ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
2014 DIAMOND DRILLING
BORDEN GOLD PROJECT

COCHRANE TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE DISTRICT, ONTARIO

Submitted to:
Geoscience Assessment Office
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INTRODUCTION

During 2014, Probe Mines Limited completed diamond drilling on the Borden Gold Project as part of its ongoing program. This report describes the results of twenty-one (21) diamond drill holes completed between 18 August and 2 December 2014.

A surface gold showing was present on the Borden Gold Project and had been identified over an area 150 metres long by up to 45 metres wide, hosted by a highly altered and metamorphosed suite of rocks within the volcano-sedimentary horizon. Grab samples from selected outcrop returned values of up to 3.4 g/t gold, and the property is considered to have excellent potential to host a low-grade, bulk tonnage-type gold deposit. Limited exploration work investigating the base metal potential of the volcanic horizon was previously undertaken by Noranda. Sulphide mineralized felsic fragmental units were identified which returned anomalous base metal concentrations, suggesting good potential for hosting volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits.

In July 2010, an initial drill program on the Borden Gold Project was completed to test the extent of the surface showing. Results indicated that there was excellent potential to host a low-grade, bulk tonnage gold deposit on the property. Additional drilling on the property continued to illustrate this potential and in late 2012 a High Grade Zone (HGZ) was intersected in the southeastern area of the deposit. In June 2014, Probe released an updated NI 43-101 compliant Resource Estimate on the Borden Gold Deposit which outlined a High-grade Underground Resource as well as an Open pit-constrained Resource. The High-Grade U/G is estimated to contain a constrained Indicated Resource of 1.60 million ounces of gold averaging 5.39 g/t Au and an additional constrained Inferred Resource of 0.43 million ounces of gold averaging 4.37 g/t Au, at a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. In addition, the deposit is estimated to contain an Open pit-constrained Resource of 2.32 million ounces of gold averaging 1.03 g/t Au, at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.

Previous assessment for the first stage drilling on the Borden Gold project was filed under work report W1060.02610 in November 2010. Additional drilling has been filed since then in a number of assessment reports from 2012 to 2015.

The Borden Gold project is located in the Borden and Cochrane Townships, approximately 9 km east-northeast of the town of Chapleau, Ontario. The East Limb property, is located approximately 20 kilometres east of the Borden Gold project. As of 10 December 2014, Probe Mines acquired a large tract of patent claims located in between the Borden and East Limb projects. As such the two projects are now contiguous, extending a distance of 68 km. In March 2015, Goldcorp Inc. purchased 100% of Probe Mines Limited.

All maps coordinates are UTM Nad 83, Zone 17. All costs are in Canadian dollars.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Borden Gold project is located in the Borden Lake area of the 1:50,000 NTS topographic sheet 41O/14, approximately 160 km southwest of the city of Timmins and 9 km east-northeast of the town of Chapleau, Ontario (Figure 1). Access to the property is via Highway 101. The East Limb property, is located approximately 20 kilometres east of the Borden Gold project. As of 10 December 2014, through its acquisition of Boises Landrienne Inc, Probe Mines acquired a large tract of patent claims in between the Borden and East Limb projects. As such the two projects are now contiguous, extending a distance of 68 km (Figure 2).

The current report details work applicable to unpatented claim 4252987 and patented (private) claims PINs 731020014, 731020016 and 731020012 located in Cochrane Township.

The amount of credits applied from the work completed as detailed in this report is $718,032 and is being used towards keeping the project claims in good standing.

Mineral Claim information (patented & unpatented) is displayed in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 – Unpatented Claim Information

Mineral Claim	District	Claim Due Date	Township	G-Plan	NTS	Units
4252987	POR	February 26, 2017	Cochrane	G-1085	41O14	4

Table 2 – Patented Claim Information

PIN	TWP	Lot	Con	Parcel	G number	Description
73102-0014	COCHRANE	2	2	Parcel 2058, Sudbury West Section	60100167	S ½ LT 2 CON 2 COCHRANE; DISTRICT OF SUDBURY
73102-0016	COCHRANE	2	2	Parcel 5148, Sudbury West Section	60100771	N ½ LT 2 CON 2 COCHRANE; DISTRICT OF SUDBURY
73102-0012	COCHRANE	3	2	Parcel 1262, Sudbury West Section	60100165	N ½ LT 3 CON 2 COCHRANE; DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

GEOLOGY

The Borden Gold Project is located in the Superior Province of Northern Ontario. The Superior Province is divided into numerous Subprovinces, bounded by linear faults and characterized by differing lithologies, structural/tectonic conditions, ages and metamorphic conditions. The Subprovinces are divided into 4 categories: Volcano-plutonic; Metasedimentary; Gneissic/plutonic; and High-grade gneissic (Thurston, 1991).

The rocks range in age from 3.5Ga to less than 2.76 Ga and form an east-west trending pattern of alternating terranes.

Regionally (Figure 3), the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ), an elongate north to northeast trending structure, transects the Wawa Subprovince to the west, and the Abitibi Subprovince to the east. The KSZ is approximately 500km long, extending from James Bay at its northeast end to the east shore of Lake Superior at its southwest end. Typically the KSZ is represented by high metamorphic grade granulite and amphibolite facies paragneiss, tonalitic gneisses and anorthosite-suite gneisses occurring along a moderate northwest dipping crustal scale thrust fault believed to have resulted from an early Proterozoic event (Percival and McGrath 1986).

The Wawa and Abitibi Subprovinces, which abut the KSZ, are volcano-plutonic terranes comprising low metamorphic grade metavolcanic-metasedimentary belts. They contain lithologically diverse metavolcanic rocks with various intrusive suites and to a lesser extent chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks. The individual greenstone belts within the subprovinces have been intruded, deformed and truncated by felsic batholiths. The east trending Abitibi and Swayze greenstone belts of the Abitibi subprovince have historically been explored and mined for a variety of commodities; while the Wawa subprovince hosts the east-trending Wawa greenstone belt and the Mishibishu greenstone belt where much exploration and mining has occurred.

Several alkali rocks such as carbonatite complexes along with lamprohyric dykes intruded along the KSZ, approximately 1022 to 1141 Ma ago. The carbonatite occurrences appear to display close spatial relationships with major northeast-striking shear zones. Proximal to the project area, on the northern side of the KSZ, three (3) such complexes are known to occur. These include the Borden Township carbonatite complex, the Nemegosenda Lake alkalic complex; and the Lackner Lake alkalic complex.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Borden Lake greenstone belt is in Borden and Cochrane Townships. It is a west trending belt of supracrustal rocks, approximately 3 km wide, that includes mafic to ultramafic gneiss, pillow basalt, felsic metavolcanic rocks, felsic porphyries and tonalites which are overlain by a +30 m thick suite of Timiskaming-aged clastic metasediments (Moser 1989, Moser 1994, Moser 2008, Percival 2008). The metasediments comprise greywackes, arkose, arenite, quartz pebble conglomerate and polymictic cobble conglomerate, metamorphosed to upper amphibolites facies. Gneissic fabrics are evident and the rocks appear to have been affected by regional deformation. Several episodes of deformation are reflected in the structural imprint of the rocks, with the last deformation being related to the development of the KSZ.

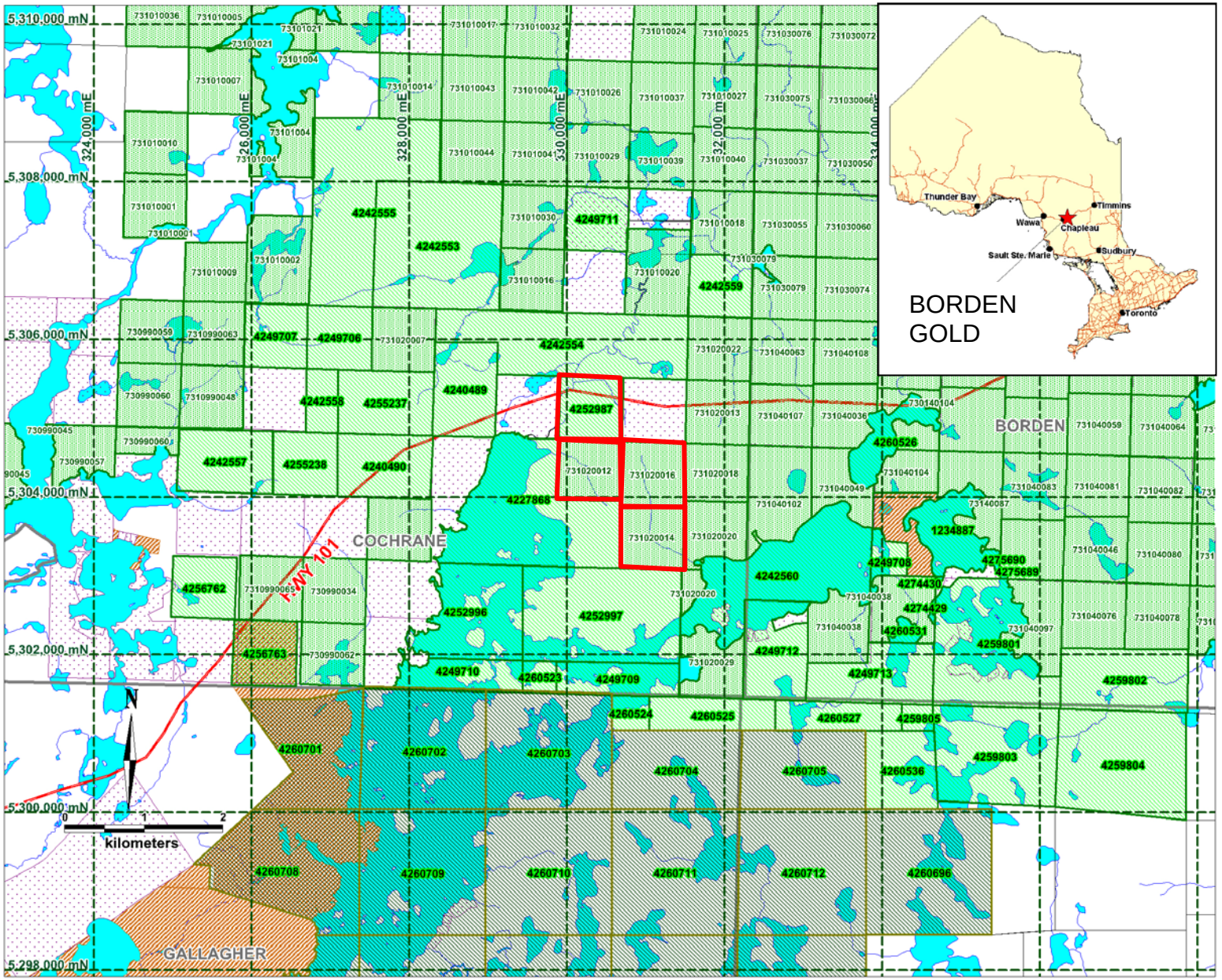

Figure 1- Location of the Borden Gold Project Claims (claims that are the subject of this report are outlined in red)

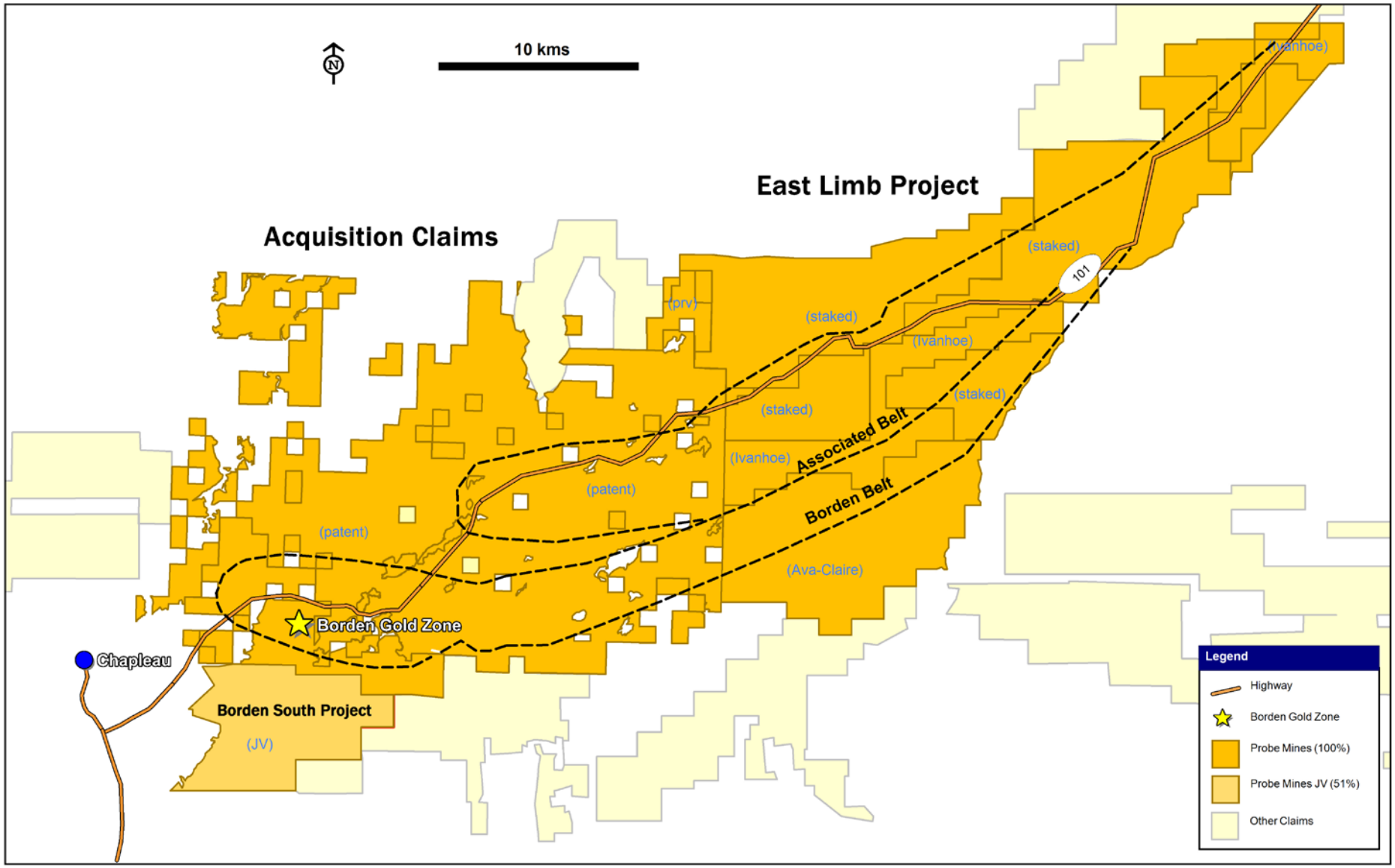

Figure 2- Regional Land Position

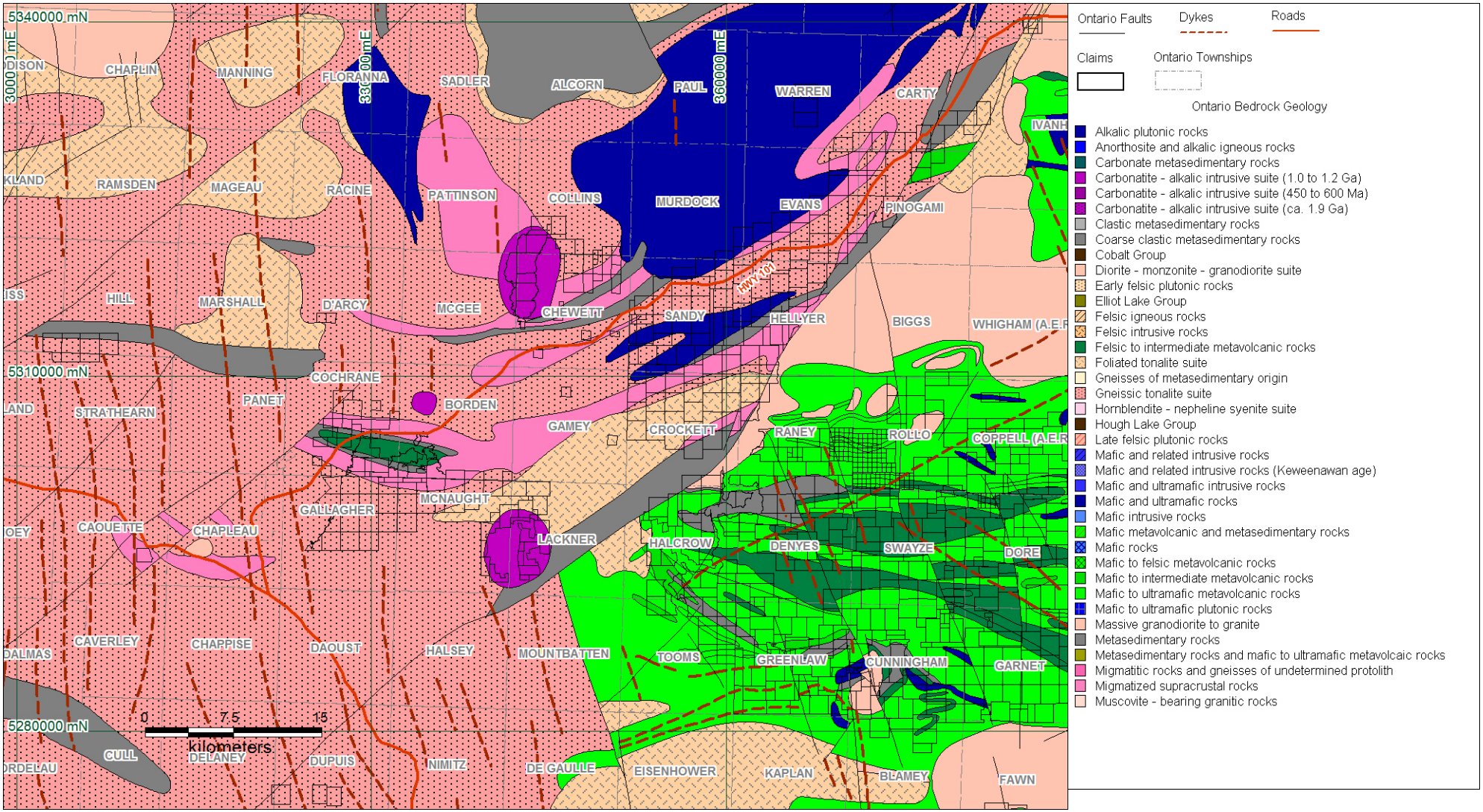

Figure 3 – General Geology of the Borden Gold Project Area

PREVIOUS WORK

Prior to the discovery of the Borden Gold Deposit by Probe Mines, minimal previous work had been completed on the property. In the early to mid 1980s Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. carried out an exploration program in the west-northwest section of the project area. The program consisted of geological mapping and geophysical surveys including magnetic and Max-min EM. A drill program was also conducted. AFRIs 41O14SW1003, 41O14SW0003 and 41O14SW0004 detail the results of this work.

Various assessment reports were also filed by M. Tremblay in the early 1990s. Work included VLF surveys, soil geochemical sampling and overburden stripping. The AFRIs that detail the work completed include 41O14SW9179, 41O14SW9180, 41O14SW9184, 41O14SW9200, 41O15NE0001 and 41O14SW0001.

In July 2010, Probe Mines completed a diamond drill program comprising eight holes and totaling 790m on claim number 4227868. An assessment report on the drilling was filed in November 2010 under work report W1060.02610. Results indicated that there is excellent potential to host a low-grade, bulk tonnage gold deposit on the property. A Geotech VTEM survey was flown by Probe Mines between January 5 and January 20 2011. Additional drilling has been filed since then in a number of assessment reports from 2012 to 2015.

DIAMOND DRILLING

During 2014 Probe Mines Limited completed drilling on the Borden Gold Project as part of its ongoing program. This report describes the results of twenty-one (21) diamond drill holes with a total meterage of 7589m, completed between 18 August and 2 December 2014. Major Drilling was the drilling contractor. The program was overseen onsite by Probe geologists whom include Craig Yuill, Christine Shultis and Gordon McFadden. Data compilation and QAQC review was completed by Sharon Allan, who is also the author of this report.

The drill hole data for the 21 drill holes is summarized in Table 3. The unpatented or patented (private) mineral claim that each hole is located on is also listed in Table 4. In instances where the drill hole crossed a claim boundary, more than one claim is listed with the relevant meterage pertinent to each claim. Figure 4 illustrates the collar locations and hole traces. A larger scale map of these that show greater clarity is located in Appendix I at a scale of 1:5,000.

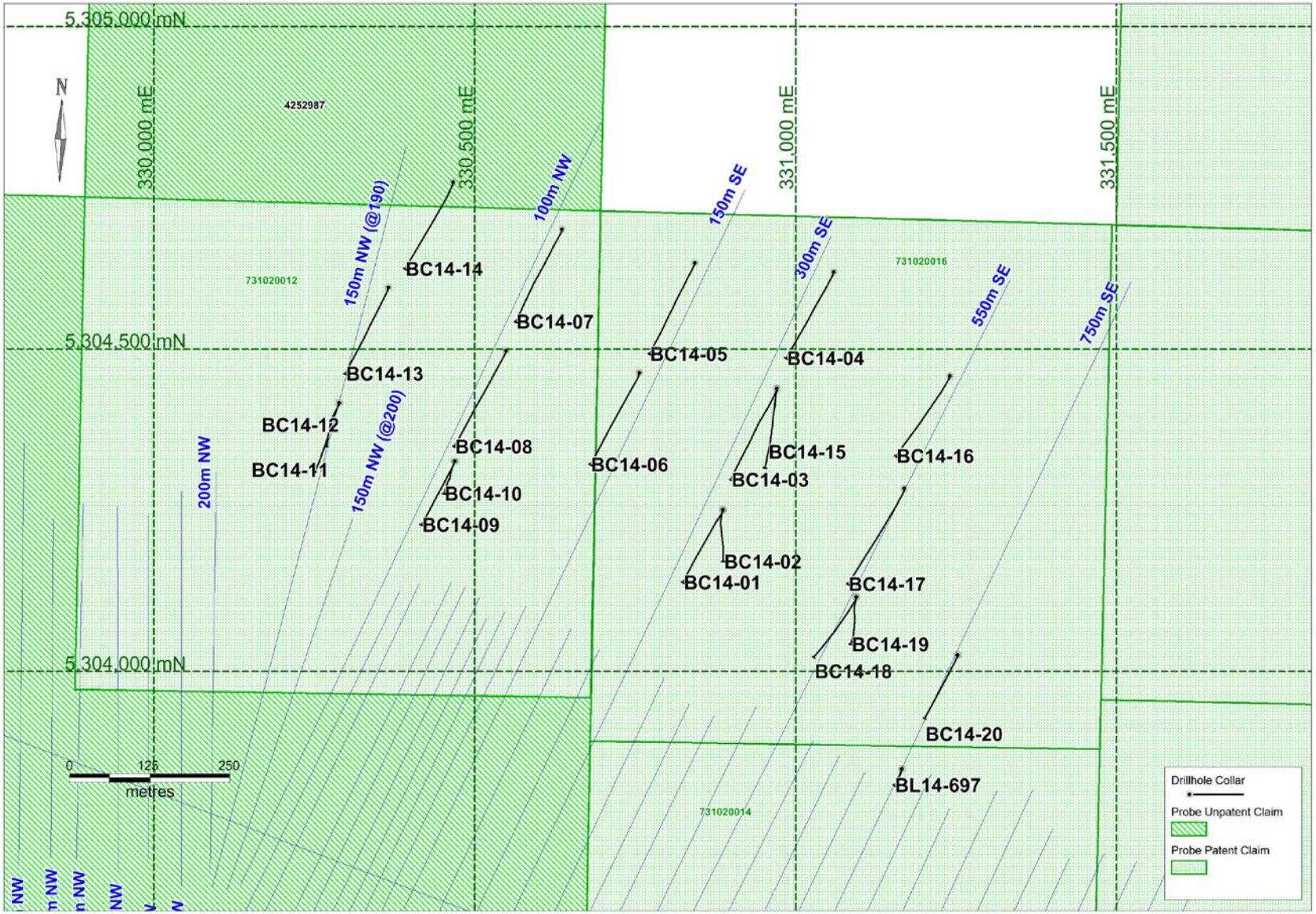

Figure 4 - Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations and hole traces (see Appendix I for 1:5,000 map)

Table 3 – Diamond drill hole data (NAD 83, Zone 17)

Hole	Depth (m)	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Date Started	Date Completed	Azimuth	Dip
BC14-01	191	330887	5304250	444.33	18/08/2014	18/08/2014	205	-50
BC14-02	714	330887	5304250	444.33	20/08/2014	12/10/2014	205	-85
BC14-03	252	330971	5304438	437.72	26/08/2014	26/08/2014	205	-50
BC14-04	252	331060	5304619	439.68	27/08/2014	30/08/2014	205	-50
BC14-05	252	330843	5304633	436.83	30/08/2014	31/08/2014	205	-50
BC14-06	252	330757	5304463	442.07	31/08/2014	01/09/2014	205	-50
BC14-07	252	330636	5304685	434.61	02/09/2014	19/09/2014	205	-50
BC14-08	252	330549	5304497	433.35	20/09/2014	21/09/2014	205	-50
BC14-09	177	330469	5304326	447.80	21/09/2014	22/09/2014	205	-50
BC14-10	630	330469	5304326	447.80	22/09/2014	28/09/2014	205	-85
BC14-11	177	330289	5304416	433.30	29/09/2014	30/09/2014	205	-50
BC14-12	687	330289	5304416	433.30	30/09/2014	06/10/2014	205	-85
BC14-13	252	330366	5304595	430.80	07/10/2014	09/10/2014	205	-50
BC14-14	252	330467	5304758	433.99	09/10/2014	11/10/2014	205	-50
BC14-15	870	330971	5304438	437.72	11/10/2014	06/11/2014	205	-85
BC14-16	252	331241	5304458	441.35	07/11/2014	07/11/2014	205	-50
BC14-17	276	331170	5304283	441.82	09/11/2014	12/11/2014	205	-50
BC14-18	177	331095	5304115	442.93	01/11/2014	14/11/2014	205	-50
BC14-19	774	331095	5304115	442.93	14/11/2014	29/11/2014	205	-85
BC14-20	177	331253	5304025	458.03	01/12/2014	02/12/2014	205	-50
BL14-697	471	331166	5303848	445.73	26/11/2014	30/11/2014	205	-85

Table 4 – Drill hole with Claim and applicable metres

Hole	Depth	Section	applicable metres			
			731020012	731020016	4252987	731020014
BL14-697	471	750mSE				471
BC14-01	191	300mSE		191		
BC14-02	714	300mSE		714		
BC14-03	252	300mSE		252		
BC14-04	252	300mSE		252		
BC14-05	252	150mSE		252		
BC14-06	252	150mSE		252		
BC14-07	252	100mNW	252			
BC14-08	252	100mNW	252			
BC14-09	177	100mNW	177			

Hole	Depth	Section	applicable metres			
			731020012	731020016	4252987	731020014
BC14-10	630	100mNW	630			
BC14-11	177	150mNW	177			
BC14-12	687	150mNW	687			
BC14-13	252	150mNW	252			
BC14-14	252	150mNW	179		73	
BC14-15	870	300mSE		870		
BC14-16	252	550mSE		252		
BC14-17	276	550mSE		276		
BC14-18	177	550mSE		177		
BC14-19	774	550mSE		774		
BC14-20	177	750mSE		177		

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

Sampling Interval Criteria

Sample intervals were identified based on changes in lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization. Generally, samples of 1 m were taken in longer sections of similarly mineralized rocks. However, sample size was reduced to as low as 0.4 m in areas of particular interest or where lithology and mineralization were distinct.

Sampling Methodology

The geologist identified and marked the beginning and the end of the sampling intervals. Upon completion of the logging and demarcating the sample intervals, technicians sawed the core in half with a diamond saw. One half of the core was bagged, tagged with a sample number and then sealed; the other half was put back in the core boxes and kept as a reference and check sample in the event that duplicate assays are required.

All core samples were recorded in drill interval batch sheets and in a sample chain of custody spreadsheet. For quality control (QC) purposes, each series of 40 samples contained a duplicate, blank and two standards (certified reference material). These QC materials were inserted into the sample batches by Probe personnel, prior to shipping to the laboratory.

All samples were organized into batches with the QAQC samples, and were shipped to Activation Laboratories in Timmins for processing. All results were reviewed to ensure the batch passed the required QC protocol before compiling and entering the data into the master database.

Sample Preparation

Samples were prepared by drying, if necessary, then the entire sample was crushed to a nominal minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), mechanically split (riffle) to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% minus 150 mesh (106 µm).

Description of Analyses

Aqua Regia ICP (1E2)

In the 1E2 Aqua Regia Analysis, 0.5 g of sample is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95 ° C. The sample is cooled then diluted with deionized water. The samples are then analyzed using a Varian ICP for the 35 element suite. QC for the digestion is 15% for each batch, 2 method reagent blanks, 6 in-house controls, 8 sample duplicates and 5 certified reference materials. An additional 20% QC is performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift. A series of USGS-geochemical standards are used as controls. This digestion is near total for base metals however will only be partial for silicates and oxides. Detection Limits for the 1E2 analysis are displayed in Table 3 (www.actlabs.com).

Table 5 – Detection Limits for Aqua Regia 1E2

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Ag	0.2	100
Al*	0.01%	-
As*	3	10,000
B*	5	-
Ba*	1	-
Be*	1	-
Bi*	2	-
Ca*	0.01%	-
Cd	0.5	2,000
Co*	1	10,000
Cr*	2	-
Cu	1	10,000
Fe*	0.01%	-
K*	0.01%	-
La*	1	-
Mg*	0.01%	-
Mn*	1	100,000
Mo*	2	10,000

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Na*	0.001%	-
Ni*	1	10,000
P*	0.001%	-
Pb	2	5,000
S*	0.001%	20%
Sb*	5	-
Sc*	0.1	-
Sn*	5	-
Sr*	1	-
Te*	1	500
Ti*	0.01%	-
Tl*	2	-
V*	1	-
W*	1	-
Y*	1	-
Zn*	1	10,000
Zr*	1	-

* Element may only be partially extracted

Fire Assay Gold (1A2)

In Fire Assay Fusion, 30 g of the pulverized rock sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector. After being placed in a fire clay crucible, the mixture is preheated at 850°C, intermediate to 950°C and finished at 1060°C, with the full process lasting approximately 60 minutes. The crucibles are removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au. With an AA Finish, the entire Ag doré bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content is determined by Atomic Absorption (AA). This is an instrumental method of determining element concentration by introducing an element in its atomic form, to a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light – atomic absorption. The reduction in the intensity of the light beam directly correlates with the concentration of the elemental atomic species. Detection limits for Fire Assay with AA finish are 5 to 3000ppb Au (www.actlabs.com).

RESULTS

Drill logs are presented in Appendix II and drillhole cross sections in Appendix III. The sections are illustrated at scale of 1:1,000. Each section contains one or more drillholes along lines that are perpendicular to the strike of the deposit and parallel the azimuth of the holes.

Results tables and certificates are listed in Appendix IV and V respectively. Large sections of the drillhole were typically sampled at 1m intervals, as such given the number of samples per drill hole and per rock unit logged, gold/ICP results are not included in the drill logs but as separate tables for ease and clarity. The corresponding rock type is listed in these tables as well as the meterage (Appendix IV).

The drill holes in this report were part of the deposit definition program and intersected rock units representative of the Borden Gold deposit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Borden Gold Deposit remains open along strike in both directions. Ongoing drilling continues to define the deposit. Costs related to the drilling and sampling as detailed in this report are being applied to maintain the claims in good standing.

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