December 29, 2014
NTS: 041P11

Magnetic Field and VLF Surveys on the Shining Tree Property

Claims: 1203361, 4251801, 4251803, 4251805, 4263067, 4263068, 4270940, 4270436, 4276740

Churchill and Asquith Townships

Larder Lake Mining Division

479000 E 5270000 N
NAD83 Z17N

Report Prepared for:

Shining Tree Resources Corp.
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Introduction

The Shining Tree Property is 100 % owned by Shining Tree Resources Corp. It is comprised of 15 unpatented mining claims located in Asquith and Churchill townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, totaling 80 claim units. Table 1 shows a summary of Shining Tree Resources Corp.'s land holdings. Map 1 shows provincial scale location map and Map 2 shows an overview of land holdings with respect to regional features and other administrative boundaries.

Table 1. Summary of Shining Tree Resources Corp. mining claims.

Claim	Units	Township
4251173	4	ASQUITH (G-3206)
4251805	12	ASQUITH (G-3206)
4263067	9	ASQUITH (G-3206)
4263068	6	ASQUITH (G-3206)
4270940	3	ASQUITH (G-3206)
4251801	15	CHURCHILL (G-3210)
4251802	9	CHURCHILL (G-3210)
4251803	2	CHURCHILL (G-3210)
4270436	2	CHURCHILL (G-3210)
4276740	6	CHURCHILL (G-3210)
1203361	2	CHURCHILL (G-3210)
1203416	2	ASQUITH (G-3206)
1204221	5	ASQUITH (G-3206)
1205606	1	ASQUITH (G-3206)
1242991	4	ASQUITH (G-3206)

Location and Access

The property is located approximately 100 km south of Timmins, and 115 km to the southwest of Kirkland Lake. Access is granted from a logging road travelling north from highway 560 through the centre of the claims. Highway 560 can be accessed from the West via highway 144, and highway 66/65 from the East via highway 11. Map 1 presents a regional scale location map of the property.

Logging roads terminate approximately 200 meters from the south of the northern most grid in the surveyed area. Access to the northern portion is available from a 1 km ATV trail that continues past the most southeast portion of the northern area of the north grid. The south grid is accessed by an approximately 2km boating trip West from Three Bears camp on West Shining Tree Lake.

Past Work

Historical work on the claim group is covered in a 2012 NI 43-101 compliant technical report by Fred Sharpley, available on SEDAR. This summary focuses on the areas of the Gosselin Vein explored by Shining Tree Resources Corp. (Sharpley, 2012).

North Grid

In the north grid area, several magnetic and electromagnetic surveys have been completed to the north and east of the northern grid area, with minimal overlap. Golden Valley Mines Ltd. completed lines to the north that showed limited magnetic highs oriented approximately NW, as well as poor conductors oriented E/W to WNW (Tshimbalanga & Simoneau, 2008).

Annette, R. completed 3 diamond drill holes to the West of the small lake that is West of Frith Lake, and reported mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanics ranging from 100 - 300 feet, (~30 - 90 meters). Tri-Bridge Consolidated Gold Mines completed a drill hole to the northwest of the river entering the north end of Frith Lake, and reported greenstone, mafic volcanics, felsic porphyry, and shear zones. No assays are present in the drill logs, and there are no accompanying technical reports. These drill logs are available from the assessment files in the Geology Ontario database.

Onitap Resources Inc. completed some stripping and sampling in close proximity to where the drilling was completed by Tri-Bridge Consolidated Gold Mines in their designated stripping areas H, G, and F. Area G reported 0.04 oz/t (1.2 g/t) Au in two samples associated with E-W trending quartz veining hosted in basalts. Area H had assays ranging from 0.04 - 0.17 oz/t (1.2 - 5.3 g/t) Au associated with NW trending quartz veining associated with disseminated pyrite, galena, and tellurides (Narex Ore Search Consultants Inc. , 1985).

South Grid

In the southern grid, a VLF-EM survey was completed with N/S lines that were duplicated as a preliminary exploration effort to determine if similar EM and/or magnetic structures were associated with the mineralization found in previous exploration work. This work was completed by McCannell (1974) on behalf of Vintage Mines Ltd., and identified a VLF-EM conductor associated with an auriferous shear zone. Vintage Mines followed up with 6 diamond drill holes, of which the best intersected 0.14 oz/t (4.4 g/t) Au over 0.7 feet, with gold hosted in narrow quartz stringers. It does not appear that wall rock was assayed. However, grab samples taken from around the 90 foot shaft assayed up to 1.2 oz/t (37.3 g/t) Au (McCannel, 1974).

Current Work Program

The current work program consisted of 20 line kilometers of total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys to determine magnetic structures and VLF-EM conductors associated with potential gold mineralization. VLF-EM measurements were taken to determine if conductive anomalies would be associated with these potential anomalies, as conductive contrasts are suggested by the chargeability anomalies associated with this style of mineralization (Ploeger, 2012). Lines were completed at an orientation of 60/240 degrees and 50 meter spacing.

A preliminary survey (5 line kilometers) looked to duplicate VLF-EM results for a survey of Vintage Mines Ltd. claims associated with an auriferous E-W trending shear zone. This survey also looked to see if there were magnetic structures or trends associated with this mineralization. N/S lines were completed at 50 meter spaced intervals in the south grid.

Lines were not cut, and the instrument operator, who was also the author, followed a person navigating via compass, using a handheld GPS as a guide. Map 3 shows the layout of both the North and South grids.

Magnetic Survey

A GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer with a synchronized GPS system was used to collect magnetic field readings. Readings were collected at 2 second intervals, and were corrected for diurnal variations using a stationary proton procession magnetometer and applied using Gem-Link 5.2 software. Base station readings were collected at 10 second intervals using a reference field of 57,000 nT. A summary of the magnetometer specifications is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Specifications for GSM-19 Overhausser Magnetometer

Sensitivity:	0.022 nT @ 1Hz
Resolution:	0.01 nT
Accuracy:	0.1 nT
Range:	20,000 - 120,000 nT
Sampling Interval:	2 s

VLF Survey

VLF readings were taken at paced distances of approximately 10 - 15 meters. The Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz) station was used and percentage in-phase and out-of-phase (quadrature) components measured relative to the horizontal field. Only station readings with signal strengths greater than seven picoTesla (7 pT) were utilized in interpretation. The instrument has self-leveling features, and a sensitivity of 0.1 % for phase component measurements.

Data Processing and Interpretation

Magnetic field measurements were selected for signal strength values greater than 49 to ensure quality readings. Magnetic field measurements were interpreted using Surfer 11 software employing the Kriging interpolation method. An anisotropic search radius oriented 330/150 degrees was selected for interpolation. The resulting grid was smoothed using a 9x9 Gaussian filter to better delineate trends, and the resulting contour map is shown in Map 4 for the north grid, and Map 7 for the south grid.

The VLF profiles were interpolated linearly with respect to line direction from the raw VLF in-phase and out-of-phase components. These were overlain on a map with projection of the IP/OP readings projected perpendicular to the line direction, at a scale of 1 cm to 100 %. Map 5 shows the results for the north grid, and Map 8 for the south grid.

Results

North Grid

The magnetic data showed 5 northwest to north-northwest trending magnetic highs. These magnetic highs were flanked by local magnetic lows of limited spatial extents, and typically had local maxima with significantly increased magnetic field values. Anomaly A is associated with felsic volcanic units on regional mapping, and the others strike sub-parallel to slight west-of-north striking diabase dykes and fault structures. Anomalies B, C, and D are proximal to regional map$_p$ed N/S fault. Anomaly E occurs in what is mapped as mafic volcanics. Determining the exact cause of these anomalies with the current geologic data is difficult.

Anomaly G is overlapping with the northern extension of the one indentified in previous geophysical work completed by Shining Tree Resources Corp., and information is available in the report by Ploeger (2012). Anomalies for the north grid are displayed in Map 6.

VLF-EM data appeared to show limited response over the entirety of the northern grid, with the exception of a few poorly defined, weak conductors. This is similar to those anomalies found by Tshimbalanga & Simoneau (2008), where weakly defined E-W VLF-EM conductors were located. Poor coupling due to line orientation may be a factor contributing to these results, as the previous survey used more N/S oriented lines, and identified more, and slightly stronger conductors. A weak conductor (V_a) appear to strike sub-parallel to magnetic anomaly B, and another weak conductor, V_B occurs sub-parallel to anomaly D. This VLF anomaly is associated with a magnetic low. However, the weak response of these anomalies may suggest a surficial source and not a bedrock source is responsible for the responses. A final anomaly, V_C, is a weak anomaly striking E/W and is not associated with a magnetic anomaly. This anomaly is the same one identified in the survey completed by Golden Valley Mines (Tshimbalanga & Simoneau, 2008).

South Grid

Two parallel magnetic features trending northwest were observed in the south grid, anomalies A and B. These anomalies are presented in Map 9. These anomalies appear to correspond with NW trending felsic volcanic units on the island, as mapped at regional scale by Carter (1989). The area between these two anomalies appears to correspond with VLF peaks, responses that may be caused by geologic contacts between rock units with different conductivities. The anomaly is not labeled as the exact location is difficult to discern, which is most likely caused by the oblique crossing of the contact with the survey lines. Therefore, these anomalies are most likely caused by contacts between felsic volcanics and mafic volcanics trending NW.

The northern area where strong VLF-EM anomalies were associated with E/W trending shear zones were not well delineated by the survey, as was expected from previous work completed for Vintage Mines (McCannell, 1974). No magnetic trends or structures appear to be associated with this trend. However, the author did notice a trench corresponding to the location of the shear zone during the completion of the survey, suggesting that the survey lines did traverse this feature.

At the north end of the eastern most lines, it appears that high VLF measurements are entering a peak. However, it is difficult to determine the type of anomaly this represents due to the termination of the survey lines.

Conclusions and Recommendations

North Grid

The anomalies on the northern grid are sub-parallel to both the fabric of geologic contacts, fault structures, and diabase dykes (Carter, 1989). Local prospecting and soil sampling over these anomalies in the West of the northern grid area is warranted to determine the cause of the magnetic structures, and their potential relationship to gold mineralization. Identification of outcropping of altered komatiitic rocks to the West of Nora Lake are associated with a similar magnetic trend, and are shown to host lower-grade gold mineralization, (Sharpley, 2012) (Ploeger, 2012). It is recommended that special attention to anomalies B and D are given near the weak and poorly defined VLF-EM conductors identified.

Additionally, magnetic anomaly A is associated with felsic volcanics on the regional scale geologic map. South of Speed Lake, the Gosselin Vein occurs in a shear zone in close proximity to the contact to a felsic porphyry unit. Therefore, prospecting and soil sampling on this magnetic trend is warranted to determine if similar styles of mineralization continue north of the mapped extent of the Gosselin Vein.

South Grid

The south grid showed similar magnetic structures, and a brief investigation via prospecting and soil sampling over the southern magnetic anomalies may be warranted to determine if this is related to potential gold mineralization. This anomaly is most likely related to a contact between two narrow bands of felsic volcanic units, with a VLF-EM response marking conductivity contrasts. However, the current survey was not successful in delineating prospecting or exploration targets related to the E/W shear zone indentified in historic exploration work.

Works Cited

Carter, M. (1989). *Shining Tree Area, Map 2510, Distrcits of Sudbury and Timiskaming, Precambrian Geology Series, scale 1:50,000.* Ontario Geological Survey.

McCannel, J. (1974). *Geological Report, Vintage Mines Ltd.* Vintage Mines Ltd.

McCannell, J. (1974). *Geophysical Survey, Vintage Mines Limited.* Vintage Mines Ltd.

Narex Ore Search Consultants Inc. . (1985). *Bedrock Stripping, Trenching, Sampling and Soil Sampling; Gosselin Property.* Onitap Resources Inc. .

Ploeger, J. (2012). *Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys OVer the Shining Tree Property.* CXS.

Sharpley, F. (2012). *Technical Report on the Shining Tree Property.* Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Tshimbalanga, S., & Simoneau, P. (2008). *Magnetometric Gradient and Electromagnetic VLF Survey on Gosselin Discovery Property.* Golden Valley Mines LTD.

Appendix A: Statement of Author Qualifications

1. I have graduated from Queen's University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering, majoring in geological engineering
2. I hold a current Ontario prospector's license (License Number: 1007743)
3. I have conducted and interpreted previous radiometric, magnetic, and VLF surveys over the past 3 years.

To the best of my knowledge and abilities, the statements, information and conclusions made in this report and accompanying maps and figures are correct.

Signed:

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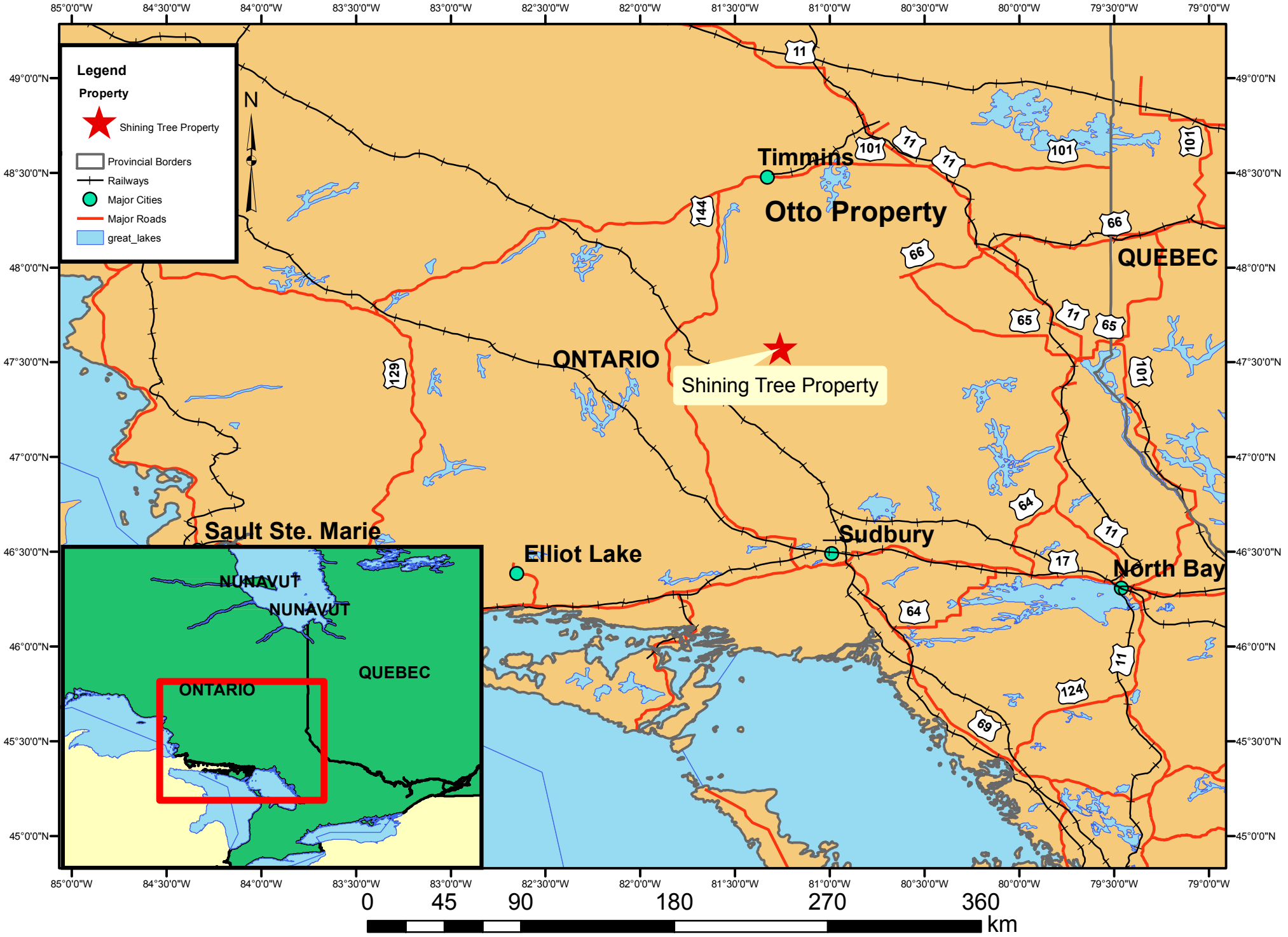
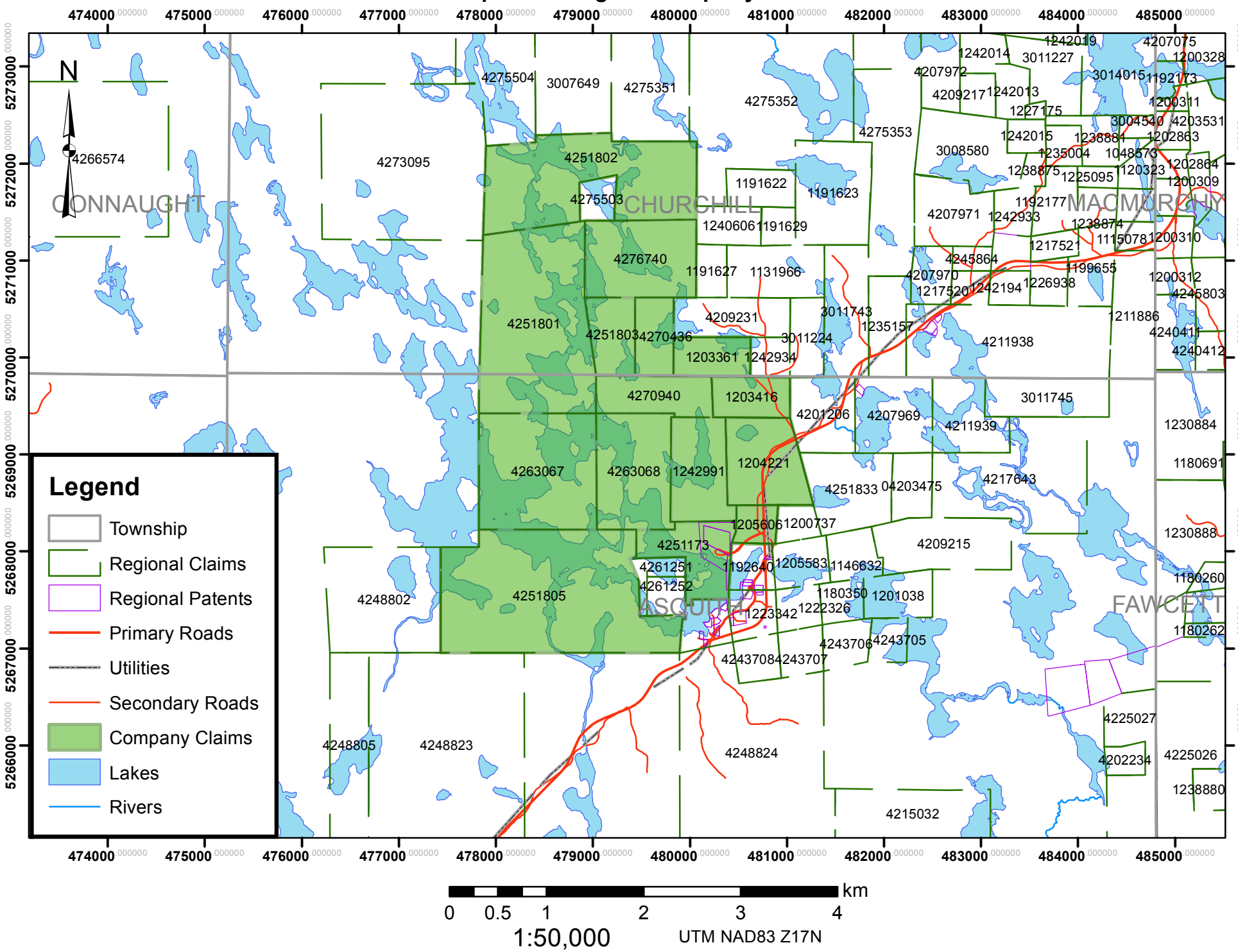
Lucas Currah

December 29th, 2014

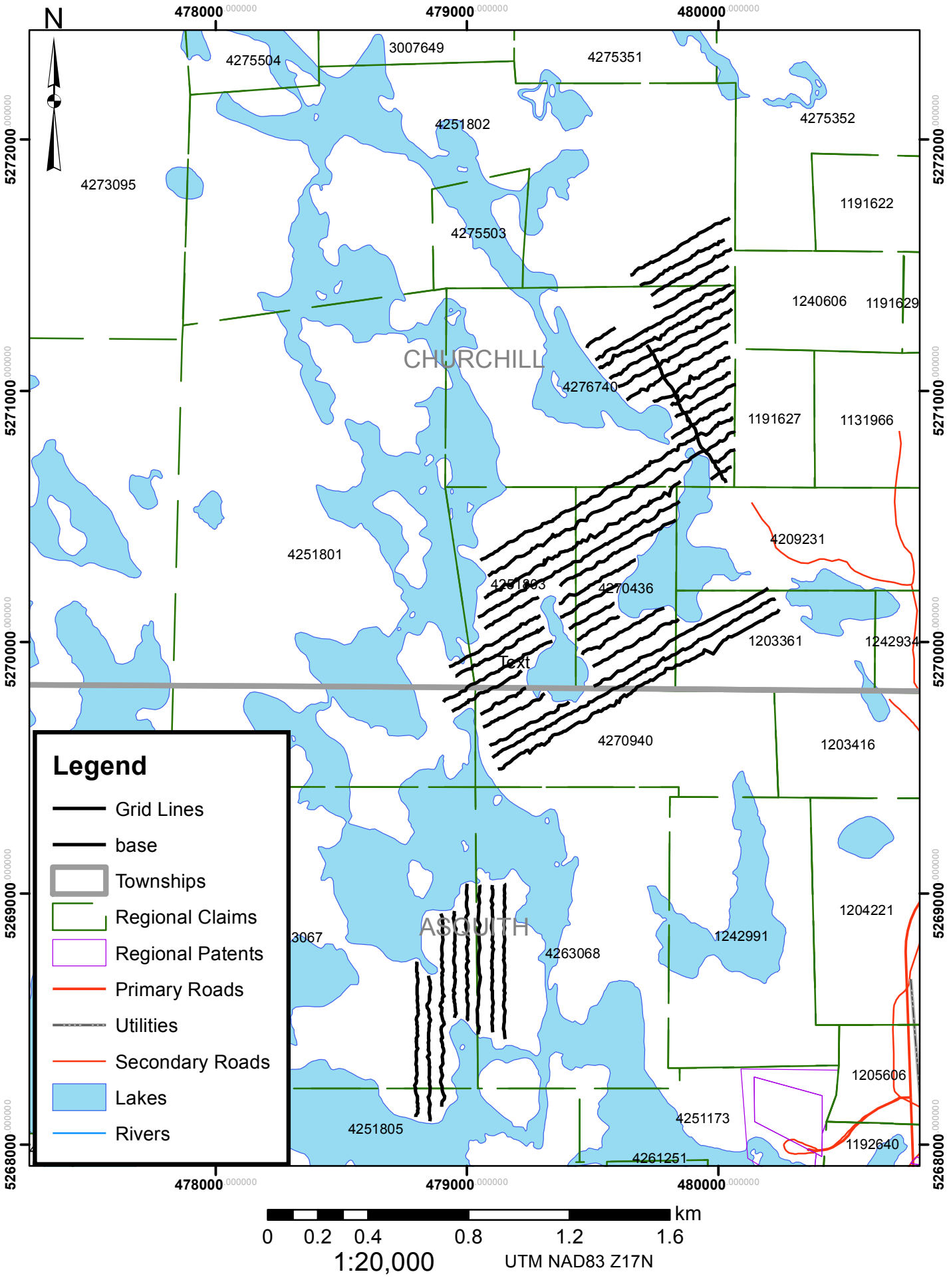
Map 1: Regional Location Map



Map 2: Shining Tree Property Claims



Map 3: Grid Layout



Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Map 4: Total Field Magnetics Map

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:5,000
Claim Numbers: 4251801, 4251803, 1203361
4270940, 4276740
Township: Churchill, Asquith
Division: Larder Lake

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: September, 2014 **Kilometers:** 20

Magnetic Field in nT

68630
58192
57981
57803
57572
57436
57311
57239
57163
57099
57059
57031
56998
56958
56878
56849
56841
56831
56815
56801
56787
56759
56731
56631
56533
56440
56028

Frith Lake

4276740
4270436
4270940
1203361
1191627

0m 150m 300m 450m 600m

N

478900 479000 479100 479200 479300 479400 479500 479600 479700 479800 479900 480000 480100 480200

5271600 5271500 5271400 5271300 5271200 5271100 5271000 5270900 5270800 5270700 5270600 5270500 5270400 5270300 5270200 5270100 5270000 5269900 5269800 5269700 5269600 5269500 5269400

Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Map 5: VLF Profiles

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:5,000
Claim Numbers: 4251801, 4251803, 1203361
4270940, 4276740
Township: Churchill, Asquith
Division: Larder Lake

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: September, 2014 **Kilometers:** 20

Conductive Anomalies
Measurements
Line Location
Quadrature
In-phase

Frith Lake

4276740
4251803
4270436
1203361
4270940

0m 150m 300m 450m 600m

478900 479000 479100 479200 479300 479400 479500 479600 479700 479800 479900 480000 480100 480200

5271600 5271500 5271400 5271300 5271200 5271100 5271000 5270900 5270800 5270700 5270600 5270500 5270400 5270300 5270200 5270100 5270000 5269900 5269800 5269700 5269600 5269500 5269400

Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Map 6: Total Field Magnetics and VLF Profiles Map

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:5,000
Claim Numbers: 4251801, 4251803, 1203361
4270940, 4276740
Township: Churchill, Asquith
Division: Larder Lake

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: September, 2014 **Kilometers:** 20

Conductive Anomalies
Measurements
Line Location
Quadrature
In-phase

56028 56440 56533 56631 56731 56759 56787 56801 56815 56831 56841 56849 56878 56958 56998 57031 57059 57099 57163 57239 57311 57436 57572 57803 57981 58192 68630

Magnetic Field in nT

Frith Lake

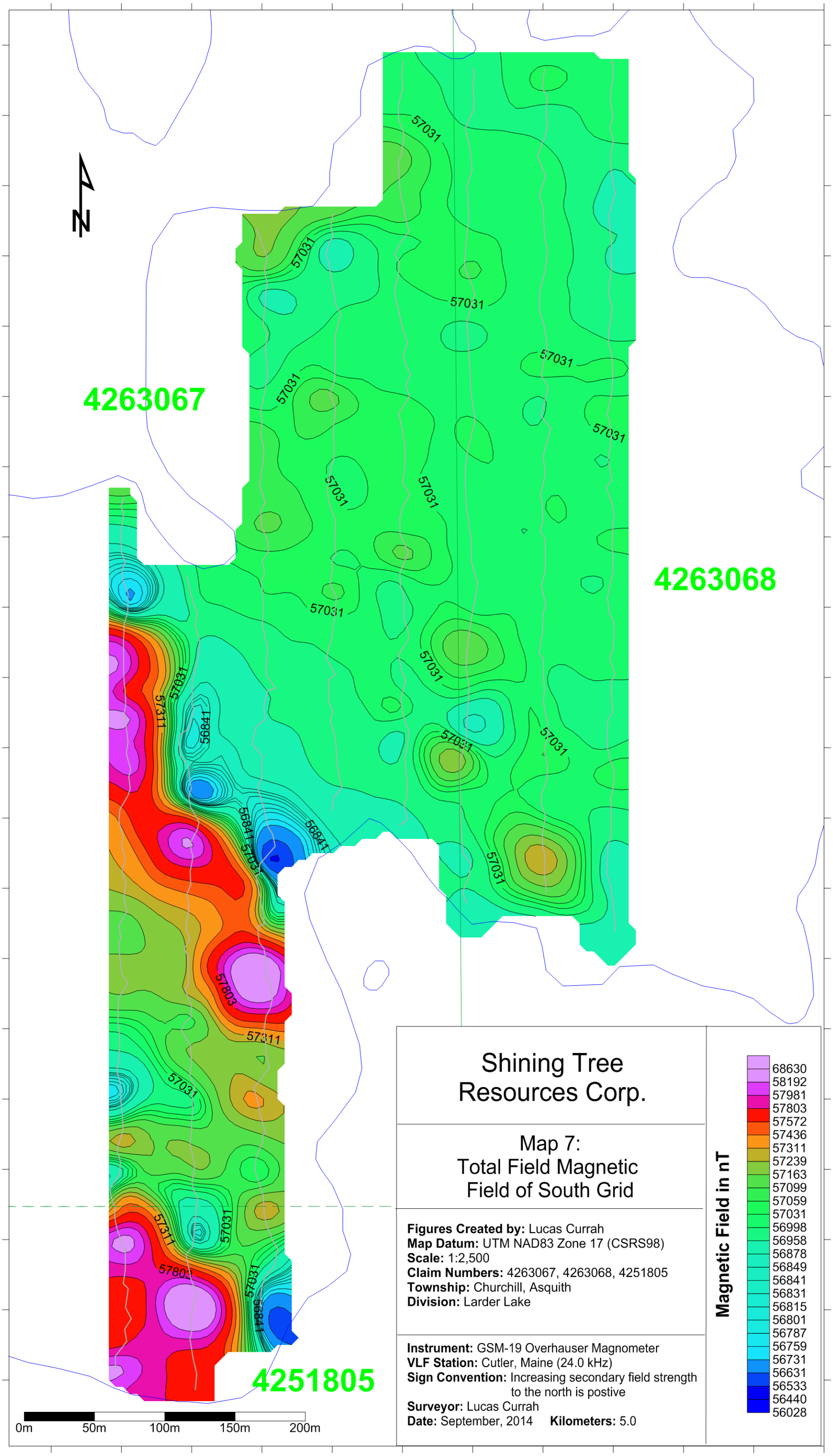
A B C D F G

V_A V_B V_C

4276740 4270436 4270940 1191627 1203361

0m 150m 300m 450m 600m

N



Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Map 7: Total Field Magnetic Field of South Grid

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:2,500
Claim Numbers: 4263067, 4263068, 4251805
Township: Churchill, Asquith
Division: Larder Lake

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: September, 2014 **Kilometers:** 5.0

Magnetic Field in nT

68630
58192
57981
57803
57572
57436
57311
57239
57163
57099
57059
57031
56998
56958
56878
56849
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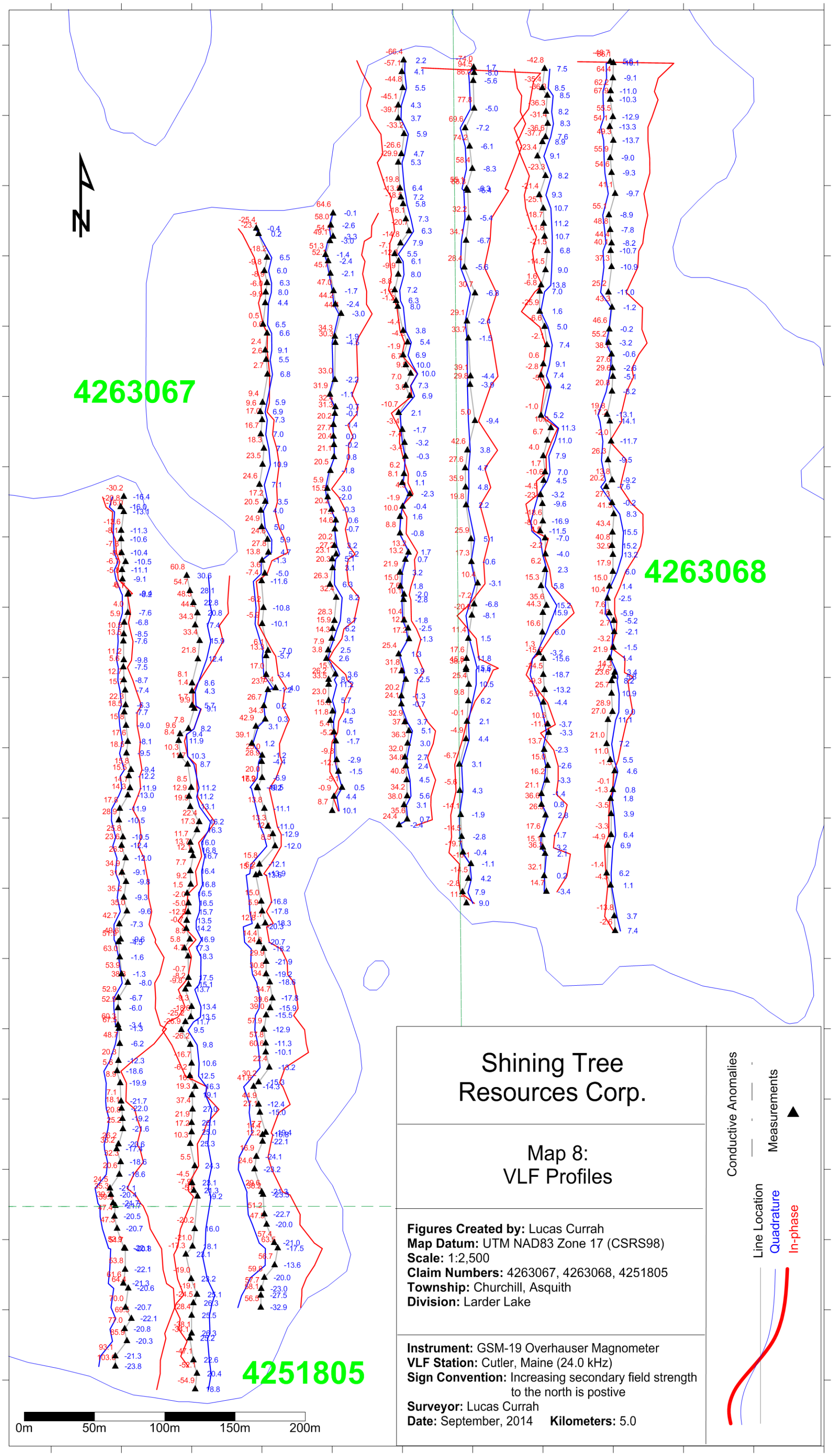
56787
56759
56731
56631
56533
56440
56028



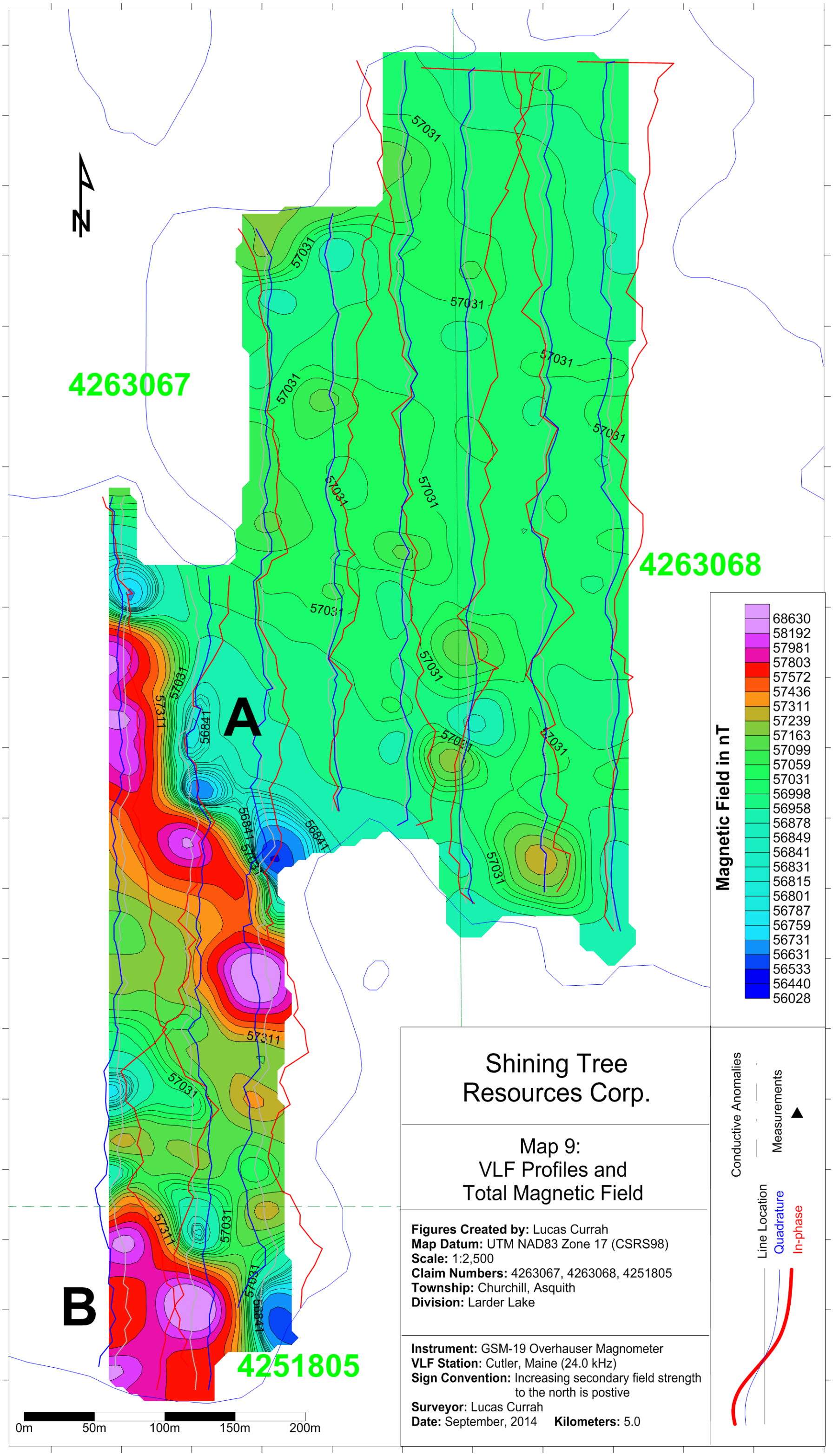
Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Map 8: VLF Profiles

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:2,500
Claim Numbers: 4263067, 4263068, 4251805
Township: Churchill, Asquith
Division: Larder Lake

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: September, 2014 **Kilometers:** 5.0

Conductive Anomalies
Measurements
Line Location
Quadrature
In-phase


478750
478800
478850
478900
478950
479000
479050
479100
479150
479200
479250
479300
5269050
5269000
5268950
5268900
5268850
5268800
5268750
5268700
5268650
5268600
5268550
5268500
5268450
5268400
5268350
5268300
5268250
5268200
5268150
5268100
N
4263067
4263068
4251805
A
B
57031
57311
56841
Magnetic Field in nT
68630
58192
57981
57803
57572
57436
57311
57239
57163
57099
57059
57031
56998
56958
56878
56849
56841
56831
56815
56801
56787
56759
56731
56631
56533
56440
56028
Shining Tree Resources Corp.
Map 9:
VLF Profiles and
Total Magnetic Field
Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:2,500
Claim Numbers: 4263067, 4263068, 4251805
Township: Churchill, Asquith
Division: Larder Lake
Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: September, 2014
Kilometers: 5.0
Conductive Anomalies
Measurements
Line Location
Quadrature
In-phase
0m
50m
100m
150m
200m