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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE 2018 MECHANICAL STRIPPING AND PROSPECTING PROGRAM CALONG LAKE PROPERTY

MCKELVIE TOWNSHIP
THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA
NTS: 42E/10F CENTERED AT
UTM NAD83 ZONE 16
511480mE 5495414mN
EXPLORATION PLAN NO. PL17-10750

PREPARED FOR
Stephen Greiner and Philip Escher



Prepared by:
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(January 16th, 2019)

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1.0) Introduction and Summary

The following report summarizes the exploration program performed in the Spring of 2018. The program was performed on the Calong Lake property located in Northwestern Ontario, roughly 170km north east of the town of Nipigon, Ontario.

From May 15th, 2018 to May 20th, 2018 a brief mechanical stripping and prospecting program was carried out on the Calong Lake property in order to follow up on and better understand a previously undisclosed gold showing within the Beardmore-Geraldton Greenstone Belt. The program consisted of mechanically stripping the area around the showing followed by channel sampling and mapping of the newly exposed outcrop with a focus on structure, alteration and mineralization. A day of prospecting was then performed along strike of the dominant structure identified from the stripping program.

The program resulted in the discovery of two 1.5m to 2m wide, east-northeast striking, steeply south dipping bands of magnetite iron formation. Structural indicators along the trench imply a fold with the hinge lying to the east. The plunge is currently unknown. Sampling resulted in relatively consistent anomalous to low grade disseminated gold mineralization throughout the iron formation ranging from 0.24 g/t Au to 0.48 g/t with one sample resulting in 1.71 g/t Au over 1.1m. Prospecting identified another band of iron formation roughly 250m southwest of the stripping area also resulting in an anomalous grab sample value of 0.189 g/t Au. The results here are encouraging considering the minimal work performed on the property to date.

2.0) Property Location and Access

The Calong Lake property is located approximately 170 km north east of Nipigon, Ontario, along highway 11, and approximately 14 km southeast from the town of Geraldton, Ontario. The property can be accessed easily via the Eldee road which is located approximately 9.2 km east along highway 11 from the highway 11/584 intersection (Fig. 1). Recent logging in the area has left Eldee road well maintained directly up to the property boundary, along with good side roads which disperse throughout the property. The historic claim fabric consisted of one single legacy claim unit of roughly 16 ha (legacy claim unit 4279166) which converted into four single cell mining claims of roughly 21 ha each on April 10, 2018. The property is located within the Thunder Bay Mining Division, Mckelvie Township (G-0484) and is centered on UTM (Nad83) within zone 16 U at 511480mE and 5495414mN (Fig. 2)

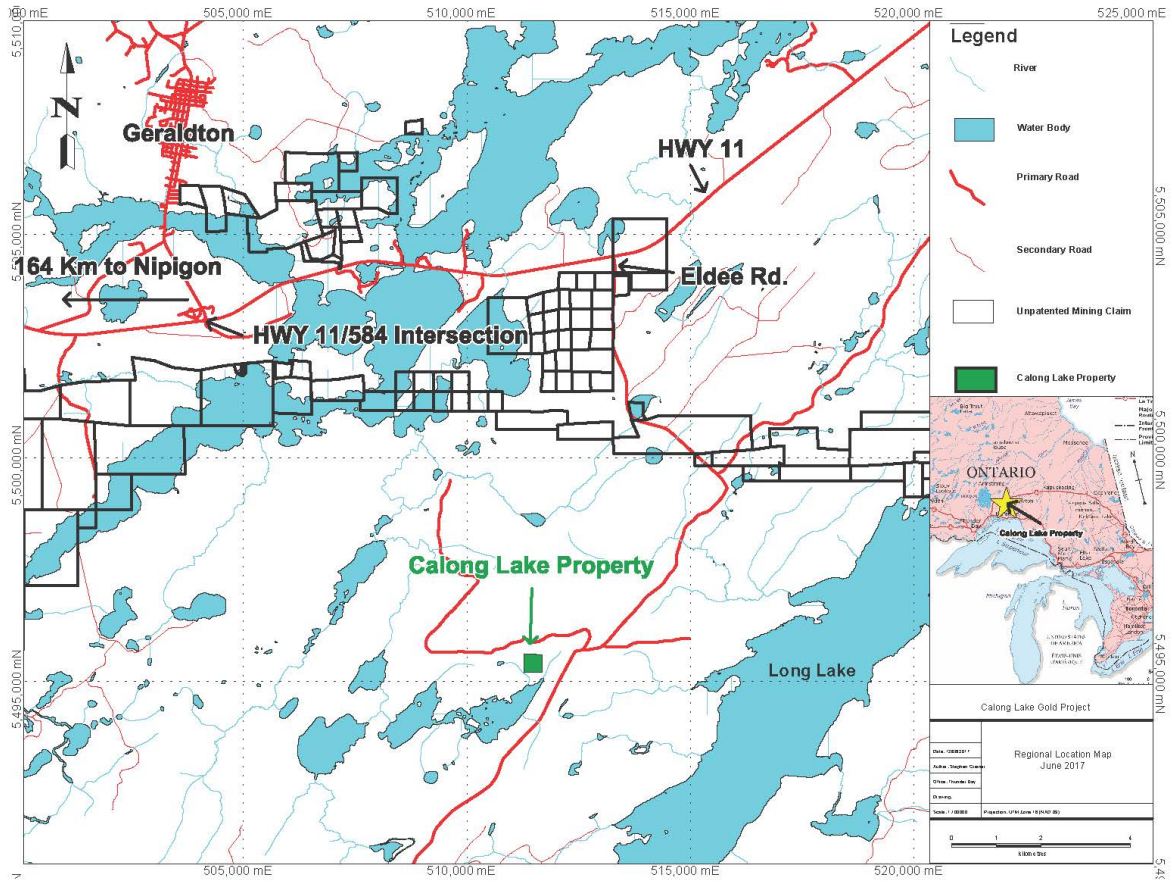


Figure 1: Regional Location Map and Access (Legacy Claim Fabric)

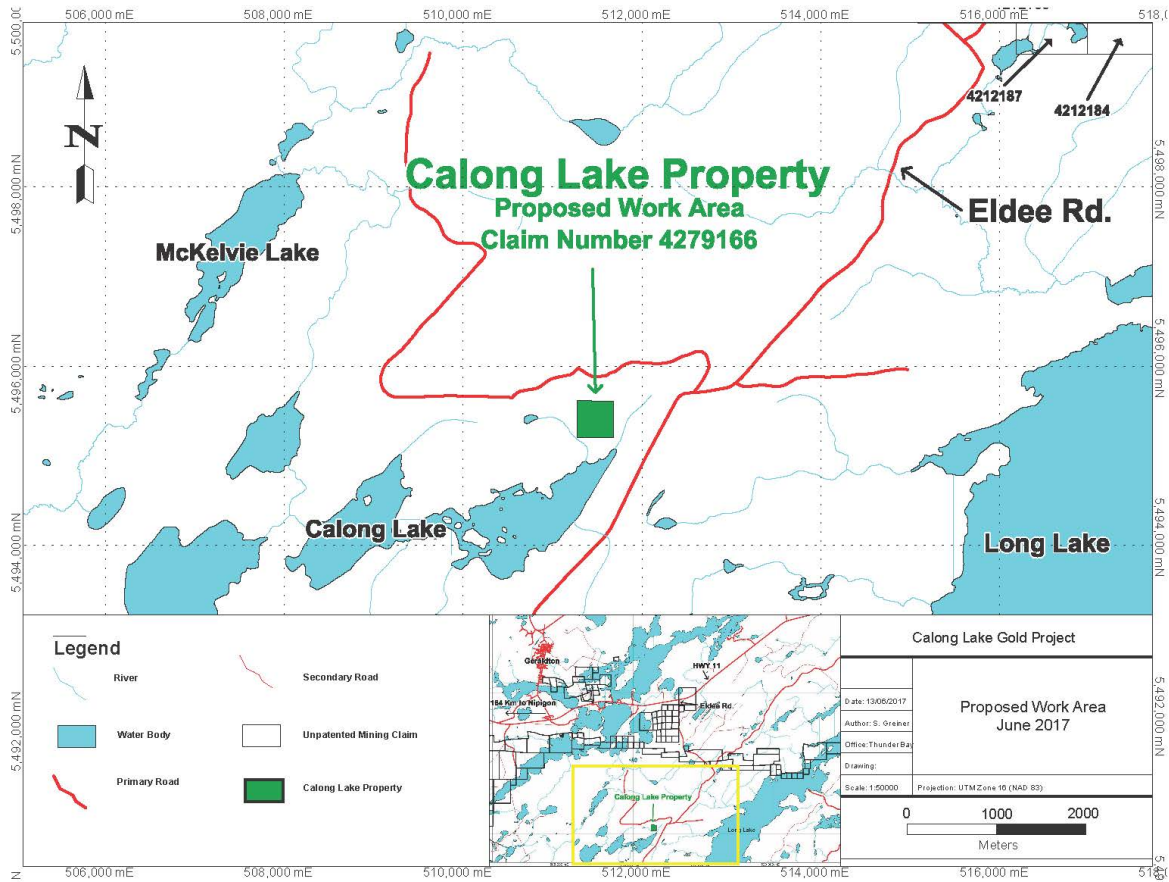


Figure 2: Proposed Work Area (Legacy Claim Fabric)

3.0) Claims and Ownership

The Calong Lake property covers 83 hectares and consists of 4 single cell mining claims (Table 1). The claims comprising the property are owned by Philip Escher and Stephen Greiner.

Table 1: Claim Details

Claim ID	Township	Claim Status	Registered Holder	Expiry/Renewal Date
153770	Mckelvie	Active	K.E., Escher, P., Greiner, S.	08/01/2019
153771	Mckelvie	Active	K.E., Escher, P., Greiner, S.	08/01/2019
239299	Mckelvie	Active	K.E., Escher, P., Greiner, S.	08/01/2019
285174	Mckelvie	Active	K.E., Escher, P., Greiner, S.	08/01/2019

4.0) Regional Geology

The Calong Lake property is located in the eastern part of the Archean Beardmore-Geraldton Greenstone Belt (BGGB) along the southern extent of the Wabigoon subprovince. The belt can be sub-divided into three, east-west striking, shear bounded units of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, all of greenschist metamorphic grade.

Structure of the BGGB consists of northward younging, stacked imbricate sheets which have been interpreted as the result of accretionary wedge tectonics. Large scale thrusting (D1) between 2696 Ma and 2691 Ma is believed to have occurred along the southern margin of the Wabigoon Subprovince. The D1 thrusting is believed to have resulted in what is now defined as the BGGB belt structure. Another deformational event (D2) is believed to have occurred between 2692 Ma and 2686 Ma resulting in compression of the BGGB and a steepening of the beds to near vertical. A final transpressional deformation event (D3) resulted in large dextral shearing and z-folding of the BGGB (Lucas, K., 2009). The time period of the D3 deformation is poorly constrained.

The northern boundary of the BGGB is defined by the Paint Lake shear zone. The Paint Lake shear zone is an east-west trending shear zone which reaches from Lake Nipigon to approximately 9 kilometers east of the Jellico fault, where it is then lost under overburden. The Blackwater Fault marks the southern structural contact.

Although individual units are shear bounded, suggests that they probably reflect an original sedimentary assemblage deposited on the cratonic margin. Original continuity of the assemblage is also supported by consistent stratigraphic trends and structures that mostly young to the north (Barrett, T.J., and Fralick, P.W., 1986).

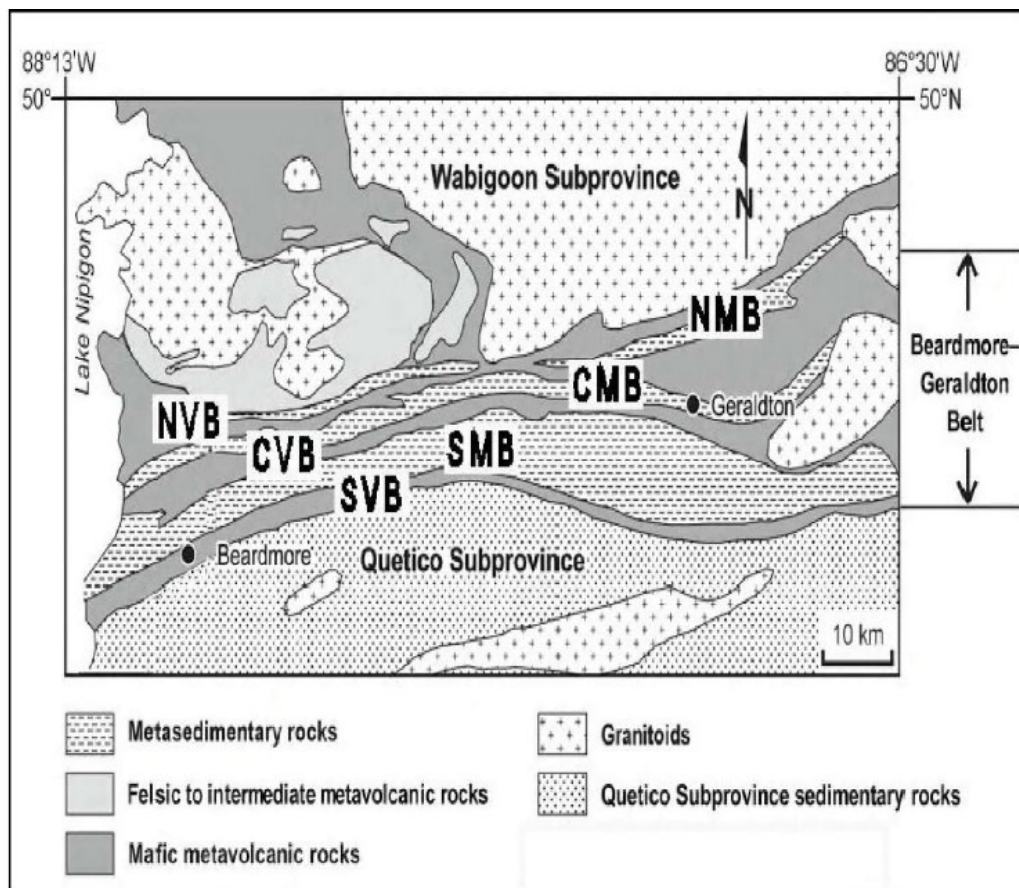


Figure 3: Generalized Geology of the Beardmore-Geraldton Greenstone Belt

5.0) Physical Environment and Overburden

Topography on the Calong Lake property ranges from 350m to 360m above sea level. Overburden in the northern, southeastern and southwestern portions of the property consist mainly of thin gravelly silty sand diamicton from locally derived debris (bedrock-drift complex). The central portion of the property consists of thick gravelly clayey silt to gravelly sandy silt diamicton containing abundant Paleozoic carbonate and Proterozoic metasediments with some bedrock-drift complex as well as muskeg and organic deposits in the low-lying areas (Kristjónsson, F.J., and Thorleifson, L.H., 1991). Bedrock outcrops on the property appear to occur more within areas of the bedrock drift complex. A southwest-northeast trending drumlin field occurs north of the property indicating the direction of glacial recession (Kristjónsson, F.J., and Thorleifson, L.H., 1991). Topographic highs on the property tend to occur within the bedrock-drift complex and may indicate shallow overburden of the locally derived debris.

7.0) Exploration History

Extensive exploration and regional mapping completed in the 1930s led to the discovery of numerous gold occurrences and mineral reserves in the BGGB, most of which were concentrated within the SMB. As a result, a relatively small amount of exploration projects have been undertaken in and around the Calong Lake area of the SVB; however, gold occurrences have been identified within the SVB around Beardmore to the west. Occurrences around Beardmore and within the SVB, such as the Northern Empire Mine (MDI42E12NE00002), demonstrated surface sample assay values of up to 9g/t Au and 51g/t Ag. Significant gold mineralization is typically associated with zones of high strain along which hydrothermal and magmatic activity is focused.

In 2008, Kodiak Exploration Ltd. contracted out High Resolution Magnetic, XDS VLF-EM and Radiometric Airborne Survey's in and around the town of Geraldton and was performed by Terraquest Ltd. (20006478). The surveys performed intersected the Calong Lake property. The purpose of the survey was to collect geophysical data that could then be used to prospect directly for economic minerals that would be characterized by anomalous magnetic, conductive or radiometric responses. As well, geophysical patterns could be used indirectly for exploration mapping.

In 2009, Kodiak Exploration Ltd. performed a regional surface exploration program on their Hutchinson/Goldfield Lake projects (NTS 42E 10NW & NE). A brief period of the program included surface sampling in and around the Calong Lake property. Assay values of the surface samples taken showed no significant elevation in Au values; however, many outcrops identified in previous maps had not been sampled.

In 2012, a brief sampling expedition was performed by P. Escher on the Calong Lake property where outcrops in the area of the Kodiak sampling expedition were revisited. P. Escher located and sampled a previously unidentified iron formation within the SVB. Assay values resulted in 1.418g/t Au. In 2013, the previously identified iron formation was revisited and samples of the adjacent rock types were acquired. Assays resulted in 0.929 g/t Au and 0.506 g/t Au within very angular localized floats of iron formation. Highlights are listed below (Table 2).

Table 2: Calong Lake Sample Highlights 2012

Sample #	Easting NAD83	Northing NAD83	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
CL-000	511492	5495481	Gossanous IF	1.418	1
CL-002	511503	5495497	loose but local angular boulder of IF. 1-2% euhedral sulfides	0.506	N/A
CL-003	511503	5495497	IF, 10% sulfides	0.929	N/A

8.0) Targeting

The High Resolution Aeromagnetic, XDS VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey performed by Kodiak Exploration Ltd. in 2008 had clearly defined the SVB throughout the property. It had also located and defined what R.D. Macdonald identified as a quartz diabase dyke which appears to cut the SVB at almost 0 degrees to both the regional structure and geology (Fig. 4). Targeting was based on both the aerial geophysics combined with the historical showings and consisted of a mechanical stripping program at the showing location followed by a brief prospecting program proximal to the stripping location.

The primary target on the property was the gold showings located around UTM NAD83 16U 511490mE and 5495480mN. The objective was to mechanically strip and channel sample the original showings in order to better understand the geological system involved as well as any gold bearing fluids and structural controls associated with it. The objective was also to try and define the width of the mineralized zone. Mechanical stripping was conducted under an exploration plan which would only allow the uncovering of up to 100m² at any given time. Secondary targeting consisted of basic prospecting in areas proximal to the original showings and was performed only when time permitted outside of the stripping program

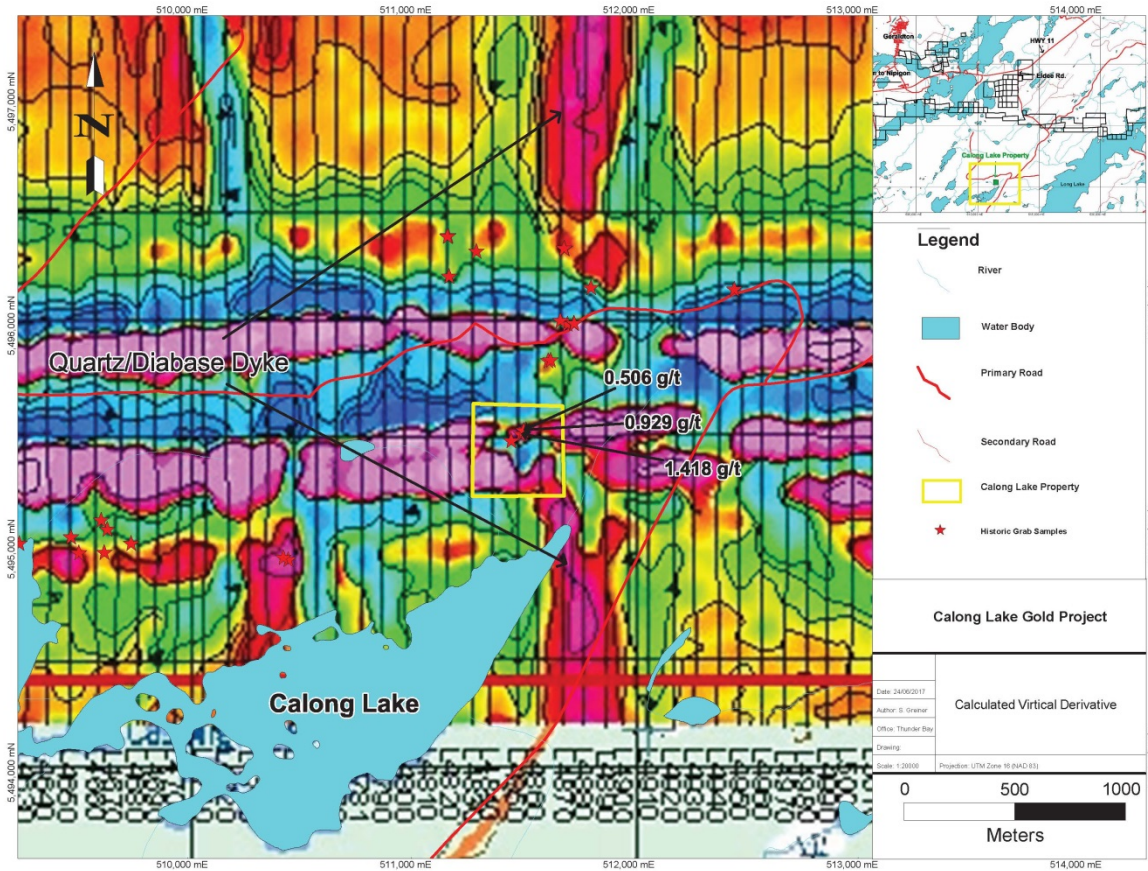


Figure 4: Calong Lake Gold Project, Calculated Magnetic Vertical Derivative (Legacy Claim Fabric)

9.0) Exploration

9.1) Rationale

The Calong Lake property covers an undisclosed gold showings located in the proposed stripping location. The property in whole is completely contained within the SVB which also hosts multiple gold showings in the Beardmore area along with the past producing Northern Empire Mine (MDI42E12SW00002) which produced 149,452 ounces (5.13 tonnes) gold through mill clean up in 1949 (Mason and White, 1986), and as of 2008 has been shown to host at least another 86,652 tonnes at 10.7 g/t Au (29,807oz) indicated and 64,748 tonnes at 9.95 g/t Au (20,719oz) inferred. The property is also located only 8 km south-east and roughly 20 km by road from the proposed Greenstone Gold Mines Hardrock project.

9.2) Prospecting

One man day of prospecting was carried out during the period from May 15th, 2018 to May 20th, 2018. Prospecting was performed only when time permitted during the mechanical stripping program. Traverses were focused within the SVB and along strike from what appeared to be the controlling structure on mineralization within the stripped location. Navigation was performed using a Garmin 62s GPS and Silva compass. All coordinates are recorded in UTM NAD83 zone 16U. Prospecting was focused on locating new mineral occurrences away from and down strike from the stripping location. A detailed sample location and traverse map is shown in Figure 5. A total of 10 grab samples were taken during the Spring of 2018.

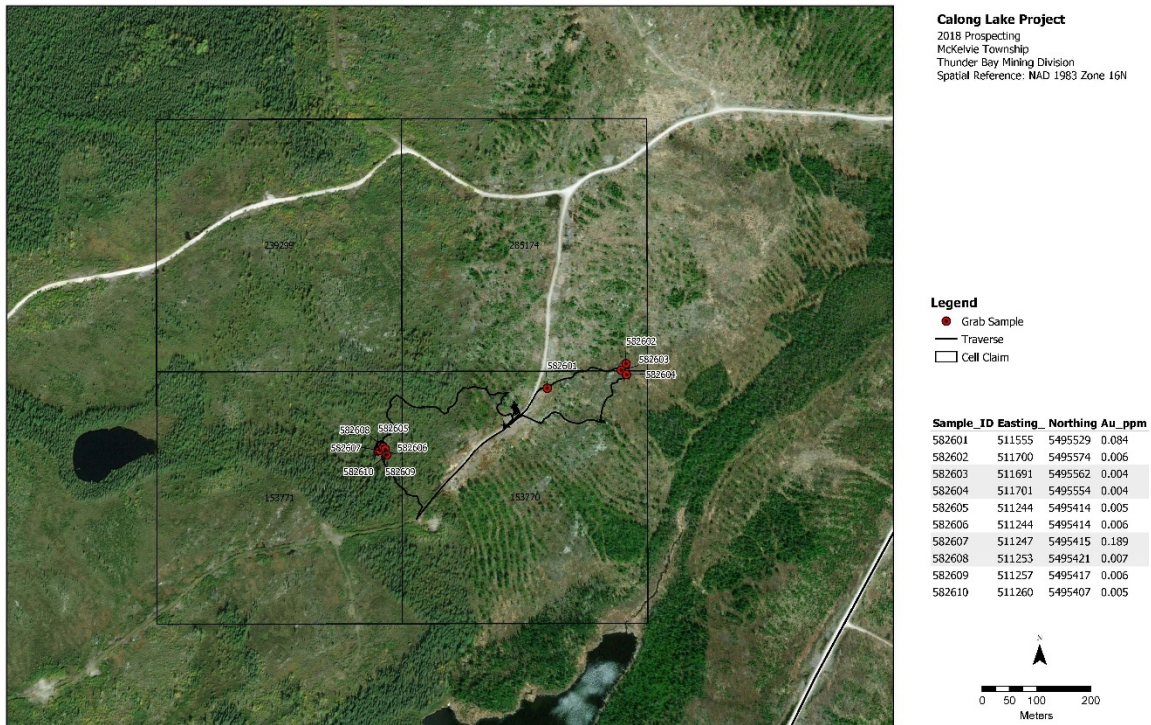


Figure 5: Prospecting Sample Location and Travers Map

9.3) Mechanized Stripping

Mechanical stripping, channel sampling and outcrop mapping was performed from May 15th, 2018 to May 20th, 2018 and focused on exposing bedrock around grab sample CL-000 which returned 1.418 g/t Au from the 2012 prospecting program. Mechanical stripping was performed primarily to determine the extent of the mineralized zone. Jim Leduchowski of Geraldton, Ontario stripped one trench exposing approximately 80m² of outcrop around sample CL-000 using a Case 580 backhoe. Backhoe usage ran for 21 hours which included walking the machine to and from the work location down the Eldee road from HWY 11. A total of 18 channel samples were obtained from the stripped outcrop.

The mechanically stripped outcrop was washed using a fire pump in order to clearly expose any lithology, structure and mineralization. Samples were cut with a Stihl TS 500 rock saw. The outcrop was mapped at a scale of 1:50 .

9.4) Personnel and Work Schedule

Pathfinder Explorations Services of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Stephen Greiner of Waterdown, Ontario to complete the prospecting and mechanical stripping projects. Both projects required a total of 8-man days to complete. A summary of the work schedule is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Work Schedule

Work	Personnel	Dates
Prospecting	Mike Tremblay	May 20 th , 2018
Stripping	Jim Bob's Contracting	May 15 th to May 16 th , 2018
Washing, Channel Sampling and Mapping	Philip Escher, Mike Tremblay	May 17 th to May 19 th , 2018

10.0) Sampling and Analytical Methods

10.1) Grab Sampling Methods and QA/QC

Grab samples were collected by breaking off a representative sized sample sufficient for chemical analysis and inserting it into a sample bag with the sample number clearly written on the bag and the associated sample ticket inserted into the bag. The bag was then securely sealed and ready for transport. An outcrop picture along with a textural picture were taken at each sample location using a field camera. Each picture was taken with a clear object in view in order to indicate the scale of the image. A strip of flagging tape with the sample number clearly written on it was tied to a representative sample and placed at the location the sample was taken. Another strip of flagging tape with the sample number clearly written on it was hung in a tree at roughly shoulder level in order to help relocate the exact sample location in the future. All grab samples were then combined into rice bags and were transported by Pathfinder Exploration Services personnel to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. No QA/QC samples were inserted into the batch of grab samples. The lab inserts their own standards into the sample stream, as well as blanks, in order to calibrate the instrument. The lab also performs duplicate analyses in order to confirm the accuracy and precision of its analyses. Samples were analyzed using the following codes: 202-051 [Trace Au at 0.002-10ppm by Fire Assay / AAS Finish], 202-064 [Gravimetric Finish Au (0.5 ppm DL) by Fire Assay /each (30g)], 221-001 [Dry, <5kg crush to 75% passing 2mm, split to 250 g and pulverize to 85% passing 75 µm]. Any pulps and rejects were discarded.

10.2) Channel Sampling Preparation and Analytical Methods

The stripped outcrop was first paced out and channel locations were marked out using orange spray paint and a measuring tape. Channel locations were determined in order to separate out and test different lithology, alteration and mineralization trends. Channel samples were cut directly into the outcrop and the sample lengths ranged from 0.30 m up to 1.20 m. Two parallel cuts were made roughly 1.5 inches apart and 1.5 inches deep for each channel sample. The channel samples were removed using a hammer and chisel and placed in a sample bag with the sample number clearly written on the bag and the corresponding sample ticket inserted. Aluminum sample tags were inserted at the start of each channel sample with the sample number clearly scribed on the tag for future identification. The sample bags were securely sealed, placed in rice bags and transported to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario by Pathfinder Exploration Services personnel. All channel samples were analyzed for gold using 30 g pulverized samples in an Au Fire Assay with AA finish. No QA/QC samples were inserted into the batch of grab samples. The lab inserts their own standards into the sample stream,

as well as blanks, in order to calibrate the instrument. : 202-051 [Trace Au at 0.002-10ppm by Fire Assay / AAS Finish], 202-064 [Gravimetric Finish Au (0.5 ppm DL) by Fire Assay /each (30g)], 221-001 [Dry, <5kg crush to 75% passing 2mm, split to 250 g and pulverize to 85% passing 75 µm]. Any pulps and rejects were discarded.

11.0) Results

11.1) Prospecting

Prospecting did not lead to the discovery of any significant new gold showings during the 2018 program. The highest Au value returned from prospecting was sample 582607 which produced 0.189 g/t Au from folded banded iron formation located approximately 250m southwest of the stripping location. The full table of prospecting sample locations and descriptions can be viewed in Appendix I.

11.2) Stripping

A total of approximately 80 m² of outcrop was exposed during the mechanical stripping program. The target location was focused around the 1.418 g/t Au showing located during the 2012 prospecting program. A total of 18 channel samples were taken representing a combined length of 15.61m. Mechanical stripping was orientated primarily perpendicular to regional lithologies and exposed two 1.5m to 2m wide bands of magnetite iron formation. Channels samples were orientated perpendicular to geology and were selected to test all variations in lithology, mineralization and alteration. The highest-grade interval intersected in the channel sampling was 1.71 g/t Au hosted within banded iron formation with 2% to 3% percent pyrite, 1% percent coarse subhedral arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite. A full list of channel sample results is in Appendix I and illustrated in Figure 6.

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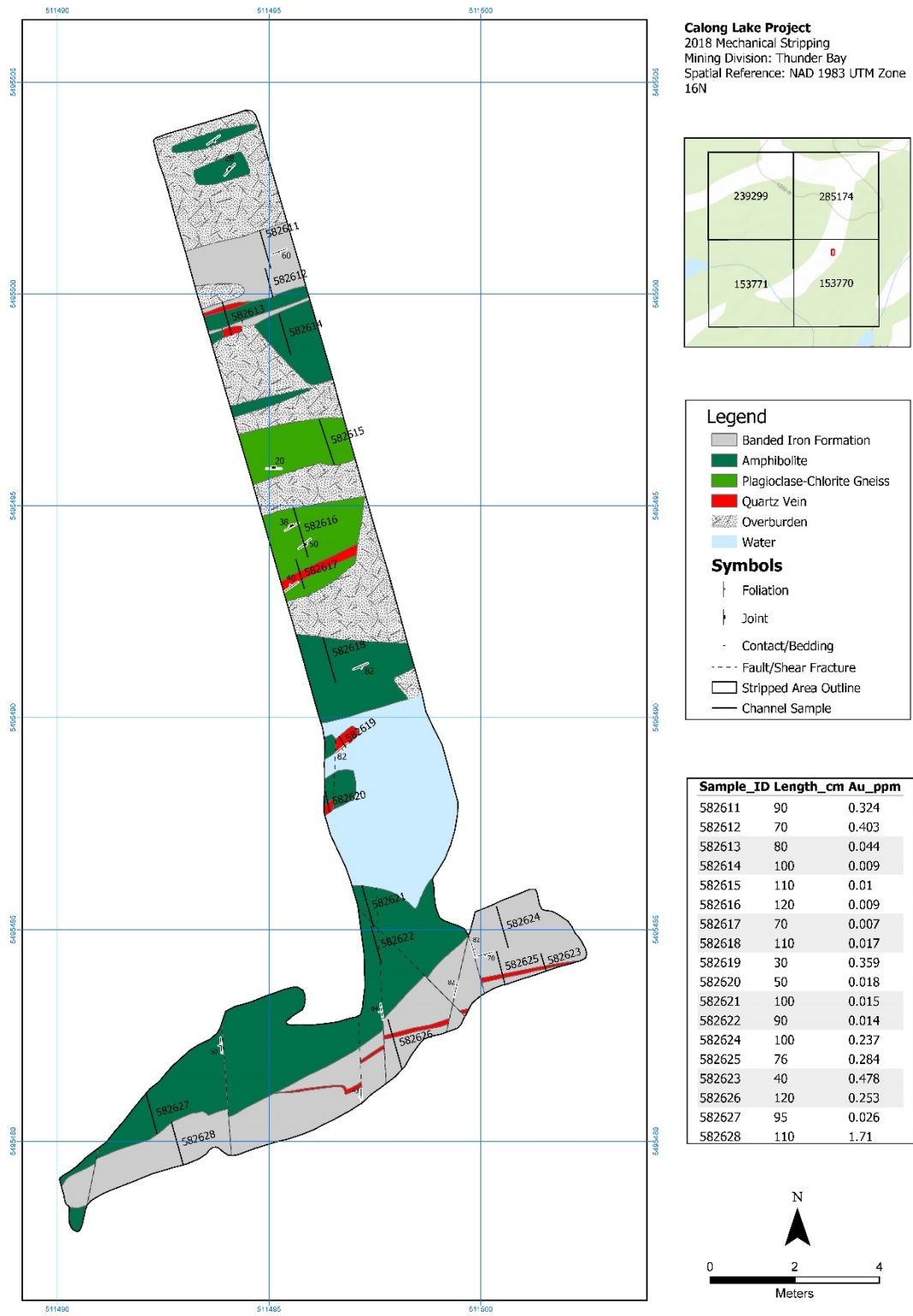


Figure 6: Calong Lake Trench Map

12.0) Discussion and Conclusions

Stripping of the Calong Lake showing revealed the presence of two 1.5 to 2 meter wide, east-northeast striking, steeply south dipping bands of magnetite iron formation. The iron formation consists of alternating millimeter- to centimeter-scale bands of chert and magnetite. Disseminated sulfide mineralization is pervasive near the contacts and consists mainly of pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite; Coarse grained arsenopyrite was observed locally in the southern iron formation.

The dominant structural pattern in the iron formations S and Z folds in the southern and northern limbs respectively (Figure 7a,b) indicates the fold hinge is located to the east, however a plunge direction could not definitively be determined during the program. Lithology and strain patterns as well as variations in metamorphic grade are consistent with past works within the BGGB.

Gold mineralization within the stripped area is contained mainly within the banded iron formation. Quartz veining does not appear to significantly influence gold values along the trench where instead gold seems to show a consistent low-grade dissemination throughout the iron formation.

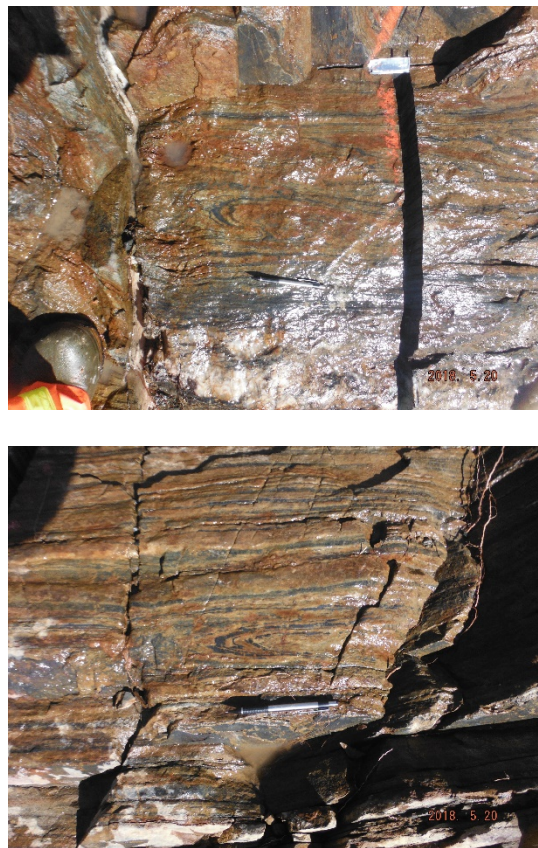


Figure 7: S-Fold on South Limb (Upper); Z-Fold on North Limb (Lower)

13.0) Recommendations

Additional work in the form of prospecting should be undertaken along strike of the iron formation. More detailed work should be focused in the projected area of the fold hinge conceptualized from the stripping project described herein. If prospecting shows favorable results, a permit application should be filed in order to perform a more extensive mechanical stripping program focused around any new showings as well as in attempt to expose the projected fold hinge. If deemed necessary, ground geophysics could be performed to identify in better detail any iron formation in the areas below overburden.

14) Statement of Expenditures

The costs related to the Spring 2018 exploration program are summarized in the table below.

Table 4: Detailed List of Expenditures

Description	Invoice Date	Recipient of Payment	# of Units	Units Cost	Amount
Groceries/Meals					
	Friday, May 18, 2018	Sebbi's Restaurant			\$ 21.98
	Wednesday, May 17, 2017	Crown and Ancor			\$ 24.99
	Wednesday, May 16, 2018	Crown and Ancor			\$ 20.00
	Tuesday, May 15, 2018	Crown and Ancor			\$ 12.83
	May 19, 2018	Crown and Ancor			\$ 22.23
	Friday, May 18, 2018	Popeye's			\$ 19.86
	Tuesday, May 15, 2018	Crown and Ancor			\$ 31.14
	Sunday, May 20, 2018	Crown and Ancor			\$ 12.12
	May 19, 2018	Crown and Ancor			\$ 12.53
	Tuesday, May 15, 2018	Tims			\$ 6.64
	Sunday, May 20, 2018	Tims			\$ 9.93
	Thursday, May 17, 2018	Queen's			\$ 50.83
	Friday, May 18, 2018	Country Club			\$ 49.50
	Thursday, May 17, 2018	NoFrills			\$ 13.27
	Wednesday, May 16, 2018	Freshmart			\$ 3.99
	Wednesday, May 16, 2018	NoFrills			\$ 38.57
	Thursday, May 17, 2018	NoFrills			\$ 27.02
	Wednesday, May 16, 2018	NoFrills			\$ 15.30
	Subtotal				\$ 392.73
Accommodation					
	Sunday, May 20, 2018	Crown and Anchor			\$ 479.97
	Subtotal				\$ 479.97
Consumable Supplies					
	Tuesday, May 15, 2018	Deroy's			\$ 7.86
	Friday, May 18, 2018	Marino's			\$ 8.87
	Friday, May 18, 2018	Marino's			\$ 11.30
	Thursday, May 17, 2018	Marino's			\$ 37.86
	Monday, May 14, 2018	Northern Turf			\$ 164.02
	Subtotal				\$ 229.91
Other					
Gas for pumps and	Saturday, May 19, 2018	Husky			\$ 61.11
Gas for pumps and	Tuesday, May 15, 2018	Pelletier's			\$ 51.06
	Subtotal				\$ 112.17
Equipment Rentals					
Water Pump		Pathfinder Exploration	5	\$ 56.50	\$ 282.50
Rock Saw		Pathfinder Exploration	1	\$ 56.50	\$ 56.50
Water Pump		M. Tremblay	2	\$ 56.50	\$ 113.00
	Subtotal				\$ 452.00
Travel					
Truck		Pathfinder Exploration	1150	\$ 0.57	\$ 649.75
Truck		M. Tremblay	1200	\$ 0.57	\$ 678.00
	Subtotal				\$ 1,327.75
Contract Services					
Geologist		Pathfinder Exploration	6	\$ 452.00	\$ 2,712.00
Prospector		M. Tremblay	2	\$ 452.00	\$ 904.00
Backhoe and Operator		Jim Bob's Contracting	22	\$ 96.05	\$ 2,113.10
	Subtotal				\$ 5,729.10
Assays					
Fire Assay		AGAT			\$ 914.74
	Subtotal				\$ 914.74
Report					
Geologist		Stephen Greiner	3	\$ 452.00	\$ 1,356.00
					\$ 1,356.00
Grand Total (Incl. HST)					\$ 10,994.37

15) References

- 1) Barrett T.J., and Fralick P.W., 1986. “Resedimentation Associated With the Gold Bearing Banded Iron-Formation in the Geraldton-Beardmore Greenstone Belt, Ontario”. Open File Report 5577.
- 2) Williams H.R., 1989. “Geological Studies in the Wabigoon, Quetico and Abitibi-Wawa Subprovinces, Superior Province of Ontario, with Emphasis on the Structural Development of the Beardmore-Geraldton Belt”. Open File Report 5724.
- 3) Lucas K., 2009. “Assessment Report: Hardrock-Geraldton Project Premier Gold Mines Limited”. AFRI 2_42771.
- 4) Kristjanson, F.J. and Thorleifson, L.H. 1991. Surficial Geology, Beardmore Geraldton, Ontario; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1768A; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2535, scale 1:100 000.
- 5) Macdonald, R.J., 1940. “Map No. 49m: Kenogamisis River Area, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario”. Scale 1:63360.
- 6) Macdonald, J.A., 1988. “The Geraldton Camp: The Role of Banded Iron Formation; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5694.

Appendix I – Channel and Grab Sample Descriptions and Locations

Channel Sample Descriptions					
Sample ID	Length (cm)	Description	Au_(FAA)	Au_(Grav)_gpt	Au_ppm
582611	90	BIF. Trace pyrr.	0.324		0.324
582612	70	BIF. 1 to 2 % sulfides.	0.403		0.403
582613	80	Chl-bearing amphibolite with two qtz veins. Host is dark green to black. Weakly developed but penetrative fabric. Veins are translucent white in the center and light blue near their margins. Locally 1 to 2 % subhedral arsenopyrite or pyrite in host rock.	0.044		0.044
582614	100	Amphibolite. Weak but penetrative fabric. Comprised mainly of plage and amphiboles and lesser retrograde chl. No sulfides.	0.009		0.009
582615	110	Chl-gneiss (maf volcanic) with 10 to 20 % sub-mm plage porphyroclasts. Contains weakly developed fracture controlled network of plage-qtz veinlets.	0.01		0.01
582616	120	Same as above.	0.009		0.009
582617	70	Same as above with 20 cm bull-white quartz tension(?) vein. Fracture controlled veining is mostly absent. No sulfides observed.	0.007		0.007
582618	110	Chl-bearing amphibolite with ~10% fracture controlled plage-quartz veinlets. Trace hematite and pyrite.	0.017		0.017
582619	30	Quartz vein with lesser amounts of wallrock material. Qtz is milky-white and contains abundant mm-scale chloritic seams, oriented perpendicular to strike of vein. Trace cpy in vein. Wallrock is gossanous and contains some 5 to 10% subhedral to anhedral pyrite and/or arsenopyrite.	0.359		0.359
582620	50	Same as above.	0.018		0.018
582621	100	Cataclasite (amphibolite). Strongly fractured but cohesive. 15 to 20% fracture controlled plage-quartz veinlets. Trace hematite and pyrite.	0.015		0.015
582622	90	Same as previous.	0.014		0.014
582623	40	BIF with 13 cm greyish quartz vein. 1 to 2 % to locally up to 4 % fine grained sulfides (pyrr>py/arseno>cpy)	0.478		0.478
582624	100	BIF. 2 to 3 % fine grained pyrr.	0.237		0.237
582625	76	BIF with 10 cm quartz vein. Locally 2 to 3 % disseminated sulfides in host (pyrr > cpy)	0.284		0.284
582626	120	BIF 3 to 5 % to locally up to 10 % fine grained pyrr and lesser arseno. Up to 5% pyrr and cpy quartz vein.	0.253		0.253
582627	95	Amphibolite with sub-cm scale folded and boudinaged quartz vein. Minor retrograde chlorite after amphibole. Trace sulfides associated with quartz.	0.026		0.026
582628	110	BIF. 2 to 3% pyrr and 1 % coarse subhedral arseno and trace cpy near contacts.	1.6	1.71	1.71

Assessment Report – Calong Lake Property 2018 Exploration Program

Grab Sample Descriptions and Locations				
Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au_ppm
582601	511555	5495529	Siliceous BIF, folded	0.084
582602	511700	5495574	Cherty IF. Qtz-Ank(?). Trace pyrite	0.006
582603	511691	5495562	Flat vein. Rusty fractures.	0.004
582604	511701	5495554	Bull-white quartz vein, 10 cm wide. Trends ~20° N	0.004
582605	511244	5495414	Flat vein.	0.005
582606	511244	5495414	QV Float.	0.006
582607	511247	5495415	Folded BIF. Subcrop(?). Trace po in siliceous bands.	0.189
582608	511253	5495421	Same as previous.	0.007
582609	511257	5495417	Mafic volcanic with cross cutting calcite veinlets.	0.006
582610	511260	5495407	Quartz vein float.	0.005

Appendix II – Assay Certificate



5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON, ON

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

PROJECT:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Sherin Moussa, Senior Technician

DATE REPORTED: Jun 15, 2018

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 7

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

***NOTES**

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005
PROJECT:

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

(200-) Sample Login Weight

DATE SAMPLED: May 24, 2018 DATE RECEIVED: May 24, 2018 DATE REPORTED: Jun 15, 2018 SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Sample Login Weight
	Unit:	kg
	RDL:	0.01
582601 (9270119)		1.32
582602 (9270120)		1.30
582603 (9270121)		1.21
582604 (9270122)		0.45
582605 (9270123)		1.23
582606 (9270124)		1.17
582607 (9270125)		1.40
582608 (9270126)		1.01
582609 (9270127)		0.90
582610 (9270128)		1.09
582611 (9270129)		3.29
582612 (9270130)		1.55
582613 (9270131)		2.17
582614 (9270132)		2.51
582615 (9270133)		2.76
582616 (9270134)		2.85
582617 (9270135)		1.97
582618 (9270136)		2.45
582619 (9270137)		1.10
582620 (9270138)		1.83
582621 (9270139)		1.94
582622 (9270140)		2.54
582623 (9270141)		1.16
582624 (9270142)		3.94
582625 (9270143)		2.77
582626 (9270144)		4.01
582627 (9270145)		2.39
582628 (9270146)		3.95

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005
PROJECT:

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CANADA L4Z 1N9
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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

(202-051) Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish

DATE SAMPLED: May 24, 2018 DATE RECEIVED: May 24, 2018 DATE REPORTED: Jun 15, 2018 SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Au	Au-Grav
	Unit: RDL:	ppm 0.002	g/t 0.5
582601 (9270119)		0.084	
582602 (9270120)		0.006	
582603 (9270121)		0.004	
582604 (9270122)		0.004	
582605 (9270123)		0.005	
582606 (9270124)		0.006	
582607 (9270125)		0.189	
582608 (9270126)		0.007	
582609 (9270127)		0.006	
582610 (9270128)		0.005	
582611 (9270129)		0.324	
582612 (9270130)		0.403	
582613 (9270131)		0.044	
582614 (9270132)		0.009	
582615 (9270133)		0.010	
582616 (9270134)		0.009	
582617 (9270135)		0.007	
582618 (9270136)		0.017	
582619 (9270137)		0.359	
582620 (9270138)		0.018	
582621 (9270139)		0.015	
582622 (9270140)		0.014	
582623 (9270141)		0.478	
582624 (9270142)		0.237	
582625 (9270143)		0.284	
582626 (9270144)		0.253	
582627 (9270145)		0.026	
582628 (9270146)		1.60	1.71

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By: _____



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005
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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

Sieving - % Passing (Pulverizing)			
DATE SAMPLED: May 24, 2018	DATE RECEIVED: May 24, 2018	DATE REPORTED: Jun 15, 2018	SAMPLE TYPE: Rock
Analyte:	Pass %		
Unit:	%		
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.01	
582601 (9270119)		88	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:



Quality Assurance - Replicate
AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005
PROJECT:

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

(202-051) Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish

Parameter	REPLICATE #1				REPLICATE #2				REPLICATE #3							
	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD				
Au	9270119	0.084	0.056		9270130	0.403	0.448	10.6%	9270143	0.284	0.217	26.7%				
Au-Grav													9270146	1.71	1.59	7.3%



Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials
AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005
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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

(202-051) Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish														
Parameter	CRM #1 (ref.GS5R)				CRM #2 (ref.GSP4G)				CRM #3					
	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits		
Au	5.29	4.86	92%	90% - 110%	0.468	0.437	93%	90% - 110%						
Au-Grav									6.06	5.51	90%	90% - 110%		



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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

AGAT WORK ORDER: 18T343005

PROJECT:

ATTENTION TO: Phil Escbar

SAMPLING SITE:

SAMPLED BY:

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Au	MIN-12004 MIN-12019	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	AAS
Au-Grav	MIN-200-12006		GRAVIMETRIC
Pass %			BALANCE