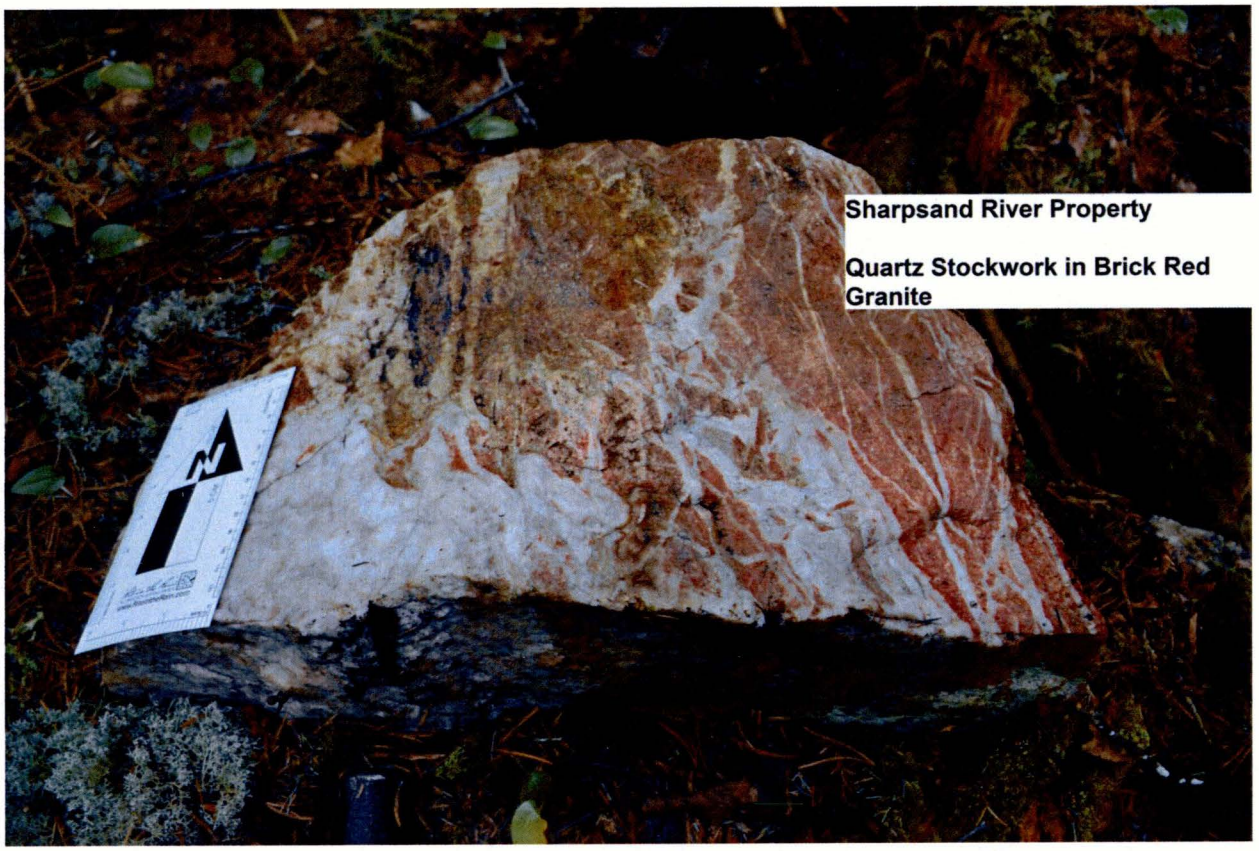
Sharpsand River Project

Rioux Township

Sault Ste. Marie District

2.55701



Sharpsand River Property

Quartz Stockwork in Brick Red Granite

Prepared by
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For
JD Exploration Inc.

January 12, 2015

Introduction

The Sharpsand River Project is focused on a copper bearing breccia in the area north of the Proterozoic rocks of the Southern Province of the Canadian Shield. The rocks of the Southern province in this area are famous for past copper production (i.e. Bruce Mines and Iron Bridge) and are actively being explored for copper, uranium, REE and gold mineralization.

The property has good access and is easily explored.

The copper mineralization appears to be hosted by a linear zone of breccia within granitic rocks and mafic dykes. Preliminary air photo and topographic interpretation indicates that there may be multiple northeast trending structures (045° to 055°) crossing the property. These are accompanied by west-northwest trending "cross faults" (290° to 300°). The junction of these structures could host significant copper mineralization. Past drilling work has identified a zone 20 to 25 m wide and trenching has exposed mineralization along a 700 m length. This report details a program of geological mapping, prospecting and sample collection carried out on the property in August 2014.

Location, Access and Topography

The property is located approximately 85 kilometers along Highway 129 north of the town of Thesselon (Figure 1: Location of Property) which is situated approximately 80 km east from Sault Ste. Marie along the Trans-Canada Highway. Two bush roads access the property off of Highway 129. The southernmost is accessible by car while the northern one is accessible by four wheel drive vehicle, ATV or snow machine. It is possible to drive a four wheel drive vehicle to within 200 m of the southern-most trench on the property along this road.

The property is located within NTS topographic map 41J 11/14 and the center of the property is at NAD 83 UTM coordinates: Zone 17, 325100E/5181850N.

The property is traversed by three northeast trending valleys which are bounded by hills up to 70 meters high. Most of the property is dominated by linear hills which trend parallel to the valleys (Figure 2: Claims and Topography).

Property Details

The property comprises 25 units in four claim blocks as detailed in Table 1 below and is shown on the accompanying Claim Map (Figure 2).

Table 1 Claim Information

Claim Number	Recorded	Units
4270155	13-Mar-13	8 Units
4270154	13-Mar-13	9 Units
4271172	20-Aug-14	4 Units
4271173	20-Aug-14	4 Units

Figure 1: Locat
Sharpsand River Pr

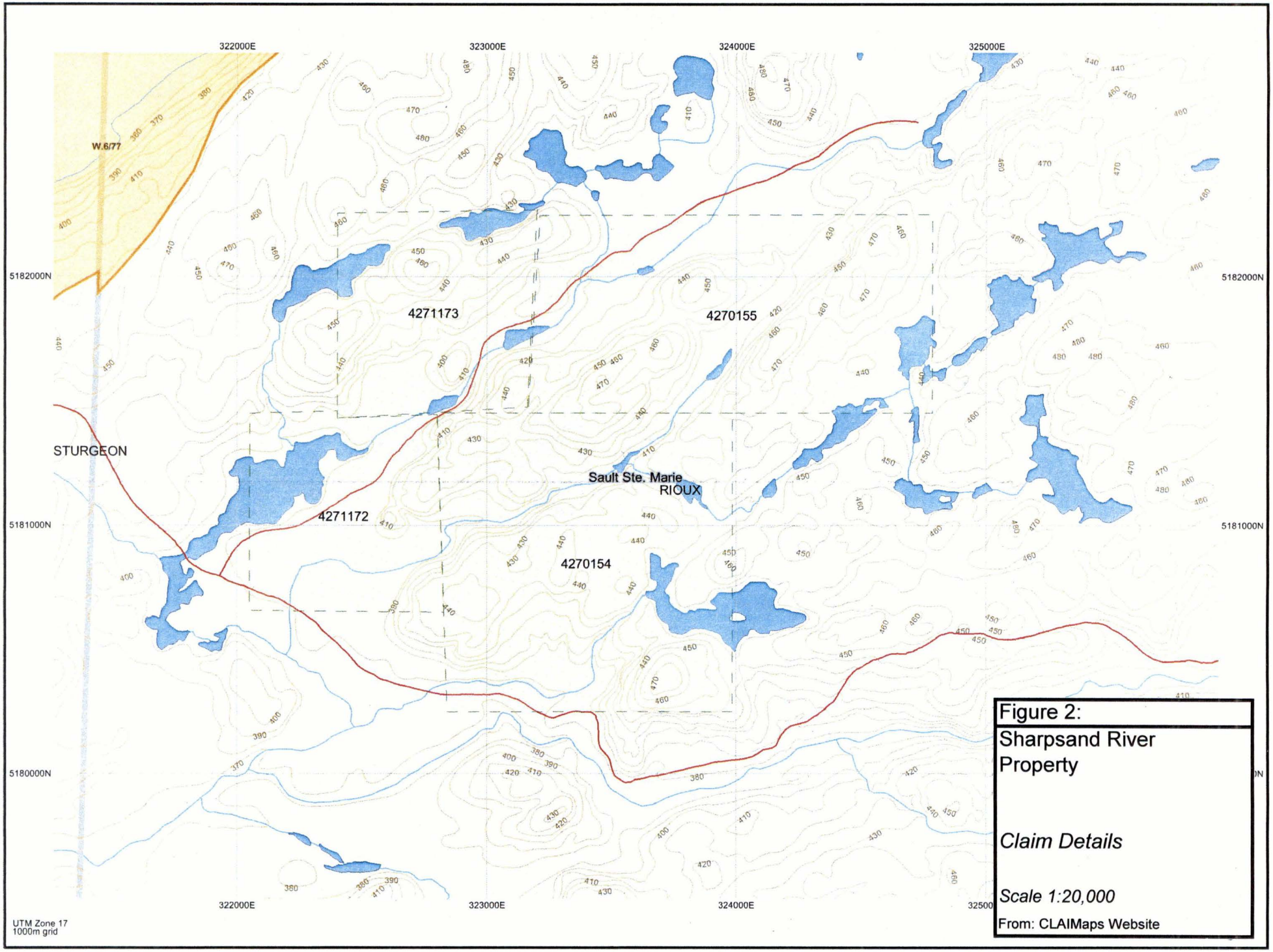

Figure 2:

Sharpsand River Property

Claim Details

Scale 1:20,000

From: CLAIMaps Website

The claims were acquired by staking in two stages. The first two claims comprising 17 units were recorded on March 13, 2013 and the second two claims comprising 8 units were recorded in August, 2014. A work commitment of $400 per year is required for each unit to maintain the claims in good standing after an initial two year period. To date approximately $7,000 has been spent by the current owners.

History and Past Work

The copper showing covered by this property can be seen on OGS Compilation Series Map 2419[1]. There is a report which purportedly gives the general geology of this part of Ontario – Department of Mines P.R. 1950-6 "Preliminary Report on the Geology along the Mississagi Road" by W.D. Harding but does not discuss the property area.

A search of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Assessment files (ARIS) shows that the only recorded work on the property was completed in the early 1960s. The work complete is detailed in a report by C.C. Huston & Associates titled "Report on McClasky Option" and is dated November 30th, 1962 (Assessment Report 41JNW0002 Rioux11 Rioux Twp.). The report details a program of diamond drilling comprising approximately 300m (973 feet), mapping and sampling of four trenches and 1300 feet of magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The drilling and trenching revealed copper mineralization in a linear breccia zone.

In 1999 two drill holes were completed as a follow-up to a VLF survey completed in the vicinity of the SW corner of the property (but outside the present claim boundary). The drill core logs describe "light coloured" granite and grey diorite. No significant sulphide mineralization was identified and no samples were reported to have been submitted for assay.

Geology

Regional Geology

The Ontario Geological Survey Map 2670 "Precambrian Geology Compilation Series Sault Ste. Marie-Blind River Sheet" (Figure 3: Regional Geology) indicates that Rioux Township and the surrounding area are underlain by a Gneissic Tonalite Suite with associated foliated and/or lineated amphibolite bearing tonalite[2]. It is noted in regional reconnaissance work completed by the current property owners that the granitic rocks in the immediate area are not foliated and are massive and brick red colored indicating that they may comprise a later or separate intrusive event.

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1 Giblin, P.E., Leahy, E.J., Robertson, James A. Robertson, 1974-1975 OGS Map 2419, Sault Ste. Marie-Elliot Lake Geological Compilation Series. Scale1:253,440 or 1 inch to 4 Miles

2 Johns, G.W., McIlraith, S., and Muir, T.L. 2003. Bedrock geology compilation map—Sault Ste. Marie–Blind River sheet; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2670, scale 1:250 000.

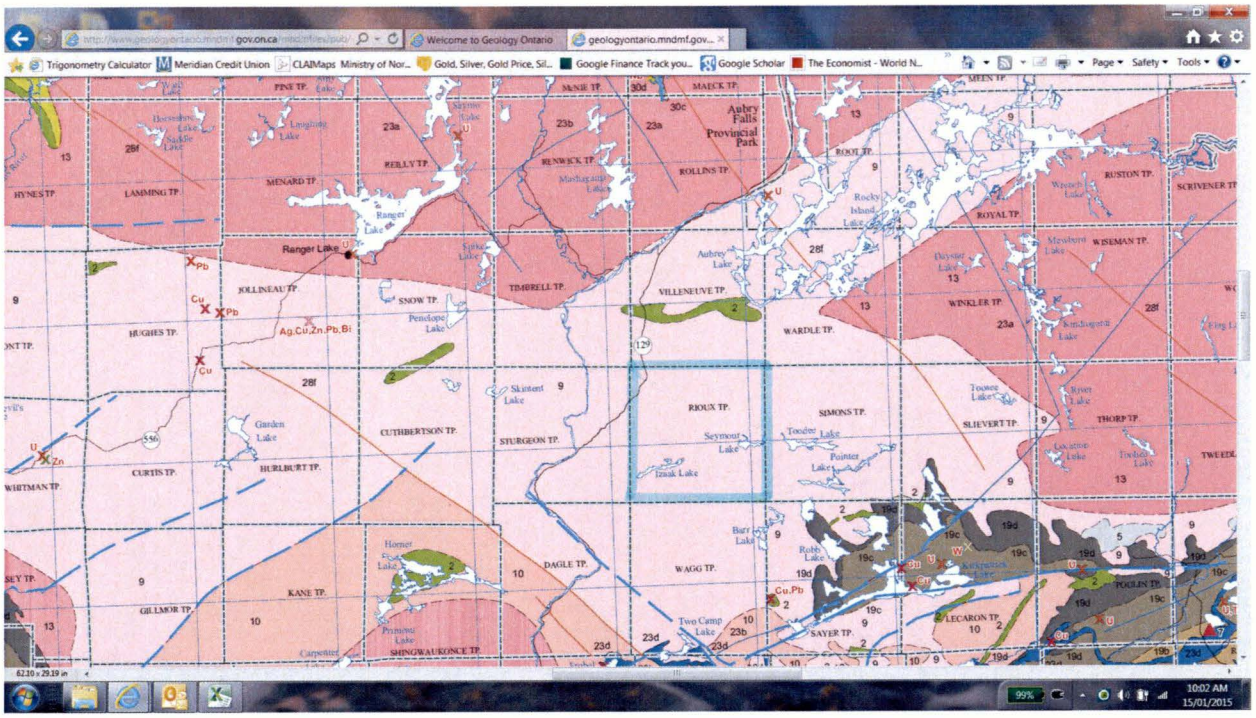


Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Sharpsand Area (From Johns, G.W., McIlraith, S., and Muir, T.L. 2003. Bedrock geology compilation map—Sault Ste. Marie–Blind River sheet; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2670, scale 1:250 000.)

Notes:

Unit 9 which underlies all of Rioux Township.is described as *"Gneissic Tonalite Suite: locally contains associated foliated or lineated biotite- and/or amphibole-bearing tonalite 9a Gneissic tonalite with abundant enclaves of migmatized supracrustal rocks"*.

Units to the southeast define the northern extent of the "Southern Province" of the Canadian Shield.

Note that the regional Geology map indicates several NE trending faults which may indicated the regional trend of major faulting in the area.

Property Geology

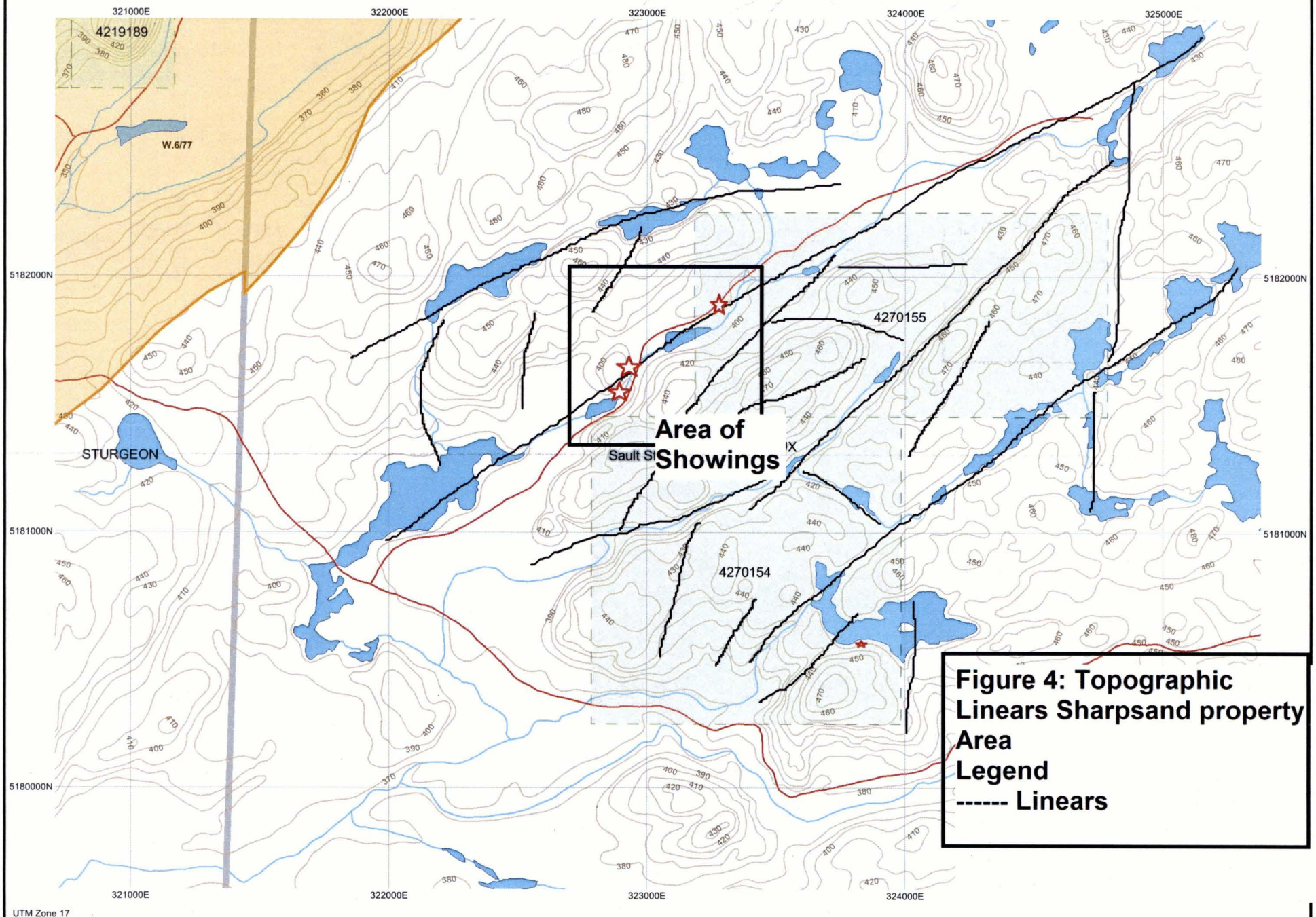
The Assessment work report by C.C. Huston in 1962 indicates that "the claim group is underlain by Algoman granite which has been cut by numerous northwest to southeast striking, steeply dipping Keweenawan diabase dikes". The age of the dykes has not been confirmed by dating and the Keweenawan designation has not been confirmed.

The main area of interest consists of a north-east trending quartz-calcite filled fault and breccia zone that is mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite and specular hematite which appears to cut the granite and diabase. The main mineralized zone lies in a topographic low with steep irregular granitic/diabase ridges on the flanks. The work completed by the previous owner in four trenches appears to indicate that there is a direct association between mineralization and cross cutting diabase dikes but a causative relationship between dykes and mineralization has not been confirmed in detail as the dykes are also brecciated and appear at least partly to pre-date the mineralization. In addition, there is extensive quartz veining and brecciation hosted by granitic rocks.

Initial topographic and satellite interpretation suggests that there are several parallel linear features to the east and west of the known breccia zone and that several "cross-over" features exist between the main linears (Figure 4: Topographic Interpretation). It is thought that these may represent additional structural features of interest, which should be investigated.

Mineralization

The trenching and diamond drilling reported by C.C.Huston exposed a zone of fault breccia that is described by the report as being 4,000 over feet (~1200 m) long in which variable amounts of copper mineralization in the form of chalcopyrite is seen.


321000E
322000E
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Area of
Showings
STURGEON
Figure 4: Topographic
Linears Sharpsand property
Area
Legend
------ Linears
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid

Photo 1: Examples of Mineralized Breccia

The brecciated and mineralized zone is up to 23 m (75 feet) wide in drilling but poor exposure in trenches (the zone occurs beside and within a stream) allowed sampling to be completed only on narrower sections as indicated in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Trench Sampling from C.C. Huston Report on McClasky Property

Trench Number	Length	%Cu	Location (from C.C. Huston Report
TR1	3'	4.50	Southern most exposure
TR1	5'	0.75	
TR1	8'	1.29	
TR1	GRAB	5.40	
TR1	GRAB	0.11	
TR2	10'	0.47	200 feet NE from TR1
TR2	GRAB	0.38	
TR2	GRAB	1.55	
TR3	9'	0.50	1300 feet NE from TR2
TR3	6'	0.44	
TR3	GRAB	1.12	
TR4	8'	0.32	3000 feet NE from TR 3
TR4	8'	0.22	
TR4	8'	0.12	
TR4	GRAB	0.50	

The mineralization exposed in the trenches is described as either quartz filled breccia or quartz veins in fracture zones containing chalcopyrite and hematite. There are often diabase fragments in the fractured and brecciated zones but mostly the wall rocks are brick red granite. The exposures are often oxidized and show leaching of sulphide to form malachite. The trenching appeared to indicate that to the north the zone is typified by fracturing rather than brecciation but wide quartz veins persist in the northern-most trench.

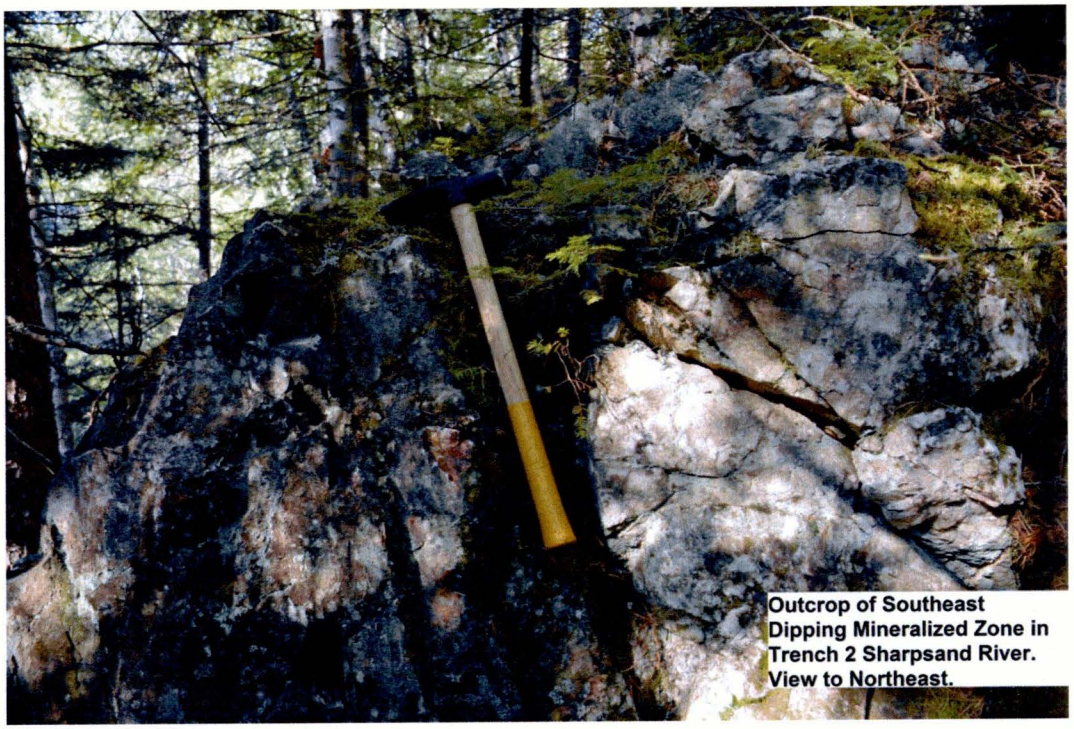


Photo 2 – Trench 2 Quartz Veins

To test the mineralized zone below the trenches four drill holes were completed (one was abandoned) for a total of approximately 300 m (973 feet).

The brecciated zone was found by drilling to be up to 23 m wide and comprised quartz veins, quartz-filled breccia and fractures. Variable amounts of diabase material are seen in the zone and often occur as brecciated fragments. The results of the assays reported in the C.C. Huston report from drill core are presented below:

Table 3: Drill Intersections from CC Huston Drilling

	Breccia Zone Identified				Assays			
Drill Hole #	From	To	Length	Width	%Cu	length	Width	Location
	feet	feet	feet	metres		feet	metres	
DDH #1	155.5	228.9	73.4	22.37	0.42	15.0	4.57	Under TR1 at -39°
DDH#2	Abandoned at 48 feet							Under TR2 at -45°
DDH#2A	48.3	123.1	74.8	22.80	0.27	25.4	7.74	Under TR2 at -64°
DDH#3	122.4	171.1	48.7	14.84	0.43	25.5	7.77	150' east of DDH#2 at -45°
	185.8	200.8	15	4.57	0.20	15.0	4.57	
DDH#4	128.9	151.3	22.4	6.83	0.15	11.2	3.41	Under TR#3 at -45°
DDH#5	abandoned at 68 feet							250 feet west of DDH#4

Current Work Program

Work Completed

In August 2014 the author, along with a prospector/helper, conducted a field program of preliminary mapping, sample collection and analysis on the property and surrounding area. In addition a student from Lakehead University was commissioned to complete an Honors-level thesis using samples collected on the property. The main purpose of the field program was to:

- Confirm the presence of the copper mineralization and locate, if possible, the existing trenches and other exposures,
- Evaluate (as much as possible) the mineralizing styles and mineralizing controls
- Collect confirmatory rock samples for submission to a commercial laboratory for chemical analysis for an extensive suite of elements to identify the presence of other metals not revealed in earlier work (such as silver, gold or Rare Metals).

The author travelled from Hamilton to the site on July 31, 2014 and spent 3 days on site along with a prospector/helper and a student from Lakehead University. The return to trip to Hamilton was completed on August 4, 2014. The author also spent three days in data compilation, evaluation of analytical results and report and diagram preparation.

Results

Mapping

Details of the sites visited and samples collected are included in Appendix A: Field Notes.

The current mapping program confirmed the presence of a breccia and quartz vein mineralized zone at least 700 meters long using hand-held GPS. The zone appears to be covered by overburden in the north and disappears beneath a lake in the south. Where exposed the zone consists of brick red granite and diabase host rocks cut by quartz vein swarms and breccia containing varying amounts of specular hematite and chalcopyrite (Photo 1) In Trench 2, near

the center of the exposed zone, the mineralization appears to be related to veins that have a slightly "sheared" appearance and show a steep southeast dip (Photo 2). The breccia observed ranges from "crackle-breccia" to a highly comminuted breccia with rounded fragments (Photo 1). In places it appears that the quartz has also been brecciated suggesting multiple phases of injection, brecciation and mineralization (Photo 3).

Photo 3: Hematite filled quartz breccia.

Sampling

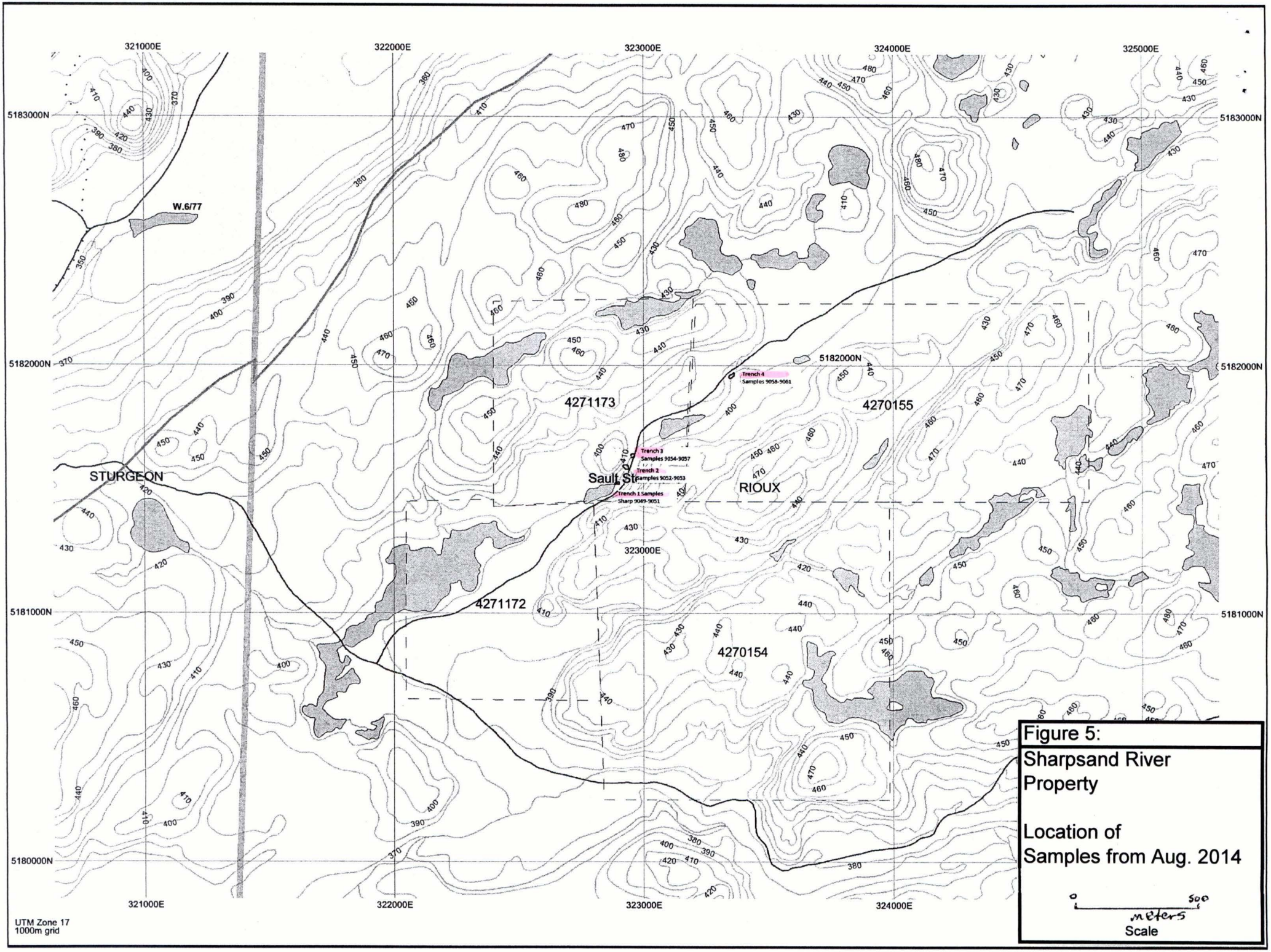
A total of 13 rock samples were collected from the four trenches discovered and submitted to Actlabs in Ancaster, ON for chemical analysis for base metals, gold, silver and other elements including Rare Earths. Locations of the samples submitted are shown in Figure 5.

A total of eight of the Samples had sufficiently high copper values (>10,000 ppm) that they required chemical assay.

Analytical results

A selected suite suite of geochemical results is presented in Table 4 while the Laboratory Certificates are included in Appendix B: Laboratory Certificates and QA/QC.

For purposes of interpretation, and to determine if differences in geochemistry exist, the samples are discussed based on which trenches they were obtained from and by location with Trench 1 being in the south, Trenches 2 and 3 in the central part and Trench 4 to the north part


321000E
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323000E
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5182000N
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W.6/77
STURGEON
Sault St
RIOUX
4271173
4270155
4271172
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Trench 4
Samples 9058-9061
Trench 3
Samples 9054-9057
Trench 2
Samples 9052-9053
Trench 1 Samples
Sharp 9049-9051
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid
Figure 5:
Sharpsand River
Property
Location of
Samples from Aug. 2014
0
500
meters
Scale

Table 4: Samples Sent for Chemical Analysis Sept. 2014

				Mineralization										Alteration						
				Cu	Au	Ag	As	Co	Fe	Ni	Pb	Zn	Mo	U	Mg	K	Na	Ca	S	ca/na	k/na
				%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%		
South	Number	Location	Sample	Decription																	
	9049	Trench 1		Two grabs Qtz breccia with mafic fragments mostly ghosted	2.13	100	0.30	6	15.8	4.14	54.9	1.3	8	1.6	2.4	0.26	0.09	0.034	0.22	0.67	6.47	2.65
	9050	Trench 1	Sharp 4	Quartz breccia with hematized mafic? Frags	0.64	< 100	0.20	< 1	15.4	2.64	70.7	1.4	5	0.8	2.8	0.15	0.44	0.158	2.03	0.11	12.85	2.78
	9051	Trench 1	Sharp 7	Quartz Veins cutting mafic breccia with Cpy in breccia	1.70	< 100	1.00	< 1	12.2	3.33	57.4	1.9	16	2.5	2.9	0.28	0.18	0.604	0.23	0.63	0.38	0.30
	9052	Trench 2	Sharp 8	Banded Quartz cutting mafic Breccia	0.69	< 100	0.60	1	10.9	2.15	61.2	2.7	42	4.5	5.8	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.14	0.2	2.86	1.63
	9053	Trench 2	Sharp 9	Quartz Veins and Breccia in altered mafic	1.33	100	1.30	3	15	3.69	37.6	3.4	23	33.7	2.4	0.49	0.07	0.23	0.37	0.39	1.59	0.30
to	9054	Trench 3	Sharp 10	Similar to Sharp 9 but more quartz flooded giving "silicious" look	0.87	< 100	1.20	1	18.3	3.74	44.1	4.8	31	22.6	5	0.56	0.09	0.31	0.50	0.24	1.59	0.29
	9055	Trench 3	sharp13	Silica flooded mafic	1.35	< 100	0.50	1	5	2.21	13.5	1.2	9	7.7	1.6	0.15	0.05	0.04	2.05	0.53	51.25	1.25
	9056	Trench 3	Sharp 15	Cpy veinlets in mafic	0.85	< 100	0.30	2	19.9	7.03	62.1	2	63	1.3	2.5	1.52	0.09	2.44	0.43	0.76	0.18	0.04
	9057	Trench 3		Quartz veins with Chalcopyrite cutting mafic	0.81	< 100	0.60	2	56.2	6.31	50.5	1.8	52	1.4	1.7	1.23	0.12	1.29	0.41	0.51	0.32	0.09
	9058	Trench 4	Sharp 23	Mafic with Quartz flooding and hematite breccia	0.61	< 100	0.60	3	70.8	8.67	24.6	1.1	24	1.8	1.1	0.85	0.04	0.073	0.09	1.04	1.23	0.55
	9059	Trench 4	Sharp 24	Quartz flooded mafic cut by Quartz Veins and Chalcopyrite vein	1.85	< 100	2.40	4	78.3	4.51	17.9	1.8	13	1.8	0.6	0.38	0.04	0.035	0.04	1.24	1.14	1.14
North	9060	Trench 4	Sharp 22	Quartz with very cloudy mafic? Fragments	0.54	< 100	5.30	6	27.8	1.48	9.6	0.8	13	1.2	0.5	0.09	0.05	0.112	0.12	0.38	1.07	0.45
	9061	Trench 4	Sharp 21	Dan's composite of Cpy in Mafic	2.36	< 100	2.00	5	104	8.17	16.1	1.7	17	1.4	0.5	0.55	0.03	0.025	0.04	1.17	1.60	1.20

Notes on Element Distributions:

1: High Zn, Mo and U in Trench 2 and 3
   Zn average 37 vs 16 in south and 10 in north
   Mo average 12 vs. 1.6 and 1.5
   U average 3.2 vs 2.7 and 1.67
2: Ca/Na ratio lowest in the North with a very anomalous result in Trench 3
3: K/Na ratio highest in the south 1.9 vs. 0.6 in the centre
4: Highest Ag in North

Table 5: Rare Earth and Radiogenic Elements

				Ce	Cs	Hf	La	Li	Nb	Y	Zr	Th	U		Total
	Number	Location	Sample	Decription	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		REE
South	9049	Trench 1		Two grabs Qtz breccia with mafic fragments mostly ghosted	11	0.1	0.2	4.5	11.8	0.7	8.9	10.8	1	2.4		36.1
	9050	Trench 1	Sharp 4	Quartz breccia with hematized mafic? Frags	11	0.2	0.3	4.5	7.2	1.2	18.8	16	1	2.8		51.8
	9051	Trench 1	Sharp 7	Quartz Veins cutting mafic breccia with Cpy in breccia	6	0.2	0.6	2.7	14.1	1.0	6.4	24	1.3	2.9		40.7
	9052	Trench 2	Sharp 8	Banded Quartz cutting mafic Breccia	57	0.1	0.2	23.9	22.8	1.2	29.5	11.8	1.3	5.8		123.6
	9053	Trench 2	Sharp 9	Quartz Veins and Breccia in altered mafic	74	0.2	0.5	34.6	26.9	0.9	14.2	21.8	1.3	2.4		146.0
	9054	Trench 3	Sharp 10	Similar to Sharp 9 but more quartz flooded giving "silicious" look	98	0.2	0.7	46.2	28.2	1.3	24.9	28.6	1.6	5.0		199.7
to	9055	Trench 3	sharp13	Silica flooded mafic	49	< 0.1	0.1	22.6	19.2	0.4	13.2	6.4	0.9	1.6		91.7
	9056	Trench 3	Sharp 15	Cpy veinlets in mafic	24	0.3	2.3	10.5	28.6	3.5	16.0	98.7	5.2	2.5		155.0
	9057	Trench 3		Quartz veins with Chalcopyrite cutting mafic	33	0.3	1.5	15.8	27.0	2.5	11.9	64.1	2.2	1.7		128.8
	9058	Trench 4	Sharp 23	Mafic with Quartz flooding and hematite breccia	3	< 0.1	0.1	1.5	25.2	1.0	7.0	7.3	0.7	1.1		19.9
	9059	Trench 4	Sharp 24	Quartz flooded mafic cut by Quartz Veins and Chalcopyrite vein	1	< 0.1	0.05	0.6	14.5	0.8	7.0	5.7	0.4	0.6		15.15
	9060	Trench 4	Sharp 22	Quartz with very cloudy mafic? Fragments	3	0.1	0.05	1.1	15.4	0.4	1.8	4.5	0.2	0.5		10.9
North	9061	Trench 4	Sharp 21	Dan's composite of Cpy in Mafic	2	< 0.1	0.05	0.7	16.7	0.8	6.3	3.9	0.5	0.5		13.75

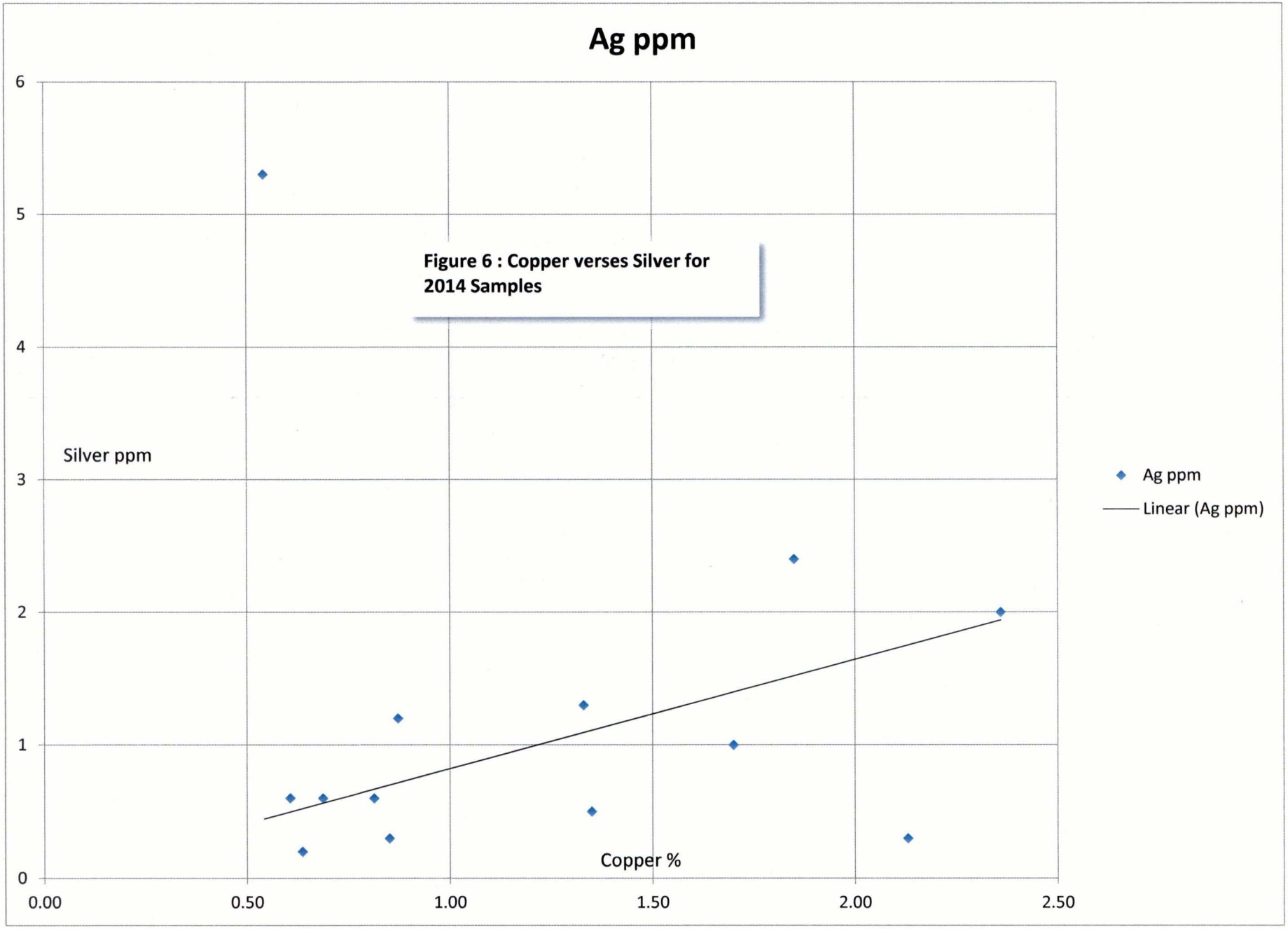

Figure 6 : Copper verses Silver for 2014 Samples

of the explored zone. While the sample size may be considered small (13 samples only) certain trends do appear from the geochemical data.

All 13 rock samples contain copper values with an average of all samples equal to 1.2% copper (Cu) and a maximum of 2.36% Cu. The precious metals values are generally below the detection limits for gold and in the 0.3 to 5 ppm range for silver. Except for one highly anomalously high silver (Ag) value there does appear to be a positive relationship between Cu and Ag (Figure 6: Silver versus Copper). There is no obvious relationship between the base metals Cu, lead (Pb) and/or zinc (Zn). There does appear to be an elevated range of values for Zn in trenches 2 and 3 in the central part of the mineralized zone (Table 4). The average from trenches 2 and 3 is 36.6 ppm Zn verses and average of 9.6 ppm in the north and 16.7 ppm in the south.

Table 4 also shows that there are very anomalous molybdenum (Mo) values in the central trenches (33.7 and 22.6 ppm compared to 1 to 2 ppm in other samples).

There is a marked increase in Rare Earth, Radiogenic and light elements in the central trenches as shown in Table 5. The light rare earth elements cerium (Ce), lanthanum (La), and the similar element Yttrium (Y) are elevated in samples collected from these areas compared to other samples. In addition the lithophile elements Lithium (Li), Zirconium (Zr) and uranium (U) are also high in these areas.

Alteration is not evident in the samples submitted for chemical analysis (other than the introduction of silica as quartz and the presence of abundant hematite) but the geochemistry does suggest variations in the potassium (K), sodium (Na) and calcium (Ca) that could suggest alteration zones.

Na and Ca average values are higher in the central trenches while K appears slightly elevated in the south as demonstrated in Table 6.

Table 6: Average Values for Alteration Elements for Samples Collected in Each Area.

	Location of trenches sampled		
Element	North Trench	Central Trenches	South Trench
Average K (ppm)	0.04	0.08	0.24
Average Na (ppm)	0.061	0.727	0.265
Average Ca (ppm)	0.83	0.65	0.07

There does not appear to be any significant variation in iron (Fe) values in the samples collected but there is a moderate correlation between iron and sulphur (Approximately r=.5) for all samples. This is surprising due to the presence of significant hematite in most areas but may reflect the fact that the samples collected generally contained chalcopyrite.

Honors Thesis

A student from Lakehead University was commissioned to prepare an honors thesis on the Sharpsand project. It is anticipated that petrographic and possibly geochemical work will be completed. The results will be reported when completed.

Conclusions

- The property appears to have potential for hosting significant copper/iron mineralization in a breccia setting and may have characteristics similar to known IOGC-type of mineralization which has been reported in the Batchawana area to the immediate northwest.
- The mineralization appears to be related to a prominent linear feature which can be traced as topographic feature for a distance of over 2 km. Poor exposure along this zone may have hampered past prospectors, however, the mineralization has been exposed in four areas on the property over a distance of 700 metres.
- Trenching and more importantly, Diamond Drilling has indicated that the zone averages at least 12 m wide and contains sections of 0.3% to 0.5% Cu over 4.5 to 7.8 meters.
- Past geophysical surveys have not been successful at delineating the zone due to poor equipment and improper line orientation.
- Notably, at least three similar linear features are seen cutting the property to the south and north of the known mineralized zone. Prospecting and/or mapping of these areas has not been reported but recent work by the current owner has identified mineralized quartz and breccia boulders with chalcopyrite south of one of the linear features which occurs to the east of the known mineralization.
- While rock and core sampling carried out in the 1960s did not identified significant (at the time) gold or silver associated with the copper mineralization, the laboratory results have indicated "trace" contents of these elements. Chemical analysis indicated that there is low values of silver associated with the copper while gold is not detected. In addition other metals (including REE and uranium) are known to occur in these types of deposits and the presence of at least some of these elements has been confirmed by the sampling and chemical analysis carried out in 2014.

Recommendations

- Detailed geological mapping and prospecting should be carried in the existing trenches and the surrounding area and identify any extensions to the zone. The work should include examination of the noted parallel linear features to attempt to ascertain their character and to identify any associated mineralization. Follow-up of mineralized boulders found in the present program is warranted.
- Rock samples should be collected from the known (and any new) showings and submitted for petrological and chemical analysis to identify alteration and chemical signatures.

- Sample obtained should be analysed for a wide suite of major and trace elements to determine if other important metals are present and to detail any chemical alteration present. This may help in the identification of the mineralization style and help determine if the mineralization is of IOGC-type.
- The zone appears to be related to a significant regional magnetic anomaly, based on the Ontario Geological Survey results, and is manifest as a weakening of the response related to the NW-SE trending mafic dykes. Modern airborne geophysical testing would be useful in the exploration of the known mineralization and in locating other mineralisation in the area. To this end a detailed airborne survey is recommended including magnetic, Electromagnetic (EM) and radiometric detectors. The survey should be flown with flight lines in an east-west direction. While this is not an optimal direction for the mineralization it is the result of a compromise for testing both the NE-SW trending breccia zone and the NW-SE trending mafic dykes.
- Anomalous magnetic, EM or radiometric features should be followed-up with ground-truthing using, prospecting, trenching and sampling as appropriate.
- A Phase Two program including drilling of significant features could follow accompanied by chemical analysis of drill core.

Proposed Budget

The proposed Phase One budget is included as Table 4 below.

Table 4: Proposed Phase One Budget 2014

Item	Units	Number	Cost	Total
Airborne Survey	65Km	1	Estimate	$20,000
Detailed Geology, Prospecting	Days	5	$800	$4,000
Accommodation and travel	Days	5	$370	$1,850
Assays and Petrography	samples	25	$50	$1,250
Geophysical Interpretation	Days	3	$600	$1,800
Geology and Prospecting Report	Days	3	$600	$1,800
			TOTAL	$30,700

Costs for Current Program

The table below summarizes the applicable costs for the August 2014 Geological, Prospecting and Sampling program carried out on the Sharpsand River Project.

Sharpsand River August 2014 Expenses				
Type	**Rate**	**Amount**	**Type**	**Total**
Geological Mapping/Sampling	$650	4	Days	$2,600
Prospecting	$250	4	Days	$1,000
Assays (incl. re-assay high Cu)		13	Samples	$510
Accommodation (Trailer Rental)	$150	4	Days	$600
Food/Propane etc.	$75	4	Days	$300
Travel (Mileage)	0.52	1587	Km.	$825
Report and Compilation	$600	2	Days	$1,200
		TOTAL		$7,035

Certification

Certification

I James R. Atkinson M. Sc. P. Geo. of #902-150 Sanford Ave. N., Hamilton, ON L8L 5Z6 do Hereby Certify:

1. That I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (No.1086) of the Association Of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario;
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Toronto (M. Sc.), and Brock University (B. Sc.);
3. I have been practicing my profession as a consultant and employee of mining consulting and exploration companies since graduation;
4. I personally supervised and conducted the work referenced in the enclosed report;
5. I completed the attached report;
6. I have an interest in the referenced property as President of JD Exploration Inc.

Dated: Jan 15 / 2015

Signed:

APPENDIX A: Field Notes from August 2014

Prepared by J Atkinson P. Geo

For JD Exploration Inc.

Sharpsand River property Field Notes August 2014

Easting	Northing	Notes	Description
321927	5180801		road off Seymour Lake Road
322781	5181456		S. Edge of Beaver Pond along road
322802	5181444	CP	Claim Post #4 of 4270154
		Db	Dyke of mafic composition - here mg. with disseminated py.
		Gr	50 m. to south - f. gr. Pink massive granite weak fracturing at 140°
322862	5181483	Road	
322900	5181531	Trench	Quartz with sulphides in pink granite, veins breccia cut by hematite with chalcopyrite and specularite
		Sharp 2 - 4	
322930	5181572	Trench	To north in pink granite but have breccia and pink calcite veins in quartz
		Sharp 5-10	
322924	5181591	Trench	Parallel zone to above follows strong quartz vein trending 040°
		Sharp 11-12	Granite to east has quartz veins at 040 and random. Mafics weakly magnetic cut by veins and breccia
322984	5181676	Trench	Long trench from just below road to north large quartz veins and mafic breccia in granite. Vein goes over 35 meters to NE
		Sharp 14-18	Some samples of altered mafic rocks seen as pink feldspar in matrix
323011	5181651	Quartz	Boulders and outcroppings of quartz
323180	5181830	Stream	Road crosses stream
323180	5181830	CP	line post 400m N #3 4270155
322820	5180363	Gr	Massive to weakly fractured Granite, pink, has rare qtz stringers at 060°
322924	5180424	Gr	Large outcropping and talus slope pink granite massive to blocky to east get qtz veinlets 2 to 4 cm also start to see mafic blocks
323009	5180462	Gr	outcropping along ridge to west
323067	5180445	Gr	coarse grained Gr with weak to local fracture cleavage at 060
323300	5180361	Swamp	Sw edge old beaver pond now open alders
323175	5180350	Stream	
323445	5180192	road	proceed up slope
323507	5180237	Gr	Outcropping and rubble granite
323571	5180318	Gr	Outcropping granite on west side ridge
323597	5180313	Db/Gr	Outcropping mafic dyke m. gr. Weakly magnitic Just up hill granite contact appears to trend 140°
323641	5180339	Gr	Continuous outcropping of granite to here
323769	5180394	Gr	Continuous outcropping of granite to here
323800	5180425	Db	Outcropping mafic dyke approx. 10 X 10 m
323856	5180486	Gr	
323894	5180600	Lake	On south shore of small lake
323828	5180595	QTZ	Boulders of quartz up to 2 feet with cpy also mafic boulders with cpy stringers.
		Sharp 19	
323707	5180688	Gr	Outcropping granite on point of land fractures at 140 and 070
323726	5180733	Gr	Large outcropping pink granite massive

323634	5180703	Gr	Large outcropping pink granite massive cut by thin felsite dykes
323601	5180680	Gr	Outcropping on both sides of dry stream approx. 20 m apart no apparent structures.
323590	5180662	Db	massive coarse grained mafic with disseminated sulphides
		Sharp 20	
323577	5180635	Gr	Large flat exposire approx. 10 to 60 m from stream
323510	5180615	Bd	Thin 1m mafic dyke very f. gr. Weak disseminated sulphides
323475	5180542	Gr	bottom of set of water falls developed in granite
323411	5180415	Gr	Outcropping in stream
322800	5181555	trench	Up hill from trench 1 approx. 50 feet across wide qtz veins in mafic
323022	5181652	road	Zone from Trench 3 crosses here
323077	5181706	Db/Gr	Outcropping mafic 15 m. south then massive brick red granite
323102	5181720	QTZ	large boulders quartz in mafic and granite
323175	5181765	QTZ	At edge beaver pond boulders granite cut bu qtz veins and open vuggy qtz in stream
323195	5181652	Gr	outcropping red granite at edge hill has weak parting/flat foliation?
323256	5181750	Db	8 m wide outcroping mafic dyke
323271	5181797	Gr/QTZ	In streamgranite outcropiing with qtz veins and abundant qtz boulders.
323309	5181833	Gr/QTZ	Outcroppping granite with abundant qtz veins at 030 to 050 seem to be en eschelon or spays
323330	5181870	Trench	probably Trench 4 on west side of stream in qtz veins in mafic and granite
		Sharp 21-24	Outcropping quartz in stream
323350	5181882	QTZ	Outcropping quartz in stream
323330	5181900	QTZ	large in-situ boulders quartz
323401	5181909	Gr	outcropping granite inder tree in stream with qtz veins
323420	5181941	Gr	granite outcropping