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Report

on

Exploration Program

Dill River Project

Mc Murray & Lastheels Townships Ontario

M. A. Tremblay

December, 2016

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Introduction

The Dill River project consists of 6 mining claims totalling 39 units in McMurray and Lastheels Townships 10 km southeast of the Town of Wawa, Algoma District of Ontario.

The project covers favourable geology in the southeast part of the Wawa Gold Camp. The property is held by the author and associates and is subject to an option agreement with RT Minerals Corp. of Vancouver, B.C.

Location & Access

The project is located ten kilometres southeast of the Town of Wawa, in Northeastern Ontario (Figure 1).

Road access to the property is via Highway 101 13 km northeast of Wawa and then south-southwest along the Firesand Forest Access Road. The western portion of the project can be accessed by pickup truck, while the portion of the project lying east of Firesand River can be accessed by ATV along a series of old logging roads. Access to this part of the project can be challenging due to bridge removal and washouts.

Claims Location & Status

The Dill River project consists of 6 blocks comprising 70 units and approximately 624 ha. The claims straddle the boundary between McMurray and Lastheels Twps (figure 2).

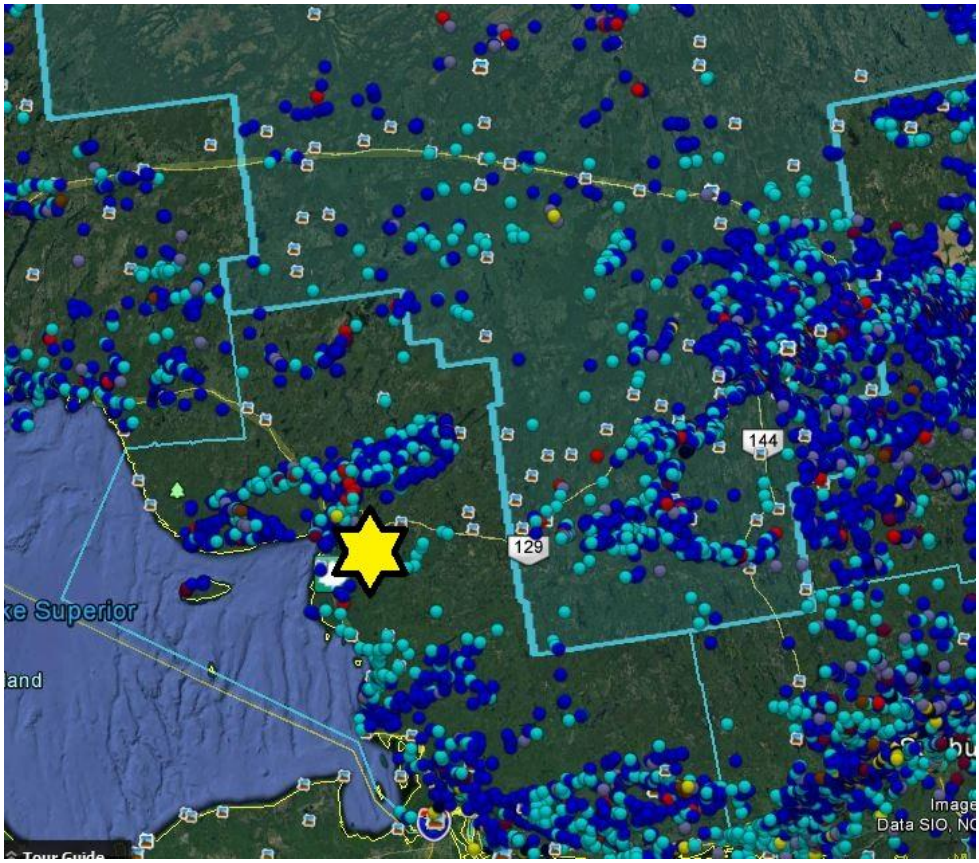


Figure 1. Location Map

The claims are registered to the author and associates and are currently under option to RT Minerals Corp. Four of the six claims require assessments work by December 12, 2016, while the other two have due dates in August 2018.

Regional Geology

Drost, A. P. (1995) describes the Regional Geology as follows:

Stratigraphy

"The regional geology of the McMurray-Lastheels townships area consists of three cycles of northeast-trending mafic to intermediate volcanic supracrustal rocks of the Wawa-Michipicoten Greenstone Belt."

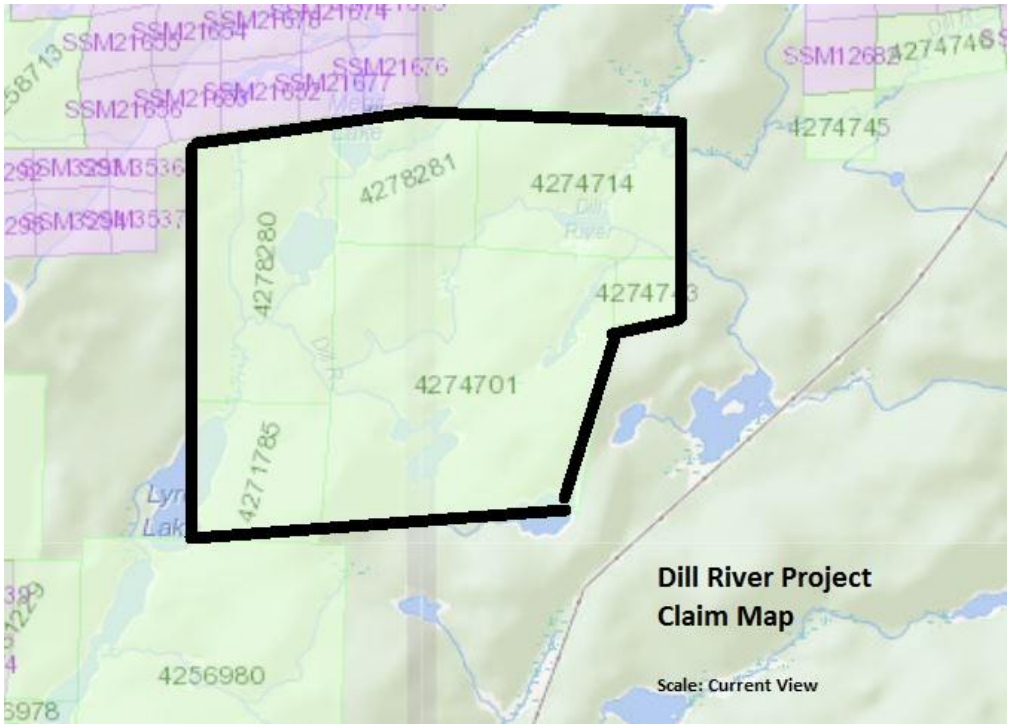


Figure 2. Claim Map

"The first two cycles are overlain, possibly unconformably, by successive intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks."

"Interspersed locally throughout the volcanic pile are a conformable series of chemical sedimentary iron formation rocks of various types depending on their stratigraphic position, including carbonate, sulphide and chert-magnetite facies. The latter group make up the well-known 'iron ranges', locally mined for their magnetite content as iron ore."

"The volcanic sequence is locally intruded by various plutonic and subvolcanic rocks of varying composition. Notable among these is the Firesand River Carbonatite Complex in northeastern McMurray Twp."

"The area is complexly folded and faulted through various periods of tectonism. A series of major faults traverse the area including the northeast-trending Firesand River Fault, transecting the western portion

of the Transgold (Dill River) property. The rugged topography in the area is in part due to erosion of various fault scarps, leaving substantial elevations and cliff faces locally(After Sage, 1993; Hall & Young, 1989).

Economic Geology- Gold and Base Metals

"Numerous gold occurrences are found in the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt in McMurray Township southeast of Wawa. These include the Parkhill Mine (54,301 oz Au produced), Minto Mine (37,678 oz produced) and Surluga Mine (3,098 oz Au produced). Mineralization in these deposits and in several other related gold occurrences is localized along the northeast-trending Jubilee Shear Zone."

"Gold mineralization in McMurray and Lastheels Townships is related to secondary quartz veins and shearing (structural preparation) in association with fine grained pyrite, carbonate and silica alteration and replacement of the existing host rocks (Sage, 1993)."

"The presence of gold, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena has been reported in late hydrothermal quartz veins cutting various iron ranges in the Wawa area (Sage, 1993). Carbonate and sulphide facies iron formation host rocks are thought to have formed as a result of primary fumarolic processes. Primary sulphide mineralogy consists of coarse grained pyrite and vuggy pyrrhotite masses locally."

"The inherent competency and ductility contrast and chemical affinity of iron formation relative to its host volcanic wall rocks can render iron formation an excellent locus for structural preparation and gold mineralizing processes."

"Examples of iron-formation hosted gold deposits include the classic Homestake Mine in South Dakota and the Pickle Crow and Dona Lake

deposits at Pickle Lake, Ontario. The Musselwhite Prospect north of Sioux Lookout, Ontario shows promise as a significant iron-formation hosted gold deposit presently at the advanced exploration and pre-feasibility development stage."

Property Geology

Drost, A.P. (1995) describes the property geology as follows:

*"Mafic volcanics in the area of the Transgold Property (*Dill River*) form two distinct groups. The basal group, termed the Wawa Lake Group, is predominantly composed of pillowed lavas with minor tuffs and flows. North and Northwest-trending diabase dykes intrude this group locally on the property and have weak magnetic signature (Rupert, 1979)."*

"The Reed Lake Group, composed of felsic to intermediate volcanics, overlies the Wawa Lake Group and is in turn overlain by the Firesand Group of massive mafic flows with rare mafic tuffs and pillowed lavas interspersed locally"

"A transverse fault, the Firesand River Fault, trending 040 degrees azimuth along the Firesand River, separates lesser metamorphosed rocks on the west from equivalent highly deformed rocks to the east. On the east side of the Firesand River Fault, the Reed Lake Group is folded into an east plunging syncline.(after Trussler, 1970)."....

....."The section of geology mapped in the present exploration program is largely a section of mafic volcanic flows of the Wawa Lake Group. The mafic volcanics are most commonly weakly amphibolitized and display a medium-grained groundmass and ophitic weathered rind. Primary textures such as pillow selvages are occasionally preserved but most often destroyed giving the rocks a massive appearance."

"The sequence is regularly intruded by gabbro sills, granodiorite sills and larger stock-like structures and diabase dykes. These are mapable units, but difficult to define closely due the lack of outcrop exposure (2-3%) on the property."

Previous Work

Historic exploration efforts in the Dill River Project area date back to the 1890s and the early days of the Wawa gold camp.

Work on the Laccolith Occurrence dates back to this period. Gold values are associated with late stage quartz-ankerite veins intruding sulphide iron formation. Little documentation is available. Work appears to have consisted of surface pitting. Drost (1995) notes the presence of a shaft on his geology map.

In 1970 Pango Gold Mines Ltd. conducted numerous geophysical and geology surveys of their project area.

In 1986 Citadel Gold Mines Ltd. conducted an airborne survey of the area, including the Dill River project area.

In the late 1980s through to the mid 1990s Longreach Resources, Transgold Resources and Transgold Explorations and Investments Inc carried out several exploration programs including geology, geochemistry and ground geophysics over their project area which more or less covered the entire Dill River Project area. Their final program in 1995, and widely quoted herein, reported several new gold occurrences and recommended 8 drill holes of 350 ft to test 6 target areas. There is no evidence that the drill program was carried out.

In the late 1990s the area was the focus of diamond exploration. Elliot Feder initiated several exploration programs including heavy mineral sampling for diamond indicator minerals on parts of the Dill River project. Of note is a sample west of the Firesand River (on Dill River claim 4278280) where 12 gold grains were recovered from a till sample collected by R.D. Thomas and Associates. Thomas (1997) describes the gold as follows: *"The 12 gold grains found in sample 97-RND-90 is very significant. Most of the gold grains are described (Appendix lllb) as modified with some pristine shapes preserved. Some are described as reshaped and a few as rounded and pitted. These descriptions imply that the grains have been transported, but probably not very far. the previous work on this claim shows a VLF anomaly lying to the north of the sample. This anomaly could be indicating the source of the gold mineralization."*

No further work to follow this up could be found in the MNDM assessment files.

Petrographic Studies

In 2015 the author along with geologists K. Kivi, J. Renaud and R. L. Barnett collected samples for thin section analysis. Photographs and descriptions (see Appendix C) outline a complex alteration history in the Dill River project area. Petrographics and analysis were carried out by R. L. Barnett Geological Services of London, Ontario.

Prospecting Program

The author along with an assistant carried out ten days of prospecting in 2015 and 2016 and collected 51 samples for gold analysis. Gold analysis was done at the Wawa Assay Laboratory of

Wesdome Mines Ltd. using fire assay methods with a 15 gram aliquot sample and gravity finish. Gold values ranged from 0.002 to 2.33 g/t.

Elevated gold values were encountered in several geological settings including:

-Quartz-ankerite +/- pyrite veining in altered intrusive rocks

-quartz-ankerite veining in amphibolitized gabbro and mafic volcanics

-disseminated in mica schists

-disseminated in pyritic mafic volcanics (gossan)

-rusty quartz veining in banded iron formation

Overall the prospecting program showed an abundance of previously unmapped intrusive rocks, from gabbro to diorite/quartz diorite and quartz feldspar porphyry. Sampling of these lead to numerous anomalous values in gold.

A fairly thick unit of sheared mica schist (front cover photo) striking east-west gave 2 assays over 2 g/t. This unit is similar to the footwall and hanging wall rocks of the Hemlo deposit.

Conclusions & Recommendations

Both field work and study of the assessment files show gold mineralization in numerous settings throughout the Dill River property. To date anomalous gold values have been reported in over 8 localities on the property, including coarse gold in tills as reported by Thomas (1997) on the west part of the property. Host rock and alteration types are similar to known deposits in the Wawa camp, such as at Surluga

Mine where Red Pine Exploration is expanding gold resources with their ongoing efforts.

It should be noted that although exploration has gone on in the area since the 1890s not a single drill hole has been reported on the Dill River project area.

It is recommended that a more detailed prospecting effort be initiated to outline the limits of the mica schist unit located at the center of the property. This will help determine a grid orientation for follow up geophysical/geological and structural surveys to develop drill targets to test both the mica schist unit and some of the known occurrences related to intrusive suite rocks as outline both in this report and by Drost (1995).

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Tremblay

M. A. Tremblay December 10,2016

Wawa, Ontario

Certificate

I, Michael A. Tremblay, of Wawa, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the Geological Engineering Technician Program (1983) at Sault College AAT.

2. I have worked steadily in Mineral Exploration since graduation.

3. I carried out the exploration as herein reported.

4. This report is based on my field observations, data generated from these studies and on all data available to me in the MNDM database.

5. I hold a direct interest in the subject property.

Mike Tremblay

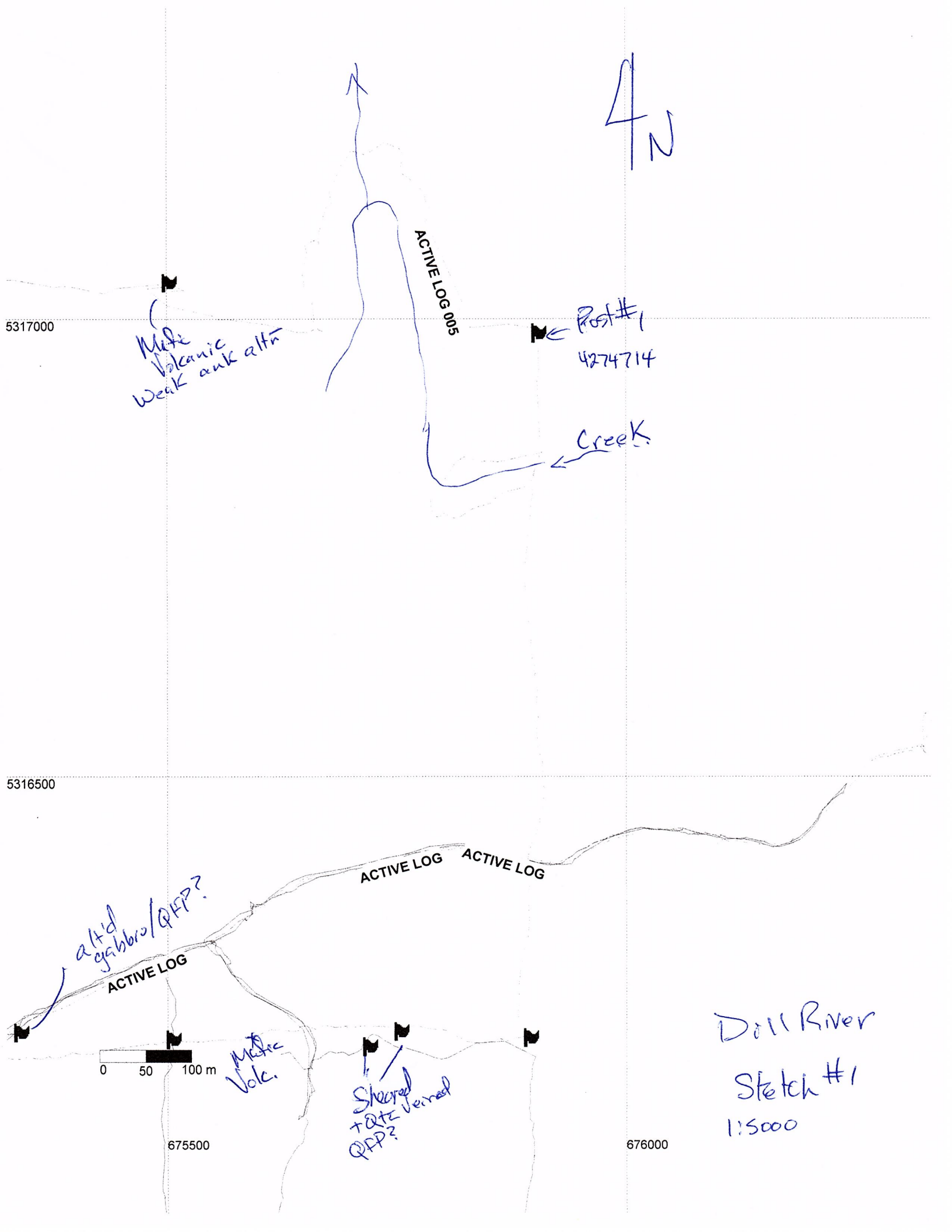
M. A. Tremblay December 10, 2016

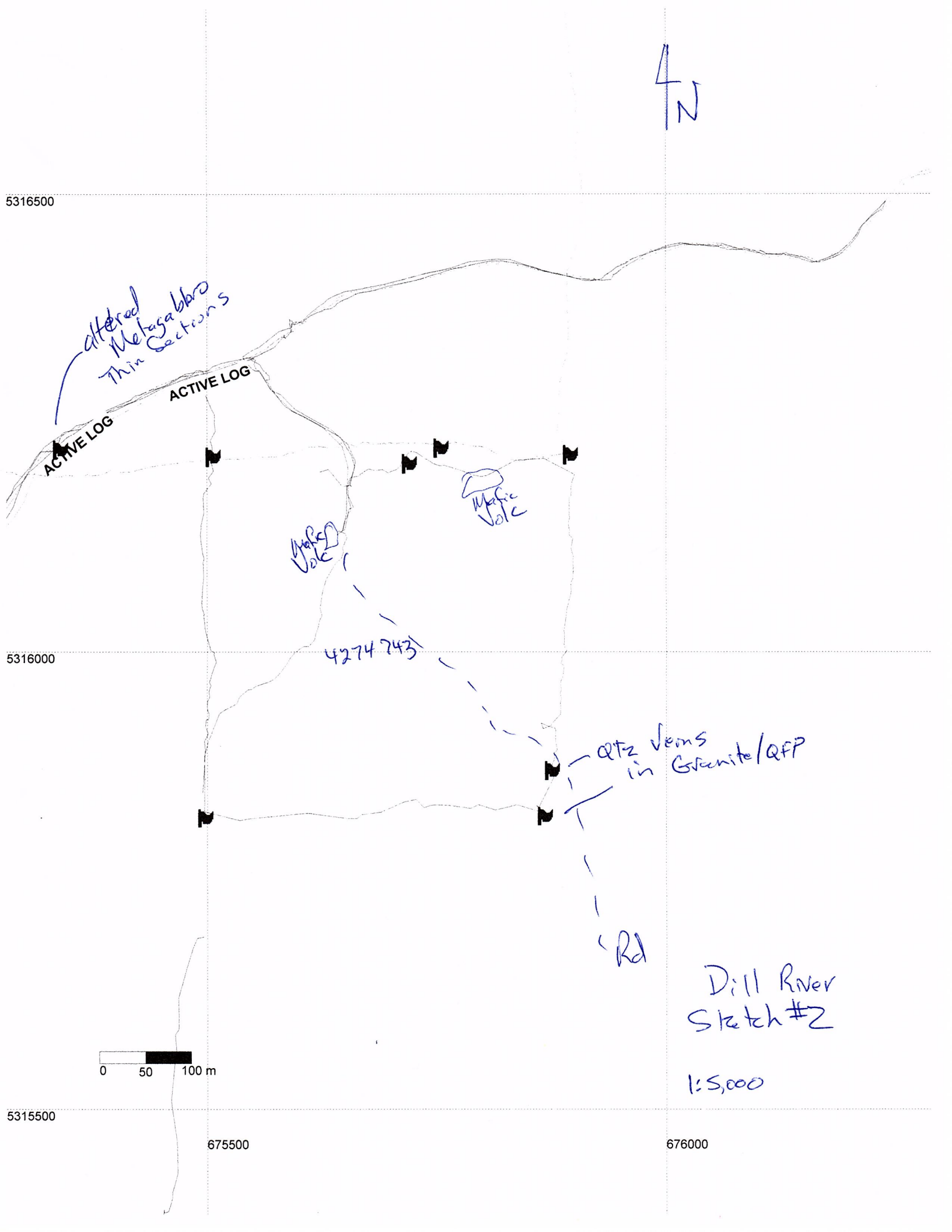
Wawa, Ontario

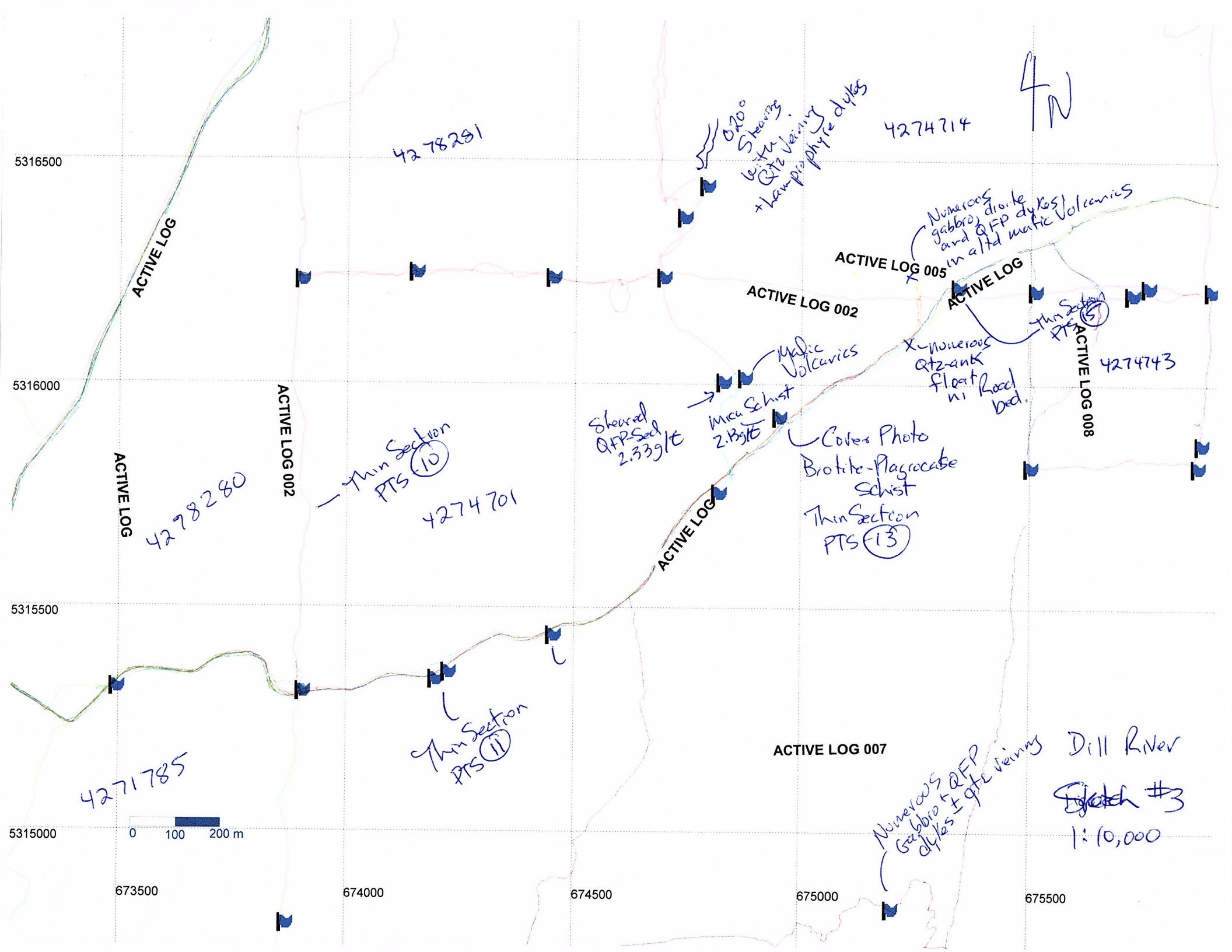
List of Claims

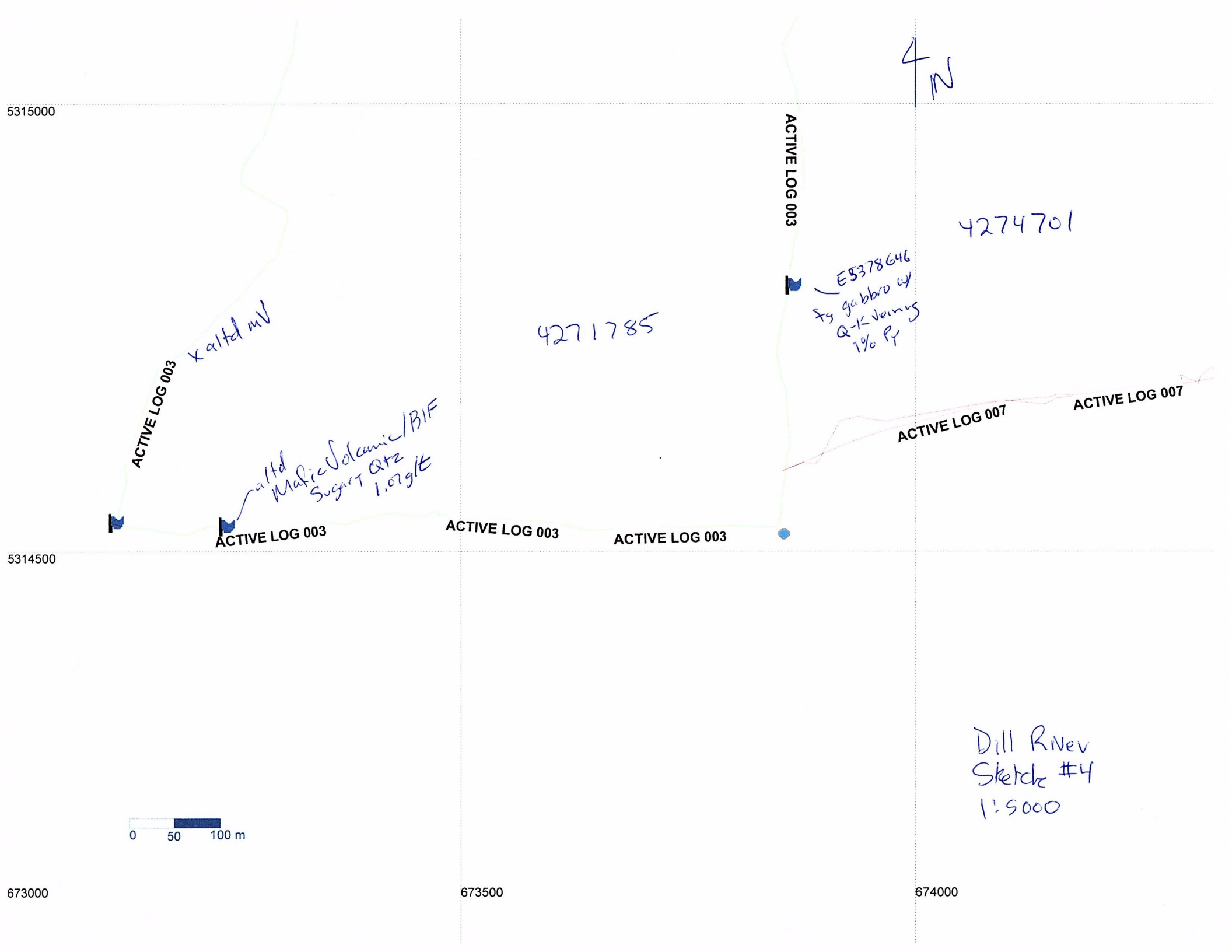
Dill River Project

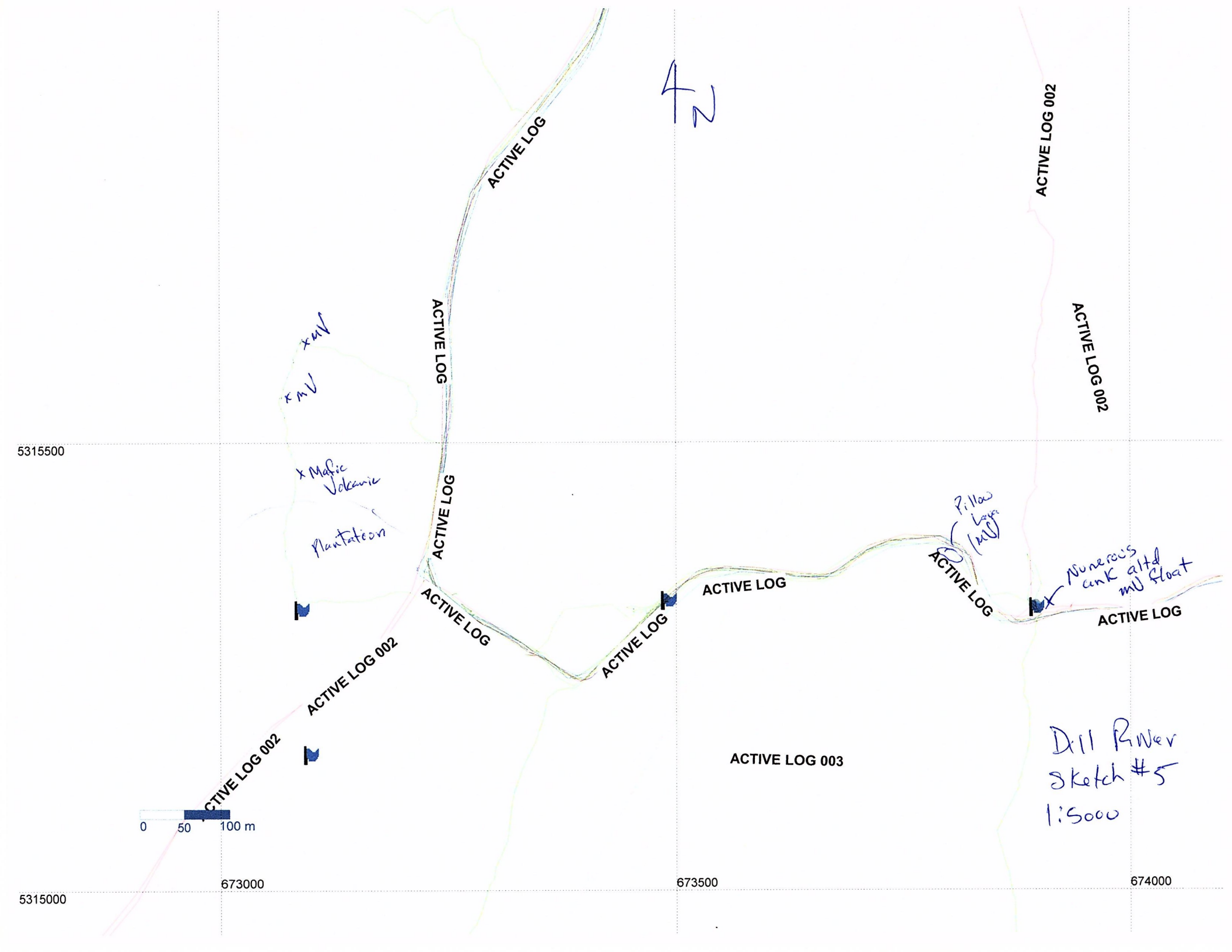
LASTHEELS	4274701	2014-Aug-12	2016-Dec-12	A	70 %	$6,400	$0	$0	$0
LASTHEELS	4274714	2014-Aug-12	2016-Dec-12	A	70 %	$2,400	$0	$0	$0
LASTHEELS	4274743	2014-Aug-12	2016-Dec-12	A	70 %	$400	$0	$0	$0
LASTHEELS	4278281	2016-Aug-12	2018-Aug-12	A	100 %	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
MCMURRAY	4271785	2014-Aug-12	2016-Dec-12	A	70 %	$1,600	$0	$0	$0
MCMURRAY	4278280	2016-Aug-12	2018-Aug-12	A	100 %	$3,200	$0	$0	$0

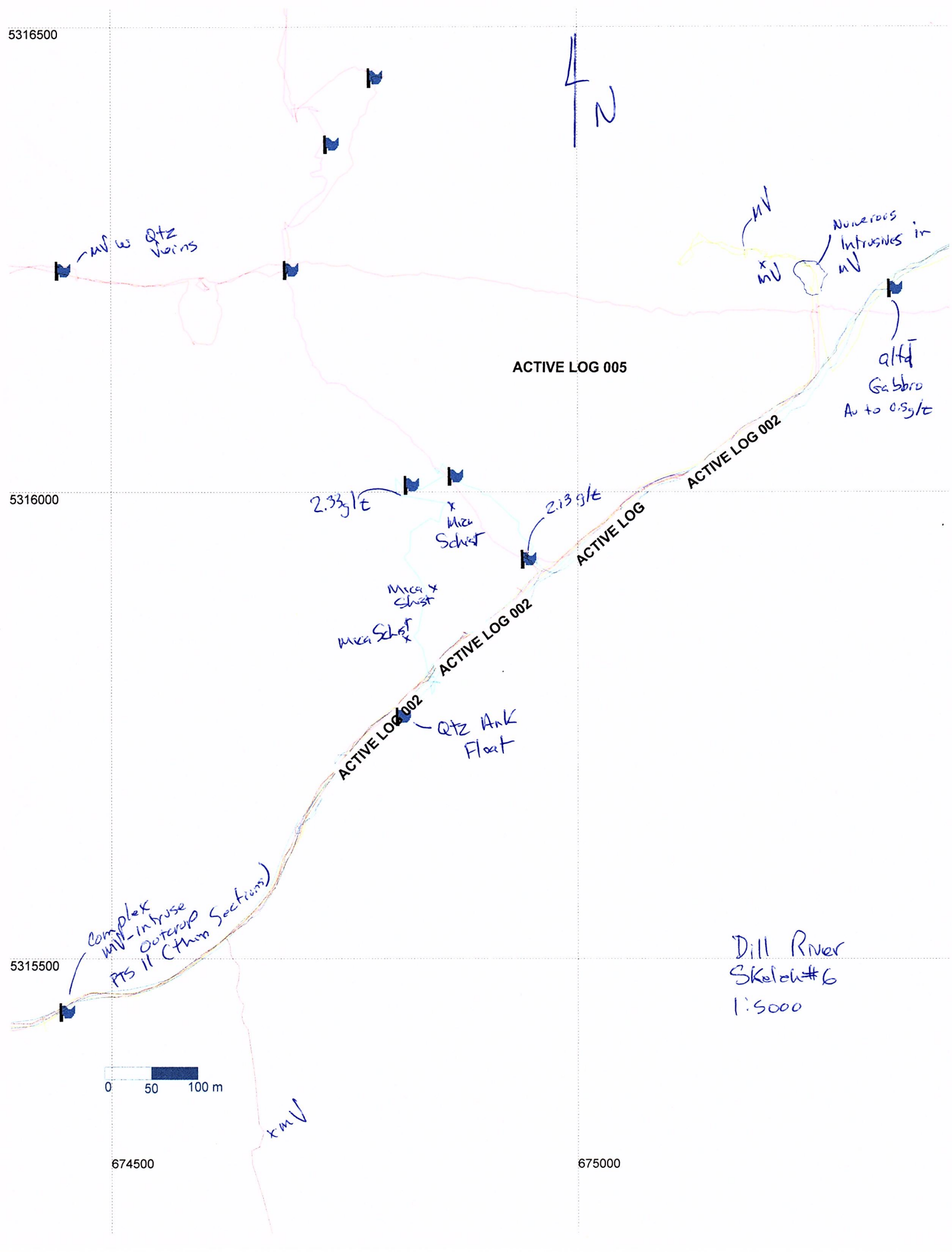

N
ACTIVE LOG 005
Post #1
4274714
Creek
Mafic Volcanic Weak ank altn
5317000
5316500
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
alt'd gabbro/QFP?
0
50
100 m
Mafic Volc.
Sheared + Qtz Veined QFP?
675500
676000
Dill River
Sketch #1
1:5000


N
5316500
5316000
5315500
675500
676000
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
altered Metagabbro Thin Sections
Mafic Volc
Mafic Volc
4274743
Qtz Veins in Granite/QFP
Rd
0
50
100 m
Dill River Sketch #2
1:5,000


5316500
5316000
5315500
5315000
673500
674000
674500
675000
675500
0 100 200 m
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG 002
ACTIVE LOG 005
ACTIVE LOG 007
ACTIVE LOG 008
4278291
4274714
4278280
4274701
4274743
4271785
020° Steeply dipping Qtz Veining + Lamprophyre dykes
Numerous gabbro, diorite and QFP dykes in altd mafic Volcanics
Mafic Volcanics
Sheared QFP-Sed 2.33g/t
Mica Schist 2.8g/t
Thin Section PTS (10)
Thin Section PTS (11)
Thin Section PTS (12)
Thin Section PTS (13)
Numerous Qtz-ank float in Road bed.
Cover Photo
Biotite-Plagioclase Schist
Numerous QFP Gabbro ± qtz veining dykes
Dill River
Sketch #3
1:10,000
N


4 N
5315000
ACTIVE LOG 003
ACTIVE LOG 003
xaltd mV
4271785
4274701
EB378646
fg gabbro cy
Q-K veins
1% Py
ACTIVE LOG 007
ACTIVE LOG 007
altd Mafic Volcanic/BIF
Sugary Qtz
1.07g/t
ACTIVE LOG 003
ACTIVE LOG 003
ACTIVE LOG 003
5314500
Dill River
Sketch #4
1:5000
0
50
100 m
673000
673500
674000


N
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG 002
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG 002
xmV
xmV
Mafic Volcanic
Plantation
5315500
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
ACTIVE LOG
Pillow Lava (mV)
Numerous sulfd mV float
ACTIVE LOG 002
ACTIVE LOG 002
ACTIVE LOG 003
0 50 100 m
673000
673500
674000
5315000
Dill River
Sketch #5
1:5000


5316500
5316000
5315500
674500
675000
N
MV w Qtz Veins
MV
x MV
Numerous Intrusives in MV
qtzt
Gabbro
Au to 0.5g/t
ACTIVE LOG 005
ACTIVE LOG 002
ACTIVE LOG
2.33g/t
2.13g/t
x Mica Schist
Mica x Schist
Mica Schist x
Qtz Ank Float
Complex MV-Intrusive Outcrop Pts II (Thin Sections)
x MV
0 50 100 m
Dill River
Sketch #6
1:5000

Dill River Sampling

Sample	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Au g/t
E5378624	16 674186	5315347	Qtz-ank veining in amphibolite	0.12
E5378625	674808	5315764	sugary Qtz-ank float	0.04
E5378626	674447	5315447	Gossan 5% py/po	0.16
E5378627	674899	5315764	sugary Qtz-ank float	0.56
E5378635	675871	5315875	Qtz veined QFP	0.13
E5378636	675716	5316210	QV in shear @ 020 deg AZ	0.33
E5378637	675336	5316224	gabbro, ankeritic, tr py	0.4
E5378638	675336	5316224	4cm QV	0.2
E5378639	675336	5316224	coarse grained QFP(?) tr py, garnet?	0.27
E5378640	675336	5316224	same w/ rusty fratures	0.002
E5378641	675336	5316224	rusty coarse grained granite	0.07
E5378642	675336	5316224	same w/ rusty fratures	0.002
E5378643	674943	5315933	sheared fg sediment ank-white mica altn	0.002
E5378644	674945	5315940	mg QFP(?) ank-mica tr py	0.002
E5378645	674212	5315362	mafic/IF w/ 2mm qtz-py stringers	0.002
E5378646	673860	5314890	fg gabbro w/ qtz veinlets, 1% py	0.2
E5378647	673236	5314525	sugary qtz in siliceous BIF?	1.07
E5378648	675750	5316240	rusty ankeritic mg QFP	0.07
E5378649	674940	5315935	sheared QFP/sed weak ank, 3-4cm rusty QV	0.2
E5378650	674737	5317420	white sugary QV loose	1.27
E5378651	674737	5317420	amphibolite w/ banded rusty qtz	0.93
E5378652	674864	5316002	rusty QVd mafic(?) tr py	2.33
E5378653	674864	5316002	QFP/sed white mica altd	2.13
E5378654	674732	5316365	sheared gabbro	0.002
E5378655	675192	5314880	rusty sugary qtz w/ garnet, py, cpy green mica(?)	0.27
E5378656	675192	5314880	qtz stringers in QFP tr py	0.002
E5378657	674339	5314790	qtz stringers in QFP tr py	0.07
E5378753	674210	5315490	silicified QFP ank altd, tr py	0.13
E5378754	674210	5315490	biotitic QFP float	0.04
E5378755	674210	5315490	sheared gabbro/diorite tr py	0.002
E5378756	674457	5315462	QFP with white mica altn	0.04

Dill River Sampling

Sample	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Au g/t
E5378757	674457	5315462	Qtz stringers in mica altd mafic/gabbro	0.04
E5378758	674457	5315462	chl-qtz schist tr py	0.002
E5378759	674457	5315462	banded qv with ank in seams	0.002
E5378760	675108	5316245	QS in Biotite schist, 1-2% py (cpy?)	0.76
E5378761	675108	5136245	altd gabbro tr sulphides	0.002
E5378762	675205	5316255	intensely altd gabbro/diorite fluorite?	0.8
E5378763	675205	5316255	QFP w/ QV tr py in sheared gabbro	0.13
E5378764	675215	5316254	QFP (?) ank, w/ chl slip on contact	0.12
E5378765	675215	5316254	2m wide QFP 025 AZ, -80 SE	0.002
E5378766	675215	5316254	QFP/altd gabbro tr-1% py	0.002
E5378767	675655	5316184	QAV float	0.002
E5378768	675655	5316184	QAS in altd gabbro/diorite	0.002
E5378769	675875	5315920	QFP with po/py in 1a	0.2
E5378770	675245	5315331	QFP in IF @ Lacolith Showing 1cm qas	0.07
78881	674718	5317020	ankerite altd mafic volcanic tr-% py	0.002
78882	674718	5317020	ankerite altd mafic volcanic tr-% py	0.13
78883	674718	5317020	ankerite altd mafic volcanic tr-% py	0.002
78884	674718	5317020	ankerite altd mafic volcanic tr-% py	0.002
78885	674718	5317020	ankerite altd mafic volcanic tr-% py	0.08
78886	674718	5317020	ankerite altd mafic volcanic tr-% py	0.08

673000 674000 675000 676000

5317000 5316000 5315000

4278281 4274714 4278280 4274743 4274701 4271785 4256980

78880 78886 78881 78884 78882 78883

E5378654

E5378765 E5378766 E5378760 E5378764 E5378762 E5378763

E5378641 E5378642 E5378637 E5378640 E5378639 E5378638

E5378648 E5378636 E5378767 E5378768

E5378652 E5378653 E5378644 E5378649 E5378643

E5378769 E5378635

E5378625 E5378627

E5378754 E5378755 E5378753

E5378758 E5378759 E5378757 E5378756

E5378645 E5378624

E5378770

E5378646

E5378655 E5378656

E5378657

E5378647

Legend

- Dill_River_Samples
- Tracks
- Stream
- Mining Claim
- Lake / River

N

GIS/Cartography: Clark Exploration Consulting Inc.

Date:

Author:

NTS Sheet(s):

Projection: NAD 83, UTM Zone 16N

Map File:

Field Map 1:5000

Field Map

Samples and Tracks
MA Tremblay

125 62.5 0 125 250

Meters

DAY TRIP 1 with MIKE AND JIM TO REGION OF COMPLICATED VARIETY OF ROCK TYPES – POORLY UNDERSTOOD BY ALL, RLB August 11-12?? 2015

WAY POINT 10–FOUR samples collected

Sample 10-1 - massive, limey green colour, minor relict fabric, possible recrystallized amphibolite due to injection of amphibole-stable hydrothermal fluids associated with introduction of approximately 30% silica, quartz, increasing in intensity toward the lower left region of specimen, 1PTS.

In polished thin section, the sample is essentially epidote, 65% and quartz 35%, random fabric with randomly-oriented epidote grains in quartz, late linear domains of grain size reduction to brittle failure similar to fault gouge. Occasional grains pyrite. Despite its deep greencolor, the sample is now essentially epidote and quartz. There is no textural evidence of a precursor mineral assemblage or rock type.

Interpretation – Zone of intense silicification and development of epidote in a regime of fluid passage within amphibolite-facies amphibolite, metabasalt precursor.

Sample 10-2 - smaller piece similar to 10-1, with the early-stage, pervasive epidoterecrystallization cut by a later quartz veinlet, NO PTS

Sample 10-3 – good example of amphibolite ,very dark green and dense, pervasively recrystallized in association with a significant introduction of silica over a zone 6 inches wide two scanned images, TWO PTS

PTS 10-3-2 – Sample consists of randomly-oriented, color-zoned amphibole with feldspar interstices. Possibly an original fine-grained gabbro with original random orientation of original clinopyroxene grains preserved by randomly-oriented amphibole or highly-recrystallized basalt.Significant color variation in amphiboles with relict deep green hornblendic regions. Deep green regions preserve amphibole compositions formed at higher metamorphic grade. Colourless zones in amphibole represent overgrowths that formed at lower-grade middle-greenschistfacies hydrothermal conditions hydrothermal conditions. Possible ortho-amphibole within coluless domains of amphibole. Relict rock volume as compared to sample 10-1

PTS 10-3-1 – Occasional concentrations of randomly-oriented coarse epidoteand finer-grained albiteintergrown with and included within multigranular quartz developed within an open-space, hydrothermal environment. Sutured grains margins on relatively coarse quartz grains indicating late-stage strain.Increasing abundance of epidoteand albiteapproaching relict domains of hydrothermally-altered gabbro or possible basalt represented in PTS 10-3-2.

Sample 10-4 – dark black, relatively coarse grained without fabric, appears to consist of recrystallized amphibole associated with introduction of silica, 1 PTS

PTS 10-4 – Despite the deep green colour of the hand specimen, the sample consists essentially of epidote and quartz, with a considerable variation of grain size. Domains of coarse epidote occur as relicts within broad regions of grain size reduction and granulation that took place within a brittle not ductile regime, resembling fault gouge.

SUMMARY

Original rock fine-grained metagabbro, metamorphosed to amphibolite facies conditions. Accessible to significant amount of retrogressive hydrothermal fluids inducing the growth of abundant epidote associated with the development of coarse-grained quartz in broad zones of access zones of post-peak metamorphic hydrothermal fluids. Significant silica impregnation as quartz with associated pyrite and gold.

WAY POINT 11 – SEVEN samples collected.

Sample 11-1 – Relatively fine-grained granite. No PTS

Sample 11-2 – very fine, even-grained dark black, narrow fracture sealed by high temperature minerals, 5% minute tabular white laths, ??

PTS 11-2 –Mottled distribution of patches of brown biotite-phlogopte ss., 45%, intergrown with albitic plagioclase, 40% and quartz, penetrated by late quartz-calcite veinlet. Sample is without fabric and has an overall recrystallized possible igneous aspect. Certain coarse grains of mica, phlogopite-biotite ss., have the aspect of possible phenocrysts.

Interpretation: The sample may be represent relatively high-temperature potassic alteration of a pre-existing rock, possibly a metasediments. However, the overall igneous aspect suggests that this sample may be an example of Lamprophyre, as documented by Kerrich and Wyman etc. similar to the lamprophyre on the Surluga property. This sample is essentialy the same as sample 10-4.

Sample 11-3 -1 –coarsely crystalline deep-green mafic without fabric, appears to be all amphibole and feldspar, serious igneous aspect? Recrystallized of igneous???

PTS 11-3 – Random orientation of mottled, dark to pale green colour-zoned amphibole with 15% interstitial plagioclase, 2% biotite-phlogopite ss., minor sphene and occasional grains pyrite with inclusions of chalcopyrite. Sample has a decided igneous aspect, a fine-grained gabbro that was initially metamorphosed at middle amphibolite facies metamorphic conditions at some point in

the very complicated metamorphic history of the Michipicoten Green stone belt. The primary igneous texture is still readily apparent with original sites of igneous clinopyroxene replaced by amphibole at or near the magmatic stage. The sample has experienced a significant degree of retrogression due to influx of hydrothermal fluids, at the very least in a regime of lower amphibolte-facies, if not upper greenschistfacieshydrothermal conditions.

INTERPRETATION : metamorphosed even-grained gabbro, likely Archaen

Sample 11-4 - very dark, massive mafic rock, possible igneous texture,development of relatively coarse feldspar regions at one edge, network of intersecting narrow fractures disrupt the primary texture

PTS 11-4 – Very interesting rock with a peculiar igneous texture yet the rock is dominated by pale brown mica, phlogopite-biotite ss., 45%,intergrown with albitic plagioclase, 35%.Albitic feldspar domains contain a persistent abundance of colourlesszoisite, 10%. Certain regions of the section have large contorted platelets of brown mica with a decided igneous aspect, uniform distribution of pyrrhotite-pyrite<1%.

INTERPRETATION – This sample is enigmatic in many ways and similar to sample 11-3-1. In the peculiar igneous aspect, and abundance of phlogopite-biotitess.a and albitic plagioclase, this sample might be called LAMPROPHYRE with aphinityto the lamprophyres that occur in outcrop on the Sirlugamine property.

In the grand scheme of things these two samples might be important. Note that the mica content of these two samples is not readily apparent as both samples are uniformly black and almost indistinguishable from the black, altered, fine-grained gabbros. These two samples might represent the presence of a much larger, more extensive late-stage lamprophyre in this region, injected into a metagabbroic terrain.

Sample 11-5 – dark, massive, no fabric, margin of intrusive diorite-gabbro, individual crystals flash in the sun, indicative of its crystalline nature

PTS-11-5 –random distribution of deep to pale green hornblendic amphibole, 45%, intergrown with plagioclase, 55% and lesser brown biotite, 5%. Patches of colourlesszoisite within altered feldspathic regions. Sites of pre-existing clinopyroxene are apparent within the amphibole replacement.

INTERPRETATION – metamorphosed microgabbro-diorite

Sample 11-6 –coarse-grained igneous rock, magmatic amphiboles possibly replacing clinopyroxene, intersecting late-stage coarse feldspar segregations

PTS 11-6 – Coarse randomly-oriented amphibole, possibly replacing after clinopyroxene, and plagioclase, metagabbro

Sample 11-7 – coarse-grained igneous rock, coarse albite and K-feldspar intergrowth with coarsely-crystalline magmatic amphibole. This sample may or may not be related to the other samples at weigh point 11, no PTs

WAY POINT 13 – FOUR samples collected

Sample 13-1 – highly attenuated earlier-stage silicification disrupted by subsequent deformation. What is the origin of the blue hue? Polished this sample on the wheel two times, still blue, part of the rock, moly?

PTS 13-1 – Coarse linear trails of biotite and muscovite replaced by chlorite within quartz and feldspar matrix, quartzo-feldspathicbiotite-muscovite schist

Sample 13-2 - coarse deformed domain of silicification and possible impregnation with sulphides

PTS 13-2 – Concentrations of biotite and lesser muscovite within coarse quart and albitic feldspar, granoblasticquartzo-feldspathicbiotite-muscovite schist

Samples 13-3, 13-4 – coarse banded deformed Archean country rock, PTS not yet available

WAY POINT 15 – THREE samples collected

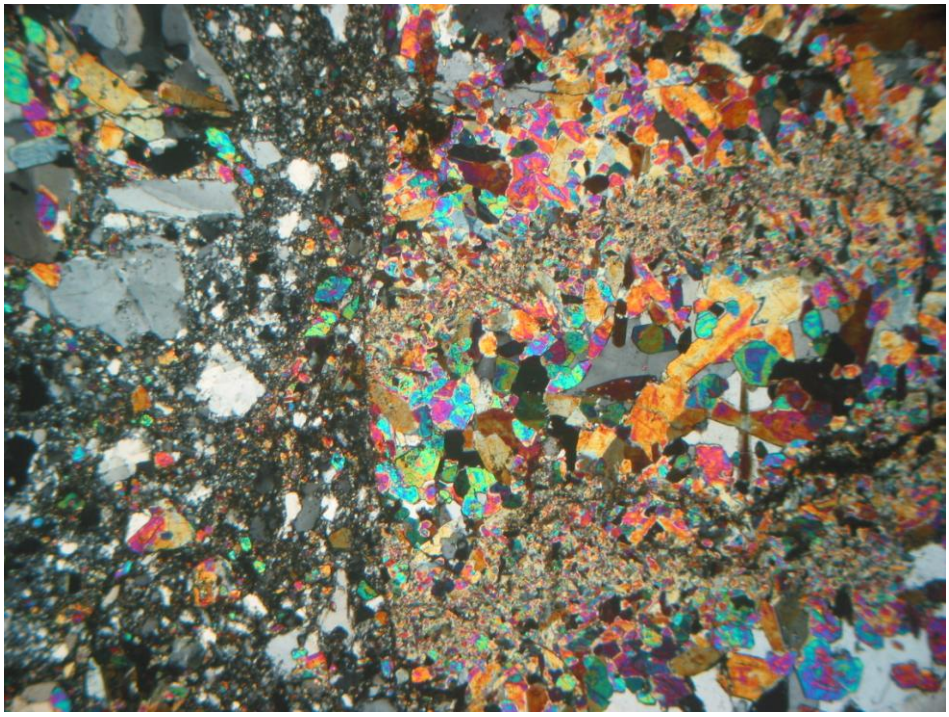
Sample 15-1 – fine-grained with igneous texture, intrusive rapidly quenched

Sample 15-2 – coarse, banded siderite vein of hydrothermal origin of unknown width, cut by a later quartz veinlet

PTS 15-2 –Granoblasticalbite and quartz possible felsite

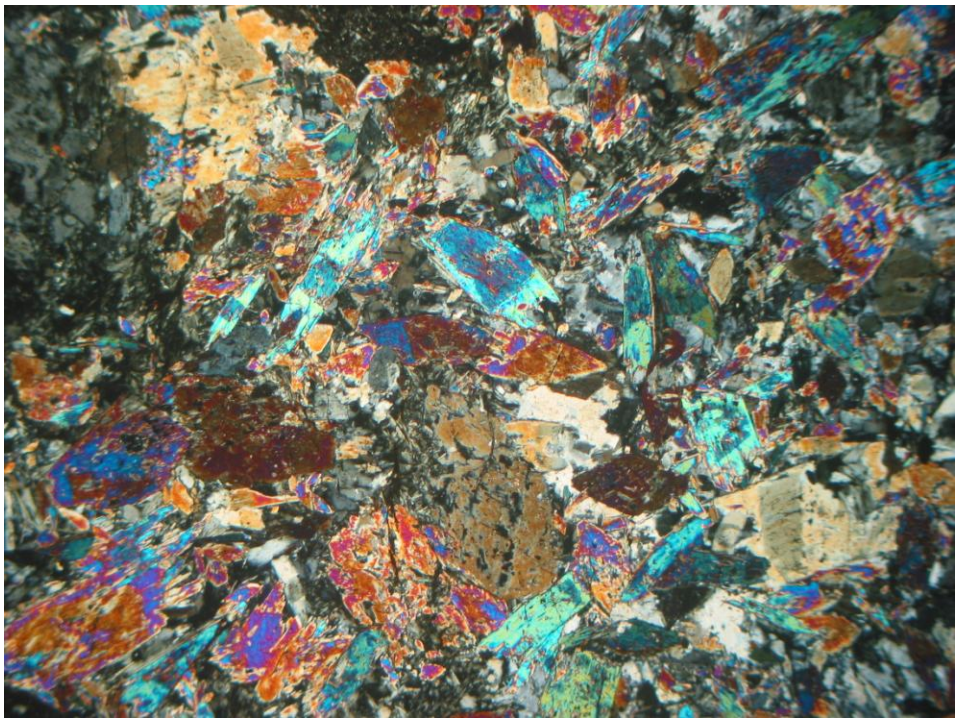
Sample 15-3 – dark, massive igneous rock, altered or otherwise

PTS 15-3 – metagabbro with significant degree of hydrothermal retrogression

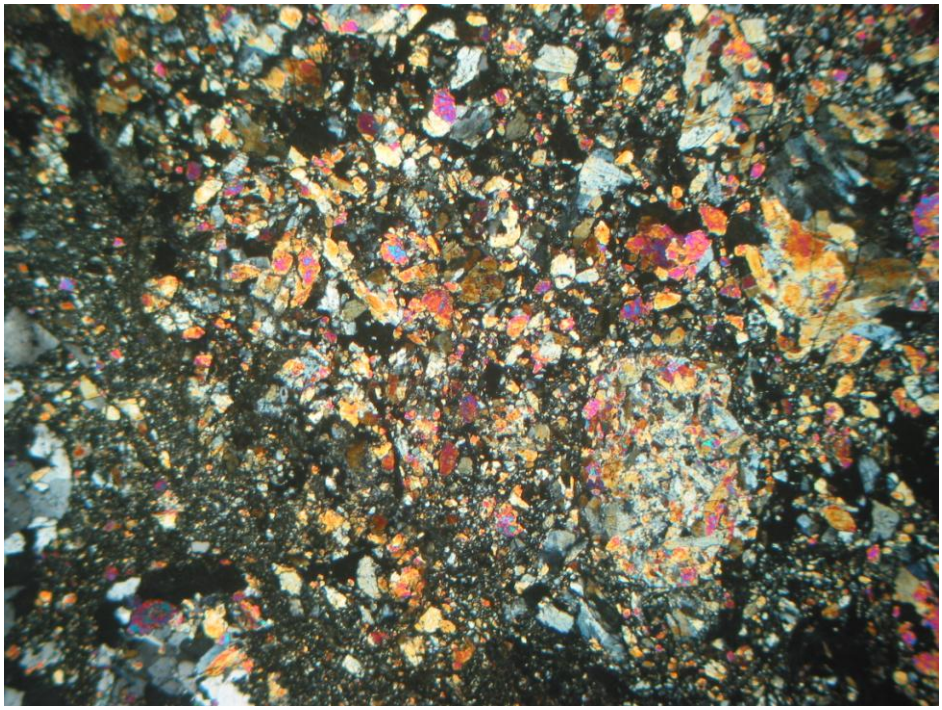


10-1. Epidote Qtz with domains of grain size reduction.

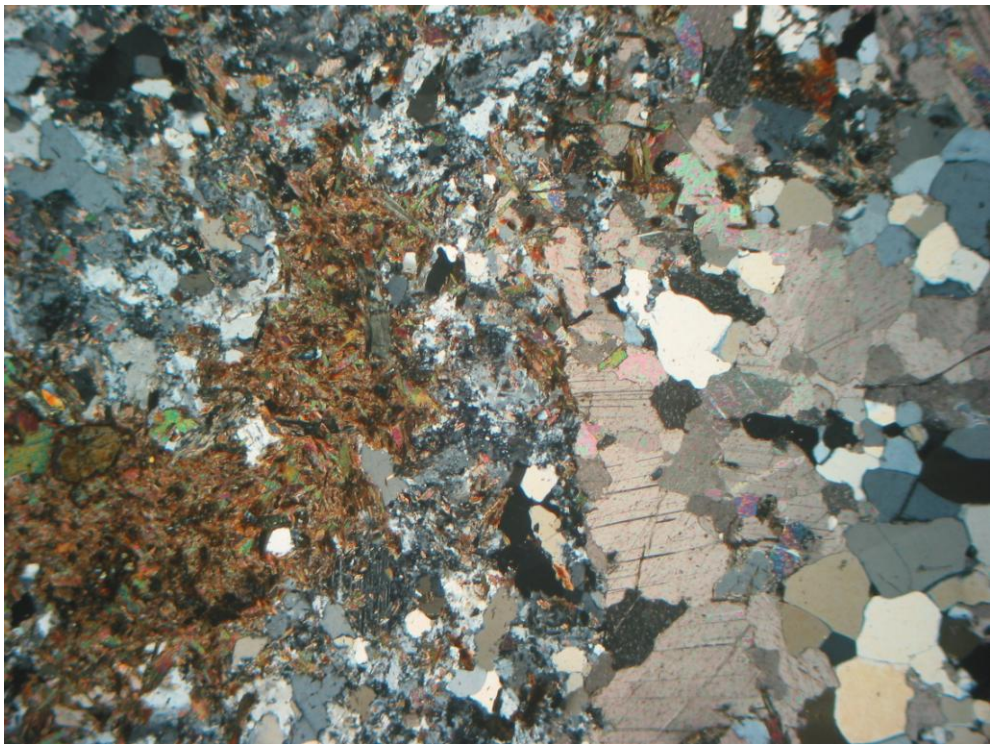
10-3-2A. Deep green hornblend relics within altered metagabbro. Plane light.



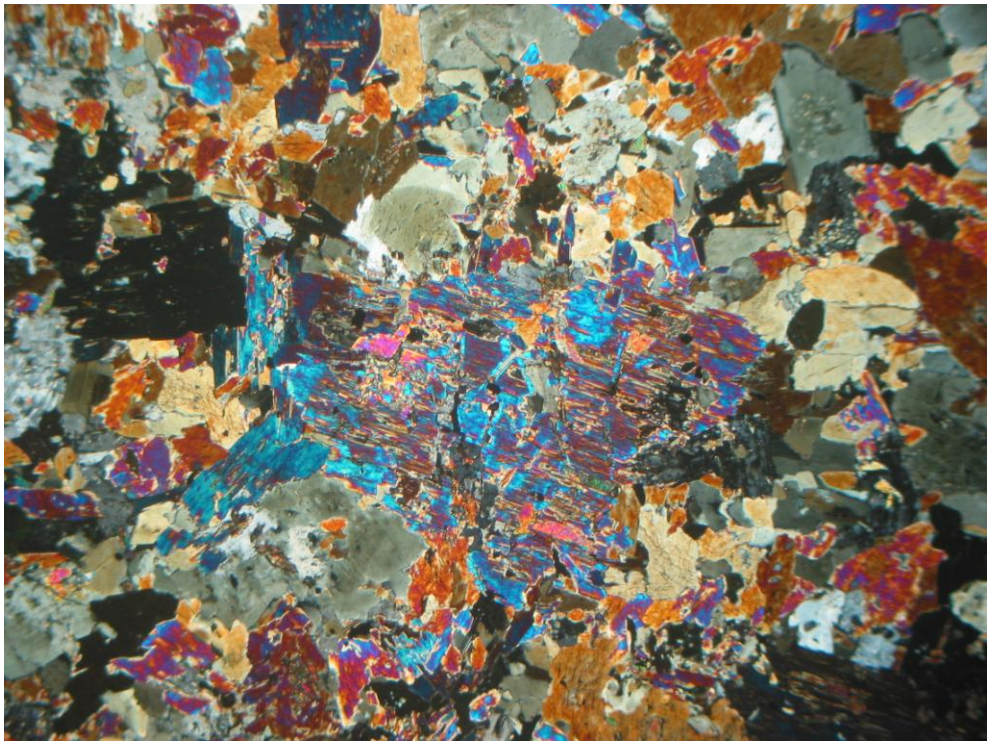
10-3-2B. Altered Metagabbro. Crossed polars.



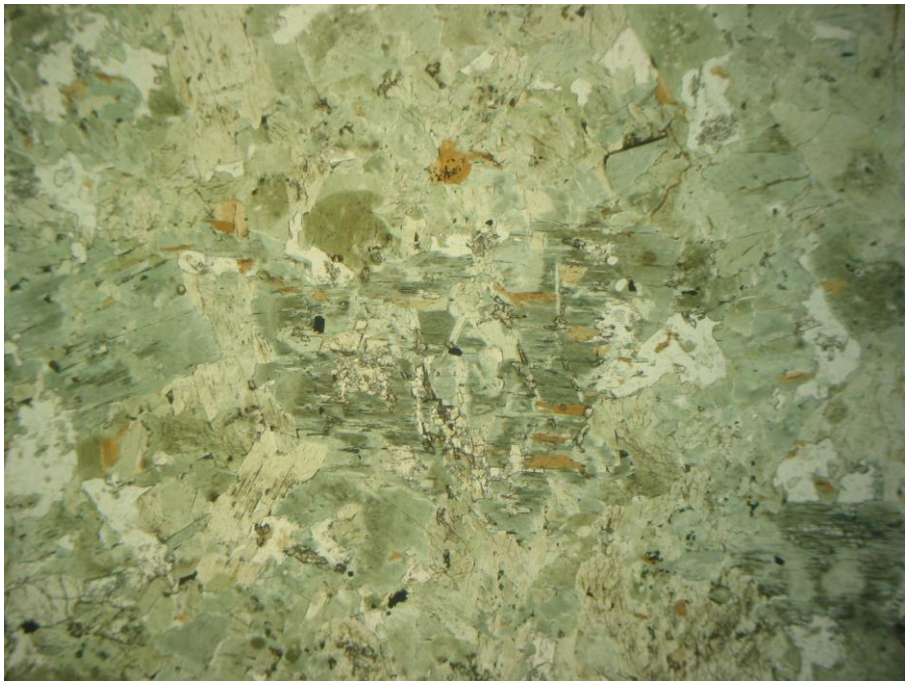
10-4. Rounded patches epidote with regions of grain reduction.



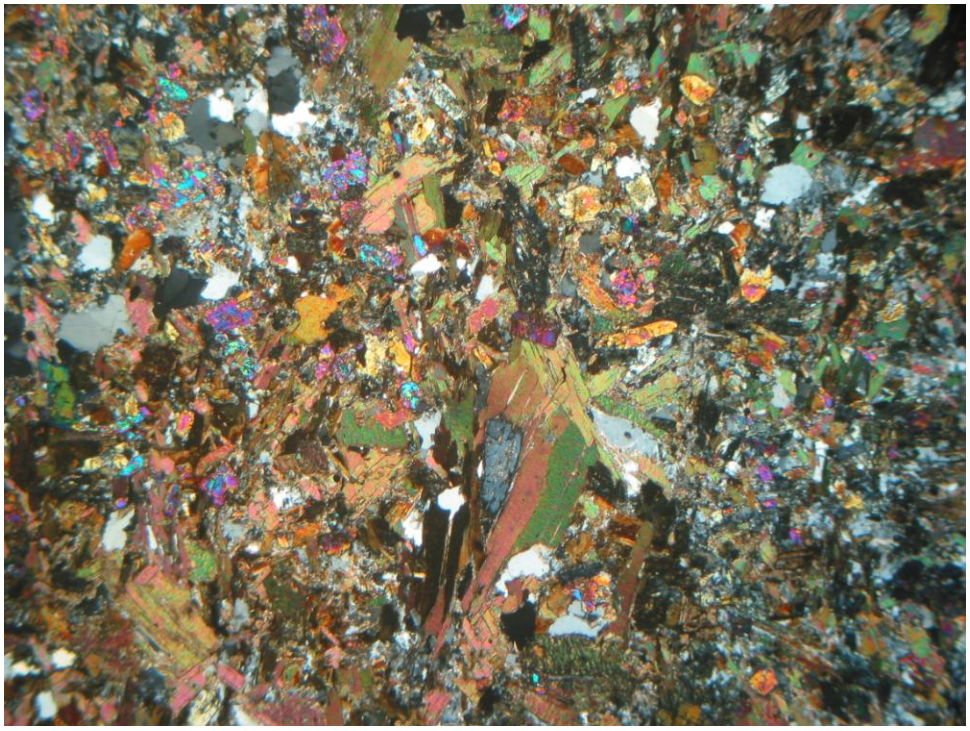
11-2. Biotite-phlogopite-albite lamprophyre cut by late calcite-quartz veinlets.



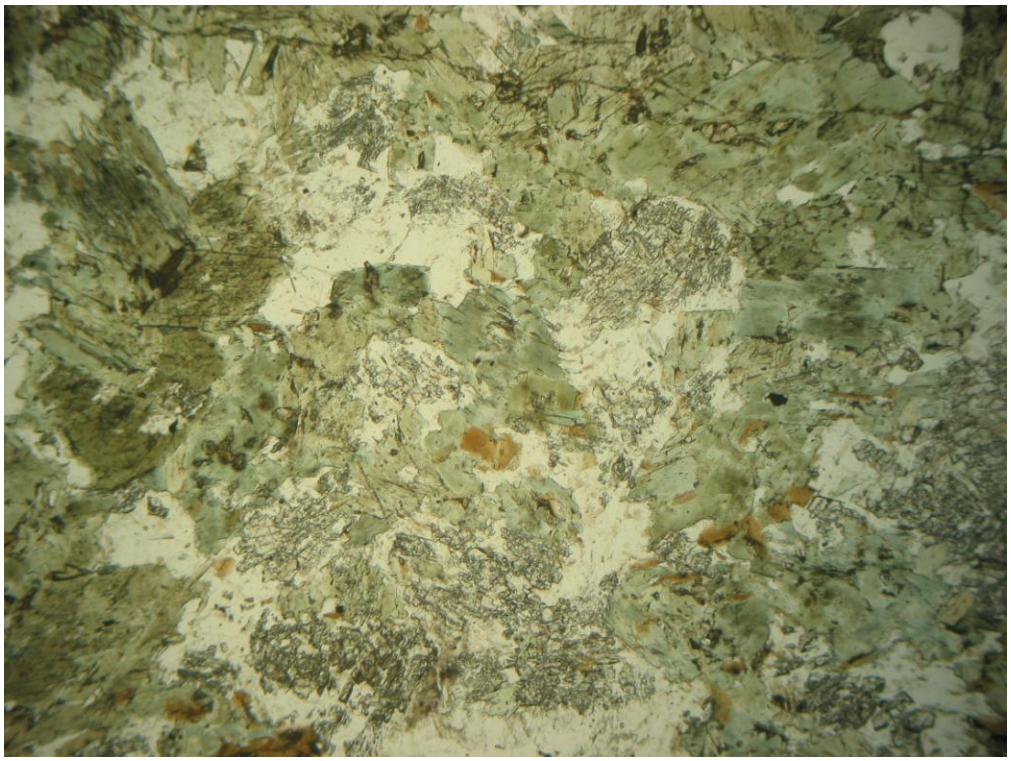
11-3-1B. Randomly oriented hornblende after ingneous clinopyroxene and plagioclase, metagabbro. Cross polars.



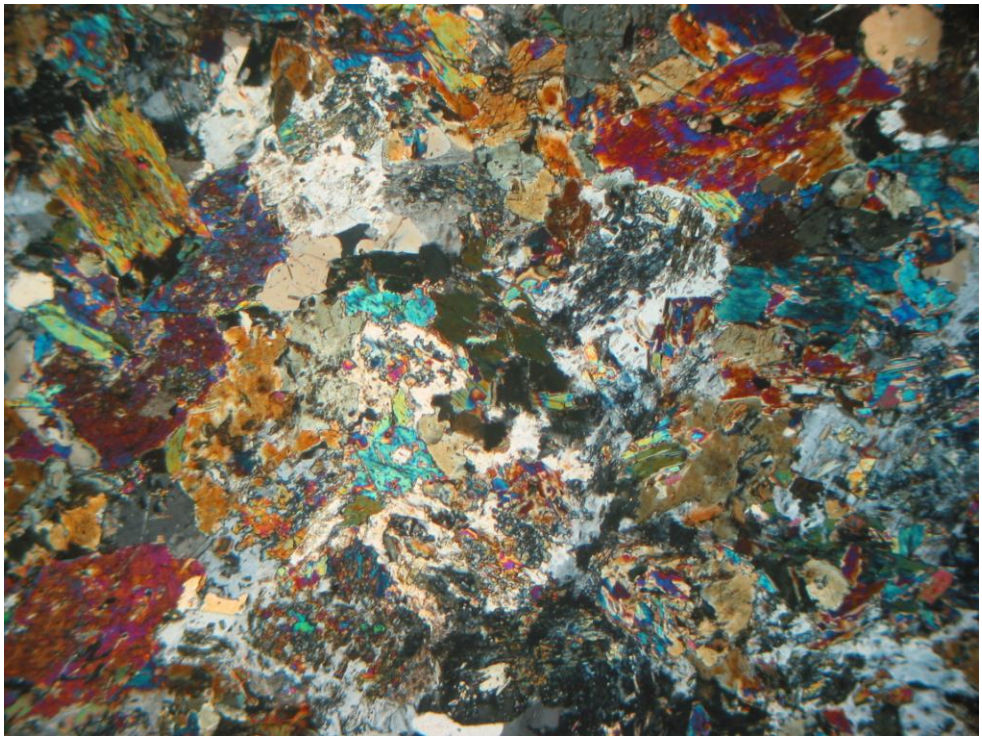
11-3-1A. As above. Plane light.



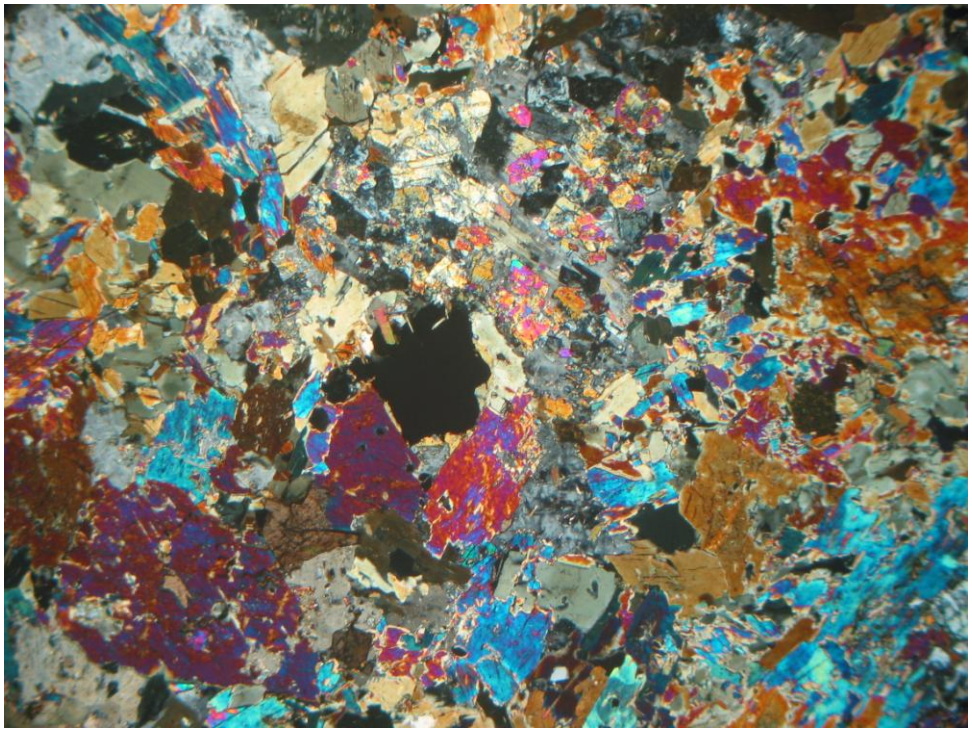
11-4. Coarse phlogopite-biotite SS and albite, sphene lamprophyre.



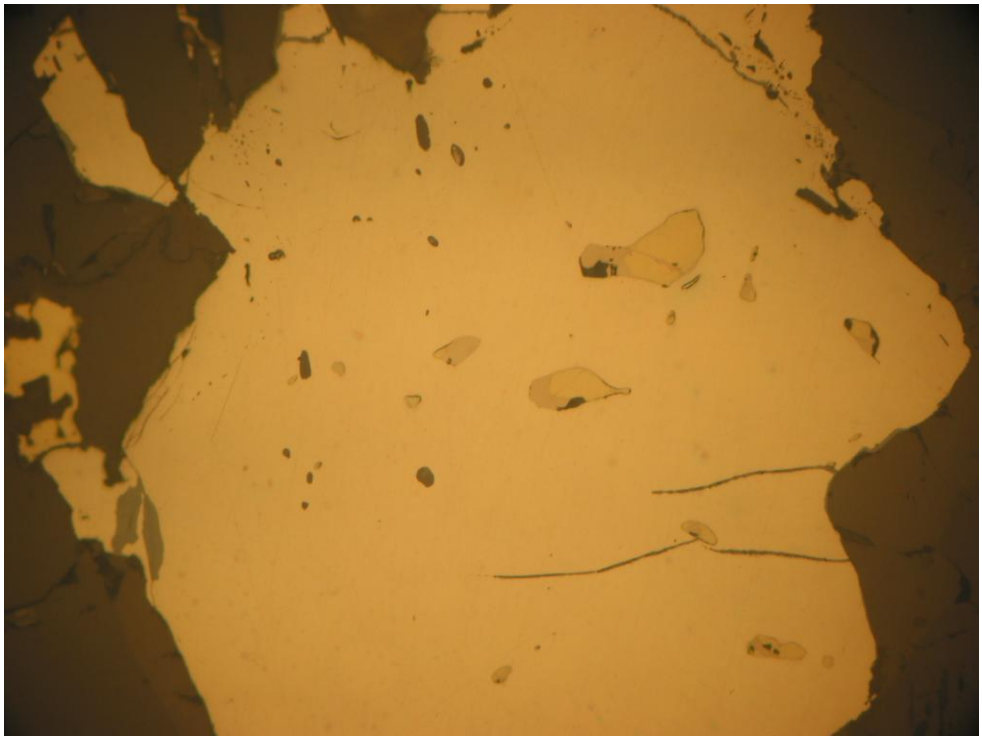
11-5A. Relic deep green hornblende, plagioclase, sphene, zoisite metagabbro. Plane light.



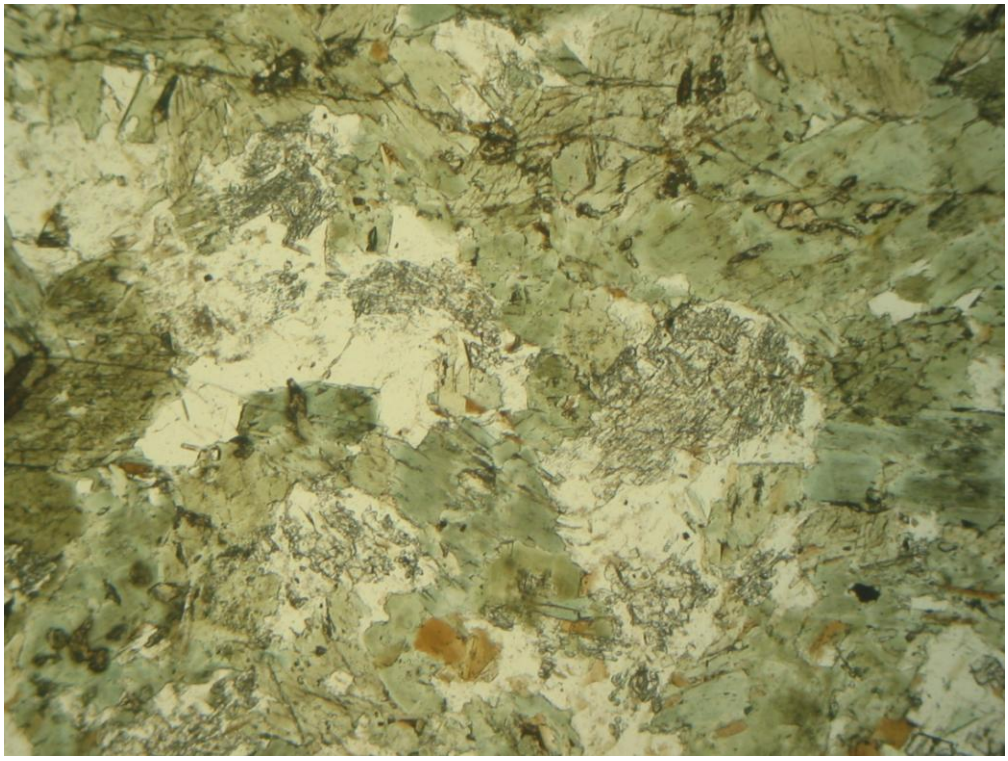
11-5B. Metagabbro. Crossed polars.



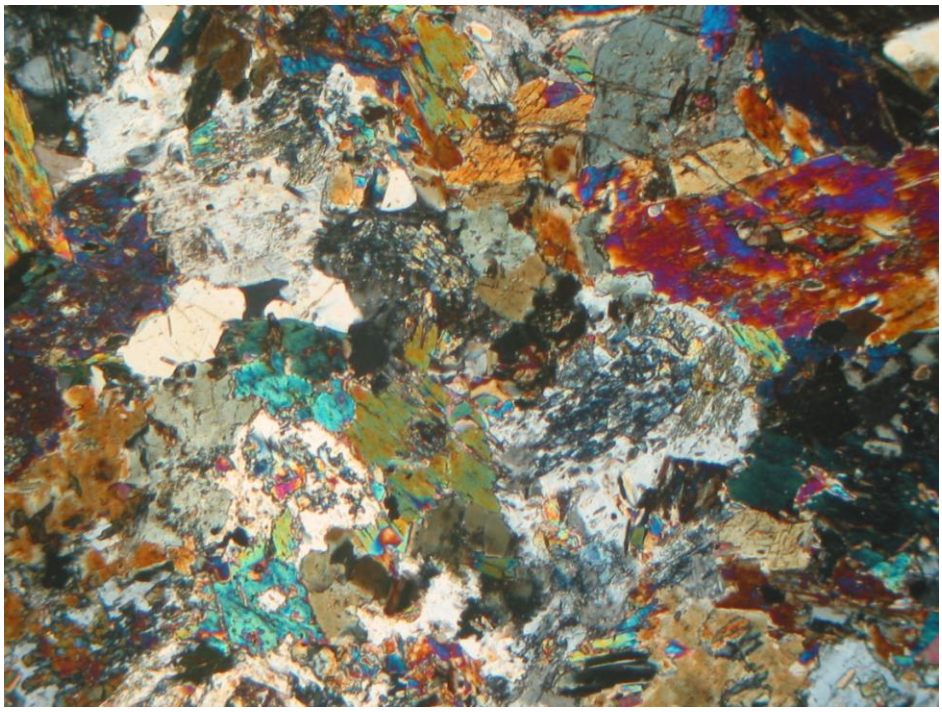
11-5C. Pyrite-chalcopyrite in metagabbro.



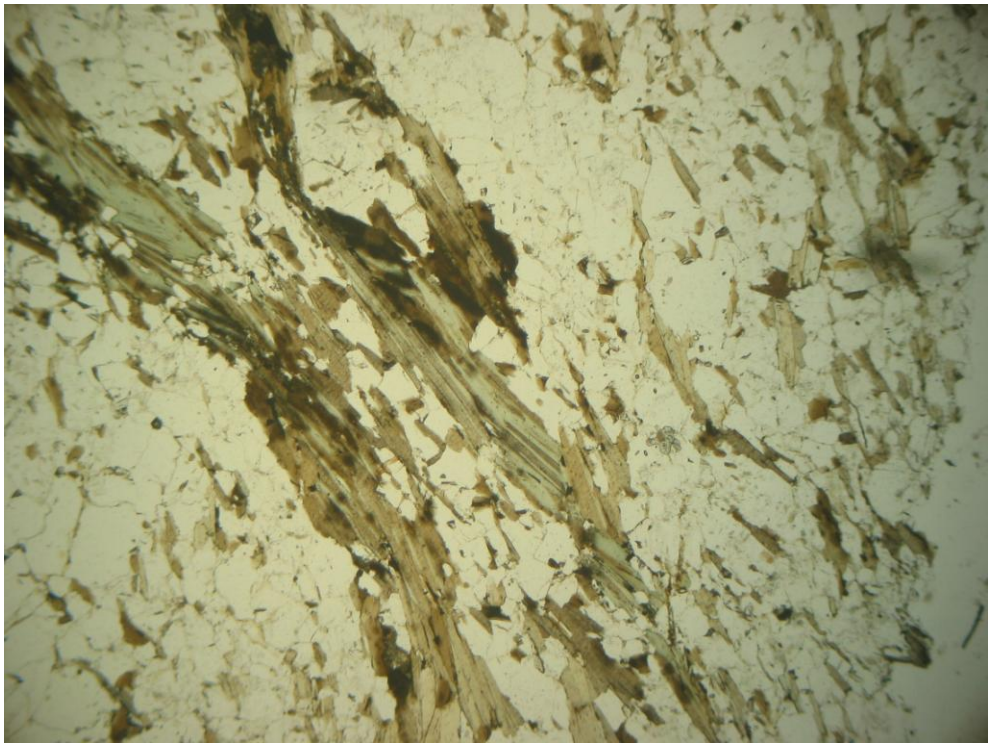
11-5D. Pyrite with chalcopyrite inclusions within metagabbro.



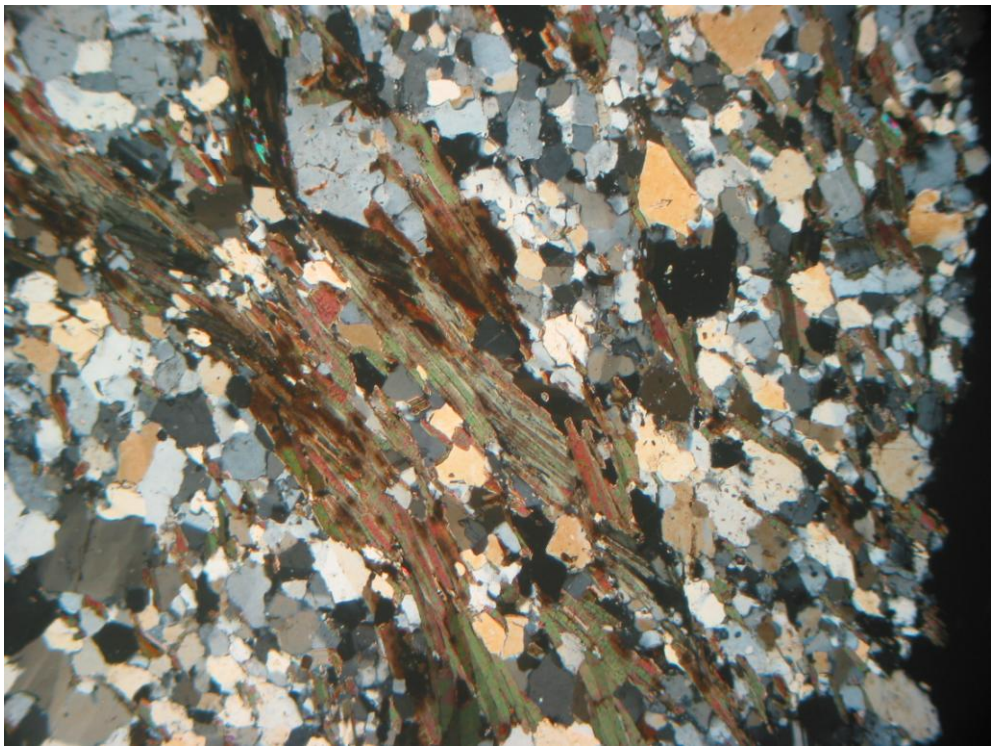
11-6A. Randomly oriented deep green to colourless hornblende in metagabbro.



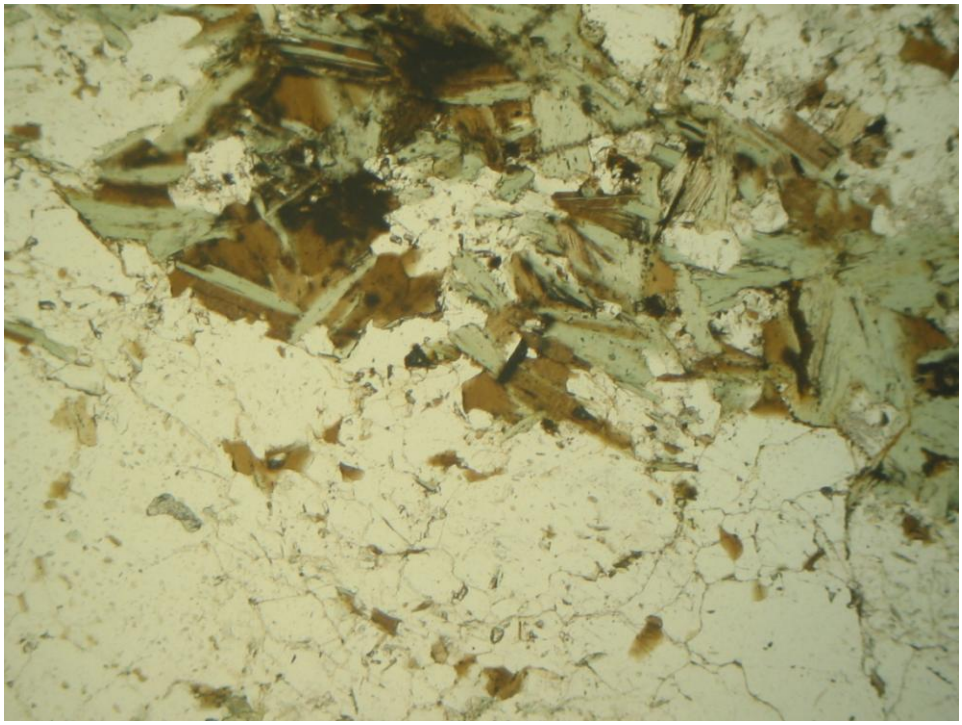
11-6B. Randomly oriented amphibole, plagioclase in metagabbro.



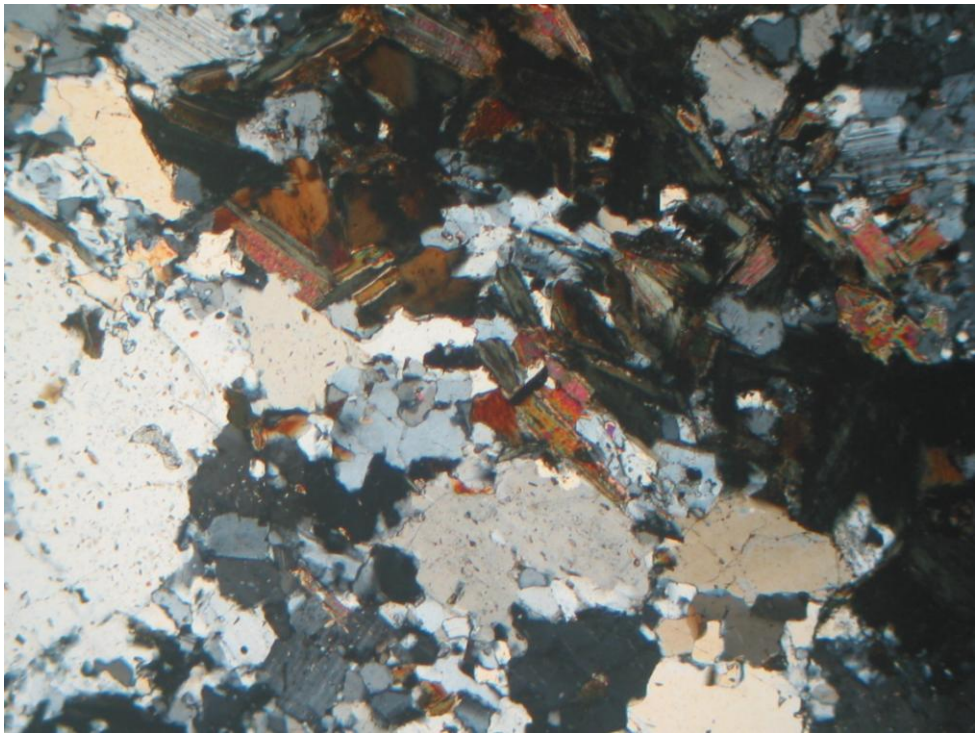
13-1A. Biotite feldspathic schist, chlorite retrogression. Plane light.



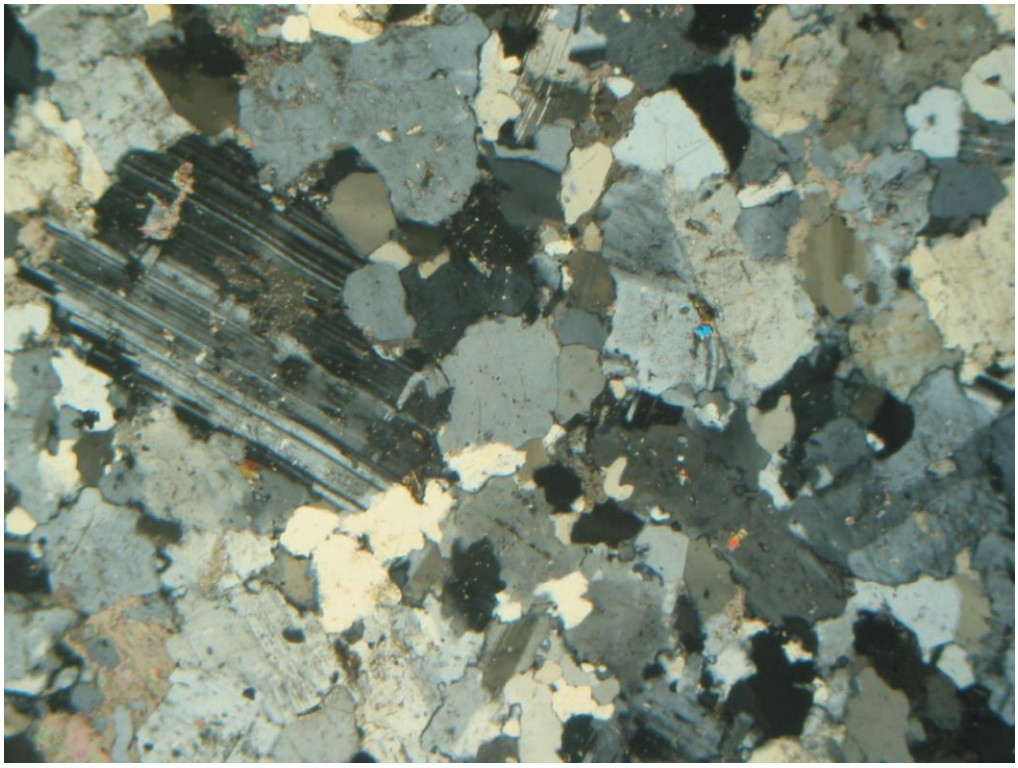
13-1B. As above. Crossed polars.



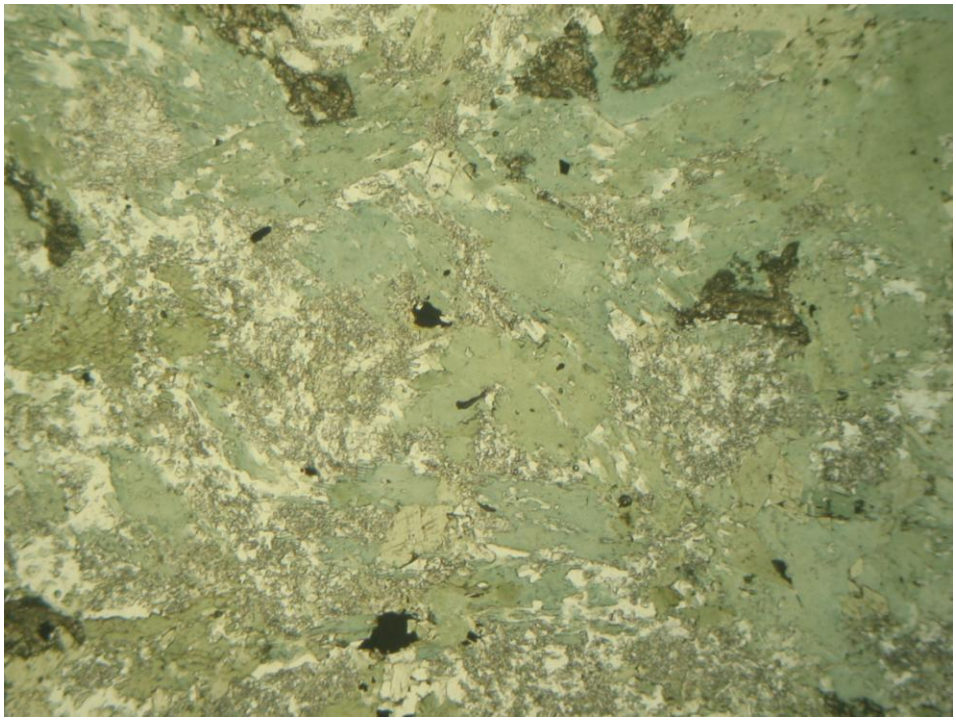
13-2A. Quartzo-feldspathic biotite schist with chlorite retrogression. Plane light.



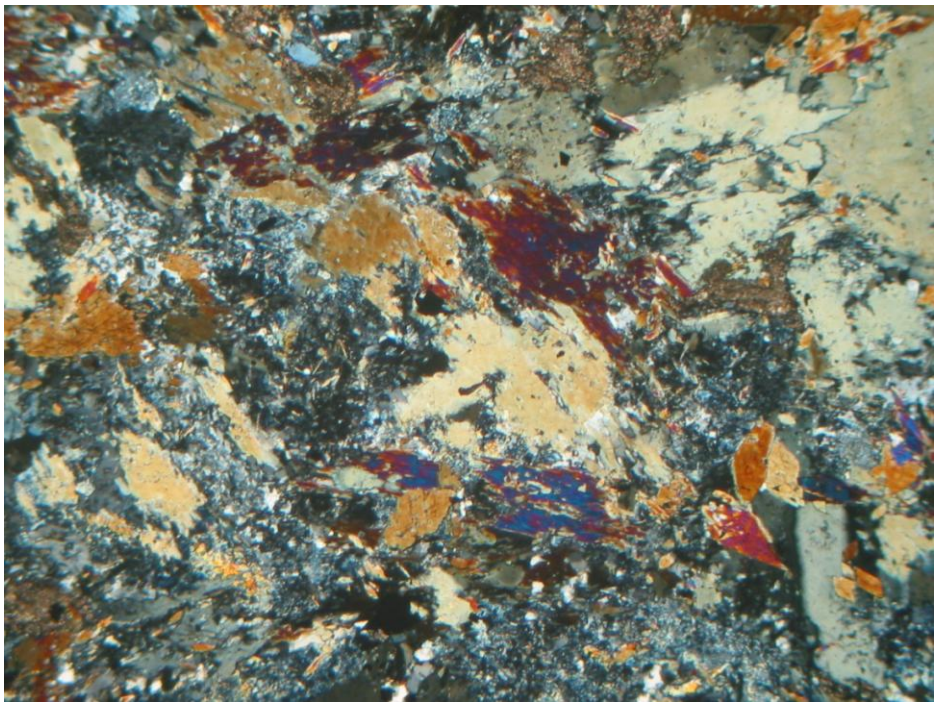
13-2B. Biotite plagioclase schist. Cross polars.



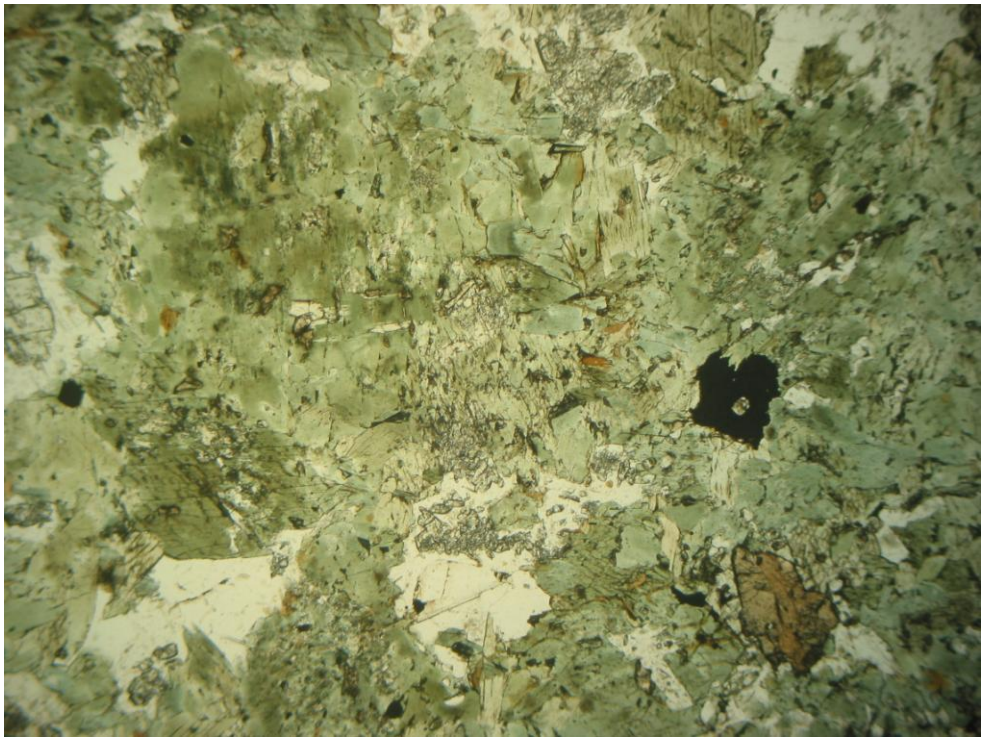
15-2. Coarse granoblastic albite 55%, quartz 35% pink in colour.



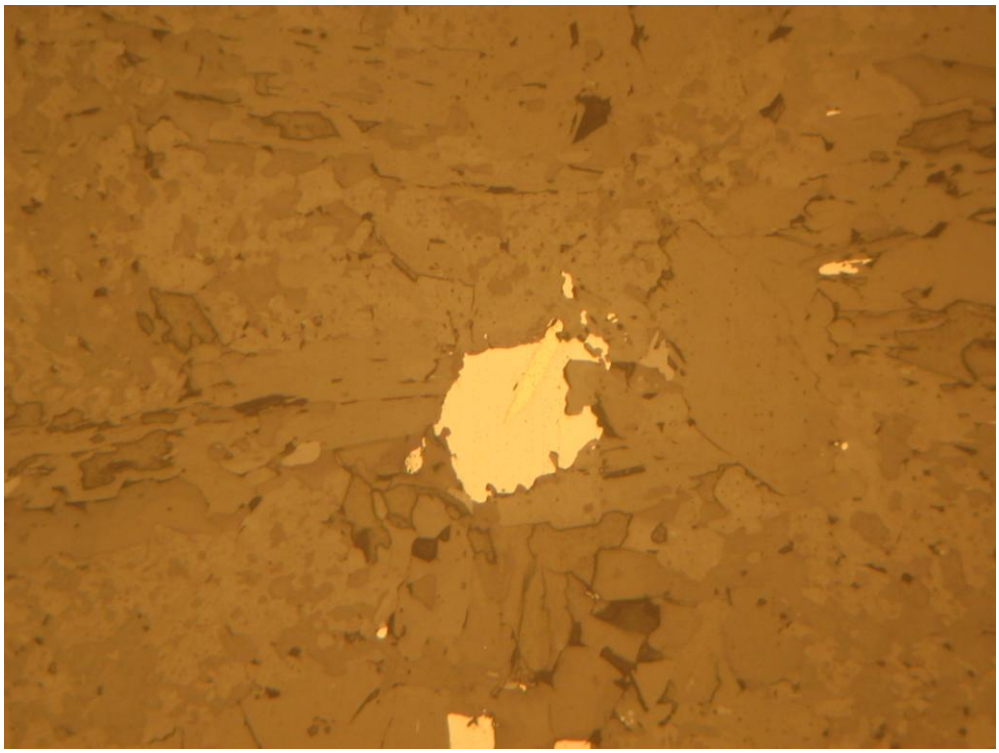
15-3. Randomly oriented amphibole with clusters of sphene, retrogressed metagabbro. Plane light.



15-3B. As above. Crossed polars.



15-3C. Sulphides in metagabbro.



15-3D. Pyrite in chalcopyrite inclusions in metagabbro.

DAILY ASSAY REPORT
EAGLE MINE

Sample Type:Custom Assay Reported By: Rene Couvrette Date: 20-July-16

	Sample Number	Au g/t	Chk
1	**78881**	0.002	
2	**78882**	0.13	
3	**78883**	0.002	
4	**78884**	0.002	
5	**78885**	0.08	
6	**78886**	0.08	

Verified By: Rene Couvrette

DAILY ASSAY REPORT
EAGLE MINE

Type:Custom Assay Reported By: Scott Carruthers

Date: 19-July-15

m Assays @18.50 Each + Taxes = $480.82

mblay Number		Au g/t	Chk
1	E5378635	0.13	
2	E5378636	0.33	
3	E5378637	0.40	
4	E5378638	0.20	
5	E5378639	0.27	
6	E5378640	0.002	
7	E5378641	0.07	
8	E5378642	0.002	
9	E5378643	0.002	
10	E5378644	0.002	
11	E5378645	0.002	
12	E5378646	0.20	
13	E5378647	1.07	
14	E5378648	0.07	
15	E5378649	0.20	
16	E5378650	1.27	
17	E5378651	0.93	
18	E5378652	2.33	
19	E5378653	2.13	
20	E5378654	0.002	
21	E5378655	0.27	
22	E5378656	0.002	
23	E5378657	0.07	

Scott Carruthers
Wesdome Gold Mines
Assay Lab Superintendant

DAILY ASSAY REPORT
EAGLE MINE

ype:Custom Assay Reported By: Scott Carruthers Date: 12-July-15

n Assays @18.50 Each + Taxes = $83.62

mblay Number		Au g/t	Chk
1	E5378624	0.12	
2	E5378625	0.04	
3	E5378626	0.16	
4	E5378627	0.56	

Scott Carruthers
Wesdome Gold Mines
Assay Lab Superintendant

DAILY ASSAY REPORT
EAGLE MINE

Type:Custom Assay Reported By: Scott Carruthers Date: 15-Aug-15

n Assays @18.50 Each + Taxes = $129.50

mblay Number		Au g/t	Chk
1	E5378753	0.13	
2	E5378754	0.04	
3	E5378755	0.002	
4	E5378756	0.04	
5	E5378757	0.04	
6	E5378758	0.002	
7	E5378759	0.002	

Scott Carruthers
Wesdome Gold Mines
Assay Lab Superintendant

DAILY ASSAY REPORT
EAGLE MINE

Type:Custom Assay Reported By: Scott Carruthers

Date: 12-Sep-15

om Assays @16.50 Each + Taxes = $250.86

mblay Number		Au g/t	Chk
1	E5378760	0.76	
2	E5378761	0.002	
3	E5378762	0.80	
4	E5378763	0.13	
5	E5378764	0.12	
6	E5378765	0.002	
7	E5378766	0.002	
8	E5378767 #1	0.002	
9	E5378767 #2	0.002	
10	E5378768	0.20	
11	E5378769	0.07	
12	E5378770	0.07	

Scott Carruthers
Wesdome Gold Mines
Assay Lab Superintendant

DAILY ASSAY REPORT
EAGLE MINE

Type:Custom Assay Reported By: Scott Carruthers Date: 04-July-15

n Assays @18.50 Each + Taxes = $146.34

mblay Number		Au g/t	Chk
1	E5378628	16.88	
2	E5378629	1.64	
3	E5378630	0.16	
4	E5378631	0.60	
5	E5378632	0.40	
6	E5378633	1.36	
7	E5378634	0.72	

Scott Carruthers
Wesdome Gold Mines
Assay Lab Superintendant