2014 report on diamond drilling at the Sugar Zone property, Dayohessarah Lake area, White River, Ontario – Part 2

Prepared for Harte Gold Corp.

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R.S. Middleton, P.Eng

N.R. Forslund, M.Sc, G.I.T.

J. Laarman, Ph.D, P.Geo

HARTE GOLD CORP

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1 *Summary*

In the fall and winter of 2014, Harte Gold Corp. commenced a 16 hole diamond drill program on their Dayohessarah Lake property ("the Property") located in the Dayohessarah Lake area, north of White River, Ontario. 9 holes were drilled to test mineralization at a high grade trend on Sugar Zone, known as Jewelry Box, followed by an additional 7 holes designed to extend known mineralization at Sugar Zone to near surface.

The Property is located in the Dayohessarah Greenstone Belt ("DGB"). This greenstone belt is part of the larger, east trending Schreiber-White River Belt of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Craton. The DGB is situated between two larger greenstone belts; the Hemlo Greenstone Belt to the west and the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt to the east. The DGB has an active history of exploration dating back to 1969 when Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. Drilled three holes on the property. Exploration ramped up after the discovery of Hemlo, when Pezamerica Resources commenced geophysics and drilling.

In 1998, Harte Gold Corp. entered into an option agreement on most of the unpatented mining claims comprising the Dayohessarah Lake Property, including the Sugar Zone. Harte subsequently entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Corona Gold Corp.

The 2014 exploration program was designed in multiple phases. The first phase included a geophysical survey on the Dayohessarah grid, and this was accompanied by the onset of a detailed geological mapping and sampling program. A 45 hole diamond drill program comprised the second phase of exploration and this targeted several IP trends across the Property. A second geophysical survey extended coverage further north, west and south of the phase 1 geophysical grid. The second phase of drilling that provides the basis for this report concentrated on the Sugar Zone itself.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

In 1998, Harte Gold Corp. (Harte) entered into an option agreement on most of the unpatented mining claims comprising the Dayohessarah Lake Property, including the Sugar Zone. Harte Subsequently entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Corona Gold Corp.

The original claims are subject to a 3.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). The Joint Venture participants, namely Corona (51%) and Harte (49%), have the option of acquiring 1.5% of the 3.5% NSR for $1.5 million, in proportion to their respective interest and have, in addition, the right of first refusal on the remaining 2.0% NSR.

Harte and Corona entered into an Option Agreement (the "Corona Option") dated May 28, 2010, entitling Harte to acquire Corona's 51% interest in the Sugar Zone Joint Venture upon completion of certain conditions. Effective March 10, 2010, Harte became the Operator of the Sugar Zone Joint Venture for as long as the Corona Option remained in good standing. Harte completed all required conditions and as of May 23, 2012 acquired Corona's 51% interest to became the 100% owner and operator of all of the claims which were previously part of the Sugar Zone Joint Venture.

On June 28, 2010, Harte entered into an Option Agreement to acquire three mining claims contiguous to the claims previously held. In November 2010, eighty-three additional unpatented mining claims were staked around the Sugar Zone Property in order to provide a buffer zone around the core mining claims. As of the date hereof, Harte holds a total of a total of 413 mining claims covering an area of approximately 29,300 hectares.

This report has been written to summarize the diamond drill program occurring between December 5th and December 19th 2014 by Harte Gold Corp. on the Dayohessarah Lake Property.

2.2 Data Sources

All works cited in this report are included in section 12.

3 Property Location and Description

3.1 Location and Access

The Dayohessarah Lake Property is situated approximately 25 km northeast of the Town of White River (Trans-Canada Highway No. 17) and 60 km east of the Hemlo gold camp. The Property is approximately equidistant from Sault Ste. Marie to the south-east and Thunder Bay to the west (Figure 1). The overall Property encompasses NTS zones 42C/ 10, 11, 14 and 15 and the gold mineralized occurrences are exposed at Latitude 48°48' north, Longitude 85°10' west. The property covers parts of the Odlum, Strickland, Gourlay, Tedder and Hambleton Townships, and falls within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division.

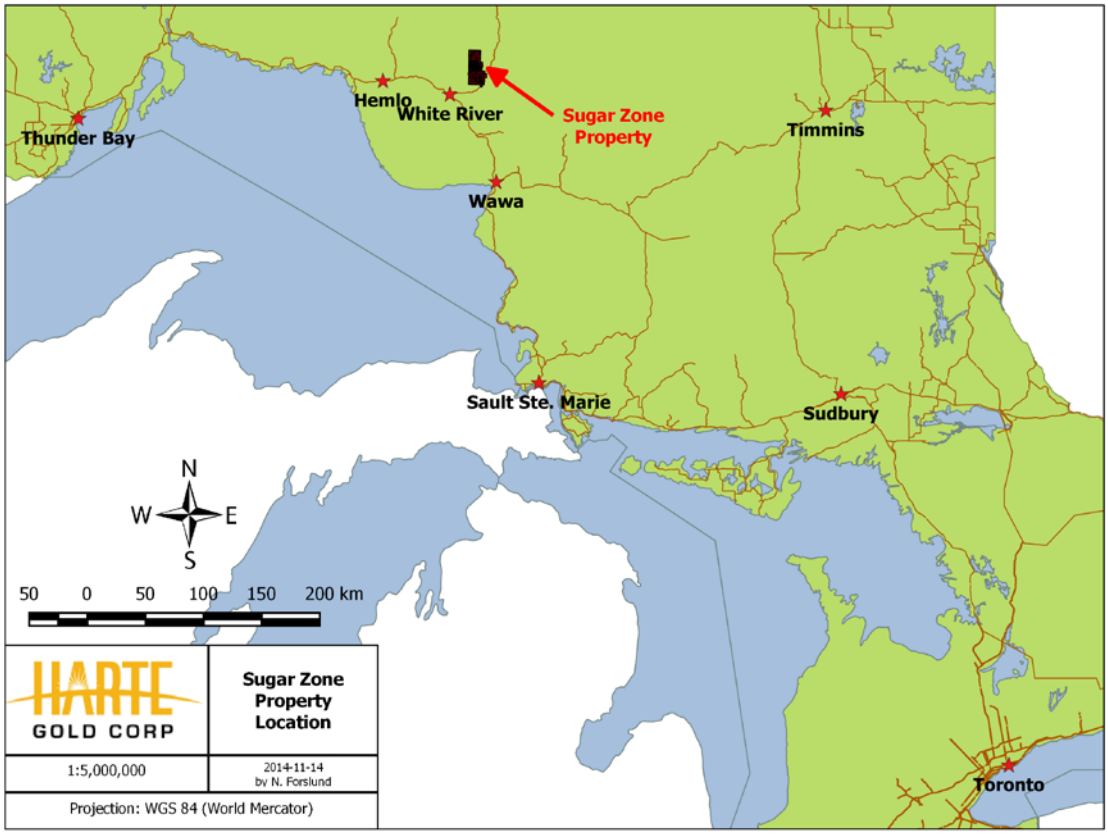


Figure 1 - Property location

The Property can be accessed via a series of logging roads and drill trails extending north from the community of White River. Access is also available by way of float plane, based in White River via Dayohessarah Lake or Hambleton Lake, and by helicopter based in Wawa or Marathon.

The western and southern portions of the Property are accessible via a series of logging roads controlled by White River Forest Products Limited. Road No. 100 extends north from the western end of White River. Road No. 200 intersects Road No. 100 20 km from Highway 17 and provides access to the western and southern portions of the property. Road No. 300 intersects Road No. 100 36 km from Highway 17 and provides access to the very northern portion of the Property. Road No. 305 intersects Road No. 300 6 km from Road No. 100 and provides access to northern and eastern parts of the Property. Road access to within 400 m of the Sugar Zone is available via a small road heading south and southwest from Road No. 305 for 8.8 km. From there, access to the Sugar Zone is available via all-terrain or tracked vehicles in the summer, and snowmobiles, tracked vehicles and trucks in the winter. The distance from White River to the Sugar Zone is approximately 60 km by road.

Areas surrounding Dayohessarah, Hambleton, Strickland and Pike Lakes are designated by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources as 'Restricted Access'. Locked gates on Road No. 200 and Road No. 305 control vehicular access in order to prevent access to remote lodge operations on two lakes. Permits are required for road access to most of the Sugar Zone property for mineral exploration purposes.

3.2 Description of Mining Claims

The Dayohessarah Lake Property consists of 415 unpatented, unsurveyed, contiguous mining claims comprising 1,839 claim units, and covering approximately 29,700 hectares (Appendix A). All claims are held in the name of Harte Gold Corp., except for SSM 4228496, 4228497 and 4228499, which are held in the name of Lloyd Joseph Halverson and are subject to an option agreement. The Property boundaries are marked by claim lines but have not been surveyed (Figure 2).

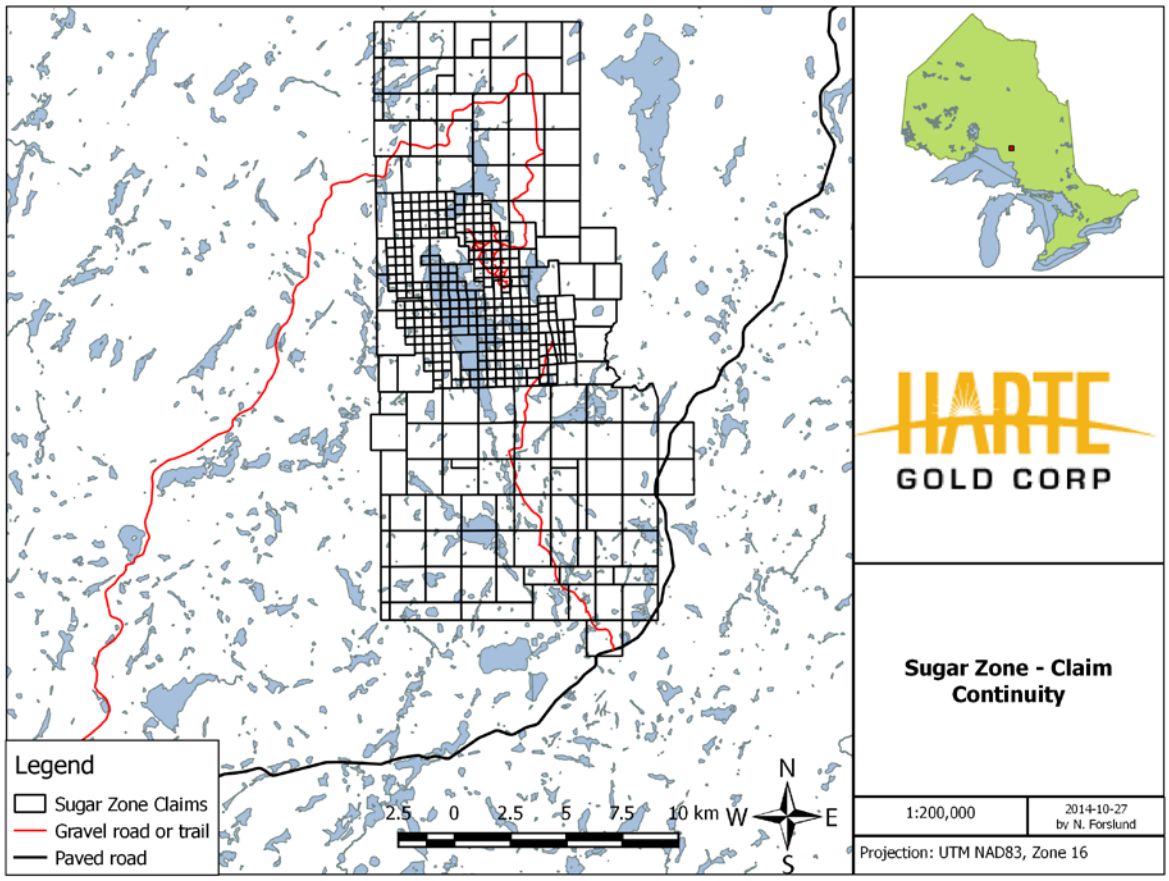


Figure 2 - Claim continuity map.

There are two mining alienations which border parts of Harte's current claim block. The largest (W-LL-C1521) lies to the east of the current claim area and shortly borders claim 4260617 on the east, and Hwy 631 on the west. The second alienation (No. 2847) lies completely within Harte's current claim block, west of Dayohessarah Lake. Surface rights are held by the Crown and timber cutting rights are held by White River Forest Products Ltd.

The Property comprises the following unpatented mining claims: SSM 937765 – 768, SSM 937770 – 772, SSM 1043698, SSM 1043701 – 712, SSM 1043715 – 717, SSM 1043803, SSM 1043806 – 812, SSM 1043814 – 828, SSM 1044094 – 097, SSM 1044100 – 103, SSM 1055500 – 543, SSM 1055576 – 589, SSM 1069100, SSM 1069120 and 121, SSM 1069186 – 194, SSM 1069196 – 199, SSM 1069300 – 350, SSM 1069352 – 376, SSM 1069378 – 391, SSM 1078243 – 259, SSM 1078265 – 277, SSM 1078314 – 319, SSM 1135498 and 499, SSM 1140638 – 649, SSM 1140658 – 660, SSM 1174765 – 766, SSM 1182993 and 994, SSM 1183012 – 021, SSM 1194337, SSM 1194339 and 340, SSM 1232640 and 641, SSM 1235594 and 595, SSM 3012217 – 218, SSM 3018389 – 393, SSM 4201064 – 067, SSM 4201069 – 071, SSM 4201074 – 081, SSM 4201082 – 093, SSM 4228496 and 497, SSM 4228499, 4260601 – 683, and SSM 4267212. All claims are within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division of Ontario.

3.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The climate is northern boreal, with short hot summers and cold, snowy winters. Some field operations, such as drilling, can be carried out year-round while other operations, such as prospecting and mapping, can only be carried out during the late spring, summer and early autumn months.

The temperatures can range from -35ºC in the winter to +30ºC in the summer; though the mean temperatures are around -20°C to +20°C. Rainfall is about 727 mm annual average, with the wettest month being September (120 mm average). Snow is abundant, often reaching several metres with December and January having the heaviest snowfall (about 80 cm). Snow is on the ground by late October and the ice begins to thaw on the lakes by April.

The topography on the Property varies from moderate to rugged, with lake levels generally at 390 m above sea level, and occasional hills up to 480 m elevation. The overburden is generally between 0 to 20 m deep on the Property, with occasional bouldered terrain, and normally approximately 2 to 3 m overlying the Sugar Zone. Vegetation is boreal, with jack pine, fir, poplar and birch occupying dry uplands and cedar, tamarack and spruce growth on more poorly drained terrain.

4 Historical Work

Exploration for gold and base metals has been conducted on the Dayohessarah property since 1969. After over 10 years of very little work, exploration started to pick up on the property again in 1983, after the discovery of the Hemlo Gold camp. A complete timeline of mineral exploration on the DGB is presented below.

1969 Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. drilled three diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the mafic/ultramafic intrusives and flows near the north end of Dayohessarah Lake. Results include an intersection of 0.326% Ni and 0.08% Cu over 5 ft. in metagabbroic rocks.

1983-1986 Pezamerica Resources Limited conducted an exploration program which included an airborne Mag and EM survey that outlined thirty-one (31) geophysical anomalies in the area. Twenty-four (24) of these anomalies were investigated by Teck Exploration on behalf of Pezamerica. Teck Exploration drilled nine airborne geophysical targets based on coincidental soil gold anomaly trends. In all cases, the airborne anomalies were explained by pyrite/pyrrhotite rich horizons within felsic volcanics. Hole PZ-6 returned appreciable amounts of sphalerite mineralization (0.47% Zn over 2.8 feet). None of the assayed core returned significant gold values.

1990 Most of the DGB is staked by a prospecting syndicate.

1991 The Property is optioned from the prospectors by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. Initial prospecting uncovered the gold-bearing Sugar Zone deposit. Based on bedrock exposure and trenching, the Sugar Zone was traced for 750 m, and a ground IP survey outlined the Sugar Zone structure extending for 1,500m.

1993 Hemlo Gold conducted a preliminary diamond drill program to test the Sugar Zone for economic gold mineralization. A grid was cut with a 6 km baseline and tie-lines ranging in spacing between 100 m and 1,000 m. Six diamond drill holes were completed totaling 800 m. All drill holes intersected significant gold mineralization in the Sugar Zone. A small trenching program is initiated on the Sugar Zone.

1994 Hemlo Gold proceeds with initial geological mapping, prospecting and a follow-up drill program. Fifteen diamond drill holes are completed on the Property, totaling 2,416 m. Eight of the drill holes

intersected the Sugar Zone. An I.P. survey is completed over the southern portion of the Property, and a Mag survey is completed over the entire grid. After the exploration program, the Property was returned to the prospecting syndicate who initially staked the ground, due to legal reasons.

1998-1999 Most of the Property is optioned from the prospectors syndicate. The mining claims were subject to a Joint Venture agreement between Corona Gold Corporation (51%) and Harte Gold Corp. (49%). Corona was the operator. The initial 313 claims are subject to a 3.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"), and the Joint Venture participants have the option to acquire 1.5% of the 3.5% NSR for $1.5 million, and have the right of first refusal on the remaining 2.0% NSR.

Corona carries out an extensive exploration program. The existing grid was rehabilitated and new grid lines established east of Dayohessarah Lake. In total, 96.1 km of grid lines with 100 m spacing oriented at 320º azimuth are cut over the Sugar Zone area. An oriented soil sampling program is carried out on the grid, as well as mapping and sampling. Prospecting was limited to the Sugar Zone and extensions of the Sugar Zone to the south and to the north. A surface power trenching program is conducted on parts of the Sugar Zone and six trenches were excavated, washed, channel sampled and mapped in detail. A detailed Mag-VLF and reconnaissance gradient I.P. survey is performed on the Property.

A diamond drilling program totaling 9,937 m of NQ core in 53 holes is completed, mostly into and around the Sugar Zone. The drill holes cover 3 km of strike length, and intersect the zone at approximately 50 m spacing at shallow depths. A secondary purpose of the program was to follow-up low grade mineralization encountered in previous drilling by Hemlo Gold and to test previously untested/poorly tested I.P. anomalies west of the Sugar Zone and east of Dayohessarah Lake.

Preliminary Mineral Resource estimates of the Sugar Zone mineralization in the 12000 N to 13100 N area were prepared, based on the drilling program noted above. Another estimate was made, using revised and refined criteria and polygonal methods, in the spring 1999, following additional data evaluation (Drost et Al, 1998).

2003-2004 Corona conducts a diamond drilling program totaling 7,100 m in 26 holes. The drill program mostly intersects the Sugar Zone and is successful in its purpose of expanding the strike and dip extent of the zone, as well as increasing the level of confidence in the continuity of mineralization by in-fill drilling.

2004 Corona conducts another diamond drilling program totaling 3,588 m in 11 holes. The program is successful in increasing the mineralization extent of the Sugar Zone, as well as increasing the defined Sugar Zone depth to a vertical depth of 300 m. A new Mineral Resource estimate was completed.

2008 A helicopter airborne geophysical survey was flown over the Property by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., under contract from Corona. The survey used a DIGHEM multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system along with a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A total of 1,917 line km were flown. It was recommended by Dave Hunt P.Geo. that compilation of historic exploration data on the remainder of the property be followed by a program of reconnaissance mapping and prospecting to evaluate the Fugro airborne conductor axes on the ground, as well as to identify additional target areas extending both north and south of existing Sugar Zone mineralization and elsewhere on the property.

2009 During March, Corona undertook a drilling program totaling 2,020 m in 10 holes. The purpose of the program was to test airborne electromagnetic conductors, magnetic anomalies, induced polarization chargeability anomalies and geologically defined possible extensions to the north and the south of the known Sugar Zone mineralization.

During July to September, a prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and channel sampling program was undertaken on geophysical targets outlined by the Fugro airborne geophysical anomalies. Highlights included sampling of a float rock (Peacock Boulders) returning a value of 87.80 g/t Au, as well as grab samples from quartz veining east of the Sugar Zone returning values of 30.40 and 9.04 g/t Au.

2010 Harte Gold Corp. initiated it first drilling program. During March, a diamond drill program totaling 2,097.31 m in 12 holes, two of which were aborted before reaching the Sugar Zone. The program was successful in locating a high grade area of the Sugar Zone located near surface and directly under a series of surface trenches. The drill program was also successful in determining that the Sugar Zone has significant mineralization below 300 m depth.

Ground IP is completed over a grid totaling 20,475 meters. Chargeability from the survey outlines a potential zone north of the Peacock Boulder discovery of 2009. 5 Trenches totaling 1,850 square meters were completed over and around the newly discovered Wolf Zone.

A total of 5,387.94 m of diamond drilling totaling 33 drill holes was completed on the newly discovered Wolf Zone. Results outlined a small, high grade zone with a strike length up to 600 m and a depth up to 250 meters.

2011 Between May and June 2011 two more grids totaling 60,800 meters were completed over the fold nose near the north end of the of the Dayohessarah Lake Property, on the west side of Hambleton Lake. Follow up ground IP was completed on the grids by JVX Geophysical Surveys. A small 5,200 meter grid was also cut and ground IP completed on the west side of Dayohessarah Lake, in an attempt to outline a Gossan Zone.

A Bore Hole survey was completed In August 2011 on eleven deep drill holes in the Sugar Zone. The Bore Hole survey outlined several conductors in the area. An airborne VTEM survey was completed at the end of August by Geotech Ltd. The survey covered the entire property and outlined 5 large moderate to strong conductive areas of interest. The most exciting result of the survey was a potential copper-nickel ore body below the surface, under the komatiite volcanics at the northern end of Dayohessarah Lake.

There were two main drill programs in 2011. The first was on the Sugar Zone, between February 11 to April 13, and again between July 17 and November 24, 2011, and totaled 7,885.74 meters of diamond drilling in 27 drill holes. The drilling was designed to expand the resource estimate both at depth, and to upgrade inferred resource to indicated resource. The second drill program targeted IP anomalies on the Fold Nose grid. A total of 3,430.93 meters were drilled in 15 diamond drill holes. Most IP anomalies were explained by sedimentary layers, and no significant intercepts were observed.

2012 In April 2012, Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter borne geophysical survey over the Dayohessarah Lake Property. The program was completed as an extension of the airborne VTEM survey conducted in 2011 which totaled 302 line-km of data over the northern parts of Dayohessarah Lake and western parts of Hambleton Lake and the shore line. The 2012 program totaled 1,153 line-km of data essentially covering the rest of the Dayohessarah Greenstone Belt.

In an effort to understand the source of the Peacock boulders, thin sections of three Peacock boulder samples were sent to Pleason Geoscience for analysis. The boulders returned assay values of 87.30 g/t Au, 52.80 g/t Au and 37.20 g/t Au. It was noted that the mineralogy and microtextures of the samples were similar to gold-bearing zones at the Hemlo and Musslewhite gold camps.

Between October 30, 2012 and November 2, 2012 four mechanical trenches were made along the surface exposure of the Sugar Zone. The purpose of the trenches was to expose enough high grade material from

the Lower Zone of the Sugar Zone for a reasonably representative blasting program. The total area of the trenches is 1,799 square meters.

During the period January 21, 2012 to July 29, 2012 a total of 6,283.92 meters were drilled in 12 diamond drill holes targeting the Sugar Zone. The drilling was carried out by Major Drilling Group International Inc. The purpose of the diamond drilling program was to expand the current Mineral Resource Estimate of the Sugar Zone at vertical depths below 400 m, and to test the continuity, grade and width of the zone at 1,000 m vertical depth. The program was successful in defining Au mineralization in both the Upper and Lower Zones with significant assay results ranging from 0.56g/t Au to 162g/t Au.

An additional 2 drill holes targeted an IP north-east of Dayohessarah Lake. These exploration holes totaled 375 meters, and did not return any significant gold values.

Two holes totaling 333 meters were drilled targeting an extension of the Wolf Zone. No significant assays were returned.

2013 Exploration in the 2013 season included a short prospecting program, where 46 samples were taken and analyzed for Au using fire assay. Two samples returned Au values of 10.2g/t and 0.73g/t.

4 holes were drilled on the Halverson Zone, totaling 1103.28m These holes targeted Cu-Ni mineralization discovered in 2011 by a VTEM survey.

An additional 17 diamond drill holes totaling 1356m were drilled to decrease the spacing between holes in a high grade portion of the Sugar Zone Lower Zone (called Jewelry Box). Significant intervals from this program ran from 2.77g/t Au to 28.5g/t Au over widths from 0.35m to 8.27m.

5 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

The DGB is situated between two larger greenstone belts; the Hemlo Greenstone Belt to the west and the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt to the east. These greenstone belts are part of the larger, east trending Schreiber-White River Belt of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Craton (Figure 3). The Late Archean DGB trends northwest and forms a narrow, eastward concave crescent. The belt is approximately 36 km in length and varies in width from 1.5 to 5.5 km. Principal lithologies in the belt are moderately to highly deformed metamorphosed volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments that have been enclosed and intruded by tonalitic to granodioritic quartz-porphyry plutons.

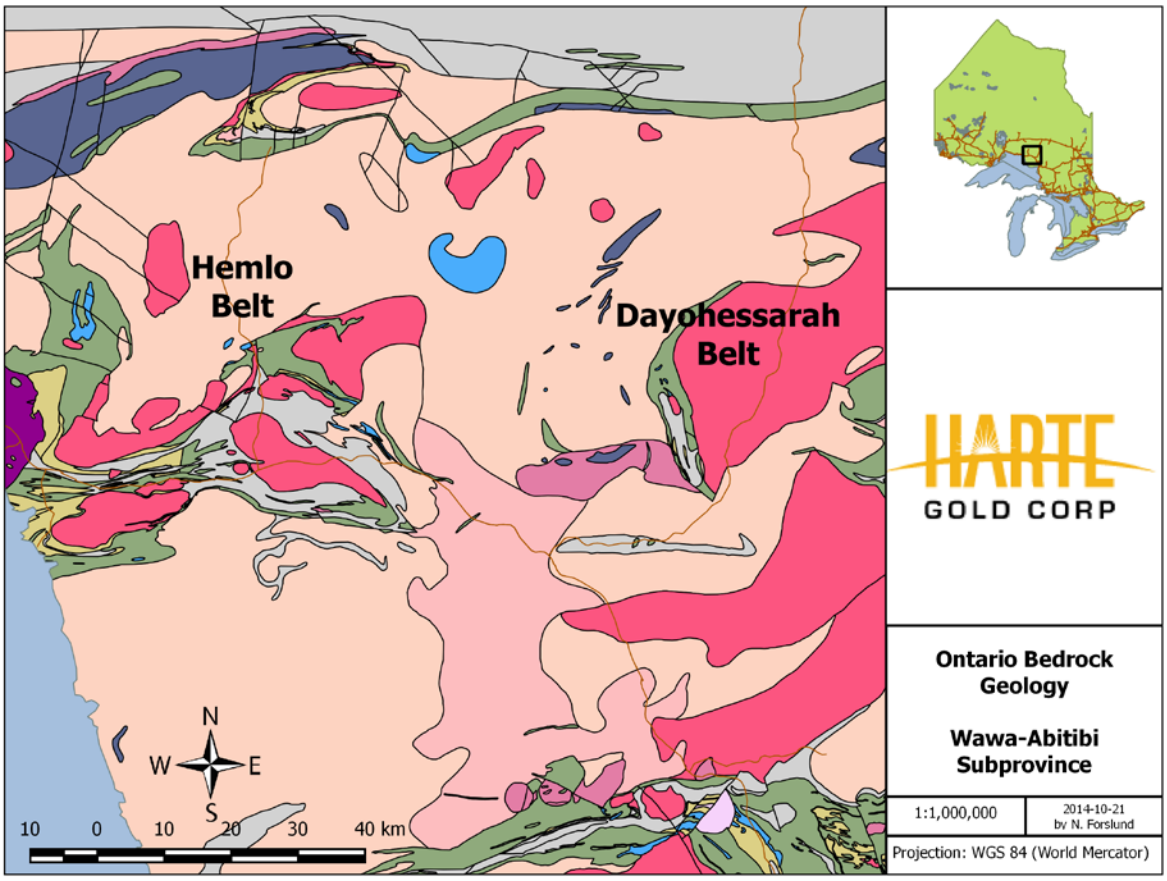


Figure 3 - Regional geology of the area.

The greenstone belt is bordered to the east by the Strickland Pluton and to the west by the Black Pic Batholith. The Danny Lake Stock borders the south western edge of the DGB. The Strickland Pluton is characterized by a granodioritic composition, quartz phenocrysts, fine grained titanite, and hematitic fractures. The Black Pic Batholith is similar to the Strickland Pluton, but locally more potassic. The Black Pic Batholith also contains interlayers of monzogranite. The Danny Lake Stock is characterized by hornblende porphyritic quartz monzonite to quartz monzodiorite (G. M. Stott, 1999).

The DGB has been metamorphosed to upper greenschist to amphibolite facies. The Strickland Pluton seems to have squeezed the greenstone belt and imposed upon it a thermal metamorphism. Most of the mafic volcanics are composed primarily of plagioclase and hornblende. Almandine garnets are widely observed in the clastic metasediments and locally, along with pyrope garnets, in the mafic volcanics (G.M. Stott, 1996a,b,c).

Alteration throughout the belt consists of diopsidation, albitization, weak magnesium biotization, weak carbonatization and moderate to strong silicification which accompanied the emplacement of the porphyry dykes/sills and quartz veining.

The belt has been strongly foliated, flattened and strained. Deformation seen in the supracrustal rocks has been interpreted to be related to the emplacement of the Strickland Pluton. Strongly developed metamorphic mineral lineations in the supracrustal rocks closely compare with the orientations of the

quartz phenocryst lineations seen in the Strickland Pluton. This probably reflects a constant strain aureole imposed by the pluton upon the belt (G.M. Stott, 1996a,b,c). The strain fabric is best observed a few hundred meters from the Strickland Pluton in the Sugar Zone, which has been characterized as the most severely strained part of the belt. The Sugar Zone is defined by sets of parallel mineralized quartz veining, quartz flooding of strongly altered wall-rock, thin intermediate porphyry lenses and dykes/sills parallel to stratigraphy and foliation, and gold mineralization.

Foliations and numerous top indicators define a synclinal fold in the central portion of the belt. The synclinal fold has been strongly flattened and stands upright with the fold hinge open to the south and centered along Dayohessarah Lake.

5.2 Property Geology

Near Dayohessarah Lake, the belt is dominated by a basal sequence of massive to pillowed mafic volcanics, commonly with ellipsoidal, bleached alteration pods, overlain by intermediate tuff and lapilli tuff. The tuffaceous units rapidly grade upwards to a sedimentary sequence consisting of greywacke and conglomerates derived from volcanics, sediments and felsic intrusive sources (G. M. Stott, 1996a,b,c). Several thin, continuous cherty sulphide facies iron formations are found in the mafic volcanic sequence. Spinifex textured komatiitic flows stratigraphically underlie the main sedimentary sequence and can be traced around the north end of Dayohessarah Lake. Also at the north end of Dayohessarah Lake, mafic and ultramafic sills and stocks underlie the komatiites (Figure 4).

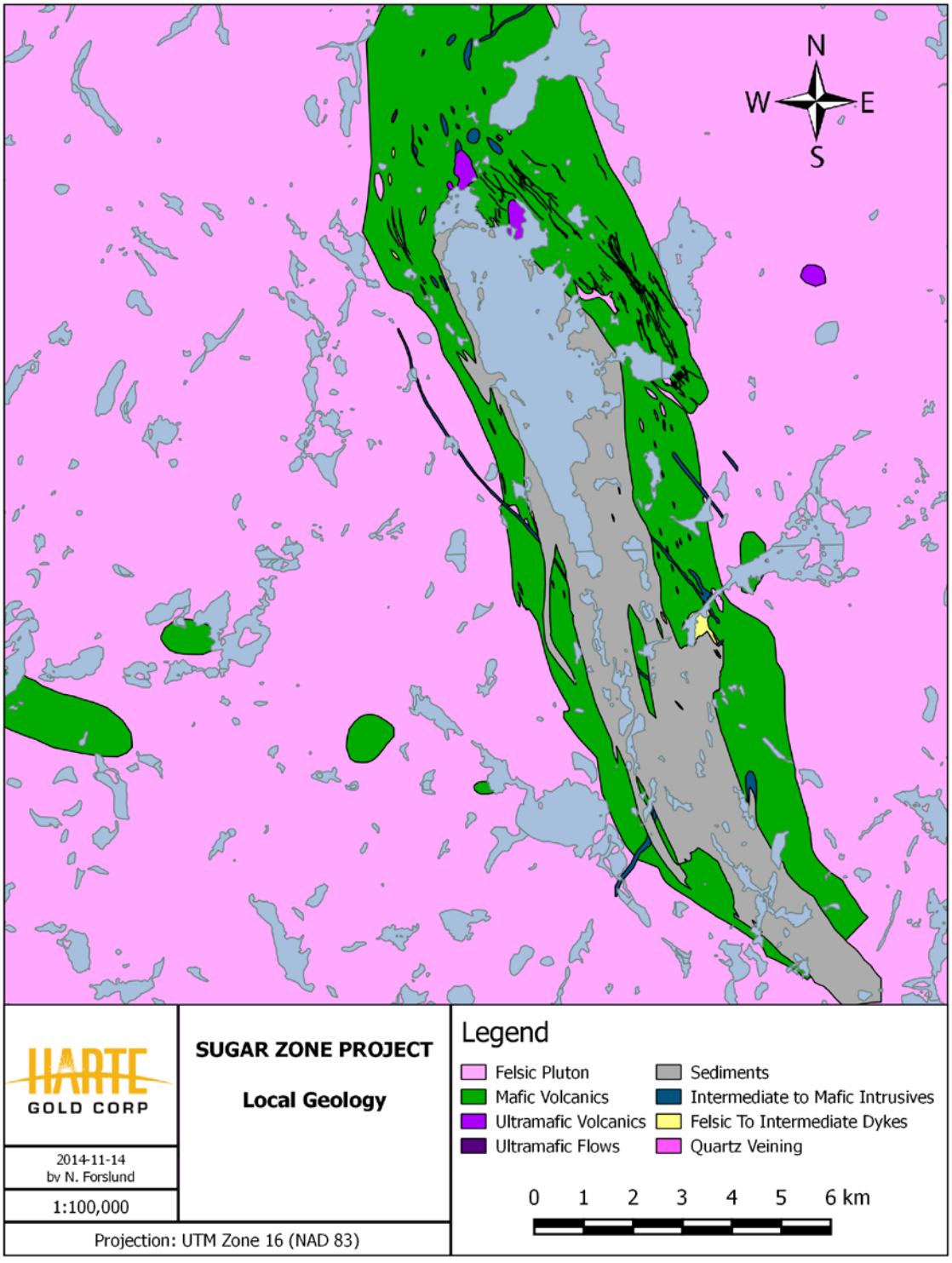


Figure 4 - Property geology map.

Several fine to medium grained, intermediate feldspar porphyry dykes/sills have intruded and swarmed the belt. Swarming of the intermediate porphyry dykes is more intense east of Dayohessarah Lake. Stott has interpreted the porphyry sills and associated porphyry bodies to be related to the Strickland Pluton. A smaller granitic quartz porphyry body containing some sulphide mineralization is located northwest of Dayohessarah Lake. The porphyritic texture of the dykes/sills is often nearly, or completely, obliterated by the degree of foliation in the greenstone belt, or by the degree of shear in the Sugar Zone. These intermediate dykes/sills vary in abundance across the Property, but increase in regularity within, and around, the Sugar Zone. There is also a consistent, weak pervasive silicic alteration in the intermediate intrusives, as well as consistently trace amounts of very fine grained disseminated pyrite.

The major linear structure recognized on the Property is the Sugar Deformation Zone ("SDZ"), which trends northwest-southeast for approximately 3.5 km and dips southwest between 65° and 75°. The SDZ appears to be spatially related to the Strickland Pluton and is a complex system with strain intensities varying from strongly deformed-pillow mafic volcanics to undeformed massive mafic flows to anastomosing linear areas. Stratigraphically-conformable porphyritic intermediate intrusions swarm through the SDZ. Both the mafic volcanics and the intermediate intrusives exhibit moderate linear fabrics along with hydrothermal alteration (i.e., silicification).

In general, the north-westerly striking, south-westerly dipping stratigraphy hosting the gold mineralized portions of the Sugar Zone can be subdivided into the following units:

- Hanging Wall Volcanics;
- Upper Zone (Sugar Zone mineralization);
- Interzone Volcanics;
- Lower Zone (Sugar Zone mineralization);
- Footwall Volcanics.

The Hanging Wall, Interzone and Footwall volcanic horizons consist predominantly of massive and pillowed basalt flows generally striking northwest and dipping at an average angle of 64° to the southwest. Coarse to very coarse grained, locally gabbroic-textured phases form a significant component of the Hanging Wall mafic volcanic package. It is believed that these phases represent thick, slowly-cooled portions of the massive mafic flows, as they commonly grade into finer grained, more recognizable basaltic flows, and eventually even pillow flows. In much of the area which drilling on the Sugar Zone was carried out, a distinctive, very coarse grained mafic volcanic flow was observed consistently about 15 m stratigraphically above the Upper Zone. Other than this unit, specific mafic flows, as well as intermediate porphyry units, are nearly impossible to interpret/distinguish between holes.

The Upper and Lower zones range in thickness from 1.5 to 10 m, strike at 140° and dip between 65° and 75° with minor undulations.

The auriferous Wolf Zone lies in the northern extent of the SDZ, but drilling between the two zones indicates that the zones are complexly separate from each other. Like the Sugar Zone, the Wolf Zone is north-north-westerly striking and south-westerly dipping. Unlike the Sugar Zone, there is only one gold mineralized zone, and not two or more parallel zones.

A northerly-striking, sub-vertically dipping, dark grey-black, diabase dyke intrudes the older rock types in the greenstone belt, and crosscuts the SDZ. The diabase obliterates the SDZ when it is encountered. The diabase dyke is aphanitic around the edges and, where thick enough to do so, grades to a coarse grained euhedral rock in the middle of the dyke. The dyke exhibits very coarse grained greenish quartz-epidote phenocrysts up to 3 cm across throughout. The dyke is weakly pervasively magnetic. A very small amount of lateral movement of the zones has been interpreted locally on either side of the dyke, suggesting that very minor dyke-related faulting has occurred. There are at least two more diabase dykes on the property. They strike at 35 degrees across the northern portion of the belt. These dykes are up to 40 m across, and are similar in appearance and mineralogy to the dyke that cuts through the Sugar Zone.

Other than the diabase, the youngest intrusive rocks observed on the Property are white to pale grey, fine grained to medium grained and occasionally pegmatitic felsite dykes. The dykes generally consist of varying amounts of plagioclase, quartz and muscovite. These generally thin dykes strike northeast and where they intersect the SDZ, they completely wipe out the zone. These dykes are undeformed and clearly postdate the mineralization and deformation events.

6 Mineralization

6.1 Sugar Zone

The auriferous Upper and Lower zones of the Sugar Zone lie within the SDZ. They are defined as highly strained packages consisting of variously altered mafic volcanic flows, intermediate porphyritic intrusions and boudinaged auriferous quartz veins. The two zones range in true thickness from about 1.5 to 10 m, and are separated by 20 to 30 m of barren mafic volcanics. A high grade section of the Lower zone between lines 13+000N and 12+900N has been the focus of a bulk sample study and is referred to as the Jewelry Box.

Each zone is made up of one or more porphyritic intrusions, flanked by altered basalt and hosting stratigraphically conformable quartz veins. Alteration within the mafic volcanic potions of the zones consists primarily of silicification (both pervasive and as quartz veining), diopsidation and biotization. The porphyry units of the zones exhibit biotite and silica alteration as well, but no diopside alteration.

The Upper and Lower zones appear geologically consistent both down dip and along strike. The Lower Zone has consistently larger widths, as well as mostly consistently higher grades of gold mineralization, however both the width and the gold grade within each zone seem to follow the same trends across the zone. That is to say, that where the Upper Zone exhibits larger widths and higher gold grades, the Lower Zone also exhibits larger widths and higher gold grades. The zones are observed on surface to pinch and swell over distances of 50 m or more.

Gold mineralization mostly occurs in quartz veins, stringers and quartz flooded zones predominantly associated with porphyry zones, porphyry contact zones, hydrothermally altered basalts and, rarely, weakly altered or unaltered basalt within the Upper and Lower zones.

Fine to coarse grained specks and blebs of visible gold are common in the Sugar Zone quartz veins, usually occurring within marginal, laminated or refractured portions of the veins. The visible gold itself is often observed to be concentrated within thin fractures, indicating some degree of remobilization. Quartz veins and floods also contain varying amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite and arsenopyrite. The presence of galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite is a strong indicator of the presence of visible gold. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and, rarely, molybdenite form a

minor component of total sulphides and do not appear to be directly related to the presence of gold mineralization.

Other mineralized zones have been observed between, above and below the Sugar Zone Upper and Lower zones, in diamond drilling. Most of these intercepts are believed to be quartz veining originating in either the Upper or Lower zone, that have been diverted from the sheared part of the zone, up to 30 m from the main bodies of mineralization. One of these zones is the historically discovered Zoe Zone, which has been recently renamed the Lynx Zone, which lies east of the southern end of the Sugar Zone.

6.2 Wolf Zone

The auriferous Wolf Zone lies along strike of the Sugar Zone, and may represent the northern extension of the SDZ. It is defined as highly strained packages consisting of variously altered mafic volcanic flows and gabbros. The zone ranges in true thickness from 0.5 to 8 m.

The zone is made up of highly sheared mafic volcanics, and a network of intrusive, intermediate quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes/sills. Alteration in the mafic volcanic and gabbro units consists mainly of silicification (both pervasive and quartz veining), diopside alteration and magnesium-rich brown biotite alteration. Alteration within the intermediate porphyry units consist of mostly silicification, with small amounts of magnesium-rich brown biotite, and no diopside. The zone is observed in trenches to pinch and swell over 30 m.

Gold mineralization mostly occurs in quartz veins, stringers and quartz flooded zones predominantly associated with porphyry zones, and hydrothermally altered basalts and gabbros.

Fine grained specks of visible gold are occasionally observed in the Wolf Zone quartz veins. The visible gold itself is often observed to be concentrated within thin fractures, indicating some degree of remobilization. Quartz veins and floods also contain varying amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite and occasional galena. The presence of galena is a strong indicator of the presence of visible gold. Pyrite and pyrrhotite form most of the total sulphides, but do not appear to be directly related to the presence of gold mineralization.

7 2014 Diamond Drilling

7.1 Sample Collection, Preparation, Analyses and Security

NQ drill core is placed in core boxes by drillers. All drill core was delivered to the core processing facility in White River, Ontario where it undergoes geotechnical and geological logging by the geotechnician and geologist. The following describes the core logging process:

- The core is oriented in the box with the saddle pointing downhole, and rock quality data (RQD) is collected from each 3m run.
- The geotechnician marks out 1.0m intervals with a blue China marker and prepares a box list stating the length of core in each box. Aluminum tags are made and stapled to the end of each box.
- Core is photographed dry and wet.
- The geologist logs the geology of each hole, paying close attention to lithologies, alteration, structures, veining and mineralization.

- Sample collection begins with the marking of sample intervals with a red China marker by the geologist. The sample is given a sample tag. Sample intervals range from 50cm to 1.5m, and are taken not to cross major lithology boundaries. Standards and blanks are alternately inserted every 10^{th} sample for QAQC.
- The core is cut with a Vancor diamond core saw by the geotechnician, and placed back in the box. Half core samples are taken from the box and bagged individually. The technician always takes the back half of the core for shipping, while the front half stays in the box.
- The individually bagged samples are placed in rice bags and delivered to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Samples are delivered either in person by Harte Gold staff, or by Greyhound Bus.
- Core is stored in racks in a locked fenced in yard at the core processing facility in White River, Ontario.

7.2 Laboratory Methods

Prep (AGAT Code: 221-001)

Samples arrive at AGAT Laboratories at 12 Twin City Crossroads, Thunder Bay, Ontario, where they are received and documented. Samples are dried to 60°C. Samples are crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (2mm) and split to 250 g using a Jones riffler splitter or rotary split. The split is pulverized to 85 per cent passing 200 mesh (75µm). After drying specific samples are shaken on an 80 mesh sieve with the plus fraction stored and the minus fraction sent to the laboratory for analysis.

All equipment are cleaned using quartz and air from a compressed air source. Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories' quality assurance program.

ICP-OES with ICPMS finish (AGAT Code: 201-074)

All samples underwent an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) with inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICPMS) finish analysis with aqua regia digestion. Prepared samples are digested with aqua regia for one hour using temperature controlled hot blocks. Resulting digests are diluted with de-ionized water. Sample splits of 1 g are routinely used. Solubility of elements can be dependent on the mineral species present and as such, data reported from the aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of a particular analyte.

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES and Perkin Elmer Elan 9000 and NexION ICP-MS instruments are used in the analysis. Inter-Element Correction (IEC) techniques are used to correct for any spectral interferences.

Solubility of elements can be dependent on the mineral species present and as such, data reported from the aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of a particular analyte. Detection limits for this technique can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1- Analytes and ranges for the ICP analyses (AGAT code: 201-074).

Analyte	(ppm)	Analyte	(ppm)	Analyte	(ppm)
Ag	0.01-100	Ge	0.05-500	S	0.005%-10%
Al	0.01%-25%	Hf	0.02-500	Sb	0.05-10,000
As	0.1-10,000	Hg	0.01-10,000	Sc	0.1-10,000
Au	0.01-25	In	0.005-1,000	Se	0.2-10,000
B	5-10,000	K	0.01%-10%	Sn	0.2-1,000
Ba	1-10,000	La	0.1-10,000	Sr	0.2-10,000
Be	0.05-1,000	Li	0.1-10,000	Ta	0.01-1,000
Bi	0.01-10,000	Mg	0.01%-25%	Te	0.01-1,000
Ca	0.01%-25%	Mn	1-50,000	Th	0.1-10,000
Cd	0.01-1,000	Mo	0.05-10,000	Ti	0.005%-25%
Ce	0.01-10,000	Na	0.01%-25%	Tl	0.02-10,000
Co	0.1-10,000	Nb	0.05-500	U	0.05-10,000
Cr	0.5-10,000	Ni	0.2-10,000	V	0.5-10,000
Cu	0.5-10,000	P	10-10,000	W	0.05-10,000
Cs	0.05-1,000	Pb	0.1-10,000	Y	0.05-1,000
Fe	0.01%-50%	Rb	0.1-10,000	Zn	0.5-10,000
Ga	0.05-10,000	Re	0.001-50	Zr	0.5-1,000

AAS (AGAT Code: 201-075)

If gold values above the detection limits are detected with the ICP-OES/ICPMS methods, samples undergo an analysis for overlimit Au by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

Prepared samples are digested with Aqua Regia for one hour using temperature controlled hot blocks. Resulting digests are diluted to 50mL with de-ionized water. Sample splits of 1g are routinely used. Solubility of elements can be dependent on the mineral species present and as such, data reported from the aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of a particular analyte.

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories' Quality Assurance Program. PerkinElmer AAnalyst 400 AAS instruments are used in the analysis.

Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish (AGAT Code: 202-052)

Any samples that contained greater than 1ppm Au with the ICP-OES/ICPMS method were reanalyzed using a lead fusion fire assay with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) finish. Gold is detected within a range of 0.001ppm to 10ppm.

Prepared samples are fused using accepted fire assay techniques, cupelled and parted in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. Sample splits of 30g are routinely used.

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis.

Metallic Screen – Gold Analysis (AGAT Code 202-121)

500g (202 120) or 1000g (202 121) of crushed material (75% passing 2 mm) is pulverized using a ring and puck to ensure approximately 80 - 90% passing 75 µm. The material on top of the screen is referred to as the "plus" (+) fraction with the material passing through the screen is referred to as the "minus" (-) fraction. Both the "plus" fraction and "minus" fraction weights are recorded.

The entire "plus" fraction is sent for fire assay determination while two (30g) replicates of the "minus" are taken for fire assay determination. Either gravimetric gold determination, AAS or ICP-OES finish is used.

"Plus" and "minus" gold assay fractions, weights of both fractions, and the calculated "total gold" of the sample are included in every report. Upon request individual gold assays may be reported for every fraction.

The calculation for "total gold" is as follows:

$$\textit{Total gold (g/t)} = \frac{\textit{(Au ("average minus") g/t x Wt. "Minus" x } 10^{-6}\textit{ t/g) + (Au ("plus") g/t x Wt. "Plus" x } 10^{-6}\textit{ t/g))}}{\textit{Wt. ("minus")g + Wt. ("plus")g x } 10^{-6}\textit{ t/g}}$$

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. Either Mettler-Toledo Microbalances or PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis.

7.3 2014 Drilling

16 diamond drill holes were drilled during this phase of drilling totaling 1885.0m. Drilling during this phase focused on improving the continuity of the known mineralization at Sugar Zone. Two series of holes were drilled. The JB series (9 holes totaling 1360m) focused on infilling a high grade area at Sugar Zone on 25m centers. The SZ series (7 holes totaling 525m) focused on improving confidence in the continuity of the Lower Zone at Sugar Zone south of the Jewell Box area. SZ drilling was done on 25m centers.

Table 2 - Table of drill collars.

Hole ID	Line	Picket	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
JB-14-01	off section		645916	5407445	54.8	-44.2	135
JB-14-02	off section		645912	5407452	52.4	-44.4	145
JB-14-03	off section		645912	5407452	55	-54.3	156
JB-14-04	off section		645912	5407452	52.7	-62.4	165
JB-14-05	off section		645924	5407437	51.4	-44.4	144
JB-14-06	off section		645924	5407437	52.7	-53.9	162
JB-14-07	off section		645924	5407437	55.5	-63.5	165
JB-14-08	off section		645945	5407422	45.8	-45.4	144
JB-14-09	off section		645924	5407437	47	-55.4	144
SZ-14-65	12525	190	646286	5407172	49.1	-49.7	75
SZ-14-66	12550	190	646266	5407190	48.4	-49.8	75
SZ-14-67	12575	195	646256	5407212	49	-50.8	75
SZ-14-68	12600	195	646241	5407232	48.7	-50.4	75
SZ-14-69	12625	190	646227	5407242	47.2	-52.1	75
SZ-14-70	12650	190	646204	5407267	48	-50.2	75
SZ-14-71	12675	200	646197	5407290	48.1	-52.2	75

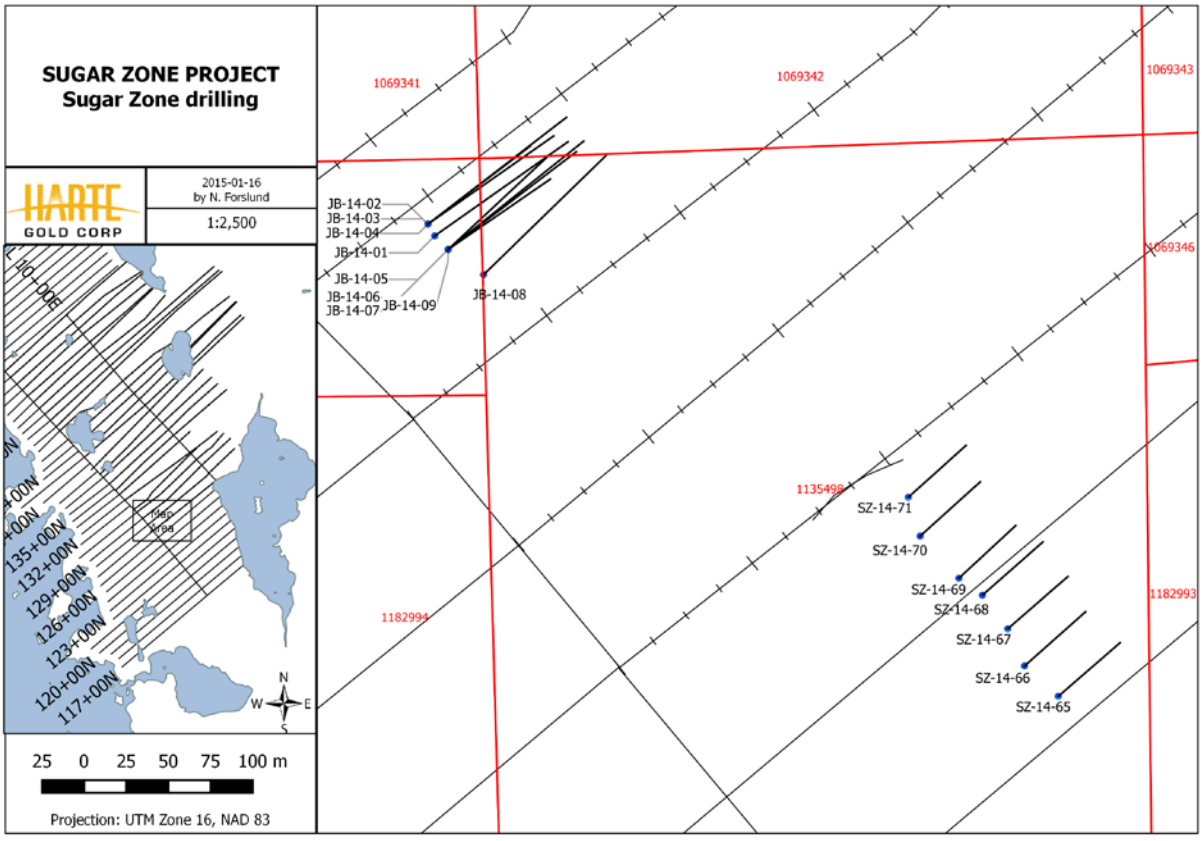


Figure 5 – Drillhole locations.

7.3.1 Jewell Box drilling

The JB series (9 holes totaling 1360m) focused on infilling a high grade area at Sugar Zone on 25m centers. Full logs and cross sections for each hole can be found in Appendix B.

JB-14-01 was collared at 645916mE, 5407445mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 9.58m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 99.29m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 100.8m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 124m to 128.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 135m.

JB-14-02 was collared at 645912mE, 5407452mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in granite to a depth of 5.88m before intersecting a unit of mafic volcanics. The diabase was intersected between 7.62m and 22.38m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 101.6m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 104.7m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 122.3m to 131.0m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 145m.

JB-14-03 was collared at 645912mE, 5407452mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in granite to a depth of 3.16m before intersecting a unit of mafic volcanics. The diabase was intersected between 8.77m and 26.53m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 108m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 110m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 132.5m to 138.5m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 156m.

JB-14-04 was collared at 645912mE, 5407452mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 11.12m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 115.8m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 118m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 147.5m to 150.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 165m.

JB-14-05 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 15.42m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 99.5m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics. Small quartz veins contained anomalous gold to a depth of 103.33m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 123.3m to 128m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 144m.

JB-14-06 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 16.22m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 104.33m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics. Small quartz veins contained anomalous gold to a depth of 109.14m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 127.7m to 135.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 162m.

JB-14-07 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 1.21m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 114.45m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics. Small quartz veins contained anomalous gold to a depth of 120.13. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 142.6m to 146.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 165m.

JB-14-08 was collared at 645945mE, 5407422mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in granite to a depth of 3.45m before intersecting a unit of mafic volcanics. The diabase was intersected between 16.82m and 31.16m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 97.25m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 98.22m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 121.6m to 124.3m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 144m.

JB-14-09 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 20.33m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 107.6m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 108m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 133.4m to 135.7m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 156m.

7.3.2 Sugar Zone drilling

The SZ series (7 holes totaling 525m) focused on improving confidence in the continuity of the Lower Zone at Sugar Zone south of the Jewell Box area. SZ drilling was done on 25m centers.

SZ-14-65 was collared at 646286mE, 5407172mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12525 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 26.76m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 28.32m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-66 was collared at 646266mE, 5407190mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12550 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 26.52m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry

cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 29.01m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-67 was collared at 646256mE, 5407212mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12575 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 20.16m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 22.79m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-68 was collared at 646241mE, 5407232mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12600 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 18.7m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 23m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-69 was collared at 646227mE, 5407242mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12620 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 24.19m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 27.72m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-70 was collared at 646204mE, 5407267mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12650 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 18m. Here, the hole intersected a heavily fractured diabase to a depth of 36.6m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic dikes to a final depth of 75m. A large gougy fault zone was intersected from 60.8m to 61.2m.

SZ-14-71 was collared at 646197mE, 5407290mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12675 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 26.9m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 28.55m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

7.4 Results

687 samples were shipped to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. All samples underwent gold analysis by fire assay, and 125 of these also underwent analysis by 51-element ICP. 22 samples underwent a metallic screen assay due to very high gold values and the presence of visible gold. A list of significant intervals from each hole is presented in Table 3 below. All significant gold values in Table 3 are from the fire assay analyses, unless otherwise stated. Assay certificates can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3 – Significant results

Hole	Zone	From	To	Length		Au	Au (cut)	Note
JB-14-01	Upper	99.29	100.22	0.93		0.743	0.743	
JB-14-01	Upper	100.22	100.81	0.59		25.300	25.300	metallic
				1.52m	**of**	**10.27g/t Au**	**10.27g/t Au**	
JB-14-01	Lower	124.01	124.36	0.35		21.200	21.200	metallic
JB-14-01	Lower	124.36	125.23	0.87		0.381	0.381	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-01	Lower	125.23	125.66	0.43		54.300	30.000	metallic
JB-14-01	Lower	125.66	126.73	1.07		0.592	0.592	
JB-14-01	Lower	126.73	127.21	0.48		40.600	30.000	metallic
JB-14-01	Lower	127.21	128.06	0.85		1.390	1.390	
				4.05m	**of**	**12.94g/t Au**	**9.1g/t Au**	
JB-14-02	Upper	101.55	102.38	0.83		20.7	20.7	metallic
JB-14-02	Upper	102.38	103.7	1.32		3.390	3.390	
JB-14-02	Upper	103.7	104.7	1		0.868	0.868	
				3.15m	**of**	**7.15g/t Au**	**7.15g/t Au**	
JB-14-02	Lower	122.27	123.24	0.97		5.610	5.610	
JB-14-02	Lower	123.24	124.23	0.99		2.120	2.120	
JB-14-02	Lower	124.23	125.15	0.92		0.378	0.378	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	125.15	126.11	0.96		0.014	0.014	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	126.11	127.1	0.99		0.215	0.215	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	127.1	128.12	1.02		0.238	0.238	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	128.12	129	0.88		2.080	2.080	
JB-14-02	Lower	129	129.98	0.98		6.940	6.940	
JB-14-02	Lower	129.98	130.95	0.97		1.090	1.090	
				8.68m	**of**	**2.08g/t Au**	**2.08g/t Au**	
JB-14-03	Upper	108	108.4	0.4		9.530	9.530	metallic
JB-14-03	Upper	108.4	109.58	1.18		0.057	0.057	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-03	Upper	109.58	109.96	0.38		7.950	7.950	
				1.96m	**of**	**3.52g/t Au**	**3.52g/t Au**	
JB-14-03	Lower	132.47	133.91	1.44		2.800	2.800	
JB-14-03	Lower	133.91	134.29	0.38		7.960	7.960	
JB-14-03	Lower	134.29	134.8	0.51		0.120	0.120	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-03	Lower	134.8	135.77	0.97		14.000	14.000	metallic
JB-14-03	Lower	135.77	137.02	1.25		0.158	0.158	Incl. for cont.

JB-14-03	Lower	137.02	137.47	0.45		12.200	12.200	metallic
JB-14-03	Lower	137.47	138.47	1		1.040	1.040	
				6.m	**of**	**4.57g/t Au**	**4.57g/t Au**	
JB-14-04	Upper	115.75	116.7	0.95		1.800	1.800	
JB-14-04	Upper	116.7	117.61	0.91		0.161	0.161	ICP
JB-14-04	Upper	117.61	118	0.39		8.030	8.030	
				2.25m	**of**	**2.22g/t Au**	**2.22g/t Au**	
JB-14-04	Lower	147.48	147.89	0.41		11.100	11.100	metallic
JB-14-04	Lower	147.89	148.62	0.73		7.28	7.28	metallic
JB-14-04	Lower	148.62	149.25	0.63		0.136	0.136	ICP
JB-14-04	Lower	149.25	150.06	0.81		6.830	6.830	
				2.58m	**of**	**6.g/t Au**	**6.g/t Au**	
JB-14-05	Upper							NSV
JB-14-05	Lower	123.33	124.32	0.99		0.527	0.527	
JB-14-05	Lower	124.32	125.28	0.96		0.530	0.530	
JB-14-05	Lower	125.28	125.65	0.37		31.000	30.000	metallic
JB-14-05	Lower	125.65	126.65	1		0.868	0.868	
JB-14-05	Lower	126.65	127.42	0.77		0.063	0.063	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-05	Lower	127.42	127.98	0.56		14.6	14.6	metallic
				4.65m	**of**	**4.64g/t Au**	**4.56g/t Au**	
JB-14-06	Upper							NSV
JB-14-06	Lower	127.66	128.91	1.25		2.140	2.140	
JB-14-06	Lower	128.91	129.91	1		0.881	0.881	
JB-14-06	Lower	129.91	130.95	1.04		1.300	1.300	
JB-14-06	Lower	130.95	131.86	0.91		9.940	9.940	
JB-14-06	Lower	131.86	132.65	0.79		6.770	6.770	
JB-14-06	Lower	132.65	133.62	0.97		0.019	0.019	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-06	Lower	133.62	134.17	0.55		0.268	0.268	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-06	Lower	134.17	134.52	0.35		32.8	30.000	metallic
JB-14-06	Lower	134.52	135.09	0.57		3.400	3.400	
				7.43m	**of**	**4.43g/t Au**	**4.29g/t Au**	
JB-14-07	Upper							NSV
JB-14-07	Lower	142.62	143.35	0.73		1.720	1.720	
JB-14-07	Lower	143.35	143.82	0.47		3.630	3.630	
JB-14-07	Lower	143.82	144.42	0.6		41.6	30.000	metallic
JB-14-07	Lower	144.42	145.14	0.72		0.080	0.080	Incl. for cont.

								Incl. for
JB-14-07	Lower	145.14	145.7	0.56		0.101	0.101	cont.
JB-14-07	Lower	145.7	146.14	0.44		4.370	4.370	
				3.52m	**of**	**8.51g/t Au**	**6.53g/t Au**	
JB-14-08	Upper	97.25	98.22	0.97		7.060	7.060	
				.97m	**of**	**7.06g/t Au**	**7.06g/t Au**	
JB-14-08	Lower	121.61	122.23	0.62		1.200	1.200	
								Incl. for
JB-14-08	Lower	122.23	122.91	0.68		0.033	0.033	cont.
JB-14-08	Lower	122.91	123.58	0.67		1.090	1.090	
JB-14-08	Lower	123.58	124.26	0.68		6.530	6.530	
				2.65m		**2.24g/t Au**	**2.24g/t Au**	
JB-14-09	Upper	107.6	108	0.4		24.5	24.5	metallic
				.4m	**of**	**24.5g/t Au**	**24.5g/t Au**	
JB-14-09	Lower	133.39	134.07	0.68		72.7	30.000	metallic
JB-14-09	Lower	134.07	135.07	1		0.471	0.471	
JB-14-09	Lower	135.07	135.73	0.66		5.97	5.97	metallic
				2.34m	**of**	**23.01g/t Au**	**10.6g/t Au**	

Hole	Zone	From	To	Length	Au	Au (cut)	Note
SZ-14-65	Lower	27.44	28.02	0.58	3.25	3.25	
				0.58	**3.25**	**3.25**	
SZ-14-66	Lower	28.7	29.1	0.4	25.80	25.80	metallic
				0.4	**25.80**	**25.80**	
SZ-14-67	Lower	21.65	22.79	1.14	3.99	3.99	
				1.14	**3.99**	**3.99**	
SZ-14-68	Lower	18.7	19.5	0.8	0.27	0.27	
SZ-14-68	Lower	19.5	20.5	1	0.69	0.69	
SZ-14-68	Lower	20.5	21	0.5	2.94	2.94	
SZ-14-68	Lower	21	21.6	0.6	25.00	25.00	metallic
SZ-14-68	Lower	21.6	22	0.4	0.81	0.81	
SZ-14-68	Lower	22	23	1	5.58	5.58	
				4.3	**5.41**	**5.41**	
SZ-14-69	Lower	24.61	25.03	0.42	21.70	21.70	metallic
SZ-14-69	Lower	25.03	26.16	1.13	0.13	0.13	
SZ-14-69	Lower	26.16	27	0.84	11.50	11.50	metallic
SZ-14-69	Lower	27	27.71	0.71	0.77	0.77	
				3.1	**6.28**	**6.28**	
SZ-14-70							NSV

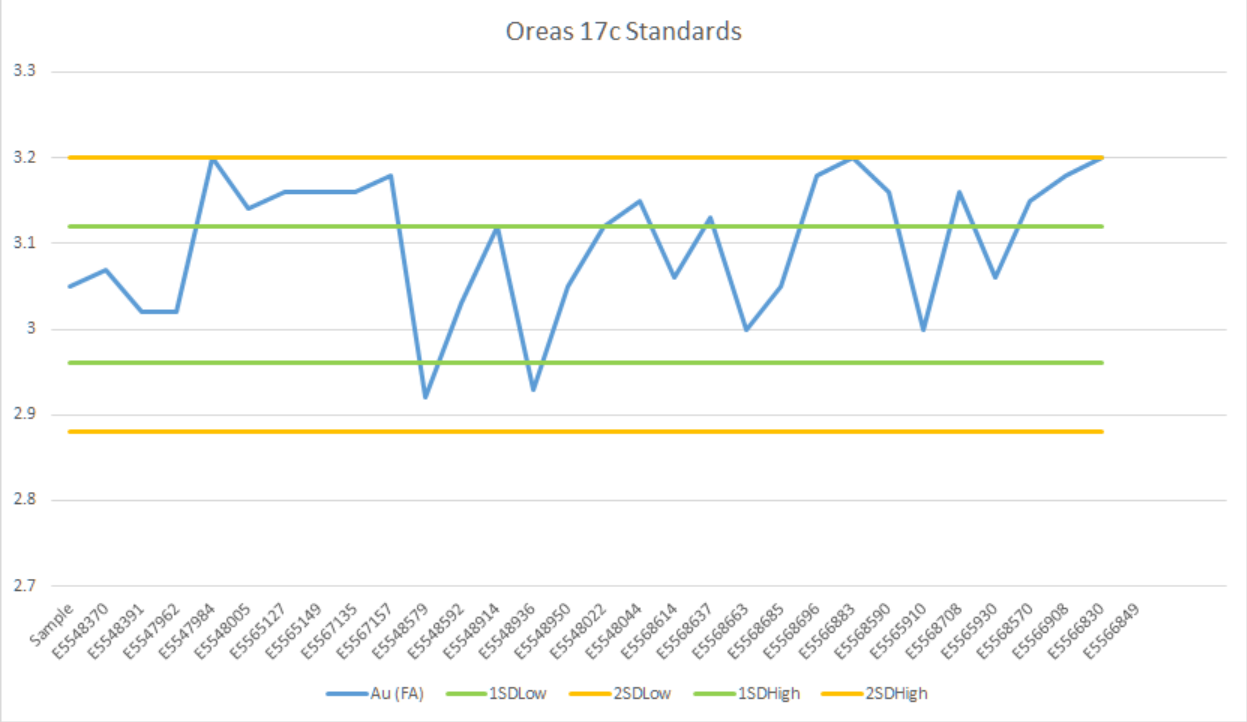
SZ-14-71	Lower	26.9	27.4	0.5	7.41	7.41	
SZ-14-71	Lower	27.4	27.9	0.5	7.18	7.18	metallic
SZ-14-71	Lower	27.9	28.55	0.65	3.21	3.21	
				1.65	**5.69**	**5.69**	

7.5 QAQC

Standards were inserted at a rate of one standard every 20 samples. 29 standards were analyzed by fire assay, and 3 standards were analyzed by ICP. Only fire assay results are used for statistical analysis. The standards used were Oreas 17c, which contained 3.04±0.08 grams per tonne Au.

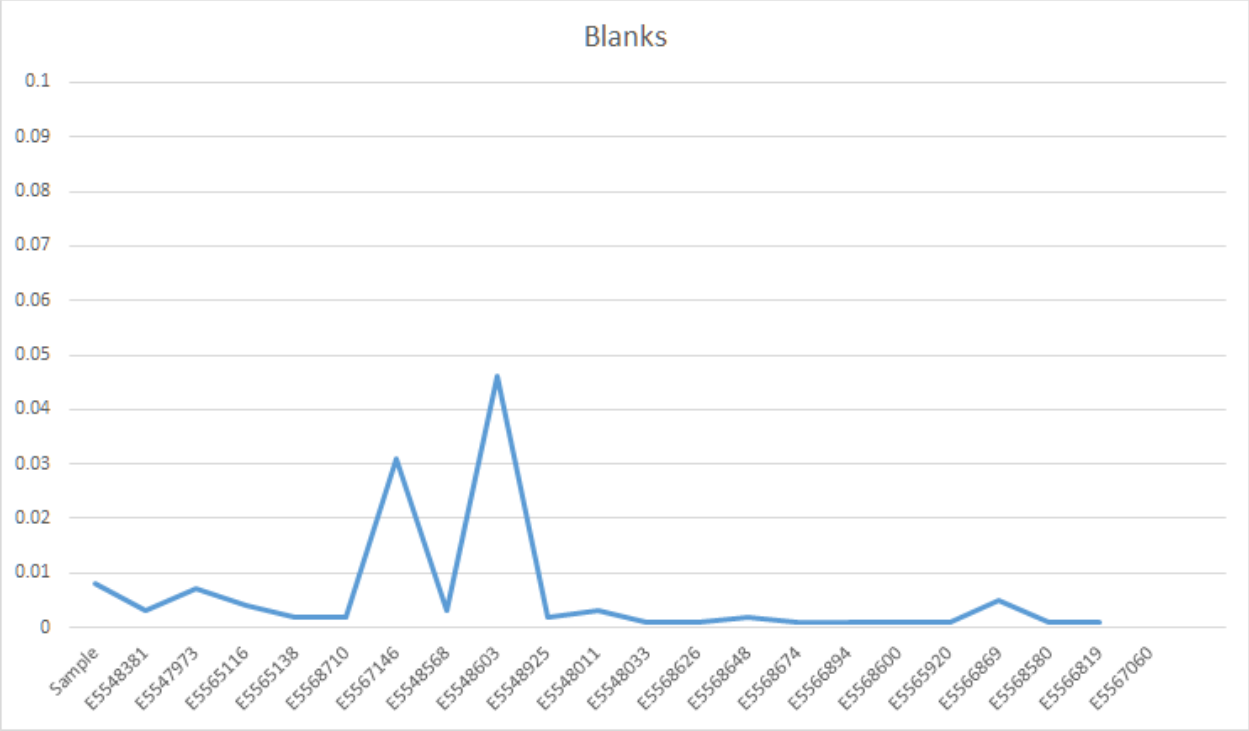
Figure 9 is a chart depicting the gold values of each standard compared to the 1 and 2 standard deviation mark. 8 samples fall outside the 1SD mark; however no sample lies outside 2SD.

Figure 6 - Gold standard results (Oreas 17c).



Blanks were inserted at a rate of one blank every 20 samples. Blank material was taken from an outcrop of Coldwell Gabbro along HWY 17, east of Marathon, Ontario. 21 blanks were analyzed for gold. All but two blanks returned values under 0.02g/t; however, Two of the 21 samples sent returned anomalous Au values (>0.02g/t Au). These sample fall immediately after high grade gold samples suggesting that some cross sample contamination is occurring. Figure 10 plots all blanks in sequence of the date taken.

Figure 7 - Blank results.



8 Discussion and Conclusions

The JB series holes targeted the Upper and Lower Zones of the Jewell Box high grade trend in an effort to improve confidence in the continuity of the resource in that area. The all drillholes were successful in hitting both the Upper and Lower Zones, although grades and thicknesses varied. The Upper Zone ranged from 33cm to 2.87m in true width, with grades ranging from 2.22g/t to 24.5g/t. The Lower Zone ranged from 1.91m to 7.9m in true width, with grades ranging from 2.08g/t to 10.6g/t. Grades were cut at 30g/t to avoid a nugget effect.

Many of the JB series holes collared in a thick unit of magnetic diabase near the top of the hole. These holes encountered similar geologies consisting of dominantly massive to pillowed mafic volcanics with abundant cross cutting feldspar porphyries. The porphyries are fine grained and siliceous with mm scale subhedral to anhedral phenocrysts of white feldspar. These porphyries often occur in close proximity to the mineralized zones. The Upper and Lower zones are separated by 20-25m of Interzone volcanics. The holes encounter more massive to pillowed mafic volcanics upon exiting the Lower Zone, and remain in volcanics to their final depths.

Both the Upper and Lower Zones are typified by grey to blue grey laminated quartz veins with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. Visible gold in the form of pinprick to pinhead sized flakes and clusters is observed in all holes except JB-14-08. Gold is more commonly observed in the Lower Zone, but was observed in the Upper Zone in holes JB-14-01, JB-14-02 and JB-14-09. The veins are often hosted by feldspar porphyries, but occasionally occur in mafic volcanics. The surrounding host rock is usually altered to silica-sericite with minor amounts of biotite and amphiboles. The halo of alteration depends on the size of the vein but is generally on a scale of decimeters to meters.

The SZ series holes were originally planned to intercept both Upper and Lower Zones, however discrepancies in grid locations led to these holes being several tens of meters ahead of their intended collar position. For this reason the holes only succeeded in hitting the Lower Zone, and these intersected at a vertical depth of approximately 15m to 20m. These intercepts are still useful in establishing continuity in the Lower Zone to near surface levels.

The geology in this area is quite similar to the geology in the JB series holes. Holes typically collared in the Interzone volcanics, and hence there are no intercepts of Upper Zone. The volcanics are frequently cross-cut by feldspar porphyries. The Lower Zone is typically intersected between 20m and 30m downhole, and consists of altered volcanics and porphyry with laminated sulphide bearing quartz veins with visible gold. The veins are similar in style to those intercepted at the Jewell Box. They range from several millimeters to several decimeters in size, and consist of sugary and recrystallized quartz with trace amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. The Lower Zone ranges from 1.0m wide to 3.7m (true widths) wide with grades ranging from 3.99g/t to 6.28g/t (cut to 30g/t). Once through the Lower Zone, drillholes are shut down in mafic volcanics or porphyry in the footwall.

The magnetic diabase that was intersected in the Jewell Box area was also present in the SZ drilling. The southerly drilling finds that the dike has migrated to a position lower in stratigraphy. This suggests that the dike is discordant with stratigraphy and is likely trending in a more easterly direction than the stratigraphy itself (~30-40° versus 50° of the stratigraphy). The dike has also been shown in past drilling to be more vertical than stratigraphy. In hole SZ-14-70, the dike was heavily fractured and a large late gougy fault zone suggests that fault offsets may be influencing geometry as well. Speculation of the orientation of these fault zones is impossible with only the one intercept.

9 Costs

A total of $237,800.78 was spent during this program. This is summarized in Table 4.

Table 3 - Summary of costs

Assessment Category	Item	Notes	Amount
Work Costs			
	Drilling	1885m @ $84.10/m	$158,510.60
	Mob/Demob		$7,860.00
	Reflex rental		$1,325.00
Associated Costs			
	Assays	687 samples @ $25.16/sample	$17,289.00
	Wages	Nathan Forslund	$5,362.50
		Jordan Laarman	$16,500.00
		Bob Middleton	$18,906.25
	Core processing	Core Boxes	$4,125.00
Transportation Costs			
	Fuel		$2,364.42
	Vehicle rentals		$4,029.44
Food and Lodging Costs			
	Lodging	Apartment @ $1100/mo	$1,100.00
	Food	River City	$428.57
Totals:			**$237,800.78**

10 Recommended Work

Drilling in the Sugar Zone area had a high level of technical success. Further drilling in the area of the SZ series holes would be useful since there is still a large gap in the near surface drilling south of section. These holes need to be backed up 20-30m from their current grid easting in order to catch both Upper and Lower Zones. In addition at least one hole should test whether or not a third parallel zone exists beneath the Lower Zone. This zone has been mapped by Hunt (2009), and needs to be verified by drilling.

Drilling in the Jewell Box area was successful in establishing continuity of the near surface high grade pocket of mineralization. These holes were designed to be used as part of a resource calculation, so the collars will need to be surveyed with a high precision GPS before they can be relied upon. Also, any future holes designed to improve the resource should include a non-magnetic downhole survey.

11 References

Hunt, D.S., 2009. Report on the Summer 2009 exploration program on the Sugar Zone project. Internal report prepared for Corona Gold Corporation and Harte Gold Corp.

Laarman, J.E., 2014. Report on the Summer 2014 Geologic Mapping. Internal report prepared for Harte Gold Corp.

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Shegelski, R.J., 2014. Depositional history, structural geology and timing of gold mineralization of the Sugar Zone gold property, Dayohessarah Lake area, White River, Ontario. Internal Report for Harte Gold, September 2014, 21p.

Stein, H.J, Markey, R.J. and Morgan, J.W., 2000. Robust Re-Os Molybdenite Ages for the Hemlo Au Deposit, Superior Province, Canada. Journal of Conference Abstracts, v.5, p955.

Stott, G.M., 1996a. Precambrian Geology of Dayohessarah Lake Area (North half), Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary map no. 3309.

Stott, G.M., 1996b. Precambrian Geology of Dayohessarah Lake Area (Central area), Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary map no. 3310.

Stott, G.M., 1996c. Precambrian Geology of Dayohessarah Lake Area (South half), Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary map no. 3311.

12 Statement of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications

I, Robert S. Middleton, am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining (Haileybury, Ontario) (1965) – Mining Diploma; Michigan Technological University 1968, B.S. Applied Geophysics, 1969 M.S. Applied Geophysics.

Attended University of Toronto 1970 – Ph.D Geological program.

Employed during the summers of:

1964 – Keevil Mining Group – Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Ltd. Gaspe geochemistry.

1965 – Selco Exploration – NW Ontario (Magnetics) and NE Quebec (EM, Mag, Gravity, Mining Regs.)

1966 – Selco Exploration – NE Ontario (Geological Mapping)

1967 – Calumet & Hecla Mining – Keweenaw (IP (drill hole) surface and underground) and Michigan (Mag and drill hole IP)

Employed Ontario Dept. of Mines, 1968-1971, Mag, Geology, Gravity, Mining Regs.

Employed Barringer Research Ltd., 1971-1974, Airborne Geophysics, Consulting, Ground Geophysics

Employed Rosario Resources Corp., 1974-1980, Timmins, Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic

Employed Newmont Exploration of Canada, 1982-1983, Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland, NWT. Manager of Exploration, RC and diamond drill projects, geophysics.

Consulting Based from Timmins, 1983-1990, various Au/ base metal projects in Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, USA, Scotland. RC drilling and numerous diamond drill programs.

Management Various junior mining companies, 1990-present, VMS, Cu, Zn, Au, diamonds, Cu-Ni-PGE, Cross Lake discovery, Zn/Ag/Cu near Timmins

Member of Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and former Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists, Society of Economic Geologists, Society of Geology Applied to Ore Deposits, and Geological Association of Canada.

Special Assignments:

Uganda – Evaluation of Kilembi Proterozoic Cu, Ni, Co (1992)

Siberia – Diamonds and Kimberlites (1993)

NWT – Valuations of Lac de Gras area projects (1995)

Kyrgystan – Gold deposit evaluation (1996)

South Korea- Moland Molybdenum Mine study (2009)

Exploration Manager East West Resource Corporation, 1992-2010.

"R.S. Middleton"

_____. Date:_____.

R.S. Middleton, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Nathan R. Forslund, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 459 Parkwood St., Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated from Lakehead University with the degrees of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology/Physics) in 2009, and with the degree of Master of Science (Geology) in 2012. I worked for Sabina Gold and Silver on their Back River project in Nunavut, Canada from 2012 to 2014 and have been working as a consulting geologist since 2014.

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "2014 report on diamond drilling at the Sugar Zone property, Dayohessarah Lake area, White River, Ontario" completed on December 5th, 2014.

4. I am a registered Geoscientist in Training (G.I.T.) with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 2 years since my graduation from university.

6. I am taking responsibility for the written items within the Technical Report. I directed the creation of the illustrations.

7. I have had no involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

8. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 5th day of December 2014.

SIGNED

"Nathan R. Forslund"

_____

Nathan R. Forslund

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jordan Laarman, of 433 Frankwood Avenue, Thunder Bay, Canada, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, 2014, and hold a PhD Geology degree.
2. I am a graduate of Lakehead University, 2007, and a hold a M.Sc. Geology degree.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, 2004, and hold an Hon.BSc. Geology degree.
4. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
5. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
6. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
7. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association.
8. I have been employed as a geological assistant by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated in 2003.
9. I have been employed on contract as a field and project geologist by Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp., Mega Uranium Ltd., Cascadia International Resources Inc., and Trillium North Minerals Ltd. from 2004 to 2009.
10. I have been employed as a project geologist by Cliffs Natural Resource Corporation from 2010 to 2012.
11. I have been employed on contract as a project geologist by KWG Resources Inc. from 2013 to 2014.
12. I have been employed on contract as a geologist by Harte Gold Corp. in 2014.
13. I am and have been a practicing member of APGO (Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario) since September, 2012.
14. I have worked on the logging of core from the Sugar Property in 2014.
15. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

_____. Date: December 4, 2014 .

Jordan Laarman, PhD, PGeo.

Appendix A

Claim List

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
COOPER	4267212	2011-Jun-20	2016-Jun-20	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
GOURLAY	1232640	1998-Jun-04	2016-Jun-04	A	100%	$6,000	$96,000	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260622	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260623	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260624	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260625	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260627	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$4,400	$8,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260628	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260630	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260631	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260633	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260634	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260636	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260637	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$5,016	$14,184	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260639	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
GOURLAY	4260640	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$1,095	$0
GOURLAY	4260641	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055500	1988-Mar-11	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$174	$0
HAMBLETON	1055501	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055502	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055503	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055504	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055505	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055506	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055507	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055508	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055509	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055510	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055511	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055512	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
HAMBLETON	1055513	1988-Mar-11	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$174	$0
HAMBLETON	1055514	1988-Mar-11	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
HAMBLETON	1055515	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055516	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055517	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055518	1988-Mar-11	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$2,669	$0
HAMBLETON	1055519	1988-Mar-11	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$38,733	$0
HAMBLETON	1055520	1988-Mar-11	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$2,915	$0
HAMBLETON	1055521	1988-Mar-11	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055522	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055523	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055524	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055525	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055526	1988-Mar-11	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055527	1988-Mar-11	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055528	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055529	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055530	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055531	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055532	1988-Mar-11	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055533	1988-Mar-11	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055534	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055535	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055536	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055537	1988-Mar-11	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$623	$0
HAMBLETON	1055538	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055539	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055540	1988-Mar-11	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055541	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055542	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055543	1988-Mar-11	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
HAMBLETON	1055576	1988-Mar-02	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055577	1988-Mar-02	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055578	1988-Mar-02	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055579	1988-Mar-02	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055580	1988-Mar-02	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055581	1988-Mar-02	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055582	1988-Mar-02	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055583	1988-Mar-02	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055584	1988-Mar-02	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055585	1988-Mar-02	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055586	1988-Mar-02	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055587	1988-Mar-02	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055588	1988-Mar-02	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1055589	1988-Mar-02	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069100	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069120	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069121	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069186	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$200	$0
HAMBLETON	1069187	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069188	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069189	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069190	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069191	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069192	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069193	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069194	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069196	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069197	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069198	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069199	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069300	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
HAMBLETON	1069301	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069302	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069303	1988-Jun-16	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069304	1988-Jun-16	2014-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069305	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069306	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069307	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069308	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069309	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$668	$0
HAMBLETON	1069310	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069311	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069312	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069313	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069314	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$71,962	$0
HAMBLETON	1069315	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$200	$0
HAMBLETON	1069316	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$1,228	$0
HAMBLETON	1069317	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069318	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$200	$0
HAMBLETON	1069319	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069320	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069321	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069322	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069323	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069324	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$142,978	$0
HAMBLETON	1069325	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$650,523	$0
HAMBLETON	1069326	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$215	$0
HAMBLETON	1069327	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$1,499	$0
HAMBLETON	1069328	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$1,499	$0
HAMBLETON	1069329	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$23,080	$0
HAMBLETON	1069330	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$524	$0
HAMBLETON	1069331	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$324	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
HAMBLETON	1069332	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$174	$0
HAMBLETON	1069333	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$174	$0
HAMBLETON	1069334	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$87	$0
HAMBLETON	1069335	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$133	$0
HAMBLETON	1069336	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$27,740	$0
HAMBLETON	1069337	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069338	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069339	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069340	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$732	$0
HAMBLETON	1069341	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$28,997	$0
HAMBLETON	1069342	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$9,332	$0
HAMBLETON	1069343	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$100	$0
HAMBLETON	1069344	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069345	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1069346	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$195	$0
HAMBLETON	1069347	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$318,259	$0
HAMBLETON	1069348	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$8,604	$0
HAMBLETON	1069349	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$2,914	$0
HAMBLETON	1069350	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$4,441	$0
HAMBLETON	1069352	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$89,438	$0
HAMBLETON	1069353	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$1,000	$0
HAMBLETON	1135498	1990-Nov-15	2018-Nov-15	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$454,723	$0
HAMBLETON	1135499	1990-Nov-15	2018-Nov-15	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$741,876	$0
HAMBLETON	1182993	1992-Jul-20	2018-Jul-20	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$2,670	$0
HAMBLETON	1182994	1992-Jul-20	2019-Jul-20	A	100%	$800	$20,000	$1,493,079	$0
HAMBLETON	1194337	1992-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$1,719	$0
HAMBLETON	1194339	1993-Apr-26	2016-Apr-26	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$306	$0
HAMBLETON	1235594	2003-Nov-20	2015-Nov-20	A	100%	$3,600	$36,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	1235595	2003-Nov-20	2015-Nov-20	A	100%	$1,600	$16,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201064	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201065	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$1,600	$14,400	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
HAMBLETON	4201066	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201067	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$1,600	$14,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201069	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$4,800	$38,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201070	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$2,400	$19,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201071	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$57,600	$179,747	$0
HAMBLETON	4201074	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$4,800	$43,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201075	2006-Apr-21	2015-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$44,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4201076	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4228496	2009-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100%	$3,600	$18,000	$4,604	$0
HAMBLETON	4228497	2009-Jul-20	2016-Jul-20	A	100%	$4,000	$20,000	$36,822	$0
HAMBLETON	4228499	2009-Jul-20	2015-Jul-20	A	100%	$2,400	$9,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260626	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$2,400	$4,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260629	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$5,600	$12,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260632	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$706	$0
HAMBLETON	4260635	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$900	$0
HAMBLETON	4260638	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$2,579	$0
HAMBLETON	4260670	2010-Dec-23	2014-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,602	$5,598	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260671	2010-Dec-23	2016-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,600	$6,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260672	2010-Dec-23	2016-Dec-23	A	100%	$4,000	$16,000	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260673	2010-Dec-23	2014-Dec-23	A	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$1,095	$0
HAMBLETON	4260674	2010-Dec-23	2014-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$1,289	$0
HAMBLETON	4260675	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,200	$3,600	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260676	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$4,800	$14,400	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260677	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260678	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260679	2010-Dec-23	2014-Dec-23	A	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$1,289	$0
HAMBLETON	4260680	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260681	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260682	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
HAMBLETON	4260683	2010-Dec-23	2014-Dec-23	A	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$2,774	$0
HAMBLETON	4270162	2013-Nov-04	2015-Nov-04	A	100%	$400	$0	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
ODLUM	1043698	1987-Dec-07	2017-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043701	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043702	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043703	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043704	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043705	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043706	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043707	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043708	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043709	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043710	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043711	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043712	1987-Dec-07	2017-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043715	1987-Dec-07	2017-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043716	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$298	$0
ODLUM	1043717	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043803	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043806	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043807	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043808	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$374	$0
ODLUM	1043809	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$175	$0
ODLUM	1043810	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043811	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043812	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043814	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043815	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043816	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043817	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043818	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043819	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043820	1987-Dec-07	2017-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$174	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
ODLUM	1043821	1987-Dec-07	2018-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	1043822	1987-Dec-07	2018-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	1043823	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$87	$0
ODLUM	1043824	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$2,941	$0
ODLUM	1043825	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$464	$0
ODLUM	1043826	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1043827	1987-Dec-07	2016-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$174	$0
ODLUM	1043828	1987-Dec-07	2019-Jul-02	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$87	$0
ODLUM	1044094	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1044095	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1044096	1987-Dec-07	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
ODLUM	1044097	1987-Dec-07	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
ODLUM	1044100	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1044101	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	1044102	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1044103	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069354	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$10,426	$0
ODLUM	1069355	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$30,262	$0
ODLUM	1069356	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$600	$0
ODLUM	1069357	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$600	$0
ODLUM	1069358	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$600	$0
ODLUM	1069359	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069360	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069361	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069362	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
ODLUM	1069363	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$382	$0
ODLUM	1069364	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$306	$0
ODLUM	1069365	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$200	$0
ODLUM	1069366	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$9,613	$0
ODLUM	1069367	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$11,200	$66,094	$0
ODLUM	1069368	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$506	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
ODLUM	1069369	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$200	$0
ODLUM	1069370	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$460	$0
ODLUM	1069371	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069372	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069373	1988-Jun-16	2019-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069374	1988-Jun-16	2018-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$102	$0
ODLUM	1069375	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069376	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069378	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069379	1988-Jun-16	2016-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069380	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,000	$2,398	$0
ODLUM	1069381	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069382	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069383	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$306	$0
ODLUM	1069384	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069385	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069386	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069387	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$306	$0
ODLUM	1069388	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069389	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$8,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069390	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1069391	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078243	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078244	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$306	$0
ODLUM	1078245	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$306	$0
ODLUM	1078246	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078247	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078248	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078249	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078250	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078251	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$923	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
ODLUM	1078252	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$1,694	$0
ODLUM	1078253	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078254	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078255	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078256	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$306	$0
ODLUM	1078257	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078258	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078259	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$154	$0
ODLUM	1078265	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078266	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078267	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078268	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078269	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078270	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$306	$0
ODLUM	1078271	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078272	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078273	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078274	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$6,077	$0
ODLUM	1078275	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078276	1988-Jun-16	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078277	1988-Jun-16	2017-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$10,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078314	1988-May-24	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	1078319	1988-May-24	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	1174765	1991-Oct-29	2015-Oct-29	A	100%	$1,200	$26,400	$100	$0
ODLUM	1174766	1991-Oct-29	2015-Oct-29	A	100%	$800	$17,600	$100	$0
ODLUM	1194340	1993-Apr-26	2016-Apr-26	A	100%	$400	$8,400	$306	$0
ODLUM	3012217	2008-Mar-27	2017-Mar-27	A	100%	$800	$5,600	$12,738	$0
ODLUM	3012218	2008-Mar-27	2016-Mar-27	A	100%	$2,400	$14,400	$0	$0
ODLUM	4201077	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$4,126	$0
ODLUM	4201078	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4201080	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$147	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
ODLUM	4201081	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$1,626	$0
ODLUM	4201083	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$1,200	$10,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	4201084	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4201087	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$3,200	$28,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260657	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260658	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260659	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260660	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260661	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,000	$18,000	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260662	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260663	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$5,200	$15,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260664	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260665	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$3,600	$10,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260666	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260667	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$3,200	$9,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260668	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$5,600	$16,800	$0	$0
ODLUM	4260669	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$5,200	$15,600	$0	$0
ODLUM	4270161	2013-Jan-28	2015-Jan-28	A	100%	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
ODLUM	937765	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	937766	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$87	$0
ODLUM	937767	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	937768	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$306	$0
ODLUM	937770	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
ODLUM	937771	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$287	$0
ODLUM	937772	1987-Dec-07	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,600	$174	$0
STRICKLAND	1078315	1988-May-24	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1078316	1988-May-24	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1078317	1988-May-24	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1078318	1988-May-24	2015-Dec-31	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1140638	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$174	$0
STRICKLAND	1140639	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$174	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
STRICKLAND	1140640	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$350	$0
STRICKLAND	1140641	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1140642	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1140643	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1140644	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1140645	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1140646	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	1140647	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1140648	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1140649	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1140658	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1140659	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1140660	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183012	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183013	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$437	$0
STRICKLAND	1183014	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183015	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183016	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183017	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183018	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183019	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183020	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1183021	1991-Apr-24	2016-Apr-24	A	100%	$400	$9,200	$306	$0
STRICKLAND	1232641	1998-Jun-04	2016-Jun-04	A	100%	$2,400	$38,400	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	3018389	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$3,200	$28,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	3018390	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$3,200	$28,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	3018391	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$1,600	$14,400	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	3018392	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$4,800	$38,400	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	3018393	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$4,800	$38,400	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4201079	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$748	$0
STRICKLAND	4201082	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
STRICKLAND	4201085	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4201086	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$3,600	$28,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4201088	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$2,091	$0
STRICKLAND	4201089	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$4,800	$38,400	$2,492	$0
STRICKLAND	4201091	2006-Apr-21	2016-Apr-21	A	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4201092	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$4,800	$43,200	$847	$0
STRICKLAND	4201093	2006-Apr-21	2017-Apr-21	A	100%	$3,200	$28,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260601	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260602	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260603	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260604	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260605	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260606	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260607	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260608	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$1,200	$2,400	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260609	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260610	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260611	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260612	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260613	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260614	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260615	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260616	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260617	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,000	$12,000	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260618	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$2,400	$4,800	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260619	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260620	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$5,200	$10,400	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260621	2010-Dec-03	2014-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,000	$12,000	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260642	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260643	2010-Dec-03	2015-Dec-03	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
STRICKLAND	4260644	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0

Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
TEDDER	4201090	2006-Apr-21	2018-Apr-21	A	100%	$3,200	$32,000	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260645	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260646	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260647	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$800	$2,400	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260648	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260649	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260650	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260651	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260652	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$5,600	$16,800	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260653	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260654	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260655	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0
TEDDER	4260656	2010-Dec-23	2015-Dec-23	A	100%	$6,400	$19,200	$0	$0

2014 report on diamond drilling at the Sugar Zone property, Dayohessarah Lake area, White River, Ontario – Part 2

Prepared for Harte Gold Corp.

January 21, 2015

R.S. Middleton, P.Eng

N.R. Forslund, M.Sc, G.I.T.

J. Laarman, Ph.D, P.Geo

HARTE GOLD CORP

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Appendices

1 *Summary*

In the fall and winter of 2014, Harte Gold Corp. commenced a 16 hole diamond drill program on their Dayohessarah Lake property ("the Property") located in the Dayohessarah Lake area, north of White River, Ontario. 9 holes were drilled to test mineralization at a high grade trend on Sugar Zone, known as Jewelry Box, followed by an additional 7 holes designed to extend known mineralization at Sugar Zone to near surface.

The Property is located in the Dayohessarah Greenstone Belt ("DGB"). This greenstone belt is part of the larger, east trending Schreiber-White River Belt of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Craton. The DGB is situated between two larger greenstone belts; the Hemlo Greenstone Belt to the west and the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt to the east. The DGB has an active history of exploration dating back to 1969 when Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. Drilled three holes on the property. Exploration ramped up after the discovery of Hemlo, when Pezamerica Resources commenced geophysics and drilling.

In 1998, Harte Gold Corp. entered into an option agreement on most of the unpatented mining claims comprising the Dayohessarah Lake Property, including the Sugar Zone. Harte subsequently entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Corona Gold Corp.

The 2014 exploration program was designed in multiple phases. The first phase included a geophysical survey on the Dayohessarah grid, and this was accompanied by the onset of a detailed geological mapping and sampling program. A 45 hole diamond drill program comprised the second phase of exploration and this targeted several IP trends across the Property. A second geophysical survey extended coverage further north, west and south of the phase 1 geophysical grid. The second phase of drilling that provides the basis for this report concentrated on the Sugar Zone itself.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

In 1998, Harte Gold Corp. (Harte) entered into an option agreement on most of the unpatented mining claims comprising the Dayohessarah Lake Property, including the Sugar Zone. Harte Subsequently entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Corona Gold Corp.

The original claims are subject to a 3.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). The Joint Venture participants, namely Corona (51%) and Harte (49%), have the option of acquiring 1.5% of the 3.5% NSR for $1.5 million, in proportion to their respective interest and have, in addition, the right of first refusal on the remaining 2.0% NSR.

Harte and Corona entered into an Option Agreement (the "Corona Option") dated May 28, 2010, entitling Harte to acquire Corona's 51% interest in the Sugar Zone Joint Venture upon completion of certain conditions. Effective March 10, 2010, Harte became the Operator of the Sugar Zone Joint Venture for as long as the Corona Option remained in good standing. Harte completed all required conditions and as of May 23, 2012 acquired Corona's 51% interest to became the 100% owner and operator of all of the claims which were previously part of the Sugar Zone Joint Venture.

On June 28, 2010, Harte entered into an Option Agreement to acquire three mining claims contiguous to the claims previously held. In November 2010, eighty-three additional unpatented mining claims were staked around the Sugar Zone Property in order to provide a buffer zone around the core mining claims. As of the date hereof, Harte holds a total of a total of 413 mining claims covering an area of approximately 29,300 hectares.

This report has been written to summarize the diamond drill program occurring between December 5th and December 19th 2014 by Harte Gold Corp. on the Dayohessarah Lake Property.

2.2 Data Sources

All works cited in this report are included in section 12.

3 Property Location and Description

3.1 Location and Access

The Dayohessarah Lake Property is situated approximately 25 km northeast of the Town of White River (Trans-Canada Highway No. 17) and 60 km east of the Hemlo gold camp. The Property is approximately equidistant from Sault Ste. Marie to the south-east and Thunder Bay to the west (Figure 1). The overall Property encompasses NTS zones 42C/ 10, 11, 14 and 15 and the gold mineralized occurrences are exposed at Latitude 48°48' north, Longitude 85°10' west. The property covers parts of the Odlum, Strickland, Gourlay, Tedder and Hambleton Townships, and falls within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division.

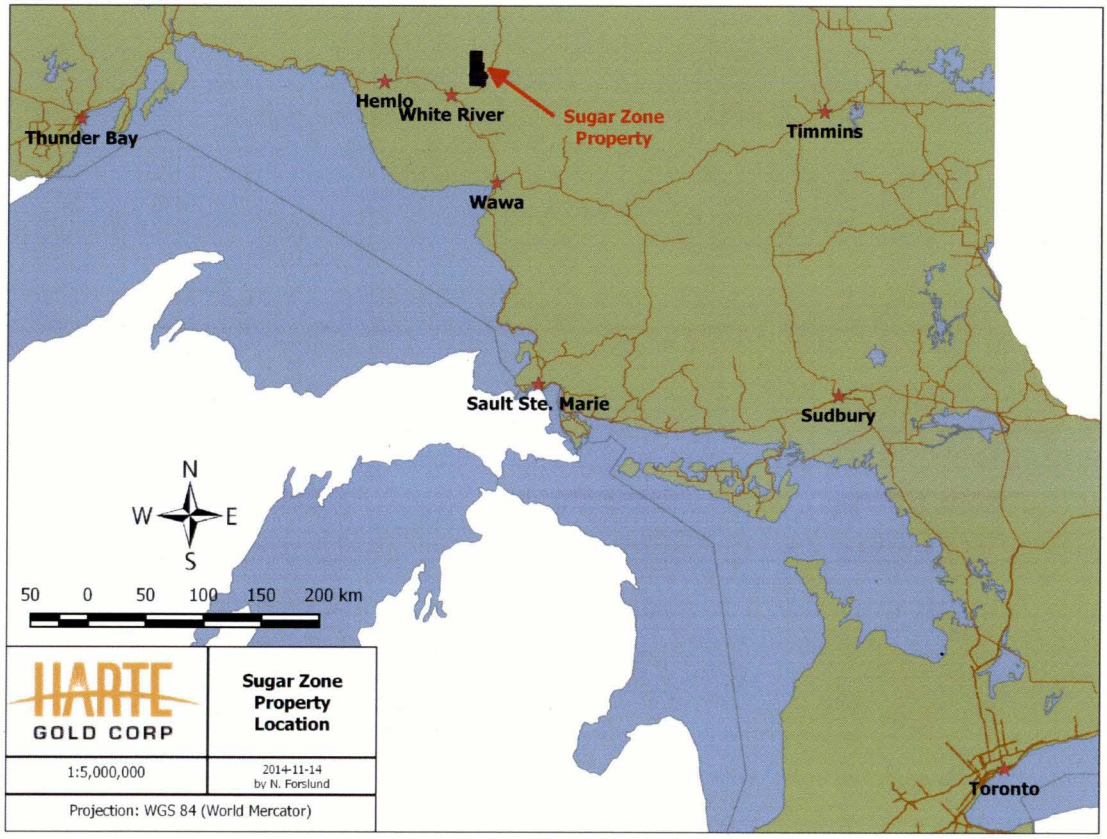


Figure 1 - Property location

The Property can be accessed via a series of logging roads and drill trails extending north from the community of White River. Access is also available by way of float plane, based in White River via Dayohessarah Lake or Hambleton Lake, and by helicopter based in Wawa or Marathon.

The western and southern portions of the Property are accessible via a series of logging roads controlled by White River Forest Products Limited. Road No. 100 extends north from the western end of White River. Road No. 200 intersects Road No. 100 20 km from Highway 17 and provides access to the western and southern portions of the property. Road No. 300 intersects Road No. 100 36 km from Highway 17 and provides access to the very northern portion of the Property. Road No. 305 intersects Road No. 300 6 km from Road No. 100 and provides access to northern and eastern parts of the Property. Road access to within 400 m of the Sugar Zone is available via a small road heading south and southwest from Road No. 305 for 8.8 km. From there, access to the Sugar Zone is available via all-terrain or tracked vehicles in the summer, and snowmobiles, tracked vehicles and trucks in the winter. The distance from White River to the Sugar Zone is approximately 60 km by road.

Areas surrounding Dayohessarah, Hambleton, Strickland and Pike Lakes are designated by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources as 'Restricted Access'. Locked gates on Road No. 200 and Road No. 305 control vehicular access in order to prevent access to remote lodge operations on two lakes. Permits are required for road access to most of the Sugar Zone property for mineral exploration purposes.

3.2 Description of Mining Claims

The Dayohessarah Lake Property consists of 415 unpatented, unsurveyed, contiguous mining claims comprising 1,839 claim units, and covering approximately 29,700 hectares (Appendix A). All claims are held in the name of Harte Gold Corp., except for SSM 4228496, 4228497 and 4228499, which are held in the name of Lloyd Joseph Halverson and are subject to an option agreement. The Property boundaries are marked by claim lines but have not been surveyed (Figure 2).

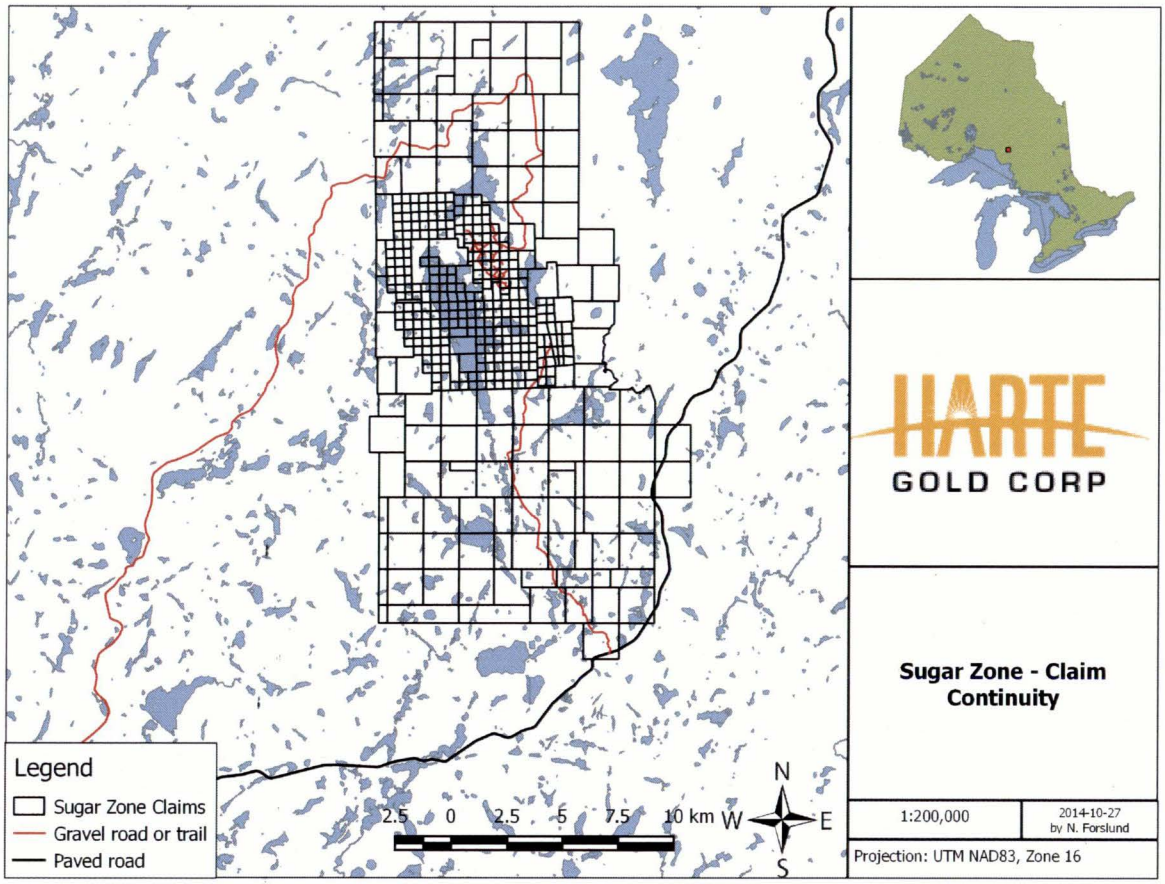


Figure 2 - Claim continuity map.

There are two mining alienations which border parts of Harte's current claim block. The largest (W-LL-C1521) lies to the east of the current claim area and shortly borders claim 4260617 on the east, and Hwy 631 on the west. The second alienation (No. 2847) lies completely within Harte's current claim block, west of Dayohessarah Lake. Surface rights are held by the Crown and timber cutting rights are held by White River Forest Products Ltd.

The Property comprises the following unpatented mining claims: SSM 937765 – 768, SSM 937770 – 772, SSM 1043698, SSM 1043701 – 712, SSM 1043715 – 717, SSM 1043803, SSM 1043806 – 812, SSM 1043814 – 828, SSM 1044094 – 097, SSM 1044100 – 103, SSM 1055500 – 543, SSM 1055576 – 589, SSM 1069100, SSM 1069120 and 121, SSM 1069186 – 194, SSM 1069196 – 199, SSM 1069300 – 350, SSM 1069352 – 376, SSM 1069378 – 391, SSM 1078243 – 259, SSM 1078265 – 277, SSM 1078314 – 319, SSM 1135498 and 499, SSM 1140638 – 649, SSM 1140658 – 660, SSM 1174765 – 766, SSM 1182993 and 994, SSM 1183012 – 021, SSM 1194337, SSM 1194339 and 340, SSM 1232640 and 641, SSM 1235594 and 595, SSM 3012217 – 218, SSM 3018389 – 393, SSM 4201064 – 067, SSM 4201069 – 071, SSM 4201074 – 081, SSM 4201082 – 093, SSM 4228496 and 497, SSM 4228499, 4260601 – 683, and SSM 4267212. All claims are within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division of Ontario.

3.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The climate is northern boreal, with short hot summers and cold, snowy winters. Some field operations, such as drilling, can be carried out year-round while other operations, such as prospecting and mapping, can only be carried out during the late spring, summer and early autumn months.

The temperatures can range from -35°C in the winter to +30°C in the summer; though the mean temperatures are around -20°C to +20°C. Rainfall is about 727 mm annual average, with the wettest month being September (120 mm average). Snow is abundant, often reaching several metres with December and January having the heaviest snowfall (about 80 cm). Snow is on the ground by late October and the ice begins to thaw on the lakes by April.

The topography on the Property varies from moderate to rugged, with lake levels generally at 390 m above sea level, and occasional hills up to 480 m elevation. The overburden is generally between 0 to 20 m deep on the Property, with occasional bouldered terrain, and normally approximately 2 to 3 m overlying the Sugar Zone. Vegetation is boreal, with jack pine, fir, poplar and birch occupying dry uplands and cedar, tamarack and spruce growth on more poorly drained terrain.

4 Historical Work

Exploration for gold and base metals has been conducted on the Dayohessarah property since 1969. After over 10 years of very little work, exploration started to pick up on the property again in 1983, after the discovery of the Hemlo Gold camp. A complete timeline of mineral exploration on the DGB is presented below.

1969 Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. drilled three diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the mafic/ultramafic intrusives and flows near the north end of Dayohessarah Lake. Results include an intersection of 0.326% Ni and 0.08% Cu over 5 ft. in metagabbroic rocks.

1983-1986 Pezamerica Resources Limited conducted an exploration program which included an airborne Mag and EM survey that outlined thirty-one (31) geophysical anomalies in the area. Twenty-four (24) of these anomalies were investigated by Teck Exploration on behalf of Pezamerica. Teck Exploration drilled nine airborne geophysical targets based on coincidental soil gold anomaly trends. In all cases, the airborne anomalies were explained by pyrite/pyrrhotite rich horizons within felsic volcanics. Hole PZ-6 returned appreciable amounts of sphalerite mineralization (0.47% Zn over 2.8 feet). None of the assayed core returned significant gold values.

1990 Most of the DGB is staked by a prospecting syndicate.

1991 The Property is optioned from the prospectors by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. Initial prospecting uncovered the gold-bearing Sugar Zone deposit. Based on bedrock exposure and trenching, the Sugar Zone was traced for 750 m, and a ground IP survey outlined the Sugar Zone structure extending for 1,500m.

1993 Hemlo Gold conducted a preliminary diamond drill program to test the Sugar Zone for economic gold mineralization. A grid was cut with a 6 km baseline and tie-lines ranging in spacing between 100 m and 1,000 m. Six diamond drill holes were completed totaling 800 m. All drill holes intersected significant gold mineralization in the Sugar Zone. A small trenching program is initiated on the Sugar Zone.

1994 Hemlo Gold proceeds with initial geological mapping, prospecting and a follow-up drill program. Fifteen diamond drill holes are completed on the Property, totaling 2,416 m. Eight of the drill holes

intersected the Sugar Zone. An I.P. survey is completed over the southern portion of the Property, and a Mag survey is completed over the entire grid. After the exploration program, the Property was returned to the prospecting syndicate who initially staked the ground, due to legal reasons.

1998-1999 Most of the Property is optioned from the prospectors syndicate. The mining claims were subject to a Joint Venture agreement between Corona Gold Corporation (51%) and Harte Gold Corp. (49%). Corona was the operator. The initial 313 claims are subject to a 3.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"), and the Joint Venture participants have the option to acquire 1.5% of the 3.5% NSR for $1.5 million, and have the right of first refusal on the remaining 2.0% NSR.

Corona carries out an extensive exploration program. The existing grid was rehabilitated and new grid lines established east of Dayohessarah Lake. In total, 96.1 km of grid lines with 100 m spacing oriented at 320° azimuth are cut over the Sugar Zone area. An oriented soil sampling program is carried out on the grid, as well as mapping and sampling. Prospecting was limited to the Sugar Zone and extensions of the Sugar Zone to the south and to the north. A surface power trenching program is conducted on parts of the Sugar Zone and six trenches were excavated, washed, channel sampled and mapped in detail. A detailed Mag-VLF and reconnaissance gradient I.P. survey is performed on the Property.

A diamond drilling program totaling 9,937 m of NQ core in 53 holes is completed, mostly into and around the Sugar Zone. The drill holes cover 3 km of strike length, and intersect the zone at approximately 50 m spacing at shallow depths. A secondary purpose of the program was to follow-up low grade mineralization encountered in previous drilling by Hemlo Gold and to test previously untested/poorly tested I.P. anomalies west of the Sugar Zone and east of Dayohessarah Lake.

Preliminary Mineral Resource estimates of the Sugar Zone mineralization in the 12000 N to 13100 N area were prepared, based on the drilling program noted above. Another estimate was made, using revised and refined criteria and polygonal methods, in the spring 1999, following additional data evaluation (Drost et Al, 1998).

2003-2004 Corona conducts a diamond drilling program totaling 7,100 m in 26 holes. The drill program mostly intersects the Sugar Zone and is successful in its purpose of expanding the strike and dip extent of the zone, as well as increasing the level of confidence in the continuity of mineralization by in-fill drilling.

2004 Corona conducts another diamond drilling program totaling 3,588 m in 11 holes. The program is successful in increasing the mineralization extent of the Sugar Zone, as well as increasing the defined Sugar Zone depth to a vertical depth of 300 m. A new Mineral Resource estimate was completed.

2008 A helicopter airborne geophysical survey was flown over the Property by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., under contract from Corona. The survey used a DIGHEM multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system along with a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A total of 1,917 line km were flown. It was recommended by Dave Hunt P.Geo. that compilation of historic exploration data on the remainder of the property be followed by a program of reconnaissance mapping and prospecting to evaluate the Fugro airborne conductor axes on the ground, as well as to identify additional target areas extending both north and south of existing Sugar Zone mineralization and elsewhere on the property.

2009 During March, Corona undertook a drilling program totaling 2,020 m in 10 holes. The purpose of the program was to test airborne electromagnetic conductors, magnetic anomalies, induced polarization chargeability anomalies and geologically defined possible extensions to the north and the south of the known Sugar Zone mineralization.

During July to September, a prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and channel sampling program was undertaken on geophysical targets outlined by the Fugro airborne geophysical anomalies. Highlights included sampling of a float rock (Peacock Boulders) returning a value of 87.80 g/t Au, as well as grab samples from quartz veining east of the Sugar Zone returning values of 30.40 and 9.04 g/t Au.

2010 Harte Gold Corp. initiated it first drilling program. During March, a diamond drill program totaling 2,097.31 m in 12 holes, two of which were aborted before reaching the Sugar Zone. The program was successful in locating a high grade area of the Sugar Zone located near surface and directly under a series of surface trenches. The drill program was also successful in determining that the Sugar Zone has significant mineralization below 300 m depth.

Ground IP is completed over a grid totaling 20,475 meters. Chargeability from the survey outlines a potential zone north of the Peacock Boulder discovery of 2009. 5 Trenches totaling 1,850 square meters were completed over and around the newly discovered Wolf Zone.

A total of 5,387.94 m of diamond drilling totaling 33 drill holes was completed on the newly discovered Wolf Zone. Results outlined a small, high grade zone with a strike length up to 600 m and a depth up to 250 meters.

2011 Between May and June 2011 two more grids totaling 60,800 meters were completed over the fold nose near the north end of the of the Dayohessarah Lake Property, on the west side of Hambleton Lake. Follow up ground IP was completed on the grids by JVX Geophysical Surveys. A small 5,200 meter grid was also cut and ground IP completed on the west side of Dayohessarah Lake, in an attempt to outline a Gossan Zone.

A Bore Hole survey was completed In August 2011 on eleven deep drill holes in the Sugar Zone. The Bore Hole survey outlined several conductors in the area. An airborne VTEM survey was completed at the end of August by Geotech Ltd. The survey covered the entire property and outlined 5 large moderate to strong conductive areas of interest. The most exciting result of the survey was a potential copper-nickel ore body below the surface, under the komatiite volcanics at the northern end of Dayohessarah Lake.

There were two main drill programs in 2011. The first was on the Sugar Zone, between February 11 to April 13, and again between July 17 and November 24, 2011, and totaled 7,885.74 meters of diamond drilling in 27 drill holes. The drilling was designed to expand the resource estimate both at depth, and to upgrade inferred resource to indicated resource. The second drill program targeted IP anomalies on the Fold Nose grid. A total of 3,430.93 meters were drilled in 15 diamond drill holes. Most IP anomalies were explained by sedimentary layers, and no significant intercepts were observed.

2012 In April 2012, Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter borne geophysical survey over the Dayohessarah Lake Property. The program was completed as an extension of the airborne VTEM survey conducted in 2011 which totaled 302 line-km of data over the northern parts of Dayohessarah Lake and western parts of Hambleton Lake and the shore line. The 2012 program totaled 1,153 line-km of data essentially covering the rest of the Dayohessarah Greenstone Belt.

In an effort to understand the source of the Peacock boulders, thin sections of three Peacock boulder samples were sent to Pleason Geoscience for analysis. The boulders returned assay values of 87.30 g/t Au, 52.80 g/t Au and 37.20 g/t Au. It was noted that the mineralogy and microtextures of the samples were similar to gold-bearing zones at the Hemlo and Musslewhite gold camps.

Between October 30, 2012 and November 2, 2012 four mechanical trenches were made along the surface exposure of the Sugar Zone. The purpose of the trenches was to expose enough high grade material from

the Lower Zone of the Sugar Zone for a reasonably representative blasting program. The total area of the trenches is 1,799 square meters.

During the period January 21, 2012 to July 29, 2012 a total of 6,283.92 meters were drilled in 12 diamond drill holes targeting the Sugar Zone. The drilling was carried out by Major Drilling Group International Inc. The purpose of the diamond drilling program was to expand the current Mineral Resource Estimate of the Sugar Zone at vertical depths below 400 m, and to test the continuity, grade and width of the zone at 1,000 m vertical depth. The program was successful in defining Au mineralization in both the Upper and Lower Zones with significant assay results ranging from 0.56g/t Au to 162g/t Au.

An additional 2 drill holes targeted an IP north-east of Dayohessarah Lake. These exploration holes totaled 375 meters, and did not return any significant gold values.

Two holes totaling 333 meters were drilled targeting an extension of the Wolf Zone. No significant assays were returned.

2013 Exploration in the 2013 season included a short prospecting program, where 46 samples were taken and analyzed for Au using fire assay. Two samples returned Au values of 10.2g/t and 0.73g/t.

4 holes were drilled on the Halverson Zone, totaling 1103.28m These holes targeted Cu-Ni mineralization discovered in 2011 by a VTEM survey.

An additional 17 diamond drill holes totaling 1356m were drilled to decrease the spacing between holes in a high grade portion of the Sugar Zone Lower Zone (called Jewelry Box). Significant intervals from this program ran from 2.77g/t Au to 28.5g/t Au over widths from 0.35m to 8.27m.

5 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

The DGB is situated between two larger greenstone belts; the Hemlo Greenstone Belt to the west and the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt to the east. These greenstone belts are part of the larger, east trending Schreiber-White River Belt of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Craton (Figure 3). The Late Archean DGB trends northwest and forms a narrow, eastward concave crescent. The belt is approximately 36 km in length and varies in width from 1.5 to 5.5 km. Principal lithologies in the belt are moderately to highly deformed metamorphosed volcanics, volcanoclastics and sediments that have been enclosed and intruded by tonalitic to granodioritic quartz-porphyry plutons.

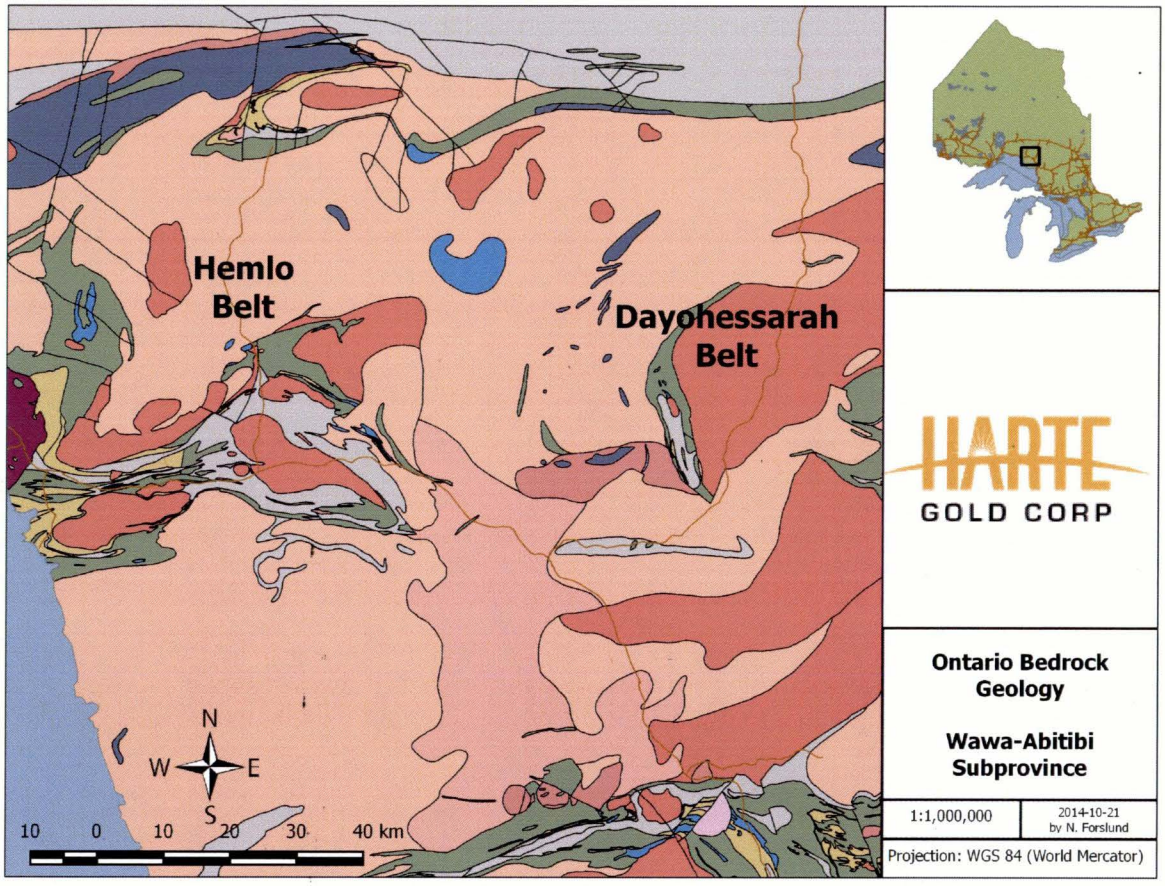


Figure 3 - Regional geology of the area.

The greenstone belt is bordered to the east by the Strickland Pluton and to the west by the Black Pic Batholith. The Danny Lake Stock borders the south western edge of the DGB. The Strickland Pluton is characterized by a granodioritic composition, quartz phenocrysts, fine grained titanite, and hematitic fractures. The Black Pic Batholith is similar to the Strickland Pluton, but locally more potassic. The Black Pic Batholith also contains interlayers of monzogranite. The Danny Lake Stock is characterized by hornblende porphyritic quartz monzonite to quartz monzodiorite (G. M. Stott, 1999).

The DGB has been metamorphosed to upper greenschist to amphibolite facies. The Strickland Pluton seems to have squeezed the greenstone belt and imposed upon it a thermal metamorphism. Most of the mafic volcanics are composed primarily of plagioclase and hornblende. Almandine garnets are widely observed in the clastic metasediments and locally, along with pyrope garnets, in the mafic volcanics (G.M. Stott, 1996a,b,c).

Alteration throughout the belt consists of diopsidation, albitization, weak magnesium biotization, weak carbonatization and moderate to strong silicification which accompanied the emplacement of the porphyry dykes/sills and quartz veining.

The belt has been strongly foliated, flattened and strained. Deformation seen in the supracrustal rocks has been interpreted to be related to the emplacement of the Strickland Pluton. Strongly developed metamorphic mineral lineations in the supracrustal rocks closely compare with the orientations of the

quartz phenocryst lineations seen in the Strickland Pluton. This probably reflects a constant strain aureole imposed by the pluton upon the belt (G.M. Stott, 1996a,b,c). The strain fabric is best observed a few hundred meters from the Strickland Pluton in the Sugar Zone, which has been characterized as the most severely strained part of the belt. The Sugar Zone is defined by sets of parallel mineralized quartz veining, quartz flooding of strongly altered wall-rock, thin intermediate porphyry lenses and dykes/sills parallel to stratigraphy and foliation, and gold mineralization.

Foliations and numerous top indicators define a synclinal fold in the central portion of the belt. The synclinal fold has been strongly flattened and stands upright with the fold hinge open to the south and centered along Dayohessarah Lake.

5.2 Property Geology

Near Dayohessarah Lake, the belt is dominated by a basal sequence of massive to pillowed mafic volcanics, commonly with ellipsoidal, bleached alteration pods, overlain by intermediate tuff and lapilli tuff. The tuffaceous units rapidly grade upwards to a sedimentary sequence consisting of greywacke and conglomerates derived from volcanics, sediments and felsic intrusive sources (G. M. Stott, 1996a,b,c). Several thin, continuous cherty sulphide facies iron formations are found in the mafic volcanic sequence. Spinifex textured komatiitic flows stratigraphically underlie the main sedimentary sequence and can be traced around the north end of Dayohessarah Lake. Also at the north end of Dayohessarah Lake, mafic and ultramafic sills and stocks underlie the komatiites (Figure 4).

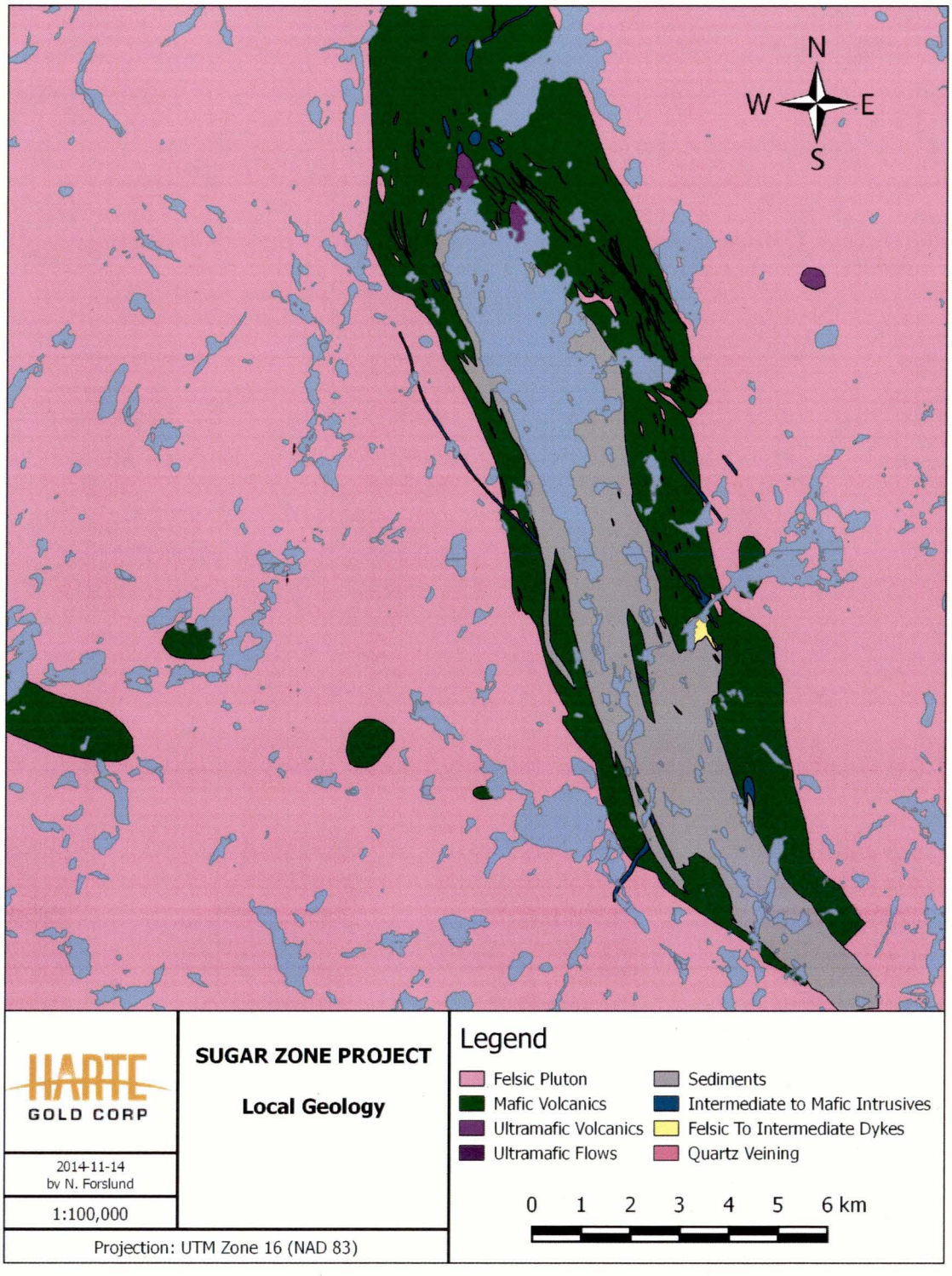


Figure 4 - Property geology map.

Several fine to medium grained, intermediate feldspar porphyry dykes/sills have intruded and swarmed the belt. Swarming of the intermediate porphyry dykes is more intense east of Dayohessarah Lake. Stott has interpreted the porphyry sills and associated porphyry bodies to be related to the Strickland Pluton. A smaller granitic quartz porphyry body containing some sulphide mineralization is located northwest of Dayohessarah Lake. The porphyritic texture of the dykes/sills is often nearly, or completely, obliterated by the degree of foliation in the greenstone belt, or by the degree of shear in the Sugar Zone. These intermediate dykes/sills vary in abundance across the Property, but increase in regularity within, and around, the Sugar Zone. There is also a consistent, weak pervasive silicic alteration in the intermediate intrusives, as well as consistently trace amounts of very fine grained disseminated pyrite.

The major linear structure recognized on the Property is the Sugar Deformation Zone ("SDZ"), which trends northwest-southeast for approximately 3.5 km and dips southwest between 65° and 75°. The SDZ appears to be spatially related to the Strickland Pluton and is a complex system with strain intensities varying from strongly deformed-pillow mafic volcanics to undeformed massive mafic flows to anastomosing linear areas. Stratigraphically-conformable porphyritic intermediate intrusions swarm through the SDZ. Both the mafic volcanics and the intermediate intrusives exhibit moderate linear fabrics along with hydrothermal alteration (i.e., silicification).

In general, the north-westerly striking, south-westerly dipping stratigraphy hosting the gold mineralized portions of the Sugar Zone can be subdivided into the following units:

- Hanging Wall Volcanics;
- Upper Zone (Sugar Zone mineralization);
- Interzone Volcanics;
- Lower Zone (Sugar Zone mineralization);
- Footwall Volcanics.

The Hanging Wall, Interzone and Footwall volcanic horizons consist predominantly of massive and pillowed basalt flows generally striking northwest and dipping at an average angle of 64° to the southwest. Coarse to very coarse grained, locally gabbroic-textured phases form a significant component of the Hanging Wall mafic volcanic package. It is believed that these phases represent thick, slowly-cooled portions of the massive mafic flows, as they commonly grade into finer grained, more recognizable basaltic flows, and eventually even pillow flows. In much of the area which drilling on the Sugar Zone was carried out, a distinctive, very coarse grained mafic volcanic flow was observed consistently about 15 m stratigraphically above the Upper Zone. Other than this unit, specific mafic flows, as well as intermediate porphyry units, are nearly impossible to interpret/distinguish between holes.

The Upper and Lower zones range in thickness from 1.5 to 10 m, strike at 140° and dip between 65° and 75° with minor undulations.

The auriferous Wolf Zone lies in the northern extent of the SDZ, but drilling between the two zones indicates that the zones are complexly separate from each other. Like the Sugar Zone, the Wolf Zone is north-north-westerly striking and south-westerly dipping. Unlike the Sugar Zone, there is only one gold mineralized zone, and not two or more parallel zones.

A northerly-striking, sub-vertically dipping, dark grey-black, diabase dyke intrudes the older rock types in the greenstone belt, and crosscuts the SDZ. The diabase obliterates the SDZ when it is encountered. The diabase dyke is aphanitic around the edges and, where thick enough to do so, grades to a coarse grained euhedral rock in the middle of the dyke. The dyke exhibits very coarse grained greenish quartz-epidote phenocrysts up to 3 cm across throughout. The dyke is weakly pervasively magnetic. A very small amount of lateral movement of the zones has been interpreted locally on either side of the dyke, suggesting that very minor dyke-related faulting has occurred. There are at least two more diabase dykes on the property. They strike at 35 degrees across the northern portion of the belt. These dykes are up to 40 m across, and are similar in appearance and mineralogy to the dyke that cuts through the Sugar Zone.

Other than the diabase, the youngest intrusive rocks observed on the Property are white to pale grey, fine grained to medium grained and occasionally pegmatitic felsite dykes. The dykes generally consist of varying amounts of plagioclase, quartz and muscovite. These generally thin dykes strike northeast and where they intersect the SDZ, they completely wipe out the zone. These dykes are undeformed and clearly postdate the mineralization and deformation events.

6 Mineralization

6.1 Sugar Zone

The auriferous Upper and Lower zones of the Sugar Zone lie within the SDZ. They are defined as highly strained packages consisting of variously altered mafic volcanic flows, intermediate porphyritic intrusions and boudinaged auriferous quartz veins. The two zones range in true thickness from about 1.5 to 10 m, and are separated by 20 to 30 m of barren mafic volcanics. A high grade section of the Lower zone between lines 13+000N and 12+900N has been the focus of a bulk sample study and is referred to as the Jewelry Box.

Each zone is made up of one or more porphyritic intrusions, flanked by altered basalt and hosting stratigraphically conformable quartz veins. Alteration within the mafic volcanic potions of the zones consists primarily of silicification (both pervasive and as quartz veining), diopsidation and biotization. The porphyry units of the zones exhibit biotite and silica alteration as well, but no diopside alteration.

The Upper and Lower zones appear geologically consistent both down dip and along strike. The Lower Zone has consistently larger widths, as well as mostly consistently higher grades of gold mineralization, however both the width and the gold grade within each zone seem to follow the same trends across the zone. That is to say, that where the Upper Zone exhibits larger widths and higher gold grades, the Lower Zone also exhibits larger widths and higher gold grades. The zones are observed on surface to pinch and swell over distances of 50 m or more.

Gold mineralization mostly occurs in quartz veins, stringers and quartz flooded zones predominantly associated with porphyry zones, porphyry contact zones, hydrothermally altered basalts and, rarely, weakly altered or unaltered basalt within the Upper and Lower zones.

Fine to coarse grained specks and blebs of visible gold are common in the Sugar Zone quartz veins, usually occurring within marginal, laminated or refractured portions of the veins. The visible gold itself is often observed to be concentrated within thin fractures, indicating some degree of remobilization. Quartz veins and floods also contain varying amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite and arsenopyrite. The presence of galena, sphalerite and/or arsenopyrite is a strong indicator of the presence of visible gold. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and, rarely, molybdenite form a

minor component of total sulphides and do not appear to be directly related to the presence of gold mineralization.

Other mineralized zones have been observed between, above and below the Sugar Zone Upper and Lower zones, in diamond drilling. Most of these intercepts are believed to be quartz veining originating in either the Upper or Lower zone, that have been diverted from the sheared part of the zone, up to 30 m from the main bodies of mineralization. One of these zones is the historically discovered Zoe Zone, which has been recently renamed the Lynx Zone, which lies east of the southern end of the Sugar Zone.

6.2 Wolf Zone

The auriferous Wolf Zone lies along strike of the Sugar Zone, and may represent the northern extension of the SDZ. It is defined as highly strained packages consisting of variously altered mafic volcanic flows and gabbros. The zone ranges in true thickness from 0.5 to 8 m.

The zone is made up of highly sheared mafic volcanics, and a network of intrusive, intermediate quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes/sills. Alteration in the mafic volcanic and gabbro units consists mainly of silicification (both pervasive and quartz veining), diopside alteration and magnesium-rich brown biotite alteration. Alteration within the intermediate porphyry units consist of mostly silicification, with small amounts of magnesium-rich brown biotite, and no diopside. The zone is observed in trenches to pinch and swell over 30 m.

Gold mineralization mostly occurs in quartz veins, stringers and quartz flooded zones predominantly associated with porphyry zones, and hydrothermally altered basalts and gabbros.

Fine grained specks of visible gold are occasionally observed in the Wolf Zone quartz veins. The visible gold itself is often observed to be concentrated within thin fractures, indicating some degree of remobilization. Quartz veins and floods also contain varying amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite and occasional galena. The presence of galena is a strong indicator of the presence of visible gold. Pyrite and pyrrhotite form most of the total sulphides, but do not appear to be directly related to the presence of gold mineralization.

7 2014 Diamond Drilling

7.1 Sample Collection, Preparation, Analyses and Security

NQ drill core is placed in core boxes by drillers. All drill core was delivered to the core processing facility in White River, Ontario where it undergoes geotechnical and geological logging by the geotechnician and geologist. The following describes the core logging process:

- The core is oriented in the box with the saddle pointing downhole, and rock quality data (RQD) is collected from each 3m run.
- The geotechnician marks out 1.0m intervals with a blue China marker and prepares a box list stating the length of core in each box. Aluminum tags are made and stapled to the end of each box.
- Core is photographed dry and wet.
- The geologist logs the geology of each hole, paying close attention to lithologies, alteration, structures, veining and mineralization.

- Sample collection begins with the marking of sample intervals with a red China marker by the geologist. The sample is given a sample tag. Sample intervals range from 50cm to 1.5m, and are taken not to cross major lithology boundaries. Standards and blanks are alternately inserted every 10th sample for QAQC.

- The core is cut with a Vancor diamond core saw by the geotechnician, and placed back in the box. Half core samples are taken from the box and bagged individually. The technician always takes the back half of the core for shipping, while the front half stays in the box.

- The individually bagged samples are placed in rice bags and delivered to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Samples are delivered either in person by Harte Gold staff, or by Greyhound Bus.

- Core is stored in racks in a locked fenced in yard at the core processing facility in White River, Ontario.

7.2 Laboratory Methods

Prep (AGAT Code: 221-001)

Samples arrive at AGAT Laboratories at 12 Twin City Crossroads, Thunder Bay, Ontario, where they are received and documented. Samples are dried to 60°C. Samples are crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (2mm) and split to 250 g using a Jones riffler splitter or rotary split. The split is pulverized to 85 per cent passing 200 mesh (75µm). After drying specific samples are shaken on an 80 mesh sieve with the plus fraction stored and the minus fraction sent to the laboratory for analysis.

All equipment are cleaned using quartz and air from a compressed air source. Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories' quality assurance program.

ICP-OES with ICPMS finish (AGAT Code: 201-074)

All samples underwent an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) with inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICPMS) finish analysis with aqua regia digestion. Prepared samples are digested with aqua regia for one hour using temperature controlled hot blocks. Resulting digests are diluted with de-ionized water. Sample splits of 1 g are routinely used. Solubility of elements can be dependent on the mineral species present and as such, data reported from the aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of a particular analyte.

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES and Perkin Elmer Elan 9000 and NexION ICP-MS instruments are used in the analysis. Inter-Element Correction (IEC) techniques are used to correct for any spectral interferences.

Solubility of elements can be dependent on the mineral species present and as such, data reported from the aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of a particular analyte. Detection limits for this technique can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1- Analytes and ranges for the ICP analyses (AGAT code: 201-074).

Analyte	(ppm)	Analyte	(ppm)	Analyte	(ppm)
Ag	0.01-100	Ge	0.05-500	S	0.005%-10%
Al	0.01%-25%	Hf	0.02-500	Sb	0.05-10,000
As	0.1-10,000	Hg	0.01-10,000	Sc	0.1-10,000
Au	0.01-25	In	0.005-1,000	Se	0.2-10,000
B	5-10,000	K	0.01%-10%	Sn	0.2-1,000
Ba	1-10,000	La	0.1-10,000	Sr	0.2-10,000
Be	0.05-1,000	Li	0.1-10,000	Ta	0.01-1,000
Bi	0.01-10,000	Mg	0.01%-25%	Te	0.01-1,000
Ca	0.01%-25%	Mn	1-50,000	Th	0.1-10,000
Cd	0.01-1,000	Mo	0.05-10,000	Ti	0.005%-25%
Ce	0.01-10,000	Na	0.01%-25%	Tl	0.02-10,000
Co	0.1-10,000	Nb	0.05-500	U	0.05-10,000
Cr	0.5-10,000	Ni	0.2-10,000	V	0.5-10,000
Cu	0.5-10,000	P	10-10,000	W	0.05-10,000
Cs	0.05-1,000	Pb	0.1-10,000	Y	0.05-1,000
Fe	0.01%-50%	Rb	0.1-10,000	Zn	0.5-10,000
Ga	0.05-10,000	Re	0.001-50	Zr	0.5-1,000

AAS (AGAT Code: 201-075)

If gold values above the detection limits are detected with the ICP-OES/ICPMS methods, samples undergo an analysis for overlimit Au by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

Prepared samples are digested with Aqua Regia for one hour using temperature controlled hot blocks. Resulting digests are diluted to 50mL with de-ionized water. Sample splits of 1g are routinely used. Solubility of elements can be dependent on the mineral species present and as such, data reported from the aqua regia leach should be considered as representing only the leachable portion of a particular analyte.

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories' Quality Assurance Program. PerkinElmer AAnalyst 400 AAS instruments are used in the analysis.

Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish (AGAT Code: 202-052)

Any samples that contained greater than 1ppm Au with the ICP-OES/ICPMS method were reanalyzed using a lead fusion fire assay with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) finish. Gold is detected within a range of 0.001ppm to 10ppm.

Prepared samples are fused using accepted fire assay techniques, cupelled and parted in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. Sample splits of 30g are routinely used.

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis.

Metallic Screen – Gold Analysis (AGAT Code 202-121)

500g (202 120) or 1000g (202 121) of crushed material (75% passing 2 mm) is pulverized using a ring and puck to ensure approximately 80 - 90% passing 75 µm. The material on top of the screen is referred to as the "plus" (+) fraction with the material passing through the screen is referred to as the "minus" (-) fraction. Both the "plus" fraction and "minus" fraction weights are recorded.

The entire "plus" fraction is sent for fire assay determination while two (30g) replicates of the "minus" are taken for fire assay determination. Either gravimetric gold determination, AAS or ICP-OES finish is used.

"Plus" and "minus" gold assay fractions, weights of both fractions, and the calculated "total gold" of the sample are included in every report. Upon request individual gold assays may be reported for every fraction.

The calculation for "total gold" is as follows:

$$\textit{Total gold (g/t)} = \frac{\textit{(Au ("average minus") g/t x Wt. "Minus" x } 10^{-6}\textit{t/g) + (Au ("plus") g/t x Wt. "Plus" x } 10^{-6}\textit{t/g))}}{\textit{Wt. ("minus")g + Wt. ("plus")g x } 10^{-6}\textit{t/g}}$$

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program. Either Mettler-Toledo Microbalances or PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis.

7.3 2014 Drilling

16 diamond drill holes were drilled during this phase of drilling totaling 1885.0m. Drilling during this phase focused on improving the continuity of the known mineralization at Sugar Zone. Two series of holes were drilled. The JB series (9 holes totaling 1360m) focused on infilling a high grade area at Sugar Zone on 25m centers. The SZ series (7 holes totaling 525m) focused on improving confidence in the continuity of the Lower Zone at Sugar Zone south of the Jewell Box area. SZ drilling was done on 25m centers.

Table 2 - Table of drill collars.

Hole ID	Line	Picket	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
JB-14-01	off section		645916	5407445	54.8	-44.2	135
JB-14-02	off section		645912	5407452	52.4	-44.4	145
JB-14-03	off section		645912	5407452	55	-54.3	156
JB-14-04	off section		645912	5407452	52.7	-62.4	165
JB-14-05	off section		645924	5407437	51.4	-44.4	144
JB-14-06	off section		645924	5407437	52.7	-53.9	162
JB-14-07	off section		645924	5407437	55.5	-63.5	165
JB-14-08	off section		645945	5407422	45.8	-45.4	144
JB-14-09	off section		645924	5407437	47	-55.4	144
SZ-14-65	12525	190	646286	5407172	49.1	-49.7	75
SZ-14-66	12550	190	646266	5407190	48.4	-49.8	75
SZ-14-67	12575	195	646256	5407212	49	-50.8	75
SZ-14-68	12600	195	646241	5407232	48.7	-50.4	75
SZ-14-69	12625	190	646227	5407242	47.2	-52.1	75
SZ-14-70	12650	190	646204	5407267	48	-50.2	75
SZ-14-71	12675	200	646197	5407290	48.1	-52.2	75

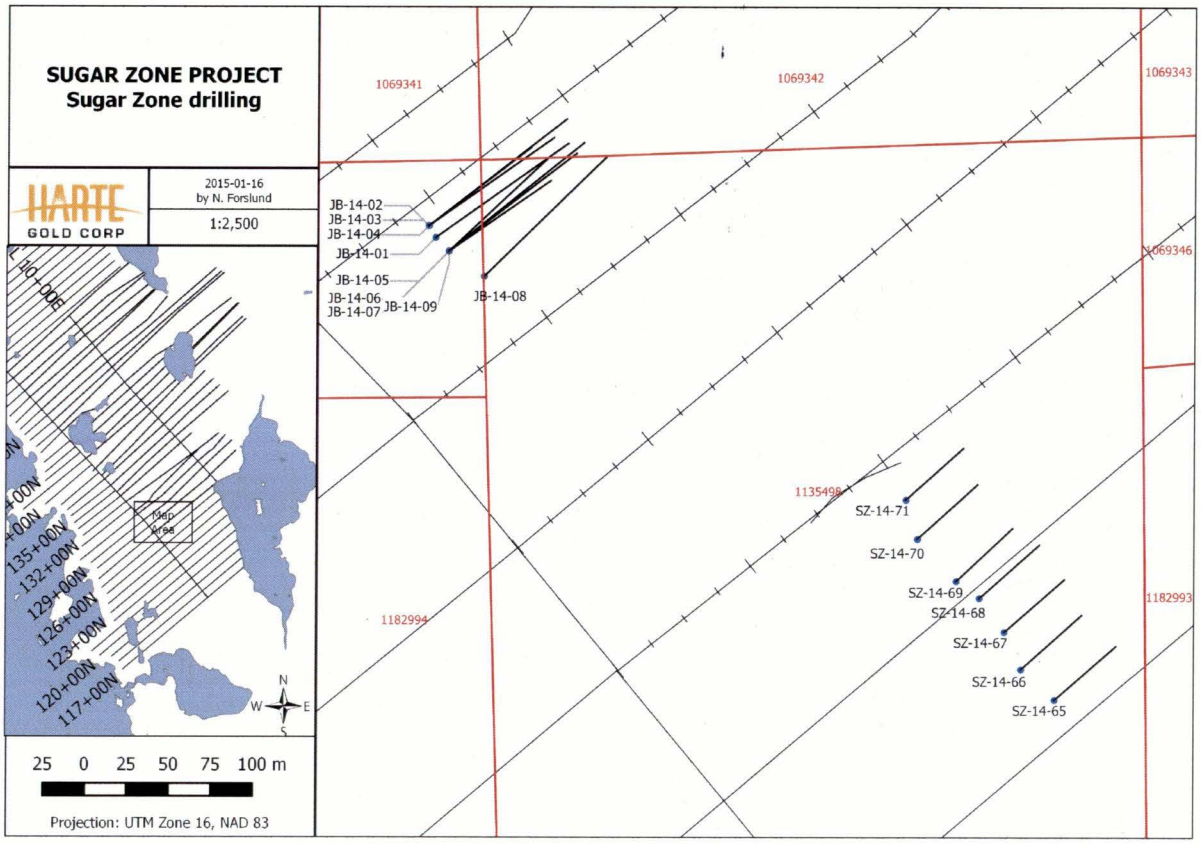


Figure 5 – Drillhole locations.

7.3.1 Jewell Box drilling

The JB series (9 holes totaling 1360m) focused on infilling a high grade area at Sugar Zone on 25m centers. Full logs and cross sections for each hole can be found in Appendix B.

JB-14-01 was collared at 645916mE, 5407445mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 9.58m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 99.29m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 100.8m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 124m to 128.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 135m.

JB-14-02 was collared at 645912mE, 5407452mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in granite to a depth of 5.88m before intersecting a unit of mafic volcanics. The diabase was intersected between 7.62m and 22.38m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 101.6m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 104.7m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 122.3m to 131.0m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 145m.

JB-14-03 was collared at 645912mE, 5407452mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in granite to a depth of 3.16m before intersecting a unit of mafic volcanics. The diabase was intersected between 8.77m and 26.53m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 108m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 110m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 132.5m to 138.5m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 156m.

JB-14-04 was collared at 645912mE, 5407452mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 11.12m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 115.8m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 118m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 147.5m to 150.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 165m.

JB-14-05 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 15.42m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 99.5m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics. Small quartz veins contained anomalous gold to a depth of 103.33m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 123.3m to 128m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 144m.

JB-14-06 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 16.22m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 104.33m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics. Small quartz veins contained anomalous gold to a depth of 109.14m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 127.7m to 135.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 162m.

JB-14-07 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 1.21m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 114.45m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics. Small quartz veins contained anomalous gold to a depth of 120.13. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 142.6m to 146.1m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 165m.

JB-14-08 was collared at 645945mE, 5407422mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in granite to a depth of 3.45m before intersecting a unit of mafic volcanics. The diabase was intersected between 16.82m and 31.16m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 97.25m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 98.22m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 121.6m to 124.3m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 144m.

JB-14-09 was collared at 645924mE, 5407437mN. The hole was an infill hole targeting the Lower Zone in the Jewelry Box area. The hole collared in mafic volcanics to a depth of 20.33m before intersecting a unit of diabase. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting felsic dykes to a depth of 107.6m where the hole intersected the Upper Zone in sheared mafic volcanics to a depth of 108m. The hole continued through mafic volcanics before hitting the Lower Zone (from 133.4m to 135.7m) in sheared mafic volcanics with felsic porphyry. Gold values are concentrated in quartz veins. Significant gold values are summarized in Table 3. The hole continues through mafic volcanics to a final depth of 156m.

7.3.2 Sugar Zone drilling

The SZ series (7 holes totaling 525m) focused on improving confidence in the continuity of the Lower Zone at Sugar Zone south of the Jewell Box area. SZ drilling was done on 25m centers.

SZ-14-65 was collared at 646286mE, 5407172mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12525 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 26.76m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 28.32m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-66 was collared at 646266mE, 5407190mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12550 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 26.52m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry

cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 29.01m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-67 was collared at 646256mE, 5407212mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12575 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 20.16m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 22.79m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-68 was collared at 646241mE, 5407232mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12600 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 18.7m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 23m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-69 was collared at 646227mE, 5407242mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12620 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 24.19m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 27.72m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

SZ-14-70 was collared at 646204mE, 5407267mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12650 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 18m. Here, the hole intersected a heavily fractured diabase to a depth of 36.6m. The hole continued in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic dikes to a final depth of 75m. A large gougy fault zone was intersected from 60.8m to 61.2m.

SZ-14-71 was collared at 646197mE, 5407290mN. The hole targeted the Lower Zone on section 12675 at a vertical depth of 15m. The hole collared in mafic volcanics with cross cutting felsic porphyries to a depth of 26.9m. Here, the hole intersected the lower zone with quartz veining with felsic porphyry cutting mafic volcanics. Significant gold values are presented in Table 3. At 28.55m the hole resumes in mafic volcanics with cross-cutting porphyries to a final depth of 75m.

7.4 Results

687 samples were shipped to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. All samples underwent gold analysis by fire assay, and 125 of these also underwent analysis by 51-element ICP. 22 samples underwent a metallic screen assay due to very high gold values and the presence of visible gold. A list of significant intervals from each hole is presented in Table 3 below. All significant gold values in Table 3 are from the fire assay analyses, unless otherwise stated. Assay certificates can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3 – Significant results

Hole	Zone	From	To	Length		Au	Au (cut)	Note
JB-14-01	Upper	99.29	100.22	0.93		0.743	0.743	
JB-14-01	Upper	100.22	100.81	0.59		25.300	25.300	metallic
				1.52m	**of**	**10.27g/t Au**	**10.27g/t Au**	
JB-14-01	Lower	124.01	124.36	0.35		21.200	21.200	metallic
JB-14-01	Lower	124.36	125.23	0.87		0.381	0.381	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-01	Lower	125.23	125.66	0.43		54.300	30.000	metallic
JB-14-01	Lower	125.66	126.73	1.07		0.592	0.592	
JB-14-01	Lower	126.73	127.21	0.48		40.600	30.000	metallic
JB-14-01	Lower	127.21	128.06	0.85		1.390	1.390	
				4.05m	**of**	**12.94g/t Au**	**9.1g/t Au**	
JB-14-02	Upper	101.55	102.38	0.83		20.7	20.7	metallic
JB-14-02	Upper	102.38	103.7	1.32		3.390	3.390	
JB-14-02	Upper	103.7	104.7	1		0.868	0.868	
				3.15m	**of**	**7.15g/t Au**	**7.15g/t Au**	
JB-14-02	Lower	122.27	123.24	0.97		5.610	5.610	
JB-14-02	Lower	123.24	124.23	0.99		2.120	2.120	
JB-14-02	Lower	124.23	125.15	0.92		0.378	0.378	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	125.15	126.11	0.96		0.014	0.014	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	126.11	127.1	0.99		0.215	0.215	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	127.1	128.12	1.02		0.238	0.238	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-02	Lower	128.12	129	0.88		2.080	2.080	
JB-14-02	Lower	129	129.98	0.98		6.940	6.940	
JB-14-02	Lower	129.98	130.95	0.97		1.090	1.090	
				8.68m	**of**	**2.08g/t Au**	**2.08g/t Au**	
JB-14-03	Upper	108	108.4	0.4		9.530	9.530	metallic
JB-14-03	Upper	108.4	109.58	1.18		0.057	0.057	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-03	Upper	109.58	109.96	0.38		7.950	7.950	
				1.96m	**of**	**3.52g/t Au**	**3.52g/t Au**	
JB-14-03	Lower	132.47	133.91	1.44		2.800	2.800	
JB-14-03	Lower	133.91	134.29	0.38		7.960	7.960	
JB-14-03	Lower	134.29	134.8	0.51		0.120	0.120	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-03	Lower	134.8	135.77	0.97		14.000	14.000	metallic
JB-14-03	Lower	135.77	137.02	1.25		0.158	0.158	Incl. for cont.

JB-14-03	Lower	137.02	137.47	0.45		12.200	12.200	metallic
JB-14-03	Lower	137.47	138.47	1		1.040	1.040	
				6.m	**of**	**4.57g/t Au**	**4.57g/t Au**	
JB-14-04	Upper	115.75	116.7	0.95		1.800	1.800	
JB-14-04	Upper	116.7	117.61	0.91		0.161	0.161	ICP
JB-14-04	Upper	117.61	118	0.39		8.030	8.030	
				2.25m	**of**	**2.22g/t Au**	**2.22g/t Au**	
JB-14-04	Lower	147.48	147.89	0.41		11.100	11.100	metallic
JB-14-04	Lower	147.89	148.62	0.73		7.28	7.28	metallic
JB-14-04	Lower	148.62	149.25	0.63		0.136	0.136	ICP
JB-14-04	Lower	149.25	150.06	0.81		6.830	6.830	
				2.58m	**of**	**6.g/t Au**	**6.g/t Au**	
JB-14-05	Upper							NSV
JB-14-05	Lower	123.33	124.32	0.99		0.527	0.527	
JB-14-05	Lower	124.32	125.28	0.96		0.530	0.530	
JB-14-05	Lower	125.28	125.65	0.37		31.000	30.000	metallic
JB-14-05	Lower	125.65	126.65	1		0.868	0.868	
JB-14-05	Lower	126.65	127.42	0.77		0.063	0.063	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-05	Lower	127.42	127.98	0.56		14.6	14.6	metallic
				4.65m	**of**	**4.64g/t Au**	**4.56g/t Au**	
JB-14-06	Upper							NSV
JB-14-06	Lower	127.66	128.91	1.25		2.140	2.140	
JB-14-06	Lower	128.91	129.91	1		0.881	0.881	
JB-14-06	Lower	129.91	130.95	1.04		1.300	1.300	
JB-14-06	Lower	130.95	131.86	0.91		9.940	9.940	
JB-14-06	Lower	131.86	132.65	0.79		6.770	6.770	
JB-14-06	Lower	132.65	133.62	0.97		0.019	0.019	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-06	Lower	133.62	134.17	0.55		0.268	0.268	Incl. for cont.
JB-14-06	Lower	134.17	134.52	0.35		32.8	30.000	metallic
JB-14-06	Lower	134.52	135.09	0.57		3.400	3.400	
				7.43m	**of**	**4.43g/t Au**	**4.29g/t Au**	
JB-14-07	Upper							NSV
JB-14-07	Lower	142.62	143.35	0.73		1.720	1.720	
JB-14-07	Lower	143.35	143.82	0.47		3.630	3.630	
JB-14-07	Lower	143.82	144.42	0.6		41.6	30.000	metallic
JB-14-07	Lower	144.42	145.14	0.72		0.080	0.080	Incl. for cont.

								Incl. for
JB-14-07	Lower	145.14	145.7	0.56		0.101	0.101	cont.
JB-14-07	Lower	145.7	146.14	0.44		4.370	4.370	
				3.52m	**of**	**8.51g/t Au**	**6.53g/t Au**	
JB-14-08	Upper	97.25	98.22	0.97		7.060	7.060	
				.97m	**of**	**7.06g/t Au**	**7.06g/t Au**	
JB-14-08	Lower	121.61	122.23	0.62		1.200	1.200	
								Incl. for
JB-14-08	Lower	122.23	122.91	0.68		0.033	0.033	cont.
JB-14-08	Lower	122.91	123.58	0.67		1.090	1.090	
JB-14-08	Lower	123.58	124.26	0.68		6.530	6.530	
				2.65m		**2.24g/t Au**	**2.24g/t Au**	
JB-14-09	Upper	107.6	108	0.4		24.5	24.5	metallic
				.4m	**of**	**24.5g/t Au**	**24.5g/t Au**	
JB-14-09	Lower	133.39	134.07	0.68		72.7	30.000	metallic
JB-14-09	Lower	134.07	135.07	1		0.471	0.471	
JB-14-09	Lower	135.07	135.73	0.66		5.97	5.97	metallic
				2.34m	**of**	**23.01g/t Au**	**10.6g/t Au**	

Hole	Zone	From	To	Length	Au	Au (cut)	Note
SZ-14-65	Lower	27.44	28.02	0.58	3.25	3.25	
				0.58	**3.25**	**3.25**	
SZ-14-66	Lower	28.7	29.1	0.4	25.80	25.80	metallic
				0.4	**25.80**	**25.80**	
SZ-14-67	Lower	21.65	22.79	1.14	3.99	3.99	
				1.14	**3.99**	**3.99**	
SZ-14-68	Lower	18.7	19.5	0.8	0.27	0.27	
SZ-14-68	Lower	19.5	20.5	1	0.69	0.69	
SZ-14-68	Lower	20.5	21	0.5	2.94	2.94	
SZ-14-68	Lower	21	21.6	0.6	25.00	25.00	metallic
SZ-14-68	Lower	21.6	22	0.4	0.81	0.81	
SZ-14-68	Lower	22	23	1	5.58	5.58	
				4.3	**5.41**	**5.41**	
SZ-14-69	Lower	24.61	25.03	0.42	21.70	21.70	metallic
SZ-14-69	Lower	25.03	26.16	1.13	0.13	0.13	
SZ-14-69	Lower	26.16	27	0.84	11.50	11.50	metallic
SZ-14-69	Lower	27	27.71	0.71	0.77	0.77	
				3.1	**6.28**	**6.28**	
SZ-14-70							NSV

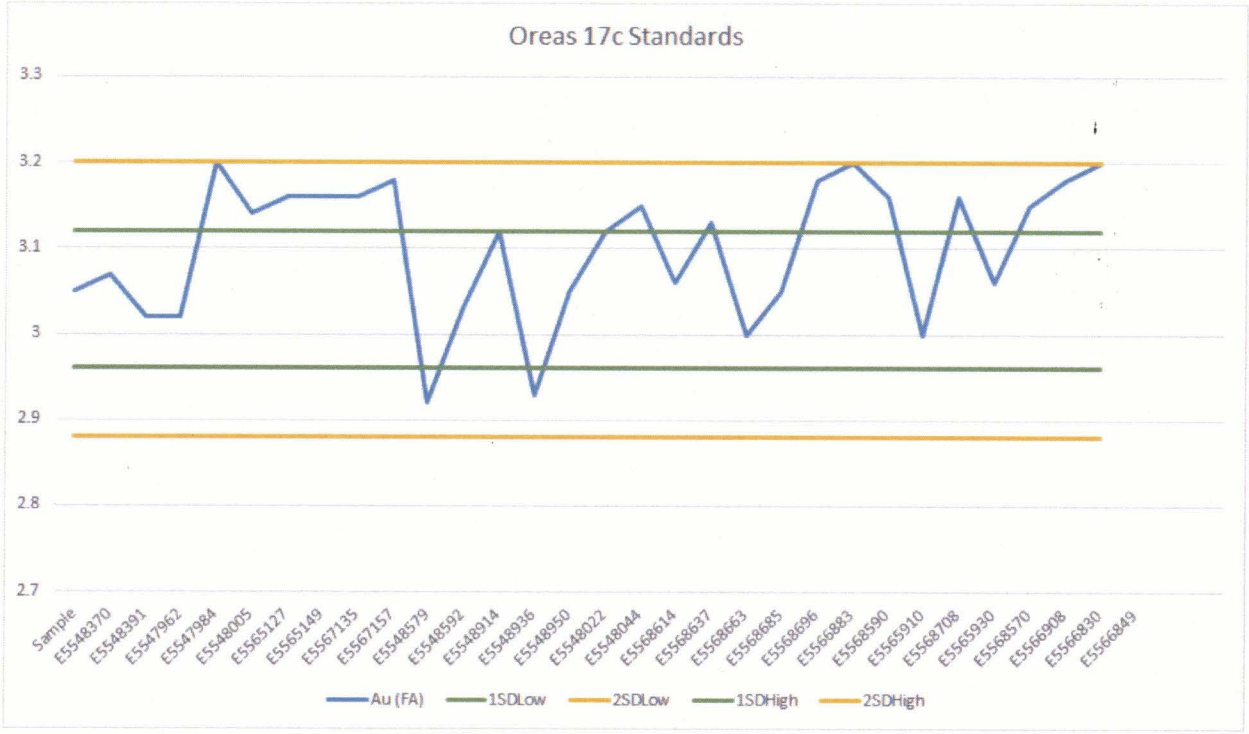
SZ-14-71	Lower	26.9	27.4	0.5	7.41	7.41	
SZ-14-71	Lower	27.4	27.9	0.5	7.18	7.18	metallic
SZ-14-71	Lower	27.9	28.55	0.65	3.21	3.21	
				1.65	**5.69**	**5.69**	

7.5 QAQC

Standards were inserted at a rate of one standard every 20 samples. 29 standards were analyzed by fire assay, and 3 standards were analyzed by ICP. Only fire assay results are used for statistical analysis. The standards used were Oreas 17c, which contained 3.04±0.08 grams per tonne Au.

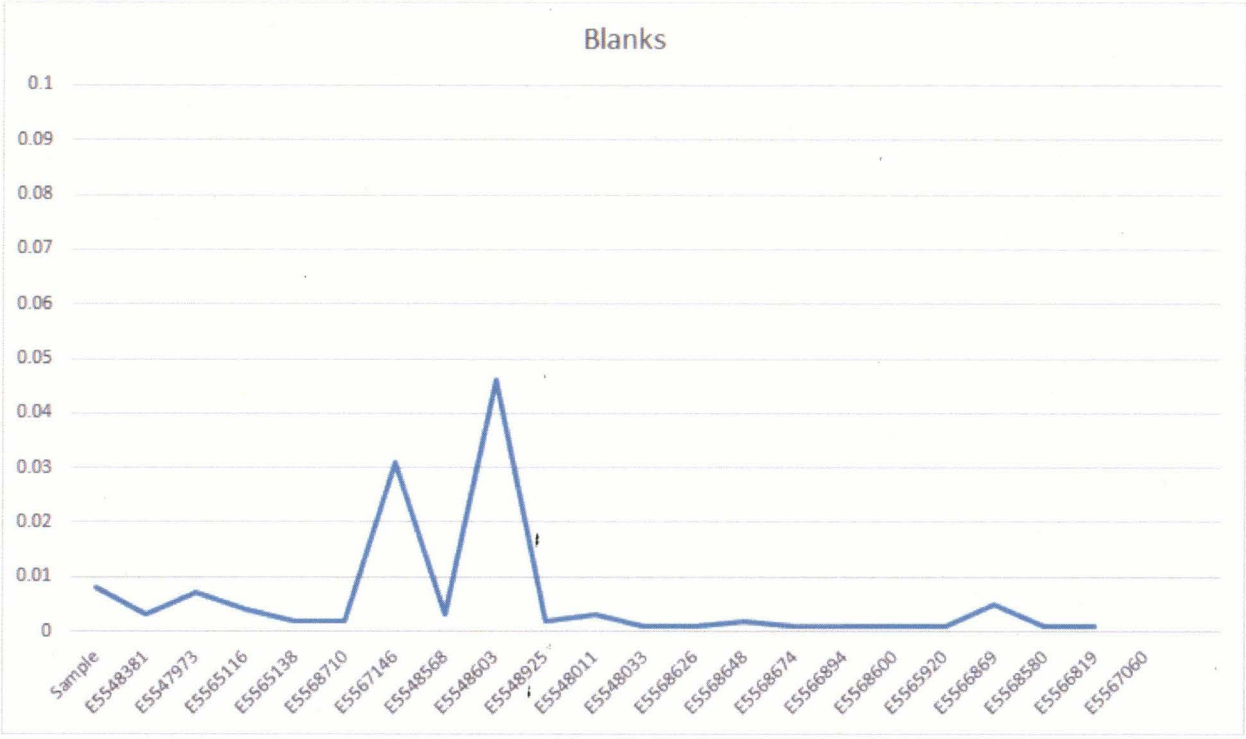
Figure 9 is a chart depicting the gold values of each standard compared to the 1 and 2 standard deviation mark. 8 samples fall outside the 1SD mark; however no sample lies outside 2SD.

Figure 6 - Gold standard results (Oreas 17c).



Blanks were inserted at a rate of one blank every 20 samples. Blank material was taken from an outcrop of Coldwell Gabbro along HWY 17, east of Marathon, Ontario. 21 blanks were analyzed for gold. All but two blanks returned values under 0.02g/t; however, Two of the 21 samples sent returned anomalous Au values (>0.02g/t Au). These sample fall immediately after high grade gold samples suggesting that some cross sample contamination is occurring. Figure 10 plots all blanks in sequence of the date taken.

Figure 7 - Blank results.



8 Discussion and Conclusions

The JB series holes targeted the Upper and Lower Zones of the Jewell Box high grade trend in an effort to improve confidence in the continuity of the resource in that area. The all drillholes were successful in hitting both the Upper and Lower Zones, although grades and thicknesses varied. The Upper Zone ranged from 33cm to 2.87m in true width, with grades ranging from 2.22g/t to 24.5g/t. The Lower Zone ranged from 1.91m to 7.9m in true width, with grades ranging from 2.08g/t to 10.6g/t. Grades were cut at 30g/t to avoid a nugget effect.

Many of the JB series holes collared in a thick unit of magnetic diabase near the top of the hole. These holes encountered similar geologies consisting of dominantly massive to pillowed mafic volcanics with abundant cross cutting feldspar porphyries. The porphyries are fine grained and siliceous with mm scale subhedral to anhedral phenocrysts of white feldspar. These porphyries often occur in close proximity to the mineralized zones. The Upper and Lower zones are separated by 20-25m of Interzone volcanics. The holes encounter more massive to pillowed mafic volcanics upon exiting the Lower Zone, and remain in volcanics to their final depths.

Both the Upper and Lower Zones are typified by grey to blue grey laminated quartz veins with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. Visible gold in the form of pinprick to pinhead sized flakes and clusters is observed in all holes except JB-14-08. Gold is more commonly observed in the Lower Zone, but was observed in the Upper Zone in holes JB-14-01, JB-14-02 and JB-14-09. The veins are often hosted by feldspar porphyries, but occasionally occur in mafic volcanics. The surrounding host rock is usually altered to silica-sericite with minor amounts of biotite and amphiboles. The halo of alteration depends on the size of the vein but is generally on a scale of decimeters to meters.

The SZ series holes were originally planned to intercept both Upper and Lower Zones, however discrepancies in grid locations led to these holes being several tens of meters ahead of their intended

collar position. For this reason the holes only succeeded in hitting the Lower Zone, and these intersected at a vertical depth of approximately 15m to 20m. These intercepts are still useful in establishing continuity in the Lower Zone to near surface levels.

The geology in this area is quite similar to the geology in the JB series holes. Holes typically collared in the Interzone volcanics, and hence there are no intercepts of Upper Zone. The volcanics are frequently cross-cut by feldspar porphyries. The Lower Zone is typically intersected between 20m and 30m downhole, and consists of altered volcanics and porphyry with laminated sulphide bearing quartz veins with visible gold. The veins are similar in style to those intercepted at the Jewell Box. They range from several millimeters to several decimeters in size, and consist of sugary and recrystallized quartz with trace amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. The Lower Zone ranges from 1.0m wide to 3.7m (true widths) wide with grades ranging from 3.99g/t to 6.28g/t (cut to 30g/t). Once through the Lower Zone, drillholes are shut down in mafic volcanics or porphyry in the footwall.

The magnetic diabase that was intersected in the Jewell Box area was also present in the SZ drilling. The southerly drilling finds that the dike has migrated to a position lower in stratigraphy. This suggests that the dike is discordant with stratigraphy and is likely trending in a more easterly direction than the stratigraphy itself (~30-40° versus 50° of the stratigraphy). The dike has also been shown in past drilling to be more vertical than stratigraphy. In hole SZ-14-70, the dike was heavily fractured and a large late gougy fault zone suggests that fault offsets may be influencing geometry as well. Speculation of the orientation of these fault zones is impossible with only the one intercept.

9 Costs

A total of $237,800.78 was spent during this program. This is summarized in Table 4.

Table 3 - Summary of costs

Assessment Category	Item	Notes	Amount
Work Costs			
	Drilling	1885m @ $84.10/m	$158,510.60
	Mob/Demob		$7,860.00
	Reflex rental		$1,325.00
Associated Costs			
	Assays	687 samples @ $25.16/sample	$17,289.00
	Wages	Nathan Forslund	$5,362.50
		Jordan Laarman	$16,500.00
		Bob Middleton	$18,906.25
	Core processing	Core Boxes	$4,125.00
Transportation Costs			
	Fuel		$2,364.42
	Vehicle rentals		$4,029.44
Food and Lodging Costs			
	Lodging	Apartment @ $1100/mo	$1,100.00
	Food	River City	$428.57
Totals:			**$237,800.78**

10 Recommended Work

Drilling in the Sugar Zone area had a high level of technical success. Further drilling in the area of the SZ series holes would be useful since there is still a large gap in the near surface drilling south of section. These holes need to be backed up 20-30m from their current grid easting in order to catch both Upper and Lower Zones. In addition at least one hole should test whether or not a third parallel zone exists beneath the Lower Zone. This zone has been mapped by Hunt (2009), and needs to be verified by drilling.

Drilling in the Jewell Box area was successful in establishing continuity of the near surface high grade pocket of mineralization. These holes were designed to be used as part of a resource calculation, so the collars will need to be surveyed with a high precision GPS before they can be relied upon. Also, any future holes designed to improve the resource should include a non-magnetic downhole survey.

11 References

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Stott, G.M., 1996c. Precambrian Geology of Dayohessarah Lake Area (South half), Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary map no. 3311.

12 Statement of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications

I, Robert S. Middleton, am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining (Haileybury, Ontario) (1965) – Mining Diploma; Michigan Technological University 1968, B.S. Applied Geophysics, 1969 M.S. Applied Geophysics.

Attended University of Toronto 1970 – Ph.D Geological program.

Employed during the summers of:

1964 – Keevil Mining Group – Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Ltd. Gaspe geochemistry.

1965 – Selco Exploration – NW Ontario (Magnetics) and NE Quebec (EM, Mag, Gravity, Mining Regs.)

1966 – Selco Exploration – NE Ontario (Geological Mapping)

1967 – Calumet & Hecla Mining – Keweenaw (IP (drill hole) surface and underground) and Michigan (Mag and drill hole IP)

Employed Ontario Dept. of Mines, 1968-1971, Mag, Geology, Gravity, Mining Regs.

Employed Barringer Research Ltd., 1971-1974, Airborne Geophysics, Consulting, Ground Geophysics

Employed Rosario Resources Corp., 1974-1980, Timmins, Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic

Employed Newmont Exploration of Canada, 1982-1983, Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland, NWT. Manager of Exploration, RC and diamond drill projects, geophysics.

Consulting Based from Timmins, 1983-1990, various Au/ base metal projects in Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, USA, Scotland. RC drilling and numerous diamond drill programs.

Management Various junior mining companies, 1990-present, VMS, Cu, Zn, Au, diamonds, Cu-Ni-PGE, Cross Lake discovery, Zn/Ag/Cu near Timmins

Member of Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and former Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists, Society of Economic Geologists, Society of Geology Applied to Ore Deposits, and Geological Association of Canada.

Special Assignments:

Uganda – Evaluation of Kilembi Proterozoic Cu, Ni, Co (1992)

Siberia – Diamonds and Kimberlites (1993)

NWT – Valuations of Lac de Gras area projects (1995)

Kyrgystan – Gold deposit evaluation (1996)

South Korea- Moland Molybdenum Mine study (2009)

Exploration Manager East West Resource Corporation, 1992-2010.

"R.S. Middleton"

_____. Date:_____.

R.S. Middleton, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Nathan R. Forslund, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 459 Parkwood St., Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated from Lakehead University with the degrees of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology/Physics) in 2009, and with the degree of Master of Science (Geology) in 2012. I worked for Sabina Gold and Silver on their Back River project in Nunavut, Canada from 2012 to 2014 and have been working as a consulting geologist since 2014.

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "2014 report on diamond drilling at the Sugar Zone property, Dayohessarah Lake area, White River, Ontario" completed on December 5th, 2014.

4. I am a registered Geoscientist in Training (G.I.T.) with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 2 years since my graduation from university.

6. I am taking responsibility for the written items within the Technical Report. I directed the creation of the illustrations.

7. I have had no involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

8. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 5th day of December 2014.

SIGNED

"Nathan R. Forslund"

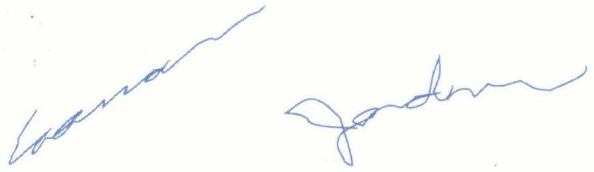
_____

Nathan R. Forslund

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jordan Laarman, of 433 Frankwood Avenue, Thunder Bay, Canada, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, 2014, and hold a PhD Geology degree.
2. I am a graduate of Lakehead University, 2007, and a hold a M.Sc. Geology degree.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, 2004, and hold an Hon.BSc. Geology degree.
4. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
5. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
6. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
7. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association.
8. I have been employed as a geological assistant by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated in 2003.
9. I have been employed on contract as a field and project geologist by Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp., Mega Uranium Ltd., Cascadia International Resources Inc., and Trillium North Minerals Ltd. from 2004 to 2009.
10. I have been employed as a project geologist by Cliffs Natural Resource Corporation from 2010 to 2012.
11. I have been employed on contract as a project geologist by KWG Resources Inc. from 2013 to 2014.
12. I have been employed on contract as a geologist by Harte Gold Corp. in 2014.
13. I am and have been a practicing member of APGO (Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario) since September, 2012.
14. I have worked on the logging of core from the Sugar Property in 2014.
15. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.



_____. Date: December 4, 2014 .

Jordan Laarman, PhD, PGeo.