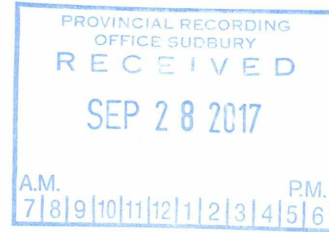


We are committed to providing [accessible customer service](#).
If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please [contact us](#).

Nous tenons à améliorer [l'accessibilité des services à la clientèle](#).
Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d'aide à la communication, veuillez [nous contacter](#).

258216



Claims 4245812, L4245814, L4245815
John Doh Property
Eby Township
Temiskaming District
NTS - 42 A/1
80°10'13"W 48°03'55"N

L Despres

September 2017

INDEX

Property Location.....	3
Access.....	3
Claims.....	3
General Geology.....	3, 5, 7
Claim Area Geology / Occurances.....	7, 8
Previous Work.....	10, 11
Present Work.....	12
Result/Conclusions.....	12
Assays.....	14, 15, 16, 17
Bibliography.....	appended

FIGURES

Fig - 1 Location.....	1
Fig - 2 Claim Map.....	2
Fig - 3 General Geology.....	4
Fig - 4 Claim Geology.....	6
Fig - 5 Area Geology/Occurances.....	9
Fig - 6 Work Area	13

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District

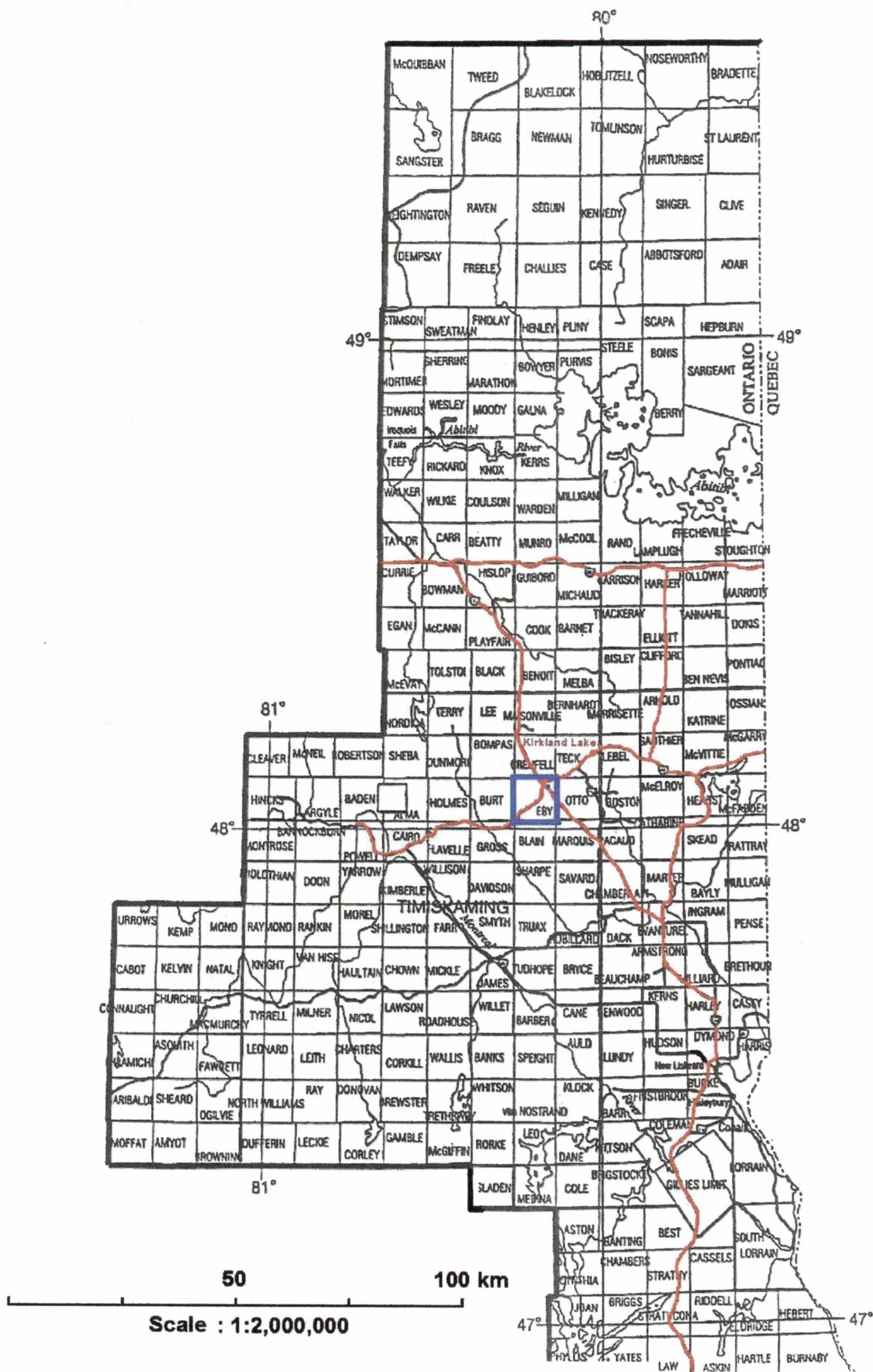


Figure - 1

PROPERTY LOCATION

The John Doh Property is located in the Larder Lake mining division approximately 16 kilometers south-west of the town of Kirkland Lake. The group sits midway at the eastern side of Eby Township with Highway 11 passing to the east of the claims. Hwy 66 passes about 1 kilometer to the west of the claims. This is in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District and can be found on NTS-42 A/1 with the geographic center being at approximately 80°10'13"W 48°03'55"N

ACCESS

Heading south on Hwy.#11 from the intersection of Hwy.#66 and trans-Canada Hwy.#11 at Kenogami for 4 kilometers will bring you to an old concession road heading west. Following this road for about 1 kilometer will put you on the south east corner of claim L4245813.

CLAIMS

This claims are staked mining claim blocks totalling 11 claim units in Temiskaming District, in the subdivided Township of Eby, recorded on Plan M-0345. The claims and descriptions are as follows:

CL# L4245814 - Lot 3, Con. 4 N1/2(noSW1/4) + Lot 2 Con.4 SW1/4 of N1/2	- 4 units
CL# L4245815 - Lot 3, Con. 4 S1/2 + Lot 2, Con. 4 W1/2 of S1/2	- 6 units
CL# L4245812 - Lot 2, Con. 4 SE1/4 of S1/2	- 1 unit

GENERAL GEOLOGY

This claim lays within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a region of predominantly volcanic rocks and related interflow sediments at the south central region of the Superior Province. This is a region of predominantly Archaen mafic to felsic pillowed, massive and agglomeratic volcanics and granitic batholiths with attendant intrusions, with minor clastic interflow and fluvial sediments, at the south central region of the Superior Province. Archean volcanic rocks with inter-bedded slate and chert are the oldest rocks (2.747 Ga to 2.705 Ga) and range from komatiite to mostly iron and magnesium-rich tholeiites at the stratigraphical base to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks at the stratigraphical top. These rocks contain long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro as well as coarse-grained flows. Timiskaming-type interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks, also Archean in age (2.680 Ga), unconformably, overlie the older volcanic rocks. They form a long, relatively narrow east-trending belt intruded by syenite (2.673 Ga). Lamprophyre dikes are widespread and most of the "diabase" is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dikes (2.485 Ga). Overlying all the above rocks with great unconformity are Proterozoic undeformed Huronian sediments of the Cobalt group intruded by Nipissing Diabase (2.200 Ga).

Several eras of intrusion and deformation have affected most of the lithologies present. Major structural deformation zones, (locally the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone or LCDZ), parallel each other west to east across the belt and have acted as a control on gold deposition. The Abitibi Belt is host to many large gold and base metal deposits on both sides of the Ontario-Quebec border along these structural trends and has an exploration history going back well into the 1800's. A band of altered mainly fluvial sediments of Temiskaming age, folded and upturned to a near vertical position, coincide with the main structural trend of the LCDZ about 4000 meters to the north of the claim group. This claim lays amongst the south splay faults of LCDZ.

The round Lake batholith, a large Archaen aged granitic intrusive occurs about 3 kilometers meters to the south. East of the claim group about 400 meters is the "Otto Stock", an almost

General Geology of the Kirkland Lake Area

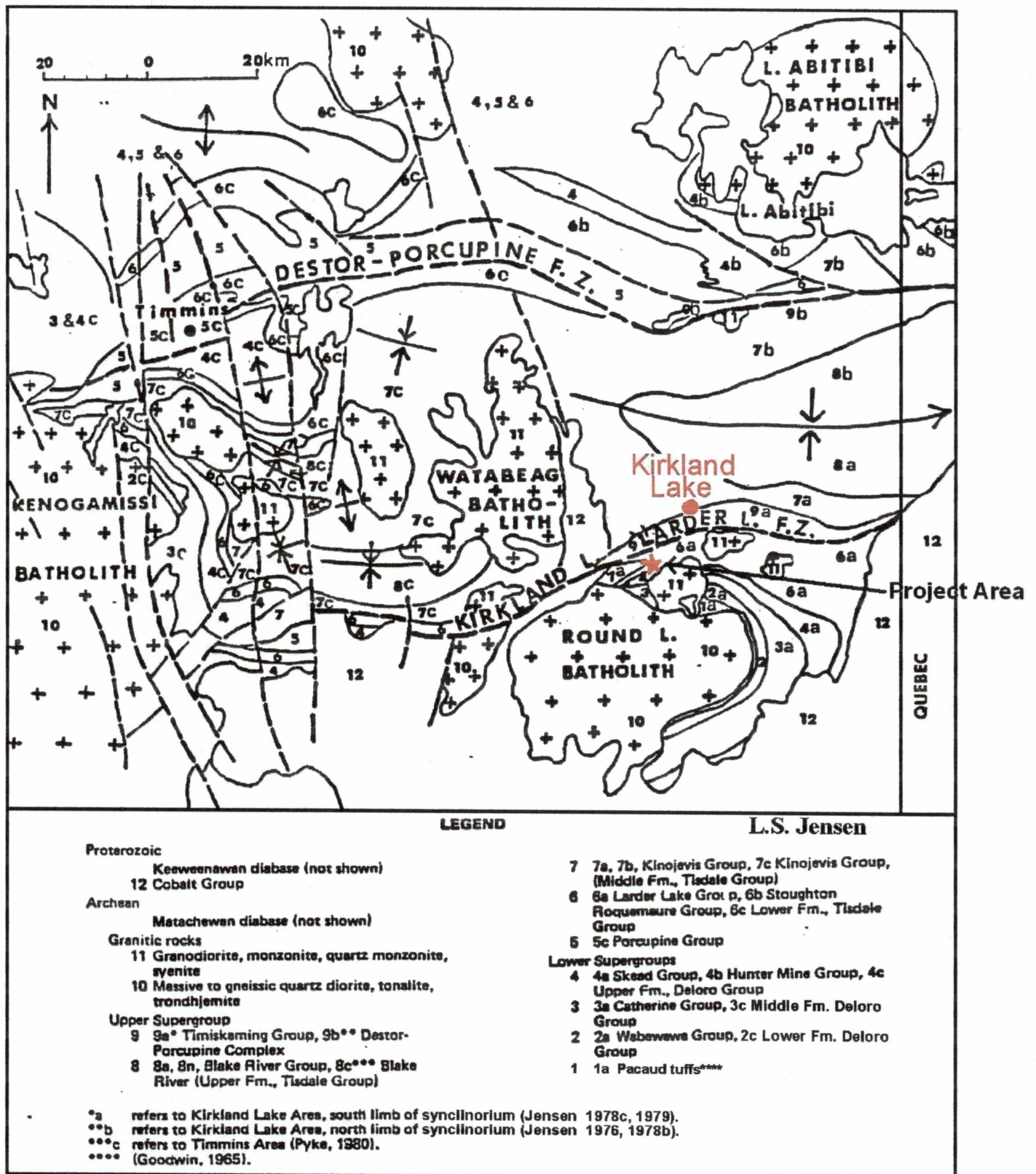


Figure - 3

circular, somewhat zoned mafic(sanukitoid?) intrusive of some 10 kilometer diameter. Thin bands of clastic sediments with interfingered sulphide, oxide and silicate facies iron formation belonging to the older Skead group trend east-west through the map area and wrap around the Otto Stock.

West of Lake Kenogami Lake in the west, and east of Kerr Addison in the east, relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cover the older folded formations. To the west of the claim group, the north-south finger of locally termed "Huronian" sediments appear to be filling a paleo depression of probable structural origin. Field work by the OGS has shown later movement LCDZ with strain and faulting affecting these much younger overlying sediments.

The Temiskaming Rift is a regional graben feature striking at about 330° across this part of Ontario. This young rift system has been interpreted to have a control association with diamond bearing intrusives such as kimberlites. Several NNW-SSE trending fault features passing through the area have been identified as probable Temiskaming Rift associated features. Jurassic age diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes have been found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson". *(ref Lovel 1967). In about 2006 the Lapointe Kimberlite, the largest kimberlite in areal extent at about 14 hectares, was discovered about 14.5 kilometers due south of the John Doh property by Tres-Or Resources.

The Amikougami cross-fault is shown to displace the western 1/3 of the mapped exposure of the Otto stock along north-south fault. Mapped displacement is about 1800 meters with the east side moving north relative to the west side. No data documents the vertical or rotational component of displacement. Data from 3 sites being the north boundary of Teck Twp area, proximal to the the KL main break systems, and displacements indicated at the Otto stock indicate differing displacements.

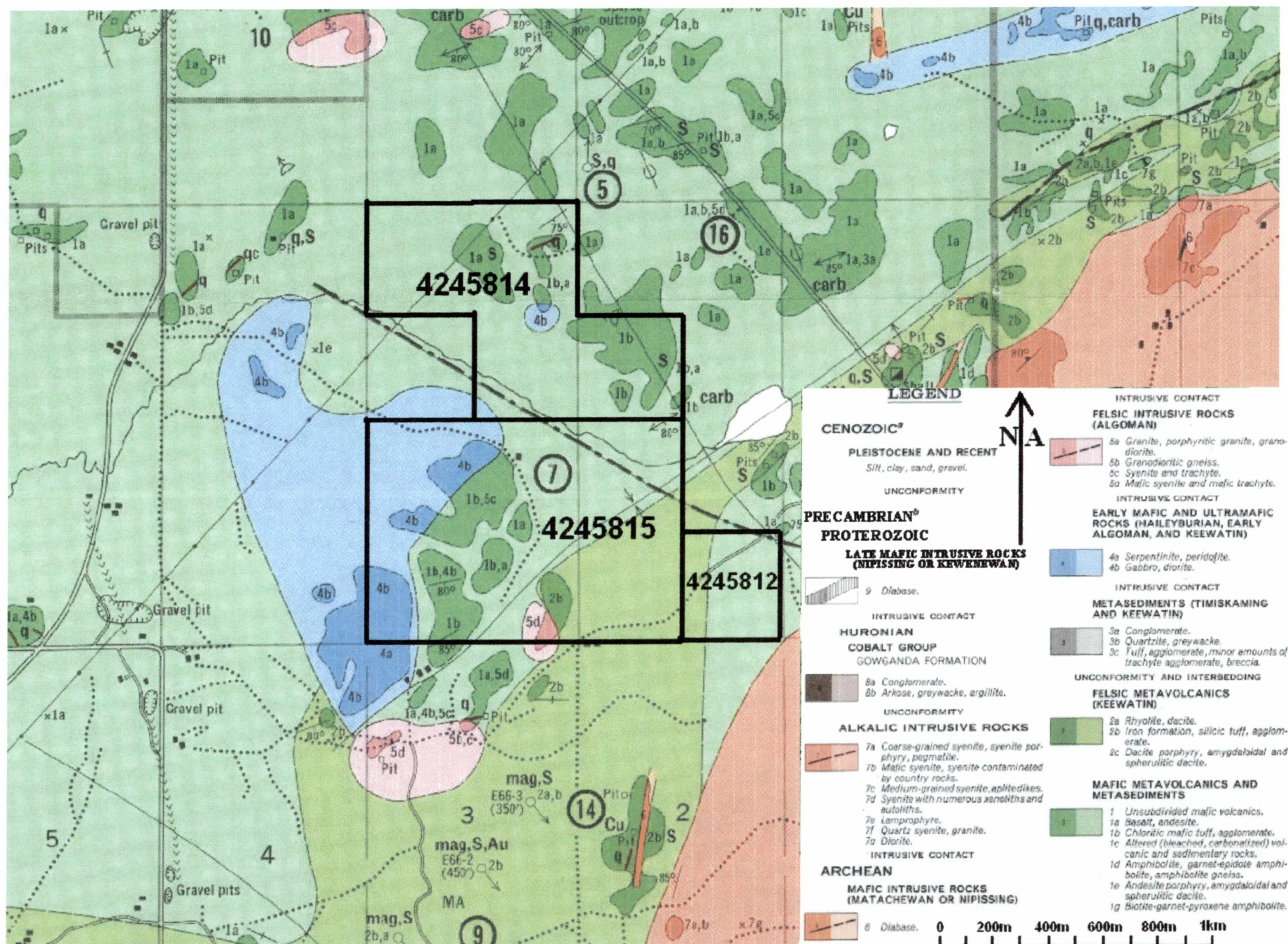
The Kirkland Lake Break, a gold rich north splay of the Larder - Cadillac Deformation Zone is located about 10 kilometers north east of the John Doh Property. The mined segment lays on the east side of the off-setting Amikougami Creek cross-fault. The Macassa Mine, the last operating producer of the historic Kirkland Lake camp which has produced in excess of 28 million ounces of gold, has its #3 shaft about 400 meters east of the Amikougami fault.

The gold mines at Kirkland Lake occur in a single geological orebody 5 km long and more than 2.4 km deep. The longest stoping length of ore is at the 3,000-foot level (914 m), where 2000 meters length of ore were shared by Teck-Hughes, Lake Shore, and Wright-Hargreaves. All ore is in or near the Kirkland Lake "main break" and subsidiary faults. Gold exists in all types of rock, but 85 percent of the ore is in syenitic plugs and trachytic flows in the belt of Timiskaming-type sedimentary rocks. The center of the Kirkland Lake gold mines (at Teck-Hughes) is occupied by an irregular pipe-like felsic syenite body the dimensions of which is 300 m by 500 m at surface. These dimensions increase greatly with increasing depth and appears to "bulge" more to the south. Gold mineralization occurs in epigenetic structurally controlled deposits localized along "breaks", in veins as quartz-filled fractures and breccias. Gold mineralization is located along the breaks and subordinate splays as fracture fill quartz veins several inches to 5 ft thick. Veins may be single, sheeted or stacked morphology. Gold is usually accompanied by 1% to 3% pyrite. Epithermal veining and alteration contain elevated gold, silver and molybdenum and variously tellurium, copper, antimony, uranium with minor lead also occurring. Wallrock alteration is commonly hematization or bleaching with carbonitization, silicification and locally sericitization.

At the new South Mine complex, most of the new discoveries are sulphide zones rather than the quartz-vein hosted gold found historically, and comprise silicified pyritic tuff or porphyry with visible gold and tellurides. A distinct buff colored albitic? alteration is evident in many zones. These zones lay much flatter than the Main Break system and are interpreted to be a "cross over" type faulting passing between the Main break series of faults and a as of yet unknown southernly fault system, possibly directly related to the LCDZ which does also occur to the south.

Although there have been several postulated correlations of the economic faults to fault or vein features to the west of the north south Amikougami fault, no economically encouraging "ore blocks"

Figure - 4



have been defined to the west of the Amikougami Fault which can be minerologically or structurally correlated to the main Kirkland Lake breaks. Available geologic reports and publications appear to have differing information and estimation of the amount of and direction of off-set by the Amikougami Fault. The east-north east trending Kirkland Lake Break has been traced westward from the Amikougami Fault and has been mapped as merging with the Larder Cadillac break about 4 kilometers directly north of the Property in the area north of the Baldwin Mine.

It is important to note that even in a mining camp such as Kirkland Lake that has been the subject to a tremendous amount of exploration work, that as recently as the mid 1990's and later in 2005, new gold bearing structures are still being found in an area mined and explored for well over a century. The Kirkland Lake Main Break remains the most economically significant feature in the claim area.

CLAIM AREA GEOLOGY / OCCURANCES

In 1919 Eby Township was included in mapping by H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey of Canada while mapping the Kenogami, Round, and Larder Lakes areas.

In 1935, W. S. Dyer of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped Eby Township as part of the Geology and ore deposits of the Matachewan-Kenogami area.

In 1967 Eby Township was mapped by H. L. Lovell of the Ontario Department of Mines. Prior assessment work was compiled and included. The report and colored geology map M-2239 (1 inch to ½ mile) was released in 1972 as Geological Report 99.

In 1906 gold was discovered north-east of Otto Lake about 6.5 kilometers east north east of the John Doh property, at the Lucky Cross Mine. This was the site of the first gold discovery west of Larder Lake, three years before the major discoveries 7 kilometers north east of here in what was to become the historic Kirkland Lake gold camp. The workings of the Lucky Cross mine consisted of an inclined shaft to 250 feet and 2 levels. Kirkland Gateway Gold Mines deepened the inclined shaft in 1923 to the 350-foot horizon and opened another level. The property was leased in 1933 to the Lucky Cross Leasing Syndicate and was transferred to Golden Gate Mining Co. the following year.

Golden Gate Mining Co. sank a vertical shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet on claim L.2692. This shaft was connected to the old workings and levels were opened at intervals of 125 feet. A 150-ton mill was erected and commenced production in May 1938. It operated at 60-70 tons daily until the mine closed in the summer of 1942. The rocks on the property consists of Keewatin volcanics, Timiskaming sediments and tuffs, carbonates, various types of acid intrusives, and later diabase and lamprophyre dikes. In the Golden Gate mine, the veins lie in an area where many irregularly shaped bodies of syenite porphyry intrude the basic volcanics. The veins have a general strike of about N-53° E. and dip steeply north. Gold occurs in quartz veins associated with galena and molybdenite.

In June 1940, Golden Gate Mining Co. acquired the neighbouring property of Crescent Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd. where underground workings had previously been opened to a depth of 400 feet in the old Swastika mine on claim L.9592 in Otto township on the north west shore of Otto Lake. A small amount of ore was milled from the Crescent Kirkland section in 1941 and 1942. The Crescent mine also closed in 1942. Considerable surface diamond-drilling was done on the Crescent Kirkland property from 1943 to late 1945 when the shaft was de watered and underground work resumed. The shaft was deepened to 663 feet and lateral work was done on 2 levels which were driven eastward. Development work was carried on until April 1949 when the mine closed. Geological conditions at the Crescent Kirkland mine are quite similar to those at the Golden Gate mine. The rocks in the mine workings consist of Keewatin lavas intruded by irregularly shaped bodies of diorite,

granodiorite, and lamprophyre. Quartz veins intersect all these formations. The vein quartz is locally mineralized with pyrite and small amounts of galena and molybdenite.

The Swastika mine (it later became the Crescent Kirkland) produced gold to the value of \$11,457 from 2,190 tons of ore milled. In 1941 and 1942 a small amount of ore was mined from the Crescent Kirkland section including some gold from an adit on the shore of Otto Lake south of the Crescent shaft. This gold was obtained from small rich flat-lying veins near the surface. Production from the Crescent Kirkland valued at \$42,507 was recovered from 6,288 tons of ore milled in 1947.

Total production from the combined properties of Golden Gate Mining Co. Ltd. by the company and all previous owners from 1910 until milling ceased in 1947 amounted to \$1,062,619 from 103,693 tons of ore milled. *ref: Mineral Resources and Mining Properties in the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Area By W. S. Savage, pg 27-28*

In 1911 gold was discovered on the "Baldwin" property which is about 3.5 kilometers due north of the John Doh property. The Baldwin property was developed with a shaft to 420 feet, with 920 feet of crosscutting, and 1120 feet of drifting being completed on several levels. Fine grained native gold associated with molybdenite and chalcopyrite occurs in several east-west oriented quartz stringers within a carbonate schist. Shoots also occur in red syenite porphyry dykes and light pink fine grain syenite. The shaft and workings are in the Temiskaming aged sediments

In 1939 gold was discovered 1600 meters north-north-west of claim 4245 on the Rogick-Elliott-Clark claims. Extensive trenching and drilling showed gold values up to about ½ ounce per ton in gold bearing zones up to 20 feet wide, associated with sheared contacts of red syenitic dykes and carbonate rock. In the late 60's early 70's much of the surface exposures have been removed by open cutting. No report of recovered gold was disclosed.

In around 1944, Sylvanite Mines reported gold values across 2 to 4 feet in a quartz veined zone in schisted volcanic rock about 500 meters due west of the north part of claim 4245814. No follow up.

In 1944, the "Lumsden" shaft was sunk on a red porphyry dike about 750 meters west-north-west of the north west corner of claim 4245814. A pinkish quartz vein at the bottom of the shaft assayed about .17 ounces per ton across five feet. No reported follow up drilling or work. This is probably represents the west continuation of the Todora geology described next. This would indicate about 1.2 kilometers of this zone would be present across claim L1239348.

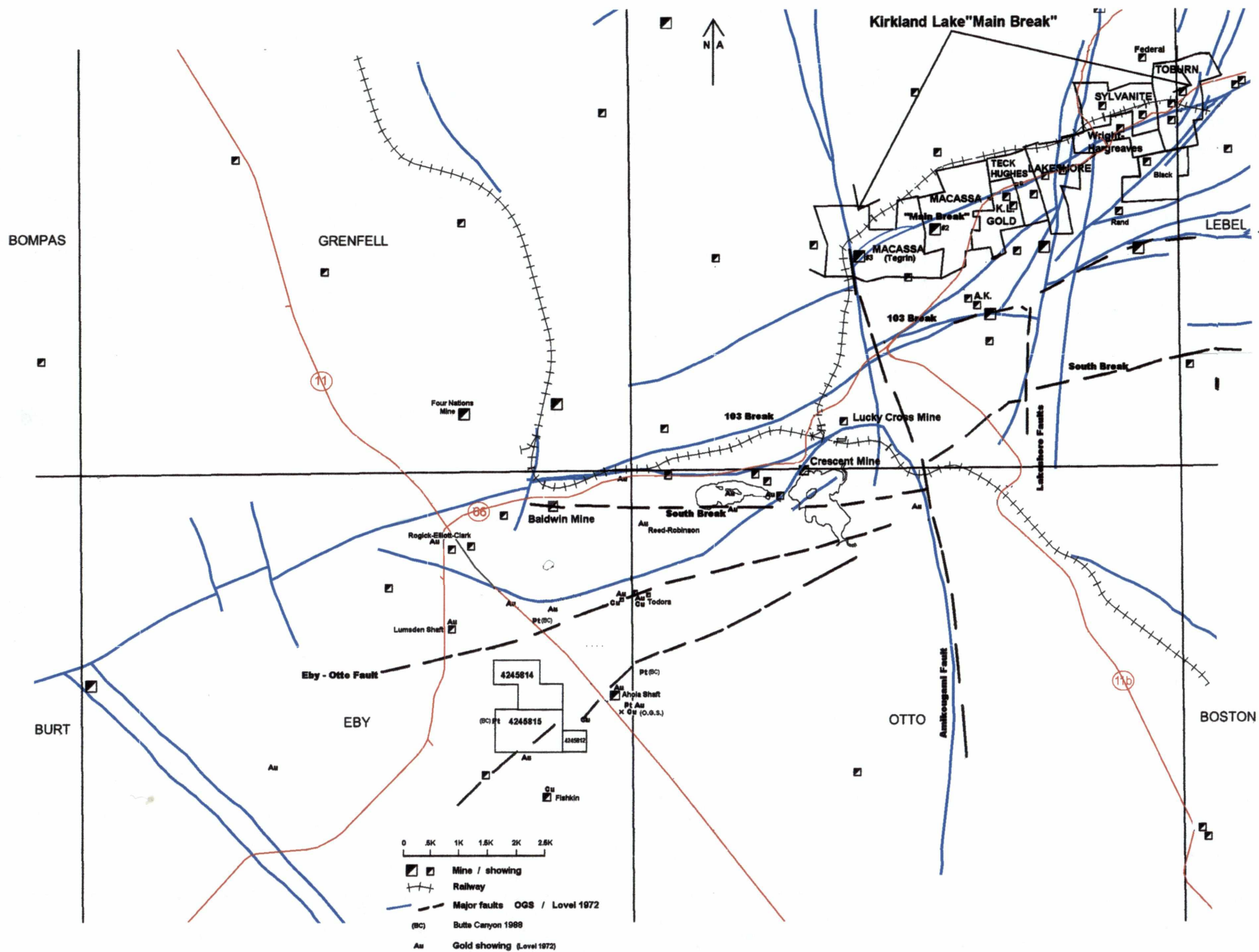
In 2001 B. R. Berger reported in Open File Report 6070 (Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2001, Project Unit 10), that a Geological Reconnaissance along Highway 66, from Matachewan to Swastika had begun. The purpose of this multi-year project is to re-map and improve the geological database. B. R. Berger reports that the Otto Stock, in Otto and Eby townships is characterized by nepheline-bearing syenite, quartz syenite and includes previously unrecognized mafic and ultramafic alkalic gabbro, hornblende and lamprophyre phases.

Also Berger tells us that in the southern part of the map area, calc-alkaline felsic intrusions (gneiss, tonalite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite) are found. The mafic and ultramafic phases of the alkalic intrusions are commonly enriched in platinum group elements (PGE) and the hornblende, alkalic gabbro and lamprophyre of the Otto Stock are potential host rocks of this type of mineralization.

Sample of hornblende 01-BRB-019 taken along Highway 11 (563378E 5323813N), about 600 meters north east of L4245812 showed values of 169.8ppb/Au, 164.16ppb/Pd, 54.68ppb/Pt, 12ppm/Ag, 6830ppm/Cu and 68ppm/Ni.

In 2002, the then claim holders took their own samples on each side of Highway 11 at the site of the OGS sampling. Best assays were 0.024 oz/ton Au, 5380 ppm Cu and 219 ppb Pd.

Figure - 5



PREVIOUS WORK

In 1985, stripping and washing was done by Rivard on the south central area of 4245814. This was discussed by Lovell in MP 128, pg214 F. AND P. RIVARD AND L. RAITANEN GOLD OCCURRENCE (16), Eby Township1, Concession IV, lot 2, south half's southwest quarter

"Polymictic conglomerate (pebbles of quartz, basalt, rhyolite, sulphide mineralization, argillite and so on) has open framework, although coarse epiclasts form 30% of the rock. Some imbrication is present. Interbeds are irregularly banded chlorite-feldspar-carbonate-sericite rocks. The environment of deposition may have been shoreline (beach or eroded delta).

Syenitization is evident from the presence of hematitization (reddening) and lamprophyre dikes. Stratigraphically below (to the southeast) is sulphide facies iron formation presumably deposited in an offshore (littoral) reducing or deep water (euxinic?) environment. Transitional between deltaic and off shore environments, shallow shelf gold-accumulating sediments should be present if the environment was not changed suddenly (e.g. by volcanic or seismic activity)."

In 1988, Butte Canyon resources held the area covered by the project as part of a larger holding. Butte Canyon carried out geological mapping, sampling, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The surveys outlined the general east-west trend of the geology. Two of the Butte Canyon samples showing platinum were from the far western area of L4245815. Sample number #4780 assayed 250ppb platinum and number #4787 assayed 145ppb platinum in a rock mapped as a mafic intrusive. Also of note are the results of two samples taken from the highway rock cut on the north eastern part of their claim then staked as L802124 about 700 meters north-north-east of L4245814. Sample number #4928 and number #4929 returned values of 387ppb platinum and 390 ppb platinum respectively. The rock is identified as a mafic intrusive, possibly gabbro. Sample #4935 was taken about 150 meters SW of the above samples returned 1,500 ppm Cr, 534 ppm Ni and 63 ppb Au. No follow up work on these areas has been reported(ref : KL 309). That area is off of the current John Doe claim area that lays within a broad east-west alteration corridor associated with the Eby - Otto fault zone described by Meyer et.al.-2005. Most of the scattered outcrops mapped on the trend are mapped as pervasively carbonitized or chloritic. ref : AFRI 42A01SE0172, AFRI 42A01SE0174, AFRI 42A01SE5175 and AFRI 42A01SE5176 (ref : KL 3109)

In 1990 diamond drilling was done by Fern Rivard at the far south central area of L4245815. Previous work on the claims indicated that the property is underlain by a complex sequence of intermediate/felsic to mafic/ultramafic volcanics with intercalated clastic and chemical sediments.

The 1990 exploration program consisted of the drilling of two holes for a total of 1016.5 feet. The first hole, located on claim L-891900 tested a wide syenitic body intruded into ultramafic (komatiite) volcanics. The second hole, located on claim L-738546, tested a thick sedimentary package which included cherts and graphitic mudstone. All drilling was done in May and August of 1990. ref : AFRI 42A01SE8913 and AFRI 42A01SE8920

Drill hole E-90-1 was collared 2 feet east and 12 feet south of the #4 post on claim L-891900 with a dip of -55 degrees and an azimuth of 005 degrees. A dark red mafic syenite with feldspar porphyry phases was cored from 56.0 to 456.0 feet. The intrusive was generally massive throughout with minor sections that were fractured with quartz veins. All assays were low from both the sludge and the split core. Anomalous values were cored from 62.8' to 65.0' (129 ppb Au) and from 94.0' to 97.0' (314 ppb Au). Both of these sections are associated with bleaching of the syenite, perhaps related to shearing. The bleaching and albitization is reminiscent of the type of alteration evident in the porphyries associated with the gold bearing breaks in the Kirkland Lake mines. The first 30' of core within the komatiites gave a sludge assay of 1,100 ppm Cu. No follow up work was submitted.

Drill hole E-90-2 was collared 118 meters north and 213 meters west of the #2 post on claim L-738546 with a dip of -50 degrees and an azimuth of 322 degrees. Intercalated wackes, siltstones, cherts and graphitic mudstone were intersected throughout the entire hole. Mineralization was weak throughout this hole with pyrite mineralization confined to cherty and graphitic sections. No anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead or zinc assays were cored in either the split core or the sludges.

This drilling is noted in the Resident Geologist Field visits in MP 134 as the Fern and Phil Rivard and Lasse Raitanen, Eby Township claims.

"Diamond drill intersections and stripping of soil across the stratigraphy in concession IV, lot 2, reveal the Skead-Larder Lake-Piche Groups section as described both along Larder Lake-Englehart Highway 624 and at its deeper-water equivalent through Adams Iron Mine (Jensen 1978, p.239-244). Rock types present are of polymictic conglomerate (matrix-supported clasts possibly deposited on a river bed and also clast-supported possibly lag concentrated on a beach), feldspathic chert, sulphide and magnetite iron formation, talc-chlorite schist sedimentary rocks (typically derived from eroding komatiite), chloritefeldspar-carbonate-sericite sedimentary rock; spinifex-textured talc-chlorite komatiite flows, pillow topped tholeiitic basalt; intrusive "pebble" (inclusions that underwent varying degrees of digestion and originate from several different rock types), lamprophyre, augite syenite, the Kirkland Lake gold mines type of syenite porphyry, and syenitemetasomatized (hematitized reddened) equivalents of some of the other rock types. Some chert is recrystallized to sand-size metacrysts of quartz. Pebbles present in the conglomerate are quartz, Skead Group whitish medium-grained "rhyolite" or quartz-feldspar porphyry and feldspar porphyry, dark chloritic basalt, lithic fragments broken from beds, chert, massive sulphide mineralization, mudstone, etc."

This area south west of Kirkland Lake has historically yielded Pt/Pd values along with gold and copper. Past work by the OGS has documented Pt/Pd/Au/Cu values in an amphibolite rock on a rock cut on hwy 11 just east of the claim. Previous work by Butte Canyon in the late 80's had five samples which showed elevated Pt in and on the claims are in two sample areas associated with a mafic intrusive phase they referred to as norite. Recent re-interpretation of some of the lithologies in the map area as komatiitic in origin has also revived the possibility of magmatic sulphide deposits particularly along interaction with the underlying iron formation of the area.

"All of the komatiites in the Abitibi greenstone belt (AGB), regardless of petrogenetic affinity (Al-undepleted, Al-depleted, Ti-enriched), appear to have been undersaturated in sulfide prior to emplacement and therefore capable of forming mineralization. Only the two youngest of the four komatiite-bearing assemblages (2719-2711 Ma Kidd-Munro and 2710-2704 Ma Tisdale) are known to host economic nickel deposits, which are also the only assemblages that contain both abundant magma/lava pathways (magma conduits, feeder sills, lava channels, and channelized sheet flows) and external sources of S. Although most of the komatiites in the AGB have been previously considered to be extrusive, an increasing number of units have been shown to be intrusive and it now appears that komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) mineralization in the AGB occurs within a spectrum of environments ranging from intrusive (Dumont, Sothman) through subvolcanic (Dundee-Dundonald South-Kelex, Galata-McWatters) to extrusive (Alexo, C Zone-Thalweg, Hart-Langmuir-Redstone, Mickel, Marbridge, Texmont). The stratigraphy of some assemblages is now known to be more complex than was previously understood. Thus, komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) mineralization is not restricted to specific stratigraphic contacts as previously believed, but may occur in any environment (intrusive, subvolcanic, or volcanic) throughout the stratigraphy where lava pathways have had access to external S."

from : Geology and Ore Genesis in the Abitibi Subprovince 2008

PRESENT WORK

During September 3,4 and 10 of 2016, light hand stripping and outcrop assessment was done by the claim holder and assistant. Basic rock features such as quartz veins and pyrite were sought out and noted. Previous markings or identifiable features were also noted.

Claim 4245812 was checked for outcrop but only one outcropping was noted. It occurs on the claim line area about halfway down the eastern boundary on the south edge of the pipeline. The rock is a dark green to black-green medium to fine grained mafic volcanic rock with minor fine to .1mm pyrite grains. Several 8mm to 12mm opaque to glassy near vertical, quartz veins trending at about 45° are exposed on the outcrop. The veins show random aggregates and grains of whitish to brassy pyrite grains. A sample of the veining was submitted for assay. An old road crosses the claim from roughly north east to south west and gives access to most of the claim. The claim is fairly level and dry sandy soil with most of the southern half being well treed by jackpine spruce and poplar/birch. The topography dips gently to the north for most of the claim area with the north west corner area being lower and and generally a little wetter. This area also has tamarack trees noted in the general mix of forest cover. No creeks ponds or other water bodies were noted on the claim area.

The following weekend an area of claim 4245814 mostly north east of the gas pipeline was prospected along the east claim line area. Access was gained up the gas pipeline from the above noted road. Most of the area is covered with fairly heavy regrowth perhaps about 15 years old. Much large alder with some spruce poplar and birch cover most of the area. Several small outcroppings of fine grained green to dark green mafic volcanic rock with generally little pyrite was noted. No quartz veining was observed. One sample was submitted for assay of a more pyritic silicious volcanic rock

The project was cut short due to health reasons of the claim holder and it is hoped to continue in the future.

Two samples were submitted for assay as follows:

20179 rock sample, greyish white opaque to glassy quartz vein material. Fair amount of random pyrite as pinpoint up to 1/2mm silvery or brassy grains. Non magnetic. Dilute HCL bubbles weakly on some areas so probably some calcite. Some brassy grains show a reddish tarnish. About 25% of fine grained, dark green to black, mafic volcanic wallrock.

20180 rock sample, quartz, dark green to dark green medium fine grained volcanic rock with maybe 5% fine pyrite as 1/10 mm grains and fine aggregates random through the rock. Non magnetic. Dilute HCL bubbles only on odd crosscutting calcite? wisps. The trace elements assay is similar to other rocks mapped as iron formation-silicic tuff where generally these rocks display various mild, spotty metal enrichments.

CONCLUSION

It is hoped to continue prospecting in the following season to further evaluate the project area.

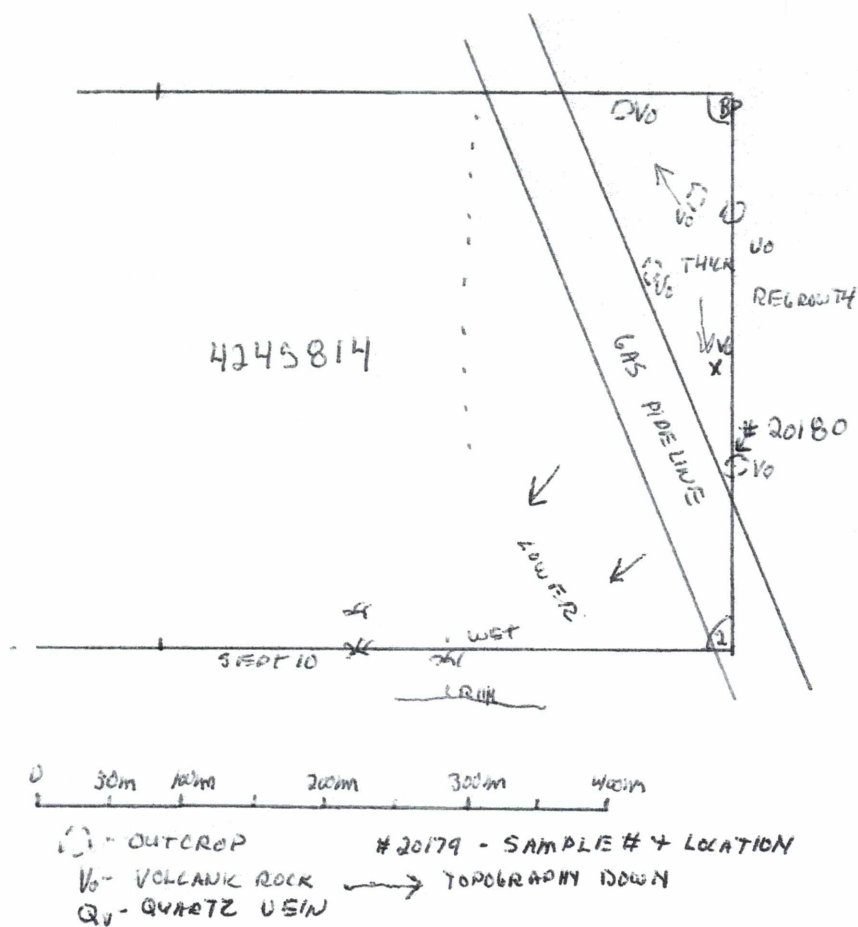
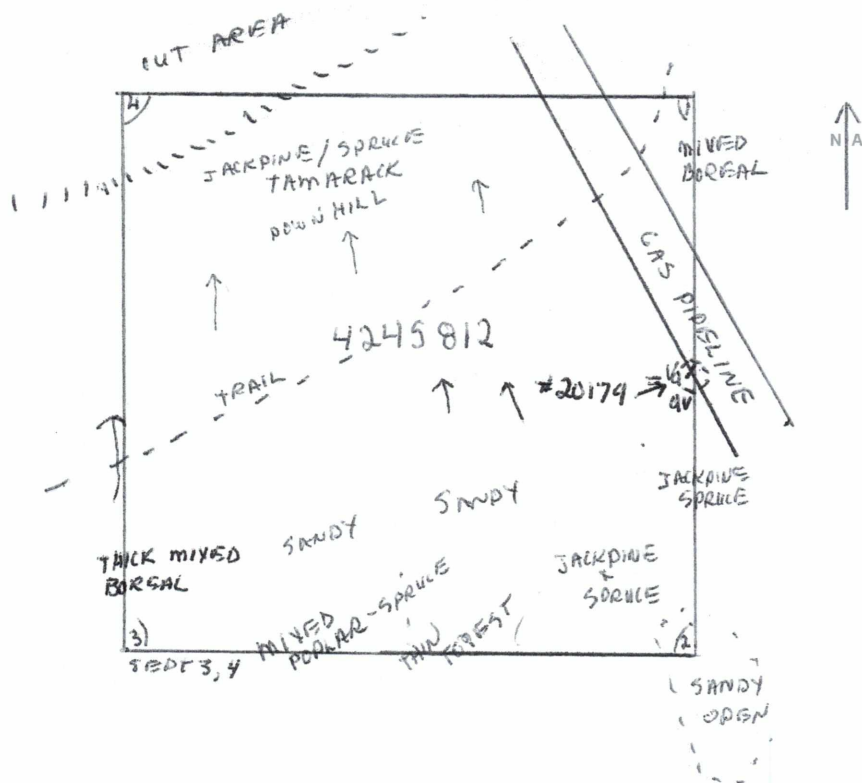


Figure - 6



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Page 1 of 1

Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 17-605

Company: **Louis Despres**

Project: **John Doh**

Report Date: **30-Mar-17**

Attn:

*We hereby certify the following Assay of 2 rock samples
submitted 24-Mar-17*

Sample Number	Au FA-MP ppb
20179	10
20180	450

Certified by

Valid Abu Ammar

1 Cameron Ave., P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 Fax (705) 642-3300

Quality Analysis ...



Innovative Technologies

Date Submitted: 31-Mar-17
Invoice No.: A17-03124
Invoice Date: 17-Apr-17
Your Reference: DESPRES 17-605

Swastika Labs
Box 10, 1 Cameron Ave.
Swastika ON P0K 1T0
Canada

ATTN: Colleen Chouinard

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2 Pulp samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

Code 1E3 Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

REPORT A17-03124

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'E' followed by a series of loops and a final flourish.

Emmanuel Esemé, Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Activation Laboratories Ltd.

Report: A17-03124

Analyte Symbol	Th	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	20	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
20179	< 20	< 0.2	< 0.5	105	1760	< 1	51	< 2	76	2.37	< 2	< 10	28	< 0.5	< 2	6.34	33	54	8.94	< 10	< 1	0.28	< 10
20180	< 20	0.4	0.7	17	2070	11	25	5	43	0.19	108	< 10	17	< 0.5	< 2	8.61	25	109	6.02	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10

Page 2/5

Results

Activation Laboratories Ltd.

Report: A17-03124

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
20179	2.27	0.028	0.075	0.14	4	15	82	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	106	< 10	4	3
20180	3.50	0.022	0.017	0.64	3	6	77	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	42	< 10	3	2

Page 3/5

Analyte Symbol	Th	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	20	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas	< 20	28.6	2.9	1180	833	14	32	653	721	0.36	397	< 10	263	0.8	1500	0.78	6	7	22.9	< 10	2	0.03	< 10
GXR-1 Cert	2.44	31.0	3.30	1110	852	18.0	41.0	730	760	3.52	427	15.0	750	1.22	1380	0.960	8.20	12.0	23.6	13.8	3.90	0.050	7.50
GXR-4 Meas	< 20	3.5	< 0.5	6730	143	311	38	43	72	2.76	109	< 10	35	1.4	10	0.91	13	55	3.09	10	< 1	1.88	54
GXR-4 Cert	22.5	4.0	0.860	6520	155	310	42.0	52.0	73.0	7.20	98.0	4.50	1640	1.90	19.0	1.01	14.6	64.0	3.09	20.0	0.110	4.01	64.5
GXR-6 Meas	< 20	0.3	< 0.5	69	1040	1	22	94	127	6.93	238	< 10	1110	0.9	< 2	0.18	12	79	5.53	20	< 1	1.21	11
GXR-6 Cert	5.30	1.30	1.00	66.0	1010	2.40	27.0	101	118	17.7	330	9.80	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	13.8	96.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87	13.9
20179 Orig	< 20	< 0.2	< 0.5	105	1760	< 1	50	< 2	77	2.36	< 2	< 10	28	< 0.5	< 2	6.34	33	54	8.89	< 10	< 1	0.28	< 10
20179 Dup	< 20	< 0.2	0.5	105	1760	< 1	51	< 2	76	2.38	< 2	< 10	28	< 0.5	< 2	6.34	33	54	8.99	< 10	< 1	0.28	< 10
Method Blank	< 20	< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
Method Blank	< 20	< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10

Page

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas	0.13	0.049	0.042	0.20	81	1	169	< 0.01	13	< 2	30	81	145	25	14
GXR-1 Cert	0.217	0.0520	0.0650	0.257	122	1.58	275	0.036	13.0	0.390	34.9	80.0	164	32.0	38.0
GXR-4 Meas	1.58	0.143	0.126	1.64	3	7	74	0.14	< 1	< 2	< 10	82	15	12	10
GXR-4 Cert	1.66	0.564	0.120	1.77	4.80	7.70	221	0.29	0.970	3.20	6.20	87.0	30.8	14.0	186
GXR-6 Meas	0.39	0.086	0.033	0.01	4	22	36	< 1	< 2	< 10	167	< 10	6	16	
GXR-6 Cert	0.609	0.104	0.0350	0.0160	3.60	27.6	35.0	0.0180	2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	110	
20179 Orig	2.26	0.028	0.075	0.14	4	16	82	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	106	< 10	4	3
20179 Dup	2.27	0.028	0.075	0.14	5	15	82	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	105	< 10	4	3
Method Blank	< 0.01	0.012	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1
Method Blank	< 0.01	0.012	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1

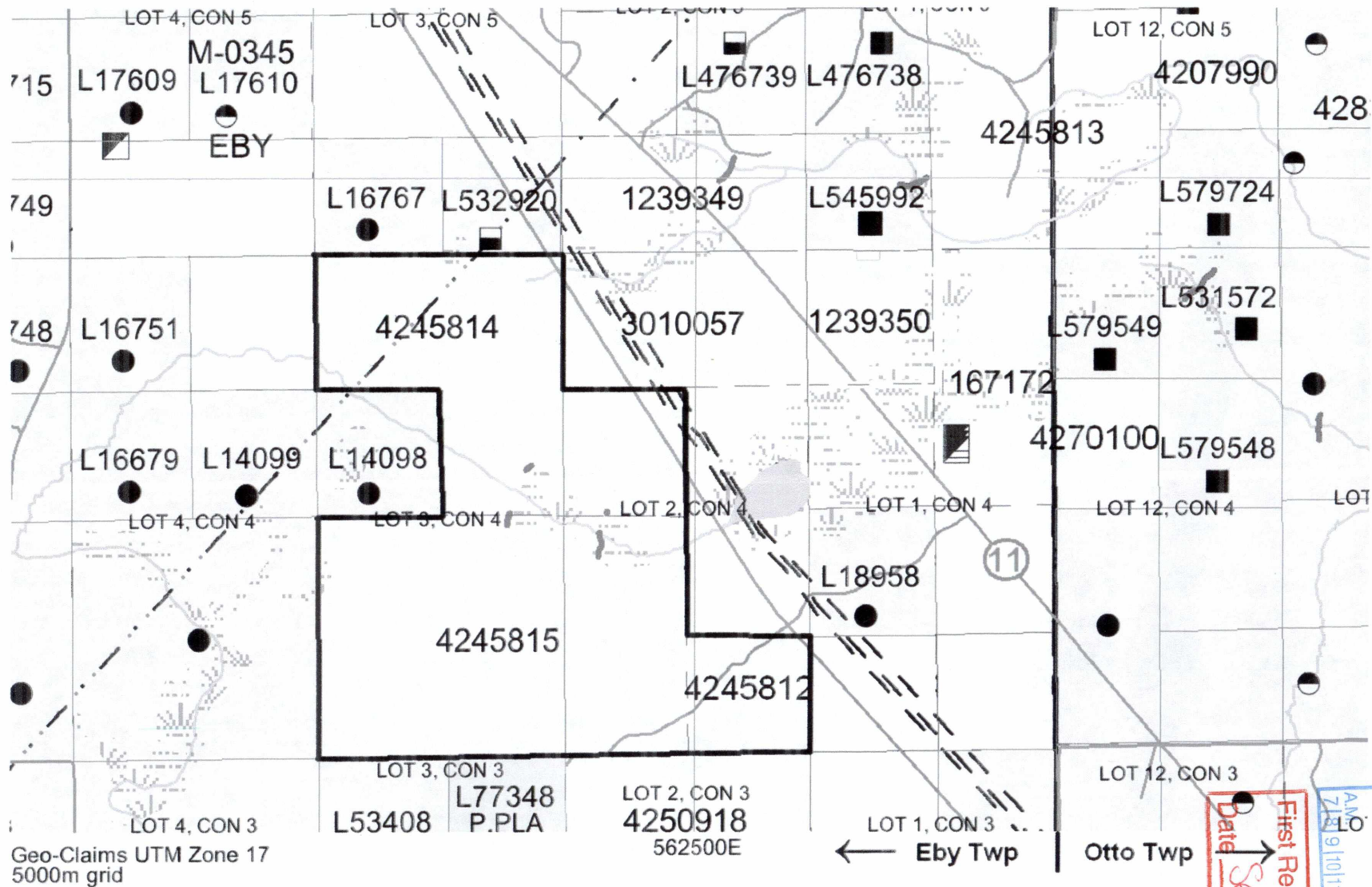
Bibliography

- Berger, B.R.
2001. Geological reconnaissance along Highway 66, from Matachewan to Swastika; in Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2001, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6070, p.10-1 to 10-3.
- Berger, B.R., Pigeon, L., and Leblanc, G.,
2006: Precambrian geology, Highway 66 area, Swastika to Matachewan; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2677, scale 1:50 000.
- Barnes, S.J., Gorton, M.P. and Naldrett, A.J.
1981:Platinum Group Elements in Abitibi Komatiites Associated with Nickle Sulfide Deposits; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1980 to 1981, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 98, Grant 17, p. 1-12
- Crocket, J.H. and Bowins, R.J.
1985:Rare Earth Element Properties of Archean Iron Formations and their Host Rocks-Some Results from the Temagami and Boston Iron Formations; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research 1984 to 1985, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 127, Grant 132, p. 10-14
- Crocket,J.H., Blum,N., Hurley, R.,Bowins,R., McRoberts,G., Fyon,A., McNutt,R.H., Schwarcz,H.P. and Rees, C.E.
1984:Geological and Geochemical Studies of the Boston and Temagami Iron Formations and their Contiguous Volcanosedimentary Piles; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1983 to 1984,Ontario Geological Survey,Miscellaneous Paper 121, Grant 132, p. 72-83
- Crocket,J.H., Blum,N., Hurley, R.,Bowins,R., McRoberts,G., Fyon,A., McNutt,R.H., Schwarcz,H.P. and Rees, C.E.
1983: Isotopic and Geochemical Characterization of Archean Iron Formations and Associated Volcanic Rocks-Some Preliminary Results from the Temagami and Boston Iron Formations; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1982 to 1983,Ontario Geological Survey,Miscellaneous Paper 113,, Grant 132,p.29-40
- Fyon,J.A., Crocket, J.H., Schwarcz, H.P., Kabir, A., and Knyf, M.
1981: Trace Element and Stable Isotope Geochemistry of Auriferous Iron Formations in the Timmins Area; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1980 to 1981, Ontario Geological Survey Miscellaneous Paper 98, Grant 49, p. 90-107
- Fortescue, J.A.C. and Gleeson, C.F.
1984: An introduction to the Kirkland Lake (KLIP) Basil Till Geochemical and Mineralogical Study (1979-1982), Timiskaming District, Ontario Geological Survey, Map 80 714, Geochemical Series, Compiled 1984
- Hicks,K.D.,and Hattori, K.
1988:Magmatic-Hydrothermal and Wall Rock Alteration Petrology at the Lake Shore Gold Deposit,Kirkland Lake, Ontario; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research 1987 to 1988, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 140,Grant 313, p.192-204
- Hattori, Keiko, and Levesque, G.
1989: Hydrothermal Activity in the Kirkland Lake Intrusive Complex,Temiskaming District, Ontario, in Geoscience Research Grant Program,Summary of Research 1988 to1989, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 143, Grant 313, p. 59-67
- Jensen, L.S. and Langford, F.F
1983: Geology and Petrogenesis of the Archean Abitibi Belt in the Kirkland Lake Area, O.G.S. Open File Report 5455
- Lafleur, Jean Pierre
1986: The Archaen Round Lake Batholith, Abitibi Greenstone Belt: A Synthesis, Thesis submitted to the school of graduate Studies, University of Ottawa, isbn 0-315-33340-5
- Lovell, H.L. and Caine, T.W.
1970:Lake Temiskaming Rift Valley; Ontario Department of Mines Miscellaneous Paper 39

Bibliography

- Berger, B.R.
2001. Geological reconnaissance along Highway 66, from Matachewan to Swastika; in Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2001, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6070, p.10-1 to 10-3.
- Berger, B.R., Pigeon, L., and Leblanc, G.,
2006: Precambrian geology, Highway 66 area, Swastika to Matachewan; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2677, scale 1:50 000.
- Barnes, S.J., Gorton, M.P. and Naldrett, A.J.
1981:Platinum Group Elements in Abitibi Komatiites Associated with Nickle Sulfide Deposits; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1980 to 1981, Ontario Geological Survey,Miscellaneous Paper 98, Grant 17, p. 1-12
- Crocket, J.H. and Bowins, R.J.
1985:Rare Earth Element Properties of Archean Iron Formations and their Host Rocks-Some Results from the Temagami and Boston Iron Formations; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research 1984 to 1985, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 127, Grant 132, p. 10-14
- Crocket,J.H., Blum,N., Hurley, R.,Bowins,R., McRoberts,G., Fyon,A., McNutt,R.H., Schwarcz,H.P. and Rees, C.E.
1984:Geological and Geochemical Studies of the Boston and Temagami Iron Formations and their Contiguous Volcanosedimentary Piles; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1983 to 1984,Ontario Geological Survey,Miscellaneous Paper 121, Grant 132, p. 72-83
- Crocket,J.H., Blum,N., Hurley, R.,Bowins,R., McRoberts,G., Fyon,A., McNutt,R.H., Schwarcz,H.P. and Rees, C.E.
1983: Isotopic and Geochemical Characterization of Archean Iron Formations and Associated Volcanic Rocks-Some Preliminary Results from the Temagami and Boston Iron Formations; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1982 to 1983,Ontario Geological Survey,Miscellaneous Paper 113,, Grant 132,p.29-40
- Fyon,J.A., Crocket, J.H., Schwarcz, H.P., Kabir, A., and Knyf, M.
1981: Trace Element and Stable Isotope Geochemistry of Auriferous Iron Formations in the Timmins Area; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research, 1980 to 1981, Ontario Geological Survey Miscellaneous Paper 98, Grant 49, p. 90-107
- Fortescue, J.A.C. and Gleeson, C.F.
1984: An introduction to the Kirkland Lake (KLIP) Basil Till Geochemical and Mineralogical Study (1979-1982), Timiskaming District, Ontario Geological Survey, Map 80 714, Geochemical Series, Compiled 1984
- Hicks,K.D.,and Hattori, K.
1988:Magmatic-Hydrothermal and Wall Rock Alteration Petrology at the Lake Shore Gold Deposit,Kirkland Lake, Ontario; in Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research 1987 to 1988, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 140,Grant 313, p.192-204
- Hattori, Keiko, and Levesque, G.
1989: Hydrothermal Activity in the Kirkland Lake Intrusive Complex,Temiskaming District, Ontario, in Geoscience Research Grant Program,Summary of Research 1988 to1989, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 143, Grant 313, p. 59-67
- Jensen, L.S. and Langford, F.F
1983: Geology and Petrogenesis of the Archean Abitibi Belt in the Kirkland Lake Area, O.G.S. Open File Report 5455
- Lafleur, Jean Pierre
1986: The Archaean Round Lake Batholith, Abitibi Greenstone Belt: A Synthesis, Thesis submitted to the school of graduate Studies, University of Ottawa, isbn 0-315-33340-5
- Lovell, H.L. and Caine, T.W.
1970:Lake Temiskaming Rift Valley; Ontario Department of Mines Miscellaneous Paper 39

5325000N



First Received by Fax
Date Sep 27 2017

PROVINCIAL RECORDING
OFFICE SUDBURY
RECEIVED
SEP 28 2017
AM 10
7 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM