RICHMOND MINERALS INC.

REPORT ON
PROSPECTING WORK CONDUCTED ON THE RIDLEY LAKE (SWAYZE) PROPERTY IN THE AREA OF THE AGAURA AND CYRIL KNIGHT GOLD OCCURRENCES

ROLLO TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
NTS Sheet
041O/15

Work Period
June 04, 2014

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Geoffrey Carter, P.Eng.

September 30, 2014

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Introduction

Richmond Minerals Inc. ("the Company") owns 154 contiguous unpatented mining claims in the Rollo and Raney Townships, which form the Ridley Lake (Swayze) Property (the "Property") (Map 1). The area covered by the central core of claims of the Property, which hosts two historic gold occurrences, has not been explored since 1990, because of Certificates of Pending Proceedings that have been attached to 150 claims of the property in relation to a litigation issue. On February 3, 2014, the Company announced that the Certificates of Pending Proceedings were vacated by court order.

As work preliminary to the resumption of exploration activities, the Company retained Mr. Francisc L. Jagodits, P.Eng., to compile and provide a new interpretation for historic ground IP/ resistivity and VLF-EM data (Bowman, 1983). The results of the interpretation work completed by Mr. Jagodits are presented in Appendix 1.

On June 04, 2014, the Company conducted a prospecting traverse that crosses the following claims of the Property (Map 2): 633568, 633592, 633593, 634398, 634399, 633595, 836723, 836724, 1034383, 1071659. This prospecting work was intended as an initial baseline study for future exploration of the Property near the historic Agaura and Cyril Knight gold occurrences.

The specific goals of the prospecting work were:

1. Accessing and sampling of the two historic gold occurrences on the property, namely the Agaura occurrence on claim 633593 and the Cyril Knight occurrence on claim 634398;

2. Determination of collar locations for the drillholes that were drilled in 1989 at the Agaura gold occurrence (previous information on the location of these drillholes is presented only in local grid coordinates (Hillier, 1989) that are not tied to a universal coordinate system);

3. Ground check of the areas corresponding to several IP/ resistivity targets interpreted from historic ground IP/ resistivity data (see Appendix 1).

Location and Access

The Property is located in northern Ontario, Canada, approximately 110 km southwest of the city of Timmins, and 200 km northwest of Sudbury, extending between the Raney Lake and the southern half of the Rollo Lake, within the Raney and Rollo Townships, on N.T.S. Sheet 41O/15 (Map 1). Access is granted year-round by a network of well maintained lumber roads. The Foleyet road can be taken south from highway 101, and Dore road can be taken north from the Sultan road. A road that loops around Rollo Lake from the Foleyet road passes through the east of the property, and a smaller lumber road continues to the west. In the area of work, the

topography is hilly, with ground elevations that vary from approximately 380 m to 430 m. Most of the area appears to have been logged in the past 25 years and is currently covered by dense secondary growth forest that is difficult to penetrate by foot.

Geology

The Property is located within the western part of the Swayze-Deloro Greenstone Belt, which lies in the western region of the Abitibi Sub-Province of the Superior Province. The Swayze-Deloro greenstone belt trends in a general east-west direction and consists of mafic to felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded locally by quartz-feldspar porphyry, gabbro and diorite bodies.

Geological data from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (Precambrian bedrock geology digital data, see Map 2) and the Geological Survey of Canada Open File Report 3384b (Heather and Shore, 1999) indicates that the area covered by the prospecting work described in this report is underlain mainly by mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks, with subordinate occurrences of mafic to ultramafic metavolcanic rocks.

Hillier (1989) provides a summary of the geological features associated with the gold mineralization in the Agaura area, based on detailed logging of drill core. He states that "several geological features appear to be of significance in the deposition of gold mineralization in this area:

- Shear zone development producing permeable conditions favourable for hydrothermal fluid circulation;
- Carbonatization of the mafic volcanic possibly releasing gold into the system;
- Development of silicified, carbonatized, chloritized and mineralized fracture zones;
- Development of quartz + carbonate ± chlorite veins, stringers and stockworks generally with sulphide mineralization containing lower grade gold values in the surrounding wallrock;
- Emplacement of the feldspar porphyry sill/dike creating a "heat engine" for hydrothermal re-concentration;
- Higher concentration of both disseminated and cubic pyrite mineralization;
- Contacts between mafic to intermediate flows and slightly coarser-grained mafic to intermediate flows;
- Contact between mafic flows and felsic to intermediate flows; and
- Proximity to mafic intrusive dikes."

Further details on the geology of the area covered by the Swayze Property and the geology, mineralization and history of exploration at the Agaura and Cyril Knight gold occurrences can be found in the following reports available in the public domain: Rickaby (1935), Thurston et al. (1977), Phendler (1982), Filo (1983), Hillier (1989).

Work Results

The prospecting traverse (see trace on Map 2) was conducted by a three-person crew: Warren Hawkins, P.Eng., Exploration Manager of Richmond Minerals; Bogdan Nitescu, P.Geo., Independent Director of Richmond Minerals; and Geoffrey Carter, P.Eng., Independent Consultant retained by the Company for the purpose of writing a report on the Property that is compliant with the National Instrument 43-101.

Note: All location coordinates provided below are NAD83 UTM Zone 17N.

The locations of the Cyril Knight and Agaura gold occurrences were visited and sampled. A total of two composite grab samples were taken at the Cyril Knight and Agaura locations, respectively. The fire assaying was done at the AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. This laboratory is ISO 9001 certified. The AGAT Laboratories assay report, which includes the Certificate of Analysis, the Quality Assurance Report and the Method Summary, is provided in Appendix 2.

Location labeled CK on Map 2 (GPS coordinates 372015E, 5304575N, elevation 402 m) represents the sampling location at the historic trench that forms the Cyril Knight gold occurrence. The composite sample taken at this location (designated E5153410) consisted predominantly of chloritized, carbonatized mafic metavolcanic wall rock material containing 1-2% finely disseminated pyrite, and minor bull quartz vein material. This sample was assayed for gold (fire assay, AAS finish) and returned a concentration of 0.01 ppm Au.

The location labeled A on Map 2 (GPS coordinates 372501E, 5303464N, elevation 412) marks the sample location at the Agaura gold occurrence, which is found within a prominent intermediate to mafic metavolcanic bedrock exposure containing numerous zones of quartz veining/stockworks that extends in an east-west direction for approximately 150 meters. The sample from the Agaura outcrop (designated E5153411) was collected from the central area of this bedrock exposure and largely consisted of intermediate to mafic metavolcanic wallrock material with minor bull quartz vein material that was weakly carbonatized and silicified, strongly epidotized, and contained 3 to 5% disseminated sulphides. Sulphide mineralization consisted of 90% pyrite, 9% chalcopyrite and 1% sphalerite. This sample was assayed for gold (fire assay, AAS finish) and returned a concentration of 5.25 ppm Au.

In the Agaura area, the collars of historic (1989) drillholes S89-04 and S89-10 were located and their UTM coordinates were determined by GPS. No other drillhole collars were found in the area that was investigated at the Agaura site (Map 2). On the basis of the measured UTM coordinates of drillholes S89-04 and S89-10 and the available map representation of drillhole distribution on a local grid (see Surface Plan in Hillier, 1989), the UTM coordinates of the other drillholes were calculated. The calculation method is presented in Appendix 3. Table 1 lists the UTM coordinates for the collar locations of all drillholes in the Agaura area.

Locations corresponding to IP/ resistivity targets T1, T2c, T3a, T6 and T7 were crossed by the

prospecting traverse (Map 2). Except for T1, which correlates to the east with the Agaura outcrop, no surface rock exposure was noticed at any of the other intersections. It is noted, however, that target T7 and the VLF-EM conductor axis in the vicinity of this target correlate spatially with a topographic valley covered by a cedar swamp. This may explain the low apparent resistivity associated with this geophysical target.

Except for the rock exposures associated with the Cyril Knight and Agaura sites, which were documented in previous reports (e.g., Filo, 1983; Hillier, 1989), no other outcrops were found elsewhere along the prospecting traverse.

Table 1
UTM Coordinates of Drillholes
in the Agaura Area

Drillhole	Easting	Northing
	Coordinates measured by GPS	
S89-04	372389	5303560
S89-10	372507	5303396
	Coordinates calculated	
S89-01	372186	5303567
S89-02	372241	5303519
S89-03	372344	5303506
S89-05	372443	5303541
S89-06	372486	5303595
S89-07	372542	5303549
S89-08	372642	5303561
S89-09	372556	5303415
S89-11	372141	5303513
S89-12	372090	5303562
S89-13	372232	5303622

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to further explore the potential for economic concentrations of gold-bearing mineralization in the area of the Agaura and Cyril Knight gold occurrences:

- An exploration grid should be established to provide spatial control for further exploration activities in the area that covers the Cyril Knight and Agaura showings. The grid should cover presumed strike extensions of mineralization at the Agaura gold occurrence. Nominal line spacing of 75-100 m with stations at a 25 m spacing is recommended;

- Preliminary geophysical surveying, including magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, should be carried out over the grid that will be cut. The results of these surveys will assist in 1) the mapping of the of the area covered by the grid; 2) the mapping of possible zones of alteration; and 3) the identification of possible off-setting structures;

- Induced polarization/ resistivity surveying should be carried out over parts of the grid in an attempt to extend or locate anomalous zones with gold-bearing mineralization. In particular, the interpretation of previous IP/ resistivity work has indicated the existence of targets in the area of the Agaura occurrence that are open to the east-northeast (e.g., target T1). In support of this aspect are also the 1989 drill results, which returned significant gold values in the easternmost drill holes (S89-07 and S89-08). Therefore, re-examining and extending these anomalies should be given a high priority;

- Once all the technical information is compiled, a program of diamond drilling should be undertaken to test new anomalous zones that suggest mineralization potential.

References

Bowman, M. 1983. Geophysical Report on the Carlson Mines Ltd. Ridley Lake Property, Rollo Township, Sudbury Mining Division (Available in the Assessment Work Database of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; AFRI File: 41O15SE0024)

Filo, J.K. 1983. Geological Report on the Ridley Lake Prospect in Rollo Township, Sudbury Mining Division, for Carlson Mines Ltd. (Available in the Assessment Work Database of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; AFRI File: 41O15SE0024)

Heather, K.B. and Shore, G.T. 1999. Geology, Rollo Lake, Swayze Greenstone Belt, Ontario. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3384b, scale 1:50,000

Hillier, D. 1989. Diamond Drilling Report on the Swayze Property of Black Gregor Explorations Ltd. And Carlson Mines Ltd. (Available in the Assessment Work Database of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; AFRI File: 41O15SE0001)

Phendler, R.W. 1982. Report on the Ridley Lake Property for Carlson Mines Ltd. (Available in the Assessment Work Database of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; AFRI File: 41O15SE0020)

Rickaby, H.C. 1935. Geology of the Swayze Gold Area. Ontario Department of Mines, Annual Report, v. 43, part 3, pp. 1-36. (Available in the Ontario Geological Survey Publications Database of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; Publication No: ARV43-03.001)

Thurston, P.C., Siragusa, G.M. and Sage, R.P. 1977. Geology of the Chapleau Area, Districts of Algoma, Sudbury and Cochrane. Ontario Department of Mines, Geoscience Report 157, 293p. (Available in the Ontario Geological Survey Publications Database of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines; Publication No: M2352)

Signatures of the Authors

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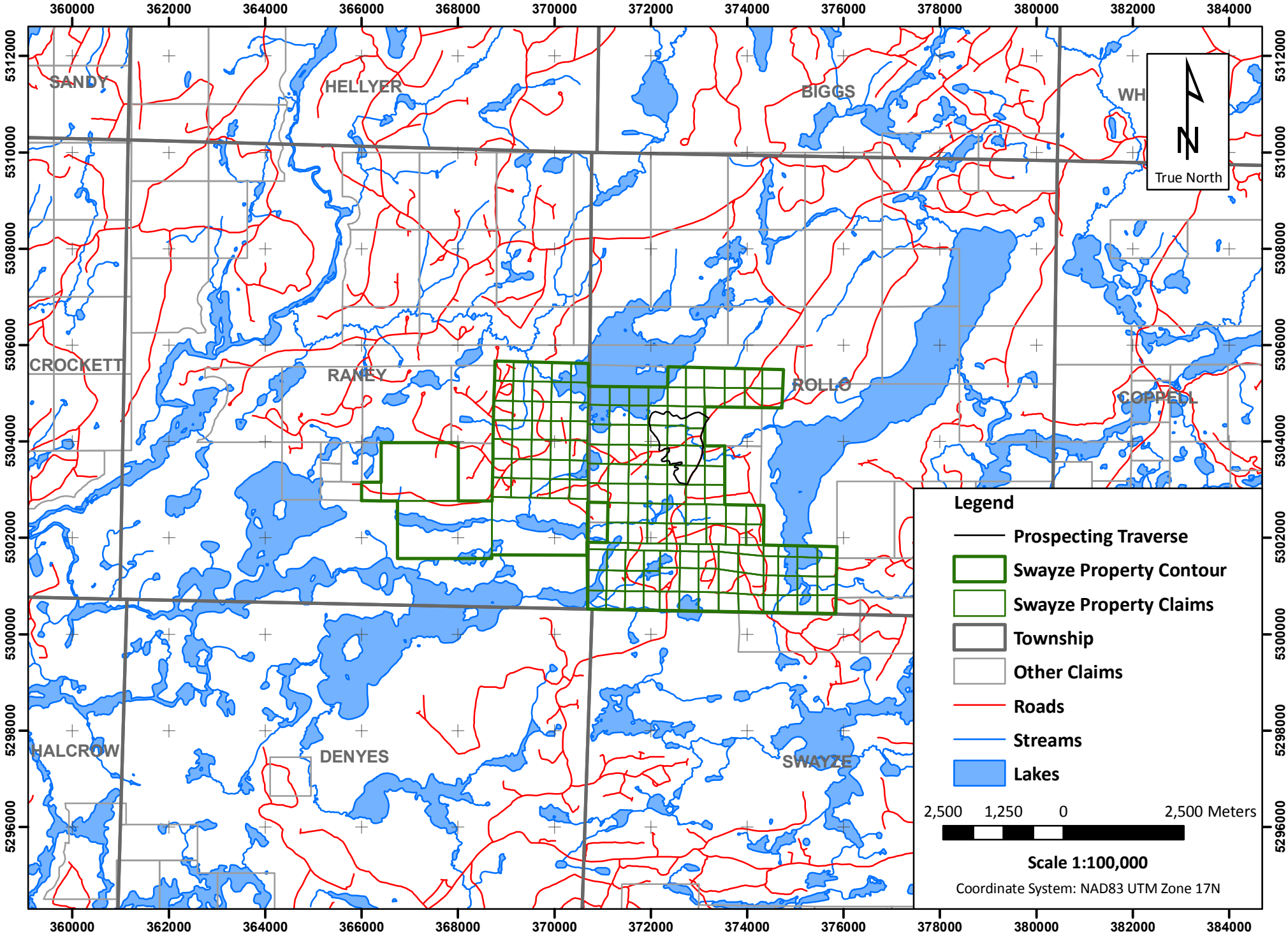
Map 1 - Ridley Lake (Swayze) Property and Location of Prospecting Traverse



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MAP 2 - Ridley Lake (Swayze) Property Prospecting Traverse - June 04, 2014

372000 372250 372500 372750 373000 373250

5304500 5304250 5304000 5303750 5303500 5303250 5303000 5302750

True North

E5153410
CK
T2c
T2d3
T2d1
1300
1350
1400
634398
633595
836723
Traverse June 04, 2014
634399
633594
836724
T5
T3a
633568
633592
1034383
1034384
T4
T3b
S89-13
S89-06
T6
S89-12
S89-01
S89-04
S89-08
S89-05
S89-07
S89-11
S89-02
S89-03
E5153411
T1
A
S89-09
S89-10
633569
633593
1071659
1071660
T7
619085
633596
636164

100 50 0 100 Meters

Scale 1:5,000

Coordinate System: NAD83 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Samples E5153410 & E5153411
- A - Agaura Outcrop; CK - Cyril Knight Trench
- 1989 Drillholes - located in the field
- 1989 Drillholes - position calculated
- 1983 VLF-EM Conductor Axes
- 1983 IP Anomaly Axes
- Traverse - June 04, 2014
- Ridley Lake Property Claims
- Roads
- Elevation Contours (feet)
- Streams
- Lakes
- Mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks*
- Mafic to ultramafic metavolcanic rocks*
- Foliated tonalite suite*

* Data from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (250k Precambrian bedrock geology shapefile)

APPENDIX 1

COMPILATION OF GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DATA
RIDLEY LAKE (SWAYZE) PROPERTY
RANEY AND ROLLO TOWNSHIPS
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

Author:
F.L. Jagodits, P.Eng.

March 18, 2014

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Compilation of Previous Geophysical and Geological Data

Maps from Bowman (1983):

VLF-EM Survey

Time Domain Induced Polarization Survey – Chargeability

Time Domain Induced Polarization Survey – Apparent Resistivity

Total Field Magnetometer Survey

Maps from Filo (1983):

Geology Map (2 copies)

** Scale of all maps is 1 inch = 200 ft.*

Memo to: W. Hawkins, Vice-President Exploration, Richmond Minerals Inc.
Memo from: F. L. Jagodits, Savaria Geophysics Inc.
Subject: Compilation of Geophysical and Geological Data,
Ridley Lake (Swayze) Property, Raney and RolloTownships, District of Sudbury,
Porcupine Mining Division Ontario
Date: March 18, 2014

1. Preamble

In 1983, ground geophysical surveys were conducted covering the claims of Carlson Mining Ltd. in the Ridley Lake area. The purpose of the present investigation was to define the geophysical signatures of the Cyril Knight and AguaraShowings and to locate similar signatures from the available data,

The investigated Ridley Lake Property lies within NTS 41 O/15 and is centred about UTM co-ordinates (NAD 83, Zone 17) 371500E and 5303500N or 17° 52' 29"N latitude and 82° 43' 06" W longitude. It comprises 20 unpatented single mining claims in one contiguous block.

The property is located approximately 50 km east of Chapleau, Ontario and 120 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario.

The original 20 unpatented single mining claim block was extended. In the following it will be referred to as the Expanded Claim Block.

The selected targets, that are based on IP/resistivity data are listed and discussed in the attached Table 1.

The result of the compilation is on the Compilation Map, at a scale of 1 inch = 200 ft.

2. Geophysical and Geological Data Base

The Ground Geophysical Survey Maps are from:

Mark Bowman, 1983. Geophysical Report on the Carlson Mines Ltd. Ridley Lake Property, Rollo Township, Sudbury Mining Division and they are:

Postings and contours of total magnetic field; Line interval: 400 ft.; Station interval: 100 ft.

Posting and profiles of in-phase and quadrature components, VLF-EM; Line interval: 400 ft.; Station interval: 100 ft.

Posting and contours of IP observations; n =1 and 2,
Line interval: 100 ft.; Station interval: 50 ft; Incomplete coverage.

Postings of apparent resistivities; n = 1 and 2.
Line interval: 100 ft.; Station interval: 50 ft; Incomplete coverage.

The Geology Map is from,

J. K. Filo; Geological Report on the Ridley Lake Prospect in Rollo Township, Sudbury Mining Division for Carlson Mines Ltd. 1983.

The scale of all the maps is 1inch =200 ft.

The Airborne Geophysical Survey Maps are from:

Ontario Geological Survey, INPUT/magnetometer survey, 1981 (Swayze).

3. The Surveys

3.1 Magnetic Survey

The posted magnetic data were contoured at a basic contour interval of 100 nT. There are isolated locations where steep gradients were observed that may be due to erroneous observations. A general magnetic low correlates with the mapped diorite in the southwest corner of the claims. The diorite is cut by a northwest-southeast dyke. Another possible northwest-southeast dyke is detected in the northwest of the claims. Most of the claim area is shown to be underlain by mafic volcanics. The magnetic data suggest that the magnetic properties of the mafic volcanics are variable as expressed by the distinct magnetic feature in the east central claim area.

Closer contouring of the data would reveal far more detailed information, however, the recommended magnetic surveys will provide far more improved magnetic maps.

3.2 VLF-EM Survey

The collected data are of good quality. Numerous, nearly east-striking conductors were determined. They vary in length from 100 ft. to 2000 ft. They are most likely caused by conductive contacts, shears and faults. The axis of the conductors is shown on the compilation map. Correlations with magnetic and IP features are noted in the attached table.

3.3 Induced Polarization/Resistivity Survey

As noted above the survey is incomplete. The survey covered the northeast corner, the general area of the Cyril King Showing and the approximate southeastcorner of the claim group that includes the Aguara Showing

.

The dipole-dipole array was utilized using an electrode separation of 50 ft. Observations were made at dipole separations of 1 and 2.

The electrode separation of 50 ft., and the dipole separations of 50 ft. and 100 ft. afforded an approximate 35 ft. of effective depth of investigation. Consequently, only the near surface sources were detected.

In Table 1, the amplitudes of the IP responses are noted in terms of the local background (BG). The average or the spread of the apparent resistivities associated with the IP targets are given in 1000's of ohm-m.

Excellent correlation is recognized between the Aguara Showing and IP Target 1 (up to 6xBG) which is associated with apparent resistivities >10 000 ohm-m. The target is open to the east. Unfortunately, IP/resistivity survey coverage is incomplete and it is difficult to establish correlation between the Cyril Knight Showing and the geophysical data. It is noteworthy that IP Target 2b is on strike with the showing, at its northeastern end.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The primary conclusion of the investigation is that the Aguara type gold mineralization provided distinguishable IP/resistivity signatures. The correlation between IP/resistivity and Cyril Knight Showing is not as exemplary because of lack of data; however, it would provide a signature if it were obtained by a properly conducted survey.

The IP/resistivity survey also detected two targets (Targets 4 and 7) where the apparent IP responses are anomalous but correlated with low apparent resistivities. In both cases the IP trends are associated with or in direct correlation with VLF-EM conductors that may show conductive structures. Possible sources of the IP/resistivity responses include non-magnetic sulphides and graphite.

It is recommended:

- preparation of a new base map at a scale of 1:10 000, covering the expanded claim block, showing claims, claim numbers and topographic details,

- incorporation in the base map of the present geophysical compilation and the compilation of available exploration data covering the new claim block

- recovery of the drill hole locations at Aguara Showing,

- drill testing of the showing,

- establishment of a grid covering the original claims extending to the east to cover possible extension**;** line direction: N - S;line interval:75 m; station interval: 25 m,

- ground magnetic total field/gradient survey if possible with VLF-EM; station interval: 12.5 m,

- Induced Polarization/resistivity survey, initially using gradient array to locate the anomalies, with subsequent detailing using dipole-dipole array,

- geological mapping of the original claims,

- prospecting of the Expanded Claim Block,

- preparation of solid colour and black contour magnetic map, with INPUT anomalies covering the claim block, using the OGS INPUT/magnetometer survey and the above map with overlain with geology.

Appendix 1

Table 1

INDUCED POLARIZATION/RESISTIVITY TARGETS

RIDLEY LAKE (SWAYZE) PROPERTY
RANEY AND ROLLO TOWNSHIPS, ONTARIO

Target	IP (mV/V)	Resistivity (ohm-m) x 1000	Magnetic Description	VLF-EM	Geology	Strike	Length (ft)	NOTES
T1	6xBG 2xBG	>10	Association	nil	volcanics	E-W	800?	The 300 ft. long eastern end of the IP anomaly coincident with the Aguara Showing, that was reportedly drilled. The amplitude of IP response diminishes to the west. The IP anomaly is open to the east. The apparent resistivity reaches 15 000 ohm-m at the showing. A distinct magnetic anamaly is 200ft. to the south. The available magnetic data does not allow closer correlation between the IP/Resisitivity and magnetic responses. As it stands, it is a first poriority drill target.
T2								Target 2 consists of several subsidiary targets that will be discussed individually. Targets 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d form a cluster in the northeast of the claim group. Targets 2a, 2b, and 2c are open to the east. Target 2d terminates at shore of Ridley Lake. Northeast striking, 700 ft. long Cyril Knight Showing is in the general area of the "2" targets. Based on the available partial IP data, direct correlation between the showing and IP is not apparent. Significantly, the distinct Target 2b is on strike, commencing about 100 ft. northeast of the end of the showing. The magnetic data are incomplete in this region.
T2a	2xBG	>10	?	nil	volcanics	E-W	400?	As noted earlier, the target is open to the east. Because of the missing data points the target is ill defined.
T2b	5xBG	7, 8	?	nil	volcanics	E-W	500?	The apparent resitivites are somewhat lower, but still above background. The on-strike proximity of Cyril Knight Showing improves the target importance.
T2c	<2xBG	4, 5	?	nil	volcanics	E-W	300?	Because of the lower IP responses and lower apparent resistivies 2c is a less attractive target.
T2d	5xBG	7, 8 : 5, 7	?	nil	volcanics	E-W (2d1, 2d2) NE-SW	200, 200 200	The three parts of 2d are based on partial data. Parts 2d1 and 2d2 are nearly perpendicular to the Cyril Kinight Showing, while 2d3 is subparallel to it. Although there is no apparent direct corrrelation with the showing, this lies in an anomalous region. New IP/resistivity survey will define the target,
T3a, T3b	up to 4xBG	1,5 ; 3	?	partial corr.	volcanics	E-W (3a) NE-SW (3b)	600 (3a) 350 (3b)	Target 3a is in indirect correlation with a VLF-EM conductor. IP amplitudes of 3a are diminishing to the east but the anomaly open to the east.The IP amplitudes improve along Target 3a. The magnetic data are non-descript
T4	10xBG	<1	?	direct corr.	volanics	NE-SW	1000	The large amplitude, well defined anomaly is associated with low apparent resitivities. The VLF-EM conducor may indicate a shear zone. It appears to be associated with a magnetic low.

Table 1 (cont.)

Target	IP (mV/V)	Resistivity (ohm-m) x 1000	Magnetic Description	VLF-EM	Geology	Strike	Length (ft)	NOTES
T5	2xBG	3	association	nil	volcanics	NE-SW	600?	This poor IP anomaly is subparallel to and 200 ft north of Target T4. It is on the southern flank of a narrow, large amplitude anomaly. Basic volcanic flow?
T6	>2XBG	2	?	nil	volcanics	NE-SW	600 ?	The target is 400 ft. north of and subparallel to Target 1. IP responses are very poor. The magetic anomaly intersects the IP trend at an oblique angle.
T7	<8xBG	<1	association	partial corr.	volcanics	E-W	800 ?	The target is open to the east. The large IP amplitudes are associated with low apparent resistivities. It lies within a general magnetic low.

Ridley Lake

Cyril Knight Showing

Aguara Showing

T1
T2a
T2b
T2c
T2d1
T2d2
T2d3
T3a
T3b
T4
T5
T6
T7

volcanics
diorite
felsic tuff
volcanics

636282
634397
634398
633595
634400
634399
6335594
636283
636284
633567
633568
633592
636285
633570
633569
633593
636286
619084
619085
633596

CP 1015' DUE EAST
CP 630' DUE EAST
CP 315' DUE WEST
CP 315' DUE EAST
CP 690' DUE WEST
CP 920' DUE WEST

10+00 N
10+00 S
20+00 S
30+00 S
40+00 S
50+00 S

L42W L40W L38W L36W L34W L32W L30W L28W L26W L24W L22W L20W L18W L16W L14W L12W L10W L8W L6W L4W L2W L0W

T Target

3 Axis of IP Anomaly
3 = Apparent Resistivity in 1000's of ohm-m

Axis of VLF-EM Conductor

d Axis of Magnetic Anomaly Indicating Magnetic Dyke

Geology from J.K. Filo

Trench

Geological Contact

Fault

SCALE: 1 inch = 200 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 feet

0 50 100 150 200 metres

The Basemap is a Contour Map of Total Magnetic Field (contour interval 100 nT) from "Geophysical Report on the Carlson Lake MInes Ltd., Ridley Lake Property, Rollo Township, Sudbury Mining District, Ontario" by Mark Bowman, July 1983

To Accompany Memorandum by Francis L. Jagodits, P. Eng, Consulting Geophysicist

Richmond Minerals Inc.

Ridley Lake Project, Borden Lake Extension

Raney and Rollo Townships, Ontario

Compilation of Previous Geophysical and Geological Data

CARLSON MINES LTD.

RIDLEY LAKE PROPERTY

VLF-EM SURVEY

LEGEND:

——— IN PHASE

– – – QUADRATURE

EM CONDUCTOR

+40% 0 -40% EM RESPONSE SCALE.

Scale: 1 in = 200 ft.

Drawn by: Jill Breithaupt July, 1983

2.5864

RIDLEY LAKE

636282 634397 634398 633595 636283 634400 634399 633594 636284 633567 633568 633592 636285 633570 633569 633593 636286 619084 619085 633596

L36W L34W L32W L30W L28W L26W L24W L22W L20W L18W L16W L14W L12W L10W L8W L6W L4W L2W L0

L42W L40W L38W

10+00 N — 10+00 S — 20+00 S — 30+00 S — 40+00 S — 50+00 S

C.P. 1080' DUE EAST — C.P. 635' DUE EAST — C.P. 320' DUE EAST — C.P. 305' DUE WEST — C.P. 690' DUE WEST — C.P. 925' DUE WEST

WP — C.P.

A B C D E

RIDLEY LK

636282 634397 634398 633595 636283 634400 634399 633594 636284 633567 633568 633592 636285 633570 633569 633593 636286 619084 619085 633596

CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1" = ½ mile

Foleyet 101 Timmins 25 miles 144 CARLSON MINES CNR CPR

LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1" = 16 mile

RIDLEY LAKE

A5

A4

A3

A2

A1

CP 1010' DUE EAST

CP 630' DUE EAST

CP 305' DUE WEST

CP 325' DUE EAST

CP 670' DUE WEST

CP 910' DUE WEST

10+00 N

10+00 S

20+00 S

30+00 S

40+00 S

50+00 S

L42W L40W L38W L36W L34W L32W L30W L28W L26W L24W L22W L20W L18W L16W L14W L12W L10W L8W L6W L4W L2W L0W

CARLSON MINES LTD.

RIDLEY LAKE PROPERTY

TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY (DIPOLE-DIPOLE SPREAD)

CHARGEABILITY (MILLISECONDS)

LEGEND:

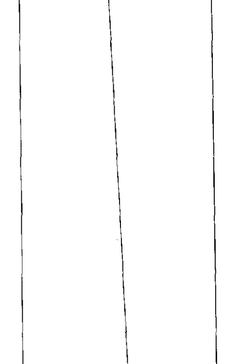
C_1, C_2: Current electrodes
P, P_1, P_2: Potential electrodes
a = 50 ft.

Survey direction

n1 n2

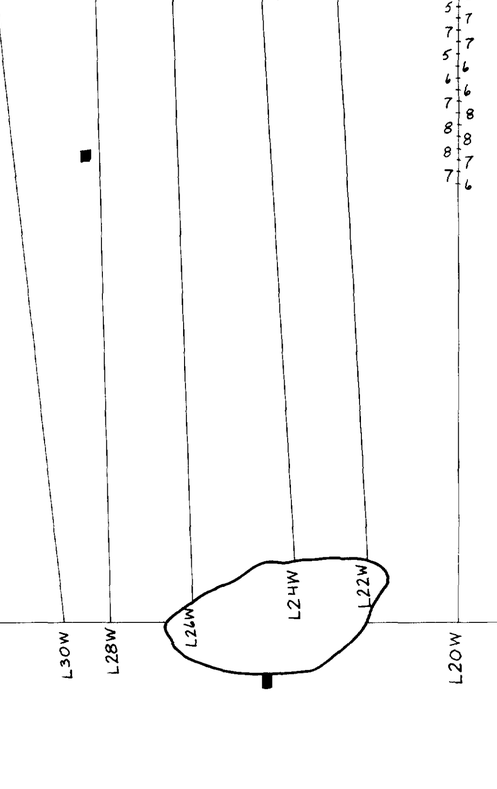
SCALE: 1 in = 200 ft.
DRAWN BY: J.B.

2.5864



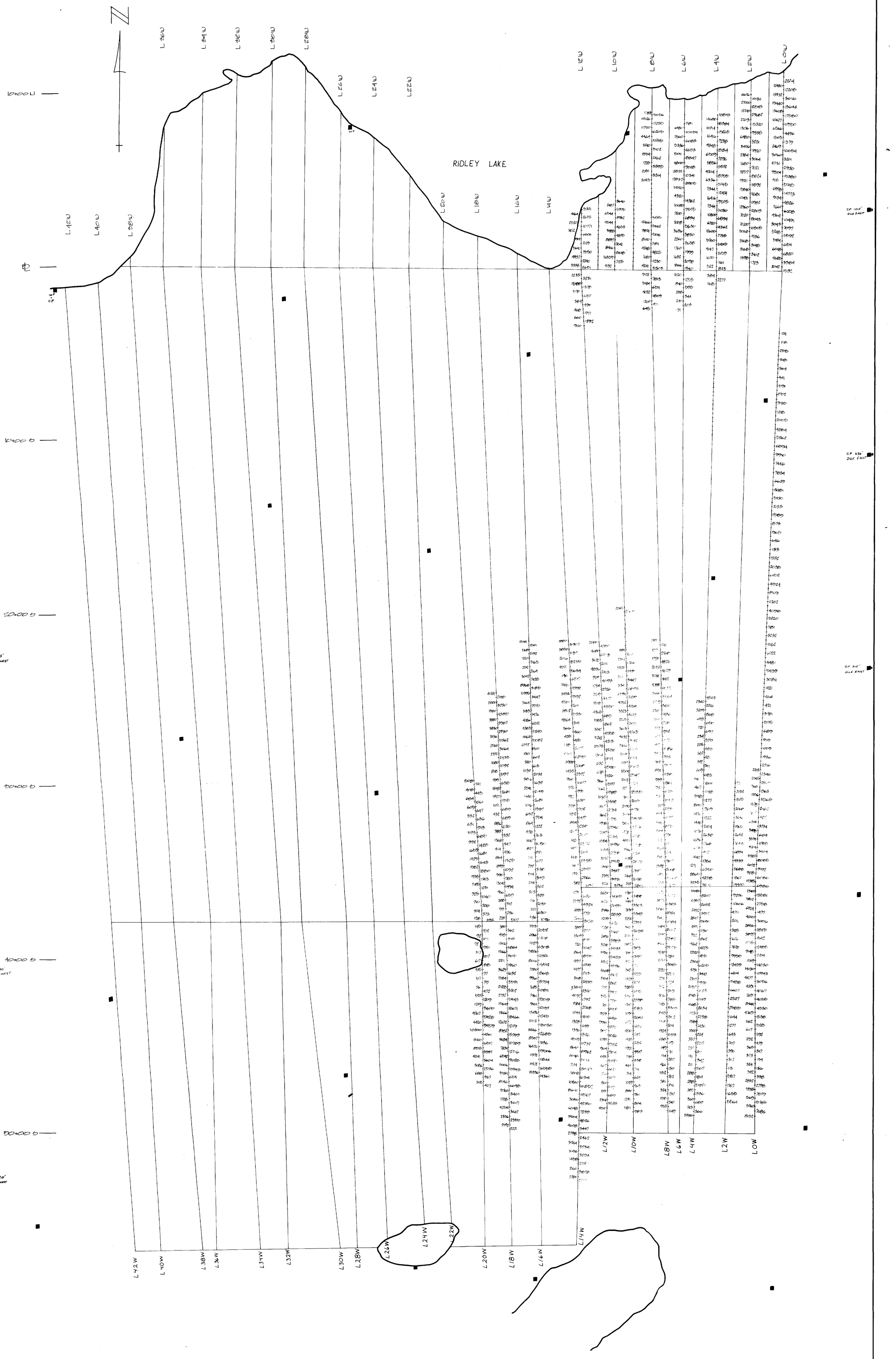
CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1" = 1/2 mi.



LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1" = 16 miles



CARLSON MINES LTD.

RIDLEY LAKE PROPERTY

TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY (DIPOLE-DIPOLE)

APPARENT RESISTIVITY (OHM-METERS)

LEGEND:

C1,C2: Current electrodes
P1,P2: Potential electrodes
a=200 ft.

Survey direction

N1 N2

SCALE: 1in=200ft.

DRAWN BY: mb

Dec/1985

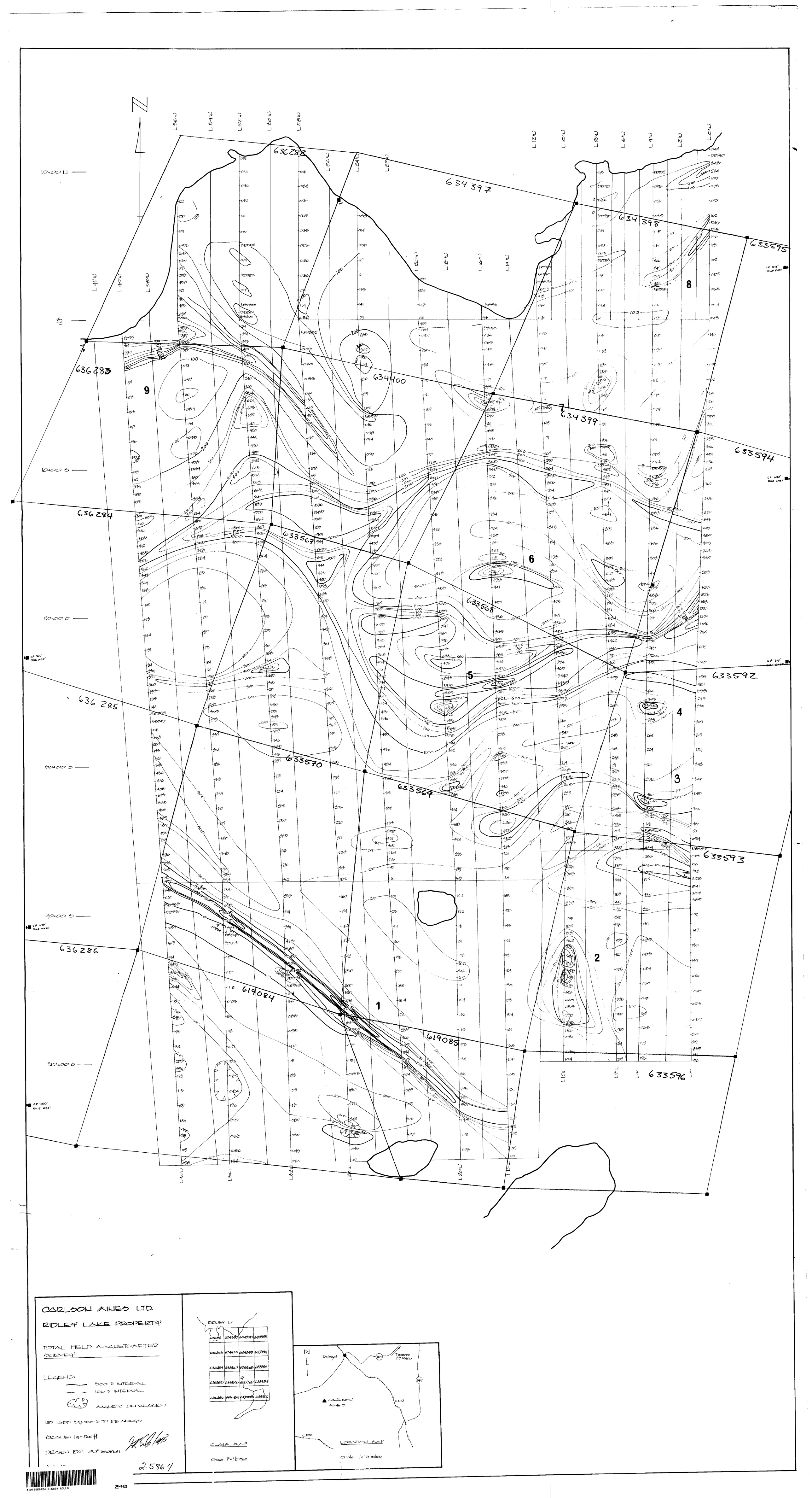
2.5864

KM MAP

Scale: 1"=1/8 mile

LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1"=16 miles


N
636288
634397
634398
633595
636283
634H00
634399
633594
636284
633567
633568
633592
636285
633570
633569
633593
636286
619084
619085
633596
CARLOON MINES LTD.
RIDLEY LAKE PROPERTY
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
LEGEND:
100 γ INTERVAL
MAGNETIC DEPRESSION
DRAWN BY: A.Pearman
2.5864
CLAIM MAP
scale: 1"=1/2 mile
LOCATION MAP
scale: 1"=10 miles
Timmins
CARLOON MINES
LEWITSKI LAKE

RIDLEY LAKE

636282 634397 634398 633595

636283 634400 634399 633594

636284 633567 633568 633592

636285 633570 633569 633593 633596

636286 619084 619085

GRID NORTH

SCALE 1" = 200'

AGUARA SHOWING

LAC LA KIARA

CLAIM MAP
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile

KEY

- V_6 - ANDESITE
- V_7 - fine grained, dark mafic volcanics (BASALT)
- V_{7a} - coarse grained, dark mafic volcanics (BASALT)
- V_{7F} - mafic volcanics with felsitic fragments
- V_2 - RHYOLITE fine grained grey-green siliceous volcanic
- V_{10} - FELSIC TUFF Grey colored rock with quartz eyes
- C_1 - CHERT HORIZON
- D_1 - DIORITE - coarse grained, plagioclase, quartz, minor biotite mica
- A_1 - GABBRO - coarse grained & rich in ferro-magnesium minerals
- G_1 - GRANITE G_{1a} - Aplite
- Schistosity, vertical, inclined, foliation
- O.B. TRENCH, outcrop & trench in overburden
- O.B. WIDE TRENCH, outcrop & trench in overburden
- PILLOWS & QUESTIONABLE TOPS
- PITS
- OUTCROP, SCATTERED OUTCROP, SINGLE OUTCROP
- KNOWN CONTACT
- PROJECTED CONTACT
- W.P. POST & WITNESS POST
- SAMPLE LOCATION
- SWAMP
- * NOTE, DETAILED PLOTS OF SHOWING CONTAINED IN REPORT

CARLSON MINES LTD

RIDLEY LAKE PROPERTY

GEOLOGY MAP

BY: J.K. FILO

FIGURE #5

410155E0024 2.5864 ROLLO

260

2.5864

APPENDIX 2

AGAT LABORATORIES ASSAY REPORT

Appendix 2

Table of Contents

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: RICHMOND MINERALS INC.
133 RICHMOND ST. WEST, SUITE 403
TORONTO, ON M5H2L3
(416) 603-2114

ATTENTION TO: Warren Hawkins

PROJECT NO: Swayze

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14T855948

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Yufei Chen, Lab Co-ordinator

DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2014

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

AGAT Laboratories

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MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14T855948

PROJECT NO: Swayze

CLIENT NAME: RICHMOND MINERALS INC.

ATTENTION TO: Warren Hawkins

(202-061) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, AAS finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 26, 2014 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 25, 2014 | DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2014 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Au
Unit:	kg	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.01
E5153410 (5511946)	1.91	0.01
E5153411 (5511947)	2.82	5.25

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

AGAT Laboratories

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MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Quality Assurance - Replicate

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14T855948

PROJECT NO: Swayze

CLIENT NAME: RICHMOND MINERALS INC.

ATTENTION TO: Warren Hawkins

(202-061) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, AAS finish

	REPLICATE #1															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Au	5511946	0.01	0.01	0.0%												

AGAT Laboratories

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FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14T855948

PROJECT NO: Swayze

CLIENT NAME: RICHMOND MINERALS INC.

ATTENTION TO: Warren Hawkins

(202-061) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, AAS finish

	CRM #1 (GS6D)															
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits												
Au	6.09	6.04	99%	80% - 120%												

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: RICHMOND MINERALS INC.

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14T855948

PROJECT NO: Swayze

ATTENTION TO: Warren Hawkins

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Au	MIN-200-12019	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	AAS

APPENDIX 3

CALCULATION METHOD FOR THE UTM COORDINATES OF THE LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC (1989) DRILLHOLES AT THE AGAURA GOLD SHOWING

Prior to the undertaking of the prospecting work presented in this report, the only information available on the location of the drillholes that were drilled in 1989 at the Agaura site was in a map representation of the Agaura showing area by Hillier (1989). The spatial information in that map representation is in local grid coordinates, without any information on the position of the local grid relative to a global system of coordinates.

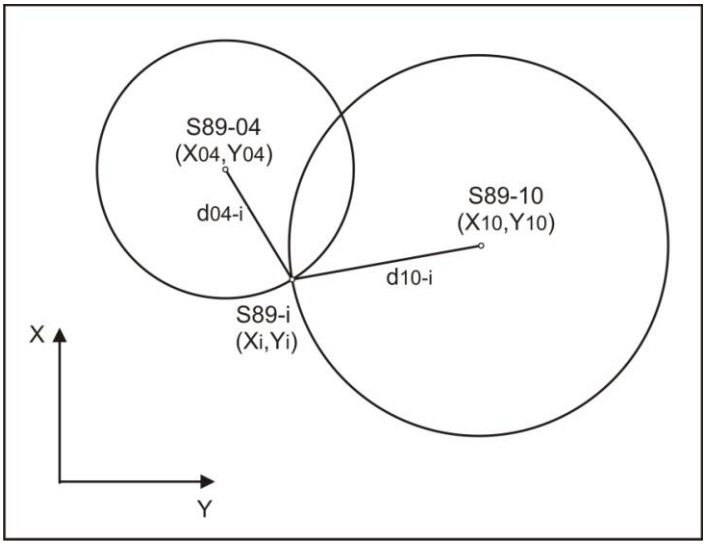
The prospecting work conducted on June 04, 2014 led to the finding of the collars of two drillholes (S89-04 and S89-10), for which the UTM coordinates were measured using a handheld GPS unit. This newly acquired information was used in conjunction with map-derived information (i.e. the relative distances between each of the other eleven drillholes and each of the two holes indentified in the field) to calculate the UTM coordinates for the eleven drillholes that were not located in the field.

The method of calculation is presented below:

Known values:
X_{04}, Y_{04} – UTM coordinates of drillhole S89-04;
X_{10}, Y_{10} – UTM coordinates of drillhole S89-10;
$d_{04\text{-}i}$ – distance between drillholes S89-04 and S89-i, measured on the Surface Plan from Hillier (1989);
$d_{10\text{-}i}$ – distance between drillholes S89-10 and S89-i, measured on the Surface Plan from Hillier (1989)

Unknowns (to be calculated):
X_i, Y_i – UTM coordinates of drillhole S89-i, where i=1-3, 7-9, 11-13

The problem was addressed as the determination of the points of intersection between two circles, one centred on S89-04 and having the radius $d_{04\text{-}i}$ and the other centred on S89-10 and having the radius $d_{10\text{-}i}$ (see figure below):



Therefore, X_i, Y_i represent one set of solutions to the following system of circle equations:

$(X - X_{04})^2 + (Y - Y_{04})^2 = (d_{04\text{-}i})^2$ – equation of circle centred on S89-04 with radius $d_{04\text{-}i}$

$(X - X_{10})^2 + (Y - Y_{10})^2 = (d_{10\text{-}i})^2$ – equation of circle centred on S89-10 with radius $d_{10\text{-}i}$

From the two sets of solutions, the set reflecting the correct relative position of drillhole S89-i, as indicated by the map representation, was retained as the sought solution (i.e. coordinates of drillhole S89-i).

Note: Since the UTM coordinates are relatively large numbers (orders of magnitude of 10^5 and 10^6), for practical purposes, in order to avoid computations with large numbers, a Cartesian system of coordinates having the origin at drillhole S89-10 was actually used. The solutions obtained in this system of coordinates were converted into UTM coordinates by simple translation of the origin of the coordinate system (i.e. addition of UTM coordinates for S89-10 to the solutions obtained in the coordinate system with origin at drillhole S89-10).

The table below presents the initially known values (X_{04}, Y_{04}, X_{10}, Y_{10}, $d_{04\text{-}i}$, $d_{10\text{-}i}$) and the retained solutions for the problem unknowns (X_i, Y_i):

Drillhole			**X_{04}**	**Y_{04}**
S89-04			372389	5303560
			X_{10}	**Y_{10}**
S89-10			372507	5303396
	$d_{04\text{-}i}$	**$d_{10\text{-}i}$**	**X_i**	**Y_i**
S89-01	202.80	363.60	372186	5303567
S89-02	153.60	293.40	372241	5303519
S89-03	70.80	196.80	372344	5303506
S89-05	57.60	158.40	372443	5303541
S89-06	103.20	200.40	372486	5303595
S89-07	153.60	157.20	372542	5303549
S89-08	253.20	213.60	372642	5303561
S89-09	220.80	52.20	372556	5303415
S89-11	252.00	384.00	372141	5303513
S89-12	298.80	448.80	372090	5303562
S89-13	169.20	356.40	372232	5303622

Note: All values are in meters.