ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
ON 2014 GEOLOGIC MAPPING & SAMPLING
OVER THE IMPERIAL GOLD PROSPECT
WITHIN CLAIM K4257545, GLASS TWP (G-2642)
IN THE SHOAL LAKE AREA, NTS 52E10,
NORTHWEST ONTARIO, CANADA

Field Work By:
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Report By:
William C. Hood
Beausejour, Manitoba

Property Holder:
William C. Hood
Beausejour, Manitoba

Field Work Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30, 2014
Report Completed October 31, 2014

Summary of Reported Work:

<u>Geographic Area</u>: Glass Twp, G-2642,
Shoal Lake Area, NTS 52E10
<u>Mineral Disposition</u>: K4257545
<u>Target Commodity</u>: Au
<u>Geologic Mapping</u>: 1:1000 scale,
1.1 line km, 50m line spacing
<u>Samples Assayed</u>: 28

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SUMMARY

The Shoal Lake area is prospective for hydrothermal gold mineralization. Numerous gold-bearing veins have been located and explored in the area since the 1890s, and minor production has been undertaken. Significant resources have been delineated in the area of the historic Duport and Mikado mines. The author staked claims in the Helldiver Bay area of Shoal Lake, part of Lake of the Woods, in the summer of 2014 covering the historic Imperial gold prospect showings/shafts. This report describes the results from a small program of detailed geologic mapping and sampling completed by the author during the fall of 2014, mainly in the area of the Imperial showing and other nearby trenched veins.

A flagged grid was installed and detailed geologic mapping was completed over the Imperial prospect at 1:1000 scale, and 28 samples assayed for gold. Four open shafts and deep trenches that were considered unsafe were flagged. This work was completed during late September, 2014. Mapping revealed that the Imperial prospect lies immediately adjacent to the southwest contact of the Canoe Lake stock, within basaltic flow rocks that are cut by dikes of granodiorite/tonalite. The mineralized Imperial zone lies directly along strike from a cross-cutting, pyrite-bearing granitic dike, believed to be from a late fractionated phase of the pluton. Hydrothermal fluids appear to have been channeled above an apical zone of the pluton at the intersection of concordant early dikes trending northeast-southwest with a late, cross-cutting fracture intruded at depth by a late fractionated and pyrite-bearing granite dike.

The Imperial zone occurs as a central main zone up to 10m thick and 150m long, striking about 290°-110° azimuth with steep south dip, and with smaller flanking mineralized zones about 40m to the north and south. The mineralization is characterized by intense, rusty weathering carbonate alteration with up to 5% pyrite, flanking a central zone with small irregular quartz veins up to 20cm thick. Despite the large amount of trenching and shaft sinking noted on the property, samples from the mineralized Imperial zone returned low gold values, ranging up to 0.7 gAu/t. A grab sample from a small pyrite-bearing quartz vein within granodiorite/tonalite about 100m north of the Imperial zone returned 3.4 gAu/t with 9.3 gAu/t on a re-assay.

Although technically interesting, low gold values from the Imperial prospect make this property a low priority for further work. Significant disseminated pyrite associated with the mineralized zone suggests that induced polarization geophysics might be a useful drill targeting technique in this area. The property should be retained pending developments on other nearby properties in the area.

William C. Hood
October 31, 2014

INTRODUCTION

The Shoal Lake area is prospective for hydrothermal gold mineralization. Numerous gold-bearing veins have been located and explored in the area since the 1890s, and minor production has been undertaken. Significant resources have been delineated in the area of the historic Duport and Mikado mines.

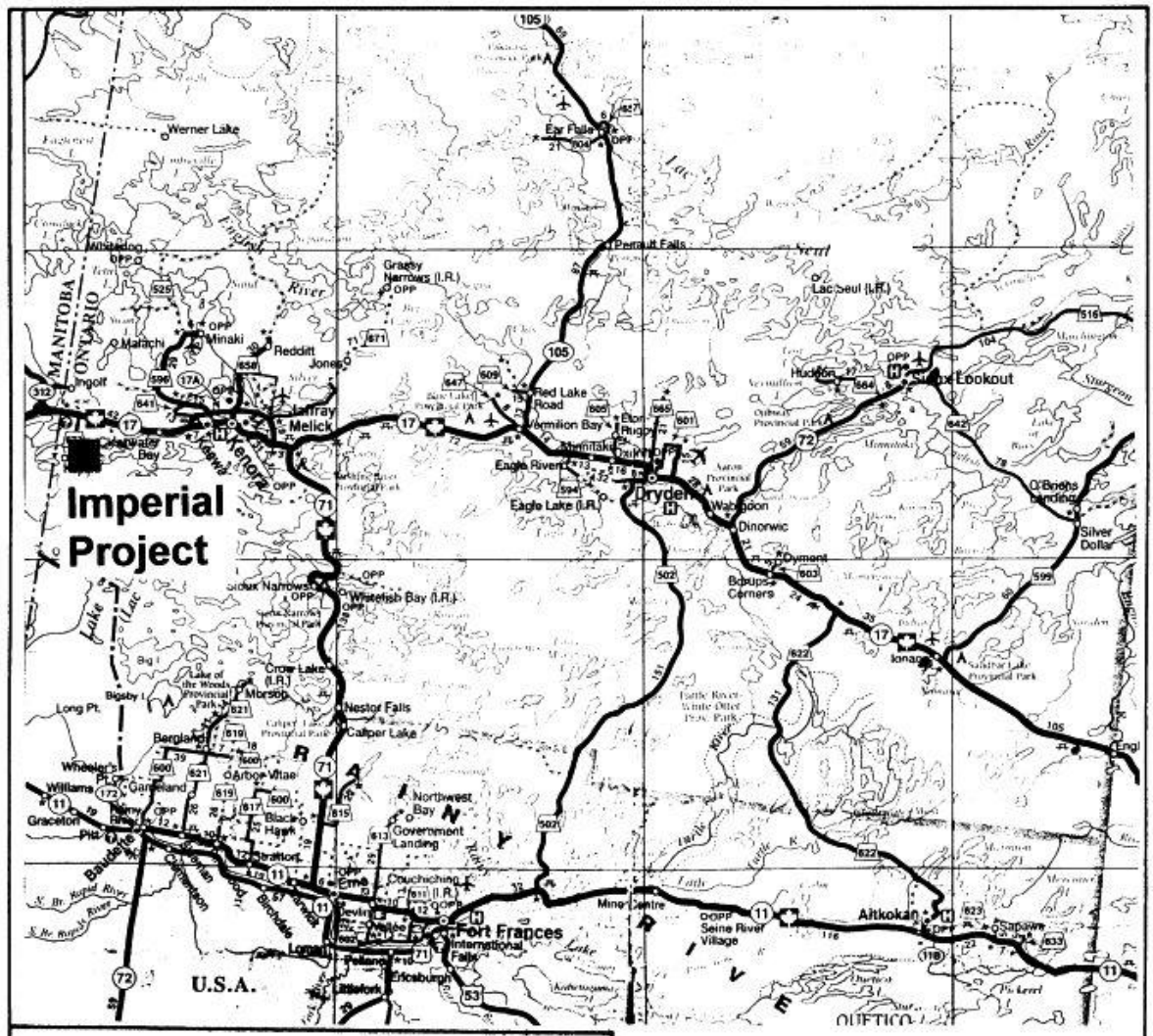
The author staked claims in the Helldiver Bay area of Shoal Lake, part of Lake of the Woods, in the summer of 2014 covering the historic Imperial gold prospect showings/shafts. This report describes the results from a small program of detailed geologic mapping and sampling completed by the author during the fall of 2014, mainly in the area of the Imperial showing and other nearby trenched veins.

LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Imperial property is located in northwestern Ontario, about 35km west-southwest of the city of Kenora (Fig. 1). The property is 15km south of the Trans-Canada highway and also 15km east of the Manitoba border.

Access to the property is by boat in summer and snowmobile in winter from the public landing on the north shore of Clytie Bay of Shoal Lake. The boating distance to Helldiver Bay is approximately 13km around the west and south sides of a large peninsula in Shoal Lake, though the property lies only about 5km south-southwest from the Clytie Bay landing. Shoal Lake is a part of Lake of the Woods, with a navigable connection to the main body of Lake of the Woods at Ash Rapids, about 15km northeast of the property.

Road access to the Clytie Bay landing is from the Rush Bay road, which extends south from the Trans-Canada highway at a point about 25km west of Kenora. The Clearwater Bay road branches from the Rush Bay road at a point 5.8km south of the Trans-Canada highway, and a narrow road to the Clytie Bay landing branches from the Clearwater Bay road at a point 18.1km south of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Rush Bay and Clearwater Bay roads are paved, but narrow and winding, with the final 1.0km to the Clytie Bay landing, a total distance of 19.1km south of the Trans-Canada highway, being gravel.



Scale 1:1,725,000 1cm = 17.25km

0 20 40 60 80 100

KILOMETRE

Imperial Project

LOCATION MAP

Fig. 1	Oct / 14	BH

The Imperial property lies along the general northeast shore of Shoal Lake on a large irregular peninsula that extends south from the north shore of the lake. The Imperial prospect lies about 1 km north of the north shore of Helldiver Bay in typical Precambrian terrain, with low rolling outcrop hills up to 25m high interspersed with swamp and glacial drift. Vegetation consists mainly of pine on outcrop areas, with spruce and poplar on clay and glacial till covered areas, and local beaver swamps and cedar bogs in low lying areas. Although the area has good outcrop percentage, most outcrops are rubbly and moss-covered.

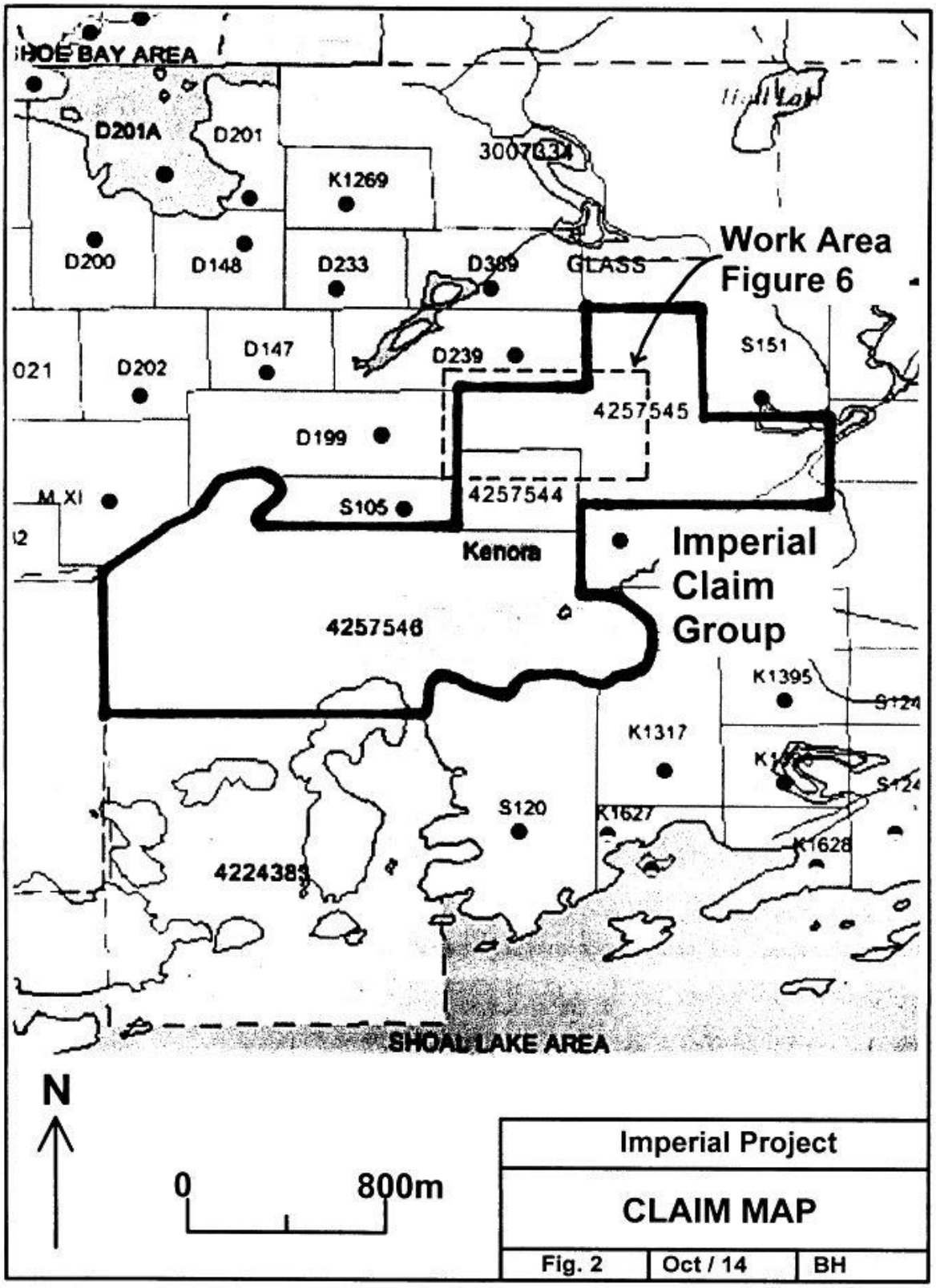
CLAIM STATUS

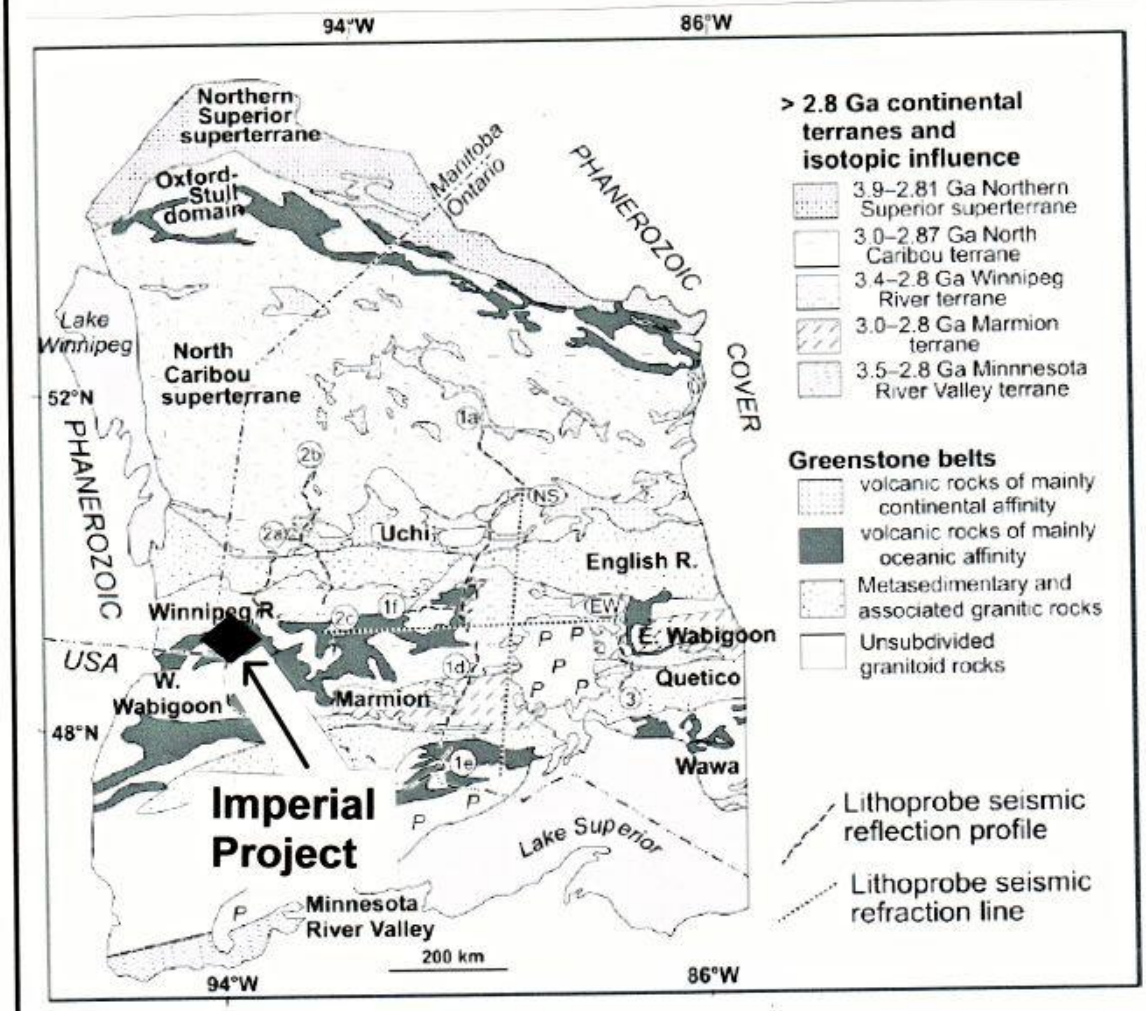
The Imperial gold property comprises three contiguous staked mining claims which total 14 claim units, approximately 224 ha, within Glass Twp, G-2642, Kenora Mining Division. The property includes claims K4257544 (1 unit, recorded Jun.12/14), K4257545 (5 units, recorded Jun.12/14) and K4257546 (8 units, recorded Aug.25/14) (Fig. 2). The area of the claim group on which work was conducted is also shown on Figure 2. The claims are held by William C. Hood of Beausejour, Manitoba, the author of this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Imperial gold property lies within the large Kenora-Keewatin greenstone belt which underlies much of the northern part of Lake of the Woods. This belt lies within the Archean-age Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield (Fig. 3). The Wabigoon Subprovince comprises mainly volcanic rocks of oceanic affinity, intruded by large diapiric plutons. In the Shoal Lake area, a range of volcanic rocks from mafic to felsic composition, are intruded by a number of late stocks/batholiths, and cut by major fault/fracture zones (Fig. 4).

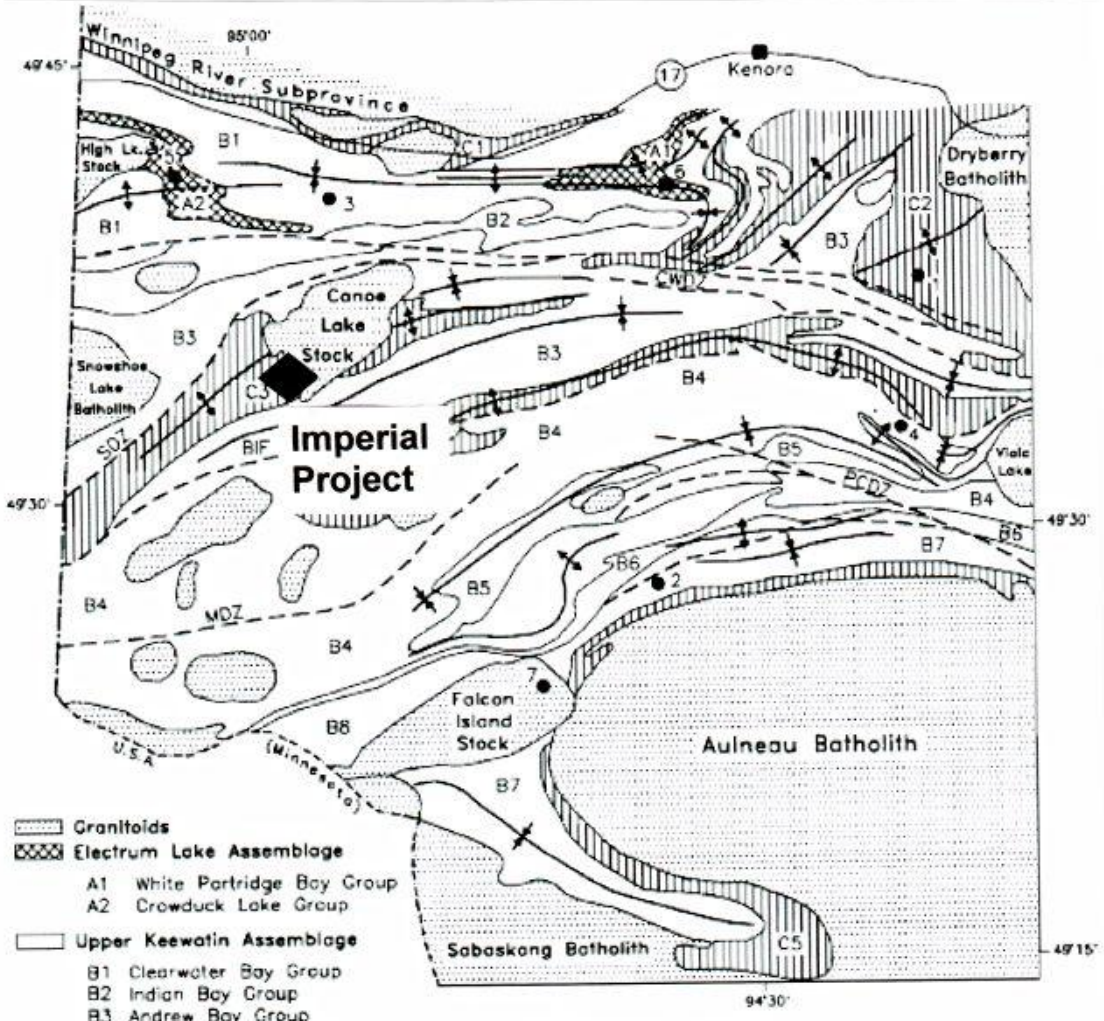
The Imperial claim group covers ground along the southwest contact zone of the Canoe Lake stock with mafic volcanic and gabbroic rocks (Fig. 5). The stratigraphy in the area appears to trend mainly northeast-southwest, but is abruptly truncated by the northwest-southeast trending contact of the Canoe Lake stock, and a number of other northwest-southeast trending lineaments cut across the property.


HOE BAY AREA
D201A
D201
K1269
D200
D148
D233
D389
GLASS
Work Area
Figure 6
021
D202
D147
D239
S151
4257545
D199
4257544
S105
Kenora
Imperial
Claim
Group
4257548
K1395
K1317
S120
K1627
K1628
4224383
SHOAL LAKE AREA
N
0
800m
Imperial Project
CLAIM MAP
Fig. 2
Oct / 14
BH



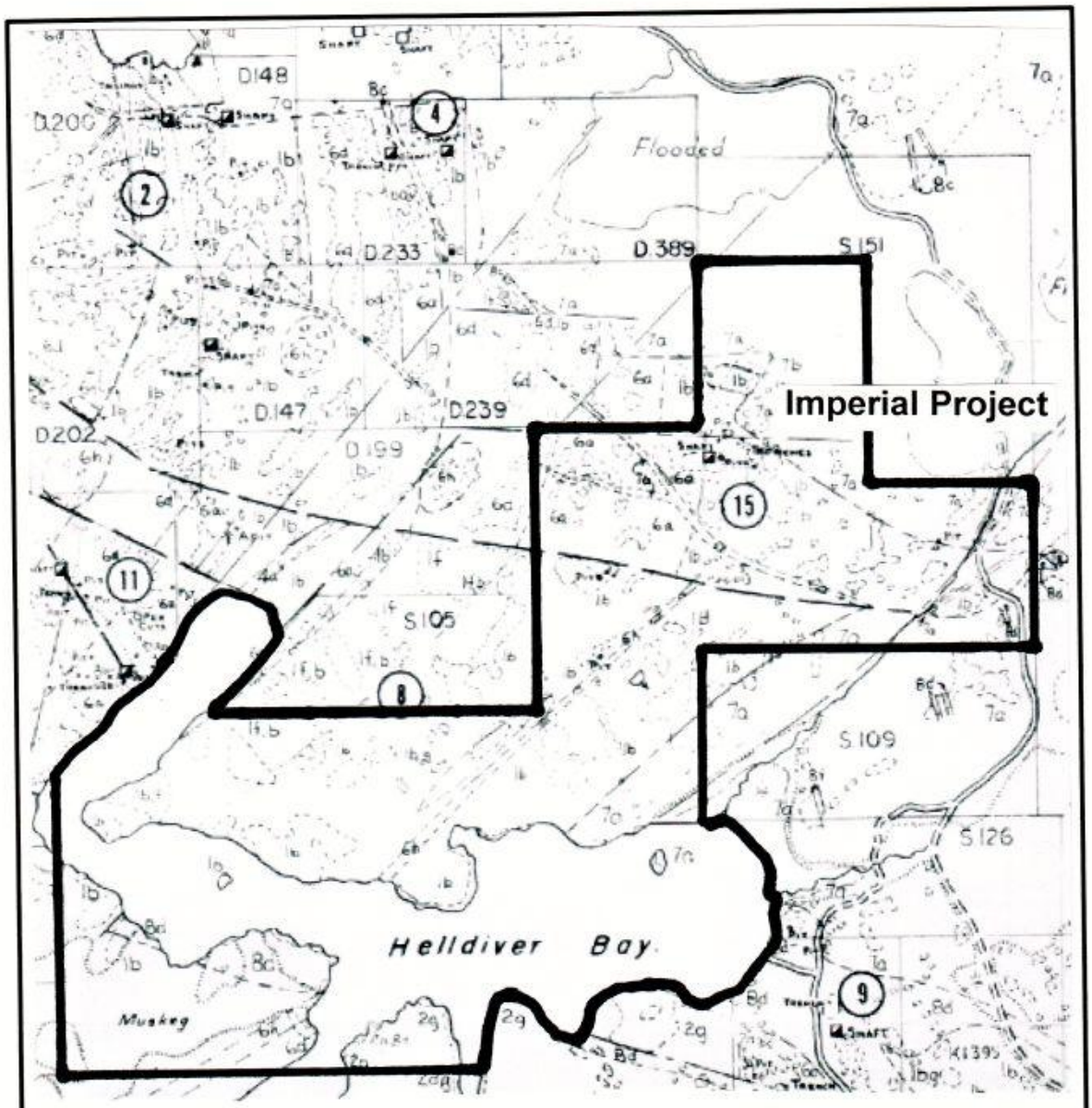
From Percival et al, 2006

Imperial Project		
NW ONTARIO GEOLOGY		
Fig. 3	Oct / 14	BH



From Beakhouse et al, 1996, GAC-MAC

Imperial Project		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
Fig. 4	**Oct / 14**	**BH**


D148
D200
D233
D389
S151
Flooded
D147
D239
D202
D199
Imperial Project
S105
S109
S126
Helldiver Bay
Muskeg
LEGEND
8 Late Granodiorite, Porphyry
7 Early Quartz Diorite
6 Diorite, Amphibolite
2 Andesite
1 Basalt
From Davies, 1978, GAC-MAC
0
400
800m
Imperial Project
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
Fig. 5
Oct / 14
BH

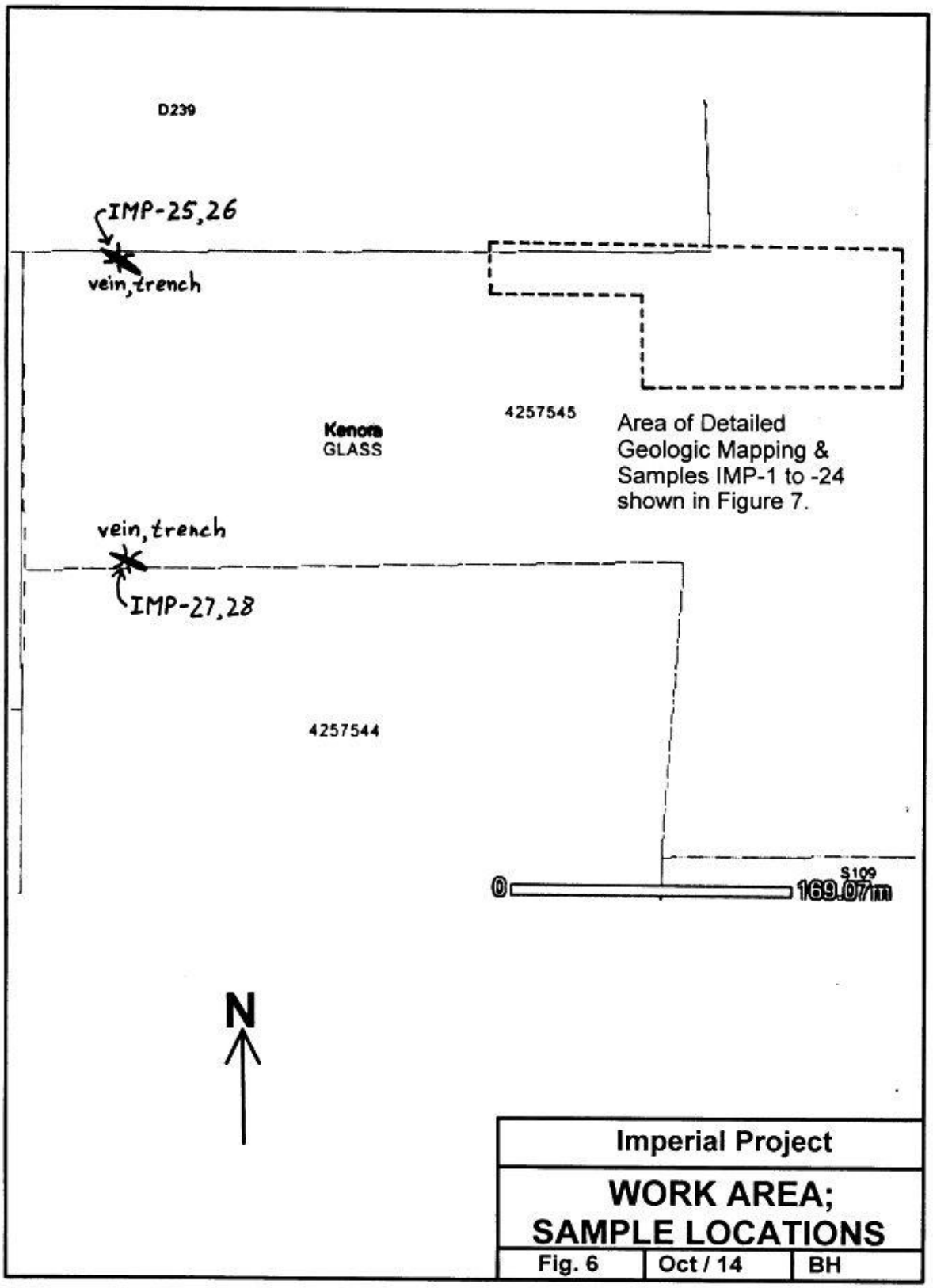
A large number of gold-bearing veins occur in the area between the Canoe Lake stock and Snowshoe Lake batholith, including significant resources at the Duport deposit near Stevens Island and the Cedar Island zone at Bag Bay. The historic Mikado mine on Bag Bay, with production between 1896 and 1931 of about 30,000 oz of gold, lies about 1km northwest of the Imperial property, and the adjacent Cedar Island zone is reported to host a significant gold resource, again about 1km northwest of the Imperial claim group. These mineralized zones appear to lie directly along strike from the Imperial claim group, along cross-cutting northwest-southeast trending fracture zones and lineaments. The Olympia mine, with 330 oz of reported gold production between 1906 and 1915 lies immediately adjacent to the portion of claim K4257546 covering the northwest corner of Helldiver Bay.

WORK PROGRAM; SEPT., 2014

A small work program was undertaken during late September on a portion of claim K4257545 centered on the historic Imperial gold prospect. The area in which this work was conducted is shown roughly on the claim map, Figure 2, and in more detail on Figure 6. All work was done within claim K4257545. Most of this work was completed in a small area near the center of the claim, but four samples were collected from trenched veins near the west edge of the claim, as shown on Figure 6.

A flagged grid was installed over the area of the Imperial prospect to provide control for detailed mapping and sampling. Lines were established by compass and hipchain. Grid point 500E/500N was established at the line post at the southeast corner of adjacent patent D239. The 500N baseline was run east to 700E and west along the claim line to 082E at the #4 post. Flagged lines were run south from 500N BL to 350N on lines 450E, 500E, 550E, 600E, 650E and 700E. Lines were flagged with orange flagging at all 00, 25, 50 and 75m points and blue flagging at 12.5, 37.5, 62.5 and 87.5m points. Flags were marked with grid coordinates at all 00 and 50m points.

Detailed geologic mapping was completed at a scale of 1:1000 on lines 450E through 700E and west along the baseline to 300E. Results from this mapping are shown on Figure 7. In the course of this work, 24 rock samples, IMP-1 to -24,


D239
IMP-25,26
vein, trench
4257545
Kenora
GLASS
Area of Detailed Geologic Mapping & Samples IMP-1 to -24 shown in Figure 7.
vein, trench
IMP-27,28
4257544
0
S109
169.07m
N
Imperial Project
WORK AREA; SAMPLE LOCATIONS
Fig. 6
Oct / 14
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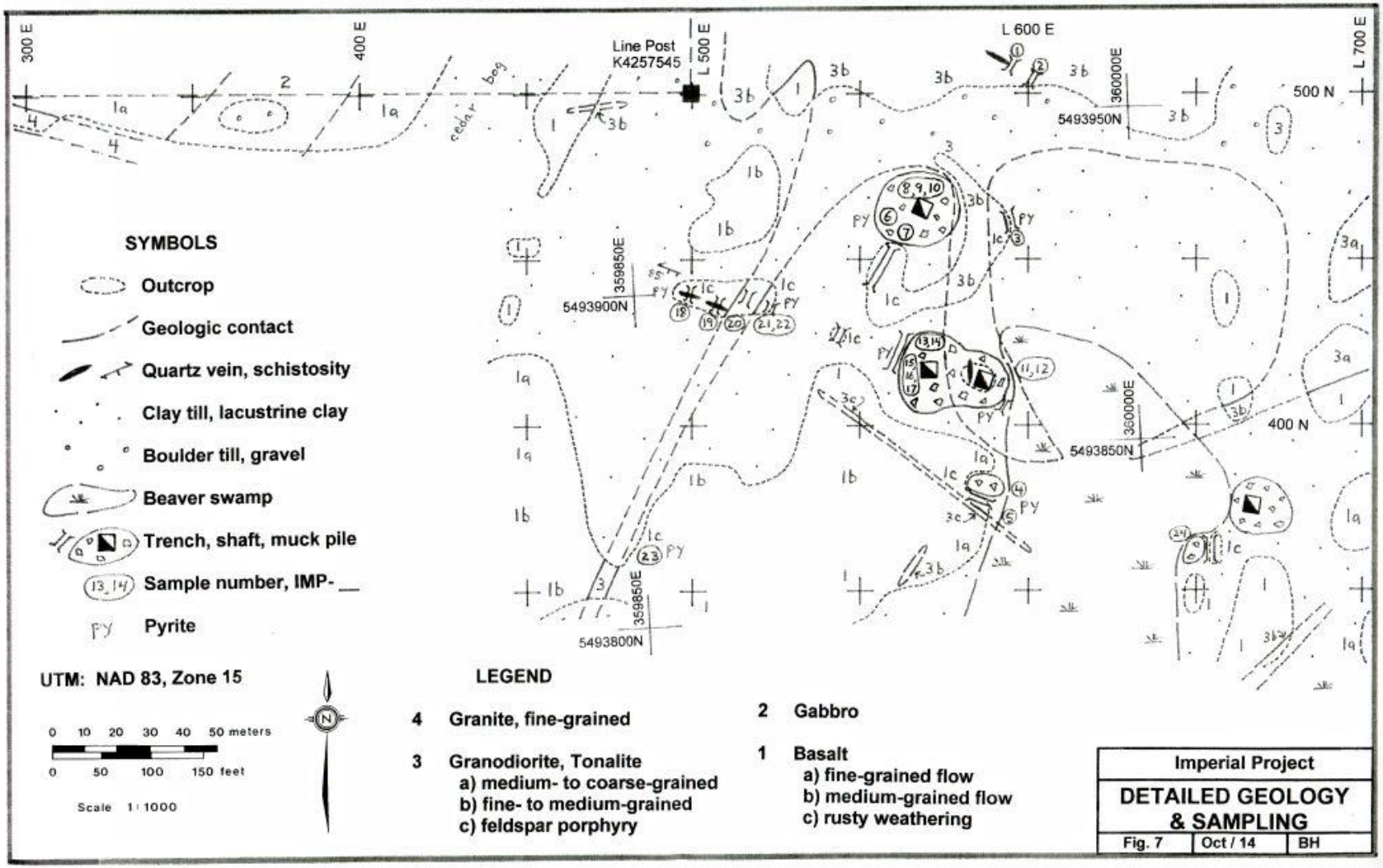
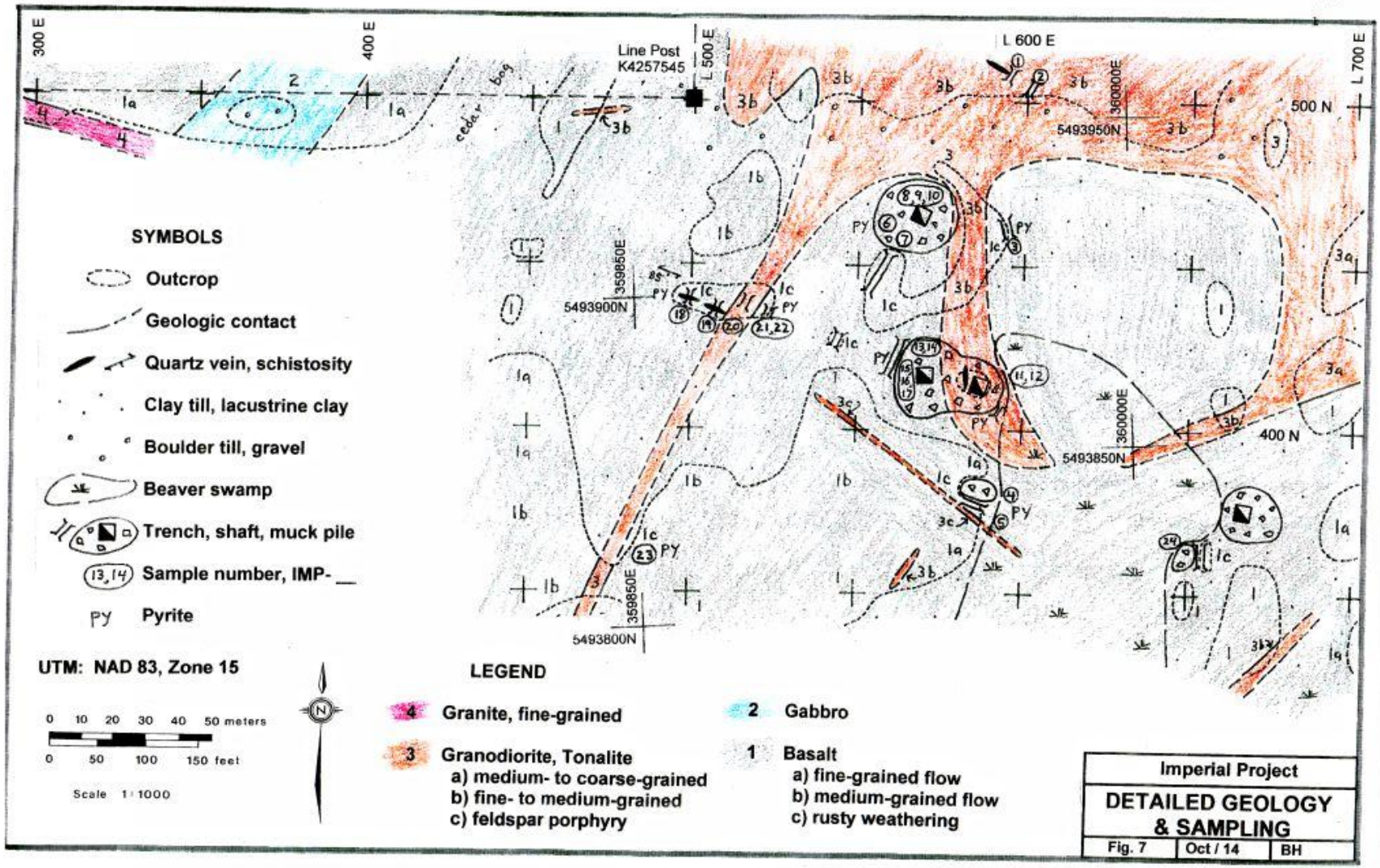

300 E
400 E
Line Post
K4257545
L 500 E
L 600 E
L 700 E
500 N
400 N
5493950N
5493900N
5493850N
5493800N
360000E
359850E
cedar bog
SYMBOLS
Outcrop
Geologic contact
Quartz vein, schistosity
Clay till, lacustrine clay
Boulder till, gravel
Beaver swamp
Trench, shaft, muck pile
Sample number, IMP-__
Pyrite
UTM: NAD 83, Zone 15
0 10 20 30 40 50 meters
0 50 100 150 feet
Scale 1:1000
LEGEND
4 Granite, fine-grained
3 Granodiorite, Tonalite
a) medium- to coarse-grained
b) fine- to medium-grained
c) feldspar porphyry
2 Gabbro
1 Basalt
a) fine-grained flow
b) medium-grained flow
c) rusty weathering
Imperial Project
DETAILED GEOLOGY & SAMPLING
Fig. 7
Oct / 14
BH

14


300 E
400 E
Line Post
K4257545
L 500 E
L 600 E
L 700 E
500 N
400 N
5493950N
5493900N
5493850N
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1 Basalt
a) fine-grained flow
b) medium-grained flow
c) rusty weathering
Imperial Project
DETAILED GEOLOGY & SAMPLING
Fig. 7
Oct / 14
BH

were collected from the detailed mapping area. The approximate locations of these samples are shown on Figure 7. An additional four samples were collected from trenched veins near the west end of claim K4257545, as shown on Figure 6. All samples were grab samples, except for sample IMP-19 which was a chip sample across 3m. Sample descriptions are included in Appendix I, with grid position, as well as estimated NAD83 Zone 15 UTM coordinates determined by extending a UTM grid across the map area from the known UTM coordinate at the 500E/500N line post, and UTM north at 358° azimuth. Gold assay results are summarized in Table 1 and the assay certificate is included in Appendix I. In addition to the mapping and sampling work completed, four open shafts and deep pits that were considered unsafe were clearly flagged. Several photographs from this work are included in Appendix II.

The mapped area was found to be underlain mainly by basalt composition volcanic rocks in the southern and western portion of the map area, intruded by granodiorite/tonalite composition intrusive rocks in the northeast corner of the map area. A number of granodiorite/tonalite dikes cut the volcanic rocks throughout the map area, trending mainly northeast-southwest, which is also believed to be the orientation of the volcanic stratigraphy in this area. All of these rocks are crosscut and overprinted by a zone of carbonate alteration, quartz veining and pyrite mineralization, trending west-northwest by east-southeast (Fig. 7).

Unit 1 comprises mafic volcanic rocks of basalt composition. Outcrops of this unit are abundant, but are typically rubble-covered and mossy. These rocks are grey on weathered surface and dark grey to black on fresh surface. They appear to comprise about 60% black amphibole/pyroxene and 40% grey plagioclase, with a granular appearance suggestive of possible thermal metamorphism to upper greenschist or lower amphibolite facies. These vary from fine-grained (unit 1a) with grain size mostly <1mm, to medium-grained (unit 1b) with grain size 1 to 5mm, and are believed to be mainly massive flows. No evidence of pillowed flows was noted in the map area. The medium-grained flows may be, in part, intrusive gabbro. Dikes and small stringers of granodiorite/tonalite are common across the outcrops of unit 1, as shown in photo 1, Appendix II, taken at about grid 560E/370N. Unit 1c is a rusty weathering, altered and mineralized zone within the basalt, and will be discussed in more detail later.

Unit 2 is medium-grained gabbro, which is grey on weathered surface and speckled grey to black on fresh surface. This rock comprises about 50% grey plagioclase and 50% black pyroxene possibly altered to amphibole. This rock is medium-grained with elongate interlocking crystals up to 1x4mm size. This lithology was identified with reasonable certainty on the 500N baseline between 350E and 400E, but some areas mapped as medium-grained basalt flows, unit 1b, may be, in part, intrusive gabbro.

Unit 3 comprises felsic intrusive rocks of granodiorite/tonalite composition, but varying in texture. This lithology is part of the Canoe Lake stock to the northeast. These rocks are spotted white to light grey weathering, and spotted white to dark grey on fresh surface. Unit 3a is very well exposed in outcrops on line 700E in the northeast corner of the map area, and is believed to be most representative of the bulk of the Canoe Lake stock. This rock type is medium- to coarse-grained, with about 65% combined white orthoclase and light grey plagioclase, 25% black biotite with minor amphibole and 10% grey quartz. A photograph of this lithology taken near 700E/460N is included as photo 2, Appendix II.

Most of unit 3 within the map area comprises unit 3b, a fine- to medium-grained, probable marginal phase of the granodiorite/tonalite. This lithology outcrops in the northeast portion of the map area, especially along the south edge of a prominent outcrop between 500E and 700E along the 500N baseline, as well as dikes cutting through the basalt. This lithology is light grey to beige weathering, and locally porphyritic as can be seen in photo 3, Appendix II, from 580E/510N. This rock type is spotted grey on fresh surface, with up to 5% white to light grey feldspar (probably orthoclase) phenocrysts up to 4mm size in a fine- to medium grained groundmass comprising approximately 60% feldspar, 25% biotite plus minor amphibole, and 10% grey quartz. Several prominent dikes of unit 3b cut the basalt, mainly oriented northeast-southwest, but narrow irregular stringers are more common than are shown on Figure 7. A distinctive feldspar porphyry dike about 1m thick was traced from about 405N on line 550E to about 370N near line 600E. This dike has prominent subhedral to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts up to 3x5mm size in a fine-grained dark grey groundmass. This porphyritic dike is shown as unit 3c but may be associated with the marginal phase of the granodiorite/tonalite, unit 3b.

Unit 4 is a late granite dike which occurs in one outcrop just south of the 500N baseline at 300E. This rock is pinkish-grey weathering and grey on fresh surface. It is weakly porphyritic with about 20% grey quartz in crystals up to 3mm size in a fine-grained to aplitic feldspar matrix with about 5% black biotite. This lithology is noteworthy because it has about 2% pyrite, and appears to lie directly along strike from the altered and mineralized zone of the Imperial prospect.

The Imperial zone is a rusty-weathering, altered and mineralized zone that extends across the map area, striking about 290°-110° azimuth and appears to be steep south dipping. The mineralized zone corresponds mainly with unit 1c in the basalt, but the alteration and mineralization extends across dikes of the granodiorite/tonalite, unit 3b, as well. The mineralization appears to be zoned, with a central core of quartz veining, within an envelope of heavy carbonate alteration up to roughly 10m thick, and with a flanking envelope of weaker alteration but with locally up to 5% disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite. The main zone extends from about 390N on line 500E to 370N on line 650E. Two parallel, but weaker, zones, were mapped between lines 550E and 600E at about 460N and 380N, north and south of the main Imperial zone.

Quartz veins within the Imperial zone are up to 20cm thick, white to light grey in colour, and medium-grained granular. They are noteworthy for almost a complete lack of sulphides, except for minor local pyrite. Near line 500E, quartz veining is concordant with a weak schistosity trending about 295°/85°S. At about 580E, a quartz boudin was noted in altered granodiorite/tonalite, trending near north-south but with no dip extent down the outcrop. The discontinuous nature of these veins may explain why piles of quartz were found next to some trenches, but no quartz was found in the walls of the trench. Photo #4 in Appendix II shows narrow quartz veins dipping about 60°S flanked by rusty carbonate alteration in a trench at about 505E/445N. Carbonate alteration is almost pervasive along the center of the main Imperial zone but weakens away from the central core. The carbonate is probably an iron species, based on the rusty weathering of rocks with relatively low sulphide content. Parallel zones to the north and south of the main zone are noteworthy for their pyrite content, locally up to 5%, both fracture controlled and disseminated.

Numerous pits, deep trenches and shafts were sunk on the Imperial zone mineralization. Four of these open pits/shafts are dangerous due to depth to

water and steep walls. The four openings marked as shafts in Figure 7 were heavily flagged with orange flagging tape. Photo #5 in Appendix II shows the timber-cribbed main shaft at 570E/415N.

A total of 28 samples were collected from the work area within claim K4257545, with samples IMP-1 to 24 collected within the detailed map area on the Imperial zone. Samples were assayed by TSL Laboratories and results summarized in Table 1. Sample descriptions and assay certificate are included in Appendix I, and sample locations are plotted on Figures 6 and 7. The best assay result was 3.4gAu/t in a grab sample from a small pyrite-bearing vein in granodiorite/tonalite north of the Imperial mineralized zone. Two grab samples, IMP-11 and -21, from quartz veining and altered pyrite-bearing wallrock from the main Imperial zone returned 0.6 and 0.7 gAu/t respectively. The balance of samples ranged from 5 to 160ppb (0.16 gAu/t). Gold assay results overall were quite low, especially considering the large volume of work done on the property in past.

Table 1. Sample Locations & Assays

Sample #	Type	Grid Location	Au Assay (ppb)
IMP-1	grab	595E / 510N	3395
IMP-2	grab	600E / 505N	5
IMP-3	grab	595E / 450N	160
IMP-4	grab	585E / 380N	10
IMP-5	grab	585E / 375N	120
IMP-6	grab	560E / 460N	50
IMP-7	grab	560E / 460N	150
IMP-8	grab	570E / 470N	<5
IMP-9	grab	570E / 470N	<5
IMP-10	grab	570E / 470N	<5
IMP-11	grab	585E / 415N	590
IMP-12	grab	585E / 415N	55
IMP-13	grab	575E / 425N	10
IMP-14	grab	575E / 425N	<5
IMP-15	grab	565E / 420N	20
IMP-16	grab	565E / 420N	65
IMP-17	grab	565E / 420N	60
IMP-18	grab	500E / 440N	10
IMP-19	chip/3m	505E / 435N	50

IMP-20	grab	515E / 440N	<5
IMP-21	grab	520E / 435N	690
IMP-22	grab	520E / 435N	10
IMP-23	grab	485E / 365N	20
IMP-24	grab	650E / 365N	60
IMP-25	grab	140E / 500N	55
IMP-26	grab	140E / 500N	20
IMP-27	grab	-	15
IMP-28	grab	-	130

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A flagged grid was installed and detailed geologic mapping was completed over the Imperial prospect at 1:1000 scale, and 28 samples assayed for gold. Four open shafts and deep trenches that were considered unsafe were flagged. This work was completed during late September, 2014. Mapping revealed that the Imperial prospect lies immediately adjacent to the southwest contact of the Canoe Lake stock, within basaltic flow rocks that are cut by dikes of granodiorite/tonalite. The mineralized Imperial zone lies directly along strike from a cross-cutting, pyrite-bearing granitic dike, believed to be from a late fractionated phase of the pluton. Hydrothermal fluids appear to have been channeled above an apical zone of the pluton at the intersection of concordant early dikes trending northeast-southwest with a late, cross-cutting fracture intruded at depth by a late fractionated and pyrite-bearing granite dike.

The Imperial zone occurs as a central main zone up to 10m thick and 150m long, striking about 290°-110° azimuth with steep south dip, and with smaller flanking mineralized zones about 40m to the north and south. The mineralization is characterized by intense, rusty weathering carbonate alteration with up to 5% pyrite, flanking a central zone with small irregular quartz veins up to 20cm thick. Despite the large amount of trenching and shaft sinking noted on the property, samples from the mineralized Imperial zone returned low gold values, ranging up to 0.7 gAu/t. A grab sample from a small pyrite-bearing quartz vein within granodiorite/tonalite about 100m north of the Imperial zone returned 3.4 gAu/t with 9.3 gAu/t on a re-assay.

Although technically interesting, low gold values from the Imperial prospect make this property a low priority for further work. Significant disseminated pyrite associated with the mineralized zone suggests that induced polarization geophysics might be a useful drill targeting technique in this area. The property should be retained pending developments on other nearby properties in the area.

William C. Hood
October 31, 2014

CERTIFICATE

For: William C. Hood
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Beausejour, Manitoba
Canada R0E0C0
(204)268-3455
bhood @ mts.net

1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1979) with a B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in Science (Geology) and I have practiced my profession since that time.

2) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba since 1982.

3) I have been employed by Tantalum Mining Corporation (1979-1983), Province of Manitoba Departments of Labour (1992 – 1995) & Energy and Mines (1995 - 1997), and ProAm Exploration Corporation (1997 – 2000), as well as operating my own business as W.C. Hood, Consulting Geologist (1983 – 1992 & 2000 – present).

4) I have researched, conducted and supervised a wide range of exploration programs for hydrothermal gold, volcanogenic copper-zinc, magmatic nickel-copper-PGE, pegmatitic tantalum-lithium-cesium, kimberlitic diamonds and various industrial mineral commodities.

William C. Hood
October 31, 2014

APPENDIX I – SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS & ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Sample Descriptions; Imperial Au Prospect:

- Sample coordinates relative to flagged grid shown on Figure 7. Approximate UTM NAD83 Zone 15 coordinates established from 359870E/5493960 at line post shown on Figure 7 & using UTM north at 358° azimuth.

IMP-1: 595E/510N; 359966E/5493964N; grab sample from trench muck; 75% white to light grey medium-grained glassy quartz, 25% green-grey altered chloritic wallrock, minor pyrite.
IMP-2: 600E/505N; 359972E/5493959N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; medium-grained chlorite-altered granodiorite/tonalite, trace pyrite.
IMP-3: 595E/450N; 359964E/5493913N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; fine-grained green-grey chlorite-altered basalt, 5% disseminated pyrite; magnetic.
IMP-4: 585E/380N: 359956E/5493837N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; fine-grained green-grey chlorite-altered basalt, minor narrow stringers & patches of black biotite-amphibole, 1% disseminated pyrite; magnetic.
IMP-5: 585E/375N; 359953E/5493831N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; grey medium-grained glassy quartz, trace pyrite associated with chlorite patches.
IMP-6: 560E/460N; 359927E/5493921N; grab sample from shaft muck; rusty weathering; green-grey fine-grained chlorite-altered basalt, 5% pyrite concentrated along fractures & stringers; weakly magnetic.
IMP-7: 560E/460N; 359932E/5493916N; grab sample from shaft muck; rusty weathering; green-grey fine-grained chlorite-altered basalt; 5% disseminated pyrite; magnetic.
IMP-8: 570E/470N; 359937E/5493929N; grab sample from shaft muck; mix of 75% chlorite-altered granodiorite/tonalite & 25% white to light grey quartz, minor fibrous probable anthophyllite associated with chlorite, trace pyrite.
IMP-9: 570E/470N; 359937E/5493929N; grab sample from shaft muck; mix of granodiorite/tonalite wallrock with coarse-grained light grey quartz vein & flanking band of coarse-grained white to pinkish orthoclase feldspar crystals.
IMP-10: 570E/470N; 359937E/5493929N; grab sample from shaft muck; medium-grained glassy light grey quartz with abundant green-grey chlorite patches.

IMP-11: 585E/415N; 359958E/5493873N; grab sample from shaft muck; rusty weathering; sugary to fine-grained white to reddish-stained quartz.
IMP-12: 585E/415N; 359958E/5493873N; grab sample from shaft muck; white to locally rusty, fine- to medium-grained, sugary to glassy quartz.
IMP-13: 575E/425N; 359938E/5493882N; grab sample from shaft muck; rusty weathering; fine-grained altered chloritic granodiorite/tonalite; 1% disseminated pyrite.
IMP-14: 575E/425N; 359938E/5493882N; grab sample from shaft muck; unusual lithology; fine-grained massive-textured light green-grey coloured, possibly bleached & carbonatized basalt.
IMP-15: 565E/420N; 359931E/5493872N; grab sample from shaft or trench muck; very rusty weathering; medium-grained chlorite-altered probable basalt, minor quartz veinlets, 1% disseminated pyrite.
IMP-16: 565E/420N; 359931E/5493872N; grab sample from shaft or trench muck; rusty weathering; fine-grained grey probable altered basalt with frequent irregular light grey calcite veinlets; 1% disseminated pyrite.
IMP-17; 565E/420N; 359931E/5493872N; grab sample from shaft or trench muck; rusty weathering; same as IMP-16 but 2% pyrite.
IMP-18: 500E/440N; 359867E/5493900N; grab sample from outcrop in trench; rusty weathering; mix of fine-grained light grey probable altered basalt & medium-grained glassy light grey quartz, minor pyrite in both.
IMP-19: 505E/435N; 359874E/5493896N; chip sample across 3m on west wall of trench; very rusty weathering; mix of altered basalt & granodiorite/tonalite with minor quartz veining; 1% pyrite.
IMP-20: 515E/440N; 359884E/5493897N; grab sample from outcrop in trench; rusty weathering; altered but massive-textured light grey aplitic to fine-grained granodiorite composition intrusive; minor disseminated pyrite.
IMP-21: 520E/435N; 359891E/5493893N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; light grey fine-grained probable altered basalt, 5% pyrite both disseminated & in irregular fracture fillings.
IMP-22: 520E/435N; 359891E/5493893N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; banded quartz-carbonate veining, 2% pyrite; carbonate altered wallrock bands are weathered & rusty.
IMP-23: 485E/365N; 359848E/5493825N; grab sample from west edge of outcrop; rusty weathering; fine- to medium-grained basalt flow with 1% fine disseminated pyrite.

IMP-24: 650E/365N; 360014E/5493817N; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; fine- to medium-grained basalt flow with 2% fine disseminated pyrite & pyrrhotite; magnetic.
IMP-25: 140E/500N along claim line 60m east of post #4 of K4257545; 359523E/5493968N; grab sample from trench muck; medium-grained white glassy quartz with minor rusty spots & minor chlorite patches.
IMP-26: 140E/500N along claim line 60m east of post #4 of K4257545; 359523E/5493968N; grab sample from trench muck; fine-grained sugary white to grey quartz with minor patches & bands of dark greenish-grey chlorite.
IMP-27: along claim line between K4257544 & K4257545 about 100m east of post #4 of K4257544; 359559E/5493673E; grab sample from trench muck; rusty weathering; fine- to medium-grained probable basalt flow, 4% pyrite & possible pyrrhotite but not magnetic.
IMP-28: along claim line between K4257544 & K4257545 about 100m east of post #4 of K4257544; 359559E/5493673E; grab sample from trench muck; light grey medium-grained glassy quartz with minor feldspar & trace pyrite.

TSL LABORATORIES
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Company: Mr. Bill Hood
Submitted by: B. Hood
Project:

TSL Report: S52264
Date Received: Oct 14, 2014
Date Reported: Oct 17, 2014
Invoice: 72607

Remarks: Some samples exhibit gold nugget effect

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Rock	28	Reject ~ 70% at -10 mesh (1.70 mm) Pulp ~ 95% at -150 mesh (106 µm)	Crush, Riffle Split, Pulverize
Pulp	0		None

Pulp Size: ~250 gram

Standard Procedure:

Samples for Au Fire Assay/AA (ppb) are weighed at 30 grams.
Samples for Au Fire Assay/Gravimetric (oz/ton) are weighed at 1 AT (29.16 grams).

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Au	ppb	Fire Assay/AA	5	1000
Au	oz/ton	Fire Assay/Gravimetric	0.001	100%

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM Mr. Bill Hood
Box 1722
Beausejour, MB R0E 0J0

REPORT No.
S52264

SAMPLE(S) OF 28 Rock/0 Pulp

INVOICE #:72607
P.O.:

B. Hood

	Au ppb	Aul ppb	Au oz/t	Aul oz/t	File Name
IMP-1	>1000		.099	.270	S52264
IMP-2	5				S52264
IMP-3	160	150			S52264
IMP-4	10				S52264
IMP-5	120				S52264
IMP-6	50				S52264
IMP-7	150				S52264
IMP-8	<5				S52264
IMP-9	<5				S52264
IMP-10	<5				S52264
IMP-11	590				S52264
IMP-12	55				S52264
IMP-13	10	15			S52264
IMP-14	<5				S52264
IMP-15	20				S52264
IMP-16	65				S52264
IMP-17	60				S52264
IMP-18	10				S52264
IMP-19	50				S52264
IMP-20	<5				S52264

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Oct 17/14

SIGNED
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

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SAMPLE(S) FROM Mr. Bill Hood
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REPORT No.
S52264

SAMPLE(S) OF 28 Rock/0 Pulp

INVOICE #:72607
P.O.:

B. Hood

	Au ppb	Au1 ppb	Au oz/t	Au1 oz/t	File Name
IMP-21	690				S52264
IMP-22	10				S52264
IMP-23	20				S52264
IMP-24	60				S52264
IMP-25	55				S52264
IMP-26	20				S52264
IMP-27	15				S52264
IMP-28	130				S52264
GS-2K	1790				S52264
GS-2K	1890				S52264
GS-7E			.214		S52264

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Oct 17/14

SIGNED
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

APPENDIX II – PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Looking west at basalt massive flows intruded by granodiorite/tonalite stringer at 560E/370N.

Photo 2. Looking south at medium- to coarse-grained granodiorite/tonalite at 700E/460N.

Photo 3. Looking south at weakly porphyritic marginal phase of granodiorite/tonalite at 580E/510N.

Photo 4. Looking northwest at the author chip sampling trench at 505E/445N in rusty carbonate altered basalt with minor quartz veining (under hammer).

Photo 5. Looking northeast at Robert Hood looking down timber-cribbed open shaft at 570E/415N.