

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
2013 DIAMOND DRILLING
BORDEN GOLD PROJECT

COCHRANE TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE DISTRICT, ONTARIO

Submitted to:
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INTRODUCTION

During 2013, Probe Mines Limited completed diamond drilling on the Borden Gold Project as part of its ongoing program. This report describes the results of nineteen (19) diamond drill holes completed between 1 February 2013 and 13 October 2013.

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 in 2011 was filed under work report W1260.02025 in August 2012 and drilling from 2012 was filed under work reports W1260.02626 and W1360.02787 in November 2012 and November 2013 respectively.

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 4227868 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 \$618,428 (includes time adjustment) 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
4227868	POR	November 10, 2017	Cochrane	G-1085	41O14	15

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.

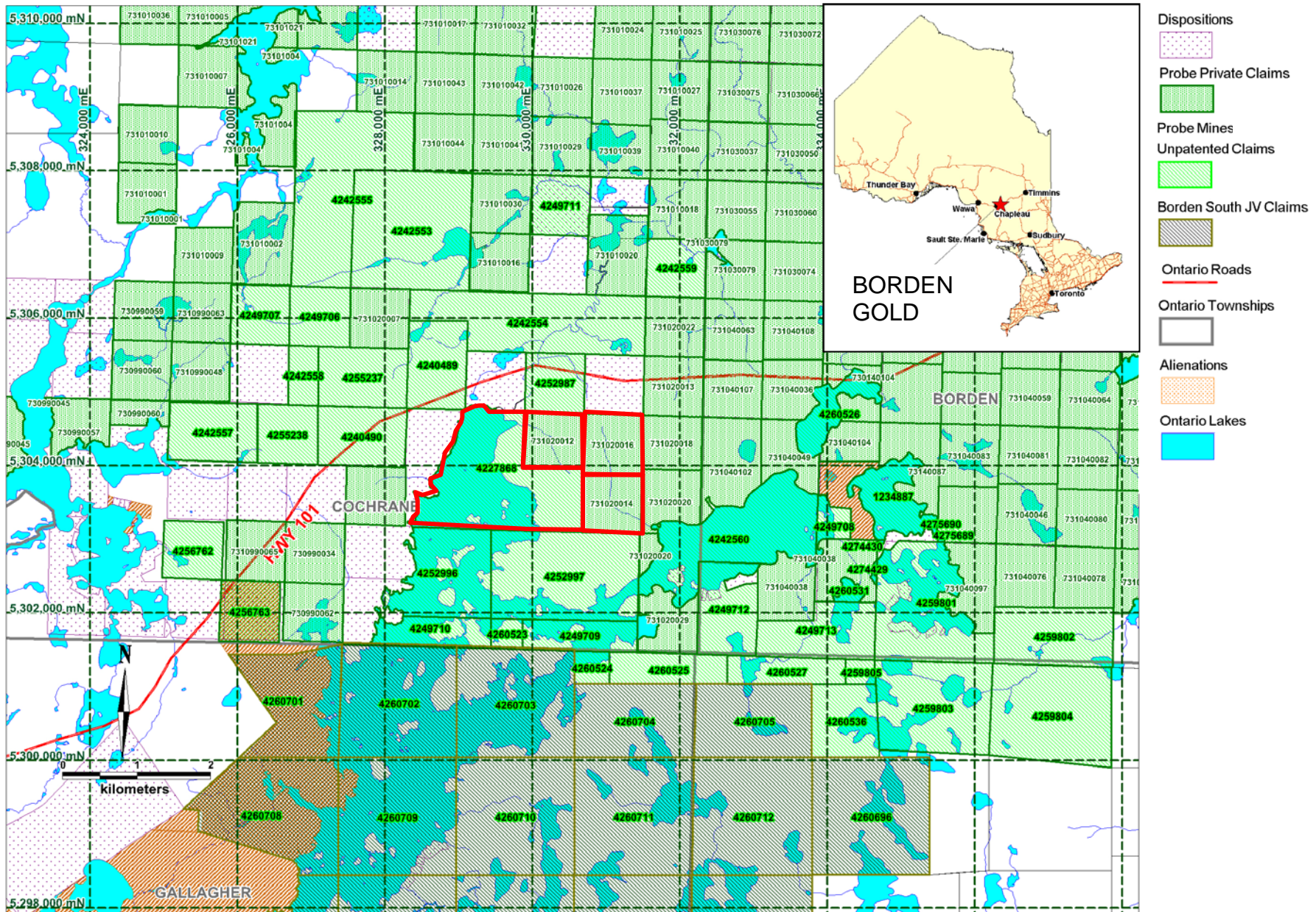


Figure 1- Location of the Borden Gold Project Claims (claims that are the subject of this report are outlined in red)

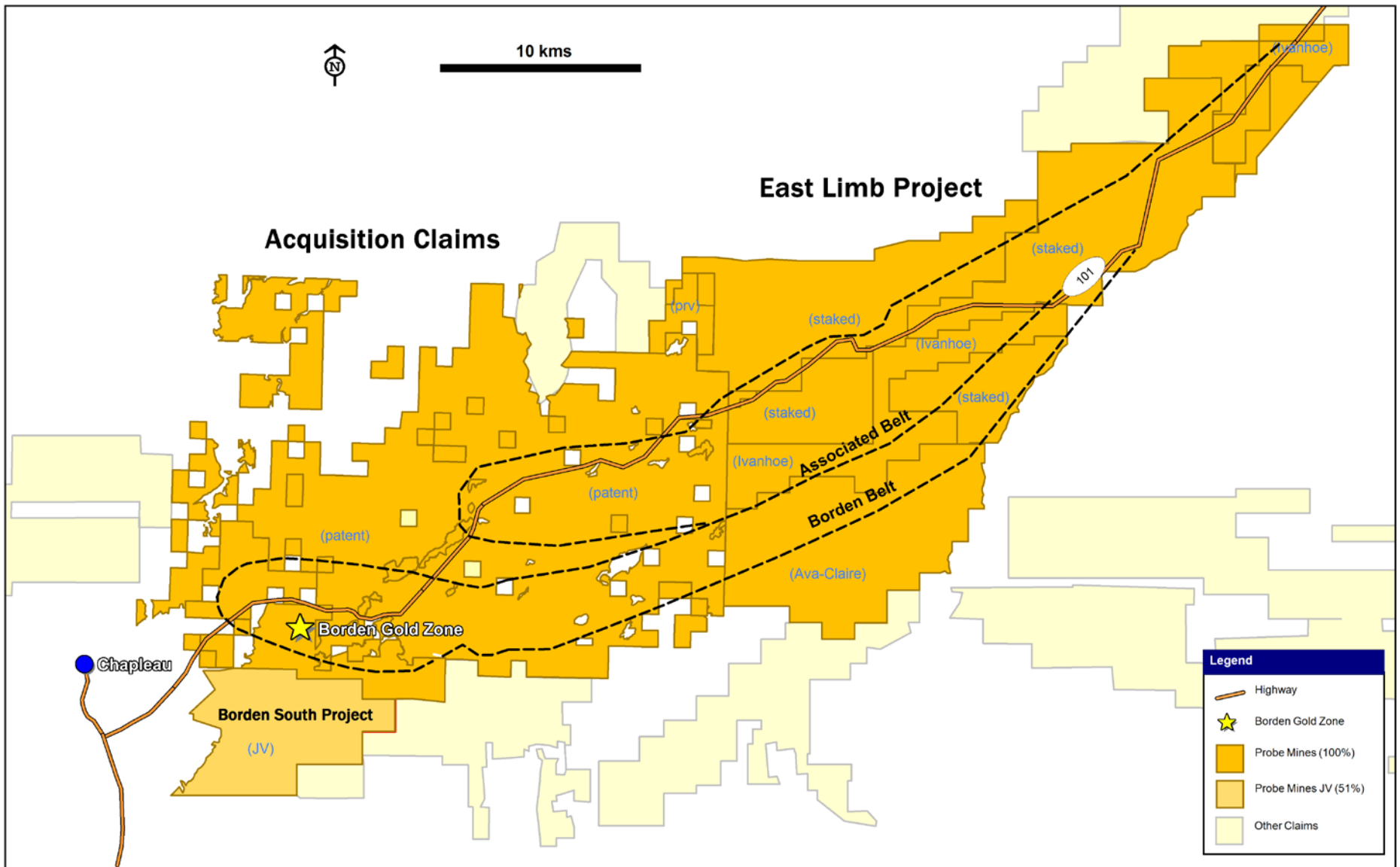


Figure 2- Regional Land Position

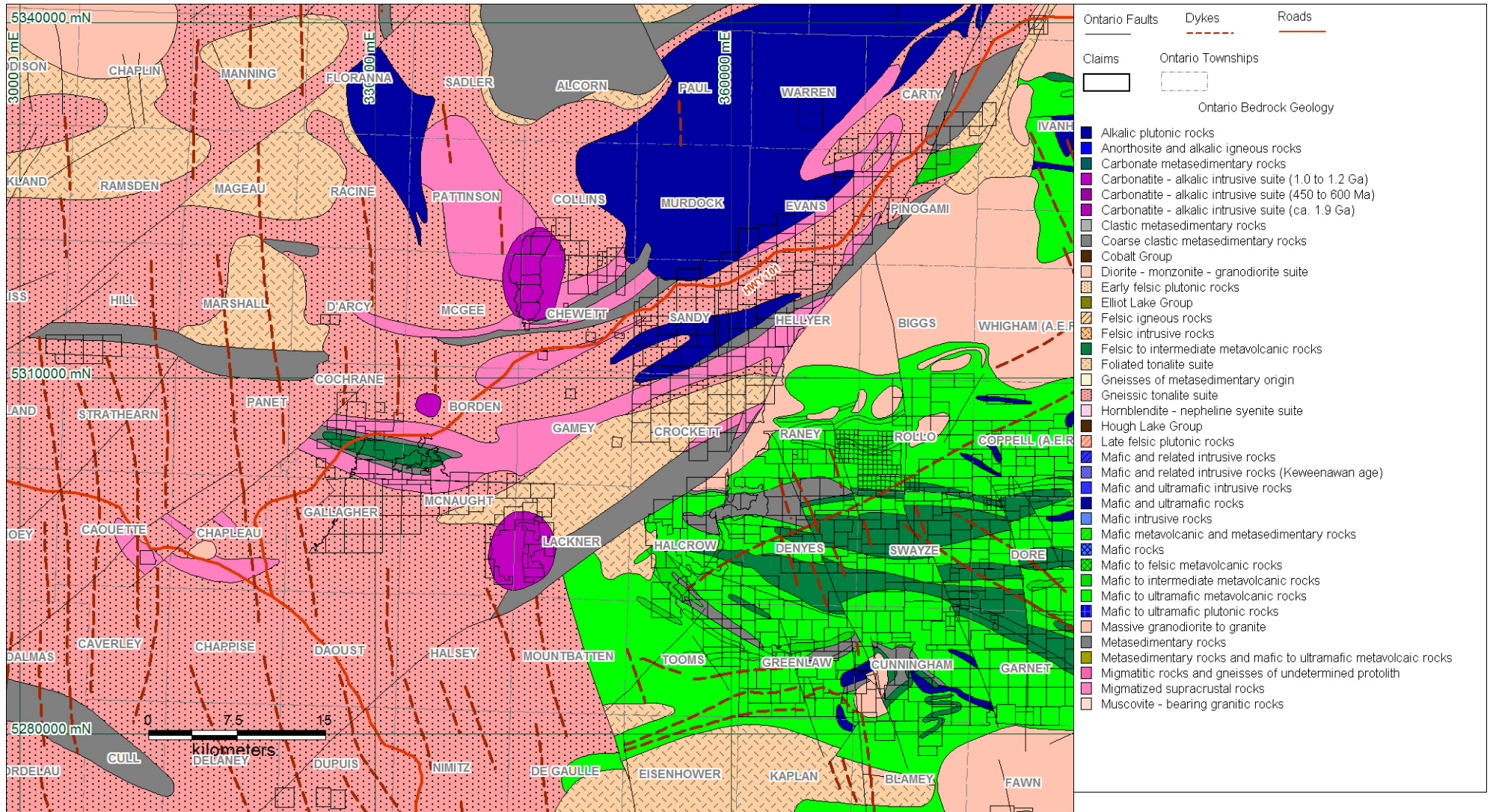


Figure 3 – General Geology of the Borden Gold Project Area

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 in 2011 was filed under work report W1260.02025 in August 2012 and drilling from 2012 was filed under work reports W1260.02626 and W1360.02787 in November 2012 and November 2013 respectively.

DIAMOND DRILLING

During 2013 Probe Mines Limited completed drilling on the Borden Gold Project as part of its ongoing program. This report describes the results of nineteen (19) diamond drill holes with a total meterage of 6357m, completed between 1 February and 10 October 2013. Major Drilling was the drilling contractor. The program was overseen onsite by Probe geologists whom include Craig Yuill, Christine Shultis, Gordon McFadden, Kurt Kenny and Sarah Gordon. Data compilation and QAQC review was completed by Sharon Allan, who is also the author of this report.

The drill hole data for the 19 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 1:4,000.

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
BL13-372	461	331426	5303480	440.55	01/02/2013	05/02/2013	205	-90
BL13-386	260	331317	5303240	434.80	01/03/2013	03/03/2013	205	-70
BL13-389	63	329645	5303843	428.00	06/03/2013	07/03/2013	180	-50
BL13-410	368	331466	5303293	428.40	09/04/2013	13/04/2013	180	-50
BL13-449	476	330655	5303948	442.59	26/05/2013	29/05/2013	205	-85
BL13-453	447	330565	5304002	445.40	29/05/2013	02/06/2013	205	-70
BL13-456	507	330565	5304003	445.57	02/06/2013	05/06/2013	205	-85
BL13-457	423	330187	5304005	442.68	02/06/2013	05/06/2013	195	-85
BL13-505	519	331388	5303746	459.13	24/08/2013	28/08/2013	205	-85
BL13-509	177	330913	5303303	441.22	26/08/2013	27/08/2013	205	-50
BL13-510	378	330043	5304036	441.43	28/08/2013	31/08/2013	180	-65
BL13-511	195	330799	5303326	442.73	28/08/2013	29/08/2013	205	-50
BL13-512	522	331472	5303701	459.80	28/08/2013	01/09/2013	205	-85
BL13-513	120	330475	5303449	441.87	30/08/2013	30/08/2013	205	-50
BL13-517	105	330394	5303504	439.92	01/09/2013	02/09/2013	205	-50
BL13-519	102	330334	5303516	440.17	02/09/2013	02/09/2013	205	-50
BL13-522	376	329948	5304037	443.40	18/09/2013	20/09/2013	180	-65
BL13-537	384	330315	5303934	442.00	03/10/2013	05/10/2013	205	-73
BL13-542	474	330928	5303931	444.40	09/10/2013	13/10/2013	205	-85

Table 4 – Drill hole with Claim and applicable metres

Hole	Depth	Section	applicable metres			
			731020012	731020014	4227868	731020016
BL13-372	461	1150mSE		461		
BL13-386	260	1150mSE		260		
BL13-389	63	650mNW			63	
BL13-410	368	1300mSE		368		
BL13-449	476	250mSE			476	
BL13-453	447	150mSE	128		319	
BL13-456	507	150mSE	507			
BL13-457	423	150mNW	423			
BL13-505	519	1000mSE		519		
BL13-509	177	750mSE		177		
BL13-510	378	250mNW	163		215	
BL13-511	195	650mSE		195		
BL13-512	522	1100mSE		522		
BL13-513	120	300mSE			120	
BL13-517	105	200mSE			105	

Hole	Depth	Section	applicable metres			
			731020012	731020014	4227868	731020016
BL13-519	102	150mSE			102	
BL13-522	372	350mNW	156		220	
BL13-537	384	50mNW			384	
BL13-542	474	500mSE				474

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
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).

All drill holes in this report were part of the infill 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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