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The Whalebacks Property Quartzite Granite

Thunder Bay Mining Division Assessment Report Claims #1216712, 4245680, 4250542

Prepared By

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September 21, 2017

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Introduction

These rare and unusually massive quartzite-pegmatitic granite dikes were first discovered by the Claim Holder during the mid 1980's during a reforestation project; they are a prolific igneous intrusion covering nearly two-square kilometres. Originally, upon staking, the priority was to try and assess the value of these lens-shaped swarm of dikes as dimensional stone only, and this continues to be the primary focus, however, additional observation and geophysical research including assay results indicate that the claims area also contains fertile peraluminous granites, PGM's and related rare-element mineralization.

Therefore, in the exploration and development of these contiguous claimblocks, there should also be taken into consideration any indication (and the value-added possibility) that perhaps these pegmatitic swarms and contact zones within the claims area there may exist Li-Cs-Ta-rich (Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum) or platinum group orebodies.

The main focus during this work report was the mechanical stripping, trenching (along with manual cleaning and pressure-washing) around the massive white-quartzite-granite dike known as the Big Moby (#4245680), and the granitoid outcrops occurring within the contiguous claimblocks (#4250542 and 1216712). Preparation for diamond core-drilling and Bulk Test Sampling was also carried out. Completing such exploration work will provide a better estimate regarding the dike-intrusion(s) structure, composition and tonnage.

A thorough and detailed prospecting report and geophysical grid-mapping of the claims area was carried out and is enclosed in the report (see also Property Map and photos attachments). There is also a summary included of the OGS Open File Report #6099, as it relates to this property.

According to the USGS (United States Geological Survey) a bout eighty-five percent (85%) of the worlds 140 million tons of dimensional stone annual production comes from China, the Middle East, and Brazil. The U.S. is one of the largest markets and imports over \$1.4 billion dollars of dimensional granite stone alone, with a wholesale cost per ton ranging from \$300-\$500. Average retail value for cut and polished granite ranges from 6-10 thousand dollars per ton. For example a cut-and-polished 1"x 24" granite tile or slab retails at approximately \$100 per lineal foot.

Access to the claimblocks is via Hwy. 11-17 east of Thunder Bay to the Hwy. 527 turnoff to Armstrong. Proceed north on Hwy. 527 approx. 25 kms. and 1 km past the Barnum Rd. turnoff. Enter the claimblocks to the west of Highway 527, or to the east of Hwy. 527 via the adjacent tote roads. There is a cleared and levelled parking area and good viewpoint at the top of the hill (up approx. 150m).

Prospecting Report: The "Big Moby" Dike

(Claim No. TB 4245680, 1216712)

Date:

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 6-9, 2016

UTM 346390E, 5397970N

This location marks a strategic vantage point regarding the development of the Whalebacks Property claims area. It is the northernmost tip of the massive (300 m long 100 m wide and 50 m high above ground) quartzite-granite dike outcrop, that's come to be known as the "Big Moby", due to its size and predominant white colour. There appears to be other massive, lens-shaped dikes, similar in lithology, colour and texture, perhaps even in size, within the surrounding Property although most seem to be covered under overburden with only a few exposed outcrop surface. But as for this "Big Moby" dike, as a good starting point, the advantage of having over two (2) million tons of material above grade, ready for open-pit mining or quarry, within close proximity (300 metres) to a major, all-season highway corridor with electricity etc., is obvious.

It is remarkable to note at this UTM location that this massive dike outcrop tapers down to this point, a shallow (less than 20* degrees) northeast dip below overburden and only a mere few metres in width (the "tail of the whale" so to speak), yet hereby it provides access up and onto the dike itself. If one were standing 50 m east or west of this point one would only see 10 m high vertical walls (cliffs) and this access point would be obscured by dense forest that shields it from view. (This in fact happened while on a previous reconnaissance here and we ended up accessing the outcrop from the main trail west and south of here 300 m)

Surface outcrop lithology at this location, and upon removing shallow soil, grass and moss overburden, reveals classic Arctic/Polar white quartzite-granite, fine-to-medium grained, with black and white-silver (biotite-muscovite), feldspar and pegmatitic leucogranite. It appears to be fairly homogeneous with minor to moderate crystalline, phaneritic texture.

Recall noting at least three (3) small outcrops similar in lithology to this Big Moby dike, striking northeast-southwest which is also similar, alongside the tote road as we entered the Property. It is quite plausible that they may be northward extensions of this Big Moby dike itself, under overburden, and therefore should be stripped and trenched along strike, and perpendicular to it, in order to determine any continuity of the Big Moby dike outcrop northward to the tote road.

There is no contact with country rock observed at this point along the base of the dike. Northeast strike dip slope is shallow (less than 20* degrees) descending under overburden. Northwest dip appears steeper approximately 20-40*degrees northwest.

Looking northward from this UTM location reveals overall gentle dip slope beneath overburden consisting of dense jackpine tree plantation, thick underbrush and grass with +/- one meter soil. Relief is fairly level to the northwest toward the tote road some 100 meters north, while relief to the northeast, toward the highway, graduates downward slightly.

(Cont'd from pg. 1...)

October 6-9, 2016

UTM 346390E, 5397970N

Observing the outcrop facing south from this UTM location (as referenced above) the initial 30 metres southwest along strike appears to ascend gradually at approximately 20° degrees inclination in a series of horizontal sill-like benches ranging from 1 to 2 m in height and approximately 10 to 30 m in length. Note bedrock surface is rounded and smooth with no sharp or jagged vertical cleavage or contacts typical of most dikes. Perhaps these dikes may be better described as granitic plutons instead, at least in appearance.

Overburden southward along strike consists of less than 1 m of soil with tall grass and a thick carpet of moss. It is sparsely treed over the first 30 m with most trees rooted along sheeting/ bedding joints. However, there is a lot of deadfall strewn about this location. Overburden east and west of the dike walls is similar to the jackpine tree plantation as described above, that being densely treed with dense underbrush. Note large quartzite-granite boulders (float) alongside dike perimeter walls, one measuring nearly 2m high x 2m wide x 5m in length.

Strike direction from this UTM location trends 200* degrees southwest along the east perimeter wall and 245* degrees southwest along the west perimeter wall. Note that the dike itself is lens-shaped and therefore the perimeter walls are rounded and smooth with limited fractures or sheeting or bedding joints. Also note solid structure, especially along the west wall, with no fractures or joints within areas exceeding 4 metres in height and 20 metres in length. The dike jointing or fractures overall averages at greater than 3 metres apart.

Southwest strike inclination beyond 30 metres of this UTM location rises dramatically at approximately 45° for an additional 30-40 metres, then levels back to 20* degrees inclination as it summits the dike horizon approximately 100 metres southwest. Note that within 50 metres of our UTM (start) location both east and west perimeter walls dip vertically exceeding 10 metres in height.

Having ascended the dike southwest along strike, beyond 50 m from the base (UTM 346360E, 5397950N), the outcrop surface begins to level and broaden in width. Overburden begins to thicken along with underbrush, as does also the tree density. At 100 m along strike, south of the base (UTM 346310E, 5397900N), one has reached the top of the Big Moby dike outcrop, some 50 m high and 100 m wide. This point marks the height-of-land at an elevation of 1,550ft. (500m).

Note bare patches of surface bedrock (under moss matting and a thin film of gray-brown lichen), as well as random bedrock surface sampling and observation along strike, reveals continuous white and black pegmatitic-quartzite granite, very similar to that observed at the northeast tip and base of the dike, confirming similar lithology to the swarm of outcrops occurring throughout the claims area Property. (see Property Map)

This location marks the top of the Big Moby dike. Surface horizon is fairly level and extends along strike northeast-southwest for approximately 300m in length and 100m in width. The perimeter walls dip near vertical (90 degrees) at a maximum height of \pm - 50m. Being the height of land around several kilometers the view (unobstructed to the west) is quite spectacular. (see photo)

Although there are large pockets of exposed surface bedrock the majority of the dike outcrop surface is covered in overburden consisting of moss, shallow soil +/- one meter, and stunted trees. Note exposed surface outcrop atop the dike as well as the perimeter walls, is gray to brown in colour, due to it being covered with a gray-brown lichen (and weathered) lending to an initial unremarkable appearance of the more common gray granite, especially as seen from a distance (such as the highway). However, upon closer examination and removal of the lichen and cleaning of the surface rock reveals continuous white quartzite-pegmatitic granite, again similar if not identical to the northeast tip of the Big Moby dike, and similar lithology observed in outcrops throughout these local dike swarms.

Traversing southwest along strike, a distance of over 200m from the UTM location above, note relief is level to gently sloping southwest along strike. Overall dike width is expansive, at least 100m, wherein exposed surface bedrock is noticeable only along outside perimeter walls, the interior areas of the dike consist of densely stunted trees and overburden, and continues to be consistent as described above ie. shallow soil <1m with grass, low underbrush and stunted trees with moss and lichen covering surface bedrock. Observe sporadic pockets and boulders of granitic float, but no contact zones.

Note slight depression (plateau) running through the center of the dike and parallel to strike, up to 40m wide having, from the west perimeter, a gradual east-southeast dip down 2-3 meters then leveling approximately 40 meters across, where it dips back up eastward 2-3 meters; beyond this point (the eastern perimeter) the dike outcrop extends eastward, level, over a 50 meter wide bench, laying 100m northeast-southwest, before dipping eastward over a precipitous, 90* degrees vertical cliff +/- 40 meters high.

An important discovery noted (and flagged) regarding access while traversing this interior (central) depression/ plateau. Discovered a possible drive-up access onto the Big Moby dike via this interior plateau by way of the northeast extension of this depression; as it slopes northeast with a gradual descent of $+/-20^{*}$ degrees, maintaining a width of not less than 10m, for nearly 100m in length where it finally levels out alongside the base of the dike approximately 150m south of the northeast tip at UTM 346330E, 5397830N.

At 200 meters southwest of UTM 346310E, 5397915N (see 'top of Big Moby dike' UTM above) strike dips southwest at 20-45* degrees descending over a series of benches similar to those noted at the northeast tip of the dike. Dip slope extends under overburden for approximately 300m along strike. Note approx. 100m west and parallel lays another large outcrop, approximately 10m in height and 80m in length; continuing southwest strike as it lays parallel and west of the Big Moby dike. Examination of outcrop surface confirms similar lithology to the surrounding white quartzite-granite pegmatite observed throughout the claims area Property.

Complete traversing the entire circumference, atop as well as around the base of the Big Moby dike (approx. five kilometers). Northeast of this location along the perimeter wall, observed talus slope (area extends 50m x 80m) consisting primarily of granitoid float that is quite extensive both in size and depth; it is an area with a graduating incline (from 20-60* degrees) toward and along the southeast perimeter wall. Along this point the dike perimeter wall also gradually decreases in height but the southeast dip away from the dike remains somewhat steep at 45* degrees east-southeast. Overburden is again consistent with jackpine plantation with +/- 1m of soil, tag-alders, grass and underbrush, although less overburden as one approaches the steeper incline immediately below and alongside the dike perimeter wall.

Note another possible access point up and onto the Big Moby dike from the southwest tip (base) of the dike outcrop, (UTM 346150E, 5397720N) where it levels (<20* degrees) as the dip slope extends gradually under overburden consistent with the jackpine plantation etc., previously described above.

This location also marks a potential southward extension of the Big Moby dike that continues for an additional 300m in length and nearly 100m in width under overburden (jackpine plantation). Although no bedrock surface exposure was observed it is directly on strike (northeast-southwest) of the southwest tip of the Big Moby dike, and is noticeably higher in elevation (approx. 10m) than surrounding terrain, and fairly level as it continues southwest along strike. Note that stripping and trenching along strike, and perpendicular to it, is a priority for confirmation of continuity.

Continuing due east (toward the Highway 527) approximately 200m east from the southwest base of the Big Moby dike (UTM 346350E, 5397680) note small creek with clear-running water which could be used as a close and reliable source of water for drilling, pressure-washing, etc., as required; it runs southwest for approximately 300 meters parallel to strike and the highway corridor, before turning west toward the Current River.

Observe at 350 meters southwest of the base of the Big Moby dike, the small creek (described above) crosses west and perpendicular to strike. This appears be a point of termination of the massive dike (UTM 345970E, 5397480N), having reached a possible 600m in length, and still at an elevation of 250 feet (80 meters) above the Current River corridor (valley floor). Therefore, at this elevation it is still practical for above grade, open-pit mining or quarry development.

Traversing south, beyond and opposite the creek, relief rises gradually for 600 meters south toward the Barnum Rd., with consistent overburden of jackpine plantation amid granitic float and little to no surface outcrop of white-quartzite granite. Stripping and trenching here would be required to expose any bedrock. Note rock-cut along the Highway 527 (at the Barnum Rd. junction) reveals white quartzite-granite north of country rock contact there.

Returning to the base of the Big Moby dike, traversing south, then west, then north in a switchback pattern over 300m east-west and 500m north, relief is more dramatic with irregular terrain, mix of jackpine plantation and old-growth forest amid steep decline cascading down and westward to the Current River corridor.

Note this location marks several more white-quartzite granite outcrops laying parallel to the Big Moby dike, striking northeast-southwest with bedrock surface outcrop revealing similar lithology (white-and- black-quartzite-pegmatitic granite). The largest dike structure (the Big Mama) southern section outcrop measures approximately 90m in length, 25m wide, and 10m high; it then dips below overburden but resurfaces along the northeast strike at 100m. The majority of this dike is covered in overburden with the previously described moss, shallow soil and stunted trees. The Big Mama dike structure continues 100m northeast parallel to the Big Moby dike, where it then morphs into a group of small, white-quartzite granite outcrop pods surrounding the northern tip of the Big Moby dike within a 200m radius.

It is possible that this location and up to 300m northward and parallel to the Big Moby dike (north to the end of the tote road), presenting a host of white-quartzite granite outcrops, could be continuous at depth. Observe steep sill-like benches descending down 80m (250 feet) elevation over a 300m distance west to the Current River; it is encouraging to observe white-quartzite granite showings along these vertical, perimeter walls of these outcrops. Note this area being steep, rugged, irregular terrain was therefore mostly inaccessible to previous logging. However, a good machine operator could gain access to strip and trench around this area enough to confirm outcrop continuity, which is warranted and highly recommended.

Lastly, regarding the Big Moby dike and immediate area around it, noteworthy to mention finding only two (2) contact zones with country rock consisting of a dark-gray migmatitic gneiss with quartz banding. The first showing was approximately 30m west of the west perimeter wall of the Big Moby dike, and approximately 100m southwest of the northeast tip; it was striking east-west over a level 10m x 10m area. The second showing was 40m north of the first, also striking east-west, with a gradual dip sloping north toward the end of the tote road (see Property map).

This concludes the prospecting report and grid-mapping of the Big Moby dike area, immediately west and parallel to the Highway 527 corridor. Note that this dike alone is the largest known above grade intrusion of its kind within the Thunder Bay area, containing over two- million tons of the highly desirable Arctic/Polar white-quartzite granite.

Prospecting Report: "The Northeast Pod" Area

(Claim No. TB 4250542, 4279812)

Date

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 15-16, 2016

UTM 346800E, 5398030N

East of Highway 527 opposite the Big Moby dike there is a tote road access ascending northeast into the claimblocks noted above. The tote road rises gradually along gravel overburden and jackpine plantation and then levels out at approximately 150m upon a previously worked area (stripping and trenching) of the claim.

Laying parallel to and east of the Highway 527, note fairly large partially exposed outcrops also (previously stripped, trenched etc.) consisting of white-quartzite granite, striking northeast; the first outcrop encountered along the tote road, having dimensions approximately 3-4 meters high 60m long and 30m wide. It is highest around the northeast perimeter wall that dips near vertical north and east. The width is difficult to confirm as it slopes south along strike under overburden at $< 20^{*}$ degrees. There is also outcrop continuity here that extends west under the tote road.

Recommend complete stripping of overburden which appears to be shallow (+/- 1m) consisting of shallow soil, underbrush, moss and stunted trees. Note atop the outcrop southeast perimeter area (15m x 15m) containing various porphyritic float material, ranging in size from small to 300 kilograms. Area is flagged for manual stripping/prospecting wherein previously discovered small tourmaline, garnet, and tantalum crystals, large quartz and feldspar crystals, and large biotite and muscovite books. Outcrop relief is very irregular. Also note that although some of the exposed bedrock outcrop surface was previously pressure-washed, the brown-gray lichen growth has reestablished itself and would require to be pressure-washed again for better observation and definition.

Observe further, at 100m southeast, there may be continuity extending over a 300m parallel strike. Note there is a 10m rise in elevation approximately 100m southeast, where there is partially exposed showings of white-quartzite granite buried alongside and atop potential dike outcrop. Recommend stripping and trenching perpendicular to strike at these showings. Overburden is similar, ie. shallow and consistent with previously described jackpine plantation.

Note that where this outcrop strike (UTM location above) descends under the tote road and emerges again on the west side, has also been partially exposed as above (stripped and trenched etc.). White-quartzite granite measurements, west of the tote road, approximately 30m in length, then dips northwest 60* degrees below overburden, perimeter wall height approximately 3-4 meters, and width again difficult to determine as it extends (shallow dip) north-northeast under overburden, but potentially hundreds of meters at depth. Confirm by observation of several small outcrop showings extending north and northeast over 300 meters, and parallel to strike.

This location (UTM noted above) also marks a definite contact zone to the south, consisting of dark-gray migmatized gneiss with quartz banding (country rock), with remarkable foliation along contact striking east-west for 30m and 10m wide before dipping west 45* under overburden. Observe metamorphosed granite-quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite and almandine (some garnet 1mm crystals), within foliation and banding of dark-gray migmatizic gneiss.

October 19-21, 2016

This location marks the height of land within the northeast section of the claimblock. Elevation is approximately 1500 feet (500m), and nearly level with the top of the Big Moby dike intrusion, approximately 700m southwest, and the Pequod-Southeast Ridge, approximately one- kilometer southeast. (see Property Map)

Observe several showings of partially exposed, previously worked (trenching, stripping etc.) white-quartzite granite outcrops, ranging in size from 5-30 meters across. Lithology is similar if not identical to that previously described throughout these lens-shaped white-quartzite granite dike swarms. These showings at this location are in a pod-type formation, trending northeast, (somewhat parallel to the highway) within a larger dike structure (300 meter long x 50m wide). There are numerous showings (small exposed outcrops) along entire strike length, and therefore warrants further stripping and trenching to confirm structure composition and continuity. Relief is fairly level along strike. Overburden is shallow and consistent with jackpine plantation (as above).

Also note contact zone of country rock (dark-gray migmatized gneiss with quartz banding) similar to that described 200m southwest at previous UTM location (above). Observe country rock (also previously stripped and trenched) striking east-west, extends 100m north and gradually dips (<20* degrees) north and east under overburden, but at a lower elevation than potential dike outcrop.

Continuing northeast along tote road from this location dip slope descends gradually northward and relief is fairly level for several hundred meters. Overburden continues to be consistent with jackpine plantation as previously described. At 250m north of the height of land location, note a dry, streambed crossing the tote road from east to west, consisting of various granites and granitoid float, including white-quartzite granite. Float material ranges in size from small to large 200 kg.

Continuing north and west (approx. 400m) along the dry streambed (float), note there is a fairly large (10m high x 10m wide x +/- 60m long) white-quartzite granite outcrop, striking northeast. Overburden is again shallow soil with grass, moss and stunted trees. Dry streambed float has become divergent and broadened to +/- 5 meters in width, with increasing amounts of localized float spread over a 100m area terminating at the Highway 527 corridor.

Continuing east-southeast (approx. 300m) from tote road along the dry streambed (float), relief is fairly level with overburden consisting of previously described jackpine plantation. Observe to east at least one (1) potential 100m dike elevating +/- 4m under shallow overburden, striking northeast with a small, surface showing of white-quartzite granite as described above. Observe there is another large, potential 200m dike striking northeast under overburden but it lays east and beyond the Property boundary; it too has surface showings exposing white-quartzite granite. There is also a fairly extensive contact zone along the eastern Property boundary at the southeast tote road there; it is similar if not identical to the country rock comprised of dark-gray migmatitic gneiss with quartz banding as described above, striking east-west.

Note dry streambed float turns southward eventually intersecting (at 300m south) with a larger, dominant streambed crevice (50m wide) running northeast-southwest for over one kilometer extending across the entire width of the Property. Due to its rugged terrain and wet areas (including the creek draining into it further west) this divide has not been logged or worked.

(Claim No. 4250542, 1216712)

Date

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 19-21, 2016

UTM 347050E, 5397490N

This location, just north of a small pond (see Property Map, "Pequod Pond") provides a northward overlook, being 50m higher than the crevice that strikes below it and 300-400 meters north. This location also marks another pod of white-quartzite granite outcrops, striking northeast, laying adjacent and parallel to each other, ranging from 50m to 100m in length; they range in height from 3-5 meters with shallow overburden and stunted trees described previously atop similar outcrops.

Note an increase in glacial float around and between these outcrop pods and especially along divergent dry streambeds of glacial float (up to 20 meters wide) that gradually descend northward down and into the crevice described above.

Access to these outcrops could either be from the southern tote road through the Property beginning at the Highway 527 and Barnum Rd. junction (approx. 2 km southwest), or by extending the previously worked stripped and trenched area and outcrops northwest 500m (approximately).

The second and shorter route has the advantage of linking and proving-up the adjacent and parallel outcrop dike swarms (previously noted work area 150m east of highway), which may be continuous throughout this area as it dips and descends 50m in elevation west-northwest to the potential dikes that lay east and parallel to the Highway 527 corridor. This route would also provide access across and into the extensive crevice corridor, with its spectacular variety of granitic glacial float, naturally tumbled and ready for transport as construction stone.

Continuing southward, and around the pond, within a 200-300 meter radius, note several showings of exposed white-quartzite granite outcrops, especially at higher elevations. Terrain is irregular and difficult to traverse among a number of hills and lowland with various overburden, from swamp and tag-alders along a creek to steep inclines and high outcrops that due to their inaccessibility remain old growth forest with significant deadfall. Relief is more dramatic and steep to the west, eventually descending down into the crevice and creek that extends over 600m to Highway 527.

Continuing east of the pond to the eastern boundary of the Property, note another broad expanse of glacial float where a small creek runs into the claim boundary from the east and crosses west under the tote road via a culvert, then west into the pond; it exits the pond to the west wherein it oxbows around steep outcrops for several hundred meters west to, and under, the Highway 527 culvert (at a point in close proximity to the Big Moby dike as previously referenced).

Continuing 250 meters south, and around the pond, note the terrain is still irregular with intermittent outcrops, hills with steep inclines, and old-growth forest with excessive deadfall. Relief gradually levels upon ascending to the height of land and onto the southeast access tote road that runs from Highway 527, northeast across the southeastern claims area of the Property.

October 19-21, 2016

This location marks another height of land (approximate elevation 1600 feet or 500 m) over a 800m radius within the Property. There is a broad expansive view north and west overlooking a series of parallel northeast-southwest striking dikes extending west to, and beyond the highway.

Traversing within a 100m radius of this location, note several small outcrops of white-quartzite granite similar in lithology to the large dike intrusions throughout the Property. Further stripping and trenching between these outcrops may confirm continuity of white-quartzite granite over several hundred square meters here. Overburden continues to be jackpine plantation with shallow soil, underbrush and stunted trees. Also note a 5m x 20m contact of country rock striking eastwest, and parallel to tote road immediately west of this location.

Traversing east of this location to the Property boundary, which runs north-south, note what appears to be another northeast striking dike, the Southeast Ridge (see Property Map) which lays 200-300 meters long x 10-15m high, covered under jackpine plantation overburden, with a fairly steep dip at approximately 45* degrees southeast. Also note increased amount of granitoid float along the east side perimeter wall and base of the dip. There is a similar observation noted 200m northeast, the last and furthest (eastern) dike of the swarm, but this is outside the Property.

Traversing west from this UTM location (the "height of land") relief gradually descends westward toward the highway. Northwest of the tote road, note bedrock exposure of white-quartzite granite. Again, outcrop exposure is covered by overburden, with an elevation of potential outcrop extending northeast for 100 meters toward the pond.

Continuing west toward the highway are a number of surface showings of white-quartzite granite upon northeast striking dikes (covered by previously described jackpine plantation). The first is along UTM 346680E, 5397300N, which measures approximately 300 meters in length and over 50 meters wide, and 10-20 meters high. The second dike lays 200 meters west and parallel to the first, at UTM 346420E, 5397300N with similar measurements.

Finally as you approach the highway, and just 50 meters northeast of the Barnum Road junction, there are a number of small outcrop showings of white-quartzite granite, striking northeast and parallel to the highway along UTM 346090E, 5396800N. Terrain is fairly level amid jackpine plantation with shallow soil and grass overburden.

Note at the Highway and Barnum Road junction the rock cut features country rock sill and quartz banding along with white-quartzite dike cross-sects. The 1200 meter southern boundary of the Property, east of the Highway, is unremarkable as it extends eastward along a swampy depression for its entire length.

This concludes the prospecting report and grid-mapping for the Northeast and Southeast areas of the Property (east of the Highway 527), an area covering approximately 2000 meters north to south, and 1200 meters east to west.

Prospecting Report: "West of Highway 527 Area"

(Claim Nos. TB4279813, 4279815)

Date

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 22-23, 2016

UTM 345730E, 5396755N

These two (2) claimblocks consisting of five (5) sixteen hectare units are a recent addition to the Property (July 2016). They were staked over this area to secure any potential southwest or parallel extensions of the Big Moby dike intrusion complex, immediately east-west of the Current River.

In the Big Moby report the potential for below surface extensions of the dike was noted, especially extending southwest to the small creek, and so Claim No. 4279813 was staked. There was also noted an extensive amount of naturally tumbled, granitic glacial float throughout this area which affords a ready-made supply of varied granite building/construction stone.

This UTM location above marks a point of entry off the Barnum Road, approximately 100m west of the highway; it is flagged north-south to the corner post(s) of the contiguous claims of the Property. (CP#3 1216712 and CP#2 4279813)

Traversing the Property north beginning at this UTM location, near the Highway 527 and Barnum Road junction, relief is fairly level with gradual slope north. Overburden is moderate amid a pinetree plantation with little to no surface bedrock visible. Note dry streambed of granitic glacial float gradually descending northwest to the small creek 600m north (referenced above), and then west to the Current River. Note there is also a shallow dip (2-3m) and narrow (40m) marsh-like fen with tag-alders stunted jackpine etc. running southwest across the Property.

Continuing north and west note divergent dry streambeds of granitic glacial float, again descending gradually toward the creek and river. Note also some raised outcrops but no surface bedrock showing white-quartzite granite, although they do strike northeast. Overburden is fairly extensive including pinetree plantation on level areas and old-growth forest on irregular terrain. Otherwise, this 600m x 1000m area east of the Current River and south of the creek is unremarkable at this time.

October 22-23, 2016

This location marks a southward overlook atop a massive dike striking northeast that is laying opposite (west) of the Current River and parallel to the Big Moby dike, (approx. 800m east); it is also similar in size, measuring over 100m in width, 30m high and 600m in length. Although this dike appears to be capped with gray-granite and lacks significant surface outcrops bearing the white-quartzite granite, the west perimeter wall does show an indication of the white quartzite. Also, a nearby drill core of a similar dike confirmed a 40m interval of white-quartzite granite at 20m depth. Suffice to say it is a prospect worth tying into the Property.

Elevation here is somewhat lower (by 30-50m) than that of the dike swarms east of the Current River, which perhaps explains the country rock cap on this dike. Atop this dike at this location the terrain is fairly level as it slopes northward gradually over 800m where it terminates northeast along the Aberdeen Creek (UTM 345150E, 5398055N).

Note however it is encouraging to observe, with regard to white-quartzite granite continuity, that further north and west (400m) laying west and parallel, striking northeast for 300m at 50m wide and up to 20m high, appears to be the last (furthest west) of these white-quartzite granite outcrops. Lithology and structure including overburden is similar if not identical to the dike swarms east of the Current River. This dike however remains the property of another claim holder.

Traversing east along the northern boundary(s) of Claim No. 4279815 and 4279813, is arduous at least. There is irregular and steep terrain down to and across the Aberdeen Creek, an old-growth forest with excessive deadfall across the peninsula laying between the creek and the Current River, with the typical foray of dense willow brush and tag-alders alongside creek/river planes, and the steep incline back up to the tote road access at the Big Moby dike (approx. 1400m). Note the creek and riverbed were mostly lined with dark-gray granite glacial float, made even darker due to iron and manganese staining humic water.

This concludes the prospecting and grid-mapping of the western claim areas (west of the Highway 527 corridor) and detailing the area both east and west of the Current River. The total area covered ranges from 1600m east-west, and 1200m north-south.

Summary of OGS Open File Report #6099

The claim(s) area is immediately adjacent and south of the Current River along the Current Lake-Quetico Fault in the Quetico Sub-province. Rare-element mineralization was discovered by the current survey (above) within the extensive swarm of pegmatitic quartzite-granite dikes near the junction of Highway 527 and Barnum Lake road and northward to the Current River. (see Property Map)

The lens-shaped dikes of this swarm can be seen to occur as northeast-striking, "whale-back" glacial erosional remnants that achieve a maximum size of 100 by 300 metres above grade. The depth of these occurrences (structures) remains unknown. Although granites and pegmatites that contain garnet, tourmaline and muscovite were previously mapped within this area (Kaye 1969), no mineralogical or petrochemical work had been conducted until this survey.

Several surface specimens and grab samples were obtained from various locations within the claimblock (see Map Overview and photos – Appendix III), that are similar to those documented in the Report, that indicate the following:

- fine-to-medium and coarse grained pegmatite quartzite granite
- muscovite-rich potassic pegmatite
- quartz-rich patches with blocky potassium feldspar, coarse muscovite books and sparse beryl
- fine-to-medium-grained, garnet-biotite-muscovite granite
- garnet-biotite-muscovite pegmatitic leucogranite
- garnet and muscovite-garnet aplite

Locality UTM 346512E, 5398007N, Zone 16 outcrop alongside Hwy. 527 has potassic pegmatite with blocky-white potassium feldspar (up to 50 cm long), muscovite and quartz intergrowths, coarse black tantalum-oxide minerals (ferrocolumbite with 28-31 weight % Ta2O5) and green beryl. Coarse muscovite books (up to 7 cm wide by 4 cm thick) occur next to quartz pods.

Locality UTM 340126E, 5395643N, Zone 16, near Barnum Lake road has coarse-grained silver to brown muscovite (up to 3.5 cm) in potassic pegmatite.

The bulk composition of this muscovite has elevated Li (861 ppm),

Rb (2871 ppm) and Cs (90 ppm), Nb (480 ppm) and Ta (67 ppm).

The garnet is manganese-rich almandine with a composition of 49 to 62% almandine, 34 to 50% spessartine, 1 to 4% pyrope and 1 to 2% andradite.

(see Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report #6099)

The Whalebacks Property (Claim No.4245680, 4250542, 1216712, 4279812, 4279813, 4279815)

Upon standing atop of the Big Moby dike, at an elevation over 1500 feet (500 meters) and over 300 feet (100 meters) above the valley floor, and knowing it extends northeast-southwest for several hundred meters with an average width of 100 meters, one can appreciate the massive size of this "whaleback" intrusion. (see photos)

This location marks the highest point of land around several kilometers. This broad expansive view affords one to also see the swarm of similar looking dikes trending northeast-southwest, throughout the Property, a claims-block area approximately two-square kilometers.

However, to date, none of these prolific dikes within this swarm have been drilled beyond 10m yet and therefore the depth, composition and structure of these occurrences remains largely unknown. What is known is that the classic "black and white", the "salt and pepper" look of the quartzite granite observed on the Property (as well as the 10m drill core area samples) has been and continues to be a sought-after commodity in the world of dimensional stone.

Additionally, the migmatitic gneiss with quartz-banding country rock, especially along contact zones, wherein metamorphosed foliation including garnet, feldspar, micas et al, is quite spectacular both in composition and appearance in and of itself; it too would make attractive dimensional stone. Since both the country rock and the white-quartzite intrusions are primarily granite they would also be durable, and appear to be homogeneous, qualities necessary in the tile and slab industry. Further, granite intrusions or country rock are typically massive in depth and extent, thereby insuring a long-life supply in the tens-of-millions of tons.

Another consideration in the development of this Property, being within the Quetico Fault and its close proximity (50 kilometer radius) to numerous PGM's (platinum-group-metals) and rare-earthminerals mines and prospects, there is a value-added possibility that these dense, magneticrepelling pegmatitic intrusions may cover volcanic ducts or plutons of these orebodies.

Important to note also that the Property claims-block provides the benefit of being contiguous; this has proven to be advantageous with respect to securing a broad perimeter around the Property, providing sole access among the interior work areas, as well as having the advantage of maintaining "active status" (through the filing and distribution of Assessment Work credits) for any of the contiguous claimblocks that may remain idle while focusing work on another or any of the other claim areas within the greater Property boundary.

Finally, proving-up the resource quality and quantity by continuing outcrop surface exposure along with diamond core-drilling, and Bulk Test Sampling, is highly recommended and desirable at this point of the Property development. It is quite likely that the quartzite-granite-pegmatite dikes of these prolific igneous intrusions, once exposed, along with structure and depth confirmation, will support the potential for a world-class, large-scale open-pit mine and/or quarry.

Work Report:	(Claim No. 4245680)	
Date:	UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD83)	

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346360E, 5398050N

This location marks a white-quartzite granite outcrop (dimensions 50m L x 15m W x 2m H) striking northeast similar in lithology to the Big Moby dike outcrop which dips below overburden approximately 100 metres due south.

Our intent is to remove overburden (sound bar indicates +/- one metre deep) and uncover any indication that this outcrop at this location is a continuous extension of the Big Moby dike. Note there are two smaller similar outcrops, 5 metres long and 1 metre high, lying parallel to strike 30m southwest, opposite side of the tote road, where we will begin our assessment work.

By observation and use of a sound bar determine direction and width of stripping/work area. Continue sounding and flagging a 20 metre wide work perimeter/corridor that extends south 100 metres to the northern tip of the Big Moby outcrop. Terrain is fairly level, jackpine plantation with even spacing at approx. 2m, with shallow rise in elevation southward. Observe moderate relief sloping down and away to the east and west of flagged route chosen, a good indication we may be on strike of the outcrop extension as noted above.

Commence cutting underbrush, cut, de-limb and pile trees. Commence mechanical stripping of overburden using a 6-ton backhoe-loader. I am, along with Carl Homer, are the principal machine operators; he had also been in previously to remove some of the tree corridor in the south and west direction. We begin stump removal and stripping overburden to a depth of one (1) metre. Commence manual cleaning of bedrock using shovels, brooms, etc., for better clarity and definition. We have also hired additional help with the general labour.

Discover bedrock at this location is expansive (>10m x 10m) country rock consisting of dark-gray migmatitic gneiss with quartz banding. It strikes east-west where it dips under the aforementioned small quartzite outcrops. Note that because country bedrock is fairly level, high and dry, at this location it would be more cost-efficient to employ a D6 size dozer to continue mechanical stripping and overburden removal of this kind over this 100m corridor south.

Completion of the clearing and stripping overburden to bare bedrock over this 100m corridor as soon as possible would serve two purposes: firstly, it would allow for definite composition detail and interpretation of structure etc. but also secondly, since overburden is shallow (approx. one-metre) and providing that the bedrock surface horizon is level, this corridor could open drive-up access for equipment, drill rig, etc., to the Big Moby dike outcrop which presently none exists.

Unfortunately, arrangements had been made for a D6 dozer and operator but due to a personal health emergency this arrangement was cancelled. Numerous attempts to contract another dozer for the purposes stated above did not materialize at this time. We concluded work at this location for the time being: time permitting we will return, but for now we move east toward the highway (approximately 200m east) along the tote road to access another outcrop there.

Work Report cont'd:

(Claim No.4245680)

Date:

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346513E, 5398010N

Assess white-quartzite granite outcrop lithology at this UTM location 346513E, 5398010N to be similar if not identical to the Big Moby dike outcrop which lays parallel, approximately 75m metres west and 100m metres southwest, at which point outcrop elevation rises dramatically at 20*-45* degrees along southwest directional bench inclinations to an eventual height of +/-50 metres over a strike length of 300 metres. (see Maps)

Intent is to intersect the Big Moby dike northeast extension below overburden (by trenching along and perpendicular to it) west and southwest of UTM location noted above, and thereby confirm continuity of the Big Moby dike outcrop extending along the northeast strike.

Commence flagging, from UTM location above, a 20 metre wide perimeter work area for 80 metres west and 80 metres southwest to the northern tip of the Big Moby dike outcrop.

Proceed with cutting and clearing underbrush. Cut and de-limb and pile trees. Continue to clear from outcrop UTM location westward approximately 80 metres x 20 metres, and then southwest 80m x 20m to the Big Moby outcrop, within the flagged work perimeter.

Commence backhoe-loader to begin stump removal and stripping overburden (depth to one-metre) along extent of cutover corridor (west and southwest approx. 160m x 20m.) Discover that overburden is deeper than one metre making bedrock definition difficult; it is also covered with extensive float material ranging 10kg to large 500kg boulders, slowing forward progress, and making complete removal of overburden for clear and extensive definition of structure and composition unlikely presently. Further, using the backhoe-loader to clear down to bedrock a 20m x 160m corridor to the Big Moby dike is again cost prohibitive at this time. A D6 size bulldozer would be more efficient for this purpose as soon as possible.

Proceed with stripping and trenching as much as is possible along flagged corridor and eventually reach the northern tip of the Big Moby dike outcrop, noting possible outcrop extensions at depth. Complete a level (with modest incline) drive-up access to the Big Moby dike outcrop in order to continue exploration work with equipment and tools as required there.

Note two extensions along strike that warrant further stripping and trenching. The first was due west from the start location over 10m whereby there was bedrock continuity within a depth of 2m. Continuity was also continuous along the entire west and southwest perimeter of the outcrop. The second, and more immediate matter, was the discovery of broad and extensive continuity of the Big Moby dike outcrop striking northeast, as inferred, and detailed later in this report.

Work Report cont'd:	(Claim No.4245680)
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Date:

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346390E, 5397970N

Looking northward from this UTM location reveals overall gentle dip slope beneath overburden consisting of dense jackpine tree plantation, thick underbrush and grass with +/- one meter soil. Relief is fairly level rising slightly the initial 25 meters to the northwest toward the tote road approx. 100 meters north, while relief to the northeast, toward the highway, graduates downward slightly at a shallow dip of <10 degrees east northeast.

Commence trenching with backhoe-loader northeast along strike following explorative trench dug the previous week. Complete removal of overburden off surface bedrock an area 30m northeast to a depth of 2m, and 20m east to a depth of 1m. Remove all excess dirt off bedrock surface with shovels, brooms etc. followed by washing using a gas-powered pressure washer. (1000 litre water holding tanks were filled with filtered water from a nearby water source and then transported by 4 wheel-drive vehicle.

Upon completion of the cleaning of the bedrock surface, observe and confirm the Big Moby dike outcrop extension continues as inferred. Note there is no country rock contact within this cleaned area. Also note exposure (5m wide x one-half meter high)) of a secondary sill-like bench extending north from the tip of the outcrop, at a gradual dip of <10 degrees northwest, and extends beyond 30 meters in length where it continues under overburden.

Continue stripping and trenching north and northwest along the west perimeter wall of the dike for 30m x 20m, observing increased depth of overburden (>2m) in line with west perimeter wall dip of 25-40 degrees northwest. Note increased amount and size of granitic float, and continuous at depth, the majority of which are white-quartzite granite; the largest measures approximately 1m x 2m x 3m. Note perimeter wall will need to be pressure-washed to remove the gray-brown lichen growth upon it that disguises the white-quartzite outcrop surface, and for better joint definition.

Observing the outcrop facing south from this UTM location (as referenced above) the initial 30 metres southwest along strike appears to ascend gradually at approximately 20° degrees inclination in a series of horizontal sill-like benches ranging from 1 to 2 m in height and approximately 10 to 30 m in length. Note bedrock surface is rounded and smooth with no sharp or jagged vertical cleavage or contacts typical of most dikes.

Commence removing overburden with the backhoe-loader southward along strike, consisting of less than 1 m of soil with tall grass and a thick carpet of moss. It is sparsely treed over the first 30 m with most trees rooted along sheeting/ bedding joints. However, there is a lot of deadfall strewn about this location. Overburden east and west of the dike walls is similar to the jackpine tree plantation as described above, that being densely treed with dense underbrush. Note large white-quartzite granite boulders (float) alongside dike perimeter walls, one measuring nearly 2m high x 2m wide x 5m in length.

Work Report cont'd:	(Claim No.4245680)	
-		
Date:	UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)	

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346390E, 5397970N

Note mechanical stripping atop the tip of the Big Moby dike outcrop from this location is limited to 30m southwest along strike due to the dramatic rise in elevation (45* degrees inclination) and the height (>10m) of the perimeter walls that dip near vertically.

Commence manual cutting, stripping and removal of trees and overburden using saws, shovels, rakes, pick-axe, and brooms etc. and pressure-wash an additional 40m x 10-20m surface outcrop area of the northern tip of the dike.

Again observe the outcrop facing south from this UTM location (as referenced above) the initial 30m meters southwest along strike appears to ascend gradually at approximately 20° degrees inclination in a series of horizontal sill-like benches ranging from 1 m to 2 m in height and approximately 10m to 30m in length. Note bedrock surface is rounded and smooth with no sharp or jagged vertical cleavage or contacts typical of most dikes. No country rock contact discovered.

Outcrop surface reveals the following lithology:

- Classic Arctic/Polar white and black fleck quartzite-granite (with biotite-muscovite pegmatitic leucogranite)
- Fine-to-medium grained quartzite granite with granitoid-pegmatite containing feldspar, garnet, biotite, muscovite leucogranite
- Consistent and attractive colour and pattern with a moderate crystalline phaneritic texture
- Fairly homogeneous with limited fractures and sheeting (joint spacing averages > 3m)

Note beyond 50m southwest along strike from this location, overburden increases in depth as well does the density of the trees. Removal of overburden was limited to cutting and removing trees and stripping shallow overburden patches as they emerged.

At UTM 346310E, 5397915N (at the top of the Big Moby dike and approximately 100m south along strike from the northern tip outcrop), the surface horizon begins to level and broaden in width. Note bare patches of surface bedrock (under thin film of gray-brown lichen). Although there are large pockets of exposed surface bedrock the majority of the dike outcrop surface is covered in overburden consisting of moss, shallow soil +/- one meter, and stunted trees with roots intertwined with thick carpets of moss anchored in bedding and sheeting joints. No contact zones of country rock discovered.

Stripping and cleaning of the bedrock overburden here is again limited to manual tools and labour at this time, until an alternate route (flagged) is established along points of access yet to be completed. Note an additional priority is to advance exploration up and onto the top of the Big Moby dike whereby it can be developed through best practices using mechanical means.

Work Report cont'd:

Date:

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346513E, 5398010N

Commence using the backhoe-loader to strip atop and trench along (approx. 60 lineal metres and up to 10m wide perimeter) the northern and western dip of the white-quartzite granite outcrop (above UTM location) achieving maximum outcrop exposure in order to confirm dimensions, directional dip, jointing, etc., bedding or contact zones if any.

Uncover, at the base of the outcrop within a depth of 2m, a one-metre wide contact with country rock (dark-gray migmatitic gneiss with quartz banding) running east-west and perpendicular to outcrop strike, similar if not identical to the contact of country rock discovered 200m west, at the work area reported above.

The eastern perimeter of the outcrop is a three (3) metre high vertical wall above an overburden floor consisting of marsh-like fen with stunted jackpine and spruce trees. Trenching below grade along the perimeter wall at this time was not practical. Note however that there is a gradual slope dipping southeast toward the highway.

The south end of the outcrop extends in a southwest direction as noted above, under shallow overburden (approx. 1 metre) with a moderate rise in elevation along a southwest strike toward and parallel to the Big Moby dike. By contrast, notable modest relief graduates downward and away from strike in a south-southeast direction over 300m and parallel to the Highway 527 corridor.

Note that this southwest striking outcrop may be a distant (150m) extension of the Big Moby dike, especially upon discovering the near horizontal eastward continuity uncovered at the base of it.

Manually complete cleaning and removing any remaining dirt, debris etc. from outcrop surface, using shovels, rakes, brooms etc. then high-pressure water wash with mobile gas-powered pressure washer. (water was filtered and pumped through 1000 litre freestanding holding tanks and transported from a nearby water source using 4-wheel drive vehicle.)

Complete exposure of UTM location outcrop reveals the following:

- Dimensions of 2-3m high x 15m wide x 30m long, striking northeast-southwest
- Classic Arctic/Polar white and black fleck quartzite-granite (with biotite-muscovite, garnet, feldspar pegmatitic leucogranite)
- Overall outcrop fairly homogeneous with consistent fine-to-medium-grain matrix and moderate crystalline phaneritic texture with no major or unfavourable fractures.
- Colour and pattern is consistent and attractive.
- There is a bedding joint at the base of the south-end of the outcrop running parallel to strike, it appears to originate from the south side of the country rock contact; from this contact there is also a porphyritic vein (approx. 20cm or 8") running south up and across the outcrop horizon, consisting of large muscovite books (>10cm or >3") among large quartz and feldspar crystals.

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Date:

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346800E, 5398030N

Work area access east of the highway, on the tote road opposite the Big Moby road access. Proceed onto tote road approx. 150m where you will easily recognize the work area for this report. Complete stripping and trenching of outcrops laying parallel to and east of the Highway 527, consisting of white-quartzite granite, striking northeast; the first outcrop encountered along the tote road, having dimensions approximately 3-4 meters high 60m long and 30m wide. It is highest around the northeast perimeter wall that dips near vertical north and east. Again the width is difficult to confirm as it slopes south along strike under overburden at < 20* degrees. There is also outcrop continuity here that extends southwest under the tote road. Continue stripping and trenching this area also.

Complete stripping of shallow overburden (+/- 1m) consisting of shallow soil, underbrush, moss and stunted trees, south along outcrop where overburden increases in depth < 1m although there is outcrop continuity along strike and at depth. Note atop the outcrop southeast perimeter area (15m x 15m) containing various porphyritic float material, ranging in size from small to 300 kilograms. Area is flagged for manual stripping/prospecting wherein previously discovered small tourmaline, garnet, and tantalum crystals, large quartz and feldspar crystals, and large biotite and muscovite books. Outcrop relief is very irregular. Also note that although some of the exposed bedrock outcrop surface was previously pressure-washed, the brown-gray lichen growth has re-established itself and will require to be pressure-washed again for better observation definition and clarity, time permitting.

Complete stripping and trenching the outcrop strike (UTM location above) descending under the tote road and emerging on the west side, revealing as above, white-quartzite granite. Note the measurements, west of the tote road, approximately 25m in length, then dips northwest 60* degrees below overburden, perimeter wall height approximately 3-4 meters, and width again difficult to determine as it extends (shallow dip) north-northeast under overburden, but potentially hundreds of meters at depth. (Confirm by observation of several small outcrop showings extending north and northeast over 300 meters, and parallel to strike). Continue to strip and trench north along strike and parallel to the tote road exposing an additional 40m x 10m (approx.) along strike Note outcrop continuity extending north under overburden and northeast under the tote road.

This location (UTM noted above) also marks a definite contact zone to the south, consisting of dark-gray migmatized gneiss with quartz banding (country rock), with remarkable foliation along contact striking east-west for 25m and 10m wide before dipping west under overburden. Observe metamorphosed granite-quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite and almandine (some garnet 1mm crystals), within foliation and banding. Very unique looking possible slab/tile material. (see "Contact zone" photos)

Work Report cont'd:

(Claim No. 4250542)

Date:

UTM Coordinates, Zone 16 (NAD 83)

October 26 thru November 23, 2016

UTM 346950E, 5398130N

Continue stripping/trenching of partially exposed outcrops of white-quartzite granite, ranging in size from 5-30 meters across. Lithology is similar if not identical to that previously described throughout these lens-shaped white-quartzite granite dike swarms. These showings at this location are in a pod-type formation, trending northeast, (somewhat parallel to the highway) within a large dike (300 meter long x 50m wide). There are numerous showings (small exposed outcrops) along entire strike length, and therefore warrants further stripping and trenching to confirm structure composition and continuity. Relief is fairly level along strike. Overburden is shallow and consistent with jackpine plantation (as above).

Also note contact zone of country rock (dark-gray migmatized gneiss with quartz banding) similar to that described 200m southwest at previous UTM location (above). Observe country rock striking east-west, extends 100m north and gradually dips (<20* degrees) north and east under overburden, at a lower elevation and away from pod-type outcrops.

In concluding this report regarding physical assessment work (either by manual or mechanical means) note, that at all the work locations discussed above, there was also prepared adequate ramps and/or access to accommodate a drill rig as required; surface outcrops were also cleaned of any rock or soil contaminants and pressure-washed in the preparation of clearly defined drill targets for the continuing of future exploration activities.

The objective regarding The Whalebacks Property during this work period and into the future remains primarily to:

- Identify dike outcrops above and below overburden surface, specifically strike direction and continuity in order to better determine overall structure
- Observe and confirm favorable identification of outcrop lithology with regard to commercial/retail production of suitable product; especially as it relates to the dimensional stone and construction stone industry
- Confirm outcrop length, width and depth (including diamond drilling and core logging) in order to measure proven and indicated quartzite-granite resource tonnage, as well as any indication of PGM's (platinum-group-metals) or REM's (rare-earth-minerals)
- Maintain respectful and practical mining and/or quarrying procedures regarding the environment and the rehabilitation of the Property using best-in-class practices.

Conclusion: The Whalebacks Property

The bulk of this work consisted of mechanical stripping and trenching of overburden around the quartzite-granite dike outcrops, in order to determine outcrop strike length, width, depth and direction. Pressure-washing was also carried out for better definition of lithology and detailed composition. The intention was to further expose the quartzite-granite dike-outcrops and extensions, and to identify diamond core-drilling and Bulk Test Sampling targets that will ultimately determine the quality and quantity of available material to mine or quarry.

Additionally, grid-mapping of the outcrop intrusions, relief and overburden, was completed for a more comprehensive view of the entire Whalebacks Property. This is obviously required especially as it relates to overall project planning and execution.

Also, extensive prospecting and observation, before and after carrying out the mechanical/physical work completed, notating pegmatitic-granite vs country rock, along with identifying outcrop joints, fractures, and composition; as well as potential estimates of additional dike structure and continuity will assist in calculating quality and tonnage.

The Big Moby, the largest quartzite-granite dike measures approximately 300m long by 100m wide and height averaging 30m indicating approximate tonnage of 2.4 million tonnes (900,000 cubic metres @ 2.72 tonnes per cubic meter) above surface; it serves as one such example of the Property potential. There have been mapped at least a dozen (12) possible dikes (whaleback-type dikes similar in lithology) measuring 50m-100m or more each, over a two-square kilometre area mostly within the contiguous claimblocks, which trends from the height of land (approx. elevation of 500m or 1500' above sea level) elevating down 200m to the valley floor and the Current River, which runs through the property.

Further, there exists within the Pre-Cambrian shield of Northern Ontario two somewhat similar pegmatitic occurrences. One is highly mineralized and fractured by mafic intrusions rendering it unsuitable for dimensional stone. The other is 200 kilometres from any infrastructure (roads, hydro, etc.). However, drill records confirm that both occurrences have continuous pegmatite extending to depths beyond 400m as is the geophysical nature of such occurrences. It seems reasonable to assume that core-drilling will validate pegmatitic structure down to one-hundred metres (200m) in depth on the Whalebacks Property, which is more than adequate for all practical purposes related to open-pit mining and/or quarry within the claims boundary.

Overburden is relatively shallow throughout the area and with further stripping, trenching and drilling there is a high probability to confirm even further expansion and continuity of the outcrops and structure, along the surface horizon and at depth. Should this be the case, there exists within the Property, a global resource containing tens-of-millions of tonnes available for open-pit mining or quarry. Additionally, there are several long and wide dry streambeds containing tons of naturally tumbled varied granitic boulders of granitoid and pegmatitic glacial float material (building and landscape stone) as well.

There is also potential for dimensional stone production of the spectacular and unique metamorphosed migmatitic gneiss, with its colourful pyretic and almandine and quartz banding in and around contact zones; and rare-element mineralization also seems to be concentrated around contact zones throughout these areas. Nonetheless, with modern techniques and equipment there is added value in the potential identification and sequestering of rare-element mineralization within

Assessment Work Report – February 2017 – Mars Joseph

these areas, and within the pegmatite material, before it becomes used for dimensional stone and/or quarry product. Nonetheless, the discovery of such high-grade occurrences similar to those noted above will significantly increase, along with their value to the property, once these claimblocks are put into production.

Infrastructure and accessibility to and at the site is excellent with the international port city of Thunder Bay only thirty kilometres (30 km) away. Access to the site is from the Trans-Canada Highway to an all-season highway (527) that passes through the middle of the claim boundaries, and there are several tote roads providing access to the internal work areas. There is also hydro, natural gas and telecommunications running near the claim-site via the highway corridor.

There is a freshwater supply via the Current River, which runs open in places year-round, and which passes through the western portion of the claimblocks. There is very little standing-water present and excellent drainage within the claimblocks. Natural depressions and crevices between existing dike structures would also make excellent water-holds (pools) as required.

It is hopeful that the core-drilling program, and Bulk Test Sampling, the next phase of exploration, will 'prove-up' the depth, continuity and composition of the pegmatitic-quartzite-granite dikes, confirming suitable grade and tonnage for production of dimensional and construction stone within these contiguous claimblocks, and that the exposed outcrops presently sit on the proverbial "tip of the iceberg".

Appendix I Thunder Bay Regional Mining Camps



Appendix II - Map Overview Claimsmap





Appendix IV – Rock Sample Photos





Whalebacks Big Moby Surface Sample 1a



Whalebacks Big Moby Surface Sample 1b

Whalebacks Big Moby extension porphyry surface sample

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Surface Sample 1a

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Surface Sample 1b

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Surface Sample 1c

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Migmatitic Gneiss Surface Sample 1a

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Migmatitic Gneiss Surface Sample 1b

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Migmatitic Gneiss Surface Sample 1c

Whalebacks Northeast Pod Contact Zone

Atop Big Moby looking NE along strike (stripped, cleaned) 500m to NE Pod

Atop Northeast Pod looking SW along strike (stripped, cleaned) 500m to Big Moby

Atop Big Moby looking due West

Whalebacks Commercial Slab Sample (similar uncut)

Whalebacks Granite Countertop (similar cut)

Whalebacks Property surface grab samples (rough 2 to 20 kg) and (cut sample 6 inch square)

Appendix V- Prospecting Maps

Big Moby Prospecting Map

Northeast/Southeast Area Prospecting

West of Highway 527 Area Prospecting Map

Appendix VI - Physical Work Maps

Big Moby Work Area

Northeast Pod Work Area

Outerop

Parallel Big Moby Dike

Perimeter Wall - West

Overlook (3448 5397462N)

Outcrop O

Current River

345150E, 5398055N

Aberdeen Creek

Perimeter Wall - East

HWY 527 West Area

Valley Floor (~375m)

Glacial Float

Glacial Float

Current River

Current River Outcrop / Dike Extensions Migmititi@Gneiss Tail of the Whale (6390E, Incl Dike Top (~5 Mecha 346040E, 5397840N [©] 346310E, 5397915N The Big M Perimeter Wall - West InteriorPlateau Alternatve Southwest Access (Flagged) Perin Manual Work Area 346150E, 5397720N

Big Moby - Southward Extension

Manual Work Area

Sou

Glacial Float Manual Work Area Mechanical Work Area Migmititic Gneiss Outcrop Traverse

Q45730E, 5396755N

Prospecting Map Northeast / Southeast Section

The Whalebacks Property CL. #1216712 et al Mars Joseph

Current River

Current River

Talus Slope

Manual Work Area The Big Moby 346040E, 5397840N N Manual Work Area Alternative Access (Flagged) Southwest Access (Flagged)

Manual Work Area Mama

Perimeter Wall - West

rimeter Wall - East

346150E, 5397720N

d Extension

Outcrop O

Migm<mark>ititic Gneiss</mark> Tail of the Whale (346390E, 5397970N) Dike Top (~ 500m Sill Inclinations anual Work Area Manual Work Area

527

Perimeter Wall - East

Glacial Float

0 Outcrop

346680E, \$397300N

Outcrop

Migmititic Gneiss

Outcrop.

Southeast Access Road

Outerop

Outcrop O

Migmititic Gneiss

Outcrop Manual Work Area Outcrop **Glacial Float** Migmititic Gneiss No Mechanical Work Area Manual Work Area Northeast Pod

Outerop

Glacial Float

Pequod Ridge Outerop

347050E, \$397490N

Pequod Pond

Outerop Manual Work Area Manual Work Area 346960E, 5397150N

> Outcrop

Migmititic Gneiss

Southeast Ridge Outerop

Glacial Floa Manual Work Area Mechanical Work Area 🗰 Migmititic Gneiss Traverse

346040E, 5397840N

Manual Work Area

The Big Mama/

Perimeter Wall - West

Perimeter Wall - East

Big Moby - Southward Extension

Outcrop / Dike Extensions Mechanical=Work Area Mechanical Work Area

Manual Work Area Dike Top (~ 500m) Manual Work Area Manual Work Area 346310E, 5397915N

Mechanical Work Area

The Big Moby

Perimeter Wall - West Manual Work Area

Interior Plateau Alternatve Access (Flagged)

Southwest Access (Flagged)

Talus Slope

346150E, 5397720N

titic Gneis^SMechanical Work Area_{Mechanica} ork Area Tail of the Whate (346390E, 5397970N) Manual Work Area SillNnclinations

527

Perimeter Wall - East

Lower Traverse Manual Work Area

Mechanical Work Area Migmititic Gneiss

Outcrop

Upper Traverse

Mechanica<mark>l W</mark>ork Area

Manual Work Area

Migmititic Gneiss

Manual Work Area

346800E, 5398030N

the.

Mechanica<mark>kW</mark>ork Area

Manual Work Area

urrent River

346040E, 5397840N [©]

Perimeter Wall - West

Mechanical Work Area

Mechanical Work Area

Manual Work Area

Interior Plateau

Southwest Access (Flagged)

346150E, 5397720N

Outcrop / Dike Extensions

Mechanical Work Area

Mechanica work Area

Mechanica Mork Area Tail of the Whale (346390E, 5397970N)

1 Manual Work Area Mechanical Work Area

Dike Top (~500m) Manual Work Area 346310E, 5397915N

(Alternatve Access (Flagged)

Perimeter Wall - East

Talus Slope

Outcrop / Dike Extensions Manual Work Area

Legend Manual Work Area Mechanical Work Area

Migmititic Gneiss

Outcrop / Dike Extensions