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Transition Metals

REPORT OF PHYSICAL WORK
ON THE HAULTAIN PROJECT
Orphan Claim
NICOL TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

NTS 41P10

October 29, 2015

Prepared By: Thomas Hart, P.Geo

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Transition Metals Corp. to provide documentation of a reconnaissance mapping and prospecting visit to the Orphan Claim located in Nicol Township. The adjacent lease claims were recently clear cut improving access to the northwest portion of the claim. This visit took place on September 24, 2015 to examine the Archean bedrock exposed within the on claim and to re-visit a couple of outcrops previously identified as consisting of ultramafic volcanic rocks.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, AND DESCRIPTION

The Orphan Claim of the Haultain Property consists of a single unit claim 4259075 located in northeast Nicol Township (Figure 1). The claim is registered under, and owned 100% by, Transition Metals Corp. (Client 407930). This claim is generally grouped with the other claims in Haultain and Nicol townships and referred to as the Haultain Property.

The claim can be accessed from highway 560 and via secondary roads exiting the north side of the highway west of Leroy Lake (Figure 1).

3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

A summary of the previous work recorded with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines is presented in Table 2. There is also unrecorded work on this claim relating to the silver exploration conducted in the area between 1920 and 1970 while this claim was mining lease. The unrecorded work generally consists of pits and trenches and these have been record on the map accompanying this report when located.

Table 1: Summary of previous work

Date	Description of Work
1920's - 2011	The claim was originally lease MR12908; there is no record of the exploration completed on this lease until it lapsed
1955	Ontario Geological Survey: Moore mapped Haultain and northern Nicol townships at a scale of 1:31,680. Map 1955-03; AR64 part 5.
1978	Ontario Geological Survey: McIlwaine mapped Haultain and Nicol Township at a scale of 1:31,680; Map 2349 and preliminary maps P0374 and P0518.
1997	Ontario Geology Survey: conducted a high density lake sediment and water geochemical survey, focusing on the Gowganda area.
1997	Lake Superior Resources: The claim was covered as part of a larger Terraquest airborne VLF-EM, radiometric, and magnetic survey with 100 m line spacing at a 100 m altitude (Terraquest, 1997).
2011-2012	reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling of claim 4259075 by Transition Metals Corp.

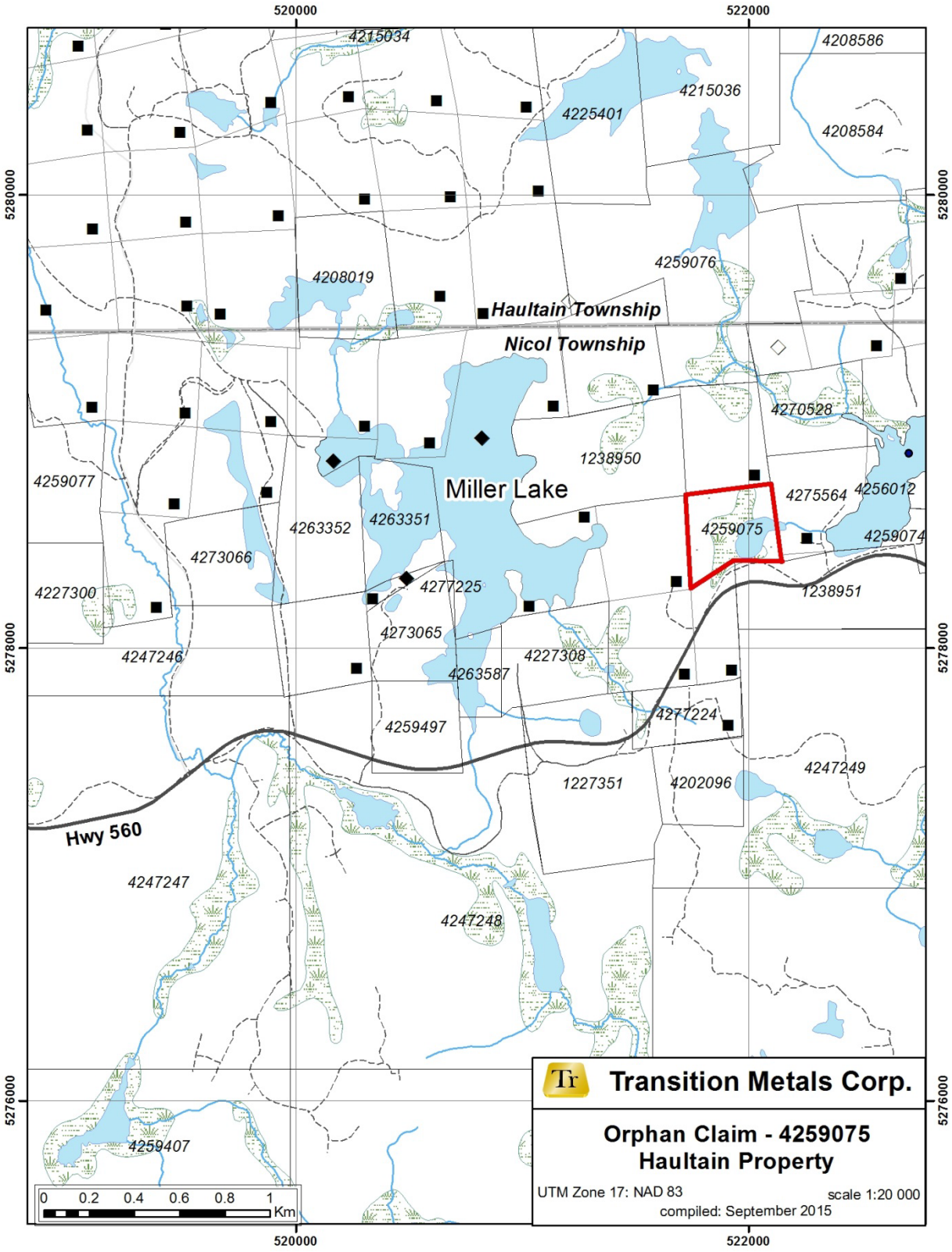

Figure 1: Location of the Keyhole Claim in north central Nico Township

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1. Regional Geology

The following description of the Abitibi greenstone belt was summarized by Hart (2011), as extracted from Ayer et al. (2002, 2005) and Thurston et al. (2008) and the references found in those papers.

The Abitibi greenstone belt is composed of east-trending synclines of mainly volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite, and granite) (Figure 4). Most of the volcanic and sedimentary rock dip vertically and are generally separated by east-trending faults with variable dips. Some of these faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor fault, display evidence for overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, later strike-slip and extension events. There are two ages of unconformable successor basins, the fine-grained clastic rocks of the "Porcupine-style" basins and the younger coarser clastic and minor volcanic rocks of the "Timiskaming-style" basins with both largely proximal to major strike-slip faults (e.g. Porcupine-Destor, Larder-Cadillac). Numerous late-tectonic plutons from syenite and gabbro to granite with lesser dikes of lamprophyre and carbonatite cut the belt.

Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt are subdivided into a series of assemblages. The 2723 to 2720 Ma Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage, characterised by broad regions of tholeiitic basalts, komatiitic basalts, and komatiites with several relatively minor felsic volcanic centers, is located southeast of the Round Lake Batholith. Units of 2717–2711 Ma upper part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage , which consists of tholeiitic and komatiitic units with graphitic metasedimentary rocks and localized felsic volcanic centers, occur in Tyrrell Township to the southwest of the Batholith.

The plutonic rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt are subdivided into synvolcanic, syn-tectonic and post-tectonic intrusions. Syn-tectonic plutons may be related to the deformational events and can be subdivided into early and late series. Early 2695 to 2685 Ma tonalite, granodiorite, diorite and feldspar±quartz porphyries with adakitic geochemistry similar and coeval to the Porcupine assemblage volcanic rocks occur as stocks within the greenstone belt and as major portions of the surrounding batholithic complexes. Late 2680 to 2672 Ma syntectonic intrusions are broadly coeval with the Timiskaming assemblage, and are relatively small, occurring in close proximity to the main faults (e.g. Larder Lake - Cadillac deformation zone). These intrusions are typically alkalic, consisting of monzonite, syenite and albitite with the more mafic phases

including diorite, gabbro, clinopyroxenite, hornblendite and lamprophyre.

A number of mafic dyke swarms cut the rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Osmani 1991). The 2454 Ma Matachewan dykes are north-trending, vertical to sub-vertical and composed of quartz diabase and commonly contain plagioclase phenocrysts up to 20 cm in length. Occasional northeast-trending 2170 Ma quartz diabase Biscotasing dykes (Halls and Davis 2004) cross the map area and are reported by Moore (1955) to cut the Nipissing Gabbro in the area of the O'Brien Mine. West to northwest-trending, vertical dykes of the 1238 Ma Sudbury dyke swarm are generally medium to coarse-grained with ophitic to subophitic textures olivine tholeiites.

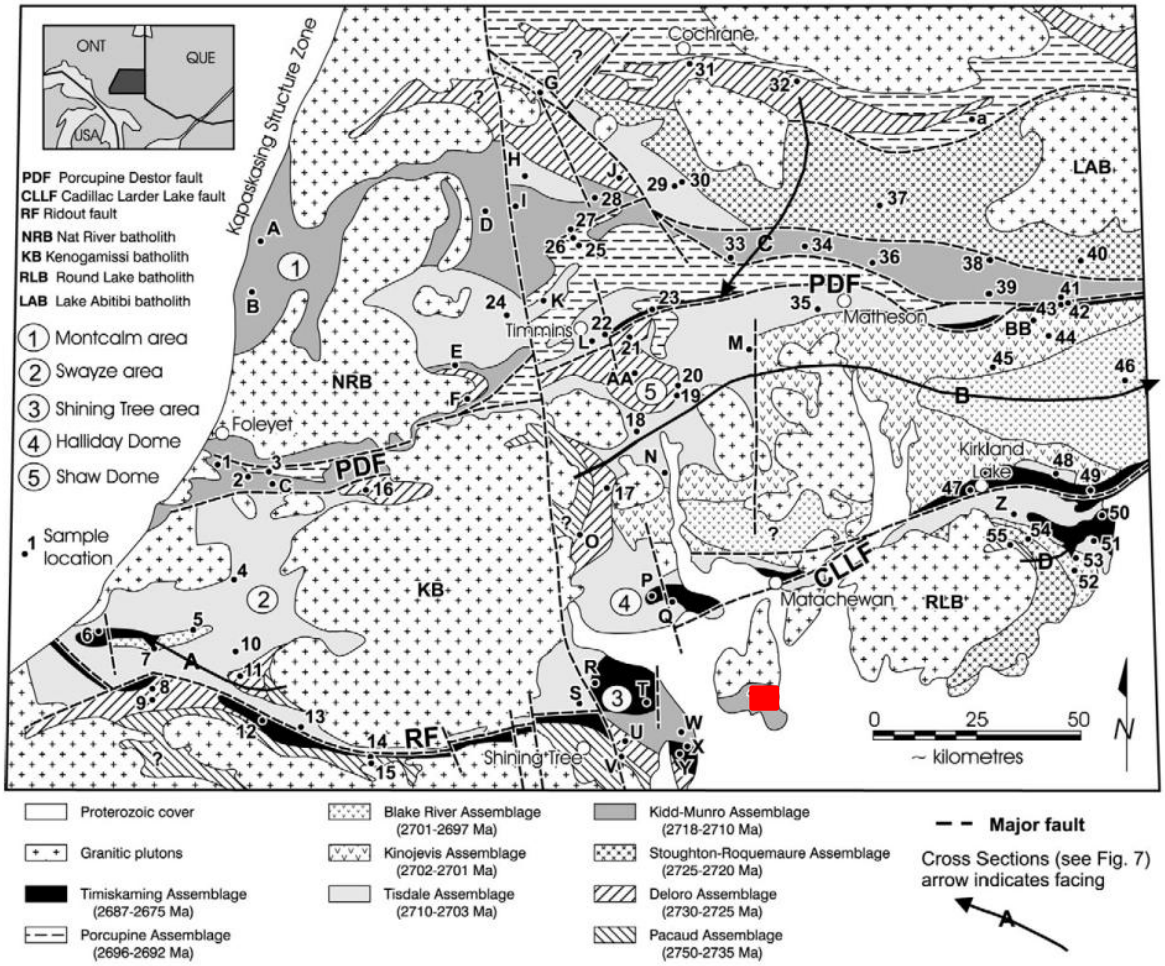

Figure 2: Regional geology of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt (Ayer et al. 2002), red square is the approximate location of the claims

The Archean rocks are unconformably overlain by Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup, which were deposited in a north-trending graben referred to as the Cobalt

Embayment in the area overlying the Abitibi greenstone belt. Four formations were deposited in the Embayment and form the upper most sedimentary cycle of the Huronian Supergroup collectively referred to as the Cobalt Group (Bennett et al. 1991). The Gowganda Formation is the most prominent formation in the area south of the Round Lake Batholith and has been subdivided in to the lower Coleman Member consisting of clast and matrix supported conglomerate, and the upper Firstbrook Member consisting of pebbly wacke, wacke, siltstone, mudstone, and arenite. The Coleman Member conglomerates have been interpreted to have been glacial or alternatively debris flows or turbidity currents.

Gabbroic rocks of the Nipissing Intrusive event intrude all older rocks of the Cobalt Embayment forming sills, dykes and undulating sheets up to a few hundred metres thick (Bennett et al. 1991). A two pyroxene gabbro is the most common lithology in the Nipissing but olivine gabbro, hornblende gabbro, feldspathic pyroxenite, leucogabbro, and granophyric gabbro and granophyres are also present. The 2219 Ma Nipissing gabbro may have originated from a radiating dike swarm related to the 2217-2210 Ma Ungava magmatic event located under the Labrador Trough fed via the 2216 Ma Senneterre dykes which form part of the radiating dike swarm (Ernst 2007). Locally, emplacement of the Nipissing appears to have been controlled by pre-existing structures in the Huronian and Archean basement rocks.

Supracrustal units in the Abitibi greenstone belt are dominated by east-west striking volcanic and sedimentary assemblages and east-trending Archean deformation zones and folds. Larger batholithic complexes external to the supracrustal rocks (e.g. Round Lake) represent centres of structural domes.

4.2. Local Geology

In the area of the claim, Archean mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks are intruded by mafic and felsic intrusive rocks and unconformably overlain by Proterozoic Gowganda formation metasedimentary rocks. These rocks are intruded by north-trending Matachewan dykes and a northeast-trending Biscotasing dyke. The Archean rocks form an inlier / island within a sub-circular basin of Nipissing Gabbro referred to as the Miller Basin (McIlwaine 1978). The diabase sill is interpreted to have a saucer shape and is interpreted to underlie the Archean rocks at depth. The Archean rocks are interpreted to be the eastern continuation of the stratigraphy on the main portion of Transition Metal's Haultain property located to the west of the past producing silver mines.

Claim 4259075 was originally mapped by Transition Metals in 2011 interpreted to be underlain Archean metavolcanic rocks comprised of predominately of variably altered, northwest-trending, schistose mafic to intermediate flows and volcaniclastic rocks. Two horizons of

ultramafic metavolcanic rocks were identified in the southeast portion of the claim interlayered with the mafic metavolcanics. North-trending Matachewan diabase dykes intrude the metavolcanics. A northeast-trending, medium- to coarse-grained, massive Biscotasing diabase dyke intrudes the Archean rocks and the Matachewan dykes. Mineralization consists of quartz +/- iron carbonate veins with trace to 3%, medium to coarse grained pyrite. Disseminated, medium-grained pyrite was also observed in the mafic metavolcanic rocks.

5.0. 2015 FIELD WORK

A day of reconnaissance mapping was conducted on September 24th 2015, by Tom Hart and Greg Collins on claim 4259075 to follow-up on the reported occurrence of ultramafic volcanic rocks. Mapping by Transition Metals in other portions of the Haultain Property have noted a strong correlation between the presence of ultramafic rocks, syenite dykes, and a regional west- northwest-trending structure. A high proportion of the gold occurrences on the western portion of the Property are hosted by syenite dykes that cut ultramafic volcanic rocks or by adjacent shear zones. Reconnaissance mapping and 2 assay samples were collected in an attempt to identify the presence of syenite or felsic intrusive rocks, and to determine if the ultramafic volcanic rocks are a significant portion of the stratigraphy on this claim.

The reconnaissance mapping indicated that most of the claim is underlain by mafic metavolcanic rocks that consist of massive to pillowed flows, and volcaniclastics (Fig. 3). Feldspar porphyritic to massive monzonite to quartz monzonite dykes intrude the metavolcanic rocks and have been highly deformed. A deformed possibly syenitic dyke was sampled along the east side of the claim. Two, north-trending Matchewan diabase dykes cut the older lithologies in the western portion of the claim.

Generally mafic to intermediate in composition, the metavolcanic rocks appear to be fragmental in origin but could be very deformed flows. The metavolcanic rocks are generally well foliated, northwest-trending, and north dipping. Steeply plunging folding is evident on the southeast shore of the pond, which with evidence of kink-banding, suggests a strong deformation of most units.

Monzonite dykes are medium-grained, weakly to well foliated, quartz-feldspar rich units with trace amounts of sulphides. The dykes appear to intrude roughly parallel to the foliation and have been deformed with the metavolcanic rocks and in some locations strongly boudined.

The syenite dyke is fine-grained, weakly foliated, pink-red, biotite-bearing with no visible quartz. This dyke also follows the foliation, but in the area of the dyke the foliation appears to change to a northeast-trend. Small scale isoclinal folding of the metavolcanics in this area plunge steeply to the northeast.

Metamorphism is a regional upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies grade. Evidence of a hematitic, or possibly potassic, alteration was notes in some of the volcanoclastic units in the southwest portion of the claim. Occasional quartz vein are hosted by the metavolcanic rocks, and a sample of one vein from 2011 returned negligible gold.

Two samples were collected, L783826 from the northwest portion of the property and L783827 from the southeast portion (Fig. 3; Table 2). Sample L783826 was a coarse-grained, feldspar porphyritic monzonite dyke with trace fine-grained pyrite that cut mafic metavolcanic rocks. Sample L783827 was a fine-grained, reddish pink, massive syenite dyke that cut mafic volcanoclastic rocks.

Table 2: 2015 sample descriptions with locations in UTM NAD83, Zone 17 coordinates

Sample	East	North	Description
L783826	521729	5278609	coarse-grained feldspar porphyry with tr py
L783827	522123	5278493	fine-grained, red, felsic syenite with tr py

Unfortunately, the ultramafic unit shown as thin volcanic horizons on the 2012 geology map could not be located during the 2015 field work. The original mapping probably mis-identified the unit as there is abundant outcrop in the southeast portion of the claim. An ultramafic unit was identified to the east while accessing the southeast portion of the claim, so there is still the potential for ultramafic units to underlie the claim but are not exposed on surface.

The two samples were submitted for gold assay and whole rock geochemical analyses to characterize the lithologies and type and degree of alteration (Appendix A). Table 2 presents the highlights of this analytical work.

Table 3: Results of Analytical Work on 2015 Samples

Sample	East	North	Au	Ag	Cu	Te	Zn
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
L783826	521729	5278609	0.001	0.06	4.4	0.02	34
L783827	522123	5278493	0.003	0.02	43.3	0.01	11

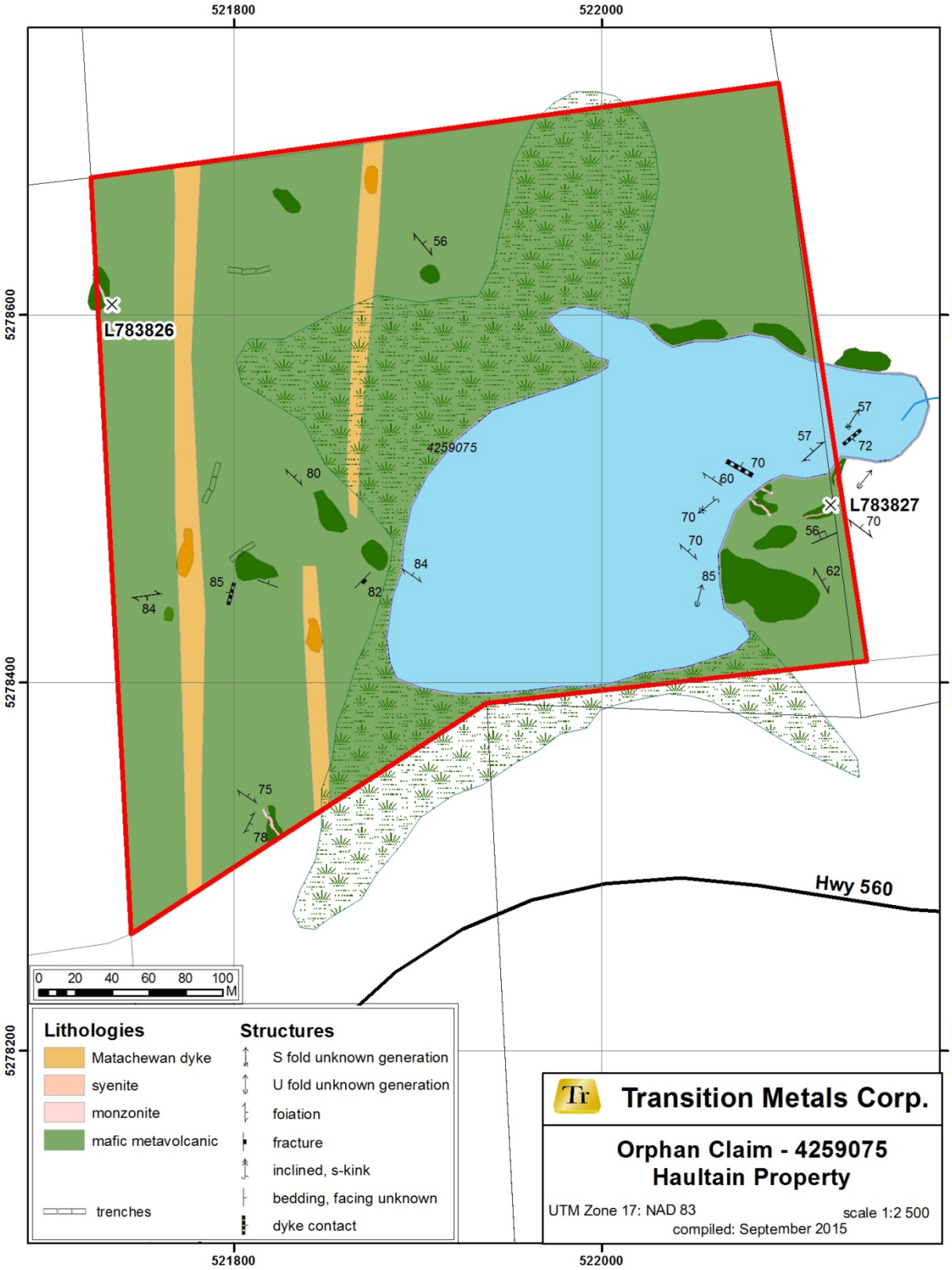

Figure 3: Revised geology and 2015 sample locations.

5.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

The total value of work done on the claim 4259075 in 2015 is summarized in Table 3.

Table 4: Summary of expenditures

Category	Cost
Geological Consultant	$ 1,350
Food & Accommodations	$ 125
Field Supplies	$ 45
Vehicle expenses	$ 125
Gas	$ 95
Analytical	$ 78
Report Writing	$ 625
Total	$ 2,443

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The syenite dyke and multiple monzonite dykes are two of the elements associated with gold mineralization on the west portion of the Haultain property. Although ultramafic lithologies could not be located, the identification of these lithologies adjacent to the claim suggests that they are simply not exposed.

7.0 RECOMMENDATION

1) Further mapping and sampling should be completed on the northeast portion of the claim to determine if there are additional syenite dykes or ultramafic volcanic rocks underlying the claim.

2) A VLF-EM survey would be useful in investigating the extent of the structure that appears to underlie the swamp in the area of the syenite dyke.

8.0 REFERENCES

Ayer, J.A., Amelin, Y., Corfu, F., Kamo, S., Ketchum, J., Kwok, K., Trowell, N. 2002. Evolution of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt based on U–Pb geochronology: autochthonous volcanic construction followed by plutonism, regional deformation and sedimentation; Precambrian Research, 115 p. 63–95

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McIlwaine, W.H. 1978. Precambrian geology, Haultain and Nicol townships: Ontario Geological Survey, Report 175 with Map 2349, scale 1:31 680.

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Thurston, P.C., Ayer, J.A., Goutier, J., and Hamilton, M.A. 2008. Depositional Gaps in Abitibi Greenstone Belt Stratigraphy: A Key to Exploration for Syngenetic Mineralization; Economic Geology, 103, p. 1097–1134.

9.0 STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORS

I, Thomas Hart do hereby certify that:

1) I reside at 2404 Algonquin Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5V1,

2) I graduated with a M.Sc. (Geology) degree in 1984 from the University of Toronto.

3) I have been practicing my profession in Canada since 1984, as an exploration geologist (an employee and independent consultant) on precious and base metal projects with exploration/mining companies in Canada, and as a mapping geologist with the Ontario Geological Survey.

4) I am the proprietor of Hart Geoscience Inc., a consulting company based in Sudbury Ontario contracted by Transition Metals Corp. to provide management services with respect to on-going exploration and development activities on their properties in Ontario. In this capacity, I am authorized to act as an Agent of the Company.

4) I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario

7) I supervised the portions of this work program and writing of the technical report.

Signed this 29th of October, 2015 in the City of Sudbury, Ontario

Thomas Hart, M.Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX B: ALS ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

ALS Minerals

To: **TRANSITION METALS CORP.**
410 FALCONBRIDGE ROAD
UNIT 5
SUDBURY ON P3A 4S4

Finalized Date: 13-OCT-2015
Account: TRAMET

CERTIFICATE SD15147425

Project: 3

This report is for 2 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Sudbury, ON, Canada on 28-SEP-2015.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

GREG COLLINS	STEVE FLANK	THOMAS HART
PETER MCINTYRE	SCOTT MCLEAN	GRANT MOURRE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

To: **TRANSITION METALS CORP.**
ATTN: THOMAS HART
410 FALCONBRIDGE ROAD
UNIT 5
SUDBURY ON P3A 4S4

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 13-OCT-2015
Account: TRAMET

Project: 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD15147425

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
L783826		1.36	0.001	0.06	0.56	0.3	<0.2	<10	30	0.16	0.05	1.24	0.03	23.2	4.2	18
L783827		0.72	0.003	0.02	0.24	5.0	<0.2	<10	20	<0.05	0.04	0.17	0.04	17.80	2.4	15

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01
L783826		0.15	4.4	1.31	6.25	<0.05	0.36	<0.01	0.010	0.04	10.5	6.0	0.40	291	0.10	0.07
L783827		<0.05	43.3	0.44	1.82	0.05	0.57	<0.01	0.006	0.06	8.3	1.7	0.15	51	0.10	0.09

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2
L783826		0.06	6.4	390	2.6	2.1	<0.001	0.09	<0.05	2.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	<0.01	0.02	1.3
L783827		0.28	5.8	320	11.6	1.2	<0.001	0.02	0.15	0.8	<0.2	0.2	7.5	<0.01	0.01	1.4

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
L783826		0.040	<0.02	0.25	22	0.17	2.32	34	10.8
L783827		0.078	<0.02	0.35	15	0.07	1.69	11	17.3

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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SUDBURY ON P3A 4S4

Finalized Date: 13-OCT-2015
Account: TRAMET

Project: 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD15147425

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Sudbury located at 1351-B Kelly Lake Road, Unit #1, Sudbury, ON, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-32
PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-ICP21	ME-MS41