

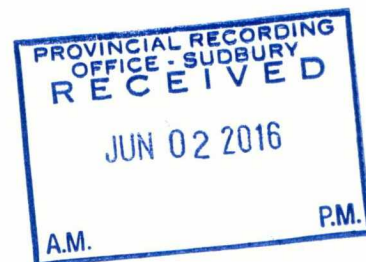
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2. 56875

Claim L4245814 & L4245815
John Doh Property
Eby Township
Temiskaming District
NTS - 42 A/1
80°10'13"W 48°03'55"N
Summer 2015

May 2016 Submission



INDEX

Property Location.....	3
Access.....	3
Claims.....	3
General Geology.....	3, 5
Claim/Local Geology.....	5
Previous Work.....	7,10
Present Work.....	10
Result/Conclusions.....	10
Bibliography.....	appended

FIGURES

Fig - 1 Location.....	1
Fig - 2 Claim Map.....	2
Fig - 3 General Geology.....	4
Fig - 4 Claim Geology.....	6
Fig - 5, 6 Work Area Location.....	8, 9

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District

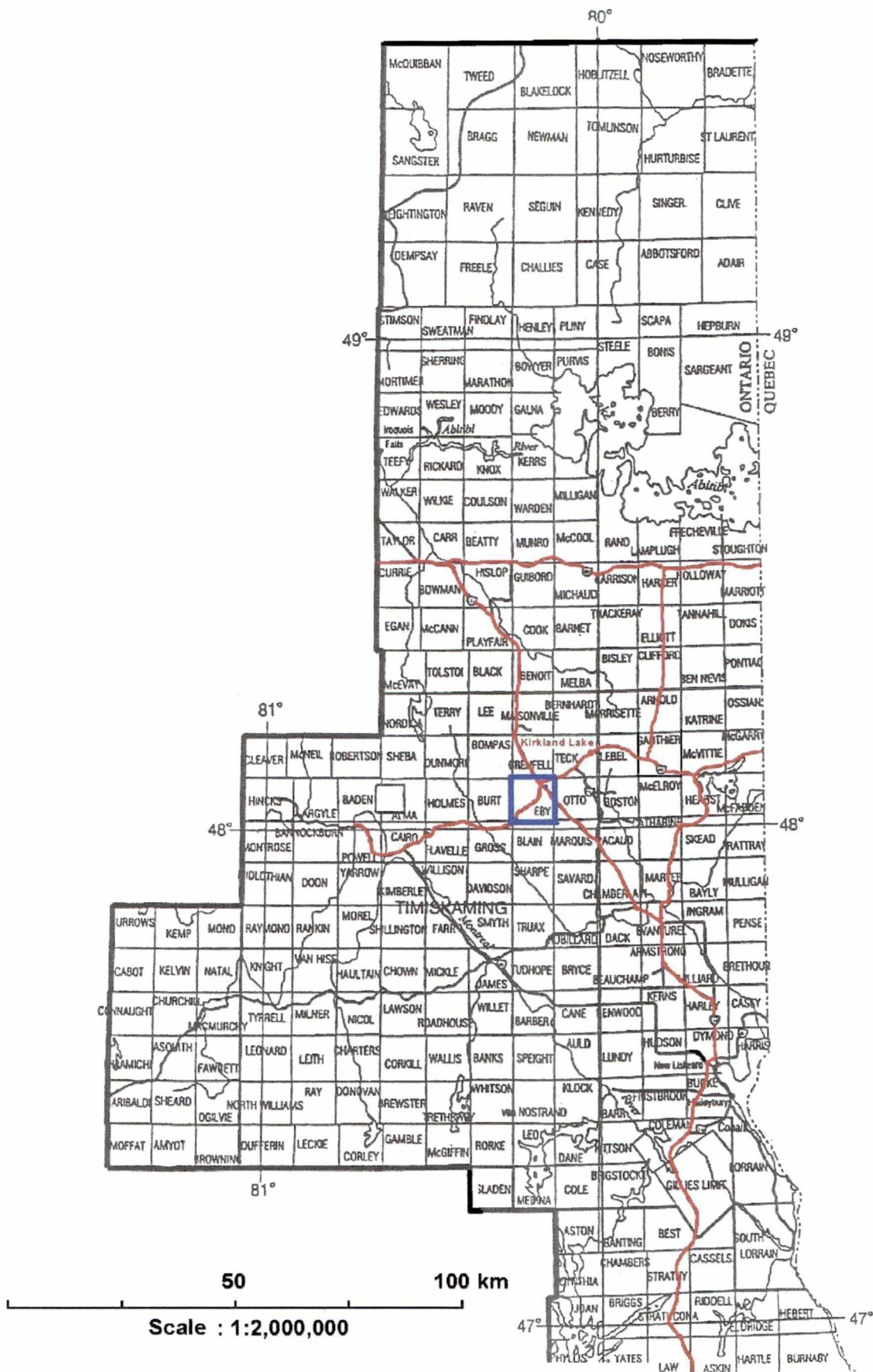
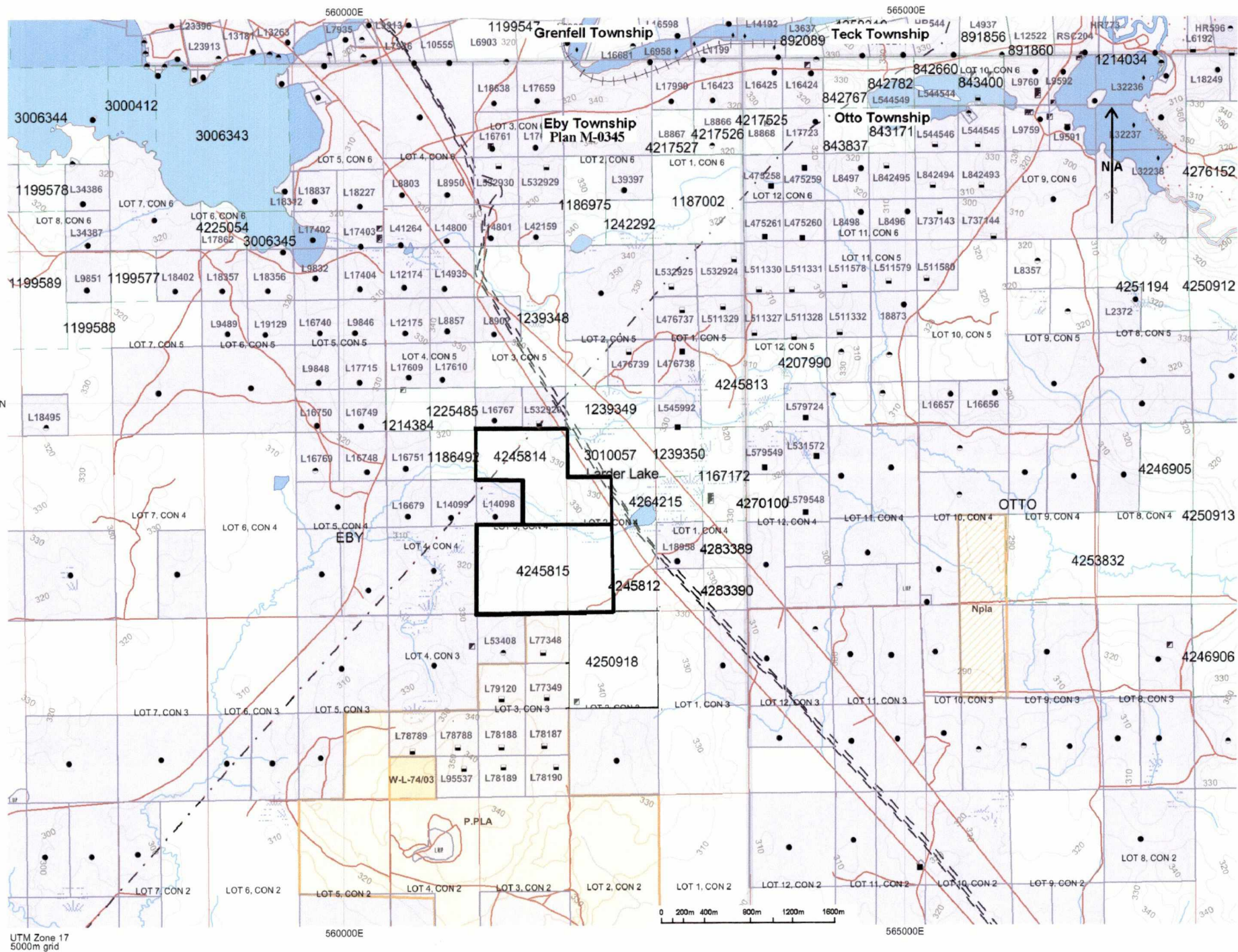


Figure - 1

Figure - 2



PROPERTY LOCATION

The John Doh Property is located in the Larder Lake mining division approximately 16 kilometers south-west of the town of Kirkland Lake. The group sits midway at the eastern side of Eby Township with Highway 11 passing to the east of the claims. Hwy 66 passes about 1 kilometer to the west of the claims. This is in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District and can be found on NTS-42 A/1 with the geographic center being at approximately 80°10'13"W 48°03'55"N

ACCESS

Heading south on Hwy.#11 from the intersection of Hwy.#66 and trans-Canada Hwy.#11 at Kenogami for 4 kilometers will bring you to an old concession road heading west. Following this road for about 1 kilometer will put you on the south east corner of claim L4245813.

CLAIMS

This claims are staked mining claim blocks totalling 10 claim units in Temiskaming District, in the subdivided Township of Eby, recorded on Plan M-0345. The claims and descriptions are as follows:

CL# L4245814-- Lot 3, Con.4 N1/2(noSW1/4) +Lot 2 Con.4 SW1/4 of N1/2	4 units
CL# L4245815 Lot 3, Con. 4 S1/2 + Lot 2, Con. 4 W1/2 of S1/2	6 units
CL# L4245812 Lot 2, Con. 4 SE1/4 of S1/2	1 unit

GENERAL GEOLOGY

This claim lays within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a region of predominantly volcanic rocks and related interflow sediments at the south central region of the Superior Province. This is a region of predominantly Archaean mafic to felsic pillowed, massive and agglomeratic volcanics and granitic batholiths with attendant intrusions, with minor clastic interflow and fluvial sediments, at the south central region of the Superior Province. Archean volcanic rocks with inter-bedded slate and chert are the oldest rocks (2.747 Ga to 2.705 Ga) and range from komatiite to mostly iron and magnesium-rich tholeiites at the stratigraphical base to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks at the stratigraphical top. These rocks contain long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro as well as coarse-grained flows. Temiskaming-type interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks, also Archean in age (2.680 Ga), unconformably, overlie the older volcanic rocks. They form a long, relatively narrow east-trending belt intruded by syenite (2.673 Ga). Lamprophyre dikes are widespread and most of the "diabase" is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dikes (2.485 Ga). Overlying all the above rocks with great unconformity are Proterozoic undeformed Huronian sediments of the Cobalt group intruded by Nipissing Diabase (2.200 Ga).

Several eras of intrusion and deformation have affected most of the lithologies present. Major structural deformation zones, (locally the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone or LCDZ), parallel each other west to east across the belt and have acted as a control on gold deposition. The Abitibi Belt is host to many large gold and base metal deposits on both sides of the Ontario-Quebec border along these structural trends and has an exploration history going back well into the 1800's. A band of altered mainly fluvial sediments of Temiskaming age, folded and upturned to a near vertical position, coincide with the main structural trend of the LCDZ about 4000 meters to the north of the claim group. This claim lays amongst the south splay faults of LCDZ.

The round Lake batholith, a large Archaean aged granitic intrusive occurs about 3 kilometers meters to the south. East of the claim group about 400 meters is the "Otto Stock", an almost circular, somewhat zoned mafic(sanukitoid?) intrusive of some 10 kilometer diameter. Thin bands of clastic sediments

General Geology of the Kirkland Lake Area

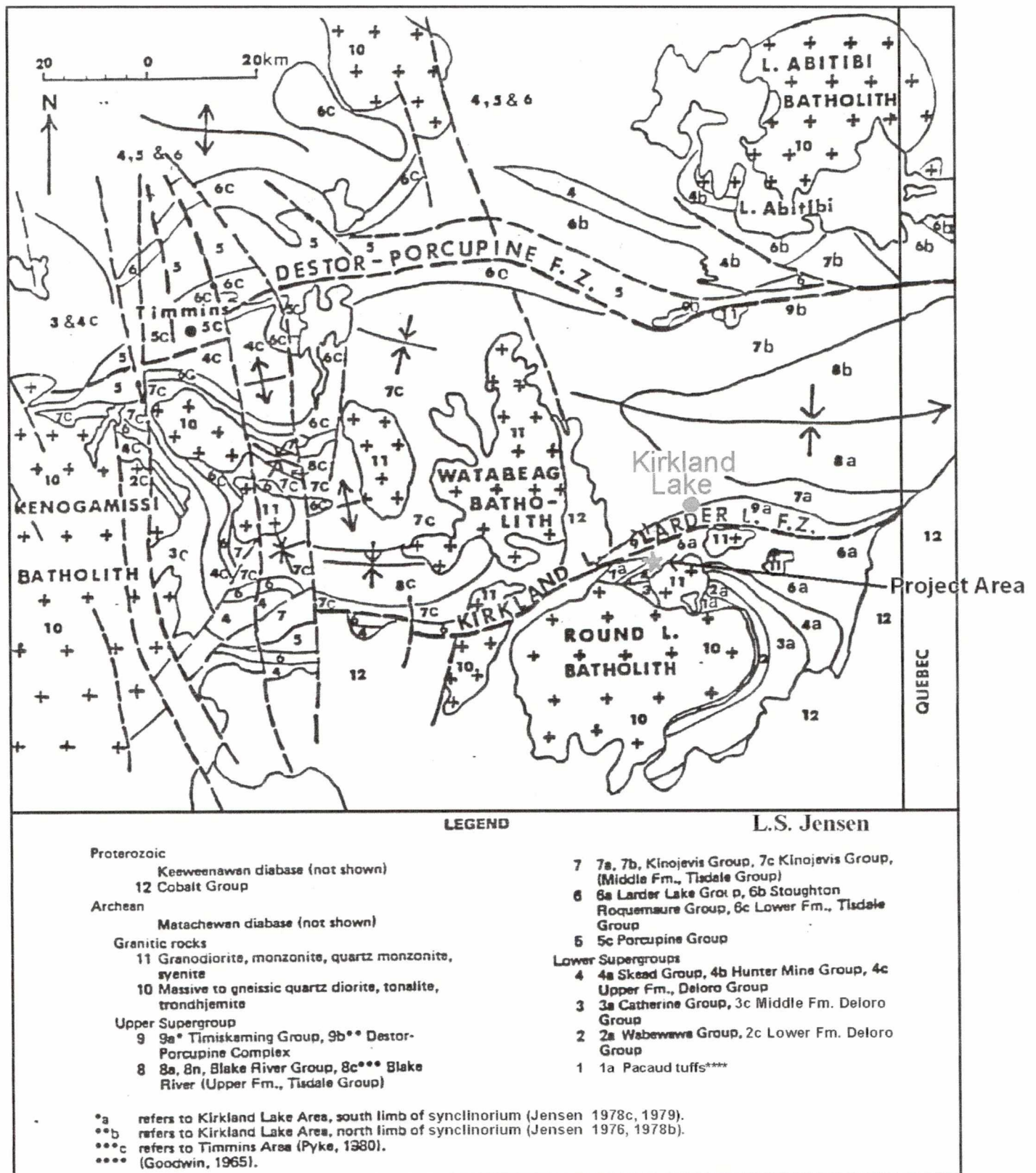


Figure - 3

with interfingering sulphide, oxide and silicate facies iron formation belonging to the older Skead group trend east-west through the map area and wrap around the Otto Stock.

The Temiskaming Rift is a regional graben feature striking at about 330° across this part of Ontario. This young rift system has a definite control association with diamond bearing intrusives such as kimberlites. Several NNW-SSE trending fault features passing through the area have been identified as probable Temiskaming Rift associated features. Jurassic age diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes are found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson". *(ref Lovel 1967) West of Lake Kenogami Lake in the west, and east of Kerr Addison in the east, relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cover the older folded formations. To the west of the claim group, the north-south finger of locally termed "Huronian" sediments appear to be filling a paleo depression of probable structural origin. Field work by the OGS has shown LCDZ strain and faulting affecting these much younger overlying sediments.

The Amikougami cross-fault is shown to cut the mapped exposure of the Otto stock in half from north to south. Mapped displacement is about 1800 meters with the east side moving north relative to the west side. No reliable data documents the vertical or rotational component of displacement. Data from 3 sites, the north boundary of Teck Twp area, proximal to the the KL main break systems, and at the Otto stock indicates incompatible displacements which rotational or vertical aspects can not resolve.

The Kirkland Lake Break is located about 8400 meters north east of the John Doh Property, laying on the east side of the off-setting Amikougami Creek cross-fault. The Macassa Mine, the last operating producer of the historic Kirkland Lake camp which has produced in excess of 28 million ounces of gold, has its #3 shaft at this area. Gold mineralization at the Kirkland Lake camp occurs in epigenetic structurally controlled deposits localized along "breaks", in veins as quartz-filled fractures and breccias. Gold mineralization is located along the breaks and subordinate splays as fracture fill quartz veins several inches to 5 ft thick. Veins may be single, sheeted or stacked morphology. Gold is usually accompanied by 1% to 3% pyrite. Epithermal veining and alteration contain elevated gold, silver and molybdenum and variously tellurium, copper, antimony, uranium with minor lead also occurring. Wallrock alteration is commonly hematization or bleaching with carbonitization, silicification and locally sericitization.

At the new South Mine complex, most of the new discoveries are sulphide zones rather than the quartz-vein hosted gold found historically, and comprise silicified pyritic tuff or porphyry with visible gold and tellurides. A distinct buff colored albitic? alteration is evident in many zones. These zones lay much flatter than the Main Break system and are interpreted to be a "cross over" type faulting passing between the Main break series of faults and a as of yet unknown southernly fault system, possibly directly related to the LCDZ which does also occur to the south.

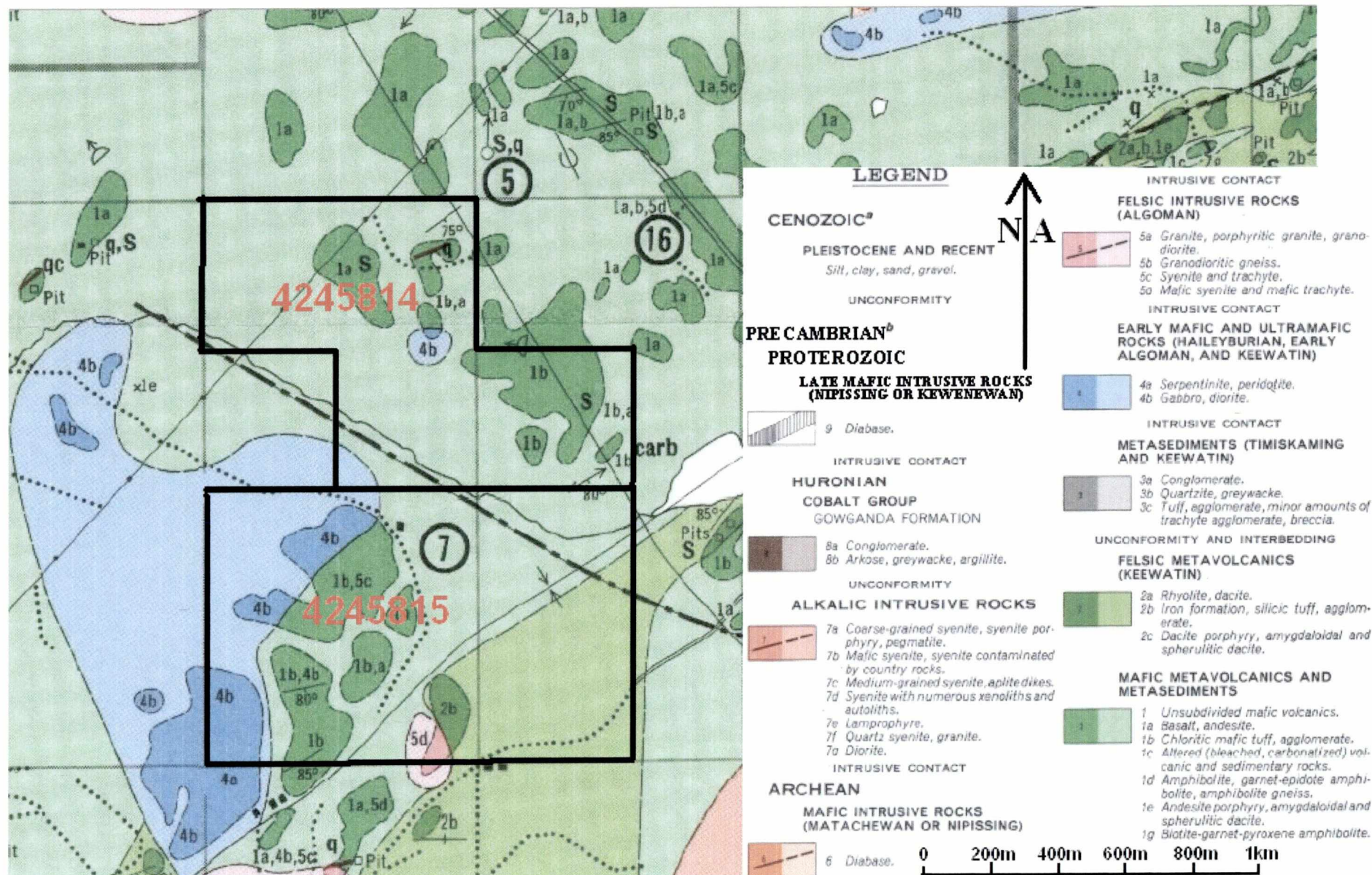
It is important to note that even in a mining camp such as Kirkland Lake that has been the subject to a tremendous amount of exploration work, that as recently as the mid 1990's and 2005, new gold bearing structures are being found.

Although there have been several postulated correlations of the economic faults to fault or vein features to the west of this north south Amikougami fault, no economically encouraging "ore blocks" have been defined to the west of the Amikougami Fault which can be mineralogically or structurally correlated to the main Kirkland Lake breaks. Available geologic reports and publications appear to have differing information and estimation of the amount of and direction of off-set by the Amikougami Fault. The east-north east trending Kirkland Lake Break is mapped as merging with the Larder Cadillac break about 3200 meters directly north of the Property.

CLAIM AREA GEOLOGY

In 1919 Eby Township was included in mapping by H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey of Canada while mapping the Kenogami, Round, and Larder Lakes areas.

Figure - 4



In 1935, W. S. Dyer of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped Eby Township as part of the Geology and ore deposits of the Matachewan-Kenogami area.

In 1967 Eby Township was mapped by H. L. Lovell of the Ontario Department of Mines. Prior assessment work was compiled and included. The report and colored geology map M-2239 (1 inch to 1/2 mile) was released in 1972 as Geological Report 99.

In 1985, stripping and washing was done by Rivard on the south central area of 4245814. This was discussed by Lovell in MP 128, pg214 F. AND P. RIVARD AND L. RAITANEN GOLD OCCURRENCE (16), Eby Township1, Concession IV, lot 2, south half's southwest quarter

"Polymictic conglomerate (pebbles of quartz, basalt, rhyolite, sulphide mineralization, argillite and so on) has open framework, although coarse epiclasts form 30% of the rock. Some imbrication is present. Interbeds are irregularly banded chlorite-feldspar-carbonate-sericite rocks. The environment of deposition may have been shoreline (beach or eroded delta).

Syenitization is evident from the presence of hematitization (reddening) and lamprophyre dikes. Stratigraphically below (to the southeast) is sulphide facies iron formation presumably deposited in an offshore (littoral) reducing or deep water (euxinic?) environment. Transitional between deltaic and off shore environments, shallow shelf gold-accumulating sediments should be present if the environment was not changed suddenly (e.g. by volcanic or seismic activity)."

In 1988, Butte Canyon resources held the area covered by the project as part of a larger holding. Butte carried out geological mapping, sampling, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The surveys outlined the general east-west trend of the geology. Of note are the results of two samples taken from the highway rock cut on the north eastern part of their claim then L802124 about 800 meters north-north-east of L4245814. Sample #4928 and #4929 returned values of 387ppb platinum and 390 ppb platinum respectively. The rock is identified as a mafic intrusive, possibly gabbro. Sample #4935 taken about 150 meters SW of the above samples returned 1,500 ppm Cr, 534 ppm Ni and 63 ppb Au. No follow up work on these areas has been reported. (ref : KL 309). The two claims lay within a broad east-west alteration corridor associated with the Eby - Otto fault zone described by Meyer et.al.-2005. Most of the scattered outcrops mapped on the trend are mapped as pervasively carbonitized or chloritic.

On the far western area of L4245815, two of the Butte Canyon samples #4780 assayed 250ppb platinum and #4787 assayed 145ppb platinum in a rock mapped as a mafic intrusive. ref: AFRI 42A01SE0172, AFRI 42A01SE0174, AFRI 42A01SE5175 and AFRI 42A01SE5176 (ref : KL 3109)

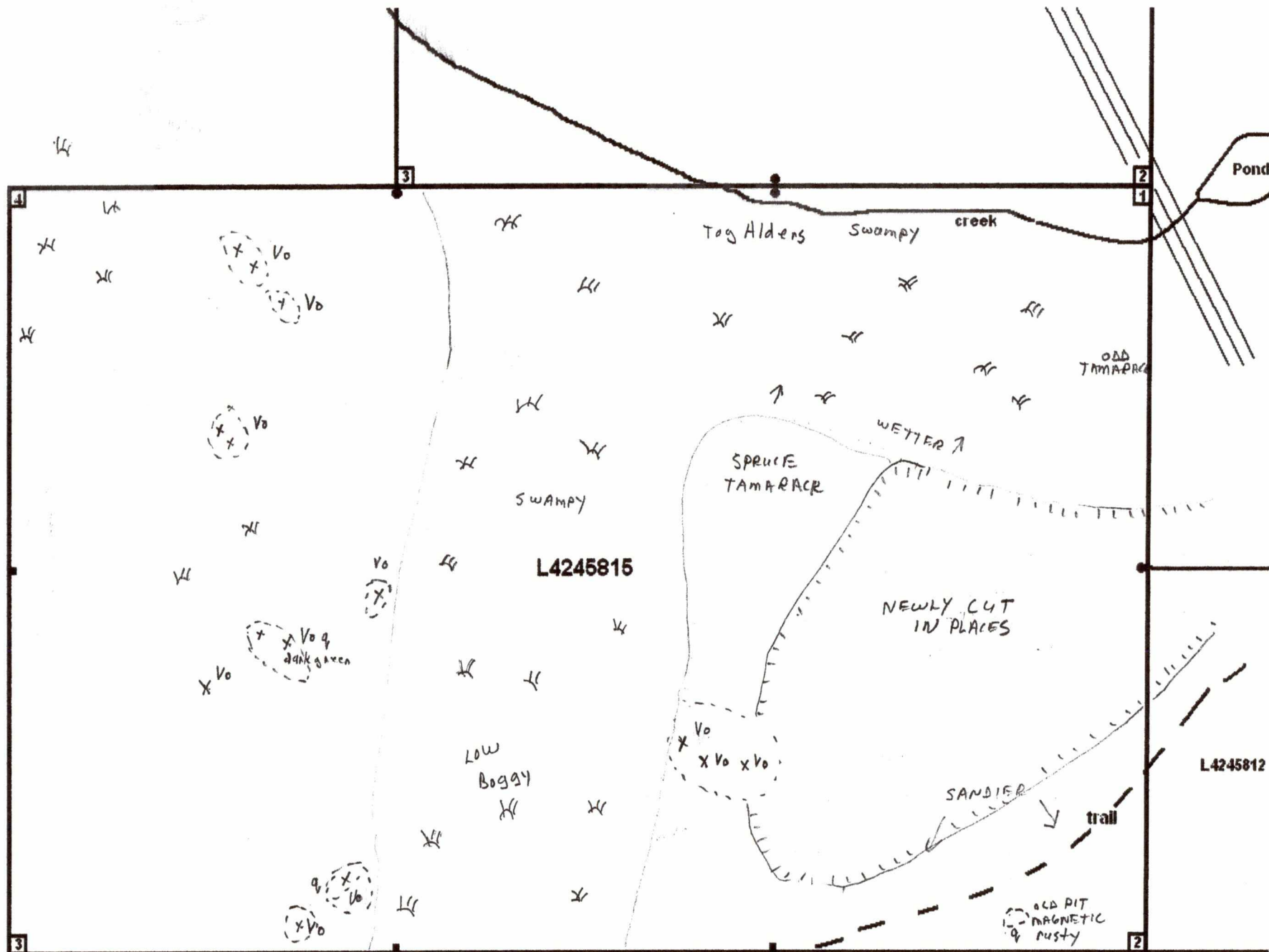
In 1990 diamond drilling was done by Fern Rivard at the far south central area of L4245815. Previous work on the claims indicated that the property is underlain by a complex sequence of intermediate/felsic to mafic/ultramafic volcanics with intercalated clastic and chemical sediments.

The 1990 exploration program consisted of the drilling of two holes for a total of 1016.5 feet. The first hole, located on claim L-891900 tested a wide syenitic body intruded into ultramafic (komatiite) volcanics. The second hole, located on claim L-738546, tested a thick sedimentary package which included cherts and graphitic mudstone. All drilling was done in May and August of 1990. ref : AFRI 42A01SE8913 and AFRI 42A01SE8920

Drill hole E-90-1 was collared 2 feet east and 12 feet south of the #4 post on claim L-891900 with a dip of -55 degrees and an azimuth of 005 degrees. A dark red mafic syenite with feldspar porphyry phases was cored from 56.0 to 456.0 feet. The intrusive was generally massive throughout with minor sections that were fractured with quartz veins. All assays were low from both the sludge and the split core. Anomalous values were cored from 62.8' to 65.0' (129 ppb Au) and from 94.0' to 97.0' (314 ppb Au). Both of these sections are associated with bleaching of the syenite, perhaps related to shearing. The bleaching and albitization is reminiscent of the type of alteration evident in the porphyries associated with the gold bearing breaks in the Kirkland Lake mines. The first 30' of core within the komatiites gave a sludge assay of 1,100 ppm Cu.

Drill hole E-90-2 was collared 118 meters north and 213 meters west of the #2 post on claim

Figure - 5

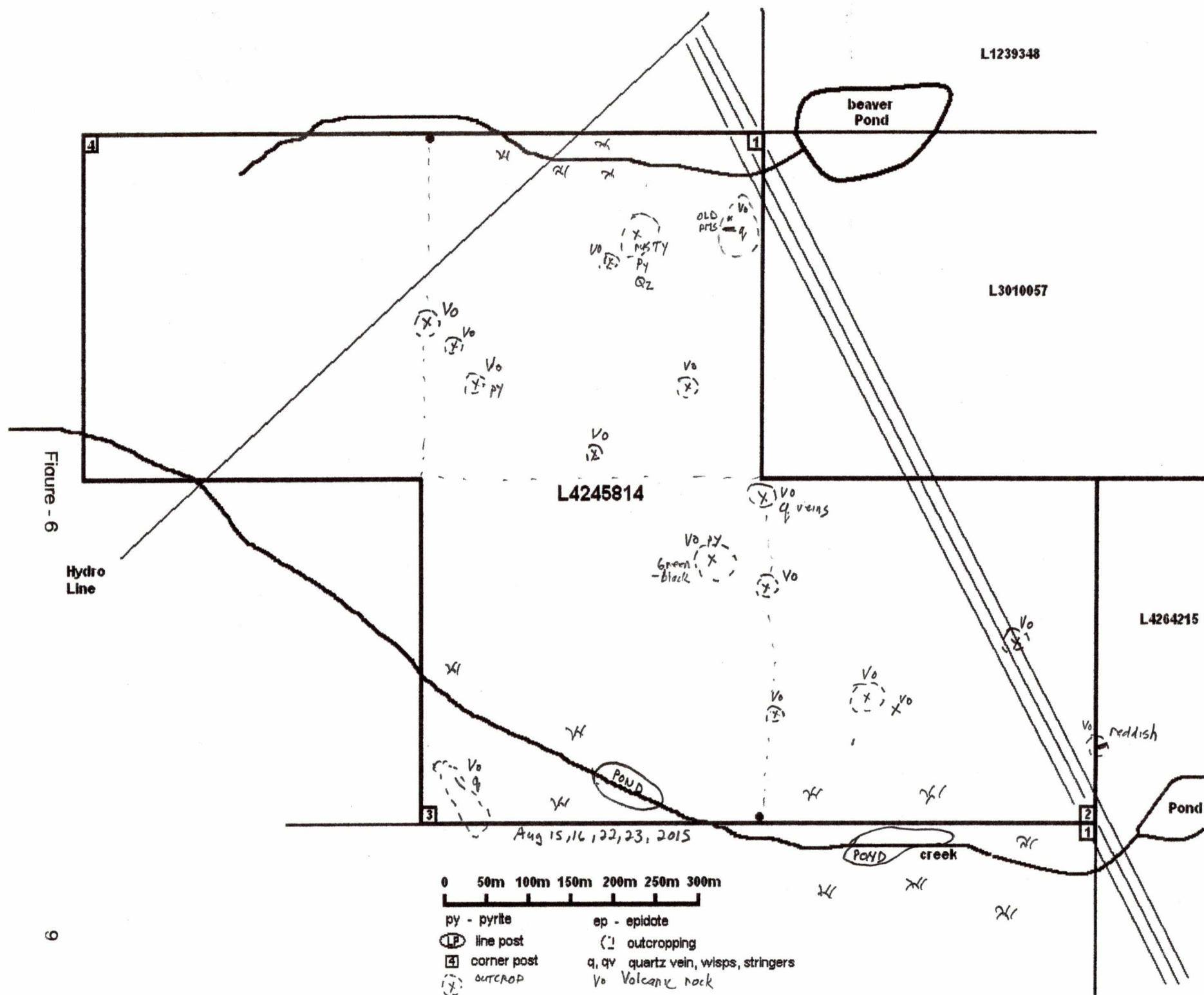


July 25, 26 Aug 1, 2 2015
0 50m 100m 150m 200m 250m 300m

py - pyrite
LP line post
CP corner post
X outcrop
ep - epidote
(x) outcropping
q, qv quartz vein, wisps, stringers
Vo volcanic packs

L4250918

L4245812



L-738546 with a dip of -50 degrees and an azimuth of 322 degrees. Intercalated wackes, siltstones, cherts and graphitic mudstone were intersected throughout the entire hole. Mineralization was weak throughout this hole with pyrite mineralization confined to cherty and graphitic sections. No anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead or zinc assays were cored in either the split core or the sludges.

This drilling is noted in the Resident Geologist Field visits in MP 134 as the FERN AND PHIL RIVARD AND LASSE RAITANEN, EBY TOWNSHIP claims.

"Diamond drill intersections and stripping of soil across the stratigraphy in concession IV, lot 2, reveal the Skead-Larder Lake-Piche Groups section as described both along Larder Lake-Englehart Highway 624 and at its deeper-water equivalent through Adams Iron Mine (Jensen 1978, p.239-244). Rock types present are of polymictic conglomerate (matrix-supported clasts possibly deposited on a river bed and also clast-supported possibly lag concentrated on a beach), feldspathic chert, sulphide and magnetite iron formation, talc-chlorite schist sedimentary rocks (typically derived from eroding komatiite), chloritefeldspar-carbonate-sericite sedimentary rock; spmifex-textured talc-chlorite komatiite flows, pillow topped tholeiitic basalt; intrusive "pebble" (inclusions that underwent varying degrees of digestion and originate from several different rock types), lamprophyre, augite syenite, the Kirkland Lake gold mines type of syenite porphyry, and syenite metasomatized (hematitized reddened) equivalents of some of the other rock types. Some chert is recrystallized to sand-size metacrysts of quartz. Pebbles present in the conglomerate are quartz, Skead Group whitish medium-grained "rhyolite" or quartz-feldspar porphyry and feldspar porphyry, dark chloritic basalt, lithic fragments broken from beds, chert, massive sulphide mineralization, mudstone, etc."

PRESENT WORK

During the summer of 2015, mapping was done of the project claims by the claim holders to locate areas for further work. A large linear swamp with open water in spots bisects the two claims from east to west. Crossing this feature is possible at the western end and at the pipeline on the east. Crossing in between is quite difficult without getting wet and as such the claim area was quartered up for working purposes. Previous mapping indicates that a fault feature likely underlies the swamp. Another rather linear boggy- wet region about 300 meters wide starts midway across 4245815 and runs north to blend in with the previous mentioned swamp area.

Note of basic rock features, quartz veins and pyrite was performed. Many old claim markings were also noted. All rock encountered was a medium to dark green fine grained rock mapped as intermediate to mafic volcanics. Much of the rock has varying amounts of quartz as wisps veinlets and fracture fillings. Although pyrite occurs in much of the rock in varying amounts, no anomalous areas were encountered. No samples retrieved were submitted for assay. It is hoped more concentrated effort in the veined-pyritic areas will uncover better mineralization. Much of the pyrite was of a brassy to silvery as fine grains, tiny cubes and irregular small aggregates. Several old pits were noted and it is planned to return to clean several of them out to further evaluate the sites.

i
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Resident Geologist Files, literally scores of files of submitted assessment work files covering many claim areas in Bernhardt Township, Eby Township, Grenfell Township, Gauthier Township, Lebel Township, Morrisette Township, Otto Township, Teck Township,

Geology Ontario Assessment Files- Fern Rivard, Eby Twp

AFRI File: 42A01SE0170 1990 drilling	AFRI File: 42A01SE5162 stripping 1986
AFRI File: 42A01SE0177	AFRI File: 42A01SE5163 stripping 1986
AFRI File: 42A01SE0185 drilling 1985	AFRI File: 42A01SE5166 stripping 1986
AFRI File: 42A01SE0187 drilling 1986	AFRI File: 42A01SE5178 assays 1990
AFRI File: 42A01SE5159 stripping 1985	AFRI File: 42A01SE5179 drilling 1990
AFRI File: 42A01SE5160 plugger	AFRI File: 42A01SE8913 drilling 1990
AFRI File: 42A01SE5161 plugger 1985	AFRI File: 42A01SE8920 drilling,