

BEWS LAKE MINING PROPERTY

Report on prospecting, geological mapping, rock sampling, stripping of small areas of light overburden and some work on re-establishing ATV and walking trails on the property for better access.

Thunder Bay South Mining Division
District of Thunder Bay Ontario

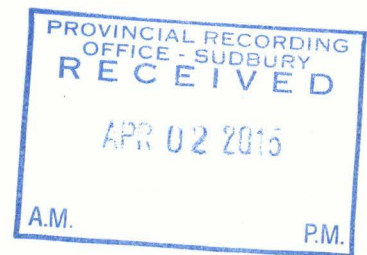
NTS 42D 14SE
Strey Twp. G-0633
Syine Twp. G-0634

UTM—Bews Lake
Nad 83 Zone 16
495900—E
5411405—N

Marathon, Ontario
March 16 2015

Russel Renner
Prospector
Marathon, Ontario

Russel Renner



2-55889

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INTRODUCTION

Between Aug 1/2014 and Sept.15/2014. A small program of prospecting, geological mapping, bedrock grab sampling, was completed through out this program. A number of small 1-2m areas were stripped of light overburden. This was done for better sampling and mapping of bedrock. 2 existing ATV and one walking trail were cleared of brush and blowdown and ree flagged for easier access.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bews Lake Property is located in the north east corner of Strey Twp. and the west side Syine Twp. thunder Bay South Mining Div. Hwy 17 crosses the property on claim # 4207497 #2 and #3 post are just in the bush line on the south side of Hwy. 17. A ATV trail was established from Hwy. 17 to Bews Lake. This allows good access to the center of the property, the Gold fields road leads north from Terrace Bay and approx.. 20km up this road it crossed the Agusabon River at this point a Ski-doo trail leads east to within 200m of # 4 post claim #4207495 this Ski-doo trail runs south through the western part of this claim and exits the property close to # 3 post. This trail gives walking access to that part of the property. The town of Terrace Bay is approx.. 20km west of the property on Hwy. 17 and the town of Marathon is approx.. 60km east by Hwy. 17 and can supply most commodities needed for exploration. In the Jackfish Lake area there are a number of house keeping cabins and motels for housing work crews. The C.P.R. railway and Hydro Lines are within 15 km of the property.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Bews Lake Property consists of 5 staked block claims in Tuuri Twp. and Syine Twp. Registered in good standing in the Thunder Bay South Mining Division.

Claim #	Units	Hectares	Ownership	
4207495	16	256	Russel Renner	100%
4207496	16	256	" "	"
4246420	12	192	" "	"
4207532	7	112	" "	"
4207497	6	96	" "	"
Total 5	57	912		

PROSPECTING DATES AND WORK SHEET
BREAKDOWN

Type of work	Name an Address	Dates Worked	# of days
Prospecting, rock	Russel Renner	Aug. 2-3/2014	2
sampling, geological	Box 794	Aug. 15-16/2014	2
mapping, stripping	Marathon, Ont.	Sept. 8-9/2014	2
light overburden, trail clearing	POT 2E0 Cln.#186885	Sept. 10-11/2014	2
Total			8

Signature

Russel Renner

Prospecting, rock	Elsie Renner	Aug. 2-3/2014	2
Sampling, geological	Box 794		
Mapping, stripping	Marathon, Ont		
Light overburden, Trail clearing	POT 2E0 Cln. #400675		
Total			2

Signature

Elsie Renner

Prospecting, rock	Harold Griggs	Aug. 2-3/2014	2
Sampling, geological	Box 234	Aug.15-16/2014	2
Mapping, stripping	Marathon, Ont.	Sept. 8-9/2014	2
Light overburden	POT 2E0	Sept.10-11/2014	2
Trail clearing	Cln. # 400501		
Total			8

Signature

Harold Griggs

Prospecting, rock	Frederick Lowndes	Sept. 8-9/2014	2
Sampling, geological	Box 643	Sept. 10-11/2014	2
Mapping stripping	Marathon, Ont.		
Light overburden	POT2E0		
Trail clearing	Cln.# 410033		
Total			4

Signature

Frederick Lowndes

213
210

MANITOBA

MISSISSAUGA BAY

JAMES BAY

Red Lake

Pickle Lake

Kemora

Dryden

ONTARIO

Mossburn

QUEBEC

Thunder Bay

Michison

Wawa

Thames

Michael Lake

L. Superior

Sault Ste. Marie

Sudbury

Ottawa

L. Michigan

L. Huron

Toronto

L. Ontario

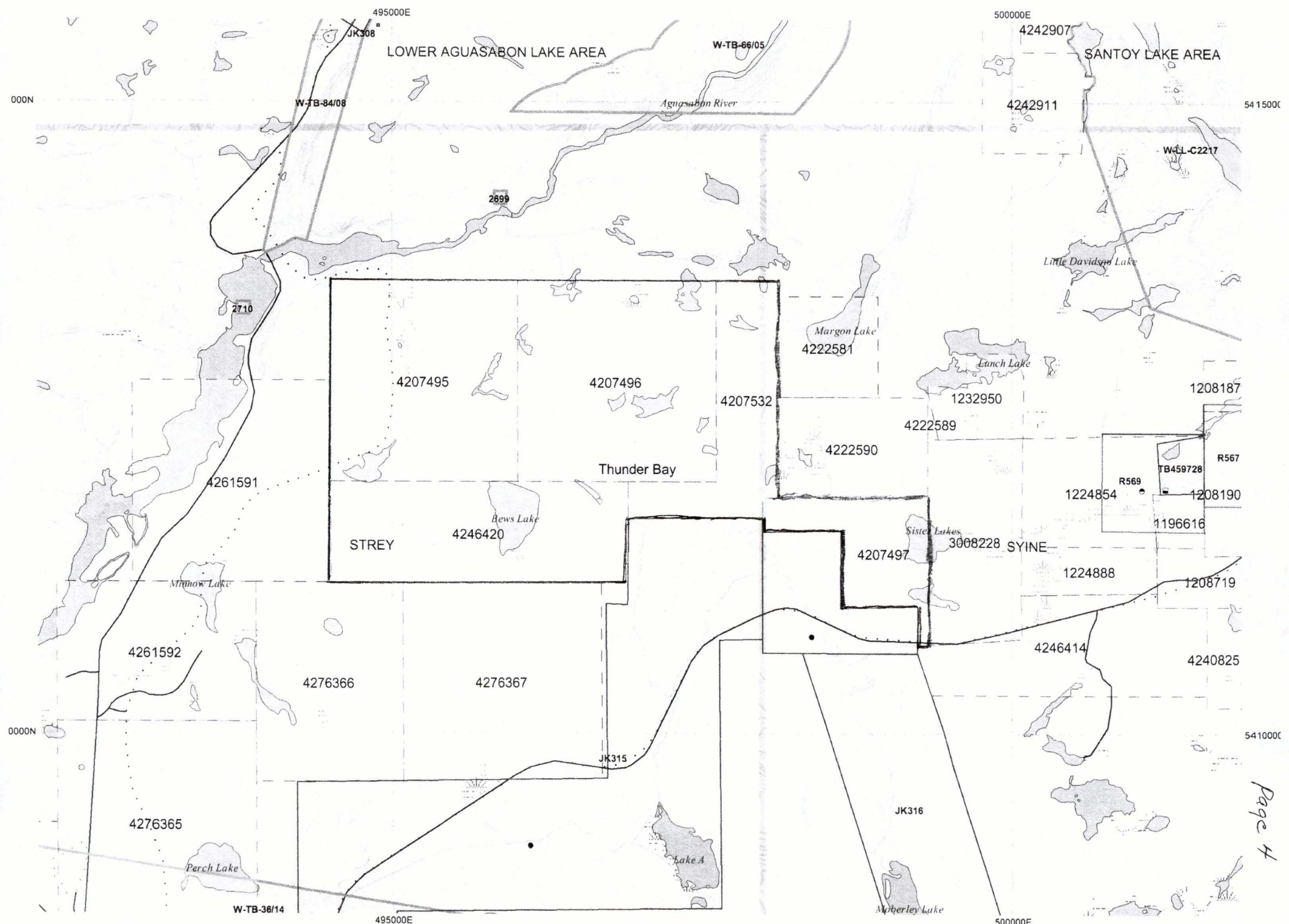
L. Erie



Thunder Bay M.D., Ontario

LOCATION MAP

Prep. by R. Renner	Date NOV 2008	FIG. No.
Drawn by S.R.	Scale 1" = 150m	1



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ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Open File Report 5951

Mineral Occurrences in the Nipigon–Marathon Area
Volume 1

by

B.R. Schnieders, M.C. Smyk, A.A. Speed and D.B. McKay

1996

Parts of this publication may be quoted if credit is given. It is recommended that reference to this publication be made in the following form:

Schnieders, B.R., Smyk, M.C., Speed, A.A. and McKay, D.B. 1996. Mineral occurrences in the Nipigon–Marathon area, Volumes 1 and 2; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5951, 912p.

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Regional Geology

The study area is underlain dominantly by Neoproterozoic rocks of the Wawa and Quetico structural subprovinces. Volcano-plutonic rocks of the Wawa subprovince consist of supracrustal rocks of the Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt and granitoid intrusions. The Quetico subprovince is dominated by metasedimentary and derived metamorphic rocks whose regional metamorphic grade ranges up to granulite facies.

Proterozoic rocks occur at the southwestern and eastern margins of the study area. Minor Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Animikie Group and Mesoproterozoic epicontinental, clastic sedimentary rocks of the Sibley Group (ca. 1.54 Ga) occur intermittently from Nipigon to Schreiber. Keweenawan rocks ascribed to Midcontinent rifting at 1100 Ma consist of Osler Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks found on the offshore islands, Logan diabase near Nipigon, and the composite, alkalic intrusions at the east end of the map area (e.g. the Coldwell, Killala Lake, and Prairie Lake complexes). A variety of diabase dyke swarms intrude the granite-greenstone country rocks. These include the Paleoproterozoic Hearst (northwest-trending, 2454 Ma) and Marathon (north-trending, 2170 Ma) swarms, and Mesoproterozoic Pigeon River and Pukaskwa (north-northeast and northwest-trending, respectively; 1100 Ma) swarms (Osmani 1991).

Wawa Subprovince

The Schreiber lithotectonic assemblage comprises the western segment of the Neoproterozoic Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt of the Wawa Subprovince (Williams et al. 1991). It consists of a number of narrow, arcuate segments of supracrustal rocks that are bounded and enclosed by granitoid bodies. Regional metamorphic grade ranges from upper greenschist facies to middle to upper amphibolite facies near granitoid contacts. The majority of lithologic and structural information has been gleaned from regional scale mapping, by Hopkins (1922), Harcourt (1939), Bartley (1939; 1942), Pye (1964), Walker (1967) and Carter (1988).

Three major types of supracrustal rocks have been recognized by Carter (1988): (1) tholeiitic, mafic metavolcanics, (2) calc-alkalic, mafic to felsic metavolcanics, and (3) clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks.

Tholeiitic metavolcanic rocks comprise mainly massive to pillowed basalt, tuffs and related autoclastic breccias. Basaltic komatiites have recently been recognized within tholeiite-dominated successions. Calc-alkalic, felsic metavolcanic rocks are dominated by fine- to coarse-grained pyroclastic units that attain significant thicknesses in the Prairie River to Rhumly Lake area and in the Winston Lake area. Metasedimentary rocks consist mainly of wacke and slate of turbiditic origin and lesser, but significant, oxide- and sulphide-facies banded iron formation.

Few geochronologic data are available from this part of the Wawa subprovince. A U-Pb zircon date of 2723 ± 2 Ma was determined by Schandl et al. (1991) for host rhyolite at the Winston Lake Mine. A virtually identical age of 2720 ± 2 Ma (Davis et al. 1994) was derived from altered felsic metavolcanic rocks at the Geco Mine in the Manitouwadge greenstone belt. Monazites, interpreted as synmetamorphic, gave ages of 2677 ± 1 Ma and 2675 ± 1 Ma at Winston Lake and Geco, respectively (Davis et al. 1994).

The supracrustal rocks are intruded by and bounded by two main suites of Neoproterozoic granitoids: a gneissic tonalite suite, and a massive granite to granodiorite suite. Rocks of the gneissic tonalite suite, comprising foliated to gneissic tonalite to granodiorite with minor supracrustal inclusions, bound the greenstone belt to the northeast, south of Killala Lake. Similar rocks occur within Quetico metasedimentary rocks to the north. Williams et al. (1991) have considered that the tonalitic rocks may, in part, be synvolcanic with regard to the 2.77 to 2.70 Ga greenstone assemblages.

Massive granite to granodiorite intrusions comprise a more voluminous and perhaps more influential suite of rocks within and adjacent to the Schreiber assemblage. These so-called "internal granitoids" are typically composite, ovoid intrusions that vary in size up to 25 km. They have relatively sharp contacts with the supracrustal rocks, characterized by assimilated septa, xenoliths and hybridization, suggesting high-level emplacement. Walker (1967) mapped a narrow, amphibolite-facies contact aureole around the Terrace Bay batholith and noted that some remnant supracrustal slivers had been metamorphosed to granulite-facies. A foliation or gneissosity is commonly developed in the intrusion parallel and adjacent to its contact with the country rocks.

Intrusions are composite, with lithologies ranging from dominantly granite and granodiorite, to quartz diorite, syenite, and quartz monzonite, accompanied by their gneissic equivalents and aplite and pegmatite dykes. These intrusions are considered to be syn- to post-tectonic and are probably correlative in age and emplacement style to those in the Hemlo assemblage to the east. Plutons in the Hemlo assemblage returned ages between 2678 and 2688 Ma (Corfu and Muir 1989). Examples within the Schreiber assemblage include the Terrace Bay, Crosman Lake and Whitesand batholiths.

Despite a marked lack of stratigraphic facing determinations, recent structural studies suggest that there is likely a great deal of tectonic juxtaposition between supracrustal units in addition to ubiquitous, upright folding (Schnieders 1987; Carter 1988; Williams 1989). Facing reversals, conflicting younging directions, unit repetition, inhomogeneous deformation and thickening of successions indicate that kilometre-scale folding and duplication by thrusting were significant (Williams 1989). Schnieders (1987) noted complex folding events, accompanied by large-scale faulting in the Steel River area. Deformation of original stratigraphy has resulted in a fragmentation of volcano-sedimentary successions and produced a pseudostratigraphy.

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Williams (1989) and others have noted that, for the most part, the supracrustal rocks in the Schreiber assemblage display non-penetrative strain fabrics produced by rotation, without significant internal distortion. In marked contrast, discrete zones of strong deformation, such as the Jackfish-Middleton shear zone, are characterized by dip-slip style, steeply plunging, mineral and stretching lineations that are superimposed on tectonic layering or schistosity. Phyllites and slates, derived from volcano-sedimentary protolith, are carbonatized, sericitized and hematitized.

Quetico Subprovince

Quetico subprovince clastic metasedimentary rocks are juxtaposed with the supracrustal and granitoid rocks of the Wawa subprovince along its northern boundary. The Quetico accretionary complex (fore-arc accretionary prism?) was likely contiguous with the Wawa subprovince at least since 2689-2684 Ma, and possibly since 2696-2689 Ma (Percival 1989). A U-Pb zircon provenance study of Manitouwadge belt wackes by Zaleski et al. (1995) placed a maximum age limit on deposition of 2693 Ma.

The metasedimentary rocks are dominantly turbiditic wacke, derived largely from, and deposited after the volcanic climax in the the neighbouring Wawa and Wabigoon subprovinces (Williams 1991). Amphibolite-facies metamorphism, migmatite generation and granitoid intrusion occurred 2.67 to 2.65 Ga. Intrusive rocks are predominantly tonalite and leucogranites which may be peraluminous and perhaps derived from a metasedimentary source (i.e. "S-type"). Lithium- and beryllium-bearing pegmatites are associated with these latter, felsic intrusions.

Proterozoic Rocks

Mesoproterozoic Sibley Group sedimentary rocks form a thin, undeformed, clastic sequence of quartz arenite, argillaceous dolomite and mudstones that unconformably overlies Paleoproterozoic Animikie Group sedimentary rocks and Archean basement. They have been correlated with a 1.54 Ga alkali granite in the Lake Nipigon region (Sutcliffe 1991).

Volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Keweenawan Supergroup are locally represented by the Osler Group. Osler Group rocks consist largely of basalt, rhyolite, minor interflow sedimentary rocks, layered intrusions and Logan diabase dykes, sheets and sills (Sutcliffe 1991).

A variety of alkalic and carbonatitic rocks comprise several intrusive complexes on the north shore of Lake Superior. They include the Coldwell and Killala Lake alkalic complexes, the Prairie Lake carbonatite and numerous diatremes and related dykes in the vicinity of Dead Horse Creek. These complexes are spatially localized and structurally controlled by the Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone (TSTZ), a north-northeast-trending structure that extends for over 600 km and includes the Thiel Fault in Lake Superior (Klasner et al. 1982). Carbonatitic magmatism has been recognized at Chipman Lake (Sage 1985), 150 km northeast of Lake Superior. Magmatism

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related to Midcontinent rifting occurred along the TSTZ from approximately 1.2 to 1.0 Ga.

Economic Geology

Metallic mineral deposits within the Superior Province of Ontario consist of: (1) those related to the tectonic setting of rock assemblages, and (2) those related to epigenetic, orogenic processes, superimposed upon rock assemblages (Fyon et al. 1991). The first category comprises those deposits that were formed during early tectonic and magmatic events, including syn-volcanic, base metal sulphide deposits. (Volcanogenic, massive sulphide (VMS), zinc-copper-silver mineralization occurred in the bimodal, subaqueous volcanic succession at the Winston Lake Mine. The host rocks consist of mafic flows and felsic pyroclastic rocks.) Similar rocks, characterized by the same distinctive major and trace element chemistry and hydrothermal alteration mineral assemblages occur in the Prairie River area, 45 km to the southeast (Schnieders and Smyk 1994). Lithologic, metallogenetic and temporal similarities that exist between the Winston Lake and Manitowadge VMS camps may suggest an original stratigraphic connection.

Closely related to VMS deposits, oxide- and sulphide-facies banded iron formations locally occur within both volcanic and sedimentary successions, but have limited lateral and vertical extent. Magnetite, pyrrhotite and/or pyrite are intercalated with chert, wacke or pelite. Study of the Morley pyrite deposit, 3 km south of Schreiber, by Schnieders (1987) and Fralick et al. (1989) suggested that massive sulphide precipitation resulted both from the venting of hydrothermal fluids and the activity of deep-water, organic mats.

Archean lode gold deposits, which exemplify the second, epigenetic type of mineralization, are typically associated with late tectonic elements such as regional deformation zones (Colvine et al. 1988). However, gold occurrences in the Schreiber area (Smyk and Schnieders 1995), while commonly hosted by discrete, local structures, have no discernable association with major deformation zones. They are spatially, and perhaps genetically, related to felsic intrusive rocks on a variety of scales. The majority of gold occurrences in the Schreiber area lie at or near the contact of the Terrace Bay batholith (Marmont 1984), while the Big Duck Lake quartz porphyry serves as a locus for gold mineralization in that area (Hopkins 1922; Pye 1964; Patterson et al. 1985). The majority of known occurrences are quartz vein-hosted, narrow, high-grade deposits which have collectively produced several thousand ounces of gold. However, auriferous, disseminated sulphide deposits, especially those in and near porphyries, possess the potential for large(r), lower-grade mineralized zones.

The southward accretion of subprovinces into the Superior Province between 2720 and 2660 Ma produced metamorphism and partial melting of supracrustal rocks. Peraluminous and calc-alkalic tonalitic magmas were produced. Extensive chemical fractionation of the peraluminous magmas resulted in the generation of rare-metal-enriched pegmatites (Fyon et al. 1991). The lithium-beryllium-(tantalum-niobium-tin-) bearing pegmatites of the Georgia Lake field (Pye 1965; Zayachivsky 1985) exemplify this deposit type.

As summarized by Sutcliffe (1991), mineralization in Paleo- and Mesoproterozoic rocks comprises: lead-zinc± silver ± barite-quartz-calcite veins; supergene copper, related to diabase sill contacts; and sporadic, fracture-controlled uranium occurrences near the Archean unconformity. The Keweenaw supracrustal rocks are host to copper mineralization as either native copper in amygdaloidal basalt flows or as copper-chalcocite-calcite veins in basalt.

Local alkalic and carbonatitic intrusive rocks host a variety of characteristic base, precious and rare metal occurrences. They include:

- (1) magmatic copper-nickel-platinum group element (± gold, silver) in gabbros of the Killala Lake and Coldwell complexes
- (2) magmatic uranium and niobium (+ wollastonite, apatite) in the Prairie Lake carbonatite
- (3) late-stage magmatic niobium-yttrium-fluorine-family rare earth elements in syenite pegmatites
- (4) a beryllium-zirconium-uranium-thorium-yttrium-mineralized zone crosscutting the Dead Horse Creek diatremes, and
- (5) lead-zinc-silver-mineralized quartz-carbonate veins

(Smyk and Sage 1995).

WORK CONDUCTED ON THE PROPERTY
DAILY LOG

Aug. 2-3/2014 3 prospectors used these 2 days to clear brush and blowdown and repair mud holes on the ATV trail to Bews Lake and to clear brush and blowdown from walking trail west from the ATV trail for approx.. 1000m. this walking trail gives good access to the west part of claim # 4246420. Outcrop that was near the trails was checked and mapped a few areas were stripped of light overburden for better geological mapping. Most of these rocks are a Terrace Bay Bathelit granites and in general quite massive. But a few areas were found to be quite altered, sheered, fractured with small quartz stringers and blebs, light rust carbonate alteration and 1 to 2% fine sulfide. These rocks are quite interesting and should be looked at more thoroughly in the future. No samples were assayed at this time.

Aug. 15-16/2014 2 prospectors used these two days to clear brush and blowdown from the Ski-doo—ATV trail that gives good access to the north and west part of claim # 4207495. This trail starts where the Goldfields road cross the Agusabon River. The Goldfields road is a logging road that goes from Hwy 17 at Terrace Bay to Hwy.11 near Geraldton also a branch of this road goes to Longlac on Hwy.11. The Ski-doo and ATV trail travels east from the Goldfield road for approx..450m and enters claim # 4207495 approx. 100m south of # 4 post it goes east for another 450m and then turns south and exits claim # 4207495 near # 3 post. This trail was quite grown in with brush and alder but we were able to get access to the point where it turns east. The area along this trail is mostly pit run gravel with little outcrop until you enter claim # 4207495 and then the further east you travel the more outcrop. There is up to approx.. 25%. Some prospecting was done close to the trail on the more easterly part. The rocks here are fine to medium grained mafic with medium sheering, light rust and 1/2 to 1% sulfides. No samples were taken or assayed at this time.

Sept 8-9/2014 Travers # 1-2 Claim # 4246420

3 prospectors used these 2 days prospecting an area along # 3 line claim # 4246420. This area is quite hilly and was chosen for that reason in the hopes that outcrop would be more abundant. The area traversed was approx.. 400m E-W by 400m N-S. a north-south UTM controlled grid was used for these 2 travers. The reason for this work was to try and expand the presents of a Boron in bedrock anomaly that was found in 2011. This area is approx..200m by 400m and assays show Boron enriched of 3166ppm to 4137ppm-B. the area traversed is covered with broken rubble of a very local nature. Bedrock outcrop is 15-20% with 10% more being able to be found by hand stripping broken rubble and light overburden. These rocks are mafic in nature and light to dark gray medium to fine grained with light to medium sheering. All rocks are lightly gossaned and in some areas quite magnetic carbonate alteration noticeable in some areas and nil in others. Sulfide mineralization found was from 1/2% to 3%. One area of felsic volcanics was found these rocks are light gray, medium grained with light rust and carbonate, non magnetic and 3% fine sulfide.

In some areas the broken rubble was found to be quite interesting highly rusted-oxidized and of a very felsic nature. Bedrock was not found in these areas so these rocks were not sampled but

these areas should be looked at in the future to see if they exist in place in bedrock. Timber in this area is mostly over mature, blowdown is quite heavy under brush is quite thick. 4 samples were taken but only 3 samples were assayed.

Sept. 10-11/2014

Travers # 3-4

Claim # 4207496

3 prospectors used these 2 days to check out 3 areas of interesting rocks that were noticed when these lines and posts were georeferenced. The person who done the work noticed these 3 areas and took UTM locations of them.

These 3 areas were relocated and each area was prospected and geological mapped and sampled. We will call them area 1-2-3. Area # 1 being the most easterly and area #3 the most westerly.

Area # 1 the rocks here are felsic volcanic-light gray-medium grained, sheered with light rust and carbonate alteration, non magnetic with 4% sulfide and a small amount of calco-py. 2 samples were taken approx.. 2m apart. These 2 samples were assayed as 1 sample.

Area #2 this area is on the shore of a small Lake and the only outcrop is a small strip approx..1m wide by 5m long. This area around this is covered with overburden of about 2' thick of black earth, roots and moss. These rocks are ultra mafic in nature dark gray to black with a talic tecture , sheered, rusted, magnetic, with light carbonate and 3% large cube py. 1 sample was taken and assayed.

Area # 3 these rocks consists of sheered, lightly folded, gray mafic, small quartz-calcite veins and blebs on sheer plains, quartz and calcite make up approx.. 25% of rock. This area is medium gossined, lightly magnetic with 2% fine sulfide in rock and a small amount of calco-py in quartz-clacite veins. 2 samples were taken but only 1 sample was assayed. Timber across this is over mature. Sp, b, wb,p, with some jackpine here and there, blowdown is quite heavy in places, second growth and brush is quite heavy.

WORK COMPLETED

Between Aug. 01/2014 and Sept. 15/2014

10 man days were used clearing brush, windfalls from ATV and walking trails to and on the property. these trails are necessary for work to be done on the property. 12 man days were used to make 4 prospecting traverses on the property. 6 bedrock samples were taken and assayed. Throughout this work all samples taken were UTM located and flagged with orange winter flagging tape. This was done so as sample sites could be returned to if assays warranted this be done.

CONCLUSIONS

Although this small program did not uncover any new mineral acc. we the prospectors feel that the program was successful in that the geology found has good possibilities of hosting mineral deposits and with prospecting this property more new mineral acc. will be found.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On claim # 4207495 AND 4207496 there are 2 lakes that have very high pt anomalies in the lake sediment samples. Both of these areas have had some prospecting in the past and a number of samples that were taken all assayed 2 to 4 times over background in pt. We the prospectors find this extremely interesting and more prospecting is recommended in these areas. Also more prospecting in the area of the Boron anomaly on the west end of claim 4246420 to try and define the size and nature of this anomaly.

Also in 1984 Achrean Res. Did a soil grid over an area east and north of Bews Lake. This soil grid was poorly done and only approx.. 50% of samples taken were able to be assayed. Altho. the # of soil samples analyzed was low the results were interesting and a few areas of au anomalies were found. These au anomalies run from 10ppb au to 30ppb au and 60ppb au to 1ppm au. 1 area is north of Bews Lake and 3 areas are east of Bews Lake. More work and prospecting is recommended in the area of these au soil anomalies to try and find their source.

March 16 /2014

Russel Renner

Russel Renner

PROSPECTING AND TRAVERS COST SHEET PER MINING CLAIM

Mining claim # 4246420						
Dates of work Travers #	man days	food	travel-km	ATV	chain saw	assay
Aug.2-3/2014 Prospecting Work on trails	6X\$250.00	6X\$35.00	2X140X.41	2X\$80.00	2X\$25.00	0
Sept. 8-9/2014 Travers # 1-2	6X\$250.00	6X\$35.00	4X140X.41	4X\$80.00	2X\$25.00	3X\$30.71
Total	\$3000.00	\$420.00	\$344.40	\$480.00	\$100.00	\$92.13
				Writing Report Grand total	\$166.66	\$4,603.13

Claim # 4207495						
Aug.15-16/2014 Prospecting Work on trail	4X\$250.00	4X\$35.00	2X210X.41	2X\$80.00	2X\$25.00	0
Sept.11/2014 Travers #4	3X\$250.00	3X\$35.00	2X210X.41	2X\$80.00	2X\$25.00	1X\$3071
Total	\$1,750.00	\$245.00	\$344.40	\$320.00	\$100.00	\$30.71
				Writing Report	\$166.66	
				Grand Total	\$2,956.77	

Claim # 4207496

Sept.10/2014 Travers # 3	3X\$250.00	3X\$35.00	2X210X.41	2X\$80.00	2X\$25.00	2X\$30.71
Total	\$750.00	\$105.00	\$172.20	\$160.00	\$50.00	\$61.42

Writing report

\$166.66

Grand Total \$1,465.28

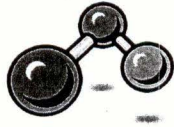
Total of Assessment Work

\$9,025.18

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample assay number

- BRR-2014-018 Light gray medium grained mafic, quartz and calcite on fractures, none magnetic 2% sulfides in quartz and calcite.
- BRR-2014-019 Dark gray, sheered, light folding, mafic, none magnetic, light rust, calcite on sheer plains, 2% fine sulfide.
- BRR-2014-020 Light gray, medium grained, felsic volcanic, sheered, light rust, light carbonated none magnetic, 3% fine disseminated sulfide.
- BRR-2014-021 Felsic volcanic, light gray, medium grained, sheered, light rust and carbonate none magnetic, 4% sulfide ½% calco-py.
- BRR-2014-022 Possibly a ultra mafic, talic texture, dark gray to black, medium grained Magnetic, light carbonate, rusted, sheered, 3% large cube py.
- BRR-2014-023 Sheered-folded, light gray, mafic, fine grained, small quartz-calcite veins and blebs is 30% of rock 2% fine sulfide in rock ½% calco-py in quartz magnetic, rusted, carbonated .



ACCURASSAY
LABORATORIES

Laboratory Address:
1046 Gorham Street,
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5X5
Ph: 807-626-1630
Fx: 807-622-7571

Remit to:
Accurassay Head Office
126-4026 Meadowbrook Drive
London, ON N6L 1C7
Ph: 519-266-4640
Fx: 519-652-8638

INVOICE

<p>Invoiced to: Renner and Bond P.O. Box 794, 33 Jackson Crs. Marathon, ON P0T 2E0</p>	<p>Analyzed For: Renner and Bond P.O. Box 794, 33 Jackson Crs. Marathon, ON P0T 2E0</p>
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Invoice No: IN122074
Date: Sep 30, 2014
Page 1
Cust. No.: 1395

Business No: 10029 4768

Terms: N30

Due Date: Oct 30, 2014

Code	Qty	Description	Unit Price	Amount												
Job# 201441999																
ALP1	6	Dry, Crush (<5kg) 85%-10 mesh, Split 500g, Pulv 90%-200 Mesh	7.25	43.50												
ALFA1	5	Gold (FAAAS, 30g)	12.10	60.50												
ALAR1	6	Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-OES Finish	9.85	59.10												
Notes:			<p>Tax Summary:</p> <table> <tr> <td>GST</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>Sub-Total</td> <td>163.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>QST</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>Total Taxes</td> <td>21.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HST</td> <td>21.20</td> <td>Total Amount</td> <td>184.30</td> </tr> </table>		GST	0.00	Sub-Total	163.10	QST	0.00	Total Taxes	21.20	HST	21.20	Total Amount	184.30
GST	0.00	Sub-Total	163.10													
QST	0.00	Total Taxes	21.20													
HST	21.20	Total Amount	184.30													

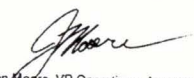
Final Certificate

Renner and Bond
PO Box 794, 33 Jackson Crs
Marathon, ON, CAN
P0T2E0
Ph#: (807) 229-0650
Fax#: (807) 229-1498
Email: russ.r@shaw.ca

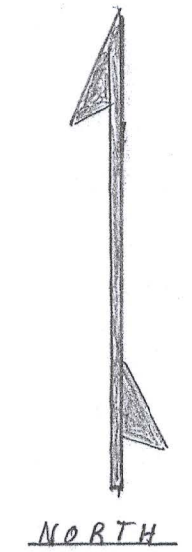
Date Received: 09/15/2014
Date Completed: 09/30/2014
Job #: 201441999
Reference:
Sample #: 6

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Si %	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
153059	BRR-2014-018	<0.005	<1	2.41	<2	34	3	<2	<1	0.99	<4	30	43	74	4.51	0.01	12	1.79	512	2	0.05	43	460	<1	<5	<5	0.04	<10	8	2815	<2	95	<10	10	60
153060	BRR-2014-019		<1	3.22	4	33	10	<2	<1	1.69	5	47	122	88	7.28	0.02	12	2.60	1045	2	0.06	99	1091	<1	<5	<5	0.06	<10	12	4930	110	132	<10	9	97
153061	BRR-2014-020	<0.005	<1	3.14	2	33	88	<2	<1	0.63	4	51	76	179	6.45	0.27	18	2.19	633	4	0.10	97	<100	<1	<5	<5	0.04	<10	9	2512	10	249	<10	3	78
153062	BRR-2014-021	<0.005	<1	4.61	12	31	10	<2	2	3.27	6	57	13	137	8.89	0.06	27	2.91	652	3	0.02	382	1821	<1	6	<5	0.04	<10	23	118	51	168	<10	9	113
153063	BRR-2014-022	<0.005	<1	2.36	<2	40	4	<2	<1	1.23	4	42	62	108	6.50	0.01	9	1.79	832	4	0.09	40	793	<1	<5	<5	0.06	<10	19	4213	11	138	<10	6	77
153064	BRR-2014-023	<0.005	<1	1.84	<2	32	31	<2	<1	9.04	4	45	47	130	5.56	0.12	9	1.08	1427	2	0.03	68	1027	<1	<5	<5	0.02	<10	171	410	<2	68	<10	13	94
153065D	BRR-2014-023	0.005	<1	1.82	4	28	31	<2	<1	8.88	4	44	48	130	5.51	0.12	9	1.06	1414	2	0.03	66	1011	<1	<5	<5	0.03	<10	168	422	65	67	<10	13	72

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA1, ALAR1

Certified By: 
Jason Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested.
The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.



Declination 7° WEST

2 CM = 100 M

Legend

River — AGOSABON RIVER

Lake — LAKE

Creek — CREEK

ATV Trail —

Claim Line — □

Post — ●

Claim # 4207496

Sample # & Location — BEE-2014-014

Travers & Direction — ↔

Patand — JK315 ●

Marsh — W

Sheer — Sheer

Gossan — Gossan

Carbonate — C

Magnetic — Mag

Sulfides — S

Stripped area — W

Outcrop — O

Folded — Fold

Quartz Calcite Veins — QCV

Spruce — SP

White Birch — WB

Poplar — P

Balsam — B

Blowdown — BD

Second growth — Sg

Underbrush — UB

Mafic — 1

Felsic Volcanic — 2

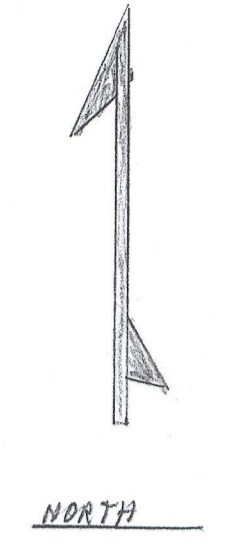
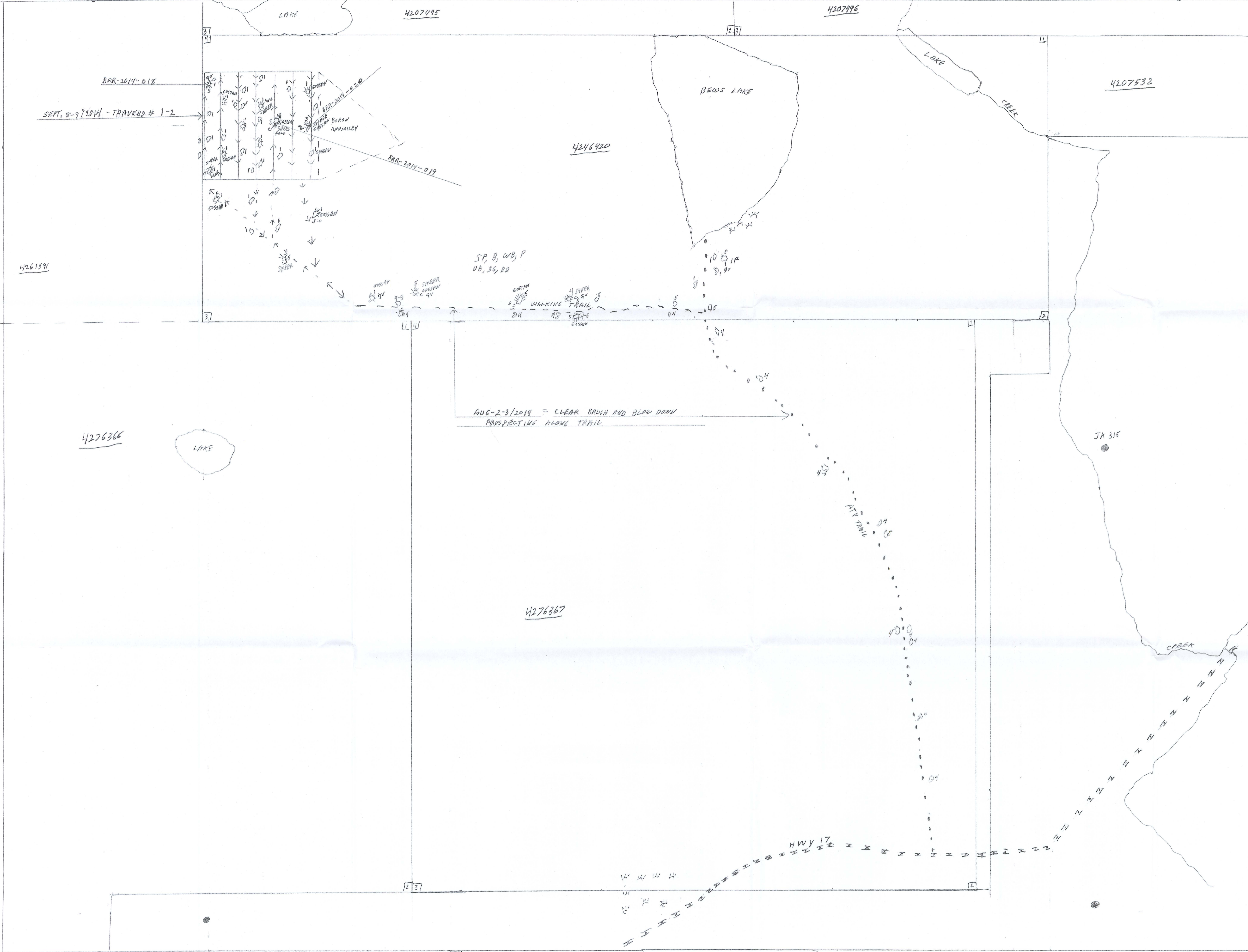
Ultra Mafic — 3

MAP # 3 TRAVERS # 3-4 + TRAIL WORK

MAR. 16 / 2015

Russel Renner

JK315 ●



Declination - 7° WEST

Scale - 100 M 200 M
2 CM = 100 M

Legend

- Hwy. 17 ————
- ATV Trail — ······
- Walking Trail - - - - -
- Claim # ——— 4246420
- Claim Post + line ———
- Patand ———
- Lake ———
- Creek ———
- Boron Anomaly ———
- Sheer ———
- Gossan ———
- Carbonate — C
- Magnetic — mag
- Sulfides — S
- Stripped area —
- Folded — Fold
- Quartz Veins — Qv
- Iron formation — IF
- Quartz vein — Qv
- mafic — 1
- Felsic Volcanic — 2
- Granite — 4
- Porphyritic granite — 5
- marsh —
- Spruce — SP
- White Birch — WB
- Poplar — P
- Balsam — B
- Blowdown — BD
- Second growth — Sg
- Underbrush — UB

MAP #2 - TRAVERS # 1-2. FIX TRAILS
MAR. 16 / 2015
Russell Remer

