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2015 GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON CLAIMS 1220221, 1230296 AND 4271852

JANES TOWNSHIP SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA

Aug 4th, 2015

Prepared By: Randy Stewart, B.Sc. Brian Wright, Technologist

> Janes-SP039 2.56147

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MAPS (back pocket)

Map 1: Geology of Claims 1220221, 1230296 and 4271852 (1:5,000)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a technical report for assessment purposes on the recently completed 2015 reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program on claims 1230296 and 4271852. Also included in this report is a 2014 property visit on claim 1220221 by a consulting geologist.

The claims are located 40 km east of Sudbury, Ontario within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. The claims are part of two larger properties known as the Janes and Janes South properties. These properties are bounded by UTM NAD 83 coordinates 17U 544708E to 550644E, and 5165413N to 5172605N. All three claims are staked mining claims and consist of 16 units (256 Ha) each.

The Main showing on claim 1220221 contains notable Palladium- dominated PGE mineralization associated with *the contact zone* of a large Nipissing gabbroic sheet. This contact-breccia type of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization has the most potential for tonnage and may be structurally controlled by unmapped footwall structures (small-scale faults and micro- faults associated with regional structures) (Butler, 2008).

In the summer of 2015, a program of reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling was completed on claims 1230296 and 4271852. The 19 day program commenced on May 28 th and was completed by August 4th, 2015. The program focused on outlining the relationship between the Nipissing gabbro, Huronian sediments and sulphide mineralization with the main focus on the Swamp showing located on claim 4271852. A total of 10 samples were collected. The analytical results for these samples will be reported in a separate assessment report. Also included in this report is 1 day 2014 property visit to the Main Trench area on claim 1220221. 18 samples were collected and the analytical results are presented in this report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The claims are located 40 km east of Sudbury, Ontario within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. The claims are part of two larger properties, Janes and Janes South. They are bounded by UTM NAD 83 coordinates 17U 544708E to 550644E, and 5165413N to 5172605N. The contiguous staked claims consist each of 16 units that cover an area of approximately 256 Ha.

From May 28th to August 4th, 2015, a 19 day program of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and sampling was completed on claims 1230296 and 4271852. A 1 day property visit on claim 1220221 was performed August 14, 2014. Both programs are the basis for this report.

2.0PROPERTY DETAILS

2.1 Location and Access

The claims are located 80 km east of the City of Sudbury within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division (Figure 1). The larger properties are bounded by UTM NAD 83 coordinates 17U 544708E to 550644E, and 5165413N to 5172605N.

Excellent all year round access to the claims can be gained along a series of bush roads branching off of Highway 535 that originates from the town of Hagar, Ontario. In the summer, the property can be accessed using a pick-up truck. During the winter months, access to the property would require the use of a snow machine.

A full range of services and supplies are provided in the city of Sudbury located 50 km to the west of Hagar. Accommodations, food, and limited supplies can be found in the towns of Hagar and Warren.

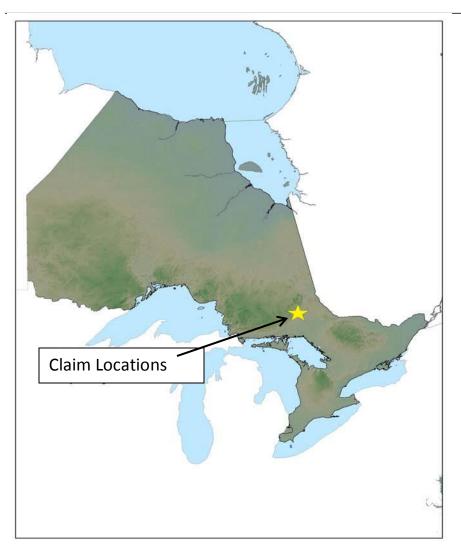


Figure 1: Location of the claims in Ontario, Canada

2.2 Topography and Vegetation

The local terrain is typical of the Precambrian Shield, with low rolling hills and marshy areas. Vegetation on higher ground consists of a variety of hardwoods such as poplar and birch, with coniferous trees that include spruce and balsam, and minor amounts of pine. In the lower ground, typically more wet in character, black spruce, tamarack, alder and cedar predominate. Water for exploration purposes is available from beaver

ponds, marshes, small streams and lakes. Snowfall generally begins in November and extends into late March, early April. Lakes are usually passable with adequate ice thickness from late December through to late March. Between 50 and 100 mm of monthly rainfall is normal from April to October. The mean temperature is -13° C in

January and 19°C in July.

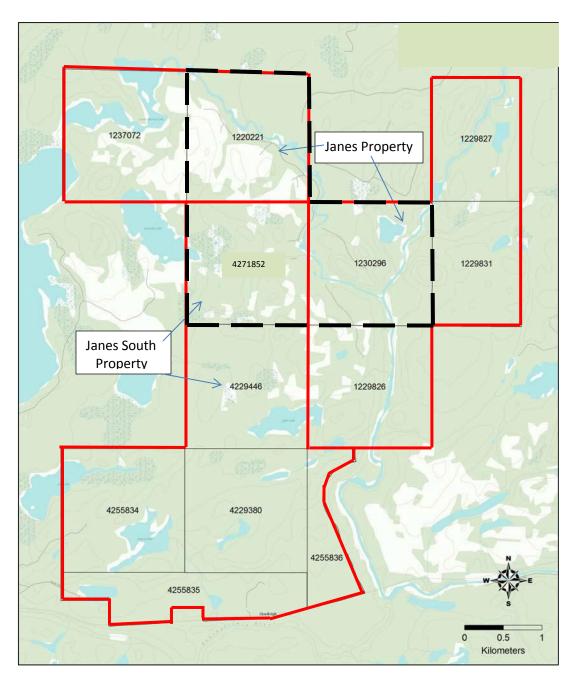


Figure 2: Tenure of claims 1220221, 1230296 and 4271852, Janes Township, Ontario.

2.3 Claims

The claims are located within Janes Township in the Sudbury Mining Division. They all consist of 16 units that cover an area of approximately 256 Ha (Table 1, Figure 2).

Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
1220221	1996-Dec-16	2015-Aug-28	\$6,400	\$76,800	\$714
1230296	1997-Nov-28	2015-Aug-28	\$6,400	\$70,400	\$0
4271852	2013-Aug-07	2015-Aug-07	\$6,400	\$0	\$0

Table 1: Claim Summary, Janes Township

3.0GEOLOGY

The majority of this section was adapted from a technical report (43-101) completed by Hadyn Butler in 2009 on behalf of GoldTrain Resources Inc.

3.1 Regional Geology

To the north and west of the properties, the Archean basement is dominated by complex mesozonal gregarious granite-gneiss batholiths. As part of the Superior Province, a major portion of these gneisses consists of granodioritic gneiss. Infolded into these granite-gneiss domes are narrow greenstone belts with submarine tholeiitic basalts and andesites along with interflow chert horizons, some very large banded iron formations, and acid volcanics. Past producers in these greenstones included small volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits (mostly zinc) and iron mines.

Sometime before 2.4 gigayears ("Ga") passive anoxic sedimentation (with uraniferous conglomerates) and basaltic volcanism (Elsie Mountain and Stobie formations) commenced above a major unconformity at the southern-rifted margin of the Archeanaged Superior Province. This sedimentation was accompanied by the injection of anorthosite-ultramafic complexes (East Bull Lake gabbros, and the Matachewan dyke swarm), and acid volcanics (Copper Cliff formation) representing the remains of an early Proterozoic Large Igneous Province ("LIP"). Episodic sedimentation continued, and the sediments and volcanics are collectively known as the Huronian Supergroup. To the NE, Huronian sedimentation occurred in fault-bounded basins, forming the Cobalt Embayment. Part of the Cobalt Embayment is controlled by longlived NNW faults showing sinistral displacements for a period of nearly 1Ga. The Janes and Janes South Properties lie near the southern margin of the Cobalt Embayment, and about 20 km north of the later Proterozoic (~1Ga) Grenville Front Tectonic Zone.

In the period 2.4 to 2.2 Ga, folding and metamorphism (up to upper amphibolite facies) of the Huronian sedimentary-volcanic packages commenced to the south during the Blezardian orogeny, and small-sized granitic plutons were injected. Just before the Blezardian folding ceased, regional basaltic magmatism in the form of well-differentiated tholeiitic diabase sheets (the Nipissing diabase LIP) injected the Huronian units, and the upper parts of its underlying Archean basement. The initiation of Huronian deformation certainly occurred pre-Nipissing, as indicated by the Nipissing sheets cutting early folds within the Huronian units. In places, pre-Nipissing metamorphism attained amphibolite facies. In the South Range of the Sudbury Structure, Blezardian tectonism led to a southward overturning of Huronian units.

The subsequent 1.9-1.7 Ga Penokean Orogeny imposed a static greenschist overprint on to Blezardian metamorphics accompanied by northward thrusting and dextral transpression. This new tectono-metamorphic event was accompanied by shearing and faulting along ENE lines following major faults that were part of the pre-2.4 Ga rifting event. The Sudbury Basin and its Ni-Cu-PGE ore bodies are the result of a 1.85 Ga meteorite impact melt sheet near the centre of a ~260 km wide impact basin. The impact hit the active Penokean mountain belt and its adjacent Archean-Proterozoic basement. Penokean shearing and ENE faulting continued after the impact. The Janes and Janes South Properties reside within the "outer zone of damage" of this large impact structure.

A late NW-striking olivine diabase dike crosses the Janes property and is considered to be part of the Sudbury dike swarm. Osmani (1991) states the Sudbury dike swarm (1238+/-4 Ma) trends west-northwesterly, and extends northward from the southwestern part of the Grenville Front Tectonic Zone. The dikes transect lithotectonic trends in Archean and early Paleoproterozoic rocks, but are displaced by faults of the Grenville Front Tectonic Zone; hence they are younger than orogenic events in the Southern Province, but older than terminal stage docking of the Grenville Province against the Superior Province. The dike swarm appears to converge in trend towards a common point to the southeast; therefore it is suggested that the swarm may be ascribed to a zone of spreading related to a hypothetical "Sudbury ocean" to the southeast. In an alternate explanation the swarm may be related to the Grenville collision (Osmani, 1991).

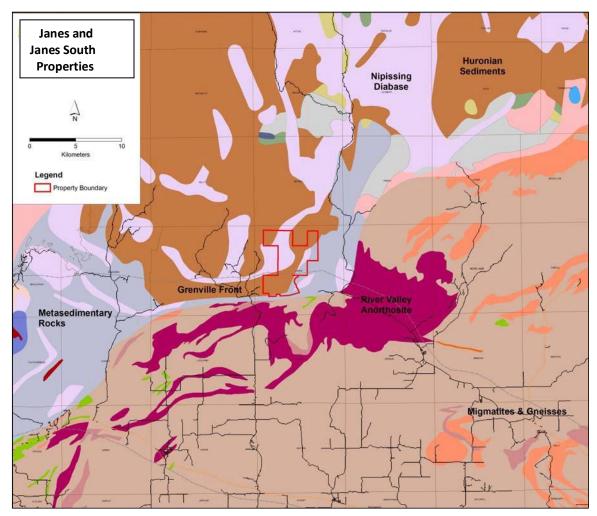


Figure 3: Regional Geology

3.2 Property Geology (after Jobin-Bevans, 1998 and Butler, 2009)

The claims are underlain by Nipissing gabbro and Huronian sediments (Gowganda and Mississagi Formations). The gabbro has inward-dipping lower contacts that might define an original lopolith. Called the Chiniguchi River intrusion, this Nipissing body hosts Ni-8

Cu- PGE mineralization at the Main Showing. Irregularities in an undulating footwall contact may be of consequence in the localization of mineralization. Localized lithological patterns suggestive of cryptic or rhythmic intrusive layering were noted in the Main Trench area. Previous mapping has shown a crude change from fine-grained gabbro to the west to a medium-grained hypersthene gabbro, medium-to coarsegrained leucocratic gabbro and coarse-grained to pegmatitic and vari-textured gabbro in the east. Gabbro units to the east contain more modal quartz. Furthermore, hypersthene gabbro, the host rock to the majority of known mineralization is recognized in outcrop to occur within \sim 150 m of the basal contact with Gowganda Formation sediments and the majority of the hypersthene gabbro occurs within ~ 75 to 100 m of the basal contact. All units show the effects of greenschist facies regional metamorphism. Metamorphic mineral assemblages in Nipissing gabbro on the properties include chlorite, albite, epidote and saussurite after plagioclase as well as chlorite and actinolite after pyroxene - these effects are more obvious in leucocratic phases. Minor biotite occurs in some gabbro but it is uncertain whether the mineral is a primary magmatic or a secondary metamorphic phase.

A late NW-striking olivine diabase dike, part of the Sudbury dike swarm, crosses the Janes property. The dikes, generally 15 to 30 m thick, are most abundant in the Sudbury area. They dip vertically, weather recessively, and are generally marked by narrow linear valleys. The majority of the dikes are olivine tholeiites, and composed of plagioclase (60%), olivine (15%), titaniferous augite (12%), magnetite-ilmenite (5 to 10%); with minor amounts of chlorite and biotite. The dikes are medium to coarse grained, with ophitic to subophitic textures. (Osmani, 1991).

Geological Assessment Program

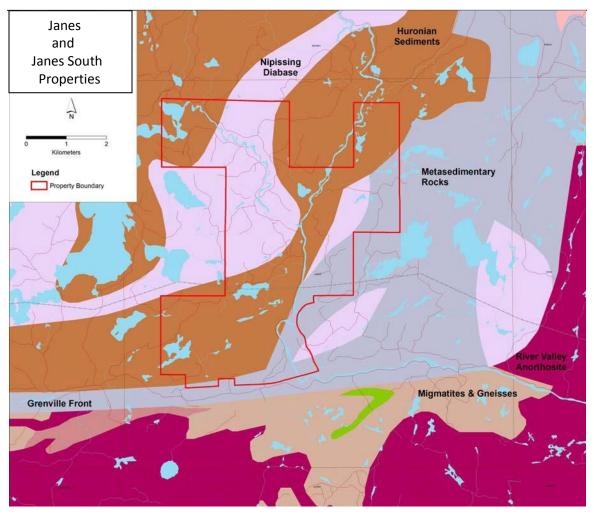


Figure 4: Property Geology

4.0 2015 PROGRAM

4.1 Methods

In 2015 a reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program on claims 1230296 and 4271852 was completed. The 19 day program occurred between May 28th and August 4th, 2015. On August 14, 2014 a 1 day property visit by a consulting geologist occurred on claim 1220221.

Both programs focused on outlining the relationship between the Nipissing gabbro, Huronian sediments and sulphide mineralization. On claims 1230296 and 4271852 total of 10 samples were collected. The analytical results will be presented in a separate report. On claim 1220221 18

samples were collected and the analytical results are presented in this report (Appendix I).

5.0 RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS

The main lithologies mapped on the Janes and Janes South properties were Nipissing gabbro, Huronian Supergroup sediments and a late NW-striking olivine diabase dike that is part of the Sudbury Dyke Swarm.

The Huronian sediments consist of Cobalt Group, Gowganda Formation and Hough Lake Group, Mississagi Formation rocks.

The rocks of the Gowganda formation consist of conglomerate, greywacke/lithic wacke and, quartz sandstone/ arkose. The conglomerate is matrix supported and composed of subrounded to angular pebbles, cobbles and miner boulders set in a fine to medium grained greywacke/lithic wacke. The clasts consist predominately of granitic rocks with lessor amounts of metasediments and metavolcanics. The greywacke/lithic wacke is feldspathic and forms interbeds in and is gradational to the conglomerate. The conglomerate and greywacke/lithic wacke are difficult to distinguish between in limited outcrop exposure areas.

Only minor portions of the properties are underlain by Mississagi formation rocks. These rocks consist mostly of quartz sandstone and arkose.

The Nipissing gabbro is massive, medium grained, dark greenish grey and finer grained near the margins. Pegmatitic phases occur locally in the medium grained gabbro. Jobin-Bevan (1998) noted that the most significant mineralization was hosted in a hypersthene rich phase of the gabbro possibly akin to the melonocratic gabbro mapped in the 2015 program.

5.1 Program High Lights

The 2015 program was designed to map and sample the possible strike extent of the area

outlined in 2014 on claim 4271852 known as the Swamp showing.

In the 2014 program several trenched and stripped areas were located. One unmineralized sample and three mineralized trench samples were collected (assays still pending).

Sample BW561 (547215E-5169578N) is massive, medium grained, melonocratic (possibly hypersthene rich) gabbro with 1-2% disseminated po and trace cpy.

Sample BW562 (547221E-5169584N) is massive, medium grained, melonocratic gabbro with 1-2% disseminated po and trace cpy.

Sample BW563 (547233E-5169685N) is massive, dark grey, melonocratic gabbro with 3-5% disseminated po and trace cpy. The gabbro is locally sheared near the edge of the swamp.

Sample BW564 (547259E-5169729N) is massive, medium grained, dark grey, melonocratic (possibly hypersthene rich) gabbro. This may possibly be the unmineralization equivalent of the trench rock samples.

In the 2015 program the areas east, west and north of the Swamp Showing were mapped and sampled. 10 samples were collected (Table 2). The results will be presented in a subsequent report.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Mineralization
WP724	546848	5170518	Nip Gabbro	0.5% diss po
WP732	546986	5170851	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP745	548012	5170339	Ol Dia Dike	No Visible Sulphides
WP747	547965	5170347	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP748	548343	5169768	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP752	547672	5169694	Nip Gabbro	0.5% diss po
WP758	547519	5169828	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides
WP763	547457	5169949	Nip Gabbro	1% diss and bleb Sulphides in peg phases
WP770	547121	5169882	Nip Gabbro	1% diss po
WP774	547024	5169828	Nip Gabbro	No Visible Sulphides

 Table 2: 2015 Sample Location and Descriptions

In the 2014 1 day property visit 18 samples were collected and the descriptions are given

in Table 3 and assay highlights are given in Table 4. The assay certificates are presented in Appendix I.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Comments
E241697	547210	5171355	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Not Blasted
E241698	547210	5171355	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Not Blasted
E241699	547210	5171355	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Blasted
E241700	547210	5171355	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Blasted
L782501	547210	5171355	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Blasted
L782502	547210	5171355	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Blasted
L782503	547225	5171348	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Below Fault
L782504	547225	5171348	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Below Fault
L782505	547225	5171348	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Below Fault
L782506	547225	5171348	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Below Fault
L782507	547225	5171348	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 1, Below Fault
L782508	547188	5171230	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 2
L782509	547179	5171180	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 3
L782510	547135	5171134	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 4
L782511	547314	5171507	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 5
L782512	547314	5171507	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 5
L782513	547314	5171507	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 5
L782514	547314	5171507	Min Nip Gabbro	Trench 5

Table 3: 2014 Property Visit Sample Descriptions and Locations

Table 4: 2014 Property Visit Assay Highlights

Sample No	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
E241697	0.833	0.148	0.148	0.191	0.085
E241698	0.350	0.064	0.040	0.088	0.032
E241699	2.110	0.444	0.518	1.070	0.647
E241700	3.090	0.547	0.502	1.155	0.526
L782501	4.100	0.634	0.727	1.060	0.553
L782502	3.820	0.605	0.495	1.060	0.461
L782503	0.261	0.125	0.197	0.573	0.246
L782504	0.245	0.132	0.194	0.605	0.277
L782505	0.285	0.134	0.230	0.636	0.205
L782506	0.231	0.114	0.200	0.534	0.246
L782507	0.309	0.138	0.198	0.638	0.273
L782508	0.654	0.134	0.122	0.331	0.134
L782509	0.403	0.108	0.156	0.669	0.250
L782510	1.405	0.271	0.269	0.743	0.294
L782511	3.710	0.775	0.166	0.795	2.080
L782512	2.970	1.050	0.441	1.890	0.337
L782513	1.765	0.651	1.820	0.211	0.092
L782514	2.980	0.528	0.335	1.200	0.269

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations can be made on the basis of the 2015 program:

- Detailed mapping and channel sampling of the unmapped exposed bedrock at the Main Trench
- Linecutting, detailed mapping and geochemical sampling focusing on the areas of Nipissing gabbro
- Regional airborne EM/MAG
- Detailed mapping and sampling of the subsequent airborne anomalies
- Stripping, detailed mapping and channel sampling of the Swamp showing
- Possible stripping, detailed mapping and channel sampling on anomalous areas that the pending assays dictate

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Appendix I Assay Certificates

Appendix I I

Statement of Qualifications

I, Randy I. Stewart, B.Sc. of 213 Kingsmount Boulevard, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 1L1, do hereby certify that:

I graduated from the Mining Engineering Technician program at Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Sudbury, Ontario, in 2002.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Honours) in geology in 1991 from the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

Randy Irwin Stewart

August 4, 2015 Sudbury, Ontario

Statement of Qualifications

I, Brian James Wright, of 92 Main Street, Markstay, Ontario, POM 2G0, do hereby certify that:

I am a Geological Technologist receiving my education from Haileybury School of Mines.

I have been actively involved in Mining and Exploration for 28 years.

Brian James Wright

August 4, 2015 Markstay, Ontario

