

Exploration Technical Report
On the
North Johnson Property
Diamond Drill Program, 2013
Squash Lake Area, Patricia Mining Division
Sturgeon Lake, Ontario
NTS 52 J/02

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 SUMMARY

This technical report summarizes the encouraging results obtained by AuXin Resources Ltd., completed on the North Johnson high-grade gold occurrence in October, 2013. Seven diamond drill holes totaling 591 metres were completed. The most encouraging gold intersections were 20.14 g/t gold over 3.0m of core length, including 104.642 g/t Au over 0.55 and including 9.421 g/t over 0.3m in diamond drill hole AJ13-03 at 20m below surface, and 14.885 g/t gold over 1.4m including 51.29 g/t Au over 0.4m in ddh AJ13-02 at approximately 10m below surface. Both holes are situated in the central part of the North

Johnson stripped area. This drill program has also doubled the known strike length of the North Johnson gold-bearing quartz-carbonate altered shear zone structure from 110m to 200m in length and confirmed the existence of several parallel structures. These structures trends at an azimuth of 070 degrees, and dip 70 degrees to the south, averaging approximately 4m wide. High grade assays appear restricted to narrow quartz-sulphide veins containing 2-5% pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrotite and fine visible gold within these shear zones.

AuXin Resources Ltd. proposes to acquire 100% interest in the North Johnson property from Equator Mining Corporation. As of September, 2013, Equator holds the mineral rights to two mining claims and AuXin holds one mining claim. Collectively, the North Johnson property consists of 3 mining claims totaling 35 claim units or 560 hectares in the Squash Lake Area (G3140), situated in the Sturgeon Lake area, considered part of the Patricia Mining Division of northwestern Ontario. The North Johnson property is located at the southern tip of the North Arm of Sturgeon Lake and covers one documented historic gold occurrence. Access to the property is by boat or floatplane in the summer or snowmobile when ice conditions permit.

Over the past 100 years, gold exploration has been intermittent in the Sturgeon Lake area where these claims are located. The largest past producer in the area is the St. Anthony Mine, having intermittently produced over 63,310 ounces of gold from 331,069 tons at an average grade of 0.191 opt gold between 1905 - 1941, is located 8.5 km to the north of the North Johnson gold occurrence. AuXin's neighbor, Pacific Iron Ore Corporation has been exploring for gold since 2008 and has the largest landholdings in the area including the St. Anthony mine site.

During the period, June 9-15th 2013, at the request of AuXin Resources Ltd., this author, conducted a reconnaissance prospecting and sampling program, to evaluate certain properties held by Equator Mining Corp. in the Sturgeon Lake Area. With encouraging high grade gold grades obtained from both chip and grab samples taken during the reconnaissance sampling on the North Johnson, combined with historic grab sample and an encouraging drill results in 1990 on the North Johnson occurrence and the potential for broader widths of a mineralized system and the possibility of multiple vein systems of alteration observed on the North Johnson gold occurrence additional exploration work on the North Johnson occurrence was recommended. Between August 7 and August 17th 2013, a mechanical stripping and channel sample program was undertaken exposing approximately 770 square metres of bedrock and 197 channel samples were cut on the North Johnson gold occurrence. The exposure and channel sample locations were mapped at a scale of 1:100. Encouraging composite weighted average grade results of the sampling program are encountered and are tabulated in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1: Results of Composite Weighted Average Grade of North Johnson Occurrence

Vein Name	Channel Sample Assay Range (g/t Au/m)	# Composite Channels	# Samples	Composite Grade/Width (g/t Au/m)	Strike Length (m)
Ridge - West	0.012/1.0 – 81.064/1.0	20	40	8.344/1.46	40
Ridge – South Br.	0.229/0.70 – 31.82/0.40	9	15	8.054/0.84	14
Ridge - East	0.009/0.80 – 4.908/1.45	16	24	1.272/0.82	49
Shore Vein	0.386/0.60 –	7	7	21.525/0.39	9

	85.465/0.40				
Shore Altered	0.017/0.90 – 0.581/0.65	4	7	0.22/1.1	20

As a result of the numerous high grade gold channel samples, the continuity of gold grades, and uniform alteration zone widths and the potential for multiple structural zones, a diamond drill program was recommended to further evaluate the North Johnson vein system at depth & along strike. The vein system appears to have a strong mineralized plunge component within the dipping vein and hosts nugget gold. The gold-bearing structure needs to be evaluated. This drill report summarizes that start to the evaluation of a high grade gold system. The results of the mechanical stripping and channel sampling have been included within this report to compliment the drill results and observations.

1.2 CONCLUSIONS

Results of the diamond drilling compliment geological mapping and detailed sampling on the North Johnson indicate...

- The vein system(s) is a drag-folded quartz vein system and was exposed in the stripping program for 100m and by drilling to 200m.
- There are narrow quartz-carbonate veins within two alteration zones (Shore Vein, and Ridge Vein) 15 metres apart
- The alteration system is a sheared, foliated calcium & iron carbonate rich envelope up to 4.0m wide in mafic volcanic rock
- The altered shear trends at 070 degrees and dips southward at 70 degrees
- The quartz – sulphide veins hosted within the altered shear are generally narrow, at up to 40 cm in horizontal width.
- High-grade gold values are associated with these quartz-sulphide veins. Sulphides include pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurring as interstitial filling as blebs at concentrations up to 5-7%. Very fine visible gold grains at up to 0.1mm are noted.
- The veining within the altered zones strikes 080 and dips 70 degrees southward.
- Quartz vein fold closures trend at 220 degrees and plunge 30 degrees southwest.
- Shearing kinematics on the North Johnson structure suggest the shearing is dextral and 0.5m offset.
- A major zone of left-lateral faulting trending at 330 degrees, located between L00mE and L20mWest at the baseline appears to have offset the mineralized system 30m to the south. Holes AJ13-05 and AJ13-06 collared 50m south of the North Johnson baseline appears to have intersected the westerly extension of the vein system.
- A 6m wide feldspar porphyry dyke appears to offset the Ridge East and Ridge West alteration zone in the central part of the stripped exposure. Two other feldspar porphyry dykes were intersected in AJ13-05 and AJ13-06, to the west of the fault zone.

- The Shore Vein channel sample assays averaged a weighted average grade of 21.525 g/t gold over an average width of 0.39m and over a strike of 7m strike length.
- The Zone was intersected down-dip in AJ13-03, with a weighted assay grade of 20.14 g/t gold over 3.0m including 104.642 g/t Au over 0.55m and also 9.42 g/t over 0.3m
- The Ridge Vein - West (of the FP dyke) channel sample assays averaged 8.344 g/t gold over an average horizontal width of 1.46m, over 40m strike length.
- The Ridge Vein - West was intersected in AJ13-02 with a weighted average grade of 14.885 g/t gold over 1.4m including 51.29 g/t Au over 0.4m. Further down-hole the Shore Vein was intersected and assayed 1.17 g/t Gold over 4.0m including 7.549 g/t Au/0.6m.
- The Ridge Vein South branch (west of the FP dyke) channel sample assays averaged 8.054 g/t gold over an average width of 0.84m (horiz) over 14m strike length.
- The Shore Vein alteration channel samples assayed 0.220 g/t gold over 1.1m for 20m of strike length.
- The Ridge Vein East (East of the FP dyke) channel sample assayed 1.272 g/t gold over an average width of 0.82 m for 49m of strike length.
- Previous drill hole J90-01 intersected sheared and altered FP dyke assayed 0.012 opt gold, as well as two sheared alteration zones with minor quartz veining without any significant assay results.
- Previous drill hole J90-02 intersected a quartz-sulphide vein interpreted to be the down-dip extension of AJ13-03 with an assay of 25.846 g/t gold over a core interval of 1.68m, but drilled down dip. Both holes were drilled from north to south.
- The collar of J90-02 was located, after locating the sill timbers of drill set-up. J90-01 was not located but and is approximate.
- In 1969, Selco completed three diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the North Johnson occurrence. Drilling was exploring for base metals. Although no evidence of drilling, either collars refuse, or cribbing was detected, flat & open areas were noted at the approximate location. Any drilling would have undercut the alteration & vein system.
- The gold mineralization occurs as free gold associated with sulphides and is typically highly erratic. The results of drilling on this type of gold occurrence will explore the strike & dip extension of the North Johnson alteration & structure. Only detailed sampling on the vein system will accurately identify the gold content.

1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

North Johnson: The discovery of high-grade gold is very exciting. The high percentage of successful gold intersections on the North Johnson is very encouraging. Three holes of nine diamond drill holes completed on the North Johnson Occurrence have intersected high grade gold over mining widths and eight of the holes have gold mineralization. The results from channel sampling provide encouragement for continuity of high grade gold mineralization over 40metres of strike length.

Additional work is recommended to explore the high grade potential on the North Johnson. A two-pronged exploration approach is recommended with mechanical stripping to trace the North Johnson to the

east and west, and diamond drilling to prospect along the trace of the system and to evaluate the zone at depth.

- A detailed survey control grid of 15km is recommended to be cut on the North Johnson Occurrence. May 2014. Approximately \$12,000
- Geological mapping & prospecting June 2014 25 days \$40,000
- Mechanical stripping is a cost-effective prospecting tool to trace the North Johnson gold-bearing structure to the west and to the east in the search for additional quartz-sulphide-gold mineralization. A two to three week program on the North Johnson claims is recommended in June/July 2014 with an estimated budget of \$150,000.
- A Phase 11 Drill program is recommended to continue to explore the depth & on strike continuity of the North Johnson occurrence. A 8-hole diamond drill hole program totaling 1500m is proposed to test the geological structure at depth and the potential mineralized “shoots” for economic gold grades over minable widths. Of the eight holes four would be targeted on the Occurrence and four would be prospecting along strike of the occurrence. A pre-tender budget is estimated at \$400,000.

This drilling would have to be completed in the summer of 2014 to take advantage of the barge used for the mobilization and de-mobilization of the mechanical stripping equipment, and later the drill.

North Johnson Claim & Occurrence Proposed Budget			
Activity	Units (km/days/m)	Unit Cost (\$/unit)	Cost(\$)
Survey grid Cutting	15km	\$800/km	\$12,000
Geological Mapping/Prospecting	25 days	\$2000/day	\$50,000
Mechanical Stripping	21	\$5000/day	\$105,000
Drilling	8 holes – 1500m	\$330/m	\$495,000

North Johnson, Southern Block Area: Reconnaissance shoreline geological investigation of the Sturgeon Lake area, and property examinations of the recent staking, North Johnson claim and the N.Johnson addition staked claim (pending), Southern Block and area. Approximately 7 days would be required.

AuXin/Equator Mining Claims: Phase II Drill Program is recommended in 2014, and in part based on results of the North Johnson Phase I program. Phase II of 1500m of drilling would assess the Rainbow Island mineral system and the Southern Block interpreted structures.

1.4 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR

I, Gordon R. Yule do hereby certify that:

- I am employed as an independent consulting geologist with AuXin Resources Ltd.
- I hold the following academic qualifications: Honours B.Sc. (*First Class Standing*) - Geology 1979 from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario.
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) member # 0551; of the Association of the Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories & Nunavut (NAPEG) Licence # L1907, and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba (APEGM) member # 33526.
- I have long-standing memberships with the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) and as a Core member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) and abide by their best practice guidelines.
- I have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1974 and as a graduate geologist since 1979.
- I do not hold any interest in or securities in Equator Mining Corporation or AuXin Resources Ltd.
- I have worked directly on this project intermittently since November 2012.
- I am not aware of any material fact(s) or material change(s) with respect to the property that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.
- I have directly planned, supervised all phases of the diamond drill program and sampling and prepared this report entitled "*Exploration Technical Report on the North Johnson Property, Diamond Drill Program, 2013, Squash Lake Area, Patricia Mining Division, Sturgeon Lake, Ontario dated December 15, 2013.*"
- This Report, although styled as a NI-43-101 report, was not prepared for submission to any Securities Commission.

Dated this 15th day of December, 2013

Respectfully submitted

Gordon R. Yule, P.Geol.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 OWNER

Equator Mining Corporation is the current claimholder with 100% interest in two claims that comprise the property. AuXin Resources Ltd. has been funding exploration activities and plans to acquire the claims. AuXin has acquired 100% interest by staking a 7-unit claim to the south of the North Johnson claim block.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE & PURPOSE OF REPORT

In November 2012, the author, Gordon Yule, P.Geol. and Qualified Person (QP) was requested by Stanley Wong, CFO of AuXin Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to review and assess certain exploration properties in the Sturgeon Lake area owned by Equator Mining Corp. and to make recommendations to assess the potential economic viability of the properties.

In December 2012, the author completed several desktop property reviews subject to field examinations in the summer 2013. In June 2013, the author completed reconnaissance sampling on the North Johnson gold occurrence and in August 2013, completed a mechanical stripping, geological mapping and sampling program on the North Johnson occurrence and recommended diamond drilling. In October 2013, this author completed a 7 hole - 591m diamond drill program to assess the North Johnson occurrence. This report summarizes the results of the drill program and provides recommendations for the next steps in the evaluation of AuXin properties.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION & DATA

This author has made use of all existing public documents including information from a NI 43-101 disclosure document prepared by Pacific Iron Ore Corporation on adjacent properties in 2009, as well as numerous government geological publications, and numerous exploration assessment files found online in “Geology Ontario”, located on the Ministry of Northern Development & Mines website. Internal corporate reports prepared for AuXin after each of the exploration efforts in 2013 were also utilized for subsequent phases of property assessment and are referenced at the back of this report.

2.4 GLOSSARY & CONVERSION FACTORS

A Glossary and Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

Conversion	
1 troy ounce/ton	34.285714 grams/tonne
1 gram/metric tonne	0.02916 ounces (troy)/ton (short)

The term **gram/tonne** or **g/t** is expressed as “gram per tonne” where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion).

The mineral industry accepted terms **g/t Gold**, **Au (g/t)** and **(g/t) Au** are substituted for “**grams gold per metric tonne**” or “**g Au/t**”.

Grab Sample = Purposely biased hand specimen of rock to identify the best chance for locating mineralization, specific minerals and/or mineral associations

Chip Sample = an unbiased dimensional sample taken with a hammer +/- chisel in attempts to obtain a representative collection of rock chips over a certain uniform interval, or uniform geological interval. Bias is usually introduced due to variances of rock hardness and irregular nature of bedrock surfaces.

Channel Sample = A relatively unbiased, dimensional, sample of rock taken with the aid of a diamond-bladed rock saw in attempts to obtain a representative rock sample over a certain uniform or geological interval. Bias is usually minimized by deep saw cuts through all variations of rock and introduced by the irregular nature of outcrop surfaces, or choice of sample site.

Diamond Drilling = The physical activity of boring into rock utilizing a rod or tube on which diamonds or diamond-impregnated drill bit is attached, in order to extract a continuous core sample of rock or mineral.

Composite Assay = A combination of assays of different sample length, weight, or volume and weighted by each samples length, weight, volume or tonnage as a portion of the whole sample.

Core Sample = The drill core sample is cut along the core axis with the aid of a diamond-bladed table saw after being reviewed by the geologist, and intervals marked, and tagged with a unique sample identification number. One half of the core sample interval is placed in a sample bag, with the unique sample tag number and sealed. The remaining half core is returned to the drill core tray for archival purposes.

Geological Core Sample = A process of selecting intervals of drill core samples of variable lengths, and taken of specific mineralization, veining, alteration or other geological interval intended to differentiate by subsequent analysis the specific mineral content of that interval.

Interval Core Sampling = A process of systematic sampling of drill core taken over a uniform sample length, usually of rock of uniform geology or mineralization

Interval Weighted Average Grade = Each assay for each sample interval is weighted by its proportion and influence on the total sample interval. i.e., $\text{Sample A (grade)} \times \text{A (width)} + \text{Sample B (grade)} \times \text{B (width)} / \text{Sample A (width)} + \text{Sample B (width)} = \text{Weighted Average Grade over the total sample length.}$
For example. Sample A @ 1 g/t x 1.0m, Sample B @ 10 g/t x 0.5m = $(1 \times 1) + 10 \times 0.5 / (1.0 + 0.5) = (1 \text{ g/t m} + 5 \text{ g/t m}) / (1.5 \text{ m}) = 4 \text{ g/t over } 1.5 \text{ m.}$ The weighting of numerous intervals of channel or drill results is usually by sample length.

Table 2-1: Abbreviations & Definitions

Abbreviation	Term	Explanation
AA	Atomic absorption	Physical property of elements used to identify minerals
AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy	Technique used to analyze minerals or concentrations of elements
AES	Atomic emission spectroscopy	Technique used to analyze minerals or concentrations of elements
ASL	Above Sea Level	elevation
AEM	Airborne electro-magnetic	Geophysical technique to measure physical properties such as resistivity & conductivity of copper, graphite
ACL	Accurassay Laboratories	
Ag	silver	Chemical formula for Elemental silver SG=19.3 g/cc
Altn	Hydrothermal alteration	Chemical changes in host rock due to hydrothermal fluids permeating rock
Au	gold	Chemical formula for Elemental gold. SG=19.3 g/cc
Cb, carb	carbonate	Mineral - Common alteration of wallrock of gold systems including minerals calcite, ankerite, dolomite
cm	centimetre	Metric unit of measurement of distance or 1/100 of a metre
cp	chalcopryite	copper sulphide mineral
DFO	Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans	Federal agency responsible for water resources and activities in or around water, including water crossings, but small projects can be delegated to local MNR for review & permitting.
EM	Electro-magnetic	Geophysical technique
GPS	Global positioning system	Satellite-based, earth-centric system used to triangulate and estimate positions on earth
g	gram	Metric unit of weight
g/t or gpt	Gram per tonne	Metric unit of measure of concentration

ha	hectare	1 ha = 100m ² = 2.47 acres
IP	Induced polarization	Geophysical technique to measure amount of induced electrical charge a rock or mineral can retain. Generally, mineralized rock can hold a charge longer than un-mineralized rock.
kg	kilogram	Metric unit of measure of weight
Km, Km ²	Kilometre, square kilometre	1 km=1000m, measurement of distance, 1km ² =measurement of area
L	litre	Quantity of liquid
lb	pound	2000 lb = 1 short ton, 2200 lb = long ton
m, m ² , m ³	Metre, square metre, cubic metre	Unit of measure of length, area, or volume
Ma	million years	Measurement of geological time
mag	magnetometer	Geophysical technique to measure magnetic properties of rock
m	Metre or meter	1m = 100cm = 1000mm
mm	millimeter	1mm=0.001m
MNDM	Ontario Ministry of Northern Development & Mines	administrator of the Ontario Mining Act for Crown-owned mineral resources, on or under the surface.
MNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	Responsible for Ontario's surface resources including all Crown land, water, fish & wildlife, timber, sand, gravel and aggregate resources
MOE	Ontario Ministry of Environment	Responsible for any withdrawal from, or discharge to the environment such as water, air, dust, noise
Moz	million ounces;	Measure of content
Mt	million tonne	Measure of volume & density or size
oz/t or opt	troy ounce per short ton	Imperial measure of concentration
ppb	parts per billion	Metric measure of concentration

ppm	Parts per million	Metric measure of concentration
py	pyrite	Iron sulphide mineral
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control	Methods to validate analytical results
QV, qtz	Quartz vein, quartz	Mineral
SG	Specific gravity	Measurement of density Quartz – 2.65 g/cc, Au = 19.3 g/cc
t	tonne	Metric tonne = 1000 kilograms. Metric tonnage is calculated using metric volume (length (m) x width (m) x height (m)) x specific gravity

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD\$) unless otherwise noted.

Where provided, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are in the datum of Canada, NAD83, and Zone 15 North unless noted.

2.5 NORTH JOHNSON PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS

During the period June 8-15, 2013, field visits were made to three of the four Equator properties in the Sturgeon Lake area, including the North Johnson property on behalf of AuXin Resources Ltd. On June 9 and on June 13 the author examined the North Johnson property and collected 19 mineralized rock samples. Of that total, 5 chip and 10 grab samples were gathered and analyzed from the North Johnson occurrence. Results led to a mechanical stripping program to expose the high grade gold vein system.

During the period August 7th to 17th, 2013, the author as the QP for the project directly mapped & assisted with the mechanical stripping & channel sampling program on the North Johnson occurrence, and prospected in the area of the occurrence. Results led to recommending a short diamond drill program to evaluate the North Johnson mineralization at depth.

Between October 16th -25th, 2013, the author was onsite to coordinate a diamond drill program on the North Johnson Occurrence as well as logged and sampled all drill core. This report summarizes the drill program and assessment of results to assess the North Johnson gold occurrence.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

3.1 AREA

The Sturgeon Lake gold area and the North Johnson claim block is located within the boreal forest region of northwestern Ontario. The region hosts a logging, mineral exploration and tourism.

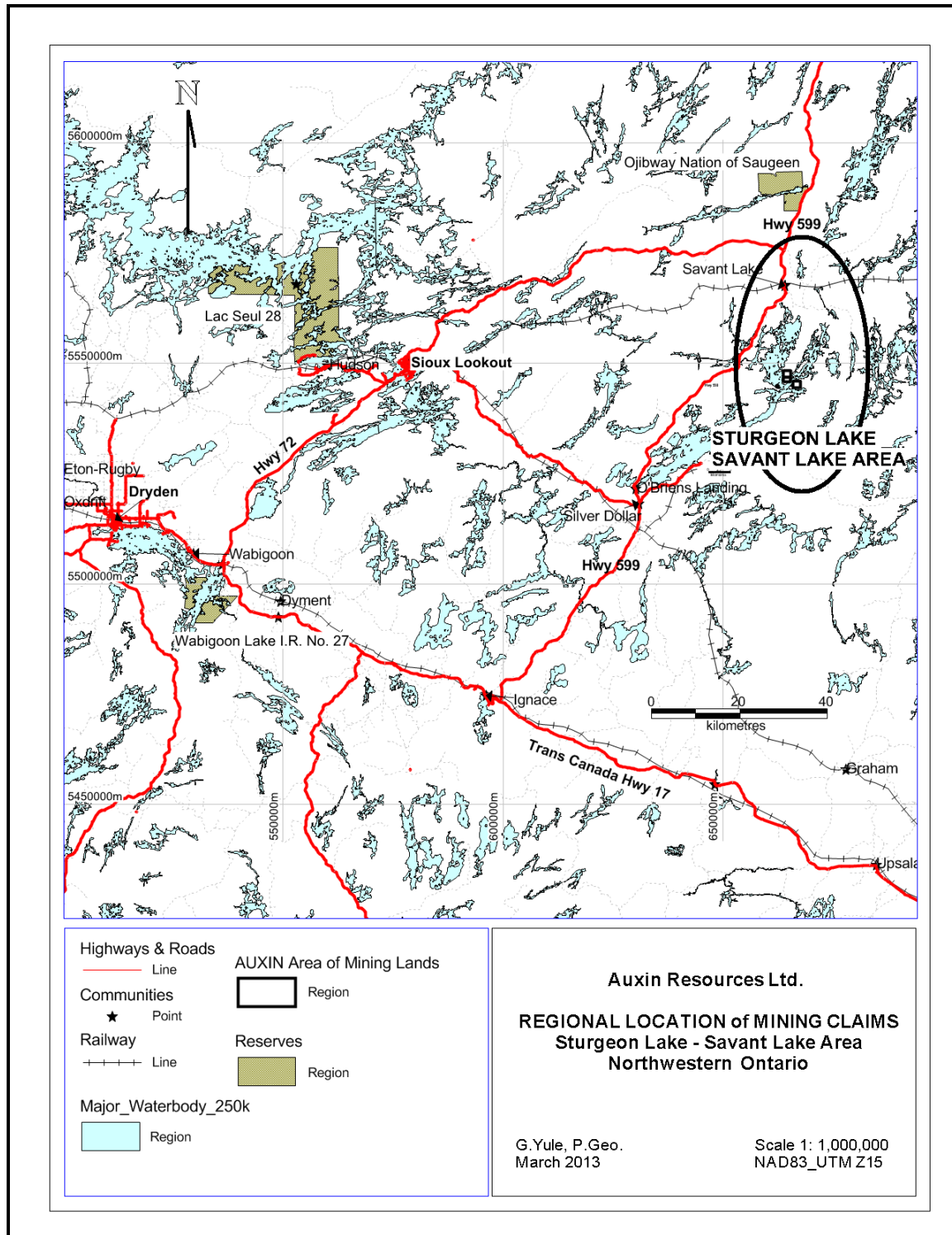


Figure 3-1: Regional Map of Sturgeon Lake - Savant Lake Area

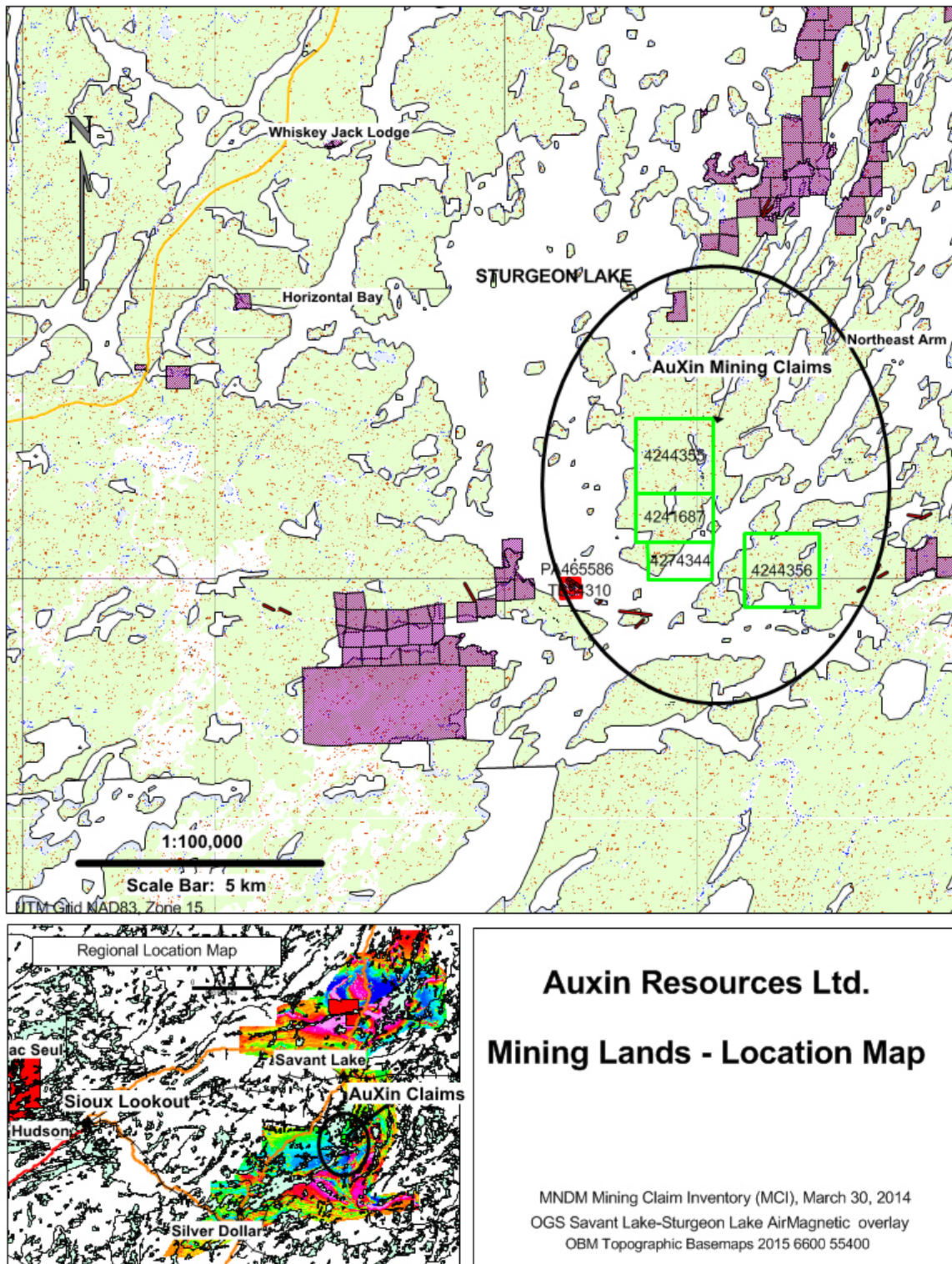


Figure 3-2: Local Area Map Locating Claims

3.2 LOCATION

The North Johnson Claim Block covering the North Johnson Occurrence is located 700m northeast of the eastern head of a bay on the west side of the southern end of the “Horn” peninsula. A series of pits & trenches originally exposed the occurrence in 1984 were located at the southern end of a small lake, locally referred to as Johnson Lake at UTM 15 664488 5546335 (NAD83) were re-exposed during this program. Refer to Figure 3-3.

The claims are located on National Topographic Series (NTS) map sheet 52 J/02 in the Squash Lake Area (G3140). The claims are centered at 50° 03' 12" N, 90° 42' W or UTM 15 664600 5546800 (NAD 83, Zone 15) just north of the confluence of the North Arm, the Northeast Arm, East Bay and King's Bay of Sturgeon Lake.

3.3 MINERAL TENURE

Equator Mining Corporation (EMC) transferred 100% interest in the North Johnson claim block comprising two mining claims (28 units) and AuXin staked one claim (7 units) totaling approximately 560 ha. The claims provides the claim holder with the sole opportunity to acquire the mineral rights and surface rights for mining purposes from the Crown by eventually taking the claims to lease. AuXin does not own but has the first option to acquire the surface rights.

Table 3-1: Mining Claims Status – North Johnson Block

AREA	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Claim Units (#)	Owner Percent Option	Annual Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
SQUASH LAKE AREA	4241687	2009-Aug-06	2016-Aug-06	12	AuXin 100 %	\$ 4,800	\$ 24,000	\$ 8,765	\$ 0
SQUASH LAKE AREA	4244355	2009-Aug-06	2016-Aug-06	16	AuXin 100 %	\$ 6,400	\$ 32,000	\$ 11,686	\$ 0
SQUASH LAKE AREA	4274344	2013-Sep-20	2015-Sep-20	7	AuXin 100 %	\$2,800	0	0	0
	3		560 ha	35					
SQUASH LAKE AREA	4274344	2013-Sep-20	2015-Sep-20	7	AuXin 100 %	\$ 2,800	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	1		112 ha	7					
N. Johnson Block	3		560 ha	35		\$14,000			

From Mining Claims Information database (dated Nov 11, 2013): MNDM website

3.4 SURFACE RIGHTS

AuXin does not hold any surface rights on the North Johnson property. There are no surface rights holders on lands covered by the North Johnson claims. Under the Mining Act, AuXin has a right of first refusal to acquire the surface rights for mining purposes.

3.5 ROYALTIES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

There are no underlying royalties or agreements on the claims.

3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

There are no known environmental liabilities on the claims.

3.7 PERMITS

On April 1st, 2013, revisions to the Ontario Mining Act came into effect requiring the notification to potentially affected traditional Aboriginal land users and surface rights land owners of proposed exploration activities on Crown Lands (i.e. mining claims, mining leases and Licenses of Occupation). Exploration activities now require the submission of Exploration Plans and application for Exploration Permits depending on the proposed level of environmental impact. The Plan & Permit process recognizes treaty & Aboriginal Rights as well as the rights of surface rights owners.

An Exploration Plan submission is required for low-level impact exploration activities such as line cutting (<1.5m wide) with hand tools, small scale overburden stripping (areas <100m²), geophysical surveys with a generator, small trenching (<= 3m³) or mechanical drilling with assembled weight <150kg). The Plan is posted on the Environmental Registry and sent to aboriginal communities potentially affected by this activity for a 30-day public comment period. Applicants can commence planned activities after 35 days if no comments are received and plans do not require amending.

An Exploration Permit is required for exploration activities of a low-to-moderate level of environmental impact such as drilling with equipment greater than 150kg, and/or mechanized stripping of sizable areas but less than what is triggered by the requirements of advanced exploration (<10,000 m²), and/or trenching (>3m³ in a 200m radius), and/or the line cutting of wide corridors (>1.5m wide). The Permit application is posted on the Environmental Registry for 30 days for public comment, and sent to potentially affect Aboriginal communities for comment. Permit applications may take 55 days to process and stop-time can extend the Permit if amendments to the Permit are required as a result of public and Aboriginal comments & concerns. Prior notification & consultation is strongly recommended to minimize delays to applications.

On April 22, 2013, as the registered claimholder, Equator Mining Corporation submitted to the MNDM an Exploration Plan for low environmental impact exploration activities on EMC four properties. The Exploration Plan (**PL-13-10126**) allows exploration activities to commence on May 22, 2013 and is good for two years.

Also, on April 22, 2013, Equator Mining Corporation submitted an Exploration Permit application to the MNDM for low to moderate exploration activities, drilling and mechanized work on four claim blocks. The Exploration Permit (**PR-13-10284**) was received by Equator on June 26, 2013 and transferred to AuXin. The permit will expire in three years, on June 25, 2016.

3.8 OTHER FACTORS AND RISKS

Access to the North Johnson occurrence is by water. There are inherent risks with any transportation of personnel and equipment over water or the ice.

Mineral exploration is typically a very high risk activity. Exploration will not necessarily be successful in delineating an economic mineral deposit.

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION AND VEGETATION

The Sturgeon Lake area is typically comprised of rounded, steep bedrock ridges up to 10m high and wet swampy lowlands. Overburden cover is typically a thin glacial till less than one metre thick. There are very few sand & gravel aggregate sources.

The area is dotted by large and small lakes within the outcrop providing easy access for prospecting and early exploration, but can provide challenges for mobilization of equipment into areas.

The area is predominantly comprised of pine and spruce conifer forests. Swamp lands are black spruce, tamarack and cedar. The immediate area has not been logged hence the remote access.

4.2 ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY

Access to the North Johnson property is seasonal, by a 30-45-minute boat ride in the summer or snowmobile in winter. Alternatively, ski or float-equipped aircraft chartered from Savant Lake or Ignace, or helicopter from Dryden or Sioux Lookout provide quick access.

For this drilling and the mechanical stripping program previously, a small (20'x40'x5'), unmaintained barge was rented from Mr. Allan Best, a local prospector & entrepreneur. The barge located at Trapper's Landing at the north end of Sturgeon Lake was rehabilitated & utilized to mobilize mechanized equipment for this program.

Boats were available for rent at the Whiskey Jack Lodge, a tourist facility located at Horizontal Bay on Sturgeon Lake, 25km south of Savant Lake. For this drill program, drill crews utilized the services of the Lodge operator and his large boat for safe efficient shift changes and haulage of core.

Potential future access options may include the St. Anthony road, extending from the Rusty Myer-Vista Lake Road. It is a rough and unmaintained 13 km, forest access road to the St. Anthony mine site, recently upgraded or newly constructed by Pacific Iron. The old St. Anthony road/trail continues south 2 km as ATV/snowmobile trail from the St. Anthony mine site to Marie Bay on Sturgeon Lake. From the Marie Bay area, a new 8km trail would have to be developed through very rough country to the North Johnson property. Also, the Couture Creek 0.7 km north of the St. Anthony mine site is a cold water fisheries resource that will eventually require a special water crossing permit from the MNR for a bridge to access St. Anthony mine site or points to the south. This access option will be expensive as aggregate sources are poor to non-existent and the requirement for the construction of proper bridge abutments & rental of a certified engineered structure. Figure 3.2 illustrates a proposed overland route to the North Johnson claim block.

4.3 PROXIMITY OF PROPERTY TO POPULATION CENTRE & LOCAL RESOURCES

The North Johnson property is located 210km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario, the largest regional centre in northwestern Ontario and 460 km east of Winnipeg, Manitoba. See Regional map Figure 3.1.

The property is located 98 km north of Ignace; a small town (pop. 1500) is located on Trans-Canada Highway #17 at secondary highway 599 and on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Thunder Bay and Kenora. The town of Sioux Lookout (pop.5000) is 110 km west of Savant Lake and hosts a regional hospital and an airport with daily scheduled flights to Thunder Bay and Winnipeg.

The village of Savant Lake (pop. 80), is on Highway 599, between Ignace and Pickle Lake, and is on the Canadian National transcontinental railway between Armstrong and Winnipeg. Savant Lake, 20 km to the north of the property, hosts a small general store, post office, fuel, and a hotel with telephone & internet service.

4.4 CLIMATE & LENGTH OF OPERATING SEASON

The climate in the Sturgeon Lake area is characterized by cold winters and moderate summers. The highest average temperature is 18°C in July and the coldest average temperature is -20°C in January. The average yearly precipitation is 640 mm, with the highest rainfall in June (90.8 mm) and the highest snowfall in January (33.4mm; www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca). Snowfall typically starts in late October and snow melting starts in late March.

Vegetation is typical of northern boreal forest consisting of aspen, spruce, birch, tamarack and pine. Exploration can be completed year round. Mapping and geochemical surveys are best executed in the summer months and drilling on the claims on lakes is only possible during the winter months when the ice cover on the lakes is thick or if a barge is available.

Exploration in this area of Sturgeon Lake will be seasonal, due to need to access this area by water. Should enough exploration work start to delineate a significant resource on the North Johnson, a trail and eventually a road into the exploration site would need to be considered.

Potentially, any mining operations in this region could continue on a year round basis.

5 HISTORY

5.1 AREA HISTORY

Gold exploration in the Sturgeon Lake area has been documented in government reports for over 100 years with the advance of the railway (Moore 1911).

5.2 PREVIOUS WORK

There is no mention of exploration activity in the North Johnson Lake area in Moore (1911) or earlier published sources.

Over the years, the North Johnson occurrence has also been referred to as “123 Lake”, “123 Pond”, “AL501”, “Horne Showing” & “John Horne Showing”.

In 1970, Selco Exploration Co. Limited completed 3 ddh totaling 1024 feet in the North Johnson Lake area as part of a regional exploration program in the search for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (See assessment file 52J02SE8975). Although the collars were not located, approximate drill sites were identified. Any drilling in vicinity to the occurrence would have been down dip and undercut the showing.

In 1984, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. entered into an option JV agreement covering Steep Rock Resources Inc. gold properties in the Sturgeon Lake area. The North Johnson area was included in the agreement. Hudson Bay subsequently stripped and sampled this occurrence and reported in assessment file 52J02SW-0051. Since then, the trenches & area has been overgrown.

In 1989, 007 Precious Metals Ltd. optioned the property from the claim holders. Two diamond drill holes totaling 506.3' were completed on PA 611965 (now claim #4241687) by Golden Mile Resources Ltd. DDH J-90-02 intersected 0.75 opt/5.5' (25 g/t gold/1.67m). Figure 5-1 provides the set of drill sections for the 1990 drilling. (Assessment files 52J04SE-0104, now 52J02SE8653. Both holes drilled down-dip intersected altered structure but the second hole intersected a quartz vein with economic gold grades over a minable width on the North Johnson. The drill set-up for J90-02 was located and approximate site of J90-01 triangulated but accurate locations were not possible due to the removal of drill casing.

In August 06, 2009 the North Johnson claim block was staked by Edward Barkauskas on behalf of Equator Mining Corporation. In September 2012, Equator contracted Fugro Airborne Systems to complete a detailed helicopter-borne magnetic survey over three of four of Equator's properties. On August 27, 2013, E. Barkauskas staked one additional 7 unit claim block, contiguous to the south of the original North Johnson block and on Sept 20, 2013 recorded this claim on behalf of AuXin.

Table 5-1: North Johnson Property Chronology (aka. Horne, 123 Lake, 123 Occurrence) (#MDI52J02SE00015)

Assessment File (AFRI)	Company	Year	Activity	Mineralization	Remarks
52J02SE-0011-B1 (52J02SE8975)	Selco Expl. Co. Ltd. – on N. Johnson Claim Block	1970	4 ddh, Holes Sel 242-01, 09, 10, 11 (467.9m)	SIF, gf	Target appears to be NE trending conductors (sulphide targets)
52J02SE8972	Selco Expl. Co. Ltd. – NW of N. Johnson Block	1970	1 ddh, Sel 242-02	SIF	Target appears to be NE trending conductors (sulphide targets)
52J02SE8974	Selco Expl. Co. Ltd.- N of N. Johnson Block	1970	1 ddh, Sel 242-04 (472')	SIF	Target appears to be NE trending conductors (sulphide targets)
52J02SE8977	Selco Expl. Co. Ltd. – NE of N. Johnson Block	1970	1 ddh, Sel 242-05, 06, 07 (962')	SIF	Target appears to be NE trending conductors (sulphide targets)

52J02SE8976	Selco Expl. Co. Ltd. – east of North Johnson Block	1970	1 ddh, Sel 242-08 (341')	SIF	Target appears to be NE trending conductors (sulphide targets)
52J02SW-0051	Hudson Bay Exp & Dev. Co. Ltd. – North Johnson Occurrence	1984	Stripping & sampling	Grabs to 3.454 opt & 0.45 opt	White QV erratically dist'd in drag folded shear. Several shallow trenches & o/c exposed QV over 50m
52J02SE-0104 (52J02SE8653)	007 Precious Metals Ltd. / Golden Mile Res. – (North Johnson Occurrence)	1990	2 ddh Holes J90-01 & 02 (154.3m total)	Hole J90-02 intersected 25.7 g/t Au over 1.68m @ 60m (0.75 opt/5.5 ft at 198')	J90-01 (100' N of vein) – zone w/ NSV J90-02 (100' east of 90-01, 80' north of vein)
52J02SE-0104 (52J02SE8653)	007 Precious Metals Ltd. / Golden Mile Res.	1990	1 ddh Hole J90-03 (135m)	Qtz-Cb bxa over 3m @48-51m -0.27 g/t over 0.85m. Cherty SIF @ 130-134m - NSV	SW corner of claim Block on claim line – in Bay on Sturgeon L.

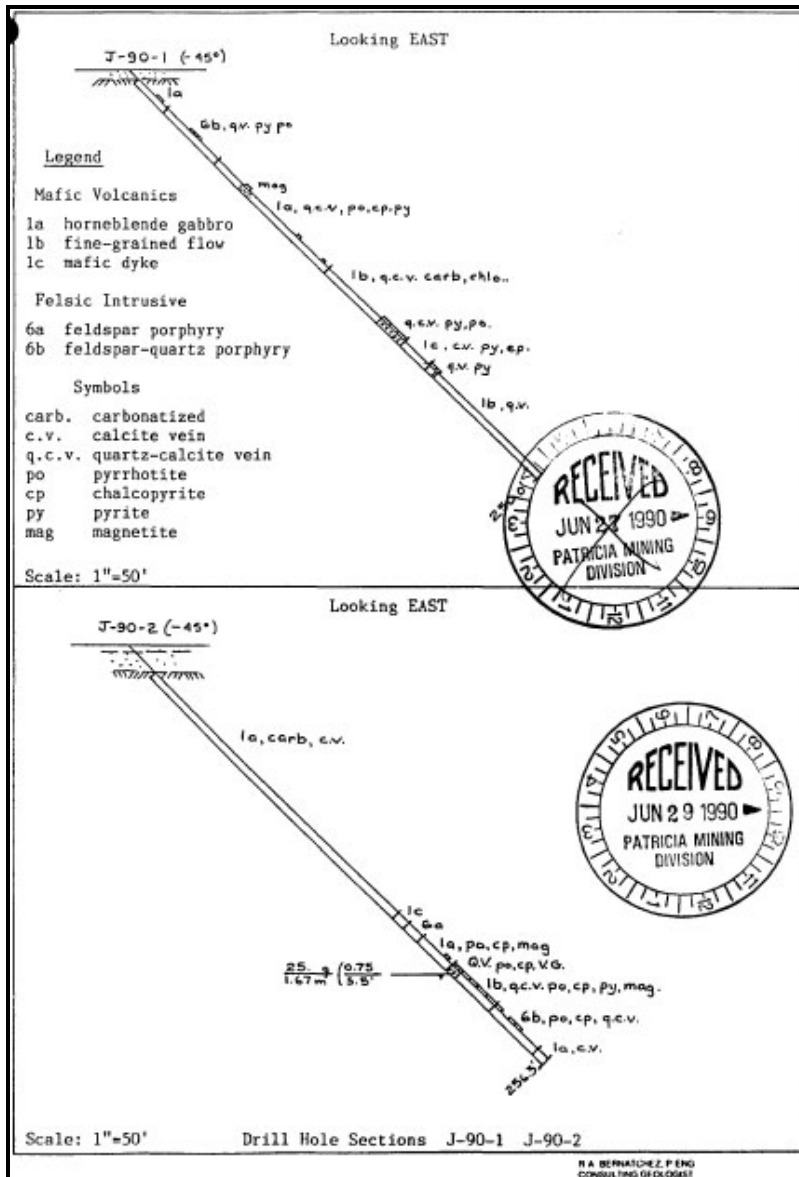


Figure 5-1: Historic Drill Holes J90-01 & J90-02 (Bernatchez, 1990)

5.3 SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No previous resource estimates have been reported.

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

6.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The North Johnson gold occurrence is located within geological structures found within Archean-aged (2700Ma) volcanic and sedimentary rocks simply referred to as greenstone belts or terrains. Gold deposits and occurrences of this geologic age are typically lode gold – quartz vein-type mineralized structures or systems found in the Canadian Shield and include such multi-million ounce gold deposits as found in Red Lake, Timmins & Kirkland Lake in Canada, and in other Shield-aged rocks at Kalgoorlie in Australia & in India.

6.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY & STRUCTURE

The regional geology in the area is a large NE trending synclinal greenstone belt of the Wabigoon belt rocks known as the Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt. This belt is connected to the Savant belt to the northeast and is bounded to the north by the Lewis Creek Batholith and bounded to the south and east by the Central Granitoid complex. This belt is bracketed by English River high metamorphic grade flysch sediments and Winnipeg River late metamorphic rocks and S-type granitic intrusive complexes along large scale fault systems.

“The Sturgeon Lake regional geology has been studied by a number of groups from the OGS and GSC particularly for genesis of Neoproterozoic VMS systems and calderas (Morton, Trowell, Sanborn Barrie, Percival, Franklin and others) and adapted from Evans, G.,

The Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt has been subdivided in a series of assemblages which from the oldest basal sequence to youngest includes:

- the Fourbay Lake Assemblage (2775 Ma) a 1-2Km thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts commonly pillowed but including massive and tuffaceous sections and occasional thin dacite lapilli tuffs.
- This is conformably overlain by the Handy Lake Assemblage (2745Ma) which again is dominated by tholeiitic basalt flows which grades upwards into intermediate to felsic pyroclastic sequences interbedded with basalt flows.
- In turn this is overlain by the main South Sturgeon Assemblage (2735Ma). This caldera sequence hosts the Sturgeon Lake VMS systems in complex intermediate to felsic sequences and is contemporaneous with large intrusive complexes such as the Lewis Lake batholiths.

“The Sturgeon Lake Caldera is a large extinct caldera complex in Kenora District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada. It is one of the world's best preserved mineralized Neoproterozoic caldera complexes,

containing well-preserved mafic-intermediate pillow lavas, pillow breccias, hyaloclastite and peperites, submarine lava domes and dome-associated breccia deposits.”

“The Sturgeon Lake Caldera contains a well preserved north facing homoclinal sequence of green schist facies metamorphosed intrusive, volcanic, and sedimentary layers. This piecemeal caldera complex includes nearly 3,000 m of major subaqueous deposited intracaldera fill. Episodes of subaerial and subaqueous explosive felsic volcanism created rhyodacitic to rhyolitic tuffs and lapilli tuffs.”

“The Sturgeon Lake Caldera contains volcanic units that outcrop over 30 kilometers from east to west with up to five separate, major ash flow tuff units with thickness ranging from 100 m (328 ft) to 1,200 m (3,937 ft). The Mattabi Mine pyroclastic flow, with a thickness in excess of 800 m (2,625 ft) and a strike length of at least 30 km (19 mi), is the third and most voluminous eruptive event associated with the Sturgeon Lake Caldera. It hosts the 12-Mt Mattabi Mine massive sulfide deposit which is interpreted to have formed on and below the seafloor, the latter through the processes of pore-space filling and replacement.”

“A younger assemblage consisting of sediments is known as the Quest Lake assemblage (2718-2735Ma). This sequence of wackes, siltstones, argillites and conglomerates is believed to be a volcanic hiatus which culminates with the Central Sturgeon assemblage (2720Ma). This assemblage is bimodal with tholeiitic basalt flows with calc-alkaline basalts and felsics.”

“Unconformably overlying the volcanics are clastic rocks of the Warclub assemblage (2698-2704Ma). This assemblage defines a belt scale tectonic basin environment consisting of conglomerates, wackes and extensive Fe Formations. Sedimentary material is believed to have sourced from several directions in this post D1-D2 tectonic setting.”

“Intrusive rocks in the region are dominated by the large Lewis Lake Batholith consisting of hornblende-biotite tonalite with granodiorite and diorite phases (2735Ma). Other intrusive complexes include the Beidelman Bay pluton, and younger deformed complexes including the Jutten Batholith in the Savant area. Late post tectonic alkali potassic intrusives include the Squaw Lake and Sturgeon narrows complexes of sanukitoid affinity. Numerous small post tectonic plutons exist in the region of granitic composition including Grebe Lake, Vista and possibly St. Anthony Pluton.”

“Structural deformation in the region consists of two penetrative deformation events (D1 and D2). Post 2704Ma D1 deformation in the northern Sturgeon Lake area is dominated by north to northeast striking steep dipping fabrics and reflects early continental collision and deformation. This deformation is typically axial planar with moderate north plunging folds. The D2 event is most prominent in the King Bay-Fourbay area developed as 050-070 trending axial planar structures accompanied by steeply plunging folds and localized shear zones.”

6.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology in a regional context is summarized in part from the Pacific Iron Ore Corp. NI 43-101 by Evans (2009) report and Trowell (1983); the Squash Lake properties cover a portion of the northern end of the Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt.

The Squash Lake properties are underlain by tholeiitic basalts of the Handy Lake assemblage (2745Ma). These pillowed tholeiitic basalts generally have younging evidence to the east on the St.

Anthony property, situated north of the North Johnson Block, and younging directions to the south on the King/Best property located to the southwest of the North Johnson & Rainbow Island properties. The upper portion of the Handy Lake assemblage have a higher proportion of calc-alkaline intermediate and felsic volcanics which have been observed in the King Bay area and the southeastern portions of the St. Anthony peninsula. This sequence includes felsic tuffs and tuffaceous sediments as well as minor siltstones, sandstones and argillaceous sediments. Minor felsic and mafic tuff horizons are interbedded with the pillow flows and offer favourable stratigraphy for D1 & D2 deformation zones.

Numerous dykes and small stocks of gabbros, QFP felsic intrusive and FP dykes of intermediate composition are present within volcanics of both properties. While some of these maybe related to the Lewis Lake batholith many maybe related to late D2 intrusive activity at Rainbow Island and contemporaneous with the Sturgeon Narrows intrusive alkalic activity (2696-2685Ma). These late tectonic intrusive complexes are significant because it has been suggested that they may be directly related to the gold event and in some cases maybe the causative intrusions for mineralization. Deformation zones on the properties comprise the two main structural events common throughout the area. D1 is attributed after 2704Ma and is believed to reflect regional continental collision. On the North Johnson property much of the D1 structure is N-S ductile axial planar steeply dipping foliation with tight north plunging folding. On the St. Anthony property the contact of the large Lewis Lake batholiths with mafic volcanics has provided a locus for structures with strong competency contrast. D2 deformation is more localized but likely occupies the King Bay – East Bay area and the southeastern portion of the St. Anthony property where structures are along 050-070 strikes with penetrative foliation and steeply plunging folds also other localized portions of the Southern Block property also display this D2 deformation which in some cases may superimpose D1 deformation. The D1/D2 appears to be a conjugate set of structures at the natural 120/60 degree confluence.

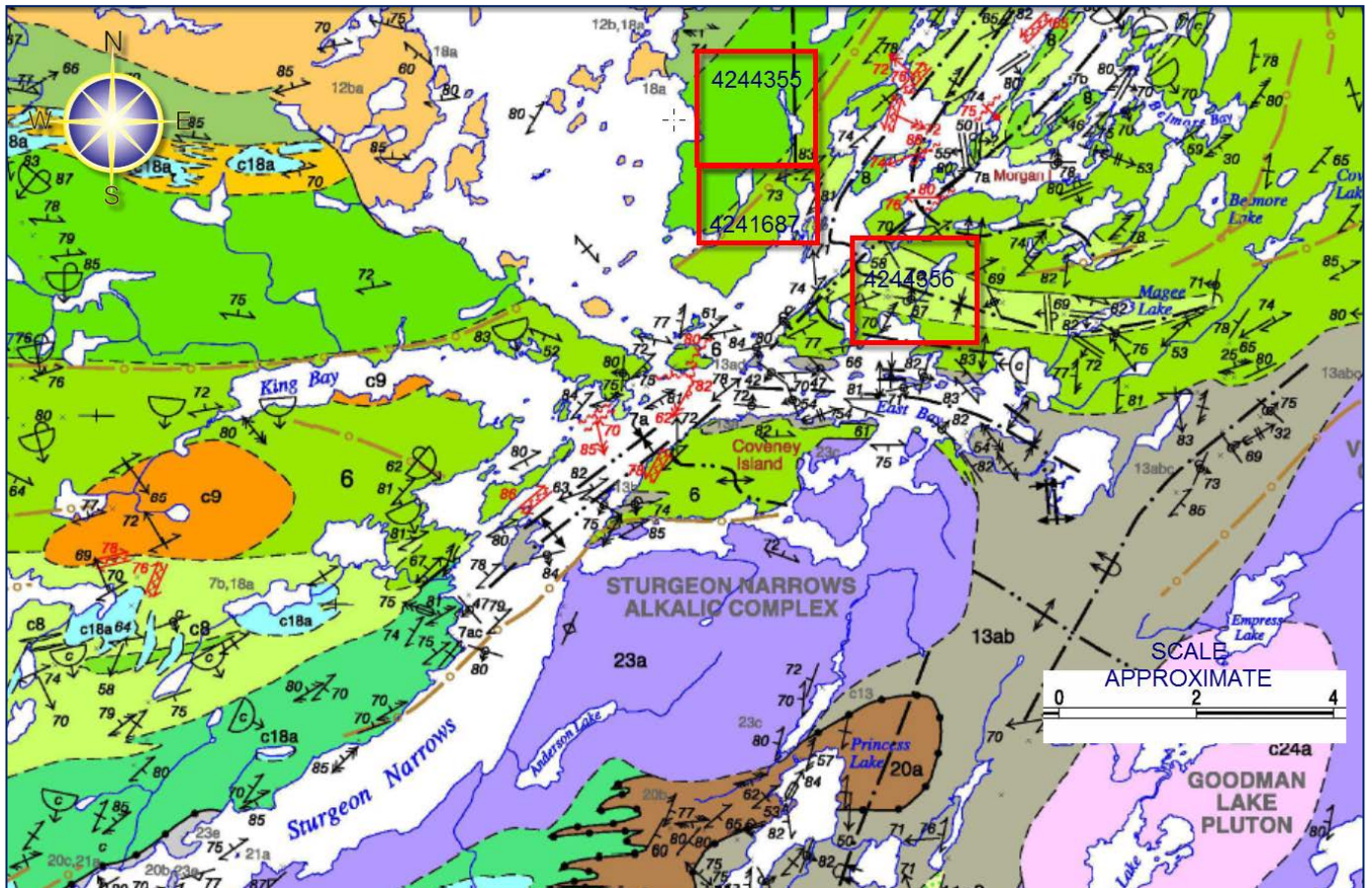


Figure 6-1: Regional Geology Map at 1:100,000 scale (after Sanborn-Barrie, M., and Skulski, T., Geo. Surv Canada, 2005)

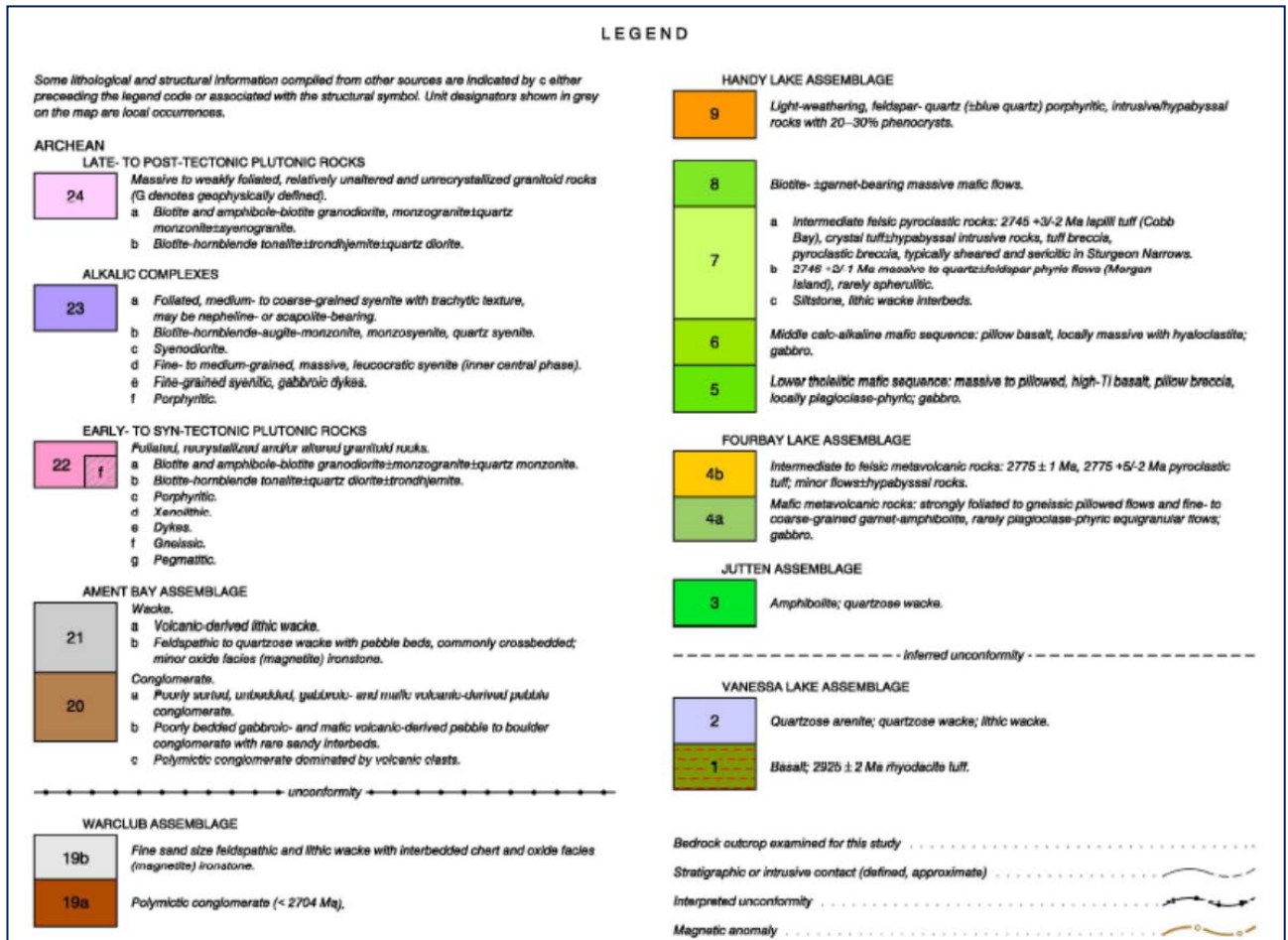


Figure 6-2: Regional Geology – Legend

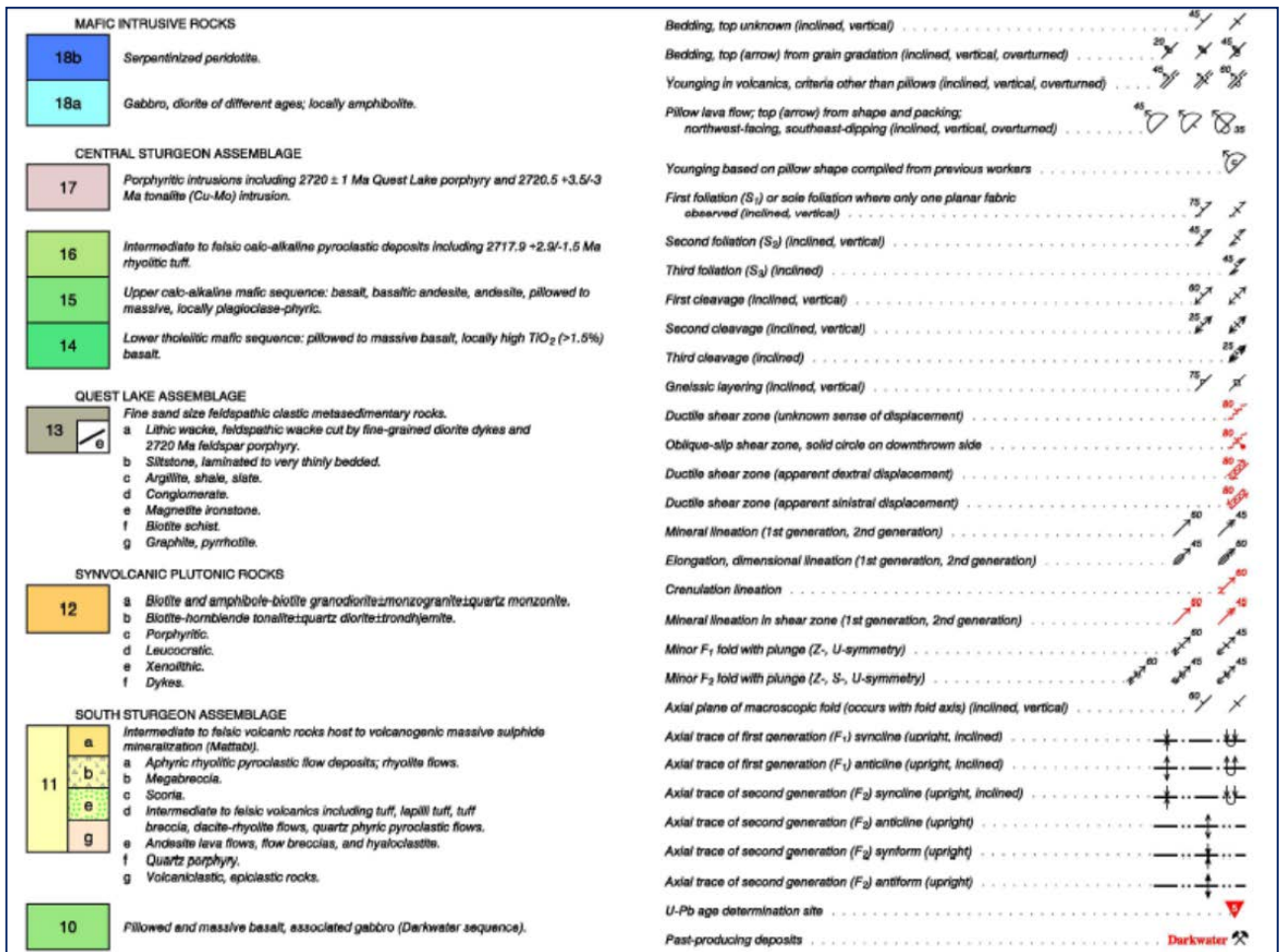


Figure 6-3: Regional Geology: Legend (Con't) & Map Symbols

6.3.1 VOLCANIC ROCK

The host rock of the North Johnson is a massive, dark green to black, fine to medium grained, hornblende bearing gabbros or medium grained mafic volcanic rock. There are no primary textures to suggest a mode of deposition or intrusive or extrusive.

6.3.2 SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

At the North Johnson occurrence, a 3m wide sulphide rich sedimentary unit was exposed 20-25m south of the shear and was channel sampled by 8 metre samples.

Three occurrences along strike of a sulphide iron formation unit exposed up to 10m wide and situated along the trail to Sturgeon Lake were exposed by the excavator and 11 chip samples taken. The iron formation was a variably sulphide and graphite rich argillaceous to arkoses sedimentary unit trending at 240 degrees and dipping sub-vertically.

6.3.3 INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Feldspar Porphyry – A 6 m wide , light green feldspar porphyry dyke hosting up to 10% white feldspar crystals randomly scattered throughout the unit, cuts the mafic volcanics at 110 degrees and dips from 85-90 degrees southwest. The contact is sharp and weakly chilled. The dyke hosts weak limonitic joints at right angles to contact.

The dyke is offset 0.5m by the mineralized shear, that trends at 80 degrees.

6.3.4 STRUCTURE

The North Johnson occurrence as a drag-folded, quartz vein gold showing exposed over 100m. Milky-white boudinaged sulphide bearing quartz veins are erratically distributed in a drag folded iron carbonate altered shear zone in mafic volcanics. High grade gold assays are highly erratic.

The east-west shear trends at 070 degrees and dips 70 degrees southward. Foliation of biotite imparts a fissile, nature to the weathered altered mafic wall rock. Weathered wall rock is chocolate brown in color. Foliation observed in the unweathered wall rock is sub-vertical to 70 degrees south.

The vein is drag-folded into tight (<1m) fold noses that strikes at 080 degrees and dips 70 degrees southward. The trend & plunge of the lination represented by fold closures is 220-30 degrees southwest. The vein also exhibits boudinage of up to 1.5m in strike length, and between boudins averaging 3m.

The vein structure is either two separate vein systems (Ridge Vein & Shore Vein), passively offset by the feldspar dyke, or a single faulted mineral system. The narrow shear that offsets the dyke by a 0.5m may represent a remobilization of the east-west shear. Interpretation is discussed in Section 16.

7 MINERALIZATION

7.1 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

7.2 EQUATOR MINING CORP. (EMC) PROPERTIES

A review of recent exploration activities on and adjacent to the EMC properties was undertaken and tabulated. Gold mineralization in the Sturgeon Lake area is structurally controlled within all rock types. The D1 trend is a north to north-northeast (000-030 degree) set of structures prominently exposed in the Northeast Bay Cataclastic Zone described by Trowell, (1983) and St. Anthony Mine site. Cross cutting the D1 event is late stage D2 deformation east-west (060-120 degree) corridor event of ductile and brittle-ductile shearing as splays as noted by workers in the Armstrong-Best and probably related to a late stage FourBay-East Bay fault. The D1 event appears structurally controlled with broad alteration associated with the competency contrast between granitic and mafic volcanic units, The D2 mineral event of gold bearing blue-grey quartz veins hosts variable amounts of arsenopyrite. The use of MMI for trace element arsenic may be of value and hence an orientation MMI survey is recommended and budgeted.

7.2.1 NORTH JOHNSON BLOCK AREA

The North Johnson Claim block hosts one high grade gold occurrence identified as the Johnson Showing (a.k.a. Horne, 123 Lake, 123 Pond, and Johnson). Sampling by previous workers in 1984 reported assays of 0.46, 24.99 & 58.28 g/t on the original occurrence now referred to as the Shore Vein. Better grades assayed 1.68 g/t Au/0.4m, 29.07 g/t Au & 6.68 g/t Au from the Ridge vein west, and 23.86 g/t Au on the Ridge east vein.

7.2.1.1 JOHNSON SHOWING (#MDI52J02SE00015)

The North Johnson gold occurrence is a drag-folded, boudinage milky white quartz vein system hosting two narrow quartz veins. . The Ridge Vein is most continuous vein strikes 080 degrees and dips 70 degrees south averaging 0.3m over a strike length of 13m. The Shore Vein, 15m to the north, has a continuous strike of 310 degrees, dips vertically and exposed over a length of 8m. The vein system has been exposed for 100m. The Ridge Vein hosts local concentrations of sulphides as pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite at up to 15% over a metre strike length. The Shore Vein hosts stylolites with minor pyrite and clusters of fine (0.1mm dia.) visible gold was noted within the milky white vein and associated adjacent to the stylolitic shears.

7.3 LOCAL ALTERATION

The vein system is hosted within a variably altered, sheared mafic volcanic rock. The vein wall rock hosting the gold veins is variably foliated in a sub-vertical attitude. The wall rock is altered with iron carbonate (ankerite) and variable narrow pyritic halo immediately adjacent to the vein. The alteration zone trends at 070 degrees and dips southward at 70 degrees. The zone of alteration varies up to 3m of width.

7.4 LOCAL STRUCTURE

Vein kinematics such as a series of “s” drag-folds, and the altered shear zone measures a 0.5m dextral offset of the feldspar porphyry dyke centred within the stripped area. The 6m wide (TW), feldspar porphyry dyke trends at 110 degrees and dips near vertical to 85 degrees westerly

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1 EPITHERMAL VEIN - AU DEPOSITS

The North Johnson gold occurrence is a typical lode gold vein system hosted within a shear zone.

Most gold deposits in the Sturgeon Lake area can be classified as orogenic gold deposit (“shear zone hosted”, “mesothermal”, or “greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein” deposits; Figure 8-1). These deposits occur in deformed greenstone belts, particularly those that are characterized by mafic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiites intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyritic intrusions (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). They are located along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones marking convergent margins between major units but ore is typically hosted by second- and third order shears and faults and at jogs and changes in strike (Goldfarb et al., 2005). In Canada, these vein deposits are often associated with conglomerates (e.g. the Timiskaming conglomerate). They are a major source of gold in the greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces of the Canadian Shield. Orogenic gold deposits are characterized by a network of auriferous, laminated quartz-carbonate veins and locally hydrothermal breccias. The dominant sulfides are pyrite and arsenopyrite but W-, Bi- and Te bearing phases are also common. Sulfides also occur disseminated in the wall rock. Typical alteration includes iron-carbonate, silicification, potassic alteration as biotite, sericite or muscovite, chlorite, K-feldspar, tourmaline and albite.

Orogenic deposits formed from metamorphic fluids (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007) that were rich in CO₂, low in salinity and generated during prograde metamorphism where the fluids were channelled along major crustal deformation zones. Drastic pressure changes (and resulting unmixing and desulfidation) and wall rock interaction caused the precipitation of the sulfides (and gold).

World-class ore bodies measure between 2 and 10 km long, approximately 1 km wide and extend to depths of 2 to 3 km (Goldfarb et al., 2005). Canadian examples include the Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Val d’Or and Rouyn-Noranda districts of the Abitibi greenstone belt and the Pickle Lake and Rice Lake greenstone belts of the Uchi Subprovince.

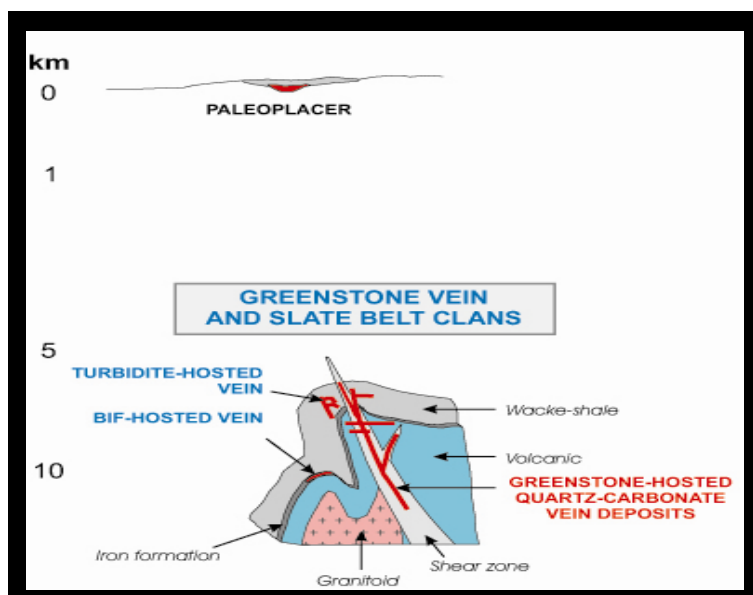


Figure 8-1: Schematic Presentation of geological environment of orogenic gold deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007)

9 CURRENT EXPLORATION PROGRAM BY AUXIN

9.1 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (2012)

In September 2012, Fugro Airborne Surveys completed a detailed helicopter-borne magnetic survey on three claim blocks for to complete assessment work credits for Equator Mining Corp. This work is summarized in an internal report by G.Yule in December 2012 for AuXin Resources Ltd.

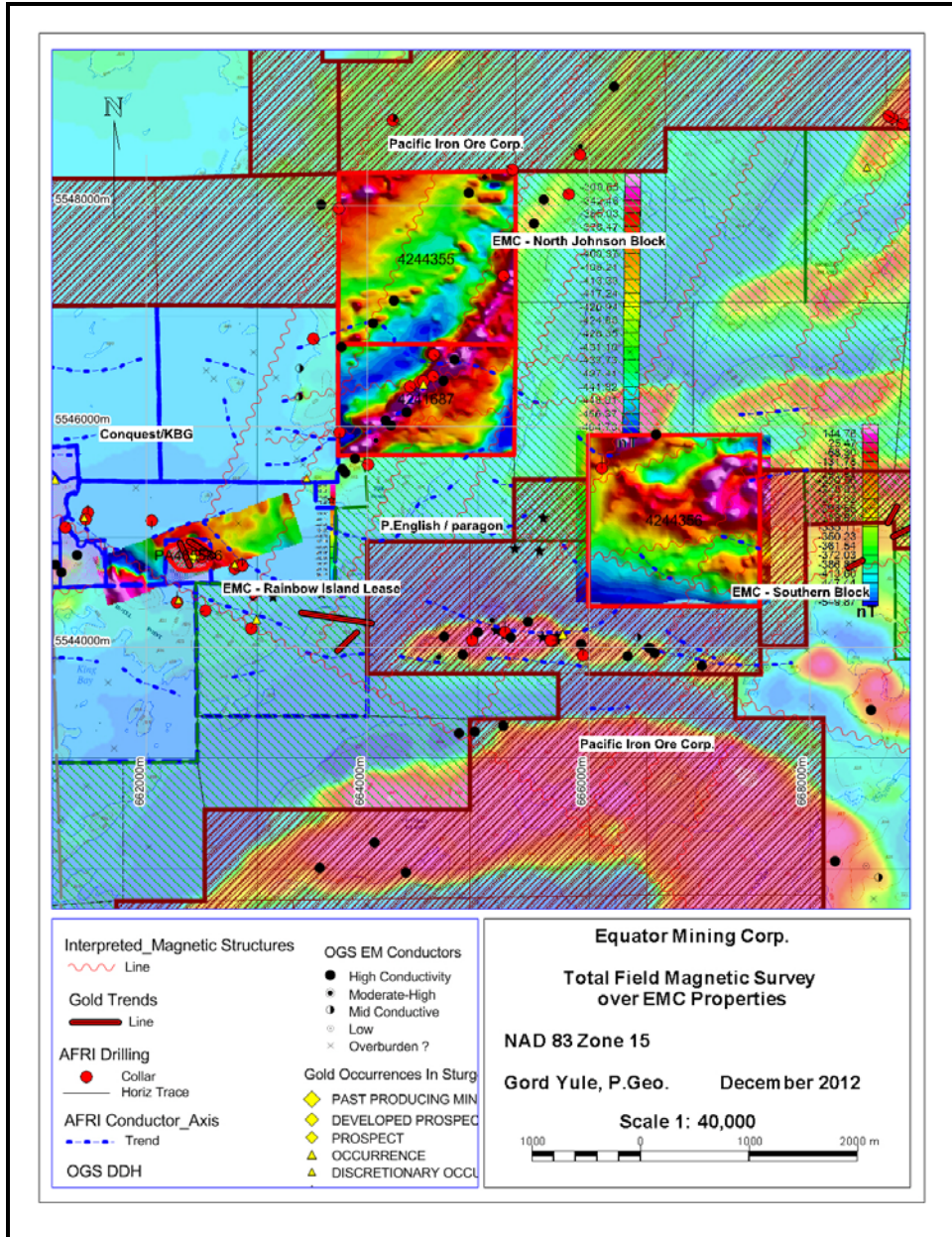


Figure 9-1: Airborne Magnetic Coverage on Equator claims

9.2 NORTH JOHNSON DETAILED SURVEY GRID

A small detailed baseline was established at an azimuth of 070 degrees, along the strike of the main alteration zone system was established in preparation for sampling & mapping program. It was expanded to provide location control for drill sites. A set of wing lines were turned at 90 degrees to the baseline by survey transit, cut and picketed to enable accurate drilling locations relative to the occurrence,. Approximately 175m of baseline and 450m of wing line were cut and chained. The North Johnson baseline was extended to 175m East and 100m West, with wing lines L20E, L40E, L60E, L80E and L100E cut to the swamp edge at approximately 30m south, while lines L00E, L40W & L80W were cut to 100m south.

Table 9-1 documents the UTM coordinates of the baseline origin and specific stations along the baseline were surveyed with a recreational grade GPS unit over a long average and documented below.

Table 9-1: Detailed Reference Grid - Cross Referenced with Equivalent UTM Coordinates

Occurrence Field Grid (Azimuth @ 070 deg)		East_UTM 83_Z15	North_UTM83_Z15
Base Line 00m East (@ east side of beaver pond/creek, south of dam, SW end Johnson Lake (local name))	00m North	0664423	5546318
45m East 00m E	00m North	0664467	5546330
75m East 00m E	00m North	0664493	5546342
105m East 00m E	00m North	0664520	5546355
East Area Stripping reference		0664572	5546395
Other Outcrop Exposures			
Trail O/C #1 (south end)		0664373	5546183
Trail O/C #2 (southwest end)		0664212	5546048
Trail O/C #3 (southwest end)		0664202	5546036

9.3 NORTH JOHNSON PROSPECTING

During the drill program, on October 24, 2013, the author prospected along the south shores of Sturgeon evaluating sulphide enriched mafic volcanics. Three grab samples were taken. Results and sample descriptions listed in Table 9-2 were below detection limit for gold.

Table 9-2: Prospecting Grab Samples - October 2013

Field#	Sample_ID	Sample_Type	UTM_East	UTM_North	Sample Description	Au_(g/t)
NJGY-01	1249389	Grab	664038	5545770	Frost/ float: Mafic, cb, 0.5% py, limonitic	<0.005
NJGY-02	1249390	Grab	664058	5545770	Mafic O/C , cb, 2- 2-3% py, limonitic frac	<0.005
NJGY-03	1249391	Grab	664108	5545770	Mafic, cb, 0.5% py, limonitic	<0.005

Reference: Accurassay Certificate #201342390

9.4 DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & SAMPLING

A summary of the August channel sample program is included in this drill report. A detailed geological and sample location map was prepared at a scale of 1:100 (1 cm = 1 metre), and appended with this report. This map was digitized and transformed to UTM grid coordinates for inclusion in the GIS database. The map was expanded to a 1:1000 scale to include drill collar, hole traces and vertical projection of results

The Ridge Vein system was exposed over 40m to the west of the dyke, and 50m east of the dyke, appears to be a series of variably folded quartz veins enveloped within an iron carbonate altered shear zone. The quartz veins strikes at 80 degrees, within the carbonate altered shear that trends at 070 degrees, and is variably boudinaged. Individual quartz boudins range up to 8m in strike length but average 1m, and vary in width to 20-30 cm in true width. The vein system is boudinaged & folded to the west and becomes tabular in appearance to the east and appears to terminate in proximity to the dyke. East of the dyke, the carbonate altered shear with minor boudinage quartz vein was exposed for another 50m.

The Shore Vein (original showing) strikes 130 degrees and dips vertical to steeply SW is uniformly tabular over a strike of 9m, before being folded and faulted into the sheared carbonate altered system trending at 070 degrees and dip at 70 degrees south, parallel to the Ridge Vein 13metres to the south. The vein system is hosted in weakly iron carbonate altered hornblende gabbro (mafic volcanic).

Refer to Figure 9-2 for a reduced schematic of the geology and drilling of North Johnson Occurrence area. Drill & Geological Map at scale 1:1000 (in back pocket) for geological & drill collar locations and results.

Reconnaissance geological sampling in June 2013, on the North Johnson Occurrence included 5 chip and 14 grab samples to verify previous sample results; and in August 2013, included 227 detailed channel samples including QA/QC samples to assess the mineral content and variability of the mineralization. As well, at three exposures of sulphide iron formation along the access trail, 11 chip samples were taken to assess the potential for the sedimentary rock to host gold mineralization, and 11 grab samples taken while on reconnaissance prospecting & geological investigation of the North Johnson property. Table 9-2 summarizes the amount & type sampling completed in 2013. Refer to Geological Map at scale 1:1000 (in back pocket) for geological map.

9.5 NORTH JOHNSON PROPERTY 2013 SAMPLING

Table 9-3: Summary of Rock Sampling on North Johnson Property (2013)

Activity	Date	Grab Samples	Chip Samples	Channel Samples	Drill Samples	QA/QC	Reference: Assay Cert#
Recon Sample:	June 2013	14	5	0	-	-	201341347 (grabs & chips)
Mech Stripping:	August 2013	11	11	197	-	30	201341676 (grabs), 201341675 (channels & chips),
Drilling	October 2013	-	-	-	486	61	201342299, 201342300, 201342301, 201342302, 201342342, 201342343, 201342344
Drill – check assays	Oct-Nov 2013	-	-	-	-	40	201342405, 201342414, 201342415, 201342416, 201342447, 201342504 to 42506 42508 to 42511
Recon Samples	October 2013	3	-	-	-	-	201342390
Total:		28	16	197	486	131	858 samples

9.5.1 CHANNEL SAMPLING

Between August 7 and August 17th 2013, a mechanical stripping and channel sample program was undertaken. Approximately 770 square metres of bedrock was exposed by mechanical stripping and 197 channel samples were cut on the North Johnson gold occurrence. The exposure and channel sample locations were mapped at a scale of 1:100. A total of 238 samples were analyzed. Of that total, 197 channel samples were taken on the occurrence, and 11 chip samples taken elsewhere on the North Johnson property. A total of 30 QA/QC verification samples including 20 certified reference standards and 10 blank samples were inserted in the sample stream. Five duplicate side-by-side samples of the occurrence were also included to assess the mineral variation of the vein & wall rock alteration.

A detailed summary can be found in internal report by Yule for AuXin dated October 2013.

10 DIAMOND DRILLING

During the period October 16-25th, 2013, a total of 591m of core drilling in seven (7) drill holes were completed on the North Johnson Occurrence. This and previous drilling of J90-02 encountered gold mineralization over narrow widths in each hole and delineated broad carbonate altered shear zones over a strike length of 186m, and to an average vertical depth of 20-25m but up to up to 40m in dh AJ13-02.

The most significant assay in drill hole AJ13-03 reported was 20.14 g/t gold over 3.0m includes 40.257/1.5m which includes a pulp metallic analysis of 104.642 g/t Au/0.55m at 34.0-37.0m downhole, was located at 60mEast and intersected the mineral system 22m up-dip from J90-02 (25 g/t over 1.67m) in what appears to be the Shore Vein system.

A drill hole collar summary is tabulated on Table 10-1. The drill sample summary is catalogued in Table 10-2 and results are listed in Table 10-3.

On October 16th, Chibougamou Diamond Drilling as the successful bidder of a drill tender process mobilized a small, helicopter-capable drill rig number HE150-01 to Savant Lake, Ontario. Chibougamou Drilling is based in Chibougamou, Quebec, with field offices and drills in White River, Ontario and Red Lake, Ontario. On October 17-18th, the drill was transported by barge from Whiskey Jack Lodge located on Horizontal Bay on the west shore of Sturgeon Lake to the trailhead to the North Johnson occurrence. Drilling progressed between October 18-23rd, 2013, and during October 23 and 24th, the drill was demobilized. Drill crews worked 2-12 hour shifts. Daily crew changes were facilitated by a 20-minute boat trip operated by the Whiskey Jack Lodge operator. There was one down shift due to inclement seasonal weather. During eight, 12-hour shifts drill crews moved the drill 6 times and completed 591m of coring.

During the period of October 9th-31st, 2013, Belham Ltd. of Kaministiquia, Ontario was commissioned to provide logistical support for the drill. Belham prepared a small barge to a safe secure operating standard, and operated and later dismantled a rented barge in order to transport the diamond drill, a muskeg tractor, bulldozer & ancillary equipment to and from the North Johnson property from Whiskey Jack Lodge. The transportation of all drill equipment took 3 trips, with each round trip was 26km, of 3.5-4 hour duration. The unmaintained 15' x 40' x 5' barge was rented from Mr. A. Best, of Savant Lake, Ontario. The barge is permanently moored at Trapper's Point on Sturgeon Lake.

All drill core was secured & packaged at the drill site and transported by boat or at the end of the job by barge to Whiskey Jack Lodge, then trucked to the core handling facility, a secure, converted warehouse rented for this job from Ennis Grocery in Savant Lake, Ontario.

Prior to this 2013 drill campaign, drilling has not been undertaken on the North Johnson occurrence in 25 years. Refer to Section 5 of this report for historic drill results.

Table 10-1: North Johnson Diamond Drill Collar Summary 2013

Drill Hole_#	East_Local Grid (m)	North_Local Grid (m)	UTM_East (NAD83_15)	UTM_North (NAD83_15)	Az	Dip	Elev (est. ASL)	EOH (m)
AJ13-01	13.3	-23	664441	5546301	330	-45	424	72
AJ13-02	15.7	-23	664444	5546303	025	-46	424	78
AJ13-03	60	-23	664484	5546317	349	-45	425	60
AJ13-04	106.5	-20.5	664523	5546339	350	-46	423	81
AJ13-05	-35	-66	664413	5546246	340	-45	426	150
AJ13-06	-80	-73.6	664371	5546224	010	-45	425	60
AJ13-07	34	-25	664461	5546310	330	-50	425	90
7								591

Table 10-2: Drill Hole Sample Summary

Drill Hole_#	Sample# Range		Core Samples	QA/QC			Total Samples	Certificates
	Sample_ID (From)	Sample_ID (To)		High Standard	Low Standard	Blank		
AJ13-01	448001	448066	59	3	2	2	66	201342299
AJ13-02	448067	448138	64	2	3	3	72	201342301
AJ13-03	448139	448190	46	2	2	2	52	201342302
AJ13-04	448191	448278	78	4	3	3	88	201342300
AJ13-05	448279	448408	116	4	5	5	130	201342343
AJ13-06	448409	448458	44	2	2	2	50	201342342
AJ13-07	448459	448547	79	4	3	3	89	201342344
Total:			486	21	20	20	547	
QA/QC Content				4%	4%	4%	12%	

10.1 DRILL HOLE RESULTS & SUMMARY

Gold mineralization was intersected in every drill hole. The interpretation of mineralized zones was based upon the proximity of drill collar and drilled intercepts in relation to the exposed zones at surface, and the down-dip projections of the shear zones. The interpretation, discussed in Section 16 suggests either two parallel mineralized vein systems, or a single faulted mineral system. This report and interpreted longitudinal drill sections assumes a single faulted mineralized vein system. The use of the names for the Ridge and Shore Veins identifies two unique vein systems at surface, where the Ridge vein mineralization is strongest to the west of a porphyry dyke and the Shore Vein mineralization is strong to the east of that dyke. With the drilling the NJ Zone is used to combine the two mineralized zones interpreted to be faulted offset of a single mineral zone.

Table 10-3 summarizes the weighted average grades for North Johnson or NJ Zone. The altered zone is a sheared, foliated structure hosting carbonate veining and commonly includes one or more quartz-sulphide veins that hosts higher grade intervals of gold assays that are incorporated in the weighted average grades. The practice of cutting or reducing high grade assays was not undertaken for this early stage exploration program.

Table 10-3: NORTH JOHNSON ZONE Assay Summary

Hole_ID	Zone	Interval (m)	Horizontal (m)	Vertical (m)	Interval (m)	Gold_FA2 (g/t Au)	Gold_PM (g/t Au)
AJ13-01	NJ	17.8-21.1	12.6-14.9	12.6-14.9	3.30	1.02	1.02
	<i>includes</i>	17.8-18.1			0.30	8.743	8.743
AJ13-02	NJ	18.40-19.80	13.0-14.0	13.0-14.0	1.40	14.885	14.885
	<i>Includes</i>	18.4-18.8			0.40	51.291	51.291
AJ13-02	NJ	57.90-62.00	41.7-44.6	40.2-43.0	4.10	1.17	1.17
	<i>Includes</i>	58.4-59.0			0.60	7.549	7.549
AJ13-03	NJ	34.00-37.00	23.6-24.7	24.5-25.5	3.00	20.14	20.14
	<i>includes</i>	34.0-34.55			0.55	89.187	104.642
	<i>And includes</i>	35.2-35.5			0.30	9.005	9.421
AJ13-04	NJ	33.00-34.8	23.7-23.8	22.9-23.0	1.80	1.27	1.27
	<i>includes</i>	33.0-33.30			0.30	7.24	7.24

AJ13-05	NJ	35.0-38.7	24.7-27.4	24.7-27.4	3.7	1.12	1.516
	<i>includes</i>	37.0-37.9			0.9	4.428	5.957
AJ13-06	NJ	36.20-37.50	25.6-26.0	25.6-26.0	1.3	0.53	0.53
	<i>Includes</i>	36.2-36.8			0.60	1.143	1.143
AJ13-07	NJ	18.00-20.00	11.4-12.7	13.8-15.4	2.00	0.97	0.97
	<i>Includes</i>	18.5-18.8			0.30	6.301	5.732
Previous Results							
J90-02	NJ				1.68	25.825	25.825
J90-01	NJ				0.55	0.41	0.41

The results for each drill hole are discussed below.

10.1.1 DDH AJ13-01

The first diamond drill hole was collared at L-15m East of the baseline origin and approximately 23m south of the baseline / exposed Ridge Vein mineralization. The drill hole tested the westerly end of the North Johnson vein exposure, encountering the fine grained, foliated carbonate altered sheared Ridge Vein system over 3.3m at a core depth of 17.5 to 21.9m. The zone assayed a weighted average grade of **1.019 g/t gold over 3.3m** including a quartz-sulphide vein that assayed 8.743 g/t gold over 0.3m at 17.8-18.1m. The high assay sample hosted 60% mineralized quartz-carbonate veining with 2-3% pyrite blebs and trace amounts of chalcopyrite. The wallrock to the vein was variably sheared, foliated fine-grained chloritized mafic within a medium- grained diabasic textured diorite.

At 45.7-47.5m the hole encountered a weakly foliated & sheared zone hosted a narrow quartz-carbonate vein that assayed **0.054 g/t gold over 0.35m**.

The hole ended in unaltered medium-grained diorite at 72m downhole.

10.1.2 DDH AJ13-02

Diamond drill hole AJ13-02 was collared and drilled from the same set-up as AJ13-01, at 23m south of the Ridge Vein system, but rotated approximately 60 degrees to the northeast to intersect a fold nose of the Ridge Zone and the Shore Vein at right angles to the vein. The carbonate altered shear zone or Ridge vein system was intersected between 17.1-25.3m, hosted in medium grained diorite, then through Feldspar Porphyry and into the Shore Vein system or the offset Ridge between 57.4-62.4m. The weighted average grade of the altered Ridge Vein system was reported to be 2.232 g/t over 9.4m including a grade of **14.885 g/t gold over a core width of 1.4m** including a quartz-sulphide vein with 3-5% pyrite, chalcopyrite and several 0.3mm specks of visible gold that assayed 51.291 g/t gold over 0.4m at 18.40-18.80m.

Further down-hole and below a feldspar porphyry dyke, a sheared, foliated & altered zone grading **1.17 g/t gold over 4.1m** at 57.90-62.00m was intersected with a section of 80% quartz veining between 57.90-59.00m. A 0.5m section of the 90% quartz vein returned a grade of 0.236 g/t and the adjacent portion of 70% quartz vein with minor sulphides assayed at 7.549 g/t gold. This zone may represent the eastern offset of the NJ (Shore Vein).

The hole ended in massive unaltered hornblende bearing gabbro at 78.0m downhole.

10.1.3 DDH AJ13-03

Hole AJ13-03 was collared at L-60mEast, and 25m south of the exposed, altered Ridge vein system, and approximately 45m east of holes AJ13-01 & AJ13-02. The Ridge vein system as a very weak carbonate altered zone appears to have been intersected down dip between 21.0-26.9m, without any assay results.

The NJ Zone eastern offset (Shore vein system at surface) was intersected down dip, between 33.70-35.9m downhole and assayed **20.14 g/t gold over 3.0m** with several quartz – sulphide veins assaying 89.187 g/t with a check pulp metallic assay of 104.642 g/t gold at 34.00-34.55m, and 9.14 g/t gold with a duplicate assay of 8.87 g/t and with a pulp metallic check assay of 9.421 g/t gold over an interval of 0.30m at 35.20-35.50m. Between these two high gold veins was fine-grained chloritized wallrock grading 0.01 g/t. The weighted average grade utilized the pulp metallic determinations.

The hole ended in massive, unaltered hornblende gabbro at 60.0m.

10.1.4 DDH AJ13-04

Diamond drill hole AJ13-04 was collared at L-106.5m East and 20m south of the exposed sheared & altered Ridge vein system at the eastern end of the stripped area. The hole collared in ferruginous sedimentary rock or sulphide iron formation, then medium-grained diorite to 19.5m. At 19.5m 26.0 the Ridge Vein system appears as a very weakly, sheared, foliated carbonate altered zone that assayed nil values.

The NJ Zone intersected at 33.00-36.1m returned a weighted average grade of **1.27 g/t gold over 1.80m** at 33.00-34.80m, with a high assay of gold grading 7.52 g/t gold in 25% quartz-sulphide vein with 2-3% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with 3 specks of visible gold between 33.0-33.3m. This sample interval was checked by a pulp metallic determination of 7.52 g/t gold.

The hole ended in medium-grained hornblende gabbro at 81.0m.

10.1.5 DDH AJ13-05

Hole AJ13-05 was collared on Line 35m West, at 66m south of the baseline. This hole was drilled Grid north to section the area to the west of a fault zone. Geological investigation during the drill program exposed a wide quartz-vein zone labeled the Portage Vein or NJ Zone offset, located along the edge of the swamp, 50m south of the baseline at Line 00 East. This new exposure suggested the possibility of a left-lateral fault zone system, exhibited by a swamp and beaver pond area between L-00 and L-20mWest offsetting the Ridge Vein system. Rock exposure to the west of the fault zone along strike of the North Johnson occurrence is medium-grained unaltered diorite.

The NJ Zone (Ridge Vein /a.k.a. Portage Vein?) as a fine-grained, chloritized, sheared and foliated carbonate altered vein system hosted within medium-grained, diabasic-textured diorite was intersected between 35.0-39.3m downhole. Between 37.0-38.3m the interval hosted up to 70% quartz-sulphide veining with 3-5% pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and several specks (0.02mm) of visible gold. The weighted average grade of the altered zone assayed **1.12 g/t gold over 3.7m** with a weighted average assay zone of 4.428 g/t gold over 0.9m. Gravimetric check assays confirmed the assay zone.

Further downhole, a feldspar porphyry dyke was intersected between 53.7-70.5m, a very-weak sheared carbonate zone noted between 72.5 and 81.5m without significant assay results and between 106.5-115.0m very weak sheared carbonate altered zone without any significant assays. Between 115 and 150m downhole, medium-grained diorite was intersected.

10.1.6 DDH AJ13-06

Drill hole AJ13-06 was collared at Line 80m West, 75m south of the baseline and drilled grid north as a result of the NJ Zone (Ridge Vein) intersected in AJ13-05. The hole collared in a biotitized, altered mafic then into feldspar porphyry dyke between 5.7-27.5m downhole. Below the dyke medium-grained diorite was encountered to 33.4m where a sheared carbonate altered shear zone was noted to 37.5m. The weighted average grade of this zone was **0.53 g/t gold over 1.3m** including a higher assay zone of 1.143 g/t gold over 0.60m between 36.20m-36.80m. A 0.6m interval comprising 3 quartz veins (15%) with 5-7% pyrite with trace chalcopyrite did not host any visible gold.

The hole continues in unaltered diorite and hornblende gabbro to the end of the hole at 60m.

10.1.7 DDH AJ13-07

Drill hole AJ13-07 was collared at Line 34m East, and mid-way between AJ13-01 & AJ13-02 to the west, and AJ13-03 to the east, 25m south of the baseline and exposed Ridge Vein system. The NJ Zone (Ridge Vein) was intersected between 10.3m and 24.1m downhole. A weighted average grade of **0.884 g/t gold was estimated for a 2m** interval between 18.00-20.00m, with a higher assay grading 6.301 over 0.30m. A check pulp metallic assay reported 5.732 g/t gold was utilized to estimate the assay interval. Several quartz-epidote veins without sulphides were noted between 11.05-12.6m and between 14.15-15.3m without any assays.

The very weakly carbonate altered diorite continues to 27.9m, then intersected hornblende gabbro to 59.2m, feldspar porphyry to 69.6m before intersecting a second sheared carbonate zone between 69.6-73.5m, diorite to 85.0, and another third shear zone between 85.0-88.1m, then unaltered diorite to end of hole at 90m.

The second shear assayed **0.281 g/t gold over 0.40m** at 71.6-72.0m, in sheared & foliated wallrock to a carbonate-quartz vein system at 70.2-70.80m. The third shear zone returned an assay zone of 0.008 g/t gold over 4.1m.

10.2 LITHOLOGY & GOLD CONTENT

The following summarizes the various lithological units encountered during drilling, and Table 10-4 summarizes the background statistical results. Unaltered mafic host rock and the feldspar porphyry dykes

average approximately <0.005 to 0.01-0.02 g/t gold. Altered zones can range in grade from <0.005 to 7 g/t gold, were intersected at up to 4.6m wide. The quartz-sulphide veining and host to most of the high grade intersections ranges from 0.067 to 104.64 g/t gold over 0.30 to 0.6m of core length.

10.2.1 UNALTERED DIORITE

The unaltered massive, equigranular diorite unit exhibits textures ranging from fine to medium-grained, diabasic textured chloritic mafic. Actually, the unit exhibits a weak regional sausseritization shown by pistachio-green color to the diabasic-textured unit. Magnetic sections are noted. Core recovery is >95%.

10.2.2 UNALTERED HORNBLLENDE GABBRO

The unaltered hornblende gabbro appears to be a medium to coarse grained dark spotted unit. The ground mass is a fine grained chloritic unit with unoriented, black euhedral, chloritized hornblende crystals grading up to 3mm in diameter. Unit does not host sulphides. Core recovery is >95%.

10.2.3 UNALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

Unaltered feldspar porphyry dykes cross-cutting the mafic units when wet range from a dark-grey to black very fine grained matrix hosting up to 20-30% 2-3mm crystals of white euhedral to subhedral feldspars and clear, glassy quartz eyes. When the unit is dry, it is frosted to a light grey.

Sulphides were not observed.

The drill core exhibiting this unit is commonly blocky due to jointing. RQD is 60%.

10.2.4 SULPHIDE IRON FORMATION

The unit of unaltered ferruginous sediments was mapped along the North Johnson trail between Sturgeon Lake and the North Johnson occurrence. In places this unit is a sulphide iron formation (SIF) hosting greater than 15% pyrite and pyrrhotite. The unit strikes at 50 degrees, dips vertically, and varies in true width up to 8m wide. Along the trail, 500m southwest of the North Johnson occurrence, the SIF hosts graphite, and in other locations exhibits a bedded sulphide breccia and in places sulphide fragmental. No significant assays have been noted in this unit.

10.2.5 ALTERED DIORITE

Hydrothermally altered and sheared diorite is commonly noted grading over cm's from unaltered medium-grained diorite into a fine-grained, chloritized and foliated calcite-rich mafic unit. Exposed at surface, this unit is recessively weathered and occupy low areas, or sides of unaltered mafic ridges, and exhibits chocolate brown to black punky weathering due to the foliated minerals and carbonate weathering. The core exhibits fresh exposure of the foliated mafic and carbonate minerals in the fine grained sheared mafic which can also host up to 3-5% fine disseminated and fracture hosted pyrite. Quartz – sulphide veins, quartz-carbonate veins, quartz-epidote veins are noted at low and at high angles to the core axis. The assays ranged from < 0.005 to 7.549 g/t gold.

10.2.6 ALTERED HORNBLLENDE GABBRO

Altered hornblende gabbro is commonly noted as grading from a crystal textured unit to a fine grained sheared mafic similar to the altered diorite.

10.2.7 ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

The feldspar porphyry dykes cross-cutting the mafic units' grades from unaltered to sheared and altered structures. The sheared altered porphyry is weakly sericite altered and appears as a light khaki-brown color within the dark unaltered unit. Unit assays from <0.005 to 0.038 g/t gold.

10.2.8 QUARTZ VEINS

Several types of quartz veins were noted during drilling, as quartz-sulphide, quartz-carbonate and quartz-epidote veins within sheared and altered diorite zones.

Quartz-sulphide veins have been noted within altered and sheared host rock. The veins exhibit both linear and highly folded veins. Sulphide content can range from nil to 7% pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite as fine mm-sized disseminated grains to coarse 2-3cm, crystals, found interstitially between quartz crystals. Fine disseminated visible gold was observed in holes AJ13-02, AJ-13-03, AJ13-04, and AJ13-05 assays ranged from 0.067 to 104.64 g/t gold

Quartz-carbonate veins have been noted in the fine grained sheared and carbonate altered units. These quartz-with calcite +/- ankerite are generally narrow cm veins and veinlets. Pyrite is noted at 0.5-1% is observed disseminated within the veinlets. Assays range from <0.005 to 0.96g/t gold.

Quartz-epidote veins have been noted in ddh AJ13-07 only. The epidote crystals up to 5cm pistachio-green laths are noted within a broad vein system. Only minor sulphides were noted. No gold assays of significance were noted.

A table of statistical background values documents the range of geochemical gold values for the various lithologies encountered during drilling.

Table 10-4: Drill Hole Lithology with Gold Background & Mineralization Statistics

Rock ID	# Samples	Distinct Observed (>DL)	Mean (g/t Au)	Min-Max Range (g/t Au)	Median (g/t Au)	Std Dev (g/t Au)
Unaltered Mafic Wall rock						
Unaltered Diorite	241	88	0.0255	<0.005-0.96	0.0085	0.105
Unaltered Gabbro	79	28	0.0107	<0.005-0.043	0.0075	0.0086
Feldspar Porphyry	40	19	0.01	<0.005-0.038	0.01	0.0076
Mafic Dyke	1	0				
Subtotal:	361			<0.005-0.96		
Altered Wall rock						

Alt'd Diorite	107	70	0.35	<0.005-7.549	0.0165	1.231
Subtotal:	107			<0.005-7.549		
Mineralization						
QV, sulphides	7	7	24.55	0.067-104.642	8.743	33.21
QV, Epidote	6	1	.01	0.01	.01	N/A
Subtotal:	13					
Other rock Units						
Ferruginous Sed	5	2	0.01	0.009-0.011	0.01	0.001
Subtotal:	5					
	486					
QA/QC – CRM & Blanks						
QAQC Blank: Garden Rock	20	20	<0.005	<0.005-0.012	<0.005	<0.005
High CRM	21	21	5.372	4.921-5.892	5.372	0.218
Low CRM	20	20	0.77	0.739-0.795	0.774	0.139
CRM QA/QC Subtotal:	61					
TOTAL:	547					

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

11.1.1 CORE SAMPLES

Upon receipt from the drill contractor, each sequentially numbered core tray was opened to confirm continuous downhole meterage for each drill hole. The drill core was marked by the QP, labeled with a unique laboratory reference sample tag number and described in the drill log. The drill core is examined in detail to determine the appropriate sample intervals as either geological or systematic and marked up

the core intervals with a grease pencil. The core is logged and each sample by describing host Lithology, variations and type of mineralization, alteration, veining and structure into an MS Excel drill core logging spreadsheet format by the author / QP. The author also inserted a unique laboratory tag into the core tray for each sample interval. Each drill core sample interval is cut lengthwise with a diamond-bladed circular saw and one half of the core is bagged for analysis, and the second half is returned to the core tray and archived for future reference. A digital photograph of the whole core was taken under wet and dry conditions.

Accurassay Laboratories was retained to handle all analytical work. Accurassay is a certified analytical laboratory to the internationally recognized ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines with accreditation by the Standards Council of Canada. The sample preparation and analytical facilities are located at 1046 Gorham Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5X5.

The following discussion on sample preparation & analysis is summarized from the Accurassay website.

11.2 SAMPLE PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

All Chain of Custody (COC) protocols were followed by the QP & his designates. Once the core sample interval was cut along the core axis by a diamond-bladed “Vancon” table saw, one half of the core sample was bagged, a unique laboratory reference tag was inserted into each sample bag, and then the bag was sealed by a zip-tie. The remaining half of the core sample was returned to the core tray, identified by a duplicate unique sample number and secured to the sample location in the core tray with a staple. The individual, bagged samples were then secured in poly-woven shipping bags and again secured by zip-ties. Previously the QP had marked up the drill core and cataloged the unique analytical reference tag while describing each drill core sample as part of the core logging process. The samples were delivered to the Accurassay laboratory facility in Thunder Bay, Ontario. A COC document completed by the QP accompanied the shipment, documenting the analytical sample numbers, total samples, and methods of sample preparation and analysis. For health and safety reasons, when preparing samples for shipment, no shipping bag (poly-woven) was greater than 50lbs (22.5kg). The poly-woven bag that contains the COC was identified for easy retrieval. Each shipping bag was marked with the sample numbers included in that shipping bag, and each bag numbered and marked with the total number of shipping bags included in the shipment and on the COC to ensure all shipping bags & samples arrived at the lab.

Upon receipt at the laboratory and as part of the COC procedure, the samples were catalogued and stored in secure facilities pending preparation and analysis. Upon receiving of samples at the lab, an email receipt was sent to the shippers, and samples secured until they began the sample preparation & analytical process. The shipping/receiving department at the laboratory did not identify any tampered shipping bags.

Belham Ltd. was contracted to secure & transport the core samples from Savant Lake to the Accurassay Laboratory in Thunder Bay.

11.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION TECHNIQUES

“Sample Preparation is required on all samples to ensure a proper, homogeneous, analytical sub-sample is produced and delivered to the lab for testing. This sub-sample is a critical part of the analysis as it is the

primary introduction of the client’s sample to the internal workings of the lab. At this stage, the lab is creating both a proper representation of the material supplied by the client and ensuring that the integrity of the sample identification is maintained.”

All of samples are processed using both Jaw Crushers and Ring Mill Pulverizers. Samples received by the lab are routinely processed using the following sample preparation package for rock & drill core at the instructions of the QP.

Table 11-1: Accurassay Sample Preparation Methodology for AuXin Sample Prep Protocol

Sample Preparation Methodology (Modified from Accurassay website)		
Accurassay Code	Methodology	Standard
ALP2	Dry, Crush (<5kg)	to 90% -8 mesh (2mm),
	Split (1000g) and Pulverize	to 90% -150 mesh (106µ).
Silica abrasive clean between each sample		

11.4 ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

“Accurassay Laboratories offer a high caliber analytical capability, with high sample capacity, reliable quality and fast turnaround service for these key precious metals: Au, Ag, Pt, Pd, and Rh. All of their precious metals analyses are performed using Fire Assay procedure to liberate the gold and combined with multiple finishes (AAS, ICP, and Gravimetric) to estimate gold content. These combinations allow for a wide spectrum of detection limits (from 1ppb to 1%) and raw sample concentrations.”

Gold: “Historically, the standard analysis of gold has been performed using a 30g sub-sample during the fire assay procedure. A 50g sub-sample can also be used to help increase the sensitivity of gold detection while decreasing the sampling error. However, high levels of base metals, chromium, selenides and tellurides can reduce the effectiveness of the gold collection. Accurassay Laboratories may decrease the sub-sample size during fusion to overcome these effects.”

“For a more comprehensive analysis of gold in rock/core, Accurassay recommends the Pulp Metallic procedure. This procedure is able to overcome the “Nugget Effect” of gold by increasing the sub-sample size to 1,000g and physically collecting the free gold within the system using a 150 mesh (106µm) sieve. This procedure is most effective when the whole sample is used for the analysis. The sub-sample is pulverized to ~90% -150 mesh (106µm) and subsequently sieved through a 150-mesh (106µm) screen. The entire +150 metallics portion is assayed along with two duplicate sub-samples of the -150 pulp portion. Results are reported as a weighted average of gold in the entire sample.”

“For the analysis of gold in soils, sediments, and tills we recommend using a 50g sub-sample for the fire assay procedure with an ICP finish with the lower detection limit of 2ppb. “

“For a more comprehensive analysis of both the gold content of the sample and the particulate size of the gold within the material, we recommend a Screen Metallic analysis. Screen Metallics analysis includes the crushing of the entire sample to 90% -10 mesh and using a Jones Riffler (an unbiased splitter) to split the sample to a 1kg sub-sample. The entire sub-sample is pulverized and subsequently sieved through a series of meshes (80, 150, 200, 230, 400 mesh). Each fraction is then assayed for Gold (maximum 50g.). Results are reported as a calculated weighted average of Gold in the entire sample.”

Table 11-2: Accurassay Precious Metals Methodology for AuXin Analytical Protocols

Gold and Silver Analysis by Fire Assay (Modified from Accurassay website)		
Accurassay Code	Analysis	Detection Limit

ALFA2 (FA2)	Gold (FA/AAS, 50g)	0.005 – 30.000 g/t
ALFA7 (FA7)	Gold (FA/Gravimetric, 50g)	0.5 – 1,000 g/t
ALPM1 (PM)	Gold Pulp Metallic (1,000g, FA/AAS)	0.005 – 30.000 g/t

As standard operating procedure (SOP) for AuXin results, this author requested the laboratory re-analyze all fire assay/AA finish assay results greater than 5 g/t gold as a check analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish method. The upper threshold for the detection of gold by Fire Assay/AA finish method is considered by experts at approximately of 3-5 grams per tonne gold. Also, the SOP also requests the laboratory automatically recheck AA determined assays greater than 6 g/t gold by a Pulp metallic method of analysis as a check for typical potential “nugget effect” issues with native free gold mineralization.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DATA VERIFICATION PROCEDURES BY QUALIFIED PERSON

A quality control program was implemented by the QP to verify & validate the core sample results. In the opinion of the QP, the need for at least two certified references, a blank sample, multiple duplicate analyses and repeat analysis are necessary validation techniques used due to the possible nature of this type of nugget gold mineralization. This verification sampling through a QC/QA program was vital to assessing and comparing the assays between drill holes and between sample batches from the lab process. A total of 12% of the sample program included the insertion of quality control reference material samples of a known gold content to check for reproducibility of the certified gold grades and blank samples to check potential contamination or labeling mix-ups.

The QP is confident that the QA/QC program validated the assay results.

12.2 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL: HIGH GRADE (GS-18) STANDARD

The insertion, use and analytical results of a certified high grade standard throughout the drill core sample stream indicated the sample results are reliable data and this author is confidence in the analytical data.

Twenty-one or approximately 4% of the total drill sample program, of “relatively high grade” samples of certified reference standard (CRM) was systematically inserted into the drill core sample stream by the QP as a check on the repeatability of analytical procedure. The reported analytical result of these inserted standards is compared against the statistically calculated mean assay value of the known standard value. The “high grade” standard GS-18 is one of numerous commercial laboratory reference standards purchased from Accurassay Laboratories, in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Reference standard GS-18 is certified to be 5272 ppb +/- 244 ppb (5.272 +/- 0.244 g/t) gold. The lower and upper control range based on 2 standard deviations from the certified mean gold determination is between 4.784 and 5.892 g/t gold

The assay results reported in Table 12-1 for the high grade CRM ranged between 4.921 to 5.892 g/t gold. Figure 12-1 the high certified reference control chart illustrates the reference material analysis. The results of 14 CRM analyzes were within 1 standard deviation of the certified reference mean assay. The highest analysis was just over 2 standard deviations of the certified mean assay for the CRM. This repeatability of the high CRM suggests that although there is a natural variance in the CRM results because of the nature of the high grade reference material, the variance in the high grade sample analysis accurately represent the gold content of the samples analyzed.

Table 12-1: Drill Program Certified Reference Material Analytical Results (with Certificate References)

Drill Program Certified Reference Analysis							
Hi Standard (GS-18)				Low Standard (GS-25)			
Sample_ID	Hi Standard Result	DDH#	Certificate Reference	Sample_ID	Low Standard Result	DDH#	Certificate Reference
	5.272 +/- 0.244 g/t Au				0.796 +/- 0.061 g/t Au		
448007	5.512	AJ13-01	42299	448016	0.787	AJ13-01	42299
448034	5.303	AJ13-01	42299	448043	0.770	AJ13-01	42299
448061	5.239	AJ13-02	42299	448070	0.739	AJ13-02	42301
448088	5.892	AJ13-02	42301	448097	0.795	AJ13-02	42301
448115	5.504	AJ13-02	42301	448124	0.789	AJ13-02	42301
448142	5.526	AJ13-03	42302	448151	0.761	AJ13-03	42302
448169	5.600	AJ13-03	42302	448178	0.776	AJ13-03	42302
448196	5.642	AJ13-04	42300	448205	0.750	AJ13-04	42300
448223	5.469	AJ13-04	42300	448232	0.773	AJ13-04	42300
448250	5.637	AJ13-04	42300	448259	0.761	AJ13-04	42300
448277	5.304	AJ13-04	42300	448286	0.783	AJ13-05	42343
448304	5.421	AJ13-05	42343	448313	0.778	AJ13-05	42343
448331	5.293	AJ13-05	42343	448340	0.776	AJ13-05	42343
448358	5.502	AJ13-05	42343	448367	0.758	AJ13-05	42343
448385	5.372	AJ13-05	42343	448394	0.760	AJ13-05	42343
448412	5.258	AJ13-06	42342	448421	0.777	AJ13-06	42342
448439	5.314	AJ13-06	42342	448448	0.776	AJ13-06	42342
448466	5.317	AJ13-07	42344	448475	0.764	AJ13-07	42344
448493	4.921	AJ13-07	42344	448502	0.756	AJ13-07	42344
448520	4.985	AJ13-07	42344	448529	0.774	AJ13-07	42344
448547	5.313	AJ13-07	42344				

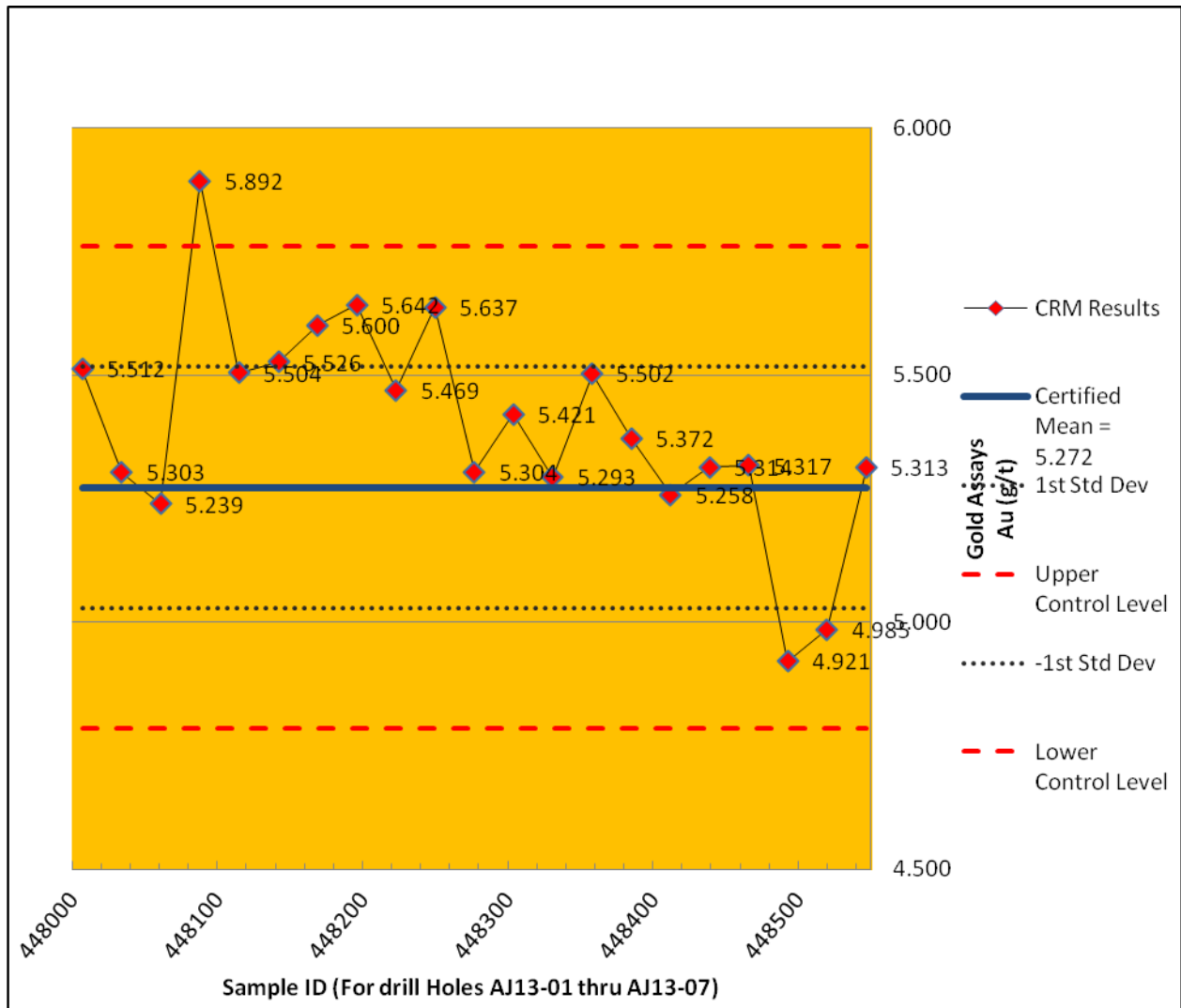


Figure 12-1: High Certified Reference Material Standard Control Chart

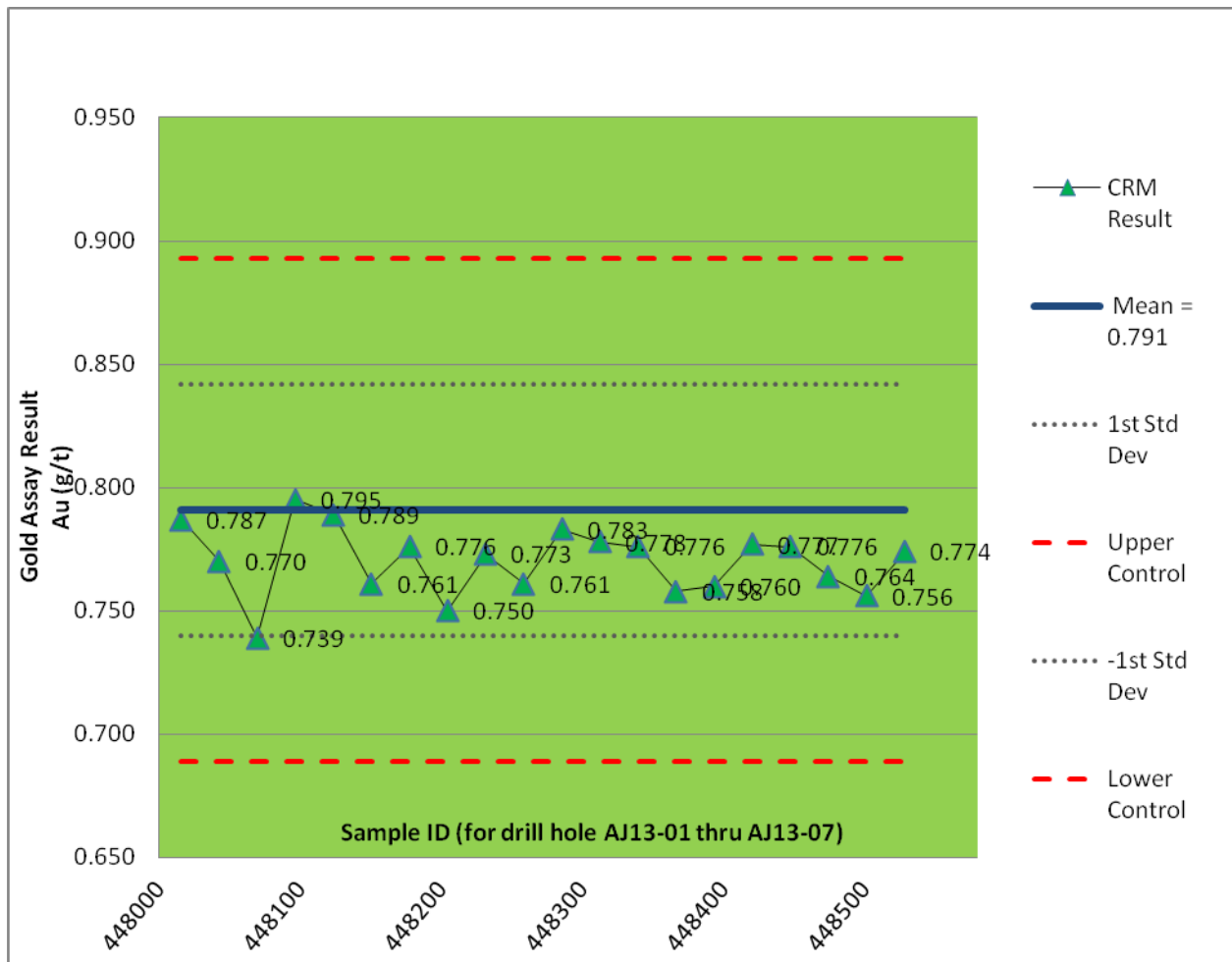


Figure 12-2: Low Certified Reference Material Standard Control Chart

12.3 CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL: LOW GRADE (GS-25) STANDARD

The insertion, use and analytical results of a certified low grade standard throughout the drill core sample stream indicated the sample results are reliable data and this author is confidence in the analytical data.

Twenty samples, approximately 4% of the total samples, of relatively low grade certified reference standard (CRM) were systematically inserted into the drill core sample stream by the QP as a check on the repeatability of analytical procedure and compared against the statistically estimated mean reported assay of a known sample material of a consistent analytical value. The low grade standard GS-25 is a commercial laboratory reference standard purchased from Accurassay Laboratories, in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Reference standard GS-25 is certified to be 791 ppb +/- 51 ppb (0.791 g/t +/- 0.051 g/t gold). The accepted lower and upper control limits or analytical range for 2 standard deviations relative to the mean reference analysis for the low standard is between 0.689 to 0.893 g/t gold.

The certified reference assay results for GS-25 reported in Table 12-1 ranged from 0.739 to 0.795 g/t gold. Figure 12-2, the control chart illustrates the sample results were within acceptable limits of the certified reference mean. With the exception of the highest assay reported at just greater than the one standard deviation, the low standards analyzed within 1 standard deviation of the reported low grade CRM mean analysis. This repeatability of the low CRM suggests the low grade analysis accurately represents the gold content of the drill core samples analyzed.

12.4 BLANK STANDARD

The insertion, use and analytical results of a blank sample throughout the drill core sample stream to check the methodology and indicate the sample results are reliable data and this author is confidence in the analytical data.

Twenty blank rock samples, approximately 4% of the total samples, were systematically inserted into the diamond drill core sample stream by the QP as a check on the repeatability of the analytical procedure. The blank reference for the drill program was a uniformly unaltered decorative garden rock. Table 12-2 summarizes the assay results. Of the 20 samples analyzed, 18 results were below detection limit, and the rest ranged from 0.006 – 0.37 g/t (*Accurassay certificate #201341675*). Detection limit is <0.005 g/t.

Table 12-2: Drill Sample Blank Standards Analytical Results

SAMPLE_ID	BLANK Analytical Results (DL <0.005)	DDH#	Assay Certificate#
448025	<0.005	AJ13-01	42299
448052	<0.005	AJ13-01	42299
448079	0.006	AJ13-02	42301
448106	<0.005	AJ13-02	42301
448133	<0.005	AJ13-02	42301
448160	<0.005	AJ13-03	42302
448187	<0.005	AJ13-03	42302
448214	<0.005	AJ13-04	42300
448241	<0.005	AJ13-04	42300
448268	<0.005	AJ13-04	42300
448295	<0.005	AJ13-05	42343
448322	<0.005	AJ13-05	42343
448349	<0.005	AJ13-05	42343
448376	<0.005	AJ13-05	42343
448403	<0.005	AJ13-05	42343
448430	<0.005	AJ13-06	42342
448457	<0.005	AJ13-06	42342
448484	<0.005	AJ13-07	42344
448511	<0.005	AJ13-07	42344

448538	0.0115	AJ13-07	42344
MEAN	0.005 with <DL		
Std Dev			

See listed Accurassay Certificates

12.5 DUPLICATE PULP ANALYSIS

Forty-five duplicate pulp samples were routinely re-analyzed were as part of Accurassay Lab QA/QC internal check samples on their equipment. Analytical results should be repeatable if the analytical equipment is correctly calibrated. The analytical results when compared were acceptable and within the sample error.

12.6 REPLICATE PULP ANALYSIS

Twenty-one repeat pulps were prepared and analyzed as part of Accurassay QA/QC internal check on their procedures. One new pulp sample is routinely prepared and re-analyzed in every fifty samples from the sample reject but due to the small number of samples in each drill hole sample program, a program of samples was chosen to be repeated at the conclusion of the regular analytical work.. The original pulp and the newly prepared repeat pulp are compared to identify homogeneity of the sample preparation process.

Wide variances in assay results could suggest problems with “nugget effect” nature of the gold mineralization, and the need to pulverize the whole sample to a finer mesh to obtain a consistent analytical result. Analytical results were acceptable and within the error of the sample

12.7 FIRE ASSAY WITH GRAVIMETRIC CHECK ANALYSIS

At the request of the QP, **two** check analyses were conducted on the initial analytical results that reported greater than 3 g/t gold. The original results were reported based on the liberation of gold by the fire assay method with the concentration of gold determined by the atomic adsorption finish method (Accurassay method – FA2). The re-analyzed was completed utilizing a fire assay with a gravimetric finish check analysis (Accurassay Method - FA7). The FA/AA using a 50g aliquot method has a reported detection range from 0.005-30.000 g/t, while the FA/Gravimetric finish (50 g) check has a reported detection range of 0.5-1000g/t.

This QP believes a standard 50gm aliquot of the whole sample more representative of a sample when handling potentially nugget gold reflected in analytical results greater than 3 g/t and believes the gravimetric method provides greater accuracy with higher grade results.

Table 12-3: Comparison of AA Finish vs. Gravimetric Finish & Pulp Metallic Methods

AJ13-05	FA/Atomic Absorption (FA2)	FA/Gravimetric Finish (FA7)	Pulp Metallic Method (PM)
Sample_ID	Au_FA/AA (g/t)	Au_Grav (g/t)	PM (g/t)
Detection Limits	<i><0.005 DL</i>	<i><1.000 DL</i>	<i><0.005 DL</i>
448303	5.521	6.673	6.189
448306	4.284	5.777	5.276
Reference	<i>(Accurassay Certificate #201342343)</i>	<i>(Accurassay Certificate # 201342416)</i>	<i>(Accurassay Certificate # 201342447)</i>

The results from all three methods appear to be similar but there is not enough data to make any statistical comparisons.

12.8 PULP METALLIC ANALYSIS METHOD

At the request of the QP, as a standard operating procedure, a check analysis was completed on assays greater than 6 g/t gold utilizing the Pulp Metallic method. This method was described in chapter 11.4. The method provided assay results comparable to the original fire assay results, and provides comfort that the sample preparation was adequate for this mineralization.

12.9 OPINION ON ADEQUACY OF DATA

In the expert opinion of the QP, the analytical data presented is of high quality and accurately reflects the sample medium.

Each sample was accurately identified and marked by the QP onsite. All samples were cut, bagged, secured in a professional manner in accordance with accepted industry standards.

Samples were prepared & analyzed in a certified analytical laboratory. Both the internal laboratory and the external corporate QA/QC program inserted into the sample stream indicated the sample preparation and analytical results are quite acceptable and within the acceptable ranges of quality control results for this type of mineral occurrence and ore deposit type.

In the expert opinion of the QP, the North Johnson occurrence was sampled in enough detail to best reflect and evaluate the mineralized system and to assess the variability of visible nugget effect gold mineralization inherent in typical lode gold vein systems.

13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Resource estimates are not appropriate at this grass-roots exploration stage of project.

14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

14.1 PACIFIC IRON ORE (ST. ANTHONY)

Pacific Iron Ore Corp. by amalgamation in 2008 with Emerald Fields has acquired an extensive land package in the St. Anthony and King Bay area of Sturgeon Lake, Ontario. The original St. Anthony property was acquired by option in 2002, while the second, the Best/King Bay property was optioned in 2007 by Emerald Fields. The two properties consisted of 54 mining claims (537 units), and 14 mining leases totaling approximately 8,784 ha. The St. Anthony property consists of 6,656 ha in 47 mining claims. In 2009 completed a NI 43-101 technical report on the St. Anthony and Best/King Bay Properties. Since then Pacific Iron has expended \$5million on two phases of drilling at St. Anthony minesite, completed prospecting and several mechanical stripping and channel sampling programs on the numerous isolated gold occurrences. Work by Pacific Iron has traced a regional north-south mineralized system by mechanical stripping. The system 300m west of the St. Anthony mine structures and believe they are connecting the various gold occurrences such as the Bucksaw, Dawson-White and others over a strike length of 7 km. Plans are to complete a wide, but regular spaced fence of drill holes along this structure to investigate the mineral system (P. Heatherington – personal communications).

The following table summarizes the historical gold occurrences found on the various properties.

Table 14-1: Pacific Iron Ore Corp. - St. Anthony Area Gold Occurrences

Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI)	Name	Status	Assays	Structural Attitude
MDI52J02NE00007	North Bay (Contact Vein, Classic Sturgeon, AL668, TB648)	Occurrence	0.03 opt (grab)	010/
MDI ?	Bucksaw (Burke, R.Steen, W.Leduit)	Occurrence	0.2-2.0 opt (grabs), 0.06 (grab)	000-025/
MDI52J02NE00009	North Couture Lake (Metropolitan, Savant Sturgeon, Beau-Larder, HW692)	Occurrence	Up to 17.1 opt (grab)	020-030/
MDI52J02NE00012	West Couture Lake	Occurrence		
MDI52J02NE00013	Northeast Arm - NW	Occurrence		
MDI52J02NE00045	Dawson-White (Pomac, Dawson, White, BG157)	Prospect	16.8 g/t / 1.14m (Coastoto 84-01)	000-020/
MDI52J02SE00002	Belmore Bay (HW 748, HANNULA LAKE, MUD LAKE)	Prospect	0.12 opt gold (Grab BB-S1) from No. 1 shaft. 1.29 opt gold (Grab BB-S2 from No. 2)	165/80

			shaft)	
MDI52J02SE00003	St. Anthony Mine: (Jack Lake, GML, St. Anthony GMC, St. Anthony Dev. Co. Ltd)	Past Producing Mine With Reserves (No.1, No.2, Carbonate Zone, Diorite Zone)	Past Prod. 63,300 ounces from No.1 Vein, Carb Zone: 2.1 g/t/5.7m (SA83-03) Diorite Zone: 0.58 opt/1m (ddh-Can Con 1963)	020/90, 100/90, 190/25
MDI52J02SE00004	McEdwards Lake (Moran)	Prospect (stripping, ddh)	Tr-0.74 opt (grabs), 0.25 opt/1.2m (ME-03)	090/
MDI52J02SE00009	Magee Lake (Davidson, Jarvis, Clam Lake, HW679, East Bay group)	Occurrence	0.88,0.92, 2.76 opt (grabs)	090/70
MDI ?	Copper Lake (Copper Lake Zone, Claim PA21735)	Occurrence	0.396 opt/3.94' (KB-41-83), 0.29 opt/14.4' (KB-35-83)	120/90
MDI52J02SE00012	Iron Duke Group	Occurrence	0.03 opt/	090/
MDI52J02SE00014	Morgan Island (Phelps Dodge claims)	Discretionary Occurrence	0.13 opt (grab)	020-030/
MDI52J02SE00018	Belmore Lake – NE (AL 506, COTE + ST. JULIEN)	Discretionary Occurrence	REPORTS VG IN ONE OF TWO VEINS	
MDI52J02SE00025	Salkeld Property (ANDERSON CLAIMS)	Discretionary Occurrence	46.0 gpt (1.34 ounce) over 0.75 m. (AC 5431, assayed 52J02SE - 0077)	030-060/50-70
MDI52J02SE00027	St. Anthony – South (TB1416, TB20109)	Occurrence (ddh)	0.046 opt/2.5' (SL-84-02)	020/90, 100/90, 190/25
MDI52J02SE00037	Coveney Brothers	Occurrence		
MDI52J02SW00020	Pat Lake	Occurrence	0.005 opt/0.3m (chip)	020-90/52
MDI52J02SW00022	Shore's Bay - Central	Discretionary Occurrence	1983 grab sample (af-0082): indicated on maps of 1983-84, assay of	

			0.37 opt au	
MDI52J02SW00031	Pointer Lake (Riverton Res.)	Occurrence (ddh)	0.139 opt/14' (R-85-05)	090/
20				

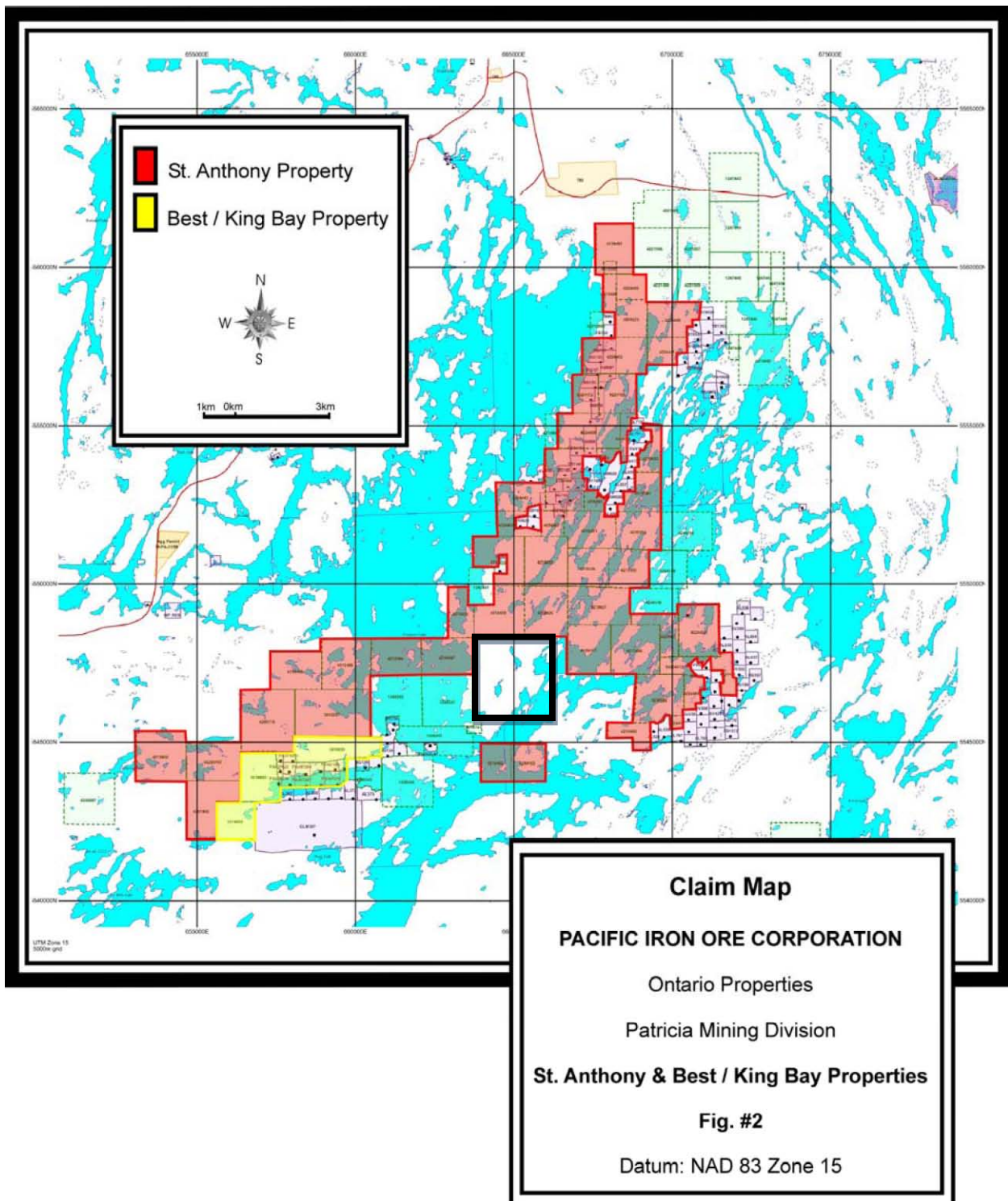


Figure 14-1: Pacific Iron Ore Property Position (from Pacific Iron 43-101 Report, 2009), with AuXin/Equator North Johnson property outlined in black.

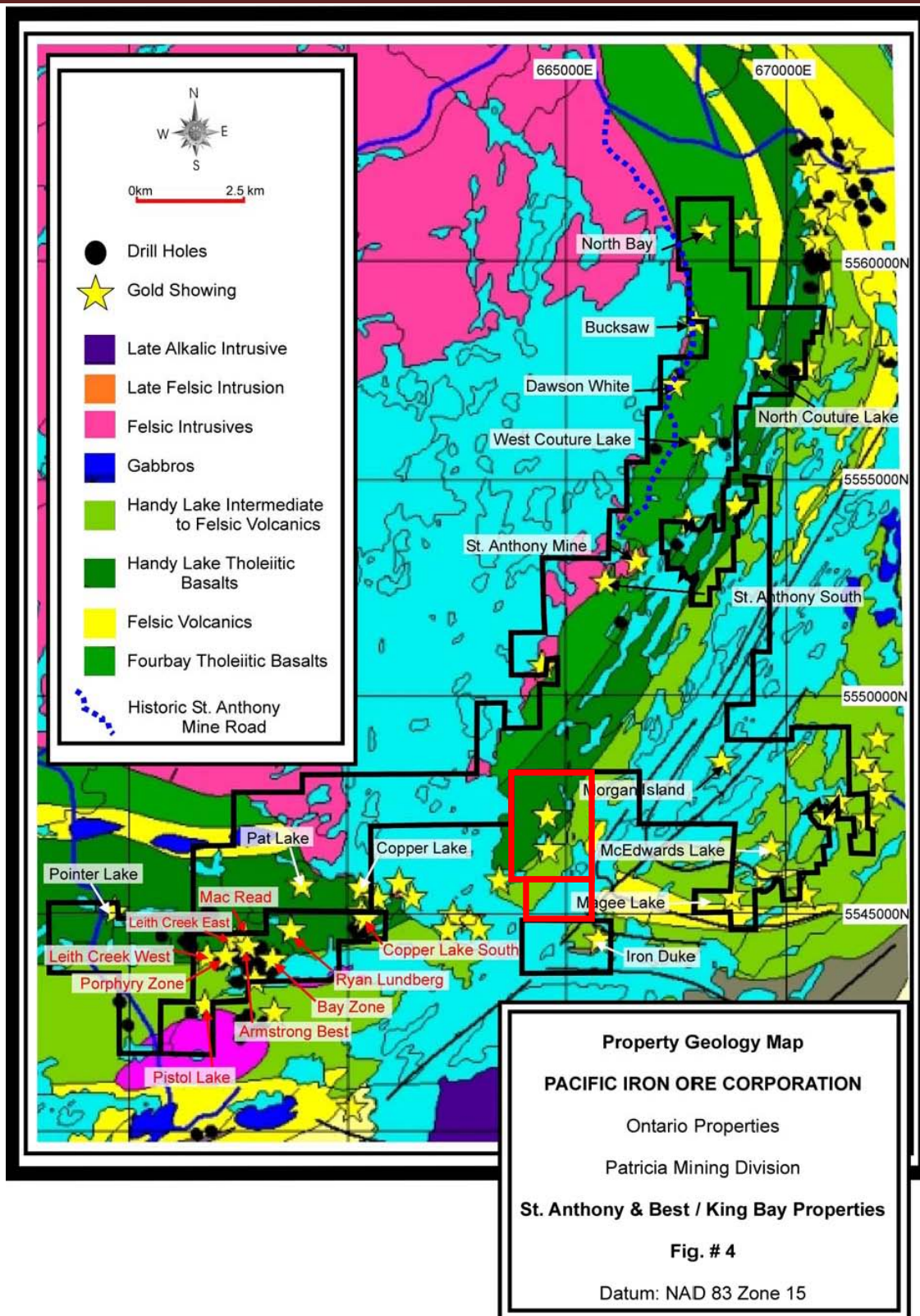


Figure 14-2: Pacific Iron Ore Corp - Property Geology & Occurrence Map (Pacific Iron Ore, 2009), with AuXin/Equator North Johnson property outlined in red.

14.2 PACIFIC IRON ORE CORP. - BEST/KING BAY PROPERTY

In 2008, Pacific Iron Ore Corp. by amalgamation with Emerald Fields acquired an extensive land package in the St. Anthony and King Bay area of Sturgeon Lake, Ontario. The original St. Anthony property was acquired by option in 2002, while the second, the Best/King Bay property was optioned in 2007 by Emerald Fields. The two properties consisted of approximately 8,784 ha comprising of 54 mining claims (537 units), and 14 mining leases. The Best/King Bay Property is comprised of 1632 ha based on 7 mining claims and 14 leases.

In 2009, Pacific Iron completed a NI 43-101 technical report on the St. Anthony and Best/King Bay Properties, but had not completed any exploration on the Best/King's Bay property until October 2013. Between October 15th and 20th, 2013, Pacific Iron completed two drill holes on the Best Property but it is understood that Pacific Iron have had issues with Exploration permits with MNDM (P.Heatherington – personal communications). The project is requiring assessment work filing in 2013.

The following table summarizes the historical gold occurrences found on the various properties.

Table 14-2: Pacific Iron Ore Corp. - Best/King's Bay Gold Occurrences

MDI #	Name	Status	Assays	Structural Trend/Attitude
MDI52J02SW00016	Mac-Read (MacDonald-Read, Pressman)	Prospect (ddh, stripped)	8.2-112 g/t /0.2-1.3m (chips)	090/
MDI52J02SW00018	Ryan-Lundmark West	Discretionary Occurrence (ddh)	0.08opt /2.6'	045-090/
MDI52J02SW00019	Ryan-Lundmark East (IB)	Discretionary Occurrence (ddh)	0.054 opt /7.8'	045-090/
MDI52J02SW00027	Armstrong-Best	Prospect (ddh, stripped)	Up to 13.4 opt/various widths (chips)	090/
MDI52J02SW00029	Copper Lake - South	Occurrence	0.396 OPT AU/3.94'(KB- 41-84),0.291 OPT AU/14.4' (KB-35-83)	
MDI52J02SW00013	Leith Creek – West (Zone A (Silversides))	Discretionary Occurrence (Ddh)	0.703/0.03m (KB-19-83), 0.03/0.5m (KB- 26-83)	090/
MDI52J02SW00014	Leith Creek – East (Johnson Property)	Occurrence (Ddh)	0.022/0.55m (KB-13-83)	090/
MDI52J02SW00015	Porphyry Zone – Kb (NW King Bay, Zone C)	Occurrence (Ddh)	0.025-0.12 opt	?
MDI52J02SW00021	Copper Lake – North (Crosscutting Zone)	Discretionary Occurrence	ASSAYS UP TO 0.23 OPT AU/4.9' and 0.27 OPT AU/1.3', 1987 (DDH KB-16)	

			&18-87)	
9 Occurrences				

14.3 CONQUEST - KBG MINERALS CORP. (60/40) PROPERTY

Conquest Resources Limited operates the King Bay Project as a joint venture with KBG Minerals Corp. The property is contiguous with the Pacific Iron Ore Corp. properties situated to the north and west of King Bay, The King Bay gold property comprises 32 mining claims held under a mining lease and 13 patented claims lying over King Bay and its southern shore, an inlet on the western shore of Sturgeon Lake, Ontario. Five additional mining claims are located to the northeast of King Bay. In the 1980's and early 1990's significant work was completed by a number of companies. Numerous gold bearing boulders were discovered in three discrete boulder trains trending south-southwest along the south shore of King Bay. In 1990, a drill hole from the ice of King Bay intersected highly altered QFP with qv hosting good gold values (1.431 opt) over a narrow width of 2" (5cm), 350m north of the south shore. Subsequent drilling on the ice targeting numerous magnetic anomalies has encountered quartz stockwork system associated with these magnetic features. Conquest is reviewing exploration options.

Table 14-3: Conquest-KBG Minerals - King's Bay Area Gold Occurrences

MDI #	Name	Status	Assays	Structural Trend/Attitude
MDI52J02SW00017	Bay-Zone-KB	Mineral Occurrence (ddh)	0.7opt /0.03m (KB-19-83) 0.075opt/0.6m (KB-21-83) 300m SSW	090/
MDI52J02SW00026	Shore	Prospect		100, 070, 325/
MDI52J02SW00023	Shore's Bay - SE	Discretionary Occurrence		?
MDI52J02SW00005	LMS (Larchmont, Anderson Claims)	Mineral Occurrence	0.02 opt/1m (ddh) 0.88/0.7', 0.1/2' (chips)	020-040/
MDI52J02SE00016	Rickaby (Black Vein)	Discretionary Occurrence	0.01-0.56 opt (grabs)	075/60
MDI52J02SE00020	Rainbow Island - SE	Discretionary Occurrence (ddh)	0.05 & 0.18 opt/0.5' (M86-08)	?
MDI52J02SE00023	Rainbow Island - NW	Discretionary Occurrence (ddh)	0.02 opt/0.25m (M-86-01)	?
MDI52J02SE00024	Rainbow Island - South	Discretionary Occurrence (ddh)	0.06 opt/0.1m (M-86-07)	?
8 Occurrences				

14.4 PARAGON MINERALS CORP. PROPERTY

Paragon Minerals Corp has a 100% controlling interest in the Gold Star gold project located near the community of Savant Lake, Ontario. Mr. Perry English, the optionor, is the recorded claim holder of at least 50 mining claims (513 units) covering 8,032 hectares under option to Paragon. The property comprised of three blocks is situated on the eastern side of the Northeast Arm, the East Bay area to southeast of King Bay, and west of King Bay of Sturgeon Lake approximately 230 kilometres northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. The project is subject to two option agreements, whereby the Company can earn a 100% interest in the properties by making cash and share payments to the vendors. There are approximately 16 gold occurrences on the property. No further exploration work was completed during the period-ended June 30, 2012. In September 2012, Canadian Zinc Corp. acquired all the outstanding shares of Paragon for base metal assets in Newfoundland. The property may be available for option.

The following table summarizes the gold occurrences located on the Paragon Minerals Corp. – Gold Star Project.

Table 14-4: Paragon Minerals Corp. – Gold Star Project Gold Occurrences

MDI #	Name	Status	Assays	Structural Trend/Attitude
MDI52J02NE00003	Davidson Carr (JOHNSON, S)	Occurrence	0.49 opt over 2 FT (DC-88-8)	020-040/
MDI52J02NE00008	Ouilette (MINE LAKE - SOUTH, SV421 (1911), MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE (1946), MAIN SHAFT (1983), NO.1 AND 4 VEINS (1936), OUILETTE MINE, SUPREME	Occurrence		?
MDI52J02NE00011	Y Island (HW 684)	Occurrence	0.04 to 3.8 opt Grab - SW vein) 0.12 to 2.16 opt (Grab-NE vein)	060-065/68-vert
MDI52J02NE00014	Northeast Arm Creek	Occurrence (ddh)	DDH B-87-6 (AF-0068): best assay 0.10 opt AU/1.8 FT.	?
MDI52J02NE00016	Mine Lake – North (SV 422, NO.2 VEIN)	Occurrence	0.27 OPT AU/5 FT (#1) and 0.065 opt AU/15 FT (#4),	

			APPROX.400M TO N OF LAKE	
MDI52J02NE00017	Thomas Creek	Occurrence		
MDI52J02NE00018	Thomas Lake (TRIPLEX VEINS (1945), NO.8 + 10 VEINS (1936)	Occurrence		345-360/
MDI52J02NE00019	Wagon Road (EAST ZONE (1945)	Occurrence		
MDI52J02NE00020	Mine Lake – SE (MINE LAKE - SE, NO. 3 VEIN (1936), OLD SHAFT)	Occurrence	0.35 opt AU SHOWN AT N END OF #3 VEIN (1935), 0.317 opt AU/8 FT (1945)	
MDI52J02NE00023	Moose Creek Zone (DDH BECK #9,10,11,21,21A)	Occurrence (ddh)	Dh #BE-9 (Af- 0051, 0019): 0.410 g/t Au/12 Ft at 448ft, #BE-10 (Af- 0020-B1, 0033- B1): 0.610 g/t Au/1m at 275, Hole is 350m N of #9.	
MDI52J02NE00027	Powell	Prospect		
MDI52J02SE00004	McEdwards Lake (BG 148)	Prospect (ddh)	0.25 opt AU/4 FT (ME-03)	090/
MDI52J02SE00009	Magee Lake (EAST BAY GROUP, HW, CLAM, DAVIDSON JARVIS	Occurrence (stripped)	grab between 0.88 to 2.76 opt	270/80
MDI52J02SE00006	McEwan (TB 578, TB579, AL 767, TB768, SYLVIA	Occurrence (stripped)	3.7 to 10.6 g/t gold (ddh) 29.8, 46.9 and 59.3 g/t gold were recorded in the surface and trench sampling	025-050/steep
MDI52J02SE00014	Morgan Island (Phelps Dodge)	Discretionary Occurrence	0.13 opt gold (Grab)	020-040/
MDI52J02SE00017	Oz Island	Discretionary Occurrence	0.4-0.75 opt (grabs)	060, 120/
16 Occurrences				

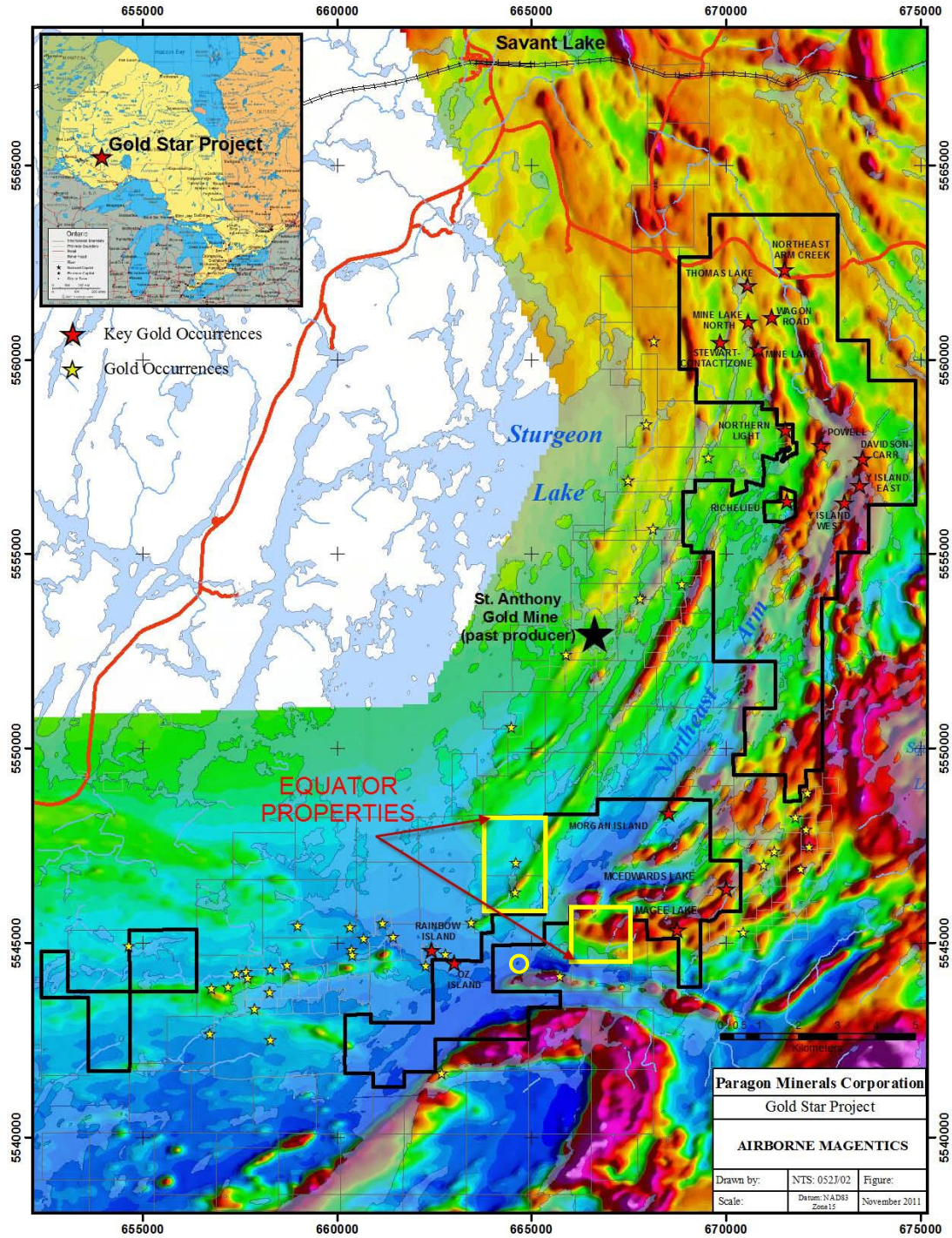


Figure 14-3: Equator Mining Corp. / AuXin (Properties in Yellow) with Paragon (Gold Star Project in Black) - (Modified from Paragon Website)

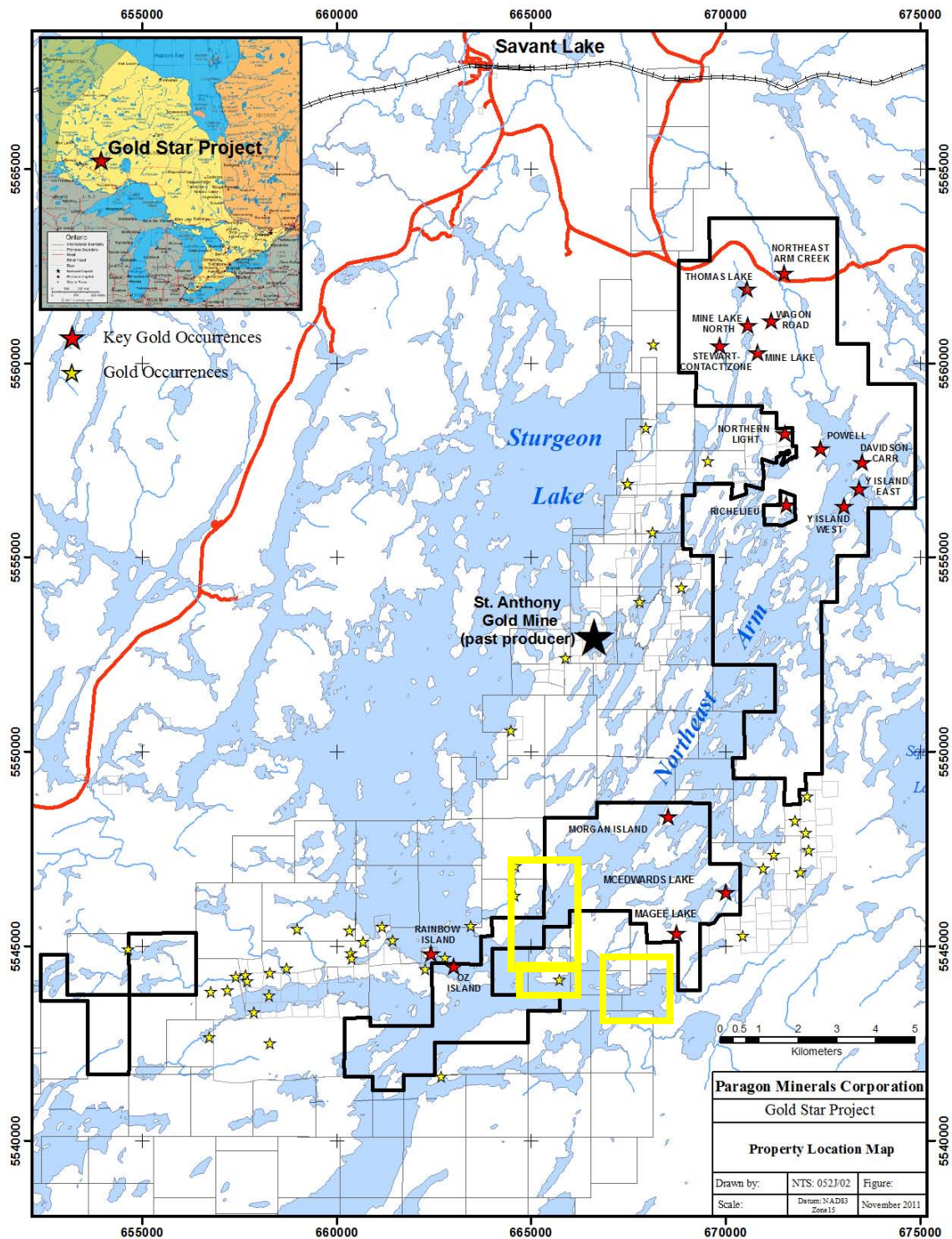


Figure 14-4: Paragon Minerals Project with gold occurrences (modified from Paragon website) with Equator/AuXin North Johnson & Southern Claim Blocks (in yellow)

14.5 BEST PROPERTY

Allan Best is the claimholder of three mining claims (33 units) optioned to Pacific Iron Ore Corp. located immediately to the west and north of the Conquest/KBG property. Assessment work is due with work pending.

Table 14-5: Conquest- KBG - King's Bay / Best Gold Occurrences

MDI #	Name	Status	Assays	Structural Trend/Attitude
MDI52J02SW00012	PISTOL LAKE	OCCURRENCE (ddh)	0.03 opt/0.5m (KB-26-83), 0.041 opt /1.1m (KB-28-83)	090/
1 Occurrence				

15 OTHER RELEVANT DATA & INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no other relevant data & information in the public domain pertinent to this property.

16 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

16.1 INTERPRETATION

The following diamond drill results and subsequent interpretation are based on the knowledge gained by this author alone, during the mechanical stripping and channel sampling completed in August 2013.

Mechanical stripping exposing the North Johnson occurrence indicates it is a drag folded vein system hosted within a sheared, carbonate-altered structure. Two parallel vein systems were observed to the east of a feldspar porphyry dyke, but only one zone observed to the west of the dyke, possibly due to poor exposure and low-lying topography. There are at least two interpretations based on these observations and exposure at the North Johnson.

- (1) “Multiple Mineralized Zones” Interpretation: At least two altered shears zones hosting mineralized veins systems have been recognized on the North Johnson Occurrence. With a “Multiple Mineralized Zone” interpretation these two zones, labeled the Ridge and the Shore Veins, describing their relative geographical position, are observed as parallel altered zones approximately 15metres apart to the east of a feldspar porphyry dyke. The Ridge Vein System is located along a crest of a hill along which the local grid baseline was placed parallel and over the vein system. The Ridge Vein -West (of the dyke) is a strong mineralized structure located between L-00E and L-40mE, truncated by a north-south felsic dyke and what appears to continue as a weak altered shear with narrow veining on the east side of a feldspar porphyry dyke as the eastern extension of the Ridge Vein system labelled as Ridge Vein – East (of the dyke). With this thought, the Ridge Vein West and Ridge Vein - East as one continuous structure along the baseline between L00 & L40mE and continues past the dyke between L-50mE & L-105mE. With this multiple mineralized zone interpretation, the Shore Vein System, mapped 15m to the north of the Ridge Vein, along the old shoreline between 40mE and 70mE would then represent a second mineralized vein system. A feldspar porphyry dyke at an azimuth of 120 degrees was mapped at the baseline between L-40mE and L-45mE. The Shore Vein was not mapped to the west of the dyke due to lack of exposure.
- (2) “Single Mineralized Zone” Interpretation: The North Johnson is observed to host a number of altered shear zones. But, this Single Mineralized Zone interpretation suggests that only one vein system exposed by the mechanical stripping program is mineralized, but faulted & offset in at least three locations by north-south faulting. Supporting this second interpretation is a strong 20cm wide quartz vein representing the Ridge Vein - South branching vein at the eastern end of the Ridge West zone but appears to be truncated at the west side of the feldspar porphyry dyke. The strong 15-20cm wide Shore Vein is very similar in appearance and grade to this Ridge Vein - South vein but located 15m north but on the east side of the dyke. Exact contacts of the vein with the dyke were not observed at either the end of the Ridge Vein -West or the Shore Vein. It is common for intrusive rocks such as this feldspar porphyry dyke to take advantage of earlier-stage fault zones. The results of AuXin’s ddh AJ13-05 & AJ13-06 on L-35mW and L-80mW respectively, intersected only one strong mineralized system in each hole, but offset 30m to the south of the baseline by a second & third north-south fault interpreted between L-20mW and L00mE, also supporting this Single Mineralized Zone interpretation. The longitudinal sections provided with this report were prepared with the interpretation of the North Johnson Zone being offset to the north by 30m to the north at L00E, and 15m to the north along the dyke at 40mE.

The main mineralized veins appears to strike at 080 degrees and dipping at 70 degrees south, within sheared, iron-carbonate altered zones trending at 070 degrees. The Ridge Veins system comprised several narrow veins are highly erratic and folded.

The unusually straight Shore vein at 45E, 15N trending at 135 degrees, and the Ridge Vein - South branch at 35E, 05mSouth trending at 100 degrees suggests these are undeformed segments of the 080 vein or a second set of veins or are sub-parallel to major stresses on the rock that prepared but did not fold these 100-135 veins. Mapping of the variably folded Ridge Vein indicates the Ridge Vein South Branch may be a continuation of the vein, but appears to be a straightened limb of a fold closure at its west end. The stylolites or shears within the Shore vein suggest vein parallel shearing or crack-seal fracturing.

The channel sampling indicates the lode gold mineralization is highly erratic. Three quartz vein fold noses were observed at 05E, 025E and 033E on the Ridge Vein plunging at 30 degrees southwest. The J90-02 drill hole on drill cross section 60E appears to represent a shoot on the Shore Vein. J90-01 may have missed the mineralization, drilling down-dip.

16.2 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions based on diamond drill observations, assay results, geological mapping and detailed sampling on the North Johnson indicate;

- The vein system or systems are drag-folded quartz vein system and was exposed in the stripping program for 100m and by drilling to 200m.
- There are narrow quartz-carbonate veins within two alteration zones (Shore Vein, and Ridge Vein) 15 metres apart
- There are at least two interpretations based on observations of the mineral veins from drilling & mapping.
 - The Multiple Mineralized System interpretation suggests two parallel alteration zones (Shore Vein, and Ridge Vein) 15 metres apart
 - The Single Mineralized System interpretation suggests although there are numerous altered structures, a series of faults at L00 and at L40E offset a single mineralized system.
- The longitudinal sections in this report reflect the single offset mineralized system.
- The alteration system is a sheared, foliated calcium & iron carbonate rich envelope up to 4.0m wide in mafic volcanic rock
- The altered shear trends at 070 degrees and dips southward at 70 degrees
- The quartz – sulphide veins hosted within the altered shear are generally narrow, at up to 40 cm in horizontal width.
- High-grade gold values are associated with these quartz-sulphide veins. Sulphides include pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurring as interstitial filling as blebs at concentrations up to 5-7%. Very fine visible gold grains at up to 0.1mm are noted.
- The veining within the altered zones strikes 080 and dips 70 degrees southward.

- Quartz vein fold closures trend at 220 degrees and plunge 30 degrees southwest.
- Shearing kinematics on the North Johnson structure suggest the shearing is dextral and 0.5m offset.
- A major zone of left-lateral faulting trending at 330 degrees, located between L00mE and L20mWest at the baseline appears to have offset the mineralized system 30m to the south. Holes AJ13-05 and AJ13-06 collared 50m south of the North Johnson baseline appears to have intersected the westerly extension of the vein system.
- Three faults trending grid north were identified, at L-20mW, at L-00mE and at L-40mE. The L-40mE fault appears to host a feldspar porphyry dyke.
- The faulted offsets of the NJ Zone suggest left lateral offsets, with approximately 30m for the L-20mE and L-00mE structures and 15m for the L-40mE structure.
- A 6m wide feldspar porphyry dyke appears to offset the Ridge East and Ridge West alteration zone in the central part of the stripped exposure. Two other feldspar porphyry dykes were intersected in AJ13-05 and AJ13-06, to the west of the fault zone.
- The Shore Vein channel sample assays averaged a weighted average grade of 21.525 g/t gold over an average width of 0.39m and over a strike of 7m strike length.
- The Zone was intersected down-dip in AJ13-03, with a weighted assay grade of 20.14 g/t gold over 3.0m including 104.642 g/t Au over 0.55m and also 9.42 g/t over 0.3m
- The Ridge Vein - West (of the FP dyke) channel sample assays averaged 8.344 g/t gold over an average horizontal width of 1.46m, over 40m strike length.
- The Ridge Vein - West was intersected in AJ13-02 with a weighted average grade of 14.885 g/t gold over 1.4m including 51.29 g/t Au over 0.4m. Further down-hole the Shore Vein was intersected and assayed 1.17 g/t Gold over 4.0m including 7.549 g/t Au/0.6m.
- The Ridge Vein South branch (west of the FP dyke) channel sample assays averaged 8.054 g/t gold over an average width of 0.84m (horiz) over 14m strike length.
- The Shore Vein alteration channel samples assayed 0.220 g/t gold over 1.1m for 20m of strike length.
- The Ridge Vein East (East of the FP dyke) channel sample assayed 1.272 g/t gold over an average width of 0.82 m for 49m of strike length.
- Previous drill hole J90-01 intersected sheared and altered FP dyke assayed 0.012 opt gold, as well as two sheared alteration zones with minor quartz veining without any significant assay results.
- Previous drill hole J90-02 intersected a quartz-sulphide vein interpreted to be the down-dip extension of AJ13-03 with an assay of 25.846 g/t gold over a core interval of 1.68m, but drilled down dip. Both holes were drilled from north to south.
- The collar of J90-02 was located, after locating the sill timbers of drill set-up. J90-01 was not located but and is approximate.

- In 1969, Selco completed three diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the North Johnson occurrence. Drilling was exploring for base metals. Although no evidence of drilling, either collars refuse, or cribbing was detected, flat & open areas were noted at the approximate location. Any drilling would have undercut the alteration & vein system.

The gold mineralization occurring as free gold and associated with sulphides is highly erratic. Drilling will have to explore the strike & dip extension of the North Johnson alteration & structure. Only detailed sampling along the vein system will accurately identify the gold content.

17 RECOMMENDATIONS

17.1 EXPLORATION PHASE II: PROSPECTING, STRIPPING & DRILLING

North Johnson, Southern Block Area: Reconnaissance shoreline geological investigation is recommended of the Sturgeon Lake area, and property examinations of the recent staking, North Johnson claim block, the North Johnson addition and the Southern Block and area. Approximately 7 days would be required.

North Johnson Mapping: A survey control grid is recommended to assist with geological mapping, prospecting, and the mechanical stripping and drill programs. Geological mapping are recommended to identify geological targets for mechanical stripping and prepare the area for drilling sites.

North Johnson Mechanical Stripping: A Mechanical Stripping program is proposed to attempt to trace and expose the mineralized North Johnson structure along strike to the west and to the east in attempts to extend the North Johnson occurrence. Results would assist in defining drill target locations.

North Johnson drilling: A North Johnson Phase II Drill program is recommended to explore the depth & on strike continuity of the North Johnson occurrence. Eight (8) drill holes totaling 1600m costing approximately \$500,000 have been planned to drill on the North Johnson mineralized system. Four deep holes are proposed to investigate the high grade mineralization at a depth of 75-100m, and four holes are proposed to probe the structure on strike to the west and to the east. The plunging drill target is included as a PowerPoint presentation at end of this report. Two vertical longitudinal sections in the plane of the North Johnson mineral system and a set of vertical drill cross-sections illustrate a cross-sectional view of the proposed targets. This drilling would be completed in June-July 2014 and after the mechanical stripping to take advantage of the barge for mobilization and de-mobilization of the drill.

Equator holds an MNDM Exploration permit for mechanical stripping & drilling.

17.2 EXPLORATION PHASE II: DRILLING

North Johnson: A results-based Phase III drill program is proposed for the fall of 2014, with recommendations from the Phase II drill results, mechanical stripping and shoreline reconnaissance geology. A 4 hole, deep (1500m) drill program from four locations is recommended to drill test the high grade gold intersection on strike and on the structural trend of the gold systems on the D1 structure. This Phase II program would take 4 weeks.

Rainbow Island: Three holes (900m) two holes along strike and one at depth beneath the Rainbow Island Occurrence is required to evaluate the larger potential of the vein system.

Southern Block: Two holes, each 300m (600m) to drill test potentially auriferous D1 & D2 structures.

17.3 DRILL TARGETS & BUDGET

17.3.1 NORTH JOHNSON PROPOSED TARGETS

Table 17-1: Johnson Showing – Phase II Drill Proposal

Hole_ID	East Local	North Local	Azm	Dip	Horiz_Trace (m)	EOH(m)	Target: REMARKS
PNJ14-a	75W	130S	Grid North	-60	17	200	West ext. of Hi Grade NJ Zone
PNJ14-b	25W	130S	Grid North	-60	36	200	NJ Zone
PNJ14-c	25E	100S	Grid North	-60	40	200	NJ Zone
PNJ14-d	75E	100S	Grid North	-60	57	200	NJ Zone
PNJ14-e	120W	80S	Grid North	-45	58	200	West of AJ13-06
PNJ14-f	200W	100S	Grid North	-45	55	200	West of AJ13-06
PNJ14-g	150E	50S	Grid north	-45	35	200	East of AJ13-04
PNJ14-g	250E	50S	Grid north	-45	35	200	East of AJ13-04
8 holes				approximately		1600m	
Target Summary:						4 ddh	
					<i>On strike of NJ Zone</i>	4 ddh	

17.3.2 PROPOSED BUDGET (FINAL SUBJECT TO TENDER)**Table 17-2: Phase 2 Drill Exploration Budget**

	PHASE 1- DRILL	Item Unit Cost	\$Cost	
All Properties				
Mapping	Recon Geological Mapping	7 days X\$2000	\$14,000	
North Johnson				
Control	Survey Grid	15km x \$600/km	\$9,000	
				\$9,000
	Property Geological Mapping	25 days X\$2000	\$50,000	
				\$50,000
Mechanical Stripping	Mob/Demob	\$25,000	\$25,000	
	Mech Strip/wash/sample	21 days x \$5000	\$100,000	
	Geologist/Assist	30 days x \$2000/day	\$60,000	
				~ \$185,000
Drilling	Drilling	1600m		
	SUBTOTAL	All-inclusive	@ \$330/metre	~ \$528,000
Drilling	PHASE 2 -DRILL	Item Unit Cost	\$Cost	
	Geologist	45 days		
	Field Assistant	25 days		
	Drill	4 holes – 1500m		
	SUBTOTAL	All - inclusive	@ \$330/metre	~ \$495,000
				~ \$

A proposed timetable schedule follows.

- Survey grid cutting May 2014
- Geological Mapping - Adjacent Properties May 2014
- Geological Mapping – North Johnson June 2014
- Mechanical Stripping June-July2014
- North Johnson: Phase II Drill program August-Sept. 2014
- Sturgeon Lake: Phase I Drill Program October 2014

Figure 17-1 is a detailed section of the accompanying compilation map of the North Johnson Claim Block locating the proposed drilling along strike and beneath the historic high grade assay intersection. The maps overlay a detailed topographic base with the Fugro magnetic survey to reflect structures and Lithology. Final drill site locations will be subject to local topographic conditions and confirmation checks on structural trends.

Figure 17-2 is a detailed compilation map of the Rainbow Island Lease Block locating the proposed drilling along the trend of the vein system. The proposed drilling will test on strike and beneath the historic surface workings to re-assess the mineralization along the vein system. Although the map illustrates the collars of historic drilling, no assay results were located in the records. The map overlies a detailed 1:20,000 topographic base with the Fugro magnetic survey to reflect different structures and Lithology. Final drill site locations will be subject to local topographic conditions and confirmation checks on structural trends.

Figure 17-3 is a detailed portion of the accompanying compilation map of the Southern Claim Block area. The proposed drilling will test several structures and geologically section the Lithology. The map overlies a detailed 1:20,000 scale topographic base map with the Fugro magnetic survey to reflect different structures and Lithology. Final drill site locations will be subject to local topographic conditions and confirmation checks on structural trends.

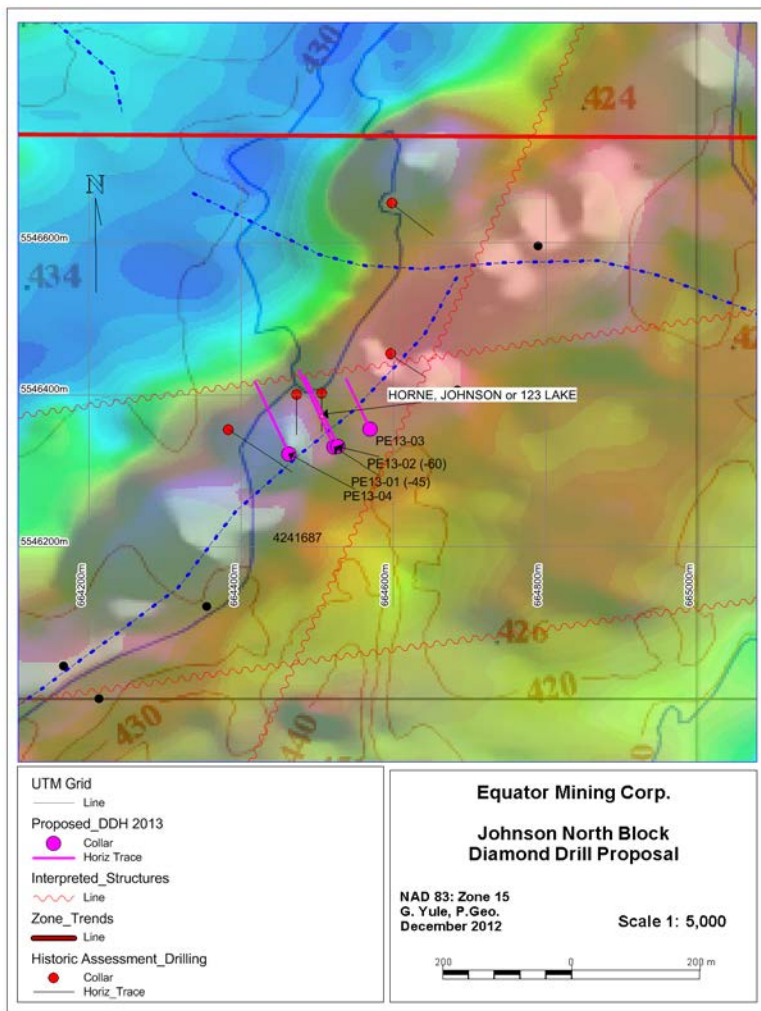


Figure 17-1: North Johnson Area – Phase II Proposed 2013 Drilling

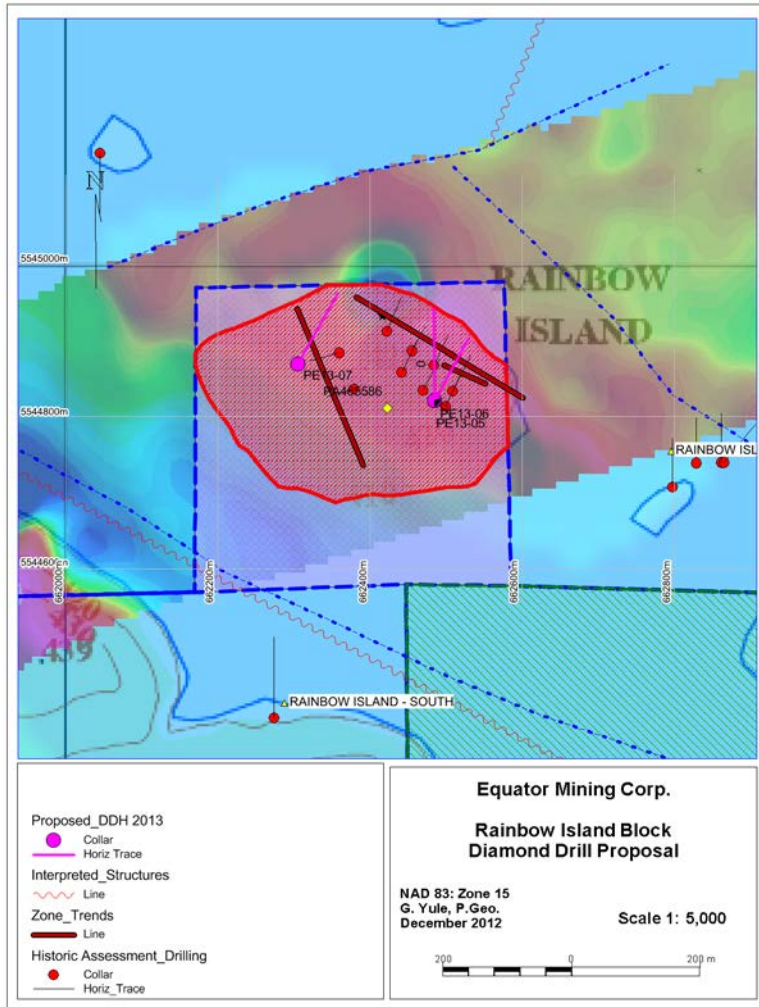


Figure 17-2: Rainbow Island Lease - Proposed 2014 Drilling

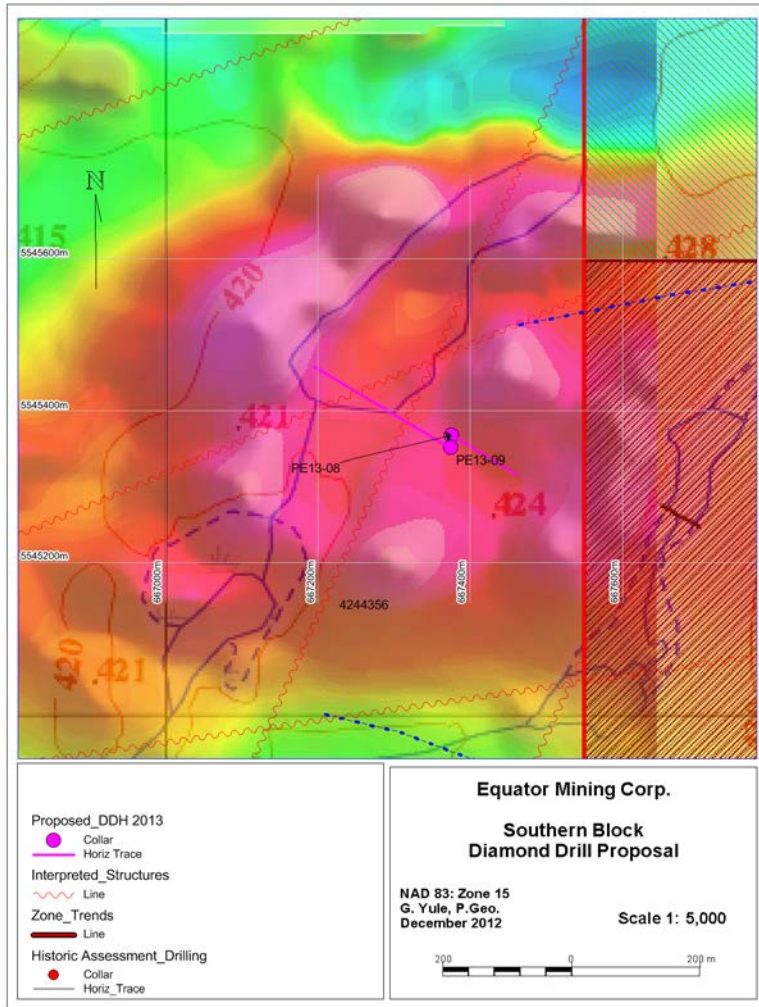


Figure 17-3: Southern Claim Block - Proposed 2014 Drilling

17.4 LAND ACQUISITION

Recommended is the evaluation of the corporate reasons for exploring the Sturgeon-Savant Lake area. Thought should be given to either;

- Abandon the project (not preferable since 2012 assessment work filed & 2013 mechanical stripping program completed) or
- Remain focused with evaluation of current properties, or
- Potentially expand project presence by investigating the opportunities for possible land acquisition by optioning of various properties in order of priority.
 - Pacific Iron Ore Corp. (Armstrong-Best & St.Anthony occurrences) (85 claims)

- Conquest Resources Limited - KBG Minerals Corp. The King's Bay gold property comprises 32 mining claims held under lease and 13 patented claims lying over King Bay and its southern shores. Five additional claims are located to the northeast of King Bay.
- Paragon Minerals Corp (50 claims)

The adjoining properties are summarized in Chapter 14 of this report.

Respectfully

Gord Yule, P.Geo.

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19 APPENDIX A: MS POWERPOINT PRESENTATION OF DRILL RESULTS



Figure 19-1: PowerPoint Presentation of 2013 Drill Results (Click to open)

20 APPENDIX B: DRILL LOGS (AJ13-01 TO AJ13-07)

21 APPENDIX C: DRILL PROGRAM ASSAY CERTIFICATES

21.1 DRILL CORE SAMPLING CROSS REFERENCE LIST

Table 21-1: Drill Sample Analytical Certificate Cross-Reference List

Core Sample Analysis			
Certificate# (by Job Order)	DrillHole_ID	Methodology	# Samples
201342299	AJ13-01	FA/AA (FA2)	66
201342300	AJ13-04	FA/AA (FA2)	88
201342301	AJ13-02	FA/AA (FA2)	72
201342302	AJ13-03	FA/AA (FA2)	52
201342342	AJ15-06	FA/AA (FA2)	50
201342343	AJ13-05	FA/AA (FA2)	130
201342344	AJ13-07	FA/AA (FA2)	89
			547 samples

Table 21-2: Drill Sample QA/QC Certificate Cross-Reference List

Quality Control Check Analysis			
Certificate#	Hole_ID	Methodology	# Samples
201342405	AJ13-03	Pulp Metallic	2
201342414	AJ13-04	Pulp Metallic	1
201342415	AJ13-07	Pulp Metallic	1
201342416	AJ13-05	Gravimetric (FA7)	2
201342447	AJ13-05	Pulp Metallic	10
201342504	AJ13-01	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	2
201342505	AJ13-02	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	3
201342506	AJ13-03	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	2
201342508	AJ13-04	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	3
201342509	AJ13-05	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	3
201342510	AJ13-06	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	3
201342511	AJ13-07	Repeat FA/AA (FA2)	8
			40 samples

21.2 CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS FOR STANDARDS

21.2.1 GS-18 CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (PROVIDED BY ACCURASSAY)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

GS-18

Recommended Value +/- One Standard Deviation

Au 5272 +/- 244 ppb

WARNING

The recommended value for GS-18 for the element listed above pertains to the date of issue and Accurassay Laboratories cannot be responsible for changes occurring after receipt. It is strongly recommended that all bottles be stored in desiccators to keep the material away from moisture. The contents of the bottle should be exposed to air for the shortest time possible when taking subsets. Unless these precautions are followed, the recommended values are potentially subject to change. Mix each bottle well prior to use. GS-18 is intended for both internal and external use.

DESCRIPTION

The material for GS-18 was provided to Accurassay Laboratories by Goldcorp. It consists of material from their Red Lake, Ontario operations. The sample was pulverized to 85% <200 mesh and blended. The blended sample was then bottled in approximately 800 gram units.

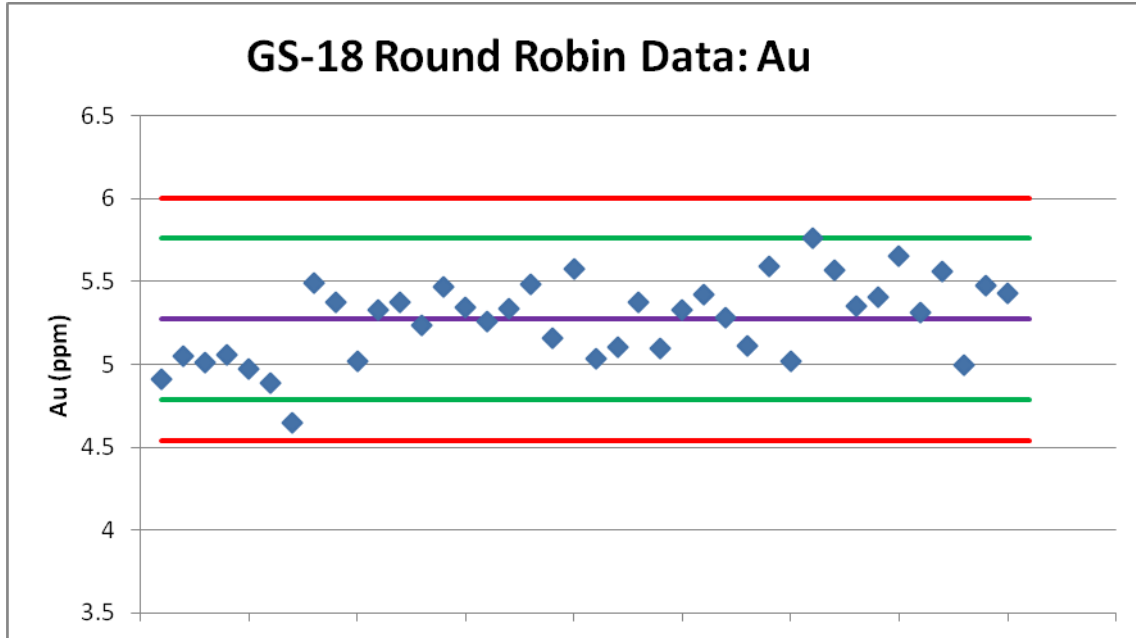
CERTIFICATION

The recommended value for gold is the un-weighted mean of approximately 40 analytical determinations from round robin testing in four outside laboratories as well as Accurassay's laboratory.

The gold was pre-concentrated by fire assay techniques and analyzed using atomic absorption or ICP spectroscopy. A sample mass of 30.2 grams was specified for this determination.

The gold results from these determinations were converted into parts-per-billion (ppb).

ROUND ROBIN RESULTS:



REFERENCE

The preparation and certification procedures used for GS-18 are described in an article by Wesley M. Johnson in the Geostandards Newsletter, Vol. 15, No. 1, April 1991, p. 23 to 31, entitled “Use of Geochemical Reference Materials in a Quality Control/Quality Assurance Program”.

Accurassay Laboratories:

DATE OF ISSUE: May 8, 2012

21.2.2 GS-25 CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (PROVIDED BY ACCURASSAY)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

GS-25 Revised

Recommended Value +/- One Standard Deviation

Au 791 +/- 51 ppb

WARNING

The recommended value for GS-25 for the element listed above pertains to the date of issue and Accurassay Laboratories cannot be responsible for changes occurring after receipt. It is strongly recommended that all bottles be stored in desiccators to keep the material away from moisture. The contents of the bottle should be exposed to air for the shortest time possible when taking subsets. Unless these precautions are followed, the recommended values are potentially subject to change. Mix each bottle well prior to use. GS-25 is intended for both internal and external use.

DESCRIPTION

The material for GS-25 was provided to Accurassay Laboratories by Goldcorp. It consists of material from their Red Lake, Ontario operations. The sample was pulverized to 85% <200 mesh and blended. The blended sample was then bottled in approximately 800 gram units.

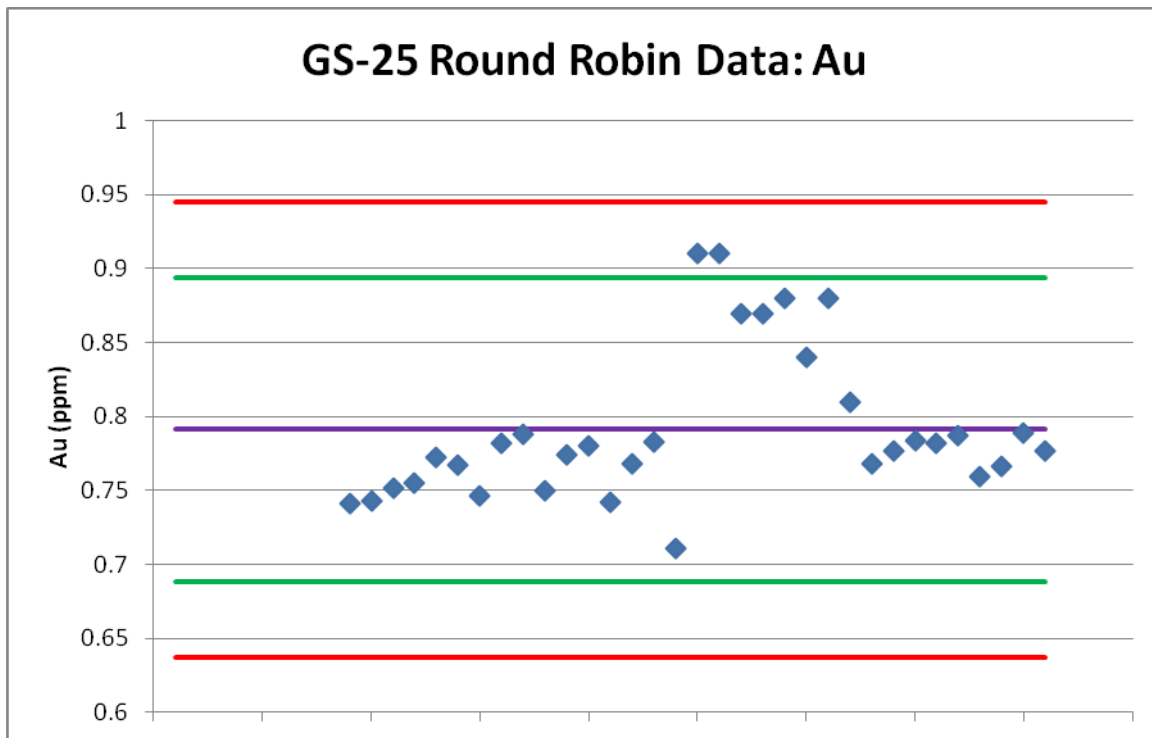
CERTIFICATION

The recommended value for gold is the un-weighted mean of approximately 32 analytical determinations from round robin testing in three outside laboratories as well as Accurassay's laboratory.

The gold was pre-concentrated by fire assay techniques and analyzed using atomic absorption or ICP spectroscopy. A sample mass of 30.2 grams was specified for this determination.

The gold results from these determinations were converted into parts-per-billion (ppb).

ROUND ROBIN RESULTS:



REFERENCE

The preparation and certification procedures used for GS-25 are described in an article by Wesley M. Johnson in the Geostandards Newsletter, Vol. 15, No. 1, April 1991, p. 23 to 31, entitled "Use of Geochemical Reference Materials in a Quality Control/Quality Assurance Program".

Accurassay Laboratories:

DATE OF ISSUE: June 28, 2013

21.3 SAMPLE ASSAY CERTIFICATES

22 PLANS (D SIZE 34 X 24 IN BACK POCKET)

Geological Map (1:500) With Drill Collars

23 DRILL SECTIONS (D SIZE 34X24 IN BACK POCKET)

L-100mW	blank section
L-080m W	ddh AJ13-06
L-060m W	blank section
L-040m W	ddh AJ13-05
L-020m W	blank
L-00m E	ddh AJ13-01
L-020m E	ddh AJ13-01, AJ13-02 & JJ90-01
L-040m E	ddh AJ13-02, AJ13-07, JJ90-01, & JJ90-02
L-060m E	ddh AJ13-02, AJ13-03, JJ90-02
L-080m E	blank
L-100m E	ddh AJ13-04
L-120m W	blank section

24 DRILL LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (D SIZE -34X24 IN BACK POCKET)

NJ ZONE – Gold Grades

NJ ZONE – Gold Content (Grade x Length)

SURFACE DRILL PLAN

- INDEX MAP

(Page Size 1:1000)

- GEOLOGY & DRILL MAP

(D Size 34x24) 1:500

VERTICAL CROSS-SECTIONS

20 metre sections

- INDEX MAP

(Page Size 1:1000)

- GOLD HISTOGRAMS
- GOLD ASSAY PLOTS
- GOLD CONTENT (Grade x Width)

Back Pocket (D-Size 34x24 1:250)

- GOLD HISTOGRAMS
- GOLD ASSAY PLOTS

LONGITUDINAL PROJECTIONS

Faulted Single Mineralized System

(Page Size 1:1000)

- NJ ZONE – Gold Grades
- NJ ZONES – Gold Content (Grade x Width)

Back Pocket (D-Size 34x24 1:250)

- NJ ZONE – Gold Grades
- NJ ZONES – Gold Content (Grade x Width)

