

WORK REPORT

on the

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SUMMER 2014 GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

MIRADO PROPERTY

CATHARINE & MCELROY TOWNSHIPS, ONTARIO

OREFINDERS RESOURCES INC.

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INTRODUCTION

Between June 2, 2014 to July 24, 2014 Orefinders Resources Inc. conducted a prospecting and reconnaissance mapping program on its on its Mirado-MZ Project property in McElroy and Catharine Townships approximately 22 kms southeast of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The purpose of the exploration was to identify geologically favourable areas and mineralization and to re-sample known showings to provide targeting for future detailed mapping, sampling, diamond drilling and surface stripping. Previously the majority of the exploration work in the area had been concentrated around the past-producing Mirado underground mine and open-pit.



Figure - Location of the Mirado Property

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mirado Project property is located approximately 35 kilometres by road southeast of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, which is approximately 585 kilometres by road north of Toronto, Ontario. The property is accessible from Kirkland Lake via Highway 66 to Highway 112, then travelling south along Highway 112 to Highway 564, east through Boston Creek and then eastward along a gravel road to the Mirado mines. Highways 66 and 112 are paved roads; Highway 564 and the other access roads to the property are well-maintained gravel roads. A 4-wheel drive truck, snowmobile or an all-terrain vehicle is needed to get to the Mirado property at certain times of the year as the road past Boston Creek is not regularly maintained year round. Old drill and logging roads cross the properties are in a variety of conditions.

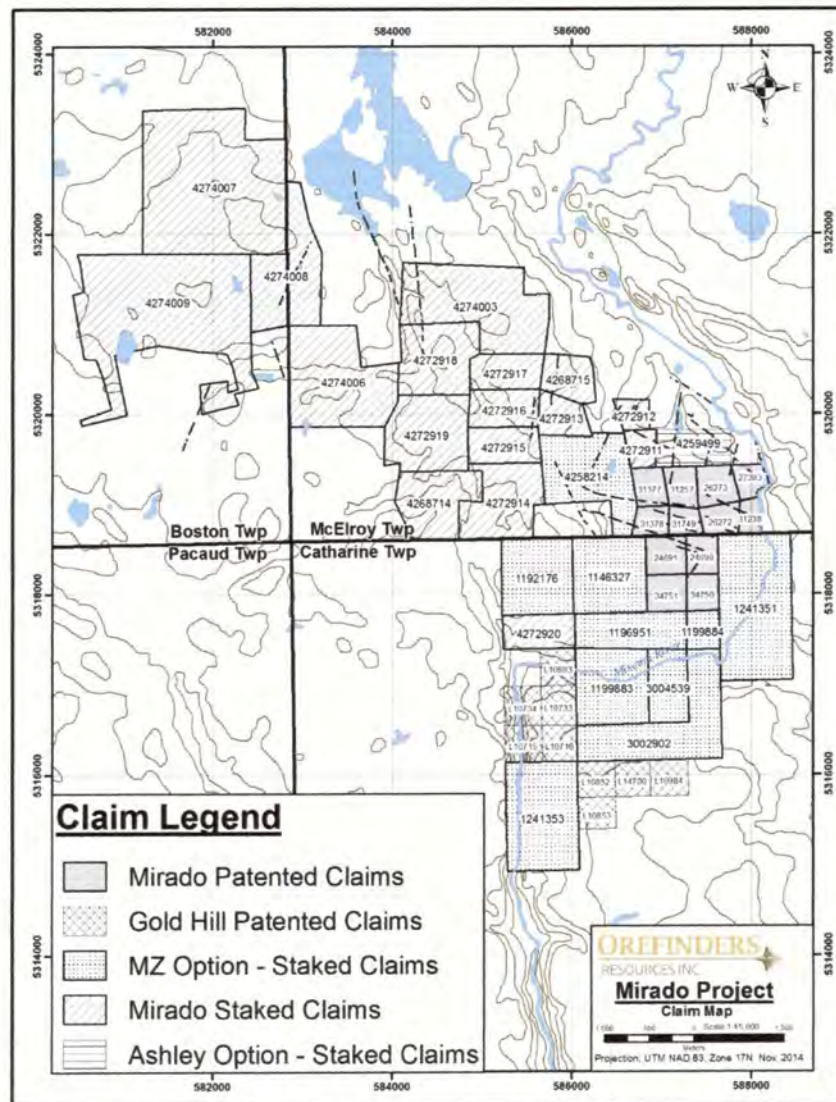


Figure - Land Position

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Orefinders Mirado Project consists of 48 mining claims in Catharine and McElroy townships including 20 patented mining claims wholly owned by Orefinders Resources Inc. and 28 staked mining claims.

The patented mining claims cover an area of approximately 308 hectares with 12 claims in Catharine Township and 8 claims in McElroy Township. The 28 staked mining claims consist of a total of 130 units with 10 claims in Catharine Township and 18 claims in McElroy Township. Of the 28 staked claims 18 are owned by Orefinders Resources Inc, 10 are owned by Mr. W. Metherall and Mr. D.B. Zabudsky in a joint venture with Orefinders Resources Inc. and 1 claim is owned by Ashley Gold Mines Ltd in a joint venture with Orefinders Resources Inc.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Mirado Property History

Exploration for gold in the vicinity of the Mirado Property (which was known at the time as the Cathroy Larder Property) commenced during the early 1920s. The first gold discovery was made on Lot 7, concessions V and VI, Catharine Township, where the Gold Bank and Gold Ridge Syndicates obtained gold values ranging up to 0.12 opt Au (Bell, 1929). Almost all of the historical work on the Mirado Property is concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the mine.

Yama Gold Mines Limited ("**Yama**") held the property from 1937 to 1943. After an initial surface drilling program, Yama sank a 3 compartment vertical shaft to 550' and established 4 levels on approximately 125 feet centres, including levels at the 125', 250', 375' and 500' horizons. For a 15 month period between late 1941 and 1943, the company operated a small 50 to 75 ton per day mill with mill feed coming from narrow shrinkage stopes near the shaft on or above the 250' level in an area now known as the "**North Zone**". Yama recovered 3,227 ounces of gold and 946 ounces of silver from 22,250 tons of ore for a recovered grade of 0.145 opt Au. The war time effort severely curtailed production with the rationing of steel and explosives.

Cathroy Larder Mines Ltd. took over Yama Gold Mines in 1943 and concentrated their exploration efforts on an area southwest of the shaft where a second gold bearing zone was outlined by diamond drilling in 1945 in an area now known as the "**South Zone**." A total of 15,000 feet of surface drilling and 17,000 feet of underground drilling was completed. Underground development on the South Zone by means of exploration drifts developed south of the shaft was confined to the 250' and 500' levels. In total, 4,000 feet of crosscutting, 8,000 feet of drifting, 720' of raising and 1,723' of lineal stoping and stope preparation were completed. No gold production was reported by Cathroy Larder from 1943-48. All work was suspended by Cathroy Larder Mines Ltd. ("**Cathroy Larder**") in August 1948 when the full effects of the

Bretton Woods Agreement (which fixed gold at U.S. \$35/ounce) and rising production costs made gold mining uneconomic. The property remained in the hands of Cathroy Larder until 1960.

On December 12, 1960, Mirado Nickel Mines ("**Mirado**") optioned the property from Cathroy Larder and proceeded to rehabilitate the underground workings. The underground workings were de-watered, rehabilitated and re-mapped. A considerable amount of surface and underground drilling was completed, with 23,065 feet of surface drilling completed on the South Zone, along with 5,760' of underground drilling on the North Zone, and 9,083' of drilling on the South Zone. No additional drifting or cross cutting was carried out by Mirado. Segsworth (1964) completed an in-house historic reserve estimate of 435,000 tons grading 0.233 opt. The authors caution that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; Orefinders is not treating the estimate as relevant or as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the previous estimate should not be relied upon. The assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historic estimates are not available and they therefore are not comparable to current CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates

During a brief period of time in 1963, Broulan Reef Mines optioned the property from Mirado Nickel Mines and carried out approximately 5,125 feet of surface diamond drilling in the area of the South Zone and then subsequently returned the property after receiving negative results from this work.

The property then remained idle until 1980, when Amax Minerals Exploration ("**Amax**") compiled an extensive amount of data from the previous drill programs into a single set of level plans and sections. Amax also cut a detailed grid over the Mirado deposit on 200' centres, and then completed 13.5 miles of VLF-EM-16, 16.7 miles of ground magnetometer survey, 11.0 miles of IP, 2.7 miles of PEM survey and 2.2 miles of ground HEM geophysics. VLF-EM-16, PEM and HEM are all electro-magnetic method of geophysical surveying which measure the electro-magnetic properties of rocks. Detailed mapping and prospecting was performed during the summer of 1980, and three phases of diamond drilling were completed on the property.

The Phase 1 Amax diamond drilling program consisted of nine holes of BQ diameter core for a total of 5,387', and the Phase 2 drill program was conducted during the fall of 1980 and consisted of 15 holes of BQ diameter core for a total of 8,094'. A Phase 3 drill program was completed during the winter in early 1981, and consisted of 31 holes of BQ diameter core totalling 16,760'. During the summer of 1981, stripping and rock saw channel sampling was conducted in the vicinity of the South Zone, and completed by the end of September. Amax returned the property to Mirado in 1983.

Golden Shield Resources Ltd. ("**Golden Shield**") entered into an option agreement with Mirado Nickel Mines Ltd. and Royado Mines Ltd. in which Golden Shield could acquire a 100% interest

in Mirado's Cathroy-Larder gold property in August 1985. A fifteen hole surface diamond drilling program totalling 4,999' commenced in October 1985, and was completed in December of the same year. Golden Shield commenced their next surface diamond drilling in January 1986. A total of 86 BQ diameter diamond drill holes were completed in two phases for a total of 13,753' between January and December of 1986.

In January 1986 Golden Shield contracted Dynatec Mining Ltd. from North Bay, Ontario. Initially Dynatec set up generators, compressors plus office and dry facilities and then commenced with dewatering of the Mirado underground workings. Site water supply and sewage disposal systems were also installed. The underground dewatering program was completed on March 10, 1986 with the use of a 140 horsepower pump. The shaft was rehabilitated and a temporary 35' high headframe plus a single drum Canadian Ingersoll Rand SE-2 hoist was installed. The underground workings were inspected and found to be in good condition. An underground drill program commenced in April of 1986 during which time 51 BQ diameter diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 9,877'. The underground drilling program was done from the 250' and 500' levels and targeted Zones D, E, F and G which are sub-zones of the South Zone. Between June and December of 1986, a total of 1,551' of drifting, 420' of raising, 180' of sublevelling and 24' of cross-cuts were developed underground. During this same period, detailed underground mapping and sampling programs were completed on the 125', 250', 375' and 500' levels.

In early 1986, metallurgical test-work was undertaken under the supervision of A. S. Hayden of EH Associates. Settling and filtration tests were conducted and test slurries were prepared by Lakefield Research. Environmental base line studies were also completed for the surrounding fish and wildlife habitat, surrounding watersheds, land-use, land-ownership, forestry and mining activities, environmental and surficial geology and tailings disposal. A base line water sampling program was also completed. All of this work was conducted by The Environmental Applications Group Limited in 1986.

In early 1987, Dynatec stripped the South Zone in an area where the D Zone was drilled near surface. Preliminary calculations indicated that an overall stripping ratio of 3:1 was economic, and that pit faces could be safely excavated to a 70 degree angle. Approximately 82,000 cubic yards of overburden was removed as part of the exploration sampling program (Golden Shield, 1987). A custom milling agreement was reached in 1986 with the owner of the McBean Mill (Queenston/Inco) for milling ore at a rate of 600 tons per day. No records from the 1987 mine production or milling are available. Later that year Golden Shield fell victim to the stock market crash of 1987. The property was

MZ Property History

The earliest known work on the MZ Property was conducted in the 1920s on eight unpatented claims located in Lot 7, concessions V and VI, Catharine Township by the Gold Bank and Gold Ridge Syndicates. Gold values up to 0.12 oz Au/ton were reportedly taken from sulphide veinlets

within a 30 foot wide shear zone. This occurrence is known as the Goldbank Prospect. Parts of the MZ Property was staked by K. Carmichael of Kirkland Lake in 1959.

The property was optioned to Kordol Explorations Limited in 1960, and during that same year prospecting, trenching and drilling programs were conducted. Kordol reported surface grab samples assaying up to 1.01 oz Au/ton at their main trenching site on MZ claim 3004539, and seven short AX diameter diamond drill holes were drilled beneath the Main Trench for a total metreage of 166 meters. Four additional areas were trenched on claims 3002902. During the late fall of 1960, Trench No. 1, located near the southeast corner of MZ claim 3002902, was drill tested with three short AX diameter holes for a total metreage of 138 meters. Following this drill program, the option was allowed to lapse.

During the summer field season of 1990, Goldfields Canadian Mining Ltd. explored the southwestern limit of the MZ Property on what is currently known as MZ claim 1241353 (originally known as Goldfields claims 113034 and 113033. A trench exposed a strongly iron-carbonate altered package of mafic and intermediate volcanic which averaged approximately 1 g/t Au across a true width of 50 metres. The mineralization was described as being hosted in gossanous quartz fracture filled mafic volcanic containing 1-3% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. No further work was completed on this showing since that time. The size of this mineralized gold showing is not known due to extensive overburden coverage and it remains open in all directions. In 1998, claim 1222323 (now MZ claim 4258214) was staked and explored by James Burns of Timmins, Ontario. Geological, ground magnetic and EM-16 surveys were completed, followed by a single, BQ diameter diamond drill hole located immediately northwest of the Long Lake, the only body of water on claim 4258214. The hole was drilled at an orientation 055° with a dip of -50 degrees and a length of 137 metres. No significant drill results were reported.

Two local prospectors, Messrs Metherall and Zabudsky and the vendors of the MZ Property, located undocumented and overgrown historical pits and trenches for which there are no known records in 2000. They have reported obtaining significant gold values from surface sampling. This area is located in Lots 8 and 9, Concession VI. Most of the work conducted by Metherall and Zabudsky has been carried out on two claims which were staked in 2000 (L-1146327 and L-1196951). Prospecting was followed by mechanized trenching with a back-hoe, and eight EX diamond drill holes totaling 114 metres that were drilled with a portable X-ray drill in 2002.

In December 2002 the MZ claims were option to 1179785 Ontario Inc. This agreement was amended in January 2003 and subsequently the agreement was transferred to Hawk Precious Metals Inc. in 2003. During April 2003, Hawk conducted two work programs including line-cutting and a ground geophysics magnetometer survey over claims L-1146327, L-1199884 and L-1196951, followed by additional mechanized trenching in November 2003. Quantec Geophysics Inc. completed 5.7 kilometres of Pole-Dipole IP geophysics survey on claim 1146327 in 2003.

Four new trenches excavated during the November 2003 exploration program tested the general characteristics of gold mineralization surrounding the discovery areas named the “Main,” and “North Showing” areas. Channel sampling in Trench #03-2 at the Main Showing Showing returned 3.28 g/t Au over a horizontal width of 5.33 meters. Hawk Precious Metals Inc. contracted MPH Consulting Ltd. Toronto, Ontario, to complete a Technical Report based on the 2003 Hawk work program. It is believed that the report was not filed on SEDAR. MPH concluded “that the MZ Gold Property represents an exceptional opportunity to explore for gold in a largely unexplored part of a world-famous mining region”. A two phase exploration program was recommended, including a \$225,000 phase 1 program involving systematic geological mapping, prospecting, IP geophysics, and mechanized trenching, followed by a provisional \$200,000 phase 2 diamond drilling program on selected targets.

The second phase of the Hawk exploration program, diamond drilling, was done on the northern half of claim 1146327. Five NQ diameter diamond drill holes were completed on three sections to test for gold mineralization associated with IP geophysical targets, while one other hole targeted a potential kimberlite. Weak gold intercepts were reported for the drill program, including 3.73 g/t Au over 1.5 meters in hole MZ2004-01, 1.19 g/t Au over 1.5 meters in hole MZ2004-03, and 2.81 g/t Au over 1.5 meters and 2.11 g/t Au over 3.0 meters in hole MZ2004-04. Hawk subsequently dropped the option and returned the property to the vendors.

White Pine Resources Inc. optioned the MZ Property in 2009, and did 19 kilometers of a Pole-Dipole IP survey that was completed by CXS Geophysics of Kirkland Lake in February, 2010. A total of nine NQ diamond drill holes for a total of 1,934 meters of were completed during the summer of 2010. These holes were drilled to test IP targets, and values in the 1-2 g/t Au range over metre scale lengths were obtained.

In 2012 Orefinders Resources Inc. optioned the MZ and completed 67.8 km of line-cutting followed by a 14.5 km Induced Polarization survey. During 2013 Orefinders completed a 40 hole, 12,056 metre diamond drill program primarily for ore definition purposes in the vicinity of the open pits on patent claims L34750, L34750, L24690, L24691, L31749, L26272 and staked claim 1241351.

During September to November 2013 Orefinders conducted a surface trenching program, excavating 6 trenches on staked claim #1146327 and 2 trenches on patent claim L31378. The total trench area excavated was 4654 m². The 6 trenches on staked claim #1146327 exposed Mirado style mineralization approximately 500-700 metres west of the Golden Shield open pit with gold values up to 86.8 g.

Claim #1192176 History

In June 1981 J. Walmsley and D. Hall surveyed the claim in a North – South direction at 125 metre intervals for Amax Minerals Exploration. Seven outcrops were located throughout the claim, No visible mineralization was found in any of the outcrops.

In May 1986 Alexander H. Perron completed a VLF survey. This revealed three conductors on the property. These conductors may be associated with structural geological features found by previous stripping of the outcrops.

In 1987 a 350' diamond drill hole was drilled on the property by Gary D. Kosy for Edward J. Searles. No assay results were included in the drill report.

In July 1995 Alexander H. Perron completed a Detailed Vertical Gradient, Magnetometer survey for assessment work purposes. This identified two low magnetic anomalies.

In September 1997 Alexander H. Perron completed a Magnetometer and Electromagnetic surveys for assessment work purposes. This revealed two conductors on the claim.

Claim #1199883 History

In 1960 Kordol Explorations Ltd. excavated three main trench complexes. The trench labeled "Main Trench" returned assay values up to 1.84 opt. The other trenches contain negligible Au. Also 12 Diamond Drill Holes were done in and around the trench complexes, Hole #1 had an assay result up to 0.02 opt. The other dill holes contain negligible Au.

In October 1994 a Detailed Vertical Gradient and Magnetometer Survey was conducted by Wendy K. Weller for Alexander H. Perron. Two strong low magnetic anomalies and one high magnetic anomaly were discovered.

In April 1997 Magnetometer and Electromagnetic surveys were conducted by Wendy K. Weller for Alexander H. Perron. Parallel magnetic highs were associated with magnetic lows, other features include magnetic lines that are broken up or intruded by northeast striking formations.

In December 2005 Quantec Geoscience Inc. performed an Induced Polarization and Resistivity. The survey covered 5.7 kilometres.

Claim #1241353 History

In December 1980 Dome Exploration conducted a magnetic survey. The magnetic pattern over the central and southwest portion of the grid is characterized by high magnetic relief with a strong northwest-southeast strike. In this area the magnetic intensity is fairly random with readings up to 5,000 gammas above background. There are no major structures which are apparent from these results.

In April, 1988 a 104' Diamond Drill Hole was drilled on the property by Rolland Hill. No assay results were included.

In January 1989 a 104' Diamond Drill Hole was drilled on the property by Roland Hill. Assays up to 0.020 opt were present.

In March 1990 Gold Fields Canadian Mining Limited conducted a magnetometer survey. The discontinuity observed in the magnetic data set may represent a contact between two magnetically distinctive lithologies.

In June 1990 Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. conducted a VLF-EM survey. A series of NNW trending conductors, these may represent bedrock faulting which cuts stratigraphy at a shallow angle.

In October 1990 Gold Fields Canadian Mining Limited conducted geology and rock sampling. An area of anomalous gold was detected in some old trenches. Sampling indicated that the area has a weighted average of 0.027 opt over a width of 45'. The host rock consists of gossanous quartz fracture-filled mafic volcanic, containing 1 to 3 percent pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.

Claim #3002902 History

In December 1980 Dome Exploration conducted a magnetic survey. The magnetic pattern over the central and southwest portion of the grid is characterized by high magnetic relief with a strong northwest-southeast strike. In this area the magnetic intensity is fairly random with readings up to 5,000 gammas above background. There are no major structures which are apparent from these results.

In May 1985 Alexander H. Perron conducted a geological survey. Little outcrop was found on the property.

In November 1989 Gold Fields Mining resampled an old trench on the property. Assay results up to 0.048 opt were received.

In December 2005 Quantec Geoscience Inc conducted a geophysical survey over 5.7 kilometres. Zones with coincident resistive and chargeable anomalies are present.

Claim #3004539 History

In December 1980 Dome Exploration conducted a magnetic survey. The magnetic pattern over the central and southwest portion of the grid is characterized by high magnetic relief with a strong northwest-southeast strike. In this area the magnetic intensity is fairly random with readings up to 5,000 gammas above background. There are no major structures which are apparent from these results.

In May 1984 Alexander H. Perron conducted a Geophysical Survey. The slight variation in the magnetic trends are probably due to a consistent bedrock of the same lithology and structure. The magnetic high, separated by the magnetic low may be a structure cut by an intrusion or a fault.

In May 1985 Alexander H. Perron conducted a Geological Survey. Little outcrop was found on the property.

In December, 2005 Quantec Geoscience Inc conducted a geophysical survey over 5.7 kilometres. Zones with coincident resistive and chargeable anomalies identified.

Claim #4529499 History

In June 1986 Golden Shield conducted a magnetic and VLF-EM survey. The magnetic survey identified two areas of magnetic highs, one occurring to the north of the claim and one occurring to the south of the claim. A low occurs between the two highs which is quite distinct. The magnetic trend appears to be east-southeast. One VLF-EM conductor with a dramatic change in the in-phase EM response was found in the same area as the magnetic low. The quadrature response indicates a conductor at depth and does not appear to be associated with topographic features.

Claim #4272920 History

In April 1970 Questor Surveys Limited conducted an Airborne Electromagnetic Survey.

In January 1987 Teck Explorations conducted a VLF-EM Survey. Several relatively weak VLF-EM anomalies were identified.

In January 1988 a 350' Diamond Drill Hole was done on the property by Edward J. Searles. No assay results were included in the drill report.

In November 1989 Teck Explorations drilled four holes for a combined length of 1,390'. Assay results up to 0.395 gpt Au were returned.

In May 1990 Exsics Exploration Ltd. for Atapa Mineral Ltd. conducted a 9.6 kilometre Induced Polarization survey over the property.

During May to June 1990 seven areas covering Induced Polarization anomalies were power stripped. The stripped areas covered an area of 6025 m². Assays up to 70 gpt Au were returned.

Claim #4274003 History

During 1980-1982 Falconbridge Copper conducted an extensive exploration program over a large 121 claim block group extending north into Gauthier township. This work area would include present Mirado Project claims 4258214, 4268715, 4272915, 4272916 and 4272917 as well as 4274003. Exploration work included 11 drill holes, mechanical stripping, geological mapping, a lithochemical survey and geophysical surveys including magnetics, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization. No economically significant assays were returned from the 11 diamond drill holes.

In January 1990 Val D'or Geophysique conducted an 8.0 kilometre Induced Polarization Survey and a 6.5 kilometre Magnetic Survey for Charlim Exploration Inc. The magnetic survey showed moderate and homogeneous magnetic relief except for the northeastern quarter of the property where the intensities reach about 3000 to 5000 gammas over the local background. The Induced Polarization survey detected two distinct I.P. and resistivity anomalous zones, one of them is located within an area of flat magnetic relief whereas the other coincides with a large band of high magnetic susceptibility.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mirado project is located in the central Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The belt has an east-west dimension of approximately 700 kilometres and a north-south dimension of approximately 300 kilometres at its widest. To the north, the Abitibi Greenstone Belt is bordered by the Quetico Gneiss Belt, to the southeast it is truncated by the Grenville front, and to the west by the Kapuskasing structural zone.

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is interpreted to have formed as an accretionary arc complex, involving a north-directed subduction zone, arc rifting, and the generation of large amounts of komatiitic and tholeiitic to calc-alkaline magmas. The volcanic and sedimentary rocks were intruded by syn-tectonic tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite plutons. Structural observations of major fault systems support the interpretation that the convergence of the building blocks of the greenstone belt was oblique.

Dimroth et al. (1982) subdivided the Abitibi Greenstone Belt into southern and northern zones, based on differences in sedimentary and volcanic lithologies and metamorphic grade. Shallow marine terrigenous sediments and plutonic pebbles in conglomerates are only known in the northern zone. Only the southern zone has a conglomerate apron along its southern contact, whereas the northern zone is characterized by intrusive contacts. Volcanologically, the main difference between the two zones is the near absence of ultramafic rock in the north compared with voluminous ultramafic flows at the bases of volcanic cycles in the southern zone. The Mirado project is located in the southern volcanic zone.

Large crustal scale east-west structural zones occur throughout the Abitibi Greenstone Belt that. One of them, the Larder-Lake-Cadillac Break is located immediately to the north of the Mirado project. Numerous gold deposits are located along this structure including the Kerr-Addison and the Kirkland Lake mines.

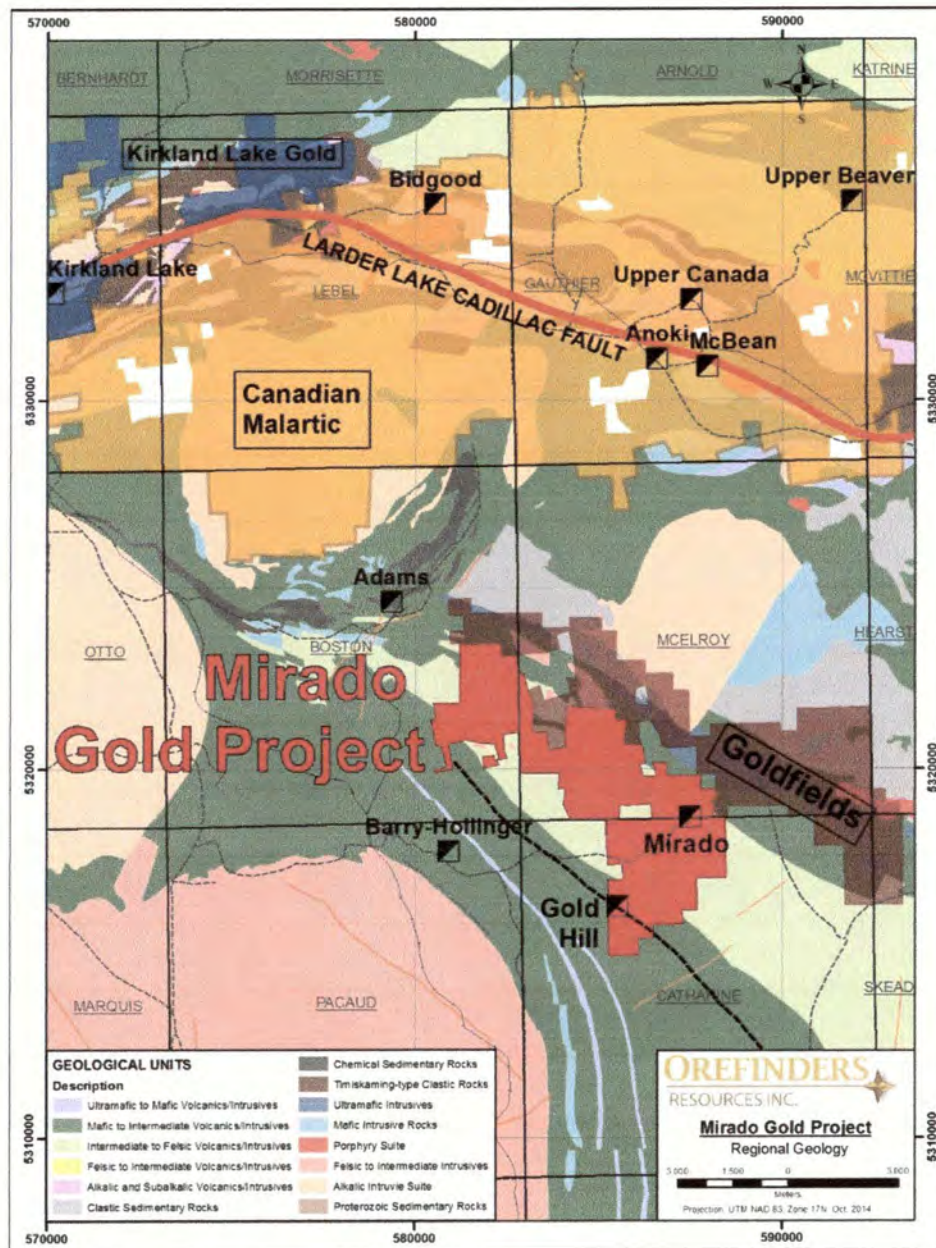


Figure - Regional Geology

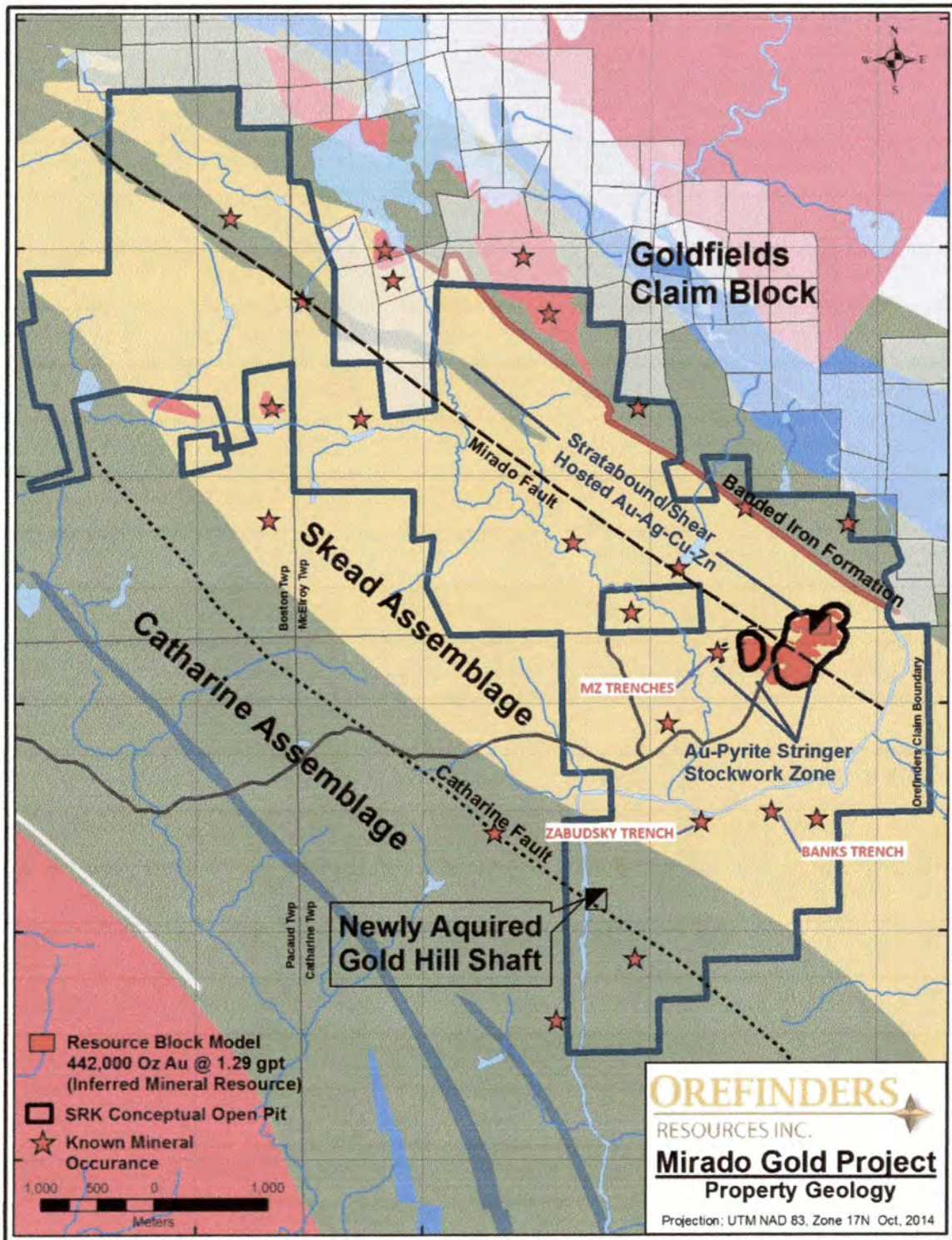


Figure - Local Geology

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Mirado project consist of two principal rock assemblages; the Skead and the McElroy assemblages, both with a general age of 2,750 to 2,700 Ma. The assemblages are interpreted to be conformable to each other, and both are folded around the Round Lake batholith located on the west side of Catharine Township.

The Skead assemblage consists of a variety of mafic to felsic pyroclastic flows and fragmental units with minor interflow sediments. The pyroclastic units consist of monolithic to heterolithic lapilli tuff and coarse fragmental units. Minor wacke and conglomerate occur throughout. The stratigraphy faces to the north. In the project area the units strike at 290 degrees and dip from 70 to 85 degrees to the north. The hanging wall contact of the Skead assemblage is marked by an iron formation horizon.

The overlying McElroy assemblage comprises mainly massive mafic metavolcanic rock, subordinate felsic metavolcanic rock, and very minor komatiite. A host of late dykes crosscut the Skead and McElroy assemblages and are described variably as syenite, syenite porphyry, feldspar porphyry, gabbro, diorite, and lamprophyre.

No significant regional structures have been documented in the McElroy or Catharine townships. However, Abraham (1951) notes that there are transverse faults in the south-eastern part of McElroy Township that strike 025 degrees with horizontal displacements of over 300 metres.

The northeastern part of the property is underlain by the McElroy assemblage, which does not host known gold mineralization. The Skead assemblage underlies the majority of the property, while the southernmost part is underlain by the Catherine assemblage. According to Bourne (1985), the Mirado property lies on the north limb of a major antiformal structure. Rock types in the mine area are largely fragmental volcanic rock and rhyolite cut by small syenite porphyry, diorite, and lamprophyre dykes.

LOCAL LITHOLOGY

Overburden

The overburden consists mostly of non-stratified boulder and cobble till. Sand eskers were also noted on some parts of the property.

Volcanics

FT Felsic Tuff

This unit is light to medium green, very fine grained and commonly well foliated. Volcanic fragments can be difficult to recognize in hand specimen. Up to 5% pyrite occurs as

fine disseminations. The unit may actually be an altered, bleached intermediate tuff as it is fairly soft where mapped in the field.

I-FT Intermediate to Felsic Tuff

The unit is light greyish pink, fine grained and massive with 1-2% fine disseminated pyrite. It might actually be a bleached intermediate tuff. The tuffaceous texture may be difficult to recognize in hand specimen.

IT Intermediate Tuff

The unit is medium grey-green, fine grained and massive to locally foliated. Fine ash fragments may be recognizable in hand specimen. Locally up to 3% fine disseminated pyrite is present.

ILAP Intermediate Lapilli Tuff

This unit is characterized as grey to dark greenish-grey and massive. Generally angular to sub-angular, lithic fragments from 5 to 60mm in size are cemented in a fine ash matrix. The fine ash matrix is typically lighter coloured than the lapilli fragments. Lapilli fragments can be both mono-lithologic and poly-lithologic. Fragments typically are poorly sorted. Trace to 3% fine to medium-grained pyrite is common.

IVT Intermediate Volcanic Tuff

Obvious tuffaceous features are difficult to recognize in hand specimen. The rock is generally medium grey-green, fine grained and massive with trace to 1% pyrite.

I-MV Intermediate to Mafic Volcanic

The unit is medium to dark green, fine grained and massive with trace to 1% pyrite.

MT Mafic Tuff

The unit is dark green, fine grained and massive to locally foliated. Ash or fine lapilli fragments may be recognizable in hand specimen.

MVT Mafic Volcanic Tuff

The unit is dark green, fine grained and massive. Obvious tuffaceous features may be difficult to recognize in hand specimen.

MV Mafic Volcanic

This rock in this unit is dark green, fine grained and massive with trace to 1% pyrite.

IF Iron Formation

Where found in outcrop, the unit is highly oxidized to a rusty orange-red-purple brown colour. It has a patchy to strong magnetic signature. The rock is locally cherty to siliceous. 25-30% pyrite occurs as stringers, breccia fill or as disseminations.

Sediments**SM** Siltstone/Mudstone

The unit is dark grey-black and very fine to fine grained with a slaty cleavage.

Intrusives**FT** Felsic Intrusive

This unit is rare on the property. It is dirty white-grey, fine to medium grained and massive with up to 1% pyrite. The rock is fairly soft. It can include red or brown hematitic alteration spots.

SY Syenite

Syenite dominated in the Charest area and appeared as local dykes in the other target areas. These are generally pink to pink-grey, fine to medium grained, crystalline and massive. The rock can include fine disseminated mafic grains and trace pyrite.

II Intermediate Intrusive

Minor dykes of intermediate intrusive were located while mapping. They are medium grey coloured, medium grained and massive with 10-15% fine mafic grains.

DIO Diorite

Minor diorite was mapped on the property. This unit might also be interpreted as a coarse grained intermediate volcanic. The unit is medium green-grey, medium grained, massive and somewhat granular with trace pyrite.

GAB Gabbro

This lithology was found in small amounts on the property. It might also be interpreted as a coarse grained mafic volcanic. It is dark green, granular, medium to coarse grained and massive with trace pyrite.

MI Mafic Intrusive

Minor diabase dykes are found through out the reconnaissance area. The unit is fine-grained, dark greenish-grey and generally massive and featureless. The dykes are commonly no more than a few metres in thickness and are unmineralized. Compositionally the dykes are typically plagioclase, pyroxene, biotite and hornblende.

UM Ultramafic Intrusive

Found only very locally in the northern areas of the property ultramafic intrusives are medium-grained pyroxenites. This unit is black in colour, equigranular and compositionally greater than 75% pyroxene. This unit is unmineralized.

QV Quartz veins

Quartz veins can occur anywhere on the property within any rock unit. Thickness can vary from millimeter size to 2 metres in width and at any orientation. Most of the quartz vein is bull white and non-mineralized. However, the contacts of the vein and the host rock can be highly mineralized with pyrite and occasionally with chalcopyrite, bornite or malachite. These mineralized contacts sometimes carry significant gold values.

WORK PERFORMED / WORK LOG

A mapping and prospecting field program was carried out on the Mirado Project claims from June 2 to July 24, 2014. The work was performed by geologists Ken Rattee and Ken Kryklywy and by field technician Mike Merrick. In total, 76 man-days of work were completed on the claims.

Targeted areas on the claims were systematically traversed at a line spacing of 25 to 35 metres utilizing 2 Garmin GPSmap62s units and 1 Garmin GPS Dakota 10 unit. Silva or Brunton hand compasses were used to help maintain control on traverse lines. GPS tracks were downloaded daily to Google Earth to record accurate traces of each day's work.

During traverses, the ground was systematically examined for new showings and old workings. All outcrops, pits, trenches or old showings encountered were recorded and described. Any outcrops of economic interest were sampled and submitted for analysis for gold.

Samples were sent to ALS Chemex for analysis.

Six separate areas within the Mirado Project property were targeted for reconnaissance:

Charest Area - Claim #4274003

Edge Area - Claims #1192176, #4272920

Goldfields Area - Claim #1241353

Misema South - Claim #1199883, #3004539

North Transition Area - Claims #1241351, #4259499, Leases L24690, L26272, L26273, L27303, L31238, L31257, L31377, L31378, L31377, L31749

Northwest Area - Claims #4274006, #4274008

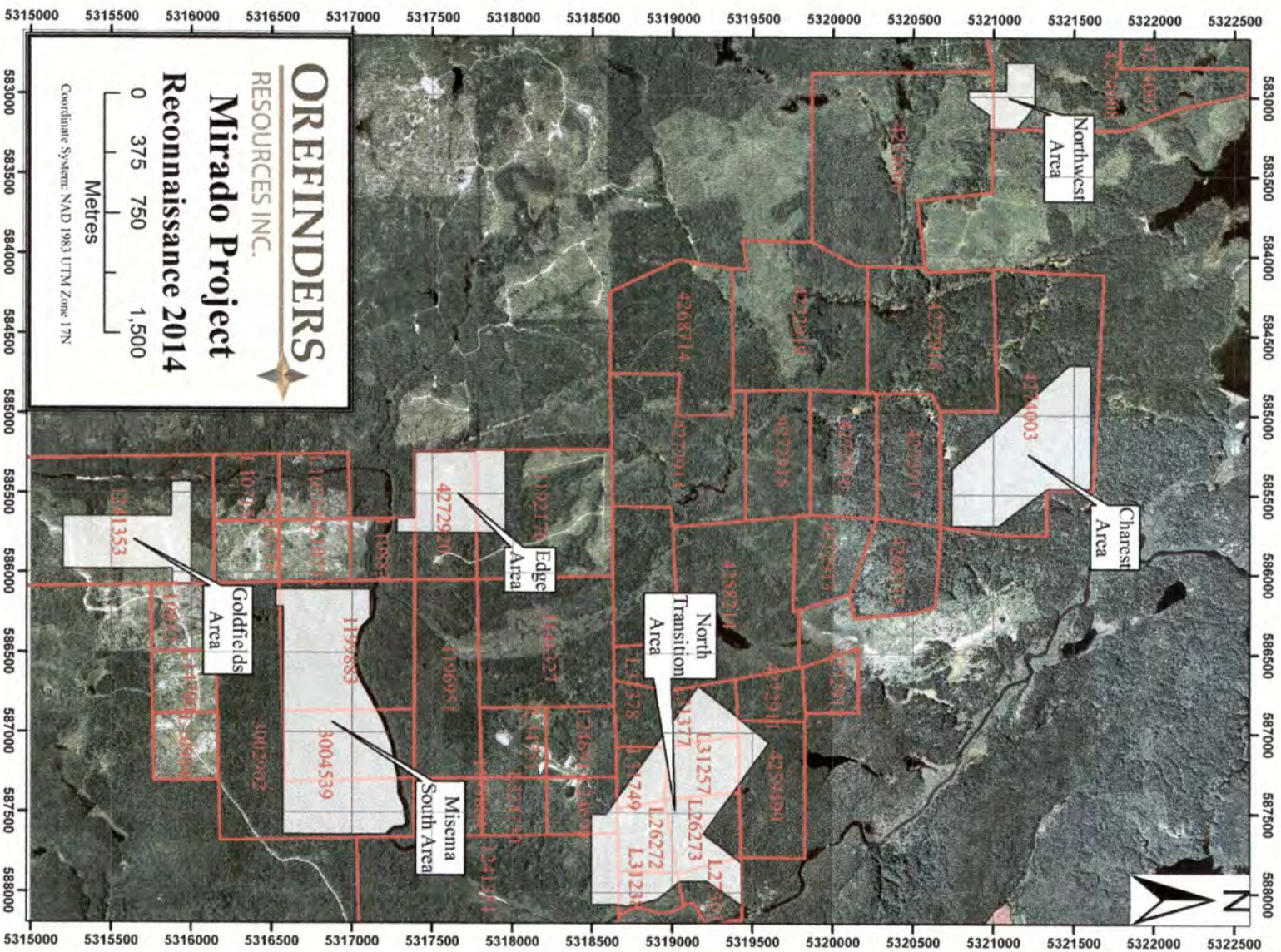


Figure - Target Areas Location

The following log indicates the work performed during the mapping/prospecting campaign:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Man Days</u>	<u>Work Area</u>
June 2, 2014	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Area access reconn.
June 6	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Area access reconn.
June 11	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	North Transition
June 13	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	North Transition
June 16	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	North Transition
June 17	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	North Transition
June 18	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	North Transition
June 19	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	North Transition
June 23	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	Edge
June 24	Ken Rattee, Ken Kryklywy	2	Edge, Misema South
June 25	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	Misema South
June 26	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	Misema South
June 27	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	Misema South
July 2	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	Misema South
July 3	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick, Ken Kryklywy	3	Misema South
July 11	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Charest access reconn.
July 14	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Goldfields
July 15	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Goldfields
July 17	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Charest
July 18	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Charest
July 21	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Charest
July 22	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Charest
July 23	Ken Kryklywy, Mike Merrick	2	Northwest
July 24	Ken Kryklywy, Mike Merrick	2	Northwest

July 25	Ken Rattee, Ken Kryklywy	2	Office: report prep.
July 28	Ken Rattee, Ken Kryklywy	2	Office : report prep.
July 29	Ken Rattee, Ken Kryklywy	2	Office: report prep.
July 30	Ken Rattee, Ken Kryklywy	2	Office: report prep.
July 31	Ken Kryklywy	1	Office : report prep.
August 1	Ken Kryklywy	1	Office: report prep.
Dec. 8	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Office: report & map prep.
Dec. 9	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Office: report & map prep.
Dec. 10	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Office: report & map prep.
Dec. 11	Ken Rattee, Mike Merrick	2	Office: report & map prep.

Total = 76 Man days

NORTH TRANSITION

This target area comprises the eastern strike projection of the Mirado North Zone mineralization and the area north comprising the transition area from the Skead Assemblage in the south to the McElroy assemblage to the north. Six traverse days were carried out over this area. The geology in the southeastern area is within the Skead Assemblage with the lithology being almost exclusively intermediate tuff ranging from a fine ash to a fragmental lapilli. One outcrop of felsic tuff was observed. Numerous old trenches and pits were observed immediately to the east of the Mirado Mine. Pyritic mineralization of the intermediate tuff was common with up to 10% fine to medium-grained disseminated pyrite locally. Minor chalcopyrite was also common. A 10.6% Cu assay was returned on a 20 cm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein on strike with the Mirado Mine mineralization approximately 500 metres to the southeast of the Mirado Mine shaft. Shearing was observed locally with directions being 120-125° concordant with the general strike direction of the Mirado mineralization. A 5 cm bullish quartz vein striking at 120° concordant with Mirado mineralization was observed just south of an old pit/trench complex approximately 150 metres southeast of the Mirado Mine shaft. Of the 29 samples assayed for gold in the North Transition area the best assay returned was 4.82 gpt from this old pit/trench complex associated with oxidized, pyritized intermediate tuff. The northern and western portion of the North Transition area lies predominantly within the massive mafic metavolcanic rock of the McElroy Assemblage. Local tuffaceous units and minor syenite dykes were intermixed with the mafic volcanics. Along the northern perimeter of the northwestern portion of the North Transition area a series of old pits and trenches were uncovered. The workings exposed bedrock with high pyrite concentrations (up to 40%) and/or zones of intense oxidation. The pyritic zones were local and

occur as stringers, disseminations or stockworks generally associated with a bleached tuff. In two areas the pyritic mineralization was associated with a gossanous iron formation with Fe values up to 38.7% however Au assays were trace. The iron formation appeared to strike NW-SE and a weak shear oblique to the iron formation was mapped with the eastern iron formation showing. There were no significant gold assays returned from any of the samples collected from the northwestern portion of the North Transition area.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)
Q298107	588007	5318722	0.024		
Q298108	588031	5318727	0.007		
Q298109	587992	5318835	0.005		
Q298110	587920	5318875	0.005		
Q298111	587827	5318965	0.025		
Q298112	587890	5318935	0.011		
Q298113	587964	5318531	0.066		
Q298114	587964	5318532	0.018	10.68	
Q298115	587973	5318540	0.010		
Q298121	587647	5318697	0.005		
Q298122	587665	5318681	4.820		
Q298123	587658	5318661	0.009		
Q298124	587851	5318952	0.009		
Q298125	587819	5318938	0.006		
Q298126	587869	5318945	0.005		
Q298127	587883	5318944	0.005		
Q298128	587407	5319259	0.005		12.85
Q298129	587406	5319262	0.008		36.90
Q298130	587406	5319262	0.009		38.70
Q298131	587406	5319262	0.010		
Q298132	587256	5319356	0.005		
Q298133	587201	5319452	0.005		23.90
Q298134	587201	5319452	0.009		37.40
Q298135	587201	5319449	0.005		
Q298201	587960	5319358	0.005		
Q298202	587622	5318684	0.012		
Q298203	587900	5318934	0.006		
Q298205	586960	5319287	0.005		
Q298206	586960	5319287	0.005		
Q298871 (2013)	587658	5318661	20.100		

EDGE

A total of 1.5 days were dedicated to the Edge area. A mix of fresh mafic volcanic and fresh intermediate-mafic tuff was mapped in the western and southern areas of the target area. One outcrop of a felsic tuff associated with an old trench was mapped in the northwestern corner of the target area. No outcrops could be found in the eastern half of the target area. No zones of significant pyritic mineralization were uncovered. Two samples collected in the area showed negligible gold values.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)
Q298136	585409	5317453	0.005
Q298137	585666	5317315	0.005

MISEMA SOUTH

A total of 5.5 days were spent examining the Misema South area. Most of the outcrops encountered were intermediate to mafic volcanic or tuff. In the western part of the target area some outcrops are mapped as diorite or possibly a coarse grained intermediate volcanic. One outcrop of an iron formation was uncovered in the south-central area of the target area. The iron formation was unmineralized outside of Fe content. Two areas of old trenching tagged the "Zabudsky Showing" and the "Banks Showing" are located respectively 25 and 120m south of the Misema River. Outcropping was rather sparse throughout the target area with vast areas showing no outcrop.

The Zabudsky Showing consists of a main trench with strong massive north-south quartz veining with pyritic contacts and mineralized, bleached to silicified intermediate tuff wall rock similar to that which hosts the Mirado Mine two kilometres to the northeast. Several old pits were found up to 50 metres north of the main trench. Numerous boulders of pyritized quartz vein contacts and altered, pyritic wallrock were found in the pits. In total, ten grab samples were collected. Five samples assayed between 1.88 and 4.55 g/t Au. The other five samples all assayed <0.31 g/t Au.

The Banks Showing covers a complex set of old trenches and pits scattered over a north-south trend of almost 100 metres. The trenching exposes bleached, sericitized, locally silicified, pyritized or sheared, felsic to intermediate tuff and volcanic. Pyrite concentrations are generally 2 to 10% but can range up to 30%. Fourteen grab samples were collected from the trenches. Seven samples assayed between 1.10 and 13.95 g/t Au. The other seven samples assayed <0.76 g/t Au. Strong malachite staining was observed locally. In the centre area of the main Banks trench strong east-west striking, steeply north dipping shearing was observed over a one metre width.

Zabudsky Showing				
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)	Cu (%)
Q298214	586220	5317078	1.880	
Q298204	586224	5317061	0.707	
Q298215	586220	5317080	3.780	
Q298216	586220	5317080	0.112	
Q298217	586215	5317074	0.313	
Q298251	586226	5317102	3.400	
Q298252	586201	5317106	0.052	
Q298253	586227	5317107	0.025	
Q298254	586221	5317097	0.010	
Q298255	586224	5317102	4.550	
Q298256	586224	5317102	4.150	

Banks Showing				
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)	Cu (%)
Q298060	587153	5317138	4.640	
Q298061	587153	5317136	1.100	
Q298062	587150	5317134	4.510	
Q298063	587153	5317118	13.950	
Q298064	587154	5317127	2.710	
Q298065	587154	5317127	2.820	0.10
Q298066	587149	5317119	0.005	
Q298067	587141	5317104	0.069	
Q298068	587141	5317103	6.540	
Q298069	587149	5317120	0.064	
Q298209	587152	5317115	0.755	
Q298210	587153	5317120	0.010	
Q298211	587153	5317120	0.433	
Q298212	587145	5317109	0.221	

Other				
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)	Cu (%)
Q298056	586625	5316797	0.053	
Q298057	586944	5317110	0.025	
Q298058	586985	5317107	0.005	
Q298059	587108	5317183	0.013	
Q298070	587303	5317248	0.005	
Q298138	586172	5317063	0.006	
Q298208	586652	5316828	0.005	
Q298213	587390	5317053	0.016	

GOLDFIELDS

A total of 2 days were spent covering the Goldfields target area. The target area lies exclusively within the predominantly massive mafic metavolcanics of the Catharine assemblage. Bedrock uncovered was a mix of fresh, fine-grained mafic volcanics and tuffs with lesser amounts of a fresh intermediate tuff intermixed. The volcanics were generally unmineralized with only a few localized areas exhibiting anomalous pyritic enrichments. No significant structures were observed. An old trench with quartz stringers and veins to 10 cm in width returned the best gold assays, in the target area, up to 0.95 gpt Au. The quartz veins were associated with a pyrite enrichment with up to 9% fine to medium-grained pyrite in the bleached intermediate-mafic volcanics hosting the quartz veins.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)
Q298276	585556	5315948	0.005
Q298277	585869	5315916	0.005
Q298278	585834	5315698	0.948
Q298279	585826	5315706	0.763
Q298280	585807	5315721	0.075
Q298281	585878	5315326	0.218
Q298282	585708	5315754	0.076
Q298283	585718	5315769	0.005

CHAREST

The main focus of this target area was an Au-Cu bearing quartz vein with Au values up to 15 gpt hosted by a syenite in an old shaft (Charest Shaft). Four days were spent on the ground exploring this target area. The target area lies within the southern area of the McElroy Assemblage characterized by mafic metavolcanics. Within the target area a syenite of Algomian age intrudes the volcanic sequence. The northern portion of the target area is dominated by a fresh, pink, medium-grained syenite. Locally this unit hosted minor quartz stringers and veins which occasionally contained anomalous gold. The Charest Shaft was rediscovered within the syenite intrusion. The shaft was sunk on a 2-10cm, east-west striking, near-vertical dipping quartz vein hosted by a medium-grained syenite. The vein is open to the west where outcropping is sparse and pinches and swells for 10 metres to the east where the vein is lost in overburden. An area of extensive old trenching, with quartz stringers and locally pyritic enrichments, up to 150 metres east of the old shaft on strike with the Charest vein possibly represents the eastern strike extension of the Charest shaft mineralization. The Charest Vein returned the best assays in the target area with Au values up to 14.8 gpt. Other old trenches with quartz stringers in the syenite intrusion returned Au assays up to 2 gpt.

In the southern portion of the target area McElroy Assemblage mafic volcanics dominate. A medium to coarse grained, mafic unit mapped as an intrusive probably represents a coarser-

grained phase of the mafic flow. An iron formation was mapped for approximately 200 metres along a northwest-southeast striking trend. Though well pyritized this unit assayed trace Au. This unit projects along strike 2.25 kilometres to the southeast to the iron formation mapped in the northern portion of the North Transition target area. This iron formation possibly represents the lower contact of the McElroy Assemblage with the Skead Assemblage. An intermediate intrusive-volcanic mapped in the southeast corner of the target area possibly represents the Skead Assemblage intermixed with the McElroy Assemblage. No significant Au mineralization was uncovered in this southern portion of the target area.

A biotite lamprophyre mapped as an ultramafic intrusive intrudes both the syenite and mafic volcanic in the central portion of the target area.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)
Q298154	585367	5320902	0.030
Q298155	585495	5320791	0.005
Q298156	585392	5320882	0.005
Q298157	585367	5320902	0.005
Q298158	585365	5320902	0.005
Q298159	585492	5321054	0.005
Q298160	585492	5321054	0.005
Q298161	585252	5321179	0.781
Q298162	585256	5321176	1.980
Q298163	585048	5321228	0.005
Q298164	585068	5321440	10.600
Q298165	585068	5321440	14.800
Q298166	585066	5321296	0.032
Q298167	585253	5321315	0.023
Q298168	585396	5321385	0.005
Q298169	585130	5321447	0.009
Q298170	585128	5321426	0.007
Q298171	585153	5321453	0.005
Q298172	585048	5321393	0.170
Q298173	585049	5321394	0.804
Q298174	585170	5321427	0.083
Q298175	585209	5321462	0.010
Q298176	585216	5321456	0.856

NORTHWEST

Two field days were spent in the Northwest Target area to search for and prospect around showings outlined by Shenandoah Resources in 1986. Most of the outcrops encountered consisted of intermediate to mafic tuff and some intermediate intrusive. Significant quartz veins up to 40cm in width were found in 3 locations. As well several areas with abundant quartz float

were unveiled during prospecting. The quartz veins are generally bullish white and barren. Along the contacts of the veins, fine to coarse disseminated pyrite occurs in concentrations up to 4%. Six grab samples were collected, mostly along mineralized quartz vein contacts.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (gpt)
Q298226	582906	5321170	0.005
Q298227	583023	5321145	0.040
Q298228	583049	5321012	0.019
Q298229	582938	5320944	0.032
Q298230	583100	5321017	0.006
Q298231	583155	5321041	0.090

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the six areas targeted during the reconnaissance follow-up work is recommended on four of the target areas. It is worth noting that with this summer's reconnaissance and the work done around the Mirado Mine and MZ area only 5.4 square kilometres of the total 23.3 square kilometres of the Mirado Project area has been covered with present day exploration work.

North Transition - This summer's reconnaissance indicates that Mirado style mineralization extends at least 500 metres on strike southeast from the Mirado Mine. Bedrock in this area showed consistent pyritization and alteration of the intermediate tuff similar to Mirado style mineralization. Detailed mapping and sampling, a geochemical survey and surface trenching over areas returning moderate grade Au would be recommended.

Edge - No significant Au assays were returned from this target area. The limited bedrock uncovered was predominantly fresh and unmineralized. Due to the very limited bedrock exposure in this target area an Induced Polarization survey and/or a Soil Geochemical survey would be recommended to outline favourable targets for possible future diamond drilling.

Misema South - This summer's reconnaissance outlined two areas of moderate-grading Au mineralization, the Zabudsky and Banks Showings, in an area of generally poor bedrock exposure. Trenching over these two showings would be recommended to ascertain the nature and continuity of the mineralization followed by diamond drilling if the trenching confirmed the moderate grade and strike continuity. As vast areas of this target area lacked any bedrock exposure and the two Au showings confirms this area is favourable to, at the least, local Au mineralization it is recommended that an Induced Polarization survey be undertaken particularly in the vicinity of the Banks Showing. As well a geochemical survey would be useful in possibly identifying further Au or base metal targets.

Goldfields - Only 2 days were spent over this target area. Though the best Au assay returned was only 0.95 gpt and exposed bedrock was generally fresh and barren much of this target area

remains untested. It is recommended that further geological reconnaissance be undertaken to complete coverage over this target area. Detailed mapping and further sampling in the vicinity of the old trenches with up to 1 gpt Au is also recommended to ascertain the nature of the low-grade Au and the Au potential of the quartz veins discovered in this area.

Charest - This summer's reconnaissance confirmed the Au mineralization around the old Charest shaft. The sampling around the Charest shaft returned assays up to 14.8 gpt Au comparable with the historic values. It is recommended that trenching and/or detailed mapping be undertaken to ascertain the nature and continuity of this mineralization around the Charest shaft, particularly following the mineralization east to the complex of trenches on strike up to 150 metres east of the old shaft. A geochemical and Induced Polarization survey would be useful in possibly identifying further Au targets throughout the Charest syenite.

Northwest - Only two days were spent in this target area looking specifically for the 1986 Shenandoah showings. Though the quartz veins uncovered did not return significant Au assays an abundance of quartz float was evident in the area. It is recommended that further reconnaissance be carried out in the area to explore for the source of these quartz boulders and ascertain if any carry significant Au mineralization.

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

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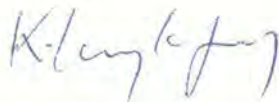
APPENDIX C: CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORSHIP

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP

I, M. Kenneth Kryklywy of Swastika, in the PROVINCE of ONTARIO, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Geological Engineer and currently practicing as a consultant, based in Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
- 2) I graduated from the University of Toronto, BAsC in 1979, and obtained my PEng designation with PEO in 1983.
- 3) I have practiced as an exploration or mine geologist continually from 1979 to 2013 in Canada and Australia with experience varying from grassroots to advanced exploration, and from mine production to mine feasibility.
- 4) I am currently registered as a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO).

Dated in Kirkland Lake, this 23rd day in December, 2014.



M. Kenneth Kryklywy, BAsC, PEng

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP

I, Ken Rattee, of the town of Kirkland Lake, Ontario hereby certify:

- 1) I am a graduate from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario having received a Bachelor of Science degree, Geology Major in 1980.
- 2) I have worked for 33 years as a Professional Geologist, predominatly in the north-eastern Ontario area, as a production, exploration and consultant geologist.
- 3) I am currently contracted as a Chief Geologist - Mirado Project to Orefinders Resources Inc. and was on site for the duration of the Autumn 2013 MZ Trenching Program.

Dated December 17, 2014



Ken Rattee, BSc



Legend

- Claim Post
- Claim Fabric
- Traverse Tracks

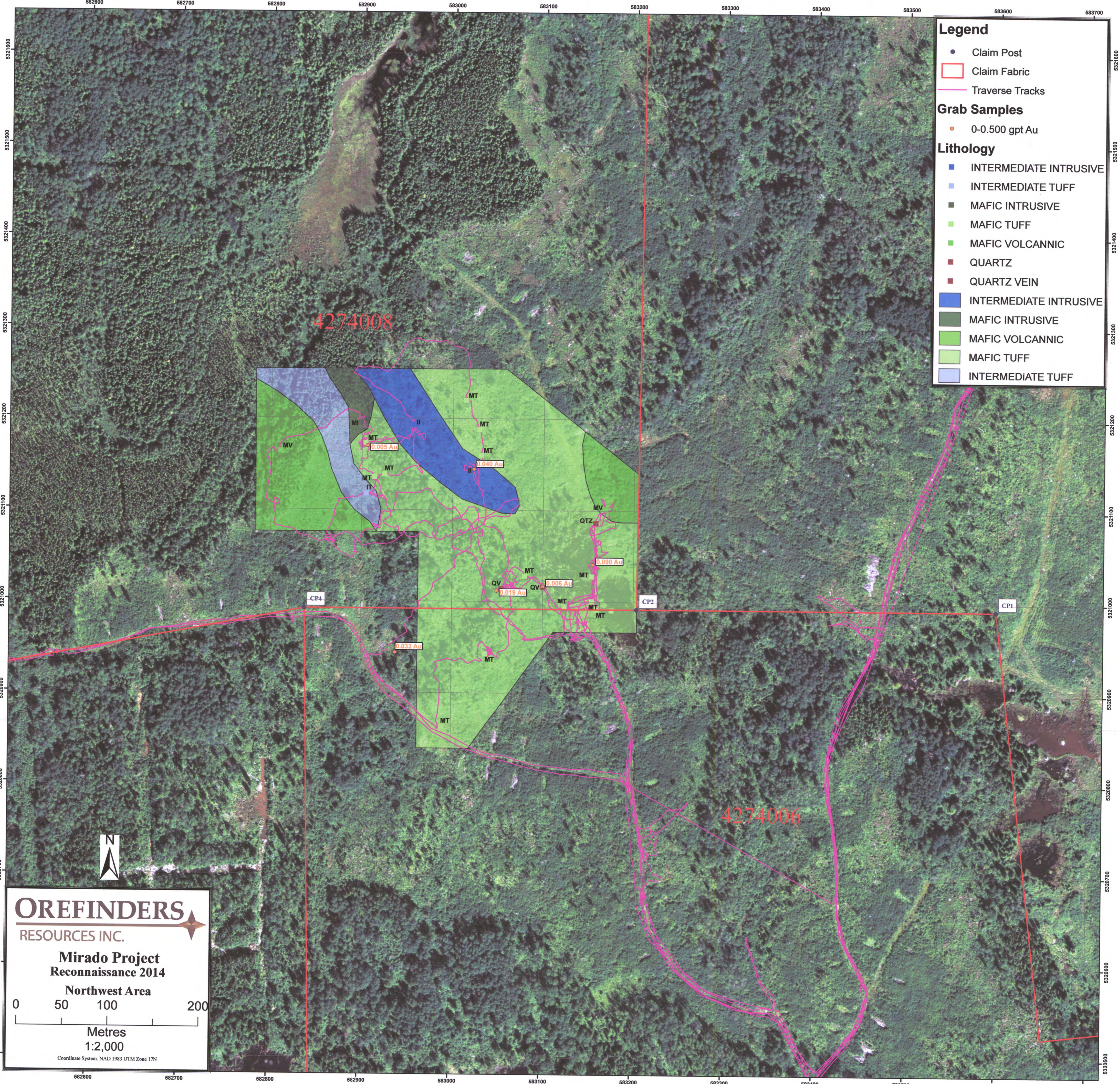
Grab Samples

- 0-0.500 gpt Au

Lithology

- INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- MAFIC TUFF
- MAFIC VOLCANNIC
- QUARTZ
- QUARTZ VEIN

■ INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE
 ■ MAFIC INTRUSIVE
 ■ MAFIC VOLCANNIC
 ■ MAFIC TUFF
 ■ INTERMEDIATE TUFF

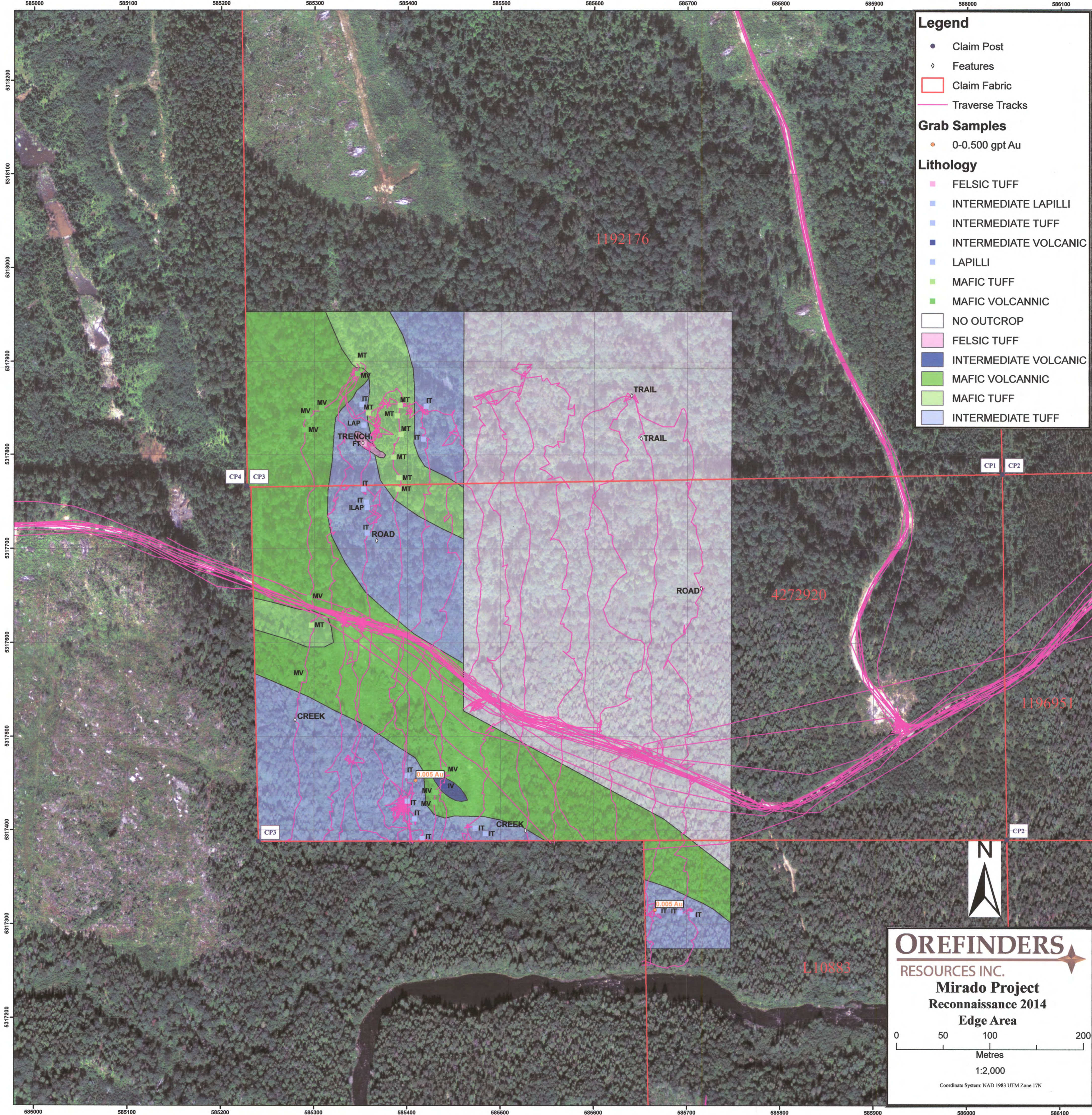


OREFINDERS
 RESOURCES INC.

**Mirado Project
 Reconnaissance 2014
 Northwest Area**

0 50 100 200
 Metres
 1:2,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Legend

- Claim Post
- ◇ Features
- Claim Fabric
- Traverse Tracks

Grab Samples

- 0-0.500 gpt Au

Lithology

- FELSIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE LAPILLI
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- LAPILLI
- MAFIC TUFF
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- NO OUTCROP
- FELSIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- MAFIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF



OREFINDERS
 RESOURCES INC.
Mirado Project
Reconnaissance 2014
Edge Area

0 50 100 200
 Metres
 1:2,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Claim Post
- Fault \ Shear
- Shafts
- Features
- Claim Fabric
- Traverse Tracks

Grab Samples

- 0-0.500 gpt.Au
- >1.000 gpt.Au

Lithology

- BANDED IRON FORMATION
- FELSIC INTRUSIVE
- FELSIC TUFF
- FELSIC VOLCANIC
- INTERMEDIATE LAPILLI
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC TUFF
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- CONTACT (MV/MI)
- CONTACT (MV/SYEN)
- QUARTZ VEIN
- SANDSTONE/MUDSTONE
- SYENITE
- ULTRAMAFIC
- FELSIC VOLCANIC
- SYENITE
- BANDED IRON FORMATION
- FELSIC TUFF
- ULTRAMAFIC
- SANDSTONE/MUDSTONE
- FELSIC INTRUSIVE
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- MAFIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF

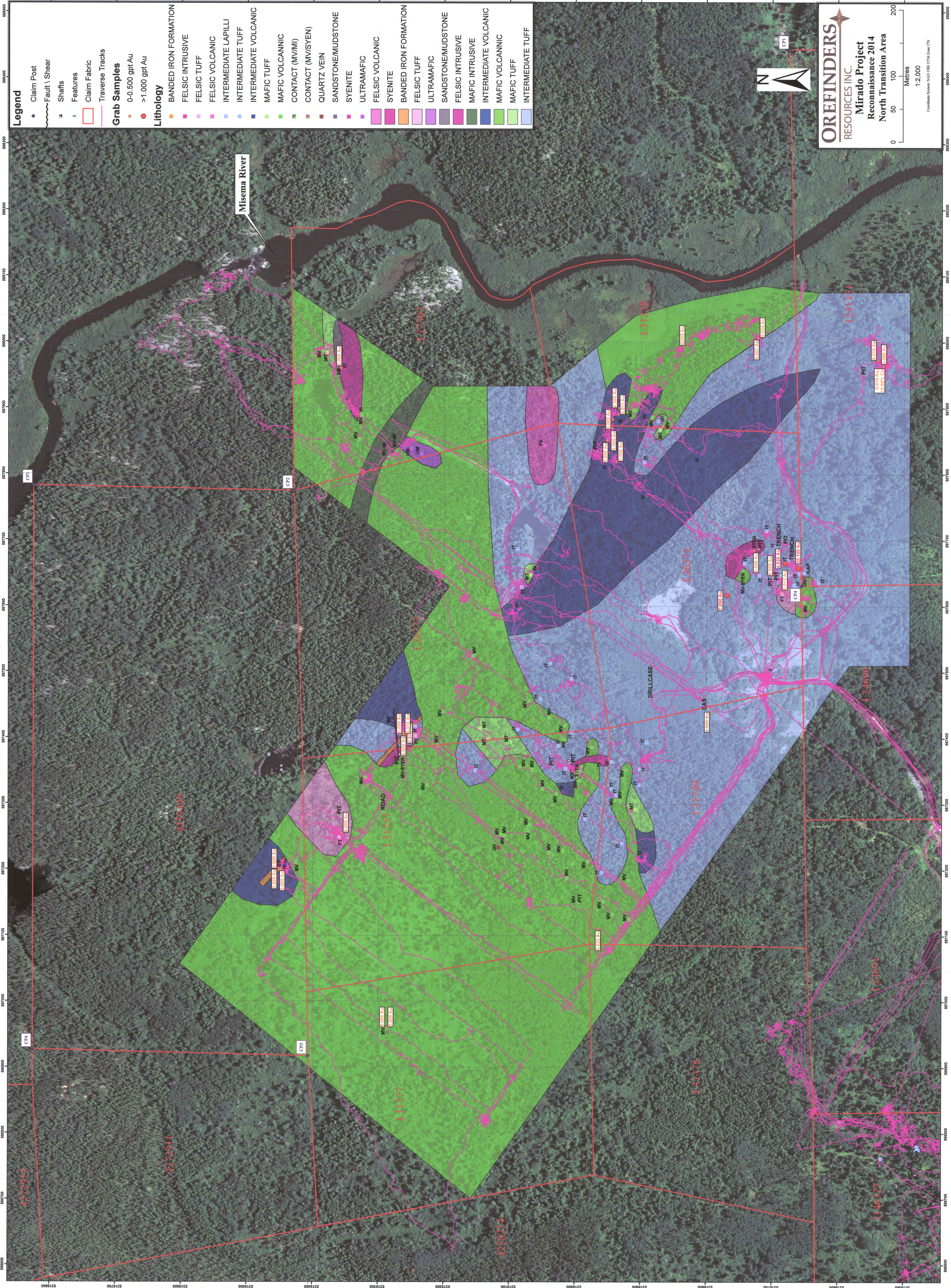
OREFINDERS
RESOURCES INC.

Mirado Project
Reconnaissance 2014
North Transition Area

0 50 100 200
Metres

1:2,000

Coordinate System: NAD 83 UTM Zone 17N



Legend

- Claim Post
- Fault \ Shear
- Features
- Claim Fabric
- Traverse Tracks

Grab Samples

- 0-0.500 gpt Au
- 0.500-1.000 gpt Au
- >1.000 gpt Au

Lithology

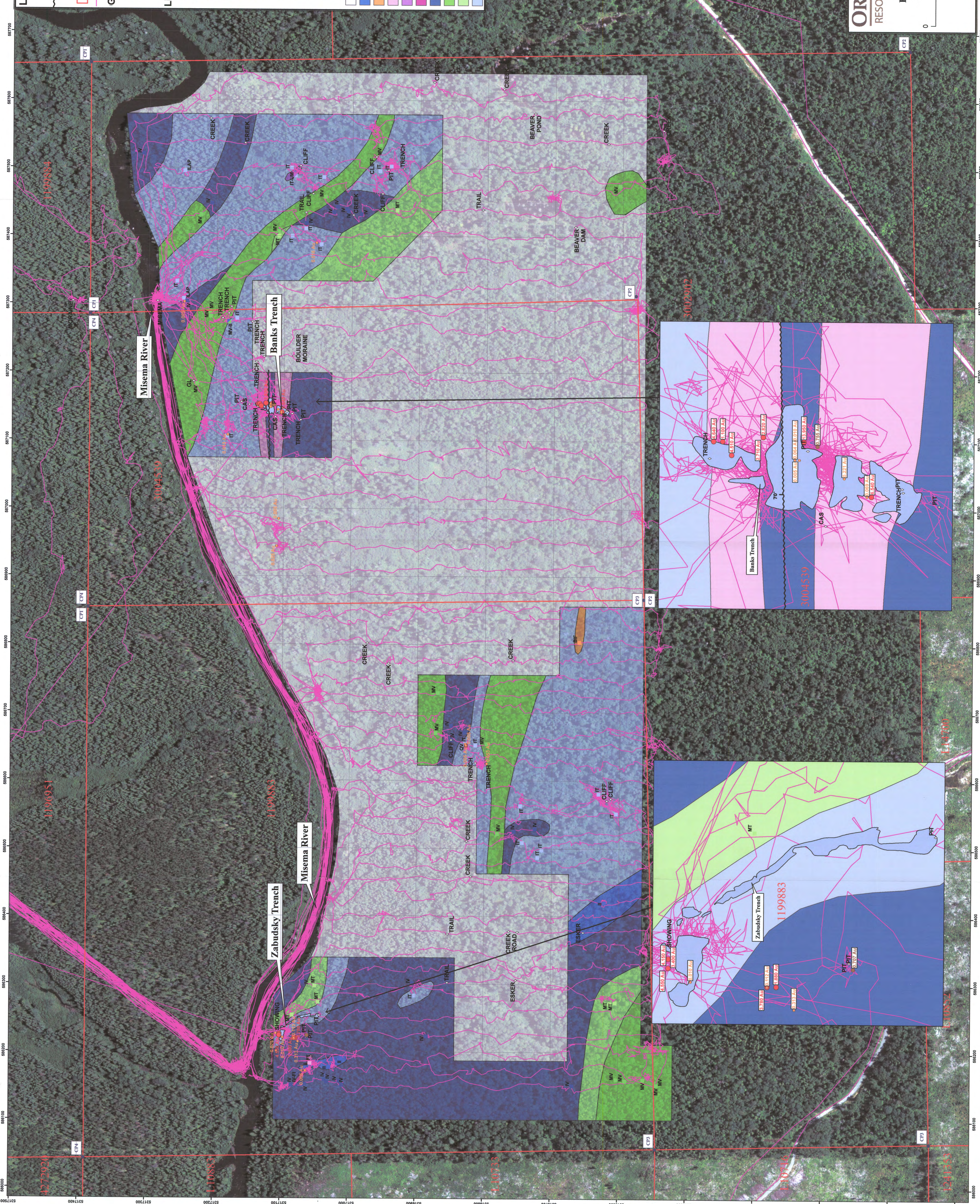
- BANDED IRON FORMATION
- FELSIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE LAPILLI
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF
- CONTACT (IT/UM)
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- CONTACT (IVFI)
- MAFIC TUFF
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- CONTACT (MV/VI)
- QUARTZ VEIN
- NO OUTCROP
- INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE
- BANDED IRON FORMATION
- FELSIC TUFF
- ULTRAMAFIC
- FELSIC INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- MAFIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF

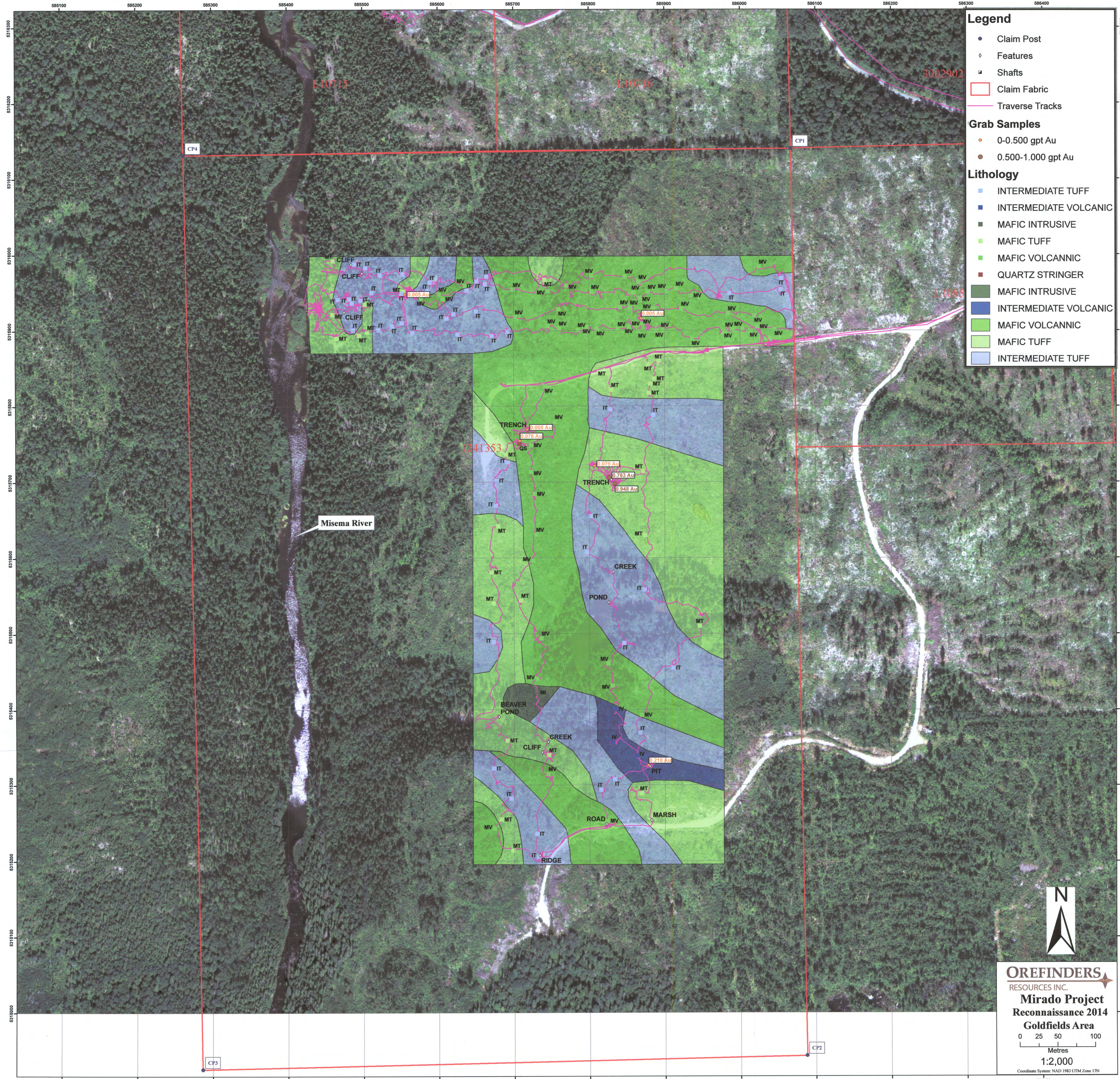
OREFINDERS
RESOURCES INC.

Mirado Project
Reconnaissance 2014
Misema South Area

0 50 100 200
Metres
1:2,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

- Claim Post
- ◇ Features
- ▣ Shafts
- Claim Fabric
- Traverse Tracks

Grab Samples

- 0-0.500 gpt Au
- 0.500-1.000 gpt Au

Lithology

- INTERMEDIATE TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- MAFIC TUFF
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- QUARTZ STRINGER
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- MAFIC TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF

Misema River



OREFINDERS
RESOURCES INC.

**Mirado Project
Reconnaissance 2014
Goldfields Area**

0 25 50 100
Metres

1:2,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

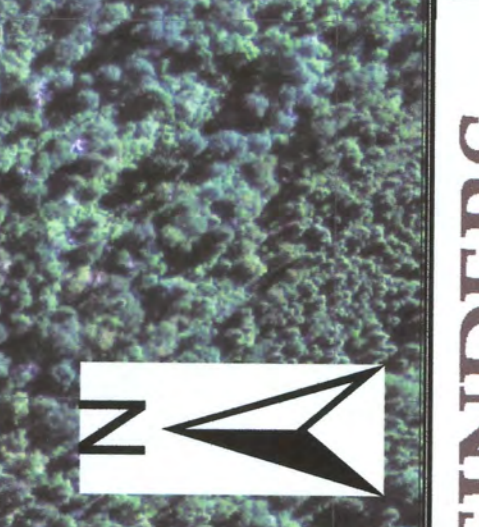
- Claim Post
- Shafts
- Features
- Claim Fabric
- Traverse Tracks

Grab Samples

- 0-0.500 gpt Au
- 0.500-1.000 gpt Au
- >1.000 gpt Au

Lithology

- BANDED IRON FORMATION
- INTERMEDIATE INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- SYENITE
- ULTRAMAFIC
- ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE
- ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE
- ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE
- SYENITE
- BANDED IRON FORMATION
- MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC
- MAFIC VOLCANIC
- INTERMEDIATE TUFF



OREFINDERS
 RESOURCES INC.
 Mirado Project
 Reconnaissance 2014
 Charest Area

0 50 100 200
 Metres
 1:2,000
 Coordinates System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

