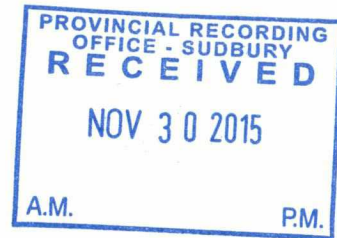


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Geology Report
Finan Township
Sault Ste Marie Mining Division
N.T.S. 42 C/SE
for
Claim 4276266

Prepared for: Prodigy Gold Inc

Frank C. Racicot
Sudbury, Ontario

P. Geo
Nov. 12, 2015

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1.0 Introduction

In early October, 2015 Frank Racicot did some reconnaissance and detailed mapping on claim 4276266 for Prodigy Gold Inc.

The claim is located north of Wawa and about 9 km southeast of the town of Dubreuilville Ontario. See Figure 1

Racicot is the temporary agent for this claim only, in order to write and submit this assessment report. The official agent for all of the Prodigy claims is Randy Sedor.

2.0 Property Ownership

The claims are listed in the MNM data base as being held by Prodigy Gold Inc. Prodigy Gold Inc is owned by Argonaut Gold. Their address is:

Argonaut Gold
9600 Prototype Court.
Reno Nevada
USA
89521

3.0 Location and Access

This claim is in Finan Township in the Sault Ste Marie Mining District. To get to the claims, one drives about 30 km north from Wawa on highway 17 and then turns east on highway 579, just before Desolation Lake. After proceeding east on 579 for about 30 km this will bring you to the small town of Dubreuilville.

About several hundred meters before the town of Dubreuilville- one turns east on the Goudreau Road and travels for about 13-14 km and then turns north at approximately 690600 E. One has to pass through the mine site held by Richmond Mines. The mine site is gated and access was generously given to Frank Racicot (P. Geol) and his assistants by the Richmond geological staff.

Once permission was received to access the mine site, one parked at the Richmond geology and engineering parking lot and then walked down the pump house road towards Maskinonge Lake. The south boundary of claim 4276266 is about 100 m north of the pump house road. Figure 1 shows the location of Wawa and Dubreuilville. Figure 2 shows the location of claim 4276266 in Finan Township.

Area Location Map

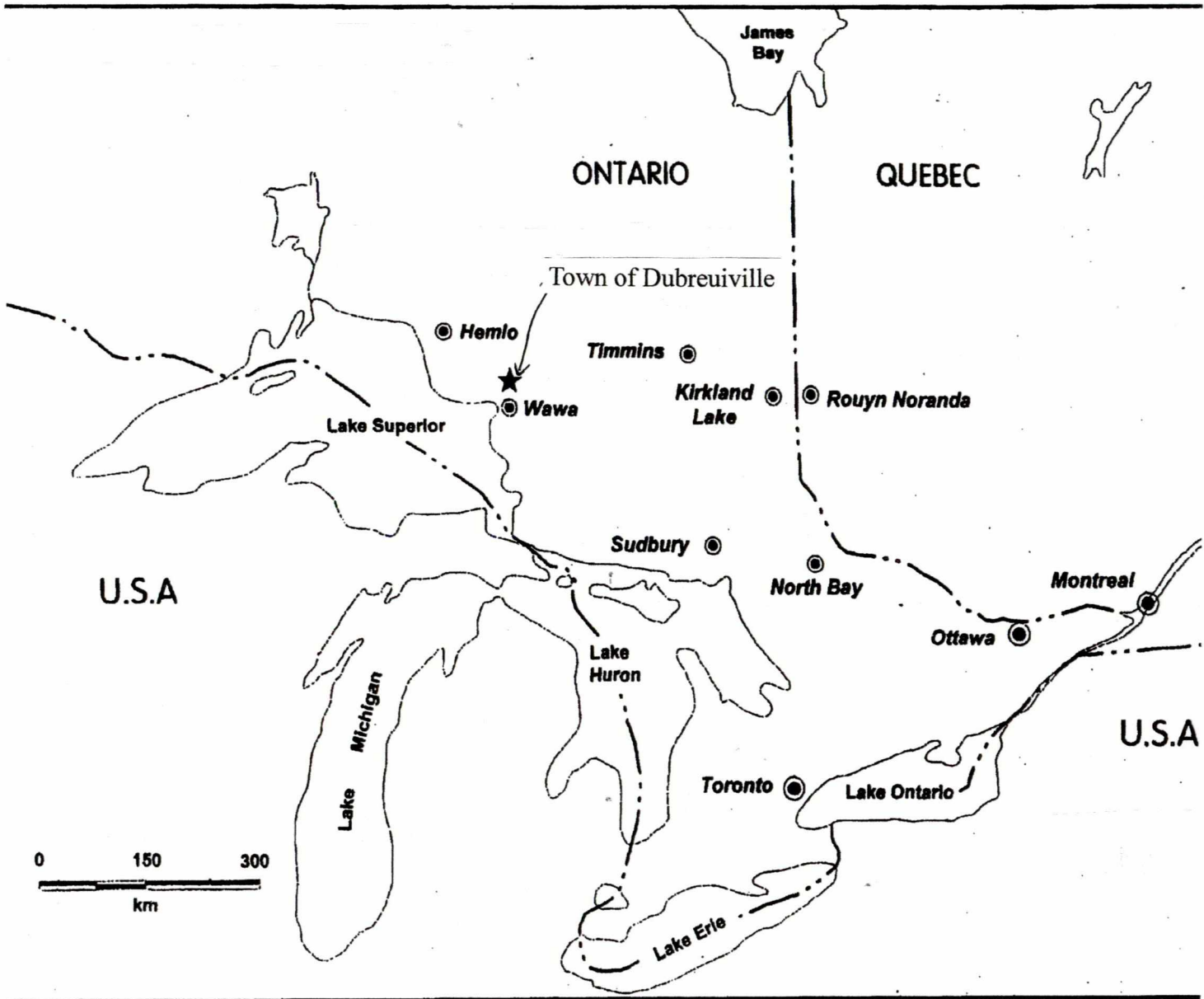
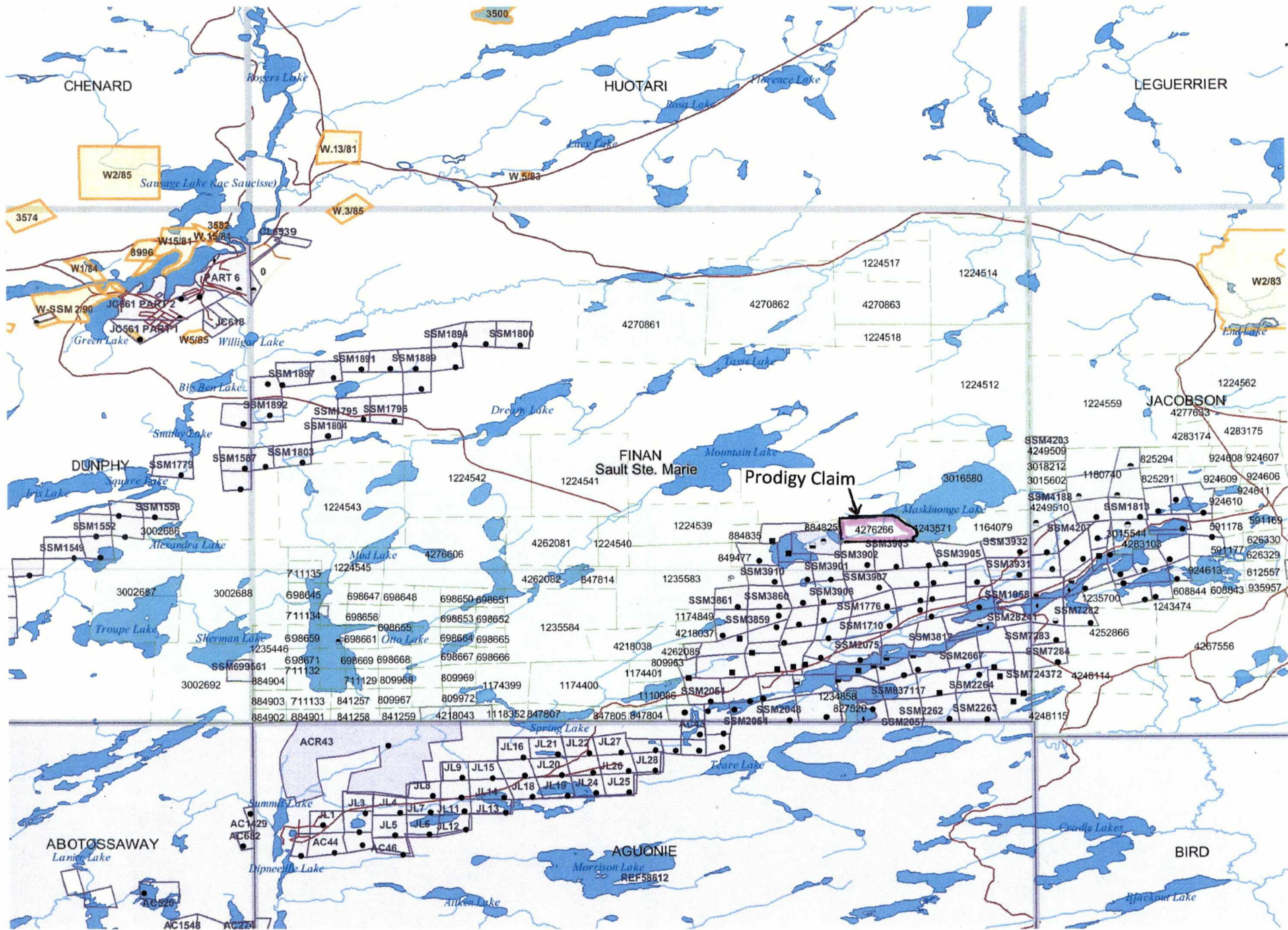


Figure 1

Location of Claim 4276266



Claim Location Map

Figure 2

NAD 83
5 degree grid

4.0 Previous Exploration Work

There does not appear to be much specific work recorded in the assessment files for this claim. According to the Geological Data Inventory File 139 (GDIF 139) published in 1984 there was no work done in this area.

There was a substantial amount of work done immediately to the south of claim 4276266- which eventually lead to become Richmond's Kremzar Mine. (See Figure 3). The area is reported to have possible reserves of 85,952 tonnes at a grade of 8.67 g/t Au (Independent Consultant, December 1990).

A search on the Geology Ontario website indicated there was some work done this claim after 1983.

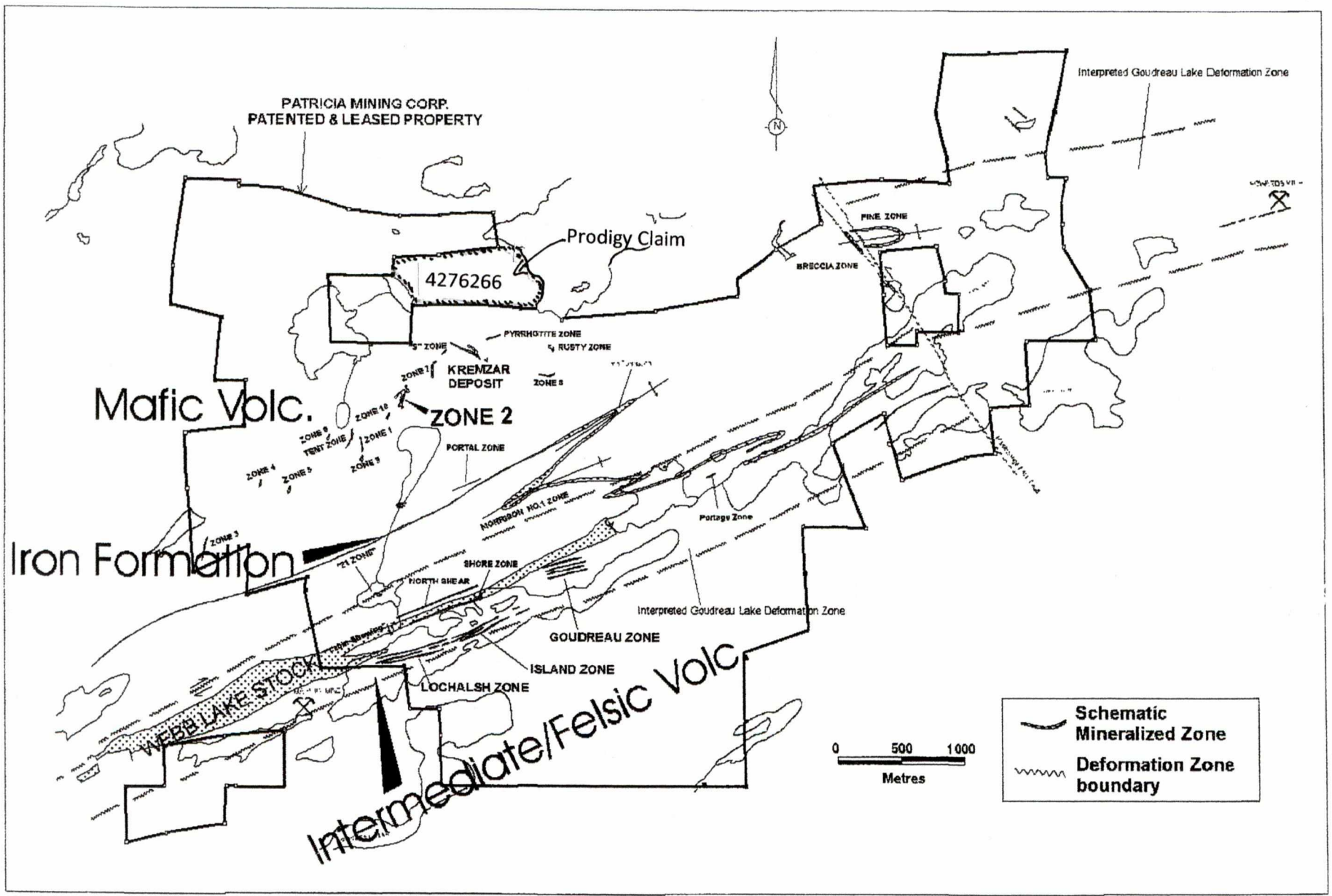
In 1985 Ferderber Geophysics conducted an airborne VLF-EM and an aeromagnetic survey over 268 claims in Finan Township and neighboring townships (AFRI 42C08NE0044 0036). A total of 1123 line miles (entire survey) were flown at a spacing of 440 feet (1/12th mile) and an elevation of 250 feet above the landscape. The southern part of the survey in area A (Finan and Jacobson Townships) managed to barely just cover claim 4276266.

The VLF-EM survey located 26 structures that were considered 'bedrock structures'- ie structures related to zones of weakness and/or potential gold structures, sulphides associated with iron formation or geological contacts. Conductor axis 25 which appears to be located at the south edge of the claim was considered a bedrock structure- but not a potential gold structure. See Figure 4.

The Ferderber survey also located a northwest trending conductor axis with quadrature at- or just near the north-west corner of the claim. This conductor corresponds quite closely with a small, northwest trending lake; it is unsure if this conductor is actually on land- or in the lake.

The southern edge of the aeromagnetic survey just barely covered the claim where it located a partial magnetic low on or around the claim.. It also located a narrow, northwest trending magnetic high that extended northwest from Maskinonge Lake, several hundred meters east of claim 4276266. This mag high corresponds with a magnetic diabase dike located in 1990 on P map 3168 by Ron Sage. Figure 5 shows the 1985 aeromagnetic survey.

In 2010, MPH Ventures conducted a radiometric survey over the area (former claim number 4218052), as a means of exploring for gold. Their premise was that since gold is associated with tellurides and that tellurides are slightly radioactive- there might be a possible correlation.



Source: M.J. Perkins Sept. 2000

Figure 3

1985 Airborne Magnetic Survey and
Location of Claim 4276266

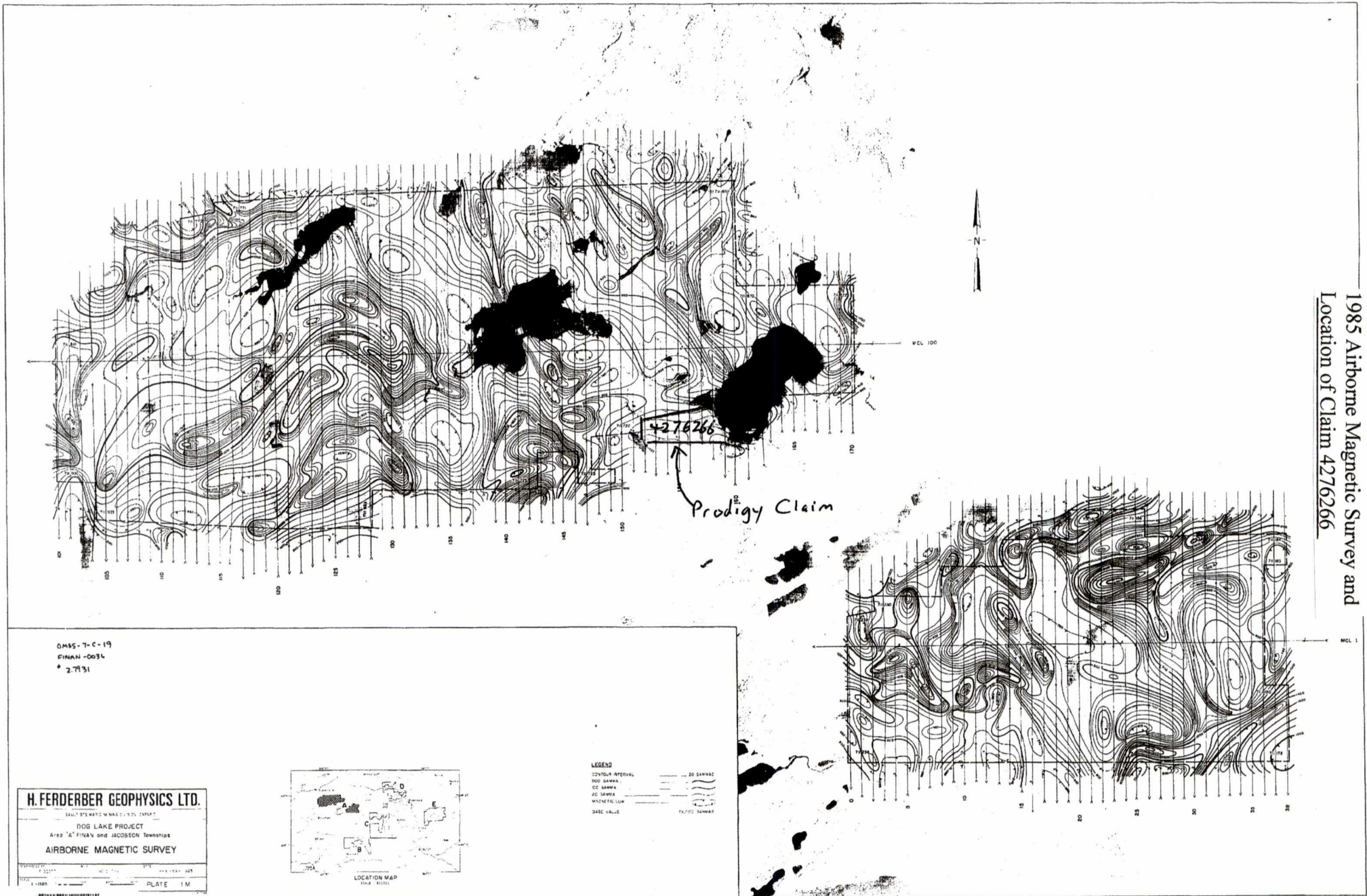


Figure 5

Their survey consisted of 3.609 km of line readings and claimed to pick up the northwest trending conductor axis near the northwest corner of the lake. The author of the report made the comment that it was more logical to contour their scintillometer readings from the south-west to the north-east. It is the authors opinion that the results of this survey while possibly some what dubious, were a creative exploration attempt.

While conducting the scintillometer survey, the field crew located several old trenches over 80 m long- which had signs of channel sampling. They took several samples from these old trenches and had them assayed for gold. The samples returned values ranging from <2 ppb and up to 827 ppb.

5.0 Regional Geology

Claim 4276266 is located along the northern flank of the Wawa Greenstone Belt of the Archean Superior Province (also referred to as the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt). Figure 6 shows the claim in proximity to the regional geology and the gold bearing zones located just to the south. The oldest supracrustal rocks in Finan Township, which are exposed mainly in the southern part of the township, are intermediate to felsic metavolcanics consisting largely of tuff, lapilli tuff, coarse breccia, feldspar crystal tuff, quartz-feldspar tuff. These rocks are succeeded by massive and pillowed mafic and intermediate metavolcanics.

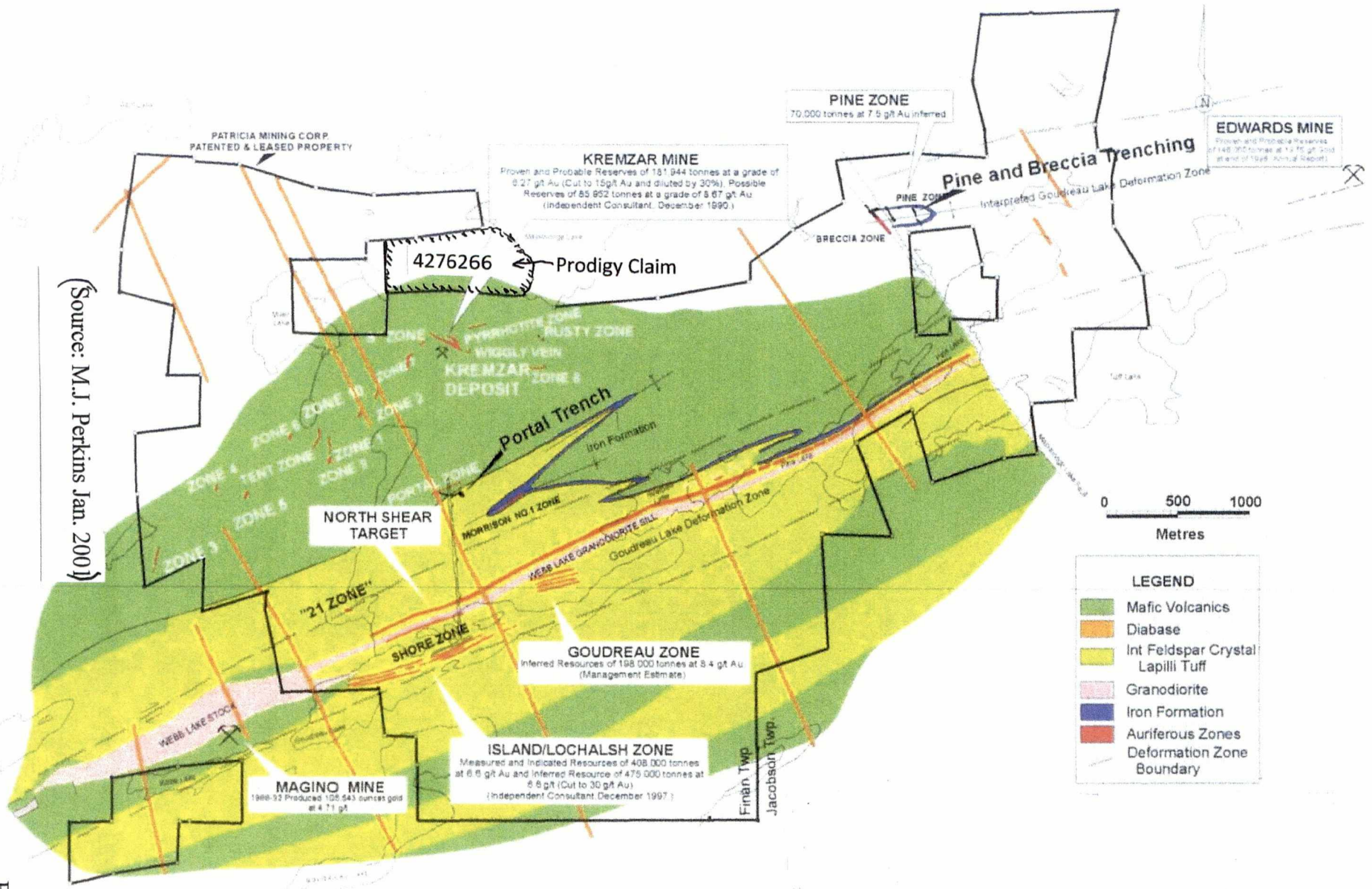
The intermediate to felsic metavolcanics are separated from the intermediate to mafic metavolcanic by a stratigraphically continuous horizon of tightly folded, Michipicoten iron formation.

The youngest supracrustal rocks in Finan Township are metasediments, consisting of wacke, siltstone and local lenses of Dore-type conglomerate.

Within Finan Township there are many intermediate to mafic intrusions, ranging from quartz diorite to gabbro. These two types of intrusions are generally concordant or sill-like and according to Sage (1990) "host or occur near, a large number of the gold showings."

A large, homogeneous granodiorite stock known as the Muskinoge Lake stock underlies a large area of the east central part of Finan township. This medium grained, equigranular stock is elliptical, has a northeast trending axis and is about 4000 meters long. The south contact of this stock occurs just north of claim 4276266.

A large body of generally coarse grained nepheline syenite occurs in the west-central part of Finan Township including all of claim 4276266. This syenite is known as the Herman Lake alkalic rock complex and is interpreted to be intruded by the Maskinoge Lake stock. The Herman stock is elongated with a northeast orientation and is about 6500m long. The outer portion of the complex is nepheline-bearing and the central portion is cancrinite-bearing.



(Source: M.J. Perkins Jan. 2001)

Figure 6

All of the above rocks are cut by later, northwest trending diabase dikes that occupy faults or shear zones-including two of which straddle this claim to the east and west.

According to the preliminary map, P3168, no obvious major faults or lineaments appear to cut the property.

6.0 Property Geology (Based on OGS mapping)

According to map P3168, there are a few outcrops of massive, pillowed or medium-grained flows near the north contact of the claim.

When the geology from preliminary map P3168 was plotted on the 1:20,000 MNM claim map, a small outcrop of 'autoclastic, monolithic breccia' was located within the claim boundary. However once in the field the north claim boundary was further south than was indicated on the claim map. As a result- the breccia was never seen. According to map P3168 there was virtually no outcrop in the central or southern portion of the claim.

A copy of the claim and the geology from OGS map P3168 on and around the claim is shown on Figure 7. A Table of Formations follows Figure 7

7.0 Geological Work Performed

The area was mapped at a scale of 1:5000 by using GPS controlled traverses. See Figure 8. (Map 1) During the course of this mapping, an area of historic stripping and trenching was located. This stripped area is likely the same one referred to and sampled in MPH's 1990 radiometric survey.

Using two metric chains- 50 to 60 m of stripped area was detailed mapped at a scale of 1:250. See Figure 9 (map 2) and Figure 10 (map 3). Eight rock samples were taken and submitted for analysis with ALS labs (see Table 2). Racicot had an assistant for one day of detailed mapping and an assistant (with a GPS and a walkie talkie radio) for one day of reconnaissance mapping to assist in locating outcrops.

8.0 Property Geology (Based on Racicot mapping)

There appear to be two main rock types on the claim. Near the north boundary the main rock type appears to be a medium grained gabbro or pyroxenite. The rock unit is generally medium to slightly coarse grained and very dark. It is also very fresh looking (ie unaltered) which, in the authors opinion, makes it less likely that this is a dark, medium grained mafic flow. The western edge of one of the outcrops was porphyritic. See Figure 9A

The next most abundant outcrop is mafic volcanic. One small, mafic volcanic outcrop (or possible chilled margin of the gabbro) was found near the north boundary. Another small mafic outcrop was located near the south west boundary of the claim.

A large area of mafic volcanic rocks was located near the south eastern section of the claim. This area had been previously stripped well over 20-40 years ago- but apparently not reported in the assessment files. This stripped area was mapped in detail. See Figures 8 and 9.

The mafic rock in the detailed map area was mainly fine grained, massive, medium green basalt. A rusty area about 2.5 to 3 meters wide at an approximate trend of 70 to 80 degrees was mapped. The north contact of this rusty zone was a slightly sheared, narrow zone that was moderately to heavily silicified over a width of less than one meter. Some narrow quartz veins were located at the north edge of this rusty contact. See Figure 9B.

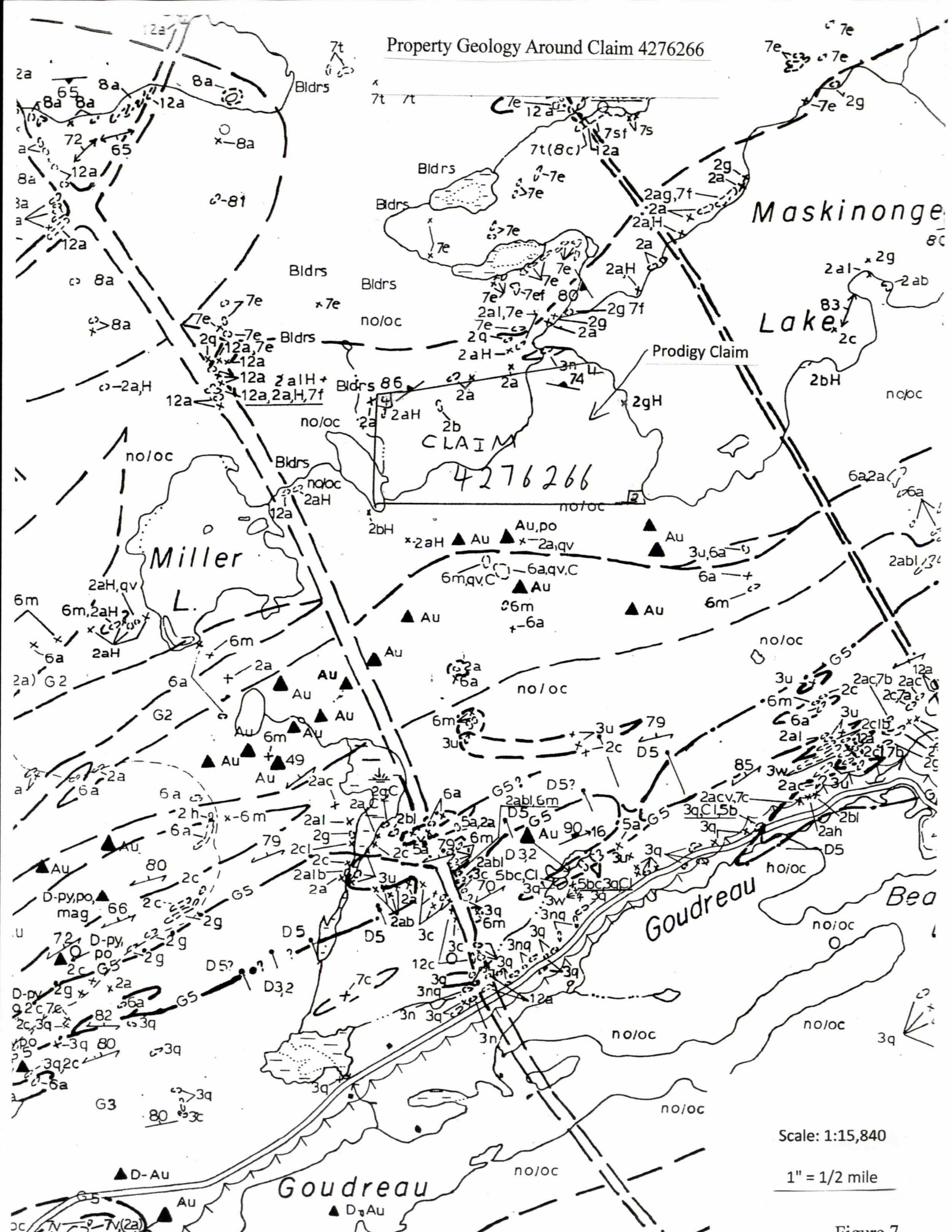
There were two old trenches in the stripped area. The trench located on map 2 was done on strike of the rusty zone and was totally in dirt. Clearly this trench was an unsuccessful attempt to follow the rusty zone. A second trench on the east section of the stripped area was cut (blasted) across strike and cut across the rusty zone (see Figure 9A). Here the rusty zone appears to be slightly further south from the projected strike of the rusty zone just to the west. It is either slightly faulted to the south- or there was a natural southerly inflection of the rusty unit.

The mineralization in the rusty zone contained up to 25% pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite; the mineralization and silification progressively decreased as one moved towards the north. The stripped area has been channel sampled in at least seven locations. Seven grab samples from various locations within the rusty zone were sent in for analysis. The gold values ranged from 8 ppb and up to 1.69 g/t (sample PR-7).

The eastern portion of the stripped area contained a large area of fine grained, dirty white to pink aplite. It was thought that this aplite may have been a silicified unit. A whole rock sample (PR-8) was sent in for whole rock analysis. The fact that sample PR-8 had 5.46% Na₂O, 1.63% K₂O and 1.74% CaO indicates that this is not likely a silicified unit. Two other small outcrops of aplite were found and they are shown near the southeast and south west sections of the regional, 1:5000 map (Map 1 Figure 8).

Figure 9 shows the location of all eight grab samples; the grab sample rock descriptions and assay results are in Table 2.

Property Geology Around Claim 4276266



Scale: 1:15,840

1" = 1/2 mile

Figure 7

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

(Abbreviated and Taken From OGS Map P3168)

PROTEROZOIC

Diabase Dikes 12a Diabase
 12b Porphyritic (feldspar) diabase
 12c Glomerophyritic (feldspar) diabase

ARCHEAN

Metamorphosed Alkalic and Felsic Intrusive Rocks

8a Medium grained syenite
8b Coarse grained nepheline syenite
8c Nepheline syenite pegmatite

Felsic Intrusive Rocks

7a Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
7b Feldspar Porphyry
7c Quartz Porphyry
7e Granodiorite, granite
7f Aplite
7s Porphyritic quartz monzonite
7t Syenite to quartz syenite

Metamorphosed Mafic to Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks

6a Gabbro / diorite
6b Anorthositic gabbro
6m Quartz gabbro

Metasedimentary Rocks

5a Magnetite / hematite-chert iron formation
5b Carbonate, commonly with minor chert, pyrite
and rarely with arsenopyrite.
5c Sulphide, commonly with subordinate siderite and chert

Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanic Rocks

- 3a Sericite schist
- 3b Heterolithic breccia
- 3c Monolithic lapilli tuff
- 3n Autoclastic monolithic breccia
- 3q Quartz eye crystal tuff
- 3u Laminated tuff

Mafic to intermediate Metavolcanic Rocks

- 2a Massive flows
- 2b Pillowed flows
- 2c Chlorite schist
- 2g Massive medium grained flows
- 2h Magnetite bearing flows
- 2l Amygdaloidal flows
- 2v Laminated tuff

QUARTZ VEINS

qv	quartz vein
qcv	quartz carbonate vein
qtv	quartz tourmaline vein
qvst	quartz vein stockwork
qvsh	quartz vein sheeted
qvb	quartz vein bull white
qvs	quartz vein smoky
qvg	quartz vein granular texture

STRAIN INTENSITY

U	Faint/undeformed
W	Weak
M	Moderate
S	Strong
I	Intense
Fol	foliation

MINERALIZATION

VG	Visible gold
Py	Pyrite
Cpy	Chalcopyrite
Po	Pyrrhotite
As	Arsenopyrite
Mo	Molybdenite
Sp	Sphalerite
Ga	Galena
Mg	Magnetite

ALTERATION

Bio	Biotite
Ser	Sericite
Mu	Muscovite
Kf	Potassium feldspar
Ab	Albite (Na feldspar)
Sil	Silicified

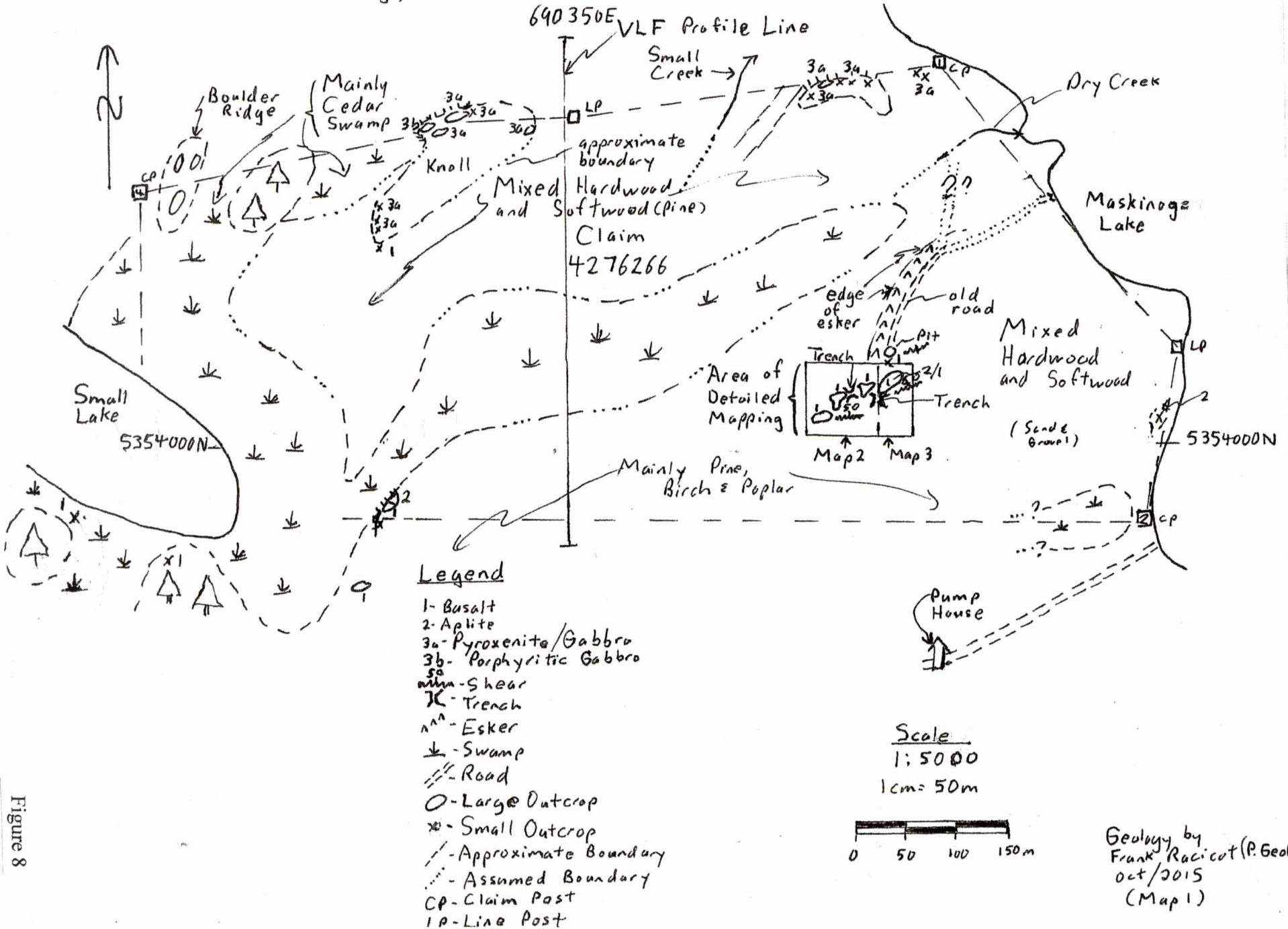
OTHER CODES

Bx	Breccia
F	Fault
G	Ground Core
L	Core Lost
O/B	Overburden
R	Rubble or Blocky

GRAIN SIZE

vfgr	very fine grained
fgr	fine grained
mgr	medium grained
cgr	coarse grained

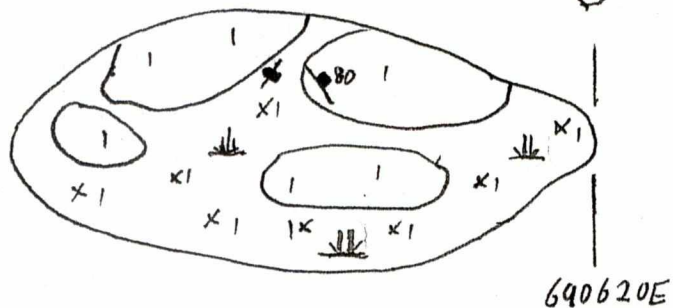
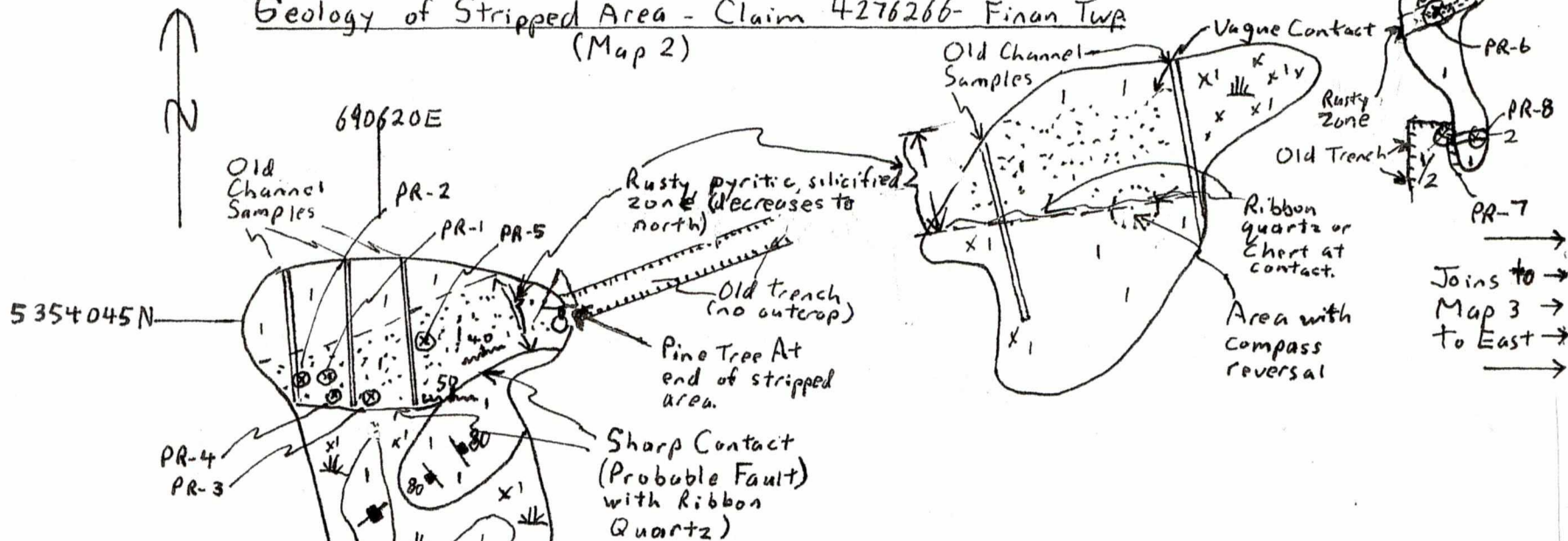
Geology of Claim 4276266 - Finan Township



1:5000 Geology (Map 1)

Figure 8

Geology of Stripped Area - Claim 4276266- Finan Twp
(Map 2)



Legend

- 1- Basalt
- 2- Aplite/Siliceous Zone
- O-Exposed Outcrop
- x-Partially Exposed Outcrop
- Rusty/silicified Zone
- ⌞-Grassy Area
- 50 m Shear
- ✱-Joint
- ▬-Edge of Outcrop
- ▬-Trench
- ▬-Old Channel Samples
- ⊗-Grab Sample Site

Scale

1:250

1cm=2.5m



Geology by
Frank Racicot
(P. Geol)
Oct/2015
(Map 2)

Photos From Map 1 and 3



Porphyritic Gabbro- north contact



Rock Trench on Map 3 (Figure 10)

Photos From Map 2



Lateral View of Contact Zone (Looking East)



Close Up of Quartz Veins At Contact

Geology of Stripped Area - Claim 4276266 - Finan Township

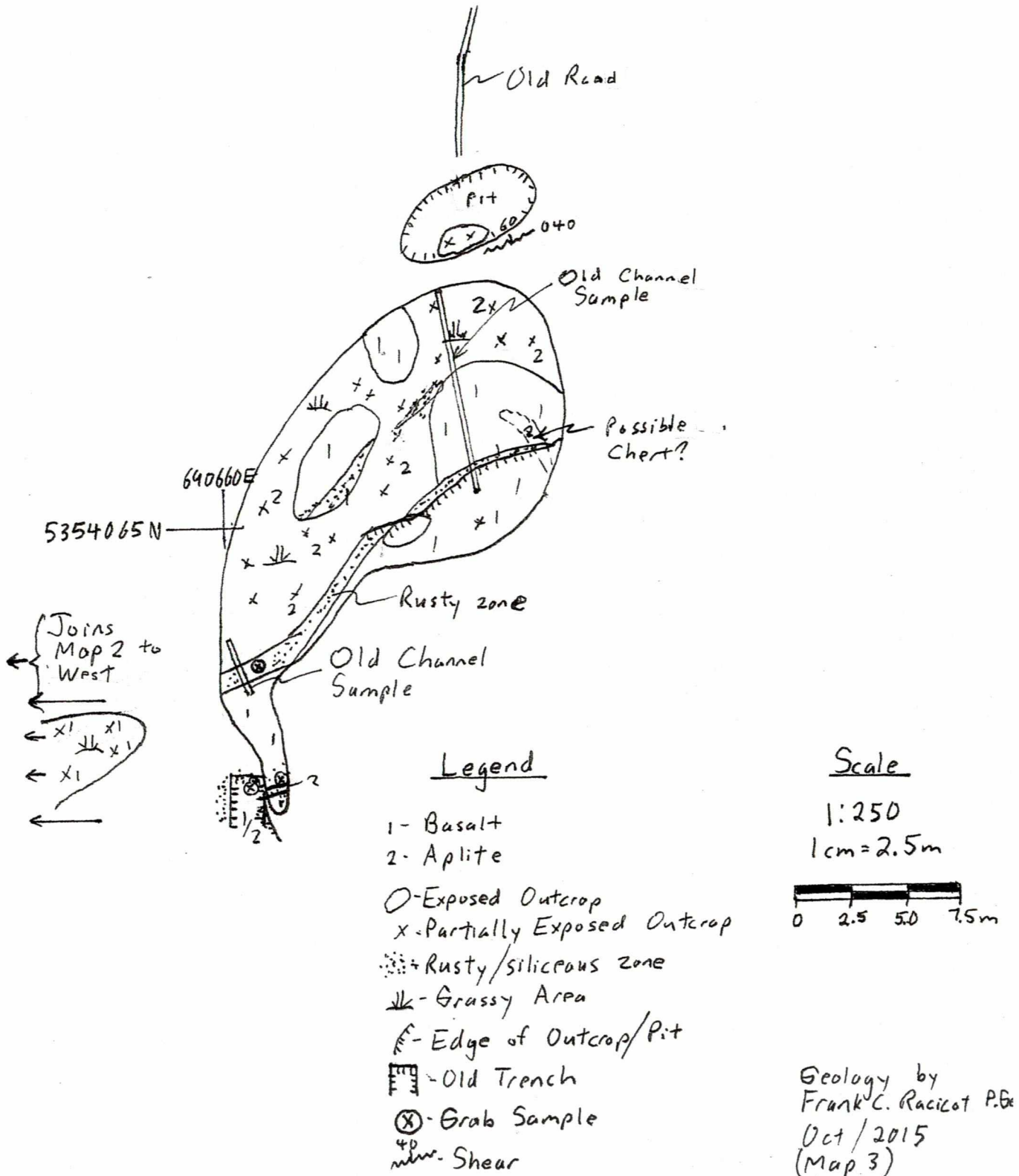


Figure 10

Table 2 Summary of Rock Descriptions and Gold Values

Sample Number	Description	Au (ppb)
PR-1	Dark grey, rusty, magnetic silicified basalt with 20-25% po +/- ¼% cp Po is mainly on multiple, parallel fractures. HS (Hand Sample)	100
PR-2	Fine grained, dark grey, rusty, magnetic rock with 15-20% po and ½ % cp in places.	299
PR-3	Similar to above but only up to 5% sulphides	81
PR-4	Mainly banded quartz/chert(?) bands that are ≤ 1 cm wide; interbedded with rusty 1 cm po band and fine grained, heavy, rusty, dark mafic rock. Sample appears sheared +/- rusty po fractures with 5-10% +/- ¼ to ½ % cp in a fracture. HS	40
PR-5	Fine grained, slightly silicified, very rusty, dark rock (basalt); slightly to moderately sheared	23
PR-6	Non magnetic, fine grained basalt	8
PR-7	Composite sample from edge of rock trench; rusty, slightly decomposed rock; slightly silicified in places.	1695
PR-8	Fine grained, light grey to dirty white rock; probable aplite	<5

9.0 Geophysical Work Performed

There was just enough time to do a 600m north-south VLF profile line across the property on the way out at the end of the day. See Figure 8. The result of that line will be presented at a later date.

10.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The seven old channel samples were not cut as deep as Racicot would normally cut his samples (ie less 2 inches compared to 3-4 inches) and as a result may not have had as much fresh rock for an accurate analysis. It was quite surprising that some of the very good looking grab samples (especially PR-1 to PR-4) had such low gold values (<300 ppb Au), even though they contained 5-25% sulphides in very silicified rock.

Equally surprising is that the best analysis was from grab sample PR-7 with a value of 1.69 g/t gold. This sample was taken from the old blasted trench, best shown on Figure 10, and was described as "a composite sample that was rusty, decomposed and slightly siliceous in places".

The rusty zone that was mapped and sampled does not appear to be a major zone that has substantial or extensive potential for drilling or development. But the high gold value of 1.69 g/t Au from sample PR-7 indicates there are high amounts of gold in part of the system.

There is only 200-300m of strike length on either side of the stripped area that could be investigated and this may not be enough room to warrant further work in those areas.

But there is a bit of room between the stripped area and the south claim boundary and between the stripped area and an east trending swamp or depression to the northwest. Perhaps some additional work should be considered that could test for gold anomalies and/or conductive or resistive zones in these areas.

It is recommended that if additional sampling is considered- that a channel saw be used and the original channel samples be cut deeper. It is also recommended that more samples be taken from the area next to the blasted trench where sample PR-7 was taken in order to understand the nature of the gold mineralization and use that as a springboard for further exploration.

Additional time could also be spent stripping and mapping the aplite rich zone in the east side of the stripped area in map 3 (Figure 10).

11.0 References

- 1) Campbell Robert A. 1989. Report On The Combined Airborne Magnetic and VLF-Electromagnetic Survey on the Property of Robele Resource Developers Inc by H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd. 42C08SW0183
- 2) Fenton Scott. 1985. Report On Airborne Geophysical Surveys, Dog Lake Area by Ferderber Geophysics Ltd. 42C08NE0044
- 3) Perkins J. Mike. 2001. Trenching, Geological Mapping and Sampling Program. Portal, Pine and Breccia Zones....Island Gold Project, for Patricia Mining Corp. November 2001
- 4) Perkins J. Mike. 2001. Trenching, Geological Mapping and Sampling Program # 2 Zone, Kremzar Mine Property, for Patricia Mining Corp. September 2000.
- 5) Sage, R.P. 1990. Precambrian geology, Finan Township, Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P3168. Scale 1:15840
- 6) Salo, G.J. Report on Finan Township Radiometric Survey for MPH Ventures Corp, October 2010

12.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Frank Racicot graduated from Laurentian University in 1974 with BSc in geology. He has over 30 years of varied experience in mineral exploration working for a variety of junior and larger exploration companies.

I am also a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), the Ontario Prospectors Association (OPA) and the Sudbury Regional Discussion Group (SGDG).

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Nov 14/ 2015