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CJP Exploration Inc.
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K1L0

Jason Ploeger

Prospecting of the

METEOR LAKE PROPERTY
Beulah Township, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Meteor Lake Property**.

1.2 CLIENT

Jason Ploeger

15 MacDonald St
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K1L0

1.3 LOCATION

The Meteor Lake Property is located in Baulah Township approximately 30 km south-southwest of Shining Tree, Ontario. The traverse area covers a portion of claim numbered 4284291 located in Beulah Township, within the Sudbury Mining Division.

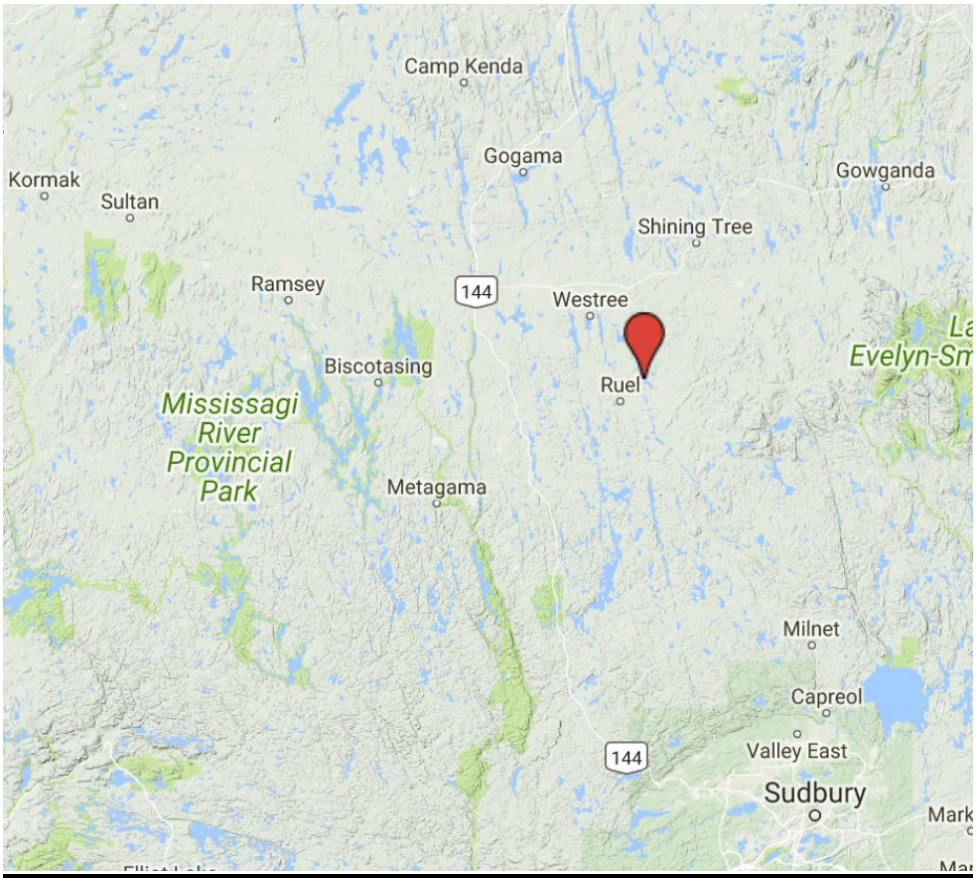


Figure 1: Location of Meteor Lake Property

1.4 Access

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck via highway 560 approximately 19 km west of the Shining Tree. At this point the Meteor Lake Road was travelled south for 31 kilometers to a side road that heads 2.5 kilometers north to the boat launch on Meteor Lake. From here a boat was used for the final 3 km to the claim.

1.5 Prospecting Area

The claim being prospected is numbered 4284291 and is located in Beulah Township, within the Sudbury Mining Division.

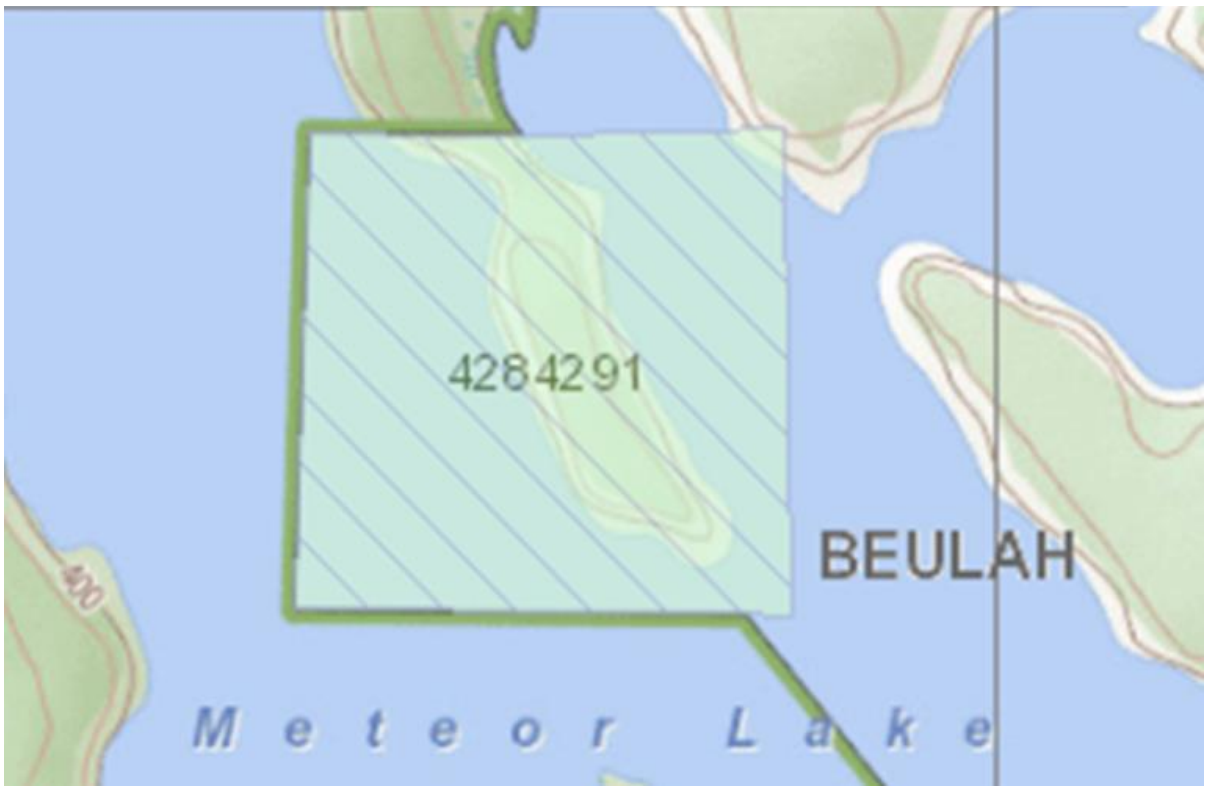


Figure 2: Claim Map with Claim being Prospected

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 PERSONNEL

Jason Ploeger of Larder Lake, Ontario prospected the property.

2.2 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The target of the prospecting was to locate and sample some historic work on a point of land.

2.3 PREVIOUS WORK

1958 – Kamis Uranium Mines Limited

6 RC drill holes

1983 - Harlin Resources Limited

Seismic survey

1998 and 2006 – Gordon Salo

Digging Pits

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 PROSPECTING DIARY

Meteor Lake Property – July 22, 2017. The property appears to consist of a point of land extending southward into Meteor Lake. This point of land rises steeply from the water and is covered with Jack Pine.

The west side drops steeply into the water and appears to continue dropping steeply underwater. The east side drops into a shallow bay, where the water resembles the color of the Caribbean, indicating the clear water has a sandy bottom. At the point it extends southward and then appears to drop off.

The point appears to be a cobblestone sand and resembles an esker. There may be a shallow cover to bedrock on the west side as the steepness of the underwater slope.

A total of 4 samples were collected on site. Each sample consisted of a 5 gallon pail of gravel. The organics were removed and the pail was filled from the exposed gravel layer.

These samples were then transported to Larder Lake, where they were screened through a 4mesh and 12mesh screen. The 12 mesh material was then put through a three tray Gold Cube twice and then panned too determine the residuals.

Figure 3: Gold Cube

Sample:	**Meteor**	**17-01**	
Alternate #:	71956	concentrate	
UTM East:	469582		
UTM North:	5239628		
Weight:	31	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
4 Mesh	17.4	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
12 Mesh	5.4	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
Final Weight:	5.8	kg	- less than 12 Mesh
Concentrate Weight			
Run 1	8.78	g	-gold cube
Run 2	6.54	g	-gold cube
Pan	3.79	g	-gold pan
Concentrate	19.11	g	
Sample Comments:			
No colours observed			
West side of esker			

Table 1: Sample Meteor 17-01

Sample:	**Meteor**	**17-02**	
Alternate #:	71951	12 mesh	
	71954	concentrate	
UTM East:	469742		
UTM North:	5239524		
Weight:	26.1	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
12 Mesh	2.9	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
4 Mesh	6	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
Final Weight:	14.8	kg	- less than 12 Mesh
Concentrate Weight			
Run 1	12.82	g	-gold cube
Run 2	3.97	g	-gold cube
Pan	3.93	g	-gold pan
Concentrate	20.72	g	
Sample Comments:			
Bottom of historic pit 4 colours noted from run 1			

Table 2: Sample Meteor 17-02

Sample:	**Meteor**	**17-03**	
Alternate #:	71952	12 mesh	
UTM East:	469752		
UTM North:	5239517		
Weight:	29.9	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
12 Mesh	2.9	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
4 Mesh	25.3	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
Final Weight:	1.46	kg	- less than 12 Mesh
Concetrate Weight			
Run 1	0	g	-gold cube
Run 2	0	g	-gold cube
Pan	0	g	-gold pan
Concentrate	0	g	
Sample Comments:			
Historic fine tailings pile			
No concentrate recovered			

Table 3: Sample Meteor 17-03

Sample:	**Meteor**	**17-04**	
Alternate #:	71953	12 mesh	
	71955	Concentrate	
UTM East:	469742		
UTM North:	5239515		
Weight:	28.6	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
12 Mesh	4.8	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
4 Mesh	19.4	kg	Pail Weight = 0.8 kg
Final Weight:	2	kg	- less than 12 Mesh
Concetrate Weight			
Run 1	6.62	g	-gold cube
Run 2	5.16	g	-gold cube
Pan	0	g	-gold pan
Concentrate	11.78	g	

Sample Comments:

Bottom of historic pit
Noticed flour gold mixed with magnetite
No colours in pan

Table 4: Sample Meteor 17-04

3.2 CONCLUSIONS

From the 4 samples collected only 4 gold colors were observed. The three tray gold cube appeared to recover approximately 50+ percent of the heavy concentrates during the first pass. The second pass brought the average up to 90+ percent of the heavy concentrates. I would recommend adding another two to three trays to the Gold Cube with a fine sluice on the bottom where the tails exit.

It was noted that a fine gold was sticking to the magnetite when the magnetite magnet was used. Additional concentration methods may be required in the future to remove this fine gold from the magnetite.

Due to the fine nature of the gold, it would most likely migrate downward at a greater rate. I would recommend taking deeper soil sample locations in the future..

The contents of the 12 mesh was looked at by a geologist. It was determined that the main component of this material indicated that it was derived from granite. This may act as a pathfinder to determine the original source of the placer gold.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a professional geophysicist with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Geophysicist and President of CJP Exploration Inc. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.

3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

6. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo., B.S.
President
CJP Exploration Inc.

Larder Lake, ON
December 31, 2017

APPENDIX B

GARMIN GPS MAP 62S

Physical & Performance:	
Unit dimensions, WxHxD:	2.4" x 6.3" x 1.4" (6.1 x 16.0 x 3.6 cm)
Display size, WxH:	1.43" x 2.15" (3.6 x 5.5 cm); 2.6" diag (6.6 cm)
Display resolution, WxH:	160 x 240 pixels
Display type:	transflective, 65-K color TFT
Weight:	9.2 oz (260.1 g) with batteries
Battery:	2 AA batteries (not included); NiMH or Lithium recommended
Battery life:	20 hours
Waterproof:	yes (IPX7)
Floats:	no
High-sensitivity receiver:	yes

Interface:	high-speed USB and NMEA 0183 compatible

Maps & Memory:	
Basemap:	yes
Preloaded maps:	no
Ability to add maps:	yes
Built-in memory:	1.7 GB
Accepts data cards:	microSD™ card (not included)
Waypoints/favorites/locations:	2000
Routes:	200
Track log:	10,000 points, 200 saved tracks

Features & Benefits:	
Automatic routing (turn by turn routing on roads):	yes (with optional mapping for detailed roads)
Electronic compass:	yes (tilt-compensated, 3-axis)
Touchscreen:	no
Barometric altimeter:	yes
Camera:	no
Geocaching-friendly:	yes (paperless)
Custom maps compatible:	yes
Photo navigation (navigate to geotagged photos):	yes
Outdoor GPS games:	no
Hunt/fish calendar:	yes

Sun and moon information:	yes
Tide tables:	yes
Area calculation:	yes
Custom POIs (ability to add additional points of interest):	yes
Unit-to-unit transfer (shares data wirelessly with similar units):	yes
Picture viewer:	yes
Garmin Connect™ compatible (online community where you analyze, categorize and share data):	yes

- *Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com*

APPENDIX B

GOLD CUBE

Though it looks simple, the Gold Cube is a feat of physics and engineering, and does the job it was intended to do – separate the gold without losing it all in your tailings like the Gold Rush era old timers did using crude sluice boxes, rocker boxes and drywashers.

“Remember, if you are using 1800s technology, you’re going to get 1800s results.”

The Gold Cube is efficient , lightweight and because it uses only a 12-volt battery and a 3 amp bilge pump, it’s super quiet.

To understand how the Gold Cube works, imagine a fine gold particle, 19.3 times heavier than the moving water that suspends it. So the trick is to use the water to separate the lighter material from the heavier, through stratification or layering.

The low pressure zone behind the riffle is called an eddy which rolls horizontally, and the vortex churns vertically like a tornado. What happens is the vortex churns the material, separates the lights from the heavies and the gold sinks to the bottom. When it sinks to the bottom, it’s going to stay there until something heavier wants to displace it. As gold sinks to the bottom of the vortex pocket that’s already full it displaces something equal to its size. The Gold Cube and the vortex technology basically operated on a replacement system, so the heavier is continuously replacing the lighter material.

Gold Cube

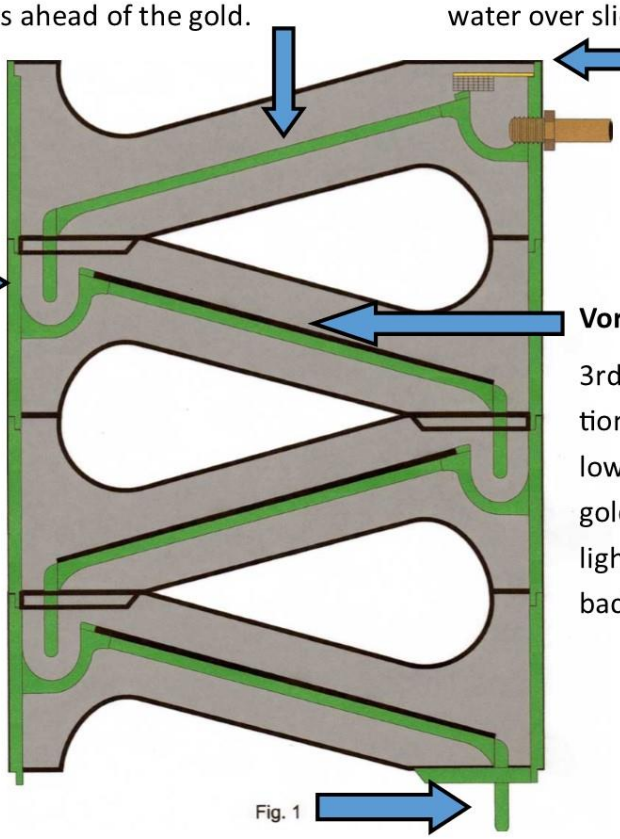
How it Works

Slick Plate

1st degree of separation. Lighter material moves ahead of the gold.

Water Diffuser

Creates a smooth, even cascade of water over slick plate.



G-force separator

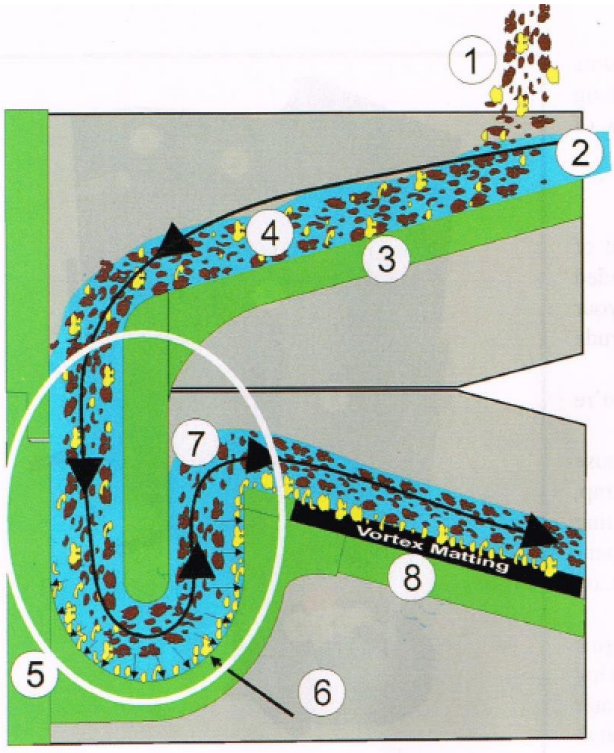
2nd degree of separation. Material must pass under a gate, breaking surface tension and forcing lighter material ahead of the gold.

Vortex Matting

3rd degree of separation. Hundreds of small low pressure zones drive gold deep and forces lighter material out and back into the flow.

Fig. 1

As the water and material move through the vortex trays, the degrees of separation continue to retain the gold and exit lighter material out the bottom of the cube.



G-FORCE SEPARATOR

How the G-force separator works inside the Gold Cube: (1) No. 8 mesh or smaller gold-bearing material is added to the water flow (2) on the slick plate (3). The slurry (4) drops into the G-force separator (5). The slurry accelerates around the bottom of the trough and centrifugal force helps move gold outward (6). As all the material leaves the G-force separator, high volume water carries the lighter material up and away (7). The gold is then dropped into the beginning of the vortex mat (8). This process is repeated in each of the Gold Cube's separation trays.

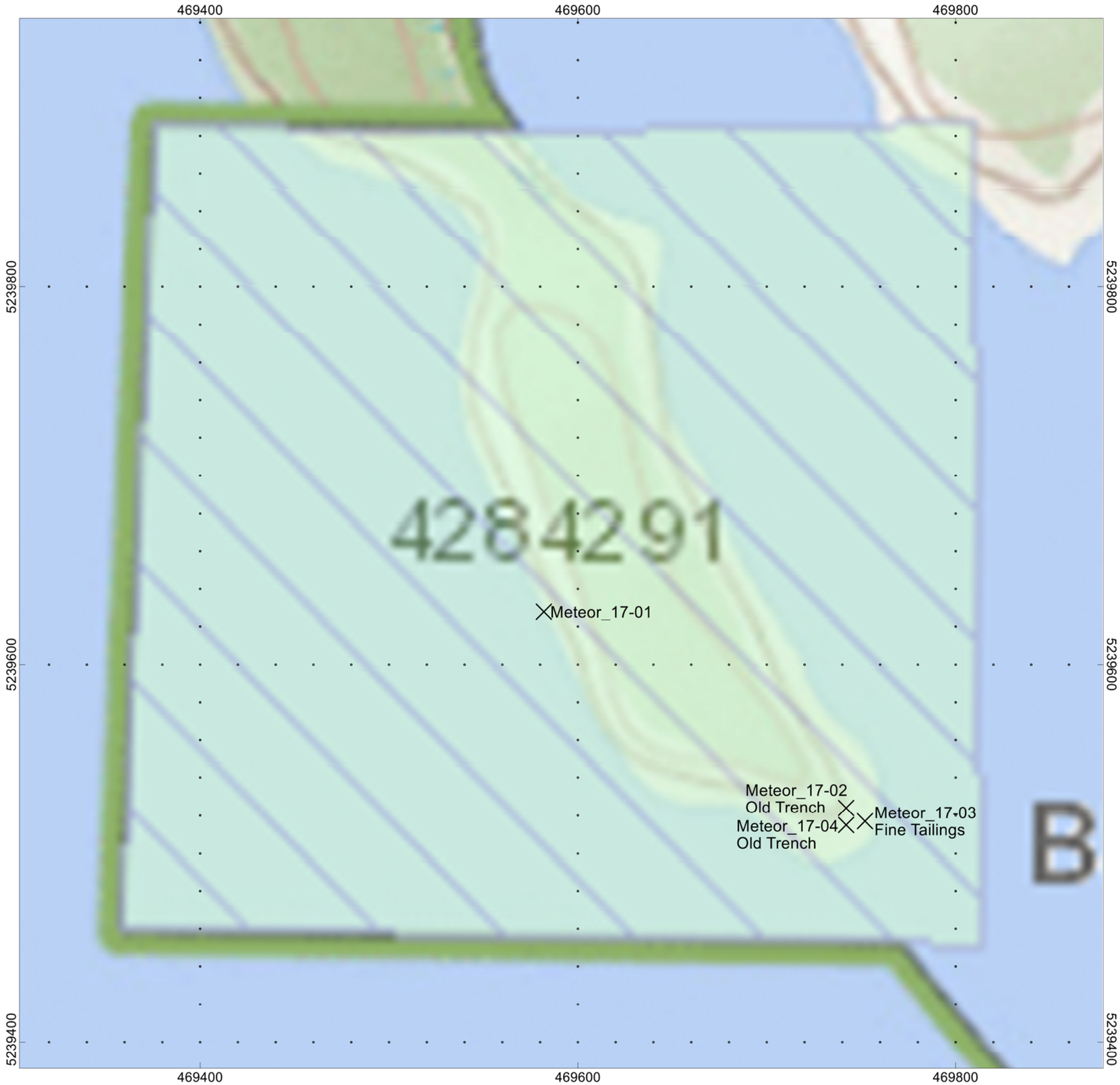
APPENDIX C

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted Claim Georeference Map (1:2000)

1) CJP-Meteor-Prospecting

TOTAL MAPS=1



Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

Jason Ploeger

METEOR LAKE PROPERTY
Beulah Township, Ontario

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Samples Collected By: C Jason Ploeger
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger
December 2017

Drawing: Ploeger-Meteor-Samples