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CLAIM # 4276353; ANDREWS PROPERTY FINAL REPORT:

Assessment Work Performed on Mining Lands Submission

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INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Claim 4276353 is located approximately 160km southwest of Thunder Bay. The property can be accessed by the Kawene 622 road approximately 30km east of Atikokan. Travelling 27 kilometers down the Kawene Road there is a small trail to an unnamed lake that gives access directly into the property. A canoe or boat is needed to reach the north side of the property.



Figure 1.0: General location of Claim 4276353.



Figure 2.0: General location of Claim 4276353.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the Crooked Pine Lake area, which includes Trottier and Weaver Townships is described by J. Pirie (1979) as:

The area is bisected by the major east-trending Quetico Fault that separates a sequence of Early Precambrian turbidite metasediments of the Quetico Subprovince to the south from Early Precambrian metavolcanic and batholithic rocks of the Wabigoon Subprovince to the north. The wacke-mudstone turbidite sequence contains primary north-facing sedimentary structures in the northern part, and has been progressively metamorphosed from lower greenschist facies assemblages in the north to upper amphibolite facies assemblages and accompanying quartz monzonite anatexite in the south. Before the metamorphic climax, a number of mafic to ultramafic hornblendic intrusions were emplaced in the sequence.

North of the Quetico Fault, a narrow belt of metavolcanics was intruded by several mafic, intermediate and felsic stocks and dikes before low grade metamorphism and deformation. To the north, the metavolcanics merge into the main batholith across a narrow zone that contains an increase in the amount of batholithic phases. The oldest phases in the batholith are a group of trondhjemitic and layered hornblende gneiss and amphibolite intruded by foliated quartz diorite and diorite. These oldest phases suffered later pervasive introduction of leucotrondhjemite. A number of small late trondhjemite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite to granodiorite stocks occur here and there in the batholith, some of which are cut by narrow diabase dikes metamorphosed under greenschist facies conditions. A few relatively fresh Middle to Late Precambrian diabase dikes cut the older rocks throughout the map-area.

Major transcurrent faulting along the Quetico, Elbow Lake and subsidiary faults continued beyond the major deformation and metamorphism. The site of the Quetico Fault was possibly a zone of weakness from the time of volcanic activity and turbidite sedimentation.

In the metavolcanic belt, gold mineralization occurs along shear zones and, locally, minor chalcopyrite accompanies disseminated pyrite. South of Crooked Pine Lake, minor copper-nickel mineralization has been outlined within three small mafic to ultramafic bodies intruding the metasediments and minor uranium staining has been noted within a large sheet of muscovite graphic granite pegmatite.

HISTORICAL WORK AND SURVEYS

In 1987, G. Patterson, Resident Geologist, described the Andrews showings in "Report of Activities 1987", as:

The property is one kilometre north of the Quetico Fault and is underlain by mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks. Two showings have been discovered.

"On claim TB 1010545, an east-west shear zone (chlorite-sericite-carbonate schist) is developed within mafic metavolcanic rocks. The shear zone contains two generations of quartz. The earlier generation of quartz is deformed into lenses parallel to foliation, one metre wide and up to ten metres long, and is cut by later, narrow (two to ten cm) quartz veins carrying arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite.

On claim TB 975485, a carbonate-rich shear zone is exposed on a small island in an unnamed lake. The foliation is folded and locally, a second foliation is developed. Grab samples are reported to run up to 0.15 ounce gold per ton (M. Andrews, prospector, Atikokan, personal communication, 1987)."

Grand Oaks Resources Corporation stripped three areas of bedrock in 1989. These areas were: Trench l, the Andrews Showing; Trench 2; and Trench 3. The stripping and sampling of the Andrews showing indicates an anomalous to highly anomalous arsenopyrite quartz vein horizon extending for over 55 metres. The zone extends east and west into thick overburden. The best results included a grab sample of 0.32 ounces gold per ton and a chip sample of 0.26 ounces gold per ton over a 2.0 metre length.

The stripping and sampling completed by Grand Oaks Resources Corporation of Trench 2 revealed lenticular quartz veins within the sheared contact of the massive monzonite and the intermediate to felsic volcanics (sericite schists). The best results included a grab sample of 0.22 ounces gold per ton and a chip sample of 187 ppb gold over a 1.0 metre length.

ASSESSMENT WORK PREFORMED TARGETS

The main focus of work performed on claim 4276353 was to locate the stripping that was completed by Grand Oakes in the 1990's.







Figure 4.Prospecting and sample locations of Andrews Claim 4276353.

Table 1.0.Coordinates of samples taken from Claim 4276353 (UTM ZONE 15 NAD83).

	LAT	LONG
MF001	646822	5407289
MF002	646822	5407289
AS001	646813	5407285
AS002	646813	5407285

COMPLETED WORK

Prospecting and a large sampling of rocks were completed throughout the Andrews property (Table 1.0). Observations were made throughout both prospecting trips (Table 2.0).

Date	Work Preformed	
July 19, 2017	Travelled to the Andrews occurrence from Thunder Bay, Ontario. Spent the full day prospecting and searching for the historical stripping and drilling sites. The stripped outcrop was located (Figure 4)	
July 20, 2017	Travelled to Andrews occurrence from Thunder Bay, Ontario. Spent the full day sampling and prospecting in the vicinity of the stripped outcrop.	

Table 2.0.Daily log of activities.

Table 3.0. Observational notes from prospecting within claim # 4276353.

Date	Time	Location	Comments
19- July-17	9:00am- 11:30:am	MF001/002	Located Stripped area. Quartz stock work and veining. arsenopyrite quart carbonate veins with noticeable chlorite. Sample taken of quartz with arsenopyrite.
	11:30am - 2:30pm	MF001/002	Prospected east of the stripped area to try and chase the quartz vein system. Exposed bedrock was granitic in origin (Marmion Batholith). No mineralization present. The quartz carb structure may be further north than anticipated.
	2:30-5:00pm	MF001/002	Prospected back south-west to lake. Only granite was found SW towards lake.

20-July-17	8:00am- 10:00am	AS001/002	Stripped more area at the historical trenchs.
	10:00am - 4:00pm	AS001/002	Sampled newly stripped area. Arsenopyrite vein

PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Project expenditures included two day trips to the Andrews property. Prospecting, travel costs, and food allowance were charged and summarized in Table 4.0.

Table 4.0. A summary of project expenditures charged to the Assessment Work Performed on mining lands

Date	Explanation	Amount
19-July-17	Prospecting/Sampling (1 day @ \$350/prospector)	700
19-July-17	Travel costs (340km @ \$0.40/km)	136
19-July-17	Food allowance (\$25/day)	50
19-July-17	Prospecting/Sampling (1 day @ \$350/prospector)	700
19-July-17	Travel costs (340km @ \$0.40/km)	136
19-July-17	Food allowance (\$25/day)	50
15-August-17	Report Creation (1/2 day)	175
	Total	1947

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The north-east structure of the Andrews Gold Occurrence must be investigated more thoroughly. Proximity to the Bedivere Gold Project and hosting a similar north-east trending structure cannot be ignored. Similar structures within the Marmion Batholith include the Sunbeam Mine and the Hammond Reef which lie on north-east trending splays north of the Quetico Fault. With multiple historical assays over 10g/tone au, further work is still warranted on the main showing to evaluate the mineralization. This would include further stripping, detailed sampling and diamond drilling of the sheared quartz vein. Samples will be sent in for assay and next spring there will be a week of sampling and prospecting on property.

