

## **Report on 2012 Prospecting and Sampling Program**

**For**

**eShippers Management Ltd.'s**

**Sol Dor Property**

Honeywell and McNaughton Townships

Shabumeni and Satterly Lake Areas

NTS Sheets 52 N/07 and 08

Red Lake Mining Division

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## 1.0 Summary

From May to November 2012 Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. of Thunder Bay, Ontario completed an exploration program on eShippers Management Ltd's Sol D'or Property. The exploration program focused on relocating and reproducing significant values for historic gold showings as well as trying to locate new gold occurrences on the property.

The property lies within the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the western Uchi Subprovince in northwestern Ontario. This belt records a stratigraphic history that spanned approximately 290Ma involving repeated episodes of rifting and associated depositional and magmatic phases. The property covers portions of a deformation zone that forms an easterly splay off the regional northeast trending Swain Lake Deformation Zone. The name of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) is applied to this east to south-easterly trending deformation zone.

The recent exploration programs by Fronteer, Red Lake Resources and Big Bear Mining Co. on the Sol D'or property were successful in confirming historic anomalous results and in indentifying areas of new mineralization. Significant anomalous results for both rock and soil sampling programs have generated new evidence for the gold bearing structures within the Grace Lake Deformation Zone.

A total of 46 samples were taken during the summer 2012 exploration program. Assay results returned favourable results including 3.262g/t Au, 7.454 g/t Au and 10.428 g/t Au. These results illustrate that the property warrants further investigation. Previously discovered occurrences, extensions of showings and mineralized trends that have been discovered both on and off the property all warrant further investigation. It is recommended that an exploration program consisting of linecutting and ground geophysics to identify potential drill targets and once potential targets have been identified it is recommended that drilling be carried out to better understand the current zones of mineralization as to potentially identify new zones of mineralization along the Glace Lake Deformation Zone.

## 2.0 Introduction

Between May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2012 and November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012 an exploration program consisting of the cutting of a trail, prospecting, geological mapping and sampling, as well as a property visit by a qualified professional Geologist was carried out on eShippers Management Ltd's Sol D'Or Property (hereafter referred to as "the property"). The purpose of the exploration program was to focus on relocating and reproducing significant values for historic gold showings as well as trying to locate new gold occurrences on the property.

All aspects of the exploration program were carried out by Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario. All assays were sent to Accurassay also of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

### 3.0 Property Description and Access

The property consists of 9 contiguous unpatented mining claims containing 104 units and covering a total of 1,664 hectares (Table 1). The claims can be found in Honeywell and McNaughton Townships in the Shabumeni and Satterly Lake areas of the Red Lake Mining Division of Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). The claims are held in good standing by Perry English (Client # 129617).

The property lies approximately 80 kilometres east-northeast of the town of Red Lake, Ontario. During the spring to fall season the area can be accessed via float plane from Red Lake, Ontario. Green Airways of Red Lake provide transport and expediting services. There are presently no roads or winter trails to the project area from established infrastructure.

Exploration crews have been recently accommodated at the Woman Lake and Poplar Grove fishing camps (located on the western side of Birch Lake) from which the property can be accessed daily via motor boat. Alternatively, access to the property can be gained by way of secondary roads leading northeast off highway 105 from Ear Falls, Ontario to a staging point allowing boat access via Woman Lake and then to Swain Lake.

Lakes cover approximately 10% of the property. Topography is generally gentle with elevations ranging from 400 to 440 metres above sea level. A mixed forest of mostly spruce, balsam, poplar and birch covers the property with swampy vegetation in low lying areas. Temperatures range from 35°C in the summer to lows of -30°C in the winter, with snow cover between November and May.

The Red Lake district has a population of 4,700 and is located at the end of Highway 105 which is 175 kilometres north of the town of Kenora, Ontario which is located along the Trans-Canada Highway. The town of Red Lake is serviced by regular air flights from Thunder Bay, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba. The local population includes skilled tradesmen and experienced underground miners. All necessary supplies are available locally. Alternatively, the cities of Thunder Bay, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba provide support services, equipment and skilled labour for both the mineral exploration and mining industry. Rail, National Highway, and international airport services are also available out of both cities.

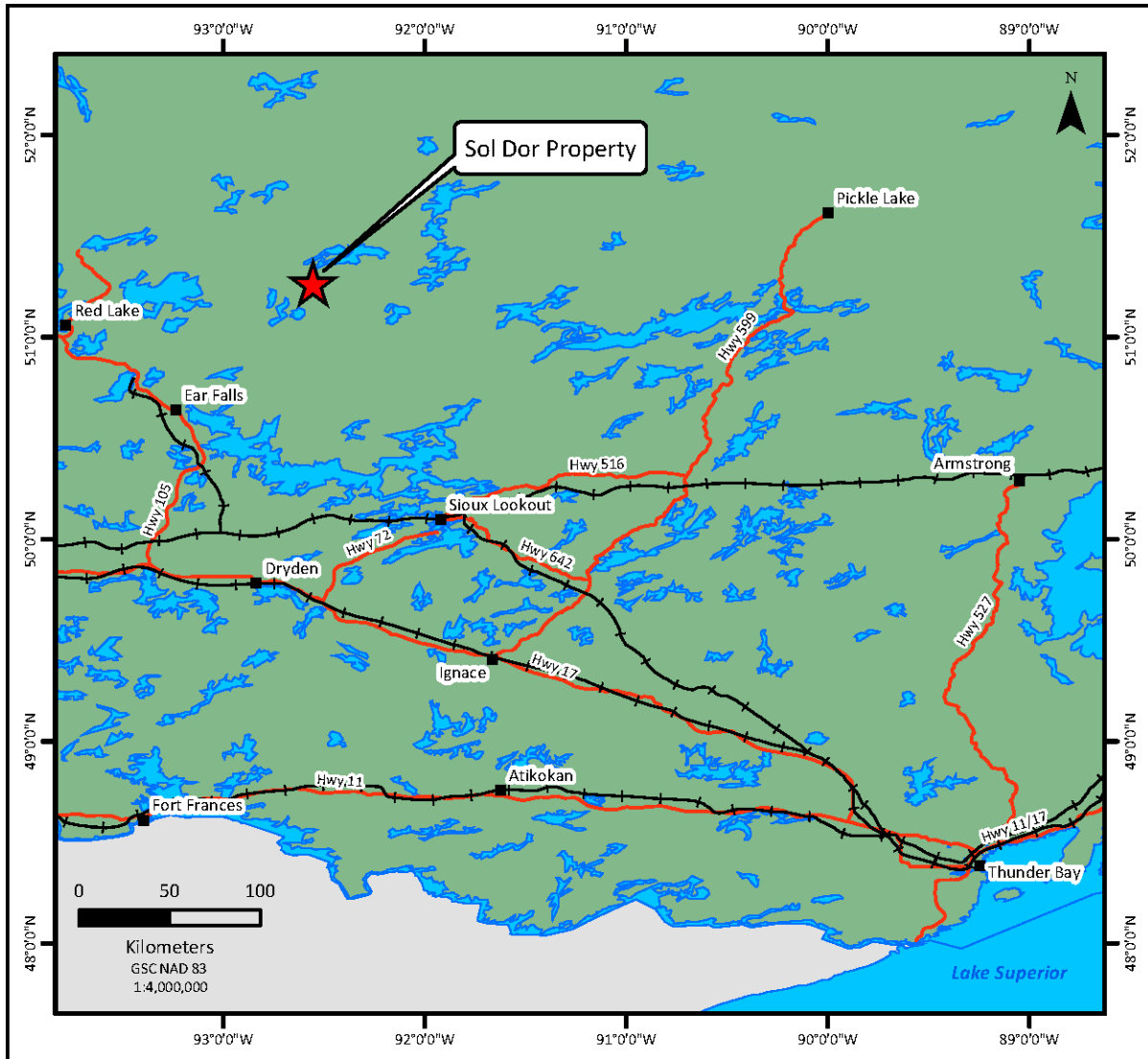


Figure 1: Property Location Map.

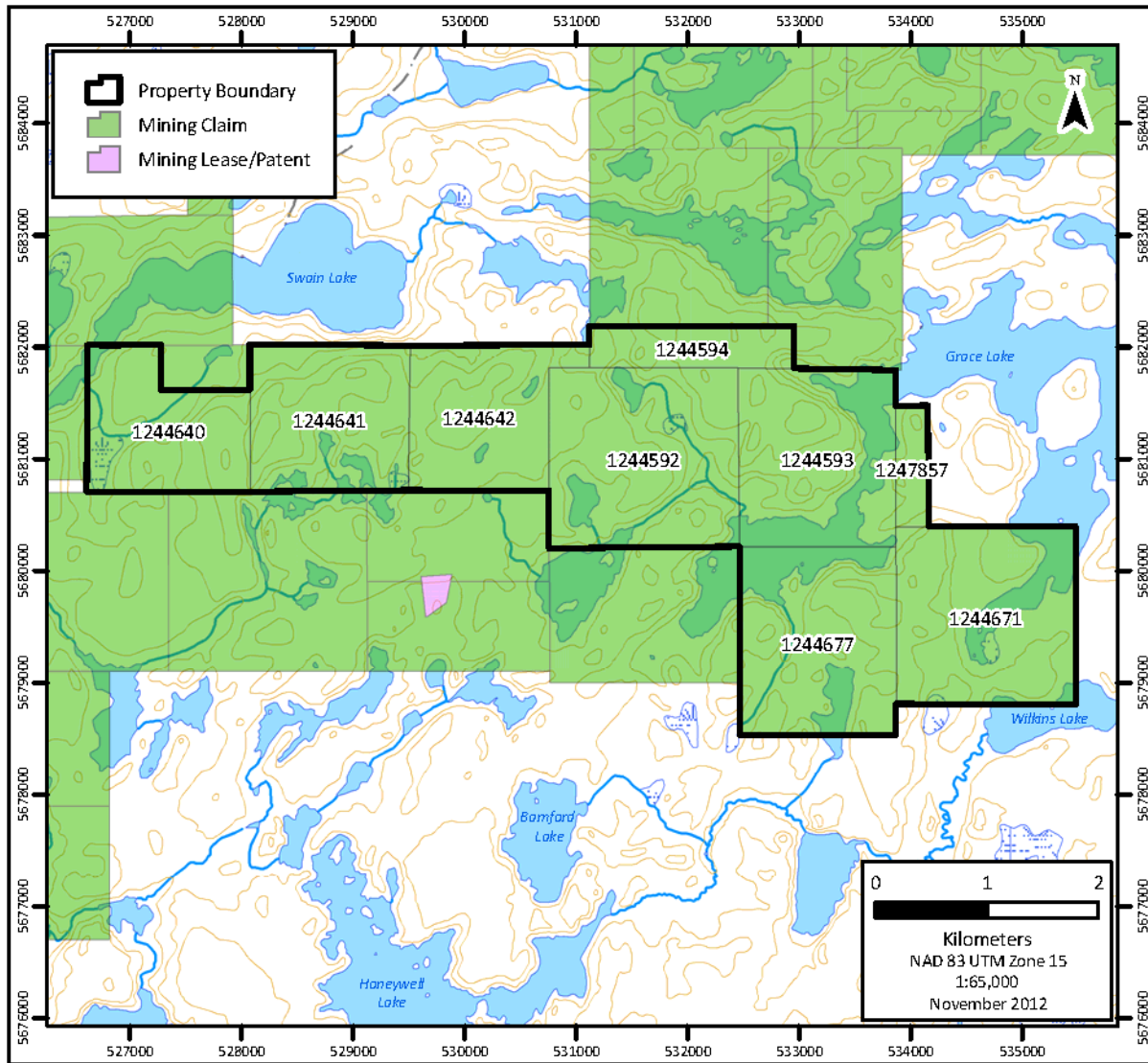


Figure 2: Property Claim Map.



Table 1: Claim Details.

| Township/Area       | Claim Number   | Recording Date | Claim Due Date | Units | Work Required | Total Applied | Total Reserve |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1244592</u> | 2002-Jun-21    | 2013-Jun-21    | 16    | \$6,400       | \$57,600      | \$0           |
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1244593</u> | 2002-Jun-21    | 2013-Jun-21    | 16    | \$6,400       | \$57,600      | \$98,454      |
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1244594</u> | 2002-Jul-17    | 2013-Jul-17    | 10    | \$4,000       | \$36,000      | \$0           |
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1244640</u> | 2002-Sep-24    | 2014-Sep-24    | 9     | \$3,600       | \$36,000      | \$0           |
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1244641</u> | 2002-Sep-24    | 2014-Sep-24    | 11    | \$4,400       | \$44,000      | \$2,298       |
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1244642</u> | 2002-Sep-24    | 2013-Sep-24    | 9     | \$2,400       | \$33,600      | \$0           |
| MCNAUGHTON          | <u>1244671</u> | 2003-Jun-20    | 2013-Jun-20    | 16    | \$6,400       | \$51,200      | \$0           |
| MCNAUGHTON          | <u>1244677</u> | 2003-Jun-20    | 2013-Jun-20    | 16    | \$6,400       | \$51,200      | \$0           |
| SHABUMENI LAKE AREA | <u>1247857</u> | 2003-Jun-20    | 2013-Jun-20    | 1     | \$400         | \$3,200       | \$0           |

## 4.0 Geology

The property lies within the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the western Uchi Subprovince in northwestern Ontario. This belt records a stratigraphic history that spanned approximately 290Ma involving repeated episodes of rifting and associated depositional and magmatic phases. The property covers portions of a deformation zone that forms an easterly splay off the regional northeast trending Swain Lake Deformation Zone. The name of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) is applied to this east to south-easterly trending deformation zone.

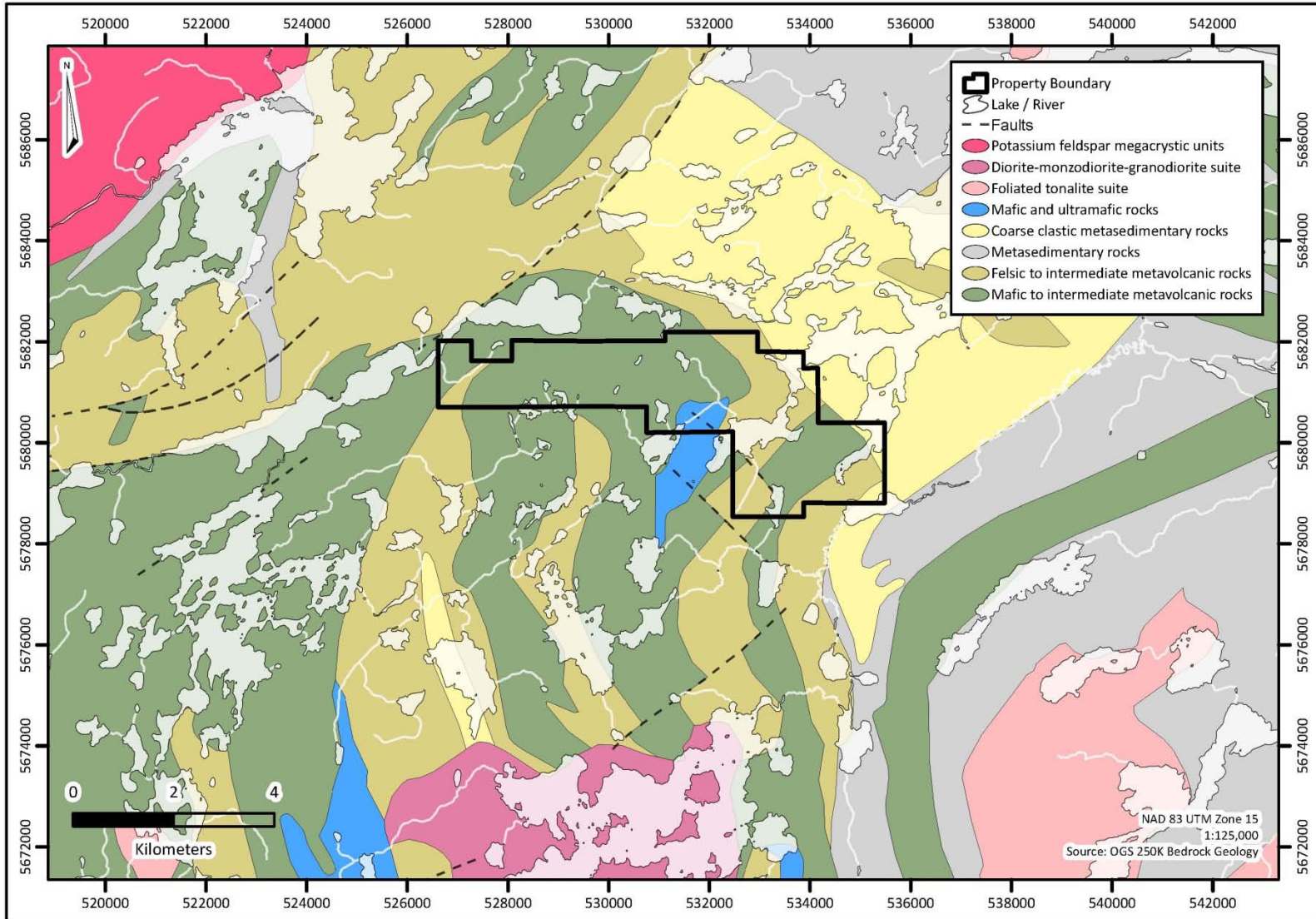


Figure 3: Regional Geology Map.

## 4.1 Regional Geology

Based on Montgomery, 2001.

The following geological summary is provided by Mark O'Dea of Fronteer Development Group Inc., and is based on his personal knowledge of the geology of the area as well as on reports by Stott & Corfu, 1992 and Thurston, 1985. Recent additional information on the regional geological setting is given in Devaney, 2001. The regional geology is shown in Figure 3.

The property area lies within the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the western Uchi Subprovince of northwestern Ontario. This belt records a stratigraphic history that spanned approximately 290 Ma, involving repeated episodes of rifting and associated depositional and magmatic phases. Unconformity-bounded sequences of mafic to felsic volcanic strata and primarily clastic sedimentary strata accumulated between ca 2992 Ma and 2700 Ma upon a complex extensional architecture, which largely formed the template upon which later compressional structures were superimposed.

Supracrustal strata in the belt have been subdivided into 3 volcano-sedimentary megacycles (Stott & Corfu, 1992 and Thurston, 1985) each comprising variable mafic to felsic volcanic strata and subordinate clastic sedimentary strata. From oldest to youngest these mega-cycles are comprised in the following assemblages:

- The Balmer Assemblage (2987 Ma) is primarily a Fe tholeiitic sequence of mafic volcanic strata, with minor interbeds of banded iron formation. The distribution of this assemblage is restricted to the extreme western edge of the Birch-Uchi Belt immediately adjacent to the Trout Lake Batholith.
- The Woman Assemblage (2858 Ma) is also primarily a Fe-tholeiitic sequence of mafic volcanic strata, with minor interbeds of banded chemical sediments and pyritic siltstones and shales. This assemblage is unconformable or paraconformable on the Balmer assemblage and occurs along the western edge of the Birch-Uchi Belt stratigraphically above the Balmer assemblage.
- The Confederation Lake Assemblage (2750-2700 Ma) is by far the most aerially extensive assemblage in the belt. It is comprised of intermediate to felsic flows and pyroclastic strata, which are unconformably overlain by conglomeratic to argillaceous rift-related sediments. The Confederation Lake Assemblage also has minor interbeds of banded iron formation.

At least 3 phases of regional deformation affected the area resulting in the widespread development of folds, axial planar fabrics, and ductile shear zones. D1 deformation involved northwest

to southeast shortening, the development of northeast to north striking folds and faults. Evidence for this D1 event is best preserved in the southern part of the belt in the Confederation Lake area. D2 deformation involved northeast southwest to north south shortening and the development of ~east-west to west northwest- east southeast striking regional folds, faults and fabrics. This event is manifested to varying degrees throughout the belt from the Casummit Lake area in the north to the Slate Lake area in the south. D# deformation appears to have involved renewed east-west shortening and is restricted to the northern part of the belt in the Mink Lake/Casummit Lake area. This shortening event resulted in the buckling of the regional S2 foliation into north-south folds. This event was accompanied by north-south striking S3 crenulation cleavage and east northeast plunging F3 fold development.

*See Table 2 for lithologies.*

**Table 2: Table of lithologies.***From Johns (1979)*

Phanerozoic

Cenozoic

Quaternary

Recent

Swamp, stream, and lacustrine deposits

Pleistocene

Till, clay, sand, and gravel

*Unconformity*

Precambrian

Early Precambrian

Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks

Hornblende and biotite diorite, syenodiorite, hornblende and biotite trondhjemite, quartz diorite, hornblende and biotite quartz monzonite to granodiorite, and pink pegmatite

*Intrusive Contact*

Metamorphosed Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks

Quartz-feldspar porphyry, feldspar porphyry, mafic feldspar porphyry, and felsite

*Intrusive Contact*

Metamorphosed Mafic and Ultramafic Rocks

Gabbro, diorite, quartz diorite, quartz gabbro, porphyritic gabbro, serpentinized peridotite, serpentinized dunite, and pyroxenite

*Intrusive Contact*Metasediments

Chemical Metasediments

Oxide- and sulphide-facies iron formation

Clastic Metasediments

Wacke, slate, argillite, arenites, arkose, conglomerate, reworked tuff, siltstone, quartz-wacke, quartz arenites

Metavolcanics

Felsic Metavolcanics

Flow tuff, lapillistone, lapilli tuff, tuff-breccia, thin bedded flow

Intermediate Metavolcanics

Flow tuff, pyroclastic breccia, lapilli-tuff, tuff-breccia, spherulitic flow, amygdaloidal and porphyritic flow, autoclastic breccia, flow layered flow

Mafic Metavolcanics

Porphyritic, glomeroporphyritic, amygdaloidal, massive, and pillowed flows with pillow breccia and coarse-grained centres; pyroclastic rock, autoclastic breccia, variolitic flow, hyaloclastic breccia, hyaloclastite, carbonatized flow, lapilli tuff.

## 4.2 Property Geology

The geology of the property was compiled by H.Klatt, based on limited traverses, a preliminary review of historic information and interpretation of airborne magnetics.

The property covers a portion of a deformation zone that forms an easterly splay off the regional northeast trending Swain Lake Deformation Zone. The name of Grace Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ) is applied to this east to southeasterly trending deformation zone (Ontario Geological Survey Map P.2387, marginal notes). Both the Swain Lake and Grace Lake Deformation Zones are considered to be strike-slip fault zones (Thurston et. al, 1981). Ontario Geological Survey Map P.3118 shows the regional and property scale geology fairly well (Beakhouse et. al. 1989). The map also shows a portion of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone. Ontario Geological Survey Maps P.2387 (Thurston et. al., 1981) and Map 2404 (Johns, G.W., 1979) together with the Fugro airborne magnetic survey were used to assist in interpreting the geology of areas not mapped during the 2001 and 2002 exploration programs.

In general, to the north and northeast of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone lies a thick sequence of predominantly clastic metasediments consisting of polymictic conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, phyllite and magnetite iron formation. To the south of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone lies a package of metavolcanics consisting of pillow basalt, intermediate and felsic volcanics. The northwest side of the Swain Lake Deformation Zone consists of predominantly intermediate volcanics. Three major intrusive bodies are present on the Sol D'Or property. These are the intermediate to felsic Swain Lake Stock and two un-named gabbro-diorite units. The intrusions are located south of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone.

Ontario Geological Survey mapping (Johns, G.W., 1979) indicates Balmer Assemblage mafic and intermediate volcanics on the southeastern part of the Sol D'Or property. Woman Assemblage volcanics underlie most of the property. Woman Assemblage mafic volcanics containing a thin iron formation can be traced onto the Sol D'Or claims from Okanse Lake approximately 5 kilometres to the south of the property. The Woman assemblage volcanics also include intermediate and felsic volcanics. Confederation Lake Assemblage mafic to intermediate volcanics are mapped in the area south and west of the Beaver Pond prospect. The Confederation Lake Assemblage also includes clastic sediments and minor iron formation. Confederation Lake Assemblage clastic sediments are interpreted to underlie the area northwest of the Beaver Pond prospect.

Geological mapping indicates that the west end of the property is underlain by intermediate to mafic flows. The Swain Lake stock, consisting of fine to medium grained monzonite to granodiorite has intruded the volcanics near the east end of Swain Lake. Several small intrusions of very fine-grained diorite have been mapped in the central part of the property. Thin layers of magnetite iron formation are intercalated with the mafic volcanics. Polymictic conglomerate was mapped in the southwestern part of the property.

The Sol D'Or property covers a portion of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone. To the north of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone are clastic metasediments of the Confederation Lake Assemblage. To the south of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone lie mafic to felsic volcanics of the Balmer and Woman Assemblages.

Limited geological mapping on the Sol D'Or property located intermediate to felsic volcanics along the southwestern side of the Grace Lake Deformation Zone and in the vicinity of the Sol D'Or mine site. Felsic volcanics were mapped near the centre of the property. Black phyllite and tuffaceous black-grey phyllite were located in several outcrops west of the Sol D'Or mine. These sediments are a minor constituent of the intermediate – felsic volcanics package. A large gabbro/diorite intrusive was mapped to the north and west of the Sol D'Or mine site. Outcrops mapped as mafic volcanics are located close to the margins of the previously mentioned gabbro/diorite and may be a fine grained phase of the gabbro/diorite.

Property geology along with occurrences and drill holes can be seen in figures 4, 5, and 6.



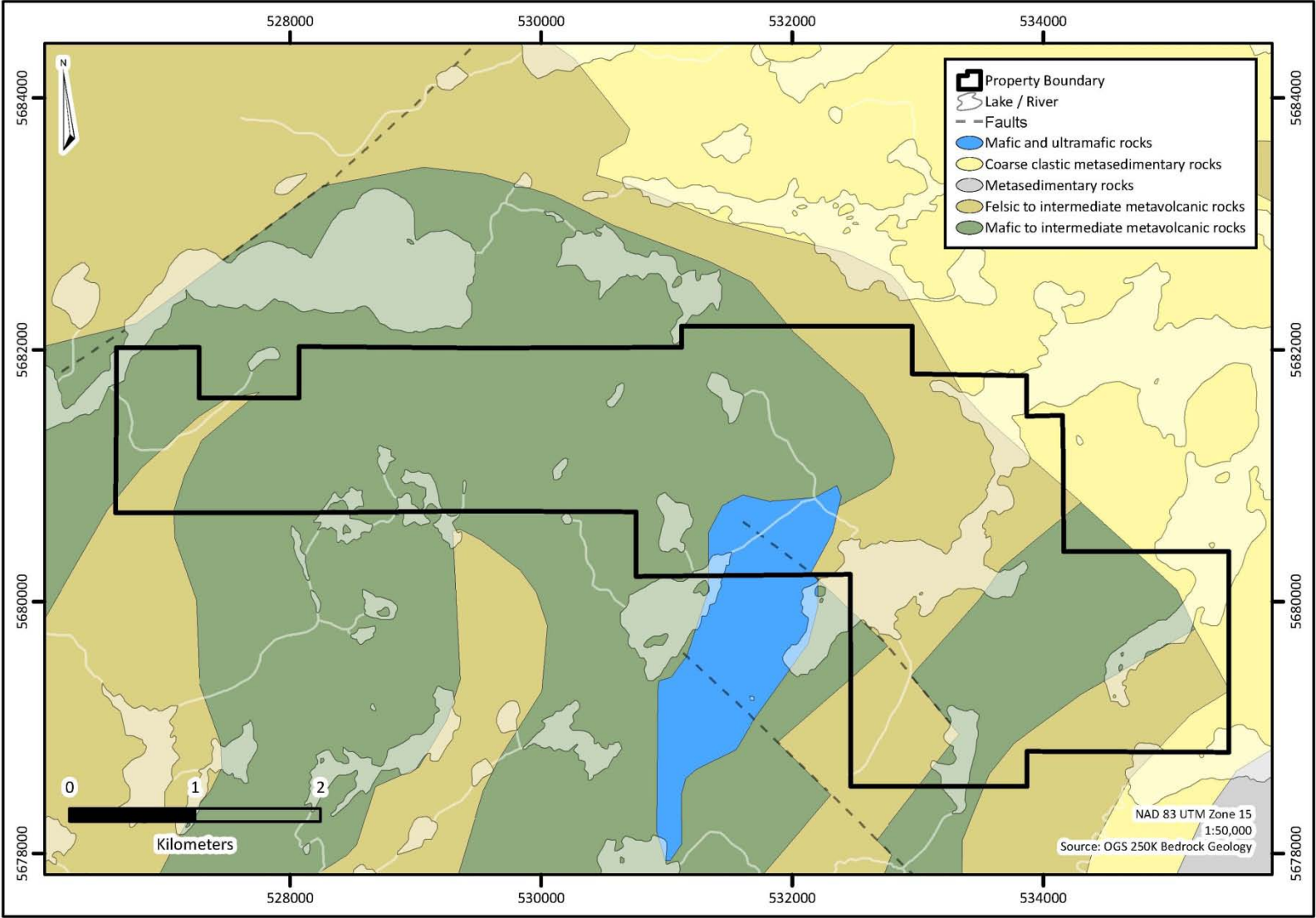


Figure 4: Property Geology Map.

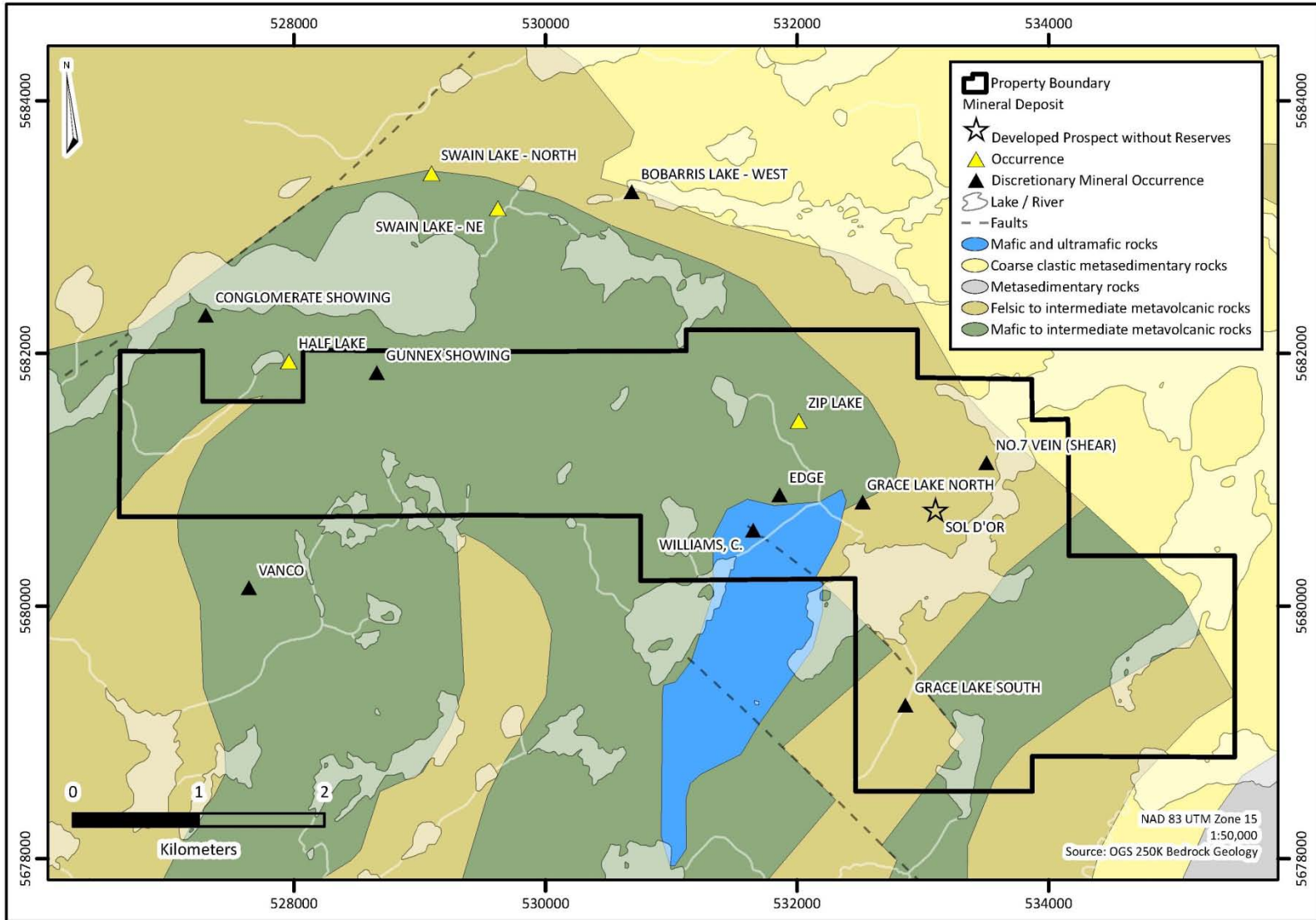


Figure 5: Property Geology with Mineral Occurrences.

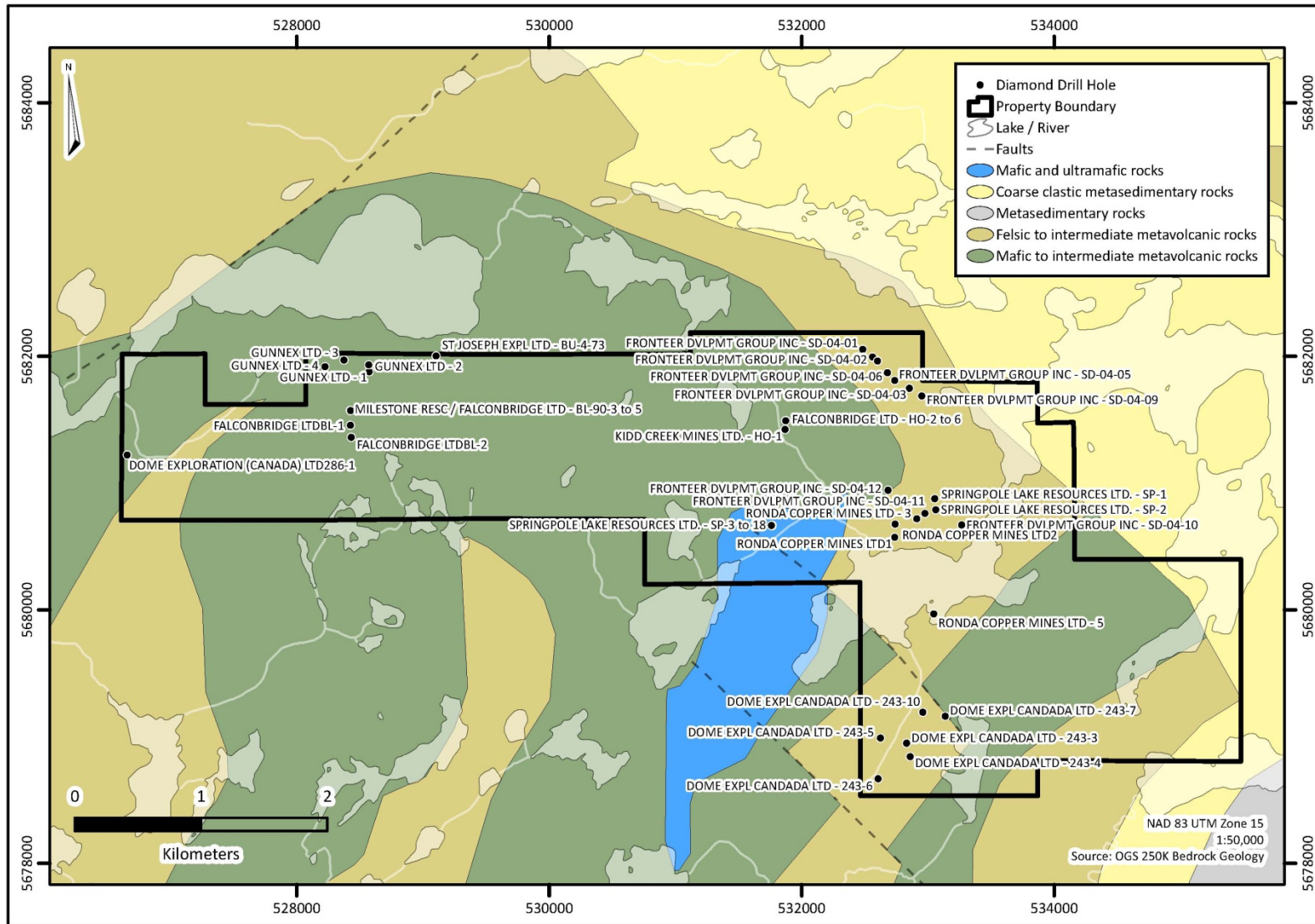


Figure 6: Property Geology with Historical Drill Holes.

## 5.0 Exploration History

The information below is compiled from various sources including previous reports, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines files, press releases housed on Sedar.com and assessment files from the Red Lake Resident Geologist's office. The work completed previously is not necessarily completed to NI 43-101 requirements but the authors have no reason to question the results.

A compilation of the Mineral Deposit Inventory showings and Diamond Drill holes are illustrated within Figure 5 and 6 respectively.

The early history of the Sol D'Or mine area (gold prospect) (Figure 3) is outlined in Ontario Geological Survey Report 177 (Johns, 1979) where it states:

The original Sol D'Or claims were staked in 1927 for the T.W. Bathurst Syndicate. They were then taken over by the newly organized Rainbow Lake Gold Mining Company Limited in 1927. A camp was erected and development of the mine site consisted of a small shaft 10.4 m deep. The name of the company was changed in 1930 to Rainbow Lake Gold Mines Limited. The ground then came open for staking and in 1932, was restaked by Earl McDougall, and then leased to T.W. Bathurst. A 3 ton Jack Nutt Mill was installed, and in the winter of 1932 – 1933, 100 tons of ore were treated and \$1,500 worth of gold was shipped to the mint in Ottawa. In 1934, the property was acquired by the Sol D'Or Gold Mines Limited, and in 1935, a 5 – ton Straub Mill with amalgamation plates and concentrating table were installed. Mining operations were almost exclusively confined to the open-cut veins. Up to July, 1935, about 400 tons of ore were milled to yield \$7,500 worth of gold.

Parts of Honeywell and McNaughton Townships were staked during the gold exploration rush in 1926 and 1927. The Sol D'Or, a result of this activity, produced \$7,500.00 in gold (20 dollars and 76 cents per ounce, 1929) before it ceased operation after 1936 (dollars were presumably Canadian). The average grade of the material mined is calculated by Fingler (2003) to be 1.11 ounce gold per ton. Prospecting activity in the area was quiet until 1969 – 1970 when all available ground in Honeywell Township was staked after the discovery of the South Bay Mine in Dent Township.

In 1963 Gunnex performed Diamond Drilling south of Swain Lake; they drilled five holes totalling 2050.5ft. No significant gold mineralization was intersected (Figure 4). Some assay results indicated the potential for base metal mineralization, 0.10ppm Cu over 5ft.

In 1967 Dome Exploration conducted a diamond drilling program south of Swain Lake consisting of two holes totalling 543ft (Figure 4). One sample returned an assay of .04% Cu and 0.1% Zn over 2.0ft



In 1969 Cyril Williams held 5 claims covering a portion of the southern part of the Sol D'Or claim block. Williams conducted stripping, blasting, trenching on what is now called the Williams C. Occurrence (Parker, J.R. and Atkinson, B.T, 1992) (Figure 3). Johns (1979) reported that a sample of crushed quartz taken from a deep water filled pit and assayed by Geoscience Laboratories, Ontario Geological Survey returned 0.27 ounces of gold per ton and trace silver. The quartz veins that were pitted and trenched are hosted by a medium-grained gabbro, which is carbonatized close to the veins (Johns, 1979).

In 1969 an airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric survey was flown over the Property by Long Lac Mineral Exploration Ltd. (Firth, 1969).

In 1974 Rhonda Copper Mines Limited conducted an IP survey over claims that covered the Sol D'Or Mine site, which identified two anomalous zones trending approximately east-west. A geologic survey was also conducted in 1974 and in early 1975. In 1975 another IP survey was conducted followed by diamond drilling in 1976 (Johns, 1979). Five holes, totalling 323 metres, were drilled during the 1976 program (Parker and Atkinson, 1992) (Figure 4).

In 1980 Harry Shlesinger (also known as Springpole Lake Resources) drilled 18 AX holes (916 metres), 2 holes near the Sol D'Or mine and 16 near the Cyril Williams gold showing about a kilometre west of the Sol D'Or mine (Figure 4). The holes were between 103 and 374 feet long. One hole intersected a sediment hosted pyrite horizon with approximately 3% pyrite (Shlesinger 1980).

In 1982 J. Green reportedly conducted trenching and sampling near the Sol D'Or mine shaft (Parker and Atkinson, 1992).

In 1985 Dome Exploration drilled eight diamond drill holes totalling 892m south of Grace Lake (Figure 4). Reported assays included 1.38g/t Au over 1m and 1.15g/t Au over 3m from drill hole 243-1 and 1.39g/t Au over 0.95m from drill hole 243-4. The remaining drill holes returned assays up to 0.69g/t Au. This area is now known as the Grace Lake South Showing (Figure 3).

In 1986 Parflo Mines & Energy Corp. conducted a humus geochemical survey, VLF-EM, Geological mapping and magnetic survey over the Property (Tisley et al., 1986).

In 1987 Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. (Falconbridge) conducted mapping and geochemical sampling and drilled hole H0-1 and H0-2 (Figure 4). The two holes, totalling 283 metres, were drilled 40 m apart on a conductor located near the centre of the Property. Hole H0-1 intersected a zone of sulphides (Py and Po up to 55%) hosted by intermediate – felsic tuff and felsic lapilli tuff. Hole H0-2 intersected 2 zones of sulphides (py, po 1 – 5%) hosted in intermediate agglomerate and lapilli tuff/agglomerate. Assay values indicated that the two drill holes had intersected anomalous Zn values up to 6300ppm Zn over 1.5m. This is now what is known as the Zip Lake Showing. Geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry (Cu, Zn, Au) was done in 1989 (Bosowec, 1987; Hodges and Lutz, 1989; Falconbridge 1988).

In 1996 Maple Minerals Ltd. conducted linecutting and an IP survey over part of the Property. The survey identified a chargeability anomaly along the southern part of the property and extending into Grace Lake (Patrie, 1996).

In 2001 the current claim block was staked by Perry Vern English and subsequently optioned to Red Lake Resources. The property was accepted into the Birch Lake Project option with Fronteer, according to the underlying terms of this agreement. Exploration on the property during the 2002 field season was conducted by Fronteer, on the behalf of Red Lake Resources. Activities consisted of an airborne magnetic/EM survey and field reviews of historic occurrences with limited prospecting, mapping, rock sampling and selective soil grids.

The airborne geophysics located three main clusters of a total of 12 electromagnetic anomalies that were selected as priority areas for follow-up. The first group of anomalies are in the vicinity of the historic Zip Occurrence (Figure 3). This target is composed of two conductors embedded inside a weak northwest, southeast conductivity trend, and are ranked highest priority due to their high conductivity and shape. They also have a good magnetic correlation. Field checks by Fronteer determined that the area is covered by overburden and swamps. Of the second group of anomalies, two are located to the south of the Sol D'Or Mine and two are located within Grace Lake, to the southwest. These targets are all in a magnetically flat background. Field checks by Fronteer determined that two of the anomalies are in an overburden-covered area south of the Sol D'Or Mine. The third group of anomalies form a cluster which is located within Swain Lake, on the flanks of a higher magnetic unit. The conductivities of these targets appear high, but there is much interference from the magnetic response of the magnetic unit nearby.

In 2001-02, Fronteer established a B horizon soil grid, called the Sol D'Or grid, over the Sol D'Or Mine site and surrounding area in an effort to characterize the geochemical signature of the area. Samples were taken at 50 meter intervals along 200 meters spaced lines.

Most of the anomalous gold values are located in the north and western parts of the Sol D'Or grid. The northern cluster of anomalous Au values appears to correspond with the Grace Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ). The western cluster of anomalous Au values is not associated with any known bedrock mineralization although rock sample 65011, which returned 630 ppb Au and 316 ppm Arsenic, is peripheral to the sites of most of the anomalous values. Several anomalous values lie between the GLDZ and the southwestern part of the Sol D'Or grid.

Gold values on the grid range from <1 to >2000 ppb Au. The highest value of >2000 ppb, corresponds well to the Cliff Zone which is located approximately 20 m north of the soil sample site. Two other highly anomalous Au values are located along the GLDZ. The second highest Au value of 570 ppb Au is south of rock sample 65163 which returned 70 ppb Au and 1750 ppm As.

Highly anomalous arsenic values appear to form a NE-SW trend through the Sol D'Or grid. This trend might be a property scale fault zone and may also host the Williams C prospect. No field evidence

other than the arsenic geochemistry exists to support this theory, however. Moderately anomalous arsenic values occur along the GLDZ including the Cliff Zone area.

In the spring of 2003 Fronteer drilled two holes at the Cliff Showing and intersected a broad (up to 85 metres) steeply dipping zone of disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization, with tourmalization, silicification and intense sericitization (Fronteer Development news release May 9, 2003). Drill hole SD-03-01 intersected an interval of 1.91 g/t Au over 4.5 metres including an interval of 2.26 g/t Au over 4.5 metres. SD-03-02 tested the down dip extension of the first hole and intersected 1.24 g/t Au over 2.5 metres, 1.15 g/t Au over 0.70 metres and 0.47 g/t over 1.50 metres.

Early in 2004, Fronteer drilled six (6) holes at the Cliff Zone for a total of 607 metres. Each of these holes were said to intersect approximately 20 metres of silica and arsenopyrite alteration, although assays were insignificant (Fronteer Development news release August 6, 2004). Three holes were also drilled into the No. 3 vein at the Sol D'Or mine site at this time for a total of 372 metres. This area drilled was the site of underground development in 1930. Arsenopyrite and silica alteration were intersected in all three holes. The No. 3 vein (dip northward at -45°) was intersected in all three holes (Figure 6). The results are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Drill Hole Intercepts at Sol D'Or Mine Area.**

| Hole ID  | Intercept - Grams per ton Au/Metres | From - To     | Interpreted Target | Comments                                   |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| SD-04-09 | 2.43/5.05                           | 37.57 – 42.62 | No. 3 Vein         | 45 ° below surface projection of vein      |
|          | Incl: 10.5/0.35                     | 68.88 – 70.71 | Lost Core          | Interpreted Underground Workings           |
| SD-04-10 | 3.7/0.38                            | 33.10 – 33.48 | No. 3 Vein         | 100 metres on strike to SD-04-09           |
|          | 5.45/0.43                           | 39.10 – 39.53 |                    |  |
| SD-04-11 | 0.50/0.76                           | 41.15 – 41.91 | No. 3 Vein         | ~ 15 metres below SD-04-09                 |
|          | 0.72/1.27                           | 66.03 – 68.30 | Below Lost Core    | 45° below Interpreted Underground Workings |

In the late summer of 2010, Big Bear Mining Corporation attempted to locate and sample historic showings located on the Property. Significant gold assay values were reported in samples taken at the Sol D'Or mine site from Veins 1, 2 and 4. Grab samples of broken rock were taken from dumps adjacent to the veins and from the main dump. Three types of quartz were assayed separately. Four samples contained more than 10g/t Au and a similar number of samples reported values between 1 and 10g/tAu.

## 6.0 2012 Work Program

From May 2012 to August 2012, Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. produced a compilation of all the historical work completed on the claims currently held by eShippers Management Ltd. From May 25, 2012 to June 17, 2012 a trail was cut on the property to aid with the exploration activity that was to take place later in the summer. From July 20, 2012 to August 13, 2012 an exploration program focused on locating and sampling the historic gold showings and occurrences listed on the MNDM database was completed. The sampling program was successful by increasing the number of significant gold assays associated with historic gold showings. The stripping and mapping work assisted in outlining the extent and trends of these mineralized zones. Descriptions of showings follow.

Daily logs, sample descriptions, maps showing sample locations and assay values, a map showing tracks and waypoints, trench maps and assay certificates can be found in Appendix A, B, C, D, E, and F.

### Grace Lake North

The Grace Lake North gold occurrence reportedly returned gold assay values of 1137 and 1859 ppb Au. Historic sample locations are not easily identifiable. An overgrown trench is located immediately west of the 2012 sampling location.

The host lithology at the Grace Lake North Showing is a fine grained, dark green, non magnetic mafic metavolcanic unit.

A four meter by two meter outcrop was exposed at this site as part of the field work carried out by Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. in July and August 2012. This bedrock exposure was mapped; sampled and structural measurements were taken. Two samples collected produced weakly anomalous gold assay values. Sample 079207 assayed 0.087g/t Au was taken from a 1-2cm wide sulfide vein striking parallel to foliation at 280° and sample 079208 assayed 0.031g/t Au was taken from the mafic metavolcanic host rock containing up to 5% disseminated pyrite. Minor quartz veins up to 2cm wide were also noted in the northern portion of this outcrop. Locally the grain size of the host rock increased adjacent to these veins.

Mineralization does not appear to be extensive and gold assay values were low. No further work at this site is recommended at this time.

### Williams C.

Williams C. "Trench #2" was excavated as part of the historical gold prospecting work carried out by Cy Williams in the 1930s and 1940s. The trench is situated at the western end of a 2 metre ridge which borders an alder swamp and hosts numerous 1mm to 10 cm wide quartz veins. Several localized



stripped and blasted areas occur along this ridge, and an old water-filled shaft is located at the base of the ridge. Historic mining tools and equipment remain at this site. The main rock unit at the site of

trench #2 is fine to medium grained sericitized meta-andesite exhibiting weak carbonate alteration and up to 3% disseminated sulfides. Several 1mm to 2cm wide quartz veins observed in the trench display variable strike and are the likely source of elevated gold values. Weathered bedrock surfaces are rusty

and fresh surfaces are light green to grey in colour. Occasional magnetite stringers up to 5mm wide were noted. The outcrop is locally magnetic. Four samples were taken from the western wall of the trench where the best rock exposures occur. Samples were collected of both the sericitized andesitic host and of quartz veins. The quartz veins are milky white, contain trace sulfides and occasional chlorite veinlets. A sample of blasted quartz vein material from Trench B returned the highest gold assay of 0.298g/t Au (Sample 079236). Sample 079217, taken from a quartz vein in trench B, returned a gold assay of 0.248g/t Au. Additional samples from this general area include: sample 079212 from Trench A assayed 0.022g/t Au and sample 079213 just south of Trench B assayed 0.094g/t Au.

There is a large area of unmapped outcrop in the vicinity of trench #2 and several old trenches are covered by moss and lichen. It has been reported that some spectacular gold bearing quartz veins were discovered by Cy Williams' work (Kendall-Leicester, 1954). These veins were not located during the recent work. Additional work in this area should include: mapping, prospecting, and washing of old exposures and trenches. This work may define specific drill targets.

### **No.7 Vein**

The No.7 Vein showing is a series of old pits and shafts following a shear zone. During the 2012 exploration program three pits and two trenches were located along this trend. A diamond drill hole was also located just to the west of the No.7 vein workings. There is no record of when this hole was drilled or who drilled the hole but it is plotted on the map included in the 1987 Parflo Minerals report. The Parflo Minerals map was an excellent resource in locating the old workings associated with this showing.

The historic pits and trenches were overgrown. Hand stripping and clearing of the areas was performed but was difficult due amount of overgrowth and overburden covering the old workings. Venturing into the pits was not an option due to the unknown potential hazards. Sufficient outcrop was exposed to take rock samples. A total of six samples were taken from different locations along the workings. Sample 079202 (Figure 7), taken from a quartz vein cross-cutting the shear direction, assayed 3.262 g/t Au and a sample of the adjacent wallrock assayed 0.378 g/t Au. A sample taken from the most southerly blasted pit (079204) assayed 0.869 g/t Au. Sample 079218 (Figure 8). was taken from a trench 20m along the shear direction from sample 079204 and assayed 10.438g/t Au. Two samples taken from

a pit located at the most northern end of the workings assayed 0.363g/t Au (079229) and 0.065 g/t Au (079230).

It is recommended that a series of short drill holes should be planned targeting gold mineralized zones within the shear zone.



Figure 7: Photo of sample 079202.

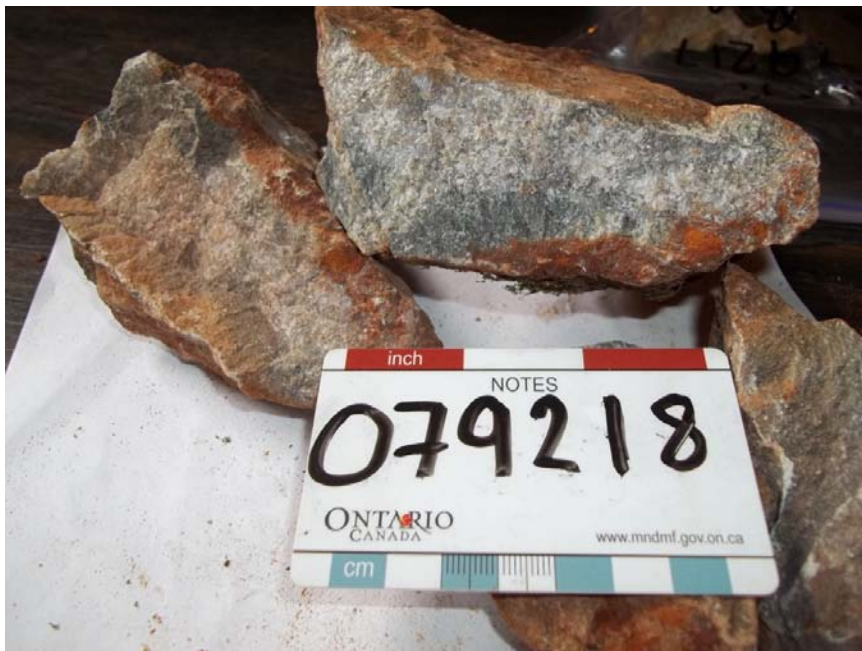


Figure 8: Photo of sample 079218.

## Cliff Showing

This gold occurrence is a relatively recent discovery on the property. The showing is hosted within a large cliff face that is approximately 20m in height and 25m in width. The host rocks are

sheared at 110/85S and contain a "zone" approximately 3 metre wide that exhibits stronger shearing, heavy iron staining and stronger sulphide mineralization (samples 079220 (0.036g/t Au) / 079221(0.045g/t Au) were taken from this sheared "zone") Two bracketing samples of the sheared host rock were taken to check the surrounding wall rock for mineralization. Sample 079222 (0.028g.t Au) was taken from the southern portion of the showing. It is not as sheared and contains little to no iron staining. Sample 079223 (0.027 g/t Au) was taken from the northern side of the zone and contains less silicification and iron staining relative to the samples taken from the strongly sheared "zone".

## Edge

The "edge" showing is a gold occurrence with a reported 1989 Falconbridge Ltd. surface grab sample assay of 3.889 g/t gold.

The approximate location of the "Edge Showing" is described in the MNDM database. Three samples were taken in the area surrounding the approximate location of the "edge" showing. The highest assay value returned was 0.048g/t Au from sample 079211. The other two samples 079216 and 0792 returned assays <0.03g/t Au.

Three outcrops oriented normal to the foliation fabric and located within 11 meters of each other are located at the site of the "Edge" showing. The eastern most outcrop is fine grained dark grey-green mafic metavolcanic rock containing 1-2% disseminated pyrite and minor quartz-carbonate veining/alteration. The other two outcrop exposures consist of a sheared sericite schist unit with a light green lustre. On weathered surfaces, this unit is locally gossanous with trace sulfides.

In general, the intensity of shearing increases to the west at this showing. Manual stripping was utilized in an attempt to increase the exposure of the more intensely sheared westerly extent of the showing but it proved only moderately successful. This shear zone may be 7 metres thick.

## Gunnex Showing

The Gunnex showing is defined by several mineralized zones intersected in a drill hole. These mineralized zones contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, malachite, sphalerite, cobaltite and galena. No gold assay values were given on the MNDM website for this discretionary occurrence.

A total of six surface grab samples were taken during the 2012 exploration program in the general area of the showing location. The highest assay was from sample 079240 which returned 0.322g/t Au, 079225 returned 0.117g/t Au, 079227 returned 0.084g/t Au and the other three samples 079226,079224 and 079219 returned <0.05g/t Au.

An attempt was made to locate the drill collar for this but the collar was not found. Four samples were taken near the coordinates given for the location of this drill hole. The most promising of these samples contained 7-8% pyrite in stringers and disseminated throughout. In addition, trace pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and up to 10% magnetite was noted in this outcrop.

A small grid followed by a ground EM survey should be completed to outline conductive targets. Promising geophysical targets should be drilled at shallow depths.

### **Zip Lake**

The Zip Lake occurrence produced anomalous zinc in two holes (HO-1 and HO-2) drilled by Falconbridge Ltd. in 1987. The assay values reported are: HO-1: 2200ppm Zn over 0.8m and HO-2: 6300ppm Zn over 1.5m and 1700ppm Zn over 1.5m.

During the 2012 exploration program the drill core from both holes stored in the general vicinity of the UTM's given for the occurrence on the MNDM database was examined. The core boxes were heavily overgrown with Labrador tea and moss. The core boxes were checked and the core was examined in an attempt to locate the sections which returned the anomalous zinc values. Only the core boxes from HO-2 which contained anomalous zinc values could be found (sample 079205 returned 0.180 g/t Au). It would appear that the box containing the high grade zinc assay from HO-1 had been removed from the drill site. The majority of the piled boxes were still in place but a couple of them were missing.

The locations of the drill holes were difficult to locate due to the amount of overgrowth, but old cuttings were found and with the help of old location maps it was concluded that the holes were located in an area of low relief.

### **Grace Lake South**

The Grace Lake South gold occurrence was discovered by Dome Exploration in 1985 during their eight hole drill program.

During 2012 exploration program only one drill hole was located in the area where the Dome drilling occurred. The drill casings were removed, collar pickets have rotted and disappeared and the set-ups are overgrown. Sample 079228 was taken from the general area of the drilling and returned 0.012g/t Au.

Dome Exploration drilling returned significant gold values in only two holes. In drill hole 243-1 the highest assays were from >100 metre depth (1.38g/t Au over 1m and 1.15g/t Au over 3m). In drill hole 243-4 the highest assay (0.39 g/t Au over 0.95m) from a depth of 15 metres.

## Sol D'Or Mine Site

During the 2012 exploration program the area of the mine was investigated but there was little exposed outcrop to examine. Sample 079201 (Figure 9) was taken from the tailings pile near the shaft; it returned an assay value of 7.454g/t Au. Many old structures and trenches are located in the area surrounding of the tailings pile. Locations of some bedrock samples taken by Big Bear Mining in their 2010 exploration program were found and their locations were recorded and entered into the project database.

It is recommended that further diamond drilling be completed around the area of the mine to extend the known veins and test the potential plunge of the veins.

Table 4 below provides a summary of the 2012 exploration program

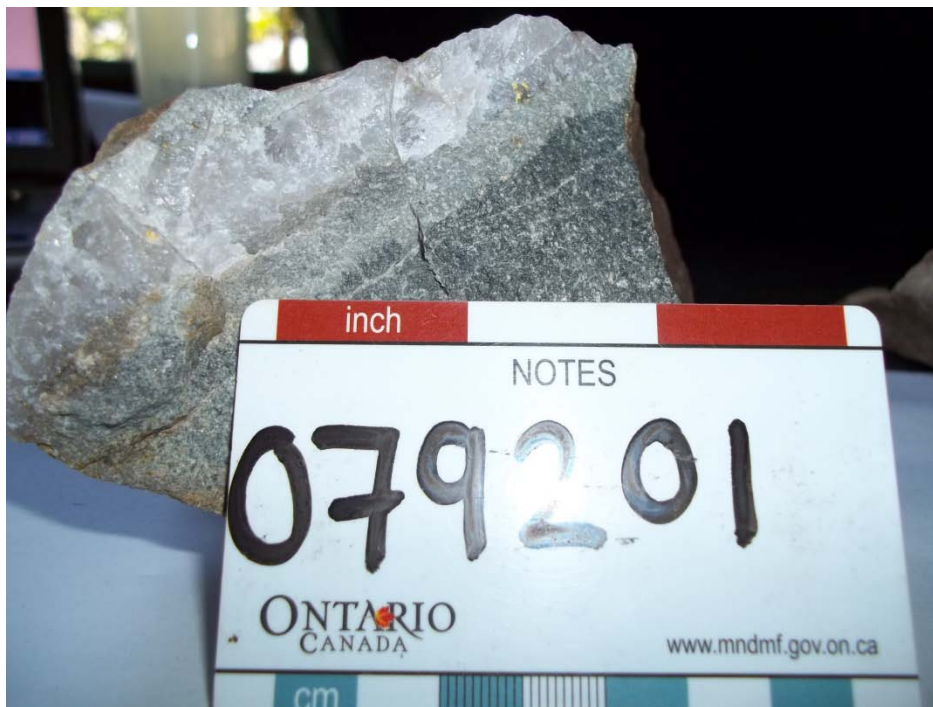


Figure 9: Photo of sample 079201.



Table 4: Summary of 2012 Exploration.

| Showing            | Sample # | Assay Value   | Description  |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|--|
| Sol D'Or Mine Dump | 79201    | 7.454g /t Au  | Sample contains a 1.5 cm wide quartz vein; the vein contains multiple flecks of visible gold as well as a small amount of tellurides associated with the gold mineralization. The visible gold flecks range in size from <1mm-4mm usually observed along the contact between the vein and the host rock. There is an 8mm wide silicified-alteration zone associated with the vein contacts (silicification of the host rock). The host rock is felsic, greyish-green, aphanitic and contains 2% disseminated py. |
| No. 7 Vein         | 79218    | 10.438 g/t Au | The wallrock is weakly sheared at 320/85S with a rusty brown-orange weathered surface; the fresh surface is greenish-grey. Wall rock is soft contains epidote (?), and 1% disseminated py. The rock hosts a 2 cm wide quartz vein with a "sugary" texture, contains some small rusty sections and trace malachite. The quartz vein crosscuts the shear direction of the host.  |
| Cliff Showing      | 79221    | 0.045g /t Au  | The weathered surface rock is orange-brown; the fresh surface is greenish-grey. The wall rock is sheared, silicified, and contains a quartz vein paralleling the shear plane orientation. The rock is fine grained and massive, possibly a mafic-intermediate tuff(?) or lapilli tuff(?) is non-magnetic and contains 5% disseminated pyrite +cpy.   |
| Cy Williams        | 79236    | 0.298g /t Au  | Sample of quartz nodule within sericitized andesite. Quartz is translucent to milky white, contains 1mm chlorite veinlets and 1% pyrite stringers. Host rock contains magnetite veinlets and is weakly carbonate altered.  |
| Zip Lake           | 79205    | 0.180g /t Au  | Sample taken from drill hole HO-2. Core is grey/green in colour, fine grained, the surface of the core is very weathered brown-dark brown. Core appears to be contain intermediate chloritized lapilli with 1-10% stringers + disseminated pyrite /pyrrhotite.   |
| Gunnex             | 79240    | 0.322 g/t Au  | Sample of silicified andesite (variolite?) with spherulitic texture. Iron staining coats weathered surfaces. Rock is weakly carbonate altered with 7-8% py stringers, trace chalcopyrite and trace pyrrhotite disseminated throughout, 10% magnetite blebs associated with sulfides, epidote appears to rim sulfides, locally highly magnetic.   |
| Grace Lake North   | 79207    | 0.087g /t Au  | The sample was collected at the top of a steep ridge with the outcrop exposed to the SE. The sample contains a ~1cm wide sulphide vein trending 280°/80°N, the vein is strongly weathered. The host rock is grey-green, fine grained and contains disseminated 3-5% py. Possibly mafic metavolcanic(?).  |
| Grace Lake South   | 79228    | 0.012g /t Au  | The sample is weakly foliated defined by parallel alignment of 3mm biotite crystals, weathered surface is brown/orange and the fresh surface is light whitish-grey. The grain size in the rock ranges from <1mm-4mm in size The rock contains quartz, carbonate, biotite, and chlorite? and is locally magnetic, and contains 1-3% disseminated pyrite + chalcopyrite (trace) + pyrrhotite(?)  |
| Edge Showing       | 79211    | 0.048g /t Au  | Weathered surface of the rock is reddish-brown; the fresh surface is dark grey-black. The rock is sheared / foliated, fine grained, contains small quartz veinlets (<1mm) with minor iron staining along contact with host rock and contains <1% fine grained disseminated py.   |

## Property Visit

On November 13, 2012, a property visit was conducted by qualified professional geologist Desmond Cullen of Clark Exploration Consulting Inc of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Rock samples were collected from the rock dump around the Sol D'Or mine (Figure 10). The samples were delivered to Accurassay Labs in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were assayed by fire assay with an AA finish. A summary of the samples taken at the rock dump along with descriptions can be found in Table 5. None of the samples described in Table 5 were taken from outcrop. Assay certificates can be found in Appendix F.

**Table 5: Samples taken during property visit at the Sol D'Or Mine Site.**

| Sample Number | Location (NAD 83, Zone 15) | Description  | Assay (Au ppb) |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| 600007        | 533123e, 5680763n          | Fine to medium grained intermediate volcanic (texture looks almost intrusive); ~30 to 35% sugary quartz vein/flooding (possible silicification; 1-2% disseminated fine grained pyrite; weak to moderate chlorite-sericite  | 95             |
| 600008        | ~2m north of 600007        | Fine grained felsic volcanic (or silicified intermediate?); numerous thin (1-2mm) quartz fractures/veinlets at variable orientations; also local translucent quartz breccias vein up to 3cm, with moderate FeOx (+ ankerite?); ~0.5 to 1% fine grained pyrite usually in quartz fractures; ~10% quartz veins overall | 9333           |
| 600009        | 533123e, 5680766n          | ~15 to 20% quartz veins at variable orientations, in felsic to intermediate volcanic as above; veins locally brecciated with wallrock fragments in vein; trace pyrite  | 15507          |
| 600010        | 533114e, 5680766n          | Sample is ~50% white, translucent quartz vein with local FeOx and possible ankerite, in felsic (to intermediate?) volc. with ~5-10% dark clots (chlorite?) up to 2-3mm; trace pyrite   | 1280           |
| 600011        | 533126e, 5680756n          | ~15 to 20% quartz vein; sample is similar to 600009; common ankerite-calcite blebs in veining; ~1% fine grained disseminated pyrite  | 4062           |
| 600012        | 533113e, 5680758n          | Sample is more mafic, i.e. intermediate in composition; sample is ~30% quartz vein – grey to white translucent; trace fine grained pyrite; moderate FeOx; local Fe-carb  | 441            |

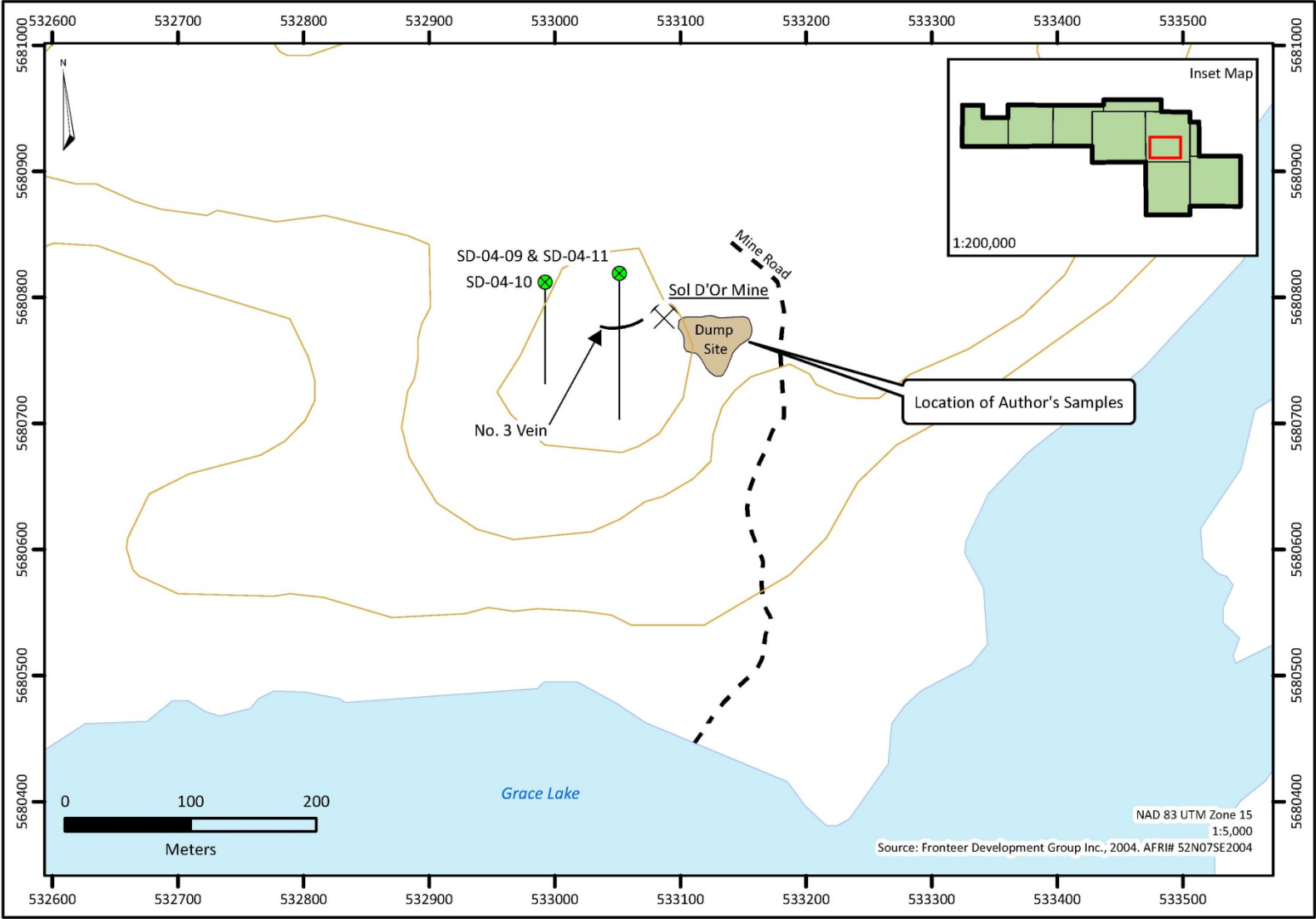


Figure 10:Fronteer Drill Holes with Samples taken at Property Visit.



## 7.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Historical work programs indicate that two types of mineralization occur on the Property. High grade gold mineralization hosted within structural deformation zones and volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization.

Mesothermal lode gold deposits are hosted within the gold bearing structures. Gold mineralization on the Property appears to be spatially associated with the regional Swain Lake Deformation Zone and Grace Lake Deformation Zone.

Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (VMS) are associated with mafic and felsic volcanic rocks and may contain copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver. The Gunnex showing consists of several mineralized zones intersected in a drill hole which contained pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, malachite, sphalerite, cobaltite and galena. At the Zip Lake showing anomalous zinc values were obtained by Falconbridge Ltd. in two 1987 drill holes.

The exploration programs by eShippers, Big Bear Mining, Fronteer and Red Lake Resources on the Property were successful in confirming historic anomalous assay results and in identifying areas of additional mineralization.

The No.7 Vein showing is a series of old pits and shafts following a shear zone. During the 2012 exploration program three pits and two trenches were located along this trend. A diamond drill hole was also located just to the west of the No.7 vein workings. There is no record of when this hole was drilled or who drilled the hole but it is plotted on the map included in the 1987 Parflo Minerals report. The Parflo Minerals map was an excellent resource in locating the old workings associated with this showing.

The No. 7 Vein historic pits and trenches were overgrown. Hand stripping and clearing of the areas was performed but was difficult due amount of overgrowth and overburden covering the old workings. A total of six samples were taken from different locations along the workings. A sample taken from a quartz vein cross-cutting the shear direction, assayed 3.262 g/t Au and a sample of the adjacent wallrock assayed 0.378 g/t Au. A sample taken from the most southerly blasted pit assayed 0.869 g/t Au. A sample was taken from a trench 20m along the shear direction assayed 10.438g/t Au. Two samples taken from a pit located at the most northern end of the workings assayed 0.363 g/t Au and 0.065 g/t Au.

The eShippers exploration program in the area of the Sol D'Or mine, where Fronteer had completed holes drill holes SD-04-09 to 11 found that there is little exposed outcrop to examine. Sample 079201 was taken from the tailings pile near the shaft; it returned an assay value of 7.454g/t Au. Many old structures and trenches are located in the area surrounding of the tailings pile. Locations of some bedrock samples taken by Big Bear Mining in their 2010 exploration program were found.

It is recommended that further diamond drilling be completed around the area of the mine to extend the known veins and test the potential plunge of the veins.

It is typical of Archean lode gold deposits for the enriched (or “high grade”) gold mineralized zones to occur along intersections of two or more structures forming vertical to steeply plunging “shoots”, which are essentially rod-shaped mineralized zones. These shoots have a relatively short strike length (i.e. surface expression) but have an extensive linear plunge. Future work on the Property should attempt to determine if the previously discovered gold mineralization is concentrated within steeply plunging shoot style geometry.

## 8.0 Recommendations

A \$200,000 exploration program comprised of 500 metres of diamond drilling is recommended to focus on the No.7 Vein and the Sol D'Or areas.

The No. 7 Vein area should be tested with two 50 metre -45° holes spaced 50 metres apart to evaluate the surface expressions and old workings for economic gold potential. The surface showings are narrow but should be tested for width at depth. The reported 9 metre pits indicate potential depth continuity.

The Sol D'Or targets would include four diamond drill holes to assess the potential of the No. 3 vein. Particular attention should be given to determining if the gold mineralization occurs as steeply plunging shoots. The holes are recommended to be completed below SD-04-10 (-55° same set up), two between SD-04-10 and SD-04-09 (-45° and -55°) and 25 metres further west on strike from SD-04-10 (-45°). The aggregate total of these holes would be 400 metres.

It is the opinion of the author that the property is of sufficient merit to justify the proposed exploration.

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## **Appendices**

**Appendix A**  
***Daily Logs***



## Daily Logs

### Friday, July-20-2012

Travelled from Thunder Bay to Woman Lake Lodge. Organized cabin and work station.

### Saturday, July-21-2012

Lake was calm in the morning, high of 29. Travelled to Sol D'or Mine using the quad trail which Lloyd Quedent had cut from the east end of Swain Lake. Took one sample from the tailings pile, qtz vein containing VG (079201). Lloyd and Samson did some recon searching for the veins mentioned in Cy Williams Report (nothing was found).

### Sunday, July-22-2012

Rained until 8am, wind from the south west high of 29 UV index of 8. Travelled to Sol D'or Mine site then found old drill hose trail to Grace Lake. After this traversed to the No.7 Vein showing, no outcrop was found at the UTM's which were given but did stumble upon an old drill hole (no tag with it) Azimuth ~ , Dip ~. Walked out to Grace Lake on the way found a qtz vein and took two samples one of the vein another of the sheared wall rock. Along the shore of Grace Lake we found an old blasted pit (potential No.7 showing????) took one sample plus pictures. Lloyd and Samson searched for the veins mentioned in the Cy Williams report, Samson mentioned he saw some possible old trenches along the shore of Claire Lake but they have become extremely over grown and no rock was visible. The bush is very thick and contains abundant blow down as well as many small balsam trees making traversing and exploring for showings difficult.

### Monday, July-23-2012

Sunny with minimal clouds, winds out of the west, high of 27. Travelled to the Zip Lake Showing, found nothing at the UTM's which were given but after searching to the south found the drill core for HO-2 (1987) and followed old cut stumps west to the edge of the swamp which was the approximate location for HO-1 judging from the map in the 1987 report. Unfortunately no drill core was found for HO-1 but I believe that we were in the correct area where the drilling occurred and couldn't find the core due to it being grown over by moss/Labrador tea. Will try to find sample locations for the HO-2 drill core and if that is successful we may go back and sample the drill core. Lloyd fixed to boot on the front left tire of his quad today, will be asking Christian to bring up a replacement part when he come here. Lloyd and Samson investigated the Cy Williams veins again today but didnt not find the trenches, found an old cabin though.

### Tuesday, July-24-2012

Sunny with no wind in the am, very humid out and overcast skies around noon with a slight breeze from the west. Today Percy and I returned to the drill core from No.7 Vein and sampled the HO-2

from 29m-32m. The samples that were originally taken from HO-1 we were unable to locate to core boxes where they came from, I believe that they may have been taken as some boxes from the HO-2 hole were also missing. Lloyd and Samson investigated the Cy Williams showing and found three old trenches, sampled each trench.

### **Wednesday July-25-2012**

The morning was calm with overcast skies, was fairly humid and rained on the boat ride back to camp. Today Percy "The Machine Gun" Clark and I investigated two possible locations for the Grace Lake North showing, in the first location we found a 1m wide shear zone which contained silicified mafic metavolcanics containing stringers + disseminated py,cpy, and malachite (1-2%) Sample 079206. At the second location we found an exposure of outcrop on the top of a ridge which contained a sulphide vein ~2cm in width it was very weathered out so it was difficult to tell what was contained in the vein (sample 079207), the host rock surrounding the vein was mafic metavolcanic and contained disseminated py (5%). Lloyd and Samson investigated the "Edge" showing and ended up taking a couple samples where they found good mineralization.

### **Thursday Jul-26-2012**

Today Percy and I had a camp day and organized the samples which have been taken so far and gave them descriptions along with entering them into the data base. I researched the remaining showings that we needed to find and gathered more information on them so that it will be easier to find them knowing what exactly we are looking for.

### **Friday July-27-2012**

This morning was calm with minimal clouds in the sky, high of 24. Visited Cy Williams tranches, took pictures and did some hand stripping and clearing of them. At the first trench only sub-outcrop could be found, and the second trench the outcrop was more evident and structural measurements were taken of two qtz veins. The second of which was sampled (079217). Located the old shaft he had sunk and took pictures of it. Lloyd and Samson were investigating the Gunnex showing searching for old drill holes whose coordinates were taken from the MNDM site.

### **Saturday July-28-2012**

Calm in the morning with winds out of the SW in the afternoon, high of 28 with the hundex. Revisited the No.7 Vein, cleared away brush/trees from the original pit we had found then walked along strike of the shear zone and discovered a trench (15mx1.5mx2m) and a shaft that was ~10m in depth (could not see bottom). These were both very covered in brush so we cleared them out and cleaned out the debris so that they would be more visible, also we flagged all around the shaft to ensure that no one would walk into it because it was very dangerous. A sample was taken from the trench (079218), the rock contained a qtz vein which could not be found on the surface but it did cross cut the direction of shear (possibly same orientation as sample 079202?), the vein also appeared to contain epidote(?) and disseminated py due to the small rust spots contained in it. The wall rock was weakly sheared and grey-

dark grey in colour with trace disseminated py. Lloyd and Samson investigated the rest of the drill holes near the Gunnex showing but were unsuccessful in finding any but they did take a number of samples which look promising.

#### **Sunday July-29-2012**

Calm in the morning with breeze from the SW, high of 28. Today we began renting the canoe from Swain Post camp, Lloyd and Samson portaged it into Grace Lake. Percy and I drove Lloyds quad to the end of the quad trail so that they had a way out, after this we revisited the Grace North Showing and began stripping the outcrop by hand. It turned out that there was quite a bit of dirt and rubble covering the outcrop, we cleared away all of the trees and started to try and remove the dirt and rubble but it will be next to impossible to clear it off completely so we are hoping for some heavy rain to do the job for us.

#### **Monday July-30-2012**

Thunderstorms in the morning, cleared up around 11. Organized samples and database, figured out goals for the next couple of days.

#### **Tuesday July-31-2012**

It was calm in the morning with a slight breeze out of the SW, high of 28. Today Percy and I took the canoe and investigated the Cliff showing, it was a large rock face ~20m in height and was sheared at 110/85S. Four samples were taken 079220-097223. Pictures taken. Lloyd and Samson investigated the drill holes at the Grace Lake South showing and found one hole and took one sample.

#### **Wednesday August-1-2012**

Breeze from the SW, cloudy overcast skies. Percy and I revisited the No.7 Vein and discovered the remaining pit at the most northern extent of the workings. Two samples were taken (079229/079230), the pit was 2x3m but it was filled with water so unsure of the depth. Lloyd and Samson investigated more of the historic Cy Williams trenches but were unable to locate any, however they did stumble upon a sheared zone of heavily rusted material which was exposed from a fallen tree near the edge showing (sample 079231). The rock was sheared at 190/85W, difficult to tell what type of rock it was due to the great amount of weathering.

#### **Thursday August-2-2012**

Calm in the morning but cloudy and rainy. Lloyd and Samson portaged the canoe out of Grace Lake. Percy and I cleaned the cabin and made sure everything was organized for us to leave tomorrow as well as preparing the samples to be dropped off to the lab and making sure Christian knew what things were being left behind and what more needed to be brought up on Tuesday.

**Monday August 6, 2012**

Today began with an office rendezvous with Steve and Brent to briefly discuss objectives for the week. I then read over Brent's recommendations and gathered some field gear and supplies from the back of the office. Next, I dropped Brent off at the airport and went grocery shopping at Superstore. From here, I brought the groceries to my apartment and promptly refrigerated certain perishable items. I also bought charcoal at Walmart and batteries at Canadian Tire before heading back to the office to clean the coolers and Rubermaid bins. I spent the rest of the afternoon reading over old reports and ended the day by buying gas and filling a low tire of the rental truck.

**Tuesday August 7, 2012**

I picked up Percy at 8:30 (EDT) this morning and the two of us ate breakfast before hitting the road. We arrived at the Woman River landing at 3:00 (CDT) to meet up with Lloyd and Greg. We boated into Woman Lake with our gear and gas for Lloyd and unloaded our supplies in the cabin. At night I entered the waypoint Brent provided to the Grace Lake North Showing: Tomorrow's main target.

**Wednesday August 8, 2012**

Weather was partly cloudy in the morning with heavy showers in the afternoon. High of 19°C. Today we left the lodge at 8am and boated to Swain Lake to pick up Lloyd. We rode the quads all the way to the end of the trail to the Sol D'or mine site and had a look around for an hour. We then rode part of the way back down the trail to access the Grace Lake North Showing. A portion of the showing had been previously cleared by Brent and Percy and we continued to remove overburden at this site. This was mainly accomplished by shovelling dirt/till, pulling out tree roots and sweeping the outcrop. We managed to expose a roughly 4 meter by 2 meter section of bedrock which I quickly mapped before an intense rain hit. On the quad ride to Swain Lake and the boat ride back to Woman Lake, we got completely soaked by heavy downpours.

**Thursday August 9, 2012**

Weather was mainly sunny with a high of 26°C. Once again, we left Woman Lake Lodge at 8am and stopped by Lloyd's cabin on the way to the field. We took the quads as close as we could towards C. Williams trench #2. While traversing towards the trench, we came across an old blast pit containing quartz fragments up to 50 cm in diameter. We were unable to locate the exact source of the quartz, so we sampled some float and a nearby sericitized mafic metavolcanic outcrop. Once we were within 20 meters of C. Williams Trench #2 we intersected a mineralized quartz vein and took a sample. At the site of the trench, we began removing overburden and mapped the western wall of the trench. We found abundant old equipment and other overgrown trenches on our walk out. More time should be spent mapping and sampling here.

**Friday August 10, 2012**

Weather was partly cloudy with scattered showers and a high of 23°C. Today Percy and I went to expose and map a trench on the claims while Lloyd went to cut a trail from Washagomis to South Bay Road in order to bring the quads back to Thunder Bay. Percy and I traversed to the site of sample 079209 where 2 weeks ago, an old trench had been located by Samson. This trench was roughly 4 meters long by 1 meter wide and was badly overgrown. Float rock at this site was not well mineralized and after digging down half a meter without hitting bedrock, we decided our efforts would be better off focussed elsewhere. We therefore returned to the quads and rode to the "edge" showing. Here we were able to expand the current exposure uncover 2 more outcrops which we mapped and sampled.

**Saturday August 11, 2012**

Weather was scattered showers with occasional heavy downpour and a high of 20°C. Today I set off to the field alone, leaving Percy to drive the pontoon boat to pick up the quads. I met up with Lloyd on the way to the field and told him to help Percy load the quads and lead him to the quad trail. I went to investigate the site of the Gunnex showing on Brent's recommendations to take some structural measurements in the area. I was unable to find the old drill collar at this site but took a sample of a mineralized volcanic rock containing spherulites. I also took structural measurements at various locations and revisited one of Lloyd's sample sites. After leaving the field, I boated to Washagomis Lake and met up with Lloyd who was finishing some work on the quad trail. At the end of the day, I returned to Woman Lake Lodge where Percy was waiting after successfully dropping off the quads.

**Sunday August 12, 2012**

Today I finished sample descriptions, bagged the samples and began writing down some thoughts about each of the showings I visited. Percy and I then took down the satellite dish and packed away the router and modem (leaving us cut off from the world, other than our emergency-use sat phone). We then packed up most of our other gear and gave away some of our perishable food items. Next I uploaded my tracks, waypoints and photos from the field onto the project laptop. We also confirmed our 9 am departure time from the lodge for tomorrow morning and discussed travel arrangements to Thunder Bay for Lloyd to drop off the quad.

**Monday August 13, 2012**

Today we made the return trip to Thunder Bay and began unpacking some of the Rubbermaid bins at the office.

**Tuesday August 14, 2012**

Today I unpacked gear, typed up my field notes and wrote down some more thoughts and recommendations for the Grace Lake North, Cy Williams Trench#2, Sample 079209, edge, and Gunnex showings. I also completed the final drafts of the trench maps that I sketched while in the field and brought the samples to Accurassay Laboratories.

**Appendix B**  
***Sample Descriptions***

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides | Magnetic | Comments                                       | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---|--------|-----|----------|----------|--|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79201     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533116  | 5680764  | Tailings      | Sample contains a qtz vein ~1.5cm in width, this vein contains multiple flecks of visible gold as well as a small amount of tellurides associated with the gold. The visible gold flecks range in size from <1mm-4mm, the gold usually occurs on the contact between the vein and the host rock. There is a 8mm alteration zone around the vein (silicification of the host rock). The host rock is greyish-green in colour, and is aphanitic. Contains disseminated py (2%). Felsic in composition possibly a dacite(?). |        |     | py (2%)  | No       | Taken from Sol D'or Tailings pile              | 7454     | 0.217     | 7.454        |
| 79202     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533529  | 5681159  | Outcrop -Grab | Qtz vein 10-15cm in width, trends 180/75 W. Hosted within sheared rock but cross cuts shear direction. Probably propagated along fault. Contains disseminated py (<1%). Also has veinlets of Fe-oxide staining, veinlets may be composed of Hematite(?).  | 180    | 75W | py (<1%) | No       | Taken near No.7 Vein coordinates               | 3262     | 0.095     | 3.262        |
| 79203     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533530  | 5681158  | Outcrop -Grab | Sheared at 140/80 S. Rock is grey-dark grey in colour, contains Fe-stained veinlets which contain trace py also py disseminated throughout (1%). Rock has become silicified. Probably a felsic-intermediate tuff(?), rock is fine grained so it is difficult to tell mineralogy. Non-magnetic.  | 140    | 80S | py (1%)  | No       | Sample taken from wall rock near sample 079202 | 378      | 0.011     | 0.378        |

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides        | Magnetic | Comments   | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---|--------|-----|-----------------|----------|--|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79204     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533564  | 5681122  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is brown-orange due to iron oxide staining, the fresh surface of the rock is grey/dark grey in colour, and is fine grained (no visible grains), contains disseminated py (1-2%). Contains small veinlets of black mineral but cannot tell what due to them being <1mm veinlets. The rock may be felsic-intermediate in composition, possibly a tuff(?).   |        |     | py (1-2%)       | No       | This sample was taken from a blasted trench which has become over grown. This trench was part of the original workings for the No.7 Vein showing and is 6m long, 2m wide, and up to 3m deep. | 869      | 0.025     | 0.869        |
| 79205     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532032  | 5681359  | Outcrop -Grab | This portion of the core was the only portion from the high grade samples taken that could be found, all other boxes must have been taken because they were the only boxes missing. The boxes were very old so during the moving of them they fell apart and are now strewn all around where the stack of core originally was. Core is grey/green in colour, is fine grained, possibly intermediate chloritized lapilli. Contains stringers + disseminated py/pyrr (1-10%). |        |     | py/pyrr (1-10%) | Yes      | Resampling of HO-2 drill core, this sample contains 29m-32m of the core. Could not find actual assays for the sections in the core reporting to contain 6300ppm Zn                           | 180      | 0.005     | 0.18         |
| 79206     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532663  | 5680844  | Outcrop -Grab | Sample is grey in colour and fine grained, has been silicified. From looking at rock outside of the shear zone it is probably a fine grained mafic metavolcanic. Contains disseminated + stringers of py+cpy (1-2%), malachite (<1%).   |        |     | py/cpy (1-2%)   |          | Taken from shear zone (WP 004).  | 52       | 0.002     | 0.052        |



| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides            | Magnetic | Comments  | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---|--------|-----|---------------------|----------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79207     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532524  | 5680878  | Outcrop -Grab | Found at the top of a steep ridge, outcrop is exposed to the SE beneath a fallen tree surrounded by ~8ft balsam trees. Below the ridge there are more mature birch and spruce trees. This sample contains a ~1cm wide sulphide vein trending 280°/80°N, the vein is very weathered out. The host rock surrounding the vein is grey-green in colour, fine grained and contains disseminated py (3-5%). Possibly mafic metavolcanic(?). | 280    | 80N | py (3-5%)           | No       | Sample taken near coordinates given for the Grace North Showing.                | 87       | 0.003     | 0.087        |
| 79208     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532521  | 5680879  | Outcrop -Grab | The rock is grey-green in colour, fine grained (<1mm). Contains chlorite, amphibole (?). Contains disseminated py (3-5%).   |        |     | py (3-5%)           | No       | This is a sample of just the wall rock surrounding the vein described in 079207 | 31       | <0.001    | 0.031        |
| 79209     | Samson      | NAD83 | 15 U     | 530921  | 5680668  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface is heavily Fe-oxide stained, the fresh surface is grey/green in colour, contains veins of qtz ~1mm in width. Contains disseminated py 1%.   |        |     | py (1%)             | No       | This sample was taken from an old trench  | 19       | <0.001    | 0.019        |
| 79210     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532158  | 5680401  | Outcrop -Grab | Weathered surface of the rock is brown in colour, fresh surface is dark grey-black. Rock is fine grained <1mm, appears to have undergone silicification (?). Possibly a mafic tuff(?). Contains stringers + disseminated py (1-2%) and cpy (1%).  |        |     | py (1-2%), cpy (1%) | No       |   | 34       | <0.001    | 0.034        |

| Sample ID | Sampler | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type         | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides | Magnetic | Comments   | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|---|--------|-----|----------|----------|--|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79211     | Lloyd   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531908  | 5680869  | Outcrop-Grab | Weathered surface of the rock is reddish-brown in colour, the fresh surface is dark grey-black. The rock is sheared / foliated (dont know direction because i did not take the sample), fine grained <1mm, contains small qtz veinlets (<1mm) with minor Fe staining along contact with host rock. Contains fine grained (<1mm) disseminated py (<1%).                          |        |     | py (<1%) | No       |  | 48       | 0.001     | 0.048        |
| 79212     | Lloyd   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531686  | 5680507  | Subcrop-Grab | Sample contains a qtz vein ~2cm in width (dont know orientation of vein). The wall rock in its weathered surface is brown-orange in colour, on the fresh surface it is dark grey-grey/green in colour. The rock appears to have undergone minor silicification surrounding the qtz vein. The wall rock is fine grained (<1mm) and contains fine grained disseminated py (1-2%). |        |     | py(1-2%) | No       | Cy. Williams Trench A, trench is 50ft in length, After clearing discovered that all rocks found were subcrop, no solid outcrop found making structural measurements invalid. | 22       | <0.001    | 0.022        |
| 79213     | Lloyd   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531697  | 5680519  | Outcrop-Grab | Weathered surface of the rock is brown in colour, fresh surface is grey-green in colour. Rock in fine grained and appears to have preferential orientation of darker sections (<1mm) could be a pyroclastic tuff (?). Contains qtz veins with minor carbonate up to 1 cm in width. The wall rock contains fine grained disseminated py (1%).                                    |        |     | py (1%)  | No       | Cy. Williams Trench B, oriented N/S ~25m long, 1-2m wide, 1-2m deep. Over grown but some outcrop still visible, much debris and rubble surrounding trench and inside trench. | 94       | 0.003     | 0.094        |

| Sample ID | Sampler | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type         | Description  | Strike | Dip | Sulfides              | Magnetic | Comments             | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|--|--------|-----|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79214     | Samson  | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532152  | 5680646  | Outcrop-Grab | Weathered surface is dark brown in colour, fresh surface is dark grey-black in colour. Rock is fine grained (<1mm) and is magnetic. Contains fine grained disseminated py (1%) and pyrr(?) (1%). Unsure if magnetism is caused by sulphides (pyrr) or because rock contains magnetite(?).  |        |     | py (1%),<br>pyrr (1%) | Yes      |                      | 29       | <0.001    | 0.029        |
| 79215     | Lloyd   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531778  | 5680994  | Outcrop-Grab | Weathered surface is brown/orange in colour, fresh surface is grey-green in colour. Rock is fine grained <1mm, contains veinlets of qtz + carbonate, some are iron stained (possibly ankerite?). Contains fine grained disseminated py (1-2%).   |        |     | py (1-2%)             | No       | Edge showing         | 17       | <0.001    | 0.017        |
| 79216     | Samson  | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531783  | 5681054  | Float-Grab   | The weathered surface of the rock is brown-dark brown in colour, the fresh surface is grey-dark grey/green in colour, it is fine grained <1mm. The rock is foliated (?) unsure of orientation, also its float so does not play a large importance. A section of the sample appears to have undergone some sort of alteration/silicification, it is a lighter colour and in some places in the "zone" the colour is strikingly similar to that of epidote. The rock contains disseminated py (<1mm-2mm) in size (2-3%). |        |     | py (2-3%)             | No       | Edge showing (Float) | 26       | <0.001    | 0.026        |

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type        | Description  | Strike | Dip | Sulfides  | Magnetic | Comments  | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-------------|--|--------|-----|-----------|----------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79217     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531691  | 5680530  | Trench-Grab | The sample contains qtz vein 1cm in width, vein contains qtz (45%)+ fine grained black mineral maybe tourmaline(?) (30%)+ Molybdenum (25%) [ blue/steel grey in colour, metallic luster, planar crystal structure, hardness of ~2]. The host rocks weathered surface is brown-orange in colour, the fresh surface is grey-light green in colour, grains ranging in size from <1mm-3mm (grains appear to be juvenilia as they are not well formed). Contains groupings of pyrite ranging in size from 3mm-8mm, all contain well formed crystals, also disseminated pyrite (1-2%). |        |     | py (1-2%) | No       | Trench B, Cy Williams   | 248      | 0.007     | 0.248        |
| 79218     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533555  | 5681140  | Trench-Grab | Wall rock is weakly sheared at 320/85S, weathered surface is rusty brown-orange in colour, fresh surface is grey/greenish in colour. Wall rock contains epidote (?), and overall is fairly soft and contains disseminated py (1%). The rock hosts a quartz vein ~2cm in width and has a "sugary" texture, contains some small rusty sections and trace malachite. The quartz vein crosscuts the shear direction of the rock but unable to get orientation of vein as it was no exposed on the surface.   | 320    | 85S | py (1%)   | No       | This sample was taken from the trench described in WP 008, it was located along the No.7 Vein shear zone next to a sunk shaft | 10438    | 0.305     | 10.438       |

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description  | Strike | Dip | Sulfides      | Magnetic | Comments  | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|--|--------|-----|---------------|----------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79219     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 528567  | 5681918  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is brown-dark brown in colour, the fresh surface is dark grey. The rock is fine grained (<1mm) and is massive. Rock appears to have weak shear or foliation (?) unsure of orientation. Contains qtz + carbonate vein 3mm in width. Contains stringers + disseminated py (1-2%).                                      |        |     | py (1-2%)     | No       | This sample was taken near the "Gunnex" showing | 41       | 0.001     | 0.041        |
| 79220     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532809  | 5681765  | Outcrop -Grab | The rocks are sheared at 110/85S. The weathered surface is brown-grey in colour, the fresh surface is grey-green in colour. The fabric of the rock is massive and fine grained, and contains quartz veins ranging in size from 3mm-1cm. The wall rock is silicified and contains fuschite(?) as well as disseminated + pods of py (2%). Non magnetic.  | 110    | 85S | py (2%)       | No       | Taken at the Cliff showing                      | 39       | 0.001     | 0.039        |
| 79221     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532821  | 5681767  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is orange-brown in colour, the fresh surface is grey-greenish. The wall rock is sheared and has become silicified, also contains a qtz vein along shear plane. The rock is fine grained <1mm and massive, possibly a mafic-intermediate tuff(?) or lapilli(?). Contains disseminated pyrite +cpy (5%). Non-magnetic. | 110    | 85S | py + cpy (5%) | No       | Taken at the Cliff showing                      | 45       | 0.001     | 0.045        |
| 79222     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532812  | 5681762  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is brown-darkbrown in colour, the fresh surface is black-dark grey, it is fine grained (<1mm) and massive, the rock is sheared (same orientation as all samples here). The sample contains disseminated py (1%). Non-magnetic.   | 110    | 85S | py (1%)       | No       | Taken at the Cliff showing                      | 28       | <0.001    | 0.028        |

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description  | Strike | Dip | Sulfides        | Magnetic | Comments                      | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|--|--------|-----|-----------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79223     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532816  | 5680760  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is orange in colour and the fresh surface is light grey-greenish in colour. The rock is sheared and is fine grained (massive), and is silicified. The rock contains stringers of py + cpy (1-2%). Non-magnetic. Could possibly be mafic-intermediate tuff(?) or lapilli(?).  | 110    | 85S | py + cpy (1-2%) | No       | Taken at the Cliff showing    | 27       | <0.001    | 0.027        |
| 79224     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 528627  | 5681733  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is dark brown in colour, the fresh surface is black-dark grey/green in colour. The sample is fine grained (massive), it contains stringers + pods + disseminated pyrite (3%). Non-magnetic. Could be mafic pyroclastic(?), contains amphibole (?) and chlorite.  |        |     | py (3%)         | No       | Taken near the Gunnex Showing | 16       | <0.001    | 0.016        |
| 79225     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 528667  | 5681862  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is orange-brown in colour, the fresh surface of the rock is grey-dark grey in colour. This sample contains a quartz vein 4mm in width and another small veinlet (<1mm). Contains fine grained disseminated pyrite (4%).  |        |     | py (4%)         | No       | Taken near the Gunnex Showing | 117      | 0.003     | 0.117        |
| 79226     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 528404  | 5681468  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is brown-whitish in colour, the fresh surface of the rock is light grey-greenish. The sample contains a sugary quartz vein (unsure of orientation or dimensions as it is only in parts of the sample) which contains minor chlorite, the wall rock has become silicified and is fine grained and massive. Contains disseminated py (1%). Non-magnetic. |        |     | py (1%)         | No       | Taken near the Gunnex Showing | 50       | 0.001     | 0.05         |

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides                  | Magnetic | Comments  | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---|--------|-----|---------------------------|----------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79227     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 528204  | 5681724  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is orange-brown in colour, the fresh surface of the rock is grey and yellowish-green in colour. The rock has a grain size of <1mm-3mm, quartz is the only visible grain everything else is <1mm. The rock contains stringers and disseminated pyrr + cpy + py (4%). The yellowish-green colour of the rock could be due to epidote(?).  |        |     | pyrr + py + cpy (4%)      | Yes      | Taken near East showing.  | 84       | 0.002     | 0.084        |
| 79228     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 532821  | 5678968  | Outcrop -Grab | The sample is weakly foliated (unsure of orientation as I did not take the sample), foliation is defined by biotite grains ~3mm. The weathered surface of the rock is brown/orange in colour, the fresh surface is light grey-whitish. The grain size in the rock ranges from <1mm-4mm in size, rock contains quartz, carbonate, biotite, and chlorite(?). The rock is magnetic in some places (not sure if because of pyrrhotite or fine grained magnetite), and contains disseminated pyrite + chalcopyrite (trace) + pyrrhotite(?) (1-3%). |        |     | py + cpy + pyrr(?) (1-3%) | Yes      | Taken near Grace Lake South showing   | 12       | <0.001    | 0.012        |
| 79229     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533514  | 5681185  | Outcrop -Grab | The weathered surface of the sample is brown-orange in colour, the fresh surface is grey/blue in colour. The sample is foliated/sheared following the trend of the shear mentioned in sample 079203. The sample is silicified and is fine grained, it contains rusted veinlets which are along the shear plane. Contains stringers and disseminated py (3%). Non-Magnetic.  | 140    | 80S | py (3%)                   | No       | This sample was taken at the northern end of the No.7 Vein workings, in a pit that is 2mx3m, (unsure of depth as it is filled with water) | 363      | 0.011     | 0.363        |

| Sample ID | Sampler     | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type         | Description  | Strike | Dip | Sulfides  | Magnetic | Comments  | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|-------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|--|--------|-----|-----------|----------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79230     | Brent Clark | NAD83 | 15 U     | 533513  | 5681184  | Outcrop-Grab | The weathered surface of the rock is dark-brown in colour, the fresh surface is black. The rock is very fine grained and contains phenocrysts(?) of plagioclase/quartz ranging in size from 3mm-2cm. The rock also contains dark quartz vein 2mm in width. Non-magnetic.   | 140    | 80S |           | No       | This sample was taken at the northern end of the No.7 Vein workings, in a pit that is 2mx3m, (unsure of depth as it is filled with water) | 57       | 0.002     | 0.57         |
| 79231     | Lloyd       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531909  | 5680882  | Outcrop-Grab | The weathered surface is brown-dark brown in colour, and the fresh surface is grey-green in colour. The rock is sheared at 190/85S. The rock is fine grained and contains rusted veinlets along the shear plane. Contains stringers and disseminated py (1-2%). Non-magnetic.  | 190    | 85S | py (1-2%) | No       | Taken near the Edge showing   | 75       | 0.002     | 0.75         |
| 79232     | Chris       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531748  | 5680737  | Float-Grab   | This sample is from one of the abundant quartz boulders found adjacent to an old blas pit. The quartz could not be traced to a nearby outcrop and the pit itself was covered with overburden. Quartz is milky white with trace pyrite along fractures. This sample is non magnetic, non effervescent. Trace malachite. |        |     | Trace     | no       | Taken from blast pit  | <5       | <0.001    | <0.005       |
| 79233     | Chris       | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531746  | 5680734  | Outcrop-Grab | Sericite altered mafic metavolcanic. 0.5 x 0.5 meter outcrop 3 meters west of blast pit. 1% pyrite occurring in stringers. Trace malachite staining. Non magnetic, non effervescent  | 260    | 75  | 1% py     | No       | 3 meters west of 079232   | <5       | <0.001    | <0.005       |

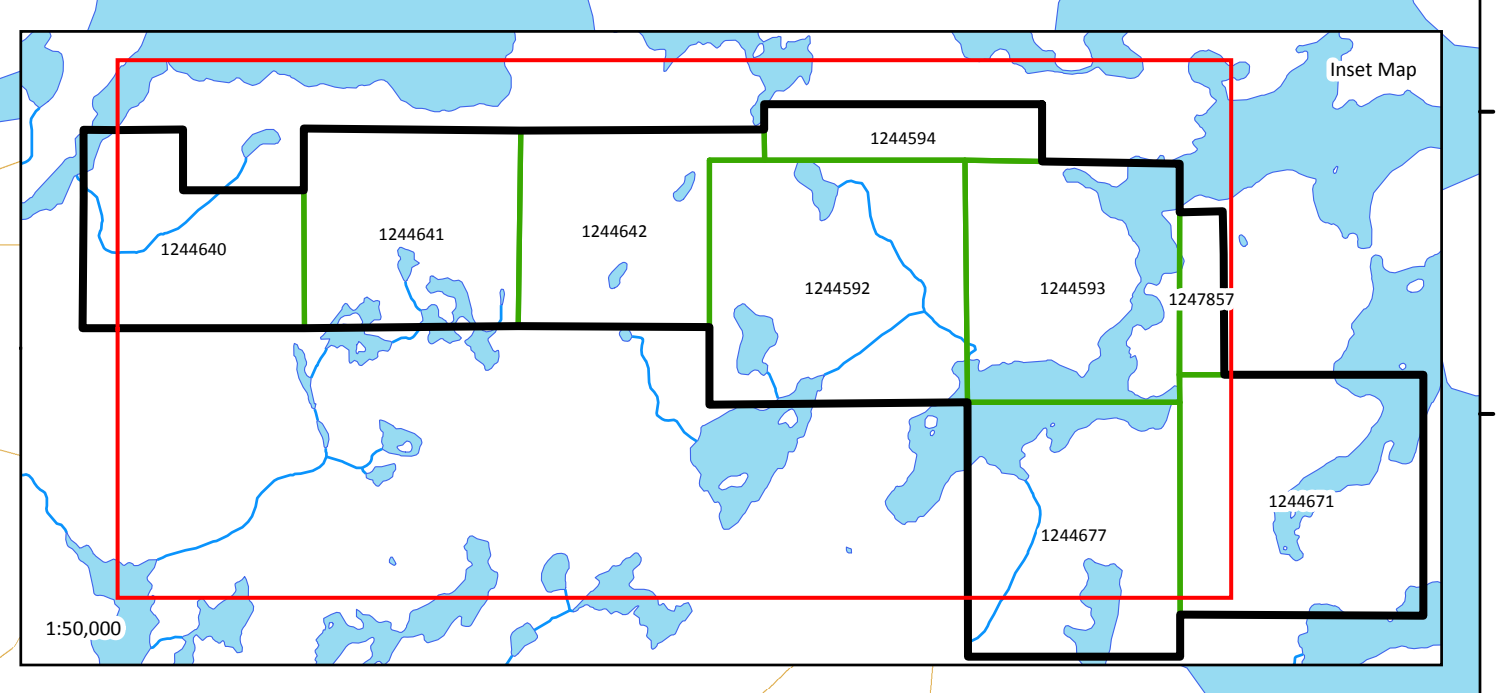
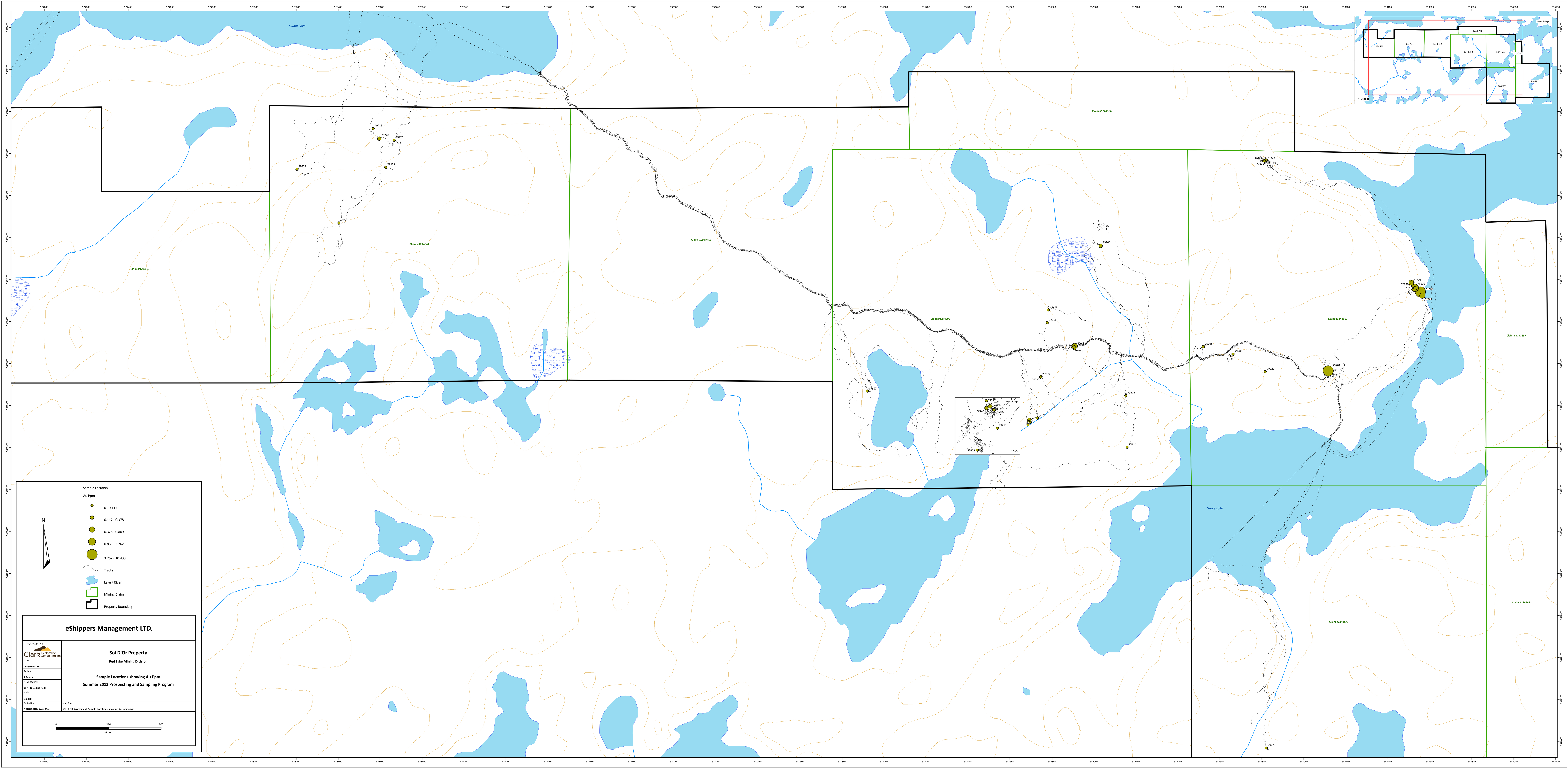


| Sample ID | Sampler | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides                                       | Magnetic                | Comments  | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---|--------|-----|--|-------------------------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79234     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531731  | 5680539  | Outcrop -Grab | Quartz vein striking at 252/30, 10 cm wide at sample location, pinching out 2 meters to the east. Host rock is a sericite and quartz altered metavolcanic. Vein is buried beneath overburden to the west. Chlorite veinlets 1mm thick host pyrite stringers. Minor ankerite and occasional wall rock fragments found within quartz vein | 252    | 30  | trace py in stringers                          | no                      | Taken at Cy Williams old work site between shaft and trench #2                | <5       | <0.001    | <0.005       |
| 79235     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531695  | 5680529  | Outcrop -Grab | Fine to medium grained sericitized andesite with 2 cm quartz vein. Weakly carbonate altered and silicified. Highly rusted. mm scale quartz veining. Up to 3% disseminated pyrite throughout. Trace pyrrhotite.  |        |     | up to 3% disseminated pyrite, trace pyrrhotite | weakly                  | Taken at Cy Williams trench #2  | 53       | 0.002     | 0.053        |
| 79236     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531693  | 5680531  | Outcrop -Grab | Quartz nodule within sericitized andesite. Quartz is translucent and milky white. Contains 1mm chlorite veinlets, 1% pyrite stringers. Contains magnetite veinlets and is weakly carbonate altered.   |        |     | 1% py in stringers                             | yes, magnetite veinlets | May be a remnant piece of a quartz vein that was blasted out during trenching | 298      | 0.009     | 0.298        |
| 79237     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531691  | 5680534  | Outcrop -Grab | Fine grained, sericitized and silicified andesite containing magnetite veinlets. Non carbonate altered. Contains magnetite veinlets and less than 1% disseminated pyrite. Greenish-grey in colour with occasional white quartz.   |        |     | less than 1% disseminated pyrite               | yes, magnetite veinlets | Taken at Cy Williams trench #2  | 8        | <0.001    | 0.008        |
| 79238     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531902  | 5680876  | Outcrop -Grab | Fine grained sheared sericite schist. Highly rusted, occasionally gossanous. Light green on fresh surface. Non magnetic, non effervescent. Trace pyrite.  | 200    | 85  | trace pyrite                                   | no                      | Edge Showing  | 20       | <0.001    | 0.02         |

| Sample ID | Sampler | Datum | UTM Zone | Easting | Northing | Type          | Description   | Strike | Dip | Sulfides   | Magnetic             | Comments     | Au (ppb) | Au (oz/t) | Au (g/t ppm) |
|-----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|---|--------|-----|--|----------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 79239     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 531906  | 5680878  | Outcrop -Grab | Fine grained sheared sericite schist. Highly rusted, occasionally gossanous. Light green on fresh surface. Non magnetic, non effervescent. Trace pyrite.  | 160    | 80  | trace pyrite   | no                   | Edge Showing | 20       | <0.001    | 0.02         |
| 79240     | Chris   | NAD83 | 15 U     | 528596  | 5681870  | Outcrop -Grab | Silicified andesite (variolite?). Spherulitic texture. Fe staining on weathered surfaces. Weakly carbonate altered. 7-8% py in stringers, trace chalcopyrite and trace pyrrhotite disseminated throughout. 10% magnetite blebs usually associated with sulfides. Epidote rimming sulfides. Locally highly magnetic. |        |     | 7-8% pyrite in stringers. Trace chalcopyrite, trace pyrrhotite | yes, magnetite blebs | Near Gunnex  | 322      | 0.009     | 0.322        |

**Appendix C**  
***Maps Showing Sample Locations and Assay Values***





**eShippers Management LTD.**

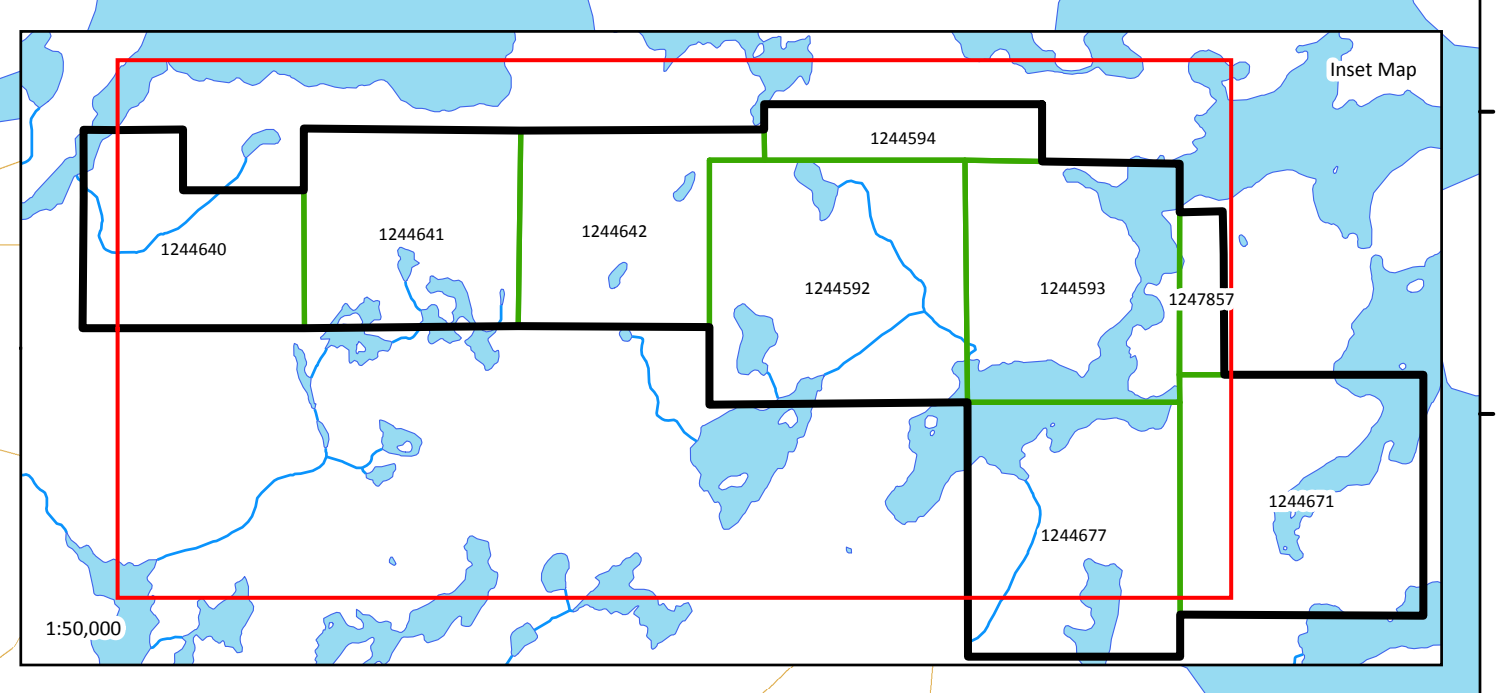
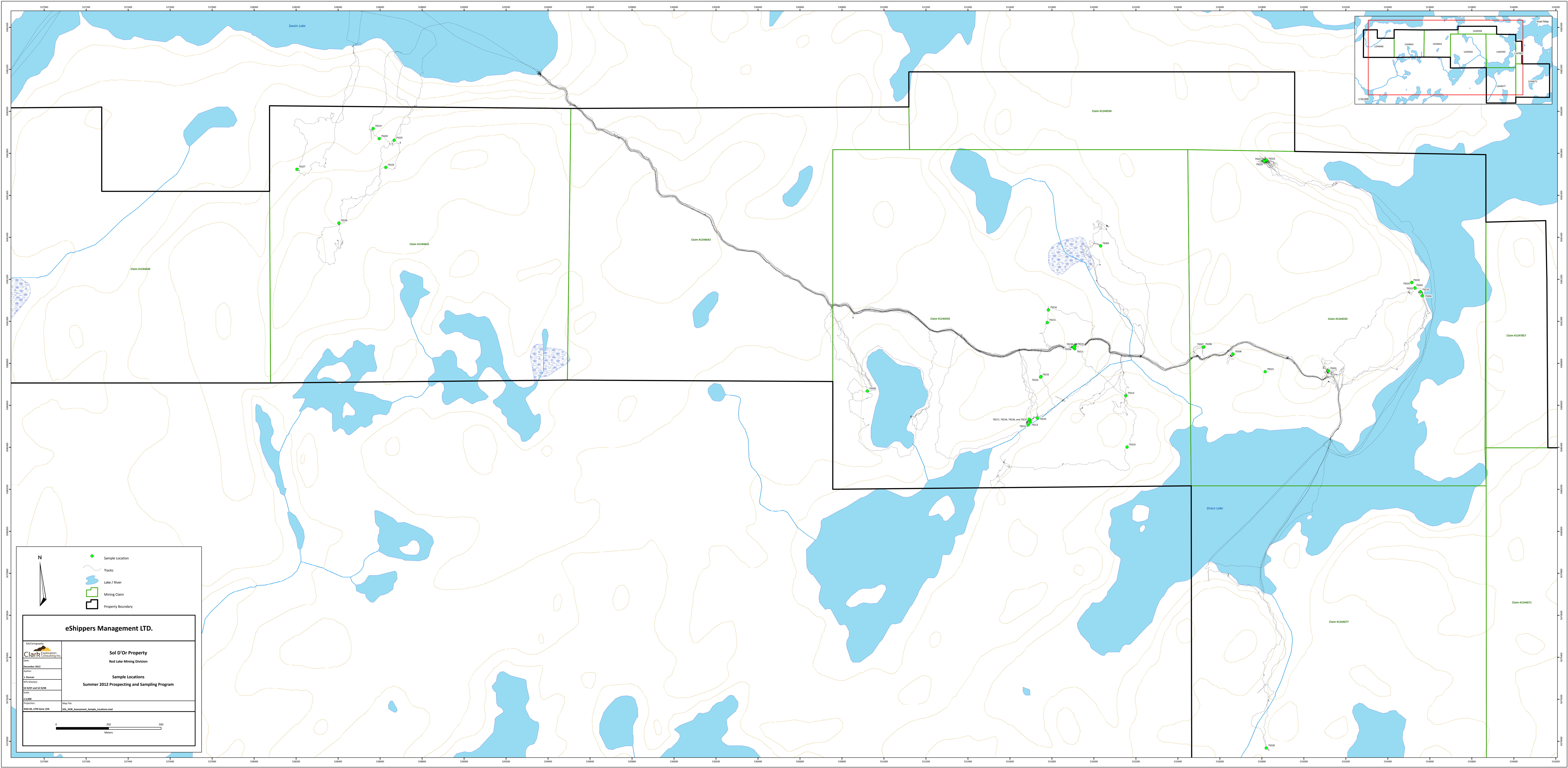
GIS/Geomatics  
**Clarke** Corporation  
 Consulting Inc.  
 2011  
 December 2012  
 Author:  
 J. Deegan  
 NTS (Number):  
 02-N07 and 02-N08  
 Date:  
 15/08/2012  
 Map File:  
 SOL\_DOR\_Assessment\_Sample\_Locations\_Whaing\_Au\_ppm.mxd

**Sol D'Or Property**  
 Red Lake Mining Division  
**Sample Locations showing Au Ppm**  
 Summer 2012 Prospecting and Sampling Program

0 250 500  
 Meters

Sample Location  
 Au Ppm  
 0 - 0.117  
 0.117 - 0.378  
 0.378 - 0.869  
 0.869 - 3.262  
 3.262 - 10.438  
 Tracks  
 Lake / River  
 Mining Claim  
 Property Boundary





**eShippers Management LTD.**

Sample Location
   
 Tracks
   
 Lake / River
   
 Mining Claim
   
 Property Boundary

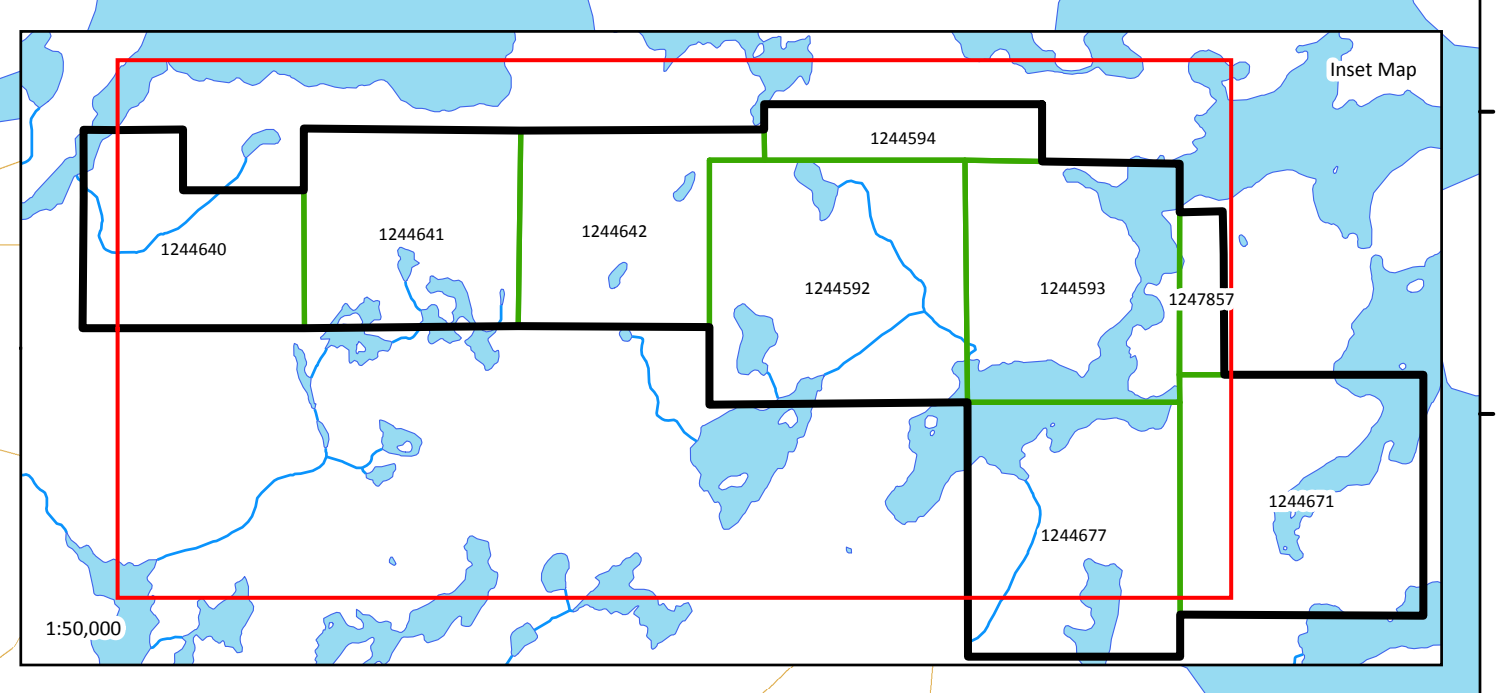
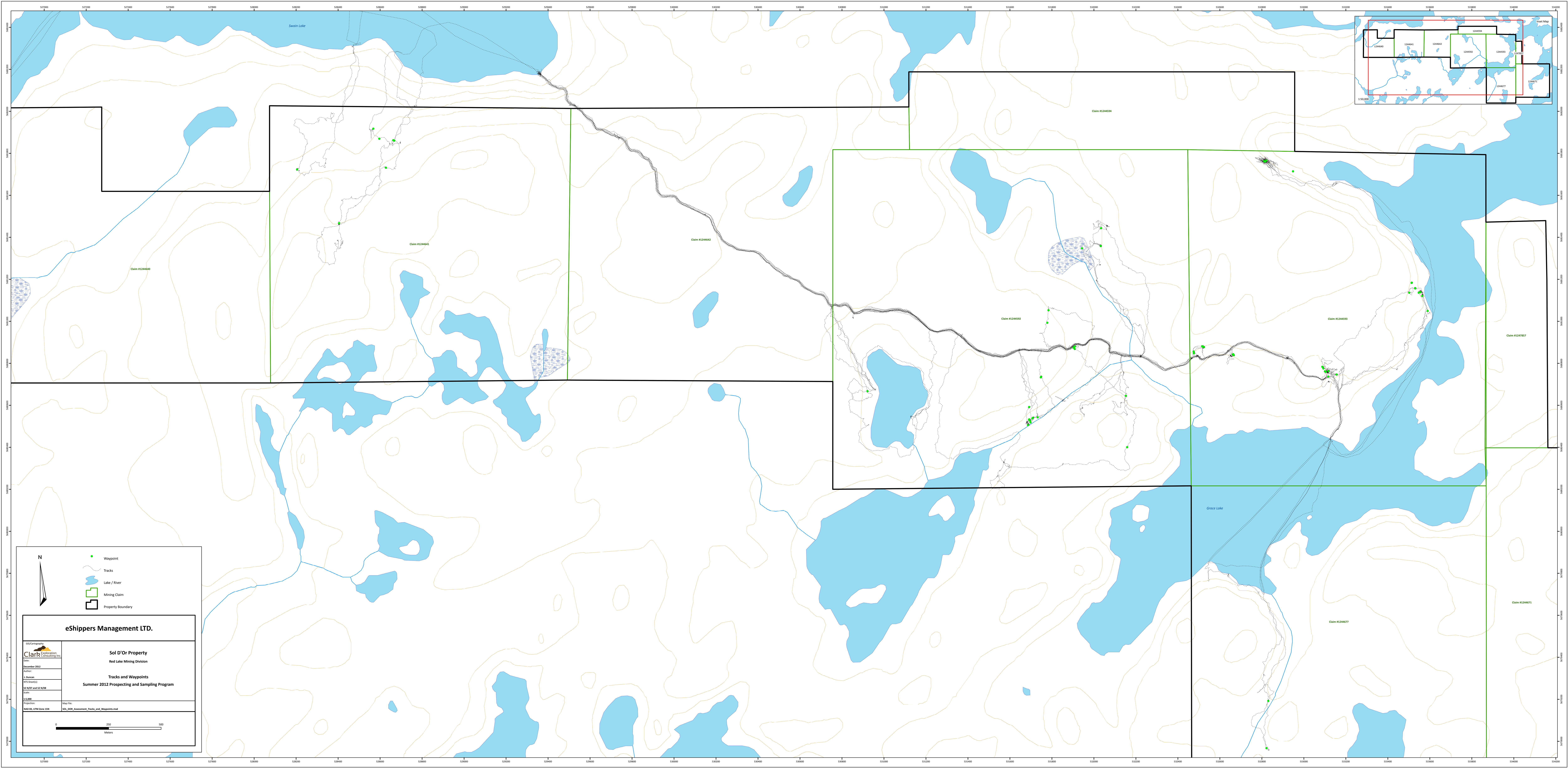
|   |   |
|---|---|
| <br>Clarke Corporation<br>Consulting Inc.<br>2011<br>December 2012<br>Author:<br>J. Deane<br>NTS (Number):<br>02 937 44 12 4706<br>Date:<br>15/08/12<br>Project:<br>NAD 83 UTM Zone 15N | <b>Sol D'Or Property</b><br>Red Lake Mining Division<br><br><b>Sample Locations</b><br>Summer 2012 Prospecting and Sampling Program |
| Map File:<br>SOL_DOR_Assessment_Sample_Locations.mxd  |   |

0 250 500  
 Meters



**Appendix D**  
***Maps showing Tracks and Waypoints***





**eShippers Management LTD.**

- Waypoint
- Tracks
- Lake / River
- Mining Claim
- Property Boundary

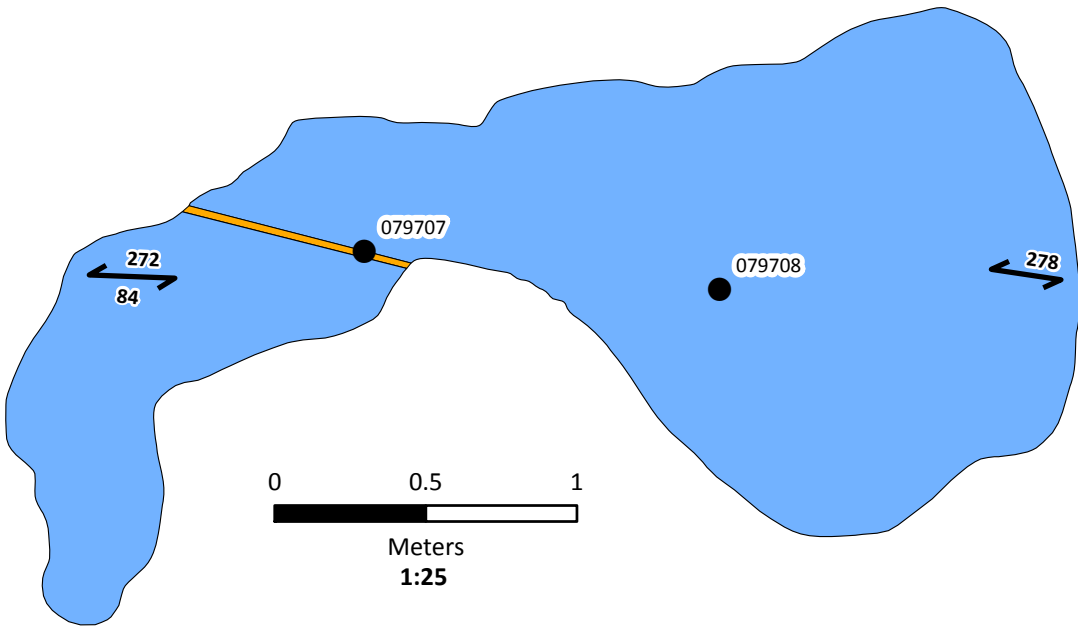
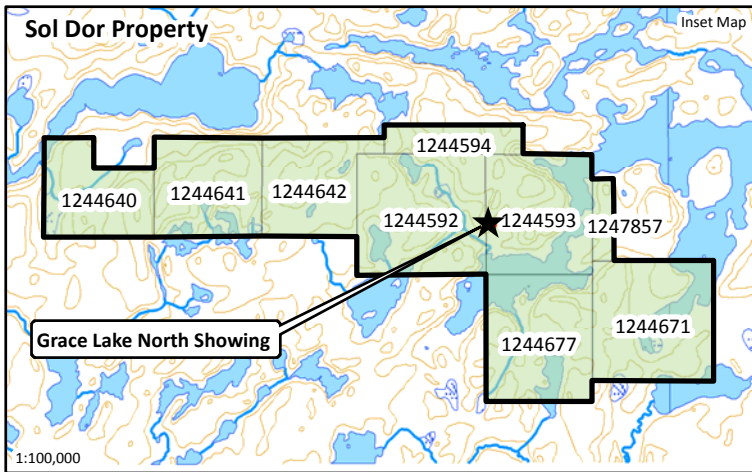
|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <b>Sol D'Or Property</b><br>Red Lake Mining Division                        |
| December 2012<br>Author:<br>J. Deane<br>NTS (Revised):<br>02 NOV and 12 NOV<br>Date:<br>15/08/12<br>Project:<br>NAD 83 UTM Zone 18U | <b>Tracks and Waypoints</b><br>Summer 2012 Prospecting and Sampling Program |
| Map File:<br>SOL_DOR_Assessment_Tracks_and_Waypoints.mxd  |   |



**Appendix E**  
***Trench Maps***

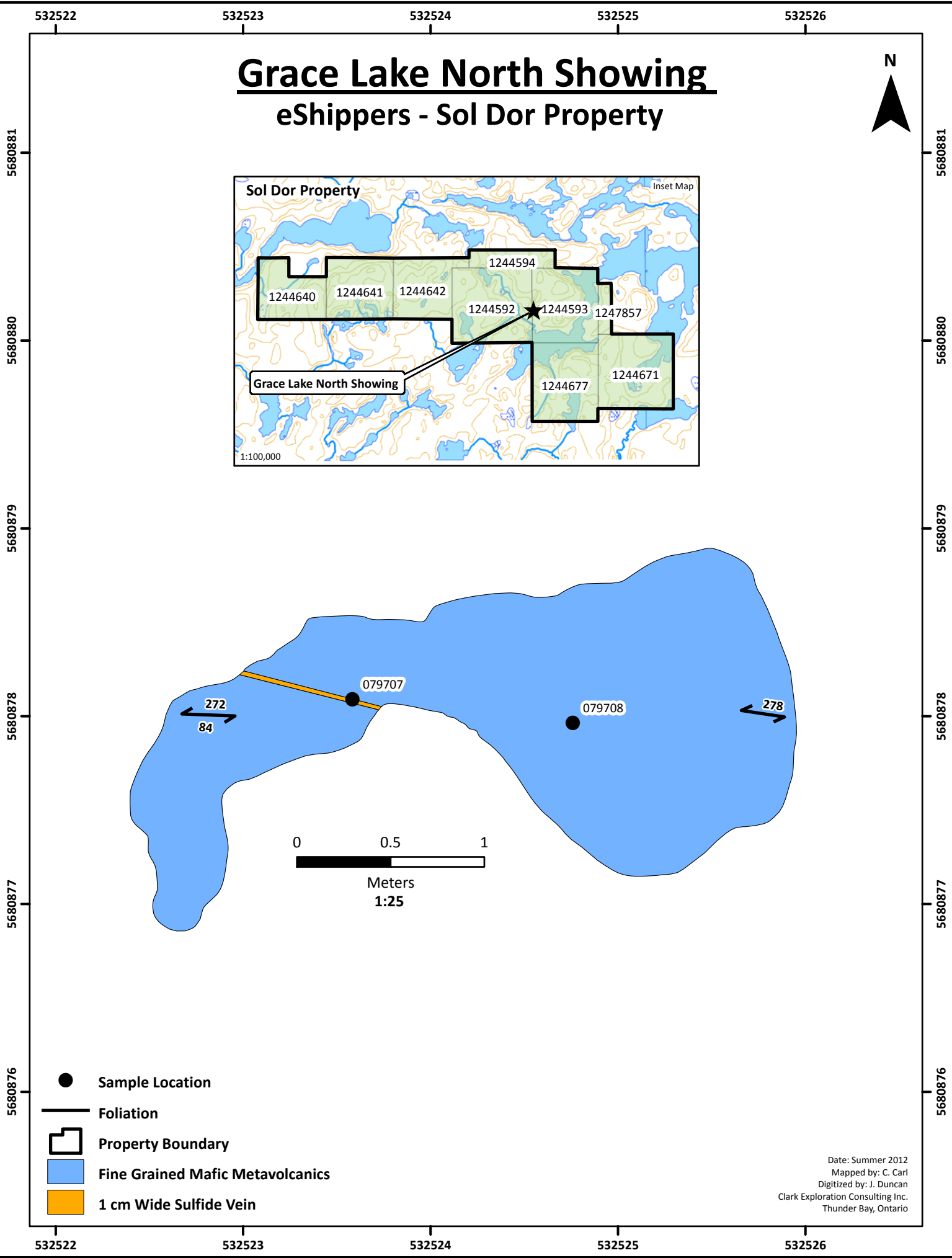


# Grace Lake North Showing eShippers - Sol Dor Property



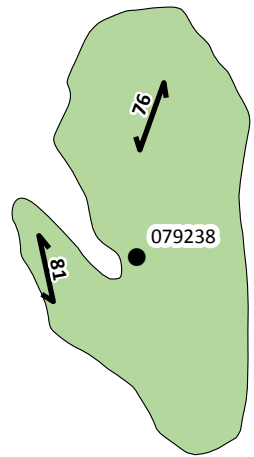
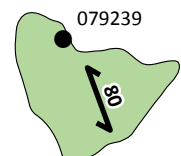
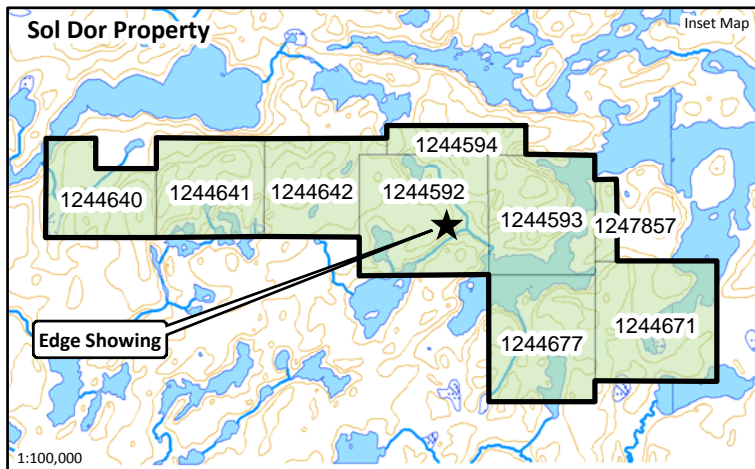
- Sample Location
- Foliation
- Property Boundary
- Fine Grained Mafic Metavolcanics
- 1 cm Wide Sulfide Vein

Date: Summer 2012  
 Mapped by: C. Carl  
 Digitized by: J. Duncan  
 Clark Exploration Consulting Inc.  
 Thunder Bay, Ontario

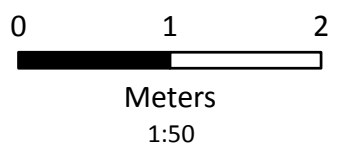


# Grace Lake North Showing

## eShippers - Sol Dor Property



- Sample Location
- Foliation
- ▭ Property Boundary
- ▭ Mafic Metavolcanic
- ▭ Sheared Sericite Schist



Date: Summer 2012  
 Mapped by: C. Carl  
 Digitized by: J. Duncan  
 Clark Exploration Consulting Inc.  
 Thunder Bay, Ontario



# Cy Williams Trench # 2 (Western Cliff Face)

## eShippers - Sol Dor Property

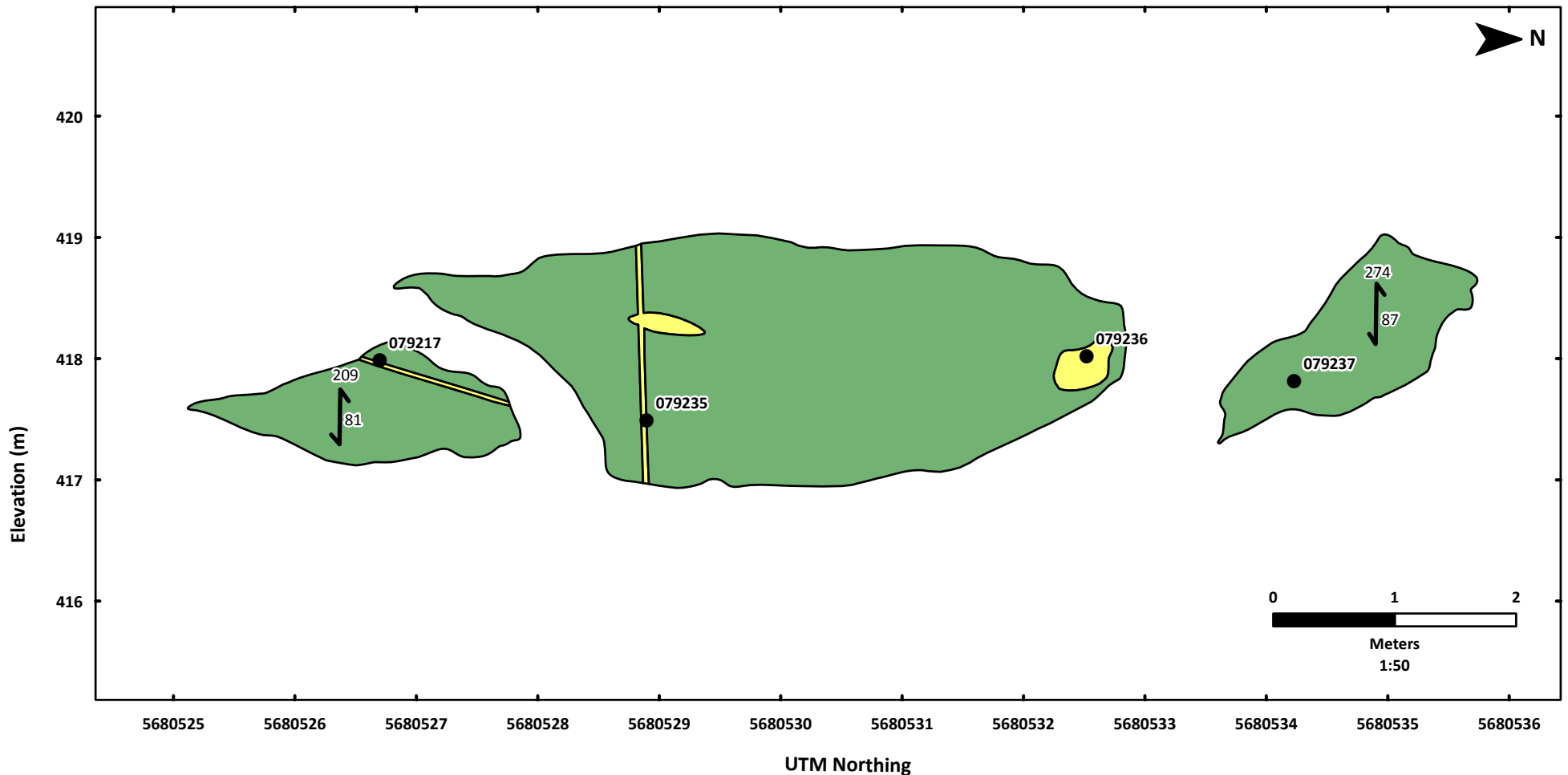
Mapped by C. Carl.  
Clark Exploration Consulting Inc.

● Sample Location

— Foliation

■ Fine-medium grained sericitized meta-andesite, weakly carbonate altered, up to 3% py

■ Quartz with trace py and occasional chlorite



**Appendix F**  
***Assay Certificates***

Thursday, August 30, 2012


## Final Certificate

 Clark Consulting  
 1000 Alloy Dr.  
 Thunder Bay, ON, CAN  
 P7A6G5  
 Ph#: (807) 622-3284  
 Fax#: (807) 622-4156  
 Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net, steve@clarkexploration.com

 Date Received: 08/14/2012  
 Date Completed: 08/30/2012  
 Job #: 201243139  
 Reference: Sol Dor  
 Sample #: 9

| Acc #      | Client ID | Au<br>ppb | Au<br>oz/t | Au<br>g/t (ppm) |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 237613     | 79232     | <5        | <0.001     | <0.005          |
| 237614     | 79233     | <5        | <0.001     | <0.005          |
| 237615     | 79234     | <5        | <0.001     | <0.005          |
| 237616     | 79235     | 53        | 0.002      | 0.053           |
| 237617     | 79236     | 298       | 0.009      | 0.298           |
| 237618     | 79237     | 8         | <0.001     | 0.008           |
| 237619     | 79238     | 20        | <0.001     | 0.020           |
| 237620     | 79239     | 20        | <0.001     | 0.020           |
| 237621     | 79240     | 322       | 0.009      | 0.322           |
| 237622 Dup | 79240     | 296       | 0.009      | 0.296           |

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA1

 Certified By:   
 Dr. David Brown, VP Quality

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested.

The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

Tuesday, August 21, 2012

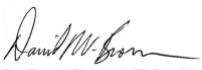
## Final Certificate

 Clark Consulting  
 1000 Alloy Dr.  
 Thunder Bay, ON, CAN  
 P7A6G5  
 Ph#: (807) 622-3284  
 Fax#: (807) 622-4156  
 Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net, steve@clarkexploration.com

 Date Received: 08/03/2012  
 Date Completed: 08/21/2012  
 Job #: 201243018  
 Reference: Sol Dor  
 Sample #: 31

| Acc #      | Client ID | Au<br>ppb | Au<br>oz/t | Au<br>g/t (ppm) |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 227655     | 079201    | 7454      | 0.217      | 7.454           |
| 227656     | 079202    | 3262      | 0.095      | 3.262           |
| 227657     | 079203    | 378       | 0.011      | 0.378           |
| 227658     | 079204    | 869       | 0.025      | 0.869           |
| 227659     | 079205    | 180       | 0.005      | 0.180           |
| 227660     | 079206    | 52        | 0.002      | 0.052           |
| 227661     | 079207    | 87        | 0.003      | 0.087           |
| 227662     | 079208    | 31        | <0.001     | 0.031           |
| 227663     | 079209    | 19        | <0.001     | 0.019           |
| 227664     | 079210    | 34        | <0.001     | 0.034           |
| 227665 Dup | 079210    | 15        | <0.001     | 0.015           |
| 227666     | 079211    | 48        | 0.001      | 0.048           |
| 227667     | 079212    | 22        | <0.001     | 0.022           |
| 227668     | 079213    | 94        | 0.003      | 0.094           |
| 227669     | 079214    | 29        | <0.001     | 0.029           |
| 227670     | 079215    | 17        | <0.001     | 0.017           |
| 227671     | 079216    | 26        | <0.001     | 0.026           |
| 227672     | 079217    | 248       | 0.007      | 0.248           |
| 227673     | 079218    | 10438     | 0.305      | 10.438          |
| 227674     | 079219    | 41        | 0.001      | 0.041           |
| 227675     | 079220    | 39        | 0.001      | 0.039           |
| 227676 Dup | 079220    | 34        | <0.001     | 0.034           |
| 227677     | 079221    | 45        | 0.001      | 0.045           |
| 227678     | 079222    | 28        | <0.001     | 0.028           |
| 227679     | 079223    | 27        | <0.001     | 0.027           |
| 227680     | 079224    | 16        | <0.001     | 0.016           |
| 227681     | 079225    | 117       | 0.003      | 0.117           |
| 227682     | 079226    | 50        | 0.001      | 0.050           |
| 227683     | 079227    | 84        | 0.002      | 0.084           |
| 227684     | 079228    | 12        | <0.001     | 0.012           |

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA1

  
 Certified By: Dr. David Brown, VP Quality

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Tuesday, August 21, 2012

**Final Certificate**

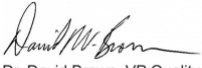
Clark Consulting  
1000 Alloy Dr.  
Thunder Bay, ON, CAN  
P7A6G5  
Ph#: (807) 622-3284  
Fax#: (807) 622-4156  
Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net, steve@clarkexploration.com

Date Received: 08/03/2012  
Date Completed: 08/21/2012  
Job #: 201243018  
Reference: Sol Dor  
Sample #: 31

---

| Acc #      | Client ID | Au<br>ppb | Au<br>oz/t | Au<br>g/t (ppm) |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 227685     | 079229    | 363       | 0.011      | 0.363           |
| 227686     | 079230    | 57        | 0.002      | 0.057           |
| 227687 Dup | 079230    | 72        | 0.002      | 0.072           |
| 227688     | 079231    | 75        | 0.002      | 0.075           |

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA1

  
Certified By: Dr. David Brown, VP Quality

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Sol Dor



1046 Gorham Street  
Thunder Bay, ON  
Canada P7B 5X5

Tel: (807) 626-1630  
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www accurassay.com  
assay@accurassay.com

Friday, November 23, 2012

### Final Certificate


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1000 Alloy Dr.  
Thunder Bay, ON, CAN  
P7A6G5  
Ph#: (807) 622-3284  
Fax#: (807) 622-4156  
Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net, steve@clarkexploration.com

Date Received: 11/15/2012  
Date Completed: 11/23/2012  
Job #: 201244345  
Reference:  
Sample #: 6

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| Acc #      | Client ID | Au<br>ppb | Au<br>oz/t | Au<br>g/t (ppm) |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 315851     | 600007    | 95        | 0.003      | 0.095           |
| 315852     | 600008    | 9333      | 0.272      | 9.333           |
| 315853     | 600009    | 15507     | 0.452      | 15.507          |
| 315854     | 600010    | 1280      | 0.037      | 1.280           |
| 315855     | 600011    | 4062      | 0.119      | 4.062           |
| 315856     | 600012    | 441       | 0.013      | 0.441           |
| 315857 Dup | 600012    | 367       | 0.011      | 0.367           |

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA1

Certified By:   
Dr. David Brown, VP Quality

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