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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
2014 REGIONAL SUMMER EXPLORATION PROGRAM
AND 2015 GEOCHEMISTRY AND LIDAR SURVEYS

LINCOLN AND COPPERFIELD
TOWNSHIPS
PORCUPINE DISTRICT, ONTARIO

Submitted to:
Geoscience Assessment Office
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
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Date: 27 May 2016

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INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 2014, Probe Mines Limited conducted a regional exploration program across the southern extent of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ) which included work on its claims located in Copperfield and Lincoln townships. The program comprised rock prospecting/sampling and till sampling. A total of 11 till samples and 175 rock samples were collected and analysed on the claims that are the subject of this report. Following the acquisition of Probe Mines by Goldcorp on March 13, 2015 a more detailed till survey and soil sampling was carried as a follow up on the anomalous gold samples found in 2014. A Lidar survey was also carried on the claims to allow a better structural interpretation, to map outcrops areas and plan future till and soil surveys.

The claims are located approximately 50km northeast of the Borden Gold deposit and 20 km north of the East Limb project.

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

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Copperfield/Lincoln claims are located in the 1:50,000 NTS topographic sheets 42B02, 42B03, 42B06 and 42B07; approximately 50 km northeast of the town of Chapleau and 35 km west of the town of Foleyet, Ontario (Figure 1).

Access to the property on the East side is via logging roads off Highway 101; while the West side is accessed from logging roads originating from Chapleau enroute to Racine Lake. The property comprises a number of claims acquired through staking. The current report details work applicable to 64 claims, the details of which are listed in Table 1. The amount of credits applied from the work completed as detailed in this report is $298,017 and is being used towards keeping the project claims in good standing. The claims are 100% owned by Probe Mines.

Table 1 – Mineral Claim Information

	Mineral Claim	District	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Township	Claim Units
1	4274431	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	16
2	4274432	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	10
3	4275651	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	13
4	4275652	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
5	4275653	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
6	4275654	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
7	4275655	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	6
8	4275656	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	16
9	4275657	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	9
10	4275658	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
11	4275659	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	6
12	4275660	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
13	4275661	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
14	4275662	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
15	4275663	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
16	4275664	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	16
17	4275665	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	4
18	4275666	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	9

	Mineral Claim	District	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Township	Claim Units
19	4275667	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
20	4275668	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
21	4275669	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
22	4275670	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
23	4275671	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
24	4275672	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	8
25	4275673	COPPERFIELD	29-May-14	May-29-16	COPPERFIELD	10
26	4275674	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	6
27	4275675	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
28	4275676	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
29	4275677	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
30	4275678	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
31	4275679	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
32	4275680	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
33	4275681	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
34	4275682	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
35	4275683	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
36	4275684	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
37	4275685	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	15
38	4275686	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
39	4275687	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
40	4275688	LINCOLN	29-May-14	May-29-16	LINCOLN	16
41	4275085	LINCOLN	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	LINCOLN	5
42	4277191	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	16
43	4277192	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	16
44	4277193	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	16
45	4277194	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	8
46	4277195	LINCOLN	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	LINCOLN	12
47	4277196	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	12
48	4277197	LINCOLN	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	LINCOLN	8
49	4277198	LINCOLN	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	LINCOLN	8
50	4277199	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	16
51	4277200	COPPERFIELD	30-Jun-14	June-30-16	COPPERFIELD	14
52	4275086	COPPERFIELD	15-Jul-14	July-15-16	COPPERFIELD	16
53	4274438	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
54	4274439	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
55	4274440	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
56	4274441	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
57	4274442	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
58	4274443	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
59	4274444	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
60	4274445	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
61	4274446	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
62	4274447	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
63	4275087	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16
64	4275088	LINCOLN	31-Jul-14	July-31-16	LINCOLN	16

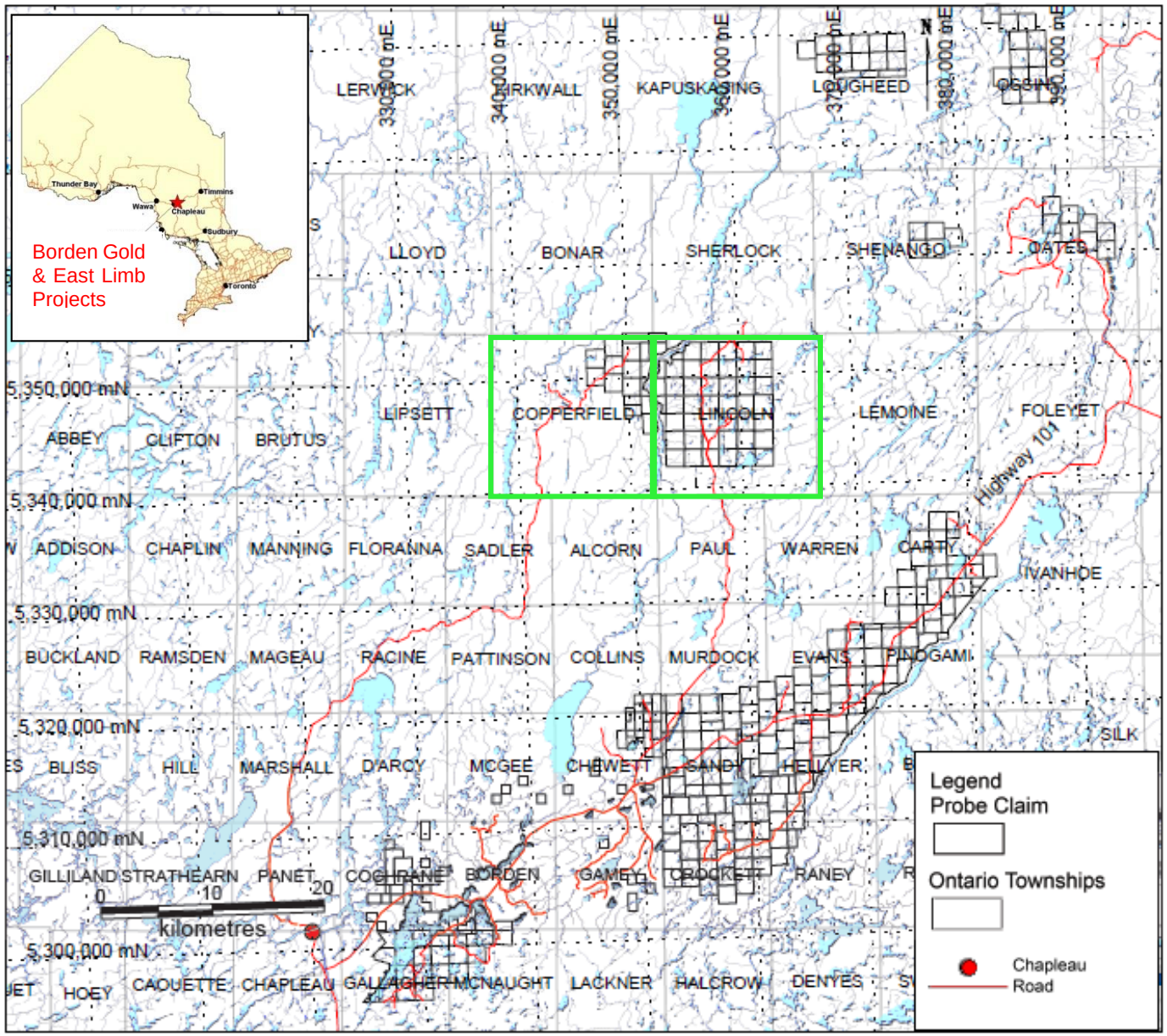

Figure 1- Location of the Copperfield & Lincoln Claims (townships outlined in green)

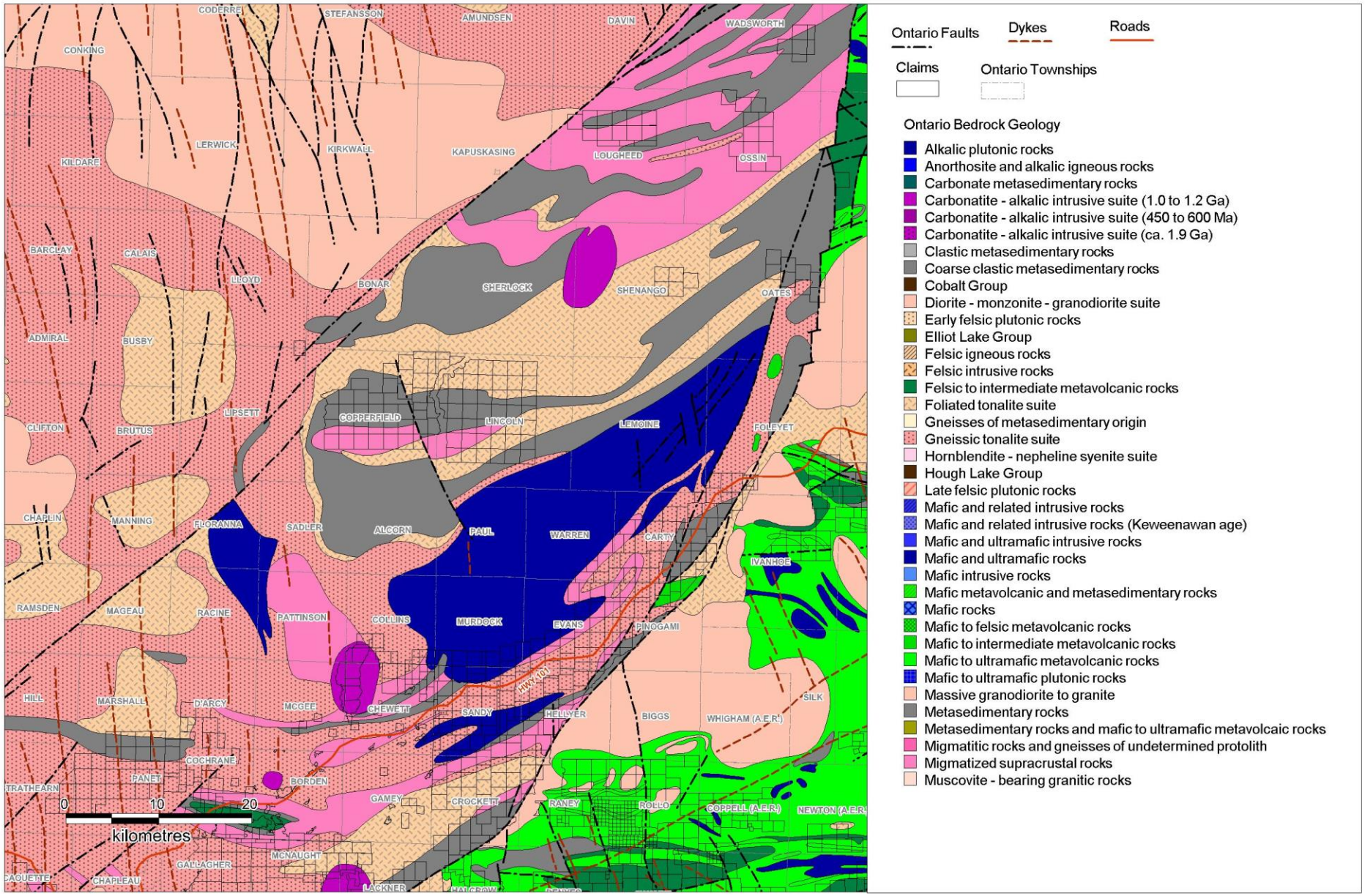

Figure 2 – General Geology of the Southern KSZ and Lincoln/Copperfield Claim Group

GEOLOGY

The Copperfield/Lincoln claims are 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, 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 (Figure 2). 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-grade metamorphic granulite and amphibolite facies paragneisses, tonalitic gneisses and anorthosite-suite gneisses occurring along a moderate northwest dipping crustal-scale thrust fault. This fault is 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-grade metamorphic 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 alkalic 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.

PREVIOUS WORK

Minimal previous work has been completed in the Copperfield/Lincoln township area. Available assessment reports are limited and are related to diamond exploration in the early 1990s by a group of prospectors. Work completed comprised heavy mineral concentrate sediment sampling and ground geophysics. One drillhole in August 1992 is reported north of the property in Sherlock township. The 60m hole intersected a magnetite rich intermediate intrusive.

CURRENT WORK PROGRAMS

During the summer of 2014, Probe Mines Limited conducted a regional exploration program across the southern extent of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ) which included work on its claims located in Copperfield and Lincoln townships. The program comprised rock prospecting/sampling and till sampling. A total of 11 till samples and 175 rock samples were collected and analysed on the claims that are the subject of this report. Breanne Beh, coordinated and planned the summer program with supervision by David Palmer and Sharon Allan.

Mapping/sampling was completed in-house by 2 teams comprising a lead geologist and assistant. The program began on 22 May and continued until 30 August 2014. Prospecting work was also completed by Daniel and Francis St. Pierre from 2 June until 12 October 2014. Till sampling was contracted to Billington Resources and was completed from 9 September to 7 October 2014. Data compilation and review was completed by Sharon Allan and Breanne Beh.

In the fall of 2015, Goldcorp Borden (Probe Mines Limited) contracted Atlis Geomatics to fly a Lidar survey on the Copperfield and Lincoln claims. The survey was flown from October 21 to November 8 of 2015 with data delivery in January 2016. Planning and data review was done by Nathalie Prud'homme and the interpretation of the data was done by Breanne Beh and Nathalie Prud'homme.

Additionally, a detailed till survey of 131 samples over the Copperfield/Lincoln claims was awarded to IOS Services Geoscientifiques in the fall of 2015. During the survey, an extra soil survey program of 238 samples was added to cover a gold anomalous area. Planning and data review was completed by Nathalie Prud'homme.

Sharon Allan, Breanne Beh and Nathalie Prud'homme have all contributed to the writing of this report and finalizing of costs involved. Table 2 summarizes the work performed as detailed in this report.

Table 2 – Summary table of Work Performed and Costs

Year	Time	Work performed	Area A East	Area A West	Total Costs
2014	2 June to 28 July	Prospecting assays	18754	7995	26749
2014	20 July to 27 August	Mapping assays	1358	388	1746
2014	9 September to 7 October	Till sampling	2408	1376	3784
2015	5 to 23 November	Till & soil Sampling	22160	206048	228208
2015	21 October to 8 November	Lidar survey	9643	27887	37530
					298017

PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING & ASSAYS

Prospecting by the St. Pierre team was completed on the Lincoln/Copperfield claims from June 2 to July 28, 2014. A total of 28 samples were collected prior to certain claims being staked. The cost of collecting those samples has not been included but the assaying cost has been included and the results provided. The in-house mapping work was completed on 20 July 2014 and 26, 27 August 2014; by Skylar Schmidt assisted by Kurt Kenny and Craig Yuill assisted by Colin Dunham.

The areas were accessed by truck or ATV where necessary and then traversed on foot. A total of 9 in-house mapping rock samples and 166 prospecting samples were collected and sent for analysis (totals

175 rock samples). The UTM location was recorded with GPS and site observations recorded. Figure 3 displays the rock sample locations. For the prospecting team, samples were delivered to the Probe field office in Chapleau and verified by Probe employees.

A location map at a scale of 1:25,000 with each sample labelled is illustrated in Appendix 1 as well as a summary table of the locations and rock type descriptions.

Lithologies identified regionally include amphibolite +/- garnet, amphibolite gneiss +/- garnet, biotite amphibole quartzofeldspathic gneiss, felsic gneiss (granulite), biotite gneiss, garnet biotite gneiss, amphibole quartzofeldspathic granofels, (meta)diorite, pegmatite, gabbroic gneiss, syenite, anorthosite, quartz feldspar porphyry dykes, gneiss diabase dykes and an ultramafic unit.

Throughout the course of the summer, rock samples were sent in batches of 37 samples, along with 3 QAQC samples that comprised 2 certified standard materials and 1 blank sample. Batches were sent to Activation Laboratories in Timmins, ON to be crushed and pulverized, and then analyzed by gold Fire Assay (AA finish) and Aqua regia-MS Ultratrace 1.

Description of Analyses

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).

Ultratrace I, a fifty-nine (59) multi-element package, is an aqua regia partial digestion which utilizes a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids to dissolve sulphides, some oxides and some altered silicates. Base metals will normally be totally dissolved but this is dependent on mineralogy. A 0.5 g sample is digested in aqua regia at 90 ° C in a microprocessor controlled digestion block for 2 hours. Digested samples are diluted and analyzed by Perkin Elmer Sciex ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS (www.actlabs.com). Detection Limits and the suite of elements for Ultratrace I are presented in Table 3.

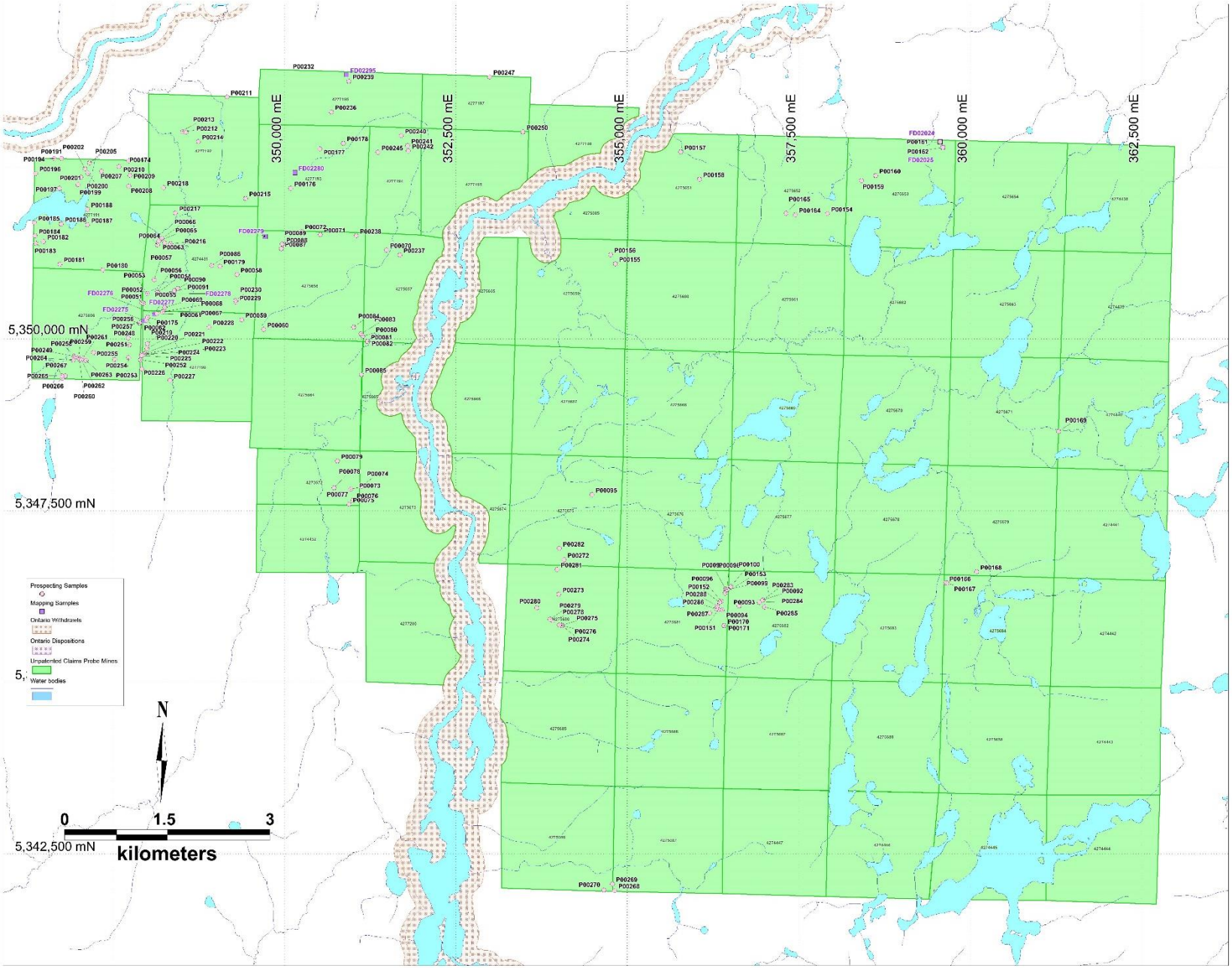

Figure 3 – Location Map of Rock Samples (see Appendix 1 for 1:25,000 map)

Table 3 – Detection Limits and the suite of elements for Ultratrace I

Element	Units	Detection		Element	Units	Detection
Li	ppm	0.1		In	ppm	0.02
Be	ppm	0.1		Sn	ppm	0.05
B	ppm	1		Sb	ppm	0.02
Na	%	0.001		Te	ppm	0.02
Mg	%	0.01		Cs	ppm	0.02
Al	%	0.01		Ba	ppm	0.5
K	%	0.01		La	ppm	0.5
Bi	ppm	0.02		Ce	ppm	0.01
Ca	%	0.01		Pr	ppm	0.1
Sc	ppm	0.1		Nd	ppm	0.02
V	ppm	1		Sm	ppm	0.1
Cr	ppm	0.5		Eu	ppm	0.1
Mn	ppm	1		Gd	ppm	0.1
Fe	%	0.01		Tb	ppm	0.1
Co	ppm	0.1		Dy	ppm	0.1
Ni	ppm	0.1		Ho	ppm	0.1
Cu	ppm	0.01		Er	ppm	0.1
Zn	ppm	0.1		Tm	ppm	0.1
Ga	ppm	0.02		Yb	ppm	0.1
Ge	ppm	0.1		Lu	ppm	0.1
As	ppm	0.1		Hf	ppm	0.1
Se	ppm	0.1		Ta	ppm	0.05
Rb	ppm	0.1		W	ppm	0.1
Sr	ppm	0.5		Re	ppm	0.001
Y	ppm	0.01		Au	ppb	5
Zr	ppm	0.1		Tl	ppm	0.02
Nb	ppm	0.1		Pb	ppm	0.01
Mo	ppm	0.01		Th	ppm	0.1
Ag	ppm	0.002		U	ppm	0.1
Cd	ppm	0.01				

TILL SAMPLING 2014

Till sampling was contracted out to Billington Resources and was supervised by Breanne Beh. Work was completed from 9 September to 7 October 2014. A total of 11 samples were collected on the Lincoln/Copperfield claims. Sample locations were positioned as “traverses” along existing logging roads, ATV trails and canoe accessible rivers, with an approximate spacing of 1500m to 2000m between samples along a traverse.

At a sample site, approximately 10 to 12 kg of the C horizon soil (till) was collected with a shovel. The material was placed into a plastic bag along with a sample tag. The plastic sample bag was sealed with a ziptie and placed into a rice bag, also sealed with a ziptie, with the sample number labelled in permanent marker on the exterior. The UTM location was recorded with GPS and site observations recorded. Figure 4 displays the till sample locations. A location map at a scale of 1:25,000 with each sample labelled is illustrated in Appendix 4 as well as a summary table of the locations and descriptions. At the end of the program, the samples were accounted for and organized by Probe personnel then shipped to Overburden Drilling Management (“ODM”). At ODM the samples were submitted for gold

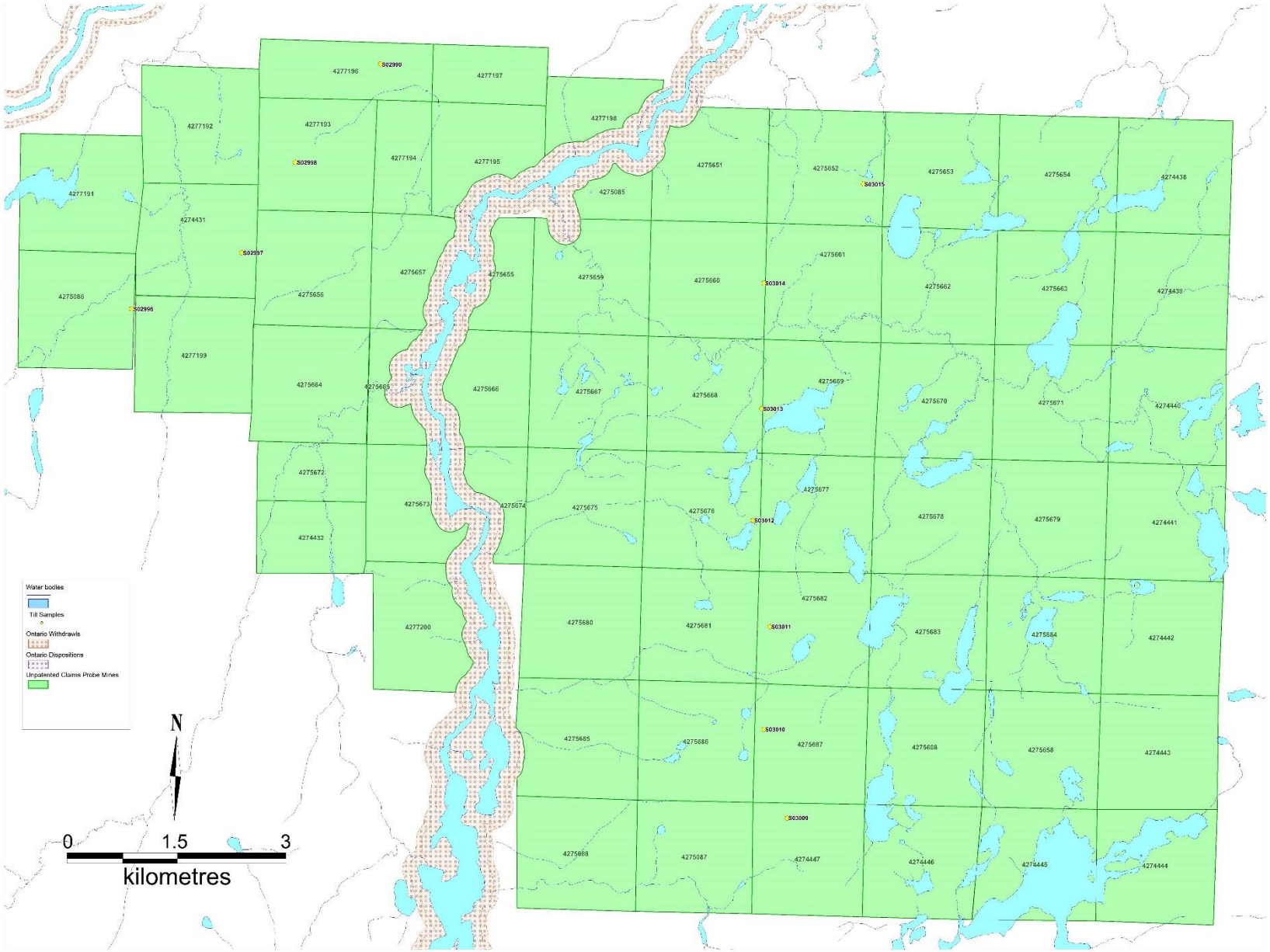

Figure 4 – Location Map of 2014 Till Samples (see Appendix 4 for 1:25,000 maps)

grain counts and heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) processing. The HMCs were not picked for indicator minerals, however they were reviewed to provide mineral assemblages. Additionally, a representative split of the sample was taken and sieved to 0.063mm (clay+silt fraction). This was sent to Activation Laboratories for 1D enhanced INAA and UT1 ICP. Figure 5 illustrates the processing methodology at ODM.

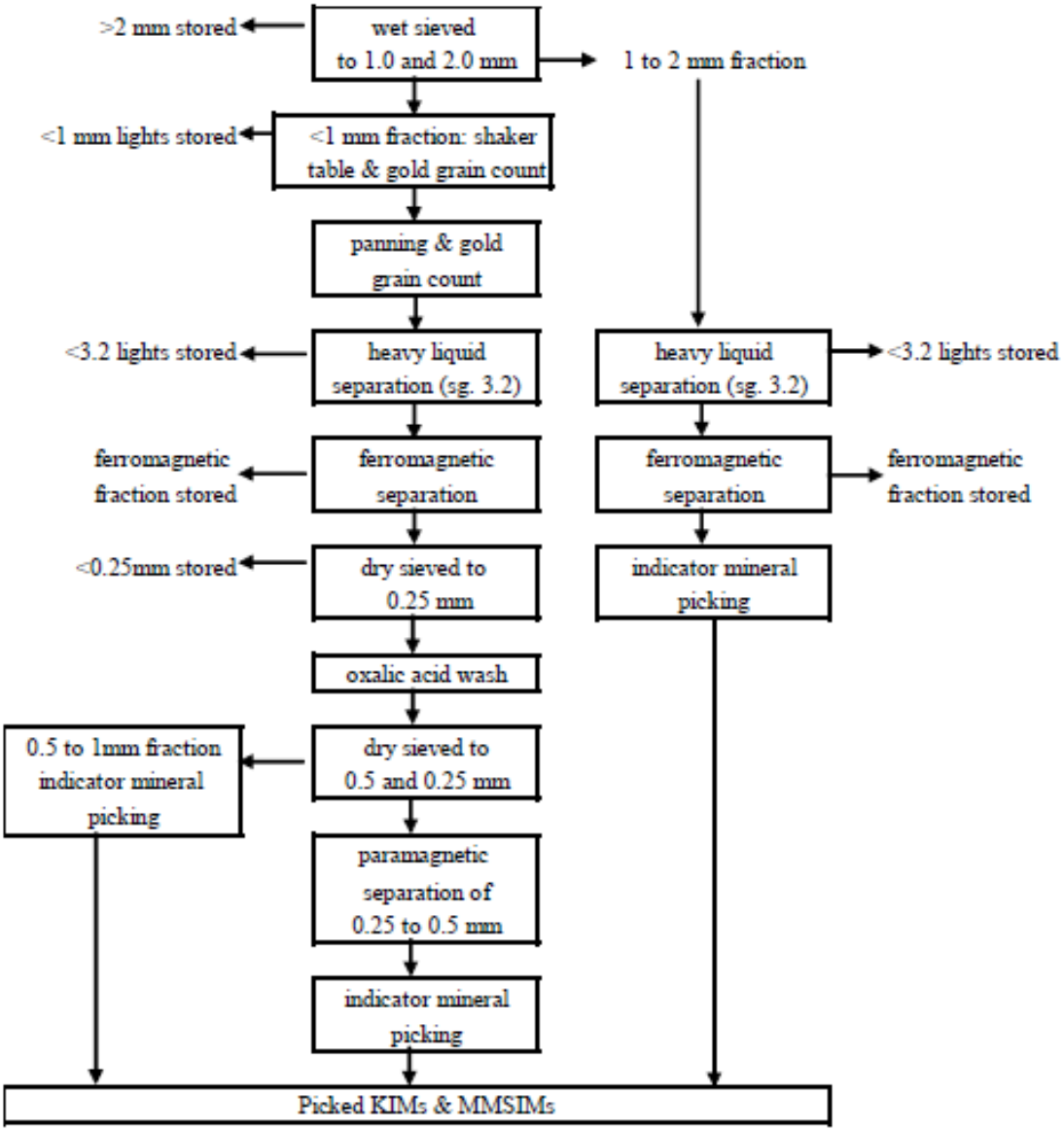

Figure 5 - Processing Methodology at Overburden Drilling Management

Description of Analyses

1D Enhanced, a thirty five (35) multi-element package, is an instrumental neutron activation analysis and is a technique dependent on measuring gamma radiation induced in the sample by irradiation with neutrons. A nuclear reactor is normally the primary source of neutrons for irradiation. Each element that is activated emits a "fingerprint" of gamma radiation which can be measured and quantified. Multi-element analyses of practically any material from the smallest sample which can be weighed accurately to very

large samples are routinely analyzed by INAA. A 30 g aliquot, if available, is encapsulated in a polyethylene vial and irradiated with flux wires at a thermal neutron flux of 7 x 10 12 n cm-2 s-1. After a 7-day decay to allow Na-24 to decay the samples are counted on a high purity Ge detector with resolution of better than 1.7 KeV for the 1332 KeV Co-60 photopeak. (www.actlabs.com). Detection Limits and the suite of elements for 1 D Enhanced are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 – Detection Limits and the suite of elements for 1D Enhanced

Element	Units	Detection		Element	Units	Detection
Au	ppb	2		Sc	ppm	0.1
Ag	ppm	5		Se	ppm	3
As	ppm	0.5		Sn	%	0.02
Ba	ppm	50		Sr	%	0.05
Br	ppm	0.5		Ta	ppm	0.5
Ca	%	1		Th	ppm	0.2
Co	ppm	1		U	ppm	0.5
Cr	ppm	5		W	ppm	1
Cs	ppm	1		Zn	ppm	50
Fe	%	0.01		La	ppm	0.5
Hf	ppm	1		Ce	ppm	3
Hg	ppm	1		Nd	ppm	5
Ir	ppb	5		Sm	ppm	0.1
Mo	ppm	1		Eu	ppm	0.2
Na	%	0.01		Tb	ppm	0.5
Ni	ppm	20		Yb	ppm	0.2
Rb	ppm	15		Lu	ppm	0.05
Sb	ppm	0.1				

Methodology and detection limits for Ultratrace I are detailed above in the Description of Analyses for the Rock Sampling program.

Till AND SOIL SAMPLING 2015

Following the 2014 mapping results of some anomalous gold samples in the southern part of the Lincoln claims, it was decided to complete a tighter spaced till sampling to cover the entire project area. Figure 6 displays the till sample locations.

Till sampling was contracted out to IOS Services Geoscientifiques and was supervised by Nathalie Prud'homme. Work was completed from 5 November to 23 November 2015. A total of 131 samples were collected on the Lincoln claims and a few on the Copperfield claims. Lines, oriented at 110 degrees, were spaced at 1 km with samples at every 250m. The survey was not fully completed as winter started hindering further progress. Some areas were abandoned as true till material was not available due to glacio fluvial deposits. Samples were processed to extract the gold grains for counting and for analysis using ArtGoldTM process. The samples were also assayed for gold by fire assay. IOS has provided a very detailed technical and results report available in Appendix 7.

As till was not readily available just south of the anomalous gold rock samples from 2014, it was decided to run three lines of soil samples over the anomalous samples. A total of 238 samples were collected along north oriented lines spaced at 400m with samples every 25 m. At each site a humus and a mineral soil sample were collected. The humus sample was prepared at IOS laboratory and assayed by hand-held XRF before being shipped to Activation Laboratories for ICP-Ms analysis after sodium pyrophosphate digestion. The mineral soil samples were sent to SGS laboratories for MMI analysis. IOS Services Geoscientifiques has provided a detailed technical and results report available in Appendix 8.

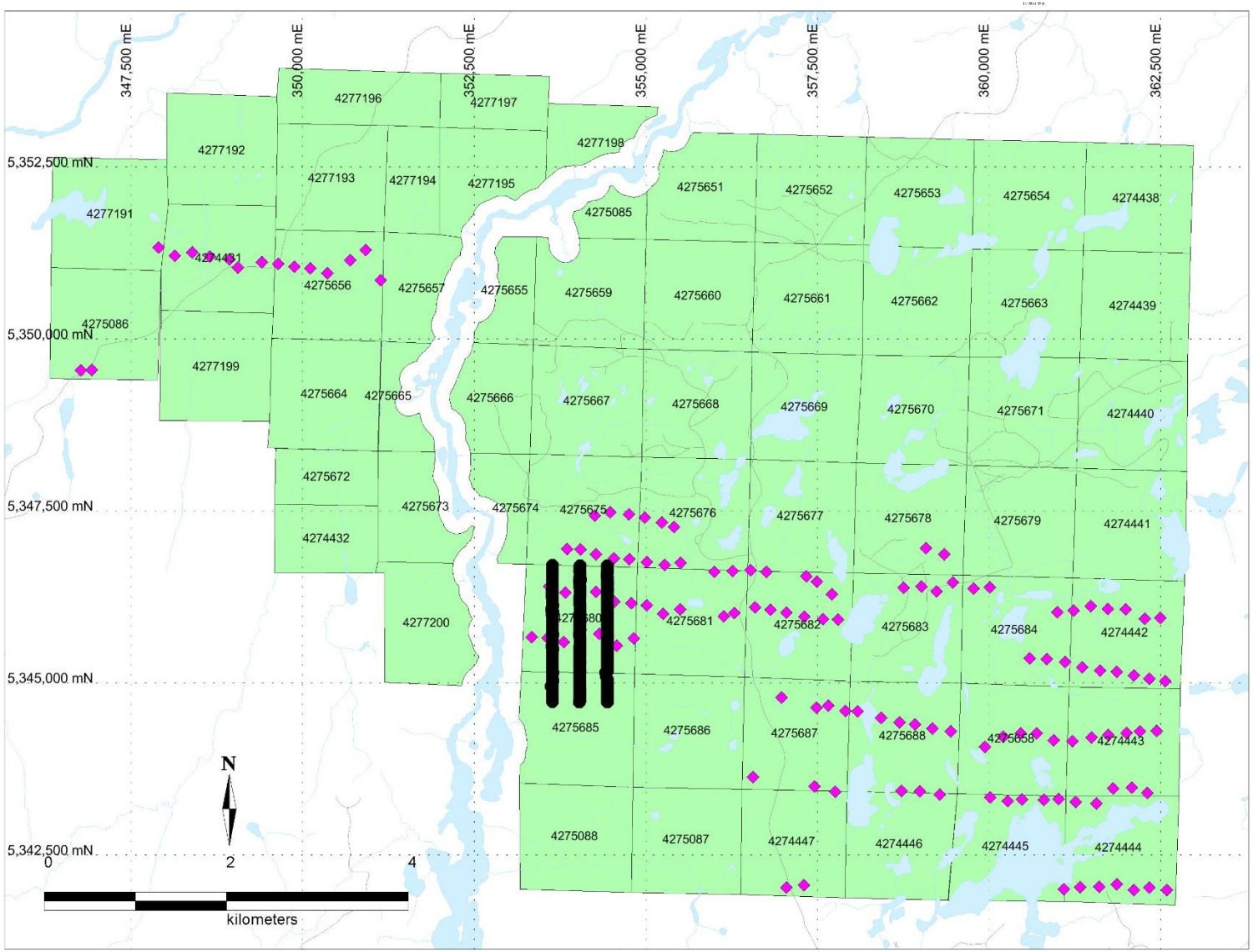

Figure 6 – Location Map of 2015 Till and Soil Samples (see Appendix 7 for 1:25,000 maps)

LIDAR SURVEY 2015

The Lidar survey was flown by Atlis Geomatics from Winnipeg from October 21 to November 8 2015. Due to unfavorable weather, the survey was flown during two different periods which has required a second mobilization of the plane. The survey covers the entire area of the Copperfield/Lincoln claims (Figure 7) and is part of a larger survey that has also covered Probe Mines (Goldcorp Borden) new patent claims just north of the Borden deposit.

The technical details about the acquisition process, quality control and processing can be found in the report submitted by Atlis Geomatics with is attached in Appendix 9 of this report.

The survey provided a bare earth hillshade image, contour lines and orthophotos of the area. These products were combined together to create a structural interpretation. The resulting faults interpretation was also cross checked with magnetic data.

Planning and data review was done by Nathalie Prud'homme and the interpretation of the data was done by Breanne Beh and Nathalie Prud'homme.

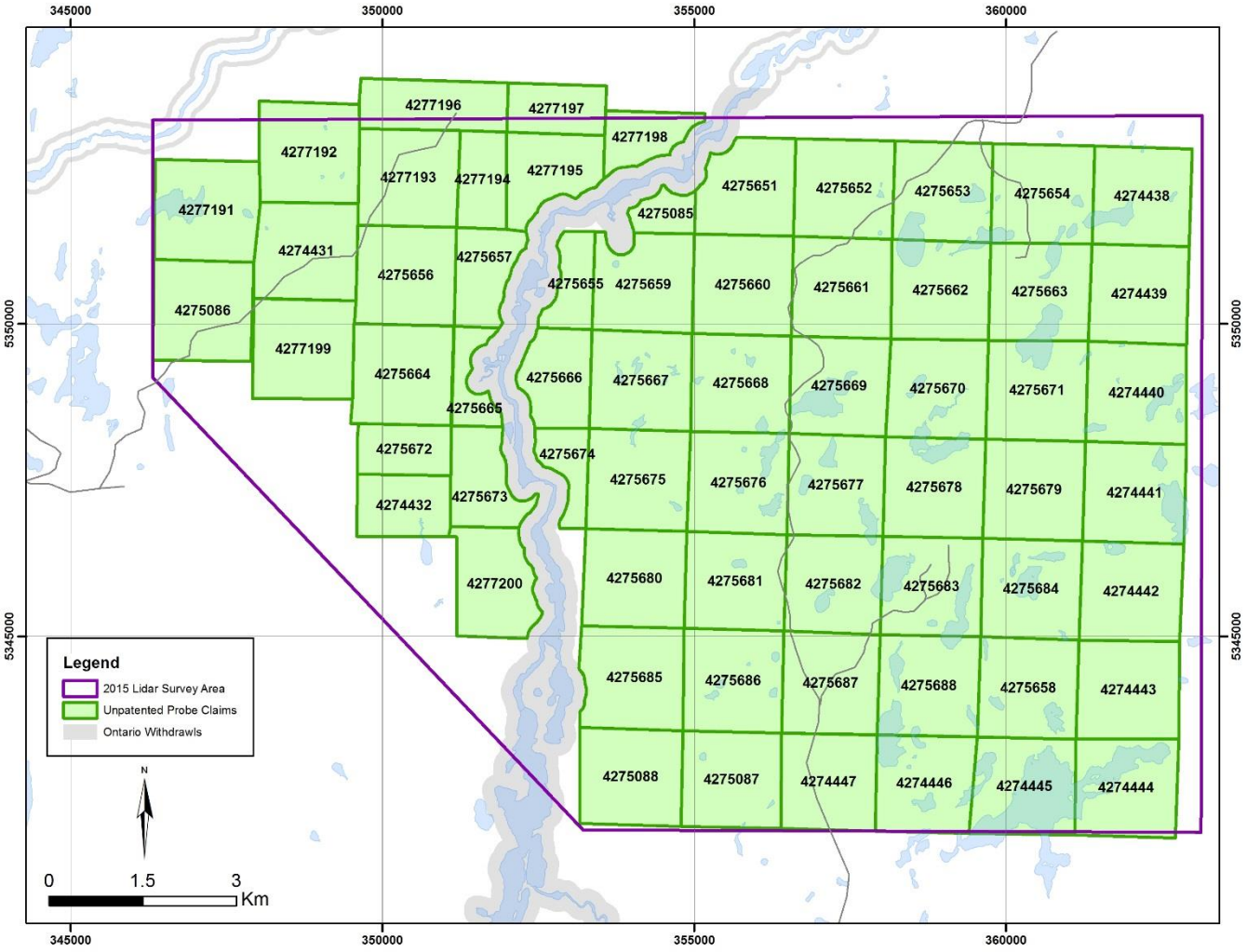

Figure 7 – Location of the 2015 Lidar Survey (see Appendices 10 to 12 for 1:25,000 maps)

RESULTS

Rock Samples

Certificates of Analysis for the 175 rock samples are presented in Appendix 2. Maps illustrating concentration ranges for Gold (Au) by FA-AA and by AR-MS (Ultratrace 1) are presented at a scale of 1:25000 in Appendix 3.

Two (2) samples contained gold >100 ppb by Aqua Regia digest and correspondingly in Fire-Assay. These were P0275 (166 ppb Au by ARMS, 202 ppb Au by FA-AA); and P0274 (210 ppb Au by ARMS, 271 ppb Au by FA-AA).

Till Samples 2014

Certificates of Analysis for the 11 till samples are presented in Appendix 5, and include certificates from both Overburden Drilling Management as well as Actlabs. Maps illustrating visible gold grain counts and concentration ranges for Gold (Au) by AR-MS (Ultratrace 1) and INAA (1dEnh) are presented at a scale of 1:25000 in Appendix 6.

One (1) sample, S03014, contained four (4) gold grains. Two other samples, S03011 and S03012, each returned 2 gold grains, with S03011 returning a calculated gold value (based on gold grain content) of 170ppb. None of the samples returned anomalous values in the geochemical analyses, AR-MA and INAA.

Till and Soil Samples 2015

Samples descriptions, certificates of analysis and results maps are available in the IOS reports of Appendices 7 and 8. Soil samples returned concordant gold, arsenic, antimony and copper anomalies. Till samples show an elevated dispersion trend east of the Nemegosenda river.

Lidar Survey

The maps in Appendices 10, 11 and 12 display the resulting structural interpretation, location of potential outcrop areas, large boulders location and some quaternary features in relation to the bare earth hill shade and regional lithologies.

Most of the faults visible on the LiDAR data are trending NNW. A long fault trending NE is likely located along the Nemegosenda river. While the river is encased in quaternary deposits which hides the possible fault, the north side bank is much steeper than the south one and tends to be much straighter than the remaining of the river which shows and irregular, strongly indented shore line.

North of this fault, many NNE and NNW trending faults are visible. Some, so faint on the magnetic data, had not been interpreted before. Some lineaments in the NW corner were considered to be diabase dykes from the magnetic data but appears to be faults based on the LiDAR data.

The SE corner of the property shows a few faults not previously known. They are also generally trending NNW-NNE.

The central portion of the claims is covered by thick quaternary sediments and few faults are clearly visible.

A few long NE trending esker were also interpreted. Large boulders are visible in flat areas and were recorded in the interpretation. Outcrops areas usually display a rougher texture and were interpreted for geological mapping planning purpose.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 2014 rock and till sampling programs on the Lincoln/Copperfield claims indicate that there are areas that warrant follow up work.

For the rock samples that returned anomalous gold values, it is recommended that the area be mapped in greater detail. Detailed mapping should also be carried over the soil and till multi-elements and gold count anomalies found in 2015. The till grid should also be completed on both Copperfield and Lincoln claims.

Future mapping program should take into consideration the new identified faults from the LiDAR. Traverses should be streamlined using the outcrops mapped from the bare earth hillshades. An area to the north of the property with no obvious outcrops but many large boulders should be investigated.

The work expenditures for the programs will be applied to the claims to keep them in good standing.

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