

**Assessment Report for
Soil Sampling Survey
within the
West Cote Lake Area, South Swayze Property,
Chester Township
Porcupine Mining Division,
Ontario, Canada**

**Performed by
Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.**

**Mining Claims
3018437, 4201539, 1191819, 3018489, 3006971,
3010943, 3011808, 1246710,
3018490, 3007643**

NTS: 41 O/9

Gordon McRoberts, M.Sc, P.Geo.

01 August, 2012

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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 soil sampling program conducted by Trelawney Augen Corporation within the eastern part of the South Swayze Property, Porcupine Mining District, Ontario.

1.2 TRELAWNEY AUGEN PROGRAM - OVERVIEW

One thousand and eighty-five soil samples were collected in the West Cote Lake Area (west of Cote Lake) and analyzed for their SGH gold signature. The soil sampling program was performed between August 05, 2010 and August 27, 2010 and a report providing a SGH interpretation for gold was released to Trelawney Augen on October 09, 2010. The author was on the property during the survey.

Additional SGH Interpretations were made available on May 26, 2011.

1.3 AUGEN GOLD AND TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION

Trelawney Augen Acquisition was created from Augen Gold Corp. on December 05, 2011 following Augen's take over by Trelawney Mining and Exploration Ltd. on September 15, 2011. In this report, the company is referred to as Trelawney Augen although the work was performed under the name Augen Gold.

IAMGOLD Corporation assumed control of Trelawney Augen on June 22, 2012, as a result of the company's takeover of Trelawney Mining and Exploration Ltd. earlier in the month.

2.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE AND PYSIOGRAPHY

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 West Cote Lake Area lies in the eastern part of this property, over five kilometres west of Highway 144.

This part of the property is accessible via the Chester Road, a secondary gravel logging road that leads north from the Sultan Road near kilometer 3. The Sultan Road begins at Highway 144, at its junction with Highway 560.

Another secondary gravel road branching northeast from the Chester Road at a point nearly seven kilometres northerly of the Sultan Road provides access into the West Cote Lake Area.

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 +38.9°C to -45.6°C. 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°



Ontario

South Swayze Property

50°

50°

Thunder Bay

Timmins

Kirkland Lake

Sault Ste Marie

Sudbury

Ottawa

Toronto



TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION CORP.

TRELAWNEY

Energy and Exploration Inc.

Date: 2/5/2012
Author: Andrew McLellan

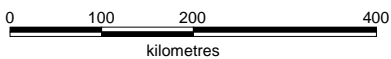
Office:

Drawing:

Scale: 1:8250000

Figure 1
South Swayze Property
Location

Projection: Longitude / Latitude (NAD 83)



-90°

-80°

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

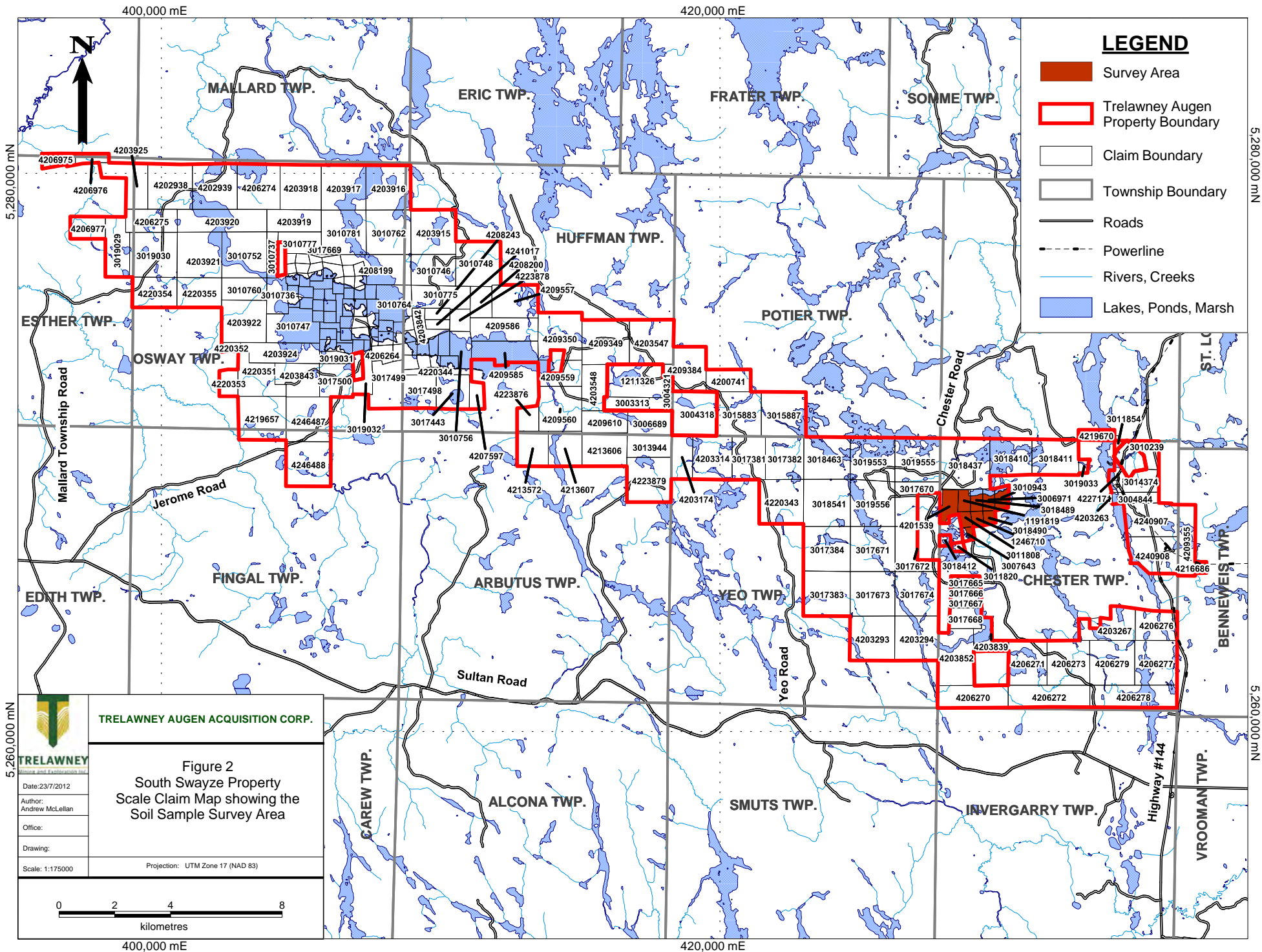
3.1 DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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 those claims involved in the drilling and Figure 3 positions the survey area within these claims.

Table 1: Summary of Information for Claims Worked

Claim No	No of Units	Owner	Claim Due Date	Township
1191819	2	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-15	Chester
1246710	1	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
3006971	2	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
3007643	1	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
3010943	2	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
3011808	1	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
3018437	16	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	26-May-13	Chester
3018489	2	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
3018490	1	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	20-Jan-13	Chester
4201539	7	100% Trelawney Augen Acquisition Corp.	11-Jan-14	Chester

In this report, the West Cote Lake Area is defined as that area westerly of Cote Lake that includes nine Trelawney Augen claims (4201539, 1191819, 3018489, 3006971, 3010943, 3011808, 1246710, 3018490 and 3007643) shown clearly in Figure 3. However, the soil survey did extend slightly north into a tenth Trelawney Augen claim (3018437).



LEGEND

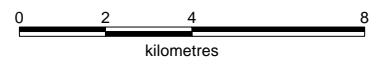
- Survey Area
- Trelawney Augen Property Boundary
- Claim Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Roads
- Powerline
- Rivers, Creeks
- Lakes, Ponds, Marsh

TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION CORP.

Figure 2
South Swayze Property
Scale Claim Map showing the
Soil Sample Survey Area

Date: 23/7/2012
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:175000

Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)



400,000 mE

420,000 mE

5,280,000 mN

5,280,000 mN

5,260,000 mN



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.

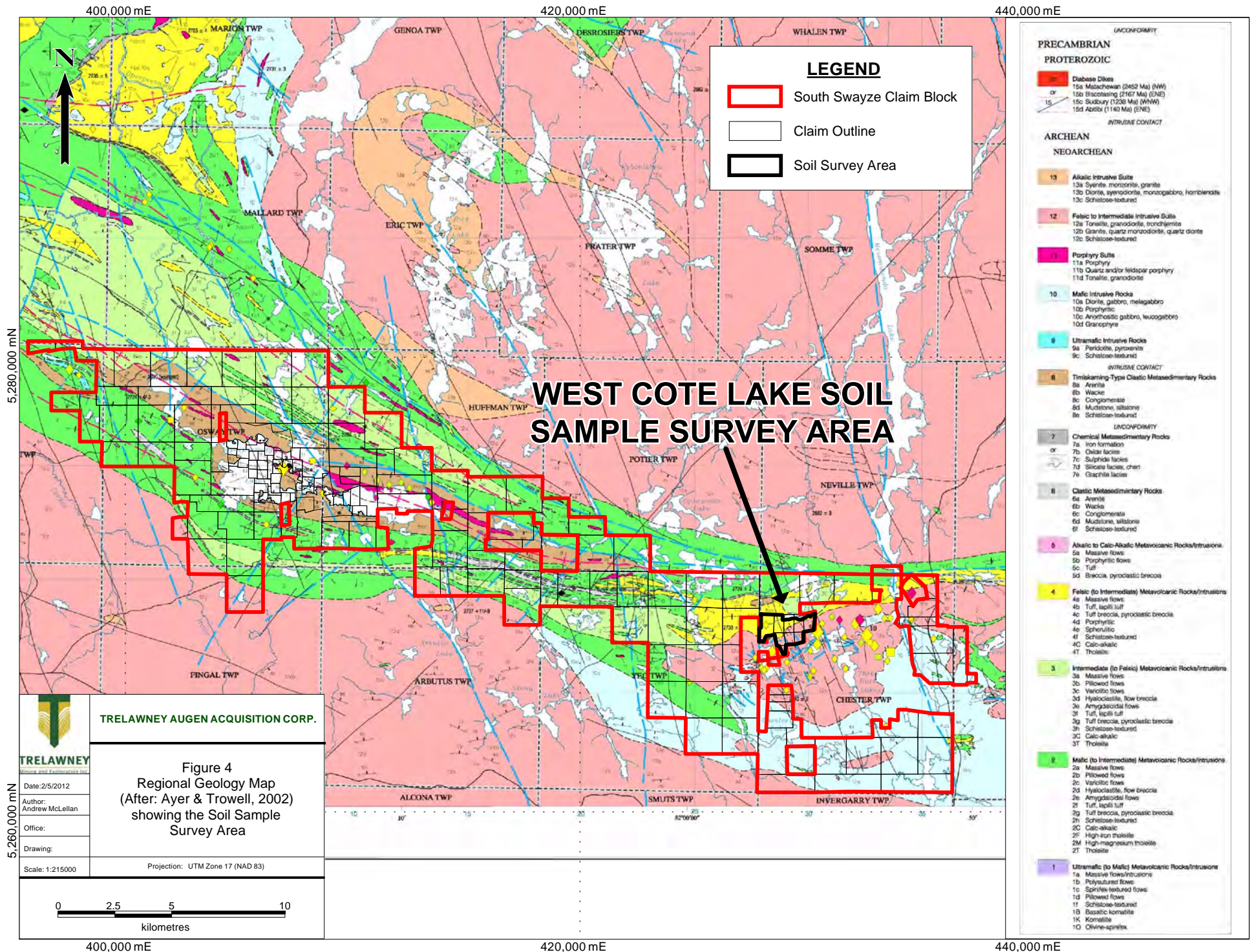
Metamorphism within the southern part of the Swayze Greenstone Belt is largely upper greenschist facies.

The West Cote Lake Area is located over seven hundred metres west of the Young-Shannon gold deposit, the nearest of several local historic gold deposits with significant resources (Table 2).

Table 2: 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	0.35	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.



LEGEND

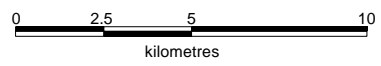
- South Swayze Claim Block
- Claim Outline
- Soil Survey Area

UNCONFORMITY	
PRECAMBRIAN	
PROTEROZOIC	
	Diabase Dikes
	15a Malachewan (2452 Ma) (NW)
	15a Bischoff (2167 Ma) (ENE)
	15c Sudbury (1236 Ma) (WNW)
	15d Abitibi (1140 Ma) (ENE)
INTRUSIVE CONTACT	
ARCHEAN	
NEOARCHEAN	
	13 Alkalic Intrusive Suite
	13a Syenite, monzonite, granite
	13b Diorite, syenodiorite, monzogabbro, hornblende
	13c Schistose-textured
	12 Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Suite
	12a Tonalite, granodiorite, trondhjemite
	12b Granite, quartz monzonite, 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	
	6 Temiskaming-Type Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
	6a Arenite
	6b Wacke
	6c Conglomerate
	6d Mudstone, siltstone
	6e Schistose-textured
UNCONFORMITY	
	7 Chemical Metasedimentary Rocks
	7a Iron formation
	7b Oxidic facies
	7c Sulphidic facies
	7d Siliceous facies, chert
	7e Graphitic facies
	6 Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks
	6a Arenite
	6b Wacke
	6c Conglomerate
	6d Mudstone, siltstone
	6e Schistose-textured
	6 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 flow
	4b Tuff, lapilli tuff
	4c Tuff breccia, pyroclastic breccia
	4d Porphyritic
	4e Spherulitic
	4f Schistose-textured
	4G Calc-alkalic
	4T Tholeiite
	3 Intermediate (to Felsic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
	3a Massive flows
	3b Pillow flows
	3c Variclitic flows
	3d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
	3e Amygdaloidal flows
	3f Tuff, lapilli tuff
	3g Tuff breccia, pyroclastic breccia
	3h Schistose-textured
	3I Calc-alkalic
	3T Tholeiite
	2 Mafic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
	2a Massive flows
	2b Pillow flows
	2c Variclitic flows
	2d Hyaloclastite, flow breccia
	2e Amygdaloidal flows
	2f Tuff, lapilli tuff
	2g Tuff breccia, pyroclastic breccia
	2h Schistose-textured
	2I Calc-alkalic
	2M High-magnesium tholeiite
	2T Tholeiite
	1 Ultramafic (to Mafic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions
	1a Massive flows/intrusions
	1b Polydeformed flows
	1c Spinifex-textured flows
	1d Pillow flows
	1f Schistose-textured
	1B Basic komatiite
	1K Komatiite
	1O Olivine-spinifex

TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION CORP.

Figure 4
Regional Geology Map
(After: Ayer & Trowell, 2002)
showing the Soil Sample
Survey Area

Date: 2/5/2012
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:215000
Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)



5 280 000 mN

5 260 000 mN

The West Cote Lake Area is also located twenty-three kilometres 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 3).

Table 3: 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)

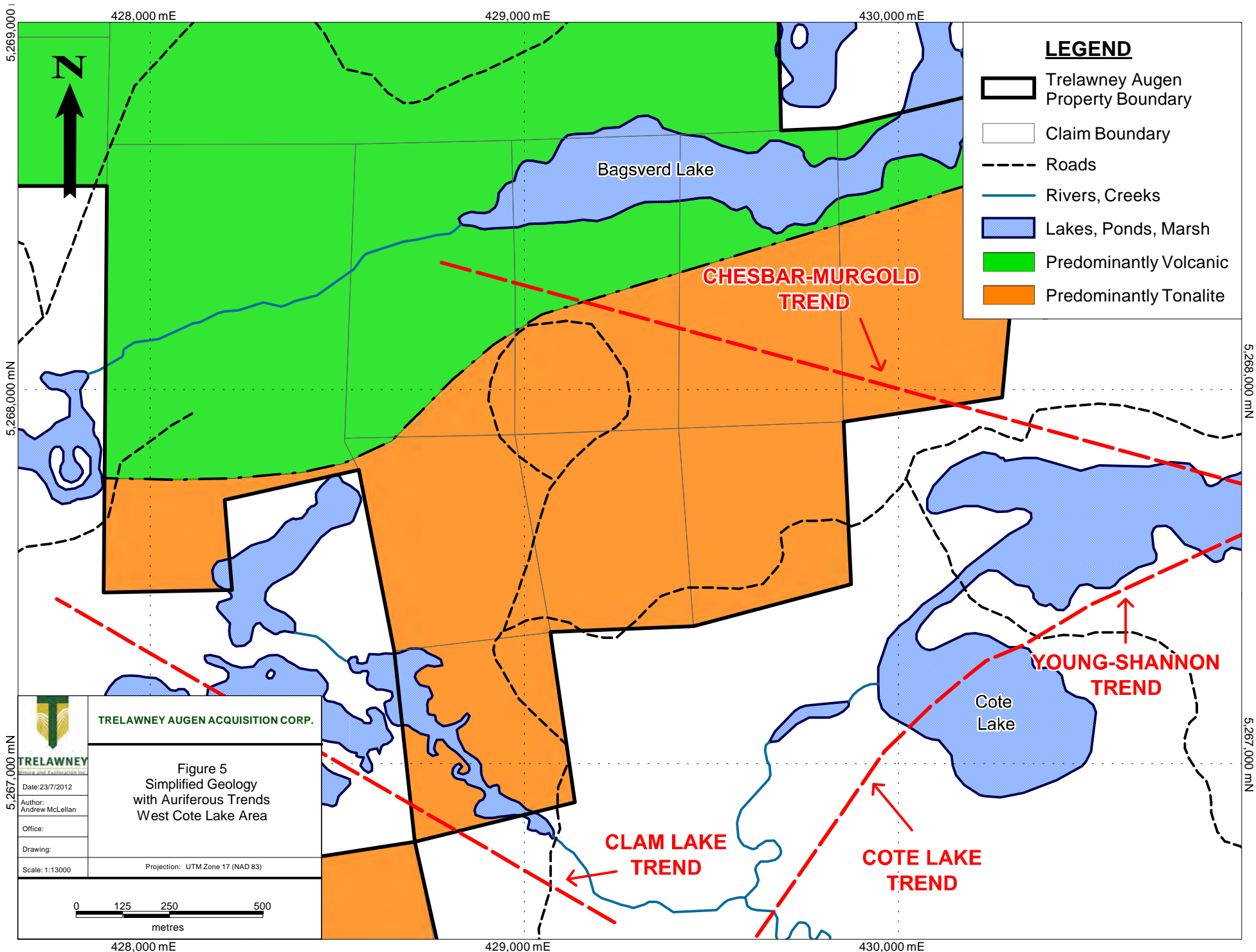
4.2 GEOLOGY – WEST COTE LAKE AREA

The West Cote Lake Area straddles the contact between Keewatin volcanic rock and a large intermediate intrusive body of tonalite named the Chester Granodiorite (Figure 5). Most of the West Cote Lake Area is underlain by this tonalite (the important gold-mineralization host in Chester Township). Mafic dikes, that can be altered and sheared with the tonalite, and late diabase dikes are present.

4.3 AURIFEROUS TRENDS – WEST COTE LAKE AREA

The Chesbar Murgold Trend strikes west-northwest at 285 degrees across the northeast and northern part of the West Cote Lake Area, and the Clam Lake Trend (with a 300 degree strike) cuts the southwest corner of this area (Figure 5). Both carry moderate to steep northeast dip. The basis for these trends is given in McRoberts (2012).

The northeast-striking Young Shannon Trend and north-northeast striking Cote Lake Trend are located east of the West Cote Lake Area.



TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION CORP.

TRELAWNEY
Exploration Inc.

Date: 23/7/2012
 Author: Andrew McLellan
 Office:
 Drawing:
 Scale: 1:13000

Figure 5
 Simplified Geology
 with Auriferous Trends
 West Cote Lake Area

Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION BY OTHERS

5.1 OVERVIEW

There seems to have been little previous exploration work performed (or at least recorded) within the West Cote Lake Area prior to the soil survey, although considerable historical drilling had occurred to the east, in the area of the Young Shannon Gold Deposit.

Historical exploration that has been recorded is concentrated along the Clam Lake Trend (immediately south of the soil survey), near the Chester Murgold Trend (in the northeast quarter of the West Cote Lake Area) and in an area roughly at the mid-point between these two trends (Figure 6).

5.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION WORK

1981 - Canadian Crest Gold Mines drilled two holes for 404.77 metres, south of the east arm of Clam Lake. This is within current Trelawney Augen claim 3007643, in the extreme southwest corner of the West Cote Lake Area. These holes were drilled due south and tested the Clam Lake Trend, in an area of historical trenching shown in their reports and observed by Trelawney Augen geologists and contractors. No assays are available.

1987 - Emerald Isle Resources drilled seven holes (#01 to #07) for 379.48 metres within current Trelawney Augen claim 1246710 in the central part of the West Cote Lake Area (Figures 3, 6). These holes were drilled with 015 degrees and 195 degrees azimuth along two east-west corridors (approximately 150 metres and 250 metres long) and spaced approximately 200 metres apart. Granodiorite, diorite, mafic intrusive and diabase were intersected with 2-3% pyrite and pyrrhotite at 34.32-41.14 m in drill hole #06 marking a visual highlight. No assays are given

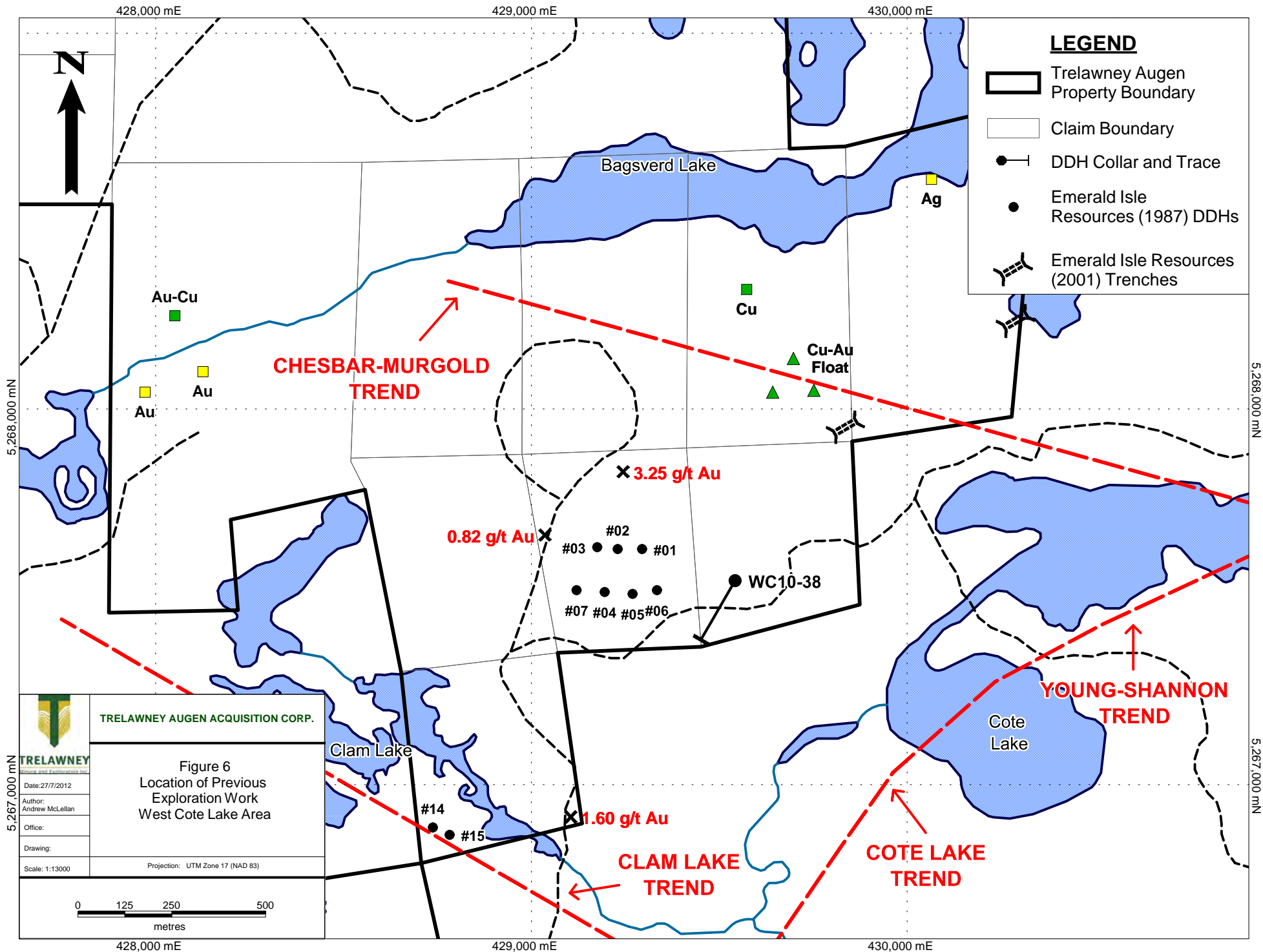
The northern corridor of drill holes (#01, #02, #03) is aligned parallel to and approximately 120 metres south of an old telephone line shown by Siragusa (1981) that dates back to production at the Jerome Mine (1939-1943).

1987 - Emerald Isle Resources drilled two holes (87-14, 87-15) for 181.05 metres near the Canadian Crest Gold Mines (1981) drill holes, south of the east arm of Clam Lake. Emerald Isle Resources indicates that their holes were drilled beneath two of three existing trenches and near a 1971 Walker drill hole reportedly bearing free gold.

This part of the Clam Lake Trend has therefore been tested repeatedly. Intersections of 3.58 g/t Au over 0.76 m (37.34-38.10 m), 2.41 g/t Au over 0.31 m (71.32-71.63 m) and 1.82 g/t Au over 0.24 m (83.64-83.88 m) in hole 87-15 mark highlights.

2001 - Emerald Isle Resources conducted power stripping at two locations northwest and north of Cote Lake in the northeast corner of the West Cote Lake Area. These sites lie in current Trelawney Augen claims 3006971 and 3010943 and appear to flank the Murgold-Chesbar Trend. Old roads located by Trelawney Augen geologists are likely related to this exploration work. No gold assays are reported.

Several copper and gold occurrences (and one silver occurrence) shown in figure 6 are taken from a compilation posted on the Trelawney Mining and Exploration Ltd. website since 2008. These occurrences are not recorded in the MNDM assessment reports nor in Preliminary Map P 2449 (Siragusa, 1981); most lie in the northern half of the West Cote Lake Area.



Siragusa (1981) locates the historical drilling of Emerald Isle Resources as Occurrences #13 and #43 on Preliminary Map P 2449.

6.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION BY TRELAWNEY AUGEN

6.1 OVERVIEW

Trelawney Augen Corp. conducted an airborne survey and a prospecting program that has included the West Cote Lake Area. A drilling program and ground geophysical survey followed.

6.2 AIRBORNE SURVEY

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

The survey showed that most of the West Cote Lake Area is positioned within a broad area of intermediate magnetic susceptibility that marks a portion of the Chester Granodiorite. Several relatively narrow northwest-striking zones of high magnetic susceptibility reflect diabase dikes (Figure 7).

6.3 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Trelawney Augen was first active within the area to be subsequently referred to as the West Cote Lake Area in 2008, collecting several grab samples, as part of the company's property-wide prospecting program to confirm the many historic gold occurrences that existed (Marmont et al, 2009).

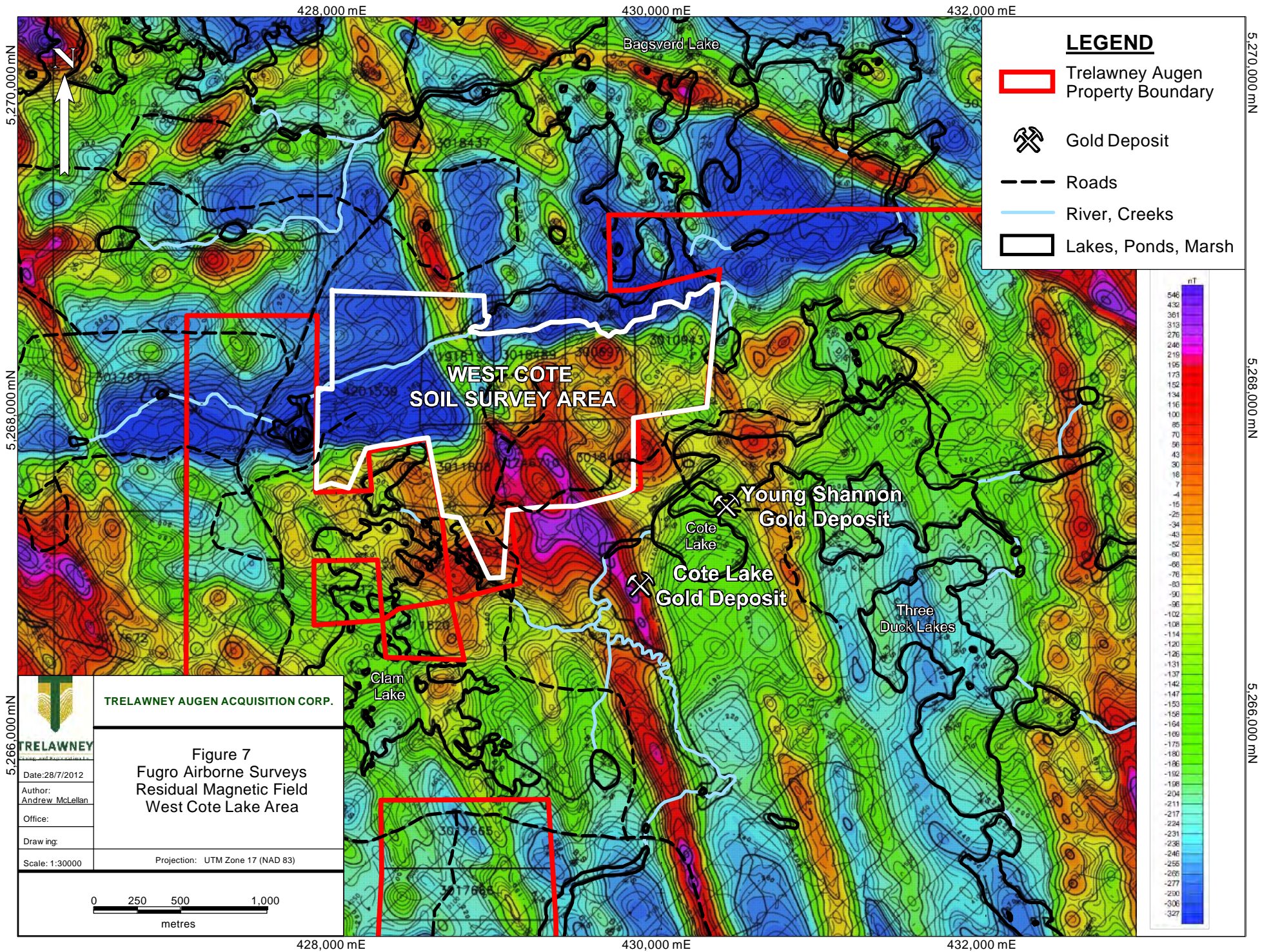
Highlights include 3.25 g/t Au from a sample in the central part of the West Cote Lake Area, and 1.60 g/t Au from a sample positioned in the southern part of the West Cote Lake Area (Figure 6).

6.4 DRILLING PROGRAM

Trelawney Augen drilled one hole (WC10-38) between March 13, 2010 and April 13, 2010 in the southeastern corner of the West Cote Lake Area (Figure 6) but failed to intersect economic concentrations of gold although the wide scale alteration was observed (McRoberts, 2012).

6.5 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

An I. P., Mag and VLF survey was conducted in the West Cote Lake Area from late July 2010 through to early September 2010 and numerous chargeability anomalies were defined (JVX Ltd., 2010). Meegwich Ltd. of Temagami, Ontario had installed the grid in June, 2010.



7.0 TRELAWNEY AUGEN SAMPLING PROGRAM

7.1 SOIL GAS HYDROCARBON (SGH) - OVERVIEW

Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) geochemistry is organic and is capable of detecting hydrocarbon based compounds that provide a signature directly related to bacteriological interaction with a target such as a hidden gold deposit. This method was employed by Trelawney Augen as an exploration tool to target gold mineralization because many types of samples could be collected easily and quickly, including those under a lake and those in wet-lands.

7.2 SOIL SAMPLE SURVEY – GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The soil sample survey covered most of the West Cote Lake Area, the group of claims immediately west to northwest of then recently discovered Cote Lake Gold Deposit (Beilhartz & Jackson, 2010).

7.3 SOIL SAMPLE SURVEY - OVERVIEW

Trelawney Augen contracted Lordan Explorations Ltd. to carry out the soil sample survey, and Dave Brunne and Dave Kitler of Espanola, Ontario collected one thousand and eighty-five samples between August 05, 2010 and August 27, 2010. These included light brown, dark brown, tan and grey varieties with silt, silt-sand and fine sandy texture from the B, C and A horizons. Black peat was also collected, in places.

Samples were taken every twenty-five metres along twenty-five north trending lines spaced one hundred metres apart within an area covering over 2.4 kilometres (east-west) by 2.0 kilometres (north-south).

A sample location map is provided in Appendix B and sample descriptions with UTM co-ordinates are given in Appendix C. Activation Labs of Ancaster, Ontario analyzed the soil samples for the SGH signature of gold and provided a SGH interpretation by way of a report on October 09, 2010 (Appendix D).

West Cote Lake SGH data from Activation Labs is in Appendix E.

7.4 RESULTS OF SOIL SAMPLE SURVEY

Activation Labs outlined two zones of apical anomalies where the SGH data best predicts the presence of possible gold based mineralization after comparison to many other SGH pathfinder class maps that are not shown in their report. They describe these as a large upside-down V-shaped zone central and angled in a westerly direction to the grid, and a smaller J-shaped zone on the eastern part of the West Cote Lake Area.

The SGH Gold Anomalies are referred to as the Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly, Central SGH Gold Anomaly, and Northeast SGH Gold Anomaly in this report (Figure 8), and all are highly rated (Table 4).

Table 4 - Summary of SGH Gold Anomalies

SGH Gold Anomaly	Rating	Rating
		Comment
Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly	5.5	Good
Central SGH Gold Anomaly	5.5	Good
Northeast SGH Gold Anomaly	5.5	Good

Activation Laboratories provides an explanation for the anomaly rating system in pages #6 and #7 of their report and the West Cote Lake anomalies are discussed on pages #21 to #25.

7.5 DESCRIPTION OF SGH ANOMALIES

The Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly is up to five hundred metres wide, and strikes northeast for over 1.5 kilometres, from near the north arm of Clam Lake to Bagsverd Lake.

The Central SGH Gold Anomaly is up to two hundred and fifty metres wide and strikes north nearly 1.4 kilometres along the axis of the West Cote Lake Area, from the southern property boundary (near the southeast arm of Clam Lake) to a point several hundreds of metres south of Bagsverd Lake.

The boundary between the Northwest and Central SGH Gold Anomalies is placed immediately north of the loop in the bush road and is taken to strike northeast, coincident with the southeast boundary of the Northwest Gold Anomaly.

The Northeast SGH Gold Anomaly is a smaller J-shaped anomaly up to two hundred and fifty metres wide that strikes northerly for over six hundred metres.

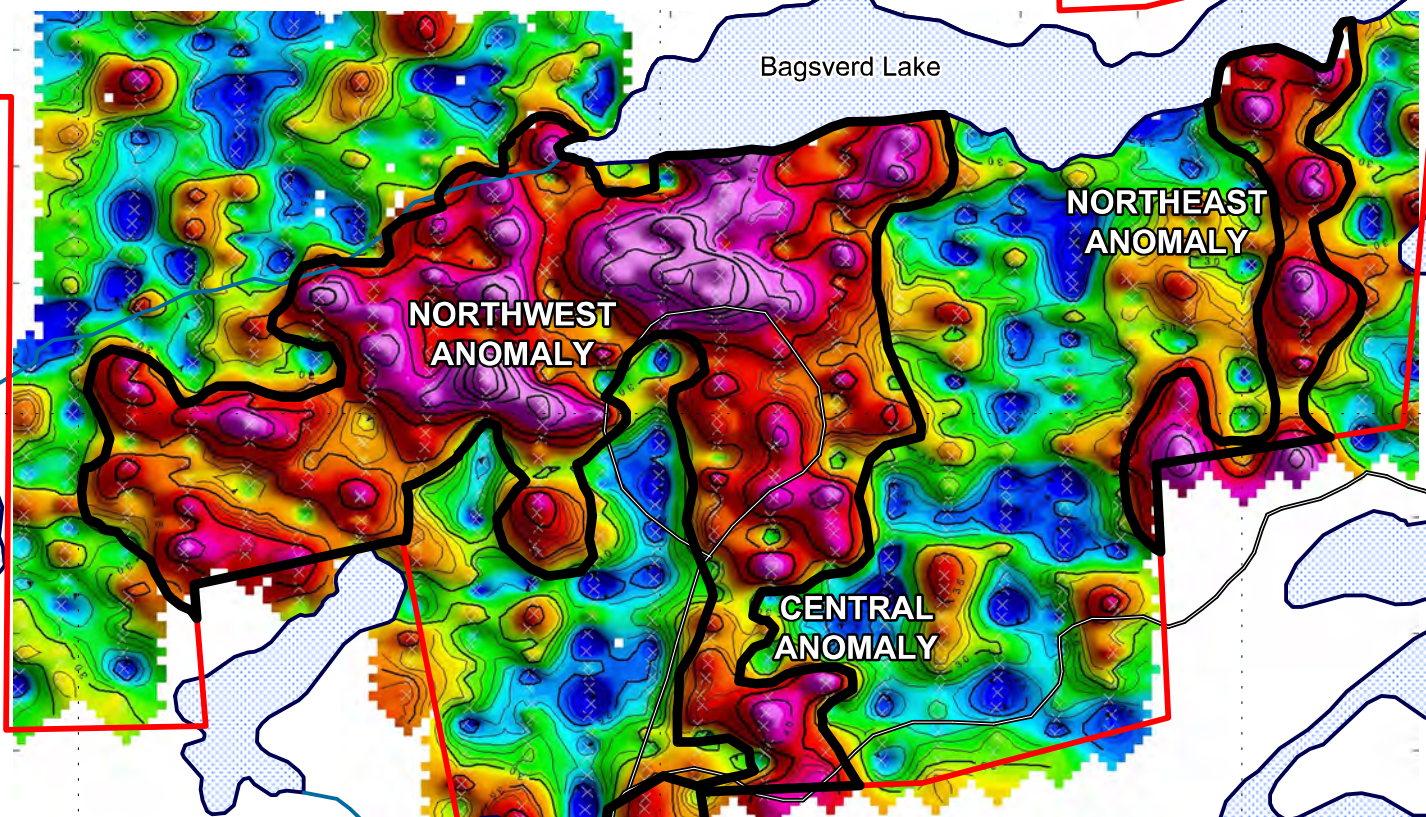
7.6 SGH ANOMALIES AND GEOLOGY

The Central and West SGH Gold Anomalies lie within the Chester Granodiorite, whereas the Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly straddles the contact between supracrustal rock (to the northwest) and the Chester Granodiorite (to the southeast) (Figure 9).

428,000 mE

429,000 mE

430,000 mE



NORTHWEST ANOMALY

NORTHEAST ANOMALY

CENTRAL ANOMALY

Bagsverd Lake

Clam Lake

Cote Lake

Three Duck Lakes

 **Young Shannon Gold Deposit**

Cote Lake Gold Deposit 

5,268,000 mN

5,268,000 mN

5,267,000 mN

5,267,000 mN



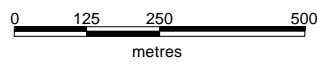
TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION CORP.

Figure 8
SGH Gold Pathfinder Map
West Cote Lake Area

Date: 28/7/2012
Author: Andrew McLellan
Office:
Drawing:

Scale: 1:13000

Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)



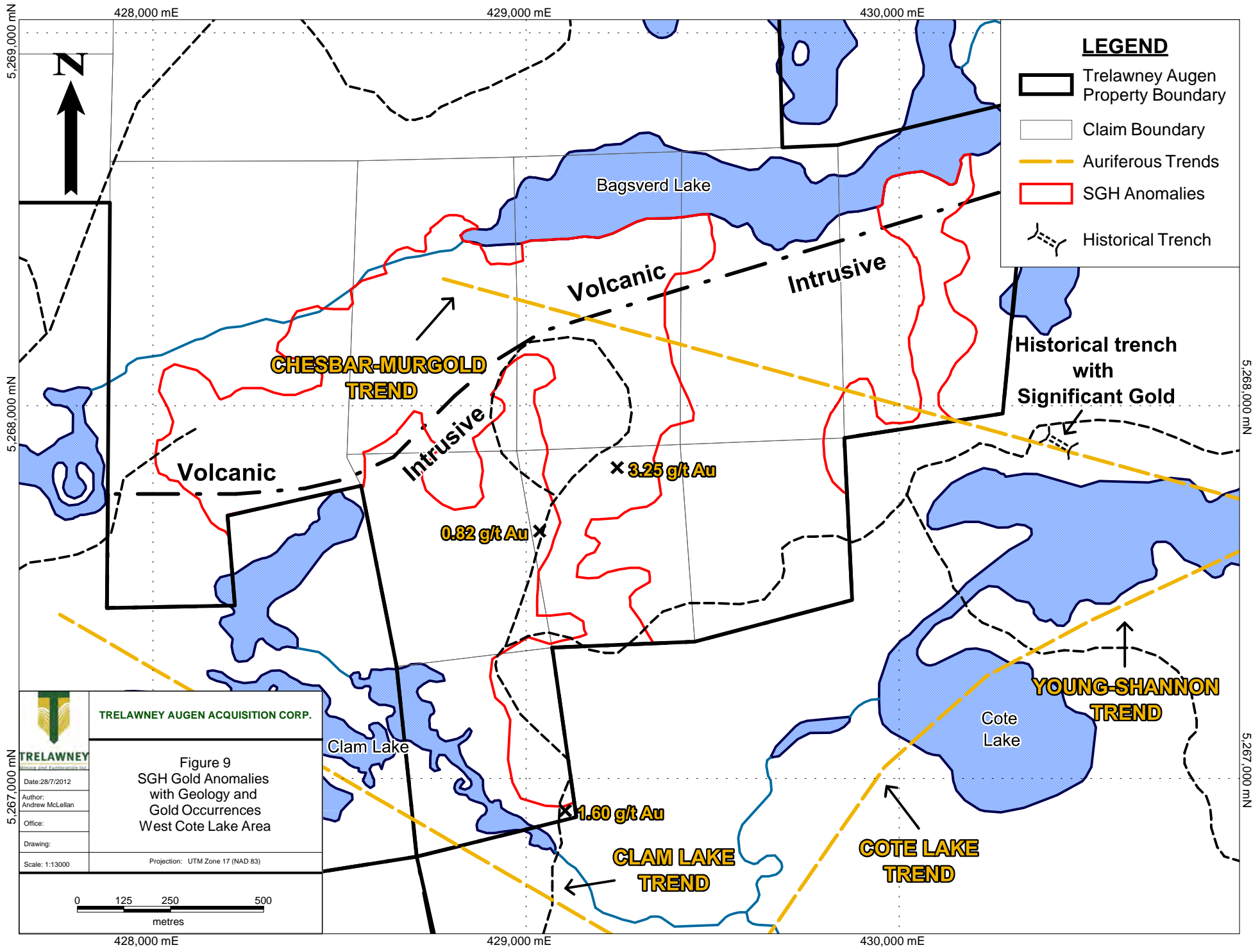
LEGEND

-  Trelawney Augen Property Boundary
-  SGH Anomalies
-  Roads
-  Rivers, Creeks
-  Lakes, Ponds, Marsh

428,000 mE

429,000 mE

430,000 mE



LEGEND

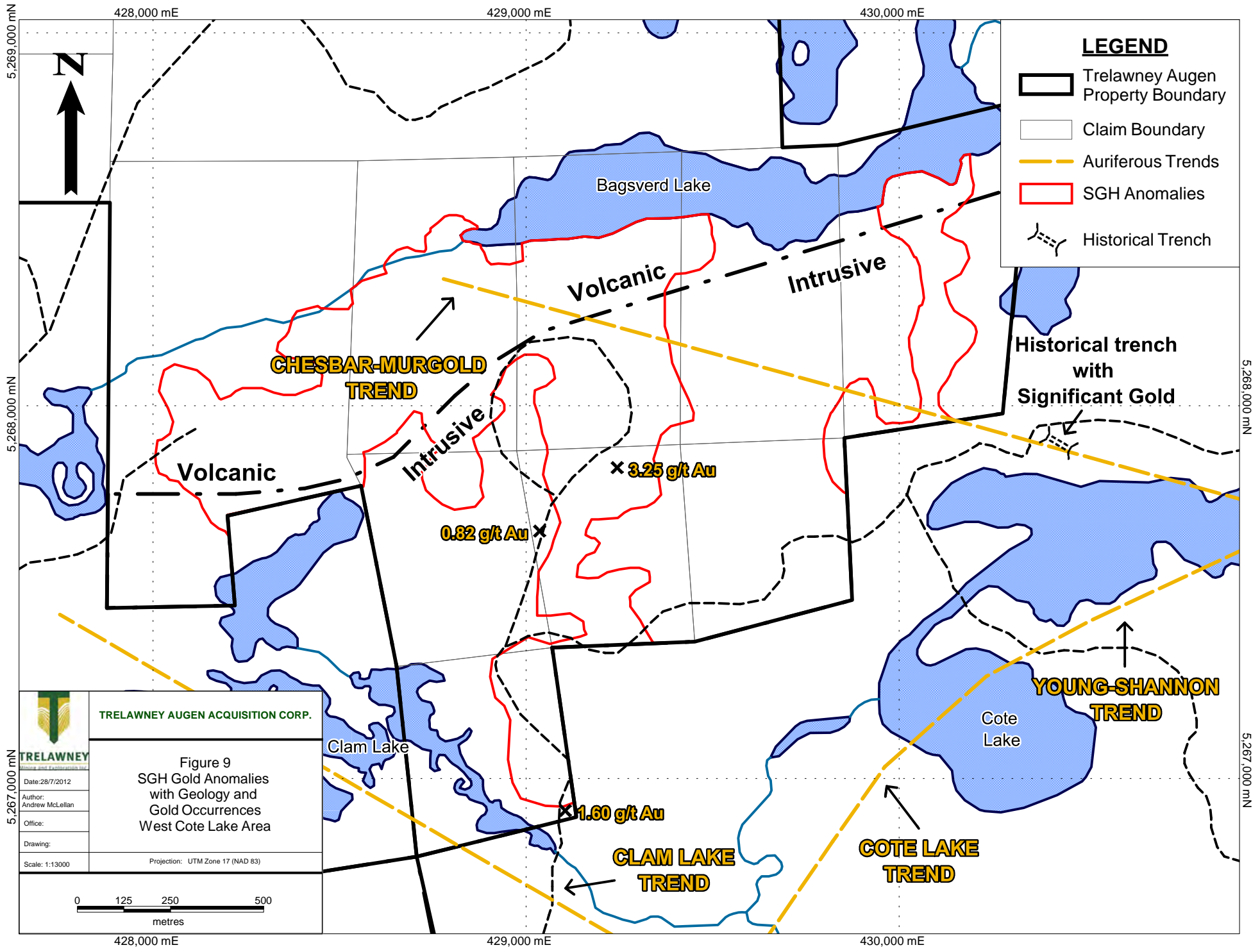
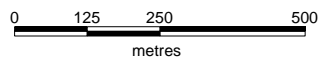
- Trelawney Augen Property Boundary
- Claim Boundary
- Auriferous Trends
- SGH Anomalies
- Historical Trench

TRELAWNEY AUGEN ACQUISITION CORP.

TRELAWNEY
Exploration and Development Inc.

Date: 28/7/2012
 Author: Andrew McLellan
 Office:
 Drawing:
 Scale: 1:13000
 Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)

Figure 9
 SGH Gold Anomalies
 with Geology and
 Gold Occurrences
 West Cote Lake Area



7.7 SGH ANOMALIES AND GOLD MINERALIZATION

The Central SGH Gold Anomaly is coincident with several anomalous grab samples bearing 3.25 g/t Au, 0.820 g/t Au and 1.60 g/t Au (collected by Trelawney Augen) whereas the Northeast SGH Gold Anomaly lies immediately west of, and along strike of an historic trench that had exposed a significant gold-bearing vein interpreted to mark the Murgold-Chesbar Trend.

The Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly is not associated with a significant occurrence of gold.

7.8 SGH ANOMALIES AND STRUCTURE

The three SGH Gold Anomalies strike at relatively high angle to the Chesbar-Murgold and Clam Lake Trends, although the west-northwest alignment of the most intense parts of the Central Gold Anomaly (as interpreted by their color) roughly parallels these auriferous trends.

The north strike of the Northeast and Central Gold Anomalies is significantly discordant to the north-northeast strike (35-40 degrees) for that part of the Cote Lake Deposit immediately south of Cote Lake. The Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly strikes sub-parallel to the Young-Shannon Trend (and parallel to the Chester Granodiorite\volcanic contact).

7.9 SGH ANOMALIES AND CHARGEABILITY

Several I. P. chargeability highs occur within or flank the three SGH Gold Anomalies (Figure 10). The most intense chargeability occurs in the area of the Chester-Murgold Trend, within the northern part of the Central SGH Gold Anomaly, and the southern part of the Northeast SGH Gold Anomaly.

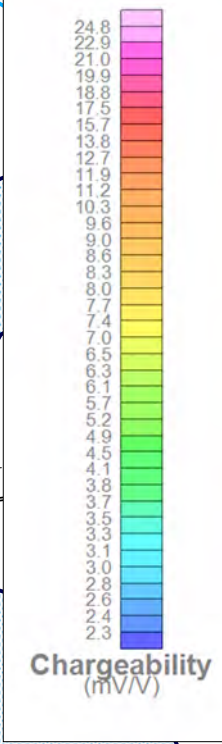
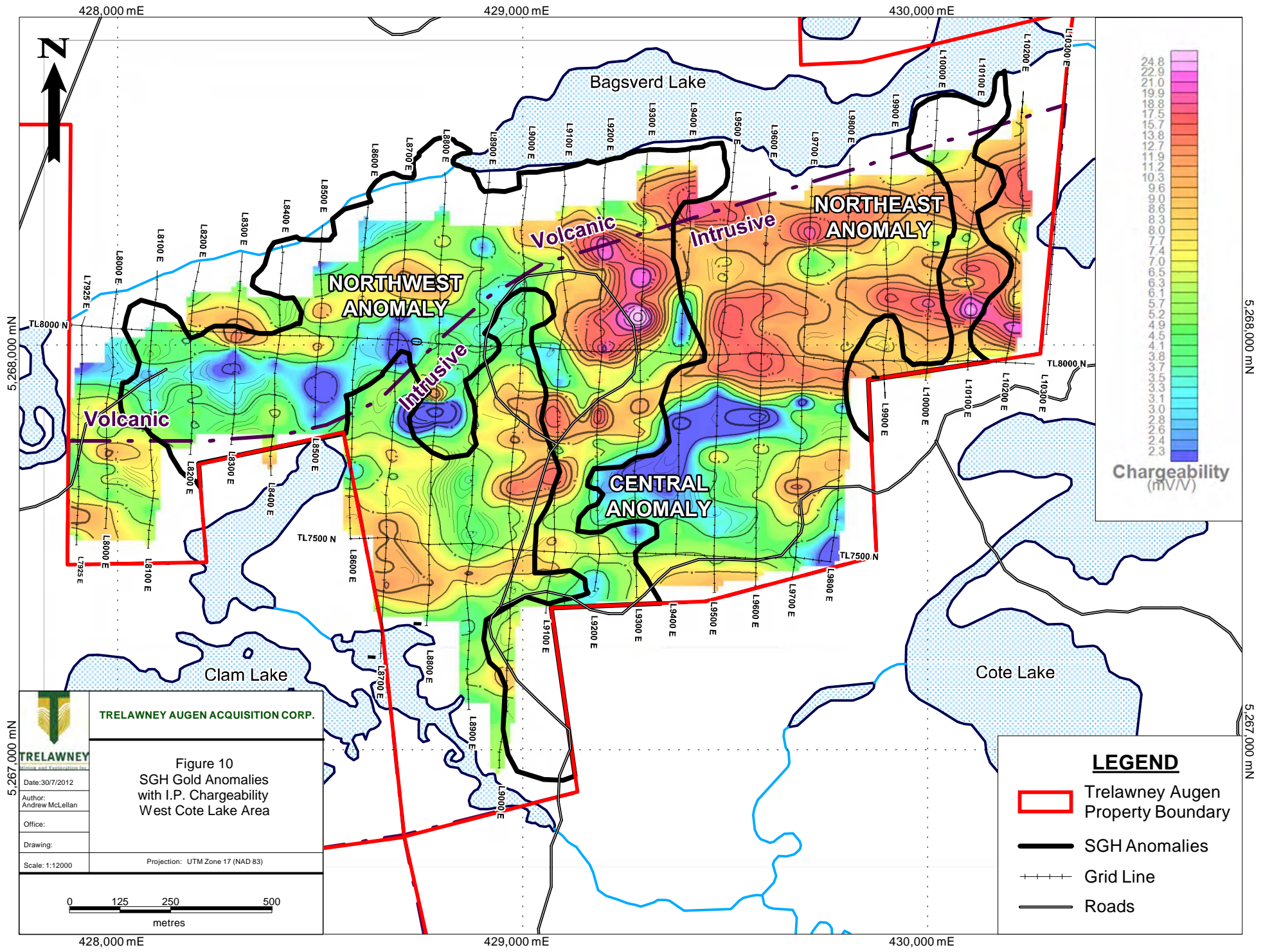
7.10 SGH ANOMALIES AND MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

The Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly sits within an area of low magnetic susceptibility, whereas the Central and Northeast Gold Anomalies are associated with intermediate and high magnetic susceptibility.

All SGH Gold Anomalies strike at angle to magnetic fabric dominated by diabase dikes (Figure 11), although the outline of the Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly is parallel to the magnetic break associated with the contact of the Chester Granodiorite.

7.11 SGH ANOMALIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

A sizeable portion of the Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly is in\near wetland associated with the creek linking Bagsverd and Clam Lakes. A small percentage of the Central and Northeast Gold Anomalies lie in wetland.



LEGEND

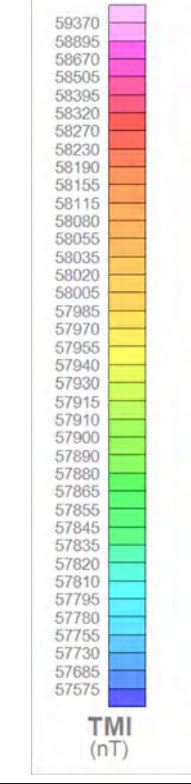
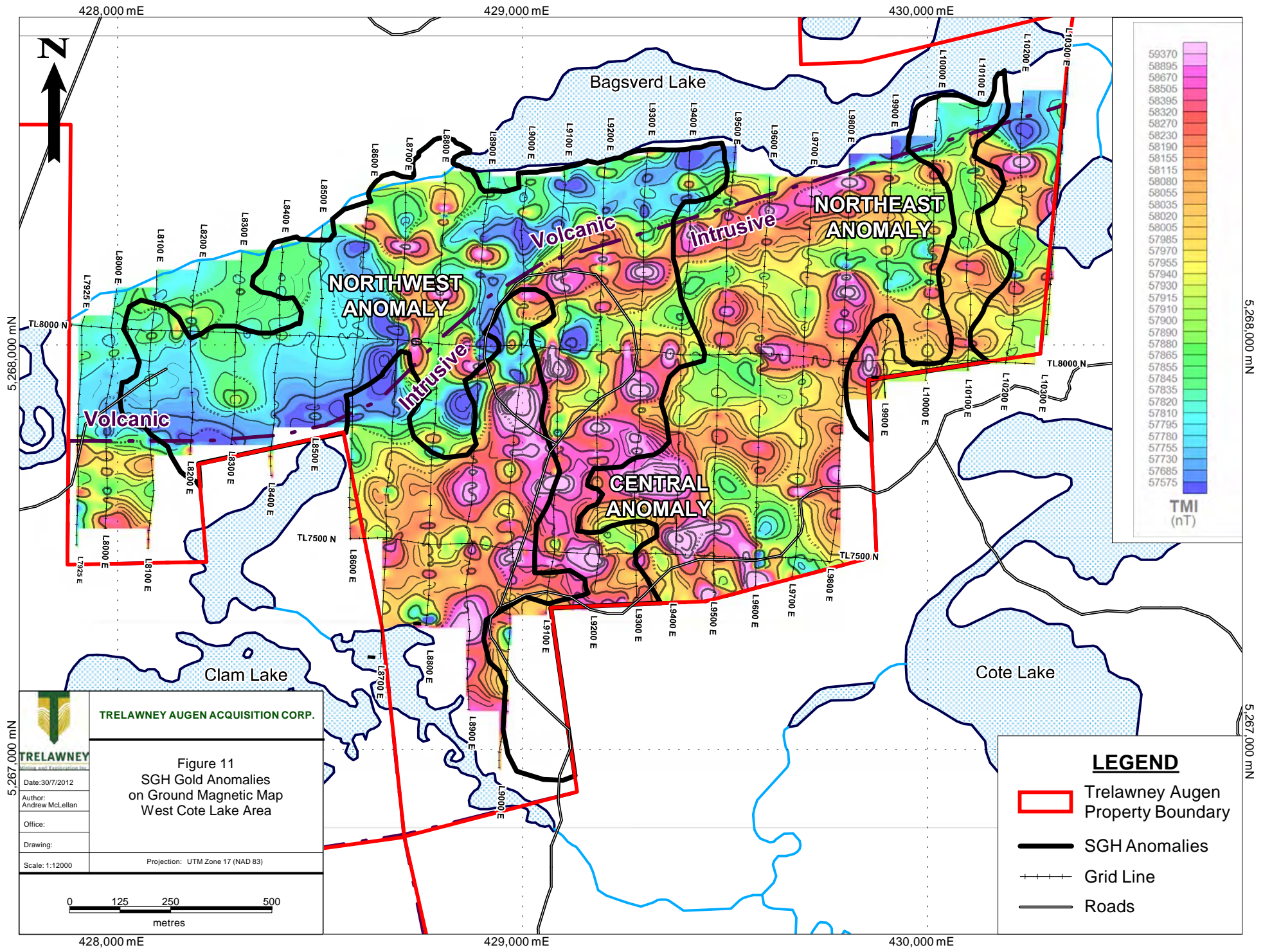
- Trelawney Augen Property Boundary
- SGH Anomalies
- Grid Line
- Roads

TRELAWNEY Augen Acquisition Corp.

Figure 10
SGH Gold Anomalies with I.P. Chargeability
West Cote Lake Area

Date: 30/7/2012
 Author: Andrew McLellan
 Office:
 Drawing:
 Scale: 1:12000
 Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)

0 125 250 500 metres



LEGEND

- Trelawney Augen Property Boundary
- SGH Anomalies
- Grid Line
- Roads

TRELAWNEY Augen Acquisition Corp.

Figure 11
SGH Gold Anomalies
on Ground Magnetic Map
West Cote Lake Area

Date: 30/7/2012
 Author: Andrew McLellan
 Office:
 Drawing:
 Scale: 1:12000
 Projection: UTM Zone 17 (NAD 83)

0 125 250 500 metres

428,000 mE 429,000 mE 430,000 mE

5,268,000 mN 5,267,000 mN

TL8000 N
TL7500 N

L7925 E L8000 E L8100 E L8200 E L8300 E L8400 E L8500 E L8600 E L8700 E L8800 E L8900 E L9000 E L9100 E L9200 E L9300 E L9400 E L9500 E L9600 E L9700 E L9800 E L9900 E L10000 E L10100 E L10200 E L10300 E

Bagsverd Lake
Clam Lake
Cote Lake

NORTHWEST ANOMALY
CENTRAL ANOMALY
NORTHEAST ANOMALY

Volcanic
Intrusive

8.0 ADDITIONAL SGH INTERPRETATION

8.1 OVERVIEW

Activation Laboratories re-modeled West Cote SGH data using parameters the lab had employed with Trelawney Augen SGH data in the North Shore Area (west-central part of the property), where drill testing of the Main SGH Gold Anomaly yielded intersections up to 10.60 g/t Au over 10.50 metres.

The SGH method had provided success for Trelawney Augen at North Shore, and the re-interpretation for the West Cote Lake Area followed on the limited drilling success Trelawney Augen met after targeting SGH Gold Anomalies coincident with mineralized outcrop and/or chargeability anomalies.

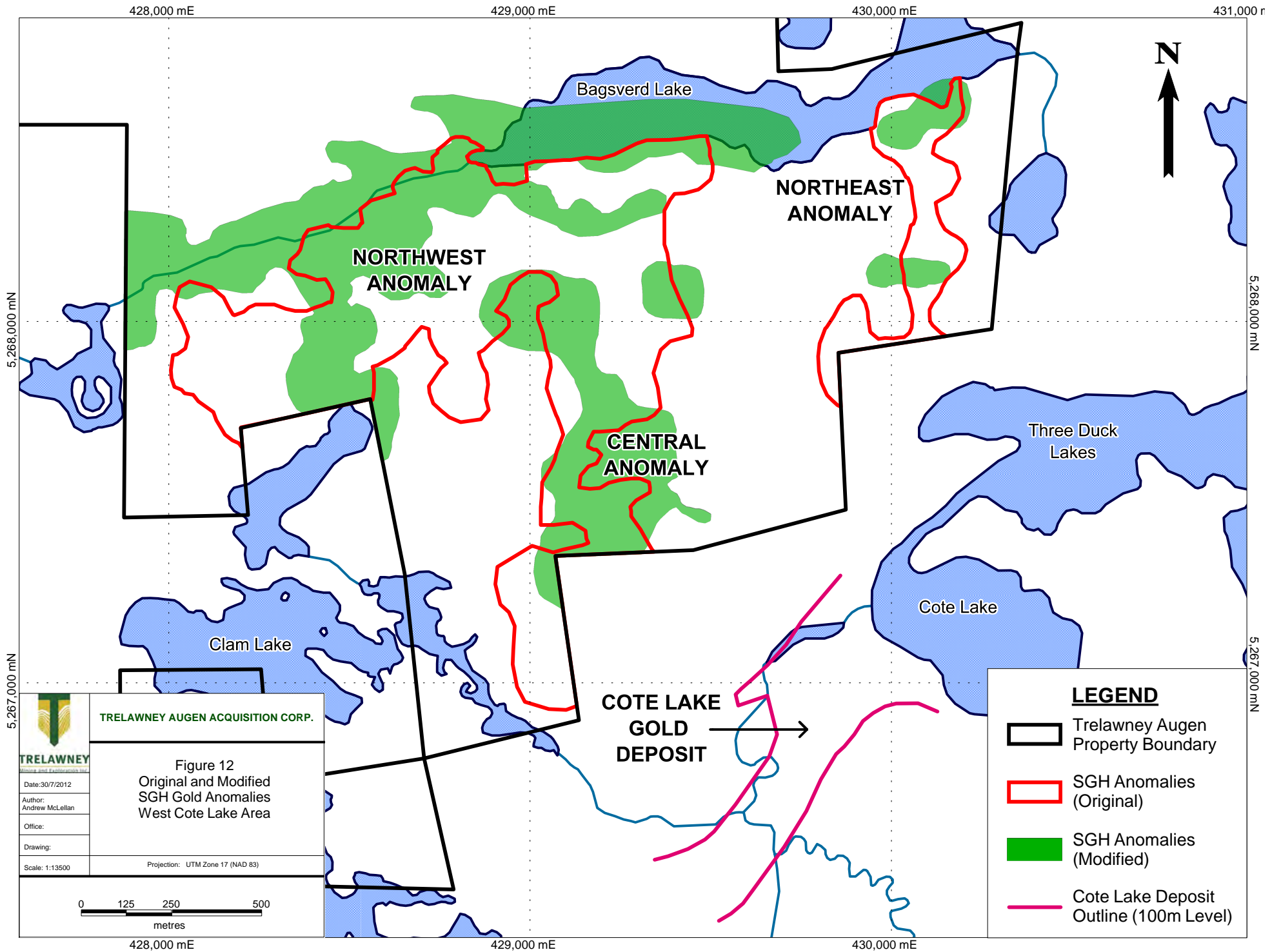
Activation Laboratories provided this SGH re-interpretation for gold in a May 26, 2011 report (Appendix F).

8.2 MODIFIED SGH GOLD ANOMALIES

Activation Laboratories employed a lighter weight class of carbon compounds than used in the original interpretation and the outlines of the three SGH Gold Anomalies at West Cote were modified (Figure 12).

The modified Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly is narrower and is positioned more northwesterly than the original version; the modified Central SGH Gold Anomaly is narrower or wider, in places, than the original version, and is not connected to the modified Northwest SGH Gold Anomaly.

The Modified Northeast SGH Gold Anomaly is now segmented into two parts.



9.0 OVERVIEW OF SAMPLING

9.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The samplers collected fist-size soil samples using shovels, augers and kraft sample bags; described samples and logged UTM coordinates at each sample site; attempted to sample at a consistent depth; and avoided missing sample locations. The B-horizon was the preferred medium but samples from the A and C horizons acted as substitutes where necessary.

Wet samples were allowed to dry on racks in the Watershed facilities for up to several days. (A final dry was performed at the Activation Laboratories facility in temperature controlled room).

Samples were boxed and taped shut at the Watershed Exploration Site and then transported directly to the Activation Laboratories facility in Timmins by Joanne Naveau (a Trelawney Auger employee).

9.2 QUALITY CONTROL

The overall precision of the SGH analysis for the samples was excellent as demonstrated by seventy-three samples used for laboratory replicate analysis, and as discussed on page #21 of the Activation Laboratories report (Appendix D). In addition, fifteen duplicate soil samples (marked with an 'A') were collected in the field.

Laboratory Materials Blank Quality Assurance (LMB-QA) measurements described on pages #12 and #13 in the Activation Laboratories report served as a pre-warning system to detect contamination originating from laboratory glassware, vials and cups.

Standards did not exist to insert in the sample population due to the fact that SGH is analyzed in ultra-trace parts-per-trillion (ppt.) concentrations.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 CONCLUSIONS

Trelawney Augen conducted a soil sampling program between August 05, 2010 and August 27, 2010 and a SGH interpretation for gold was provided by Activation Laboratories on October 09, 2010.

Activation outlined three highly rated SGH gold soil anomalies (the Northwest, Central and Northeast SGH Anomalies) potentially indicative of gold mineralization. Some were coincident with chargeability highs and one followed known structure.

10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report was written nearly two years after the soil survey was completed. In that time, Trelawney Augen has conducted additional exploration work within the West Cote Lake Area, in the form of till sampling, down-the-hole Induced Polarization surveying, and considerable diamond drilling. There is little to recommend beyond this.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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Dundas, Ontario
L9H 3S6

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

1. I have been the Project Geologist for Trelawney Augen 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 fifteen years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of this assessment report.
6. I have been involved with the Trelawney Augen exploration program in the South Swayze Property since late October 2009 and was on site during August 2010.

Dated this First day of August, 2012

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