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**Report on Major Oxide and Trace Element Rock
Geochemistry
Sky Lake Property
Pickle Lake, Ontario**

Patricia Mining Division, Ontario

51° 14' N, 90° 39' W

NTS 52O07SE, 52O02NE, 52O02NW

FOR

TRI ORIGIN EXPLORATION LTD.

**125 Don Hillock Dr., Unit 18
Aurora, Ontario
L4G 0H8**

**Frank Kendle, BSc
Meghan Hewton, MSc, GIT**

November 18, 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Sky Lake property is located approximately 35 km southwest of the Town of Pickle Lake, Ontario, and north of Lake St. Joseph (Fig. 1). The property consists of 19 claims covering approximately 41 km² (Fig. 2), of which 11 claims are 100% held by Tri Origin Exploration, and the remaining 8 claims are held 84.34% by Tri Origin and 15.66% by Kitrinor Metals Inc (see Appendix A). The central portion of the property is covered by patented claims optioned from Barrick Gold Corporation by Tri Origin Exploration. These patents were initially staked in the 1950s following the discovery of gold at surface, and the property was subsequently known as the Koval property.

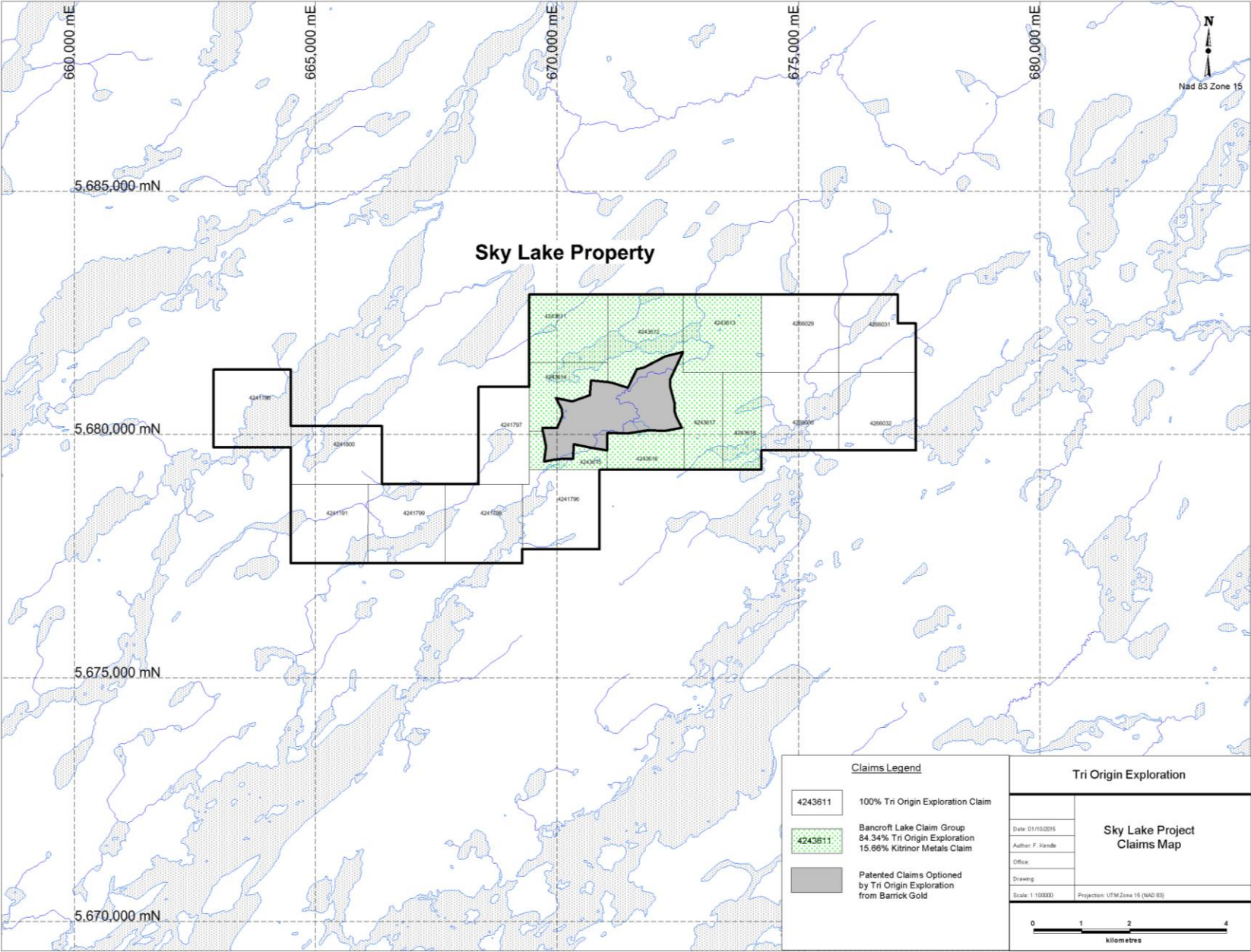
This report incorporates the results of whole rock geochemical analysis of rock samples collected from outcrop and diamond drill core during geological mapping programs conducted by Tri Origin on claims 4241796, 4241797, 4241798, 4243612, 4243613, 4243614, 4243615, 4243616, and 4243617. The samples were sent for whole rock geochemical analysis (major element oxide and trace element) in order to understand the composition, trace element signature, chemostratigraphy, and prospectivity of volcanic rocks at the Sky Lake property.

Based on the results of the rock geochemical analyses, a geological compilation was produced and compared to the geochemical results primarily on claims surrounding the patented claims (4243612, 4243613, 4243614, 4243615, 4243616, 4243617, and 4243618). The purpose of the compilation was to review historic geological data and compare the recorded data to Tri Origin's recent rock geochemical analyses to develop a better understanding of the geology underlying the claim group.

FIGURE 1: Property Location



FIGURE 2: Mineral Tenure Map



2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Drainage of the property area is southward via Matapesatakun Creek from Bancroft Lake to Lake St. Joseph, 374 m above sea level. Maximum relief is on the order of 35 m, with the highest elevations on southwest-trending drumlins distributed across the property. Most of the area is covered either by water (lakes, ponds, and streams) and overburden, typically low-lying swamps, muskeg, and boulder tills. Mature birch forest is sporadic and mostly associated with the well-drained soil of the drumlins. Overburden is generally less than 10 m in thickness. Outcrop is generally less than 1% of the area, and more common in the northeast portion of the property, between Bancroft Lake and Matapesatakun Bay.

2.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The following is summarized from Jolliffe (1996). The Sky Lake property is situated within the Archean Meen-Dempster greenstone belt of the Uchi Subprovince, a part of the Superior Province (Fig. 3). The area is characterized by several arcuate, highly deformed and coalescing greenstone belts, consisting of predominantly mafic to intermediate volcanic flows, which have been intruded by numerous granitic to ultramafic intrusive bodies. The metamorphic grade ranges from greenschist to amphibolite facies. The volcanics host subordinate amounts of felsic to mafic pyroclastic rocks, sedimentary rocks, and iron formation. Felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes are commonly found intruding all lithologies.

FIGURE 3: Regional Geology



Historically, gold production in the Pickle Lake area has been from structurally-controlled vein-type deposits or sulphide replacement bodies spatially associated with, or contained within, bands of Algoman (chert-magnetite) iron formation. The most important of these were the past producing Pickle Crow and Central Patricia mines (operated from 1935 to 1966 and 1934 to 1951, respectively) which collectively produced 2,068,020 ounces of gold from 4,966,820 tons of ore for an average grade of 0.416 ounces of gold per ton. The past producing Golden Patricia Mine of Barrick Gold Corp., located about 40 km west-northwest of the Sky Lake property within the Meen-Dempster greenstone belt, also produced 619,796 ounces of gold from 1,216,165 tonnes of milled ore (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, MDI File MDI52O06SE00005). The gold mineralization was hosted in a quartz vein at the contact between a mylonitized unit and sheared mafic volcanics in close proximity to banded iron formation.

Ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Uchi Subprovince are also known to host copper-nickel mineralization. The past producing Thierry Mine, located 30 km north-northeast of the Sky Lake property, produced 113.6 million pounds of copper, 2.8 million pounds of nickel, 17,500 ounces of platinum, 47,000 ounces of palladium, 17,000 ounces of gold, and 900,000 ounces of silver from 5.8 million tons of ore between 1976 and 1982 (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, MDI File MDI52O08NW00003).

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The east-central portion of the property is the area of most abundant outcrop. The area is underlain by a west-southwest trending, vertical to steeply south-dipping assemblage of metavolcanic and metasediments with minor intrusive rocks. The northern 1/3 is dominated by mafic volcanics, mainly massive flows with some pillowed flows and tuffs, along with minor chemical sediments (oxide facies iron formation) and felsic volcanics. A diabase intrusive in the north-central area has been roughly outlined by limited outcrop exposure and previous magnetometer survey. Feldspar porphyry dykes and sills outcrop locally and granitic intrusions have been intersected in drilling. South of the thick northern mafic volcanic unit are intermittently exposed fine clastic metasediments (mainly argillite, siltstone) and felsic volcanics. The central area is underlain by the 'Central Intermediate-Mafic Volcanic' (CIMV) assemblage comprising intermediate volcanoclastic rocks, enclosed by mafic volcanics to the north (massive flows and tuffs) and south (massive and pillowed flows with pillow breccia) as well as minor intercalated fine clastic metasediments and felsic volcanics. The intermediate volcanic hosts historical gold zones on patent claims which are included within the patented claims. The patented claims also contain gold occurrences associated with iron formation at the northeast part of the claim group. East of the patented claims the intermediate rocks are believed to occur under thin cover and their strike extent on the patented claims warrants additional field mapping and prospecting.

4.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The first recorded discovery of gold in the Meen-Dempster greenstone belt was made in 1954 by prospector Ben Ohman near Bancroft Lake (Scratch, 1984) on the Koval property. The discovery of gold on the Koval property initiated a staking and exploration rush in the Meen-

Dempster belt, and a number of exploration programs were conducted on, around, and along strike of the mineralization at the Koval property.

- During the 1950s and 1960s, Hasaga Gold Mines conducted early stage exploration activities, including ground geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, stripping, and geologic mapping on and around the Koval property.
- In 1969, Newconex Canadian Exploration conducted ground electromagnetic and geological surveys on their “Ed” claim block at the western end of Tri Origin’s present-day claim block. They delineated zones of auriferous pyrite.
- Union Miniere Exploration and Mining Corporation Ltd. conducted extensive airborne and ground geophysical surveys and 4465 m of diamond drilling in 1971-1972. One of these holes was collared on the Kitrinor property, but the rest of the work was done to the north and east of the claims which are the subject of the present report. There is no record of any samples having been assayed from that hole.
- During the 1970s to mid-1980s, LAC Minerals held the Koval property and conducted extensive exploration activities around the property, including airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geologic mapping, soil sampling, and diamond drilling.
- In 1983-84 Moss Resources Ltd. conducted geological mapping and magnetic, VLF-EM and IP geophysical surveys as well as rock and humus geochemistry. This was followed by a 20 hole, 1522.78 m diamond drill program.
- From July 1 – August 22, 1984 Golden Maverick Resources conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and rock and humus geochemistry. A total of 53 rock samples and 572 humus samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Sb, Mo, and Ba. They also carried out limited diamond drilling between 1984 and 1988.
- In September 1988 Bond Gold mapped the area they referred to as the Caley Lake claim block, to the west of the Kitrinor claims, and drilled three holes in October of that year. No assay results were reported.
- In 1996, Moss Resources drilled a total of 808.3 m in eight BQ diamond drill holes in the southwest quadrant of the Kitrinor claims.
- In 2009, Aeroquest flew a helicopter-borne AeroTEM survey for Tri Origin Exploration.
- In 2010 Tri Origin completed geochemical surveys (soil and humus).
- In 2010 Tri Origin completed prospecting and geological mapping.
- In 2010 and 2011 a picketed grid was cut.
- In 2011 Tri Origin completed geochemical surveys (soil and humus).
- In 2011 Tri Origin completed prospecting and geological mapping.
- An IP survey and ground magnetics survey was completed on portions of the cut grid in 2011.
- In 2012 Tri Origin completed geochemical surveys (soil and humus).
- In 2012 Tri Origin completed prospecting and geological mapping.

- Seven diamond drillholes were drilled in 2012 to test IP anomalies by Tri Origin Exploration.
- In 2015 a series of lines were cut and picketed by Tri Origin Exploration.
- In 2015 an IP survey was completed on the cut lines.
- In 2015 Tri Origin completed geochemical surveys (soil and humus).
- In 2015 Tri Origin completed prospecting and geological mapping.

5.0 MAJOR OXIDE AND TRACE ELEMENT ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Major element oxide and trace element data was analysed for 24 rock samples from the Sky Lake property in October 2016. These rocks were collected by Tri Origin Exploration geologists from outcrops on claims 4243612, 4243613, 4243614, 4243615, 4243616, and 4243617 and from diamond drill holes located on claims 4241796, 4241797, 4241798, and 4243615. Analysis was conducted by SGS Minerals Services in Lakefield, Ontario. A list of samples analysed for whole rock geochemistry can be found in Table 1 (analytical results are found in Appendix C and analytical procedures are found in Appendix D). Major element oxide analysis was prepared by borate fusion and analysed using wavelength dispersion XRF, and trace element analysis was prepared by sodium peroxide fusion and analysed with ICP-OES and ICP-MS. The rock samples were divided by field terminology and geochemically compared using ternary and binary classification diagrams produced in IgPet 12. Whole rock samples have been plotted on AFM and binary classification diagrams to better understand the geochemical nature of the rocks. Geochemical comparisons can be useful for correlating units across a region (chemostratigraphy) and for understanding alteration.

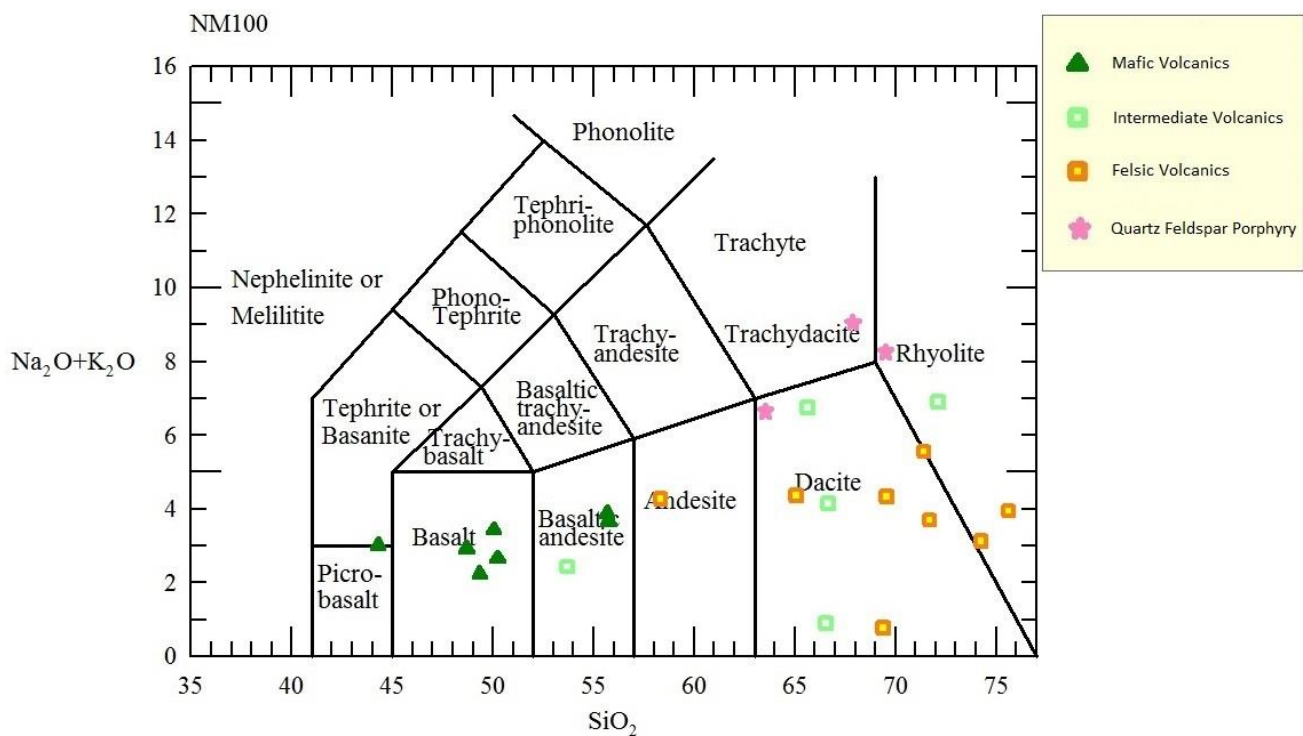
TABLE 1. List of whole rock sample locations (major element oxide and trace element).

Outcrop or Drill Hole Field ID	Northing*	Easting*	Sample Type	Rock Type	Sample Number
SKYFK001	663188	5679395	Outcrop Grab	Mafic Volcanic	651033
PC2-OC2	670990	5681444	Outcrop Grab	Mafic volcanic massive	651034
PC2-OC31	672669	5681723	Outcrop Grab	Mafic volcanic	651035
PC2-OC32A	672833	5681788	Outcrop Grab	Mafic volcanic	651036
PC2-OC34	672698	5681823	Outcrop Grab	Mafic volcanic	651037
DDH SL-12-01 197-197.2m	670200	5679323	Drill Core	Mafic Volcanic Tuff	651038
SL-12-02 133.0m	669200	5680031	Drill Core	Mafic Massive Flow	651039
MH-OC15-005	672430	5679362	Outcrop Grab	Intermediate to felsic tuffs	651040
MH-OC15-028	670587	5679585	Outcrop Grab	Intermediate tuff (schist)	651041
SKYFK006	662889	5679054	Outcrop Grab	Felsic Tuff	651042
PC2-OC15	670614	5680382	Outcrop Grab	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry	651043
DDH SL-12-01 33.5-33.7m	670200	5679229	Drill Core	Felsic Volcanic Flow	651044
DDH SL-12-01 71.9-72.1m	670200	5679251	Drill Core	Felsic Crystal Tuff / Felsic Tuff	651045
DDH SL-12-05 113.9-114.0m	668906	5679381	Drill Core	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry	651046
DDH SL-12-07 133.8-133.9m	668692	5678484	Drill Core	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry	651047
FRK-SL15-005	672468	5681215	Outcrop Grab	Felsic Tuff	651048
FRK-SL15-014	672567	5679776	Outcrop Grab	Felsic Tuff	651049
FRK-SL15-023	672818	5681455	Outcrop Grab	Felsic Volcanic (flow?)	651050
FRK-SL15-029	669511	5680589	Outcrop Grab	Intermediate-Mafic Volcanic	652351
FRK-SL15-047	671840	5679622	Outcrop Grab	Felsic-Intermediate Tuff	652352
MH-OC15-033	671123	5679890	Outcrop Grab	Felsic volcanics, rhyolitic flow	652353
PC2-OC1	671011	5681085	Outcrop Grab	Felsic volcanic tuff	652354
FRK-SL15-024	672762	5681420	Outcrop Grab	Felsic-Intermediate Tuff	652355
MH-OC15-007	672897	5681340	Outcrop Grab	intermediate tuff/schist	652356

*- Coordinate system is UTM, NAD83, Zone 17

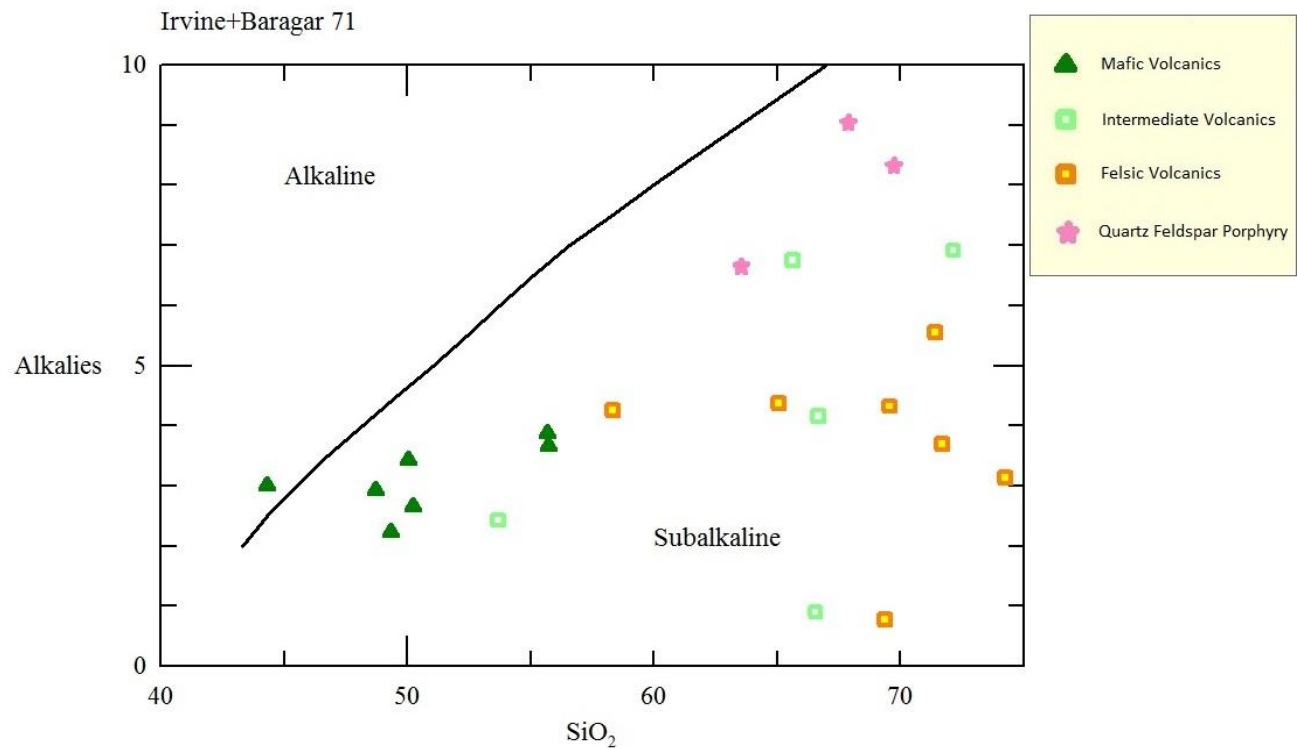
Plotting the sample major oxide analytical data, normalized to 100%, on a TAS binary diagram (Fig. 4) demonstrates that the volcanic rocks vary geochemically from basalt to rhyolite, and are fairly consistent with their field terms. Generally, rock samples described as mafic volcanic rocks plotted as basalt to basaltic andesite. Rocks described as intermediate volcanic rocks had a larger spread in the plotting than the mafic rocks and plotted mostly as dacite, with two erroneous samples plotting as basaltic andesite and rhyolite. Rocks described in the field as felsic volcanic rocks had the largest variation in geochemistry, and plotted as dacite to rhyolite, though were slightly more silicic and less alkalic than their intermediate counterparts. Three samples described (in core logs and in geological mapping) as quartz-feldspar porphyry plotted along the boundaries between dacite, rhyolite, and trachydacite.

FIGURE 4: LeMaitre (1989) TAS Diagram of Sample Major Oxide Analytical Data, Plotted by Field Terminology



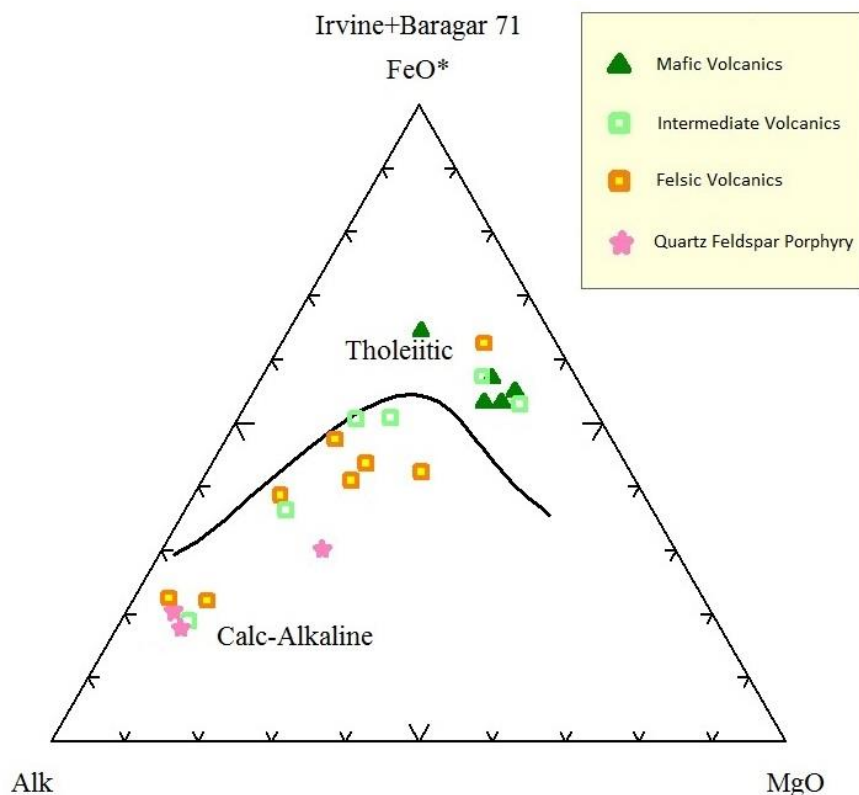
To further demonstrate the poor alkali content of these rocks, figure 5 demonstrates that the volcanic rocks all fall well into the sub-alkaline range, and only one sample of a mafic volcanic rock was identifiable as alkaline in nature.

FIGURE 5: Irvine-Baragar (1971) SiO_2 vs. Alkalies Diagram of Sample Major Oxide Analytical Data, Plotted by Field Terminology



Plotting the same rocks on an AFM diagram (Fig. 5) shows that all of the mafic volcanic rocks plot in the tholeiitic field, while the majority of intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks trend towards the calc-alkaline field. The quartz-feldspar porphyry samples also plotted as strongly calc-alkaline.

FIGURE 6: Irvine-Baragar (1971) AFM Diagram of Sample Major Oxide Analytical Data, Plotted by Field Terminology



Trace element plots of felsic volcanic rocks using La, Yb, Zr, and Y demonstrate that felsic rocks from the Sky Lake property generally fall into the FI type of rhyolite, with a weak trend toward FII type (Fig. 7 and 8). Those FI-type felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks that have a weak trend toward the FII domain are more tholeiitic, and these rocks are found on claims 4243615 and 4243616, south of the patented claims. See insets in figures 7 and 8 for rhyolite type fields.

FIGURE 7: Felsic volcanic rocks plot within the FI type rhyolite field on the La/Yb vs. Yb binary

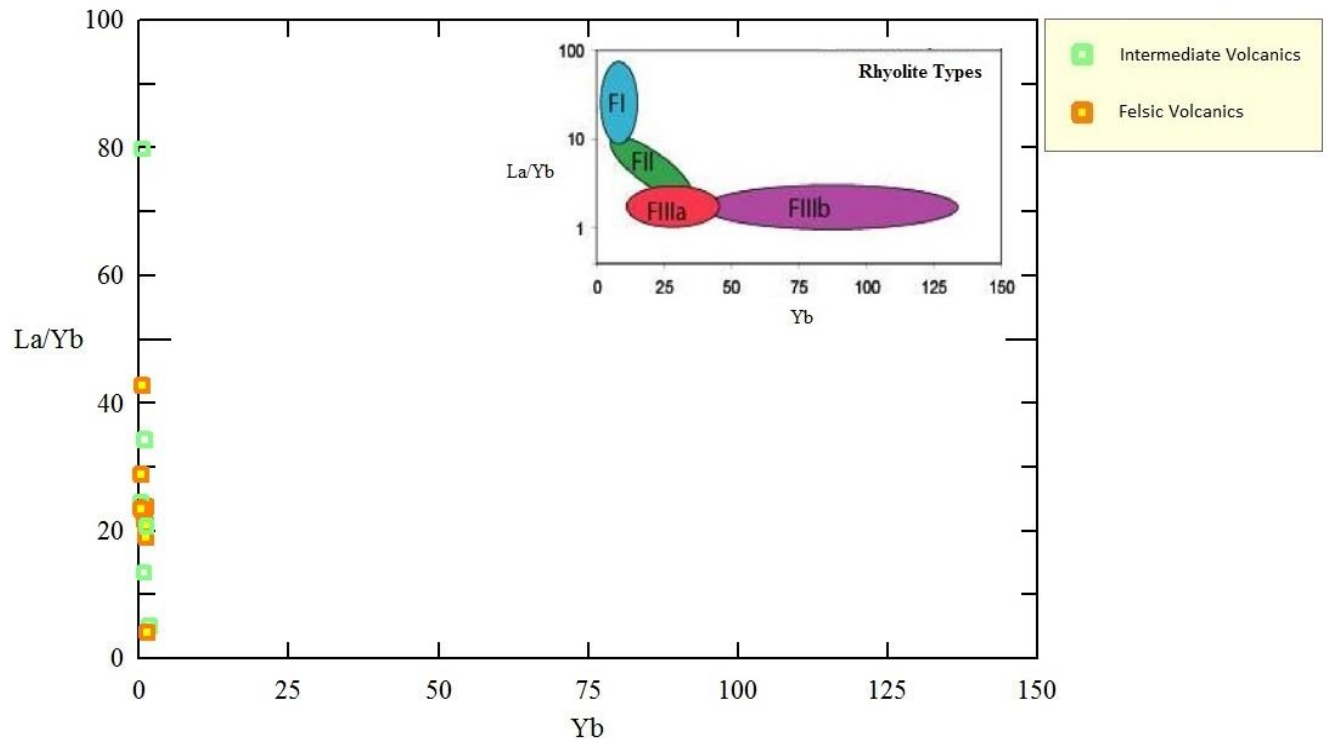
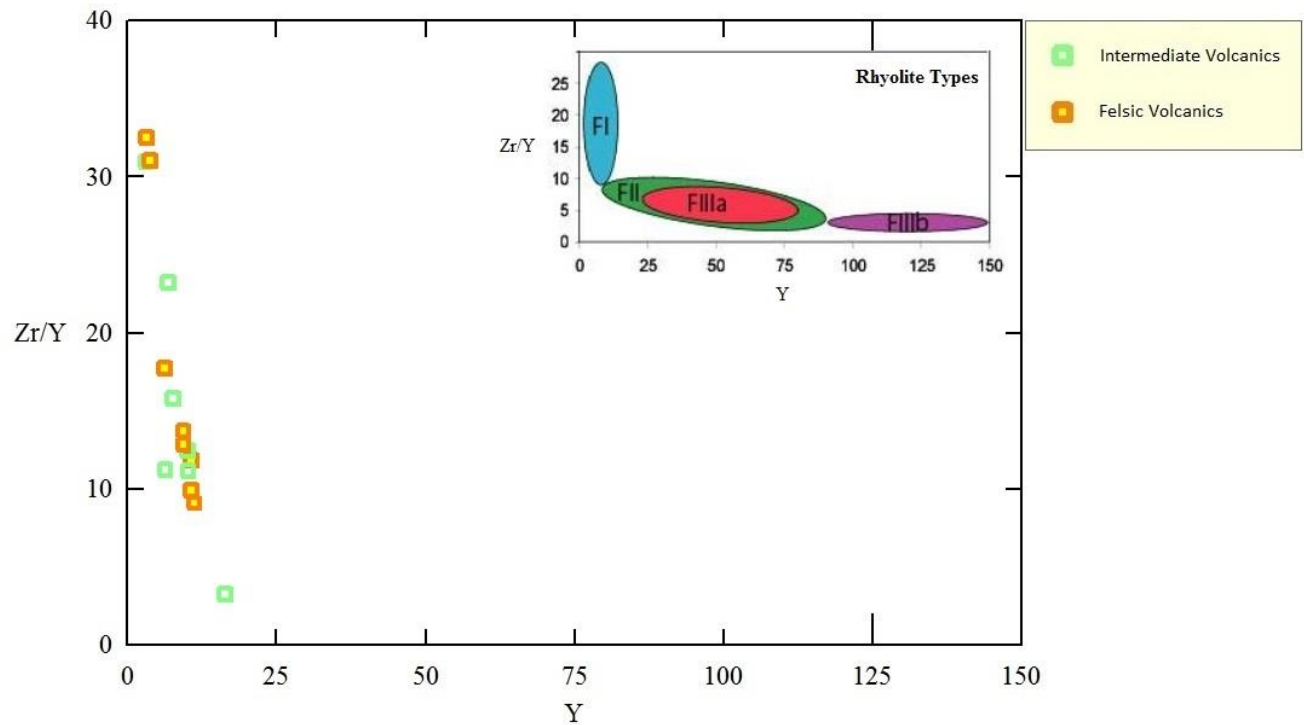


FIGURE 8: Felsic volcanic rocks plot within the FI and FII type rhyolite fields on the Zr/Y vs. Y binary



6.0 GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION WORK

Major oxide and trace element geochemical results were incorporated into a geological compilation undertaken by Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. The purpose of this compilation was to merge historic geological data along with knowledge gained from the 2015 mapping programme and drill hole review. Outcrop descriptions and locations from previous companies work was reviewed and based on the current knowledge of the property geology a reclassification and reinterpretation of the Sky Lake Property geology was completed based on geochemical results.

7.0 GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION RESULTS

The work above resulted in several significant findings that will be used in the planning of future exploration work on the Sky Lake property. During previous mapping by Tri Origin it was determined that in the area north east of the patented claims, primarily on claims #4243613 and #4243617, rock units previously mapped as highly metamorphosed gneisses by Moss Resources (1985) are in fact most likely altered silicate facies iron formation. These rocks were thought to be enclosed both to the north and south by mafic volcanic rocks. Whole rock geochemical analysis (major element oxide and trace element) demonstrated that rocks mapped as basalt at the east-central portion of claim 4243613 (south of Bancroft Lake) north of the iron formation are, in fact, basalt. However, geochemical samples located at the southwest corner of claim 4243613 and south of the iron formation are felsic in composition. A single sample (#652356) located 100 metres further south is classified as intermediate (dacite) from geochemical analysis. Gold-bearing rocks to the east on the patent claims are described by Scratch (1984) as occurring in intermediate volcanic rocks. The geochemical work has allowed a more precise correlation of rocks along strike from gold occurrences hosted by these intermediate volcanic rocks. Induced polarization geophysics completed by Tri Origin in 2015 showed encouraging results in this area now interpreted to be the strike extent of gold-bearing intermediate volcanic rocks.

On the southern portion of the property primarily on claim #'s 4243615, 4243616, 4243617, and 4243618, the compilation has identified numerous outcrops of sedimentary rocks. Mapping conducted by Tri Origin indicate that there is a sedimentary-volcanic contact that strikes southwest to northeast across the southern edge of the property. The volcanic rocks in this area mapped as intermediate to felsic rocks were distinguished by whole rock geochemical analysis as FI-type rhyolite, rhyodacite, and dacite, with a few of these samples trending towards tholeiitic. The confirmation of the occurrence of felsic rocks at the south part of the property provides justification for follow-up mapping and geophysical surveying to delineate drill targets due to the areas similar setting to gold occurrences to the north.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Several areas identified by this compilation warrant further geological investigation in the form of mapping and rock geochemistry. Defining the sediment-volcanic contact on the southern portion of the property with a detailed mapping programme may identify target areas for further geochemical or geophysical surveys, particularly since the felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks in

that region tend to be of the tholeiitic FI type. Projected extensions of gold-bearing intermediate volcanic rocks onto the patented claims should be prospected in detail.

A better understanding the geology of the rocks north east of the patented claim group in association with the iron formation would be helpful in identifying areas that would warrant further exploration work including diamond drilling.

Also recommended is additional geochemical work to better understand the extent and alteration of the intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks on the Sky Lake property and identifying areas for further work.

9.0 PERSONNEL

Frank Kendle	Contract Geologist Tri Origin Exploration Ltd.	Queensville, Ontario
Meghan Hewton	Geologist Tri Origin Exploration Ltd	Goodwood, Ontario

10.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Frank R. Kendle, of 20648 Leslie St., Queensville, Ontario, L0G 1R0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Geology), from Mount Allison University, in 1988.
3. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 28 years since my graduation from university.
4. I am responsible for the technical report titled "Report on the Sky Lake 2015-2016 Geological Compilation Report, Patricia Mining District."
5. My knowledge of the property as described herein was obtained by fieldwork and literature review.
6. I have no direct interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the Sky Lake Property within the Patricia Mining division.
7. 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.
8. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 18th day of November, 2016.



FRANK KENDLE

I, Meghan Hewton, of 17 Tindall Lane, Goodwood, Ontario, L0C 1A0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a geologist by Tri Origin Exploration Ltd.
2. I graduated with a Master's of Science (Geology) from Simon Fraser University in 2012, and a Bachelor of Science (Honours Environmental Geosciences) from the University of Western Ontario in 2010.
3. Hold a GIT (Geoscientist-in-Training) membership with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (membership number 10384).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of four years.
5. I am responsible for the technical report titled "Report on the Fall 2016 Overburden Stripping Program - North Abitibi Property".
6. My knowledge of the property as described herein was obtained by fieldwork and literature review.
7. I have no direct interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the mining claims that comprise the North Abitibi Property within the Hoblitzell Township in the Larder Lake Mining division.
8. 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.
9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 18th day of November, 2016.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Meghan Hewton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Meghan" and last name "Hewton" clearly distinguishable.

Meghan Hewton, MSc, GIT

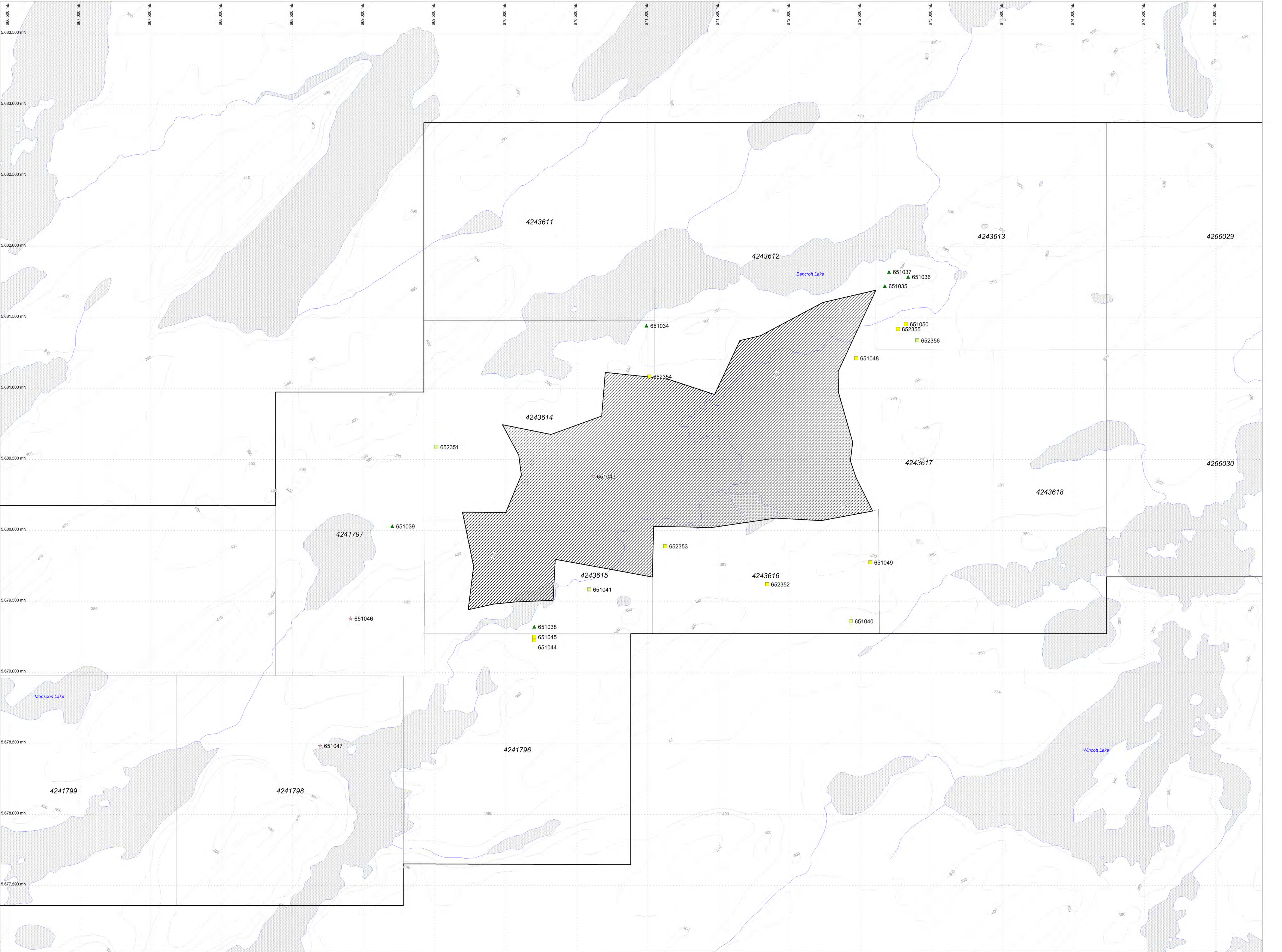
11.0 REFERENCES

- Jolliffe, T.S. 1996. Report on Diamond Drilling, Koval Property, Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario for Moss Resources, Inc. 90pp. AFRI 52O02NE001.
- Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, MDI File MDI52O06SE00005. Golden Patricia Mine.
- Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, MDI File MDI52O08NW00003. Thierry Mine.
- Scratch, R, 1984. Report on Reconnaissance Geologic Mapping and Humus Sampling of the Golden Maverick Resources Corporation – Bancroft Lake Project currently under option to Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. 87pp. AFRI 52O08SW0019.
- Hewton, M. Kendle, F. 2015. Report on the 2015 Geologic Mapping Program Sky Lake Property, Pickle Lake, Ontario for Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. 50pp.

APPENDIX A – List of Claims and Ownership

Claim Number	Township/Area	Ownership
4241191	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4241196	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4241796	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4241797	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4241798	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4241799	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4241800	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4243611	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243612	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243613	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243614	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243615	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243616	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243617	Caley Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4243618	Matapesatakun Bay Area	Tri Origin Exploration (84.34%), Kitrinor Metals Inc. (15.66%)
4266029	Little Ochig Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4266030	Little Ochig Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4266031	Little Ochig Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)
4266032	Little Ochig Lake Area	Tri Origin Exploration (100%)

APPENDIX B – Rock Geochemical Sample Location Map



Sky Lake Project Claims and Map Area (1:400,000 scale)

Land Use

4243615 Active Mineral Claims (and claim number)

Patented Mineral Claims

Major Oxide and Trace Element Rock Geochemistry Sample Locations (with sample number)

▲ Mafic volcanic rock sample

■ Intermediate volcanic rock sample

■ Felsic volcanic rock sample

★ Quartz-feldspar porphyry rock sample

Structure

└ Bedding, dipping

└ Bedding, vertically dipping

└ Foliation/schistosity, dipping

└ Foliation/schistosity, vertically dipping

└ Second foliation/schistosity, vertically dipping

└ Glacial striae

└ Quartz veins

TRI ORIGIN EXPLORATION

Date: 11/18/2016

Author: M Hewton

Scale: 1:10,000


Projection: UTM Zone 15 (NAD 83)

Sky Lake Project Rock Geochemical Sample Locations on Outcrop Geology

0 125 250 500 metres

APPENDIX C – Geochemical Certificate of Analysis

APPENDIX D – Geochemical Analytical Procedures

	<p align="center">Minerals Services Geochemistry Lakefield Laboratory</p>	<p>Revision 0.6 Doc Type Method Summary Method No: GE_ICM90A Code Service Testing Issued Date 13/Jul/2015</p>
<p>Minerals Services</p>	<p>Determination of Fifty-five (55) Elements in Exploration Samples using Sodium Peroxide Fusion and a Combination of Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)</p> <p>[Na₂O₂; HNO₃; C₄H₆O₃; Ag; Al; As; Ba; Be; Bi; Ca; Cd; Ce; Co; Cr; Cs; Cu; Dy; Er; Eu; Fe; Ga; Gd; Ge; Hf; Ho; In; K; La; Li; Lu; Mg; Mn; Mo; Nb; Nd; Ni; P; Pb; Pr; Rb; Sb; Sc; Sm; Sn; Sr; Ta; Tb; Th; Tl; Ti; Tm; U; V; W; Y; Yb; Zn; Zr]</p>	<p>Approved by S. Meyers</p>

1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Silver (Ag); Arsenic (As); Barium (Ba); Beryllium (Be); Bismuth (Bi); Cadmium (Cd); Cerium (Ce); Cobalt (Co); Chromium (Cr); Cesium (Cs); Copper (Cu); Dysprosium (Dy); Erbium (Er); Europium (Eu); Gallium (Ga); Gadolinium (Gd); Germanium (Ge); Hafnium (Hf); Holmium (Ho); Indium (In); Lanthanum (La); Lithium (Li); Lutetium (Lu); Manganese (Mn); Molybdenum (Mo); Niobium (Nb); Neodymium (Nd); Nickel (Ni); Lead (Pb); Praseodymium (Pr); Rubidium (Rb); Antimony (Sb); Scandium (Sc); Samarium (Sm); Tin (Sn); Strontium (Sr); Tantalum (Ta); Terbium (Tb); Thorium (Th); Thallium (Tl); Thulium (Tm); Uranium (U); Vanadium (V); Tungsten (W); Yttrium (Y); Ytterbium (Yb); Zinc (Zn); Zirconium (Zr), in ppm
Aluminum (Al); Calcium (Ca); Iron (Fe); Potassium (K); Magnesium (Mg); Phosphorus (P); Titanium (Ti) in %
Boron (B), Selenium (Se), Tellurium (Te) in ppm and Sulfur (S) and Silica (Si) in % can be added as additional

2. Typical sample size:

0.1 g

3. Type of sample applicable (media):

Crushed and Pulverized rocks, soils and sediments

4. Sample preparation technique used:

Weighed representative samples are digested fused in glassy carbon crucibles using sodium peroxide (Na₂O₂). The resultant cake is dissolved in HNO₃.

5. Method of analysis used:

The digested sample solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) and inductively coupled plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES).

6. Data reduction by:

Computer, on line, data fed to SGS Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. Figures of Merit:

This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

The Reporting Limit has been determined according to the following:

Element	Reporting Limit (ppm)	Upper Limit	Element	Reporting Limit (ppm)	Upper Limit	Element	Reporting Limit (ppm)	Upper Limit	Element	Reporting Limit (ppm)	Upper Limit
Ag	1.00	0.1%	Er	0.05	0.10%	Mn	10	10%	Ta	0.5	1.0%
Al	0.01(%)	25%	Eu	0.05	0.10%	Mo	2.00	1.0%	Tb	0.05	0.10%
As	5.00	10%	Fe	0.01(%)	25%	Nb	1.00	1.0%	Th	0.10	0.10%
Ba	10	1.0%	Ga	1.00	0.10%	Nd	0.10	1.0%	Ti	0.01(%)	25%
Be	5.00	0.25%	Gd	0.05	0.10%	Ni	5.00	1.0%	Tl	0.50	0.10%
Bi	0.10	0.10%	Ge	1.00	0.10%	P	0.01(%)	25%	Tm	0.05	0.10%
Ca	0.1(%)	25%	Hf	1.00	1.0%	Pb	5.00	1.0%	U	0.05	0.1%
Cd	0.20	1.0%	Ho	0.05	0.10%	Pr	0.05	0.1%	V	5.00	1.0%
Ce	0.10	1.0%	In	0.20	0.10%	Rb	0.20	1.0%	W	1.00	1.0%
Co	0.50	1.0%	K	0.1(%)	25%	Sb	0.10	1.0%	Y	0.50	0.1%
Cr	10	5%	La	0.10	1.0%	Sc	5.00	5.0%	Yb	0.10	0.1%
Cs	0.10	1.0%	Li	10	5.0%	Sm	0.10	0.1%	Zn	5.00	1.0%
Cu	10	1.0%	Lu	0.05	0.10%	Sn	1.00	1.0%	Zr	0.50	1.0%
Dy	0.05	0.1%	Mg	0.01(%)	25%	Sr	10	0.5%			
B	10	10%	S	0.01	35%	Se	0.2	0.1%	Si	0.1(%)	35%
Te	0.1	0.1%									


8. Quality control:

Quality control materials include method blanks, duplicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~14%. Quality control materials will also include BRM (Barren reference materials, or preparations blanks) and replicates if samples have been taken through the sample reduction process. Instrument calibration is performed for each batch or work order and calibration checks are analyzed within each analytical run.

9. Accreditation:

The Standards Council of Canada has accredited this test in conformance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. See www.scc.ca for scope of accreditation.

Note: Scopes of accreditation are site specific, please check with the local representative.

	<p align="center">Minerals Services Geochemistry Lakefield Laboratory</p>	<p>Revision 2.7 Doc Type Method Summary Method No: GO/GC/GT_XR Code F76V Service Testing Issued Date 23/Sep/2014</p>
<p><i>Minerals Services</i></p>	<p>Preparation and Determination of Major Element Oxides, LOI and Rare Earth Oxides by Borate Fusion and Xray Fluorescence Spectrometry [SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, MgO, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, P₂O₅, MnO, TiO₂, Cr₂O₃, V₂O₅; LOI; additions BaO; Ce₂O₃; Nd₂O₃; La₂O₃; Pr₂O₃, Sm₂O₃; Nb₂O₅; ThO₂, Ta₂O₅; SnO₂; SrO; ZrO₂; HfO₂; Y₂O₃; WO₃; U₃O₈; Co; Ni ; XRF]</p>	<p>Approved by K. Patel</p>

1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Silicon Dioxide (SiO₂), Aluminum Oxide (Al₂O₃), Iron(III) Oxide (Fe₂O₃), Magnesium Oxide (MgO), Calcium Oxide (CaO), Sodium Oxide (Na₂O), Potassium Oxide (K₂O), Phosphorus Pentoxide (P₂O₅), Manganese Oxide (MnO), Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂), Chromium (III) Oxide (Cr₂O₃), Vanadium Oxide (V₂O₅), LOI, in %
Barium Oxide (BaO), Cerium (III) Oxide (Ce₂O₃), Neodymium Oxide (Nd₂O₃), Lanthanum Oxide (La₂O₃), Praseodymium Oxide (Pr₂O₃), Samarium Oxide (Sm₂O₃), Niobium Pentoxide (Nb₂O₅), Thorium Dioxide (ThO₂), Tantalum Pentoxide (Ta₂O₅), Tin Dioxide (SnO₂), Uranium Oxide (U₃O₈), Cobalt (Co), Nickel (Ni), Strontium Oxide (SrO), Zirconium Dioxide (ZrO₂), Hafnium Oxide (HfO₂), Yttrium Oxide (Y₂O₃), Tungsten Trioxide (WO₃) in % can be added as additions

2. Typical sample size:

0.2 to 0.5g

3. Type of sample applicable (media):

Rocks, oxide ores, concentrates and catalysts

4. Sample preparation technique used:

Samples are crushed and pulverized according to client specified instructions or default preparation procedures. This method is used to report, in percentage, the whole rock suite (SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, MgO, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, P₂O₅, MnO, TiO₂, Cr₂O₃, V₂O₅). Sample preparation entails the formation of a homogenous glass disk by the fusion of the sample and a lithium tetraborate/lithium metaborate mixture. The LOI is determined separately and gravimetrically at 1000°C.

5. Method of analysis used:

The prepared disks are analyzed by wavelength dispersion X-ray fluorescence (WD-XRF). The LOI is included in the matrix correction calculations, which are performed by the XRF software.

6. Data reduction by:

Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. Figures of Merit:

This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

Element	Report Limit %
SiO ₂	0.01
Al ₂ O ₃	0.01
MgO	0.01
Na ₂ O	0.01
K ₂ O	0.01
CaO	0.01
P ₂ O ₅	0.01
TiO ₂	0.01
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.01
V ₂ O ₅	0.01
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.01
MnO	0.01
LOI	-10

*upper limit for all elements is 100%. A negative LOI indicates a gain on ignition

8. Quality control:

Quality control materials include method blanks, duplicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~14% for exploration and ore grade analysis and 20% for process control analysis. Quality control materials will also include BRM (Barren reference materials, or preparations blanks) and replicates if samples have been taken through the sample reduction process. Party quality samples are assayed in duplicate, umpire quality samples are in triplicate. Calibration materials that cover the range upon method set-up; calibration check performed daily.

9. Accreditation:

The Standards Council of Canada has accredited this test in conformance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. See www.palcan.scc.ca for scope of accreditation.

Note: Scopes of accreditation are site specific, please check with the local representative.

