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# EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF THE

# WARFORD PROPERTY,
# NTS 42A/03SE

**In**

**CLEAVER TOWNSHIPS,**
**LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION,**
**DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING**
**ONTARIO, CANADA**



**FOR**



**VICTOR W.A. WARFORD**

Kian A. Jensen, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Porcupine, Ontario
September 17, 2015

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## 2.4 GLOSSARY OF NON-GEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following are definitions for terms used in this Technical Report:

| | |
|---|---|
| "MNDM" | Ministry of Northern Development and Mines |
| "MNR" | Ministry of Natural Resources |
| "OGS" | Ontario Geological Survey |

## 2.5 GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO MINING AND MINERAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| "ASL" | means above mean sea level in metres |
| "diamond drill" | means a machine designed to rotate under pressure, using an annular diamond studded cutting tool to produce a more or less continuous sample of the material that is drilled. |
| "EM" | means an electromagnetic geophysical survey method |
| "g/t" | grams per (metric) tonne |
| "HEM" | means a horizontal loop electromagnetic geophysical survey method |
| "HLEM" | means a horizontal loop electromagnetic geophysical survey method |
| "km" | means kilometres |
| "m" | means metres |
| "mag" | means a total field magnetic geophysical survey |
| "mineralization" | means a natural aggregate of one or more minerals, which has not been delineated to the extent that sufficient average grade or dimensions can be reasonably estimated or called a "deposit" or "ore". Further exploration or development expenditures may or may not be warranted by such an occurrence depending on the circumstances. |
| "NTS" | National Topographic Survey that publishes topographic map sheets for Canada. |
| "ounce" | means troy ounces |

| | |
|---|---|
| "ppb" | means parts per billion |
| "ppm" | means parts per million |
| "strike length" | means the longest horizontal dimension of a body or zone of mineralization. |
| "VEM" | means a vertical electromagnetic geophysical survey method |
| "VLF" | means very low frequency electromagnetic survey method |

## 2.6 CONVERSION

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions from the Standard Imperial units to the International System of Units (or metric units).

| To Convert From | To | Multiply By |
|---|---|---|
| Feet | Metres | 0.305 |
| Metres | Feet | 3.281 |
| Miles | Kilometres | 1.609 |
| Kilometres | Miles | 0.621 |
| Acres | Hectares | 0.405 |
| Hectares | Acres | 2.471 |
| Grams | Ounces (troy) | 0.032 |
| Ounce (troy) | Grams | 31.103 |
| Tonnes | Short tons | 1.102 |
| Short tons | Tonnes | 0.907 |
| Grams per tonne | Ounces (troy) per ton | 0.029 |
| Ounces (troy) per ton | Grams per tonne | 34.438 |

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

Victor W.A. Warford of South Porcupine, Ontario holds a 100% interest in the Warford Property located in Cleaver Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Timiskaming, Ontario.

The author and Victor Warford visited the Cleaver Property on June 8th, 2015 for the purpose of examination of the quartz vein system(s) and to conduct an initial bedrock sampling of the mineralized quartz veining and host rock.

The property is a single unpatented mining claim consisting of four units with an approximate total area of 63.97 ha or 159.93 acres.

The property lies within NTS map sheets 42A/03SE. The coordinates of the property are approximately from 496,065mE to 496,865mE and 5,330,190mN to 5,330,995mN (UTM Zone 17, NAD 83).

The project area is approximately 49.37 km (30.65 miles) south of Highway 101 in South Porcupine, Ontario.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS AND LOCATION

The Warford property currently consists of one (1) mining claim containing 4 mining claim units, which was recorded on October 5, 2009, and is located within Cleaver Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Timiskaming, Ontario. The property is located approximately 45 km southeast of Timmins and 35km northwest of Matachewan, Ontario as illustrated in **Figures 1** and **2**.

The property lies within NTS map sheets 42A/03SE. The coordinates of the property are approximately from 496,065mE to 496,865mE and 5,330,190mN to 5,330,995mN (UTM Zone 17, NAD 83).

The Warford property is approximately 63.97ha (159.93 acres) and is approximately 49.37 km (30.65 miles) south of South Porcupine, Ontario, as illustrated in **Figure 3,** and the mining claim status is summarized in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Warford Property Mining Claim Status in Cleaver Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario:

| Township / Area | Claim Number | Recording Date | Claim Due Date | Status | Percent Option | Work Required | Total Applied |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLEAVER | 4220803 | 2009-Oct-05 | 2015-Oct-05 | A | 100% | $1,600 | $6,400 |


Figure 1: Location Map of the Warford Property, Cleaver Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Timiskaming, Ontario.

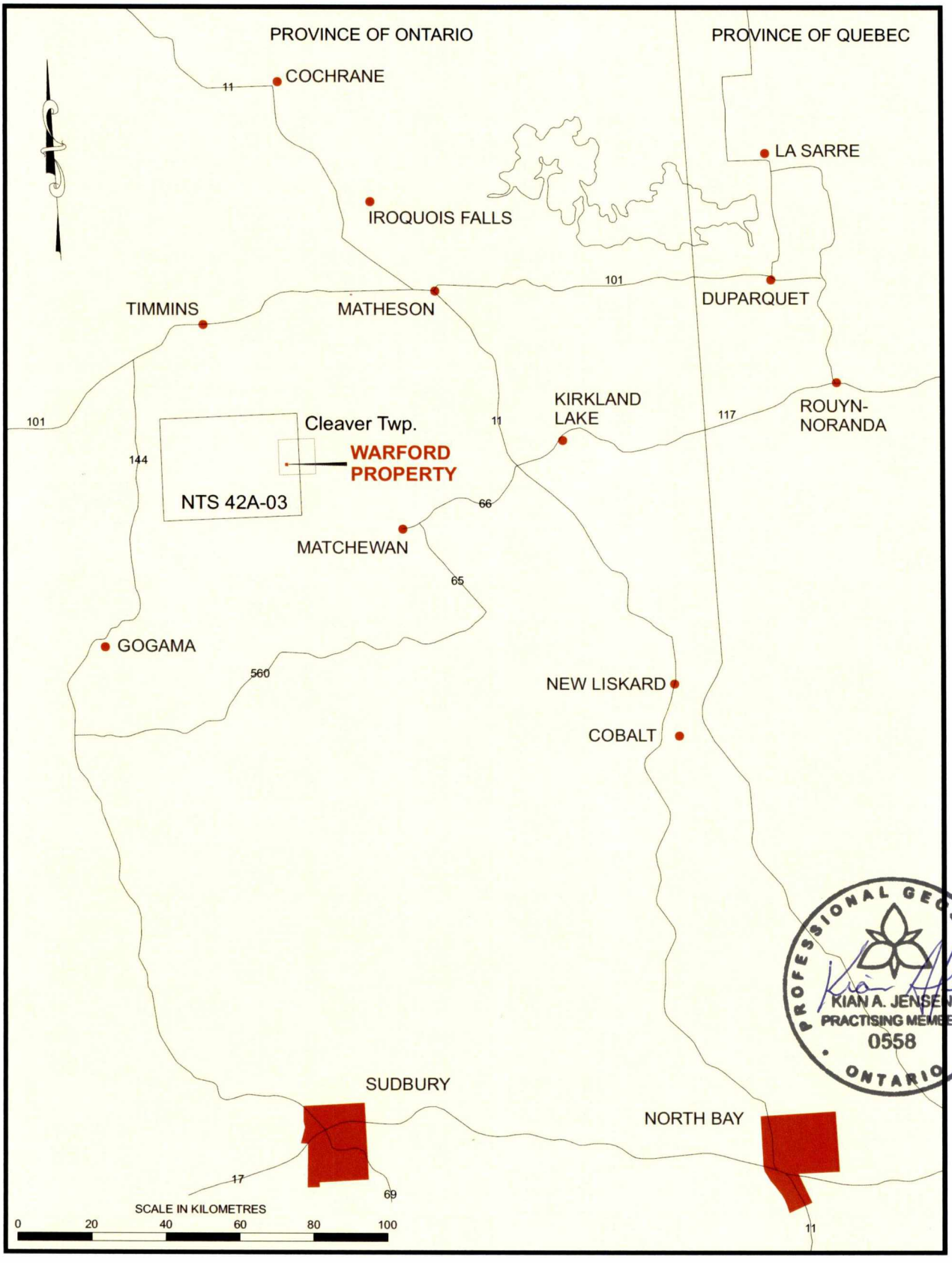


Figure 2: Location of the Warford Property, Cleaver Township, Timmins, Ontario.

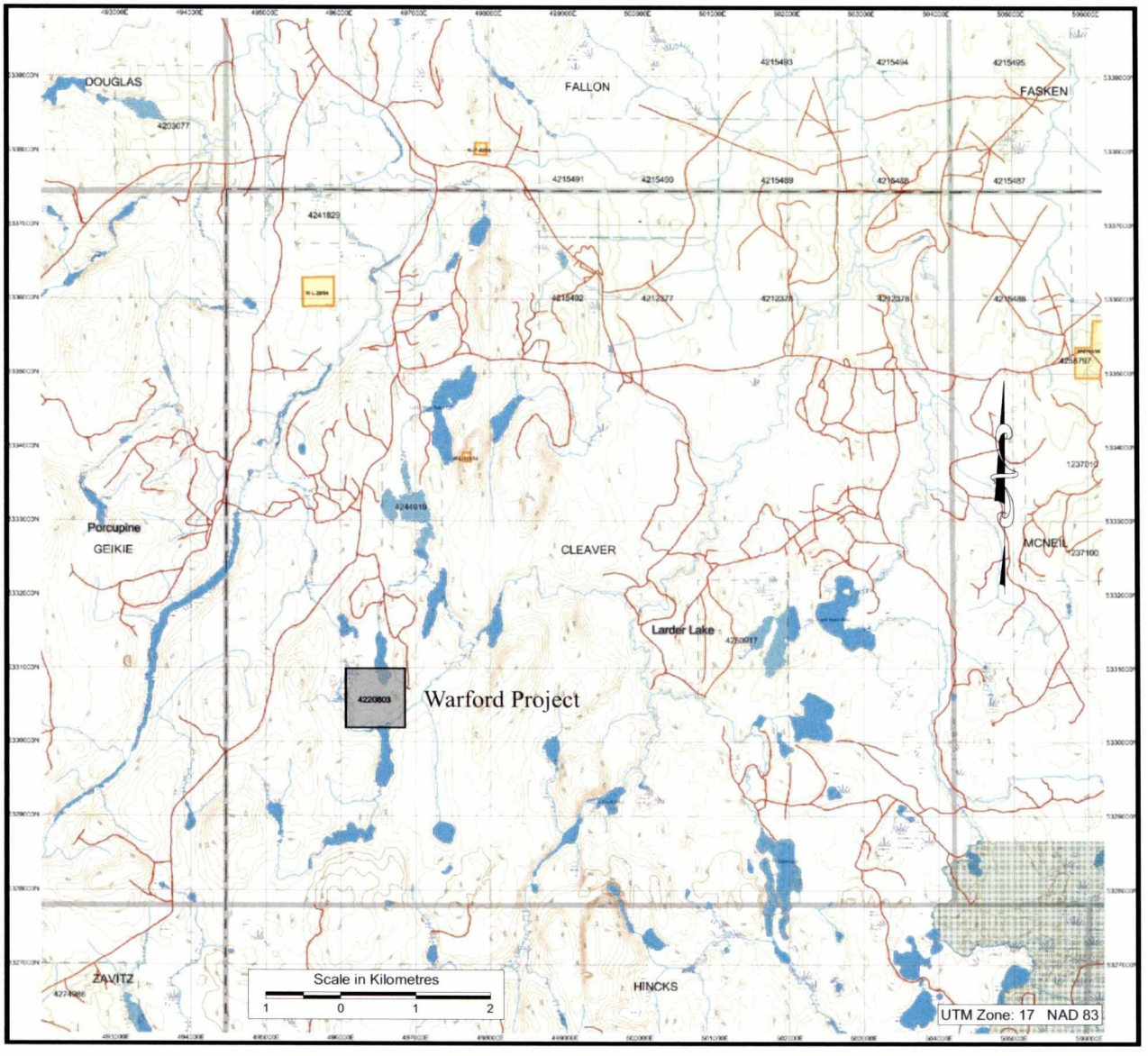


Figure 3: Road Access and Location Map of the Warford Property, Cleaver Township (G-3619), Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Timiskaming, Ontario, Canada.

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# 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, INFRASTRUCTURE, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

## 5.1 ACCESSIBILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the Warford Property is via Crawford Street South in South Porcupine and navigating through South Porcupine to the Langmuir Road or locally known as Stringer's Road then traveling southwards along an all weather gravel road past the junction of Carman Road at mileage 32.7 km and past of Forks Lake Road at mileage 39.8 km. At mileage 41.9 km access is via the Forks River Road (westwards) at the junction with the Whitefish River Road (southwards) until mileage 47.4 km. The haulage kilometer marks at this location are 46 km marker (measured southwards) and 21 km marker (measured northwards). Property access is then via an old logging road eastwards and then southwards for approximately 2.4 km, which is the north property boundary. An old trail leads in a general south direction to the southern end of the lake where several old log cabins are located.

Electric power could be obtained from the hydro line that extends to the Northern Sun Mining Redstone Project on the Langmuir Road.

Timmins, a major mining and manufacturing city, can provide all of the necessary infrastructure and technical support for any exploration and development work including mining if warranted. Currently, Timmins has 2 gold milling facilities, the Dome Mine owned by GoldCorp and the Bell Creek Mine and milling facility owned by Lake Shore Gold Corp. Additional exploration personnel can be provided from the surrounding local communities.

## 5.2 CLIMATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

The climate is temperate with four distinct seasons, typical of the Southern Shield, and moderated by the proximity of the Great Lakes to some extent and by James Bay. Other than a small lake, exploration activities can be completed year around with preference in the winter months. Water for diamond drilling on the Warford property can be obtained from either of the lakes located near the northern and southern property claim boundaries.

The daily winter temperatures for Timmins range from 0°C to –8°C in November to –11°C to –24°C in January with extreme temperatures recorded in December to February of –44oC or greater. The daily summer temperature range from 2°C to 24°C with extreme temperatures recorded of 31°C to 39°C. The average annual rainfall is approximately 250 to 275 mm the majority of precipitation occurring from May to October with extreme rainfall ranging from 100mm to 350mm. The averaged annual snowfall is approximately 160mm the majority occurring from November to March with extreme snowfall ranging from 100 to 225mm. The average total yearly precipitation is approximately 825mm with extremes ranging from 650mm to 1000mm.

The property lies within the Boreal Forest Region and is subdivided into two subsections, the Northern Clay and the Hudson Bay Lowlands. The Northern Clay Subsection has large stretches of black spruce, which cover the gently rising ground as well as the lowland flats, where the trees alternate with extensive sedge and sphagnum moss swamps. Better-drained areas contain mixed stands of white birch, poplar and white and black spruce. Stands of jack pine are found on outwash deposits, old beaches and eskers.

## 5.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Generally, the central portion of the current property is in the order of 365 metres ASL (1,197 feet). Local northerly trending ridges are up to 420 metres ASL (1,378 feet) in height, while flat and swampy areas are below approximately 360 metres ASL (1,181 feet).
In much of the area, the terrain has flat to gently rolling relief. North-striking ridges of diabase and Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cause the areas of greatest relief.

The drainage is generally poor to moderate characterized by a large area of overall muskeg, tag alder and cedar or black spruce swamps primarily in the northwestern portion of the property. Spruce, pine, poplar, birch and mountain maple occupy the higher areas that are better drained by small north-flowing streams originating off the height-of-land. The majority of the property drains northeasterly into the Night Hawk River, which flows in a general northeasterly to northerly direction, and eventually drains into Night Hawk Lake.

The first glacial advance of the Wisconsinan ice over the area was in a southeast direction that deposited a sandy till. After the retreat of the ice about 8400 years BP, Lake Barlow-Ojibway was formed and deposits varved clays, silt and fine sand were formed. These glaciolacustrine deposits are only exposed south of the project area approximately. The project area and northwards these same glaciolacustrine deposits are covered by the Cochrane till. About 8100 years BP, the second phase of the Cochrane lobe re-advancement covered the area, which modified and capped the eskers and the Lake Barlow-Ojibway lacustrine deposits with a clayey till and molded drumlinoid landforms with southeast orientation (Johns, 1982).

Ice-flow indicators, consisting of glacial grooves and striae, chattermarks, roches moutonnées, crag and tail features and glacial flutings in areas of thick, continuous till, have been observed within the study area. Together, these features indicate a fairly consistent late-glacial pattern of ice flow directed toward the south to southeast. Glacial flutings developed on ground moraine as well as pebble fabric measurements from surface exposures of subglacial till are consistent with this observation. At numerous sites, however, crossing striae record a sequence of ice flow events that both predate and postdate the main ice-flow event. Protected facets of numerous bedrock outcrops preserve the striae of older ice-flow events directed towards the south, southwest or west. Composite glacial landforms and mapped dispersal patterns of distinctive Huronian metasedimentary pebbles (Bajc 1995) support the interpretation of an older, westerly to southwesterly ice-flow event as well. A similar ice-flow chronology has been documented for much of northeastern Ontario (Veillette and McClenaghan 1996).

Younger ice flow indicators that deviate from the main south-southeast direction reflect the late stage thinning of the ice sheet. For example, bedrock-controlled topographic obstructions have resulted in local deflections of flow. Likewise, large esker-fan complexes, as occur in English Township, have resulted in converging striae within a restricted zone adjacent to the axis of the esker and its re-entrant. These late stage shifts in flow do not appear to have resulted in the dispersal of significant amounts of material. Their significance, in terms of drift prospecting programs and associated dispersal studies, is regarded as minimal (Bajc 1996).

Figure 4 illustrates the Quaternary geology of Cleaver Township.

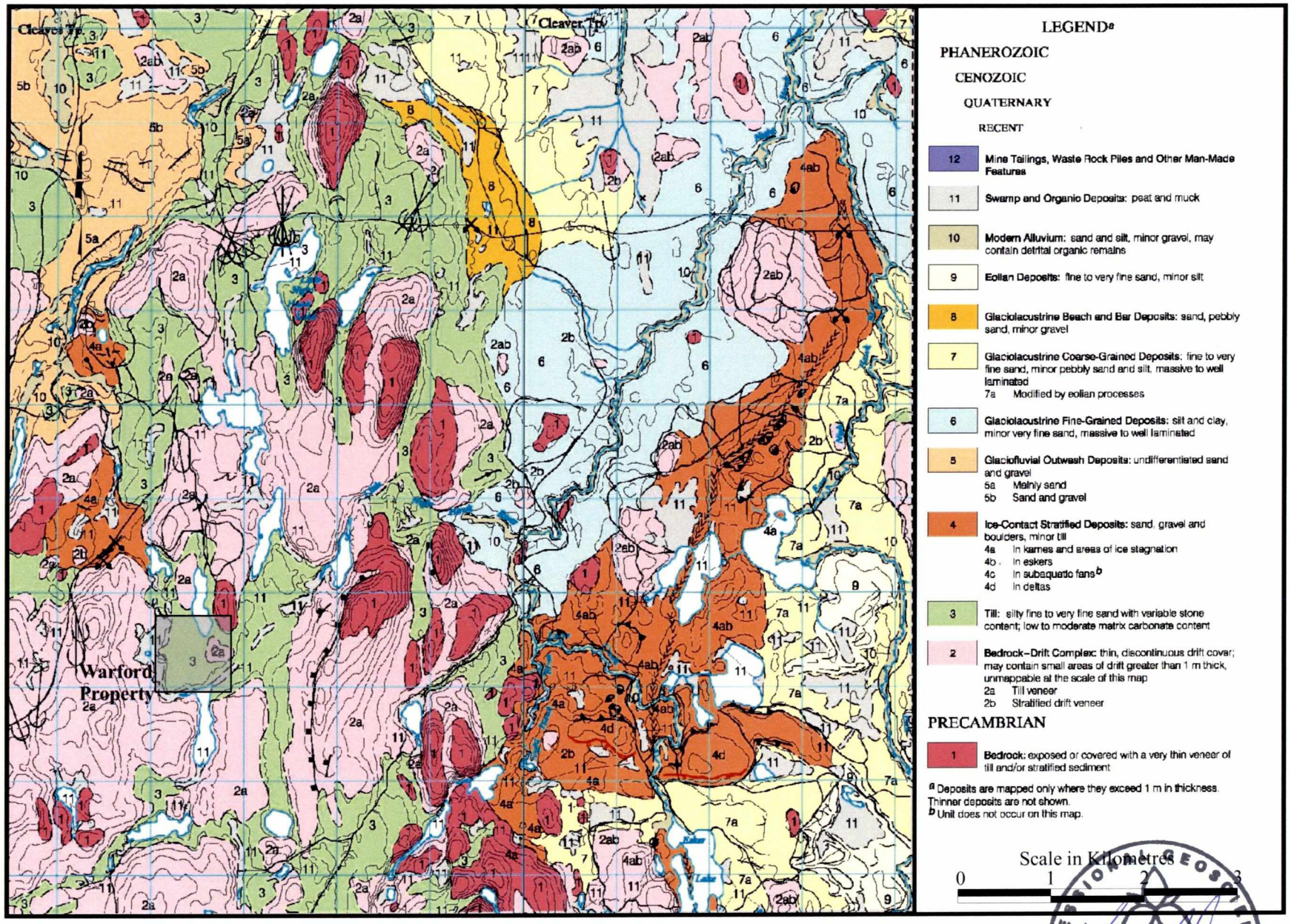


Figure 4: Quaternary Geology of Cleaver Township, Ontario. (modified after Bajc, et.al. 2000a and 2000b)

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## 6.0 HISTORY

The following is the exploration activities conducted by mining and exploration companies that held either all or a portion of the current property. This information was obtained from the assessment files of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

A geological map by Goodwin (1911) depicts, by means of a few notes, some of the general geology near the western boundary of Fallon, Cleaver, and Hincks Townships.

In 1917-18, Cooke (1919) mapped the Matachewan area, which included Montrose and Hincks Townships, and the southern half of Cleaver Township.

In the 1920's, a large amount of trenching was performed on the Cleaver Property and on the surrounding claims by Dan O'Connor and others.

In a report to Dan O'Connor on his 13 mining claims by Charles B. Morgan dated July l, 1924, he states: "At the point which has been named the Big Dome, a cross cut has been cut about half way across the vein which cuts the vein at a point about fifteen feet below the apex of the vein and reaches about the centre of the vein starting on the footwall side. I did not make any actual measurements but estimate that the vein is about 50 feet wide at this point. About thirty feet north of this cross cut a dyke of porphyry cuts the vein at a sharp angle and numerous small stringers result, many specimens of visible gold have been found here and the rock pans well. A silicified schist on the opposite side of the vein also gives some colours in the pan.

A cross cut trench about twenty-five feet north of this point shows a number of stringers, the widest being about six inches in width and cutting through the wall rock horizontally. Numerous colours can be obtained here by panning.

Midway between what is called the Big Dome and the Little Dome a vein of quartz heavily mineralized strikes across apparently from number one vein and cuts number two vein. I did not obtain any colours from it but the quartz is of the blue variety and well mineralized and is worth

further investigation. The distance between number one and number two veins at this point is approximately 270 feet."

A report by Hopkins (1924) includes a sketch map of the geology of a few outcrop areas in Fallon, Cleaver, and Hincks Townships. Hopkins reported "On the O'Conner claim 10247, running across the claim in a N30W direction, is a basalt schist zone containing large lenses of quartz and dikelets of syenite, felsite, pegmatite, and porphyry, pointing to a genetic relationship between the veins and the granite. Gold was observed in quartz veinlets cutting a narrow syenite dike in this shear zone. Much iron pyrites is disseminated throughout the entire deposit." Hopkins also reports that "A large shear zone striking northwest-southeast in Cleaver township, with gold occurring in a 15-foot granophyric dike in the zone, has been found by Dan O'Connor." The author has not been able to identify this location through research.

Crone Geophysics conducted an electromagnetic survey over a large claim group for Acme Gas and Oil Co. Ltd. during October 1965. No anomalies were located.

The Ontario Geological Survey carried out reconnaissance mapping on the western half of Cleaver Township in 1972 by D.R. Pyke. The mapping was part of a program, which covered several townships within the Peterlong Lake area.

Pyke (1978) concentrated his mapping in areas, which had received the least coverage; this included Fripp, Musgrove, McKeown, Doyle, Hincks and Cleaver Townships. It is worthwhile to mention that the shaft, numerous trenches, nor the quartz vein system(s) were neither located nor mentioned during this survey.

Henry Hutteri (1989) mapped the mining claim for owner David Jones of South Porcupine, Ontario. Hutteri states in his report that "The mafic volcanics have been altered to a carbonate-chlorite-sericite schist in several locations throughout the property. These shear zones appeared to have a strike direction which varied from 032° to 044°. There are several parallel zones, which are characterized by a strong iron carbonate weathering rhind and an abundance of quartz vein

material. The quartz veins varied from narrow veinlets and stringers to large veins and lenses, which exceeded 15 feet in width. They are white, massive to sheared in appearance with variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and brownish iron carbonate. A bluish variety of quartz and arsenopyrite, mineralization have also been reported by previous workers on the property, however, many of the old trenches are overgrown and bedrock exposure is poor. One speck of visible gold was observed within a large white quartz vein in the east -central portion of the claim." No bedrock sampling was reported in Hutteri's report.

In 1991, Bruce and Beth Durham conducted a comprehensive exploration program on a 12 unit, three-claim group covering the historical gold occurrence referred to as the O'Connor claim in a 1923 Ontario Department of Mines report. This work consisted of linecutting, prospecting, geological mapping, magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, IP surveying, mechanical and hand trenching. Their program was designed to evaluate the known quartz carbonate shear hosted zones, to develop a geological synthesis of the property, and to outline new target areas on the claims. The highest gold assay (sample OP-15) obtained was from a sample of hematite bearing, reddish altered chloritic shear material near the northeast corner of the south lake that returned 0.046 opt gold. The geophysical surveys failed to delineate the location of the extensions of this hematitic, chloritic shear. An IP anomaly was located to the east of the general strike of the quartz vein system and Durham recommended that a soil geochemical survey be conducted.

L.S. Jensen (1994) completed a geological survey of Cleaver and Hicks Townships. It is worthwhile to mention that the shaft, numerous trenches, the quartz vein system(s) nor glacial striations were located during this survey.

A.F. Bajc (1996a, 1996b) reported on the detailed study of the Quaternary geology and regional till sampling within the Peterlong Lake and Radisson Lake 1:50,000 scale NTS map areas that included 414 till samples and assay results obtained from the C-horizon. Figure 5 illustrates the ice flow patterns and the sample sites of the till and lake sediment sampling projects. Table 2 illustrates the style of gold grains and gold assay results for the till sample project.

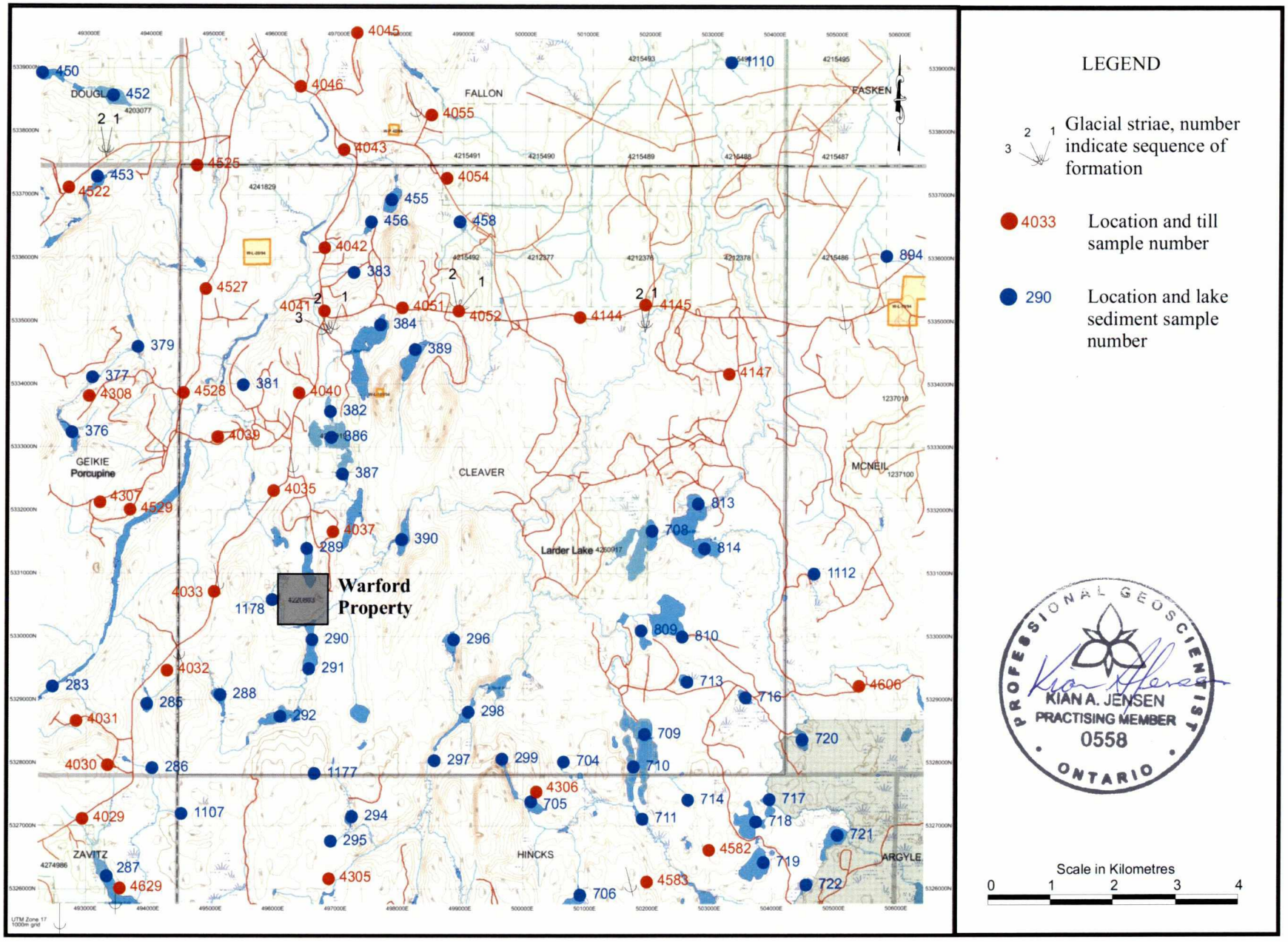



Figure 5: Lake Sediment and Till Sample Site Location Map of Cleaver Township. (modified after O.G.S. 2001c and Bajc 1996b)

Table 2: Summary of the Gold Grain Counts including Shape Data and Calculated PPB's for Visible Gold in Till Samples collected within and near Cleaver Township. (modified after Bajc 1996a)

| Sample Number | | Number of Visible Gold Grains | | | | Non-mag Weight | Calculated Visible Gold (ppb) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Reshaped | Modified | Pristine | | Total | Reshaped | Modified | Pristine |
| 95-AFB- | 4029 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4732 | 4732 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4030 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27.6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4031 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27.2 | 514 | 514 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4032 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 44.1 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4033 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4035 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 39.5 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4037 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 73.9 | 112 | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4039 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 41.5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4040 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 48.9 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4041 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 51.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4042 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 54.8 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4043 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 34.8 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4045 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14.8 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4046 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4051 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 27.4 | 33 | 23 | 5 | 4 |
| 95-AFB- | 4052 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 30.4 | 122 | 119 | 0 | 3 |
| 95-AFB- | 4054 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 36.9 | 78 | 70 | 8 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4055 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 45.4 | 194 | 23 | 170 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4144 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 55.5 | 640 | 640 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4145 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 53.8 | 247 | 245 | 2 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4147 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 33.1 | 822 | 799 | 17 | 6 |
| 95-AFB- | 4305 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23.4 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4306 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 33.5 | 185 | 177 | 8 | 1 |
| 95-AFB- | 4307 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 37.6 | 37 | 36 | 1 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4308 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16.5 | 132 | 132 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4522 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 34.3 | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4525 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 21.1 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| 95-AFB- | 4527 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 26.8 | 141 | 139 | 2 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4528 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 39.6 | 127 | 124 | 1 | 1 |
| 95-AFB- | 4529 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 45.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4582 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 34.4 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4583 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 36.8 | 7507 | 7504 | 3 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4606 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 30.2 | 25 | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| 95-AFB- | 4629 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 33.5 | 280 | 278 | 0 | 2 |

Hamilton, S.M. (1996a, 1996b) reported on the databases for the lake water and lake sediment geochemistry for the Peterlong Lake-Radisson Lake area.

During the late 1990's and early 2000's, William Flinsky held a large block of mining claims from Little Night Hawk Lake southwards to and including the Warford property. Most of his activities were carried out in the northern portion of the claim block. Flinsky (2003) completed a set of trenches during 2001 and 2002. A set of trenches was excavated approximately 400 metres south of the number 1 post of his mining claim 1129879. The highest zinc assay was from trench number 4 returned 2.50% Zn (sample WF-16). The gold assays ranged from 5 ppb to 93 ppb gold. This location was east of Warford east claim boundary and North of the creek.

Ontario Geological Survey conducted a airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey (scale 1:20,000) covering 43 townships and 26 partial townships which is an area south and southeast of Night Hawk Lake to Kirkland Lake and southwards as part of Operation Treasure Hunt, with detail maps of the northern and southern portions of Cleaver Township. (OGS 2000a, 2000b)

Additional survey maps were published of the northern and southern portions of Cleaver Township, respectively, (scale 1:50,000) for residual magnetic field and electromagnetic anomalies (OGS 2000c, 2000d); shaded image of the second vertical derivative of the magnetic field and Keating coefficients (OGS 2000e, 2000f); and EM decay constant and electromagnetic anomalies (OGS 2000g, 2000h); and apparent conductance and electromagnetic anomalies (OGS 2001a, 2001b).

Ontario Geological Survey (2001c, 2001d) conducted a high density lake sediment survey consisting of 912 sites for gold and PGE in the Peterlong Lake – Radisson Lake 1:50,000 scale NTS map areas. There was located a single site in Cleaver Township, Area 11: Little Night Hawk Lake Area, and is described as follows: "This is a single anomaly located at site 386. Pd and Pt are elevated (2.2 ppb and 3.3 ppb), with weak elevations in Cu and Ni. This site is located adjacent to a known Pb-Zn-Ag mineralized area, and small ultramafic intrusions are present in the vicinity. The anomaly overlies felsic calc-alkalic and Fe-rich tholeiitic volcanic rocks intruded by massive to porphyritic granodiorite of the Geikie stock to the west. Major east-

trending shear zones with quartz carbonate veins containing galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite (Paymaster prospect) separates the felsic calc-alkalic rocks from tholeiitic basalts to the south. Sulphide bearing graphitic argillite units, enriched in Pb, Zn and Ag, occur in the calc-alkalic pyroclastic units north of the fault, and auriferous, pyrite-bearing, syenite dykes occur within the shear zone."

Table 3 illustrates the assay results for gold and PGE's of the lake sediment sample project.

Bajc and Crabtree (2001a, 2001b) published the results and databases of regional till sampling for kimberlite and base metal indicator minerals in the Peterlong Lake–Radisson Lake area. A total of 13 sample sites were located in Cleaver Township with the following results: none contained G9 pyrope garnets; none contained diamond inclusion field chromites; 3 sample sites in the vicinity of the Warford property contain 1 grain each of chromites with kimberlitic or lamproitic affinity; one sample site on the western township boundary contained 1 grain of chrome diopsides that fall within the garnet peridotite field; seven sample sites contained chromite and chrome diopside in till; five sample sites contained olivine in till; and only one site on the northern township boundary contain chalcopyrite grains in till.

Table 3: Gold and PGE Assay Results of the Lake Sediment Samples collected within and near Cleaver Township. (modified Ontario Geological Survey 2001b)

| Site Number | Sample Number | Easting | Northing | Fire Assay/ICP-MS | | | | | LOI | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NAD 27, UTM Zone 17 | | Rh | Ir | Pd | Pt | Au | Grav | gm |
| | | Detection limit----> | | ppb 0.3 | ppb 0.3 | ppb 0.3 | ppb 0.3 | ppb 3 | 0.01% | |
| 283 | 95-PR-0283 | 492457 | 5328965 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | -3 | 35.42 | 10 |
| 285 | 95-PR-0285 | 493962 | 5328692 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.4 | -3 | 42.79 | 8.87 |
| 286 | 95-PR-0286 | 494050 | 5327675 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | -3 | 54.07 | 8.68 |
| 287 | 95-PR-0287 | 493324 | 5325961 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | -3 | 54.02 | 10 |
| 288 | 95-PR-0288 | 495136 | 5328834 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1 | 0.9 | -3 | 47.79 | 10 |
| 289 | 95-PR-0289 | 496517 | 5331153 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | -3 | 62.48 | 10 |
| 290 | 95-PR-0290 | 496607 | 5329708 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -4 | 52.09 | 6.7 |
| 291 | 95-PR-0291 | 496556 | 5329247 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -3 | 48.78 | 10 |
| 292 | 95-PR-0292 | 496100 | 5328491 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -3 | 40.34 | 10 |
| 294 | 95-PR-0294 | 497250 | 5326900 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | 1 | -3 | 51.5 | 10 |
| 295 | 95-PR-0295 | 496911 | 5326513 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -3 | 62.44 | 10 |
| 296 | 95-PR-0296 | 498873 | 5329707 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -3 | 47.06 | 10 |
| 297 | 95-PR-0297 | 498570 | 5327789 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -3 | 43.86 | 10 |
| 298 | 95-PR-0298 | 499111 | 5328559 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | -3 | 59.57 | 10 |
| 299 | 95-PR-0299 | 499656 | 5327814 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 4 | 61.45 | 7.61 |
| 376 | 95-PR-0376 | 492753 | 5332993 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -4 | 48.51 | 7.68 |
| 377 | 95-PR-0377 | 493075 | 5333866 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | -3 | 59.19 | 10 |
| 379 | 95-PR-0379 | 493800 | 5334350 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | -3 | 63.25 | 10 |
| 381 | 95-PR-0381 | 495490 | 5333746 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | -4 | 44.82 | 8.4 |
| 382 | 95-PR-0382 | 496888 | 5333323 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | -3 | 62.39 | 10 |
| 383 | 95-PR-0383 | 497257 | 5335528 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | -3 | 44.8 | 10 |
| 384 | 95-PR-0384 | 497684 | 5334699 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -4 | 61.45 | 8.56 |
| 386 | 95-PR-0386 | 496905 | 5332913 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4 | 80.79 | 10 |
| 387 | 95-PR-0387 | 497086 | 5332332 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -3 | 53.53 | 10 |
| 389 | 95-PR-0389 | 498241 | 5334307 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -3 | 51.41 | 8.74 |
| 390 | 95-PR-0390 | 498038 | 5331293 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 1 | 31 | 56.68 | 6.22 |
| 450 | 95-PR-0450 | 492254 | 5338679 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | -3 | 56.41 | 10 |
| 452 | 95-PR-0452 | 493384 | 5338325 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1 | 0.5 | -4 | 46.71 | 7.79 |
| 453 | 95-PR-0453 | 493136 | 5337040 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | -3 | 48.55 | 10 |
| 455 | 95-PR-0455 | 497853 | 5336678 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1 | -3 | 60.07 | 10 |
| 456 | 95-PR-0456 | 497529 | 5336328 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | -3 | 64.03 | 10 |
| 458 | 95-PR-0458 | 498946 | 5336331 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1 | 1 | -3 | 25.11 | 10 |
| 704 | 95-PR-0704 | 500646 | 5327769 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -4 | 58.75 | 7.92 |
| 705 | 95-PR-0705 | 500122 | 5327140 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -4 | 58.68 | 7.91 |
| 706 | 95-PR-0706 | 500916 | 5325661 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -3 | 52.08 | 9.38 |
| 708 | 95-PR-0708 | 502055 | 5331431 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -3 | 57.85 | 9.55 |
| 709 | 95-PR-0709 | 501944 | 5328206 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | -3 | 4.58 | 10 |
| 710 | 95-PR-0710 | 501767 | 5327692 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 3.9 | 1.6 | -3 | 45.3 | 8.83 |
| 711 | 95-PR-0711 | 501911 | 5326863 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | -3 | 26.93 | 10 |
| 713 | 95-PR-0713 | 502626 | 5329034 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | -3 | 17.11 | 10 |
| 714 | 95-PR-0714 | 502643 | 5327164 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -3 | 49.73 | 10 |

Table 3: continued

| Site Number | Sample Number | Easting | Northing | Fire Assay/ICP-MS | | | | | LOI | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NAD 27, UTM Zone 17 | | Rh | Ir | Pd | Pt | Au | Grav | gm |
| | | Detection limit----> | | ppb 0.3 | ppb 0.3 | ppb 0.3 | ppb 0.3 | ppb 3 | 0.01% | |
| 716 | 95-PR-0716 | 503563 | 5328786 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.5 | -3 | 34.75 | 10 |
| 717 | 95-PR-0717 | 503950 | 5327170 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.4 | 1 | -3 | 52.82 | 10 |
| 718 | 95-PR-0718 | 503735 | 5326816 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 | -5 | 44.85 | 5.86 |
| 719 | 95-PR-0719 | 503858 | 5326174 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | -7 | 70.38 | 4.26 |
| 720 | 95-PR-0720 | 504474 | 5328118 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | -3 | 25.06 | 10 |
| 721 | 95-PR-0721 | 505044 | 5326603 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -3 | 10.76 | 10 |
| 722 | 95-PR-0722 | 504541 | 5325819 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | -3 | 42.2 | 9.88 |
| 809 | 95-PR-0809 | 501883 | 5329850 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1 | -1 | -10 | 79.3 | 3.01 |
| 810 | 95-PR-0810 | 502545 | 5329752 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -3 | 57.42 | 9 |
| 813 | 95-PR-0813 | 502797 | 5331861 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -3 | 17.3 | 10 |
| 814 | 95-PR-0814 | 502900 | 5331150 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -3 | 16.95 | 10 |
| 894 | 95-PR-0894 | 505802 | 5335791 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | -3 | 14.3 | 10 |
| 1107 | 95-PR-1107 | 494518 | 5326948 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | -3 | 49.55 | 10 |
| 1110 | 95-PR-1110 | 503298 | 5338851 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | -3 | 7.89 | 10 |
| 1112 | 95-PR-1112 | 504656 | 5330751 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1 | -3 | 23.69 | 10 |
| 1177 | 95-PR-1177 | 496648 | 5327587 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | -3 | 48.29 | 10 |
| 1178 | 95-PR-1178 | 495928 | 5330318 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | -3 | 43.15 | 10 |

Note: negative assay results indicate values below detection limits.

L.S. Jensen (2002) states in his report summarized the exploration activities that occurred on the current Warford claim as follows: "During the 1920s, D. O'Connor held a group of claims approximately 3 km south of Little Night Hawk Lake (Hopkins 1924). Hopkins (1924) reported that gold was observed in quartz veinlets hosted by a narrow syenite dike in a shear zone with "much" pyrite on claim 10247. Workings exposed four pyrite bearing quartz vein systems striking 035° and dipping steeply west. Arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite were identified in the largest quartz veins. In 1989, D. Jones held claim 1036663 and conducted detailed geological mapping. The claim coincided with the O'Connor claim (10247) and was located 2 km east and north of the west and south Cleaver Township boundaries, respectively. Mapping identified iron-rich tholeiitic basalt flows hosting pyritic carbonate-chlorite-sericite schist striking 032° to 044°. Many of the quartz veins had been exposed in earlier pits and trenches. An overgrown 2-compartment shaft was also found in the vicinity of the quartz veins. In 1991, B. Durham prospected 3 claims over the ground once held by D. O'Connor. Geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys were conducted and 38 samples were collected and assayed. One sample assayed 0.046 ounce gold per ton and the remaining samples analyzed between 8 and 66 ppb Au."

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Pyke (1978b) decribes the regional geology as follows: "Early Precambrian (Archean) metavolcanic and plutonic rocks underlie most of the map-area. Pleistocene and Recent deposits are particularly extensive throughout much of the central part of the area. Two cycles of volcanism have been recognized by the author, each consisting of a lower unit of ultramafic metavolcanics, an overlying unit of mafic metavolcanics, and an upper unit of intermediate to felsic metavolcanics. The composite thickness of the two volcanic cycles is estimated to be in the order of 12,000 to 15,800 m (40,000 to 50,000 feet).

A pretectonic, layered gabbroic sill, with a maximum thickness of about 1500 m (5,000 feet) intrudes the lower sequence of metavolcanics. Minor felsic epizonal intrusions, probably subvolcanic, are largely confined to the lower metavolcanic cycle.

Late tectonic stocks of granodiorite and monzonite were emplaced within the confines of the metavolcanic-metasedimentary succession. The margin of a large complex granitic batholith composed of at least three separate intrusive phases, intrudes the lower sequence of mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics along the western margin of the map-area.

Middle Precambrian sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group unconformably overlie the Early Precambrian rocks near the eastern boundary of the area. Locally these Huronian sedimentary rocks are in fault contact with the Early Precambrian (Archean) rocks. Diabase dikes are numerous, and are largely Middle to Late Precambrian in age.

The major folds consist of a domal structure in Geikie Township that is flanked by large synclines to the north and south. Numerous major north-trending faults traverse the area, and probably form part of the Onaping Lineament."

Figure 6 illustrates the general geology of the western portion of Cleaver Township.

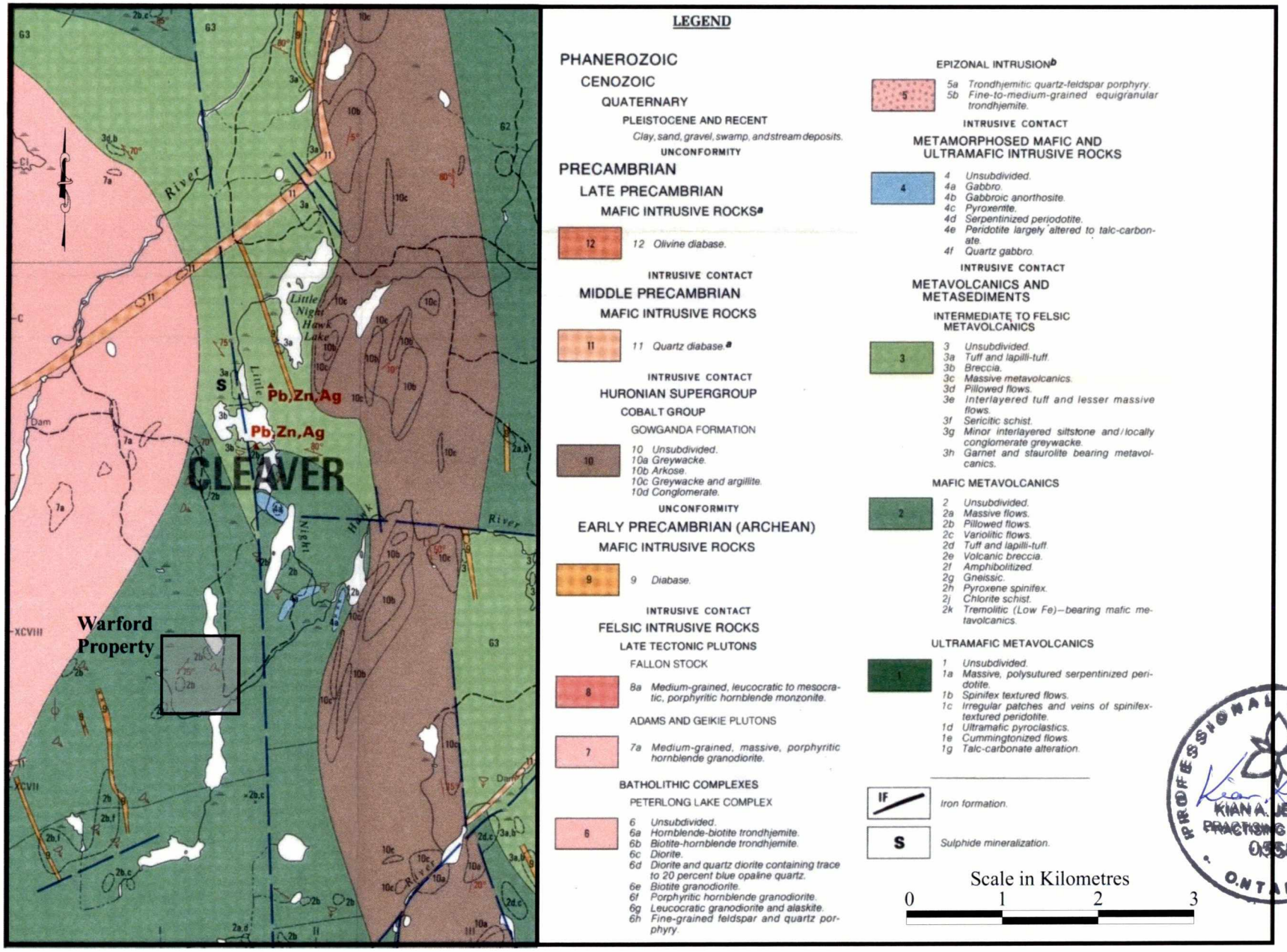



Figure 6: General Geology of the western portion of Cleaver Township. (modified after Pyke 1978b)

## 7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Jensen (2002) describes the local geology as follows:
"McNeil, Robertson, Hincks and Cleaver townships occur within the Abitibi greenstone belt. The Archean bedrock consists of 4 distinctive assemblages of metavolcanic rocks intruded by ultramafic to felsic plutonic rocks. The assemblages, from oldest to youngest are as follows: 1) a lower calc-alkalic assemblage; 2) an assemblage of magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalt and komatiite; 3) an assemblage of iron-rich tholeiitic basalt; and 4) an upper calc-alkalic assemblage. Numerous north-trending diabase dikes of the Matachewan swarm and a few east-northeast-trending diabase dikes of the Proterozoic Abitibi swarm intrude the metavolcanic and plutonic rocks. In parts of Hincks and Cleaver townships, Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation overlie the Archean bedrock.

The oldest metavolcanic sequence is a lower calc-alkalic assemblage located in the southwest corner of Hincks Township and in northern Cleaver and McNeil townships. This is overlain by an assemblage of magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalt, peridotitic komatiite and basaltic komatiite in northern McNeil, Robertson and Cleaver townships and in southwest Hincks Township. An assemblage of east-striking, iron-rich, tholeiitic basalt and an upper assemblage of calc-alkalic metavolcanic rocks overlie the magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalt and komatiite assemblage in southern Cleaver, McNeil and Roberston townships. The iron-rich tholeiitic basalt and upper calc-alkalic assemblages are located on the north limb of a synclinorium with the upper calc-alkalic assemblage located in the core of the structure.

Interflow metasedimentary rocks are limited in abundance and mainly consist of volcaniclastic rocks, siltstone, wacke, sandstone and chert within the iron-rich tholeiitic basalt assemblage. Locally, fine grained felsic tuffs are interlayered with the metasedimentary rocks. Interflow graphitic metasedimentary rocks and limestone also occur near and at the top of the lower calc-alkalic metavolcanic assemblage in Hincks and Cleaver townships.

The largest intrusions in the area are quartz diorite stocks and sills and granodiorite stocks. The quartz diorite intrusions may have ultramafic, mafic and intermediate phases and are mainly located in southern and central Robertson Township. The largest granodiorite stocks are located in northern Robertson, northeastern McNeil and northwestern Cleaver townships. Smaller stocks of granodiorite also occur in Hincks Township. Small bodies of peridotite and pyroxenite are located in southern Hincks and McNeil townships, respectively. The remaining intrusive rocks are meter-wide dikes that range from lamprophyre to intermediate and felsic syenite. Diabase dikes of the Matachewan and Abitibi swarms are also present.

Metamorphism of the metavolcanic rocks ranges from sub-greenschist and lower greenschist to middle amphibolite facies. Penetrative deformation, as well as the degree of metamorphism, in the metavolcanic rocks ranges from very low in southern McNeil Township and parts of Hincks Township to very strong near the margins of the felsic granitoid stocks in northern Cleaver, McNeil and Robertson townships. Narrow zones of carbonate alteration, associated with quartz veining and alkalic felsic dikes, are present in numerous locations along late north-northwest to northwest-trending faults in McNeil, Cleaver and Hincks townships.

The map area is divided into two structural domains by an east-striking fault zone that extends from Cleaver Township through McNeil Township and into Robertson Township. The metavolcanic rocks, on opposite sides of the fault zone, contain distinctive lithologies and fold patterns. The magnesium-rich basalt to komatiite assemblage and the lower calc-alkalic assemblage are located north of the fault. The metavolcanic rocks in these assemblages have variable strikes and facing directions. South of the fault, the east-striking, south-facing, steeply-dipping, iron-rich basalt assemblage and the upper calc-alkalic assemblage occur on the north limb of a syncline. Locally, the fault is transected by granitoid stocks and overprinted by an intense ductile deformation fabric. This fabric is parallel to the contacts of granodiorite stocks in northern Cleaver, McNeil and Robertson townships. Other faults in the area consist of regional, late north-striking to northwest-striking fault structures that have produced narrow intense zones of shearing in the metavolcanic rocks. Of interest are local areas of closely spaced brittle fracturing associated with carbonate alteration, syenitic dikes and gold-bearing quartz veins. For

example, in McNeil Township these fractures strike 340° to 310°, dip steeply to the southwest and are spaced 50 to 200 m apart. Other similar structures occur in Hincks and Cleaver townships.

Mineralization consisting of massive to disseminated sulphide minerals is hosted by calc-alkalic andesite, dacite and rhyolite tuff, tuff breccia and lesser amounts of interflow metasedimentary rocks intercalated with the iron-rich tholeiitic basalts in Robertson Township. Massive sulphide mineralization also occurs in carbonaceous rocks in southwest Hincks Township and northern Cleaver Township toward the top of the lower calc-alkalic metavolcanic assemblage. In Cleaver Township, sulphide minerals and some precious metals also occur along an east-striking fault zone that extends through Cleaver, McNeil and Robertson townships. Elsewhere, gold mineralization is commonly confined to narrow carbonate zones in fractures that transect the iron-rich tholeiitic basalt flows of Cleaver, McNeil and Hincks townships as shown in Figure 7.

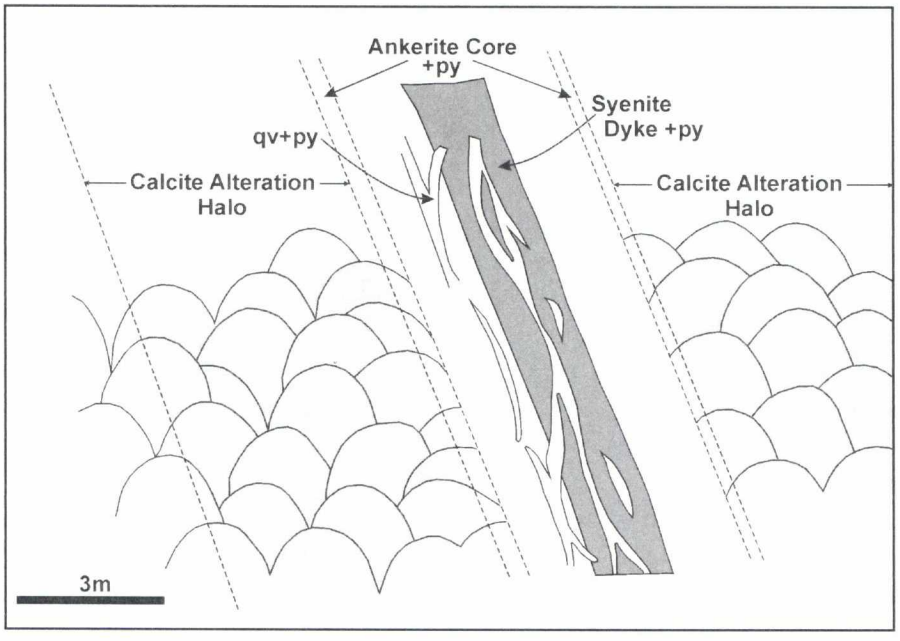



Figure 7: Diagram of carbonate alteration and mineralization in pillowed iron-rich tholeiitic basalt. Jensen (2002)

## 8.0 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

During July to September 2011, Victor Warford conducted prospecting activities on mining claim 4220803. Several large rock samples were collected, however, at the time of submission of the prospecting report, the assay results were pending. Warford (2011)

During November 2011 personnel from the Ministry traveled to the property and assessed the mining hazards from previous exploration activities.

During September 2012, Victor Warford conducted prospecting activities on mining claim 4220803. Two rock samples were collected, one of quartz veining and the other of wall rock. At the time of submission of the prospecting report, the assay results were pending. Warford (2012)

## 9.0 CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The author and Victor Warford visited the Cleaver Property on June 8th, 2015 for the purpose of examination of the quartz vein system(s) and to conduct an initial bedrock sampling of the mineralized quartz veining and host rock.

Figure 8 illustrates the locations of the rock and grab samples collected by the author while Table 4 contains the UTM – Zone 17, NAD 83 co-ordinates of the locations and the sample descriptions. The distance between the two sampling locations is approximately 200 metres. Appendix A contains several photographs of a few of the old trenches and some sample locations taken during the property visit. The assay results from the author's initial sampling are located in Appendix B.

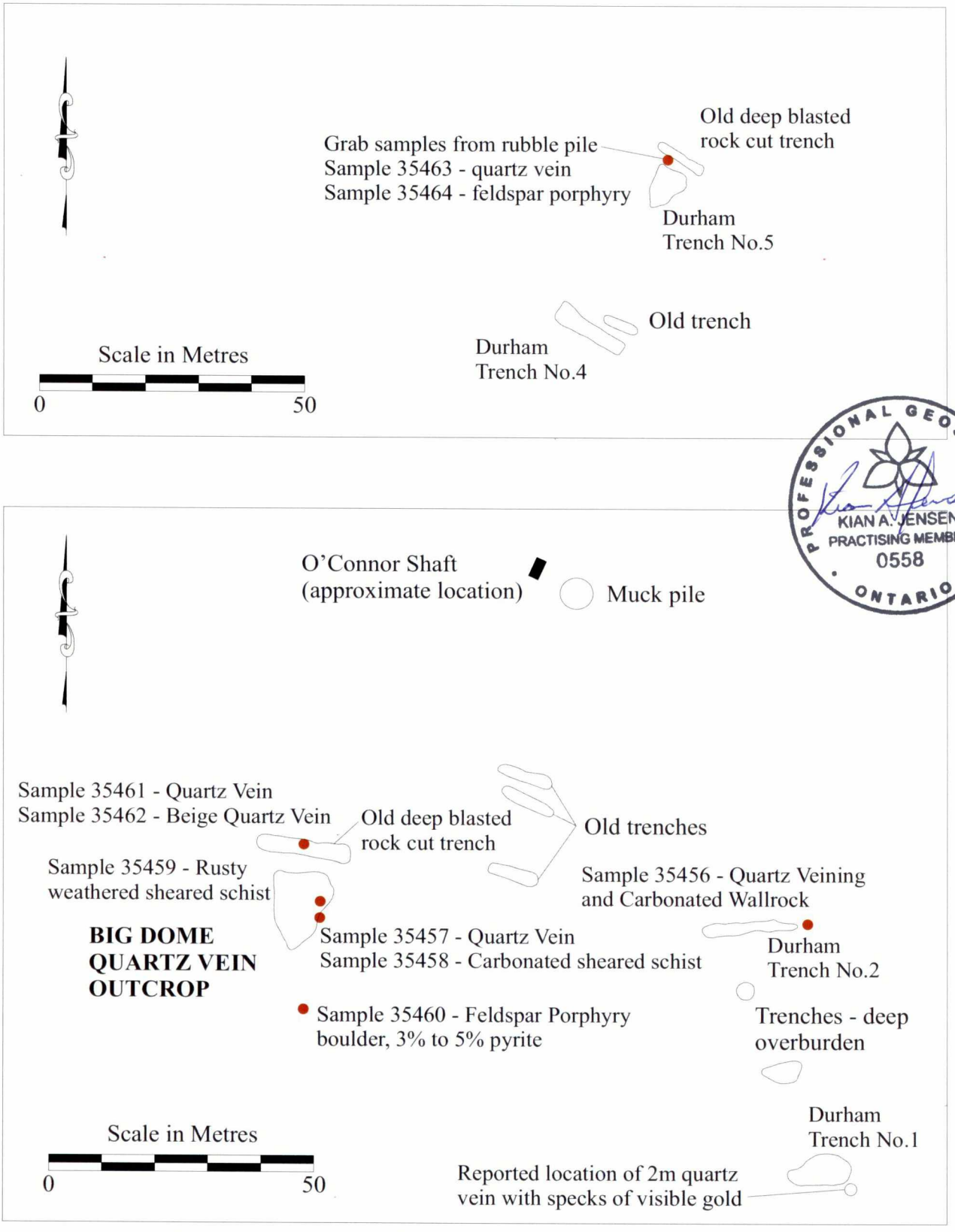





Figure 8: Sample Location Maps on the Warford Property, Mining Claim No. 4220803.

Table 4: Description of Rock Samples

| Sample Number | UTM Zone 17, NAD 83 | | Sample Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | |
| G-35456 | 496442 | 5330326 | Sample from very east trench that is east of long east-west trending trench. Grab sample with whitish quartz veining and carbonated wall rock with 1% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35457 | 496351 | 5330327 | At the "Big Dome" quartz outcrop. Bedrock sample of what appears to be second generation whitish quartz veining containing about 1% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35458 | 496351 | 5330327 | Located several inches from the above sample. Bedrock sample of carbonated sericitic minor chlorite schist and possible sheared inclusion containing 2% to 3% very fine to fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35459 | 496351 | 5330330 | Located on top of "Big Dome" quartz vein. Bedrock sample of 14 inch wide inclusion of very weathered rust carbonated sericitic schist containing 1% to 2% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35460 | 496347 | 5330309 | 2 by 3 foot angular flat probably float, very fine to fine grained felsite to feldspar porphyry containing 3% to 5% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35461 | 496348 | 5330341 | Located in rock cut trench near the end of the "Big Dome" quartz outcrop. Bedrock sample from north wall, near vertical whitish to pale greyish white quartz vein with small blackish tourmaline(?) containing about 1% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35462 | 496348 | 5330341 | Bedrock sample located next to G-35461. Pale brownish to beige quartz vein possible second generation veining containing 1% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35463 | 496422 | 5330499 | Located at the north bedrock blasted trench. Grab sample from trench rock pile of whitish quartz carbonate veining and minor beige to pale brown carbonated altered wallrock containing about 1% fine grained pyrite. |
| G-35464 | 496422 | 5330499 | Grab sample from trench rock pile. Very fine grained, silicified pale beige felsite dyke, void of quartz veining, containing 5% to 8% very fine grained pyrite. |

## 10.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The author's research has indicated that the property has been subject to several periods of extensive trenching most notably by Dan O'Connor during the 1920's. These older trenches are now largely overgrown and partially water filled with the exception of the deep rock cut trench on the northern portion of the "Big Dome" quartz outcrop. The most recent trenching, which are partially overgrown was completed by Durham in 1991.

The historical information indicates that the quartz vein system(s) have a strike length of approximately 500 metres. The author visited and sampled from two locations where fresh bedrock samples could be obtained, the northern deep rock cut trench and the "Big Dome" quartz vein area. These two sample locations are approximately 200 metres apart.

Initial observations indicate the quartz veining is hosted in a massive to pillow mafic metavolcanics with a moderate to strong carbonated alteration halo. The quartz vein system(s) appear to be trending in a northeasterly direction.

The carbonated and sheared inclusions within the quartz veins have a high percentage of sulphides primarily pyrite. The quartz veins have much lower sulphide content in the range of 1% fine grained pyrite. Two samples of what appears to be aphanitic to very fine grained feldspar porphyry have a pyrite content ranging from 3% to 8%.

The assay results for the bedrock and grab samples indicated gold values from less than detection limits to 22 ppb gold. On this initial visit, the author did not locate any visible gold. Several references indicated that visible gold was observed, notable Charles B. Morgan report to Dan O'Connor dated July l, 1924; Hopkins (1924) and the text under the photograph states "Visible gold occurs in porphyry associated with the large dome of quartz shown in the background, O'Connor claim, 10247, Cleaver Township, September, 1923"; and the assessment report by Hutteri (1989).

The highest gold assay result obtain by Durham (1991) was from an outcrop of hematite altered chloritic schist located near the northeastern portion of the south lake which assayed 0.46 opt gold. The remainder of the samples returned low values.

Operation Treasure Hunt conducted by the Ontario Geological Survey (2001c) indicated gold in till samples to the north and south of the Warford property from approximately 800m to 5km and 4km, respectively. The three closest till sample locations (Map Number 4033, 4035, 4037 – see Figure 5) are moderately high in copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb) and bismuth (Bi).

Using the four closest lake sediment locations (Map Number 289, 290, 291, 1178 – see Figure 5) to the Warford property, 1 sample (290) contained a weak gold (Au) anomaly, moderately strong copper (Cu) anomaly, and weak molybdenum (Mo) and nickel (Ni) anomalies. The remaining sample locations contained moderately strong copper (Cu) anomalies from 120.1 to 147 ppm. The downstream sample location (390) contains lower values probably indicating a source further upstream. Sample locations 289 and 290 contained very weak to weak anomalies for platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) while the sample location 1178 near the western claim boundary contained weak to moderately weak anomalies for both Pt and Pd.

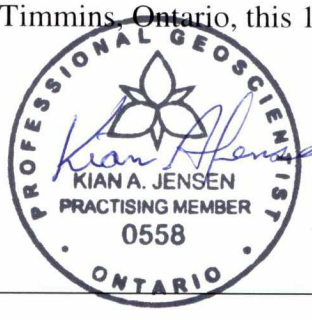
## 11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author has reviewed the technical information for the various geophysical, geochemical and geological conducted near and within the property boundaries of the Warford Property.

Specifically, the following work is recommended:

- Establish a chained baseline at or near the trend of the main quartz veining system,
- Detail geological mapping of the quartz vein system(s) and adjacent alteration zones,
- Channel sampling mineralized sections of the quartz vein system(s), alteration zones and northeasterly trending shear and schist zones,
- Prospect for east-west trending fracture or shear zones that would be parallel to the fault system north of the property,
- Prospect for hematitic chloritic and or sericitic shear zones or schist with carbonate halos,
- Conduct a soil geochemical survey over the quartz vein system(s), alteration zones and northeasterly trending shear and schist zones,
- Cleaning and washing quartz outcrops and old trenches, and
- Based upon the results of the above work, limited trenching may be warranted.

Dated at Timmins, Ontario, this 17th day of September 2015.




Kian A. Jensen, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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**CERTIFICATE**

I, Kian A. Jensen, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am consulting geologist for Victor W.A. Warford.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo with an Honours B.Sc. in Earth Science, Geology Major (1975) with over 38 years of professional experience since graduation.

3) I am a member in good standing in the following associations:
   a) Geological Association of Canada - Fellow, 1983
   b) Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) – Member 00558

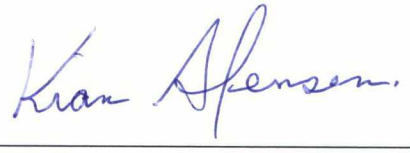
4) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled " Exploration Activities of the Warford Property, NTS 42A/03SE in Cleaver Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Timiskaming, Ontario, Canada for Victor W.A. Warford" and dated August 8, 2015.

5) I have visited the property on June 8, 2015.

7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Dated this 8th Day of August, 2015



Kian A. Jensen, B.Sc., P.Geo.

## 14.0 LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Photographs of Trenches and Sample Locations.

Appendix B – Assay Certificate.

Photo 1: Victor Warford at an old overgrown trench.

Photo 2: Water filled O'Connor shaft.

Photo 3: Centre of long trench looking east to sample 35456.

Photo 4: East of "Big Dome", centre of long trench looking west.

Photo 5: "Big Dome" quartz outcrop, samples 35457, 35458.

Photo 6: Top of "Big Dome" outcrop, sample 35459.

Photo 7: Rock cut trench near north end of "Big Dome" outcrop.

Photo 8: Rock cut trench, location of samples 35461, 35462.

Photo 9: Victor Warford at old northern blasted trench.

Photo 10: Northern blasted trench, looking eastwards.

Photo 11: Sample 35463 from rock pile, northern blasted trench.

Photo 12: Sample 35464 from rock pile, northern blasted trench.

*Quality Analysis ...* **Actlabs** *Innovative Technologies*

**Date Submitted:** 26-Jun-15
**Invoice No.:** A15-04684 (i)
**Invoice Date:** 01-Jul-15
**Your Reference:**

Kian Jensen
p.o. box 37
South Porcupine ON P0N 1H0
Canada

ATTN: Kian Jensen

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

9 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested:

Code 1A2-Timmins Au - Fire Assay AA
Code Weight Rpt(kg)-Timmins-Internal Received Weights

REPORT **A15-04684 (i)**



Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

**ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.**
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E-MAIL Timmins@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

**Results**

| Analyte Symbol | Au |
|---|---|
| Unit Symbol | ppb |
| Lower Limit | 5 |
| Method Code | FA-AA |
| 35456 | 6 |
| 35457 | < 5 |
| 35458 | 14 |
| 35459 | 15 |
| 35460 | 22 |
| 35461 | < 5 |
| 35462 | 6 |
| 35463 | 11 |
| 35464 | 12 |

## QC

| Analyte Symbol | Au |
|---|---|
| Unit Symbol | ppb |
| Lower Limit | 5 |
| Method Code | FA-AA |
| OxD108 Meas | 400 |
| OxD108 Cert | 414 |
| SF67 Meas | 798 |
| SF67 Cert | 835.000 |
| Method Blank | < 5 |
| Method Blank | < 5 |