We are committed to providing accessible customer service.
If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please contact us.

Nous tenons à améliorer l’accessibilité des services à la clientèle.
Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d’aide à la communication, veuillez nous contacter.

Work Assessment Report

on the

JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY

2013 Ground Geophysics Program
Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric Surveys
(VW Deposit, VW West areas)

Falcon Lake Area
Thunder Bay North Mines and Minerals Division
Ontario

NTS 52I/08 and 42L/05

Landore Resources Canada Inc.
555 Central Ave., Suite #1
Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7B 5R5

October 23, 2015

Michele Tuomi, P.Geo

Thunder Bay, Ontario

Table of Contents

Figures

Tables

Appendices

1 SUMMARY

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt. The property is host to two NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources – the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit and the VW Ni deposit, located 3 kilometres apart. Other occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE, Cu, Cu-Zn, Cr, Li and Au are known on the property.

This report covers the 2013 ground geophysics program conducted on the VW Deposit and VW West areas, located in the central portion of the Junior Lake property. During December 2013, an Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric survey was conducted by Geosig Inc., Québec, for Landore Resources. The survey area extended from cut grid line 900E, through the VW Nickel Deposit, to line 4000E and covered 35.7 line kilometres. The attached report by Geosig Inc. describes the survey logistics, data processing, presentation, and provides the specifications of the survey.

This Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics survey was conducted to identify prospective sulphide mineralization bearing nickel, copper, cobalt, PGEs and gold in the area between the B4-7 deposit and VW deposit. It followed up on an identical survey covering line 2000W, through the B4-7 deposit, to line 2600E in late 2001 which accurately delineated the B4-7 main massive sulphide zone to a depth of 150 metres and subsequently drilled to define a NI 43-101 compliant Indicated resource.

Results from the 2013 survey have been highly encouraging, identifying multiple near-surface conductor anomalies along the VW Nickel deposit trend with similar signatures to the VW deposit conductive anomaly itself. These conductors include MM-1, located from line 1700E to 2300E for 600 metres length and up to 25 metres in width, as well as MM-14 located from line 2300E to 2900E and from line 3600E to 3900E (both sides of the VW deposit) for a total length of 900 metres and up to 35 metres in width.

The VW NI 43-101 compliant resource is 3.73 million tonnes at 0.49% NiEq in the Indicated category at a cut-off grade of 0.25 per cent. nickel. The resource holds a further 0.72 million tonnes at 0.49% NiEq in the Inferred category at the same cut-off grade giving a combined total of 21,760 tonnes of contained NiEq metal. The deposit remains open down plunge at depth and along strike to the east and to the west. (2010 Mineral Resource estimate and a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the VW Deposit, RPA, Toronto, Canada).

The Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric geophysics survey on the VW Deposit and VW West areas was successful in identifying potential massive sulphide mineralisation as well as disseminated sulphide mineralization containing economic grades of nickel, copper, cobalt, PGEs and gold. The survey identified potential strike length of the VW deposit to the east and west. Follow-up drilling is warranted to follow up on promising geophysics results.

This 2013 ground geophysics program included program preparation, survey implementation, geophysical and geological analysis of results. The total amount from this exploration program claimed for assessment credit is $212,502.02.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report and accompanying documentation presents the results of the 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program on Landore Resources Canada Inc.'s Junior Lake property. The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt. It is host to several PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-Zn, Li, Au, and Ag occurrences. In the vicinity of the 2013 ground geophysics program, the property hosts two NI 43-101 compliant nickel deposits – the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit and the VW Ni deposit, located three kilometres apart.

The 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program was conducted from cut grid line 900E, through the VW Nickel Deposit, to line 4000E and covered 35.7 line kilometres. The survey was conducted by Geosig Inc., Québec, for Landore Resources.

The ground geophysical survey results indicate that the conductive horizon hosting the VW deposit extends to the east and west, and is highly prospective for further sulphide mineralization. The survey results have also identified several other areas of prospective sulphide mineralization the VW West area which warrant follow-up drilling.

This report is submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Geoscience Assessment Office to claim assessment credit.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 km north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and approximately 75 km east-northeast of the village of Armstrong, Ontario (Figure 2-1). The centre of the property is located at 87º59’4”W longitude and 50º23’9”N latitude; NAD83 UTM coordinates Zone 16, 430,000E and 5,580,000N. The property area is within the NTS 1:50,000 Jackfish Lake and Toronto Lake topographic map sheets NTS 52I/08 and 44L/05, respectively. The Junior Lake property claims and leases are located on the Falcon Lake, Junior Lake, Toronto Lake, Kapikotongwa River, Summit Lake, and Willet Lake claim maps (Thunder Bay Mining Division areas NTS 52I/08NE and SE, 42L/05NW, SE and SW).

LAND TENURE

Landore’s Junior Lake property consists of 95 mineral claims (1,145 units) and four mining leases totaling 3,793 hectares (Tables 3-1 and 3-2, Figure 3-2).

Landore held a 100% interest in claims TB1077140 to TB1077142, TB1217179 to TB1217181, and TB1233556 and TB1233557, subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty held by Wing Resources Inc. The above claims, except TB1077140, have been taken to lease. The B4-7 Deposit lies on patented claims PA39127, PA39128 and lease CLM460, whereas the VW Deposit lies on lease CLM461.

The exploration work undertaken by Landore prior to 28th August, 2008 was on mining leases in which Landore held a 100% interest: mining claims TB1077142, TB1217179. These claims were taken to lease (CLM 461) on 28th August, 2008.

Figure 3-1: Junior Lake Property Location

Figure 3-2: Junior Lake Property Leases and Claims

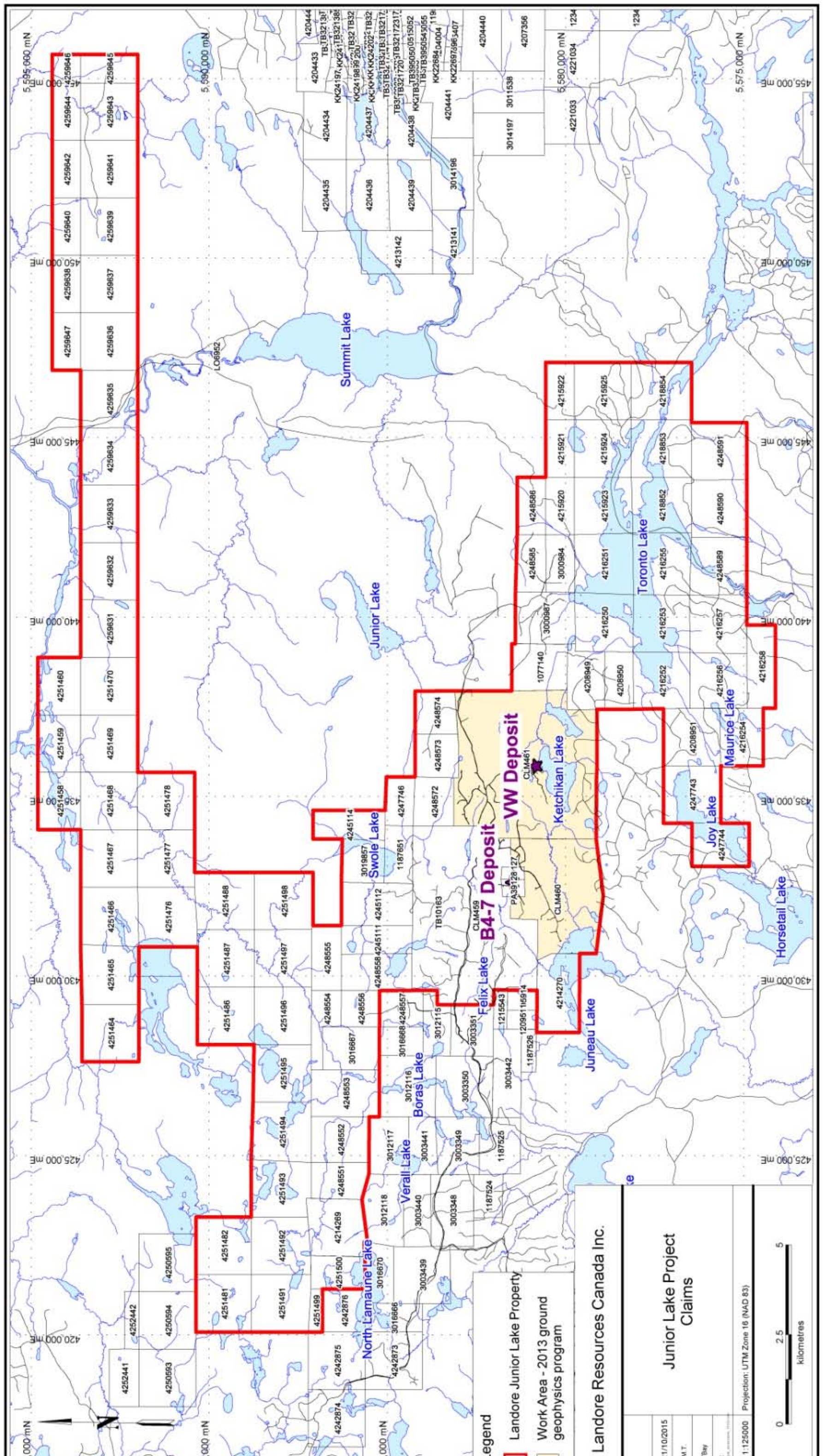


Table 3-1: Landore Mineral Claims (100% Interest)

Claim	Calculated Area (ha)	Units	Area	Claim	Calculated Area (ha)	Units	Area
1077140	201.533	9	Junior Lake	4251487	255.274	16	Junior Lake
1187651	126.417	8	Junior Lake	4251488	262.535	16	Junior Lake
3000984	129.049	8	Toronto Lake	4251491	263.875	16	Falcon Lake
3000987	241.242	14	Toronto Lake	4251492	268.399	16	Falcon Lake
3016667	191.05	12	Falcon Lake	4251493	262.351	16	Falcon Lake
3019857	143.257	9	Junior Lake	4251494	271.898	16	Falcon Lake
4208949	174.532	10	Toronto Lake	4251495	258.004	16	Falcon Lake
4208950	127.147	8	Toronto Lake	4251496	255.947	16	Junior Lake
4208951	252.102	16	Toronto Lake	4251497	257.811	16	Junior Lake
4215920	128.463	8	Toronto Lake	4251458	191.468	12	Kapikotongwa R.
4215921	128.45	8	Toronto Lake	4251459	191.47	12	Kapikotongwa R.
4215922	128.443	8	Willet Lake	4251460	191.467	12	Kapikotongwa R.
4215923	255.325	16	Toronto Lake	4251464	255.269	16	Junior Lake
4215924	255.568	16	Toronto Lake	4251465	262.916	16	Junior Lake
4215925	255.604	16	Willet Lake	4251466	262.901	16	Junior Lake
4216250	262.832	16	Toronto Lake	4251467	255.274	16	Junior Lake
4216251	272.55	16	Toronto Lake	4251468	255.272	16	Junior Lake
4216252	250.524	16	Toronto Lake	4251469	255.284	16	Junior Lake
4216253	252.657	16	Toronto Lake	4251470	255.289	16	Junior Lake
4216254	194.379	12	Toronto Lake	4251476	269.928	16	Junior Lake
4216255	277.21	16	Toronto Lake	4251477	255.274	16	Junior Lake
4216256	244.297	16	Toronto Lake	4251478	255.285	16	Junior Lake
4248585	132.61	8	Junior Lake	4251481	247.747	16	Falcon Lake
4248586	127.648	8	Junior Lake	4251498	262.503	16	Junior Lake
4248589	251.612	16	Toronto Lake	4251499	42.8057	3	Falcon Lake
4248590	246.935	16	Toronto Lake	4251500	135.24	8	Falcon Lake
4248591	246.981	16	Toronto Lake	4259631	255.3975	16	Junior Lake
4216257	259.137	16	Toronto Lake	4259632	255.2966	16	Junior Lake
4216258	184.68	12	Toronto Lake	4259633	255.4375	16	Junior Lake
4218852	257.424	16	Toronto Lake	4259634	254.9172	16	Junior Lake
4218853	269.098	16	Toronto Lake	4259635	255.9382	16	Summit Lake
4218854	269.053	16	Willet Lake	4259636	255.4302	16	Summit Lake
4245111	157.295	10	Junior Lake	4259637	255.5525	16	Summit Lake
4245112	236.437	15	Junior Lake	4259638	127.6468	8	Summit Lake
4245114	164.202	10	Junior Lake	4259639	255.2938	16	Summit Lake
4247743	254.86	16	Toronto Lake	4259640	127.657	8	Summit Lake
4247744	191.684	12	Toronto Lake	4259641	255.3059	16	Summit Lake
4247746	108.215	6	Junior Lake	4259642	127.6557	8	Summit Lake
4248551	160.761	10	Falcon Lake	4259643	255.3034	16	Summit Lake
4248552	206.752	12	Falcon Lake	4259644	127.1522	8	Summit Lake
4248553	248.178	15	Falcon Lake	4259645	127.654	8	Summit Lake
4248554	123.24	8	Junior Lake	4259646	63.16516	4	Summit Lake
4248555	151.516	9	Junior Lake	4259647	127.6481	8	Summit Lake
4248556	107.904	8	Junior Lake	4214269	249.927	16	Falcon Lake
4248558	200.808	10	Junior Lake	4214270	258.207	16	Toronto Lake
4248572	151.125	9	Junior Lake	**95**	**18,495.98**	**1,145**	
4248573	147.231	9	Junior Lake				
4248574	137.856	9	Junior Lake				
4251482	247.088	16	Falcon Lake				
4251486	255.278	16	Junior Lake				

Table 3-2: Landore Leases (100% Interest)

Lease #	Description	G-Number	Anniversary Date	Area (ha)	Annual Rent ($)	Expiry Date	Total Work in Reserve ($)
107421	PA 39127, 39128	4000476	98-Jan-01	52.969	158.91	2019-Jan-01	1,096,271
108257	CLM459[1]	4040218	08-Aug-01	1,460.795	4,382.39	2029-Aug-01	17,284
108258	CLM461[1]	4040217	08-Aug-01	1527.388	4,582.16	2029-Aug-01	2,468,109
108259	CLM460[1]	N/A[2]	08-Aug-01	687.794	2,063.38	2029-Aug-01	0
Totals	**4 Leases**			**3,728.946**	**11,186.84**		**3,581,664**

Notes:
1. Wing Resources holds a 2% NSR on 3 claims within CLM459, 1 claim within 460 and 3 claims within 461.
2. G-number is generated when work reports are filed.

Landore has been granted four mining leases, which include mining and surface rights, over an area encompassing the B4-7 and VW Deposits. The leases cover 23 mineral claims and two patents for a total area of 3,729 ha and have been granted for 21 years renewable for further terms of 21 years (Table 3-2).

Within the mining leases, Landore has the right, subject to provisions of certain Acts and reservations, to:

- sink shafts, excavations, etc., for mining purposes;
- construct dams, reservoirs, railways, etc., as needed; and
- erect buildings, machinery, furnaces, etc., as required, and treat ores.

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

4 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the Junior Lake property from Thunder Bay is via paved provincial highways No. 17 (15 km) and No. 527 to Armstrong, with an overall distance of approximately 235 km. From Armstrong, the Buchanan Forest Products Inc. gravel haulage road (BHR) is taken east to kilometre 105, where a skidder haulage road leads approximately one kilometre to the Landore Junior Lake camp. Skidder and drill roads provide access on the property. The site of the 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program is located in the central portion of the Junior Lake property, in the VW deposit and VW West areas.

There are no power lines or railway lines on the property; however, the main CNR line is approximately 13 kilometres to the south.

During the summer, most drill sites are accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicles.

5 HISTORY

Routledge (2010) has summarized the exploration and development history of the Junior Lake property as:

Geological mapping and exploration in the vicinity of the Junior Lake property is recorded as early as 1917. In 1968, Canadian Dyno Mines Limited staked 333 claims in 15 groups to cover conductors picked from an airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic (MAG) survey. Two groups, B3 and B4, included the Junior Lake property. The company merged with Mogul Mines Limited, and the successor, International Mogul Mines Limited, in joint venture with Coldstream Mines Limited, carried out prospecting, mapping, ground MAG and EM surveys, soil sampling, and trenching on the B3 and B4 claim groups. Eight diamond drill holes totaling 674.8 m (2,213.9 ft.) were drilled to test conductors in January 1969, resulting in the discovery of the B4-7 zone. The discovery hole, No. 69-5, intersected 8.26 m (27.1 ft.) of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization grading 0.80% Ni and 0.53% Cu. The B4-7 deposit was delineated by an additional 30 holes (6,850 m, or 22,479 ft.) in 1969. In the same campaign, eight holes for 628.2 m (2,061 ft.) explored other conductors on the property. A detailed MAG and EM survey was also completed over the deposit and petrographic work done on core at that time.

In late 1969, 136.1 kg (300 lbs) of drill core was composited from 71 assay rejects in 11 drill holes, split to 56.7 kg (125 lbs), and submitted to SGS for flotation recovery (metallurgical) testing, which included semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis for 30 elements. A manual tonnage/grade estimate for the B4-7 deposit was carried out, to total 2,282,520 tons (2,070,689 tonnes) averaging 0.87% Ni and 0.59% Cu (Zurowski, 1970). This historical estimate is not NI 43-101 compliant.

Coldstream Mines Limited acquired 100% of the property in 1970 and took two claims to lease in 1976.

In 1983-1986, Québec Cobalt and Exploration Limited staked part of the south portion of the Junior Lake property and carried out mapping, geophysics, and soil and rock sampling. Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., the successor to Coldstream Mines Limited, optioned the leases covering the B4-7 deposit to Menacorp Limited in 1990, which resampled B4-7 core, and then to Minatco Exploration Ltd. in 1993.

In addition to the B4-7 deposit, exploration in the Junior Lake-Lamaune area prior to Landore work also revealed two low-grade Cu-Ni zones and occurrences of copper, iron, lithium, chrome, asbestos, zinc, and gold-molybdenite. Most of the occurrences are within two kilometres of the VW and B4-7 deposits.

Landore optioned part of the property from North Coldstream Mines Limited in 1998 and additional claims from Brancote Canada in 2000.

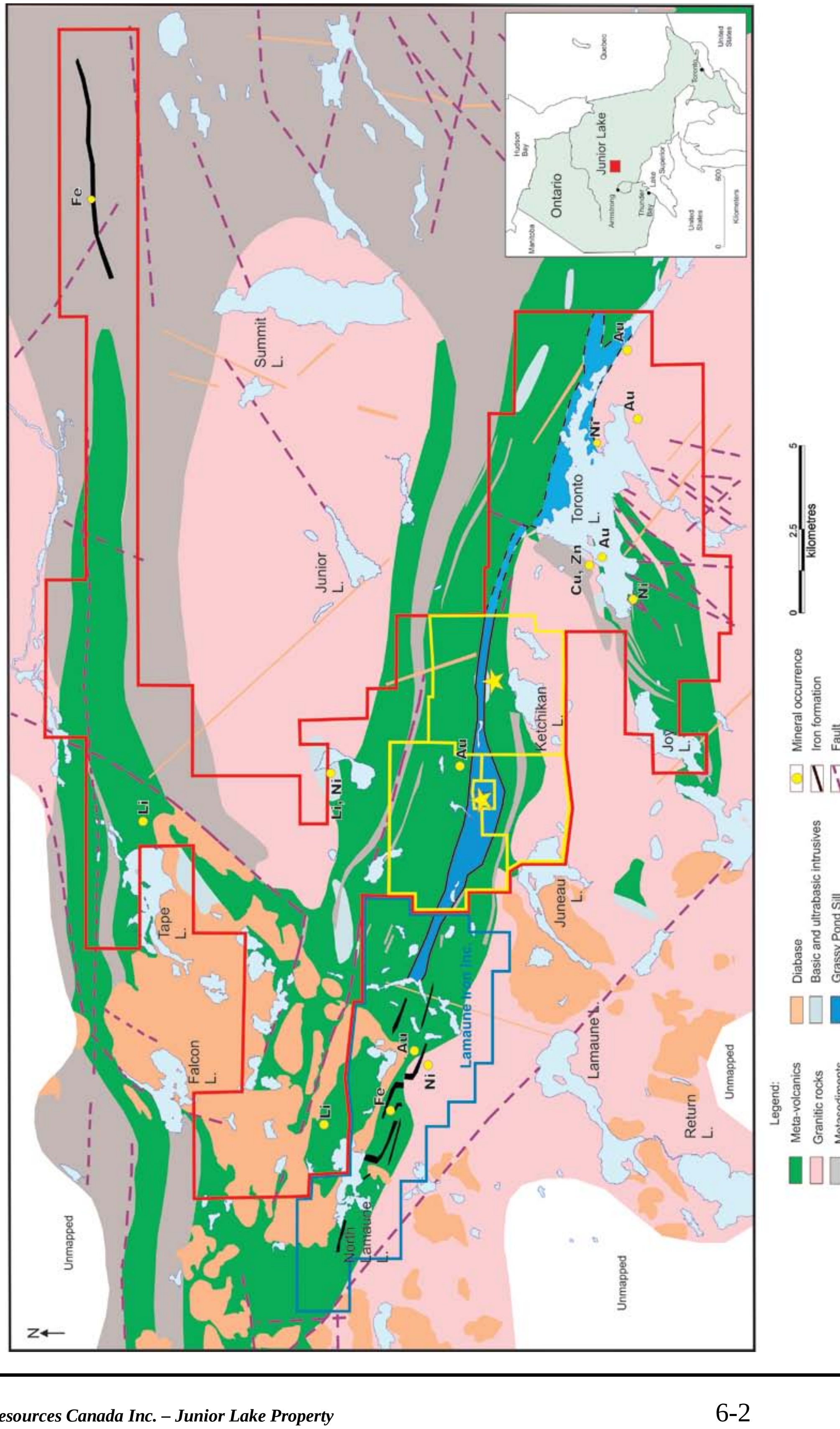
6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional, local and property geology has been for the most part summarized from Routledge, (2010), Lester (2009b), MacTavish (2004, 2004a), and Routledge (2006). Additional contributions are from various others, including Cooper (2009), Mungall (2009), and Pressacco (2013).

6.1 Regional Geology

The Junior Lake property is located within the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield and within the east-west trending Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt. The belt is flanked to the south by the Robinson Lake Batholith of the Lamaune Batholithic Complex and to the north by a major, east-west-striking shear zone / terrain boundary that marks the southern limit of the English River Subprovince. Northeast of the property the belt is intruded by the elliptical, tonalitic to quartz dioritic Summit Lake Batholith. The western portion of the greenstone belt has been intruded by undulating, flat-lying, NeoProterozoic-age Nipigon diabase sills and localized dykes. These sills are the discontinuous, erosional remnants of laterally extensive sills comprising the Nipigon Plate which is centred on Lake Nipigon, approximately 30 kilometres to the south (MacTavish, 2004, 2004a). The regional geology of the Junior Lake property area is shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1: Junior Lake Regional Geology



6.2 Local and Property Geology

The supracrustal rocks and associated mafic to ultramafic intrusions of the Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt are subdivided by Berger (1992) into the Archean-age Toronto and Marshall Lake groups. The two lithostratigraphic groups are similar in many respects; however, the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) contains a higher proportion of clastic metasedimentary rocks and apparently lesser amounts of mafic intrusive rocks.

The Toronto Lake Group (TLG) underlies the southern third of the Junior Lake property and consists of a bimodal assemblage of tholeiitic mafic flows and calc-alkaline rhyolitic to dacitic tuff, tuff breccias, and subordinate flows. The assemblage has been intruded by numerous mafic to ultramafic sills, dykes, and small stocks.

Four lithostratigraphic sequences defined within the TLG are as follows:

- The laterally extensive Carrot Top sequence trends west-northwest within the southern portions of the TLG and is comprised of magnetic talc-carbonatechlorite+/-tremolite schists derived from deformed and altered ultramafic rocks and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks. This sequence is 300 to more than 600 metres thick and hosts the D-Z iron occurrence, and several Ni-PGE (including Carrot Top and Zap Zone), Cu, Zn-Cu and Ag occurrences. Strong centimetre to metre scale folding is evident in the iron formation, and as such likely exists on a larger scale, possibly causing thickening and thinning along the main trends.
- The west-northwest trending Grassy Pond Sill intrudes the top of the TLG at its contact with the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) through the centre of the Junior Lake property. The Grassy Pond sill is a thick (100m to 500 metre wide), deformed, laterally continuous, gabbroic to locally anorthositic intrusive. The sill's most identifying characteristic is the presence of large (up to 10 cm in diameter) subhedral to euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts that often collect to form leucogabbro and anorthositic intervals of highly variable thicknesses. The Grassy Pond Sill hosts PGE, Cu and Ni occurrences, and is interpreted as being on the same geophysical structure as the B4-7 zone to the east.
- The B4-7 Sequence is a composite sequence, 1.9 kilometres long and up to 400 metres thick, of primarily mafic metavolcanic flows, intrusives and clastic and chemical metasediments that host the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit including the B4-7, Alpha and Beta Zones. The B4-7 sequence lies between the Carrot Top Sequence and the Grassy Pond Sill.
- The BAM Sequence is a composite sequence composed of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic dykes and sills, and intermediate dykes. The BAM sequence is estimated to be 1.65 kilometres long and up to 160 m thick, possibly associated with an oblique structure. Archean Lamprophyre Dykes cut the TLG rocks.

In the north portions of the Junior Lake property, the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) includes tholeiitic, amphibolite mafic flows and calc-alkalic dacitic tuff, minor tuff breccias, and intercalated greywacke, chert and sulphide iron formation. Thin, discontinuous intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rock units also occur in the MLG. A higher portion of metasedimentary rocks and fewer mafic intrusives occur in the MLG compared to the TLG. Most of the rocks observed on the property are finely amphibolites, pillowed, mafic metavolcanic flows with well-defined pillow selvedge and a greater occurrence of plagioclase phenocrysts than observed within mafic flows south of the Grassy Pond Sill. Some outcrops exhibit an irregular, pervasive alteration, characterized by large, acicular actinolite porphyroblasts contained within a fine-grained matrix of chlorite, sericite, actinolite/tremolite, and epidote. This alteration is very similar to localized alteration observed within the Toronto Lake Group.

Pye (1968) interprets the presence of a large-scale fold on the western portion of the Junior Lake property southeast of Lamaune Lake and east-northeast-trending syncline in the vicinity of Toronto Lake to the east. The east-southeast trending, north-dipping North Lamaune Lake anticline is interpreted from magnetometer surveys tracing Iron Formation.

Structural Geology

Regional deformation rotated the supracrustal packages into near vertical orientation and developed a large west-northwest trending deformation zone (local portion referred to as the Junior Lake Shear Zone) north and west of Toronto Lake. This zone is the most prominent structural feature in the area and is characterized by narrow discrete zones of intensely sheared rock displaying dextral rotation separated by relative undeformed rock packages (Larouche, 1999). The deformation zone is evident as an aeromagnetic lineament which extends east and west of the Junior Lake property and appears to join the regional 450 km long Sydney Lake-Lake St. Joseph (SL-LSJ) Fault zone to the north, which also coincides with the boundary of the English River (ERT) and East Wabigoon subprovinces (EWT). The brittle-ductile fault zone of the SL-LSJ is steeply dipping, one to four kilometres wide, and is estimated to have accommodated about 30 km of right-lateral transcurrent displacement and 2.5 km of north vergent thrust movement (Percival, 2007).

A second, more local deformation in the east part of the property is confined to the supracrustal rocks around the periphery of the Robinson Lake Batholith, with deformation expressed as crenulation cleavage, northeast trending faults, and lineations which clearly post-date the regional deformation (Larouche, 1999).

Junior Lake Shear Zone and Associated Geology

Narrow, discrete zones of intense shearing (Junior Lake Shear Zone) form a corridor up to 800 m wide along the contact between the TLG and MLG. This shearing roughly follows the north contact of the Grassy Pond Sill. The evidence for the shear zone at Junior Lake is based on known geology and textures in drill holes and from limited exposures with deformation textures found from the micro to the macro level encompassing mylonites, cataclasites, sharp thin failure planes, and pressure-solution features such as stylolites. The widespread occurrence of pseudotachylite veinlets and infill demonstrates localized melting on failure planes.

Within the shear zone, the TLG is dominated by a large gabbro intrusive centred in the Grassy Pond Sill to VW area. It is a long linear intrusive and possibly split into several individual units. It is intruded into a mafic volcanic pile consisting of submarine pillow lavas and volcaniclastics. Cooper (2009) speculates that the gabbro has been the feeder for the volcanism and has then intruded its own lava pile.

Although the shear zone is slightly sinuous through Junior Lake, three of the mineral occurrences, Carrot Top, B4-7 and VW, fall on a straight line and Grassy Pond is only slightly to the north of this line. The length of the shear zone is uncertain, however, a length of at least 10 km has been defined. Along this length, there are variations in intensity with local domains of low deformation surrounded by high deformation zones as a result of competency contrast, general heterogeneity through the zone and lithology types. The rock succession in Junior Lake was deformed within a mobile greenstone belt and all geology became subvertical and with continued deformation within a deep ductile-regime, shear zones developed. During and post to shearing, gabbroic intrusive episodes occurred with a final pulse of very extensive vertical gabbro dikes. Major hydrothermal mineralizing events post-dated the gabbro dike swarm possibly as the result of heat from the post-tectonic sanukitoid style granites, such as high-Mg granitoid found in convergent margin settings (Cooper, 2009).

Less obvious at surface but no less voluminous are ultramafic lithologies such as peridotite, dunite, serpentinite, and their derivatives as talc dominated schistose metamorphic rocks. The ultramafic lava and/or intrusive suite was probably coeval with the basic suite but has suffered much more degradation of original texture and mineralogy within the mobile belt and shear environment. Variably textured granite and quartz diorite to tonalite gneiss and migmatite mapped along the south property boundary are part of the Robinson Lake Batholith.

Metamorphism

Metamorphism on the property is characterized by staurolite-cordierite-garnet, and rare sillimanite, in clastic metasediments; garnet-aluminosilicates-amphibole and rarely staurolite in the felsic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks; and garnet and amphibole in mafic meta-volcanic rocks. Most of the supracrustal rocks attained lower amphibolite grade metamorphic conditions, and greenschist grade metamorphism is only locally present (Larouche, 1999).

B4-7 DEPOSIT

The B4-7 Deposit is located in the south central area of the Junior Lake property. The B4-7 Deposit consists of polymetallic Ni-Cu-Co+PGE+Au mineralization hosted in massive sulphide (vein) and disseminated sulphides in a gabbro-basic volcanic setting coinciding with the Junior Lake shear zone. Strike length attains at least 600 m. Widths are up to approximately 18 m but are usually less than five metres. The B4-7 massive sulphide vein system appears to be a fairly simple dilational structure with marked pinch and swell in the vertical plane with an apparent plunge to the west. The mineralization was possibly introduced rapidly along pre-disposed failure planes under conditions of shearing. B4-7 consists of a continuous tabular body of semi-massive pyrrhotite-rich sulphides hosted in an assemblage of mafic volcanics and mafic intrusive. The contacts of the massive sulphide are typically very sharp and linear with minor wall rock contamination. Host rocks include leucogabbro, melanogabbro, gabbro, as well as mafic metavolcanics at the east end and may play an important role in hosting mineralization. Proximal to the sulphide mineralized zone are mafic schists, shear zones, metasedimentary rocks, locally iron formation, amphibolite, as well as pyroxenite, particularly at the east end.

The Alpha Zone occurs parallel to and approximately 50 m up dip of the B4-7 hanging wall in the gabbro and amphibolitized mafic volcanics. The zone, as described by MacTavish (2004a), is a broad envelope of narrow, moderate to high grade erratic, sulphide-rich carbonate and quartz carbonate veinlets and mineralized shears that generally trend oblique to stratigraphy. This hanging wall mineralization is localized in small fractures, foliations, and gashes and was probably introduced over a much longer time frame than the massive sulphides as the deformation progressed from foliation, through shear failure and into cataclasis. Disseminated sulphide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, occurring as blebs and clots at the margin of gabbro intrusives against the host basic volcanics. Such mineralization is widespread but the better and more contiguous contact style mineralization occurs on the major gabbro contact. Thickness varies from <5 m to >15 m (Pressacco, 2013).

MacTavish (2004a) reported the ancillary Beta Zone, identified during 2001 drilling, as a net textured extension of the massive B4-7 zone and concluded that it was the probable magmatic source for the massive sulphides injected/emplaced into the fault/breccia zone.

VW DEPOSIT

The VW Deposit lies 50 m to 150 m north of Ketchikan Lake near the southeastern end of the Junior Lake claim group on claim TB1077142. The deposit consists of a series of five mineralized subzones hosted by deformed assemblage of sheared mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics, gabbros, and chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks. Host rocks are mafic volcanics and, to a lesser extent, mafic intrusives and metasedimentary rocks. The subzones are contained in a 125 m to 200 m wide shear (Junior Lake Shear) that dips steeply north. The VW deposit itself has been drilled over a strike length of 620 m, and dips subvertically or steeply to the north, with the deepest intersection in the most southerly subzone at 320 m (22 m elevation).

Stratigraphy of the VW deposit consists of a mixed sequence of mafic volcanics (2A, 2A F2), ultramafic volcanics (1A, 1C), mineralized volcanics (MZ 2A and 2A MZ), and mineralized gabbro (9C MZ) and gabbro (9C). This sequence youngs from south to north, with rock units described by McKay (2006) as follows:

- **Mafic-pillowed volcanics (2A F2)** are fine- to coarse-grained, grey, greenish grey, with locally well-developed pillow selvages up to three centimetres wide. Elongated, pale green to beige porphyroblasts occur locally. Chlorite alteration is moderate. Biotite alteration occurs locally. Quartz veins up to 50 cm wide are scattered throughout. The unit is locally sheared. Red-brown garnets occur but are rare. Sulphides consist of minor disseminated pyrrhotite.

- **Ultramafic volcanic (1A)** is fine- to medium-grained, steel grey, soapy and massive to well foliated. Serpentinization is pervasive. Chlorite, fuchsite and epidote alterations are moderate. White, locally beige, quartz veins up to 10 cm across are scattered throughout the unit.

- **Mafic volcanics (2A)** are fine- to coarse-grained, grey, greenish grey, foliated to massive. Chlorite and biotite alterations are moderate. Silicification is weak and patchy. Quartz veins up to seven centimetres across are scattered throughout. Sulphides, up to 1% pyrite and 0.5% chalcopyrite, occur predominantly in shear zones (?) or possibly poorly defined pillow selvages.

- **Mineralized mafic volcanics (2A MZ and MZ 2A)** are fine- to coarse-grained, grey, greenish grey, locally foliated to massive. Chlorite and biotite alterations are moderate to strong and epidote alteration is locally weak. Quartz veins are scattered throughout. The unit is sheared and fractured throughout. A 30 m intersection in hole 0405-36 contains poorly defined, very fine grained, cherty magnetite iron formation. The magnetite banding is up to 30 cm thick and rarely has sharp contacts with the hosting volcanics. The sulphide content of this magnetite iron formation is up to 15% pyrrhotite, 3% chalcopyrite, and 1% pyrite. The overall sulphide content of the unit is up to 5% pyrrhotite, 4% pyrite, and 2% chalcopyrite. In addition to the banding in the iron formation, the sulphides also occur as fracture filling, scattered blebs associated with quartz veins, and as disseminations.

- **Mineralized gabbro (9C MZ)** at the collar of hole 0405-35 is fine- to coarse-grained, grey, greenish grey and well foliated to massive. Biotite alteration and silicification are moderate to strong. Amphibole patches occur throughout. Moderate chlorite alteration occurs locally. Creamy white and beige quartz veining occurs throughout the unit. The unit is locally sheared, fractured and faulted, with minor gouge. Disseminated and blebby sulphides, up to 3% pyrite and 2% pyrrhotite, locally enhance the foliation.

VW WEST

The VW West area is located immediately adjacent to the VW nickel deposit, and extends for approximately 1.5 kilometres towards the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit. Drilling activities in this area during 2010 and 2011 focused on a prominent east-west trending geophysical anomaly and several coincident EM conductors. Five fence lines were drilled at 200 metre intervals across a 1.5 km portion of the VW West area to test the potential for a westward strike extension of the VW deposit.

The area lithology resembles that of the VW deposit itself, dominated by sequences of ultramafic rocks with ultramafic-mafic flows. Additional units include metasediments and iron formation.

Lithology:

Cross section interpretations for VW West indicate a similar lithological and laterally correlative succession as the VW nickel deposit; with a series of upturned (near vertical) interbedded and fault bounded sequences of north facing ultramafic (peridotite) (as slices and larger lithon-like masses), juxtaposed(?) or as a stratigraphic succession against a suite of thinly interbedded ultramafic-mafic flows (locally biotitic or amphibolized) hosting pelitic and metavolcanic horizons and local sulphidic iron formation chemical sediments (chert). The stratigraphy is cut by gabbro and leucogabbro intrusions (locally porphyritic to anorthositic), and the latest gabbro intruded as very fine grained (mafic) dikes often emplaced as swarms. The stratigraphic sequence appears to repeat itself to the south of the magnetic high; but limited drilling tested this area. In the entire lithologic suite of VW West one particularly important unit of the VW deposit the 2Af1 “grey rock’ (Cooper, 2011) was not noted in any appreciable abundance in the logging of drill core at VW West.

Structure and Alteration:

Numerous shear zones transect the drilled area sub parallel to the strike of the stratigraphy and in essence the entire width of much of the stratigraphy is highly strained to ductile deformed slices of varying but laterally correlative lithologic units. The well-bedded and hydrous nature of both the metavolcanic/pelite/BIF and olivine-rich peridotite act as slip planes in the stratigraphic stack and the deformation appears to be focused into these units deflected by the competency contrast of ridged lithons of either massive peridotite or massive gabbroic intrusions or dike swarms. Most strained zones are frequently accompanied by quartz-carbonate veining and alteration. The peridotite when thin or sandwiched between mafic and or pelitic or BIF is often intensely altered to carb-rich talc-schist.

Ophicarbonate is common in the upper part of the stratigraphic sequences (roughly coinciding with the northern limit of the magnetic high) and is hosted in highly strained talc-schist unit. The ophicarbonate horizon is of ultramafic aspect and is the result of carbonatisation of ultrabasic rocks and is directly associated with listvenites, [listwaenites]. These rocks are frequently associated with terrain boundaries and are a common feature in shear zones along terrain boundaries (Cooper, 2009). Pseudotachylite was observed in the upper portion of drill hole 0410-285 indicating fault movements involving mylonitization and/or partial melting. An approximate 30m true thickness of the structural zone hosting the ophicarbonates is defined in an east-west linear trend across the drill area.

Overall the stratigraphy is fairly linear along strike however a discontinuity is apparent in the magnetic data at line 1700E on the local grid. This discontinuity is apparent in the drilling as a pinching out of the massive peridotite and greater abundance of mafic flow along this section. Perhaps there is a NE-SW regional fault crossing the area here as well.

7 MINERALIZATION

7.1 VW Deposit – Nickel, Copper

VW deposit mineralization has been summarized by Routledge, R.E. (2010b):

There are three styles of sulphide mineralization in the VW deposit. The most important is thin lamina and veinlets following the foliation of the volcaniclastic rocks. The hydrothermal fluids appear to have been constrained by the impermeable gabbro dikes in that the highest concentrations of sulphides and grades are found immediately adjacent to dike contacts with a gradual diminution away from them.

The pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralized volcaniclastic host unit itself is usually thick, up to 25 m, but of lower overall grade than the mineralization ponded and channelled along the dikes. Mineralization in the centre of the Katrina zone may be of magmatic origin.

The third style is low grade mineralization up to 0.4% Ni occurring as fine blebs of pyrrhotite and pentlandite within ultramafic schist, peridotite and serpentinite.

The subzones within the VW deposit are composed generally of 1% to 5% sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite-pyrite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite-magnetite ± sphalerite. Locally sulphides can reach 40-50%, however, no massive mineralization has been noted. In addition to blebs/clots, lamina on foliation planes and veinlets, sulphides also occur to a lesser extent as breccia matrix, as replacement style net texture and as fracture filling. Weak to moderate sulphide mineralization at less than 2% sulphides and stronger mineralization containing more than 2% sulphides was distinguished in logging the mineralized zones.

Pyrrhotite is fine grained and carries minor pentlandite exsolved as very fine flames as well as occluded pentlandite as discrete fine grains. Free pentlandite appears to be rare. Chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as fine to medium grains.

7.2 VW West – Nickel, Copper, PGE, Chromium

Sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite was observed in the gabbro, mafic volcanic and ultramafic units. These sulphides are disseminated through the host rock in relatively low abundances; trace to 2%, but in various intervals reached as high as 25% as stringers, bands, and veinlet infill semi massive to massive and network with po the dominant sulphide typically. There were few instances of centimeter-scale high abundances (>50%) of pyrite and pyrrhotite (massive sulphide) but the dominant style of mineralization is as stringers and wisps. The highest potential for Ni- bearing sulphide mineralization is that hosted in the mafic volcanic and peridotite units.

Up to 25% magnetite is disseminated through the mafic volcanic and ultramafic sequences, a contributing factor to the magnitude of the east-west trending geophysical anomaly through the area. Locally the magnetite has been shown to replace the chromium spinel and is indicative of progressive metamorphic intensity (Barnes, 1998). The degree of replacement of chromite by magnetite can be used as indicator of metamorphic grade. Locally the greenschist facies appears conducive to low grade Ni-Cr mineralization hosted in massive peridotite as reported from 0411-285, 0411-289, 0411-294, 0411-297 indicating continuity along strike.

Petrography of the mineralized peridotite confirms the presence of antigorite and chrysotile (fibrous asbestos) as up to 30% of the sample composition in the mineralized zones. Important associated sulphides include millerite, chromite, and magnetite after chromite (Kjarsgaard, 2011). A few rare species of supergene Ni-sulphides were noted and serve as an indication of late Ni enrichment. Results from drilling indicate Ni-Cr mineralization in the lower and least altered portions of the peridotite unit with up to 0.499% Cr over 1m (0411-289); and 0.18% Cr over 31.5m reporting 147.50m in 0411-297.

7.3 Mineralization Elsewhere on the Property

Prior to Landore ownership, exploration in the Junior Lake–Lamaune Lake area that located the B4-7 deposit in 1969 also revealed two low-grade Cu-Ni zones and occurrences of copper, iron, lithium, chromite, asbestos, zinc, and gold-molybdenite. Most of these are within two kilometres of the VW Zone.

From 1990 to 2003, Landore found nine PGE-Cu-Ni occurrences, one Cu-Pd zone, one gold zone, and Zn-Au-Ag and Zn-Co occurrences in old trenches and boulders bearing base and precious metal or arsenic mineralization. The VW deposit was discovered in 2005.

Four lithostratigraphic sequences favourable for nickel mineralization on the Junior Lake property have been identified by MacTavish (2004b) as follows:

- VW Sequence: a 1.9 km long, up to 400 m thick package of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic intrusive dikes and sills, and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks that host the VW Zone.

- B4-7 Sequence: 1.9 km long and up to 400 m thick, is composed of primarily mafic metavolcanic flows (2AF1), gabbroic intrusive (9A,B,C), and clastic and chemical metasediments (6P) that lies between the Carrot Top Sequence and the Grassy Pond Sill. This sequence hosts the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit including the B4-7 massive sulphide zone and the Alpha and Beta zones.

- Grassy Pond Sill, a laterally extensive 100 m to >500 m thick gabbroic sill that hosts Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization near its base.

- Carrot Top Sequence: a complex laterally extensive 300 m to >600 m thick sequence of mafic metavolcanic flows, ultramafic schists, and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks that host several Ni-Cu-PGE occurrences. This sequence is located in the west portion of the Junior Lake property.

- BAM Sequence: a 1.65 km long, up to 165 m wide assemblage composed of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic dikes and sills, and intermediate dikes that host the BAM gold occurrence. The BAM sequence is located northwest of the VW deposit in the north central portion of the Junior Lake property.

8 EXPLORATION

Cheatle (2010a) outlined the exploration history of the Junior Lake property:

Landore optioned part of the property from North Coldstream Mines Limited in 1998 and additional claims from Brancote Canada in 2000. Since then, Landore exploration has found nine PGE-Cu-Ni occurrences, one Cu-Pd zone, one gold zone, and Zn-Au-Ag and Zn-Co occurrences in old trenches and boulders bearing base and precious metals or arsenic mineralization. Landore has successfully delineated several deposits and other potential areas of significant mineralization throughout the Junior Lake property including two Ni+PGE deposits (B4-7 and VW).

Landore initial work in 2000 involved data compilation, Landsat image interpretation, prospecting, mapping, and resampling of the 1969 core, and followed up an Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) airborne EM and MAG survey flown over the area.

Ground magnetometer MaxMin II EM surveys, in addition to drilling, were completed in 2001. In 2003, Landore conducted drilling, stripping, trenching and channel sampling. All drilling data were digitized and reinterpreted, 856 core samples were assayed to fill in unsampled runs in the B4-7 deposit, in its hanging wall mineralization known as the Alpha Zone as well as in mineralization in the east extension of the B4-7 zone known as the Beta Zone.

A low level helicopter AeroTEM time-domain electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was flown in 2004. Principal geophysical sensors utilized in this survey included AeroQuest's AeroTEM© time domain helicopter electromagnetic system and a high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer. Bedrock EM anomalies were interpreted and graded according to the conductance.

The VW deposit was discovered in 2005 by follow-up prospecting of an AeroTEM conductor where 0.45% Ni was returned in a surface grab sample. Landore subsequently drilled the new VW deposit, as well as the Whale, NO and BAM zones, and other areas on the Junior Lake and Lamaune projects.

In 2006, Landore drilled the VW deposit, B4-7 zone, and other exploration targets including the Junior Lake, Pichette, and Lamaune claims. The 2006 campaign at the VW deposit included two surface trenches which were excavated and channel sampled. Metallurgical work included preliminary flotation and work indexes were carried out at Lakefield in September–October. Scott Wilson RPA also prepared a technical report (NI 43-101) on the B4-7 zone in 2006.

During 2007, diamond drilling of the VW and B4-7 deposits was the main focus of exploration activity. The following work was completed on the Landore property:

- Relogging of pre-2007 VW deposit drill core was initiated.
- Drill collars of the VW and B4-7 deposits and topographic control areas of the Junior Lake property were surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor.

- Minor line cutting was completed near Ketchikan Lake and the B4-7 deposit area to support the drilling operations.

- Baseline environmental studies were initiated and conducted by or under the guidance of Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), of Sudbury, Ontario:
    - These studies were started in March 2007 and include quarterly sampling and analysis of lake and stream waters
    - Lake and stream sediment sampling was completed during the summer.
    - A benthic study, bathymetric study, and a fisheries study of Ketchikan Lake were completed.

- A weather station was installed at the Landore Junior Lake camp to record wind speed and direction, temperatures and three seasons of precipitation data.

- Sampling of the VW deposit drill core (quarter-cut core) was completed for metallurgical purposes.

- Claim lines were rehabilitated and the claim boundary surrounding an area to be leased was cut and surveyed in advance of filing the application to the Mining Recorder to lease the claims. Four leases have subsequently been granted.

- The land package was expanded to the southeast by staking an additional 24 claims totalling 5,056 ha.

- Aerial photography (stereo) was completed over the lease area by KBM Forestry Consulting in late 2007 to produce an air photo mosaic for exploration and infrastructure planning. The photographic data were processed to establish a detailed digital terrain topographic model (DTM).

- Golder commenced baseline aquatic studies in February 2007 on lakes and drainage tributaries in the vicinity of Junior Lake. These studies, repeated three monthly, are proceeding well and will continue through to economic studies. In addition, Golder completed a "Fish community and Fish habitat" survey of Ketchikan Lake, immediately south of the VW deposit, in addition to a bedrock resistivity survey on the northern side of the lake to determine depth of silt and evaluate bedrock competence.

- The camp was expanded and core storage was improved to hold the Junior Lake drill core on site.

- Core from previous Landore drilling in the VW deposit was relogged with a view to better understanding the controls on mineralization and identifying the disposition of mafic intrusives (dikes and sills) in the zone. In addition, further petrographic investigation was carried out on the VW deposit (Mungall, 2007). The drill hole collars were resurveyed to the Ontario base.

- In early 2007, a resource estimate was carried out by Scott Wilson RPA on the VW deposit.

In May 2008, Scott Wilson RPA prepared an updated resource estimate and NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the VW deposit. Scott Wilson RPA updated the VW deposit estimated resources to reflect 2008 to 2009 drilling and prepared a separate NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Routledge and Scott, 2009).

A non-NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate to JORC standards was carried out by the Snowden Group (Snowden) on the B4-7 deposit in 2008. Scott Wilson RPA prepared resource estimates for the B4-7 deposit in 2006 and 2009.

Exploration efforts in 2009 included drilling, mapping and prospecting throughout the contiguous claims covering approximately 10 km^2, with work concentrated in the Lamaune Iron, BAM and VW areas. Additional exploration completed included prospecting and mapping at Swole Lake and Toronto Lake as well as east and west of the VW deposit.

To 2009, the VW deposit has been delineated and tested by 141 drill holes with 2,766 analyzed intervals over 2,838.36 m completed in the deposit subzones. Scott Wilson RPA has updated the VW deposit estimated resources to reflect 2008 to 2009 drilling and has prepared a separate NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Routledge and Scott, 2009).

Other exploration efforts in 2009 included mapping and prospecting throughout the contiguous claims covering approximately 10 km^2, with work concentrated in the Lamaune Iron, BAM and VW areas. Additional exploration completed included prospecting and mapping at Swole Lake and Toronto Lake as well as east and west of the VW deposit.

Overview of Recent Exploration

Recent exploration activity at Junior Lake from 2006 to 2013 has seen drilling focused on several areas including additional resource drilling at VW and B4-7 deposits, Lamaune area exploration drilling, the Whale Zone, Felix Lake, Swole Lake and B4-7 West) exploration drilling.

Other recent work, in 2007-2013, included detailed geologic mapping (B4-7, VW, BAM, Lamaune), 55 trenches over approximately 13km (Lamaune Iron, Grassy Pond, Felix Lake, Juno Lake, BAM Zone, Toronto Lake), additional geophysical work (impulse EM survey, ground magnetic, and reinterpretation and integration with historic magnetic data), as well as approximately 70 km of line cutting. Regional scale prospecting, regional reconnaissance and geologic mapping, including an airborne geophysical coverage (AeroTEM electromagnetic and magnetic) of the Toronto Lake area (various Ni, Au, PGE potential), and Swole Lake (pegmatite lithium) prospecting were also undertaken. Numerous consultant reviews and studies have been completed, including detailed Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and petrography studies of the VW and B4-7 deposits; relogging, resampling and reinterpretation of geology for the VW, B47, and BAM sites; as well as reviewing of regional exploration potential. Surveying of drill collars, claim lines, additional claim staking, initiation of environmental baseline study, aerial photography, and metallurgical testing were also undertaken.

In June 2011, the Lamaune block, comprised of 23 claims, for 4,096 hectares, containing the Lamaune Iron deposit as well as the Lamaune Gold prospect, was transferred into a separate private company (‘Lamaune Iron Inc.’).

In October 2012, a deep penetrating ORION 3D 'Direct Current Induced Polarization' (DCIP) and Magnetotellurics (MT) survey was performed over the Scorpion zone of the Junior Lake property by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. This survey encompassed the western portion of the Scorpion zone, from line 1400W eastwards to line 400E in the B4-7 deposit.

Tuomi (2013) describes the DCIP+MT survey:

This survey acquired three sets of data in multi-directions; DC (direct current), IP (induced polarization) and MT (magnetotellurics), and is a true three dimensional survey. Sophisticated digital signal processing was utilized to obtain high resolution imaging at depths up to 1000+ metres below surface. This survey utilized DC resistivity to identify prospective nickel mineralization, and used IP chargeability to investigate potential copper and PGE targets.

The survey identified three areas of interest, located in the central, eastern and northern parts of the survey area, which appear to be interconnected and geologically controlled by fault lines. A portion of the eastern survey area is drill tested and hosts the B4-7 deposit.

The DCIP + MT survey results indicate that the conductive horizon which harbours the B4-7 massive sulphide mineralization extends to the west through the Exploration Target, an area identified west along strike and down dip from the B4-7 resource containing a potential 1.5 Mt to 2.0 Mt of sulphide mineralization of similar grade range to that which has been outlined to-date (Pressacco, 2013).

Additionally, DC resistivity results have identified potential sulphide mineralization along a 1.53 km wide corridor encompassing the western Scorpion zone. IP chargeability and MT results further support the potential of the Scorpion zone area for massive and disseminated sulphide mineralization.

Subsequent drilling in winter 2013 has tested the DC resistivity and IP chargeability results at various localities along the western portion of the Scorpion zone. Drilling in the Exploration Target area between lines 175W and 300W successfully intersected B4-7 massive sulphide mineralization as well as Alpha zone disseminated sulphide mineralization.

8.1 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric Ground Geophysics Survey

In December 2013, an Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program was completed over the VW deposit and VW West areas, from line 900E to line 4000E and covering 35.7 line kilometres. The survey was conducted by Geosig Inc., Québec, for Landore Resources.

In the survey report, Simoneau (2013) notes:

The survey grid, 3.1 km long, is oriented East-West including the base line. The Mag-VLF surveys covered parts of the lines and the tieline 6+00S (between 9+00E and 15+00E) and the tieline 3+00S (between 15+00E and 40+00E) for a total of 35.71km. The MaxMin survey was run over the lines for a total of 35.73 km.

Eleven MaxMin anomalies were described. The eight (8) anomalies are located between 20m and less than 5m deep. Four of these anomalies coincide with magnetic anomalies (MM-1, MM-3, MM-12, MM-14), two of the anomalies are located at the limit edge of the magnetic anomalies (MM-1 and MM-14) and five of them have no magnetic feature. Several targets are proposed for drilling.

Table 8-1 describes priority targets as identified by Geosig. Lower priority targets are also included in the Geosig 2013 report.

Results from these surveys have been highly encouraging, identifying multiple near-surface conductor anomalies along the VW Nickel deposit trend with similar signatures to the VW deposit conductive anomaly itself. These conductors include MM-1, located from line 1700E to 2300E for 600 metres length and up to 25 metres in width, as well as MM-14 located from line 2300E to 2900E and from line 3600E to 3900E (both sides of the VW deposit) for a total length of 900 metres and up to 35 metres in width.

Follow up drilling on MaxMin anomaly MM-1 during fall 2014 intersected highly encouraging near-surface precious metal mineralization with drill-hole 0414-495 (on line 2100E) reporting 0.34 metres at 1.21g/t gold, 280g/t silver and 2.25% zinc. This mineralization, intersected in a sulphide-dominated vein located against a mafic dyke cutting through carbonate facies iron formation, represents a very similar mineralization setting as the Lamaune Iron property located approximately 10 kilometres to the west-northwest. The Lamaune Iron property, owned by Lamaune Iron Inc., contains an initial ‘exploration target’ of between forty to fifty thousand ounces of gold at a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t (Landore, 2014b).

Further exploration work is required to ascertain scope and continuity of this mineralization and test prospective geophysical targets.

Table 8-1: Recommended Drill Targets From HLEM Anomalies, VW Deposit/VW West Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric Survey

Anomaly	Line	Station	MAXMIN II-5 F: 1777 Hz C: 200 m.						Association	Comment	Priority
			I %	O %	□. t.	D (m)	W (m)	L (m)			
MM-1	18+00 E	10+75 S	-48	-7	17 excel.	24	15	600	Southern limit of a magnetic anomaly VLF	Massive	1
MM-1	21+00 E	10+12 S	-50	3	40 excel.	30	10	600	Southern limit of a magnetic anomaly VLF	Massive	1
MM-1	22+00 E	9+50 S	-51	-3	40 excel.	24	10	600	Weak mag anomaly VLF	Massive	1
MM-2	21+00 E	7+25 S	-22	-12	3.7 fair	45	10	100	VLF	Disseminated	3
MM-3	15+00 E	5+25 S	-51	-15	8.6 good	< 5	15	> 1400	VLF	Semi-massive	2
MM-6	32+00 E	3+62 S	-27	-15	3 fair	26	< 5	> 800	VLF	Disseminated	3
MM-12	17+00 E	6+00 S	-40	-13	6 good	24	5	300	Strong Mag nT > 65 000 VLF	Semi-massive	2
MM-13	20+00 E	6+75 S	-36	-11	6.5 good	30	< 5	400	VLF	Semi-massive	2
MM-14	27+00 E	9+37 S	-60	-6	34 excel.	< 5	20	> 1700	Weak mag anomaly VLF	Massive	1
MM-14	36+00 E	7+00 S	-55	-14	8.4 good	< 5	< 5	> 1700	Southern limit of a magnetic anomaly VLF	Semi-massive	2
MM-15	36+00 E	8+62 S	-48	-16	6.2 good	< 5	< 5	200	VLF	Semi-massive	2

F : frequency
C : cable length
I % : in phase component
O % : out of phase component
1 nt = 1 gamma
σ. t. : conductivity thickness
D : depth of the anomaly
L : length
W: width
Prio : priority

Source: Simoneau (2013)

9 SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

The design and procedures for the Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric survey are summarized by Simoneau (2013):

9.1 Field Work and Procedure

The field crew moved to the property on December 5th after the grid lines were completed.
The survey grid, 3.1 km long, is oriented East-West including the base line. The Mag-VLF surveys covered parts of the lines and the tieline 6+00S (between 9+00E and 15+00E) and the tieline 3+00S (between 15+00E and 40+00E) for a total of 35.71km. The MaxMin survey was run over the lines for a total of 35.73 km.

The lines are spaced every 100 metres between 9+00E and 40+00E. Most of the lines from 9+00E to 20+00E average 2000 m long and are chained between 0+00N to 20+00S. Lines 21+00E to 39+00E are chained to the lake and were read partly on the lake up to 14+00S or 10+00S, until we passed a magnetic anomaly.

9.2 Magnetometric Survey

9.2.1 Methodology

The measurements for the magnetic total field were taken in a mobile mag mode with two (2) seconds sampling readings and regular label readings taken each 12.5 meters and detailed label readings taken each 6.25m.

A GSM-19WMV was used on the field with a GSM-19W base station with a 15 seconds registering readings period. The magnetic readings have been automatically corrected for diurnal variations when the data was dumped with a substracting base value of 57 200 gammas. The magnetometer system measures the value of the total magnetic field with a precision of ± 0.1 gammas.

9.2.2 Presentation of the results

The data were processed with the appropriate software, including Geosoft and MicroStation. The data are plotted as Mag total field profiles and postings (maps no. 9440-9441) and colored contours (map no. 9442-9443) at a scale of 1 : 2 000. The identification of magnetic bodies is based on the general picture obtained from the profiles and isocontours.

The magnetic field is very active in the property and ranges from 49 000 gammas to 71 071 gammas confirming the presence of ultramafic intrusions. Most of the linear magnetic anomalies are made by the ultramafic intrusions. Some of the MaxMin anomalies coincide with magnetic anomalies and are believe to carry pyrrhotite like the main massive sulphide zone. Some other places, some of the MaxMin anomalies appear when the magnetic anomalies disappear which could mean that the sulphides are coming from the transformation of the magnetite into sulphides inside the ultramafics.

9.3 Electromagnetic VLF Survey

9.3.1 Methodology

A GSM-19WMV was used on the field. The readings were taken at 12.5 meters spacing and some details at 6.25m spacing. The VLF survey was read with two main stations - Cutler (NAA, 24.0 kHz) and Jim Creek-Seattle (NLK, 24.8 kHz).

9.3.2 Presentation of the results

For Cutler Station, the results are presented on profiles maps No. 9446-9447 and on Frazer Filter maps No. 9450-9451 at the metric scale of 1: 2 000. For Jim Creek Station, the results are presented on profiles maps No. 9444-9445 and on Frazer Filter maps No. 9448-9449 at the metric scale of 1: 2 000.

The VLF interpretation was drawn on the maps. The VLF axis with full circles are real conductors while the VLF axis with empty triangles are VLF anomalies possibly made from topography feature like deep valleys with wet overburden (edge effect) like the one in the SW corner following the valley at the base of a high hill.

The VLF survey detected eighteen (18) new anomalies that often correspond with MaxMin anomalies. A VLF anomaly is not usually a drilling target without other indicators.

9.4 HLEM MaxMin Survey

9.4.1 Methodology

A MaxMin II-5 portable unit was used in the maximum coupled mode (horizontal loop) with a 200-meter reference cable. The parameters (in phase and quadrature components of the secondary field) were read and recorded for three frequencies: 444, 1 777 and 3 555 Hz. Readings were taken every 25 meters on all the lines.

9.4.2 Presentation of the results

All the results are presented on 2 maps at a 1 : 2 000 scale. The maps (no 9438-9439) show the profiles of the three frequencies with the interpretation of the MaxMin and VLF surveys with the profiles of both components of the three frequencies (scale: 1 cm for 20 %). In phase profiles are in full lines while out of phase profiles are in dashed lines.

The MaxMin survey with a 200m cable was conducted to confirm the presence of deep bedrock conductors.

In total, four (4) new anomalies were detected and four (4) old anomalies were confirmed and extended. The VLF anomalies were added on the MaxMin anomalies. It helps to determine if we have a wide conductor or a MaxMin anomaly made of two narrow conductors.

10 DATA VERIFICATION

Drill hole and assay data entered or imported into Landore's Microsoft Access database is checked by the software and Senior Geologist for data entry errors.

To validate the drill hole database is checked for potential problems such as:

1) Intervals exceeding the hole length (from-to problem).
2) Negative length intervals (from-to problem).
3) Zero length intervals (from-to problem).
4) Inconsistent downhole survey records.
5) Out of sequence and overlapping intervals (from-to problem; additional sampling/QAQC/check sampling included in table).
6) No interval defined within analyzed sequences (not sampled or missing samples/results).

11 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program was conducted on the VW deposit and VW West areas, from line 900Eto line 4000E, and covered 35.7 line kilometres. The survey was conducted by Geosig Inc., Québec, for Landore Resources. The survey was used to identify prospective strike extension to the east and west of the VW NI 43-101 compliant resource, as well as investigate the base and precious mineral potential along a 2 km corridor westwards from the VW deposit.

Results from the 2013 survey have been highly encouraging, identifying potential massive sulphide mineralization as well as disseminated sulphide mineralization containing economic grades of nickel, copper, cobalt, PGEs and gold. The survey confirmed potential strike length of the VW deposit to the east and west, delineating multiple near-surface conductor anomalies along the VW Nickel deposit trend with similar signatures to the VW deposit conductive anomaly itself. These conductors include MM-1, located from line 1700E to 2300E for 600 metres length and up to 25 metres in width, as well as MM-14 located from line 2300E to 2900E and from line 3600E to 3900E (both sides of the VW deposit) for a total length of 900 metres and up to 35 metres in width.

Follow up drilling on MaxMin anomaly MM-1 during fall 2014 intersected highly encouraging near-surface precious metal mineralization with drill-hole 0414-495 (on line 2100E) reporting 0.34 metres at 1.21g/t gold, 280g/t silver and 2.25% zinc. This mineralization, intersected in a sulphide-dominated vein located against a mafic dyke cutting through carbonate facies iron formation, represents a very similar mineralization setting as the Lamaune Iron property located approximately 10 kilometres to the west-northwest.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric ground geophysics program was sucessfully completed on the VW Deposit and VW West areas, located in the central portion of the Junior Lake property. Survey results have indicated multiple near-surface conductor anomalies along the VW Nickel deposit trend with similar signatures to the VW deposit conductive anomaly itself. MaxMin conductor targets generated from this survey are shallow, typically located at less than 30 metres depth, and are up to 900 m in length.

Follow-up work is recommended to drill prospective geophysical targets along the VW West area utilizing the results of this survey together with Landore's geophysical information from earlier surveys. Deposit drilling is recommended to delineate VW deposit strike extension to the east and west to bring further mineralized zones into the NI 43-101 compliant resource.

13 REFERENCES

Barnes, S. J. 2000 Chromite in Komatiites, II. Modification during Greenschist to Mid-Amphibole Facies Metamorphism; Journal of Petrology, Vol. 41 # 3., pp. 387-409

Berger, B.R. (1992): Geology of the Toronto Lake Area, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5784, 145p.

Cheatle, A.M. (2010): 2008 Diamond Drill Program on the Junior Lake Property, Lamaune Lake Section (Grassy Pond, Carrot Top, Zap, DC Zones), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, April 21, 2010.

Cheatle, A.M. (2010a): 2008-2009 Work Assessment Report for the VW Deposit, Junior Lake Property, Ontario, Canada, Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, June 25, 2010.

Cheatle, A.M. (2010b): 2008 Diamond Drill Program on the Junior Lake Property, Lamaune Lake Section (Grassy Pond, Carrot Top, Zap, DC Zones), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, April 21, 2010.

Cooper, C. C. (2011): VW Deposit Ni Cu Co mineralization. A review; Galloway Mineral Services Mineral Exploration Consultant: Landore intercompany memo, 4 pp.

Cooper, C. C. (2009): Notes on ophicarbonates in the Ketchican West-VW zone.; Galloway Mineral Services Mineral Exploration Consultant: Landore intercompany memo, 3 pp.

Cooper, C. C. (2009): B47 Short review; Galloway Mineral Services Mineral Exploration Consultant: Landore intercompany memo, 3 pp.

Cooper, C. C. (2009): VW Short review; Galloway Mineral Services Mineral Exploration Consultant: Landore intercompany memo, 2 pp.

Cooper, C. C. (2009): Exploration potential of Lamaune Properties, Junior Lake during 2009, results of recent drilling campaign and a property review; Galloway Mineral Services Mineral Exploration Consultant: Landore intercompany memo, 27 pp.

Cooper, C. C. (2009): Exploration potential of the Junior Lake Area, Ontario Canada; Galloway Mineral Services Mineral Exploration Consultant: Landore intercompany memo, 14 pp.

Eng, T. (2001) Report on the Exploration of the Junior Lake/Auden Property with Drilling Recommendations, Thunder Bay District, Ontario Canada; Unpublished Field Maps Map1 and Plate 2 [B4-8 West] intercompany report, Sept 2001, 17 pp.

Gharibi, M/McGill, D. (2013): ORION-3D DC/IP/MT Survey Geophysical Report, Junior Lake Project (Armstrong, Ontario, Canada) on behalf of Landore Resources Canada Inc.

(Thunder Bay, Ontario); Unpublished report prepared by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. for Landore Resources, Feb 11, 2013, 139p.

Kjarsgaard, I (2011) Petrographic Description of 10 Polished Thin Sections for Landore Reources; Vancouver Petrographics Consulting, un-published report, Oct 2011, 39 pp.

Landore (2014): Landore Resources Ltd. Press release, Geophysics Survey Identifies Significant Anomalies on VW Nickel Trend, released on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange (LSE) January 13, 2014.

Landore (2014b): Landore Resources Ltd. Press release, Drilling Intersects high Grade Palladium and Platinum, Junior Lake Nickel-Copper-PGE Property, released on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange (LSE) November 19, 2014.

Larouche, C. (1999): Results of the exploration program stripping-trenching-sampling completed on the Auden Project for Wing Resources Inc/Landore Resources Inc. Ontario Thunder Bay Mining Division Assessment File Report 2.19123, January 20, 1999, 31 pp.

Leitch C. (2011) [Petrographic Report on 11 Samples for M. Tuomi Landore Resources-*unofficial title*] Report # 110921: Contents: Swole Lake and B4-8 West Petrographic Report Oct 2011, un-published report. Oct 2011, 15 pp.

Lester, J. (2009b): Geology VW 091309. Unpublished summary report prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc., September 13, 2009, 12 p.

Lester, J./Tuomi, M. (2012): Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property, 2011 Exploration Diamond Drill Program (B4-8 zone, VW West), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDM for assessment credit, May 10, 2012.

MacTavish, A.D. (2004): Summary Report on the 2003 Exploration of the Junior Lake and Lamaune Properties, Unpublished report prepared for Landore Resources Inc.

MacTavish, A.D. (2004a): Diamond Drilling of the BAM and B4-7 Zones, Junior Lake Property, 2003, Unpublished report prepared for Landore Resources Inc.

MacTavish, A. D. (2004b): Summary report on the 2003 exploration of the Junior Lake and Lamaune properties. Unpublished Landore Resources report, February 15, 2004.

McKay, B. J. (2006): Technical report of the Junior Lake Project Falcon Lake and Junior Lake areas NTS 2I/08NE and SE, 42L/05NW and SW for Landore Resources Canada Inc. Unpublished draft company report, Volumes I to IV, 35 pp. (Vol. 1).

Mungall, J. E. (2009): Preliminary petrological report on samples from the Junior Lake Property; Picrite Consulting Inc. unpublished report, 28 pp.

Percival, J. A. (2007): Geology and metallogeny of the Superior Province, Canada; *in*

Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral deposits of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of the Geological Provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication, No 5, pp. 903-928.

Pressacco, R. (2013): Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the B4-7 Zone, Junior Lake Project, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Report prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc., February 20, 2013.

Pye, E.G., (1968): Geology of the Crescent Lake Area, District of Thunder Bay; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 55, 72p.

Routledge, R.E. (2010): Technical Report on the Resource Estimate for the B4-7 Zone, Junior Lake Property, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Report prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc., March 5, 2010.

Routledge, R.E. (2010b): Technical Report on the Resource Estimate Update for the VW Deposit, Junior Lake Property, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Report prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc., January 15, 2010.

Routledge, R. E. (2006): Technical report on the B4-7 zone Junior Lake property prepared for Landore Resources Canada Inc. Unpublished Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. report, March 17, 2006, 90 pp.

Tuomi, M. (2010): Work Asssessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2008-2009 Exploration Diamond Drill Program (Whale Zone, B4-8 Zone, Windy Hill), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, September 2, 2010.

Tuomi, M. (2010): Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property, 2010 Lamaune Diamond Drill Program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, December 3, 2010.

Tuomi, M. (2013): Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property, 2012 Ground Geophysics Program, DCIP + MT Survey (Scorpion Zone), Unpublished Landore Resources Canada Inc. report submitted to the MNDMF for assessment credit, June 19, 2013.

Zurowski, M. (1970): Report on the exploration activities in the Pikitigushi-Crescent-Toronto lakes area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Province of Ontario for the calendar year 1969. Unpublished M.E.M. Consultants Limited report, October 19, 1970, 24 p.

14 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric Ground Geophysics Program (VW Deposit, VW West areas) – October 23, 2015" was prepared by M. Tuomi and signed by the following Author:

Michele Tuomi, P.Geo.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Thunder Bay, Ontario
October 23, 2013

15 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Michele Tuomi, P.Geo.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.
555 Central Avenue, Suite 1
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 5R5

Tel: +1 807 623 3770

I, Michele Tuomi, am a Professional Geoscientist, employed as a VP Exploration of Landore Resources Canada Inc.

This certificate applies to the geological report titled "Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric Ground Geophysics Program (VW Deposit, VW West areas) – October 23, 2015" dated October 23, 2015.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. I graduated with a BSc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University in 1999.

I have practiced my profession for 16 years. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration and mineral project assessment, as well as mineral resource estimations.

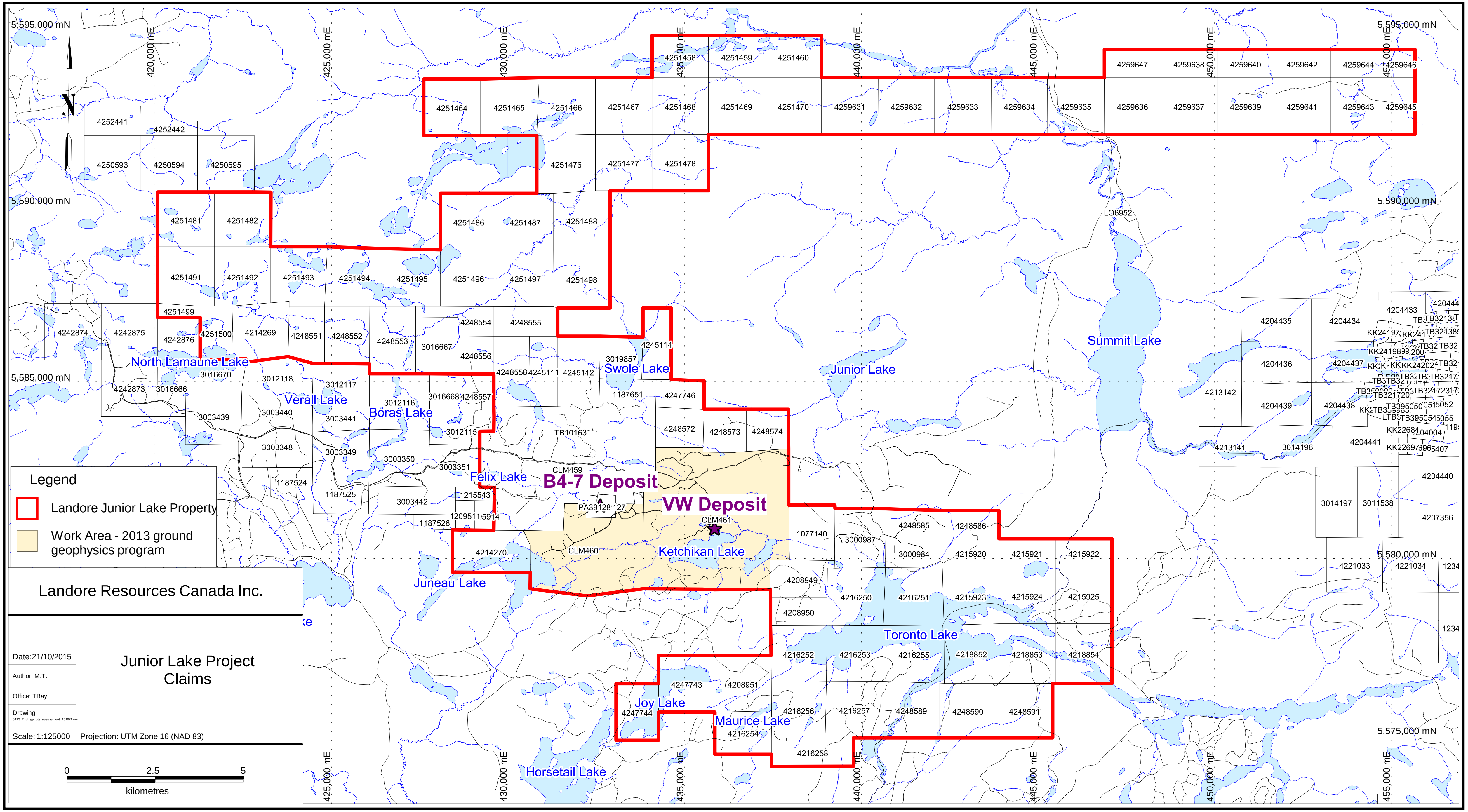
I have visited the Junior Lake property in northern Ontario, Canada on numerous occasions, the most recent being September 21, 2015.

I am responsible for all items of the assessment report "Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2013 Electromagnetic (MaxMin), VLF and Magnetometric Ground Geophysics Program (VW Deposit, VW West areas) – October 23, 2015".

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the assessment report not misleading.

Michele Tuomi, P.Geo.

Landore Resources Canada Inc.
Junior Lake Project
VW Deposit, VW West Area
Electromagnetic (MaxMin),
VLF and Magnetometric
Survey
Date: 26/10/2015
Author: GIS
Office: TBay
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
Projection: UTM Zone 16 (NAD 83)
0 75 150 300
metres
Legend
Cut grid line
Lease/Claim
Road/Trail
Lake
Stream
PROFILE SCALE
Frequency 444 Hz
Frequency 1777 Hz
Frequency 3555 Hz
In-Phase
Out-of-Phase
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION
VLF Strong Axis
VLF Weak Axis
Strong MaxMin Conductor
Medium MaxMin Conductor
Weak MaxMin Conductor
MaxMin Conductor single or multiple
Conductivity in mhos
D=5
Depth in metre
DDH Target
MaxMin II-5 EM :
S/N Rx # 779
by Apex Parametrics, Toronto
Magnetic Declination 2015
5°27' West
N
VW Deposit
Ketchikan Lake
CLM460
CLM461
433,500 mE
434,000 mE
434,500 mE
435,000 mE
435,500 mE
436,000 mE
436,500 mE
437,000 mE
5,581,000 mN
5,580,500 mN
5,580,000 mN
5,579,500 mN
TL 3+00 S
TL 6+00 S
TL 9+00 S
TL 12+00 S
TL 15+00 S
TL 18+00 S
MM-1
MM-2
MM-3
MM-6
MM-12
MM-13
MM-14
MM-15
VLF-15
VLF-16
VLF-17
VLF-18
VLF-19
VLF-20
VLF-21
VLF-22
VLF-23
VLF-24
VLF-26
VLF-27
VLF-28
VLF-29


5,595,000 mN
5,590,000 mN
5,585,000 mN
5,580,000 mN
5,575,000 mN
420,000 mE
425,000 mE
430,000 mE
435,000 mE
440,000 mE
445,000 mE
450,000 mE
455,000 mE
N
North Lamaune Lake
Verall Lake
Boras Lake
Felix Lake
Swole Lake
Junior Lake
Summit Lake
B4-7 Deposit
VW Deposit
Ketchikan Lake
Juneau Lake
Toronto Lake
Joy Lake
Maurice Lake
Horsetail Lake
Legend
Landore Junior Lake Property
Work Area - 2013 ground geophysics program
Landore Resources Canada Inc.
Date:21/10/2015
Author: M.T.
Office: TBay
Drawing:
Junior Lake Project Claims
Scale: 1:125000
Projection: UTM Zone 16 (NAD 83)
0
2.5
5
kilometres