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Assessment Report on the 2017 Prospecting
Program on the
Pardee Township Property
Claim 1194437
For Mike Luski

Roland Landry BSc., PGeo (ON)
Consulting Geologist

September 29 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Executive Summary	4
2.0	Introduction	4
3.0	Project Location, Access and Topography	6
4.0	Previous Work	8
5.0	Work Done	9
6.0	General Geology	9
7.0	Property Geology	9
8.0	Conclusions	10
9.0	Recommendations	10
10.0	References	10
11.0	Statement of Qualifications	16

TABLES

Table 1	2008 Summary of Expenditures
Table 2	Claim Summary

FIGURES

Figure 1	Property Location Ontario Map (not to scale)
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Figure 2 Claim and Topography regional location map

Figure 3

Figure 4 Claim Map

Figure 5

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Statement of costs from contractors

Appendix 2 Receipts

1.0 Executive Summary

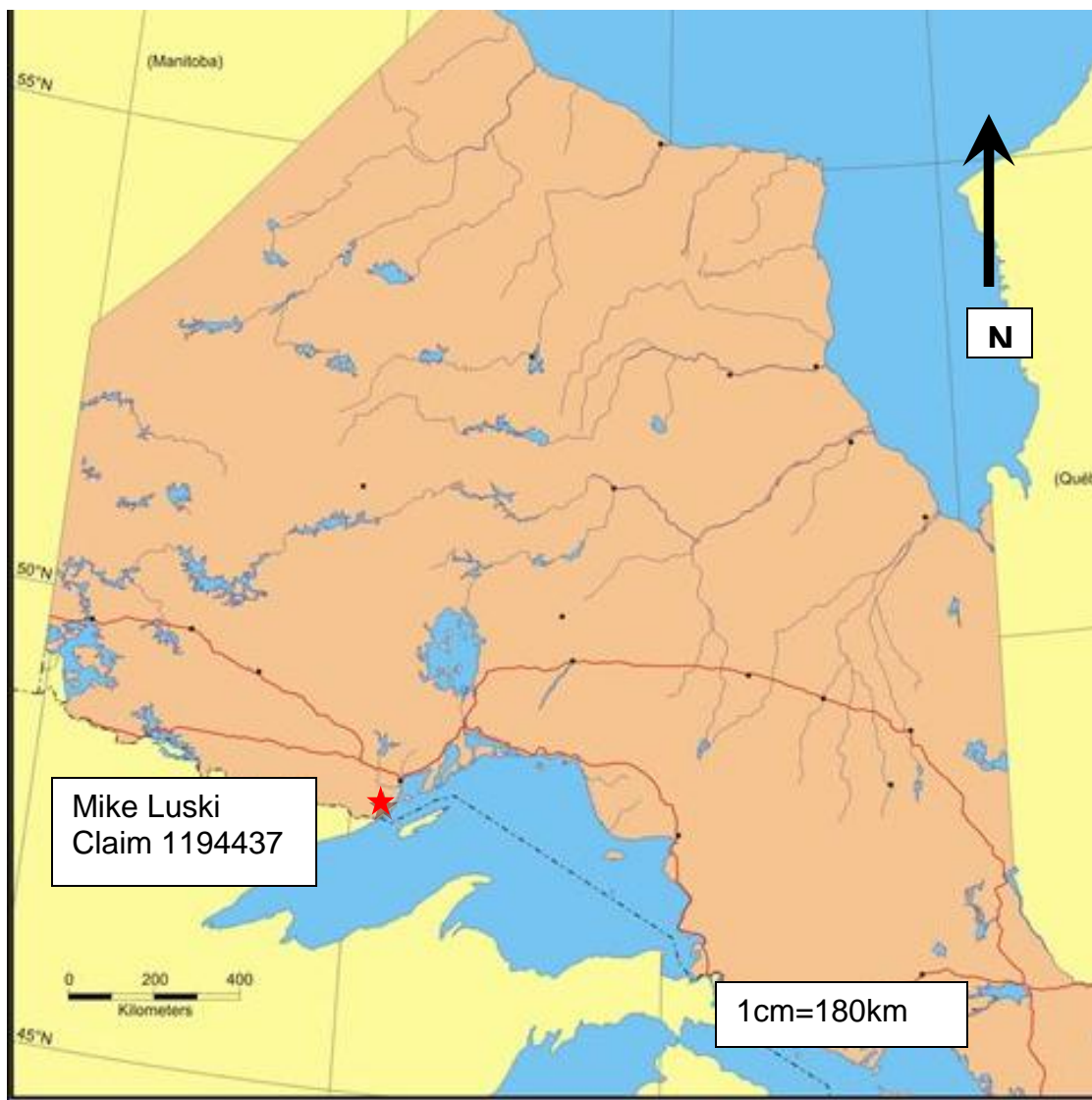
In September 2017, an agent representing Micheal Luski approached Roland Landry with a proposal to complete field work on his Pardee Township claims. The work had to be completed prior to September 30 2017 to keep the claim in good standing. Work comprised initial office work that brought together what data was available and make a plan for the property. A total of 400 dollars was needed to keep the claim in good standing.

2.0 Introduction

Mike Luski re staked the property in September of 2010. The claim was also staked in 1995 and lapsed. The property consists of one mining claim owned by Mike Luski (75%) and Robert Chataway (25%).

There has been little to no work completed on this claim. There is a possibility of mineralization because the geological package trends through an area that is similar to the ground that hosts the Great Lakes Nickel Property.

Figure1: Property Location in Ontario



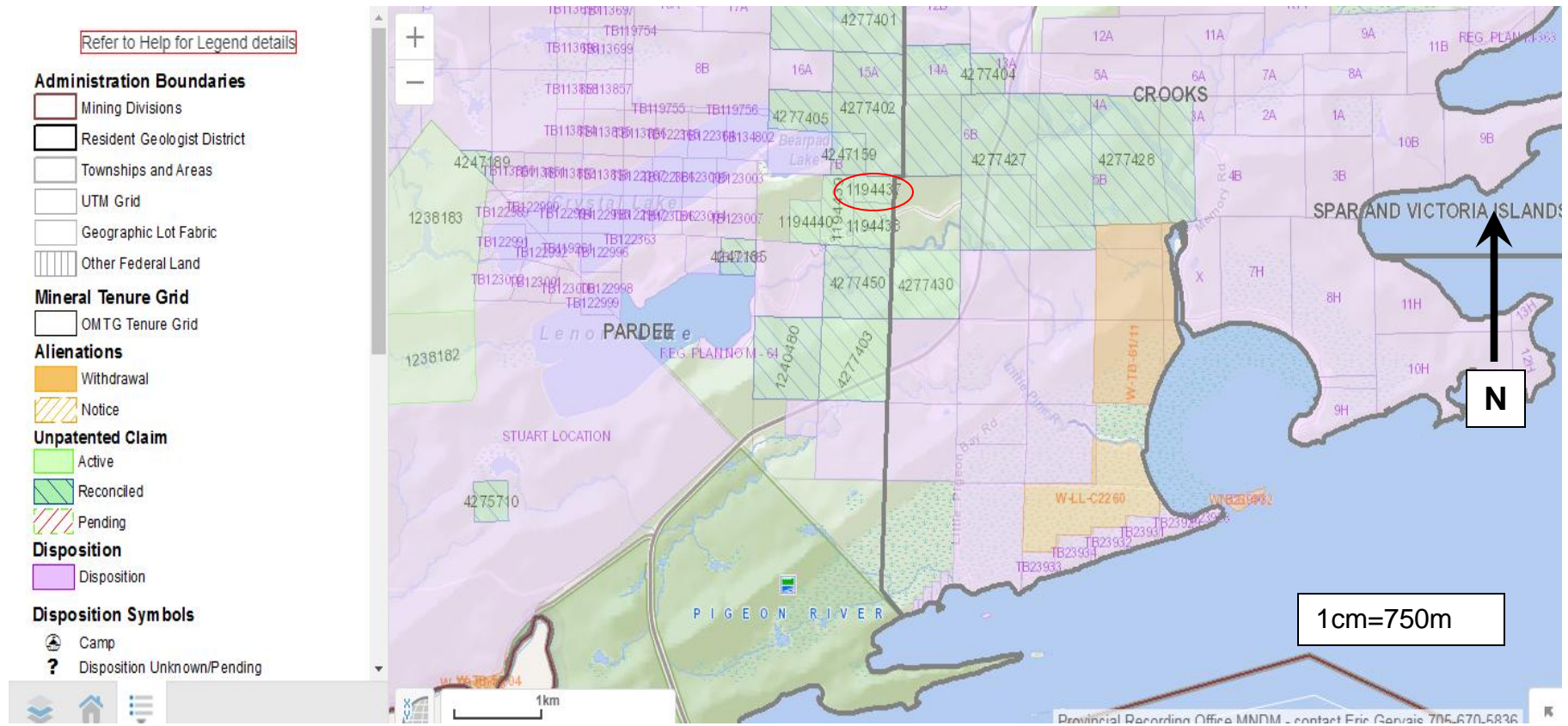
3.0 Project Location, Access and Topography

The property is located approximately 49 kilometers south of Thunder Bay following along highway 61, in the district of Thunder Bay. The N.T.S. reference is 52A/4 in the south east portion of Pardee Township. The claim is positioned roughly 1.6km east of Lenore Lake. Access is off of the Lenore Lake road. There is a road/trail that cuts through the claim that is marked private property. Permission was granted to use the road by camp/property owners after consultation.

The area is very rugged, with large hills. Much of the area has very dense vegetation making traversing exceedingly difficult. There is a large abundance of overburden, and not much outcrop was discovered while walking through the property.

The claim has been cut many years ago, and the current vegetation is poplar that would seem to be in the 15 to 20 year range. There is much undergrowth that is mixed tag alder and some spruce, The ground itself is moderately dry and well drained. There was one small creek encountered off of the West trail that had a trickle of flow in it. It exposed boulders but no out crop in the immediate area of the prospecting trail.

Figure 2: Claim Map



4.0 Previous Work

The work that has so far been completed on this claim, has been limited to prospecting and sample analysis. No mapping by any previous holders has been found or any ground based geophysics.

- Previous work done has included claim line prospecting by Bob Chattaway, prospecting along the lines and was unable to find any outcrop.

5.0 Work Done

- Before any work was completed, a few hours were spent finding and communicating with one cottage owner. One owner was found and the author spent time talking about the limited prospecting/ reconnaissance program that was going to be completed on the property and the ability to use the private road.
- After talking to one of the cottage owners she graciously allowed us to use an old trail/road that cuts through the claim.. The trail/traverse worked its way up into the property and was crossing the believed stratigraphy. The premise is to see if there is anything anomalous from samples that are obviously close to bed rock and thus give a possible vector for a mineralized zone.
- The author walked and prospected along the road/path that cuts through the property on a general north bearing. This trail was walked from the south property boundary to the north boundary. One out crop was found on the road that is a greywacke with no significance. No other out crop was found near the trail or within 10m of the trail.
- Two other trails went off the main trail, one to east and the other to the west. There was no outcrop encountered. There was the odd boulder strewn areas but everything encountered was greywacke with nothing significant about them. The west trail was an old logging trail and the growth in the area is quite thick. The eastern trail went higher in elevation with really thick vegetation.

A truck was rented from a Karen Allam for visiting the property.

6.0 Regional Geology

The regional geological environment is accurately described by J. J. C. Geul (1970)* as:

All exposed bedrock is of Precambrian (Proterozoic) age. Gently dipping to subhorizontal beds of the Animikean Rove Formation, consisting of a turbidite sequence of greywackes with interbedded argillites and shaly horizons, are intruded by: (1) tholeiitic diabase sills (Logan sill); (2) steeply dipping Pigeon River intrusions represented chiefly by a northeast-trending swarm of olivine diabase dikes; and (3) a crosscutting trough-shaped body of olivine leucogabbro, called the Crystal Lake Gabbro. Field relations, age determinations, and paleomagnetic data indicate an older age for the Logan sills with respect to the Crystal Lake Gabbro intrusion, and an age comparable to the Duluth Gabbro (1.1 billion years) for the Crystal Lake Gabbro. Chemical and petrographic data also support the division between early mafic intrusions of tholeiitic composition and the Pigeon River and Crystal Lake Mafic intrusions having the composition of olivine diabase and gabbro, as each group is typified by distinctive MgO and TiO₂ contents, Na₂O:K₂O ratios, and trace-element contents (Cr, Ni).

Mineral deposits, consisting chiefly of syngenetic copper, nickel and iron sulphides, are spatially associated with the Pigeon River intrusions and the Crystal Lake Gabbro. The sulphide minerals occur in and near the base of the latter as a primary, disseminated, low grade segregation with a Cu:Ni ratio of 2:1; and in the former as disseminated to massive sulphide pods and zones, commonly marginal to but also within some dikes. Their Cu:Ni ratios are less than two and approximate 3:2 in the fresh un-weathered zones.

* J. J. C. Geul (1970)
Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 87.
Geology of Devon and Pardee Townships and the Stuart
Location.

7.0 Property Geology

The property is underlain by sub-horizontal greywackes and shales of the Rove Formation crosscut by a northeast trending vertical dipping diabase dike.

The greywacke is grey to grey brown, fine-to-medium grained massive and contains carbonate filled fractures. The shale is black to dark grey, fine-to-very-fine grained, massive and finely bedded. The sedimentary bedding ranges from centimetre to tens of centimetres in thickness. The greywacke locally exhibits graded bedding indicating tops to be upward.

The diabase dike ranges from black to dark grey fine-to-medium grained with minor pegmatitic sections. The composition of the dike is 40 percent feldspar, 30 percent brown pyroxene, 20 percent chlorite, five percent biotite with minor talc and accessory minerals. Sulphide mineralization within the dike ranges from one percent fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite to 40 percent irregular immiscible blebs of pyrrhotite with one percent chalcopyrite on fracture planes within the pyrrhotite.

The contact of the diabase dike to the sediments is a hybrid zone of disrupted sediments either as fragments within the diabase or amphibole facies metamorphic grade greywacke.

8.0 Conclusions

The property is one large hill with a significant amount of overburden. If the owner has the funds available this property could be worked, but there are no indications for anything exciting on the property. The owner could keep the claims in good standing by doing the proper assessment work and then hopefully find a company that has some money to perform better surveys over the property.

9.0 Recommendations

Based upon the results of the 2017 prospecting program, the following recommendations for the 1240480 claim are listed below:

- Take more time to consult with surface right owners, and explain further work plans.
- Complete a line cutting program over the property. (Ensure that surface right owners are aware and onboard with work plans)
- Use a ground based magnetometer survey over the line cutting
- Utilize line cutting for sampling, mapping and prospecting.
- With results of both assays and the magnetometer survey find an area that could be stripped and trenched and ultimately channel sampled if warranted.
- Soil samples could also be done to see if an anomaly exists on the claim. (various methods exist, consulting with labs can highlight the best option)

10.0 References

Geul, J.J.C. (1970) Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 87, Geology of Devon and Pardee Townships and the Stuart Location

J. Garry Clark and Claude Larouche (January 1990)

OPAP Report OP-89-72 File Number 63.5600, Report on the Pardee Township Property for Michael Luski by Ovalbay Geological Services Inc.

Table 2

Mike Luski Pardee Township Claim Status

Mike Luski Claims					
Township	Claim #	Due Date	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied
Pardee	1144437	Sept. 30 2017	75% ML 25% RC	\$400	\$1230

Figure 2: Traverses and prospecting location map

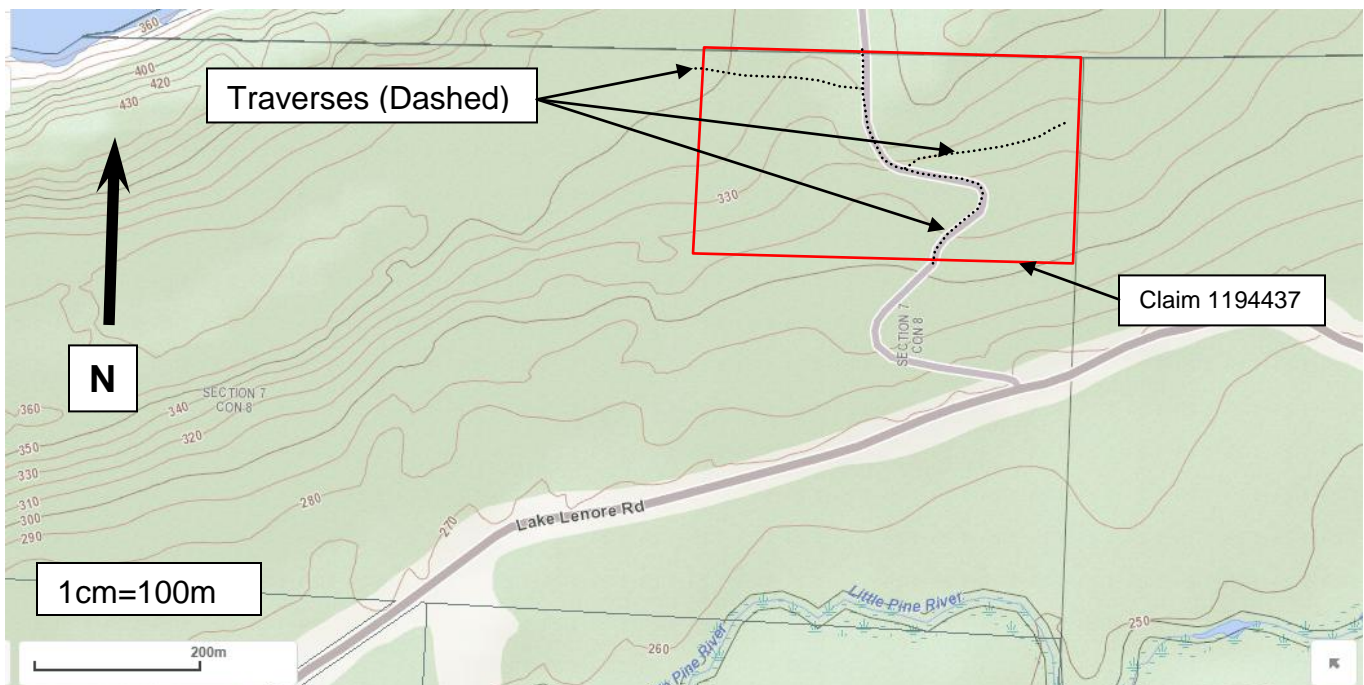
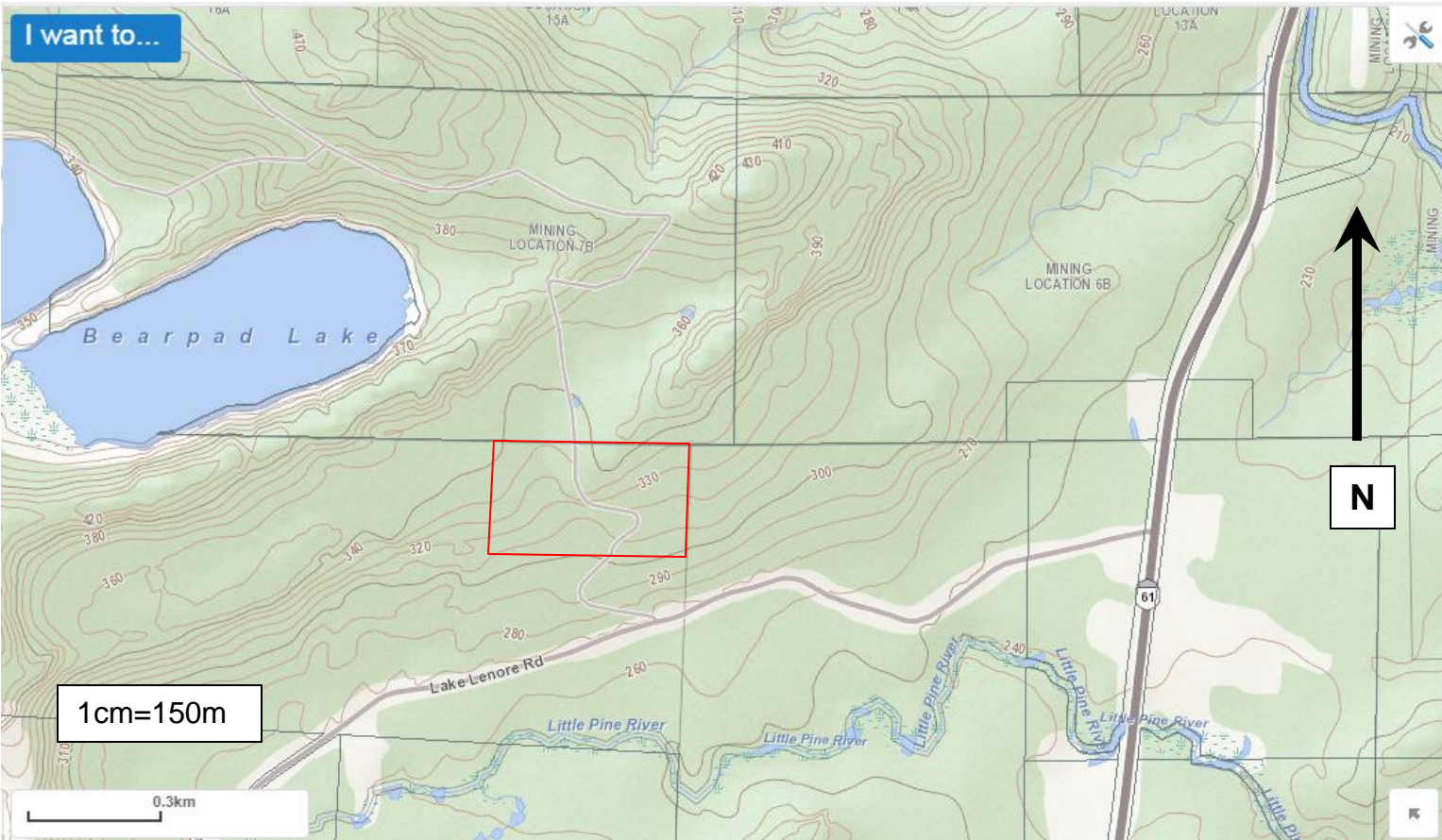


Figure 5a Topographic Map with claim boundary location



Statement of Qualifications

I, Roland M. Landry, residing at 1724 Wallbridge Ave, Thunder Bay, ON, do hereby certify that:

I am currently a consultant Geologist,

I attended Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario and graduated with a BSc., (Geological Sciences) in 1993,

I have worked continuously as a geologist in mining and exploration since 1993,

I am a Practising Member (1027) of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario,

I have written this assessment report for the activities on the Pardee Township claim for Mike Luski during the 2017 prospecting/ reconnaissance program.

Signed at Thunder Bay, Ontario,
September 2017.

Roland M. Landry, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

