

CLAIM # 4276353; ANDREWS PROPERTY
FINAL REPORT:

Assessment Work Performed on Mining Lands Submission

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INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Claim 4276353 is located approximately 160km southwest of Thunder Bay. The property can be accessed by the Kawene 622 road approximately 30km east of Atikokan. Travelling 27 kilometers down the Kawene Road there is a small trail to an unnamed lake that gives access directly into the property. A canoe or boat is needed to reach the north side of the property.

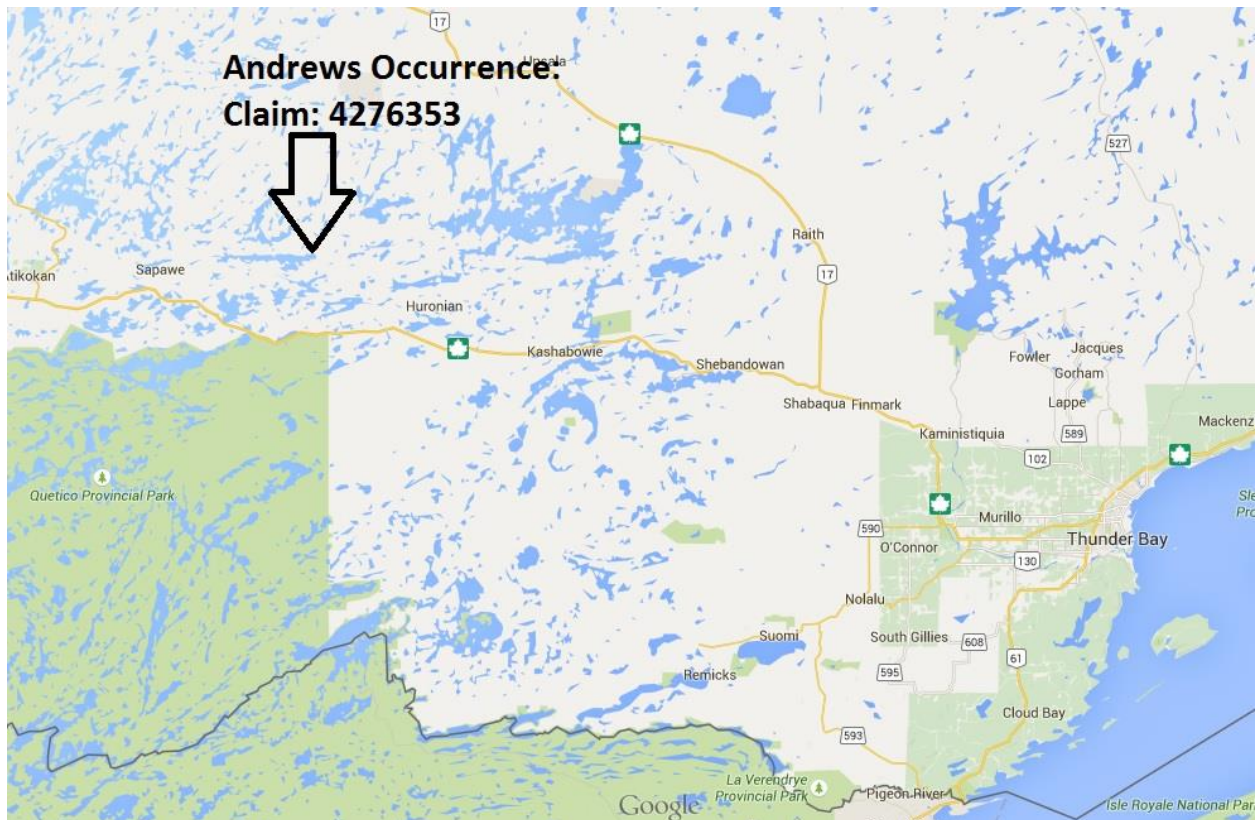


Figure 1.0: General location of Claim 4276353.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the Crooked Pine Lake area, which includes Trotter and Weaver Townships is described by J. Pirie (1979) as:

The area is bisected by the major east-trending Quetico Fault that separates a sequence of Early Precambrian turbidite metasediments of the Quetico Subprovince to the south from Early

Precambrian metavolcanic and batholithic rocks of the Wabigoon Subprovince to the north. The wacke-mudstone turbidite sequence contains primary north-facing sedimentary structures in the northern part, and has been progressively metamorphosed from lower greenschist facies assemblages in the north to upper amphibolite facies assemblages and accompanying quartz monzonite anatectite in the south. Before the metamorphic climax, a number of mafic to ultramafic hornblende intrusions were emplaced in the sequence.

North of the Quetico Fault, a narrow belt of metavolcanics was intruded by several mafic, intermediate and felsic stocks and dikes before low grade metamorphism and deformation. To the north, the metavolcanics merge into the main batholith across a narrow zone that contains an increase in the amount of batholithic phases. The oldest phases in the batholith are a group of trondhjemitic and layered hornblende gneiss and amphibolite intruded by foliated quartz diorite and diorite. These oldest phases suffered later pervasive introduction of leucotrandhjemite. A number of small late trondhjemite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite to granodiorite stocks occur here and there in the batholith, some of which are cut by narrow diabase dikes metamorphosed under greenschist facies conditions. A few relatively fresh Middle to Late Precambrian diabase dikes cut the older rocks throughout the map-area.

Major transcurrent faulting along the Quetico, Elbow Lake and subsidiary faults continued beyond the major deformation and metamorphism. The site of the Quetico Fault was possibly a zone of weakness from the time of volcanic activity and turbidite sedimentation.

In the metavolcanic belt, gold mineralization occurs along shear zones and, locally, minor chalcopyrite accompanies disseminated pyrite. South of Crooked Pine Lake, minor copper-nickel mineralization has been outlined within three small mafic to ultramafic bodies intruding the metasediments and minor uranium staining has been noted within a large sheet of muscovite graphic granite pegmatite.

HISTORICAL WORK AND SURVEYS

In 1987, G. Patterson, Resident Geologist, described the Andrews showings in "Report of Activities 1987", as:

The property is one kilometre north of the Quetico Fault and is underlain by mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks. Two showings have been discovered.

"On claim TB 1010545, an east-west shear zone (chlorite-sericite-carbonate schist) is developed within mafic metavolcanic rocks. The shear zone contains two generations of quartz. The earlier generation of quartz is deformed into lenses parallel to foliation, one metre wide and up to ten metres long, and is cut by later, narrow (two to ten cm) quartz veins carrying arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite.

On claim TB 975485, a carbonate-rich shear zone is exposed on a small island in an unnamed lake. The foliation is folded and locally, a second foliation is developed. Grab samples are

reported to run up to 0.15 ounce gold per ton (M. Andrews, prospector, Atikokan, personal communication, 1987)."

Grand Oaks Resources Corporation stripped three areas of bedrock in 1989. These areas were: Trench 1, the Andrews Showing; Trench 2; and Trench 3. The stripping and sampling of the Andrews showing indicates an anomalous to highly anomalous arsenopyrite quartz vein horizon extending for over 55 metres. The zone extends east and west into thick overburden. The best results included a grab sample of 0.32 ounces gold per ton and a chip sample of 0.26 ounces gold per ton over a 2.0 metre length.

The stripping and sampling completed by Grand Oaks Resources Corporation of Trench 2 revealed lenticular quartz veins within the sheared contact of the massive monzonite and the intermediate to felsic volcanics (sericite schists). The best results included a grab sample of 0.22 ounces gold per ton and a chip sample of 187 ppb gold over a 1.0 metre length.

The stripping and sampling of Trench 3 area revealed an anomalous quartz-chlorite vein (up to 1.5 metres wide) at a diorite and quartz monzonite contact. The best assays were 6 ppb over a one metre chip. Previous sampling by Inco Ltd. had returned 0.04 ounces gold per ton in a grab sample.

ASSESSMENT WORK PERFORMED TARGETS

The main focus of work performed on claim 4276353 was to prospect the area and sample as many interesting areas as possible. Multiple samples have been taken and inventoried (Figure 2.0, Table 1.0) and assays will be completed in the near future.

Figure 2.0. Prospecting and sample locations of Andrews Claim 4276353.

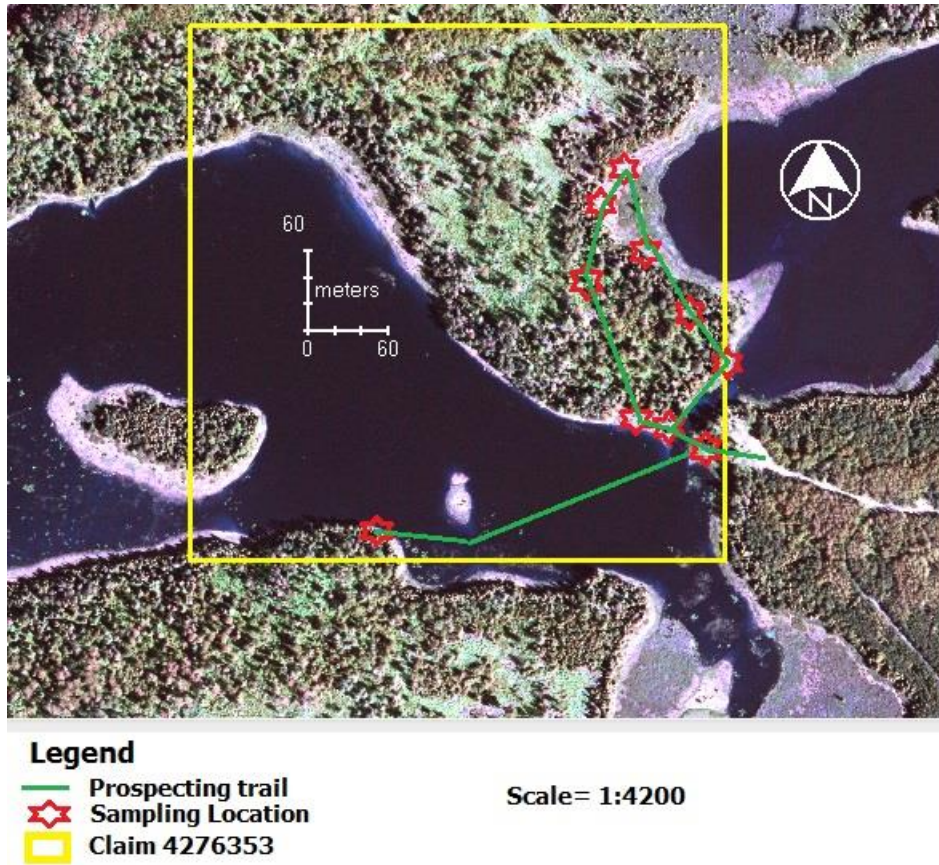


Table 1.0. Coordinates of samples taken from Claim 4276353 (UTM ZONE 15 / GRS 1980).

	LAT	LONG
AD001	646692.63	5407003.31
AD002	646935.23	5407080.00
AD003	646902.36	5407085.48
AD004	646880.45	5407094.87
AD005	646843.67	5407202.87
AD006	646861.67	5407249.02
AD007	646889.23	5407196.61
AD008	646946.97	5407141.82

COMPLETED WORK

Prospecting and a large sampling of rocks were completed throughout the Andrews property (Table 1.0). Observations were made throughout both prospecting trips (Table 2.0). The first day outcrops were observed and few samples were taken, the next day more detailed sampling was taken at each waypoint.

Table 2.0. Daily log of activities.

Date	Work Performed
June 27, 2015	Travelled to the Andrews occurrence from Thunder Bay, Ontario. Spent the full day prospecting various locations on the Andrews Property (Figure 2.0).
Aug 28, 2015	Travelled to Andrews occurrence from Thunder Bay, Ontario. Spent the full day prospecting various locations on the Andrews Property (Figure 2.0).

Table 3.0. Observational notes from prospecting within claim # 4276353.

Date	Time	Location	Comments
27-June-15	9:00am- 11:30:am	AD 001	Felsic Volcanics with minor quartz stringers, some pyrite visible but no other mineralization. 3 samples taken.
	11:30am - 2:30pm	AD002-003	Mafic volcanics with stress fracturing, quartz and carbonite rich, highly altered. Focus was spent on stripping vegetation to get a better look at bedrock and to follow quartz. Minor pyrite found.
	2:30-5:00pm	AD004-006	Bedrock very sparse. Bedrock appears to be mafic-ultra volcanics, very fine grained. No mineralization found.

28-June-15	8:00am- 10:00am	AD001-004	Stripped more vegetation from bedrock and sampled more extensively. See previous day log for specifics.
	10:00am - 4:00pm	AD005-008	Stripped more vegetation from bedrock and sampled more extensively. See previous day log for specifics. AD 007-008 appear to be highly oxidized, although they appeared to be float material, quite possibly from nearby bedrock origin. More time is needed here to trace back to hosting bedrock. Several samples taken.

PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Project expenditures included two day trips to the Andrews property. Prospecting, travel costs, and food allowance were charged and summarized in Table 4.0.

Table 4.0. A summary of project expenditures charged to the Assessment Work Performed on mining lands

Date	Explanation	Amount
27-June-15	Prospecting (8hours @ \$20.00)	320
27-June-15	Travel costs (370km @ \$0.40/km)	148
27-June-15	Food allowance (\$25/day)	50
28-June-15	Prospecting (8hours @ \$20.00)	320
28-June-15	Travel costs (370km @ \$0.40/km)	148
28-June-15	Food allowance (\$25/day)	50
09-August-15	Report (4 hours @ \$20.00)	80
	Total	1116

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Samples should be assayed to determine mineral composition. Both previous mineral occurrences that exist on the property should be sampled in more detail to determine future decisions. More work needs to be done prospecting and more detailed sampling depending on results of assays.