

**REPORT on the JULY 2014 PROSPECTING PROGRAM  
on the FOURBAY PROPERTY**

**For**

**TASCA RESOURCES**

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25 August 2014

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*Note: All UTM's are in NAD83, zone 15U unless otherwise specified. All azimuths and northings are measured against true astronomic north.*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2014 a prospecting program was undertaken on the Fourbay property by Minroc Management with the intention of confirming and improving upon previous reports of gold mineralization at two locations (Jumping Lake and Jessie Lake). Prospecting coverage was expanded at both locations, and channel sampling was employed for the first time at both locations. Sixty-six samples were taken, including fifty channel samples in fifteen channels. Eleven gave more than 1 g/t Au up to a high of **12.16 g/t** (sample 1409081, a 0.2 m channel). In addition to confirming the previously documented mineralization at Jessie and Jumping Lakes, this program discovered new vein systems in the Jumping Lake area with elevated gold values.

## 2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Fourbay Lake Project lies in northwestern Ontario, Canada, approximately 200 km northwest of Thunder Bay, 80 km northeast of Ignace, 75 km east southeast of Sioux Lookout, and 170 km south-southwest of Pickle Lake. The property consists of seven claims comprising 87 claim units, and covering approximately 1,392 ha. It is currently owned 100% by Aur Lake Exploration Ltd.

Table 1: Details of Claims

Claim	Name	Units	Recording Date	Due Date	Work Required
4242888	Jessie Lake Claim	16	2008 Aug 5	2015 Aug 5	\$6,400
4247831		9	2009 June 8	2015 June 8	\$3,600
4247832		15	2009 June 8	2015 June 8	\$6,000
4242887	Jumping Lake Claim	16	2008 Aug 5	2017 Aug 5	\$5,954
4251895		1	2009 Dec 7	2015 Dec 7	\$400
4251896		15	2009 Dec 7	2015 Dec 7	\$6,000
4251897		15	2009 Dec 7	2015 Dec 7	\$6,000

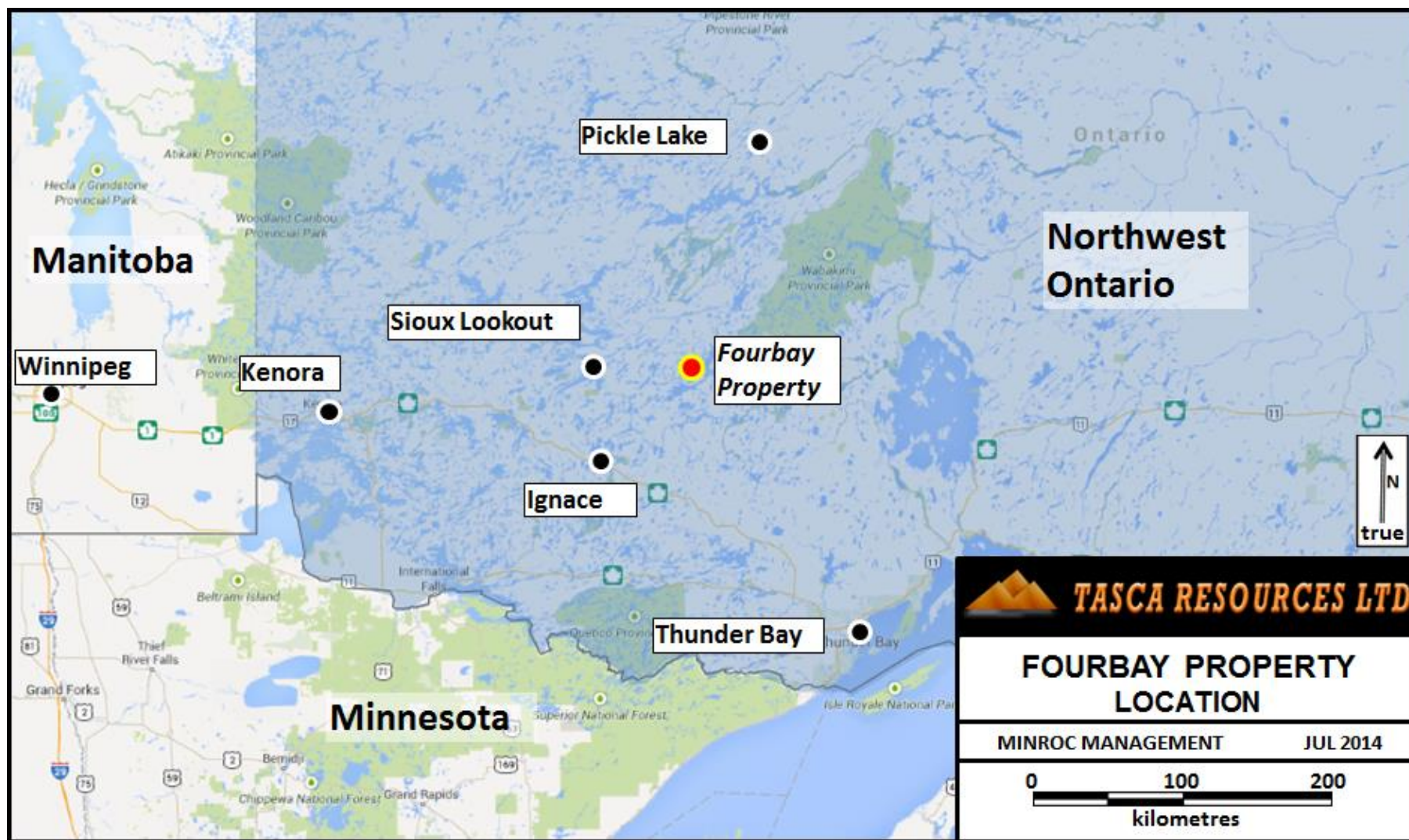


Figure 1: Fourbay Property Location

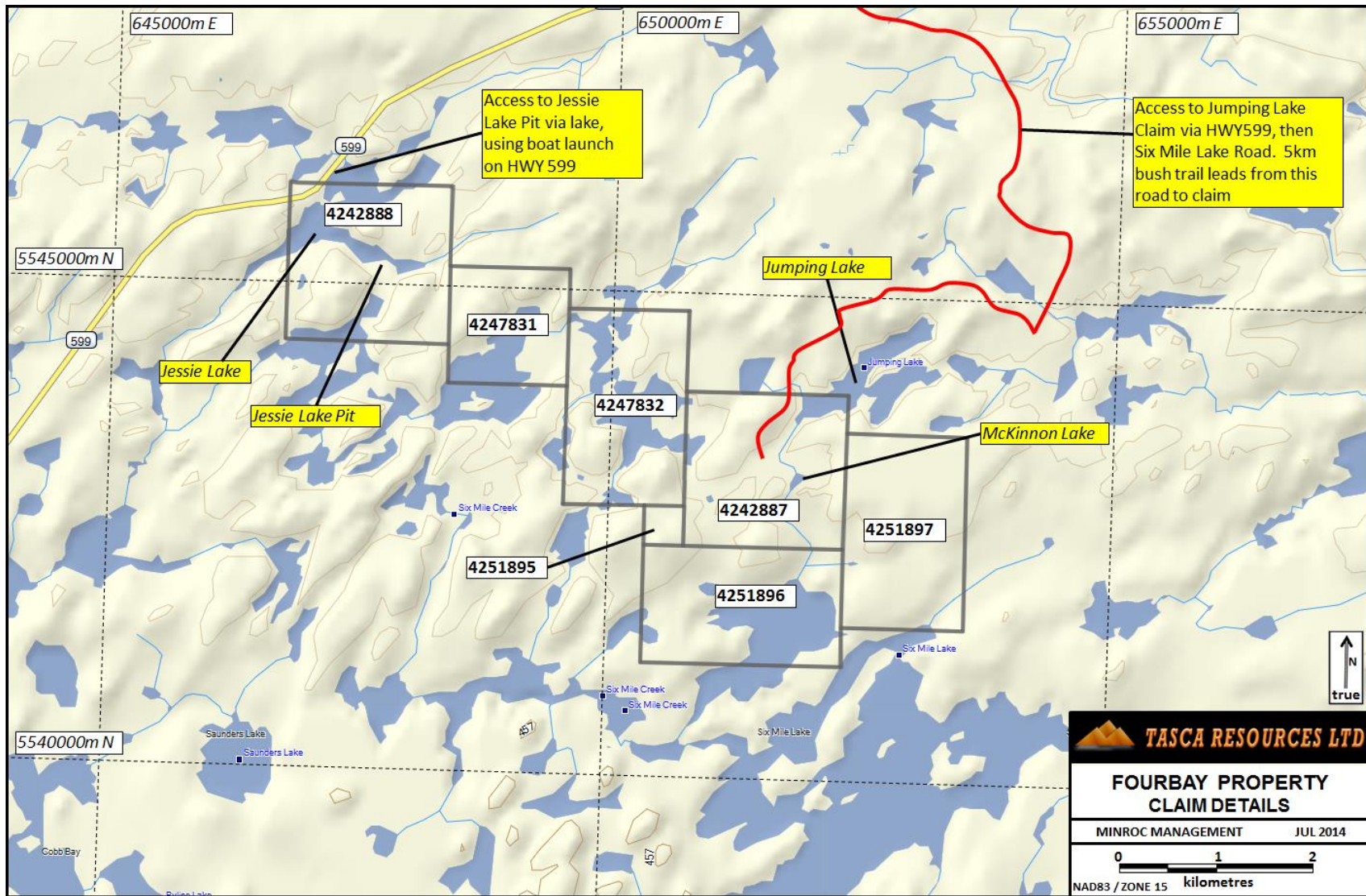


Figure 2: Fourbay Claim Details

### **3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Fourbay Lake property can be accessed via roads to Ignace (via Highways 11 and 17) and then by Highway 599 to the north. Bush roads can be driven to reach various areas of the property from Highway 599; alternatively the property can be reached by boat from Sturgeon Lake. ATV's can be used to access the property, but only to within 600 m of the veins system due to occasional swampy wet conditions. The Canadian National Railway line passes within 25 km of the property to the north. Most local towns are accustomed to mining exploration and so labour and equipment are readily available for exploration purposes. Several hunting and fishing lodges operate in the area and can be used for accommodation during work programs.

During the 2014 prospecting program, access to the Jumping Lake showing was from Highway 599 then the unpaved Six Mile Lake road, then a 5 km bush trail. This trail was travelled by ATV and provided access to a muskeg area surrounding the site itself, which was then also crossed by ATV. Jessie Lake was reached directly from Highway 599 which passes along the western lake shore. A small trail leads from the highway to a small boat launch. A motorboat was used to reach the Jessie Lake work area. The landscape is a typical Boreal forest environment. The climate is typical of Northwestern Ontario. The Sturgeon Lake area lies within Köppen climate zone Dfb, close to the subarctic Dfc margin. Winters are cold and dry with typical midwinter lows of -30°C and snowfall of 257 cm. Summers are warm and wet but short, with temperature highs of 30°C and total rainfall of over 500 mm. Biting insects can be a nuisance in the summer months.

### **4.0 HISTORY**

Gold-bearing quartz veins were originally discovered in the area in 1898. The Sturgeon Lake area has seen extensive exploration and development of VMS and lode gold deposits including the St. Anthony Mine which produced 63,310 oz Au and 16,341 oz Ag in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the Zn-Cu-Ag-Pb±Au deposits at Mattabi and Lyon Lake in the latter half of the century.

The Jessie Lake showing appears to have been worked in the late 1940s (Johnson, Johnson and Read 1989) while the Jumping Lake showing was first seriously investigated in the 1980s by Lloydex Resources.

Known historic work covering the Fourbay claims area is tabulated below:

Table 2: Historic work at Fourbay

Year	Company	Area	Activity
1970	Matta-King Mining Corp	part of 4842888	Magnetometry
1970	Mattagami Lake Mines	Parts of 4247832, 4251895, 4242887, 4251897	Ground VLF and magnetometry
1970s	Granges Exploration	Parts of 4242888, 4247831, 4247832	HLEM
1972	Granges Exploration	4247832	Two DDH (SPO-17 & 18)
1983	Lloydex Resources	Part of 4242887	Sampling, trenching, mapping, VLF, magnetics
1983	Steepprock Mines	Part of 4242887, 4251897	EM and mag surveys
1994	Chester Kuryliw	4247832, 4242887	Mapping, EM survey
2008	Aur Lake Exploration	Jumping Lake, Jessie Lake	Grab sampling
2009	Aur Lake Exploration	Jumping Lake and surroundings	Prospecting, mapping, trenching, soil geochemistry (MMI, EL, SGH)
2010	Aur Lake Exploration	Jumping Lake and surroundings	Ground geophysics (IP, EM, mag), soil geochemistry (SGH)

### History since 2005

The recent history of the Fourbay claims begins in 2005 with a Unitronix grab sample program which gave Au assays of up to 38 g/t from Jumping Lake, and 10.5 g/t from Jessie Lake, which were at that time unclaimed. Upon a review of this work by Unitronix in 2007, a subsidiary – Aur Lake Exploration – was created to stake properties in the area and to explore them. Grab samples were taken from a 190 m-long exposure of quartz veining at Jumping Lake and a sheared mafic unit at Jessie Lake in 2008, and samples from both locations returned anomalous gold (to 81.5 g/t Au at Jumping Lake, five samples over 2.7 g/t Au at Jessie Lake). A study of satellite imagery was also conducted in 2008 by MIR Teledetection Inc, which inferred that a regionally-significant shear zone crossed the property area with an east-southeast strike. Shear structures of this scale are often associated with lode gold deposits. As a consequence of this, and the discovery in previous data that an intermediate porphyry intrusion was present at Jumping Lake (another feature with which lode gold is strongly associated), Aur Lake staked more ground around Jessie and Jumping Lakes, connecting them and forming the present Fourbay claim block.

Jumping Lake was revisited in 2009. Outcrop in the vicinity of the main vein and the porphyry were stripped, washed and sampled in the spring, and stream sediment was also sampled.

In the summer, an in-depth soil geochemical study was conducted along a grid established that year, including mobile metal-ion (MMI), enzyme-leach (EL) and soil pH. A 60-sample soil gas hydrocarbon (SGH) survey was also conducted on ground between the vein and the porphyry. In the resulting MMI data, a copper-zinc anomaly was discovered immediately east of the vein and in the SGH data a broad gold anomaly was found to the northwest, centred on a point about 200 m NW of the vein. Samples taken from the porphyry in the autumn gave gold assays up to 3 g/t.

In 2010, the grid was expanded to cover part of the SGH survey area and a series of geophysical surveys (IP, conductivity, magnetometry) were completed using this larger grid, conducted by Clearview Geophysics. A series of gold and base-metal targets were picked from anomalies in the results (Bulatovich 2010). The SGH survey was expanded two times in 2010 to cover a considerably wider area and to include a further 369 soil samples, taken both on the expanded grid and beyond it. Actlabs, the laboratory responsible for the SGH analysis, completed an assessment of the SGH data. They interpreted a new base-metal anomaly (to the northwest of the vein) and a series of large broad gold anomalies to be present, of which the 2009 anomaly was just one. These appeared to form a broadly ESE-striking trend. The original base-metal anomaly was discounted. A drill target was identified based on this interpretation, aimed both at the base-metal anomaly and the anomalous gold trend.

In October 2013 a three-day prospecting visit was made to Jumping Lake by Minroc Management. It was noticed that McKinnon Lake had recently shrunk due to the breaching of a beaver dam, and a new exposure of the vein was discovered near the lake as a result. Twenty-one samples were taken from the main vein at McKinnon Lake as well as its wall-rock. Six of these gave assays over 1 g/t Au, up to an impressive high of 42.7 g/t near the south end of the exposed portion of the vein.

## **5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

The Fourbay Lake claims lie atop the Wabigoon Subprovince which is composed of greenschist-to-amphibolite facies volcanic and sedimentary sequences of Archean age as well as intrusives. Within the Wabigoon Subprovince lies the northeast-trending Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt which hosts a large number of the known deposits in the area. The Beidelman Bay Pluton is a particularly significant granitoidal intrusion in the Sturgeon Lake region which has been implicated in at least some of the local deposits (Trowell 1983).

Metavolcanics are predominant in the area of the Fourbay claims but greywackes and siltstones are also common. Country rock units generally strike at 85-95°. Mafic pillows and flows are very common in the Jessie Lake area, while a full mafic to felsic suite of flows and pyroclastics is represented at Jumping Lake. Trondhjemite and quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusives exist in the Jumping Lake area. A regional-scale fault or shear structure is believed to exist south of Jumping Lake (between it and McKinnon



Lake), trending roughly ENE. This is visible in geophysical data (Bergmann 1970) but is not evident in outcrop.

A number of sulphidic (py-po-cpy) lenses exist within intermediate volcanics about 2 km west of Jumping Lake. Two DDH drilled by Granges Exploration in 1972 (SPO-17 and 18) gave modest Cu assays from these lenses (McFadden 1972). They may be related to the conductive and magnetic trends outlined by Bergmann.

## **6.0 DEPOSIT TYPES AND MINERALIZATION**

Historically, mineralization at Fourbay has been encountered within quartz veins and quartz-feldspar porphyry. Gold mineralization at Fourbay is most likely of epithermal origin although the ultimate source of the gold could be either a VMS system (such as the nearby Mattabi) or a porphyry source. According to Trowell (1983), hydrothermal alteration styles are more reminiscent of a porphyry system.

Epithermal gold deposits are formed by hydrothermal systems operating in the relatively shallow crust (<1.5 km), which deposit gold in veins and shears often in association with other base and precious metal sulphides.

VMS deposits can occasionally be gold-rich, in which the typical stratigraphy-controlled, volcanic-hosted massive base-metal sulphide lenses and stringer zones are either enriched in gold themselves or, more commonly, are associated with gold-bearing vein stockworks. Porphyry deposits are structurally-controlled stockwork systems that bear base and precious metals at low to medium grades and are associated with intermediate porphyry intrusions. The Sturgeon Lake area is fertile ground for deposits of both types.

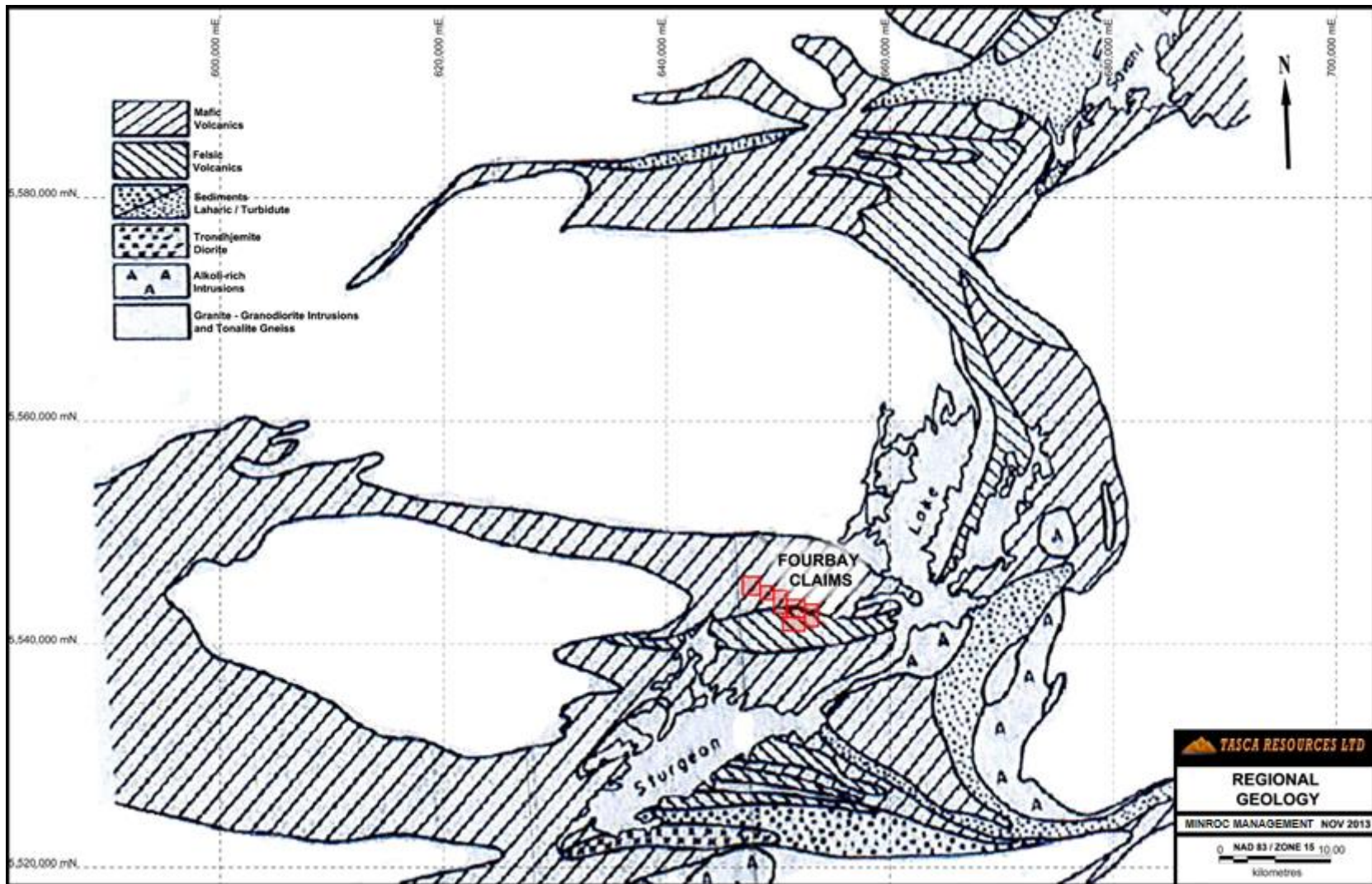


Figure 3: Regional Geology (modified from Franklin et al 1973)

## 7.0 EXPLORATION

Fieldwork was undertaken at Fourbay from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> of July. Three days were spent on the “Jumping Lake claim” (4242887) (Figure 4) while the last day was spent on the “Jessie Lake Claim” (4242888). Personnel included Brian H Newton, P. Geo, Mark Wellstead, and Francis Newton, of Minroc Management along with Sam Varah and Jeff Varah, of Tasca Resources.

### 7.1 Jumping Lake Work Summary

On the Jumping Lake Claim, a mineralized quartz vein (the McKinnon Vein), from 10 cm to 2 m in width, strikes visibly for about 190 metres, trending at about 20°. It lies south of Jumping Lake itself on the southeast shore of a smaller lake known as McKinnon Lake. Both ends of this strike are open; the vein runs into McKinnon Lake at the north, and beneath thick overburden at the south. This vein has been stripped and trenched previously and is clearly visible at several points along this strike.

The McKinnon Lake area was visited on the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> July. On the 4<sup>th</sup>, work concentrated on searching for parallel vein systems to the east. A wide ~90 x 210 m area was traversed immediately east of the McKinnon Vein. Two channels were cut across one vein. On the 5<sup>th</sup> an area to the south was explored, on-strike of the McKinnon Vein. About 200 m of strike was covered.

The level of McKinnon Lake has apparently fallen over the last few years as a result of a break in a beaver dam. A broad area of outcrop is now exposed on the lake shore, northwest of the McKinnon Vein. Several channels were cut here on the 5<sup>th</sup>. On the morning of the 6<sup>th</sup> five channels were cut across the McKinnon Vein itself. This improved coverage of this vein, which until now has only been grab-sampled. In the afternoon a wide area (~500 x 1000 m) north and west of the lake itself was scouted, in search of parallel veins.

### 7.2 Jumping Lake Findings

#### *McKinnon Vein*

The main vein consists of vuggy white quartz hosted by near-massive jointed mafic flows and intrusives. It is hosted by a ~20°-trending shear structure but is also influenced by the local joint sets (these vary in strike but three sets at 60° to each other are usually present). In one location there is also an isoclinal fold within the vein. Two generations of veining are visible in places – and in some instances the second generation appears to cross-cut the first.

The vein is strongly boudinaged and varies in style and thickness from 10 cm en-echelon veinlets to metre-thick boudins. Pyrite is found within the wallrock and within inclusions at about 1% volume on average. Pyrite is seen within the quartz in rare instances (see Fig. 4). Coarser quartz, and quartz within the vein, appear to correlate with the best gold values. Six samples from the main vein gave assays over 1 g/t, to a

high of **12.16 g/t over 0.2 m** (sample 1409081). Channel sample intervals are shown in table 3.

Table 3: Results of Channels cut at McKinnon Vein

Samples	Channel Length (m)	Au g/t	Description
1409075 to 1409076	0.8	0.39	50cm qz vein, coarse py in inclusions
1409077 to 1409082	1.9	<b>1.80</b>	Three 10-20cm quartz veins set in strong shear fabric
1409083 to 1409085	1.1	<b>1.81</b>	Two-generation 30cm quartz vein set in weakly sheared volcanics
1409086 to 1409088	0.8	0.02	10cm quartz vein with fine py in walls
1409089 to 1409091	0.9	<b>2.96</b>	90cm quartz boudin with 20cm-sized inclusions

#### *Parallel Systems to East*

At least one parallel quartz vein is now known to exist: This was discovered on the 4<sup>th</sup> and traced over about 5 m before being lost in overburden in both directions. Strong boudinaging, metre-scale gentle folding and a vuggy texture are both evident in this vein (as in the McKinnon Vein), which varies in thickness from 10 to 50 cm. Coarse pyrite is found in the wallrock and along the vein margins – again this is also seen in the McKinnon Vein and has been historically correlated with high gold values. Two channels were cut across this vein about a metre apart. These gave 0.03 g/t over 0.6 m (1409051) and 0.03 g/t over 1.1 m (1409052-4). One sample in the latter channel (1409054) gave 0.07 g/t Au which is clearly above background levels, thus demonstrating that this parallel system is gold-bearing.

#### *Veining on McKinnon Shore*

The country rock around the main vein and to the west appears to consist of relatively thick mafic flows and gabbros; whereas pillows can be prominently seen on the lake shore. Numerous instances of veining are found here, generally 10 cm thick. Unlike the McKinnon Vein, which is strongly controlled by one shear feature, these veins follow pillow selvages and a variety of joint sets. Despite the differing form they are texturally similar, being vuggy and having pyritic walls. One vein also carried coarse chalcopyrite flakes within the quartz. Four channels were cut here and two grabs taken, a total of seventeen samples. The highest value was from a grab sample which gave 0.37 g/t Au from a 5 cm-thick vuggy quartz vein (1409055). This was from a joint-controlled vein and not a selvage-controlled structure. Interestingly this is both off the McKinnon Vein strike (by about 40 m) but also this vein has a different strike itself (55°). This shows that the mineralized system is not restricted to the McKinnon Vein, nor to one single lineament.

#### *On-Strike to the South*

A long, broad ridge of outcrop was discovered roughly along strike of the McKinnon Vein from about 50 to 150 m south of the southern end of the vein exposure. Minor cm-scale quartz veining was found here, which was channelled at one location. An overgrown historic trench was also found which may have been unknown to other groups working on the property in recent years. The channel (1409057-1409059) gave

0.03 g/t Au over 0.8 m. One wallrock sample gave 0.05 g/t Au which is above background levels. This vein broadly shares the same strike as the McKinnon Vein and is approximately along-strike of the newly-discovered eastern vein. It is likely to be closely related to one or both.

#### *Parallel Systems to West*

Immediately west of McKinnon Lake lies an MMI soil anomaly covering roughly 1 km<sup>2</sup>, known as “The Plug”. Outcrops of mafic and intermediate volcanics, often pillowed, were found in this broad area. Joint-controlled quartz veins of about 5 cm thickness were found in several outcrops, striking at 50° and 170°. Sulphide mineralization was not seen although reddish staining, indicative of some sulphide content, was found.

One large vein was found about 400 m west of the McKinnon Vein and traced over 20 m. This vein had been stripped using large machinery as an overgrown bush trail was followed along which it would have been moved into the area. At the south end of the vein a small pit was dug searching for extension along strike but the vein was lost in thick overburden. No evidence of sampling or blasting was found. This was similar to the McKinnon Vein in form – boudinaged, folded on a metre-scale, accompanied by en-echelon veinlets. It was also rich in cobble-size inclusions, giving the appearance of a quartz-welded fracture on the margin of brittle and ductile deformation. The quartz itself was free of vugs and bluish in places, unlike the McKinnon Vein. No records of this are known to exist.

Ten grab samples were taken in total from these veins. The highest value reported was 0.04 g/t (1409092) from a 2 cm-thick joint-controlled vein. This is above background levels and supports the idea that veining in this area is related to the McKinnon Vein.

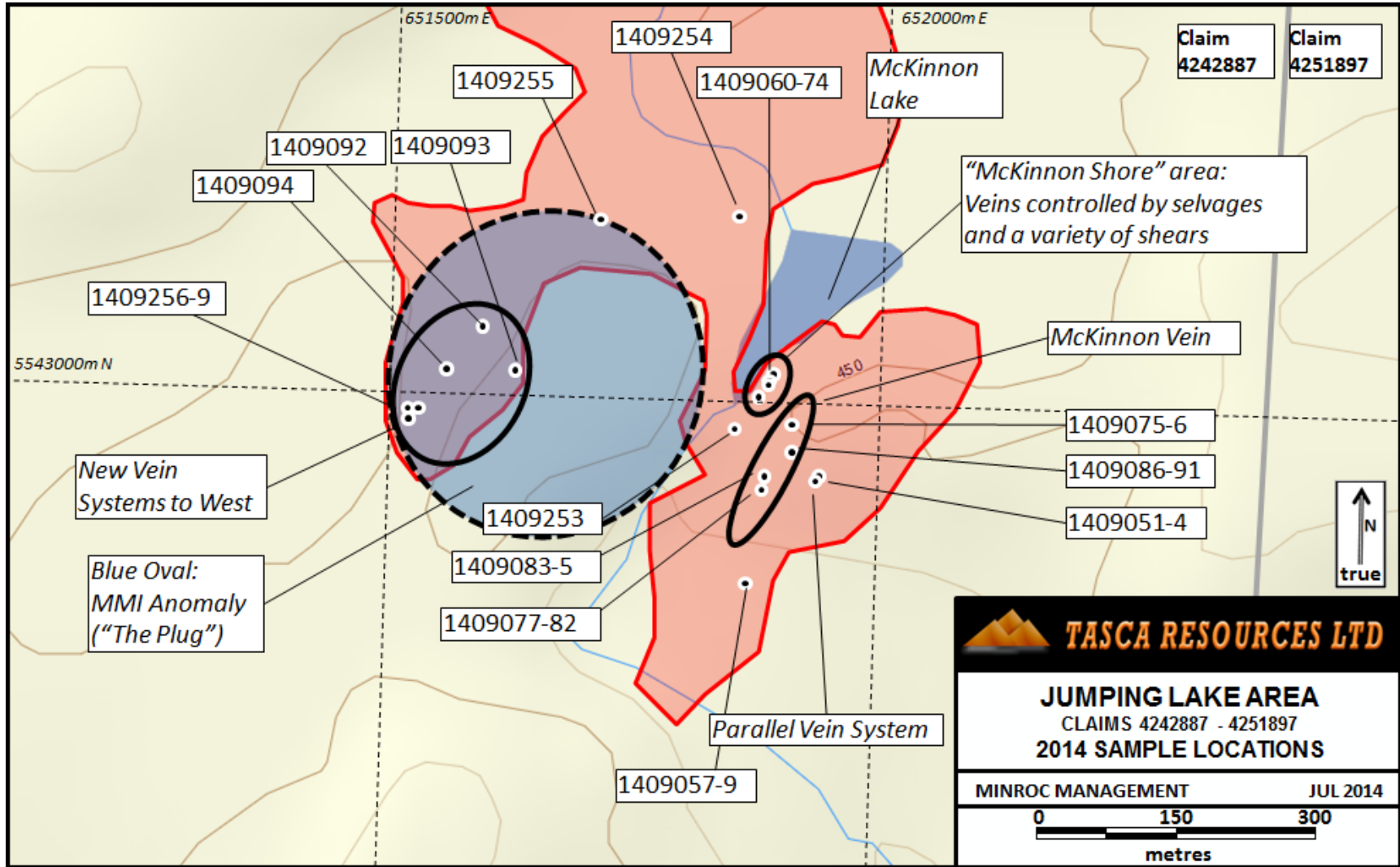


Figure 4: Sample Locations and Local Features on the Jumping Lake Claim. Red areas represent areas explored

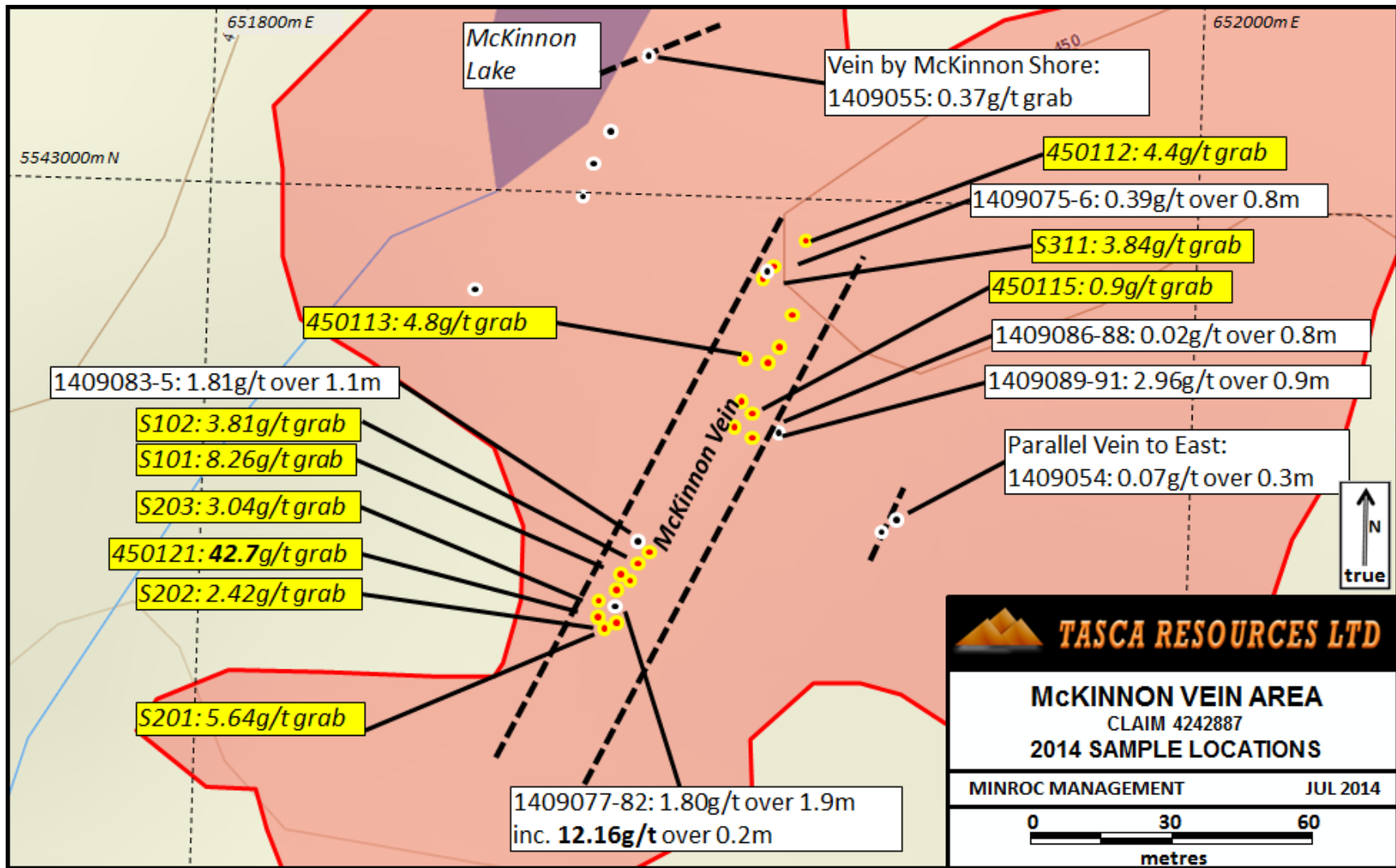


Figure 5: Sample Locations at the McKinnon Vein. Red areas represent areas explored. Yellow boxes represent historic samples (Bulatovich 2010 and Minroc 2013)

### 7.3 Jessie Lake Work Summary

Jessie Lake was visited on the 7<sup>th</sup>. The area around the historic pit was reached by boat from a launch near Highway 599. The historic pit area was mapped, revealing three other historic pits in the immediate vicinity. A long 1.9 m channel was cut across the whole available width of the shear feature which has hosted all the historically-noted gold mineralization.

The wider area was also explored, covering roughly a 180 x 60 m block along the shoreline. Most of the area inland is densely wooded. Two additional channels were cut across a sheared and microfolded sequence of volcanics lying about 20 to 50 m east of the pit.

The boat was used to explore the shore along the eastern arm of the lake.

### 7.4 Jessie Lake Findings

#### *Jessie Lake Pit*

The outcrop in the main pit showing the shear feature was badly weathered. It was channel-sampled which allowed not only for better assay coverage but also gave a better view of the lithology. The shear feature itself is roughly 2 m thick, is strongly silicified throughout, and carries fine-med pyrite at about 1% volume. In the pit the shear strikes 120° with a vertical dip.

A 1.9 m, four-sample channel was cut across the outcropping portion of the shear. Outcrop on the west side was not suitable for channelling, but a grab was taken from this material, which can be interpreted along with the channel. The channel (1409095-1409098) gave **2.86 g/t over 1.9 m** with all samples giving over 1 g/t, while the grab gave **1.67 g/t**. It can be seen that the sampling did not cover the entire width of the feature, which in the assays remains open in both directions.

#### *East and West of the Pit*

Country rocks to the immediate west include massive mafic volcanics. To the immediate east lie foliated mafic volcanics exhibiting crenulation folds. Blue quartz veins and lenses up to 5 cm thick can be found in association with a band of crenulation folding roughly 1 m thick. The foliation outlines a 20 m-scale fold structure which may be a drag fold caused by the mineralized shear evident in the main pit. Two channels (seven samples) were cut across these veins and the deformed band. Unfortunately gold values were all at trace levels.



### *Elsewhere along Lake Shore*

About 300 m to the southeast of the gold showing were found outcrops of massive, fine to medium grained, chloritic mafic volcanics. Some outcrops contained chloritic pillow basalts with 1-3 cm thick silicified selvages.

A 2-3 cm quartz vein was found in one outcrop in this region which carried coarse grained, blebby chalcopyrite, medium to coarse grained blebs of pyrite, fine to medium grained bornite and malachite. Rare, coarse galena was seen in the walls and in host rock inclusions within the quartz vein. Two samples were taken at this outcrop, one of the quartz vein and one of the mafic volcanic host rock. This vein had a strike of  $190^{\circ}$  and dipped  $60^{\circ}$ W.

Opposite the gold showing on the north shore of the lake lies a gabbro unit, grading to diorite along its eastern margin. This margin is accompanied by hornfelsed mafic volcanics.

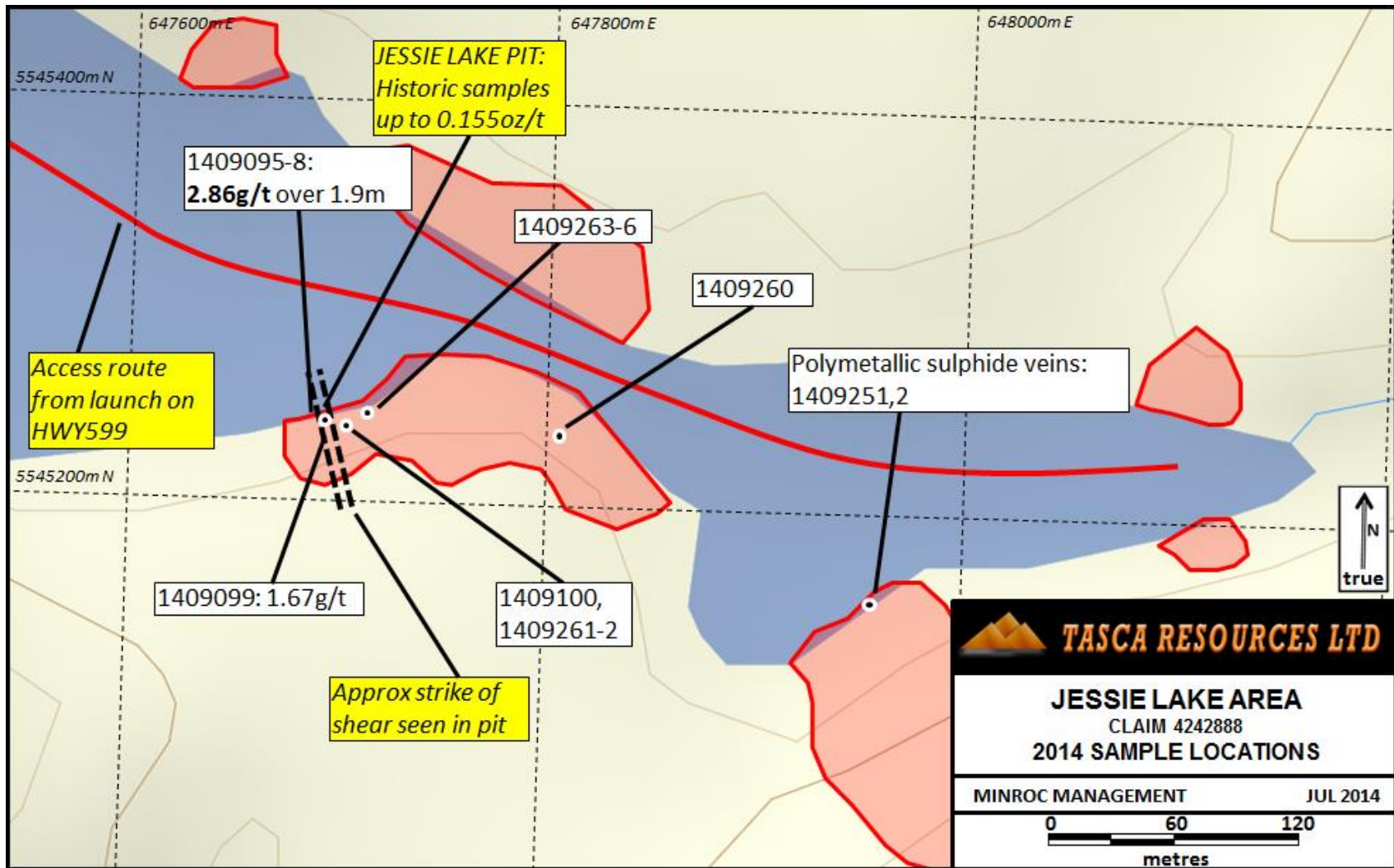


Figure 6: Sample Locations and Features in the Jessie Lake area. Red areas represent areas explored.

## **8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

Sample material was gathered on the basis of observed or anticipated mineralization. Grab sample material was removed from outcrops using hand tools. Channel samples were cut using a diamond saw before being removed using chisels. Each sample was inserted into a labelled bag immediately after its recovery, alongside a unique tag provided by the assay laboratory. Bags were then tied using cable ties and placed in larger labelled rice bags, for ease of transport to the laboratory.

The sixty-six samples collected from the Fourbay property were delivered to AGAT Labs in Thunder Bay by Minroc Management. The samples were assayed by “202-052” fire assay for gold with a ICP-OES finish. A gravimetric finish was employed for Au overlimits.

## **9.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

The Sturgeon Lake area is home to a large number of past-producing base and precious metal mines including St. Anthony, Goldlund, F Group, Lyon Lake, Creek Zone, Darkwater, Mattabi and Sturgeon Lake. All are within approximately 50 km of the Fourbay property. The current holders of St. Anthony, Pacific Iron Ore Corp., state that St. Anthony produced 63310 oz Au and 16341 oz Ag from its No. 1 Quartz Vein, over a vein strike of 244 m and to a depth of 229 m (Evans 2009). There are numerous other gold prospects in the St. Anthony vicinity (and on Pacific Iron Ore’s claims). St. Anthony is a porphyry gold deposit and is probably the best analog in the region for the Fourbay mineralization.

## **10.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The 2014 sampling program was the first instance of channel sampling on the property. Channels at both the Jessie Lake and Jumping Lake locations both produced impressive gold values. This not only confirms and improves upon previous grab sampling but allows the bulk content of the mineralized features to be assessed for the first time.

The Jessie Lake shear was not delineated by the 2014 channelling and is open to the east and west. It was only possible to cut the channel sample on the portion of the shear that was exposed in the pit, and so it may in fact be considerably wider. Work during the 2014 program was limited to exploring easily-accessible bedrock. A lack of suitable bedrock along strike of the Jessie Lake shear, and a lack of time, acted to limit the work completed in this area.

Channel sampling at the McKinnon Shore area concentrated on quartz swells controlled by pillow selvages. However, assay results seem to indicate that gold mineralization in

this area is found within joint-controlled veins and not selvage-controlled structures. In addition, the mineralized vein at this location had a strike of 55°, discordant with the strike of the main McKinnon Vein. This appears to confirm that mineralized veins can be found at a variety of angles.

Exploration to the west revealed a whole suite of veining which was apparently explored in the recent past but was undocumented. Gold values in one sample were above background levels and so this area is a viable target for future exploration work.

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Further exploration work is strongly recommended. Based on the results of this program, Minroc is in a position to detail a follow-up program based on these results and incorporating historic information as well as input from Tasca Resources.

The recommended exploration program is outlined in two parts below. This work can be carried out concurrently or as two separate programs. This will be governed by the available funds from Tasca as well as the time of year that this work is implemented.

The first program can be carried out at any time of the year and is as follows:

A series of short diamond drill holes should be drilled along the length of the exposed quartz vein system south of McKinnon Lake. The holes should be drilled from the east side and set up in a 'W' pattern. For example; at the edge of McKinnon Lake the first hole should be targeted to intersect the vein at approximately 30-40 m depth, the second hole stepping out to the south should be backed up enough that the target depth of intersection is 60-75 m. This pattern should be followed along the full 200 m exposed strike length. Depending on findings, additional holes could be drilled in a similar fashion beyond the exposed strike length at each end of the known vein system with a view to further extending the known mineralized corridor.

An initial program of up to 1500 m of drilling should provide adequate meterage to assess the quartz vein mineralization in this area.

The second program can be carried out during the period May to October when snow cover is not an issue. The strike of the main vein can be extended by mechanical stripping and trenching, particularly at the south end. This would require heavy equipment to be brought to the site.

Any new outcrops thus exposed should be channelled. Due to the granular nature of gold mineralization in this vein, it is also recommended that portions of the vein be blasted in order to gather bulk samples in the order of a tonne, to better assess the bulk gold content.

It is now known that veining at McKinnon Lake is controlled by a variety of structural trends. Elevated gold values were found in quartz veins with different azimuths to the McKinnon Vein, and daughter veinlets of the main vein can be seen to follow numerous

joint sets. This means that the mineralized system in the Jumping Lake area is more complex than was previously assumed. A series of longer (~50 m) trenches could be excavated at ~45° to the strike of the McKinnon Vein, which would uncover veins at a variety of orientations. Further investigation including prospecting, stripping and channelling should be used to explore the other known veins in the area and to search for more.

The ENE-trending structure which is visible in geophysics between McKinnon and Jumping Lakes is worthy of follow-up work, as it could be directly related to the known gold mineralization or even mineralized itself. The historic Granges DDH indicates that this may represent a series of sulphidic lenses, and these are of interest with regards to both base and precious metals. A thorough review of the IP / Mag surveys carried out in 2009 and 2010 and interpreted by Laurie Reed is required. A highly resistive anomaly was identified and has not seen any follow-up work. Additional lines of geophysics may be warranted to further define this anomaly and to potentially identify others previously unknown. The results of this survey may lead to the recommendation of further targets for drilling that could be drilled during the phase 1 program or in a follow-up program depending on the timing of the execution of this work.

Similar work can be planned for Jessie Lake. Areas on-strike inland of the pit should be stripped or trenched mechanically and then investigated. Diamond drilling can be used to explore the shear band below surface and below the lake. A local IP survey may be of use in identifying the shear below surface and searching for other mineralized structures.

The wider claim, away from the Jessie and Jumping Lake work areas, remains almost unexplored. Inspection of airborne photography may reveal areas where outcrop is likely to exist, which could then be targeted with surface exploration. Initial reconnaissance visits could be followed up with stripping or trenching if notable features are discovered.

## 12.0 REFERENCES

M Bulatovich 2010: Synopsis of Operations of Unitronix Corporation and its Subsidiaries in the Sturgeon Lake Area of Northwest Ontario, Unitronix Internal Report

G Evans 2009: Technical Report on the St. Anthony and Best/King Bay Properties, Pacific Iron Ore Corporation

N F Trowell 1983: Geology of the Sturgeon Lake Area, Districts of Thunder Bay and Kenora, Ontario Geological Survey Report 221

J M Franklin, K H Poulsen, P Severin 1974: Archean Metallogeny and Stratigraphy of the South Sturgeon Lake Area, Mattabi Trip, 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting at Institute on Lake Superior

H J Bergmann, 1970: Report for Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd, covering Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys over their #33-34 Claim Group (Jumping Lake), Sturgeon Lake Area

S Johnson, S Johnson, and W C Read, 1989: Work Report for Project Jessie Lake Gold Showing, document from OGS Database

B McFadden, 1972: Diamond Drilling Logs for DDH SPO-16 to SPO-20, Granges Exploration

Minroc Management 2013 Assessment Report for the Fourbay Property prepared for Tasca Resources.

## 13.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

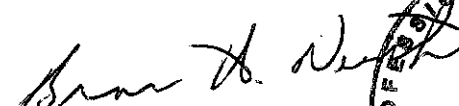
### Certificate of Qualified Person:

I, Brian H. Newton, certify that;

1. I reside at 1518 Jasmine Crescent, Oakville Ontario L6H 3H3 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Ltd., office address 304-65 Front St. East, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1B5.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Assessment Report for the Fourbay Property for Tasca Resources." Dated 25 August 2014.
3. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Bachelor of Science in Geology (1984) and have practiced my profession continuously.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) Registration No. 1330.
5. I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).
6. I prepared sections 1.0 to 11.0 of this Technical Report.
7. I am independent, as described in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101, of Tasca Resources.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 25 August 2014

Brian H Newton, P.Geo



## **Appendix A**

### **Certificates of Analysis**





CLIENT NAME: BILLIKEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC.  
304-65 FRONT ST EAST  
TORONTO, ON M5E1B5  
(416) 815-8666

ATTENTION TO: BRIAN NEWTON

PROJECT NO:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14B861283

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Ron Cardinall, Certified Assayer - Director - Technical Services (Mining)

DATE REPORTED: Jul 18, 2014

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 7

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

\*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.



## Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14B861283

PROJECT NO:

5623 McADAM ROAD  
 MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO  
 CANADA L4Z 1N9  
 TEL (905)501-9998  
 FAX (905)501-0589  
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: BILLIKEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC.

ATTENTION TO: BRIAN NEWTON

(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 09, 2014

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 08, 2014

DATE REPORTED: Jul 18, 2014

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte: Unit: RDL:	Sample Login Weight kg	Au ppm	Au-Grav g/t
1409051 (5551706)		0.98	0.034	
1409052 (5551707)		1.90	0.005	
1409053 (5551708)		1.28	0.014	
1409054 (5551709)		0.70	0.070	
1409055 (5551711)		1.64	0.366	
1409056 (5551712)		2.42	0.002	
1409057 (5551713)		1.10	0.046	
1409058 (5551714)		0.70	0.005	
1409059 (5551715)		0.94	0.020	
1409060 (5551716)		1.26	<0.001	
1409061 (5551717)		1.88	0.009	
1409062 (5551718)		0.94	0.001	
1409063 (5551719)		1.96	0.005	
1409064 (5551720)		2.40	<0.001	
1409065 (5551721)		1.28	0.003	
1409066 (5551722)		0.68	0.002	
1409067 (5551723)		1.56	0.003	
1409068 (5551724)		1.96	0.003	
1409069 (5551725)		2.70	<0.001	
1409070 (5551726)		1.28	0.003	
1409071 (5551727)		0.82	0.027	
1409072 (5551728)		1.30	<0.001	
1409073 (5551729)		1.30	0.004	
1409074 (5551730)		0.86	<0.001	
1409075 (5551731)		2.80	0.481	
1409076 (5551733)		4.06	0.339	
1409077 (5551734)		1.66	0.260	
1409078 (5551736)		3.86	2.03	
1409079 (5551737)		4.04	0.133	
1409080 (5551738)		3.78	0.099	
1409081 (5551739)		1.00	>10	12.16

Certified By:

*Ron Cardinal*



## Certificate of Analysis

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DATE SAMPLED: Jul 09, 2014

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 08, 2014

DATE REPORTED: Jul 18, 2014

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte: Unit: RDL:	Sample Login Weight kg	Au ppm	Au-Grav g/t
1409082 (5551740)		1.30	0.046	
1409083 (5551741)		2.86	0.026	
1409084 (5551742)		3.44	3.25	
1409085 (5551743)		1.30	0.176	
1409086 (5551744)		1.72	0.009	
1409087 (5551745)		1.62	0.053	
1409088 (5551746)		2.22	0.004	
1409089 (5551747)		1.72	2.01	
1409090 (5551748)		1.06	4.75	
1409091 (5551749)		3.68	2.13	
1409092 (5551750)		0.28	0.043	
1409093 (5551751)		0.80	0.003	
1409094 (5551752)		1.84	<0.001	
1409095 (5551753)		1.48	3.39	
1409096 (5551754)		2.72	4.15	
1409097 (5551755)		2.80	2.14	
1409098 (5551756)		2.72	1.78	
1409099 (5551757)		2.92	1.67	
1409100 (5551758)		2.66	0.008	
1409251 (5551759)		2.14	0.019	
1409252 (5551760)		1.30	0.019	
1409253 (5551761)		1.10	0.002	
1409254 (5551762)		0.82	0.009	
1409255 (5551763)		0.46	<0.001	
1409256 (5551764)		0.54	0.002	
1409257 (5551765)		1.52	<0.001	
1409258 (5551766)		0.88	0.015	
1409259 (5551767)		1.18	0.001	
1409260 (5551768)		0.56	0.002	
1409261 (5551769)		1.16	0.005	
1409262 (5551770)		2.22	0.019	

Certified By:

*Ron Cardinal*



## Certificate of Analysis

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CLIENT NAME: BILLIKEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC.

ATTENTION TO: BRIAN NEWTON

(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 09, 2014

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 08, 2014

DATE REPORTED: Jul 18, 2014

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Au	Au-Grav
	Unit:	kg	ppm	g/t
	RDL:	0.01	0.001	0.05
1409263 (5551771)		1.20	0.006	
1409264 (5551772)		2.60	0.005	
1409265 (5551773)		2.66	0.003	
1409266 (5551774)		2.08	0.006	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:

*Ron Cardinal*



CLIENT NAME: BILLIKEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC.

ATTENTION TO: BRIAN NEWTON

(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)

(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)																
	REPLICATE #1				REPLICATE #2				REPLICATE #3				REPLICATE #4			
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD
Au	5551706	0.034	0.048		5551720	< 0.001	0.002		5551733	0.339	0.590		5551747	2.01	1.85	8.3%
	REPLICATE #5															
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Au	5551759	0.019	0.031													
Au-Grav					5551739	12.16	11.82	2.8%								



**AGAT** Laboratories

Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials  
 AGAT WORK ORDER: 14B861283  
 PROJECT NO:

5623 McADAM ROAD  
 MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO  
 CANADA L4Z 1N9  
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<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: BILLIKEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC.

ATTENTION TO: BRIAN NEWTON

(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)

Parameter	CRM #1 (1P5K)				CRM #2											
	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits								
Au	1.44	1.48	103%	90% - 110%												
Au-Grav					14.90	14.53	97%	95% - 105%								

## Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: BILLIKEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC.

AGAT WORK ORDER: 14B861283

PROJECT NO:

ATTENTION TO: BRIAN NEWTON

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Au	MIN-200-12006	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	ICP-OES
Au-Grav	MIN-200-12006		GRAVIMETRIC

## **Appendix B**

### **Photos**





Photo 1: View of shearing at southern exposed end of McKinnon Vein. Shown are channel samples 1409077-82 (bottom) and 1409083-5 (top; being cut)



Photo 2: View of McKinnon Vein. Channels shown are 1409089-91 (foreground, spray painted) and 1409086-8 (background, being cut)

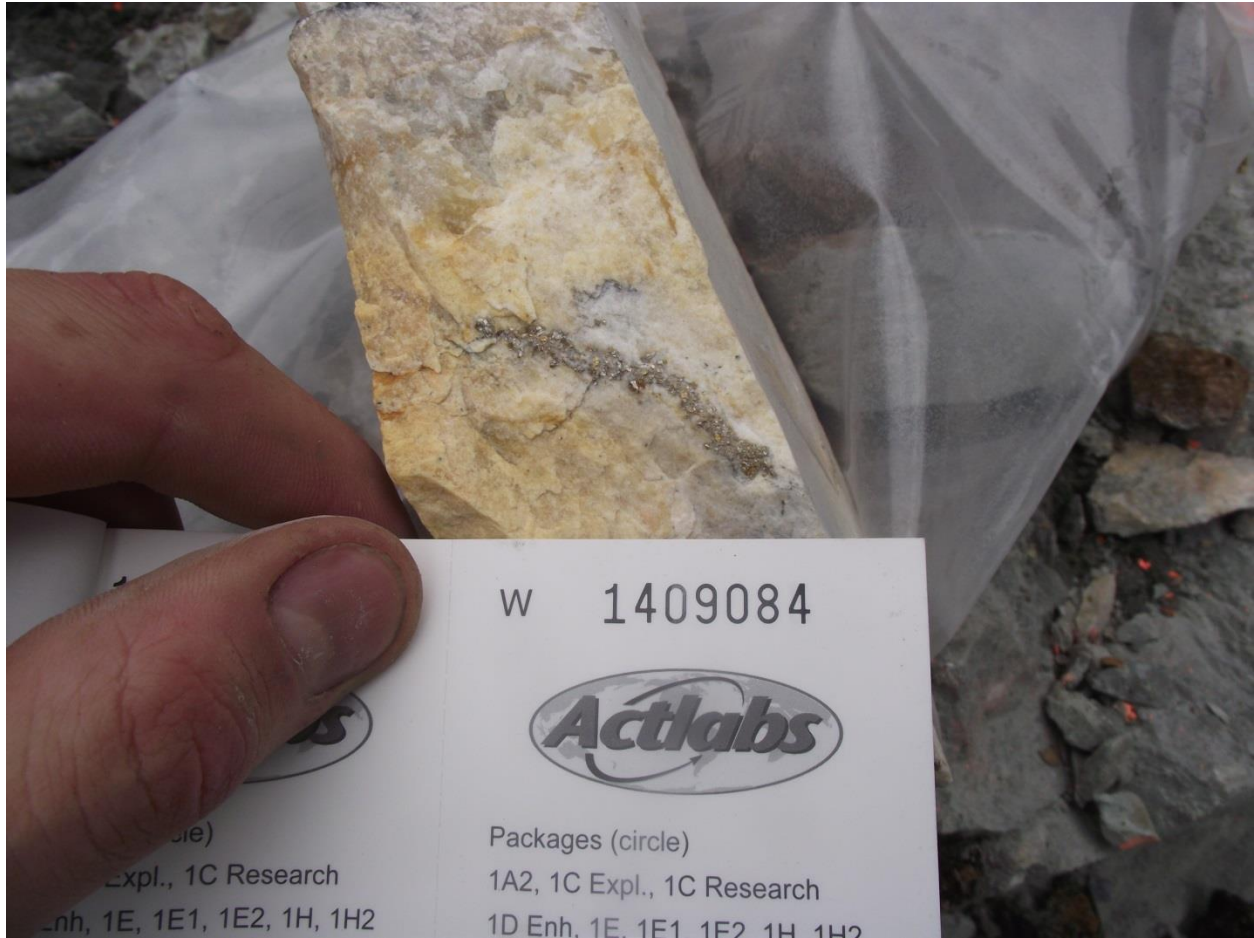


Photo 3: View of pyrite stringer within quartz from channel sample 1409084, which gave 3.25g/t Au in assay



Photo 4: One of several new quartz veins discovered west of the McKinnon Vein