property, eight to nine kilometres east-southeast of the Jerome Mine.

The West Huffman Lake Area is accessible via the Yeo Road, a gravel road that heads northeast from the Sultan Road at kilometer 14. The Sultan Road begins at Highway 144, at its junction with Highway 560. A string of secondary logging roads, the first running south off the Yeo Road near kilometer 19, leads southerly for over two kilometres to the area of drilling.

2.2 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The climate on the South Swayze Property is similar to that of Timmins, to the north for which Environment Canada indicates that the 10-year temperature range is from +38.9ºC to -45.6ºC. The average annual precipitation in the form of snow and rain is approximately 85 cm and falls evenly throughout the year.

This part of the South Swayze Property is typical of the Ontario northland, with extensive tree cover and limited topographic relief, accompanied by local swamps.


-90 °
-80 °
N
Ontario
South Swayze Property
50 °
Thunder Bay
Timmins
Kirkland Lake
Sault Ste Marie
Sudbury
Ottawa
Toronto
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 1
South Swayze Property
Location
Date:15/8/2011
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:8250000
Projection: Longitude / Latitude (NAD 83)
0 100 200 400
kilometres

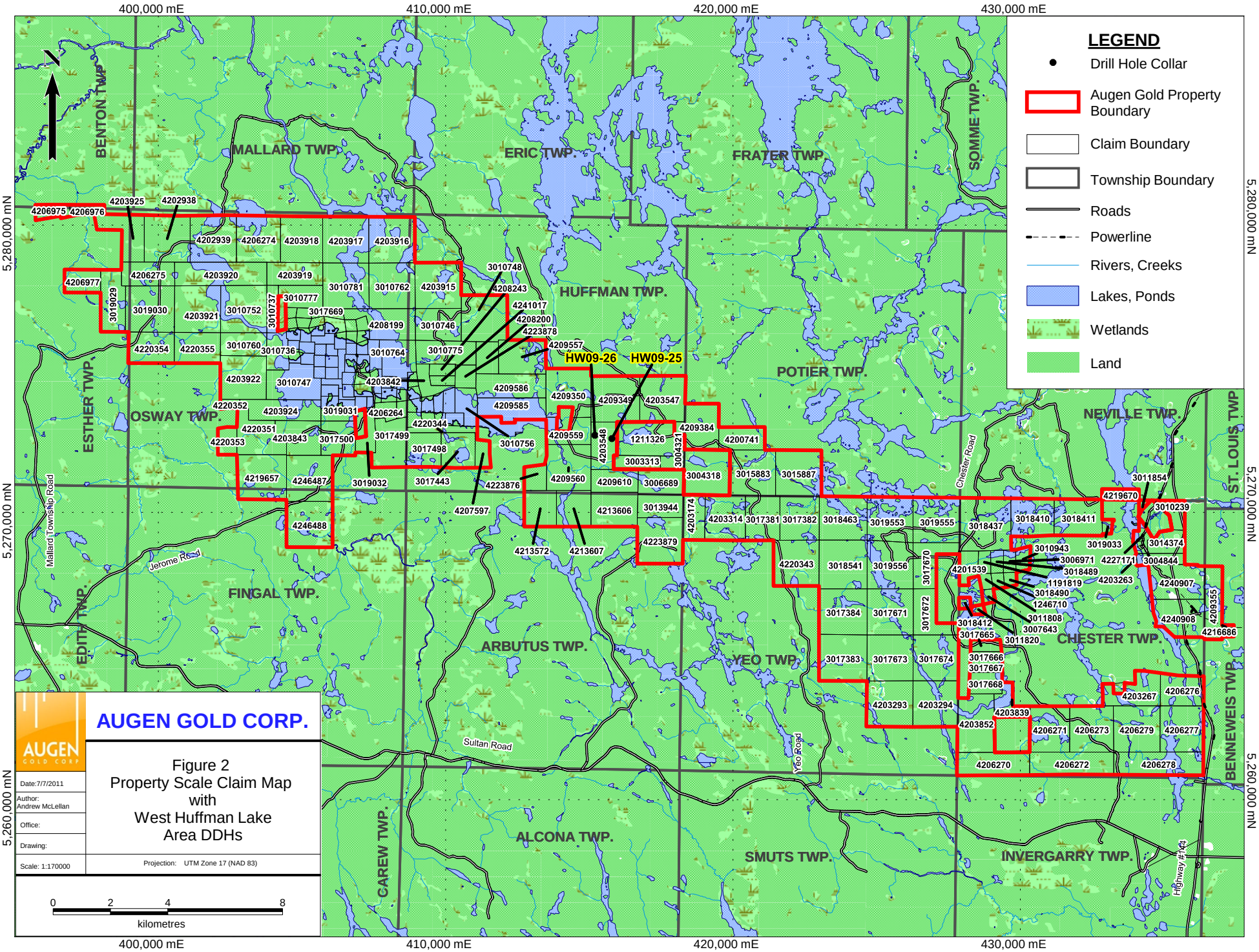
3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

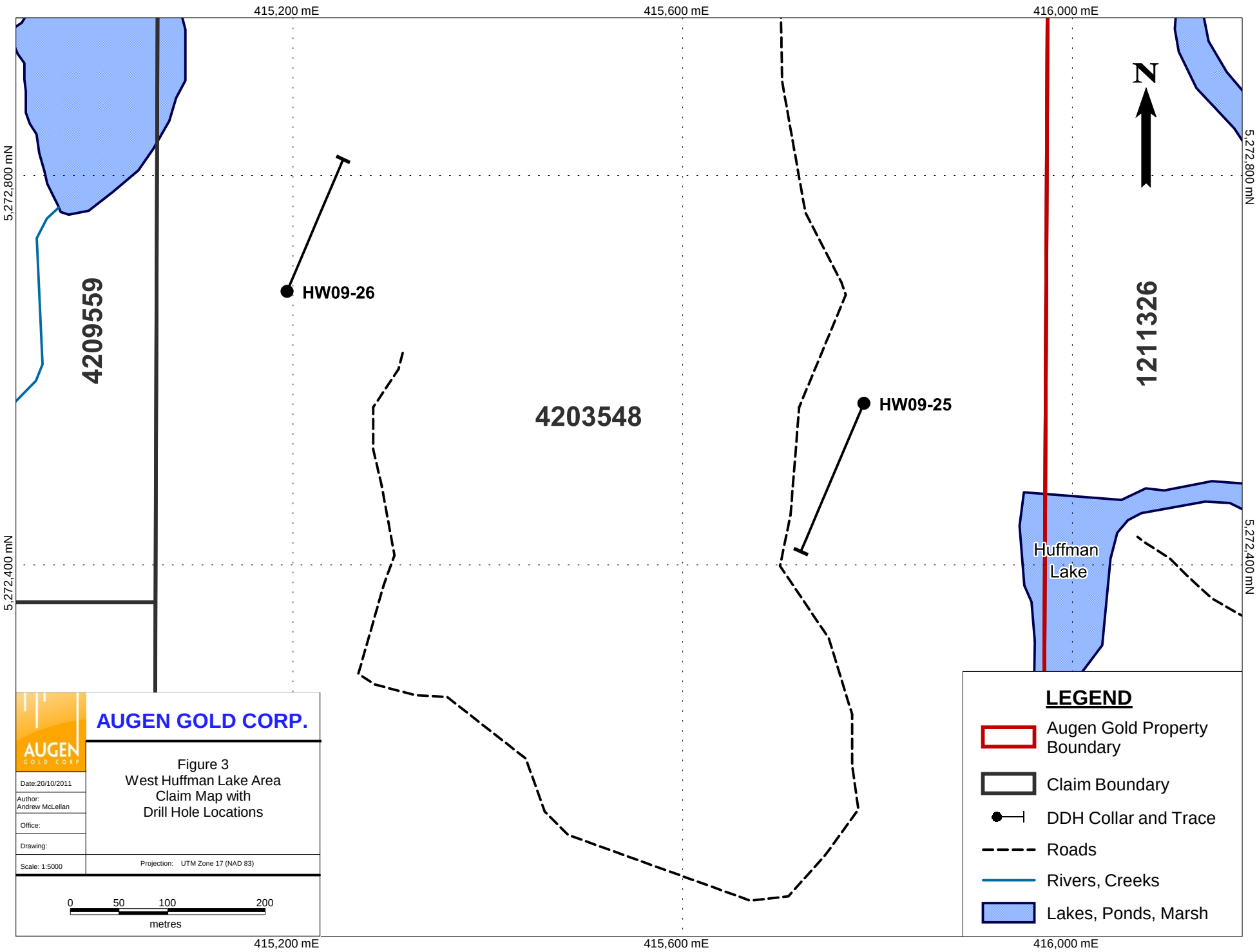
3.1 DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The South Swayze Property, approximately centered at the UTM of 417131m E 5271826 m N consists of 24,309 hectares of contiguous mining claims over a 45 kilometre length that extend southeast through parts of Esther, Fingal, Osway, Arbutus, Huffman, Potier, Yeo, Chester and Neville Townships (Figure 2). The entire claim group is listed in Appendix A. Table 1 below summarizes information for claim 4203548 involved in the drilling and Figure 3 positions the drill holes within this claim.

Table 1: Summary of Information for Claim Worked

Claim Number	Claim Units	Owner	Claim Due Date	Township
4203548	10	100% Augen Gold Corp.	Aug-11-2012	Huffman


400,000 mE
410,000 mE
420,000 mE
430,000 mE
5,280,000 mN
5,270,000 mN
5,260,000 mN
LEGEND
Drill Hole Collar
Augen Gold Property Boundary
Claim Boundary
Township Boundary
Roads
Powerline
Rivers, Creeks
Lakes, Ponds
Wetlands
Land
BENTON TWP.
MALLARD TWP.
ERIC TWP.
FRATER TWP.
SOMME TWP.
HUFFMAN TWP.
POTIER TWP.
ESTHER TWP.
OSWAY TWP.
NEVILLE TWP.
ST. LOUIS TWP.
FINGAL TWP.
EDITH TWP.
ARBUTUS TWP.
YEO TWP.
CHESTER TWP.
BENNEWEIS TWP.
CAREW TWP.
ALCONA TWP.
SMUTS TWP.
INVERGARRY TWP.
HW09-26
HW09-25
Mallard Township Road
Jerome Road
Sultan Road
Chester Road
Yeo Road
Highway #144
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 2
Property Scale Claim Map
with
West Huffman Lake
Area DDHs
Date: 7/7/2011
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:170000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0 2 4 8
kilometres


415,200 mE
415,600 mE
416,000 mE
5,272,800 mN
5,272,400 mN
N
4209559
4203548
1211326
HW09-26
HW09-25
Huffman Lake
LEGEND
Augen Gold Property Boundary
Claim Boundary
DDH Collar and Trace
Roads
Rivers, Creeks
Lakes, Ponds, Marsh
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 3
West Huffman Lake Area
Claim Map with
Drill Hole Locations
Date:20/10/2011
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0 50 100 200
metres

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The South Swayze Property lies within the southern Swayze Greenstone Belt - a northwest to west-trending belt of metamorphosed Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rock that is bounded by granitoid batholiths (Figure 4) (Ayer et Trowell, 2002). This belt is considered to be a western continuation of the richly mineral-endowed Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

A prominent sedimentary band that is up to several kilometres wide and that has been assigned to the late Archean Timiskaming Series strikes for over twenty-six kilometres southeast across this belt. This band is similar in age and composition to a unique band of Timiskaming sedimentary rock in the Kirkland Lake gold camp 230 kilometres to the northeast, has been intruded by intermediate feldspar porphyry and is host to a considerable amount of the most prominent gold mineralization in the area, including the Jerome Mine.

The volcanic rock that engulfs the Timiskaming band is assigned to the older Keewatin series, and in this part of the Swayze Greenstone Belt, is mainly mafic and intermediate in composition. Subordinate relatively narrow intercalated sedimentary bands within this volcanic rock are comprised of wacke, siltstone, argillite and iron formation.

Intrusive bodies of tonalite, gabbro, quartz-feldspar porphyry, lamprophyre and diabase are also present.

Shearing is common throughout the southern Swayze, with foliation, shear planes, and primary layering mainly sub-vertical. Several of the deformation zones that are present are thought to be extensions of zones in the Kirkland Lake camp; and these cut Timiskaming rock, younger intrusive feldspar porphyry and older Keewatin volcanic and sedimentary rock in the area.

Metamorphism within the southern part of the Swayze Greenstone Belt is largely upper greenschist facies.

The West Huffman Lake Area is located eight to nine kilometres east-southeast of the Jerome Mine that produced 56,000 ounces of gold and 15,600 ounces of silver between 1939 and 1943, with significant resources remaining (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Historic Jerome Mine Resources

Deposit	Tons	Grade (oz/t)	Ounces	Classification
Jerome[1]	577,495	0.20	115,713	Probable + possible

Source: Millard, 1989 (equivalent to Inferred resource under current guidelines);

The West Huffman Lake Area is located 25 kilometres west-northwest of several historical gold deposits in Chester Township with significant resources (Table 3).

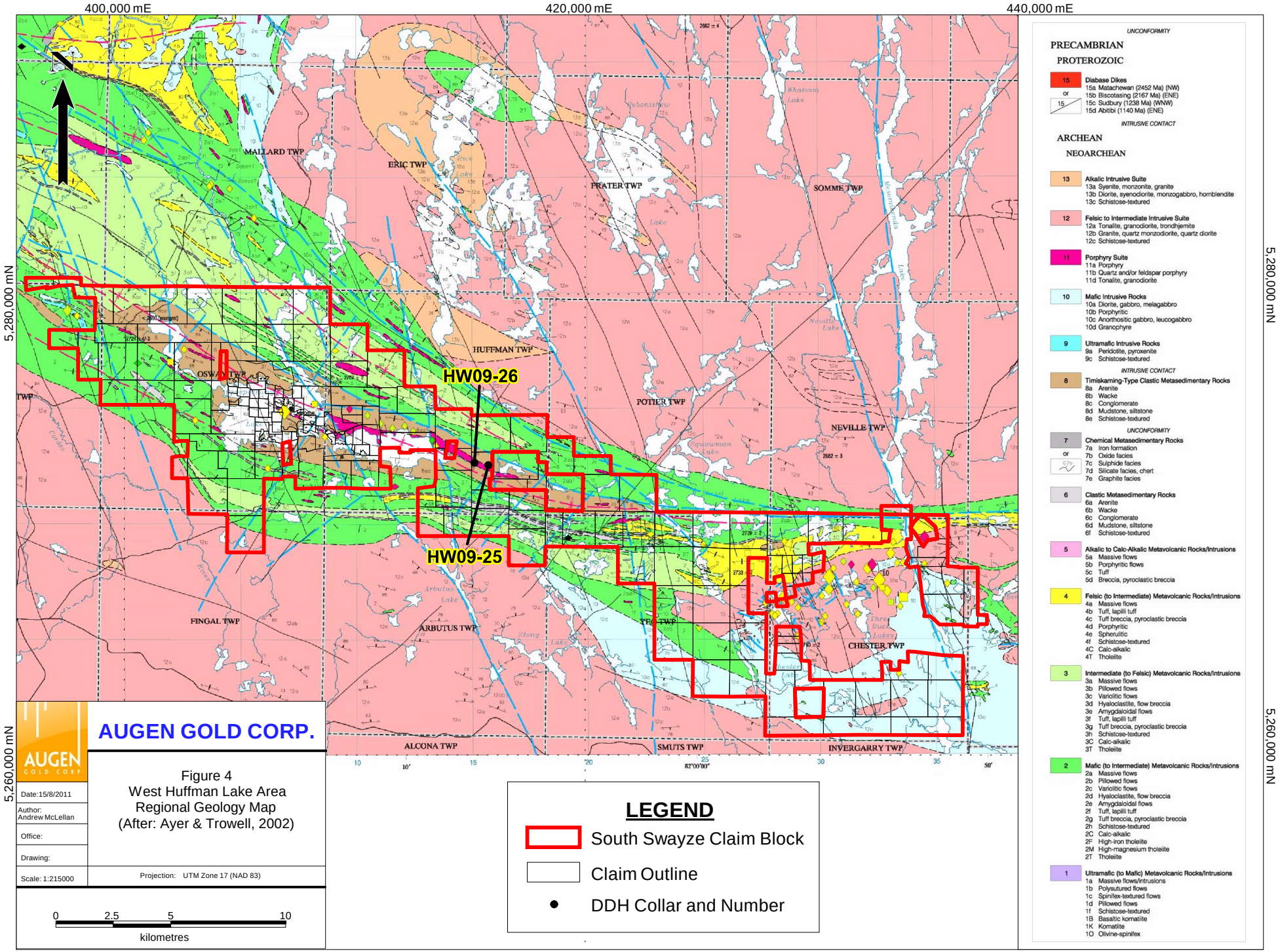

400,000 mE
420,000 mE
440,000 mE
5,280,000 mN
5,260,000 mN
MALLARD TWP
ERIC TWP
PRATER TWP
SOMME TWP
HUFFMAN TWP
OSWAY TWP
POTIER TWP
NEVILLE TWP
HW09-26
HW09-25
FINGAL TWP
ARBUTUS TWP
CHESTER TWP
ALCONA TWP
SMUTS TWP
INVERGARRY TWP
UNCONFORMITY
PRECAMBRIAN
PROTEROZOIC
15 Diabase Dikes
15a Matachewan (2452 Ma) (NW)
15b Biscotasing (2167 Ma) (ENE)
15c Sudbury (1238 Ma) (WNW)
15d Abitibi (1140 Ma) (ENE)
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
ARCHEAN
NEOARCHEAN
13 Alkalic Intrusive Suite
13a Syenite, monzonite, granite
13b Diorite, syenodiorite, monzogabbro, hornblendite
13c Schistose-textured
12 Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Suite
12a Tonalite, granodiorite, trondhjemite
12b Granite, quartz monzodiorite, quartz diorite
12c Schistose-textured
11 Porphyry Suite
11a Porphyry
11b Quartz and/or feldspar porphyry
11d Tonalite, granodiorite
10 Mafic Intrusive Rocks
10a Diorite, gabbro, melagabbro
10b Porphyritic
10c Anorthositic gabbro, leucogabbro
10d Granophyre
9 Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
9a Peridotite, pyroxenite
9c Schistose-textured
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
8 Timiskaming-Type Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
8a Arenite
8b Wacke
8c Conglomerate
8d Mudstone, siltstone
8e Schistose-textured
UNCONFORMITY
7 Chemical Metasedimentary Rocks
7a Iron formation
or
7b Oxide facies
7c Sulphide facies
7d Silicate facies, chert
7e Graphite facies
6 Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
6a Arenite
6b Wacke
6c Conglomerate
6d Mudstone, siltstone
6f Schistose-textured
5 Alkalic to Calc-Alkalic Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
5a Massive flows
5b Porphyritic flows
5c Tuff
5d Breccia, pyroclastic breccia
4 Felsic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
4a Massive flows
4b Tuff, lapilli tuff
4c Tuff breccia, pyroclastic breccia
4d Porphyritic
4e Spherulitic
4f Schistose-textured
4C Calc-alkalic
4T Tholeiite
3 Intermediate (to Felsic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
3a Massive flows
3b Pillowed flows
3c Variolitic flows
3d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
3e Amygdaloidal flows
3f Tuff, lapilli tuff
3g Tuff breccia, pyroclastic breccia
3h Schistose-textured
3C Calc-alkalic
3T Tholeiite
2 Mafic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
2a Massive flows
2b Pillowed flows
2c Variolitic flows
2d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
2e Amygdaloidal flows
2f Tuff, lapilli tuff
2g Tuff breccia, pyroclastic breccia
2h Schistose-textured
2C Calc-alkalic
2F High-iron tholeiite
2M High-magnesium tholeiite
2T Tholeiite
1 Ultramafic (to Mafic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
1a Massive flows/intrusions
1b Polysutured flows
1c Spinifex-textured flows
1d Pillowed flows
1f Schistose-textured
1B Basaltic komatiite
1K Komatiite
1O Olivine-spinifex
LEGEND
South Swayze Claim Block
Claim Outline
DDH Collar and Number
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 4
West Huffman Lake Area
Regional Geology Map
(After: Ayer & Trowell, 2002)
Date:15/8/2011
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:215000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0 2.5 5 10
kilometres

Table 3: Summary of Historic Gold Resources in Chester Township

Deposit	Tons	Grade (oz/t)	Ounces	Classification
Murgold-Chesbar	159,000	0.43	68,400	Measured resource
Young-Shannon	222,000	0,354	77,900	Indicated resource
Jack Rabbit	342,000	0.36	123,000	Indicated resource
Total	**723,000**	**0.37**	**269,300**	
	Additional resources			
Murgold-Chesbar	240,000	0.19	41,800	Inferred resource
Young-Shannon	725,000	0.16	116,000	Inferred resource
Jack Rabbit	100,000	0.36	36,000	Inferred resource
Total	**1,045,000**	**0.19**	**193,800**	

Source: McBride, 2002.

4.2 GEOLOGY - WEST HUFFMAN LAKE AREA

Most of the West Huffman Lake Area is underlain by the band of Timiskaming sedimentary rock that is up to 1,250 metres wide and which hosts a feldspar porphyry band up to 60 metres wide. The band of Timiskaming rock is comprised of conglomerate, wacke and arkose, and is bounded by mafic volcanic rock of the October Lake Formation (Unit TOmc, TOm) to the south and to the north (Heather & Shore, 1999).

The internal feldspar porphyry band has been interpreted as dextrally offset hundreds of metres by a northwest-striking fault near the east side of the West Huffman Lake Area (Heather & Shore, 1999) but Augen Gold's work indicates little if any displacement.

The Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence is located immediately south of Huffman Lake east-southeast of the West Huffman Lake Area, along an east-southeast striking regional structure that hosts the Jerome Mine. Porphyry-hosted mineralization was confirmed by Augen Gold grab samples (Marmont, 2009) returning up to 51.30 g\t Au and 730 g\t Ag.

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION WORK BY OTHERS

5.1 OVERVIEW

There appears to have been little documented exploration with the Huffman Lake West Area, and this is summarized below.

5.2 PREVIOUS WORK

1980: Hargor Resources conducted a regional airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey- part of which covered this area.

1984: A ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey was conducted about 1 km northwest of Huffman Lake.

1990: Blue Falcon flew a second regional magnetic and electromagnetic survey which covered the area.

6.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION WORK - AUGEN GOLD

6.1 AIRBORNE SURVEY

Fugro Airborne Surveys of Mississauga, Ontario completed an airborne geophysical survey for Augen Gold in October-November 2007 (Fugro Airborne Surveys, 2008) that encompassed Augen's entire South Swayze Property. Magnetic, EM and radiometric properties were measured.

The survey showed that the West Huffman Lake Area lies within a band of moderate magnetic susceptibility approximately 1.8 kilometres wide that more or less coincides with the distribution of Timiskaming sediment (Figure 5). The magnetic signature in this area is distinctive relative to that for most other parts of the twenty-six kilometre long belt of intercalated Timiskaming sediment and porphyry included in the survey, in that relatively moderate intensity magnetic susceptibility occurs over a relatively large area (in the absence of high magnetic susceptibility).

The airborne survey also shows a broad area of low magnetic susceptibility, approximately 600 metres wide, that appears to strike northerly along the east side of the West Huffman Lake Area, near the Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence.

6.2 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Augen Gold collected one hundred and fifteen samples in the area between Opeepeesway Lake and Huffman Lake (that is referred to in this report as the West Huffman Lake Area) as part of their regional prospecting program over Augen Gold's entire property (Marmont et al, 2009). Fifty of these samples were collected along or near the northwestern projection of mineralized feldspar porphyry exposed south of Huffman Lake (Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence).

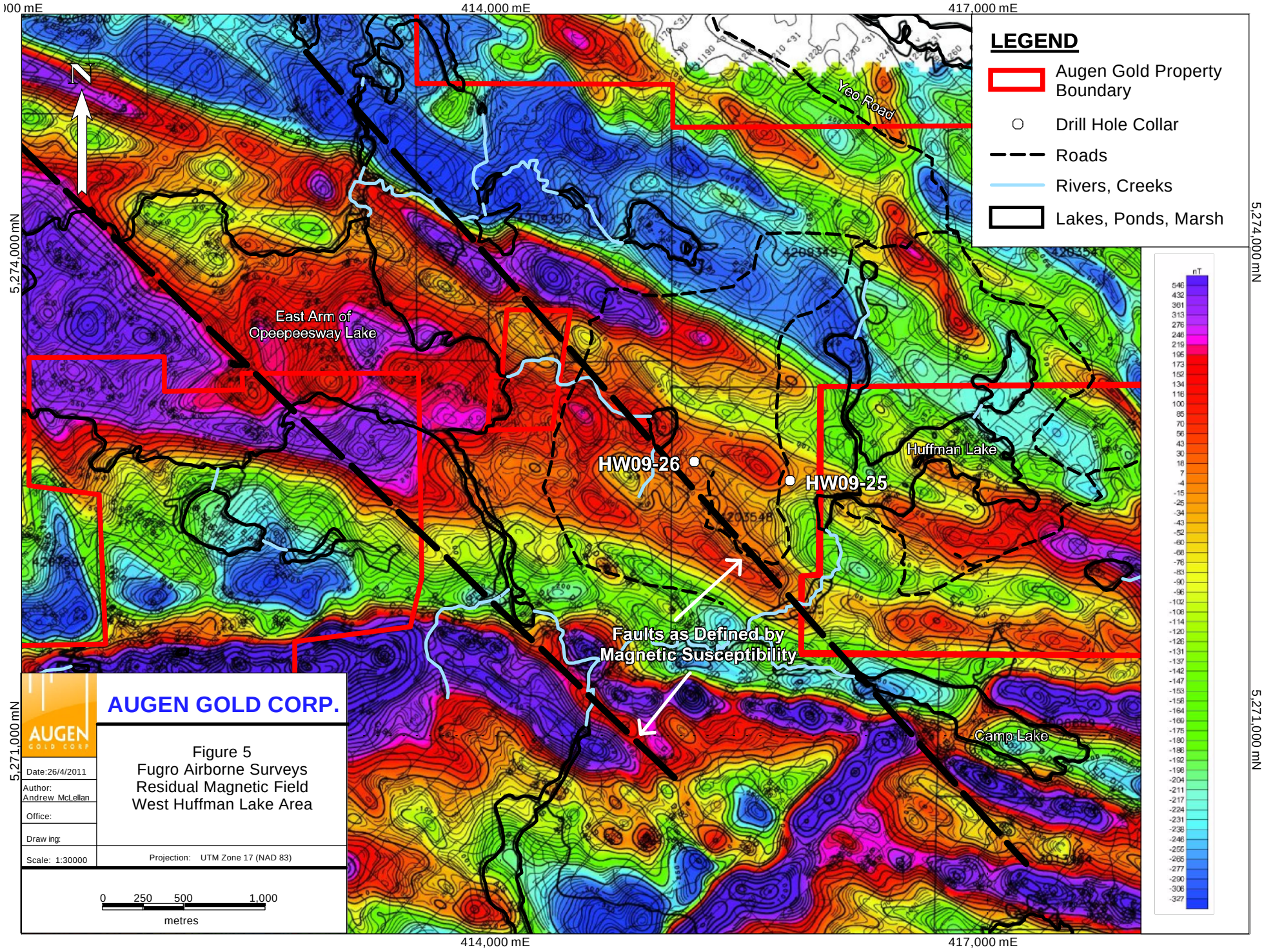
Twenty-three grab samples taken from six relatively closely spaced outcrops of porphyry and sediment, approximately one hundred metres west of Huffman Lake returned very weakly anomalous gold (up to 0.048 g/t Au). These outcrops are near Augen Gold drill hole HW09-25 (Figure 6).

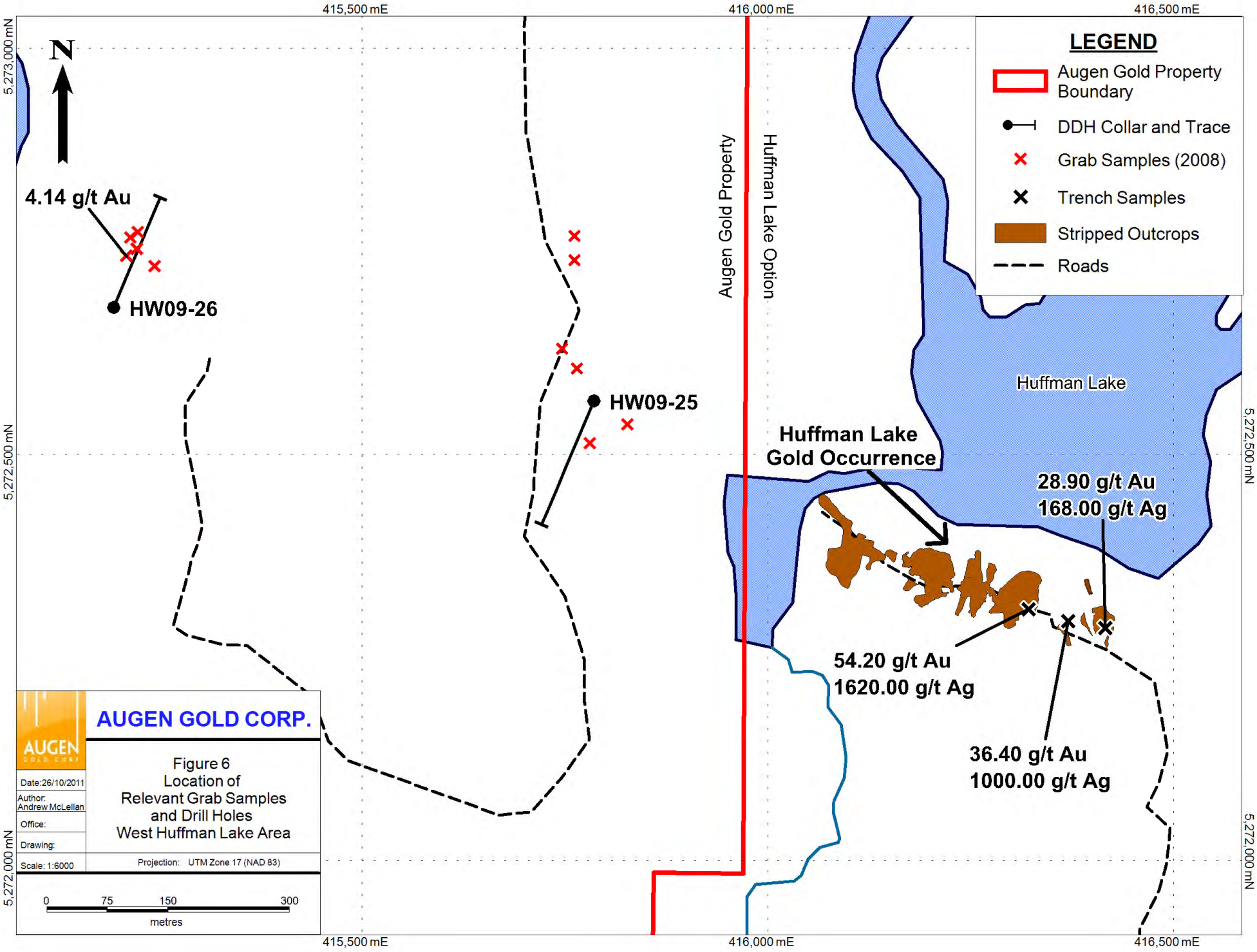
Another twenty-seven grab samples were collected from an outcrop of porphyry six hundred metres further west-northwest and these yielded highlights of 4.14 g/t Au, 1.26 g/t Au, 2.15 g/t Au. This area was tested by Augen Gold drill hole HW09-26 (Figure 6).

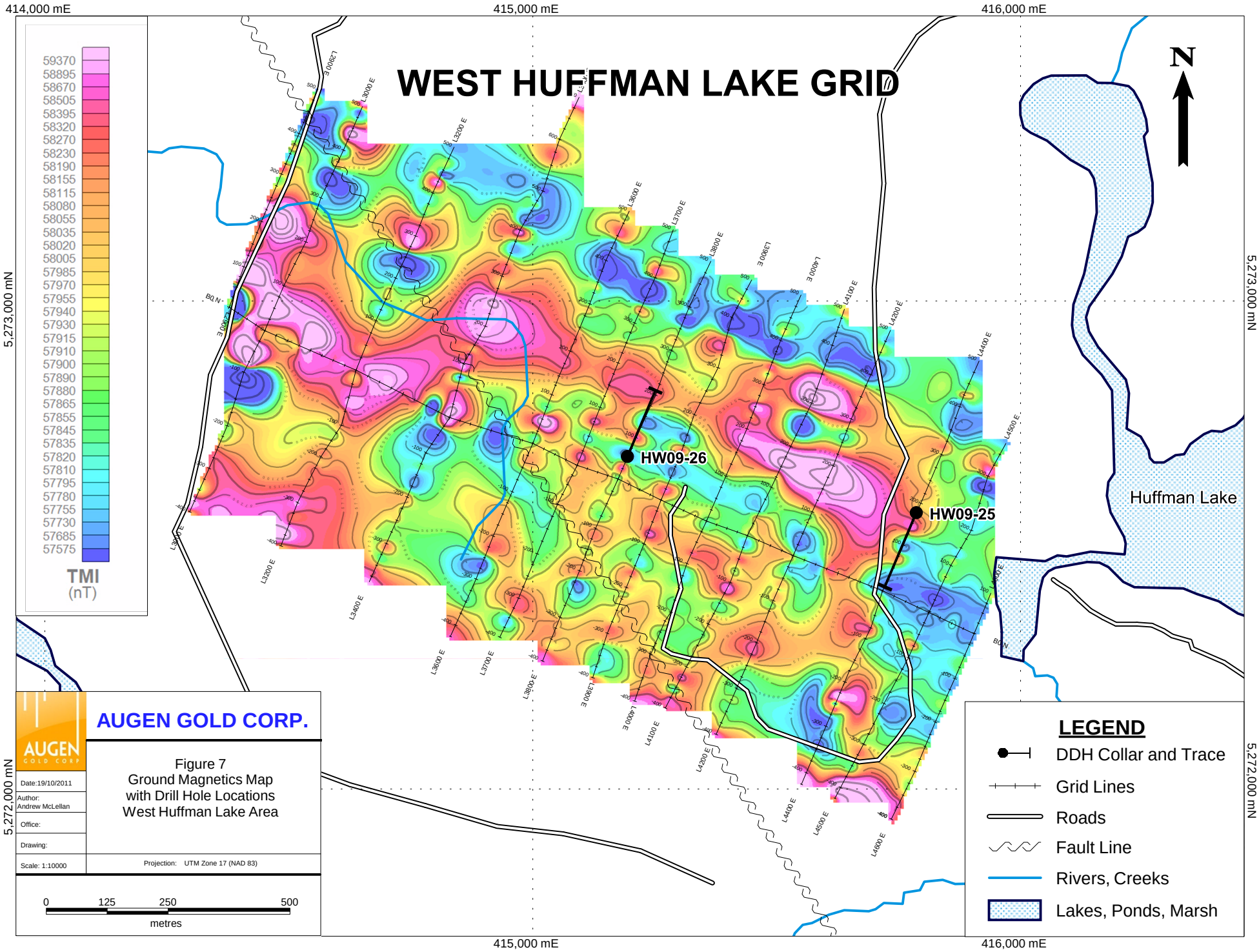
6.3 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

I. P., magnetic and VLF surveys were conducted by JVX Ltd. of Richmond Hill, Ontario in the West Huffman Lake Area during October and November, 2009 (JVX Ltd., 2010) using a grid installed by Compass Exploration of Timmins (also in October and November, 2009). This grid lies within the band of Timiskaming rock described in section 4.2 and is positioned centrally with respect to the internal feldspar porphyry band and the inferred strike extension of the auriferous Jerome Trend (that includes the Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence).

The ground magnetic survey showed a northwest striking discontinuous band of high magnetic susceptibility extending from L 29+00 E to L 44+00 E (Figure 7) that lies northerly of the trend of feldspar porphyry (as verified locally by Augen Gold prospecting in 2008). A second northwest striking band of magnetic susceptibility is located along the base line between L 29+00 E and 34+00 E and its position relative to the porphyry is unclear.


)00 mE
414,000 mE
417,000 mE
5,274,000 mN
5,271,000 mN
N
LEGEND
Augen Gold Property Boundary
Drill Hole Collar
Roads
Rivers, Creeks
Lakes, Ponds, Marsh
Yeo Road
East Arm of Opeepeesway Lake
HW09-26
HW09-25
Huffman Lake
Faults as Defined by Magnetic Susceptibility
Camp Lake
nT
546
432
361
313
276
246
219
195
173
152
134
116
100
85
70
56
43
30
18
7
-4
-15
-25
-34
-43
-52
-60
-68
-76
-83
-90
-96
-102
-108
-114
-120
-126
-131
-137
-142
-147
-153
-158
-164
-169
-175
-180
-186
-192
-198
-204
-211
-217
-224
-231
-238
-246
-255
-265
-277
-290
-306
-327
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 5
Fugro Airborne Surveys
Residual Magnetic Field
West Huffman Lake Area
Date:26/4/2011
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:30000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres

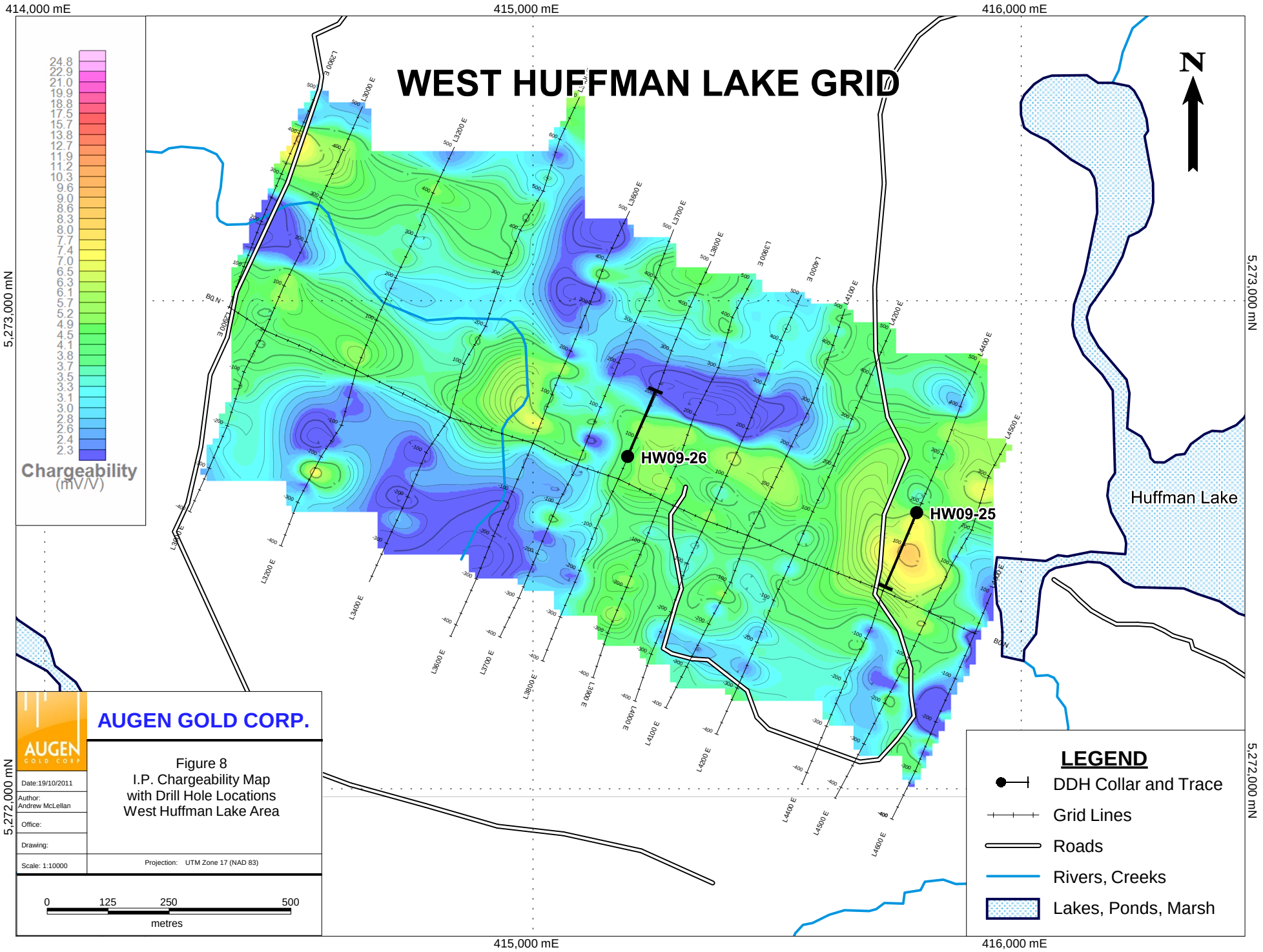

415,500 mE
416,000 mE
416,500 mE
5,273,000 mN
5,272,500 mN
5,272,000 mN
N
4.14 g/t Au
HW09-26
HW09-25
Augen Gold Property
Huffman Lake Option
Huffman Lake
Huffman Lake
Gold Occurrence
28.90 g/t Au
168.00 g/t Ag
54.20 g/t Au
1620.00 g/t Ag
36.40 g/t Au
1000.00 g/t Ag
LEGEND
Augen Gold Property Boundary
DDH Collar and Trace
Grab Samples (2008)
Trench Samples
Stripped Outcrops
Roads
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 6
Location of
Relevant Grab Samples
and Drill Holes
West Huffman Lake Area
Date:26/10/2011
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:6000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0
75
150
300
metres


WEST HUFFMAN LAKE GRID
414,000 mE
415,000 mE
416,000 mE
5,273,000 mN
5,272,000 mN
N
HW09-26
HW09-25
Huffman Lake
59370
58895
58670
58505
58395
58320
58270
58230
58190
58155
58115
58080
58055
58035
58020
58005
57985
57970
57955
57940
57930
57915
57910
57900
57890
57880
57865
57855
57845
57835
57820
57810
57795
57780
57755
57730
57685
57575
TMI
(nT)
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 7
Ground Magnetics Map
with Drill Hole Locations
West Huffman Lake Area
Date:19/10/2011
Author:
Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:10000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0
125
250
500
metres
LEGEND
DDH Collar and Trace
Grid Lines
Roads
Fault Line
Rivers, Creeks
Lakes, Ponds, Marsh

It is possible that the southern band and the eastern portion of the northern band (between L 36+00 E and 44+00 E) are one that has been offset by a northwest striking fault near L 34+00 E. This hypothetical structure is drawn in Figure 5 to intersect a break in susceptibility near the northern Timiskaming\Keewatin unconformity (north of the West Huffman Lake Area). Figure 7 shows that this hypothetical structure does not offset the magnetic pattern along the southern edge of the West Huffman Lake Area grid (near the southern Timiskaming\Keewatin unconformity).

The northern magnetic band lies northerly of I. P. chargeability anomalies detected at L 44+00 E 0+75 N and L 36+00 E 0+35 N, immediately northeast of the base line (Figure 8). These chargeability anomalies occur in the area of known porphyry.

Other chargeability anomalies occur at L 32+00 E 2+35 S and L 29+00 E 3+75 N.


414,000 mE
415,000 mE
416,000 mE
5,273,000 mN
5,272,000 mN
WEST HUFFMAN LAKE GRID
N
24.8
22.9
21.0
19.9
18.8
17.5
15.7
13.8
12.7
11.9
11.2
10.3
9.6
9.0
8.6
8.3
8.0
7.7
7.4
7.0
6.5
6.3
6.1
5.7
5.2
4.9
4.5
4.1
3.8
3.7
3.5
3.3
3.1
3.0
2.8
2.6
2.4
2.3
Chargeability
(mV/V)
HW09-26
HW09-25
Huffman Lake
AUGEN GOLD CORP.
Figure 8
I.P. Chargeability Map
with Drill Hole Locations
West Huffman Lake Area
Date:19/10/2011
Author:
Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:10000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)
0
125
250
500
metres
LEGEND
DDH Collar and Trace
Grid Lines
Roads
Rivers, Creeks
Lakes, Ponds, Marsh

7.0 AUGEN GOLD DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

7.1 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

Two drill holes totaling 450 metres tested targets in the West Huffman Lake Area within claim 4203548, Huffman Township. Collar information is summarized below (Table 4) with UTM co-ordinates in NAD 83 Zone17.

Table 4: Drill Hole Collar Information

Drill Hole Number	EASTING	NORTHING	Grid Co-ord	Az (Deg)	Dip (Deg)	Depth (m)	Dates of Drilling	
							(Start)	(Finish)
HW09-25	415786	5272566	44+00 E 1+60 N	23	-50	243.0	Dec-11-2009	Dec-14-2009
HW09-26	415194	5272681	38+00 E 0+70 N	23	-50	207.0	Dec-15-2009	Dec-18-2009

Chernier Drilling of Hamner, Ontario employed a light-weight hydraulic drill (Hydracore: Gopher 1500 Man-Portable) to drill BTW-sized drill core, to a maximum down-hole depth of 243.00 metres. Core recovery was very high. Drill hole inclination was surveyed at fifty metre intervals using test tubes and hydrofluoric acid.

The drill program was designed by Chris Marmont of Oakville, Ontario and supervised by Gordon McRoberts of Dundas, Ontario in December 2009. The logging program was supervised by Gordon McRoberts.

Drill core logging was performed by Frank C. Racicot, P. Geo. of Sudbury, Ontario and Dwayne Car, P. Geo. of Wahnapitae, Ontario. Core handling, sampling, sawing and bagging was performed by Art Constant of Timmins, Ontario, Wally Collins of Markstay, Ontario and Shane O'Neill of Sudbury, Ontario. This work was conducted at Augen Gold's exploration camp behind the Watershed Car & Truck Stop at the junction of Highways 144 and 560.

Drill Logs are in Appendix B, Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix C, Drill Cross-Sections are in Appendix D and Magnetic Susceptibility and Conductivity Profiles are in Appendix E.

7.2 OVERVIEW OF GEOLOGY IN DRILL HOLES

The two holes intersected the same feldspar porphyry band, one that is 65 metres wide (in drill hole HF09-25) and 45 metres wide (in drill hole HF09-26). This porphyry is mainly light green and typically hosts up to 30 percent white to light grey feldspar (up to 4 mm in size). Megacrystic varieties occur in places in drill hole HF09-25 (ex: 130.42-148.15 m), bearing feldspar up to 1.2 cm wide.

Timiskaming sediment flanking the porphyry consists of green, grey, beige and pink conglomerate, wacke and arkose. The latter occurs to the north of the porphyry, can be regarded as volcaniclastic, and is similar to arkosic rock logged in Augen Gold drill holes HF09-20, HF09-21, HF09-22 and HF09-23 to the east-southeast, in the area of the Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence.

The northwest striking discontinuous band of high magnetic susceptibility noted in section 6.3 that extends from L 29+00 E to L 44+00 E is marked by magnetite-bearing sediment north of the porphyry in drill hole HW09-25.

7.3 OVERVIEW OF ALTERATION AND STRUCTURE IN DRILL HOLES

The porphyry often carries a weak foliation, and is cataclastic in places. In contrast, Timiskaming sediment is usually deformed in ductile manner, often highly. Boudinaged quartz veins occur in places.

A number of observations suggest south dip for several geological features including the orientation of foliation in sediment relative to the core axis in drill hole HW09-25, the alignment between a pyritic section in drill hole HW09-25 and an I. P. chargeability anomaly at surface, and the alignment of gold in drill hole HW09-26 with gold-bearing grab samples at surface.

The porphyry is commonly moderately sericitized light green, in a relatively consistent manner, whereas the Timiskaming sediment is variably altered (hematized, sericitizied, calcitic altered).

Minor white and light grey quartz veins occur widely in porphyry and sediment; these are typically thin and some of those hosted by sediment bear feldspar or calcite. Both drill holes show at least one relatively narrow section with abundant quartz veins.

The occurrence of trace tourmaline is restricted to local discontinuous veinlets in drill hole HW09-25 (161.85-171.85 m).

7.4 OVERVIEW OF MINERALIZATION IN DRILL HOLES

Assays returned relatively few anomalous gold intersections with highlights of up to only 1.315 g\t Au over 1.00 m (114.00-115.00 m) in drill hole HW09-26 and 0.911 g\t Au over 1.09 m (211.16-212.25 m) in drill hole HW09-25 (Table 5). The best gold intersections occur within porphyry in drill hole HW09-26, whereas sediment is the main host in drill hole HW09-25.

Table 5: Best Drill Hole Intersections

DDH No	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
HW09-25	E428604	21.17	22.17	1.00	0.289	0.8
	E428605	22.17	23.17	1.00	0.340	0.6
	E428631	47.65	48.65	1.00	0.344	<0.5
	E428634	50.65	51.65	1.00	0.357	<0.5
	E428635	51.65	52.55	0.90	0.211	0.7
	E428783	189.65	190.65	1.00	0.649	<0.5
	E429434	211.16	212.25	1.09	0.911	1.1
HW09-26	E429041	90.00	91.00	1.00	0.451	<0.5
	E429044	93.00	94.00	1.00	0.515	1.2
	E429051	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.771	<0.5
	E429052	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.616	<0.5
	E429066	111.55	112.55	1.00	0.548	<0.5
	E429068	114.00	115.00	1.00	1.315	0.7

Mo abundance is subdued although a considerable difference exists between the two drill holes. In drill hole HW09-25, twenty-seven samples show > 20 ppm Mo with one bearing > 100 ppm Mo (121 ppm Mo) out of a total of two hundred and twenty; only one sample yields > 20 ppm Mo (22 ppm Mo) in drill hole HW09-26. As in Augen Gold drill holes HF09-15 to HF09-24 immediately to the east, higher Mo abundance appears to correlate with the presence of megacrystic feldspar porphyry.

Ag is mainly below background with subdued highlights of only 2.6 g\t Ag over 0.64 m (151.00-151.64 m) at the northern porphyry\sediment contact in drill hole HW09-26 and 2.4 g\t over 1.00 m (206.20-207.20 m) and 2.8 g\t Ag over 1.00 m (216.45-217.45 m) at the southern limit of porphyry in drill hole HW09-25.

Cu abundance is very subdued with highlights of 291 ppm Cu over 1.60 m (149.40-151.00 m) in drill hole HW09-26 and 211 ppm Cu over 1.00 m (37.23-38.23 m) in drill hole HW09-25.

8.0 AUGEN GOLD DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

8.1 DRILL HOLE HW09-25

Drill hole HW09-25 collared at L 44+00 E 1+60 N was drilled southwest at 203 degrees with 50 degrees dip to test an I. P. chargeability high centered at L 44+00 E 0+70 N to 0+80 N, 600 metres along strike and northwest from the Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence that yielded grab samples returning up to 51.30 g\t Au and 730 g\t Ag (Marmont, 2009).

Drill hole HW09-25 intersected sediment (6.92-61.28 m), porphyry (61.28-123.60 m), interlayered porphyry and sediment (123.60-211.16 m) and sediment (211.16-243.00 m).

High magnetic susceptibility at 6.92-52.00 m (Appendix E) is associated with sediment and arkose north of the porphyry and marks part of the narrow discontinuous northwest-striking band with high magnetic susceptibility that extends westerly towards Opeepeesway Lake. Drill hole HW09-25 was collared at the southeast end of this band, adjacent to the relatively broad magnetic low that extends east-southeast into the area that includes the Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence.

The I. P. chargeability anomaly at L 44+00 E 0+70 N to 0+80 N (Appendix F) can be related to the highest sulphide concentration in the hole, namely 1-10% pyrite over 5 metres (207.00-212.00 m). This pyritic zone lies within sediment south of the porphyry and projects up-dip (with moderate to steep southerly dip) to the area of the surface I. P. chargeability anomaly, using foliation as a guide.

Foliation in sediment south of the porphyry is at low angle to the core axis, indicating moderate to steep southerly dips for structure. Therefore drill hole HW09-25 most likely was drilled in the direction of foliation dip and the dip of the porphyry\sediment contact.

The highest concentration of quartz veins in drill hole HW09-25 (20-25%) occur at 133.42-135.90 m in the mid-part of the porphyry. These veins are up to twenty cm wide and comprise twenty to twenty-five percent of this section, but show little gold.

Some of the best gold intersections occur in sediment near the top of the hole, including 0.289 g\t Au over 1.00 m (21.17-22.17 m), 0.340 g\t Au over 1.00 m (22.17-23.17 m), 0.344 g\t Au over 1.00 m (47.65-48.65 m), 0.357 g\t Au over 1.00 m (50.65-51.65 m) and 0.211 g\t Au over 0.90 m (51.65-52.55 m). The highest grade intersections (although still only weakly anomalous) occur in both porphyry and sediment near their south contact; these include 0.649 g\t Au over 1.00 m (189.65-190.65 m) and 0.911 g\t Au over 1.09 m (211.16-212.25 m).

8.2 DRILL HOLE HW09-26

Drill hole HW09-26 collared at L 38+00 E 0+70 N and drilled at 23 degrees with 50 degrees dip tested for the down-dip expression of gold-bearing grab samples at surface and intersected sediment (1.50-88.00 m), porphyry (88.00-151.64 m) and sediment (151.64-207.00 m).

The hole was collared within a northeast-striking magnetic low that appears to mark both porphyry and sediment but shows local sediment hosted high magnetic susceptibility (35.00-73.00 m) (Appendix E) that correlates with local high magnetic susceptibility on the ground magnetic survey map (Figure 7).

The highest sulphide concentration in drill hole HW09-26 is a section with greater than 1% pyrite (63.00-83.00 m) that includes 4-10% pyrite (80.00-82.00 m). This section lies nearly vertically below a very weak chargeability centered along L 38+00 E 1+20 N to 1+30 N, one that does not show on the chargeability plan map (Figure 8) but that is barely visible on the chargeability pseudo-section (Appendix F). The pyritic section and the chargeability high are likely related.

The highest concentration of quartz veining occurs locally between 140.00 - 146.27 m, near the northern porphyry\sediment contact, and shows little gold.

The best gold intersections are concentrated in the southern half of the porphyry body and includes 0.451 g\t Au over 1.00 m (90.00-91.00 m), 0.515 g\t Au over 1.00 m (93.00-94.00 m), 0.771 g\t Au over 1.00 m (100.00-101.00 m), 0.616 g\t Au over 1.00 m (101.00-102.00 m), 0.548 g\t Au over 1.00 m (111.55-112.55 m) and 1.315 g\t Au over 1.315 m (114.00-115.00 m). This section (90.00-115.00 m) projects with steep south dip to surface grab samples bearing 4.14 g/t Au, 1.26 g/t Au and 2.15 g/t Au.

9.0 OVERVIEW OF SAMPLING

9.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Three hundred and four samples were collected from sulphide-bearing sections, altered sections, and quartz-vein bearing sections in the two drill holes. Sample widths varied from 0.18 to 1.55 metres wide.

Drill core was boxed and taped shut at the drill by Chenier Drilling personnel, and brought directly to Augen's core logging area at Watershed. All core was tested by an MPP2 magnetic susceptibility-conductivity meter manufactured by Instrumentation GDD of Quebec, prior to geological logging.

Sample descriptions, numbers and intervals were recorded directly into laptop computers using an Excel logging sheet. Core was then photographed in detail to retain a record of sample intervals and lithology. Core samples were sawn in half using a 3HP saw supplied by Van Con Marketing of Sudbury, Ontario. Half of the core was retained for reference and half was bagged for analysis. Reference core was stored in racks at Jerome Mine site.

Samples bagged for analysis were driven directly by Augen personnel from the work site to an ALS Chemex preparation laboratory in Timmins, where they were crushed and pulverized. Sample pulps were forwarded by ALS Chemex to its analytical laboratories in Val d'Or and Vancouver for determination of gold by fire assay and ICP-MS, respectively.

Augen inserted eleven commercially certified gold standards provided by Analytical Solutions Ltd. of Toronto into the sample stream every twenty-five samples. The standards used were OREAS 6Pc (1.52ppm Au – greywacke – 60g); OREAS 60b (2.57g/t Au – meta-andesite – 60g); and OREAS 7Pb.

Thirteen duplicate riffle splits were also performed at twenty-five sample intervals at the Prep. Lab prior to pulverization, and separate pulps analyzed as a check that the sampling process was representative of the core.

Analytical procedures employed by ALS Chemex were as follows:

Prep-31B:	Crush to ≥ 70 passing 2mm; Riffle split crushed sample to 100g; Pulverize split to ≥ 85% passing 75 micron
Au-AA23:	30g fire assay and AAS
ME-ICP61:	33 element four acid ICP-AES

9.2 QUALITY CONTROL OF SAMPLING

The number of samples, standards and duplicates for each of the two diamond drill holes in the Huffman West Area are listed below in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Number of Samples, Standards and Duplicates

DDH	Samples	Standards	Duplicates
HW09-25	221	8	10
HW09-26	83	3	3
Total	**304**	**11**	**13**

Table 7 compares gold abundance between Analytical Solutions recommendation for a given standard and that reported by ALS. All eleven of the standards are considered acceptable because they fall within three standard deviations of the mean for the given standard used. The means were 1.52 g/t Au for OREAS 6Pc, 2.57 g/t Au for OREAS 60b, and 2.77 g/t Au for OREAS 7Pb.

Table 7: Summary of Standards

Hole ID	Sample ID	Standard ID	Anayltical Solutions Reccomended Au (g/t)	ALS Chemex Reported Au (g/t)	Difference
HW09-25	428603	Oreas 6Pc	1.52	1.57	-0.04
HW09-25	428628	Oreas 60b	2.57	2.62	-0.05
HW09-25	428653	Oreas 6Pc	1.52	1.64	-0.12
HW09-25	428678	Oreas 60b	2.57	2.58	-0.01
HW09-25	428703	Oreas 6Pc	1.52	1.54	-0.01
HW09-25	428728	Oreas 60b	2.57	2.55	0.02
HW09-25	428753	Oreas 6Pc	1.52	1.53	0.00
HW09-25	428778	Oreas 60b	2.57	2.55	0.02
HW09-26	429053	Oreas 7Pb	2.77	2.75	0.02
HW09-26	429078	Oreas 6Pc	1.52	1.56	-0.03
HW09-26	429103	Oreas 6Pc	1.52	1.54	-0.02

Table 8 below compares the reported values for gold and silver for the thirteen duplicates used against the original from which their material was taken. There were no issues as all duplicates very closely replicated the gold and silver assay values reported in the original samples.

Table 8: Summary of Duplicates

Hole ID	Type	Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
HW09-25	Original	428613	0.069	0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428614	0.066	0.5
HW09-25	Original	428638	0.085	<0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428639	0.098	0.7
HW09-25	Original	428665	0.033	<0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428666	0.033	0.6
HW09-25	Original	428690	0.104	0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428691	0.098	<0.5
HW09-25	Original	428713	0.022	<0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428714	0.023	0.8
HW09-25	Original	428738	0.065	<0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428739	0.065	<0.5
HW09-25	Original	428765	0.020	<0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	428766	0.019	<0.5
HW09-25	Original	428790	0.069	1.3
HW09-25	Duplicate	428791	0.072	1.3
HW09-25	Original	429438	0.091	1.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	429439	0.090	1.3
HW09-25	Original	429490	0.040	<0.5
HW09-25	Duplicate	429491	0.032	<0.5
HW09-26	Original	429038	0.015	<0.5
HW09-26	Duplicate	429039	0.019	<0.5
HW09-26	Original	429063	0.044	<0.5
HW09-26	Duplicate	429064	0.034	<0.5
HW09-26	Original	429088	0.033	<0.5
HW09-26	Duplicate	429089	0.034	<0.5

10.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 CONCLUSIONS

The drilling did not outline significant gold mineralization associated with the porphyry.

10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Assay highlights such as 0.911 g\t Au over 1.09 m in drill hole HW09-25 and 1.32 g\t Au over 1.00 m in drill hole HW09-26 and Augen Gold grab samples with up to 4.14 g\t Au show the potential for significant undiscovered gold mineralization within or near the feldspar porphyry band that strikes through the West Huffman Lake Area.

The logging road that provided Augen Gold easy access to drill holes HF09-25 and HF09-26 in December 2009 was built during the first half of 2009 and has opened up the area, relative to the period of Augen Gold's regional prospecting program (2008). As such, additional prospecting could be easily conducted along the trace of the porphyry band.

A soil sampling survey along and adjacent to the auriferous trend tested by the two drill holes should be conducted with samples analyzed for the Soil Gas Survey (SGH) signature of gold, as this technique proved useful for Augen Gold north of Opeepeesway Lake in delineating drill targets yielding significant gold intersections.

Samples could also be collected along cross-lines extended northeast and southwest of the existing grid to cover both the northern and southern Timiskaming\Keewatin unconformity contacts. Augen Gold drilling in the winter of 2010-2011 established that significant gold can occur near the northern unconformity (north of Opeepeesway Lake).

Drill holes positioned along L 45+00 E and L 46+00 E to test the somewhat broad magnetic low that lies west-northwesterly of the Huffman Lake Gold Occurrence would be appropriate, as this occurrence has yielded grab samples returning up to 51.30 g\t Au and 730.0 g\t Ag (Marmont, 2009). The abrupt termination of the northwest striking magnetic high east of L 44+00 E (in the area of drill hole HW09-25) could be the result of enhanced alteration that destroyed magnetite hosted by sediment.

The magnetic low at L 30+00 E 1+00 S to 1+25 S near the secondary road immediately east of Opeepeesway Lake corresponds to the location of the porphyry band (given a northwest striking fault at L 34+00 E), and should also be considered as a target, as should chargeability anomalies located at L 36+00 E 0+35 N, L 32+00 E 2+35 S and L 29+00 E 3+75 N.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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I, Gordon McRoberts, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I have been the Project Geologist for Augen Gold Corporation since December 01, 2009.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Major Degree in Geology & Geography from the McMaster University in 1980. I completed a M.Sc. Degree in Geology at McMaster University in 1986.

3. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member 1736), a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Society of Exploration Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 15 years since my graduation from university.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of this assessment report.

6. I have been involved in the exploration program in the South Swayze Project since late October 2009 and have been on site from this date through to December 2011.

Dated this eighth day of December, 2011

Gordon McRoberts, M.Sc., P. Geo.
Project Geologist,
Augen Gold Corporation.