

**2014 GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
JANES AND JANES SOUTH PROPERTIES**

JANES TOWNSHIP
SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a technical report for assessment purposes on the recently completed 2014 reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program on the Janes and Janes South properties in Janes Township.

The claims are located 40 km east of Sudbury, Ontario within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. The property is bounded by UTM NAD 83 coordinates 17U 544708E to 550644E, and 5165413N to 5172605N. The property consists of 12 contiguous staked mining claims containing 169 units and covers an area of approximately 2,704Ha.

The Main showing on claim 1220221 contains notable Palladium- dominated PGE mineralization associated with *the contact zone* of a large Nipissing gabbroic sheet. This contact-breccia type of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization has the most potential for tonnage and may be structurally controlled by unmapped footwall structures (small-scale faults and micro- faults associated with regional structures) (Butler, 2008).

In the summer of 2014, a program of reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling was completed on the Janes and Janes South properties. The 26 day program commenced on May 10th and was completed by September 18th, 2014. The program focused on outlining the relationship between the Nipissing gabbro, Huronian sediments and sulphide mineralization. A total of 44 samples were collected. The analytical results for these samples will be reported in a separate assessment report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Janes and Janes South properties are located 40 km east of Sudbury, Ontario within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. The properties are bounded by UTM NAD 83 coordinates 17U 544708E to 550644E, and 5165413N to 5172605N. They consist of 12 contiguous staked mining claims containing 169 units and cover an area of approximately 2,704Ha.

From May 10th to September 18th, 2014, a 26 day program of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and sampling was completed on the properties. This program forms the basis of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY DETAILS

2.1 Location and Access

The properties are located 40 km east of the City of Sudbury within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. The properties are bounded by UTM NAD 83 coordinates 17U 544708E to 550644E, and 5165413N to 5172605N.

Excellent all year round access to the property can be gained along a series of bush roads branching off of Highway 535 that originates from the town of Hagar, Ontario. In the summer, the property can be accessed using a pick-up truck. During the winter months, access to the property would require the use of a snow machine.

A full range of services and supplies are provided in the city of Sudbury located 50 km to the west of Hagar. Accommodations, food, and limited supplies can be found in the towns of Hagar and Warren.

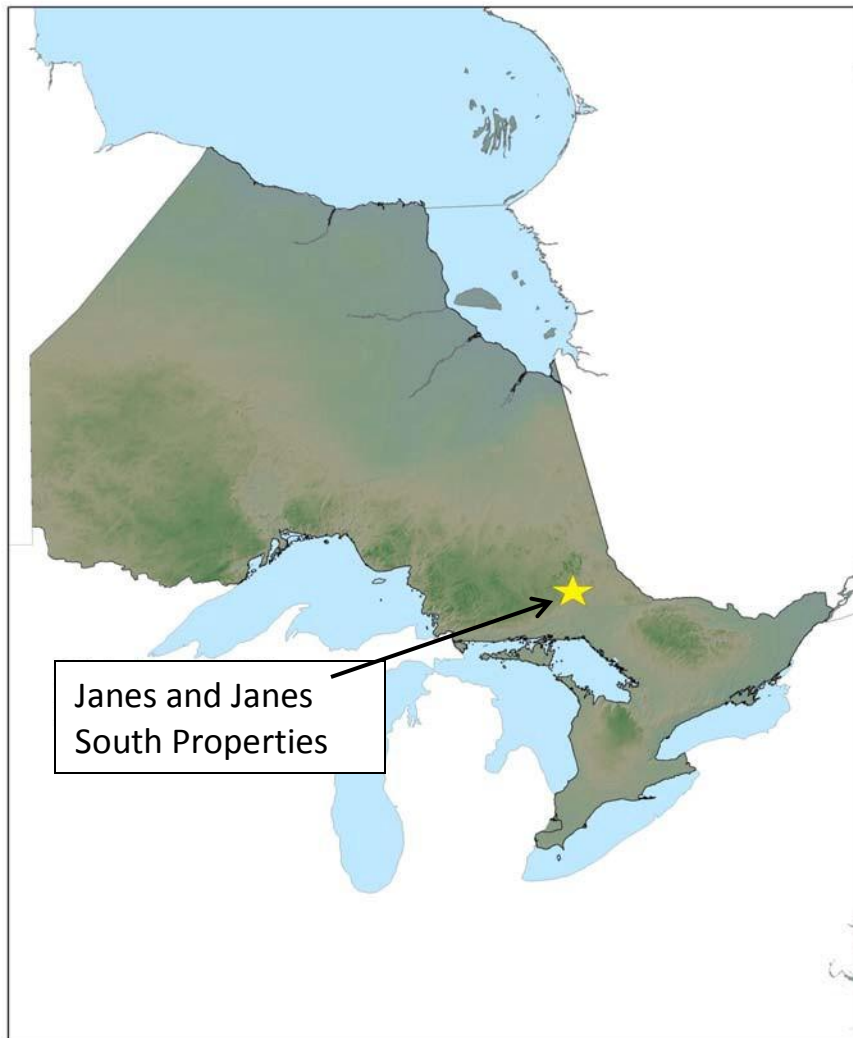


Figure 1: Location of the Properties in Ontario, Canada

2.2 Topography and Vegetation

The local terrain is typical of the Precambrian Shield, with low rolling hills and marshy areas. Vegetation on higher ground consists of a variety of hardwoods such as poplar and birch, with coniferous trees that include spruce and balsam, and minor amounts of pine. In the lower ground, typically more wet in character, black spruce, tamarack, alder swales, and cedar predominate. Water for exploration purposes is available from beaver

ponds, marshes, and small streams and lakes that are located on the property. Snowfall generally begins in November and extends into late March, early April. Lakes are usually passable with adequate ice thickness from late December through to late March. Between 50 and 100 mm of monthly rainfall is normal from April to October. The mean

temperature is -13°C in January and 19°C in July.

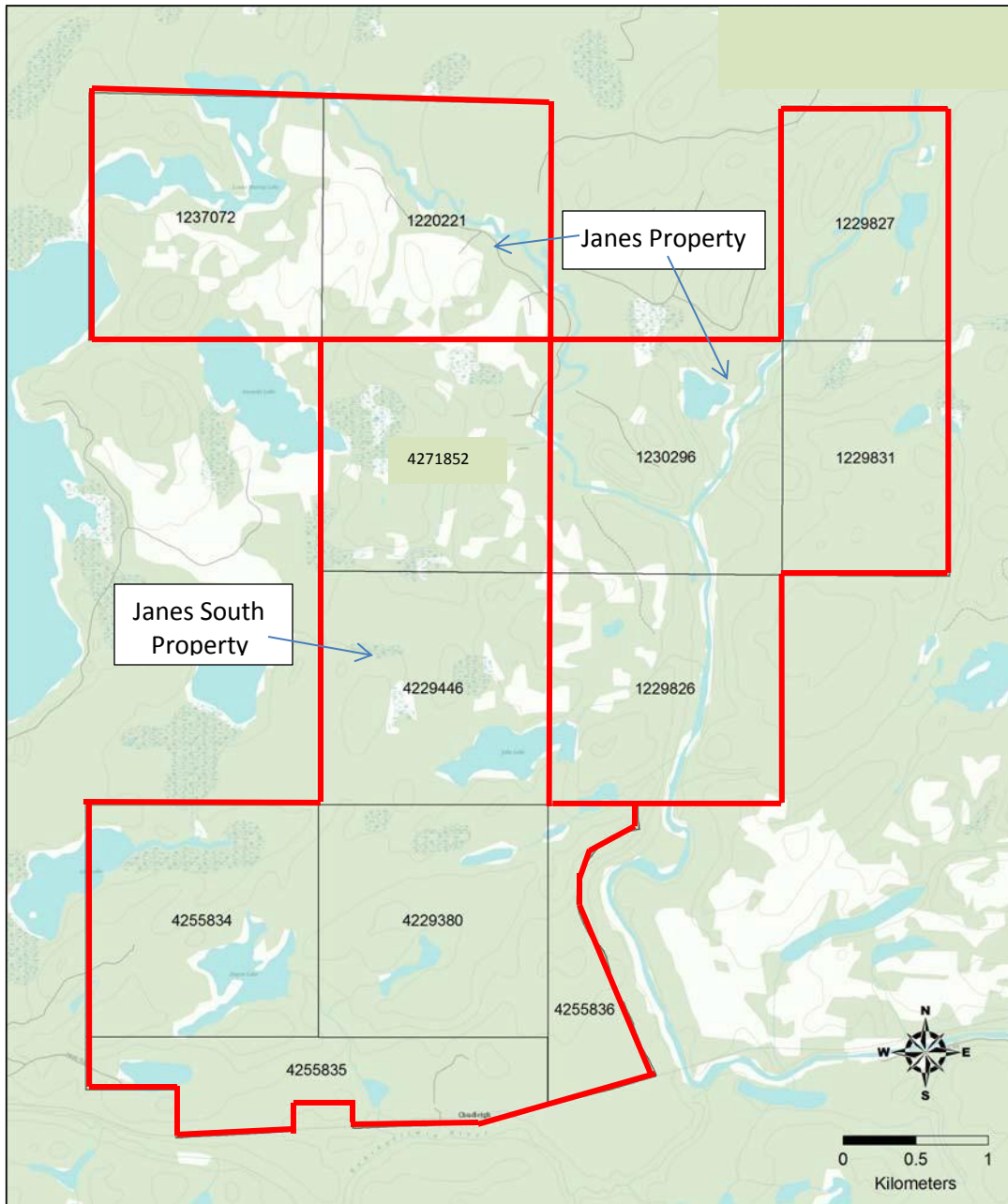


Figure 2: Tenure of the properties, Janes Township, Ontario.

2.3 Claims

The property is located within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. The property consists of 12 contiguous staked mining claims containing 169 units and covers an area of approximately 2,704 Ha (Table 1).

Table 1: Claim Summary of the Janes South Property, Janes Township

Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
1220221	1996-Dec-16	2014-Dec-20	\$6,400	\$76,800	\$714
1229826	1997-Nov-28	2014-Nov-28	\$6,400	\$70,400	\$0
1229827	1997-Nov-28	2014-Nov-28	\$4,800	\$52,800	\$0
1229831	1997-Nov-28	2014-Nov-28	\$4,800	\$52,800	\$0
1230296	1997-Nov-28	2014-Nov-28	\$6,400	\$70,400	\$0
1237072	1999-Dec-20	2014-Dec-20	\$6,398	\$57,602	\$0
4229380	2010-Jun-07	2014-Dec-08	\$6,400	\$12,800	\$0
4229446	2010-Mar-31	2014-Sept-30	\$6,400	\$12,800	\$0
4255834	2010-Jun-07	2014-Dec-08	\$6,400	\$12,800	\$0
4255835	2010-Jun-07	2014-Dec-08	\$4,400	\$8,800	\$0
4255836	2010-Jun-07	2014-Dec-08	\$2,400	\$4,800	\$0
4271852	2013-Aug-07	2015-Aug-07	\$6,400	\$0	\$0

3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

1958: Norseman Nickel Corp. completed drilling and reported results for Ni, Cu and some Au assays without any PGE assays being reported.

1968: Kirkland Townsite Gold Mines Ltd. performed Cu-Ni exploration on the north-west area of the Janes South property. Work included trenching over a 54m x 105m area that exposed mineralized gabbro, returning assay values of <0.39% Cu. This area is now known as the Kirkland Townsite showing.

1969-1970: Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. completed airborne magnetometer-EM with follow-up ground work that included geological mapping, ground geophysics (Induced Polarization), trenching and diamond drilling. The drilling (69-01 to 69-09, 70-02, and PS-1 to PS-5) was performed around the Main Trench area (claim 1220221). The drill results yielded minor sulphide mineralization consisting of disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in Nipissing gabbro. The most significant intersection was from hole 69-08 that intersected 10.70 m of 1.27% Ni and 1.59% Cu and PS-1 (packsack hole) that intersected 1.0 m of 4.60% Ni and 5.32% Cu. No PGE or gold assay data were reported.

1968-69: Ossington Exploration Ltd. concentrated on the area between the Sturgeon and Chiniguchi Rivers on claim 1230296. A grab sample from a surface showing of chalcopyrite returned an assay of 2.45% Cu and 0.13% Ni. A follow-up diamond drill hole returned assays of 0.09% Cu and 0.19% Ni and intersected a >50 m wide granitic dyke which cut through the gabbroic rocks. Five (5) diamond drill holes were also completed in order to test several east-trending EM anomalies. No base metal or PGE-Au assay data were reported. This area is now known as the Ossington showing.

1988: BP Resources Canada had Aerodat perform a helicopter borne Magnetic and VLF/EM survey that covered claims 1229826, 1230296, 4229446 and 4271852.

1988-89: Falconbridge Ltd. completed limited exploration consisting of ground geophysics (IP, Mag) and re-assaying of the historical Kennco's core for PGM's. Results for the mineralized section from 69-08 returned a weighted average of 1.51% Ni, 1.86% Cu, 0.27% g/t Pt, 1.30 g/t Pd, and 0.21 g/t Au, and 5.33 g/t Ag over a 7.90 m interval (172.80 – 180.70m). This interval was described as massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pentlandite hosted in a pyroxenite gabbro.

1991: Todd Kampman completed an OPAP program of prospecting and soil sampling over the area of the Kirkland Townsite showing. Anomalous values were reported but not recognized and no further work was performed.

1998 - 1999: Jobin-Bevans, L.S. completed an OPAP program (linecutting, geological mapping, soil sampling, bedrock stripping and VLF-EM) on the Ossington showing area on claim 1230296. Cu-Ni values were significant but precious metals were lacking. No new areas of mineralization were uncovered.

1999 – 2001: Pacific North West Capital Corp. and Anglo Platinum (Goldwright option) completed linecutting, geophysics (IP and Mag), and diamond drilling on the main claim 1220221 in the vicinity of the Main Trench area. A total of 2535.6 m was completed in 26 holes. Results were encouraging with some significant PGE and base metal intersections being obtained.

2007: Goldwright Explorations/GoldTrain Resources completed 9 diamond drill holes totaling 826.0 m in the vicinity of where the previous drilling was completed by Pacific North West Capital Corp. and Anglo Platinum. JVX Ltd. was also contracted to complete down hole IP surveys on two drill holes.

2011: GoldTrain Resources completed outcrop stripping and four diamond drill holes totaling 570.7 m. The drilling targeted downhole IP anomalies and the western extent of the Main Showing. The outcrop stripping expanded the Main Showing and has yet to be mapped or channel sampled.

4.0 GEOLOGY

The majority of this section was adapted from a technical report (43-101) completed by Hadyn Butler in 2009 on behalf of GoldTrain Resources Inc.

4.1 Regional Geology

To the north and west of the properties, the Archean basement is dominated by complex mesozonal gregarious granite-gneiss batholiths. As part of the Superior Province, a major portion of these gneisses consists of granodioritic gneiss. Infolded into these granite-gneiss domes are narrow greenstone belts with submarine tholeiitic basalts and andesites along with interflow chert horizons, some very large banded

iron formations, and acid volcanics. Past producers in these greenstones included small volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposits (mostly zinc) and iron mines.

Sometime before 2.4 gigayears (“Ga”) passive anoxic sedimentation (with uraniferous conglomerates) and basaltic volcanism (Elsie Mountain and Stobie formations) commenced above a major unconformity at the southern-rifted margin of the Archean-aged Superior Province. This sedimentation was accompanied by the injection of anorthosite-ultramafic complexes (East Bull Lake gabbros, and the Matachewan dyke swarm), and acid volcanics (Copper Cliff formation) representing the remains of an early Proterozoic Large Igneous Province (“LIP”). Episodic sedimentation continued, and the sediments and volcanics are collectively known as the Huronian Supergroup. To the NE, Huronian sedimentation occurred in fault-bounded basins, forming the Cobalt Embayment. Part of the Cobalt Embayment is controlled by long-lived NNW faults showing sinistral displacements for a period of nearly 1Ga. The Janes and Janes South Properties lie near the southern margin of the Cobalt Embayment, and about 20 km north of the later Proterozoic (~1Ga) Grenville Front Tectonic Zone.

In the period 2.4 to 2.2 Ga, folding and metamorphism (up to upper amphibolite facies) of the Huronian sedimentary-volcanic packages commenced to the south during the Blezardian orogeny, and small-sized granitic plutons were injected. Just before the Blezardian folding ceased, regional basaltic magmatism in the form of well-differentiated tholeiitic diabase sheets (the Nipissing diabase LIP) injected the Huronian units, and the upper parts of its underlying Archean basement. The initiation of Huronian deformation certainly occurred pre-Nipissing, as indicated by the Nipissing sheets cutting early folds within the Huronian units. In places, pre-Nipissing metamorphism attained amphibolite facies. In the South Range of the Sudbury Structure, Blezardian tectonism led to a southward overturning of Huronian units.

The subsequent 1.9-1.7 Ga Penokean Orogeny imposed a static greenschist overprint on to Blezardian metamorphics accompanied by northward thrusting and dextral transpression. This new tectono-metamorphic event was accompanied by shearing and faulting along ENE lines following major faults that were part of the pre-2.4 Ga rifting

event. The Sudbury Basin and its Ni-Cu-PGE ore bodies are the result of a 1.85 Ga meteorite impact melt sheet near the centre of a ~260 km wide impact basin. The impact hit the active Penokean mountain belt and its adjacent Archean-Proterozoic basement. Penokean shearing and ENE faulting continued after the impact. The Janes and Janes South Properties reside within the “outer zone of damage” of this large impact structure.

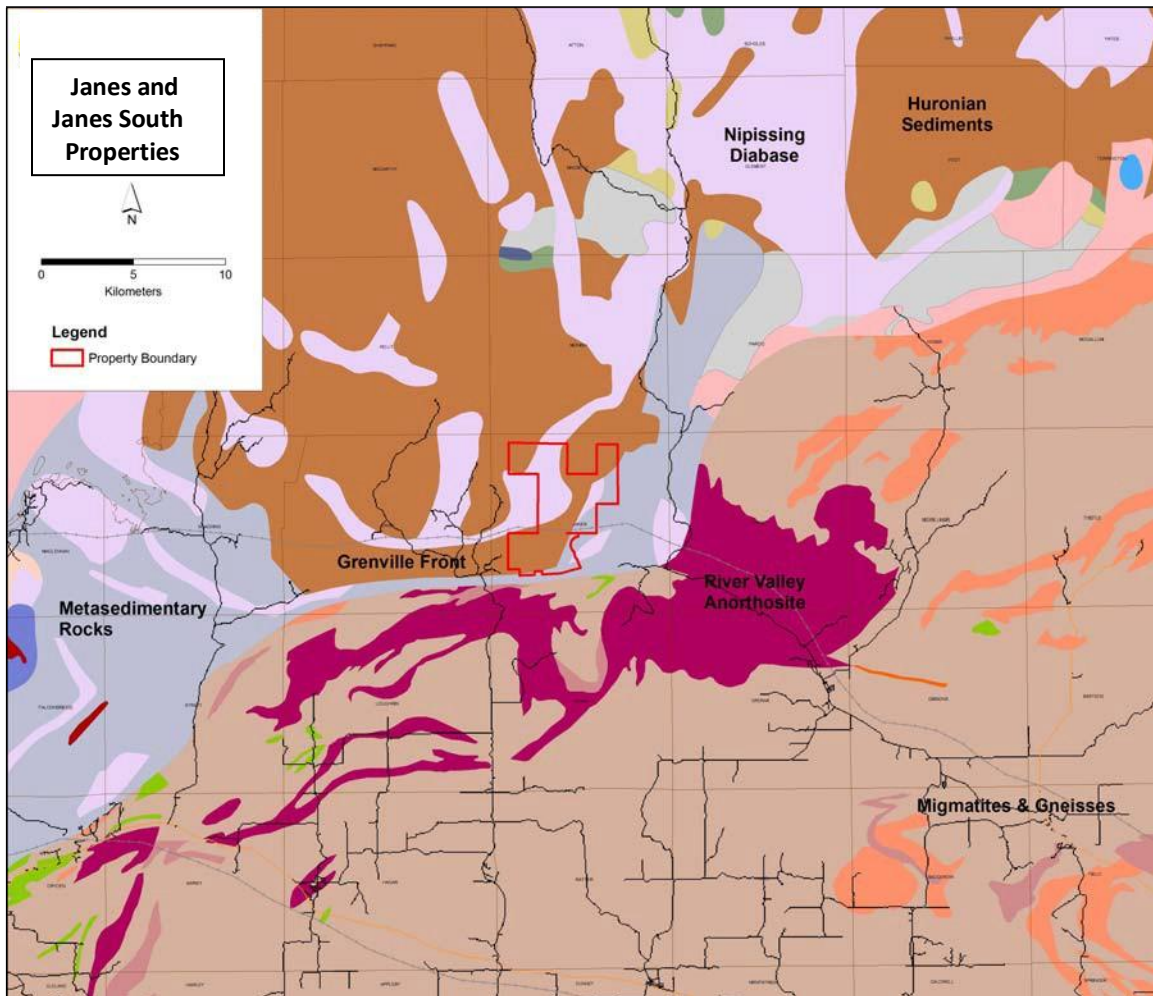


Figure 3: Regional Geology

4.2 Property Geology (after Jobin-Bevans, 1998 and Butler, 2009)

The Property is underlain by Nipissing gabbro and Huronian sediments (Gowganda and Mississagi Formations). The gabbro has inward-dipping lower contacts that might define an original lopolith. Called the Chiniguchi River intrusion, this Nipissing body hosts Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization at the Main Showing. Irregularities in an undulating footwall

contact may be of consequence in the localization of mineralization. Localized lithological patterns suggestive of cryptic or rhythmic intrusive layering were noted in the Main Trench area. Previous mapping has shown a crude change from fine-grained gabbro to the west to a medium-grained hypersthene gabbro, medium-to coarse-grained leucocratic gabbro and coarse-grained to pegmatitic and vari-textured gabbro in the east. Gabbro units to the east contain more modal quartz. Furthermore, hypersthene gabbro, the host rock to the majority of known mineralization is recognized in outcrop to occur within ~150 m of the basal contact with Gowganda Formation sediments and the majority of the hypersthene gabbro occurs within ~75 to 100 m of the basal contact. All units show the effects of greenschist facies regional metamorphism. Metamorphic mineral assemblages in Nipissing gabbro on the properties include chlorite, albite, epidote and saussurite after plagioclase as well as chlorite and actinolite after pyroxene - these effects are more obvious in leucocratic phases. Minor biotite occurs in some gabbro but it is uncertain whether the mineral is a primary magmatic or a secondary metamorphic phase. A late NW-striking olivine diabase dyke crosses the Janes property – part of the Sudbury Dyke Swarm.

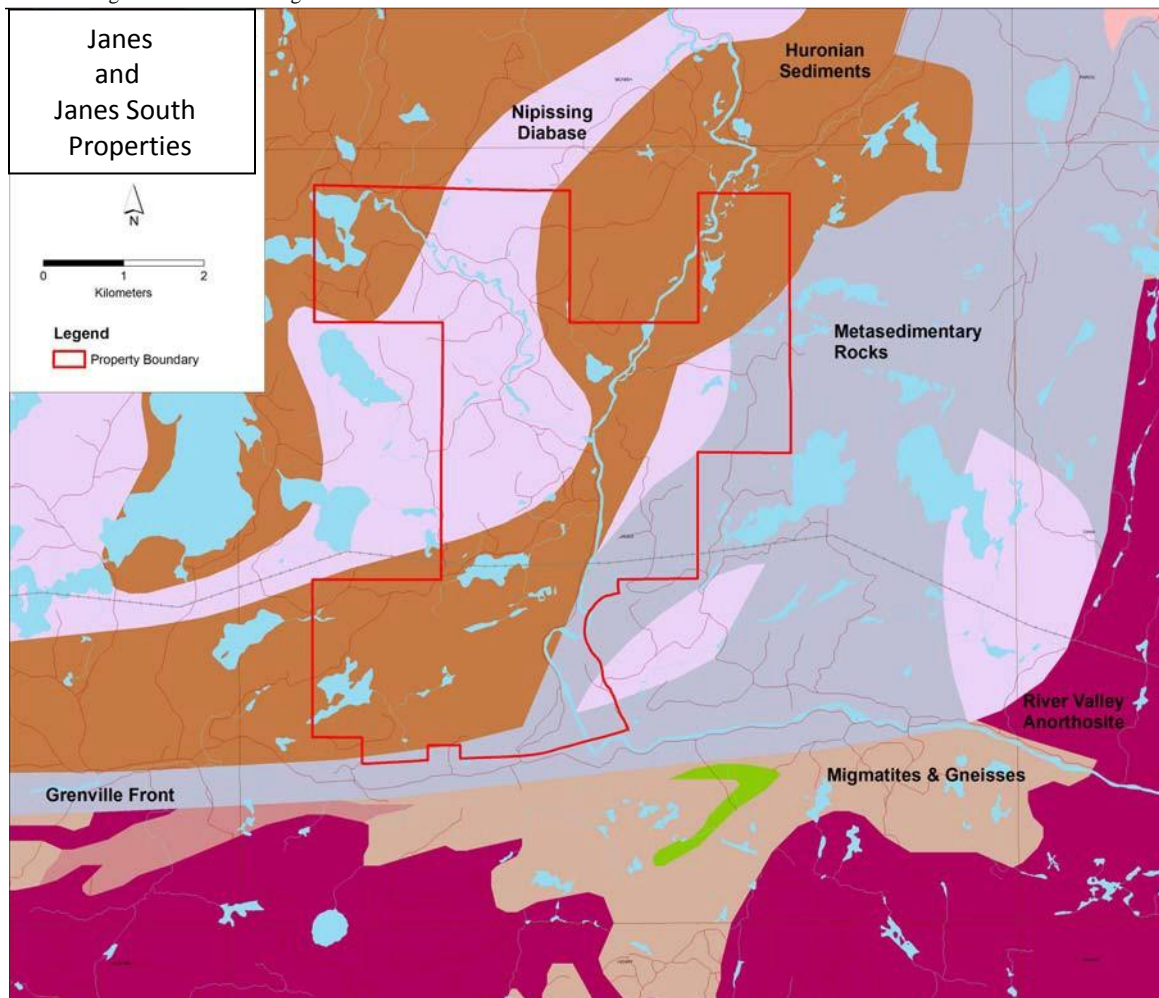


Figure 4: Property Geology

5.0 2014 PROGRAM

5.1 Methods

In 2014 a reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program on the Janes and Janes South properties was completed. The 26 day program occurred between May 10th and September 18th, 2014.

The program focused on outlining the relationship between the Nipissing gabbro, Huronian sediments and sulphide mineralization. A total of 44 samples were collected. The analytical results will be presented in a separate report.

6.0 RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS

The main lithologies mapped on the Janes and Janes South properties were Nipissing gabbro and Huronian Supergroup sediments.

The Huronian sediments consist of Cobalt Group, Gowganda Formation and Hough Lake Group, Mississagi Formation rocks.

The rocks of the Gowganda formation consist of conglomerate, greywacke/lithic wacke and, quartz sandstone/ arkose. The conglomerate is matrix supported and composed of subrounded to angular pebbles, cobbles and minor boulders set in a fine to medium grained greywacke/lithic wacke. The clasts consist predominately of granitic rocks with lesser amounts of metasediments and metavolcanics. The greywacke/lithic wacke is feldspathic and forms interbeds in and is gradational to the conglomerate. The conglomerate and greywacke/lithic wacke are difficult to distinguish between in limited outcrop exposure areas.

Only minor portions of the properties are underlain by Mississagi formation rocks. These rocks consist mostly of quartz sandstone and arkose. Rocks on the southern two claims just north of the Grenville Front are highly deformed and have been interpreted by Dressler (1979) to be Mississagi formation.

The Nipissing gabbro rocks are massive to locally deformed and altered near the Grenville Front. The gabbro is medium grained, dark greenish grey and finer grained near the margins. Pegmatitic phases occur locally in the medium grained gabbro. Recent mapping has shown possible layering in the Main Trench area. Jobin-Bevan (1998) noted that the most significant mineralization was hosted in a hypersthene rich phase of the gabbro possibly akin to the melonocratic gabbro mapped in the 2014 program.

6.1 Program High Lights

Three previously known mineralized Nipissing gabbro showings and two newly discovered mineralized and altered Nipissing gabbro zones were evaluated during the

2014 program:

1) The Kirkland Townsite Showing (claim 4229446)

In 1968, Kirkland Townsite Gold Mines Ltd. exposed mineralized gabbro in this area. Sampling returned assay values of <0.39% Cu. In 1970, Kennco drilled one vertical hole (70-1) to depth of 2551 ft. The hole encountered chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralized gabbro but no assay values were filed.

In the 2014 program 7 samples were taken to encircle the known mineralized area in hope of finding the strike extension.

Sample WP83 (546886E-5169101N) is massive, medium grained gabbro with chlorite filled jointing striking at 165 degrees and dipping 78 degrees. The jointing may possibly follow crude magmatic layering.

Sample WP85 (546873E-5169165N) is massive, medium grained gabbro with jointing at 185 degrees and dipping 90 degrees. The jointing may also follow a crude layering. Trace disseminated sulphides were also noted.

Sample WP86 (546850E-5169193N) is massive, medium grained gabbro with localized rusty weathering.

Sample WP89 (546841E-5168835N) is massive, medium gabbro with trace disseminated sulphides.

Sample WP90 (546756E-5168925N) is massive, medium grained gabbro with trace disseminated sulphides. Minor jointing strikes at 140 degrees.

Sample WP95 (546645E-5168928N) is massive medium grained gabbro.

Sample WP96 (546556E-5168966N) is massive medium grained gabbro with 0.5% disseminated sulphides.

2) The Swamp Showing (claim 4271852).

This area was previously worked by Kennco.

In the 2014 program several trenched and stripped areas were located. One unmineralized sample and three mineralized trench samples were collected.

Sample BW561 (547215E-5169578N) is massive, medium grained, melonocratic (possibly hypersthene rich) gabbro with 1-2% disseminated po and trace cpy.

Sample BW562 (547221E-5169584N) is massive, medium grained, melonocratic gabbro with 1-2% disseminated po and trace cpy.

Sample BW563 (547233E-5169685N) is massive, dark grey, melonocratic gabbro with 3-5% disseminated po and trace cpy. The gabbro is locally sheared near the edge of the swamp.

Sample BW564 (547259E-5169729N) is massive, medium grained, dark grey, melonocratic (possibly hypersthene rich) gabbro. This may possibly be the unmineralization equivalent of the trench rock samples.

3) Ossington Showing (claim 1230296)

Previously drilled by Ossington Exploration in the 1960's and more recently worked by Scott Jobin-Bevins in 1998. No continuity to the Cu-Ni mineralization was discovered and the precious metal numbers were disappointing.

In the 2014 program one sample (WP200, 549101E-5169965N) was taken from the main showing. Mineralization consists of 2-3 % disseminated, blebby and fracture filling po+cpy (localized semi-massive sulphide). The main jointing directions are 70/50 and 80/58.

- 4) Two previously unrecognized zones of mineralized and altered Nipissing gabbro were mapped and sampled.
- a) On claim 4255835 samples WP20 (545861E-5165815N) and WP21 (545835E-5165807N) were collected. The rock is most likely altered Nipissing gabbro. It is medium grained with deep green/grey and pinkish hues. The rock contains pervasive epidote (possibly chlorite), carbonate and potassium feldspar alteration and localized calcite filled fractures. Mineralization consists of trace blebby cpy.
- b) On claim 4229446 samples WP113 (547469E-5168692N) and WP117 (547481E-5168763N) were collected. The rock is most likely a quartz (silica) and iron carbonate altered Nipissing gabbro with trace disseminated sulphides occurring in close proximity to the contact with the metasediments.

Table 2: Sample Location and Descriptions

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Mineralization
WP4	548160	5166037	Mafic Schist	No Visible Sulphides
WP10	548155	5166059	Mafic Rock	No Visible Sulphides
WP12	546803	5165496	Myl Schists	No Visible Sulphides
WP14	545829	5165624	Felsic Schist	No Visible Sulphides
WP17	545627	5165507	Nip Gb	No Visible Sulphides
WP20	545861	5165815	Alt Nip Gb	No Visible Sulphides
WP21	545835	5165807	Alt Nip Gb	Trace Blebby cpy
WP24	545971	5165637	Nip Gb	No Visible Sulphides
WP25	545429	5165500	Mafic Schist	No Visible Sulphides
WP32	545106	5166625	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP36	545196	5166634	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP37	545392	5166713	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP38	545498	5166730	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP41	545952	5167282	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP42	545754	5166753	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP72	546966	5168435	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP80	547037	5168708	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP83	546886	5169101	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP85	546873	5169165	Nip Gabbro	Trace Sulphides.
WP86	546850	5169193	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP89	546841	5168835	Nip Gabbro	Trace Sulphides
WP90	546756	5168925	Nip Gabbro	Trace Sulphides

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Mineralization
WP95	546645	5168928	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP96	546556	5168966	Nip Gabbro	0.5% Disseminated Sulphides
WP113	547469	5168692	Nip Gabbro	Trace Sulphides
WP117	547481	5168763	Nip Gabbro	Trace Sulphides
WP122	547385	5168845	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP129	547319	5170031	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP142	547298	5169878	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP149	547674	5171901	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP181	545183	5172474	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP200	549101	5169965	Nip Gabbro	2-3 % Diss, blebby and fracture filling po+cpy (loc semi massive sulphide)
WP207	544760	5172505	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP211	544720	5172617	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
BW561	547215	5169578	Nip Gabbro	1-2% Disseminated po and trace cpy
BW562	547221	5169584	Nip Gabbro	1-2% Disseminated po and trace cpy
BW563	547233	5169685	Nip Gabbro	1-2% Disseminated po and trace cpy
BW564	547259	5169729	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP225	550687	5170745	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP275	546349	5170870	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP376	549520	5169287	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP424	546653	5169102	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP426	546672	5169202	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP428	546696	5169225	Nip Gabbro	0.5-1% Disseminated po

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations can be made on the basis of the 2014 program on the Janes and Janes South Properties:

- Detailed mapping and channel sampling of the recently exposed bedrock at the Main Trench
- Linecutting, detailed mapping and geochemical sampling focusing on the areas of Nipissing gabbro
- Regional airborne EM/MAG over both properties
- Detailed mapping and sampling of the subsequent airborne anomalies
- Stripping, detailed mapping and channel sampling of the Kirkland Showing and the Swamp Showing
- Possible stripping, detailed mapping and channel sampling on the two recently mapped altered Nipissing gabbro zones (as assays dictate)

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Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

I, Randy I. Stewart, B.Sc. of 213 Kingsmount Boulevard, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 1L1, do hereby certify that:

I graduated from the Mining Engineering Technician program at Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Sudbury, Ontario, in 2002.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Honours) in geology in 1991 from the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

Randy Irwin Stewart

September 28, 2014
Sudbury, Ontario

Statement of Qualifications

I, Brian James Wright, of 92 Main Street, Markstay, Ontario, P0M 2G0, do hereby certify that:

I am a Geological Technologist receiving my education from Haileybury School of Mines.

I have been actively involved in Mining and Exploration for 28 years.

Brian James Wright

September 22, 2014
Markstay, Ontario