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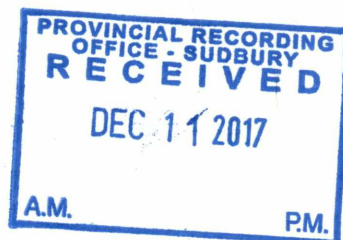
ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

CLAIM #4278332 and 4278333

Northeast Region, Timmins district, Wilhelmina Township

Author: Norbert Reichert

Dated: December 9, 2017



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Description, Location, and access

Both mining claims are north of Timmins in Wilhelmina township, claims 4278332 is 2 units. 4278333 consists of 10 units, rectangular size. This claim was staked by the author. Access is by a logging road north of Kamiskotia Lake.

Claims are a distance of 930 Kilometers from author's home. While performing prospecting activities, the closest hotel to the claims is the Ramada Inn in Timmins, 54 KM from the claim each way, and 872 Km from home, requiring 10 to 12 hours travelling to the hotel, and about 45 minutes drive from the hotel to the claim.

Purpose of exploration;

The purpose the exploration was to locate the magnetic anomalies noted on previous aerial magnetic surveys by other exploration companies, taken from the government website and shown on MAP 2; [geologyontario.mndmf.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/pub/data/imaging/M81746.pdf](http://geologyontario.mndmf.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/pub/data/imaging/M81746.pdf)

A 20 ton excavator was mobilised to assist in digging, to help locate precious metals believed to be on the claim after large quantities of quartz, pyrite and black sand has been observed in the creeks running through the claim.

Banked credit;

On November 3, 2016, the prospector's 40,000-pound shipping weight John Deere 693B excavator was mobilised, delivered to claim 4278332 to be ready for the 2017 season, requiring the use of a semi truck and a float trailer, and a helper. Loading, shipping and unloading the excavator required 28 hours of work and driving the 1970km from Home to the Claim, plus 1 trip from the claim to Home Depot in town for tools, and back to the claim for an additional 108 km, for a total of 1970 KM, for a total of \$985. Fuel and lodging costs have been filed with the Canada Revenue Agency for the 2016 income tax season, and are not attached or counted. This is shown in form 0241E, section 3(A) 1.

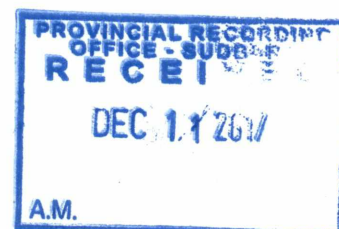
Attached Schedules are;

MAP 1 and MAP 2 showing exploration areas. Map 1 shows test holes were dug with the use of the excavator to locate magnetic-animalities on the survey shown in pink. Map 2 shows claim and test holes in relation to the latest aerial magnetic survey filed with geologyontario website.

Map 3 and 3b shows the geotechnical surveyed area with the use of a Beep Mat unit on June 28 and 29, 2017.

Work performed- dates and cost in form 02411E; (note, drive times to-from Timmins to Home are not included, these are times spent on claim working)

3(A) 1. See Banked Credit above for excavator mobilization.



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3(A) 2. On May 26, 2017 the prospector and helper, my son Avery Dawson-Reichert drove to Claim area. 2 days of 8 hours of work were performed, plus 1.5 hours each day driving to and from claim.

The excavator was moved to an area shown on Map 1 and 2 as test hole #1, and digging test hole #1 at coordinates 17U0446135 5409915 commenced. After 28 inches of topsoil the overburden was a light-brown clay. At a depth of 6 feet we noticed that the excavator was moving around excessively. The helper noticed and the prospector verified that with the movement of the excavator's upper structure, the base of the excavator moved with the ground beneath it. At that time we also noticed that the ground was moving up and down just from people walking on it, just as a bog. Water also appeared in the test hole. Suspecting that we were on top or near a marsh or an ancient bog that was grown in, we filled in test hole #1 and abandoned test hole 1 area for fear of the excavator sinking. Excavator as moved back to the safe area near the road where it was parked over winter, and further digging was abandoned to find geological information on the site to verify the ground's stability to support the excavator. No additional geological information on the area was found.

3(A) 3. On June 28, 2017, Wednesday, a BEEP MAT was rented by the prospector from the MNM office in South Porcupine. See attached Beep Mat rental agreement, and MAP 3 and 3B showing the geotechnical surveyed in the south side of claim 4278332 and north-east corner of claim 4278333.

The survey began on the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup> and concluded on the 29<sup>th</sup>. The purpose of the survey was to attempt to locate the magnetic anomalies on an earlier magnetic survey I found on the geologyontario website. Over the two days, only some 2 kilometers had been surveyed because of the metal garbage littering the area. Judging by the nature of the metallic junk located, such as axe heads, beer cans, beer caps, oil containers and thick steel cabling, in the past the area had been subjected to a heavy forestry operation. Also impeding progress were the numerous fallen trees and thick underbrush which made dragging the Beep Mat unit a difficult chore.

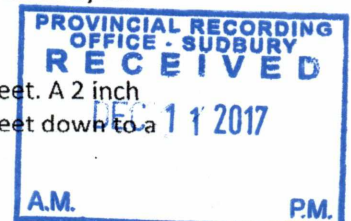
Throughout the two days, many "hits" on the Beep Mat were dug up, and all digs uncovered garbage left behind by a former logging operation. The topsoil in the are varies from 10 to 24 inches, then is a light-brown clay. No other readings were observed, suggesting the overburden might be quite thick in this area.

3(A) 4. On July 11, 2017 to noon of July 14, the prospector and helper moved the excavator to test hole 2, then test hole 3.

Test hole #2 was dug on July 11, at coordinates 17U0446135 5409915. Hole depth was 21 feet. After 16 inches of topsoil, a light-brown sandy-clay was observed down to a depth of 8 feet. A 4 inch layer of reddish clay followed, then a grayish clay to the bottom of the hole. Several samples of the soil were panned in the different layers, but no minerals or stones were observed. The excavator has a maximum digging depth of 21 feet, and only clay was observed. All layers were replaced in the order they were dug up, and we proceeded to test hole 3.

Test hole #3 was dug on July 12, 2017, at coordinates 17U0445941 5409762. This hole was dug on what the prospector believed was the center of a large magnetic-anomaly previously located by an aerial magnetic survey, shown on map 2.

After 14 inches of topsoil, the familiar sandy-brown clay was observed down to 8 feet. A 2 inch layer of light-blue clay followed, then a light gray clay down to about 16 feet. From 16 feet down to a





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depth of 21 feet the light-gray clay continued, but it contained a significant amount of fine gravel suggesting that moving water has been in the area. Several samples were taken to the geologist in South Porcupine for examination, verifying the small piece of quartz. The finding of fine-gravel suggests that the overburden is not as thick as in test hole #2, but it is still beyond the reach of the excavator. A larger clearing was started to be able to move the excavator down into the ground to reach deeper into the ground, but the test hole #3 started filling up with ground water, forcing the prospector to abandon test hole #3.

3(A)5 On July 25 to July 27, 2017, The prospector and helper again returned to the site. The excavator was used for 8 hours on July 25 to dig and cover test hole #4 at coordinates 17U0446004 5409849. This hole was at a lower altitude than test hole #3, and the prospector believed that this lower altitude would allow the excavator to reach bedrock if the bedrock was a constant height.

After only 6 inches of soil the light-brown clay was observed, changing to a light gray at 9 feet. No other changes in clay color or texture were noted, and no gravel or minerals were noted suggesting that the possible ancient water movement noted at test hole 3 did not come this way.

While digging test hole 4 an interesting zebra-striped layer of clay was noticed near the creek, and the next 1.5 days were spent exploring and sampling different parts of the creek.

Near the bottom of the hill by the creek, zebra-striped clay were observed, in repeating layers of light gray and brown. A sample was taken to the resident geologist in South Porcupine. The sample appears to be nothing more than silt and clay runoff in the area possibly dating back to the ice-age. No other significant minerals were found in the creek other than black sand and pyrite.

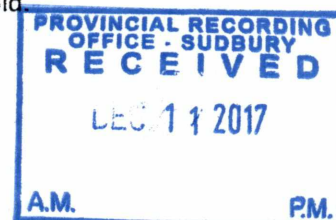
3(A)6. August 11 to August 12, 2017. The prospector and helper returned to the claim. On Claim 4278333 the north shore of Wilhelmina Creek was explored near the magnetic anomalies to attempt to locate any sort of samples that would indicate what the anomaly is, or its depth. Due to the steep hills, digging was only done by hand. No evidence was found.

3(A)7. Prospector only returned to the site on August 21 and worked to August 25, and demobilised excavator on August 26 after suffering a breakdown cleaning up hole #6 the night before.

On August 21 the excavator was moved to test hole # 5 at location 17U0446137 5409805. Topsoil is 12 inches deep, followed by a light-brown sandy clay. At a depth of 6 feet, a large quartz boulder about 120 pounds, 20x16 inches around was located, with no other stones or minerals present. Finding this out-of-place boulder prompted a trip to the resident geologist's office in South Porcupine with a picture of the sample. The only explanation was that this out of place boulder was likely deposited by glacial-movement, as it was frozen to the ice and it was carried a long way before the ice melted and the boulder dropped. At various depths the clay was panned for minerals, but none were found. Hole #5 was then covered.

On August 23, hole #6 was started at 17U0446004 5409849. After 18 inches of soil the light-brown clay was present. Instead of the light gray clay expected, more of the zebra-stiped layer of clay was present, on the same angle as the hillside to the creek. At a depth of 8 feet 2 pieces of fossilized bones were found. One was about 1x1x2 inches and had a honeycomb structure, the other appeared as a small, almost hammer-shaped white and a black rock. Another trip to the geologist's office revealed that it was a fossilized animal. No other animal pieces were found. Samples were returned to the site. Attempting to dig down to 12 feet the excavator developed a growl. Further digging was abandoned, and machine was returned to the road, then was removed from the site and sold.

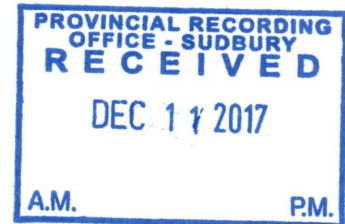
Excavator:



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A vehicle on a highway can be driven 800 Km in an 8-hour day. At 0.50 cents a kilometre, 400 dollars can be claimed. The excavator on site has a 6.6 liter diesel engine consuming 12-15 liters of fuel an hour under light working condition, 18-20 under heavy load. Rental of a similar size machine would cost about \$2300 for a 5 day 40 hour week, plus fuel, suggesting that an 8 hour day use of the excavator would reasonably cost \$400 dollars plus fuel, or \$500/ day.

Harriet Reichert  
Dec 9 2017



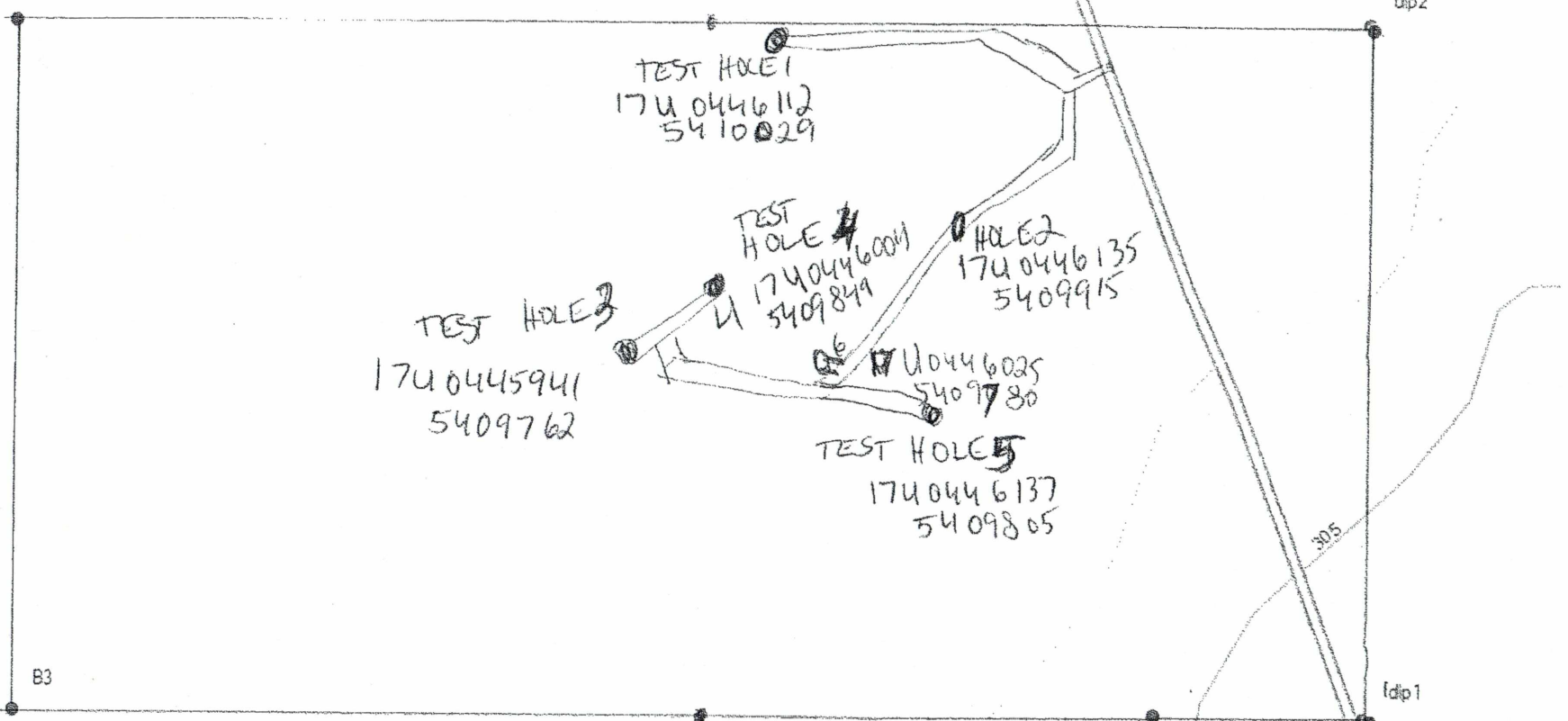


- 10.2 MAG DECLINATION

MAP 1

CLAIM #427 8332

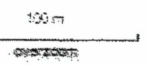
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MAP 2

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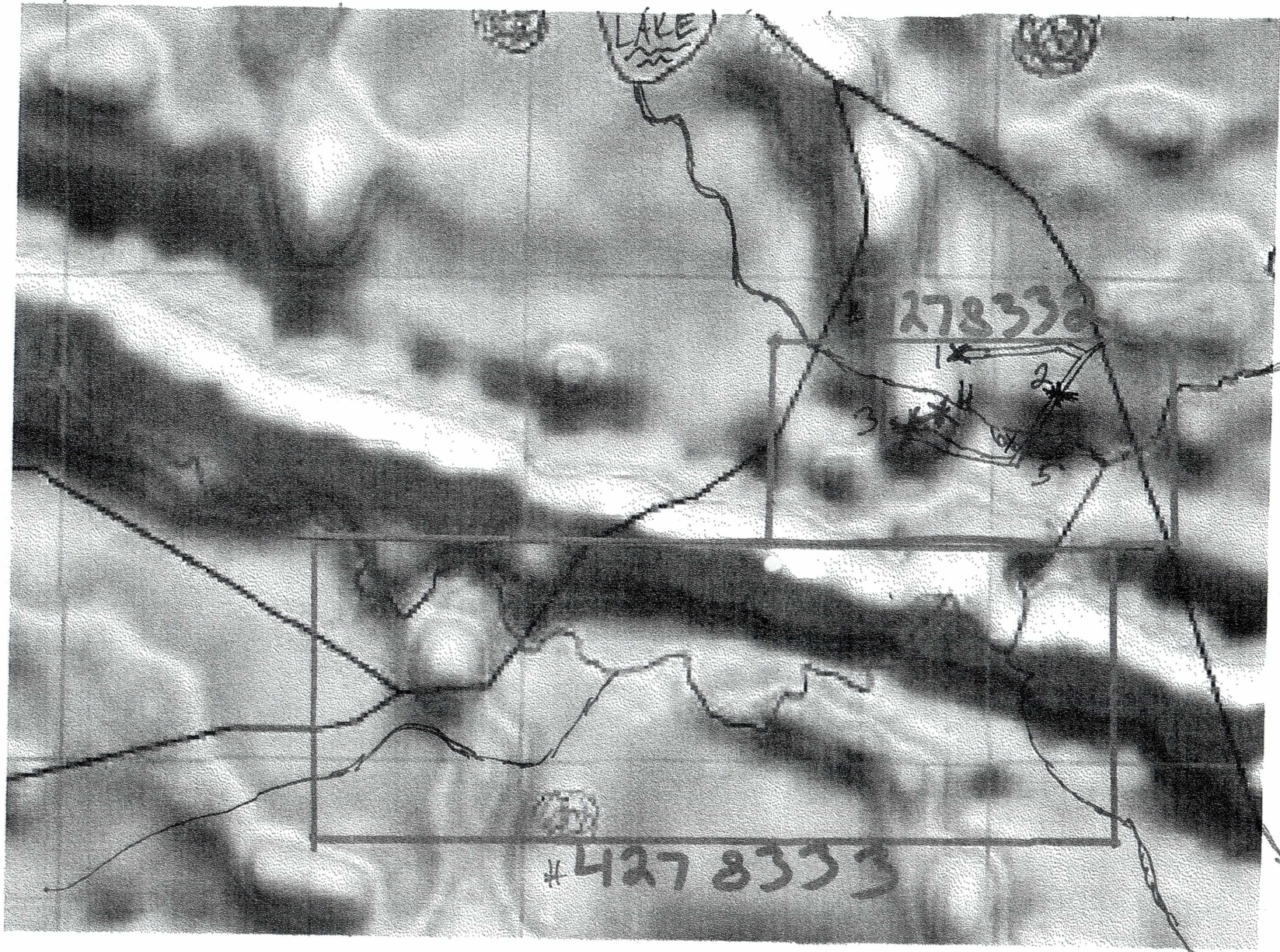
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Reichert Inc

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6 TEST PITS  
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WILHELMINA  
CREEK

GOLD LINES  
MARKS  
CLAIM BOUNDARY

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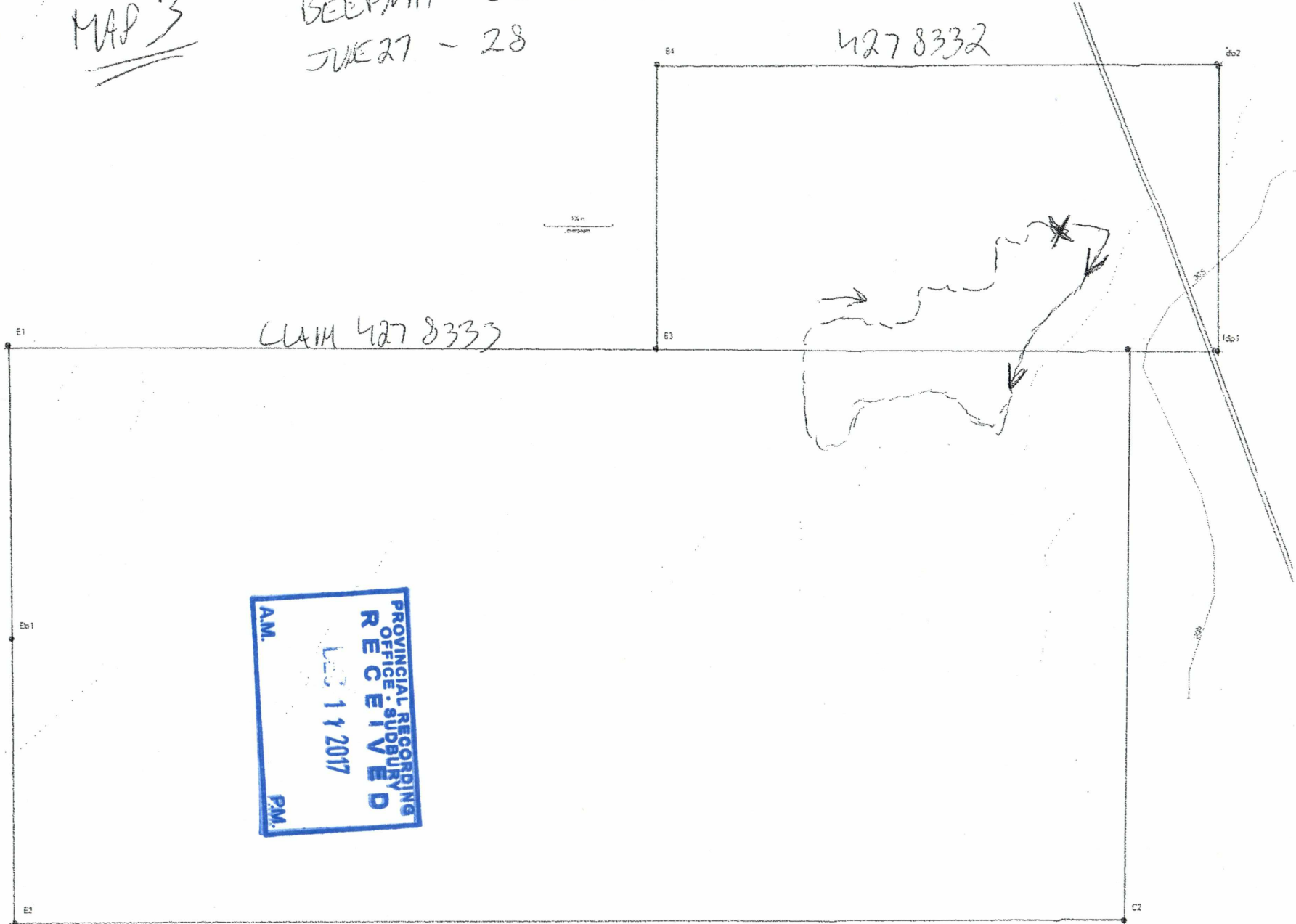
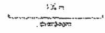
MAP 3

BEDMAT GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY  
JUNE 27 - 28

PAGE 1

427 8332

CLAIM 427 8333

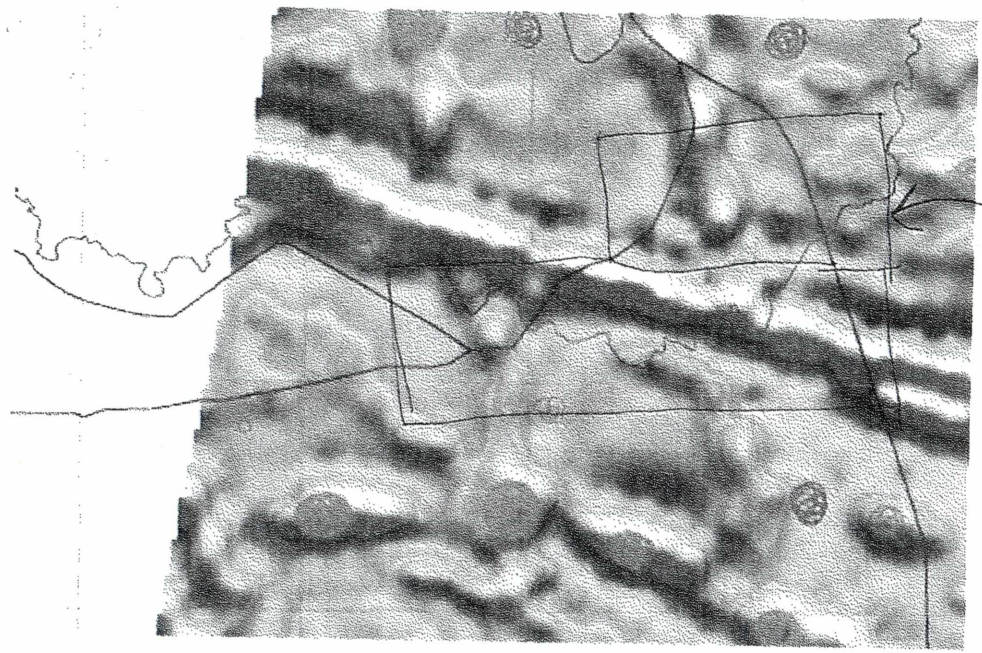


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PAGE 2

MAP 3 B



APPROX CLAIM AREA 4278332  
& 4278333

- PREVIOUS SURVEY RECORDED WITH GEOLOGY ONTARIO WEBSITE,
- ATTEMPTED TO FIND ANOMALIES SHOWN ON MAP WITH USE OF A BEEP MAP

- SEVERAL STRONG HITS PROVED TO BE ABANDONED GARBAGE.
- = NO STRONG SIGNALS INDICATED BY UNIT ALONG PATH TAKEN.
- < EXTRA DENSE VEGETATION MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO PULL DETECTOR IN A SMALL CRISS-CROSS PATTERN
- STARTED JUNE 27 9AM, FINISHED JUNE 28 3:30PM.

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