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2,57960
Oct. 2, 2017
France

L4250919

Larder Lake Mining Division
Dokis Township
District of Cochrane

NTS 32D/5
48°24´31"N 79°36´29"W

June 2017
E Marion

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District

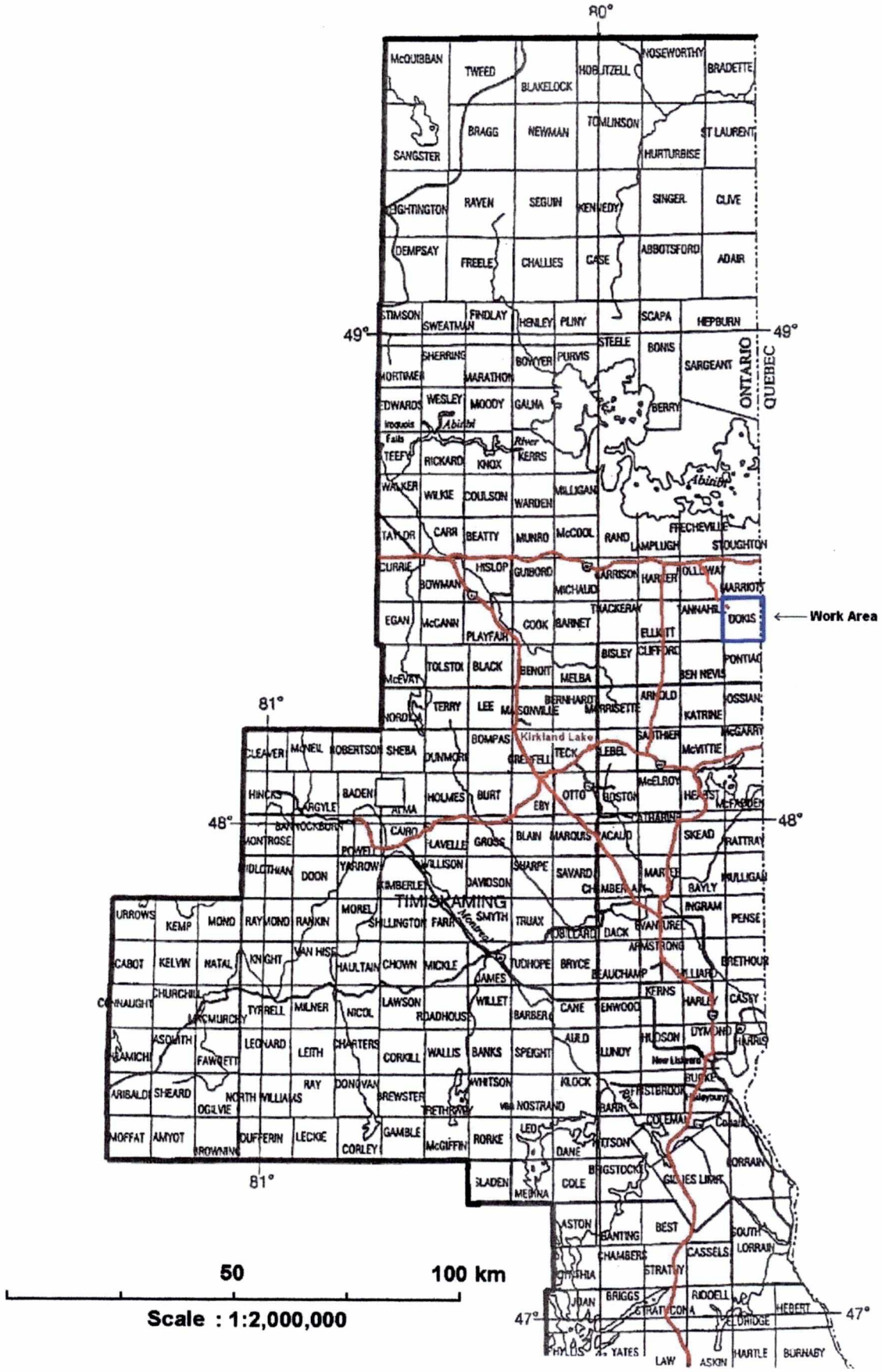
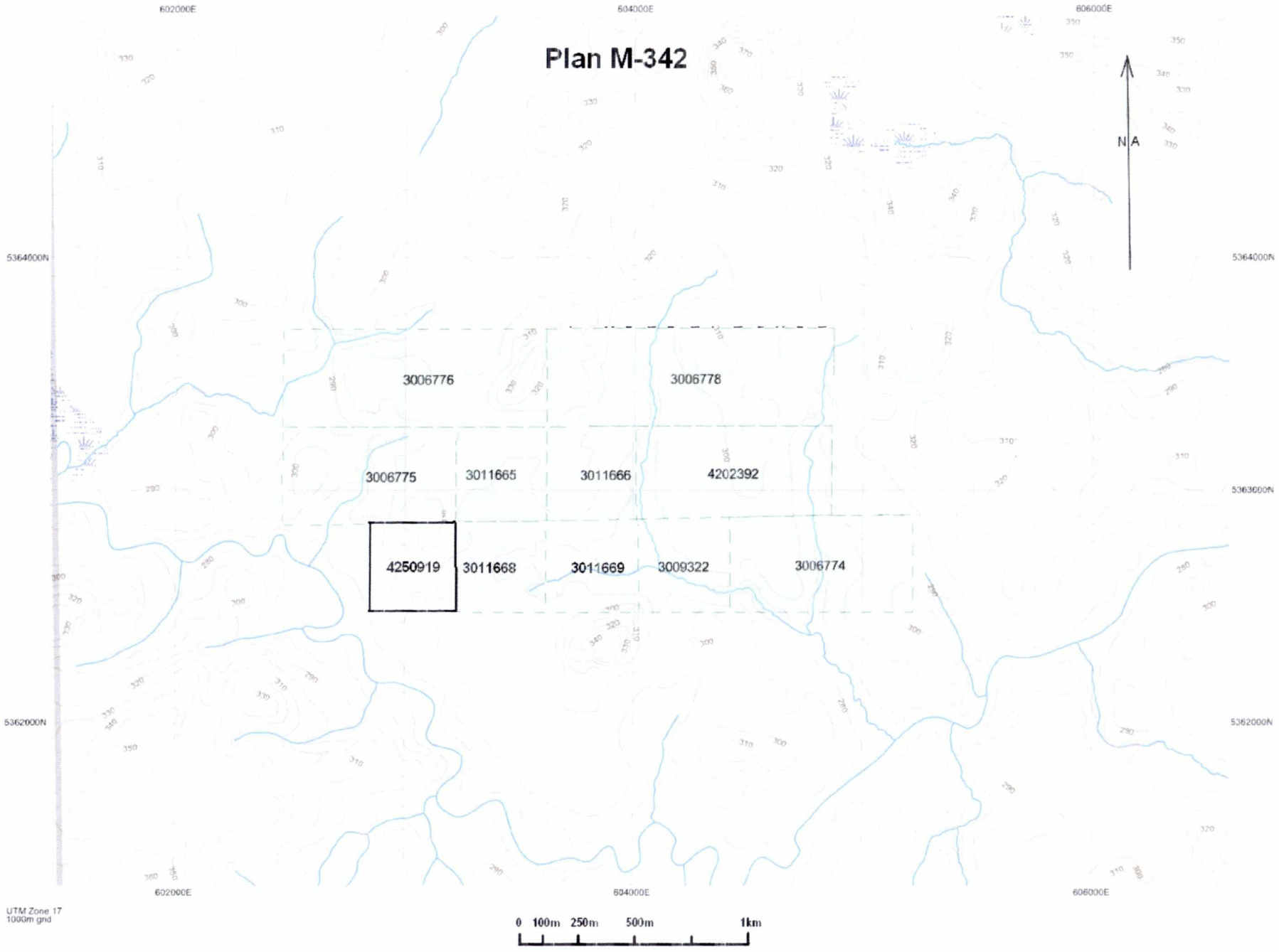


Figure - 1


Plan M-342
602000E
604000E
606000E
5364000N
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N A
3006776
3006778
3006775
3011665
3011666
4202392
4250919
3011668
3011669
3009322
3006774
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid
0 100m 250m 500m 1km

Figure - 2

Property Location

This property is located in the Larder Lake Mining Division and is part of the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist District. The claim covers about 40 acres in the west central part of Dokis Township and can be found on map sheet NTS 32 D/5, with the geographic center of the claim being at approximately 48°24´31"N and 79°36´29"W. The eastern boundary of the claim lays about 6 kilometers west from the Ontario-Quebec interprovincial border.

Access

To get the claim, one would drive east from the historic gold producing town of Kirkland Lake on Highway # 66 for 13 kilometers then turn north on Highway #672(locally known as Esker Park Road).Driving north for about 46 kilometers will bring you to a reasonably well surfaced highway 101. Following this east for 10½ kilometers takes you to a logging Road #46, which continues southeasterly. Staying on this branch for 11½ kilometers brings you to the start of Logging Road # 52 which continues to trend in a south-east direction. Following this for about 14 kilometers south south-east will put you about 400 meters to the north of the claim. Former logging roads have given fair access to the area around L4250919. Since completing harvesting and replant activities many of the smaller branch roads have begun to deteriorate and grow in, some significantly.

Claim

L4250919 is a 1 unit staked mining claim recorded on plan M-0342 of Dokis Twp. The claim lays about 45 kilometers north west of the historic base metal and gold Rouyn-Noranda mining Camp, about 45 kilometers North-East of the Kirkland Lake gold mining camp, about 14 kilometers south from the Holt and Holloway mines on break features of the Porcupine-Destor regional fault, and about 22 kiloneters west of and roughly on strike of the Fabie Bay base metal deposits (Quebec) in similar Blake River rocks.

General/Claim Geology

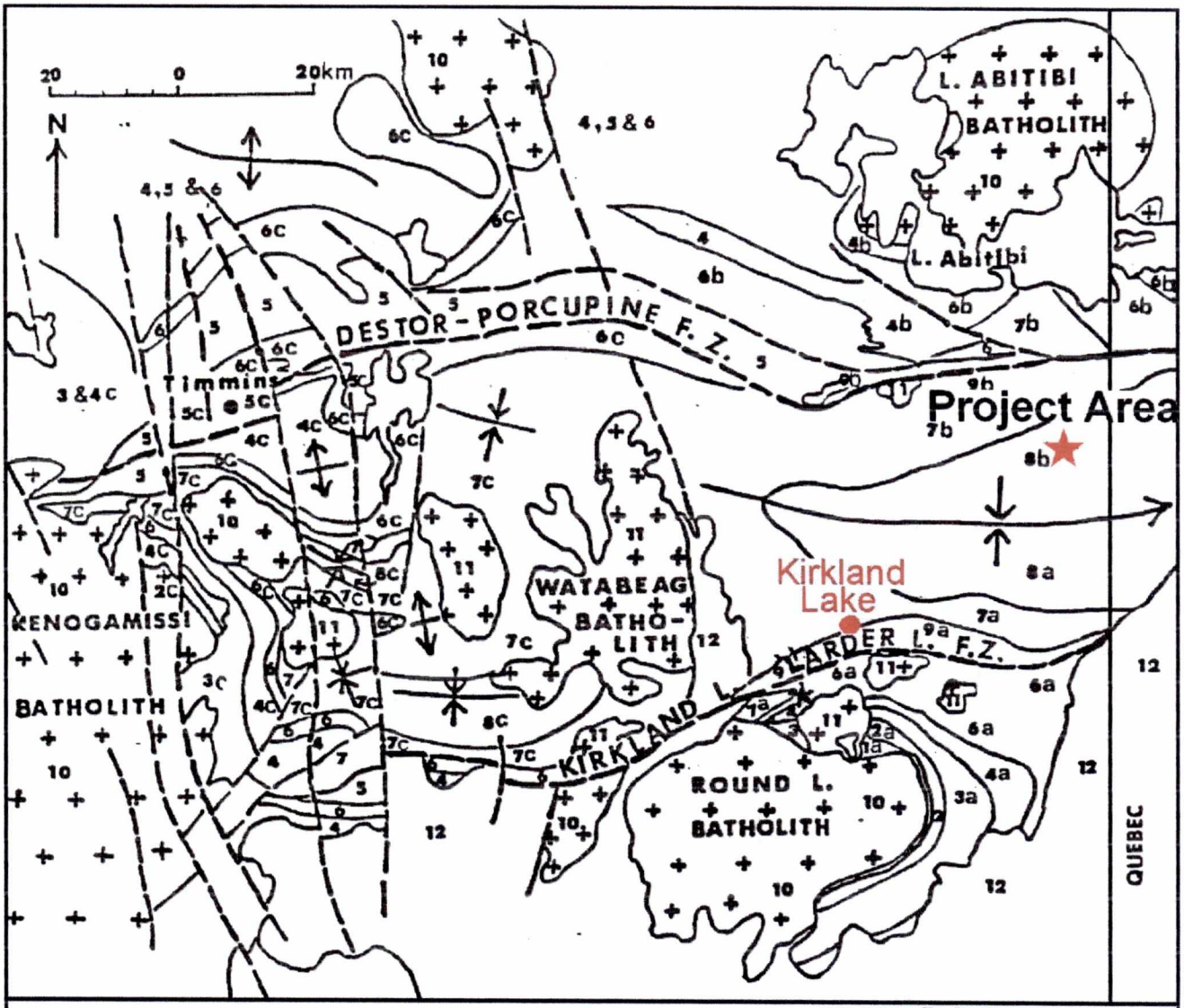
This property lies in the Blake River Group (or BRG) volcanic sequences in the southern area of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The BRG, with its ~375 million tonne including production, reserves and resources, contains almost half of the entire Abitibi greenstone belt VMS tonnage The Rouyn-Noranda mining district in the eastern portion of the Blake River Group represents one of Canada's most important mining districts. Over the past 85 years, there has been discovery and mining of over 20 economic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in that district.

The Abitibi greenstone belt was formed over a period that spans approximately 150 m.y. (2790-2640 Ma). It has been subdivided into eight episodes of major submarine volcanic activity based on recent regional and detailed mapping and compilation. 1) ~2790 Ma; 2) ~2758 Ma; 3) 2750-2735 Ma; 4) 2734-2724 Ma; 5) 2723-2720 Ma; 6) 2719-2711 Ma; 7) 2710-2704 Ma; 8) 2704-2695 Ma. However, the 2704-2695 Ma volcanic episode represents the richest in terms of total accumulation of metals. Although numerous major faults and high-strain corridors cut across the Abitibi greenstone belt, stratigraphic sections are commonly well preserved.

The Blake River Group locally comformably overlies the volcanic rocks of the 2710-2704 Ma Tisdale volcanic episode in the western part. No such comformable contacts are present in the eastern part of the BRG. The Blake River Group is also locally unconformably overlain by the polymictic conglomerates and alkalic volcanic rocks of the Timiskaming Group (~2680 to 2669Ma), and by the Proterozoic conglomerates of the Cobalt Group. Some Archean synvolcanic (gabbro, diorite, tonalite) and syntectonic intrusions (syenite, diorite, granodiorite, granite), and Proterozoic gabbro dykes (diabase) cut the Blake River Group volcanic rocks.

The BRG consists of a number of submarine volcanic and volcaniclastic sequences. The volcanic rocks are predominantly bimodal in composition (basalt – basaltic andesite – andesite versus rhyodacite – rhyolite). Some volcaniclastic units are pyroclastic in origin but most result from flow fragmentation with varying importance of transport processes during brecciation.

General Geology of the Kirkland Lake Area



LEGEND L.S. Jensen

Proterozoic

Keeweenawan diabase (not shown)

12 Cobalt Group

Archean

Matachewan diabase (not shown)

Granitic rocks

11 Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite

10 Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

9 9a* Timiskaming Group, 9b** Destor-Porcupine Complex

8 8a, 8n, Blake River Group, 8c*** Blake River (Upper Fm., Tisdale Group)

7 7a, 7b, Kinojevis Group, 7c Kinojevis Group, (Middle Fm., Tisdale Group)

6 6a Larder Lake Group, 6b Stoughton Roquemaure Group, 6c Lower Fm., Tisdale Group

5 5c Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroups

4 4a Skead Group, 4b Hunter Mine Group, 4c Upper Fm., Deloro Group

3 3a Catherine Group, 3c Middle Fm. Deloro Group

2 2a Wabewawa Group, 2c Lower Fm. Deloro Group

1 1a Pacaud tuffs****

*a refers to Kirkland Lake Area, south limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1978c, 1979).
**b refers to Kirkland Lake Area, north limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1976, 1978b).
***c refers to Timmins Area (Pyke, 1980).
**** (Goodwin, 1965).

Figure - 3

For most of their areal extent, the BRG is bounded by two major fault zones: the Porcupine-Destor fault to the north, and the Larder Lake-Cadillac fault to the south. Rocks of the BRG were subjected to major north-south shortening events (regional D2). However, the deformation is heterogeneously distributed within the BRG; the central part is characterized by tilting of the strata and by the presence of major folds, whereas the northern and southern margins are characterized by the presence of laterally extensive shears and tight folds. The BRG rocks are affected by lower greenschist (north) to lower amphibolite (south) grade metamorphism

About 50km east-south-east of this claim area is the prolific Rouyn-Noranda base metal - gold camp. Volcanic rocks of the Noranda area constitiute the youngest central volcano complex in the Archean Blake River Group of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The 7 to 9 kilometer thick Noranda complex is interpreted to be a large shield volcano approximately 35 kilometers in diameter. It is composed of rhyolitic, andesitic and basaltic flows with minor pyroclastic rocks. The complex has been divided into five sequences which young to the east. Each cycle typically consists of an andesitic/basaltic basal unit and a bimodal upper unit composed of andesite-basalt and rhyolite.

Although mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks make up 65 to 90 percent of the cycles, the majority of massive sulphide deposits in the Rouyn - Noranda area are associated with rhyolite and andesite flows occuring within a volcanic subsidence structure related to the partial emptying of the underlying magma chamber termed the Noranda Cauldron. Most of these deposits are under 5 million tonnes and are Cu Zn rich concordant mounds associated with interflow horizons structurally linked to vent dome areas providing hydrothermal fluids.

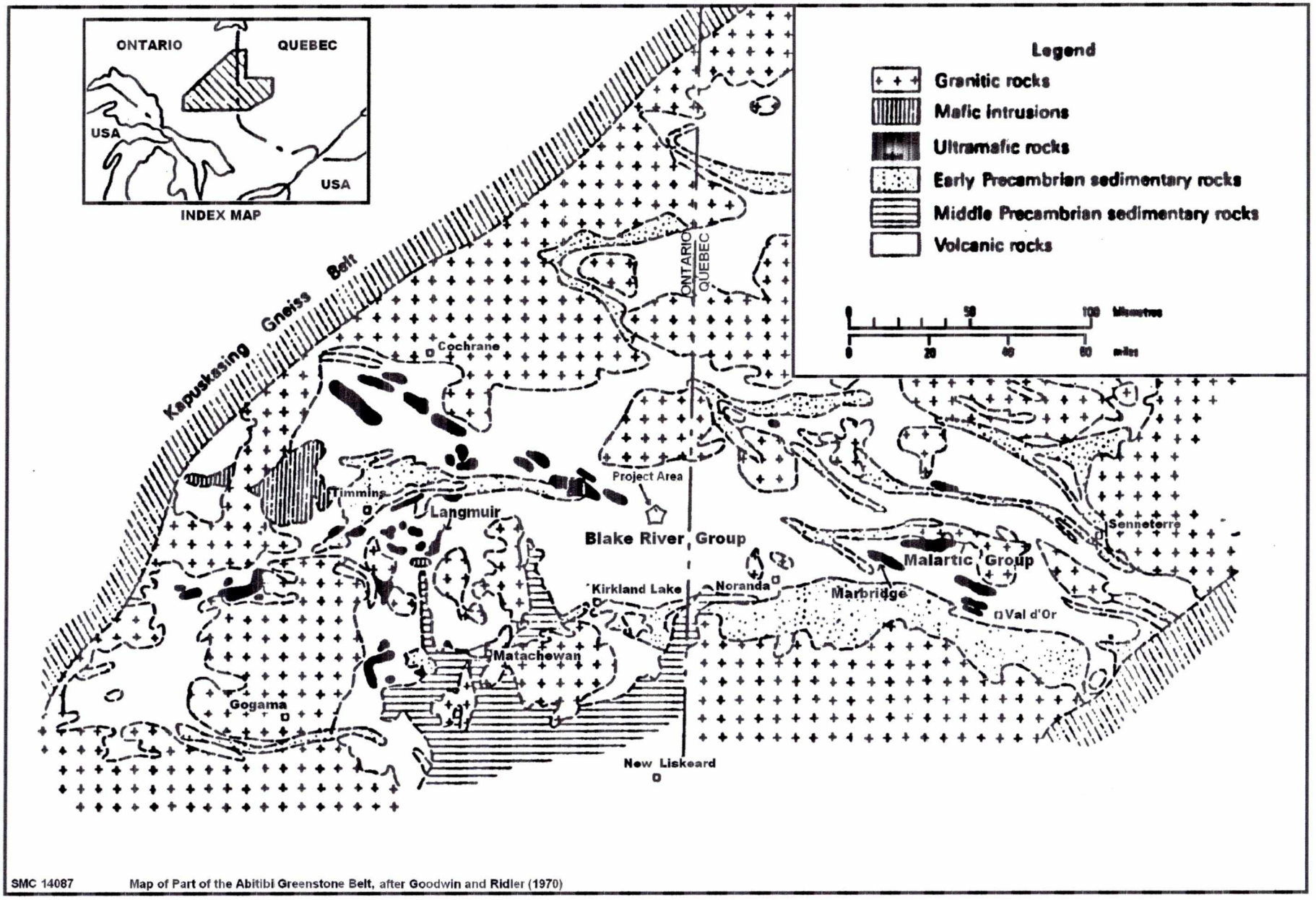
The three major Horne deposits formed by extensive sub-seafloor sulphide precipitation, are signifigantly larger being 20 to 150 million tonnes and are Au-Cu rich but Zn poor.These deposits formed on the flank of a rhyolitic vent complex in a fault bounded, sediment filled graben. Recent continued drilling work in 2015 indicates good mineralization continues beyond previous study and mined area.*(Ref:Falco Resources- http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKnCCN7TyMl+ea+MKW20150916)*

The Rouyn - Noranda intracauldron sulphide deposits lie within a bimodal, flow dominated sequence consisting mainly of andesite/basalt and high silica rhyolite, with a small percent of pyroclastic rocks whereas the Horne orebodies occur in felsic fragmental rocks and rhyolite flows in a sequence almost devoid of mafic volcanic rocks. Compared to the smaller intra cauldron deposits, the rhyolites of the Horne sequence show a marked depletion of incompatible trace elements such as high fiueld strength and rare earth elements possibly indicating different magmatic evolutions between the two areas.

These differences in deposit characteristics, paleoenvironment of formation, the physical and geochemical volcanology of their host volcanic rocks suggest that the smaller intracauldron deposits and the larger Horne mine deposits may have formed at different stages of the evolution of the Noranda cauldron. *(ref:Ker & Gibson 1993)*

To the south about 7 kilometers are what have been interpreted to be two volcanic vental areas, which may be the source of some of the Blake River rocks. The rocks in the surrounding region are folded in a series of synclines and anticlines, which tend to reflect these domal areas. Mafic intrusives are present through out the area and limited drilling by previous companies on these mafic plugs(*sub cropping mag features were tested as kimberlitic targets*) has inadvertently defined at least one gabbro exhibiting chlorite/serpentine/sulphide altered layering with related anomalous Ni Cu Au values and in retrospect anomalous Pd.(*ref:KL3401 assessment file,Grid "B")*

Ryolitic rocks, though quite abundant in the ventral areas, are limited to only two mapped exposures in Dokis Twp. One is directly to the west of a possible side vent area in the center of Dokis township which also has associated local copper/sulphide showings.This is about 950 meters north-east of claim L4250919, the calc-alkaline basalt and andesite which have been intruded by a small rhyolite body, cut in turn by a granodiorite stock. The volcanic rocks to the west of the granodiorite surrounding the rhyolite are metamorphosed to hornblende hornfels. In places, fractures 1mm to 2cm wide filled with quartz, epidote, calcite and hornblende are present in the volcanic rocks. Sulphide minerals including pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite also occur as fracture fillings in some veins. The sulphide minerals range from massive to disseminated in the



SMC 14087 Map of Part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, after Goodwin and Ridler (1970)

Figure - 4

veins and are mainly concentrated immediately west of the rhyolite. Finely disseminated sulphide minerals of less than 3 percent are present in unfractured parts of the altered volcanic rocks. No sulphide minerals were noted in the rhyolite body or the granodiorite stock." The second occurance of ryolite is about two kilometers due north of the claim and is around 1km long by 400m thick

To the north of the claim area about 10 kilometers is the Porcupine-Destor Deformation Zone, an major east-west deformation zone which is a prolific host to gold deposits in the region. The Holt McDermott and Teddy Bear mines in Holloway Township is situate only 14 kilometers north of this claim with the Garrison Twp, Ross, Glimmer and Stock mines further along strike to the west. Literally tens of advanced stage projects and defined resources also occur along this regional deformation corridor. South-west trending splays of the PDDZ are proven to be gold bearing and are being mined at both Holloway Twp. mines.

Numerous strike faults, possibly PDDZ splays dominantly at 60° to 65° cross the area. Many of these appear to begin at the PDDZ and run all the way to the Larder-Cadillac Break, a regional feature similar to the PDDZ, about 30 miles to the south and running parallel allong a sinuous belt of Temiskaming sediments.

The discovery by Noranda Inc. of the Lightning gold zone in Holloway Township—with the top of the deposit being nearly 300 m below surface—is a major breakthrough for the exploration of "blind" gold deposits. Noranda identified a geological setting favourable for gold deposits and diamond-drill tested, to a greater depth, a previously known sericite-carbonate-rich alteration zone. The alteration zone which comes to surface is apparently in the same plane as the gold-bearing zone and locally contains minor sections of silicified rock containing small amounts of pyrite and anomalous gold values. The gold zone is characterized by silicification and the formation of pyrite which apparently contains most of the gold. Undoubtedly, the Archean lode-gold deposits were formed by high temperature hydrothermal systems. At a specific temperature-pressure range (possibly the boiling point), silica and gold precipitated forming the gold zones. Such a hydro-thermal system would require either a permeable medium, such as hyaloclastite, pumice, conglomerate or similar lithology prior to complete diagenesis, or open fractures, breccia zones, shear zones or similar such environment. In the case of open fractures, quartz veins would develop from the walls inwards and reaction with the wall rocks would be minimal. Where hydrothermal solutions pass through rock via a maze of minute conduits, extensive hydrothermal alteration occurs. A complex interaction between the hydrothermal solutions, which themselves have differred in chemistry from one site to another, and the chemistry, mineralogy, permeability and solubility of the host rock determine the final ore type formed. The gold zones in this type of deposit are characterized by silicification and preservation of some original rock textures. Of greatest significance, for exploration purposes, is the recognition of continued hydrothermal alteration above and in the general plane of such gold-mineralized zones. At the Lightning Zone, this alteration zone requires thorough research to determine other diagnostic mineralogical and geochemical features which might indicate a favourable zone for blind gold mineralization. The favourable temperature-pressure range for hydrothermal gold deposition must have been related to the earth's surface. With subsequent deformation and given the present erosion surface, some gold deposits would have been eroded away while others would occur at or below the present erosional surface. (*from:Lightning Zone MP158 1992, p275-6*)

Several cross faults trending west of north are also present .The eastern most of these, roughly central township in both Tannahill and Dokis Twps., appear to be on strike of the Quinze Dam Fault, a feature belonging to the Timiskaming Rift System. On strike in the province of Quebec this fault has spatially associated diamondiferous kimberlitic rock which doubtless adds to the diamond potential of the area. Earlier exploration work among these parallel faults west of the Quinze Dam fault as early as the 1970's resulted in the discovery of kimberlite in Ontario north east of Kirkland Lake. Eventually the diamond bearing C-14 kimberlite in Clifford Township at a location 18 kilometers W-S-W of the claim was discovered by drilling magnetic "bulls eye" targets. Numerous other kimberlite pipes and dikes have been discovered in the area west and south west of the claim area but economic diamond has not yet been encountered. Aerial geophysical work performed in 2003 by the Ontario Geological survey and its interpretation has generated

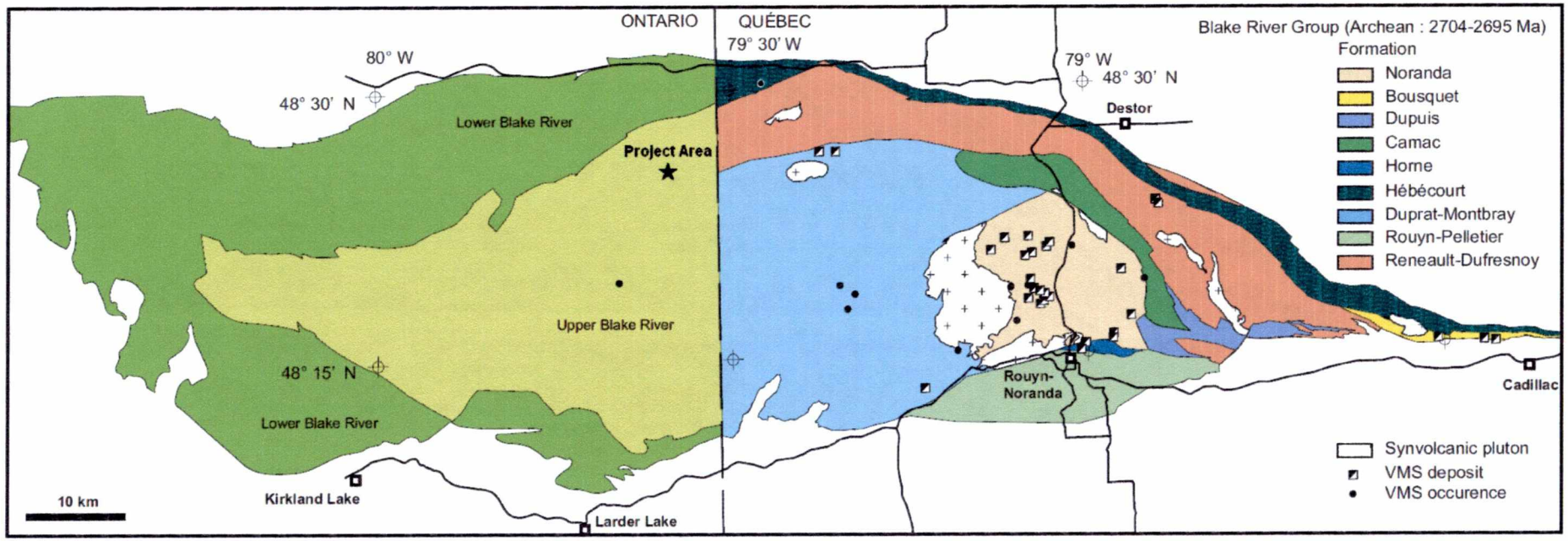


Figure - 5

Distribution of the Blake River subdivisions in Quebec (formations) and Ontario (assemblages).

After acquiring a larger group of claims around the L4250919 property in the mid to late 1990's, a ground based geophysical survey involving VLF and I.P. methods was initiated in 1997 and 1999 on a north-northwest grid, and executed by Remy Belanger. Data interpretation was performed by Gerard Lambert. Although several very weak conductor axes were surmised, the data appears to more accurately represent conductive overburden thicknesses. While follow up trenching did show rare thin quartz calcite veining and some weak carbonate alteration, no signifigant mineralization was exposed in any of the half dozen locations where bedrock was reached. Eventual drilling (2005) on marginally conductive responses showed interstitial pyrite concentrations in a pillowed to agglomeratic andesitic rock to be the cause of the I.P. response.

In about 2004, a ground magnetometer survey was perpormed on a portion of the previous grid in attempts to define the area of possible alteration encountered in the OGS sonic drilling. Attempts to drill a possible mag survey defined target were hampered by deep overburden cover at that site. The second attemped hole in 2005 encountered a target as a broad area of carbonate alteration. Weak gold values were encountered from within this alteration.

Due to the geomorphological context of the exploration target in question, it was postulated that specialized geophysical methods and diamond drilling are necessarily the only viable exploration tools that can be applied in order to evaluate the economic gold potential of the general area around L4250919.

No other reported assessment work is available in the Kirkland Lake Assessment Files for the area covered by L4250919.

Present Work/Rationale

Pace and compass mapping work was done by the author with assistant L Despres during May 5/17 to May 7/17 on a mining claim held by the author. Field work was to correlate previous information to the current claim fabric. Most of the first day was used to hand shovel and ramp to a passable base at a washed out culvert about 9 kilometers before the claim. Features which were field located were re-mapped. It was attempted to retrace the old grid work to tie previous geophysical readings and for control purposes however grid work that fell within clear cuts and regrowth are obliterated. Little evidence of the previous gridwork was encountered in the uncut areas as well since it is now almost 20 years however cuts and sections of the baseline and odd pickets and line segments found would greatly assist re-establishment or tie in points.

Results/Conclusions

Most of the north half of the claim area was clear cut about 16 years ago. Where replanted, much of the very thick jackpine replantation is about 6 to 10 meters tall now. These same replanted areas have a slightly sandier content to the exposed soils on the gently sloping areas surrounding the outcrop areas. A lot of this particular cut area was left to natural reforestation. These areas are quite dense with thick regrowth, harvesting equipment ruts, stumpage and deadfall make it very difficult to traverse. The south part of the claim is of mixed boreal forest with spruce, poplar, balsam with some birch and alder and lesser jack pine. The topography generally dips downward from around the outcrop areas with a general north south alignment/trend of the higher ground.

The exposed clayey soils are the remnant lake bottom sediments of proglacial Lake Barlow and or Lake Ojibway as mapped by the OGS in their sonic drill program. Previous work has shown these sediments to be as deep as 120 feet locally, have varved sections up to 70 feet thick and that they overlay remnant sediments from an previous ice advance. Varves averaging about 3mm thick can be observed in the clays by cutting into the earth along the steeper side terrain-banks of the creek system to the east of the claim, or on some of the sloped areas around the outcroppings. During previous work, organic material such as small sticks and stems were seen in certain layers. No record of depth or strata markers were noted.

Small creek systems occur around the claim area but there are no ponds or creeks on the claim. Only shallow dry run-off criks were observed. The Magusi River is about 150 meters to the west of the claim. It averages up to about 10 to 15 meters in width in the claim region and varies in depth up to 2 to 3 meters but averages about 1.5 meters. For the most part the river is navigible by small boat but there are frequent log pile-ups from trees washed from the banks. Scant fish life

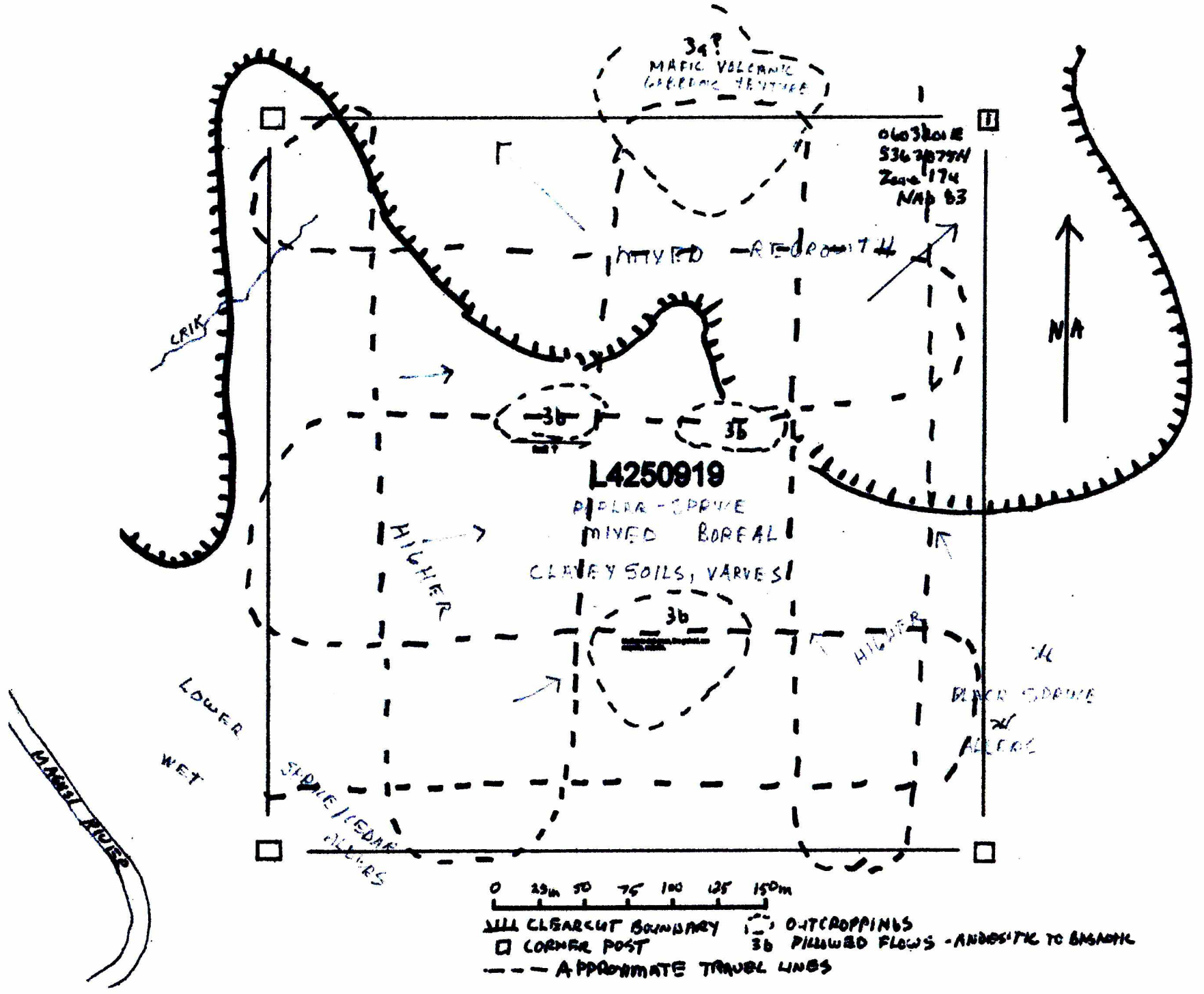

3a?
MAFIC VOLCANIC
0603800E
5363879N
Zone 17
NAD 83
MIXED
CREEK
NA
3b
3b
L4250919
MIXED BOREAL
CLAYEY SOILS, VARVES
3b
HIGHER
HIGHER
LOWER
WET
MARSH RIVER
0 25m 50 75 100 125 150m
CLEARCUT BOUNDARY
CORNER POST
OUTCROPPINGS
3b PILLOWED FLOWS - ANDESITIC TO BASALTIC
APPROXIMATE TRAVEL LINES

Figure - 7

has ever been noted in the foggy clayey water of The Magusi River or the surrounding creek systems. Shocking of the river system in the 1990's for baseline studies prior to the siting of the Holt Mine tailings system yielded only rare fish species. However, it is well known in the area that some of the spring water creeks feeding the Magusi do have trout populations. As with most of the creek system so far observed, in recent years no beavers or recent dam repairs or workings were noted around the claim area. Moose sign is common throughout the area. Black bear sightings were made both on the general claim area and on the access road. Grouse and rabbit occur in the area but none were noted on these days. In the last 5 to 10 years after the clear-cutting of the area, deer sign and sightings of up to groups of 4 deer have been made by the author. Perhaps this is indicitive of the change in available forage for that species after reforestation has began

All the rock noted is a medium to dark green fine grained volcanic rock previously mapped as mafic volcanic pillowed flows and related textures. Chlorite and quartz-calcite occurs in most rocks in varying amounts as well as fracture coatings/fillings, random vessicle fillings, interstitial material. Little pyrite was evident. Prior work indicates the possibility that northern most outcrop is likely the coarser grained central part of a thicker volcanic flow which has a gabbroic texture.

The two small outcropping areas occur at the central area of the claim. On the western outcrop, the south margin is formed by a sub-vertical ledge or rock face indicating a possible fault feature passing along this area. It is noted that the eastern rock exposure is roughly on strike of the rock face along a ridge of higher ground.

The feature of interest on the claim would be the west strike extension of the sericite/carbonate alteration noted in the OGS sonic hole and the previous core drilling, which if continuing to the west, is believed to run east west across the center to southern part of the claim. No evidence of alteration or foliation associated with was noted on the outcroppings visited. More stripping and examination should be done to search for any possible indications. This feature may subcrop under till and clays or have been faulted beyond the north or south extent of the claim.

Some volcanic features such as amygdules and selvedges were observed in the rock area implying marine deposition but no determinations of stratigraphy or facing directions were made. Very little sulphides were noted. Amygdaloidal patches showing some calcite/quartz replacement or filling occur throughout and are lkikely regional features.

The down cycle of the mining industry and poor market conditions make finding exploration partners for even the best of projects virtually impossible. Analysts feel that a turnaround is here or near. Let us hope it is so. A thorough round of deep sensing geophysics detailing previous drill indicated features with follow up core drilling would be the preferred and most determinative type of program. It is expected to return to this site and surrounding claims to perform additional manual work. Since limited outcrop occurs on the claim, geophysical methods, MMI or diamond drilling would be a method to further explore the rest of the claim area.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Eric Marion, with the mailing address of Box 792 in the Town of Kirkland Lake, P2N 3K4 do certify that:

1. I have worked in the exploration industry on surface and underground in various capacities continuously since 1977, mostly within Canada, and particularly in Ontario.
2. I have been practicing as a private explorationist/prospector since 1995.
3. I have participated in several MNDM run prospecting techniques and geophysical prospecting techniques courses. (1990's)
4. I have gained knowledge and skills by committed research, hands on training, and application.
5. I have made use of, and relied on, the records and publications of the Ontario Geological Survey and the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists Files for technical data and nomenclature, as well as field observations and personal knowledge of the area in the preparation of this report.
6. I am a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association.
7. I am the recorded holder and have an beneficial interest in the subject mining lands.
8. I have completed the Mining Act Awareness Program and have been assigned the verification number of EA32-082F-D9F7-0433

2017/06/30

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Amax Exploration	File # KL-28
Southwest Potash Corporation	File # KL-2545
Santa Maria Mines Ltd.	File # KL-2455
Maurice Hibbard	File # KL-833
McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	File # KL-1825
Roger P. Harvey	File # KL-805
Edouard Poirier	File # KL-3474,3705
Dean R Cutting	File # KL-3899

Tannahill Township

Sudbury Contact	File # KL-3228,3316, 3401 3402, 3407, 3408
Lac Minerals	File # KL-1507, 1543,1544, 1541,1542,1545

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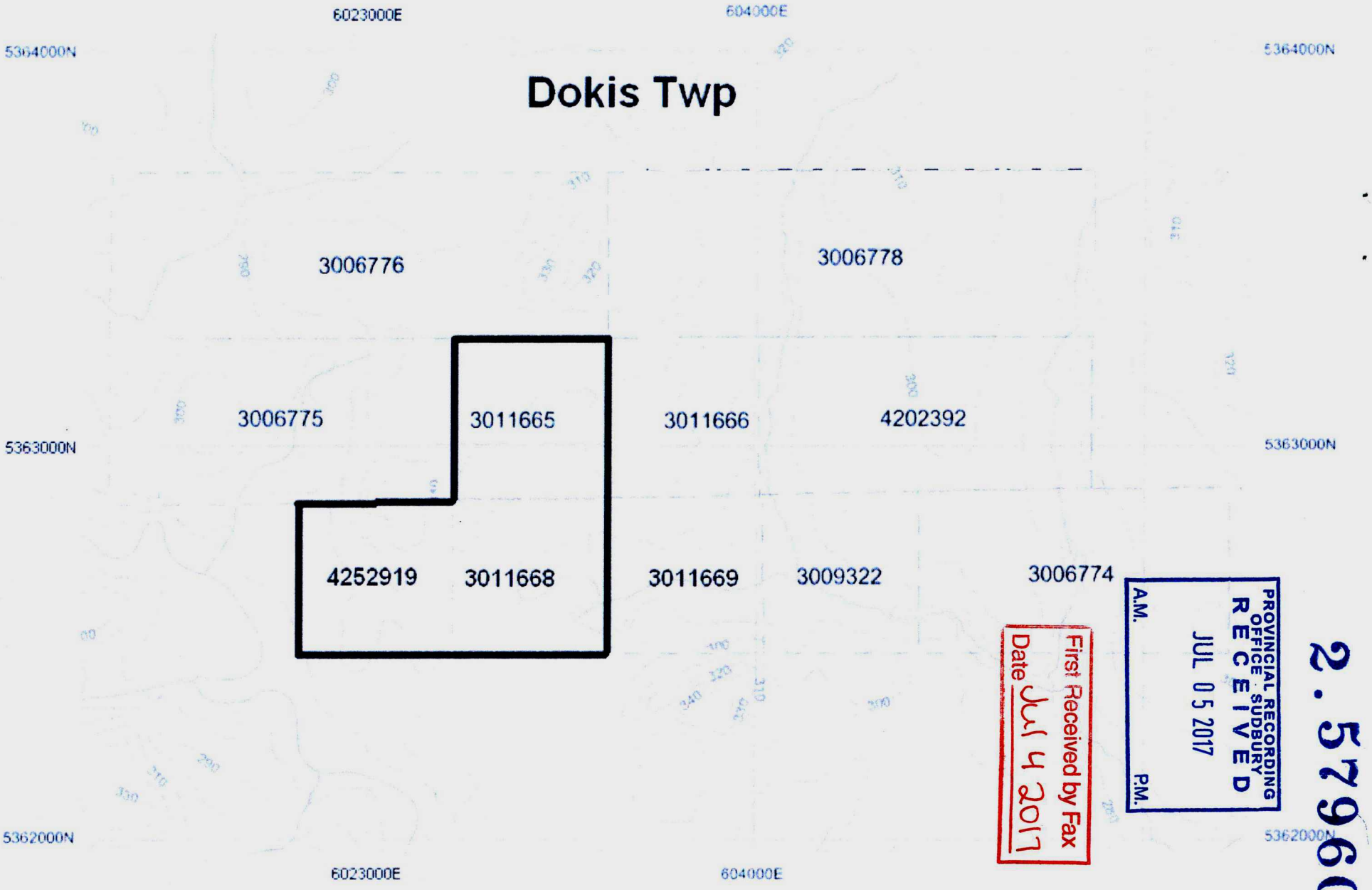

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