Assessment Report

on the

Coldwell Property

Besco International Investment Co. Ltd

120-4611 Viking Way

Richmond, B.C.,

Canada, V6V 2K9

December 2015

J. G. Clark P.Geo.

Clark Exploration Consulting

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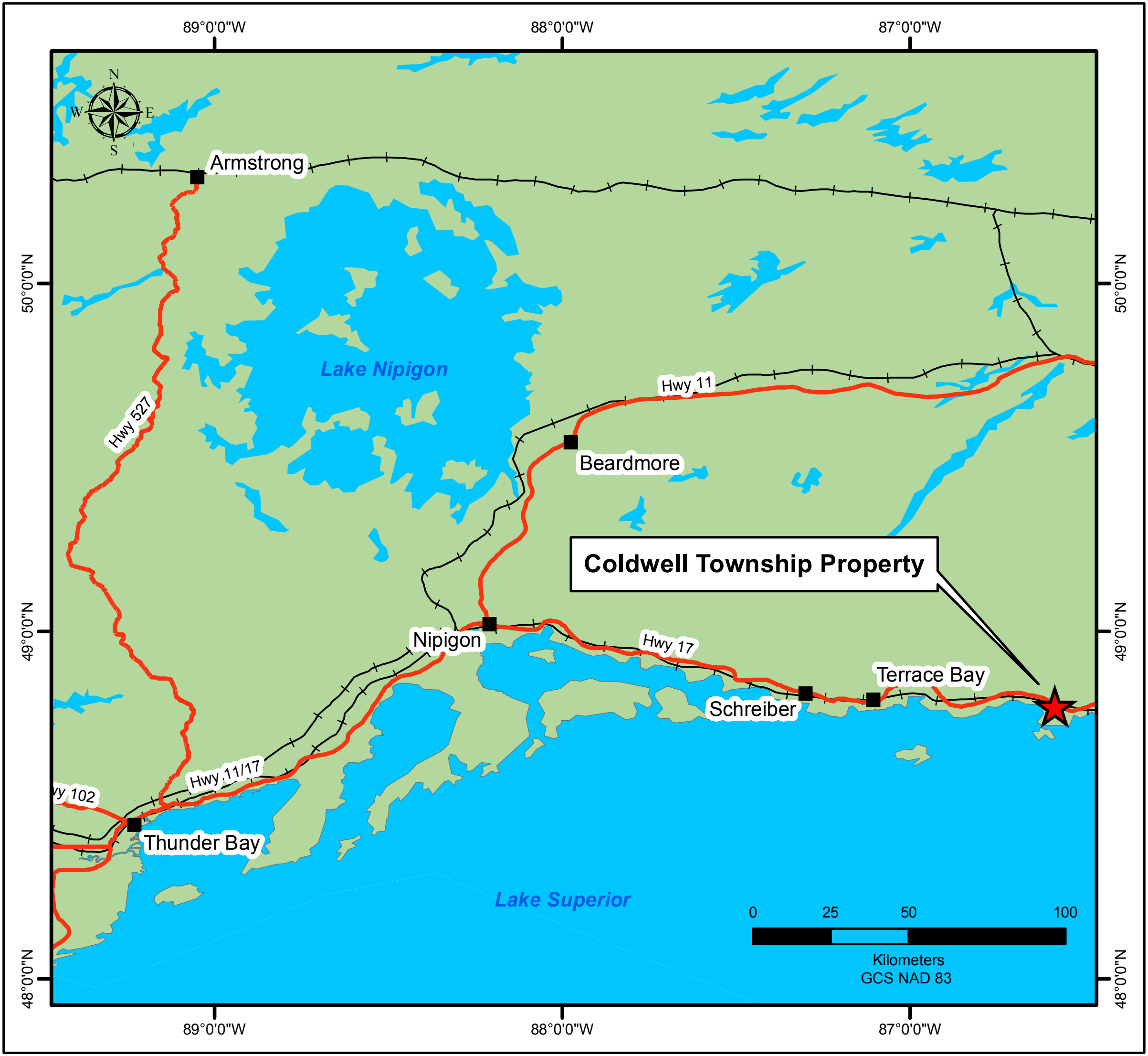
Introduction

Besco International Investment Co. Ltd. (“Besco”) contracted Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay to complete an evaluation of the Coldwell Property (the “Property”) for the potential of Building Stone. The Coldwell Property is located within Coldwell Township on the north shore of Lake Superior, Ontario. The work program comprised examination, description, and photography of the various outcrops of potential building stone.

Location and Access

The Coldwell Property is located approximately 200 kilometres east of the city of Thunder Bay via TransCanada Highway 17 and approximately 24 kilometres west of the town of Marathon (Figure 1). The Property is bounded on the south by the CPR mainline and secondary roads traverse the claims. Just to the east of the Property is the deep water port of Coldwell.

Thunder Bay is a full service centre of > 100,000 people with international airport and port facilities. Marathon is a town of 4000 people that supports the forestry and mining industries.



89°0'0"W
88°0'0"W
87°0'0"W
50°0'0"N
49°0'0"N
48°0'0"N
N
S
E
W
Armstrong
Lake Nipigon
Hwy 527
Hwy 11
Beardmore
Coldwell Township Property
Nipigon
Hwy 17
Terrace Bay
Schreiber
Hwy 11/17
Hwy 102
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
0
25
50
100
Kilometers
GCS NAD 83

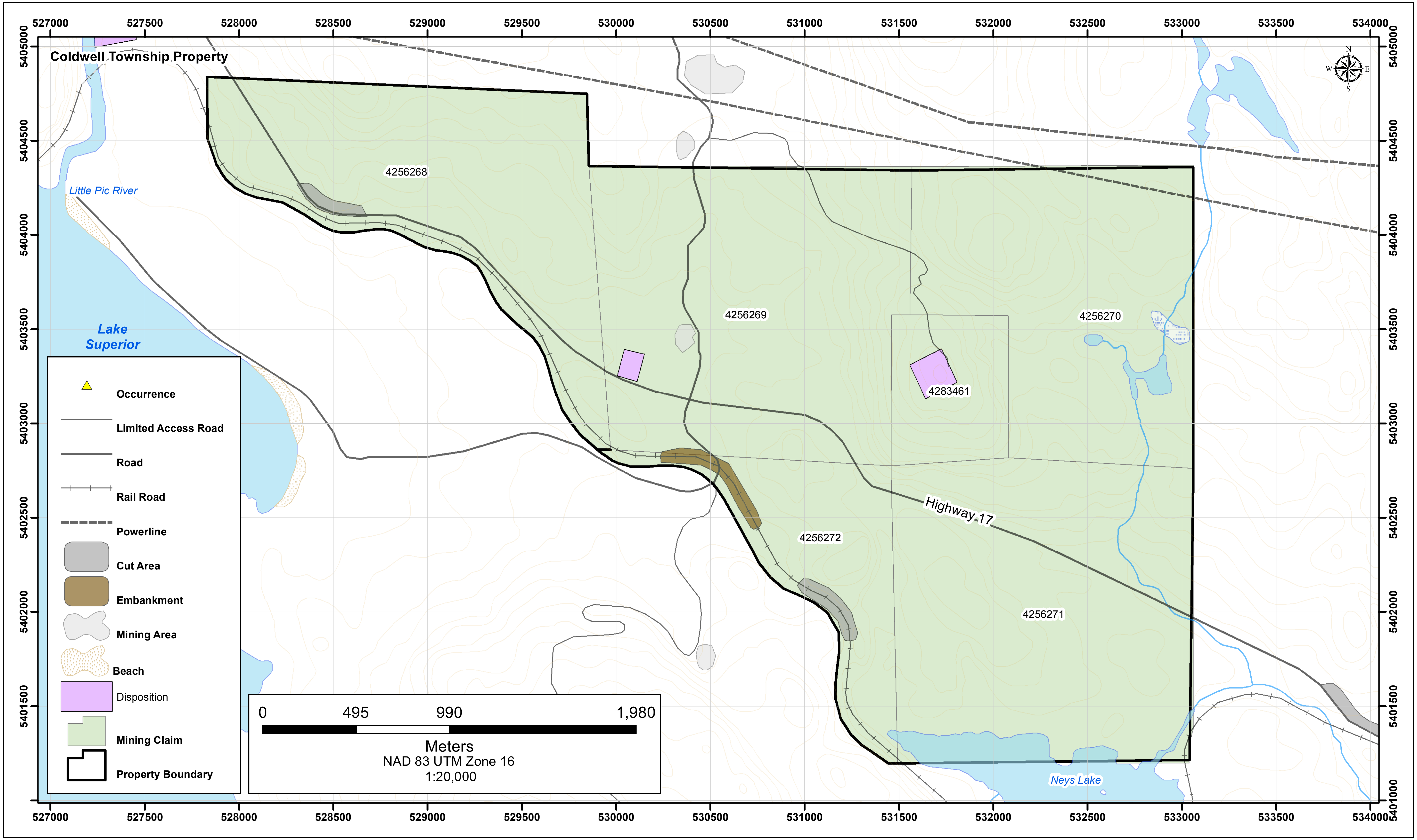
Claims

The Property is comprised of 6 contiguous claims (Table 1) recorded in good standing with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. The western claims are all bounded by the railway right of way which marks the north boundary of Nays Provincial Park. The claims cover approximately 1024 hectares (64 units). The claims are held 100% by Besco International Investment Co. Ltd.

Table 1: Coldwell Property Claims

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Annual Work Required
COLDWELL	4256268	2010-Sep-10	2016-July-14	$4,800
COLDWELL	4256269	2010-Sep-10	2016-July-14	$6,000
COLDWELL	4256270	2010-Sep-10	2016-July-14	$5,200
COLDWELL	4256271	2010-Sep-10	2016-July-14	$6,400
COLDWELL	4256272	2010-Sep-10	2016-July-14	$1,600
COLDWELL	4283461	2015-Aug-31	2017-Aug-31	$1,600

Recent proposed changes to the Mining Act will enact a system of Plans and Permits. Exploration work of the type completed in this program would fall outside of this new regulatory scheme.


Coldwell Township Property
Lake Superior
Little Pic River
Neys Lake
Highway 17
4256268
4256269
4256270
4256271
4256272
4283461
Occurrence
Limited Access Road
Road
Rail Road
Powerline
Cut Area
Embankment
Mining Area
Beach
Disposition
Mining Claim
Property Boundary
0
495
990
1,980
Meters
NAD 83 UTM Zone 16
1:20,000
N
S
E
W
527000
527500
528000
528500
529000
529500
530000
530500
531000
531500
532000
532500
533000
533500
534000
5405000
5404500
5404000
5403500
5403000
5402500
5402000
5401500
5401000

Regional Geological Setting

The geology of the Coldwell Complex is best presented in Open File Report 5868 (Walker et al,, 1993) and the following are summary portions of the report.

The Coldwell Alkalic Complex was emplaced in Archean rocks of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Province during the early stages of the Middle Proterozoic Mid-continent Rift at 1108 +/- 1 Ma (Heaman and Machado 1992). The 580 km^2 Coldwell Alkalic Complex is situated between Pic River and Dead Horse Creek, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The complex is located at the north end of the Thiel fault, a zone of faulting which separates grabens with different subsidence history in the rift (Cannon et al. 1989). A north-trending magnetic high occurs between the rocks of the Coldwell Alkalic Complex and those of the Mid-continent Rift beneath Lake Superior (Gupta 1991).

Originally, the complex was considered to be a result of extensive fractional crystallization of a single batch of magma within a funnel-shaped intrusion (Lilley 1964) or lopolith (Puskas 1967). Subsequent work demonstrated that the complex was not emplaced as a single batch of fractionated magma. Currie (1980) proposed a model in which the Coldwell Alkalic Complex developed from three intersecting systems of ring dikes and cone sheets, defined by igneous layering. Mitchell and Platt (1977, 1978) used petrological characteristics and relative timing relationships to divide the complex into 3 centers of alkalic magmatism emplaced by cauldron subsidence associated with major faults.

The Open File Report 5868 (Walker et al, 1993) supported the hypothesis of Mitchell and Platt (1977, 1978). Walker et al (1993) considered the configuration of the majority of the rocks represent magma that was intruded as sheet-like bodies during cauldron subsidence. Consequently, the present erosional surface exposes a sub-horizontally stratified sequence of rocks situated near the top of the Coldwell Alkalic Complex.
The Coldwell Alkalic Complex intrudes Archean metavolcanic, metasedimentary and granitic rocks. Both eastern and western contacts of the complex truncate bedding or fabrics within the Archean rocks. The eastern contact between the complex and the Archean rocks has a regular arcuate shape; however, the west contact is irregular and apparently modified by faults. Metamorphism of the Archean rocks to the pyroxene hornfels grade can be detected within approximately 50 m of the contact with the complex.

Emplacement of the Coldwell Alkalic Complex

Magmatism within the Coldwell Alkalic Complex occurred within three centers, referred to as Center 1, 2 and 3 by Mitchell and Piatt (1977, 1978). Volcanic xenoliths, miarolitic cavities and porphyritic rock types with a fine-grained matrix occur at the present erosional level, indicating that the magmas forming each of the Centers was emplaced at low pressure. In such an environment, processes such as, caldera subsidence, ring dike emplacement and stoping are important structural processes controlling the emplacement of magma.

The extrusion and preservation of the basaltic xenoliths may have been controlled by the process of caldera collapse. During the collapse, the tholeiitic to subalkaline gabbroic rocks were intruded as ring dikes and probably occur beneath the syenites of the complex. Caldera collapse and ring dike intrusion may also be the process controlling the intrusion of the alkaline gabbro and amphibole natrolite-nepheline syenite. These latter units define the outer margin of Center 2 magmatism, and are coincident with the Red Sucker Cove and Little Pic River lineaments. Ring dikes do not appear to be related to the intrusion of Center 3.

Large and small scale block faulting caused by the stoping of roof rocks into intrusive magma from each Center, has resulted in extensive assimilation of the roof rocks and hybridization of the magmas near the roof. This process is important in the intrusion of Center 1 feldspar-porphyritic syenite into the basaltic xenoliths, and the intrusion of the Center 3 amphibole quartz syenite into both the Center 1 and 2. It appears that the present erosional level corresponds to the top of Center 3 in the west and the top of Center 1 in the east.

Three diatremes occur within Coldwell Alkalic Complex. The largest of these is the Neys diatreme which has been mapped by Balint (1977) and Sage (1982). This diatreme occurs on the west side of the Coldwell Peninsula. It is elliptical in shape and has sharp contacts with the host nepheline syenite. The breccia consists of rounded clasts of gabbro, syenite, nepheline syenite, amphibolite in communited matrix (Sage 1982). The other two diatremes are smaller and were discovered during the present study. The first is located on Highway 17 northwest of Neys Lake and the other occurs on the west side of Red Sucker Cove. Both diatremes are small (few 10's of square m) and consist of angular, brecciated rock fragments in a hematized matrix. Fluorite mineralization is associated with the diatreme along Highway 17 and carbonated mineralization is associated with diatreme in Red Sucker Cove.

Economic Potential of Coldwell Complex

Mineral occurrences in the Coldwell Alkalic Complex include: base (Cu,Ni), platinum group metals (PGE) and associated metals (V,Ti) rare metals (Nb, Y, Zr, rare earth elements (RE)), building stone, industrial minerals (nepheline), and semi-gemstones (spectrolite). The information on exploration activity can be reviewed in the Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of North Development and Mines, Thunder Bay and the Ontario Geological Survey's website: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/. The Property has been staked to examine the potential of building stone potential. The potential of the building stone from the Coldwell Complex goes back in history to when syenite from the Coldwell Alkalic Complex was extracted for the construction of railroad bridges over Pic and Little Pic Rivers by the Canadian Pacific Railway during the 1880s. Building stone was also extracted from small quarries within the complex by Peninsula Granite Quarries Limited for 12 months in 1927, Cold Spring Granite Company Limited in the late 1930's, Lake Superior Stone Syndicate in 1960, and Angler Granite Limited in 1965.

In 1988 and 1989 a feasibility study was completed by Cold Spring Granite Company at two sites. One site is located north of Marathon along the Canadian Pacific rail at the old Cold Spring Granite Company Limited quarry and the other site is west of Port Coldwell along Highway 17 on claims optioned from Mr. D. Petrunka of Thunder Bay. A total of 37 diamond-drill holes (546 m) and the extraction of two large test samples were completed.

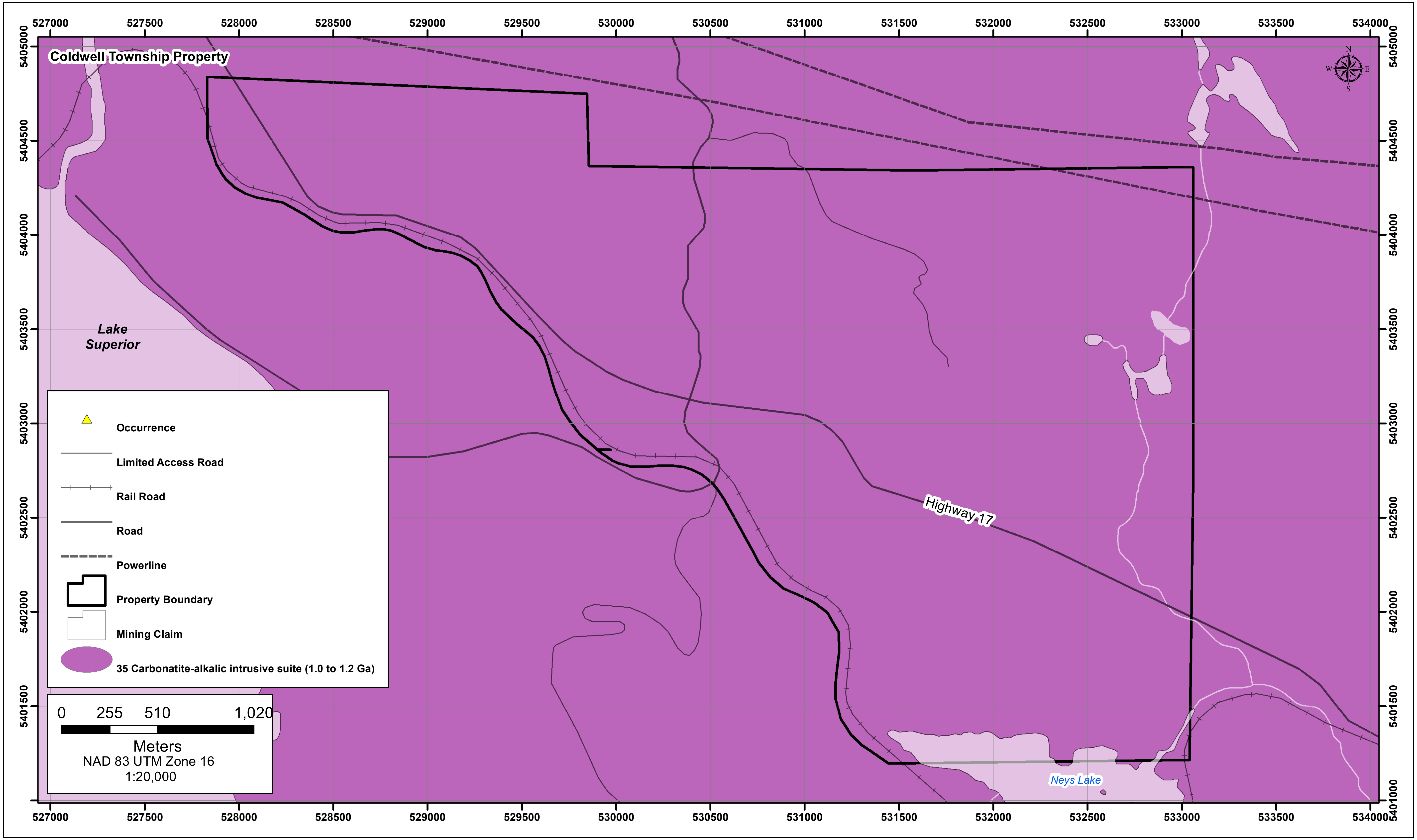
Property Geology

The Property is dominated by amphibole nepheline syenite in the east and amphibole quartz syenite in the west.

These units are well described by Walker et al (1993):

> “The amphibole nepheline syenite is white to red, mesocratic to leucocratic, medium-grained with variable proportions of feldspar, nepheline, amphibole, biotite, apatite and zeolites. Locally the nepheline syenite is well-layered with melanocratic olivine nepheline syenite grading into mesocratic syenite. Spectacular orbicular layering occurs on the south shore of Pic Island. An intergranular texture resulting from intergrown feldspar, amphibole, and nepheline is typical of the unit. Near lineaments and lithological contacts the amphibole nepheline syenite becomes red. Texturally different varieties of amphibole nepheline syenite occur near the contacts and include mesocratic nepheline-amphibole syenite with near-equant euhedral-amphibole prisms and mesocratic amphibole nepheline syenite with interstitial amphibole and euhedral columnar feldspar.
>
> The amphibole quartz syenite outcrops between Red Sucker Cove and the western contact of the complex and represents the final intrusion of syenite magmatism within the Coldwell Alkalic Complex. It appears to be a sheet-like intrusion which thickens to the west. Stratigraphically, the amphibole quartz syenite occurs below the amphibole, amphibole nepheline, and amphibole natrolite-nepheline syenites and is at a similar level to the iron-rich augite syenite.
>
> Near the contacts, the amphibole quartz syenite is associated with synplutonic mafic dikes and extensive brecciation and assimilation of the overlying host rocks. Contacts between the amphibole quartz syenite and the xenoliths are angular to very delicate serrated outlines and range in size from less than 1 m to over 1 km. The amphibole quartz syenite consists of dikes of an older fine-grained, pink to mauve feldspar-phyric amphibole quartz syenite and younger medium-grained olive-brown to pink, mesocratic to leucocratic amphibole quartz syenite.
>
> A younger medium-grained, mesocratic, amphibole quartz syenite with intergrown feldspar, amphibole and quartz intrudes the fine-grained feldspar-phyric amphibole quartz syenite on Pic Island and west of Coubran Lake. Based on the greater modal abundance of quartz, amphibole with higher alkali content, and higher concentrations of rare metals, the younger amphibole quartz syenite appears to be the most evolved phase of the amphibole quartz syenite unit.
>
> The central part of the amphibole quartz syenite is coarser-grained, more massive, and is not associated with breccia zones. The coarse-grained amphibole quartz syenite has poorly aligned tabular-feldspar phenocrysts up to 3

cm long, interstitial amphibole, and quartz blebs. Typically the trachytic texture strikes between 3° and 49°, and dips up to 45° to the south. Pegmatitic patches in this unit are present but rare."



Coldwell Township Property
Lake Superior
Highway 17
Neys Lake
Occurrence
Limited Access Road
Rail Road
Road
Powerline
Property Boundary
Mining Claim
35 Carbonatite-alkalic intrusive suite (1.0 to 1.2 Ga)
0 255 510 1,020
Meters
NAD 83 UTM Zone 16
1:20,000
527000 527500 528000 528500 529000 529500 530000 530500 531000 531500 532000 532500 533000 533500 534000
5405000 5404500 5404000 5403500 5403000 5402500 5402000 5401500 5401000

Previous Exploration

An examination of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Assessment files reveal a limited historical work record on the present claims. Two terms of exploration were completed in the area of the present claims. The first term was from 1988 to 1990 by Cold Spring Granite (Canada) Ltd. and the second phase was by John Morgan from 1999 to 2001.

The work completed was by Cold Spring Granite (Canada) Ltd. on land that had been optioned from D. Petrunka a Thunder Bay prospector. Cold Spring completed sampling, diamond drilling, radar surveying, block sampling (14 ton) and a feasibility study. The work was completed over a period from 1988 to 1990. Some interesting results were obtained from the work.

The radar survey was performed over a small ground grid that would be present on the northwestern portion of claim 4256271. The survey results indicated:

“The data acquired along all survey lines at Site 2 were obtained with 100 MHz antennas (Figures 20 through 24).The radar data shows far fewer fractures at depth than at Site 1. A core sample from a depth of approximately four metres was provided to MultiVIEW Geoservices Inc. to conduct an electrical properties test. The electrical properties measurements were carried out by the University of Waterloo Earth Sciences physical property laboratory. The tests indicated that the resistivity of the rock sample is 1.25 x 105 ohm-metres. This very high resistivity indicates that the rock is transparent to the radar energy. The lack of radar reflections is therefore interpreted as an indication that the rock in this area has no major joints or fractures. This interpretation is further augmented by the absence of reflectors on the CMP sounding at Site 2 which indicates uniform rock conditions.”

The Feasibility Study included a 14 ton sample taken from the side of the Trans Canada highway on present claim 4256271. The site selection was chosen due to the ease of taking the sample. Comments in the report include:

> “…the test results indicate that these samples of Canadian Red, with the exception of the results obtained from the C 170 test, meet the minimum ASTM test requirements. It is speculated that the compressive strength results may not indicate the true strength of this rock. This test is sometimes susceptible to erroneous results essentially due to poor sample preparation -faces not being true, improper loading of specimen and the direction of loading with respect to rift and grain may all conspire to cause a premature failure. In addition there may have been some induced micro fracturing caused by the heavy blasting when the highway was put through; however, if this were the case then this should have affected the other test results. Further ASTM testing, along with petrographic

analysis of samples, is required to establish a true representative value for this rock."

The study also discusses the various good qualities of the red syenite sample though also points out some weathering features from monument stones that are present in Thunder Bay cemeteries.

The exploration work by John Morgan included prospecting, sampling, assaying and a radiometric survey (Table 2). The work by Mr. Morgan was to maintain claims on the same area as where Cold Spring Granite had focused.

2012 Exploration and Evaluation Program

In 2012 Clark Exploration designed an exploration program to evaluate as many outcrops as possible to provide Besco with a quick method of defining more potential areas on the Property for building stone testing. An excel spreadsheet was designed to provide descriptive features of the outcrops. These features included Colour, Fractures per metre, Fracture angles (not direct measurements just directions), Grain size, Textures, Iron stains, Sulfides Dimensions and Comments. The table also had a Waypoint location that was correspondent to the Global Positioning System (GPS) readings taken with a hand held Garmin unit. To measure outcrops that are large there was start and stop waypoint. Then to facilitate examination visually a series of pictures were taken of various features be they fractures, grain sizes or textures. To allow for further visual and potential thin section work representative samples were taken of various outcrops and stored for further use. To locate these pictures they correspond to waypoints (picture of GPS) and day of pictures. All this data was then placed into ArcGIS to co-ordinate a smooth system of evaluation.

Field work was carried out by Ray Koivisto and Jim Savage experienced prospectors of Thunder Bay and Jellicoe, Ontario, respectively. Work commenced August 19, 2012 and was completed August 29, 2012. The prospectors stayed in Marathon and commuted to the project daily.

Some claim posts, line posts and claim boundaries were located and GPS's in while completing field work. It was noted the western and eastern most claims lines and posts are outside the claim fabric as downloaded from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines website. The Ministry claim fabric is determined from the recording sketches drawn by the stakers and is not as accurate as the GPS readings. The actual land that the company owns is that demarked in the field.

Table 2: Assessment List of Work on Property Claims

AFRI_FID	ArcGIS_Dow	PERFORMED_	Work Performed	YEAR
42D15SE0003	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE0003	COLD SPRING GRANITE (CANADA) LTD	Sampling - Absorption and Specific Gravity	1988
42D15SE0001	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE0001	COLD SPRING GRANITE (CANADA) LTD	Radar Survey	1989
42D15SE0002	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE0002	COLD SPRING GRANITE (CANADA) LTD	Drilling (17 Holes)	1990
42D16SW0138	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/imaging/42D16SW0138//42D16SW0138.Pdf	COLD SPRING GRANITE (CANADA) LTD	Feasibility Study	1990
42D15SE2005	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2005	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Geotechnical Report - Prospecting	1999
42D15SE2006	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2006	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Assessment and Evaluation	1999
42D15SE2009	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2009	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Sampling and Assays	2000
42D15SE2010	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2010	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Submission of Drill Core	2000
42D15SE2012	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2012	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Prospecting	2001
42D15SE2014	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2014	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Sampling	2001
42D15SE2016	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D15SE2016	JOHN HARTLEY MORGAN	Radiometric Survey	2001

2015 Exploration and Evaluation Program

During September 2015, Clark Exploration staff carried out another exploration and evaluation program similar to the one done in 2012 (see “Previous Exploration”), but examining new outcrops. The Property at this time also included one more claim (claim 4283461) which was also examined.

The program was carried out by Des Cullen, geologist from Kaministiquia, Ontario, and Craig Maitland, technician from Thunder Bay, of Clark Exploration. The work began on September 15th and finished on the 25th.

The daily logs are presented in Appendix I, with Outcrop Descriptions in Appendix II, photos in Appendix III, and a map of tracks and waypoints in Appendix IV.

Discussion and Interpretation

The work program carried out in September 2015 has identified and effectively catalogued a number of syenite outcrops with photographs for future reference by Besco. This data together with some of the previous work done on the Property should aid Besco in determining priority targets for further examination and analysis in the future.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The designed process of data collection has proved effective as a first pass method of determining potential outcrops for further study. The utilization of the ArcGis platform has integrated the data collected. The work program carried out in September 2015 has identified and effectively catalogued a number of syenite outcrops with photographs for future reference by Besco. The ability for the Besco to see the data collected and related to the pictures proved effective. The availability of the previous work in assessment has also assisted in providing target areas for future work.

It is recommended that Besco further examine and analyse outcrops that it deems suitable for market with a drill program, consisting of short, large diameter holes. The holes would only have to be to a depth suitable for quarrying, and the larger diameter core would provide them with large enough samples to allow cutting and polishing to show to potential customers, and also give an indication of the amount of fracturing present. A permit would be required from the MNDM for the drill program.

References

Assessment Files: Ministry Assessment Files housed in the Thunder Bay South Resident Geologist office, Thunder Bay or at http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/

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Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0254), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 1000 Alloy Dr., Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. My Honours Thesis was completed on the Coldwell Alkalic Complex, Northwestern Ontario.

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0254) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 29 years since my graduation from university.

6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I am responsible for the preparation of the Report.

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

Dated this 10th day of December 2015.

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.

APPENDIX I: DAILY LOG

Daily Logs – Coldwell Property – Besco – September 2015

Date	Work Performed	Claims Worked On
Sept 14	Half day - office work in Thunder Bay; print out maps and prepare for job.	All
Sept 15	Travel to Marathon, check in to motel; drove out to property and got oriented with property boundaries etc.	All
Sept 16	Prospected along Tower Rd and newest claim at the Tower Hill. Photographing and analysing numerous outcrops.	4283461, 4256269 and 4256270
Sept 17	Half rain day; other half day spent doing recon along Neys Park road and along section of railway.	4256269, 4256272 and 4256268
Sept 18	Prospected along eastern boundary area of Property	4256271
Sept 19*	Prospected the McCoy Twp. claim	4247139
Sept 20	Prospecting about 500-600 metres west of the entrance to Neys Park north of Highway 17	4256268 and 4256269
Sept 21	Prospecting outcrop area north of Highway 17 in west central claim 4256268	4256268
Sept 22	Went out in morning, got rained out; data entry in afternoon	4256272
Sept 23	Prospected north boundary area south of power line	4256269
Sept 24	Rained all day – data entry	
Sept 25	Travel to Thunder Bay, office work	

*Note: This is a separate property – not contiguous with the Coldwell Property claims.

APPENDIX II: OUTCROP DESCRIPTION SHEETS

Wpt	UTMs (NAD 83) (zone, easting, northing)	Colour	Fractures per metre	Fracture Angles (strike-dip)	Grain Size	Textures	Iron Staining	Sulphides	Outcrop Dimensions	Comments
001	16 U 531730 5403259	light red	1-2	60-90 140-90	2-5 mm	massive	nil - weak	nil	50m x 50m	light reddish massive syenite with ~10-15% mafic minerals
002	16 U 531666 5403277	buff - pink	1-2	220-80 variable	2-5 mm	massive	nil	nil	50m x 75m	buff-pink syenite: massive: ~10% mafics
003	16 U 531717 5403368	light grey	3-4	30-70 60-90 160-60	1-3 mm	massive	nil	trace	10m x 10m	light grey syenite: massive: 15-20% mafics (mainly pyroxenes?): trace chalcopyrite
004	16 U 531670 5403418	light red	2-3	130-90 variable	5-7 mm	massive	weak	nil	10m x 25m	light red massive syenite: 10-15% mafics
005	16 U 531625 5403617	light red	1-2	60-90 variable	2-5 mm	massive	nil	nil	10m x 30m	as above: 5-10% mafics
006	16 U 531405 5403858	light red	2-3	80-20 40-80	2-5 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 30m	as above: 10-15% mafics
007	16 U 531314 5403990	buff	1-2	variable	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	5m x 10m	buff-coloured massive syenite: 15-20% mafics
008	16 U 531196 5404049	reddish orange	1-2	40-60 variable	2-3 mm: up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	20m x 30m	reddish orange: massive: locally pegmatitic with grains up to ~1 centimetre: 5-7% mafics
009	16 U 531110 5404152	light red	1-2	140-90	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	5m x 30m	light red: massive: 3-5% mafics
010	16 U 532956 5402174	light to medium red	1-2	290-60 180-45	3-7 mm	massive	nil	nil	10m x 20m	massive light to medium red syenite: 10-15% mafics
011	16 U 532907 5402276	medium red	1	20° azimuth dip unknown	2-3 mm	massive	weak	nil	5 m x 10m	red syenite: massive: 5-7% mafics: generally finer grained than previous
012	16 U 532888 5402290	medium red	1	20-90	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	5m x 5m	as above
013	16 U 532858 5402393	medium red	1-2	80-45	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	75m x 100m	as above: 7-10% mafics
014	16 U 532812 5402458	medium red	2-3	60° azimuth 20° azimuth dip unknown	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	75m x 100m	as above: ~5% mafics
024	16 U 529666 5403536	medium red	1-2	70-90	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	2m x 5m	medium toi dark red syenite; massive; 15-20% mafics
025	16 U 529723 5403553	light to medium red	2-3	30-70 190-45	2-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	30m x 100m	light to medium red syenite; generally finer grained overall; 7-10% mafics - mafics possibly altered
026	16 U 529741 5403656	medium to dark red	3-4	290-70 200-40 80-60	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	75m x 100m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 7-10% mafics
027	16 U 529742 5403671	medium red	4-5	0-90 120-90	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	5m x 10m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 7-10% mafics
028	16 U 529758 5403716	medium red	2-3	160-90	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	50m x 75m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 7-10% mafics
029	16 U 529796 5403750	medium red	3-4	300-70 10-80 120-50	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	50m x 75m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 7-10% mafics
030	16 U 529860 5403794	medium red	3-4	180-80 130-80	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	10m x 20m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 5-7% mafics
031	16 U 529878 5403727	medium red	2-3	200-45 variable	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	10m x 40m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 7-10% mafics
032	16 U 529858 5403717	lighter red (weathered surface?)	1	20-70	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 10m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 5-7% mafics

Wpt	UTMs (NAD 83) (zone, easting, northing)	Colour	Fractures per metre	Fracture Angles (strike-dip)	Grain Size	Textures	Iron Staining	Sulphides	Outcrop Dimensions	Comments
033	16 U 529796 5403518	light red	1	300-70	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	75m x 100m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 5-7% mafics
034	16 U 529806 5403463	light red	2-3	150-60 80-90	3-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	10m x 30m	medium red syenite; massive; generally finer grained overall; 5-7% mafics
035	16 U 528456 5404192	medium red	1	120° azimuth	2-3 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 20m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 10-15% mafics
036	16 U 528489 5404201	medium red	3-4	40° azimuth 140°	2-3 mm	massive	weak	nil	10m x 20m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 10-15% mafics
037	16 U 528539 5404193	medium red	1-2	60-90	2-3 mm	massive	weak	nil	20m x 20m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 7-10% mafics
038	16 U 528570 5404238	medium red	3-4	40-90 140-90	2-3 mm	massive	nil	nil	15m x 25m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 7-10% mafics
039	16 U 528569 5404302	medium red	1-2	50-70	2-3 mm	massive	weak	nil	50m x 75m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 5-7% mafics
040	16 U 528571 5404367	medium red	1	340-70	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	50m x 75m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 5-7% mafics
041	16 U 528557 5404396	medium red	1-2	30-60	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	20m x 30m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 5-7% mafics
042	16 U 528551 5404462	medium red	2-3	120-90 30-60	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	25m x 40m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 7-10% mafics
043	16 U 528581 5404453	medium red	1	120-90	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	10m x 20m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 7-10% mafics
044	16 U 528598 5404413	medium red	2	90-90	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	10m x 20m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 7-10% mafics
045	16 U 528672 5404335	medium red	2-3	120-90 40-70	2-3 mm	massive	nil	nil	75m x 75m	finer grained medium red syenite; massive; 5-7% mafics
046	16 U 528687 5404249	buff to lighter red	2	50-90	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	weak	nil	10m x 20m	slightly lighter buff-red colour; massive syenite; 5-7% mafics
047	16 U 528695 5404150	medium red	1	120-90 60-90	2-3 mm up to 5 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 10m	medium red massive syenite with 7-10% mafics
48	16 U 531272 5404454	light buff	1	120-90 variable	2-3 mm	massive	nil	nil	20m x 30m	massive, light coloured (buff) syenite; 3-5% mafics
049	16 U 531302 5404444	light buff	2	0° azimuth 30° azimuth	3-5 mm up to 1 cm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 5m	massive, light coloured (buff) syenite; 7-10% mafics
050	16 U 531304 5404419	light red to buff	1-2	60-90 120-90	3-5 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 15m	light red-buff, massive syenite; 5-7% mafics
051	16 U 531305 5404392	light red to buff	1	50° azimuth	3-5 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 10m	light red-buff, massive syenite; 5-7% mafics

APPENDIX III: PHOTOS

Coldwell Property Property Photos – September 2015

Waypoint	**Photo Numbers** (all begin with GDEC0)
001	70, 71, 72, 73
002	74, 75
003	76, 77, 78
004	79, 81, 82
005	83
006	85, 86
007	89, 90
008	91, 92
009	93, 94
010	108, 109
011	110, 111, 112
012	114, 115
013	116, 117
014	118, 119
024	145, 147
025	148, 149
026	150, 151
027	153, 154
028	155, 156, 157
029	158, 159
030	160, 161, 162
031	163, 164
032	165, 166
033	168, 169
034	170, 171
035	173, 174, 176
036	177, 178, 179

Waypoint	**Photo Numbers** (all begin with GDEC0)
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038	182, 183
039	184, 185
040	186, 187
041	188, 189, 190
042	191, 192
043	193, 194
044	197
045	198, 199
046	200, 201
047	202, 203, 204
048	207, 208
049	209, 210
050	211, 212
051	213, 214

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GDEC0071


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Executive Director
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MNDM 1.888.415.9845
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gjclark@ontarioprospectors.com
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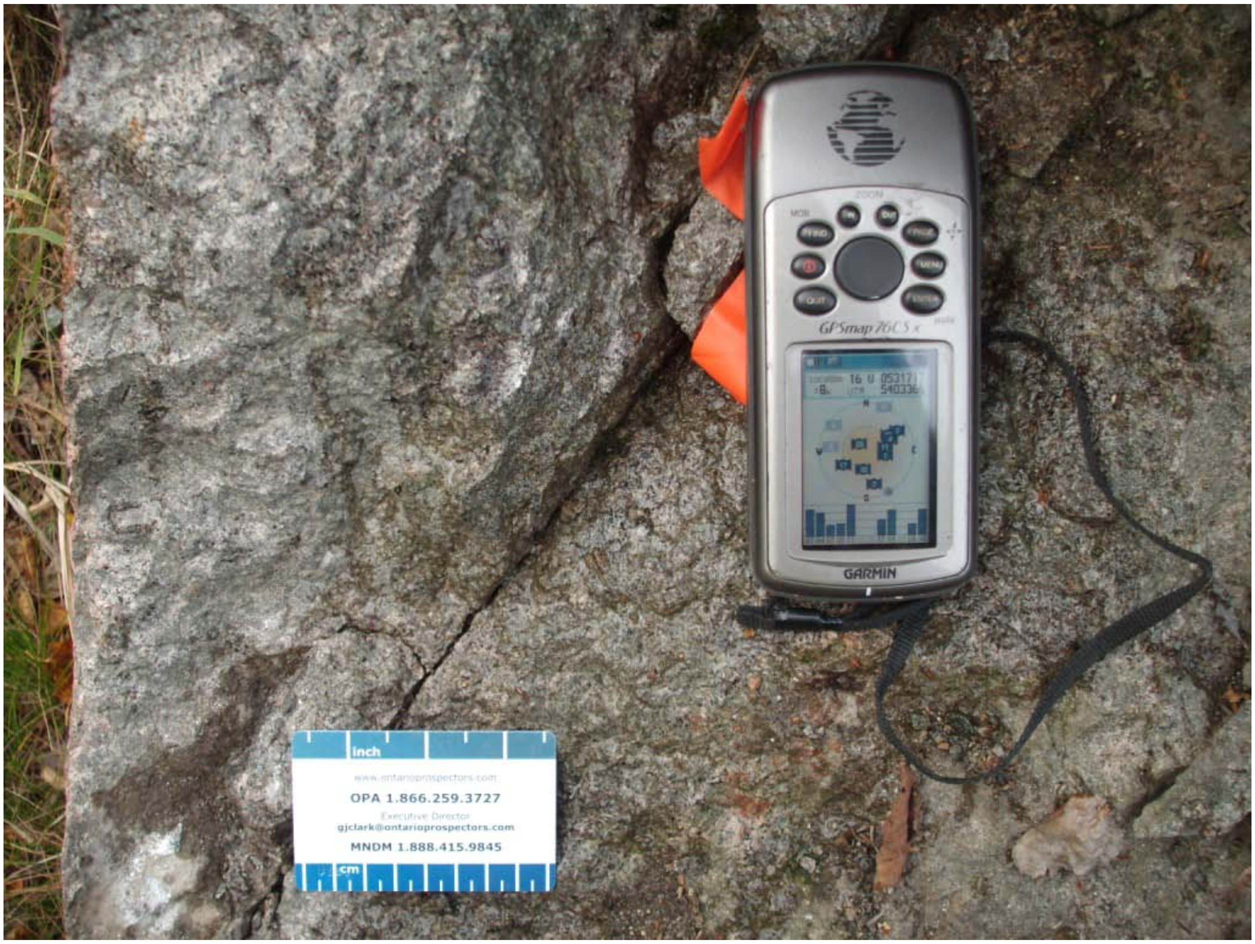
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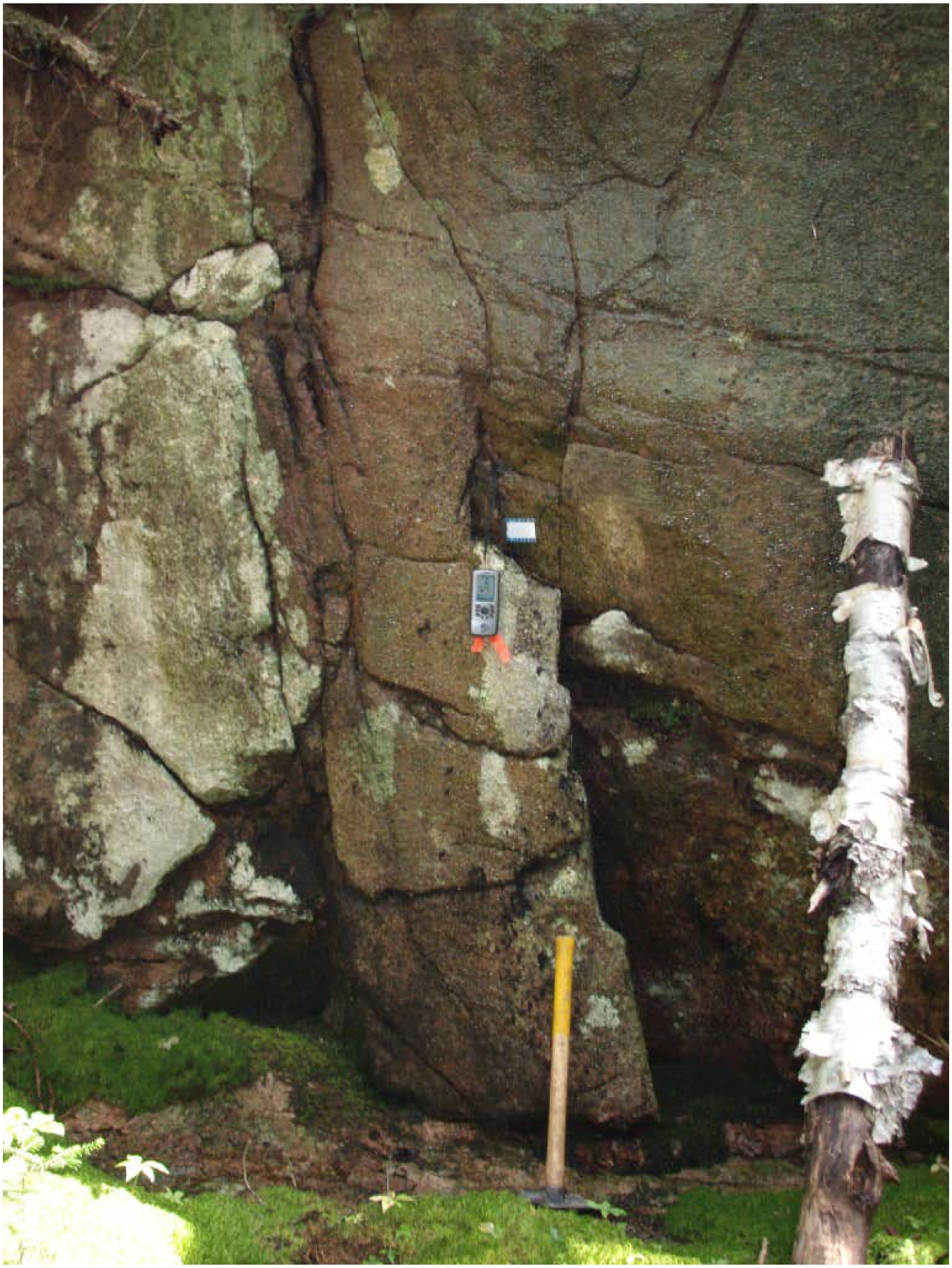

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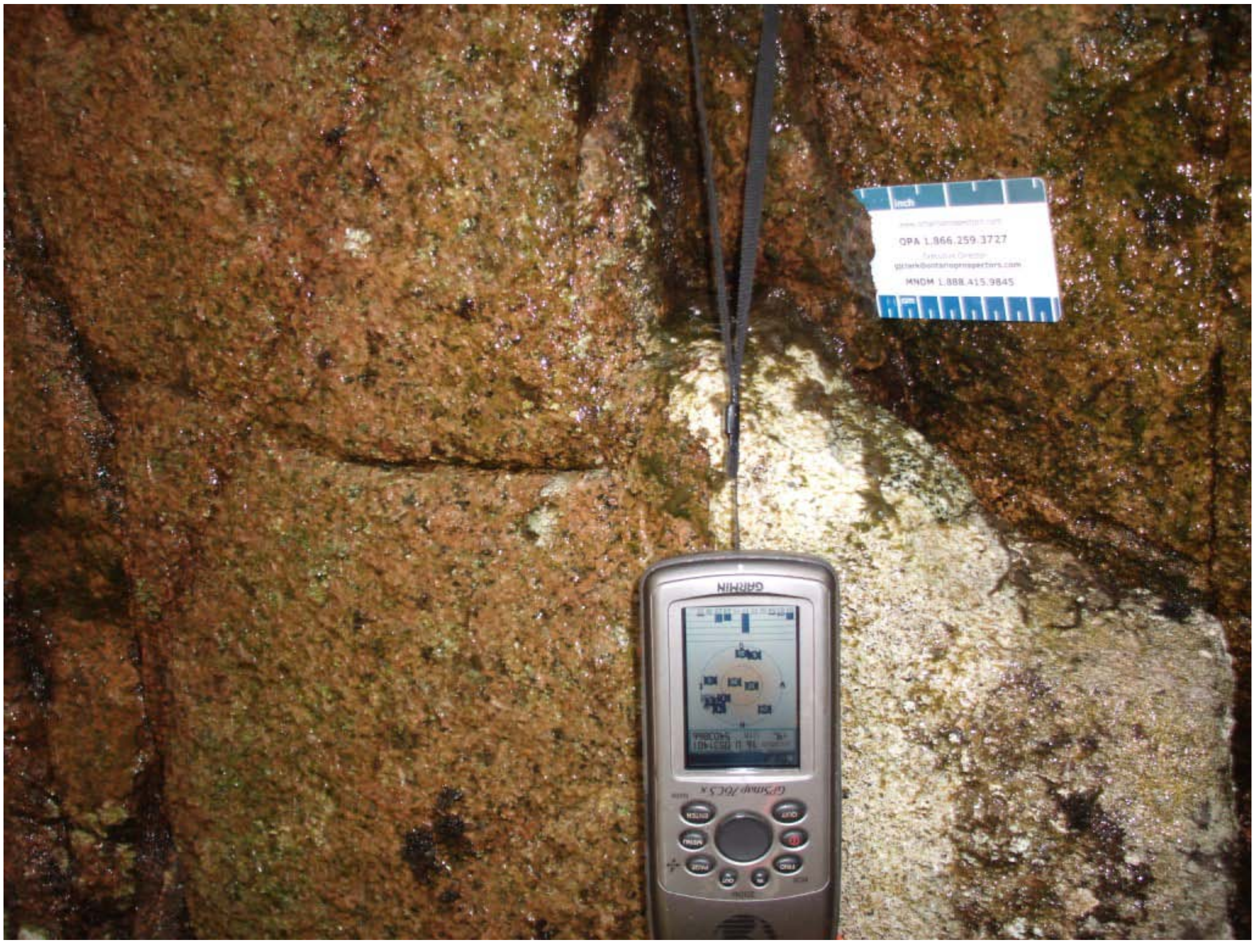

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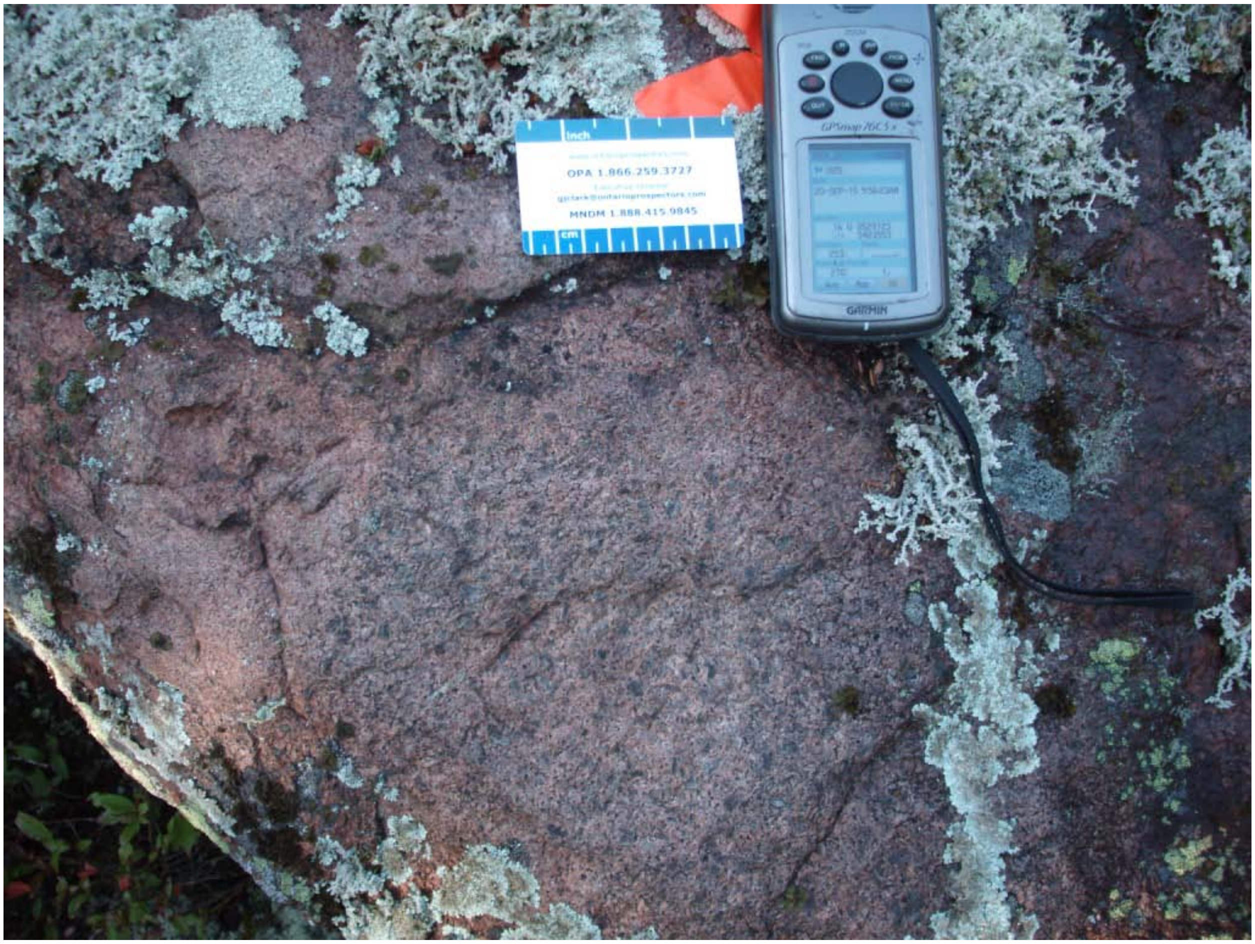

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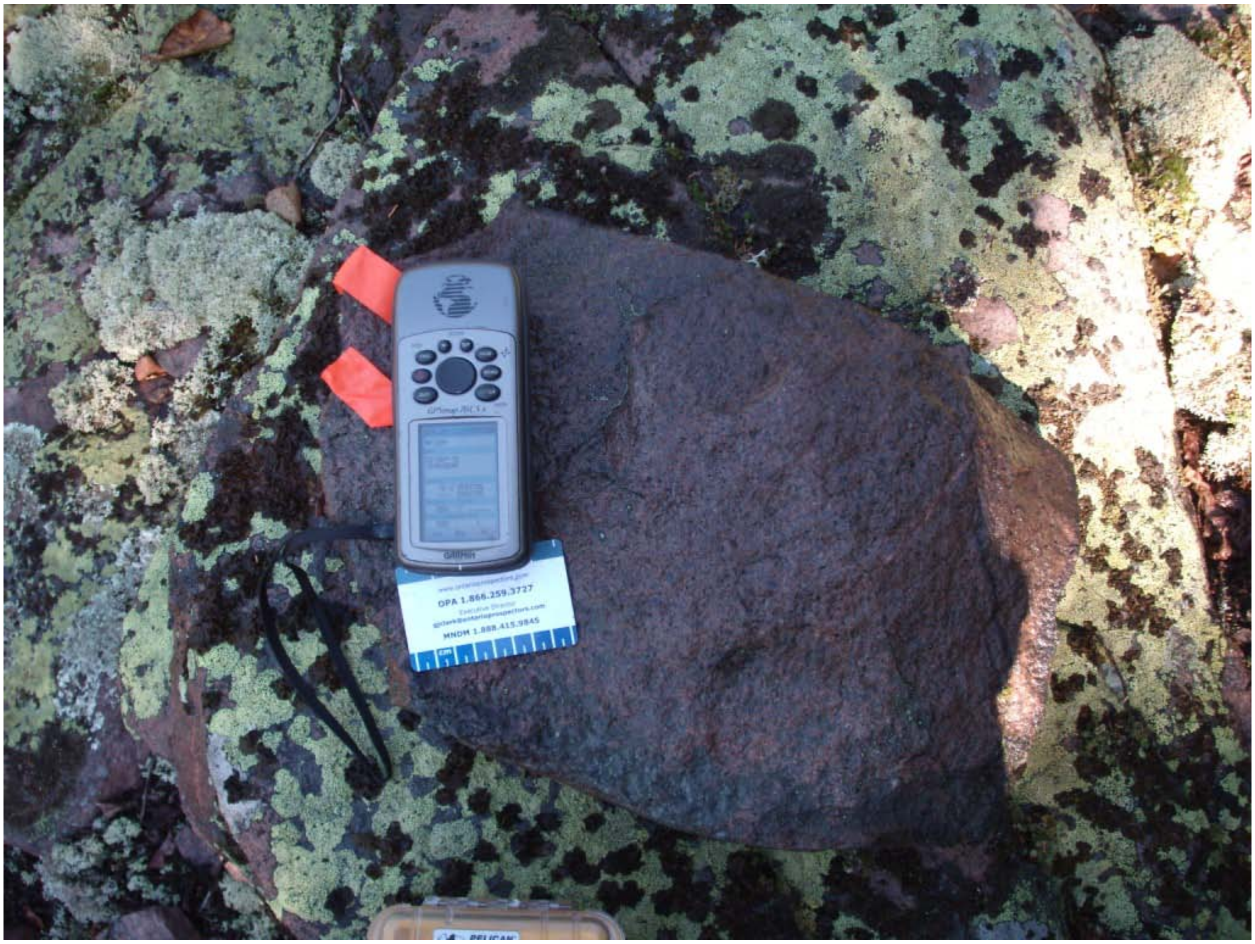

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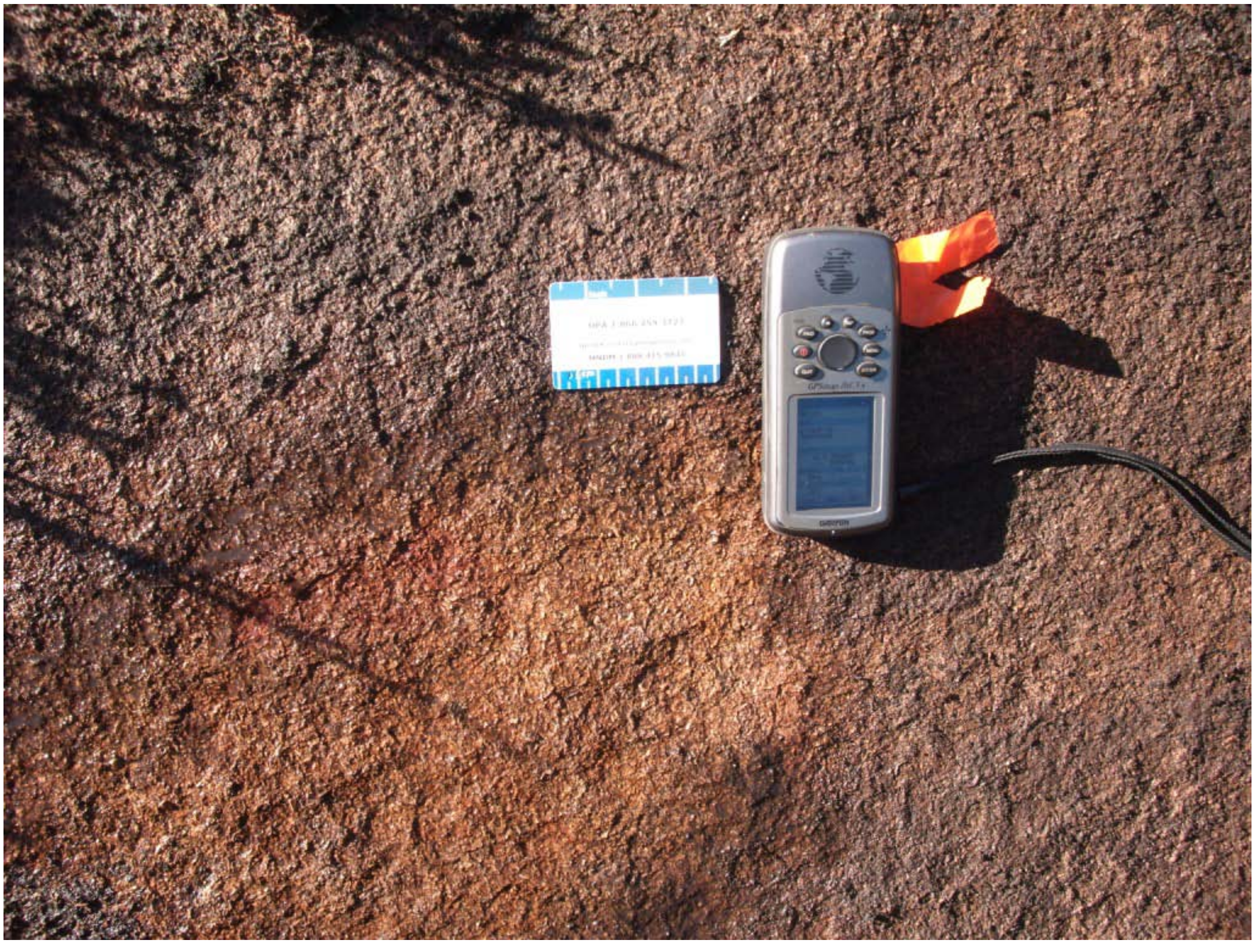

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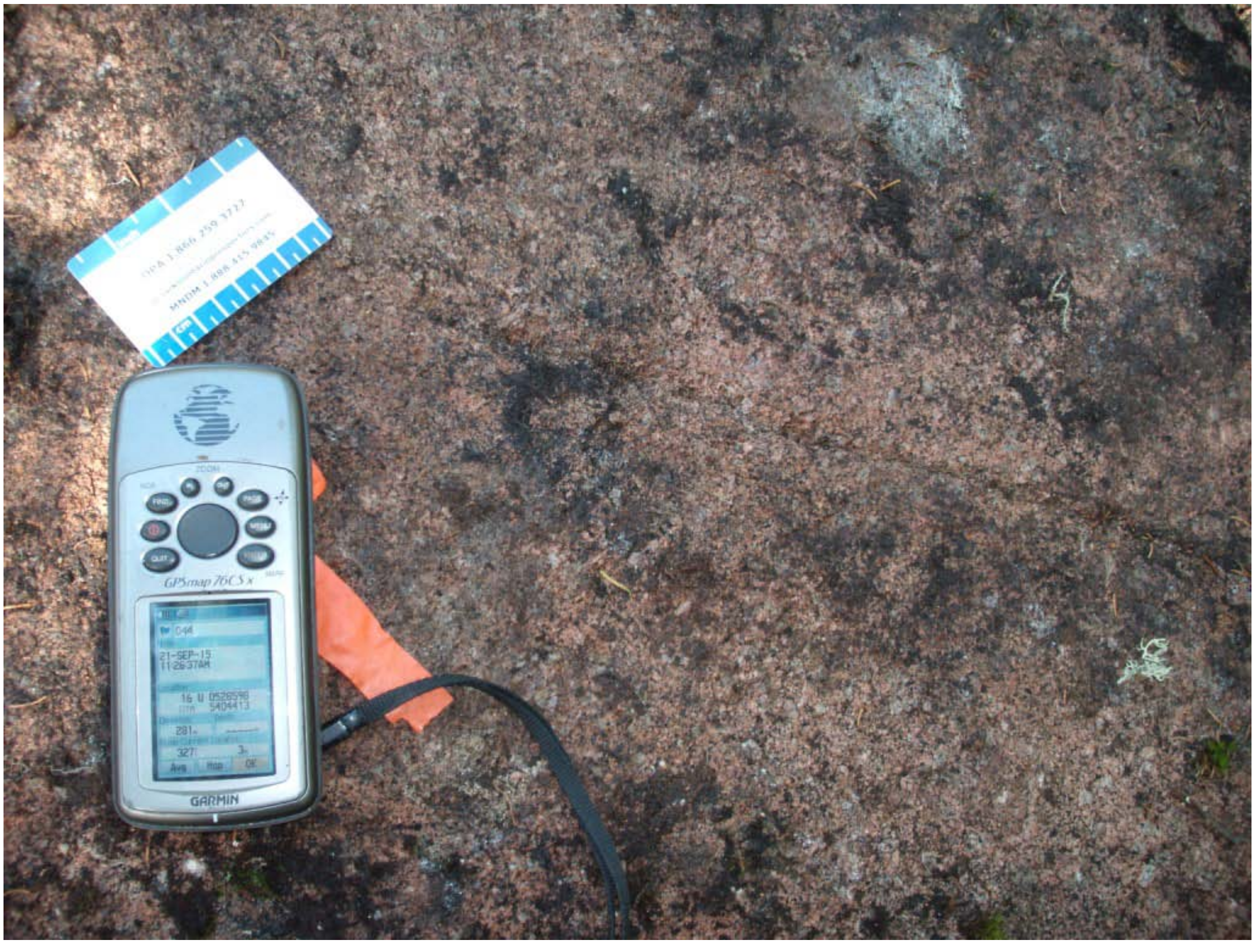

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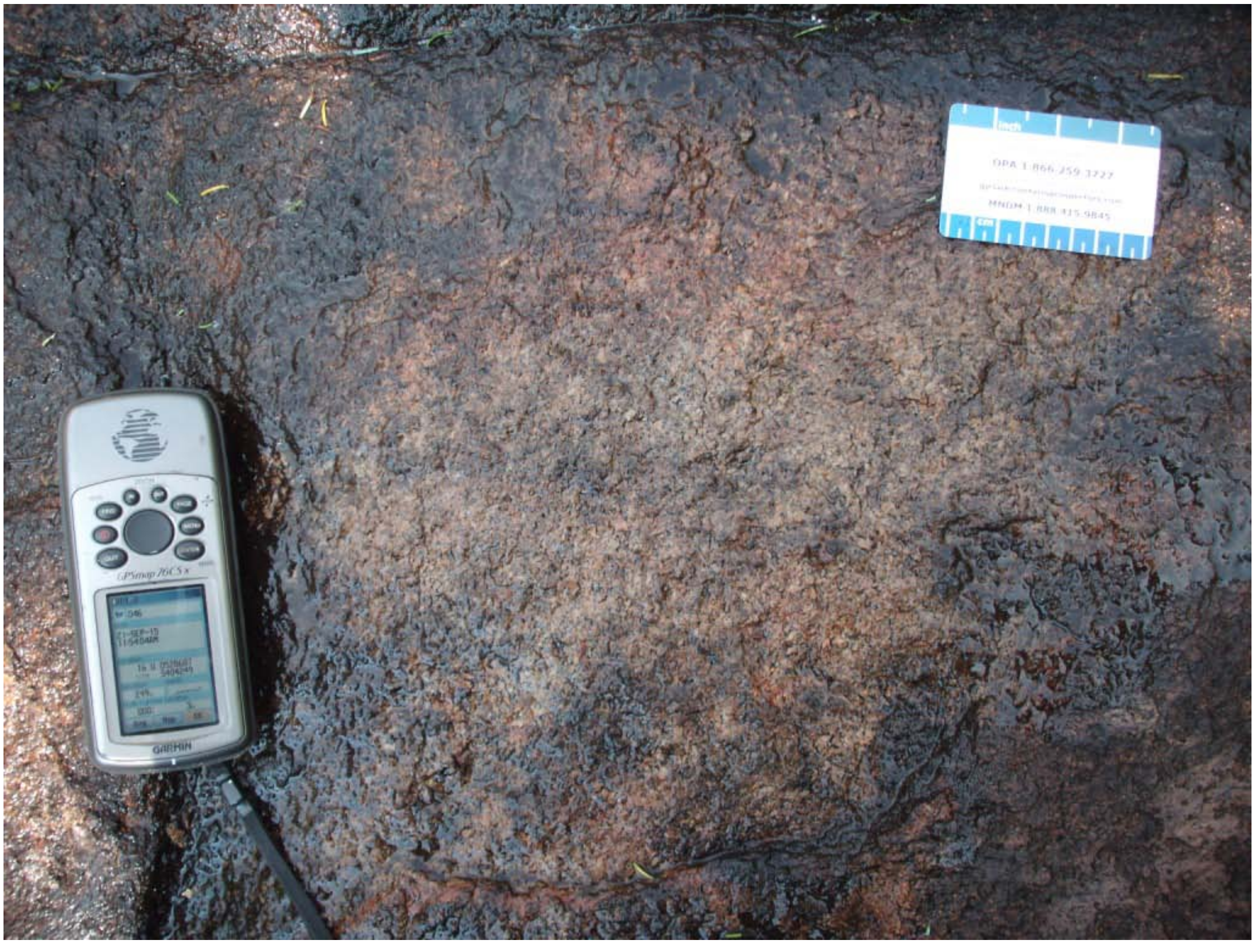

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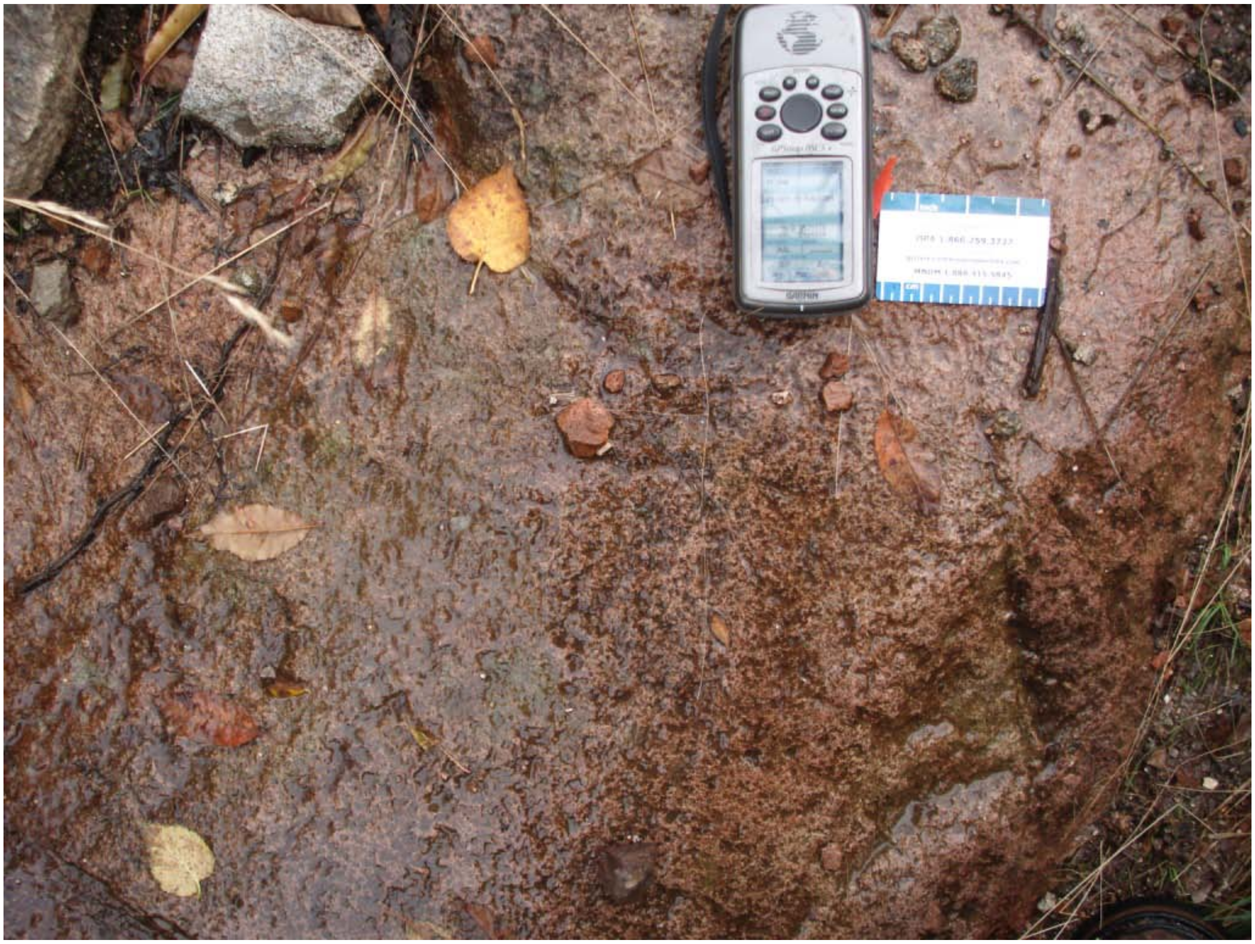

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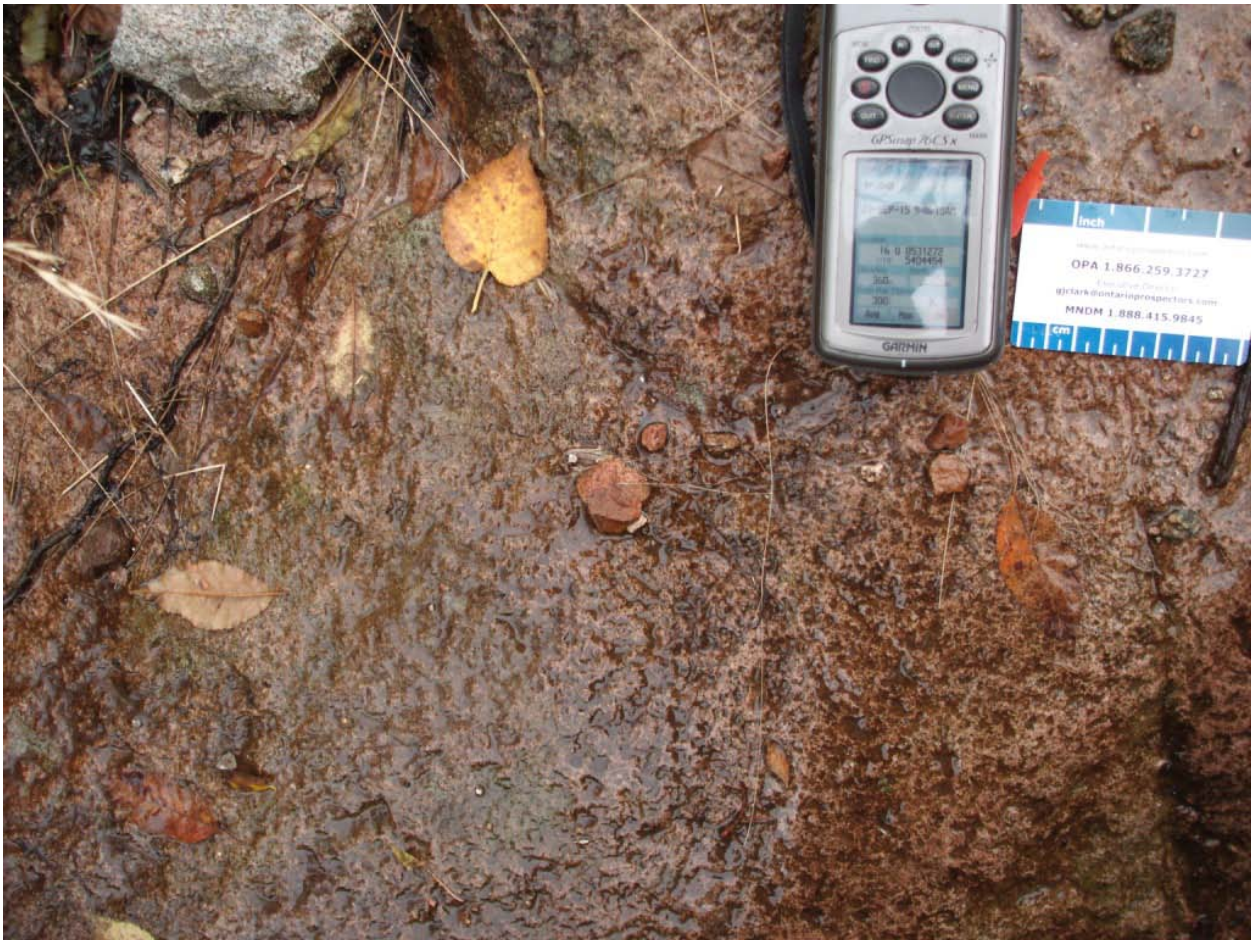
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GDEC0212


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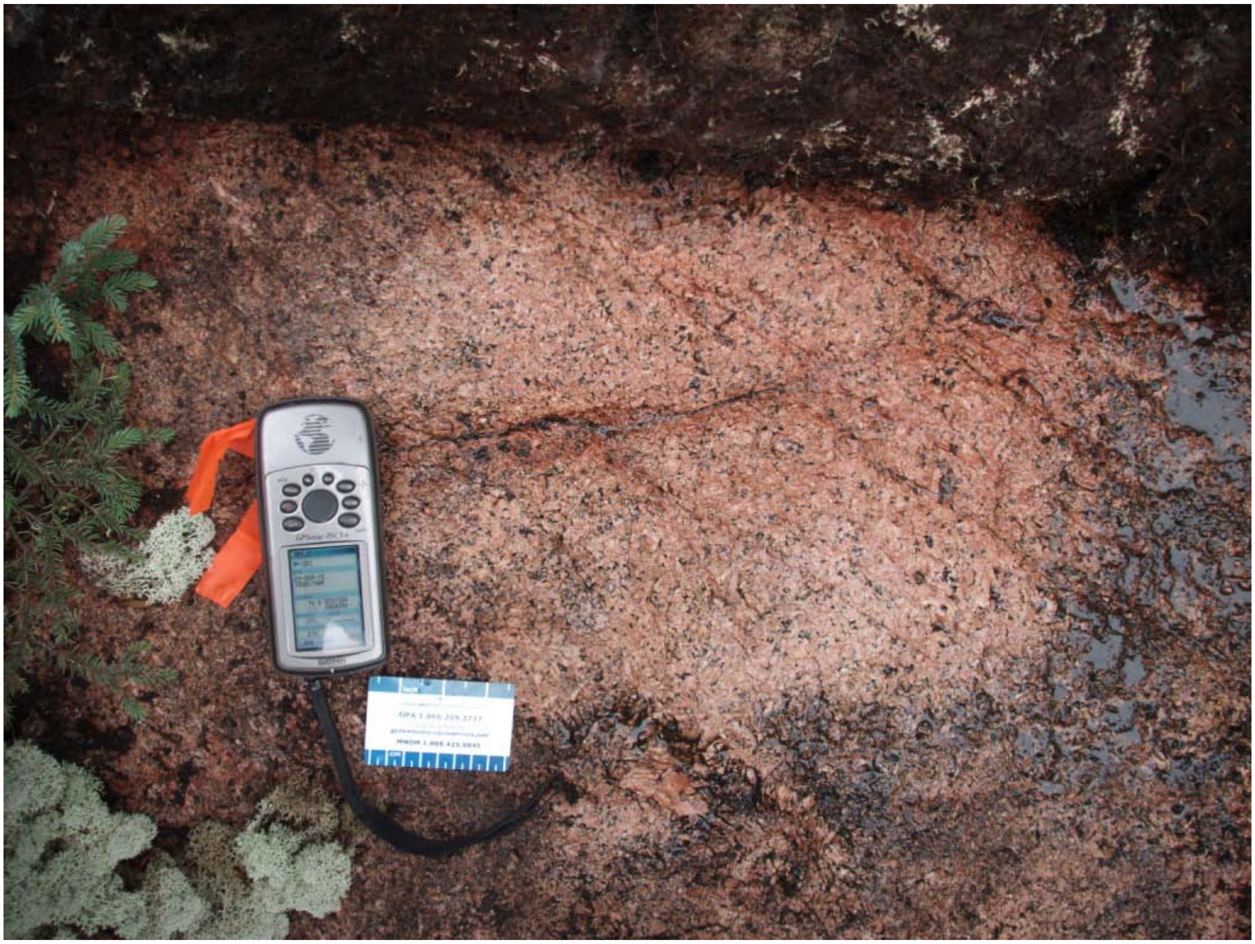

APPENDIX IV: PLOT OF WAYPOINTS AND TRACKS


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Property Field Map
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1:5,000
NAD83, UTM Zone 16
Legend
Waypoint
Track / Traverse
Project Boundary
Disposition
Mining Claim
Topographic Contour
Road
Railway
Trail
Stream
Lake
Wetland
Prisoner Cove
Neys
Neys Provincial Park
Neys Lake
Neys Creek
Truck Stop 18