

SAMPLING REPORT

ON THE

JOVAN GOLD PROPERTY

DAVIS TOWNSHIP

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

ONTARIO

FOR

MARIE AND JOHN BRADY

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geol.

10 November 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Introduction	4
2. Property Description and Location	4
3. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography	6
4. History	7
5. Regional Geology	10
6. Local and Property Geology	13
7. Mineralization	14
8. Sampling and Results	15
9. Summary and Recommendations	17
10. References	19
Certificate of Qualification	20
Appendix 1: AGAT Laboratories Analytical Results	
Appendix 2 Invoices	

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 1: Mining Claims	5
Table 2: Table of Geological Formations	11
Table 3: Stratigraphy of the Huronian Supergroup	12
Table 4: Sampling Results, June 2013	16
Table 5: Recommended Exploration Program and Budget	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map	
Figure 2: Property Map – Mining Claims	
Figure 3: Historic Sites, Showings, etc.	
Figure 4: Regional Geology	
Figure 5: Property Geology	

1. INTRODUCTION

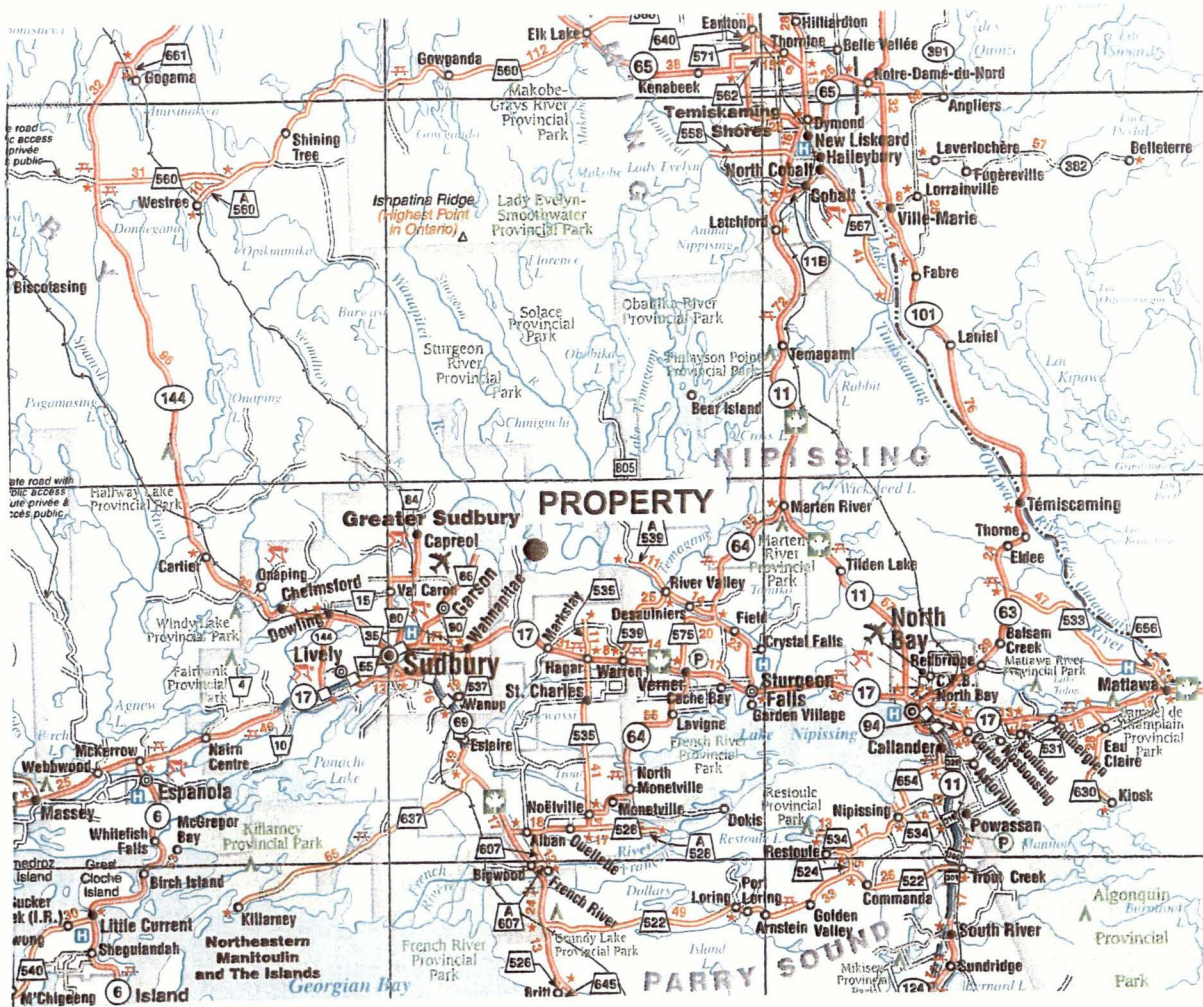
The writer was requested by Marie and John Brady (“Brady”) to visit their Davis Township Gold Property. The following report describes the Property, presents a review of the property geology, mineralization and past work and describes work done during the current program and the results obtained.

Metric units and Canadian dollars are used throughout this report unless otherwise stipulated.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in the south-central part of Davis township approximately 3 km east of the Scadding-Davis township line and the southern end of Lake Ashigami. The northeast corner of the Property is approximately 1 km southwest of Washagami Lake. The Property is centred at 80°-31'W longitude, 46°-38'N latitude (UTM coordinates Zone 17, 538000mE and 5165500mN) approximately 50 km northeast of Sudbury, Ontario (Figure 1).

The Jovan Property consists of 30 staked mining claims containing 43 units and covering approximately 688 ha as shown in Figure 2 and Table 1.



Location Map

Scale: 1:1 725 000

November 2014

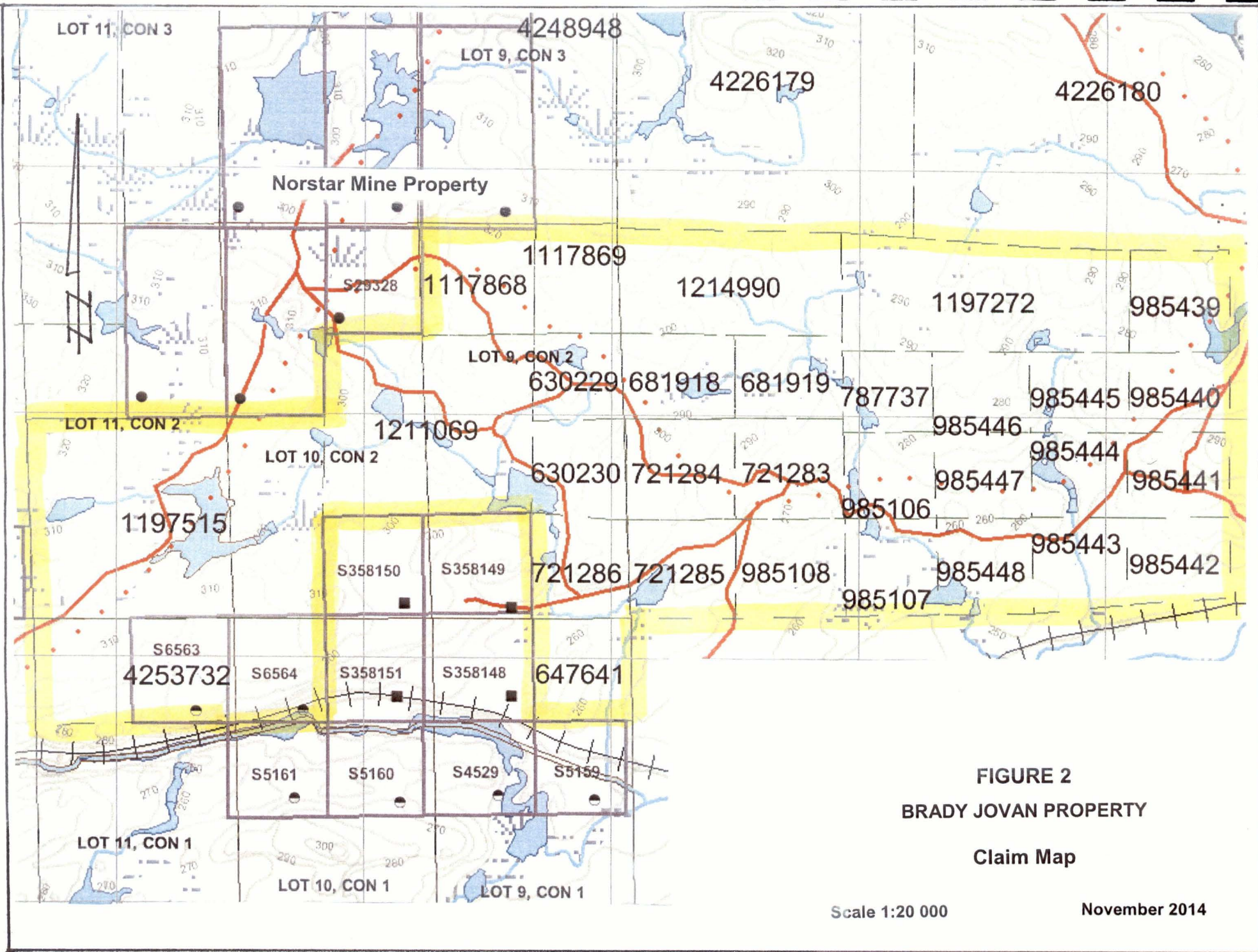


FIGURE 2
BRADY JOVAN PROPERTY
Claim Map

Scale 1:20 000

November 2014

**TABLE 1
JOVAN GOLD PROPERTY - JOHN BRADY
PROPERTY CLAIMS**

Township/Area	Claim Number	Claim Due Date	Units	Area (ha)
Davis	630229	2018-Sep-15	1	16
Davis	630230	2018-Sep-15	1	16
Davis	647641	2018-Aug-16	1	16
Davis	681918	2018-Mar-19	1	16
Davis	681919	2018-Mar-19	1	16
Davis	721283	2018-Dec-09	1	16
Davis	721284	2018-Dec-09	1	16
Davis	721285	2018-Dec-09	1	16
Davis	721286	2018-Dec-09	1	16
Davis	787737	2018-Oct-16	1	16
Davis	985106	2018-Jun-17	1	16
Davis	985107	2018-Jun-17	1	16
Davis	985108	2018-Jun-17	1	16
Davis	985439	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985440	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985441	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985442	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985443	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985444	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985445	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985446	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985447	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	985448	2018-Jul-14	1	16
Davis	1117868	2018-Jan-10	1	16
Davis	1117869	2018-Jan-10	1	16
Davis	1197272	2018-Jul-25	3	48
Davis	1197515	2018-Jul-19	6	96
Davis	1211069	2018-Jul-19	4	64
Davis	1214990	2018-Jul-25	2	32
Davis	4253732	2018-Dec-02	3	48
TOTAL	30		43	688

All claims are owned 50% - 50% by John Gregory Brady and Marie M. Brady except for claim 4253732 which is owned 100% by John Gregory Brady.

3. **ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND
PHYSIOGRAPHY**

Access to the Property is by way of the Kukagami Lake road from the intersection of Ontario Hwy 17 approximately 20 kilometres west of the village of Hagar and 30 kilometres east of the City of Sudbury. From highway 17, the Kukagami Lake road leads north 12 km to the Ashigami South road then east an additional 8 km to the Property.

The Sudbury area has a cold continental climate with an average annual precipitation in the order of 85 centimetres per year and with the annual temperature being in the range from +30°C to -40°C. Snow accumulations are generally present for a 5 month period between November and March with the occasional storm in early April. In general, the climatic conditions permit exploration work to be carried out at all times during the year. In some cases, the winter season is more preferable for carrying out geophysical and drilling work in that it provides access to swampy areas.

The Property is covered with secondary growth of poplar, birch, pine, spruce and alder which represent second growth following the harvesting of white pine during the early part of the 20th Century. Forest fires from time to time have also contributed to the destruction of the pine forest. There is currently little merchantable timber in the area. Kukagami Lake and Ashigami Lake all host cottages and private resorts which are used during both the summer and winter periods for recreational purposes.

The topographic relief of the Property is in the order of 20 metres with the general elevation of the Property being approximately 300 metres above mean sea level. For the most part, the Property is forested with small areas being muskeg and lakes or ponds. Approximately 90% of the area is covered by glacial deposits and approximately 10% is considered to be bedrock exposures.

4. HISTORY

Early Activities

Gold was first reported in Davis and Scadding Townships in the 1880's and subsequently exploration prior to World War II located many prospects in shear zones commonly hosted by or associated with gabbro (Nipissing diabase). Some of these consisted of visible gold in veins containing quartz, coarse dolomite and sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite).

During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1880's through the area of the Sudbury Basin, Ni-Cu-PGE deposits were located at the location now referred to as the Murray Mine. Due to the access provided by the railway, prospecting parties spread out and soon found gold mineralization in the area east of Lake Wanapitei and north of the railway. One of the deposits identified at that time was the Norstar Mine in Davis township where the mining claims were patented in 1898 and 1899. For approximately 40 years after the discovery of the Sudbury ores the area east of Lake Wanapitei was actively prospected for gold mineralization with many of the known showings being identified at that time. This activity drew to a halt as a result of WWI and there was an extended hiatus until the early 1930's. At this time, the price of gold was increased to US\$35/oz and this led to a significant increase in prospecting and exploration in the area and led to the sinking of a shaft to a depth of 277 feet at the Norstar Mine in Davis township immediately north of the Jovan Property. In the early 1980's due to the increase in the gold price, activity in the area increased once again and the Scadding deposit in Scadding township was identified and subsequently mined by a small open pit. Also at this time, a decline to the 315 foot level was driven at the Norstar Mine and production was undertaken. During the same time period JML Resources took up a large land position in Scadding and Davis township and carried out considerable drilling in the area of the known Scadding mineralization.

Immediately adjacent to the southern part of the Jovan Property is the Ed Rose property which was originally staked in 1913 and was referred to as the Gainey – MacLeod property (Figure 3). Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited optioned the property in 1940 and carried out a limited amount of drilling which

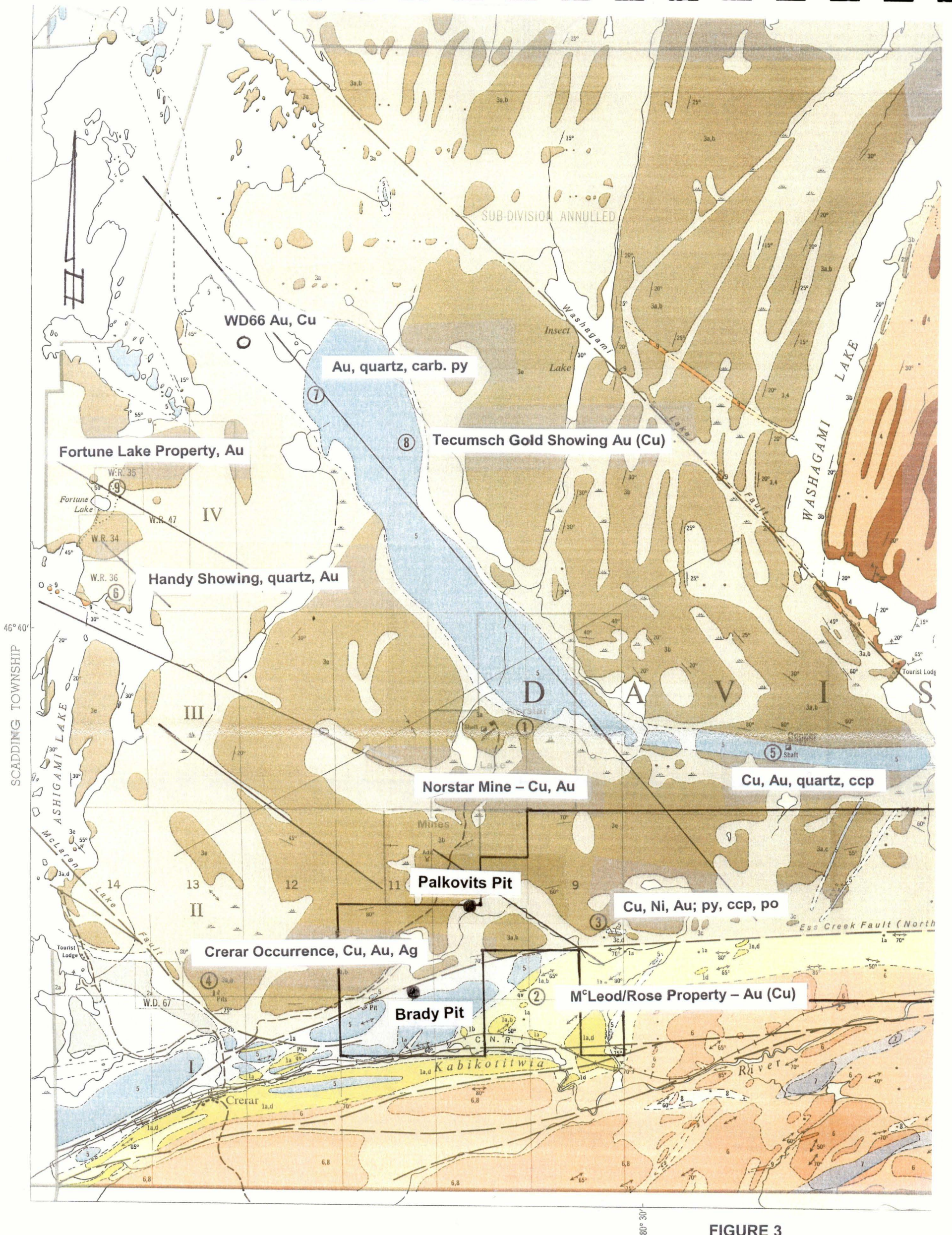


FIGURE 3
BRADY JOVAN PROPERTY
Historic Sites and Showings

Scale:1:31 680
 After OGS Map 2037

November 2014

identified a zone of gold mineralization in the order of 4 to 5 feet wide and with a strike length of 45 feet extending in a northwest-southeast direction. This zone was subsequently mined in 1980 with 2467 tons at an average grade of 0.206 oz Au/ton being produced.

The Jovan Property surrounds the Ed Rose property to the west, north and east and various parties have carried out exploration within and adjacent to the current property area (Figure 3).

In the 1980's several members of the Palkovits family held claims west and south of the Norstar property which covered the same area as the western part of the current Jovan Property. At that time the Palkovits cut a grid and mapped the property and carried out magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. Subsequently the property was optioned to Kerr-Addison Mines who completed a humus soil geochemical program which indicated significant gold, arsenic and copper anomalies. Also a zone of mineralized albitite alteration was identified and trenched and mapped (OGS Open File Report 5771).

The Palkovits family group drilled 3 diamond drill holes in 1992 for a total of 1118 ft (341 m) in the area along the north-south boundary between current claims 1197515 and 1211069.

In 2011 Cascadero Copper Corporation carried out geophysical surveys consisting of IP/resistivity and magnetics as well a soil MMI survey on the western part of the current Jovan Property. This work was carried out by Matrix Geotechnologies Ltd. and it identified two zones of IP anomalies and associated MMI anomalous values in the southwestern part of the property in claims 1197515 and 4253732.

The reports dealing with the more recent work on the Jovan Property since the 1980's are listed below.

1. Constable, D.W., 1987
Preliminary Exploration Report on the Davis Township Property, Sudbury Mining Division Ontario for Eos Creek Resources Inc., 20 p.
2. Gillick, R.E., 1988 (a)
Report on Ground Magnetometer and VLF-EM Surveys on the Palkovits Property, Davis Township, Sudbury Mining Division for Kerr-Addison Mines Limited, 19 p., 2 App., 4 Maps.
3. Gillick, R.E., 1988 (b)
Report on Induced Polarization Surveying on the Palkovits Property, Davis Township, Sudbury Mining Division for Kerr Addison Mines Limited, 22 p., 2 App., 12 Pseudosections.
4. Coyle, P.T., 1989
A Report on the 1988 Humus Sampling Program on the Davis Township (Palkovits) Property, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario, NTS 41I/10, 11 p., 6 Figures, 3 App.
5. Palkovits, F., et al, 1991
Report on 1991 Field Work on the Palkovits Property, Davis Township, District of Sudbury, Ontario. Project Funded Through MNDM, Ontario Prospectors Assistance Program, 20 p., 7 App., 15 Tables, 5 Fig.
6. Butler, H.R., 2003
Geological Report on the Brady-Rose Property, Davis Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Sudbury District, Ontario for Ven Can Gold Corporation, 24 p., 1 App., 9 Fig., 2 Tables.
7. Kallfa, G. and Kapllani, L., 2011
Matrix Geotechnologies Ltd. Report on the Jovan Property for Cascadero Copper Corporation, 33 p., 7 App., 17 Fig., 5 Tables.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Jovan Gold Property area lies within the Precambrian Canadian Shield of Northern Ontario, within the Southern Geological Province between the Superior Geological Province to the north and the Grenville Geological Province to the south. The northern limit of the Grenville Province – the Grenville Front passes through the southern part of Davis township.

In summary, three major lithological components are present in the Southern Province which lies immediately north of the Grenville Front.

- An Archean basement made up of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, granitoid intrusives and mafic intrusive rocks,
- Huronian metasedimentary rocks containing minor intercalated mafic volcanic rocks, overlie the Archean basement and,
- Post-Huronian intrusive rocks including Nipissing diabase sills and post Nipissing diabase dykes and sills, small felsic intrusive bodies and lamprophyre dykes.

The major geological provinces and structures within the region are outlined in Table 2 and in Figure 4.

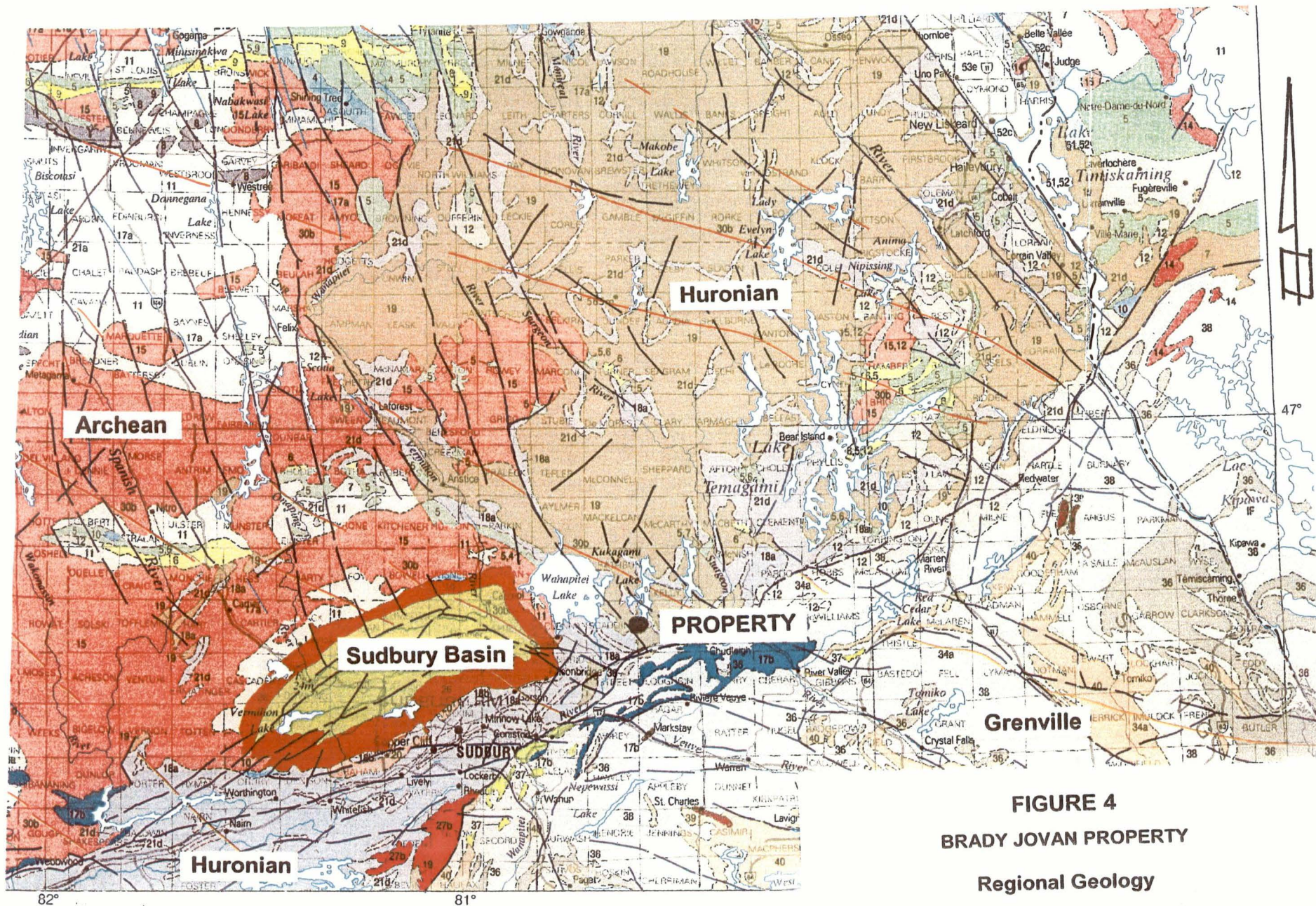


FIGURE 4
BRADY JOVAN PROPERTY
Regional Geology

Scale: 1:1 000 000
 After OGS Map 2543

November 2014

TABLE 2
TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

Period	Province or Complex	Dominant Lithology	Age - Ma
Mid-Proterozoic	Grenville	Variable, highly metamorphosed	1200 - 1000
Mid-Proterozoic	Keweenawan	Mafic Volcanics	1225
Early Proterozoic	Sudbury Igneous Complex & Whitewater Sediments	Diorite	1850
Early Proterozoic	Nipissing Diabase	Gabbro and Diabase Intrusions	2115
Early Proterozoic	Huronian Supergroup	Clastic Sediments	2450-2115
Archean	Superior	Granite and Metavolcanics	>2500

The Huronian metasedimentary rocks lie unconformably above the Archean basement. They are part of the Huronian Supergroup, portions of which extend across the region from Sault Ste. Marie in the west to the Cobalt Area near the Quebec border in the east. The Huronian sediments are interpreted to have been deposited during a period of marine transgression from south to north, commencing with sandstones, conglomerates and argillites with local intercalated mafic volcanics followed by more mature clastic sediments and marine evaporates. The sediments are thought to have been deposited from the northwest towards the southeast, with the clastic material derived from gradual uplift of the foreland to the north. The unconformity with the basement rocks is sharply defined in some places and at others is represented by several metres of regolith.

The Huronian Supergroup has been divided into four groups, each containing several formations (Table 3).

TABLE 3
STRATIGRAPHY OF THE HURONIAN SUPERGROUP
SAULT STE. MARIE – SUDBURY – COBALT REGION

Formation	Description
COBALT GROUP	
BAR RIVER FORMATION	Orthoquartzite, siltstone
GORDON RIVER FORMATION	Siltstone
LORRAIN FORMATION	Arkose, orthoquartzite
GOWGANDA FORMATION	Polymictic Conglomerate, quartzite, siltstone, argillite
QUIRKE LAKE GROUP	
SERPENT FORMATION	Orthoquartzite
ESPANOLA FORMATION	Greywacke, limestone
BRUCE FORMATION	Limestone, siltstone
HOUGH LAKE GROUP	
MISSISSAGI FORMATION	Orthoquartzite
PECORS FORMATION	Greywacke, argillite, quartzite
RAMSAY LAKE FORMATION	Polymictic conglomerate
ELLIOT LAKE GROUP	
McKIM FORMATION	Greywacke, argillite, quartzite Polymictic conglomerate
MATINENDA FORMATION	Arkosic quartzite
LIVINGSTONE CREEK FORMATION	Feldspathic quartzite and conglomerates

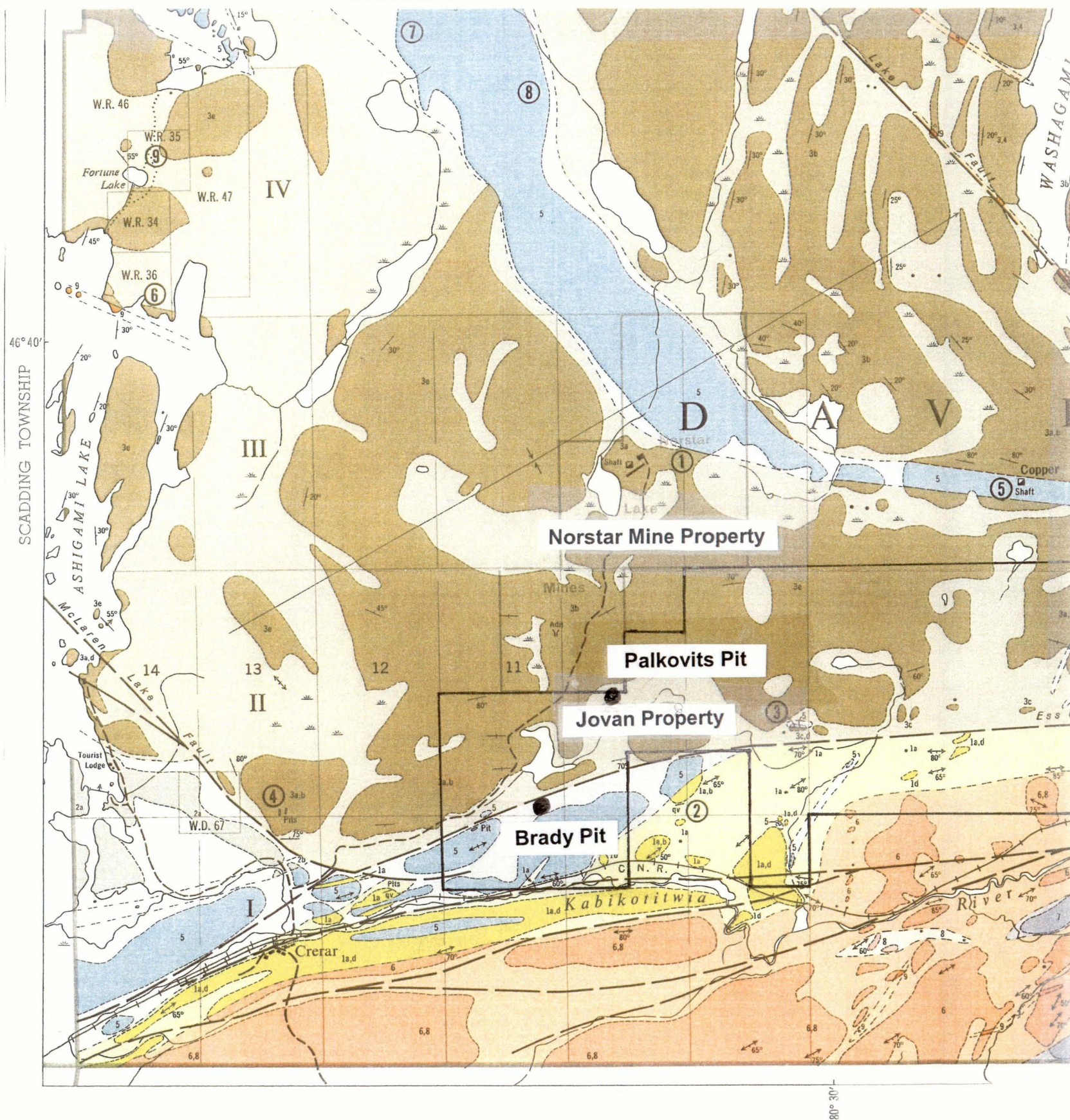
The primary intrusive event affecting the region was the intrusion of the Nipissing diabase sills and dykes which are dated at 2120 Ma. The sills and dykes were folded during the Penokean Orogeny and metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The Nipissing diabase is primarily found as intrusions in the Huronian sediments, however, they also occur in the underlying Archean rocks.

The major structural event that deformed the Huronian sediments was the Penokean Orogeny, which affected the region between about 1850 Ma and 1750 Ma. The deformation caused by the Penokean Orogeny resulted in folding and thrust faulting of the Huronian sediments. The Murray fault system and Onaping fault systems are composed predominantly of strike-slip faults that were formed some time after the Grenville Orogeny (post 1000 Ma).

6. LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Cobalt, Quirke Lake and Hough Lake groups of the Huronian Supergroup (Table 3) are exposed south and east of Wanapitei Lake in a series of northwest to southeast oriented secondary fold structures which are truncated at the Grenville Front Tectonic Zone in the area of the Property. Generally, the stratigraphic sequence becomes younger in the northeast. Fold structures, including northwest-southeast trending dykes and sills of the Nipissing suite, are overturned to the southwest and disrupted by both northwesterly and northeasterly striking faults. Both Huronian sediments and Nipissing intrusions were regionally metamorphosed under greenschist to lower amphibolite facies conditions.

The Gowganda Formation is the basal formation of the Cobalt Group and underlies most of the Jovan Property. In the southwest part of the Property, Sudbury Group and Nipissing gabbro units lie south of the Ess Creek Fault (Figures 3 and 5). The Gowganda Formation is composed of conglomerates, sandstones, quartzites, siltstones and argillites. The subject claims are located between two major fault zones 6.2 kilometres apart, the McLaren Lake Fault and the Washagami Fault which both trend southeasterly (Figures 3 and 5).



LEGEND

- CENOZOIC**
- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT***
Sand, gravel, clay.
- GREAT UNCONFORMITY**
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- POST-KILLARNEAN**
- 9 Olivine diabase.
- INTRUSIVE CONTACT**
- KILLARNEAN**
- 8 Granite, pegmatite.
- 7 Amphibolite, biotite amphibolite, meta-gabbro.
- 6 Granitic gneiss, migmatite.
- METAMORPHIC CONTACT**
- POST-HURONIAN**
- 5 Gabbro (Nipissing diabase type).
- INTRUSIVE CONTACT**
- HURONIAN**
- COBALT GROUP****
- LORRAIN FORMATION**
- 4 Feldspathic quartzite and grit.
- GOWGANDA FORMATION**
- 3 Conglomerate (3a); argillite (3b); quartzite (3c); limestone (3d); interbedded conglomerate, quartzite and argillite (3e).
- UNCONFORMITY**
- BRUCE GROUP****
- MISSISSAGI FORMATION**
- 2 Quartzite (2a); conglomerate (2b).
- GREAT UNCONFORMITY**
- PRE-HURONIAN**
- SUDBURY GROUP****
- 1 Quartzite (1a); conglomerate (1b); limestone (1c); paragneiss and schist (1d).

FIGURE 5
BRADY JOVAN PROPERTY
Property Area Geology

Alteration may be dominantly albitic (pink) with chloritization. Some of the greywackes appear to be very fine grained and probably chloritized and silicified.

The Property is for the most part covered with a coarse glacial till with the depths of overburden ranging from a few centimeters over outcrop areas to tens of metres within the large swampy area.

7. MINERALIZATION

The gold mineralization in the Lake Wanapitei – East Sudbury Area is considered to be of Proterozoic age and associated with the Penokean Orogeny dated at 1.9 – 1.7 Ga. A common feature of this type of mineralization is an early pulse of albitization – the addition of sodium-during Penokean metamorphism. The albitization metasomatic event appears to have been followed by silica flooding and the formation of dolomitic and ankeritic veins and breccias. These events are followed by brittle deformation which created the “openings” for the gold mineralization and the associated chlorite, carbonate minerals and quartz. Pyrite, arsenopyrite and native gold are also part of the mineralizing event. Later stage mineralization appears to be comprised of narrow quartz veins, chalcopyrite, pyrite, cobalt minerals and gold. Some of these narrow veins carry very high gold values.

In summary and in general terms, the zones of sulphide-chlorite mineralization within the broad albite-rich zones appear to be the high priority gold targets.

Based on the description of the work to date and the writer’s visit, it is difficult at this point to determine the exact structural control on the gold bearing mineralization. The mineralization appears to occur along a northwest-southeast trend, however, within that trend the actual reasons for the localization of the gold mineralization appear to be poorly understood. In the southern part of the Property, south of the Ess Creek Fault both northwest-southeast and east to east-northeast trends are present.

Gold mineralization is contained in chloritic shear zones and associated coarse hydrothermal breccias derived from folded, siliceous clastic metasedimentary strata. It is considered that gold mineralization is mesothermal in character and can be classified

with the common but highly variable, quartz-carbonate vein subtype of gold mineralization.

On a property in Scadding township to the west of the Jovan Property with similar mineralization, a crude zoning of hydrothermal alteration in breccia near gold mineralization is recognized. The pattern of alteration from proximal to distal includes:

- green chloritic breccia with quartz + ankerite + sulphide stringers and/or matrix material.
- pink albitic + hematitic breccia with coarse dolomite + quartz stringers and/or matrix material.
- grey arenite with net-vein fabrics.

Breccias probably acted as mechanical and chemical traps for hydrothermal fluids channeled through internal fault structures and/or younger, cross-cutting shear zones. The transition from green to pink coloured rocks is considered to represent a reduction-oxidation boundary which envelopes volumes of higher sulphide and gold content.

8. SAMPLING AND RESULTS

The writer, accompanied by John Brady visited the Jovan Property on 17 June 2014, and at that time visited and collected grab samples from 2 areas; the Palkovits Main Trench at 5165890mN, 536610mE and the Brady Pit at 5165237mN, 536250mE (See the accompanying Brady Maps). The sample locations and co-ordinates are provided in Table 4.

The samples were collected by John Brady and the writer during the visit. The writer placed the samples in plastic bags with sample tags following which the bags were closed and then the samples were delivered by the writer to the AGAT Laboratories Prep Lab, Sudbury. AGAT Laboratories is an ISO/IEC 17025 registered laboratory with the analyses carried out in their analytical facilities in Mississauga, Ontario.

Three grab samples were collected from the Palkovits Main Trench as listed in Table 4 (Samples E5502310 – 12). The samples were of sheared, chloritized and iron

carbonate altered metasediments and gabbro with quartz veining, silicification and variable amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Gold values ranged from 33 to 381 ppb.

In the Brady Pit the sulphide mineralization is hosted in 2 types of structures in sheared and chloritized gabbro; narrow, low-angle, "thrust-like" faults/veins trending 065° and dipping 15°-20°-southeast and narrow steeply-dipping shears/veins trending 300° and dipping vertically. All samples were grab samples and gold values ranged from 0.26 ppm Au to 9.43 ppm Au with a mean value for the 8 samples of 3.20 ppm Au. Copper values for the 8 samples ranged from 0.34% (3450 ppm) to 3.37% with a mean of 1.37% Cu. Samples E5502316, E5502317 and the duplicate E5502318 may be along the same 300° +/- trending structural zone.

**TABLE 4
JOVAN GOLD PROPERTY - JOHN BRADY
SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Location (UTM)		Gold Au ppm	Copper Cu ppm	Silver Ag ppm	Comments
	North	East				
E5502310	5165883	536609	0.033	92.7	<0.2	Palkovits Main Trench
E5502311	5165883	536609	0.134	75.7	<0.2	Palkovits Main Trench
E5502312	5165883	536609	0.381	76.2	<0.2	Palkovits Main Trench
E5502313	5165202	536290	6.66	1.54%	4.5	Brady Pit Beep Mat Zone
E5502314	5165237	536250	9.43	1.62%	3.4	Brady Pit
E5502315	5165237	536250	0.260	3450	0.9	Brady Pit
E5502316	5165237	536250	1.32	8480	0.4	Brady Pit
E5502317	5165237	536250	1.18	1.24%	1.9	Brady Pit
E5502318 (17 duplicate)	5165237	536250	1.37	3.37%	6.7	Brady Pit
E5502319 (J.B. north)	5165237	536250	4.37	1.90%	4.3	Brady Pit
E5502320 (J.B. south)	5165237	536250	0.989	1.66%	4.1	Brady Pit

Notes:

1. See accompanying maps, sketches by John Brady for sketches of Trenches and sample locations.
2. All samples lie within claim 1197515.

9. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on a review of the previous work done on the Property, it appears that three northwest-southeast-trending zones or corridors of faulting, albite and iron carbonate alteration, quartz veining and gold, copper, (cobalt) mineralization occur within the Property and extending to the northwest. The Brady Pit is at the southeastern end of the most southerly of these trends where it intersects with the Ess Creek Fault/deformation/alteration zone trending east-northeast. These two trends, northwest-southeast and east-northeast are defined by geological mapping, VLF-EM conductors, induced polarization (IP) anomalies and soil geochemical survey patterns. The Palkovits trenches appear to be associated with a second northwest-southeast-trending structural/mineralized zone approximately 900 m km north-northeast of the Brady Pit area/zone.

It is recommended that further work on the Property be concentrated in the Brady Pit area and to the northwest along the indicated structural/mineralization zone or corridor. Prior work by the writer in the Davis township area has shown that B-horizon soil sampling with sample analyses for copper and arsenic is quite effective in pinpointing potential gold/copper-bearing zones. Follow-up pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) surveys of the anomalous soil sample areas is an effective approach to providing drill targets.

In summary, it is recommended that follow-up B-horizon soil sampling and an induced polarization (IP) survey be carried out in the area of the Brady Pit and extending to the north and northwest along the indicated structural/mineralization trend. Table 5 is a recommended exploration program and budget.

TABLE 5

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Stage 1

1.	Soil geochemical survey, Western part of Property collection of 250 samples (50 m spacing on lines @ 100 m)	\$ 4,000
2.	Analyses: 250 samples @ \$15/sample	3,750
3.	Geological mapping	6,000
4.	Line cutting: 12 line-km @ \$800/line-km	9,600
5.	IP Survey; 12 line-km @ \$2800/line-km	33,600
6.	Reports, maps, supervision	<u>10,000</u>
	Sub-Total	\$ 66,950
	Contingency	<u>7,000</u>
	Total	\$ 73,950

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

10 November 2014

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.
2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.
3. I am a Member of the Geological Association of Canada, a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Life Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and in British Columbia (P.Ge.).
4. I have worked as a geologist for over 50 years since my graduation from university.
5. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the Report titled "Sampling Report on the Jovan Gold Property, Davis Township, District of Sudbury, Ontario" and dated 10 November 2014.

Dated this 10th Day of November 2014




L.D.S. Winter, P.Ge.

JOVAN PROPERTY 2014 (8)

–PROSPECTING PROGRAM 2014 – PAGE 3-UPDATED

LOCATION / TOWNSHIP: South Central Davis Twp. The property is located 45km north east of Sudbury. Access is from Sudbury for 55km to Hagar Ont., then north via Hwy. 535 and bush road for 30km to the site.

COMMODITY: GOLD; COPPER; NICKEL; PLATINUM; PALLADIUM

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 33 Unpatented mining claims [+/- 43 claim units]

OWNERSHIP: John and Marie Brady, 1227 Holland Road, Sudbury, Ont. P3A 3R1
Tel (705) 525-4129.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION: Sudbury Mining Division, 12 KM east north east of the eastern part of the Sudbury Igneous Complex. Large sills and dykes of Nipissing gabbro intrude a suite of Huronian sediments, just north of the Grenville front and the associated east - west Ess creek fault. On the south east part of the property a highly weathered area with disseminated pyrite/chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization is exposed in several very old trenches along a 300M gossannous zone. A **2200 FT. MAG/EM/SOIL GEOCHEM. ANOMALY** is located on the flank of the gossaned area and the trenching. This anomaly lies on strike and adjacent to the McLeod showing [**12 FT. of .41 OZ./TON AU**] immediately south west of the MAG/EM anomaly and is 1km south of the Norstar mine property (275.000 tons of .41oz Au., and 1.5% Cu.,)

Trenching into a gossaned EW shear zone 100m south of the anomaly returned values of **19% CU AND .22 OZ/TON AU** in the fresh rock.

On the north west side of the property – adjoining the past producing Norstar Mine, trenching in a mineralized shear yielded **+.1 oz./ton AU across 2 metres**. Three short drill holes yielded **several multi gram GOLD intersections including 6.8 g/t AU across + 1 metre**. [Palkovitz]

WORK HISTORY: 1975 Groundstar Resources VLF survey- 2200' long anomaly, no follow up. 1979- Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.,: Mag and VLF anomaly - as above - no drilling.

1987-1988- Imperial Metals Ltd.: Airborne geophysics - identified a number of east trending conductors. Geochemical soil survey: - strongly anomalous values in Au., Cu., Ni., Co, Ag., Pb., and Zn. Additional work was recommended on a minimum of 4 anomalous areas - no follow up.-Kerr-Addison also delineated significant Gold,Copper, Arsenic Geochemical anomalies and these were not followed up.

1996 –Currie Rose Res.—diamond drilling on SP anomaly 100 m south of EM/MAG anomaly returned gold values up to .174 oz./ton-- - the Geochemical soil anomalies and the MAG/EM anomalies were not drilled.

2001/02 – Platinum Group metals—reconnaissance assays near south boundary of property yielded + **1 G/T PALLADIUM**. – no follow up.

2004 –Ontario Geological Survey –Lake Sediment Survey- three ‘pond’ sites within the claim group returned ANOMALOUS **AU; AG; AS; CO; CU; NI; PT; PD**.

SUMMARY:- Readily available drill targets based on: 1] GEOPHYSICS [2200 ft. MAG/EM ANOMALY; and 2] GEOCHEMISTRY [highly anomalous ‘pond’ sediment + ‘C’ horizon soils; and -----

3]ALTERATION[albitization/chloritic/carbonated]; and 4] rock samples and old drill holes [Palkovitz] yielded significant GOLD/COPPER VALUES.

2009/2010 – new discovery – A late season Excavator/Power Washing follow up of ‘Conductive’ Beep Mat responses on the SW part of the property exposed 2 significant mineralized zones. The sulfides are exposed along the north contact of an east-west gabbro dyke that strikes for 3 KM and is up to 800 metres wide. Both zones are covered with thick overburden [+ 2 metres] and while the east zone [trench #1] is not well exposed it yielded anomalous Gold values and + 1% Copper in altered gabbro over several metres.. Four hundred metres to the west [BRADY PIT] we were able to expose a mineralized zone [trench#3] for 8 metres east-west and + 3 metres wide [north-south] in brecciated quartzite, before encountering thicker overburden and immediate flooding of the excavated area. The mineralization consists of massive to disseminated Chalcopyrite and/or Arsenopyrite. Seven representative samples, including 2 x 30 CM saw cuts were taken to cover the extent of the exposed mineralization. The average value of the six samples is **11.94 g/t AU; 4.47% CU** [highs of 31.54 g/t AU; and (9.3% CU)]; and included significant Silver, Cobalt and Nickel values. A cursory examination of outcrop both 100 and 300 metres east and 50 metres west of this #1 trench showed significant chalcopyrite mineralization both as disseminations and fracture filled veinlets [+/- 1% Chalco] in carbonated, gossaneous Quartzite.

PROSPECTING PROGRAM – 2014

May 24 & May 27/14- C. Johnson & J. Brady—hand mucking--cleaned the sloped north, west and east walls of old water filled trench; [map 1,2014] removed silt, sand, windfalls and debris that had washed into pit. From top of pit we removed 20 to 50cm of debris for 15m along the upper walls of the pit and for +/- 2 metres to the waters edge.

June 1/14 –Johnson & Brady – Utilized water pump to drain pit. We were only able to lower the water level about 50 cm as groundwater from the south area of the pit kept infilling. We hand mucked to waters edge and power washed pit walls and were able to re expose the upper part of the mineralization in preparation for sampling.

June 6,7,8/14 –J. Brady with excavator [Chenier Drilling] as per map 1. Our attempt to trench/ditch to the south and drain the water in the pit was only partially successful as groundwater kept infilling from the new south drainage trench. We were fortunate in extending the known mineralization from the old pit for 30m to area 'A'. Although area 'A' remained covered with up to 2m of water, the excavator was able to break fractured bedrock below the water and pull up many fist sized pieces and several 20 to 30 KG pieces of fresh carbonated quartzite. This rock contained up to 20% chalcopryrite and minor amounts of arsenopyrite and pyrite. This new discovery yielded up to 3.21% CU and 1.28 g/t AU –sample –Brady L752085. Excavator trenching continued as per outline on map 1.

June 14/14 –J.Brady & R. McAllister – we attempted to pump out area 'A' –map 1. We were unable to lower the water significantly as the area kept infilling with groundwater.

June 17/14 – J. Brady and S. Winter-PGEO. Sampling at Brady pit –map1, and Palkovitz pit –map 2. –collected 11 samples: E5502310 to E5502320.
-Brady pit area assays to 9.43 g/t AU; 3.37% CU;

July 24/14 and Aug. 1/14 –J.Brady & M.Cayer-sampling @ 0535810E; 5165104N-Gossan with 5% pyrite and .5% chalco in sheared diabase; samples P371960 and P371061. – sampling @ 536771E; 5165890N – sheared gabbro with up to 5% Arsenopyrite; 1% Chalco and minor pyrite; trace of Cobalt bloom on fresh [broken] rock faces – samples P371952 and P371953 assayed 2.55 g/t AU;

Aug.15/14 – J.Brady & S. Boucher-sampling @ 0536493E; 5165937N exposed ankerite bed within Quartzite with 2% pyrite-sample P371957; and sampling @ 0536457E; 5165854N – quartz vein in sediments with .5% Chalco; 2% Pyrite and minor Magnetite – sample L752078.

Aug. 24/14 – J. Brady –sampling @ 0536609E; 5165883N – sample P 371955 [10% arsenopyrite in quartzite- 3.99 g/t AU] and sample P371956 [10% pyrite in sheared gabbro].

Aug. 25/14 –J. Brady – sampling @ 0536250E; 5165237N –‘Brady Pit’- sample 371958- carbonated quartzite with 15% chalco and 3% Pyrite and 3% arsenopyrite-3.21% CU; 1.28 g/t AU. Sample P371959 – semi massive Chalco with 3% arsenopyrite-08.33% CU; 2.24 g/tAU. Sample P 371964 – massive arsenopyrite with 3% Chalco- .58% CU; 27.8 g/t AU.

Aug. 27,29/14 –J. Brady manually cleaned and mucked excavator trenches as shown on Map 1 - symbol ‘x’

CONCLUSION: The program was successful in: 1] extending/confirming the area of gold/copper mineralization in and from the ‘Brady Pit’ @ 536250E; 5165237N for 30m to the south and 50 m to the S.E. and 2] extending/confirming the area of gold mineralization [associated mainly with arsenopyrite enrichment] in and from the Palkovitz old trench @ 536609E; 5165883N for 165m to the east.

John Brady Nov. 2014

DAVIS TWP. 2014 MAP 3 J. BRADY 5

Town Property
BRADY PIT

SWAMP

FRACURED, CARBONATED GABBRU-MIXED PYRITE

- G = Gabbro medium grained
- g = quartzite - carbonated
- X = AREA CLEARED/MUCKED - manual
- (A) = Fractured/Sheared carbonated quartzite, up to 20% chalcopyrite

--- power striping

536250E; 5165237N - NAD83

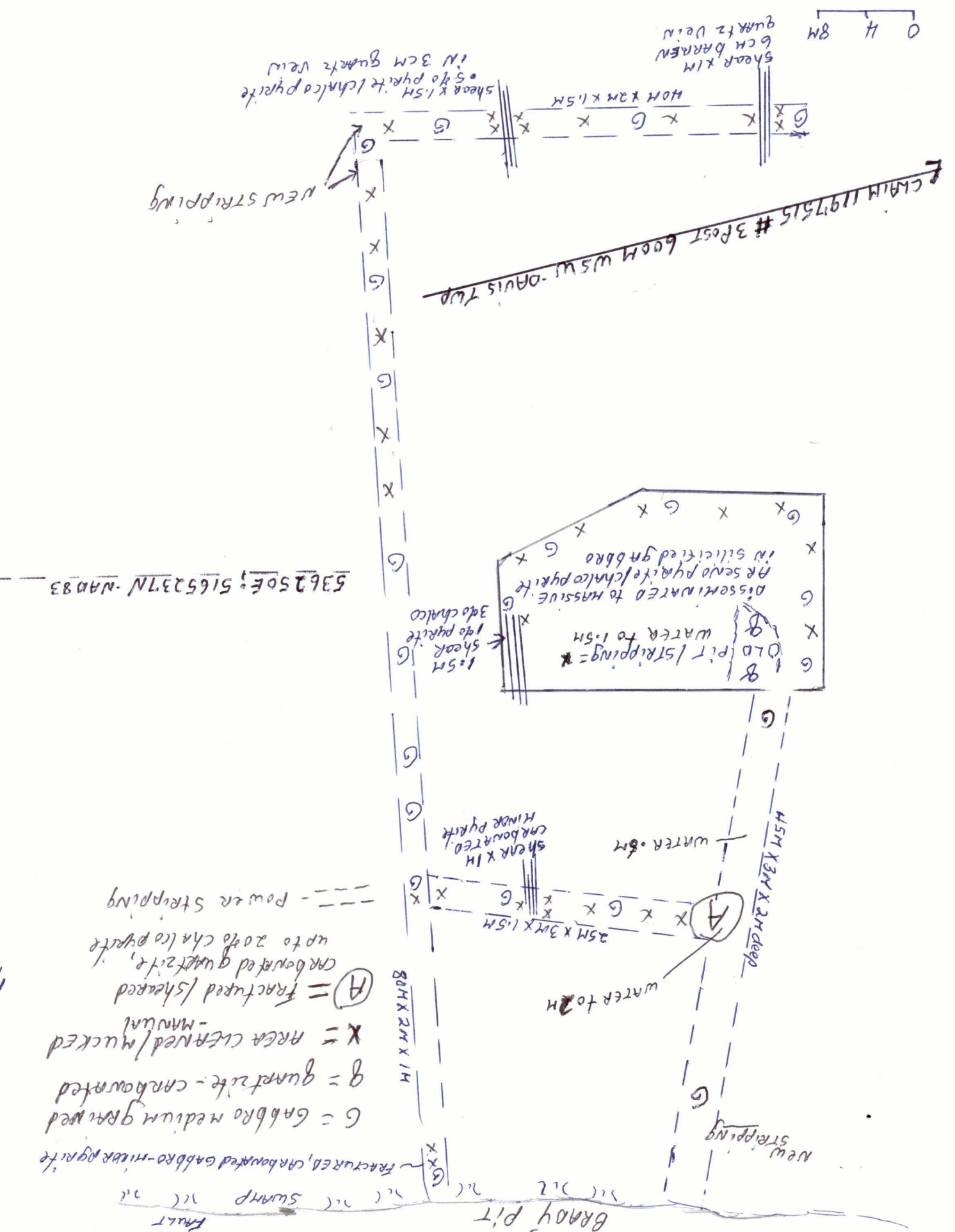
NEW STRIPING

CLAIM 1197515 #3 Post 600M W. S.W. - DAVIS TWP

0 4 8M
SHEAR X 1M
6 CM BARRER
quartz vein

HORN X 2M X 1.5M

shear x 1.5M
pyrite/chalcopyrite
in 3cm quartz vein



DRGIS TWP - MAP 1-A - JBRARY 2014

SAMPLING LOCATIONS

BRAND PIT

N
S

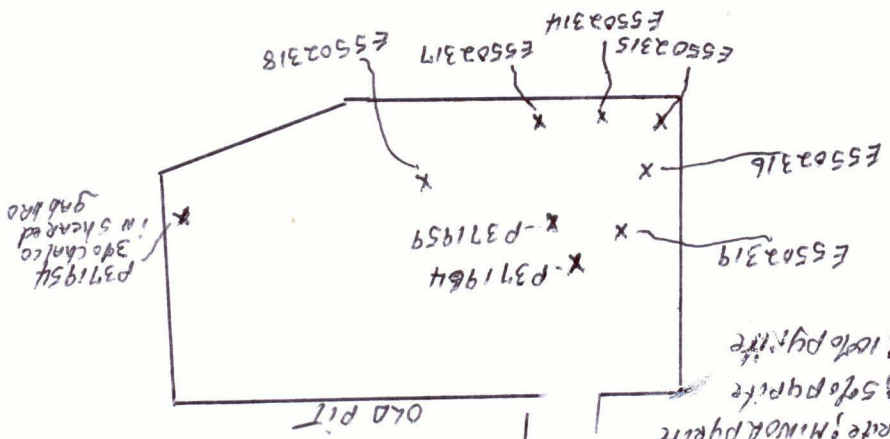
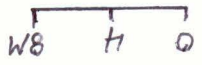
CRACKLED QUARTZITE
5 to 20% chnco
2 to 5% pyrite
3% ARSENOPIRYRITE

sample P371958
sample E5502320
sample P371958

SAMPLE
E5502313
3-4% chnco, 1% pyrite
ALTERED F.G. Gabbro

PIT SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

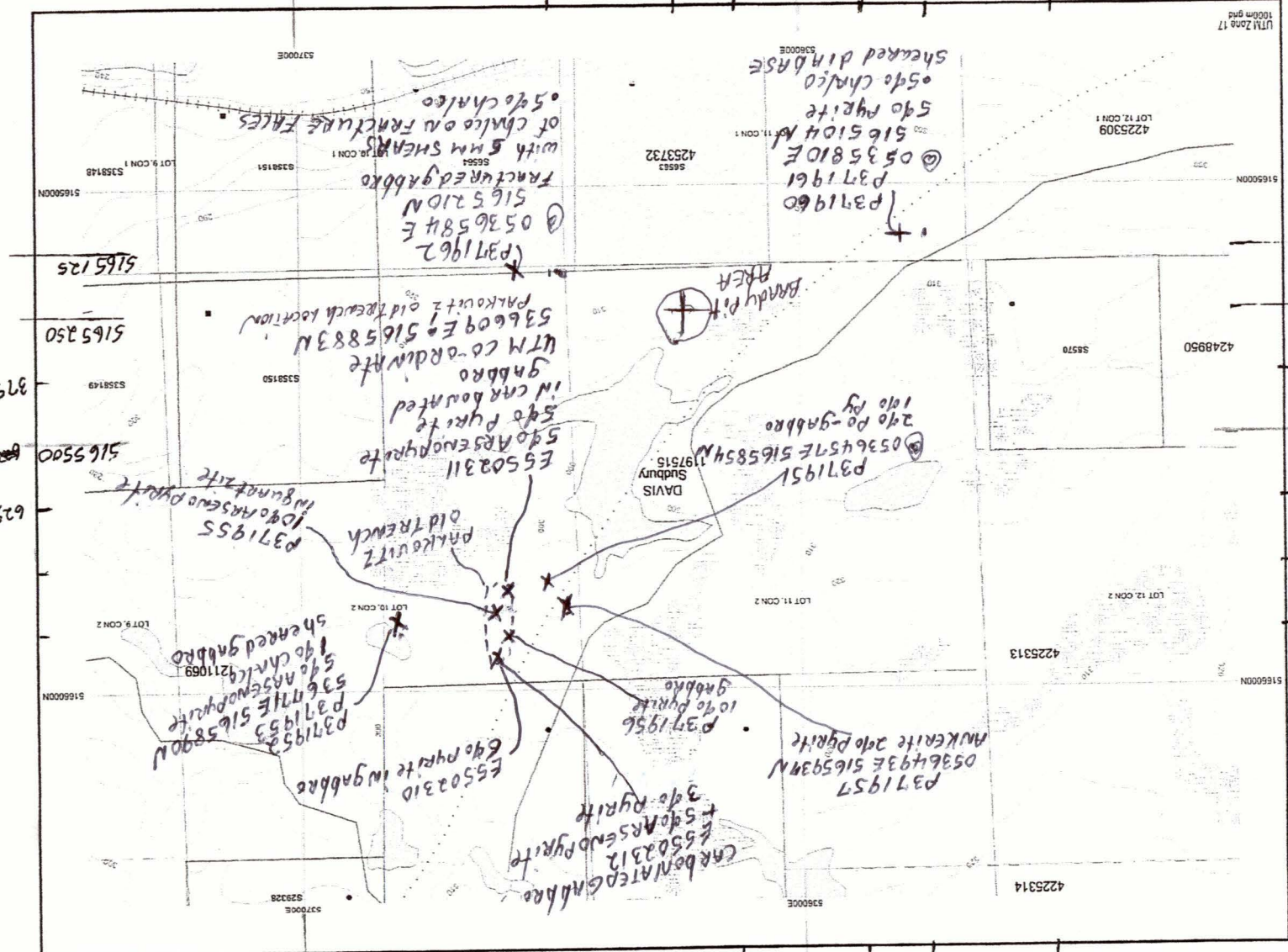
E 5502314	- Fine grained gabbro 10% chnco; 25% ARSENOPIRYRITE
E 5502315	- " " " 3% chnco; 10% pyrite; 2% ARSENOPIRYRITE
E 5502316	- " " " 5% chnco; 10% ARSENOPIRYRITE; MINOR PYRITE
E 5502317	- " " " 8% chnco; 10% ARSENOPIRYRITE; 5% pyrite
E 5502318	- " " " 15% chnco; 10% ARSENOPIRYRITE; 5% pyrite
E 5502319	- " " " 10% chnco; 15% ARSENOPIRYRITE; MINOR PYRITE
P 371959	- " " " 20% chnco; 15% ARSENOPIRYRITE; 5% pyrite
P 371964	- " " " 5% chnco 10% ARSENOPIRYRITE; 10% pyrite



536150E - 5165237N
CORN 1197515 - ARVIS TWP

P371963
Gabbro coarse
5% py
5% chnco

0 125m 250m



RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING LOCATIONS

DAVIS TWP. TOUR PROPERTY - J. Brady 2011
MAP 2