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2.58247

New Found Gold

69 Yonge Street, Suite 1010,
Toronto, Ontario M5E 1K3

Misema Property

Larder Lake Mining Division
Katrine Township
Temiskaming District

NTS - 32 D/4

79° 44' 52" W, 48° 13' 24" N

Johnston Trench Area

October 2017
E. Marion

INDEX

FIGURES

FORWARD

The Kirkland-Larder Lake area has been a prolific gold producer for over one hundred years. A large part of the mineralisation in the camp is known to be associated with Timiskaming syenite and feldspar intrusive rocks and to be structurally controlled by higher-order splays off of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Break, a major deep crustal break in the Abitibi greenstone belt, which controls gold mineralisation for over 200 kilometers through Ontario and Quebec. The gold occurrences at the Misema Lake Property have a similar association with late syenite and feldspar intrusions, which appear to be concentrated between the Misema Lake Fault and the Mulven Lake Fault, both regional-scale splays off the Larder Lake -Cadillac Break.

The Misema Property includes a number of high grade historical gold showings on mining claims in the Kirkland-Larder Lake area of northeast Ontario, Canada.

The Misema Property is underlain by the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, "one of the world's largest, best preserved and most economically productive greenstone belts in the world" (Ayer and Trowell, 2002). Gold mineralization on the property is hosted by quartz veins, quartz carbonate veins and shear zones cutting andesitic volcanic rocks of the Blake River Group and swarms of late Timiskaming-age syenite and feldspar porphyry dikes. Numerous high grade copper-silver occurances as vein hosted sulphide aggregates and masses may likely be genetically associated to the dikes.

The report attempts to summarize observations on the property, provides a summary compilation(not exhaustive) of historical work, and outlines the observations or recent work by the claim holder, the author and or assistants.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Material discussed in this report includes data collected the author. Information presented has been compiled from external sources such as government publications, academic papers, and assessment work reports. Source material is referenced in the text and listed in the bibliography.

Use was made of AFRI: 32D04NW0051 wherein L.J. Cunningham reported mapping results for six claim blocks on the Misema Peninsula, around the Wood Showing. Cunningham provides an excellent description of the local geology. In AFRI:32D04NE0035, T Twomey provides a good summary of the geology and history of exploration in this area in his report for Coventry Ventures whom had optioned the area claims. The 2008 Wallbridge Mining report prepared by J. Baily was also heavily relied upon. Many thanks to the authors as much research time was saved due to these three information sources.

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist's District

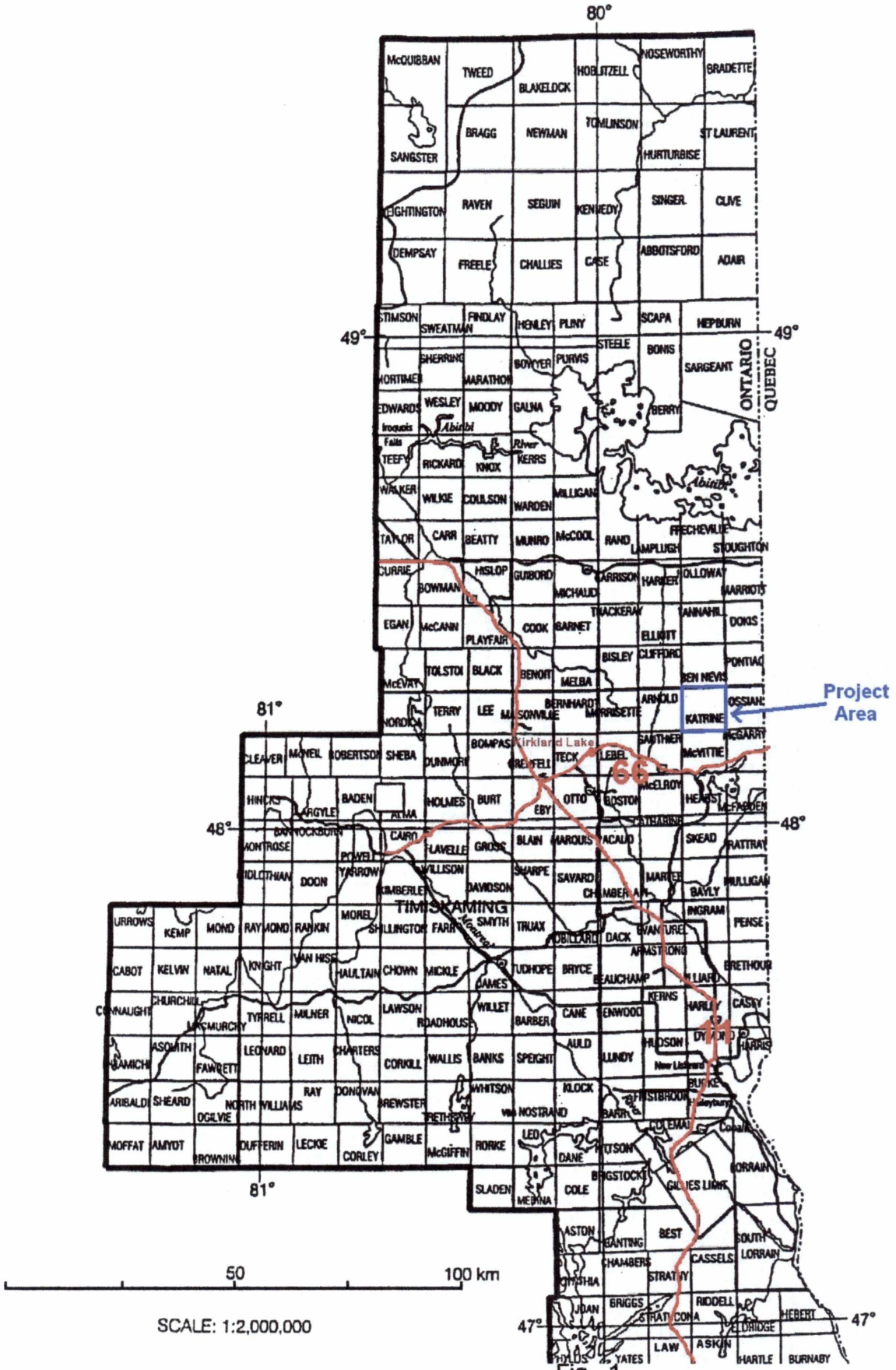


Fig - 1

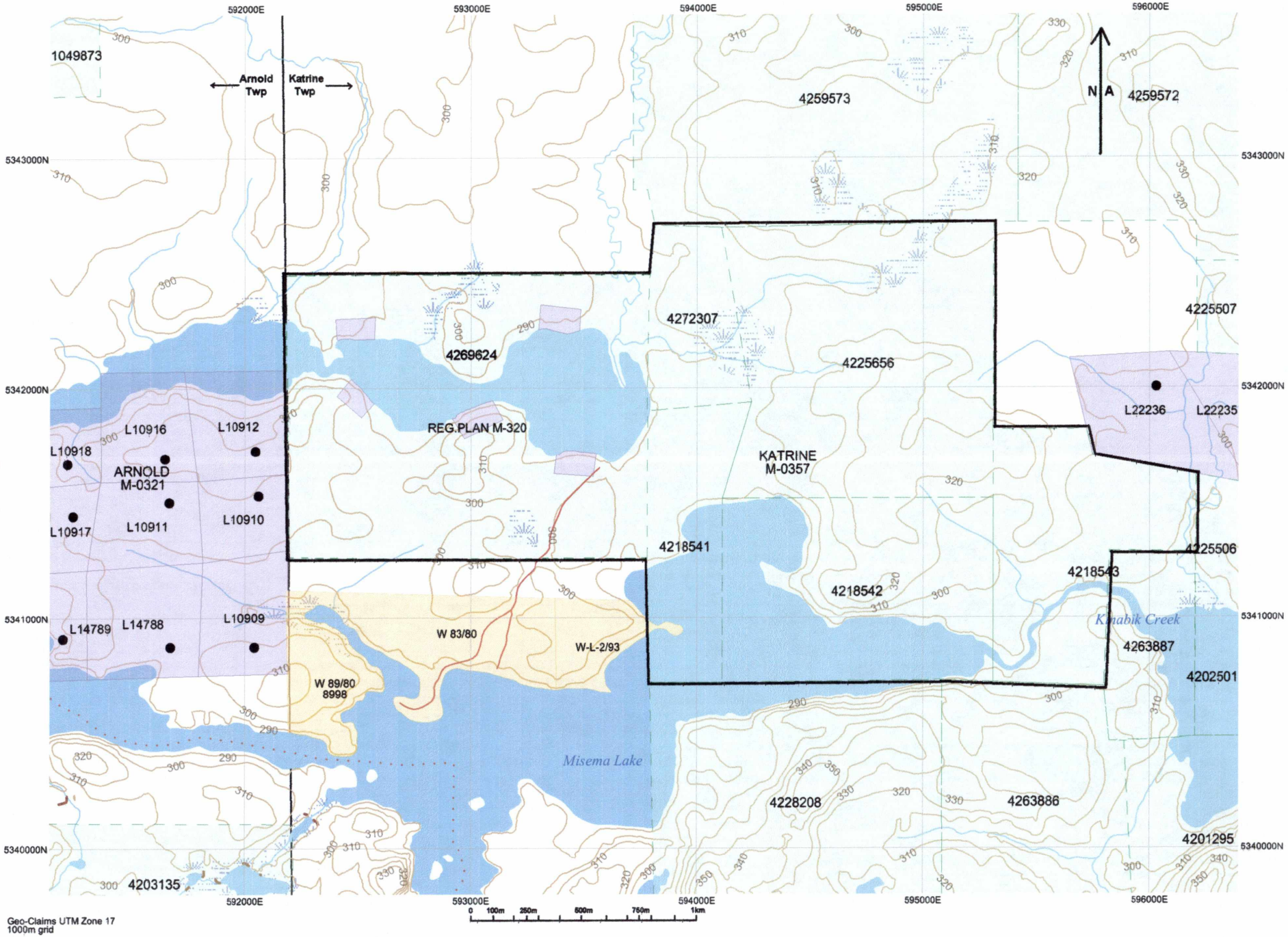


Fig - 2

Geo-Claims UTM Zone 17
1000m grid

LOCATION

The Misema Property is in Katrine Township in the Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. It is located 20 kilometres northeast of Kirkland Lake and 10 kilometres north of the Town of Larder Lake, with the geographic center of the project at about 79° 44' 12" W, 48° 13' 17" N.

Detailed position of each claim posts of record was undertaken in October 27 to 30 of 2014 and was performed by C. Johnson of Sudbury. GPS coordinates were obtained and submitted to MNDM as work report W1480.02175. Unfortunately, the MNDM does not publish this data for industry benefit so no AFRI file is available with the submitted co-ordinates. Any reference to the location of the claims is based upon utm's obtained off of Claim Map IV records on file at the local Resident Geologist Office or field observations where noted and recorded.

ACCESS

During the late fall of 2016 the Misema Property was accessed by boat via the the Misema chain of lakes. From Kirkland Lake, drive 13 kilometres east on Highway 66 toward Larder Lake, then turn northward on the Esker Lake Provincial Park Road for another 10 kilometers brings you to Howard Lake access road. Follow this for about 3.2 kilometers to the Howard Lake Landing. From here, the property is accessible by boat using Howard Lake for about 5 kilometers will bring you to the section of the chain of lakes referred to as the Misema Lake Lake section. There are many shallowly hidden rocks, some of which, but not all, are marked with buoys. The northern area of the Property can also be accessed via Misema Lake and reportedly by logging cuts mapped as extending off of the Larder Station Road. Upkeep on one of these cut roads is reportedly atv drivable almost to the township boundary, north of North Arm of Misema Lake.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography in the area ranges from steep-faced to rolling hills with interceding lows. Much of the Property resides in a topographic low characterized by muskeg swamp. Bedrock exposure is sporadic, generally concentrated on the edges of topographic highs. Overall, there is very little outcrop, 10-25% glacial cover, 75-90% drainage and swamp. Black spruce, jack pine, trembling aspen, white birch, white spruce, balsam poplar, and balsam fir are the dominant trees in the area. The shorelines of Beaverhouse Lake are generally densely vegetated with alder spruce and or balsam. Wildlife includes moose, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, grouse, ducks, geese, loons, martens, black bear, wolves, and lynx. Cougar are known in the range of the claim area. Fish in the Misima Lake chain is predominantly pike and pickeral with occasional perch and less bass.

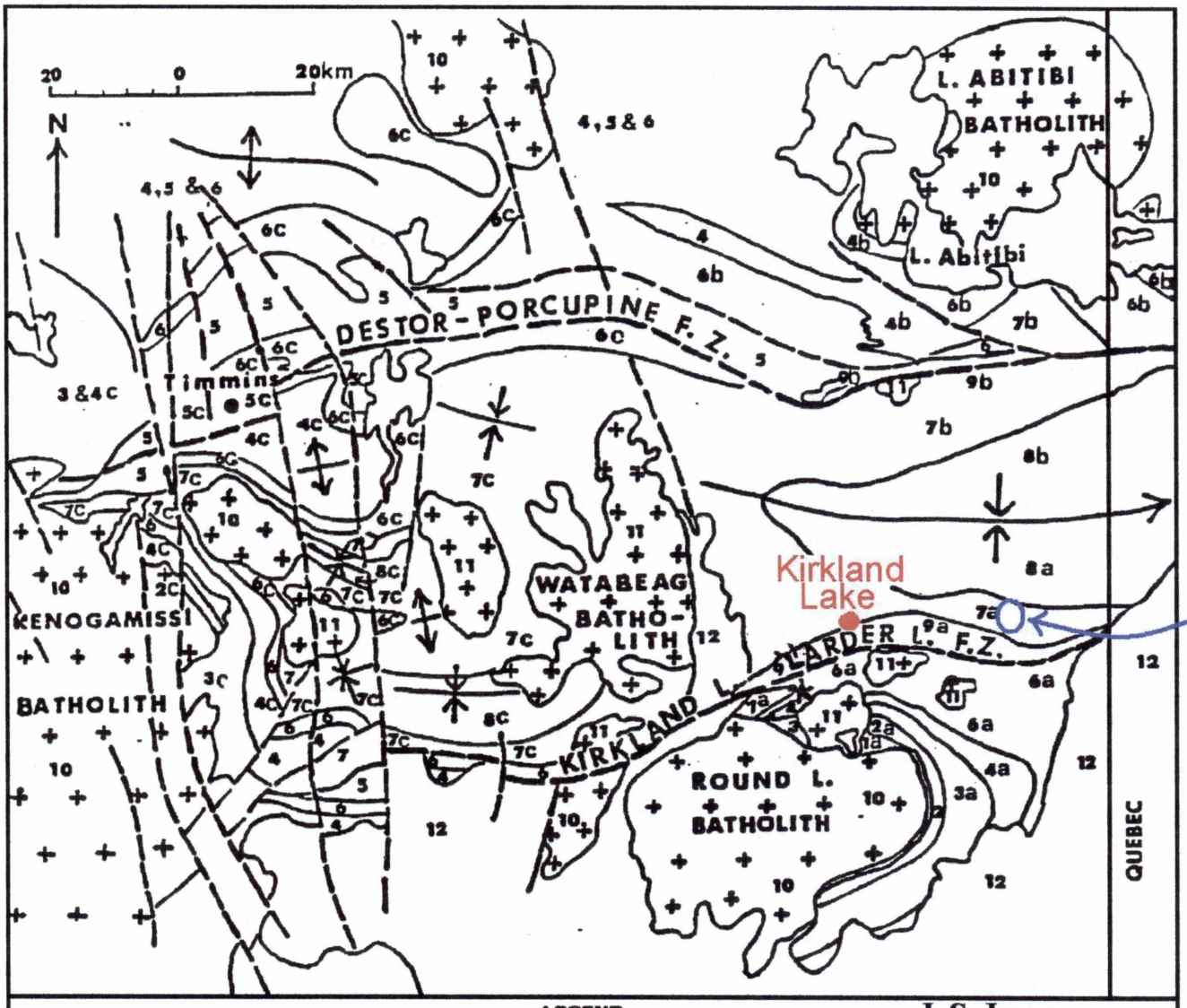
CLAIMS

As of August 2017, the Misema Property includes 6 staked mining claims comprising 36 claim units covering 576 hectares. The total work commitment for these claims totals $14,400 annually. Currently, sufficient work is being completed and filed to keep the claims in good standing through till spring of 2016. It has not yet been established how much the conversion of the ground staked mining claims to the forced cell type scheme of mining claims will impact the annual assessment work after conversion. The claims have not been legally surveyed for lease or other purposes.

The claim numbers are L4218541, L4218542, L4218543, L4225656, L4264624 and L4272307 which are recorded on plan M-0357 of Katrine Township. Currently, 100% of claims are held by P.J. Dellelce (2/3) and D. G. Vallillee (1/3), and are under option to New Found Gold Corp.

	Cl #	owners	area	ha	due date	work req
1	L4218541	Dellelce/Vallillee	Katrine Twp	48	15-Oct -2017	1,200
2	L4218542	Dellelce/Vallillee	Katrine Twp	96	15-Oct -2017	2,400
3	L4218543	Dellelce/Vallillee	Katrine Twp	64	15-Oct -2017	1,600
4	L4225656	Dellelce/Vallillee	Katrine Twp	144	04-Feb-2018	3,600
5	L4269624	Dellelce/Vallillee	Katrine Twp	184	06-Nov-2017	4,800
6	L4272307	Dellelce/Vallillee	Katrine Twp	32	12-Nov-2017	800

General Geology of the Kirkland Lake Area



LEGEND L.S. Jensen

Proterozoic

Keeweenawan diabase (not shown)

12 Cobalt Group

Archean

Metachewan diabase (not shown)

Granitic rocks

11 Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite

10 Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

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

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

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

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

5 5c Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroups

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

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

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

1 1a Pacaud tuffs****

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

Fig - 3

GENERAL GEOLOGY

This area is in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province, in a region dominated by Archaen mafic to felsic pillowed, massive and agglomeratic volcanics and granitic batholiths with attendant intrusions, with minor clastic interflow and fluvial sediments.

"All exposed bedrock in the Larder Lake area is Precambrian. Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks contain the mineralization of economic interest. Near Kenogami Lake in the west, and Kerr Addison in the east, relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cover the older folded formations. Pleistocene deposits of sand, gravel, and clay mantle about 90 % of the bedrock. 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). Jurassic age diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes are found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson". *(ref Lovel 1967)

The Larder Cadillac Deformation Zone (LCDZ), a major east-west structural control on gold bearing alteration and mineralization, which in much of its length coincides with a folded and deformed sinuous belt of sedimentary rocks of conglomerate, sandstone and volcanic tuffs. The LCDZ is a carbonatized shear zone characterized in some places by the presence of quartz stockwork, and green mica. It is considered to be the western extension of the Malartic-Cadillac Deformation Zone, a more than 160 km long segment on the Quebec side of the border. The deformation zone is a south-dipping reverse fault, the south side of which seems to have moved upward and eastward relative to the north side. No net movements have been definitively determined but have been postulated to be in the magnitude of up to several kilometers.

Locally, the LCDZ has been traced at intervals from east of Kerr Addison mine to west of Kenogami Lake. It is exposed about 2 km south of the gold mines of Kirkland Lake. Kirkland Lake "main break" is a fault zone branching northeastward from the LCDZ in the vicinity of Kenogami Lake. It passes through all the gold mines at Kirkland Lake, and has been identified to a depth of more than 2 km. Relative to the north side, its south side moved up 460 m almost vertically. The fault zone varies from a single plane to multiple bifurcating planes.

The Misema Property is approximately 12 kilometers north of the Larder Lake - Cadillac break. The LCDZ is a long-lived deep crustal scale structure that extends for over 200 kilometers through Ontario and Quebec and has produced over 100 million ounces of gold. The Larder Lake Mining District itself has historically produced over 70 million ounces of gold, 40 million ounces of which have come from the Kirkland-Larder Lake area. Gold mineralization on the Misema Property occurs with quartz/carbonate veins and pyrite disseminations associated with faults and shear zones near syenite and feldspar porphyry intrusions. These intrusions appear to control the magnetic high anomaly in the Misema Lake area, between the Misema Lake-Mist Lake fault and the Mulven Lake fault. These are regional scale structures that are interpreted as splays off of the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone to the south. The Misema Lake-Mist Lake Fault can be followed along a strong topographic and magnetic lineament into continuity with the Kirkland Lake Main Break, which has produced over 28 million ounces of gold in the Town of Kirkland Lake. Much of the gold mineralization in the Kirkland-Larder Lake area is associated with late Timiskaming age syenite and feldspar porphyry intrusions at the confluence of regional scale structures.

LOCAL ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The closest signifigant mineral property would be the **Upper Beaver** deposit which is about 2400 meters south of the Misema Property. The Upper Beaver deposit occurs about 8 kilometers north of the LCDZ, and is atypical of the Kirkland Lake district. The gold-copper mineralization is mainly hosted in the Upper Beaver intrusive complex, a roughly circular igneous body 1 km in

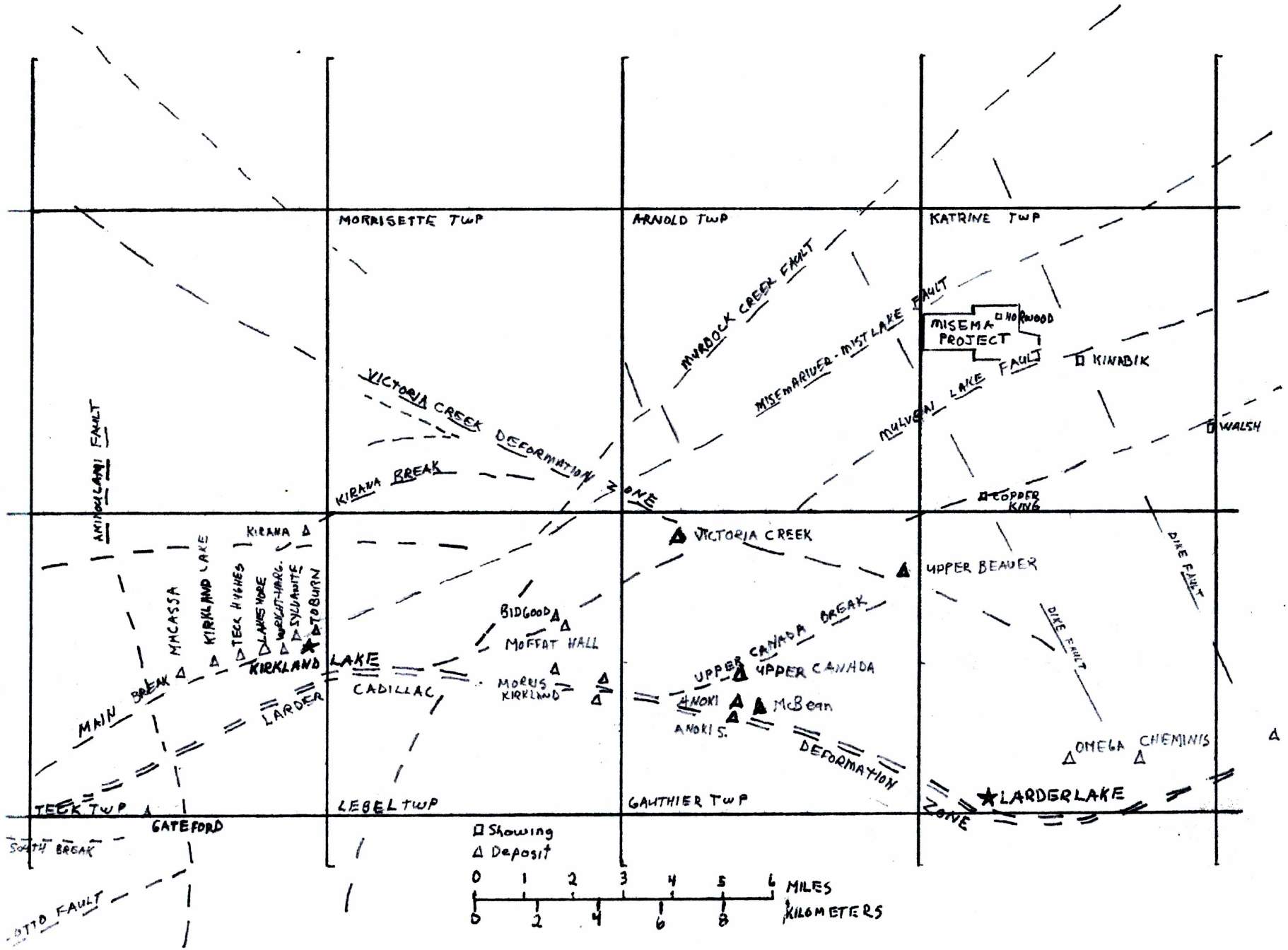

MORRISETTE TWP
ARNOLD TWP
KATRINE TWP
MURDOCK CREEK FAULT
MISEMA PROJECT
NORWOOD
MISEMA RIVER - MISTLAKE FAULT
KINABIK
MULVENAI LAKE FAULT
WALSH
VICTORIA CREEK DEFORMATION ZONE
KIRANA BREAK
COPPER KING
ANIMOCLANI FAULT
KIRANA
VICTORIA CREEK
UPPER BEAVER
DIKE FAULT
MACASSA
KIRKLAND LAKE
TECK HUGHES
LAKESHORE
WRIGHT-HARG.
SYLVANITE
TOBURN
BIDGOOD
MOFFAT HALL
MAIN BREAK
KIRKLAND LAKE
LARDER
CADILLAC
MORUS KIRKLAND
UPPER CANADA BREAK
UPPER CANADA
ANOKI
McBean
ANOKI S.
DEFORMATION ZONE
OMEGA
CHEMINIS
LARDER LAKE
TECK TWP
GATEFORD
LEBEL TWP
GAUTHIER TWP
SOUTH BREAK
OTTO FAULT
Showing
Deposit
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES
0 2 4 6 8 KILOMETERS

Fig - 4

diameter with associated dykes emplaced within Blake River Group mafic volcanic rocks. The Upper Beaver deposit has a magnetite rich zone with 1 to 2 opt gold and over 1% copper within volcanics, sediments and syenite. Copper occurs with predominantly with hematite, whereas the gold, with or without copper, occurs in magnetite rich zones. Both gold and copper mineralization at Upper Beaver are associated with disseminated sulphide (mainly chalcopyrite and pyrite) and sulphide veining in a strongly sodic altered and brecciated sequence of igneous and volcanic rocks. The copper mineralization is often associated with gold and also occurs separately. The gold-copper mineralization is associated with pervasive magnetite, feldspar-actinolite-epidote-carbonate-sericite alteration centered in a multi-phase syenite complex. The deposit comprises seven steeply dipping zones the 200, North Contact, Porphyry East, Porphyry West, Q, Syenite Breccia, and the South Contact. Of the seven zones, the East and West Porphyry Zones represent approximately 80% of the deposit containing 4,830,000 tonnes grading 8.03 g/t gold (1,242,000 oz) and 0.42% copper (43,318,000 lbs) in the indicated category and 2,345,000 tonnes grading 6.20 g/t gold (467,000 oz) and 0.37% Cu (19,496,000 lbs.) in the inferred category. Both the East and West Porphyry Zones remain open to depth and along strike. The general geology of the Misema Property with the roughly circular intrusive complex and scattered gold and copper showings is at a glance quite similar to the general geology of the Upper Beaver area and may share other as of yet unassessed metal potential. Historic production fron the Upper Beaver Mine occurred intermittantly from 1913 to about 1971. The property operated as the Argonaut Mine and later under Les Mines Huronia, then finally as Lake Beaverhouse Mines. Production of gold amounted to 140,709 ounces from 580,562 tons milled for an average grade of about 0.242oz/ton. Copper production estimates are not available.

The **Upper Canada Mine** lies about 1,600 metres north of the LCDZ, within a 300 to 400 meter wide deformation corridor framed by branches of the regional Upper Canada Break, interpreted as a splay from the LCDZ, about 8800 meters south-south-west of the Misema Property. Host rocks are primarily Timiskaming volcanic tuffs and sediments, with syenite dykes, sills and plugs. The deformation corridor is characterized by a strong east-northeast fabric with albite, ankerite, sericite, quartz and chlorite alteration, plus pyrite. The mineralized zones plunge 50˚ to 60˚ east. Historic production of 1,398,291 ounces of gold from 4,648,984 tons milled for an average grade of about 0.301oz/ton occurred from 1938 to 1971. A current resources estimate of 1,903,455 tons at about 6.86g/ton were reported on the Queenston website in the year 2000.

The **McBean and Anoki** deposits are on the LCDZ about 10 kilometers south-south west of the Misema Property. Here the LCDZ is a 30- to 100-m-wide package of highly sheared and deformed rock dipping 60˚ to 70˚ east-southeast. The LCDZ occasionally defines the boundary of the Timiskaming assemblages with ultramafic rocks of the Lower Tisdale assemblage. Most gold mineralization at the McBean deposit appears in veins, breccia or as disseminations with a strong structural component, and is characterized by 2-7% pyrite directly associated with 5-20% quartz-ankerite veins. The nearby Anoki deposit is located in the hanging wall of the LCDZ, south of the break, within the Lower Tisdale assemblage. The deposit has been defined in nine separate lenses over a length of 400 m and to a depth of 430 m. The mineralized lenses plunge to the east and consist of pyrite and visible gold in silicified-carbonate-altered coarse-grained basalt. Historic production from the McBean deposit between 1984 to 1986 amounted to 45,900 ounces of gold from 557,621 tons milled for an average grade of about 0.082oz/ton. The McBean deposit has a current measured and indicate resource of 706,000 tons at about 4.64g/ton and an inferred resource of about 1,221,000 tons at about 4.71g/ton.(*ref:MDI-32D04SW00060*) The Anoki deposit has a current measured and indicated resource of about 730,00 tons at about 4.74g/t and an inferred resource of about 337,00 tons at about 4.8g/t. (*ref:MDI-32D04SW00069*)

The **Victoria Creek** deposit was explored and developed by Sudbury Contact Mines in the 1990's. It is located about 9000 meters west south west of the Misema property on strike on the Misema Lake-Mist Lake Fault. The Victoria Creek deposit is located at the general confluence of the roughly 065° striking Mulven Lake Fault which is generally regarded as a splay off the LCDZ, and the west-northwest trending Victoria Creek Deformation Zone (VCDZ) striking at about 280° ast. across the north part of Gauthier Twp. Property geology is divided into two main assemblages. The Lower Blake River mafic volcanics to the north-north east and the Upper Larder Lake (Gauthier Group) felsic volcanics to the south-south west. The VCDZ represents an

unconformity at the contact between the two assemblages. Mineralization occurs in zones within the west-northwest trending Victoria Creek Deformation Zone. Gold mineralized zones and host lithologies strike at an azimuth of 080° to 085° and dip generally 65° to the north, locally flattening to 55°. The Victoria Creek gold zones occur within calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Gauthier Assemblage. Northeast-trending structures that splay off of the VCDZ are thought to control mineralization at the Upper Beaver gold-copper deposit, located on strike south east.

From 1993 to 1995, three phases of drilling defined an inferred mineral resource of 4,958,000 tons averaging 3.43 grams per ton Au to a depth of 2,600 ft., and along a strike length of 4,000 ft. (*ref:MDI:32D04NW00043*). In 1996 drilling, a sub parallel zone about 400 meters south of the main Victiria creek horizon which yielded assays of up to 0.11oz/ton over a 10 foot core length. Subsequent development consisted of sinking a shaft to a depth of 524.5 meters. Eight stations were developed in the shaft and 1200 meters of development drifting was conducted on the -350 and -450 meter levels which accomodated about 10,000 meters of diamond drilling in 45 holes.

Gold mineralization is well defined, and appears to follow hydrothermally altered shear zones controlled by S1 deformation. The S1 deformation zone, more or less parallel to stratigraphy, strikes at an azimuth of approximately 080° to 090° and dips 55° to 70° to the north. Strong sericitization, carbonatization, silicification, albitization and gold mineralization are associated with this shear zone. These zones tend to be well banded in the 4C Zone on the 350 Level where narrow sericite--chlorite and semi--massive pyrite bands separate strong silicified--albitized bands up to 1.5--cm wide. In the 4 A Zone silicification and albitization are well developed and pyrite mineralization tends to occur more commonly in blebs and stringers. The gold zones are enveloped in sericite--carbonate and moderately to weakly silicified and albitized volcanic rocks with minor pyrite blebs and stringers. These alteration zones are anomalous in gold, which is apparently associated with pyrite. The S2 deformation zone, a penetrative shear zone, strikes at an azimuth of 060° to 070° and dips 30° to 45° to the north--northwest. Banding, caused by S1 deformation, is deformed by S2 deformation into Z style banding with south side up relative to the north side. The youngest deformation zones (S3), also postdating the gold mineralizing event, are narrow fault zones striking in an easterly direction and dipping to the north. One such fault cuts the 4C Zone at an oblique angle, in the eastern drift on the 350 Level, displacing the mineralized zone. (*ref:OFR-5991, pg14*)

The Misema Property is within the fault block between the Misema Lake-Mist Lake Fault on the north and the aforementioned Mulven Lake Fault at the south. These sub-parallel splays of the LCDZ are considered highly prospective for gold and base metal enrichment.

CLAIM - LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Misema Property occurs in Katrine Township. It is underlain by the Blake River Group of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province of Canada (Peloquin and Piercey, 2005). The Property is dominantly underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, including massive flows, pillows, hyaloclastite, and agglomerates. A thin E-W horizon of tuffaceous rhyolite was mapped by Hogg (1964) on the Misema Peninsula. The volcanic rocks are intruded by several kilometer sized gabbro and diorite intrusions near North Arm on the Misema Lake. The volcanic rocks and mafic intrusions are cut by a concentration of younger (probably Timiskaming age) syenite, hornblende [mafic] syenite, and feldspar porphyry dykes near Misema Lake. A concentration of these intrusions form a diamond-shaped magnetic high anomaly at Misema Lake which is bound between, and possibly controlled by, the regional-scale northeast striking Misema Lake-Mist Lake and Mulven Lake Faults. Narrow northwest trending diabase dykes cut all older lithologies and stand out quite well on magnetic maps.

Bedding orientations are generally steep, striking east-west. The Misema Lake Peninsula area mostly occurs on the northern limb of a broad east-west trending a anticline mapped by Hogg (1964). A number of steeply south dipping, east-west striking shear zones are exposed on the shores of Misema Lake, often associated with flat-lying tensional quartz veins.

A number of gold occurrences have been identified on the Misema Lake Property including the Norwood-Kirkland showing, the Vallillee showing, the Macdonald showing, the Wood showing, and the Flood showing., which have been worked to various extent historically are herein briefly describes as follows.

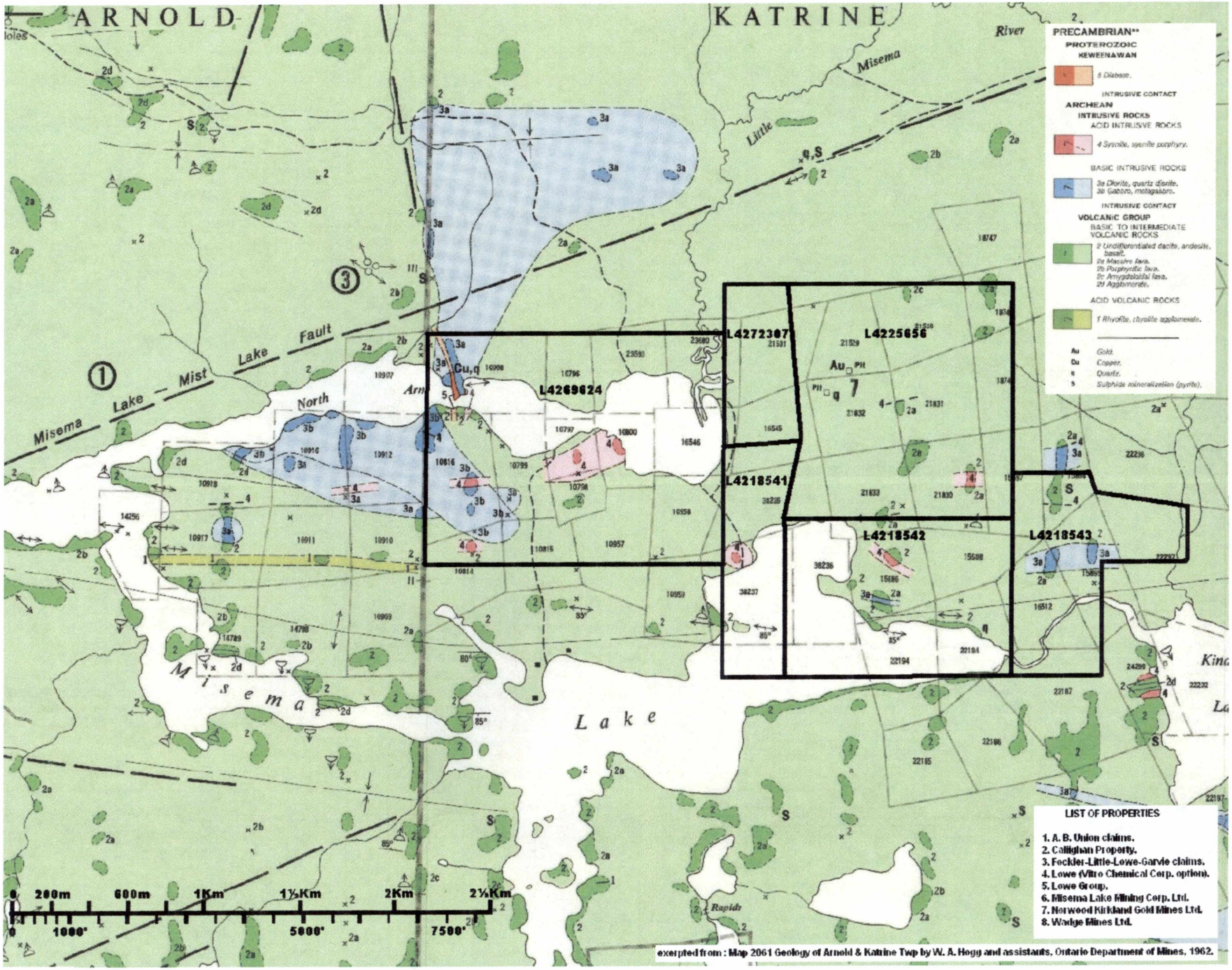

ARNOLD
KATRINE
Misema Lake
Mist Lake
Fault
North Arm
Misema River
Little Misema Lake
Misema Lake
Rapids
L4272387
L4225656
L4269624
L4218541
L4218542
L4218543
Cu,q
Au
PII
q
S
PRECAMBRIAN**
PROTEROZOIC
KEWEENAWAN
6 Diabase.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
ARCHEAN
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
ACID INTRUSIVE ROCKS
4 Syenite, syenite porphyry.
BASIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
3a Diorite, quartz diorite.
3b Gabbro, metagabbro.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
VOLCANIC GROUP
BASIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS
2 Undifferentiated dacite, andesite, basalt.
2a Massive lava.
2b Porphyritic lava.
2c Amygdaloidal lava.
2d Agglomerate.
ACID VOLCANIC ROCKS
1 Rhyolite, rhyolite agglomerate.
Au Gold.
Cu Copper.
q Quartz.
S Sulphide mineralization (pyrite).
LIST OF PROPERTIES
1. A. B. Union claims.
2. Calligham Property.
3. Feckler-Little-Lowe-Garvie claims.
4. Lowe (Vitro Chemical Corp. option).
5. Lowe Group.
6. Misema Lake Mining Corp. Ltd.
7. Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd.
8. Wedge Mines Ltd.
200m 600m 1Km 1½Km 2Km 2½Km
1000' 5000' 7500'
exerpted from : Map 2061 Geology of Arnold & Katrine Twp by W. A. Hogg and assistants. Ontario Department of Mines, 1962.

Fig - 5

THE NORWOOD KIRKLAND SHOWING

The underlying rocks are dacitic lavas intruded by syenite porphyry dikes. The quartz veins are reported to have yielded low gold values.

The earliest record found of work at the Norwood Kirkland showing, is by Hogg (1964, p.12): Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Limited (Chartered Cancelled in 1953)

The Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Limited property was formerly held by Enterprise Gold Mines Limited. It comprised an area of approximately 1,145 acres, north of Misema Lake in Katrine Township. Prior to 1936 a number of test pits and trenches exposed several quartz veins. In 1938, 14 diamond drill holes were put down on the property. Two of these holes intersected gold values beneath surface showings.

In the assessment report written for Coventry Ventures in 1987, Twomey provides the best account of the 1930's work by Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd. He references a report by Seeber (1986) which the author has been unable to obtain a copy of. According to Twomey, the Enterprise Gold Syndicate (later Enterprise Gold Mines Limited) spent $90,000 on extensive surface trenching and test pitting on a 30 claim property in the Misema Lake area. In 1936, the company was taken over by Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd., who conducted further test pitting and diamond drilling on 12 quartz veins, as also described by Hogg (1964, above). The only available data from this are two sketches provided in Twomey's 1987 report (ref AFRI 32D04NE0035). The historical gold assays below are presented in dollar values at a price of $35 per ounce of gold.

1936 Norwood Kirkland samples very approximate coordinates

Sample	NAD83	Au $35/Oz	Au Oz/ton	Au gram/ton
1	594560E 5342298N	7.11	0.20	6.96
2	594560E 5342298N	16.91	0.48	16.56
3	594540E 5342290N	1.01	0.03	0.99
4	594540E 5342290N	15.24	0.44	14.93
5	594540E 5342290N	2.71	0.08	2.65
6	594420E 5342248N	6.10	0.17	5.98
7	594420E 5342248N	21.34	0.61	20.90
8	594673E 5342280N	9.82	0.28	9.62
9	594673E 5342280N	43.00	1.23	42.12
10	594673E 5342280N	16.93	0.48	16.58
11	594673E 5342280N	8.47	0.24	8.30
12	594673E 5342280N	35.85	1.02	35.12
13	594673E 5342280N	26.43	0.76	25.89
14	594673E 5342280N	98.54	2.82	96.53
15	594673E 5342280N	65.02	1.86	63.69

Coventry Ventures mapped the location of the old pits and sampled some of the rubble nearby, identifying gold concentrations up to 1.9 g/t in "Vein #3" from Figure 7(ref AFRI 32D04NE0035). Coventry then drilled at least two holes in 1988, targeting the Norwood Kirkland showing. Their logs describe several quartz veins and altered syenite and volcanic rocks; they report sample intervals but not assay results.

Wallbridge Mining performed minor manual stripping and limited sampling was completed at the Norwood Kirkland showing in the fall of 2008. A number of quartz veins were located and sampled, including "Vein #2" and "Vein #3". Samples returning 6.5, 6.0, and 3.8 g/t gold were collected from "Vein #3". The "High Grade Vein" was not located; given the topography in the area, this structure is likely not exposed at surface and was probably identified by Norwood Kirkland in drill core. MIS-01, MIS-02, and MIS-08 were drilled in January 2009, targeting the Norwood Kirkland showing.

MIS-01 was located at 594680E, 5342225N, dip of -45°, at azimuth 000°, to a 74.68 m depth. MIS-01 was drilled at the Norwood-Kirkland showing beneath a hand-dug timbered shaft and a number of hand dug trenches that reported high grade gold (up to 96.5 g/t Au) in the 1930's, and the samples collected by Wallbridge in the fall of 2008 along strike which returned 6.5, 6.0, and 3.8 g/t Au. MIS-01 was planned for a depth of 150 metres and was abandoned at a depth of 74.68 metres before encountering the target. This hole intersected altered intermediate-mafic volcanic

MIS-06 was located at utm's 594558E, 5341477N, with dip -45°, at azimuth 000°, and drilled to a 93.27 m depth. MIS-06 was designed to undercut the Vallillee showing from the south, scissoring MIS- 05 in order to define the orientation of contacts and structures in this area. MIS-06 intersected mostly altered andesite, and confirmed the northward dipping nature of the syenite in MIS-05. One short interval of feldspar porphyry was intersected. Small quartz carbonate veinlets were common throughout the core. No significant assays were returned.

MACDONALD

Carlyle's (1923) indicated that gold could be panned on the Macdonald, Wood, and Flood showings on the Misema Lake Peninsula where he described a number of feldspar porphyry [and presumable syenite] dykes "come together" (Figure 3). He mentions that at the time exploration was limited to "surface stripping with some trenching".

WOOD SHOWING

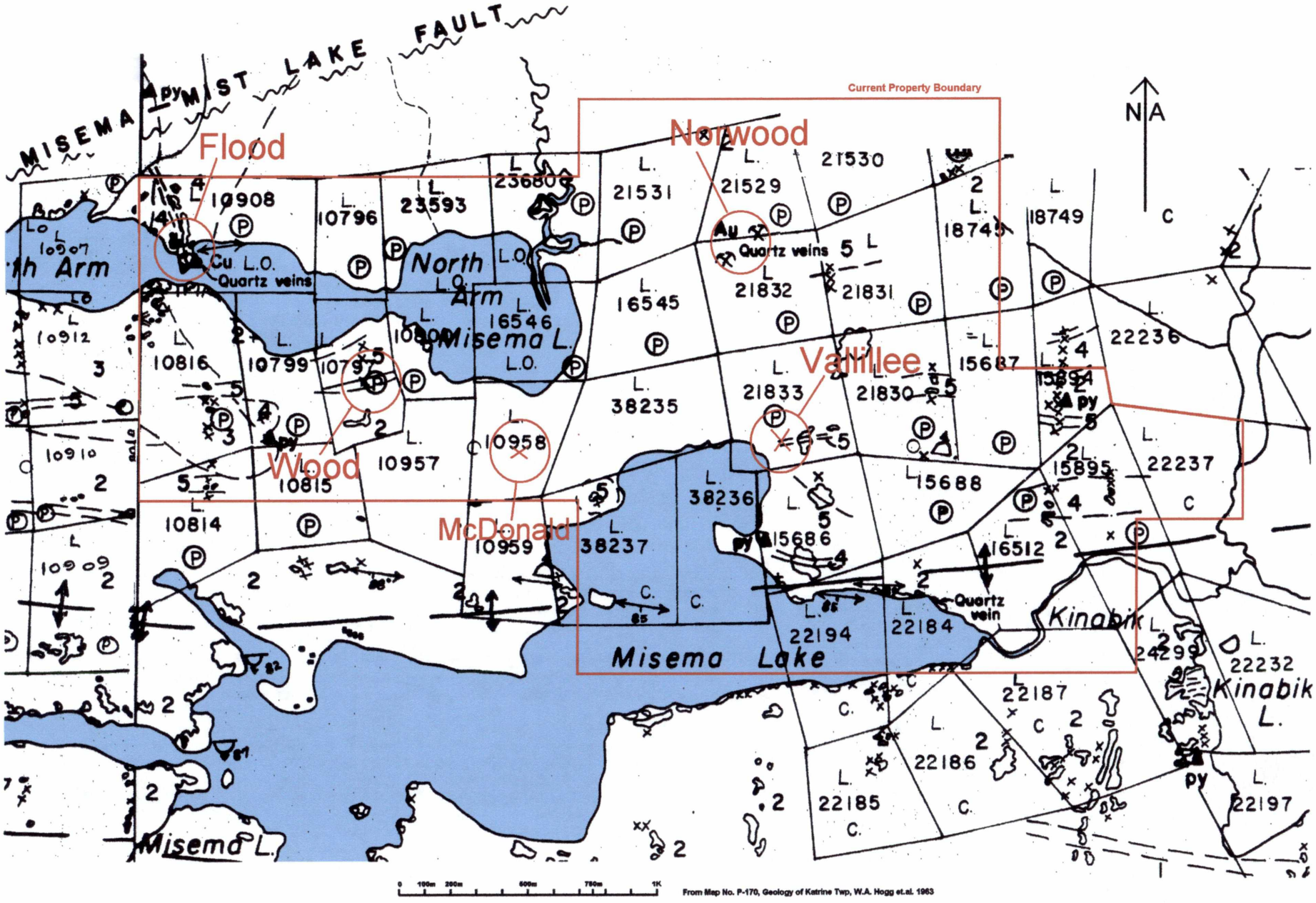
In the 1980's Kerr Addison Mines drilled a hole near the Wood showing when they had optioned the ground from Len Cunningham. Drill logs for this are available in the assessment records, but no assays results were reported. The location of this hole is difficult to pin down from the old sketches. The Wood showing occurs on a gentle rising hill that is dotted by many old and overgrown pits, likely from the 1920's and 1930's, and at least one timbered shaft. Syenite and gabbro and minor quartz/quartz-carbonate veinlets are exposed in some of the pits, others are completely grown over (if they ever reached outcrop at all). Piles of rubble at the top of the timbered shaft contained abundant bull quartz veining with pyrite rich alteration selvages. Samples of this material returned up to 0.38 g/t gold, but the vein was never observed in outcrop. In 2009 small centimetre sized quartz veinlets were sampled by Wallbridge in two overgrown pits just off of the Beaverhouse ATV trail south of the Wood showing, and returned up to 0.14 g/t Au.

Wallbridge drill hole MIS-07 targeted ML-07, a very strong chargeability anomaly identified by their 2008 Abitibi Geophysics survey which coincided with a very strong magnetic anomaly in the Wood showing area, but did not intersect quartz veining similar that that at the timbered shaft.The old pits and timbered shaft of the Wood area were identified along strike of MIS-07 within the same coincident chargeability/magnetic anomaly, and it was thought that the IP anomaly may represent an extension of similar structures.

MIS-07 was drilled at 592990E, 5341645N, dip -45°, azimuth 000°, to a 148.44 m depth. MIS-07 intersected a massive strongly magnetic gabbro with centimetre or greater sized amphibole grains and local accumulations of coarse (5 millimetre) magnetite grains. This gabbro is locally cut by many wisp carbonate veinlets and a number of massive feldspar porphyry and syenite dykes. In one instance, a clear contact relationship shows the syenite to be younger than the feldspar porphyry. The very coarse magnetite explains the IP response, but no veining was intersected and the drill hole is not thought to have tested the quartz structures observed at surface. No significant assays were returned.

FLOOD

On Gledhill's (1928, Map 37G) map of the Ben Nevis area an "old shaft" is shown at the area of the Flood Showing. In 1964, Hogg describes work completed northeast of the Flood showing, on the "Fockler-Little- Lowe-Garvie group of claims". He describes four diamond drill holes totalling 1,068 feet (326 meters) completed in September and October of 1947, about 1500 feet (457 metres) north of North Arm and 1000 feet (305 metres) west of the Arnold-Katrine Township boundary. He indicates that "traces of gold were reported from assays". In the 2015 field season, mapping of the Flood area features and sampling was performed. High copper values in excessof 10% were obtained from several of the abundant but generally narrow quartz veins having random large masses and aggregates of chalcopyrite on the outcroppings just south of the Flood pit. No doubt these were assessed many times historically but no historic assays were found. Sampling from the historic pitted area was limited by the pit being completely water filled and limited rock exposed in the slumped trenches showed low metal values.



From Map No. P-170, Geology of Katrine Twp, W.A. Hogg et.al. 1963

Fig - 6

The nearest gold production occurred about 2 kilometers south of the Misema Property at the Upper Beaver Mine, where there is a strong association between gold and late syenite and feldspar porphyry intrusions. The Upper Beaver (formerly the "Argonaut Mine and before that La Mine d'Or Huronia) historically produced 140,000 oz. of gold and an undisclosed amount of copper from 526,678 tonnes grading 8.3 g/t Au and 1% Cu. On September 22, 2008, Queenston Mining announced the first 43-101 compliant resource for the Upper Beaver, the results of 134 drill holes (97,065 m) they completed since 2005. Their estimate includes total indicated mineral resources of 1,373,500 tonnes grading 8.5 g/t Au (capped) (375,000 oz. of Au) with 0.43% Cu and total inferred mineral resources of 1,061,300 t grading 7.7 g/t Au (capped) (262,800 oz. of Au) with 0.39% Cu. On December 16, 2008, Queenston announced additional exploration success intersecting 30.3 g/t Au with 1.0 % Cu over 20.8 m, about 200 metres below the previously defined mineral resources. National Instrument 43-101 requires it be stated that information regarding mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of there being similar mineralisation on the Misema Lake Property.

The earliest documented geological work in the area of the Misema Property area was by C.W. Knight in 1919. This is reported in the Department of Mines Annual Report Volume 29 in 1920, which included map 29e, at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile. This map was re-published in 1927 at a scale of 1 inch to 1 ½ mile. Knight describes quartz veins (including one north of North Arm on the township boundary), schistose rocks, red feldspar porphyry dykes and basalt in the area of the Property and recommends prospectors explore the area for gold. Knight also notes several "Indian Cabins" on the shores of Misema Lake, North Arm, and Howard Lake and observes that these are used seasonally during trapping season. One of these is on the point where the Beaverhouse First Nations community is currently established. In 1923, A. W. Carlyle provided a brief note on geology and exploration around the Misema Lake area on pages 87 and 88 of Ontario Department of Mines, Volume 32 (Figure 3). He described gold being panned on the Macdonald, Wood, and Flood claims.

In 1928, T.L. Gledhill revised Map 29e as Map 37g. (Department of Mines Annual Report Volume 37). Gledhill's map shows mining claims on the Misema Lake Peninsula and the location of an "old" shaft on the Flood claims near the township boundary immediately north of North Arm where there is currently a cottage. In the text he indicates most of the schistose rocks occur along the margins of late feldspar porphyry or syenite dykes and highlights these as prospecting targets for gold exploration.

Exploration in the 1930's near Misema Lake is documented in a report by Twomey, 1987, for Coventry Ventures (AFRI# 32D04NE0035). He describes: In the early 1930's, Enterprise Gold Syndicate (later Enterprise Gold Mines Limited) consolidated the original four claims into a 30 claim property and completed $ 90,000 worth of trenching and test pitting.

In 1936, Enterprise was taken over by Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd., which conducted trenching, test pitting [in 1936], and diamond drilling [in 1938] on 12 quartz veins on the Property [this work further detailed in Twomey's report, summarized below].

Copies of two newspaper clippings (dated Dec 7th and Dec 28th, 1939) on file at the Kirkland Lake assessment office indicate that at this time Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd. was granted an option by Norwood Kirkland on the project at Misema Lake. The clippings suggested Wright-Hargreaves was planning further diamond drilling; however, no record of further work by either party has been found. According to Hogg (1964), Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd. drilled 14 diamond drill holes on their property two of which intersected gold values beneath surface showings. Their charter was cancelled in 1953.

In 1947, a number of test pits and four diamond drill holes totalling 1,068 feet were completed on the Fockler-Little-Lowe-Garvie claims, 1500 feet north of North Arm and 1000 feet west of the Arnold-Katrine Township boundary north of North Arm, near the older Flood showing. According to Hogg (1964) traces of gold were reported from assays.

In 1949, three diamond drill holes totalling 313 feet were cored north of Misema Lake, near the branch of the North Arm on the A.E. Linton Claims. According to Hogg (1964) no gold values were reported.

in 1960 the Anderson Group performed diamond drilling in the area of the Misema Lake property. This report summarizes nine (9) drill holes completed by the Anderson Group in June 1954 and March 1960 on the Misema River between Misema Lake and Beaverhouse Lake, near the Katrine-McVittie Township Boundary. Drill holes intersected basalt and andesite cut by quartz stringers. Sample intervals are recorded but no assay results reported. ref - AFRI: 32D04NE0054,

In 1964, W.A. Hogg reported on his mapping of Arnold and Katrine Townships during the summer of 1962 (ODM GR #29, Map 2061). Map 2061 shows mining claims on the Misema Peninsula and on the Misema River near the McVittie Township Boundary (location of Anderson Group's drilling from 1960, see above). It shows the location of the Norwood Kirkland workings, and drill holes to the north of North Arm near the Flood showing. The map also provides more detail on the distribution of syenite and syenite porphyry bodies and describes a large body of gabbro around North Arm. In his report he summarizes assessment work filed by prospector Dave Lowe, the Misema Lake Mining Corporation Ltd., and Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd. with the Ontario Department of Mines for early exploration in the Misema Lake area. His summaries are itemized above; however, at the time of writing, the author has been unable to obtain copies of any of these reports. Originals for these have likely been stolen from the assessment office over the years.

In July 1972, Noranda performerd a ground mag in the area of the Misema property and in Oct 1972 followed up with a Vertical Loop EM. These two reports relate to a McPhar Vertical loop Magnetic/EM survey completed by Noranda at Misema Lake near the Wood showing. The reports describe a strong east-west conductor paralleling the contact of a gabbro cutting the volcanic rocks. They describe chalcopyrite mineralization 400' to the north of the anomaly and suggest that the conductor may represent a base metal [VMS] target. They proposed drilling, but there is no record of it. The old grid is difficult to locate. It appears the strongest conductor follows an E-W topographic low where the 2008 Abitibi DCIP survey identified a weak-moderate resistivity low. This feature is attributed to thickening of the overburden. Several other weak conductors are also described. Noranda's discussion of results is on pages 29 and 30 of a longer report that describes work on numerous properties across Ontario. ref AFRI: 32D04NE0066, AFRI: 32D04NE0063,

In June 1982, L Cunningham performed magnetometer survey on the Misema Lake property. In May and June of 1982, L. J. Cunningham completed a 23.24 mile ground magnetic survey around Misema Lake. The survey was completed on an extension of the cut grid previously established by Noranda. Magnetic highs in this survey are interpreted to reflect the distribution of the strongly magnetic syenite associated with gold mineralization. ref:AFRI: 32D04NE0052

In Dec 1982, L.J. Cunningham did mapping on the Misema Lake property. In November of 1982, L.J. Cunningham reported mapping results for six claim blocks on the Misema Peninsula, around the Wood Showing. Mapping was completed in November of 1982. Cunningham provides an excellent description of the geology in this area. (Much of the current work was done on the area covered by this report) ref: AFRI:32D04NW0051,

In March 1985, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. optioned the Property from Cunningham and drilled two BQ drill holes, totalling 817 feet, one near the Arnold-Katrine Township boundary between the north and south arms of Misema Lake, the second KC-85-2 was drilled south of the Wood showing area. The drill holes intersected mafic volcanic rocks cut by numerous syenite porphyry dykes and thin quartz carbonate veining. A projection of the drill hole from Coventry's mapping indicates the drill hole may not have reached the shearing/sericite alteratio/qz veining exposed in the workings to the north. No assays are reported in the assessment report, but in Twomey's 1987 report for Coventry Ventures (below) he describes Kerr Addison getting 190 ppb gold over 4.5 feet

in one hole. Twomey had access to Kerr Addison results through Cunningham's records. One of the drill holes appears to have tested one of the weaker anomalies from Noranda's 1972 EM survey. ref-AFRI: 32D04NE0049

In Dec 1987, Coventry Ventures optioned Cunningham's claims in the Misema Lake area. In his report for Coventry, Twomey provides a good summary of the geology and history of exploration in this area. In this report Twomey emphasizes that, to his knowledge, the area has not been fully evaluated since the 1930's. He summarizes trenching completed by Norwood Kirkland Gold Mines Ltd. in the 1930's and provides a compilation map of these trenches. Re-sampling of the historic trench's yielded several multi-gram samples. Twomey noted, however, that the old workings were quite overgrown and much of the sampling was from old muck piles. He strongly recommended cleaning off some of the old workings and trenches and systematically re-evaluating the area. ref - AFRI:32D04NE0035,

In 1988 Drilling, Coventry Ventures completed two (2) BQ drill holes, CC88-1b and CC88-2, totally 1510 feet, on the Cunningham Prospect near Misema Lake. Drill holes were logged by Roger Hill under the supervision of Timothy Twomey. These intersected mafic volcanic rocks cut by multiple feldspar porphyry syenite dykes and quartz veins. Wide areas of brecciation, 3 to 7% sulphides in sections, and breaching of the syenites are noted. Sampling seemed to focus on quartz veining and syenite altered to "Indian Red", but no analytical results are reported. Coordinates for these holes appear to reference the grid coordinates from maps included in Twomey's Dec 1987 report (above). ref - AFRI: 32D04NE0040,

In 1993 Sudbury Contact Mines completed 23 reverse circulation drill holes on two claim groups in Southern Arnold and Katrine Townships, and north central McVittie Townships. This work was designed to identify dispersion trails for gold and diamond indicator minerals. Three holes in south central Katrine Township returned anomalous gold counts (19, 32 and 35 total grains of gold).ref - AFRI: 32D04NE0050,

In 2005, A.S. Peloquin produced an update geological map for Ben Nevis and Katrine Townships (Map P3543-REV). Most of the work focussed on the geology alongside the Larder Station road and subsidiary logging roads, the interpretation of geology of the Misema Lake Property is mostly a compilation of Hogg's map from 1964.

In the autumn of 2006, David Vallillee collected a sample from an old pit (1930's?) near the northeast shore of Misema Lake that assayed 128 g/t Au (3.74 Oz/t Au) on claims he held jointly with Peter Dellelce. In June of 2007, Vallillee arranged for the completion of two x-ray diamond drill holes totalling 104 feet targeted beneath this surface occurrence. (ref : AFRI 20003899). Both holes were drilled at about 225° azimuth. VALL-01 drilled at -45° reported intersecting high grade gold, including 13 g/t Au over 76 cm and 7 g/t Au over 91 cm. The steeper VALL-02 reported intersecting anomalous gold concentrations, but no record of sample intervals has been found. Samples for hole VALL-1 were submitted for assay in two sets as follows

Summary of VALL-1 assay results, 2007.

Hole-ID	Sample	From(ft)	To(ft)	Length(ft)	g/t Au	Hole-ID	Sample	From(ft)	To(ft)	Length(ft)	g/t Au
VALL-01	809401	2.0	6.0	4.0	0.37	VALL-01	809408	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.137
VALL-01	809402	7.5	10.0	2.5	13.03	VALL-01	809409	6.0	7.5	1.5	0.010
VALL-01	809403	15.0	18.0	3.0	7.13	VALL-01	809410	10.0	12.5	2.5	nil
VALL-01	809404	18.0	21.5	3.5	0.71	VALL-01	809411	12.5	15.0	2.5	nil
VALL-01	809405	23.5	25.5	2.0	0.46	VALL-01	809412	21.0	23.5	2.5	0.223
VALL-01	809406	28.5	30.0	1.5	0.95	VALL-01	809413	25.5	27.5	2.0	0.002
VALL-01	809407	37.5	41.5	4.0	0.18	VALL-01	809414	27.5	28.5	1.0	0.545

In January 2008 Wallbridge Mining and with Tanqueray Resources undertook an exploration program in Katrine Township which included the Misema Property. Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd (CMG) was contracted to fly a 1,380 km helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer and VLF-EM survey on the Wallbridge holdings. The survey provided high resolution (50 meter spacing) mapping of the strongly magnetic syenite intrusions near the Misema Lake area occurring on the Misema Property. Results are summarized in a report written by CMG, dated March 15, 2008

In September 2008 Abitibi Geophysics was contracted by Wallbridge to complete a 34 kilometre DCIP geophysical survey on the Property. The survey identified three strong multi-line chargeability anomalies that trend east-west and northeast-southwest. A number of weaker chargeability anomalies appear to map overburden thickness. It is possible that the survey did not penetrate through the thicher overburden areas. The Abitibi survey report is dated October, 2008. Several of the targets generated were later drill tested in January of 2009. (ref : AFRI 20005938).

Between August and November 2008 Wallbridge performed field work including locating and sampling the historic showings to confirm the presence of gold mineralization and identify structural controls. A total of 160 samples were collected for analyses. Minor manual stripping and limited sampling of overgrown trenches and shafts confirmed high grade mineralization at the Norwood Kirkland showing (grab samples up to 6.5, 6.0, and 3.8 g/t gold) and strongly anomalous gold concentrations (up to 0.7 g/t gold) at the Vallillee and Wood showings.

In January of 2009, Wallbridge, under contract to Tanqueray Resources, sub-contracted North Star Drilling Services to complete eight drill holes being MIS-01 through MIS-08, totalling 997.61 metres on the Misema Lake Property. (ref: AFRI 20007459). With the exception of holes MIS-03 & 04, the various drill hole summaries have been previously included in the various historic showings or areas targeted by the drilling, in the above sections dealing with the named historic workings.

MIS-03 was drilled at utm 594890E, 5341940N, at dip -45°, on azimuth 000°, to a 139.29 m depth. MIS-03 was drilled on L49E targeting ML-27(ref : AFRI 20005938), a strong two-line chargeability anomaly identified in the 2008 Abitibi Geophysics DCIP survey. It intersected a number of coarse accumulations of pyrite in the volcanic rocks, which explain the chargeability anomaly. MIS-03 also intersected epidote, hematite, carbonate and silica altered andesite and feldspar porphyry. A 0.61 metre sample from 35.05 to 35.66 returned 0.13 g/t Au. A mylonite shear zone associated with intense carbonate veining and pervasive carbonate alteration silicification occurred from 110.95 – 114.91 metres, including a 0.61 metre interval from 112.47 to 113.08 containing 0.33 g/t Au. This structure looks similar to that intersected in MIS-01, with many small high angle tensional carbonate (±quartz) veins outwards from the shear zone.

MIS-04 was located south east of MIS-03 at utm's 595309E, 5341663N, at a dip of -45°, on azimuth 000°, to a 145.39 m depth. MIS-04 was drilled on L53E targeting ML-24(ref : AFRI 20005938), a very strong chargeability that extends E-W across the grid for a strike length of 800 metres. It intersected coarse blebby accumulations and veinlets of pyrite in the volcanic rocks at the target depth, explaining the geophysics. MIS-04 also intersected altered andesite and syenite. These were cut by a ductile shear zone at a low angle to the core at about 90 metres depth. Within, and around the shear zone for tens of metres, abundant centimetre sized quartz-carbonate veins cut strongly carbonate and chlorite altered andesite and syenite. Again, tensional veins occur at a high angle to the core, shear veins parallel to the foliation occur at a low angle to the core. No significant assays were returned.

In the conclusions and reccomendations of the Wallbridge program it is noted: "*The strong chargeability anomalies identified in the 2008 Abitibi Geophysics survey appear to be explained by blebs and stringers of Fe-sulfide within the volcanic rocks. The survey does not appear to have "seen" through most of the areas covered in overburden. Despite the discouraging results of the recent drill program, the Misema Lake Property is still considered as prospective and underexplored. The presence of many gold occurrences on the Property (and in the area), the similarities with the geology and structure of the Kirkland Lake camp and the proximity to the Upper Beaver Deposit indicate that the Property is in the right environment for gold mineralisation.*

Almost all work completed to date has relied on following up pits that were hand-dug in the 1930's. The swarm of syenite dykes and their associated magnetic anomalies extend over a four kilometre by two kilometre area, much of which is buried beneath clays and lakes that block geophysical imaging and "old-time" prospecting. Only a very small and shallow portion of this broad area of favourable geology has yet been tested". ..... "A combination of field work and additional possible drilling is recommended at Misema Lake"....."Drill Results from January 2009 should be carefully interpreted with respect to the historic Norwood Kirkland test-pits and gold showings in the surrounding area. The current interpretation of the orientation and extent of veining in the area is heavily reliant on several sketches from 1936 and 1938 and the possibility that the target has not been fully tested remains".

In 2015 - 2016 work and sampling by the claim holders in region of the Flood showing gave copper values of over 10% with silver up to 7 grams per tonne were obtained from variously oriented 8cm to 30cm chalcopyrite bearing quartz carbonate veining. (Results previously discussed on page 11 under the Flood showing.)

In the fall of 2016 mapping of many north - south oriented historical trench work in the region of the "Wood" claim. Historic workings followed along an E - W porphyritic syenitic rock with average 2% to 5% pyrite and or magnetite and or minor chalcopyrite. Blocks of mineralized quartz pit muck and sericite-pyrite altered syenite in contact with the veining pit muck showed elevated values with gold values 70ppb to 110ppb in four samples with one sample showing 260ppb Au.

PRESENT WORK

The Misema Property is recently optioned by the claim holders David Vallillee and Peter Dellelce from Sudbury, to New Found Gold Corp. During September of 2017, the author was contacted by the company to drill plugger holes and break fresh rock samples from a historic unmapped trench which showed malachite staining and clots of chalcopyrite and quartz veining in the old pit muck surrounding the trench. The gps location of the activities is Zone 17U, 0594831E 5341577N, NAD 83. The work and related activities fall below prescribed exploration plan or permit levels.

On Sept 11 the site was accessed by boat from Howard Lake then by bush trail to the site. The bottom of the trench area was cleaned and holes were drilled with a hand held gas plugger by the author and his assistant.

On Sept 15 the site was revisited by the author with two assistants to slash the bedrock. A 1.5 meter wide by 0.4 meter deep by 0.3 meter thick cap was successfully broken and opened up. The trench has been previously been refered to as the Johnston Trench so the same name will be used to avoid confusion. It is intended that the fresh face exposed provides a better view of the geometries of the fractures/veins and provides much unweathered sample material.

RESULTS

The main vein exposed is from 10cm to 18 cm wide, dips to the south at about 60° and strikes at about 85°astronomic. There are numerous sub parallel to crosscutting wisps and veinlets and stringers of carbonate-quartz, set in a variably reddened, medium to fine grained, locally porphyritic, brecciated syenite. Chalcopyrite up to about 3% occurs as fine grained to very fine grained disseminations in the carbonate-quartz veining, and as thin discontinuous fracture filling stringers. Up to about 2% fine to very fine grained silvery pyrite occurs in both the veining and syenite, and as thin irregular fracture fillings. Odd specular hematite occurs randomly throughout. The outcropping dips under cover to the east and no outcroppings were noted in that direction. Several outcroppings to the west do occur. Closer examination may uncover the strike extension of the veining.

Approximately 20 kilograms of pit muck was retrieved for study. Four samples have been submitted for analysis. The sample descriptions and location coordinates are as follows:

SAMPLES & DESCRIPTIONS

Q297101 - 372ppb Au, 0594831E 5341577N. About 60 centimeter chip/rock sample across veined section. Slightly to moderately reddened , medium grained, equigranular, locally brecciated, syenite. 60% to 70% potassium feldspars, and to 20% pyroxene. Syenite varies to porphyritic with 20% coarse grained potassium feldspars in a fine grained potassium feldspar matrix. Locally fairly magnetic. Cut by what appears to be irregular sugary carbonate-quartz stringersand fracture fillings from 2mm to > 15mm thickness. Minor epidote locally. 2% to 3% nine grained chalcopyrite locally with quartz stringers and in altered syenite adjacent to quartz stringers, as disseminations and locally concentrated in discontinuous hairline fractures.
Au & ICP, Cu 4710ppm, Ag 6.8ppm, Bi 93ppm, Pb 66ppm

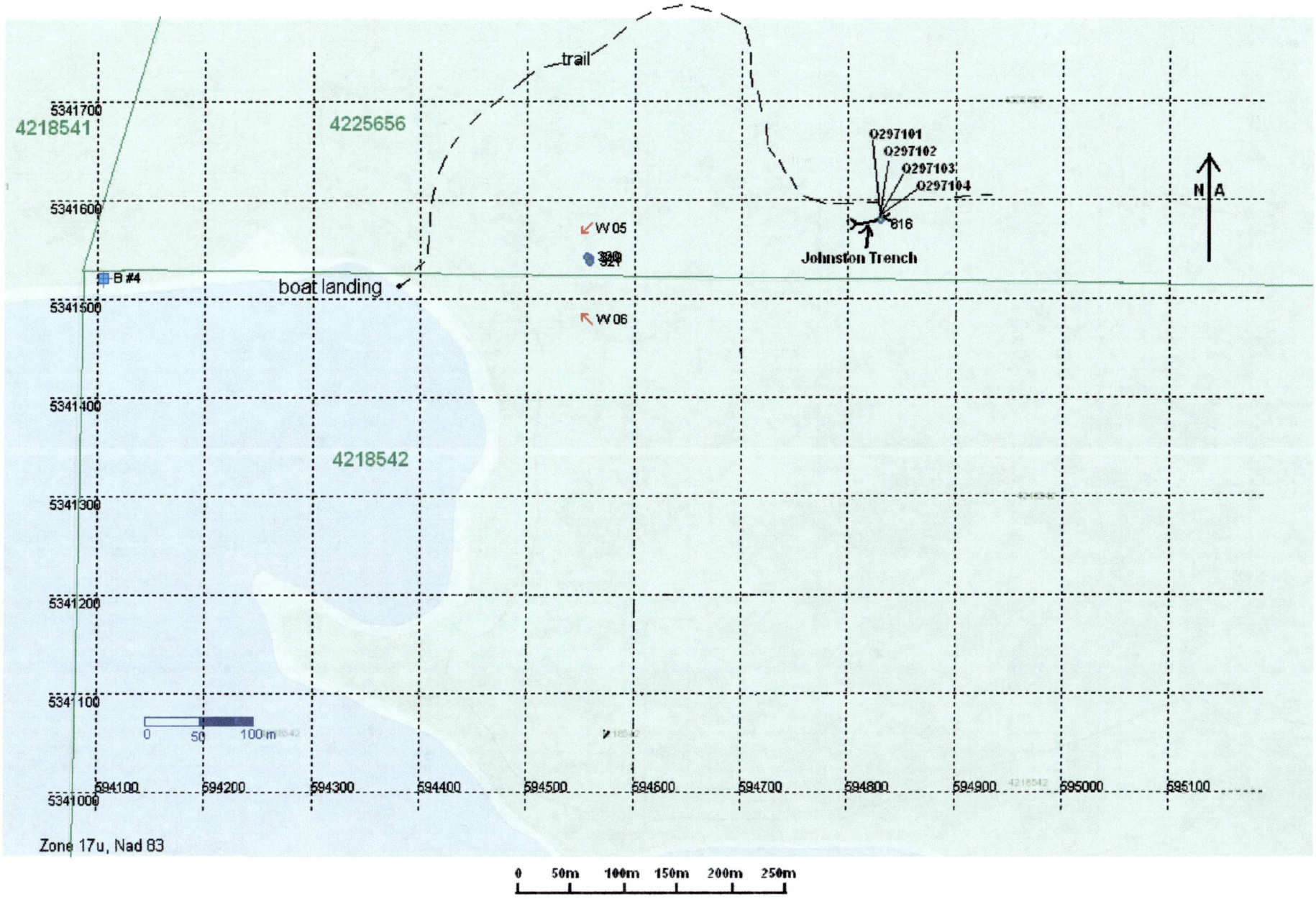

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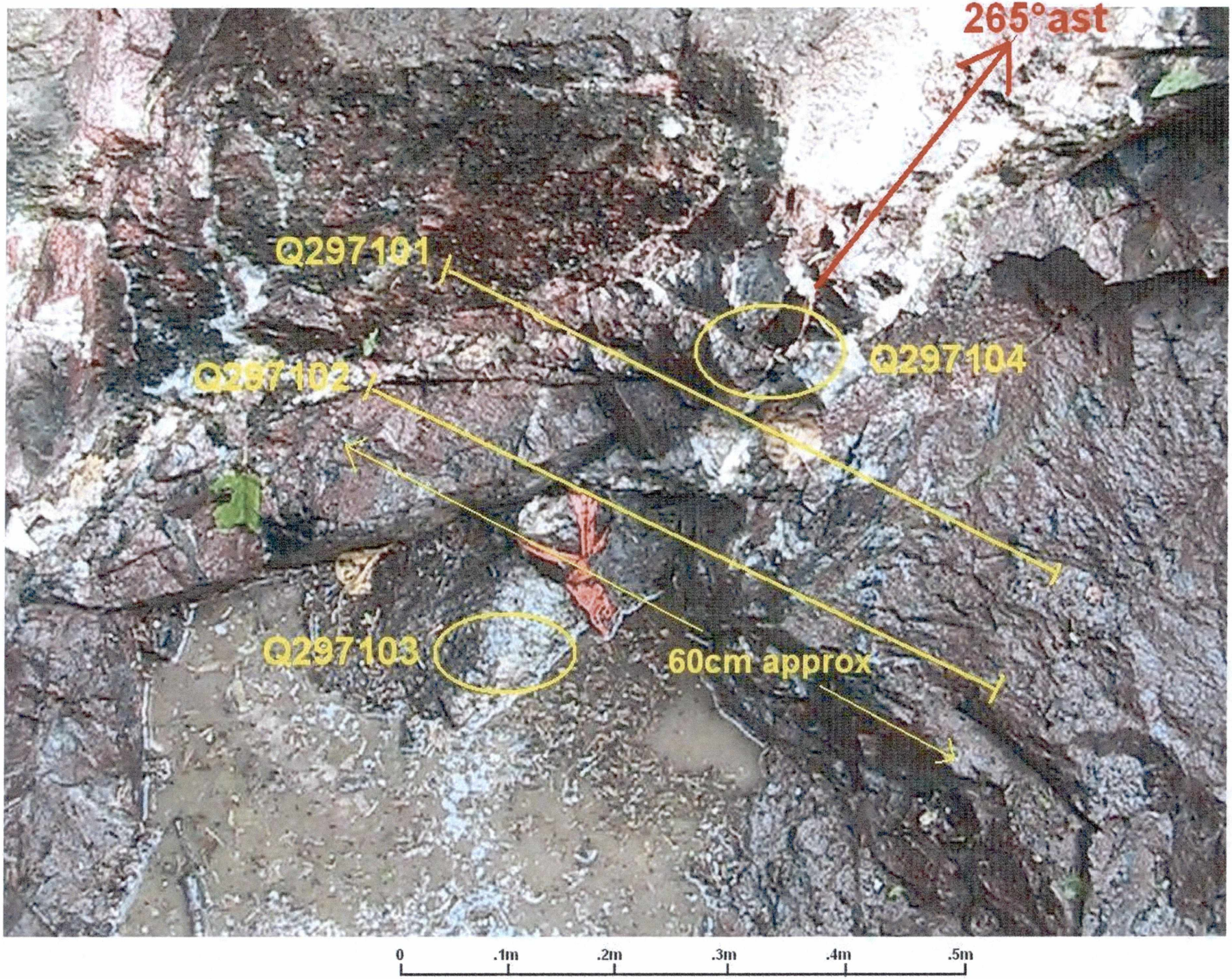
Fig - 7


265°ast
Q297101
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Q297103
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.1m
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.3m
.4m
.5m

Fig - 8

Q297102 - 1430ppb Au, 0594831E 5341577N. About 60 centimeter chip/rock sample across veined section as above. Slightly to moderately reddened , medium grained, equigranular, locally brecciated, syenite. 60% to 70% potassium feldspars, and to 20% pyroxene. Syenite varies to porphyritic with 20% coarse grained potassium feldspars in a fine grained potassium feldspar matrix. Locally fairly magnetic. Cut by what appears to be irregular sugary carbonate-quartz stringersand fracture fillings from 2mm to > 15mm thickness. Minor epidote locally. 2% to 3% fine grained chalcopyrite locally with quartz stringers and in altered syenite adjacent to quartz stringers, as disseminations and locally concentrated in discontinuous hairline fractures.
Au & ICP, Cu -3940ppm

Q297103 - 2550ppb Au, 0594831E 5341577N. Rock sample. About 50% sugary carbonate-quartz in reddened, medium grained syenite with 2% to 5% medium grained to fine grained chalcopyrite locally as disseminations and irregular hairline, discontinuous fractures. Minor bornite. Trace to 2% fine grained to very fine grained silvery pyrite.
Au & ICP, Cu 9370ppm, Ag 46.1ppm, Bi 623ppm, Pb 359ppm

Q297104 - 18ppb Au, 0594831E 5341577N. Rock sample. 20% irregular carbonate-quartz stringers, typically 2mm to 3mm, in reddened, medium grained syenite. 2% to 4% medium grained to fine grained chalcopyrite locally highly concentrated as "clots" to 10mm, and hairline irregular, discontinuous stringers. Trace to 1% fine grained to very fine grained pyrite.
Au & ICP, Cu -1540ppm,

CONCLUSION

Several of the samples show elevated or anomolous gold values. All samples show anomolous copper values. Review of the induced polarization survey which was done on the claim area in 2008 by Tanqueray Resources Corporation (ref: AFRI 20005938) does not appear to show a correlation with any anomolous polarization-resistivity responses correlating with the trench area, however the trench area does sit midway between parallel interrupted responseson strike to the east and west. Manual work to locate and strip off strike extensions of the zone may expose additional mineralization. Highly detailed geophysical methods targetting pyrite mineralization may define a shear corridor within the syenite bodies but the generally high (1% to 5%) pyrite content of the syenite may perhaps mask or overshadow perhaps subtle structurally related alteration or gold related mineralization.

Notes, utm's and waypoint references
(fig 8)

WP B #4 0594108E 5341519N #4 Post L4218542 and #3 Post L4225656
WP 816 0594831E 5341577N Johnston Trench. - deep red to pinkish fine grained to porphyritic syenite, Trench about 7m x 2m, x 1.1m deep average
WP 319 0594560E 5341539N Vallillee ddh 1&2
W 05 0594556E 5341569N Wallbridge ddh Mis-05 -45°, 180°az, 93.57m
W 06 0594558E 5341477N Wallbridge ddh Mis-06 -45°, 000°az, 93.27m
boat landing 594440E 5341475N

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: NEW FOUND GOLD CORP.
69 YONGE STREET
SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5E 1K3

Finalized Date: 4- OCT- 2017
Account: PRCDVOXH

CERTIFICATE TM17200589

Project: DELLELEE PROPERTY

This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Timmins, ON, Canada on 19- SEP- 2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

NEW FOUND GOLD DATA		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA23	Au 30g FA- AA finish	AAS
ME- ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: NEW FOUND GOLD CORP.
ATTN: NEW FOUND GOLD DATA
69 YONGE STREET
SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5E 1K3

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 4- OCT- 2017
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM17200589

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
Q297101		1.53	0.372	6.8	1.13	<2	<10	340	0.5	93	2.28	<0.5	11	45	4710	2.71
Q297102		1.60	1.430	3.0	1.31	<2	<10	250	<0.5	19	2.86	<0.5	13	56	3940	2.71
Q297103		1.36	2.55	46.1	0.74	<2	<10	160	<0.5	623	3.87	<0.5	9	31	9370	3.13
Q297104		1.39	0.018	1.0	1.86	7	<10	110	0.6	7	2.68	<0.5	17	66	1540	3.72

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM17200589

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME- ICP41 K % 0.01	ME- ICP41 La ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP41 P ppm 10	ME- ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP41 S % 0.01	ME- ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME- ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP41 Sr ppm 1
Q297101		10	<1	0.03	40	0.89	364	<1	0.06	29	490	66	0.47	<2	4	334
Q297102		10	<1	0.03	30	1.11	447	<1	0.06	32	730	14	0.36	<2	4	299
Q297103		<10	<1	0.02	20	0.71	287	<1	0.04	20	280	359	0.94	<2	2	133
Q297104		10	1	0.03	80	1.55	590	<1	0.06	43	830	4	0.17	<2	7	475

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM17200589

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41	ME- ICP41
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
Q297101		<20	0.14	<10	<10	82	<10	38
Q297102		<20	0.15	<10	<10	81	<10	48
Q297103		<20	0.08	<10	<10	133	<10	31
Q297104		<20	0.22	<10	<10	130	<10	68

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Project: DELLELEE PROPERTY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM17200589

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Au- AA23 ME- ICP41

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Timmins located at Unit 10 - 2090 Riverside Drive, Timmins, ON, Canada.
CRU- 31 CRU- QC LOG- 22 PUL- 31
PUL- QC SPL- 21 WEI- 21

Statement of Qualifications

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

1. I have worked in the exploration industry in various capacities continuously since 1977, mostly within Canada, and particularly in Ontario.
2. As a private prospector/explorationist I have been practicing since 1995.
3. I have participated in several MNDM run prospecting techniques and geophysical prospecting techniques courses. (1990's)
4. I have gained knowledge and skills by committed research, hands on training, and application.
5. I have made use of the records and publications of the Ontario Geological Survey and the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists Files for technical data and nomenclature, as well as field observations and personal knowledge of the area in the preparation of this report.
6. I am a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association.
7. I have no beneficial interest in the subject mining lands.
8. I am not a shareholder of New Found Gold Corp.
9. I have completed the Mining Act Awareness Program and have been assigned the verification number of EA32-082F-D9F7-0433

2017/10/01

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