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Geological Survey
for
Moon Energy Corp. Foundation Canada
on the
Stargate Project Property
in
Kefer Township
Porcupine Mining Division
District of Cochrane
Ontario

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December 12, 2019

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INTRODUCTION

During the spring/summer of 2015, the author and field crew conducted prospecting on the property of Moon Energy Corp. Foundation Canada. The geological survey was conducted in two phases by the author and one field assistant with the first re-approach phase taking place from September 5 to September 9, 2018 and a second follow up phase from Oct 11 to October 16 2018. The program was conducted over 2 contiguous unpatented mining claims (12 current day period cells including both full and boundary units) known as the “Stargate 1 Project” located in the southeastern quadrant of Keefer Township.

A total of 24 flagged lines were installed with ground markers totaling 28.8 kilometers in distance which additionally supplemented a refurbished total of 9 historically cut survey lines totaling 10.8 kilometers in distance for a grand total of 39.6 kilometers of geological survey coverage.

The project is located approximately 20 km (12.5 miles) west of the junction of highways 101 and 144. The claims cover the midline east portion of Keefer Township, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario.

The purpose of the survey was to identify the lithological units, location of structural features and to locate favorable areas for gold and/or base metal mineralization. In this area, gold mineralization is associated with narrow quartz or quartz carbonated veining in metavolcanic rocks, sulphide mineralization associated with zones of carbonatization within structural features, such as faults, shear zones and fractures. Also, the identification of the source the various magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies was an important objective.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The 2 unpatented historical legacy and current period cell based mining claims cover the area immediately south and east and west from the corner of highway 101 and Star Lake Road, Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane, Ontario as shown in Figure 1.

The project area is located approximately 20 km (12.5 miles) west of the junction of highways 101 and 144. Access to the project can be made by walking traverse due south from the White Birch Outpost or by ATV means along the hydro corridor easement which crosses the property access point at the south-west corner of the claims group.

Additional access can also be made from a logging road which runs parallel to the immediate south of the claims group which originates and trends southwards from a point 1 km further west along highway.

PROPERTY

The portion of the Moon Energy Corp. Foundation Canada holdings covered by this report consists of 2 unpatented mining claims shown in Figure 2. and consists of the following mining claim numbers and recording dates.

Legacy Claims:

P-4276264, Keefer Township, July 22, 2013 (recording date)

P-4276265, Keefer Township, July 19, 2013 (recording date)

Current period MLAS Claim Cells (overlap):

300919, 197722, 197721

121550, 178167, 197723

300920, 252375, 280873

The claim posts for post 4 of P-4276264 and post 1 of P-4276265 are located together approximately 50 meters due south of the White Birch Outpost and immediately south of highway 101.

Several different ages of historical mining claim posts were located at the above current series claim post junction and correctly reference the current claim post location base point.

TOPOGRAPHY and VEGETATION

The topography of the area consists of generally low lying spruce and pine with mixed tag alders. The lowest area, which constitutes the central east-west portion of the claims group, is occupied by a shallow east-west trending lake which is bordered on the east and south shorelines by grassy marsh and muskeg and on the north and west shorelines by pine, spruce and balsam. Drainage of the lake occurs on the west end where it flows under a highway 101 culvert where it is diverted to the north into an adjoining north-south lake bed. This region of the claims group correlates with an east-west fault zone along the southern shore of the same east-west lake which is bisected by a north-south fault zone which occurs at the extreme western claims boundary end where it trends parallel to the north-south lake drainage azimuth change between the two.

In areas of higher ground which occurs as a gradual elevation taper to both the north and south of the central lowlands above, more mature spruce, poplar and birch are the predominant vegetation. Generally the soil conditions are a sandy gravel outwash plain material towards the south and a more humus organic material to the north. Boulders are

generally rare across the property and when encountered, do not exceed a half meter diameter.

The amount of bedrock exposure is limited and would amount to approximately 1 percent in the northern portion of the project and 5 percent within the south.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

A detailed description of the exploration activities and the various properties up to 1938 is given in the O.D.M. Report Volume 47, Part 4, titled "Geology of the Keefer-Eldorado Area" by W.D. Harding and L.G. Barry.

Mineral Exploration history for assessment eligible verification within the immediate project region is very limited. Due to the general lack of outcropping for readily available surface examination and in combination with the regional proximity towards the interpreted granitic batholithic setting which underlies the claims group, has intrinsically been the resulting influence towards the projects minimal exploration exposure historically.

The latest exploratory assessment file on record for the present report claim group, is associated with a line-cutting and Magnetic/VLF-EM survey combination coverage which was followed up with Induced Polarization survey deployment coverage performed in June and July of 2011 by Zinccorp Resources Inc. Returns from this exploratory survey work demonstrate considerable magnetic association with Induced Polarization conductivity/resistivity trends which of special mention, coincides with a gossanous (cherty) flat lying outcropping showing along the east-west paralleling boundary of the current report claims that may be an associative extension element to the infamous Texas Gulf airborne anomaly surface exposure which resides within claims located approximately 1.5 kilometers to the south. There is no history of diamond drilling which followed up on this work and as a result, the results of such past survey efforts can now be utilized in parallel to support current period exploratory undertakings.

The most notable and significant exploration event occurrence which took place in reasonably close proximity to the current report claims group was undertaken through a joint venture exploration program between Texas Gulf Sulfur and Conwest Exploration in 1971 at a location approximately 600 meters to the south, south-east from the south-east corner of current mining claim 309455. This program included airborne EM surveys which also resulted in 20% of the current report claims southern expanse being included. The survey was followed up with a 3 hole diamond drilling program totaling 933 feet. No assays were reported from this work.

From available assessment archive sources in place for review, there appears to be no evidence of reported diamond drilling undertakings being conducted within the subject project claims group.

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GENERAL GEOLOGY

The bedrock in the area consists of an early Precambrian metavolcanic-metasedimentary sequence and has been intruded by granitic rocks.

The rock units strike in a northeast to east direction. The oldest rocks appear to be pale color ultramafic flows which are intercalated with metasediments. Isolated areas these rocks grade into a massive flow consisting of serpentinized periodtite komatiite. These rocks are overlain by basaltic komatiite and /or Mg tholeiites. The above rocks are succeeded upwards by Fe tholeiite, calc-alkalic basalt, intermediate to felsic metavolcanics and clastic metasediments.

The intermediate to felsic metavolcanics consist of tuffs, breccia and foliated to massive flows. This unit grades into metasediments and clastic metasediments. Within isolated area the metasediments contain a zone of chert and magnetite iron formation.

The above lithological units are intruded by gabbroic to dioritic rocks. The felsic intrusives appear to have three stages, being: quartz diorite to tonalite, porphyritic granodiorite and a medium grained granodiorite.

Metamorphism in the area is of the greenschist facies, Rocks near the late intrusive have been altered to an epidote amphibolite to amphibolite facies.

Intruding all the above lithological units are north to northerly trending diabase dikes.

The structure in the area appears to be dominated by north-northwest trending transverse faults, several are filled by the later diabase dikes. Several northeast trending shear zones are located in the southern portion of the claim group.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION:

The objectives of the geological mapping survey were to identify the local lithological units, location of major structural features and to identify favorable areas of gold and/or base metal mineralization.

In this area, gold and silver mineralization are associated with narrow quartz veining in metavolcanic rocks, sulphide mineralization associated with carbonate zones within the

Destor Porcupine Fault Zone and in fractures or shear zones. Possible other sources of gold mineralization are Felsic Porphyries and sulphide facies of the iron formation and Gossan zones. Base metal mineralization may be associated with gabbroic to dioritic intrusives and as well, cherty iron formation which was specifically noted as a gossanous

flat lying outcropping exposure which resides directly proximal to the cleared electrical utility corridor which cross the claim group between the shared boundaries of both claims 178167 and 252375.

Table 1 shows the general lithological units for the Keefer region. Not all of these units are located within the mapping area (Choudry, A.G., 1982) with the prominent lithological unit within the claims group being Felsic Intrusive (Tonalite).

PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGY:

Approximately 95 percent to 99 percent of the mapping region is covered by glacial debris in the form of outwash plain. This is generally unsorted gravels with coarse grained sand and cobbles. Several areas have a large number of boulder erratic, predominately granitic to felsic ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 meters, with occasional small boulders and cobbles of gabbroic and mafic metavolcanics.

One boulder was located on the bush road just east of Line 200+25 East and 500+00 South which was of cherty composition.

Table 1: Table of Lithological units for Keefer and Denton Townships

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

Quaternary

Pleistocene and Recent

Glacial, glaciofluvial, swamp, lake, and stream deposits.

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

MIDDLE TO LATE PRECAMBRIAN

Mafic Intrusive Rocks

Diabase, porphyritic diabase, quartz diabase, magnetite-rich diabase.

Intrusive contact

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)

Felsic to Intermediate Plutonic Rocks

Granodiorite, granite, pegmatite, aplite, quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Intrusive contact

Porphyritic granodiorite.

Intrusive contact

Quartz diorite, tonalite, quartz monzodiorite, pegmatite, aplite.

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Intrusive contact

Metamorphosed Mafic to Intermediate

Intrusive Rocks Diorite, quartz diorite.

Intrusive contact

Gabbro, diorite.

Intrusive contact

Metavolcanics and Metasediments

Clastic Metasediments

Mudstone, phyllite, quartz-sericite schist, wacke, lithwacke, subarkosic wacke, polymictic pebbly sandstone, carbonate fuchsite schist, quartzite.

Chemical Metasediments

Banded magnetite-quartz iron formation. Magnetite-epidote iron formation, sulphide iron formation.

Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

Massive flow and autoclastic breccia, pillowed flows and breccia, porphyritic flows, tuff, crystal tuff, laminated tuff | lapilli-tuff, lapillistone, tuff-breccia, pyroclastic breccia, volcanoclastic metasediments.

Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics

Massive flows and related autoclastic breccia, pillowed flows and breccia, tuff and other pyroclastic rocks. Amygdaloidal flows, amphibolite, coarse grained flows, volcanoclastic metasediments

Ultramafic to Mafic Metavolcanics

Massive flows and autoclastic flow breccia, pillowed flows and breccia, polysutured flows, serpentinized peridotite, talc-carbonate schist, volcanoclastic metasediments, spinifex flows.

Table 1: Lithological Units for Keefer Township (Geological Survey Map Reference)

- 6 Mafic Intrusives
 - 6a Quartz Diabase
- 5 Felsic to Intermediate Intrusives
 - 5a Granite
 - 5b Granodiorite
 - 5c Tonalite

- 5d Syenite
- 4 Metamorphosed Mafic Intrusives
 - 4a Gabbro
- 3 Metasediments
 - Clastic Metasediments
 - 3a Graywacke
 - Chemical Metasediments
 - 3b Banded magnetite-quartz iron formation
 - 3b Magnetite-epidote iron formation
- 2 Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanics
 - 2a Massive flow
 - 2b Flow breccia
 - 2c Pillow flow
 - 2d Pillow breccia
 - 2e Tuff
 - 2f Pyroclastic tuff
 - 2g Carbonated
 - 2h Sheared
- 1
 - 1a Massive flow
 - 1b Flow breccia
 - 1c Pillow flow
 - 1d Pillow breccia
 - 1e Tuff
 - 1f Pyroclastic tuff
 - 1g Carbonated
 - 1h Sheared

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GEOLOGY OF KEEFER GRID:

The geology of the Keefer Grid area is shown in Figure 3 which is located in the back folder. Only a few lithological units were located within the mapping areas which are described in detail below from the youngest to the oldest.

6 notable outcropping horizons were encountered:

(Note) Lines 800E to 1600E were devoid of outcrop exposure

1. Lines 0+50E to 0+150E encountered Felsic Intrusive (Tonalite) outcropping between stations +112.5 and +287.5

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2. Lines 400E to 400+50E encountered Felsic Intrusive (Tonalite) outcropping between stations 0S and +25S

3. Lines 0E to 400+100E encountered Felsic Intrusive (Tonalite) outcropping between stations +75S and +1075S

4. Lines 200+150E to 600+100E encountered Felsic Intrusive (Tonalite) outcropping between stations +550S and +672.5S

5. Line 400+75 at station +750 encountered slightly elevated 1 meter diameter flat flying exposure of gossanous interflow sediment under shallow peat overburden. Exposure is considered the most significant element returned from the program.

6. Line 200+00 East to 1400+25 East along station Line 1100+50 South encountered Felsic Intrusive. Presents as a very shallow overburden elevated bedrock expanse which correlates with an elevation peak incline towards the south of the project claims boundary.

LITHOLOGICAL UNITS:

Diabase Dikes:

Evidences of Diabase Dikes were located in four areas. The first located on a small outcrop on the north shore of the central east-west lake at approximately Line 600+50 East and 600+25 South. This Dike was approximately .6 meters wide. The composition was fine grained to very fine grained, black and moderately magnetic. The dike trends in a north-northwest direction.

The second occurrence was located at the western extent of the same east-west lake at approximately 300+00 East and 500+00 south where drainage into a stream narrowing takes place trending westwards towards the highway culvert. This Dike was approximately .8 meters wide and as well was noted trending as predicted towards a north-northwest direction.

The third occurrence located approximately at 200+50 East and 300+50 South, was interpreted to represent a continuance from the second occurrence where it can be seen to be crossing the highway along interpreted azimuth continuance strike across highway 101. The fourth occurrence appearance is interpreted to represent a

more northerly extension of the third along azimuth strike where it is seen crossing a snowmobile pathway at grid point 400+25 East and 0+25 South. This location

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From the airborne magnetic survey, two additional narrow north-northwest dikes may be present within 400 meters west of the Keefer-Denton township boundary. Overburden cover in this region precludes surface view validation. Such dikes have interpretational association with the Matachewan swarm of dikes array which are a very common element the region.

Felsic to Intermediate Intrusives:

The locations of these intrusives are directly related to the 5 regions of significant bedrock exposure deemed suitable to interpret as geological survey references.

The Tonalite is medium to coarse grained, pinkish to reddish pink on the eroded and weathered surface, while fresh surface appears whitish to pinkish. The composition is comprised of whitish plagioclase, pink feldspars, and mafic minerals, generally hornblende and minor biotite. Minor amounts of epidote alteration are present. Nil to very weak foliation is present. No sulphide mineralization is present.

In the same outcrop as the .6 meter Diabase Dike, a .4 meter pinkish felsic Syenitic Dike bearing due east was located.

Mafic to Ultramafic Intrusives:

No occurrences noted during field examination

Metasediments:

The locations of these intrusives are restricted to the southern portion of the mapping area in Keefer Township on mining claim P-4276264

One area of chemical metasediments in the form of Gossanous shallow iron formation outcropping was located on the property. This area is located within the hydro easement corridor clearing approximately 80 meters south-east from the 400 meter east line post from azimuth directional change line post of claim. The grid

location is approximately 400+75 East and 700+50 South. This occurrence is comprised of narrow bands of chert, grayish Metasediments, magnetite and medium green mafic to intermediate pyroclastic metavolcanic tuff. The location also exhibits folding on a small scale. The strike of the unit is N 100 E.

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The second location of iron formation is along the shore line north and south of the western end of the east-west lake in proximity to a Diabase dike at 300+00 East and 550+00 South. The outcrop consists of a 0.3 to 0.5 meter band of chert then a magnetite-chert unit approximately 1 meter thick, bearing N 075 E dipping 65 degrees north. The second outcrop further south of the tie line consists of magnetite with a bearing of approximately N 094 E and dipping 81 degrees north. Both of these outcrops are within a more silicified Tonalite felsic intrusive upheaval segment which strikes from N 075 E dipping 65 degrees north in the north part to N 079 E dipping between 75 to 80 degrees in the south and parallel the Diabase dike strike crossing the same region. Similar smaller such occurrences appear again in close proximity to the same Diabase Dike as it crosses highway 101 further along interpreted strike to the north, north-west.

These relatively inconsistent and discontinuous metasediment occurrences appear to be of similar characteristic to that which constitutes a major expanses of such which occur further to the south of the claims group within adjacent holdings and can be reasonably interpreted as being associated along projected strike of the Diabase Dike.

Felsic to Intermediate Metavolcanics:

There is one primary area of felsic to intermediate metavolcanics located along the vicinity of the hydro corridor easement at a grid point reference center of 200+75 east and 600+75 south

In this particular property region, there is an elevated bedrock upheaval exposure which appears to be correlated with what may be a fault splay axis which coincides with a location where an east-west oriented lake/pond axis trend which resides on the east side of highway 101, appears to possibly be represented through a near 90 degree azimuth change, outcome, as a north-south lake/pond continuance on the immediate west side of the highway.

In these bedrock outcroppings, narrow 4 to 6 inch felsic tuff bands cut through predominantly tonalitic to granodiorite composition lithologies and appear to change from a more east-west orientation at the eastern perimeter extent of the outcropping expanse, to a more north-south orientation along its western perimeter. This gradual

orientation change in the manner described supports the premise that an influential splay fault is in place at this location.

The tuff bands are fine grained, light grey on the weathered surface to light buff grey to light greyish pale green on the fresh surfaces. Individual laminated bands contain small fragments parallel to bedding. Bedding planes range from N 075 E to N

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080 E and dipping from 65 degrees to 75 degrees to the north at the eastern extent, to N 020 E and dipping 80 degrees to the east at the western extent in closer proximity to the highway 101 crossover point between the two lake/pond occurrences. No sulfides are noted.

Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics:

The majority of the outcrop exposure of the mapped survey area constitutes as tonalitic with relatively rare occurrences of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics in scope, with one particularly notable occurrence being seen along the extreme south grid line (tie-line) at location 1000+50 E and 1150+00 S which correlates with a topographical bedrock elevation peak along its length. At this location, a massive Mafic Tuff resides striking N 040 E and dipping 60 E which presents as a fine grained massive flow which is medium to dark green in color and weathers from a light green to pale medium green. Carbonatization typically varies from weak to none when encountering such occurrences. Exceptions have been noted where some minor shearing was seen to be related to quartz veins which were exposed along the highway 101 rock cut traverse expanse which takes place between line points 00+50 E and 10+50 S at its proximity to the southern extent of the grid, and 400+75 E and 0+75 S. Of further mention, Epidote is sporadically seen to reside along the margins where occasional quartz veins cut through these fabrics and can be seen to be frequented by sample takers from the highway. No pillow flows were located at any location of bedrock exposure.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY:

Apart from the Diabase dikes filling the north-northwest fault zones, the only structure located were two shear zones. These were located on the eastern shore of the lake by Line 600+50 East and 600+00 South.

The northern shear zone trends N 108 E dipping 74 degrees north in a carbonated Tonalite while the southern shear trends N 168 E and dipping steeply east. This later

shearing has terminated the felsic dikelet, while the small Diabase dike has not been displaced.

A suspected shear or fault zone may be present near the contact of the Tonalite felsic intrusive environment in the extreme southern portion of the mapping area where it encroaches towards the Deloro mafic metavolcanic contact lithology being seen to emerge within the neighboring property claim boundary. Evidences of

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shearing can be seen further to the south and outside of the current claim group where small excavation undertakings had unearthed such structural features of mention.

A final structural geology feature of notable mention correlates with the obvious change in major water body orientation that takes place from the western end of the small east-west oriented lake in claim 4276264 to that of the clearly north-south trending lake just west of grid line 200+00 East. The portion of this interpreted east-west to north-south orientation in proximity to the crossing traverse of highway 101, brings forth geological evidences of mild shearing and quartz veining in both north-south and east-west directions, some portions which are mineralized and which have seen to have been subjected to random roadside sampling undertakings.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:

The amount of mineralization is in the form of very scattered to less than 1 percent sulphides usually contained within the higher silica/quartz vein expanses of the exposed narrow quartz veins which cut through the general felsic intrusive blanket cover. Scattered grains of chalcopyrite were located in the northern felsic tuff which had presented along several segments of the 101 highway exposed portion of the project which lays proximal to the central segment of claim 4276264.

CONCLUSIONS:

The property contains less than 5 percent outcrop exposure consisting principally of a predominant overlying Tonalite expanse which supports the present O.G.S. field mapping interpretations. Quartz Diabase Dikes are seen to be the primary subsequent intrusive features which cut through the primary granitic intrusive expanse.

The limited quartz veining in the area is isolated to narrow sporadic instances of quartz and carbonated stringers and veinlets as seen cutting through the Tonalite expanse.

Sulphide mineralization is generally witnessed as minor local pyritization with isolate occurrences of chalcopyrite. The chalcopyrite mineralization is largely confined to the southern half of the claims group where it trends along an elevated property expanse under thin overburden. Where rusty carbonatization overprinting is seen to occur with quartz veins, epidote often times accompanies such along the margins of the veins as they cut through bounding strata.

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An unexpected, albeit, highly encouraging occurrence of Gossanous outcropping under thin overburden cover was outlined within the area of the hydro corridor easement and is a feature which may represent a repeat occurrence of the magnetite-chert iron formations seen south of the project base within adjoining third party property holdings seen to contain a much larger expanse of a similar setting that is proximal to a major airborne E.M. anomaly setting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the results of the previous prospecting and present follow up geological survey program, an initial manual trenching program is strongly warranted to further expose and expand the area of the very prolific Gossan showing located within the hydro corridor easement expanse. Relatively shallow overburden and accompanying flat lying topography at this site would allow manual stripping and trenching to take place without significant encumbrance which depending on outcome of expanse limits with manual methods, could be then followed up with mechanical.

Manual trenching and blasting followed by a shallow diamond drilling program is also recommended to test the above Gossan showing at depth under a geological stratigraphy approach rational prior to any major surface geophysical survey considerations being considered.

A Maxmin E.M. type geophysical survey is also recommended to be undertaken to cover the region of the Gossan showing either prior or subsequent to the above stripping program objectives.

REFERENCES

Assessment file, unpublished Resident Geologists property visit report, and OPAP reports filed with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines as well as earlier reports prepared for Zinc Corp and by a number of individuals and companies from sites on the property.

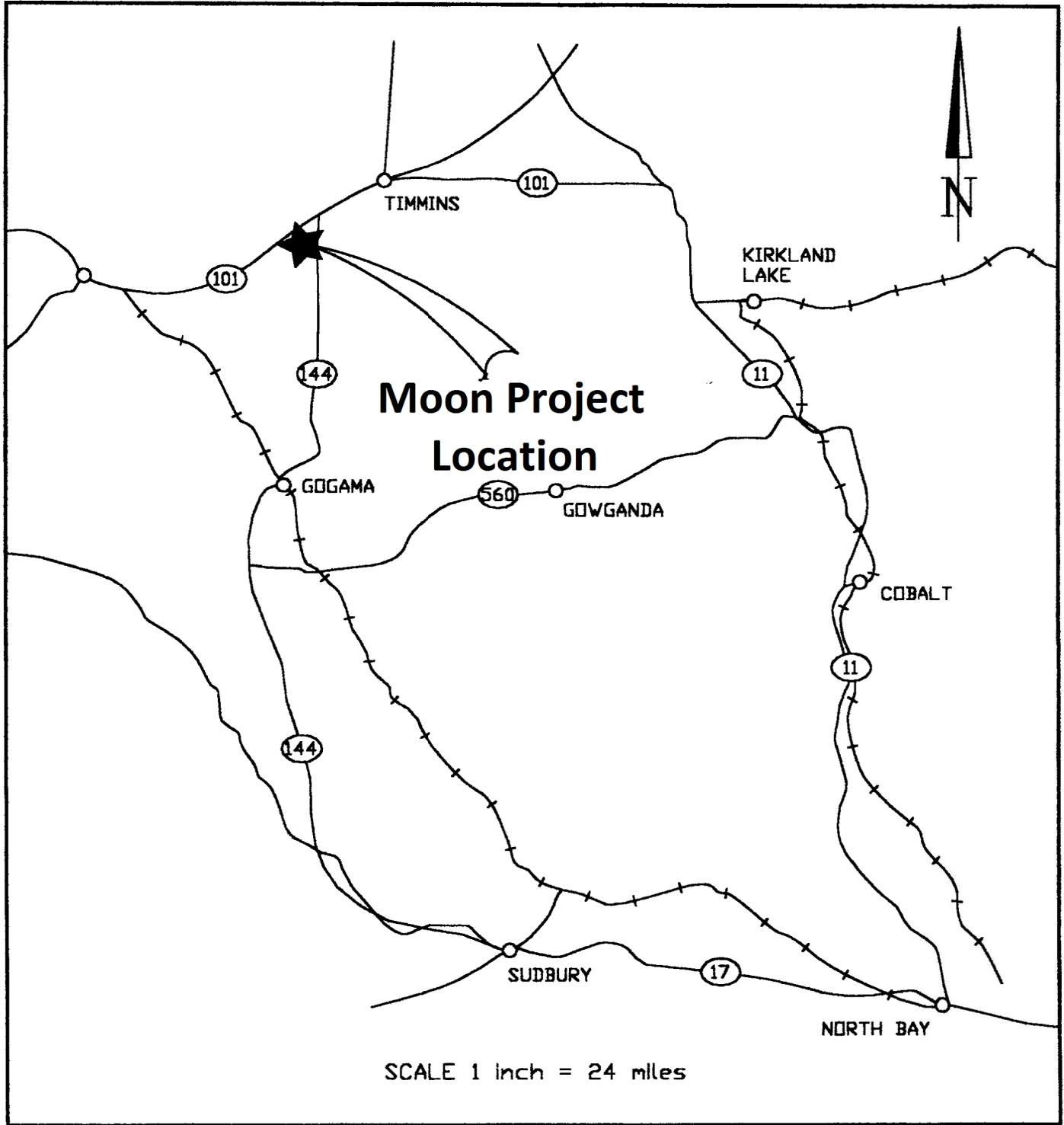
A.G. Choudhry, "Precambrian Geology of Keefer Township, Cochrane District", Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2500, Geological Series – Preliminary Map, Scale 1:15840 or 1 inch to ¼ mile, 1982. Geology 1981

A.G. Choudhry, "The Geology of Keefer, Denton and Thornloe Townships, District of Cochrane", Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5699, 1989.

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W.D. Harding and L.G. Berry", "Geology of the Keefer-Eldorado Area" Ont. Dept. Of Mines, Vol. XLVII, Part IV, 1938.

R.W. Woolham and P.A. Tyler, "Report on the Keefer-Denton Property, Keefer-Denton Townships, Ontario, NTS: 42A/5" prepared for Mr. Frank Zoebelin by Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl, September 30, 1990.



Moon Energy Corp. Foundation Canada

Kefer Townships

Property Location Map

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division
Land Titles/Registry Division
Ministry of Natural Resources District

Porcupine
COCHRANE
TIMMINS

TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Civil, Pk & File
- Colour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Tail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

- Freehold Patent
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- Leasehold Patent
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- License of Occupation
 - Uses Not Specified
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement

Area	Water	Thermal	Other
1234567			
1234567			

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

Area	Water	Thermal	Other
1234			
1234			

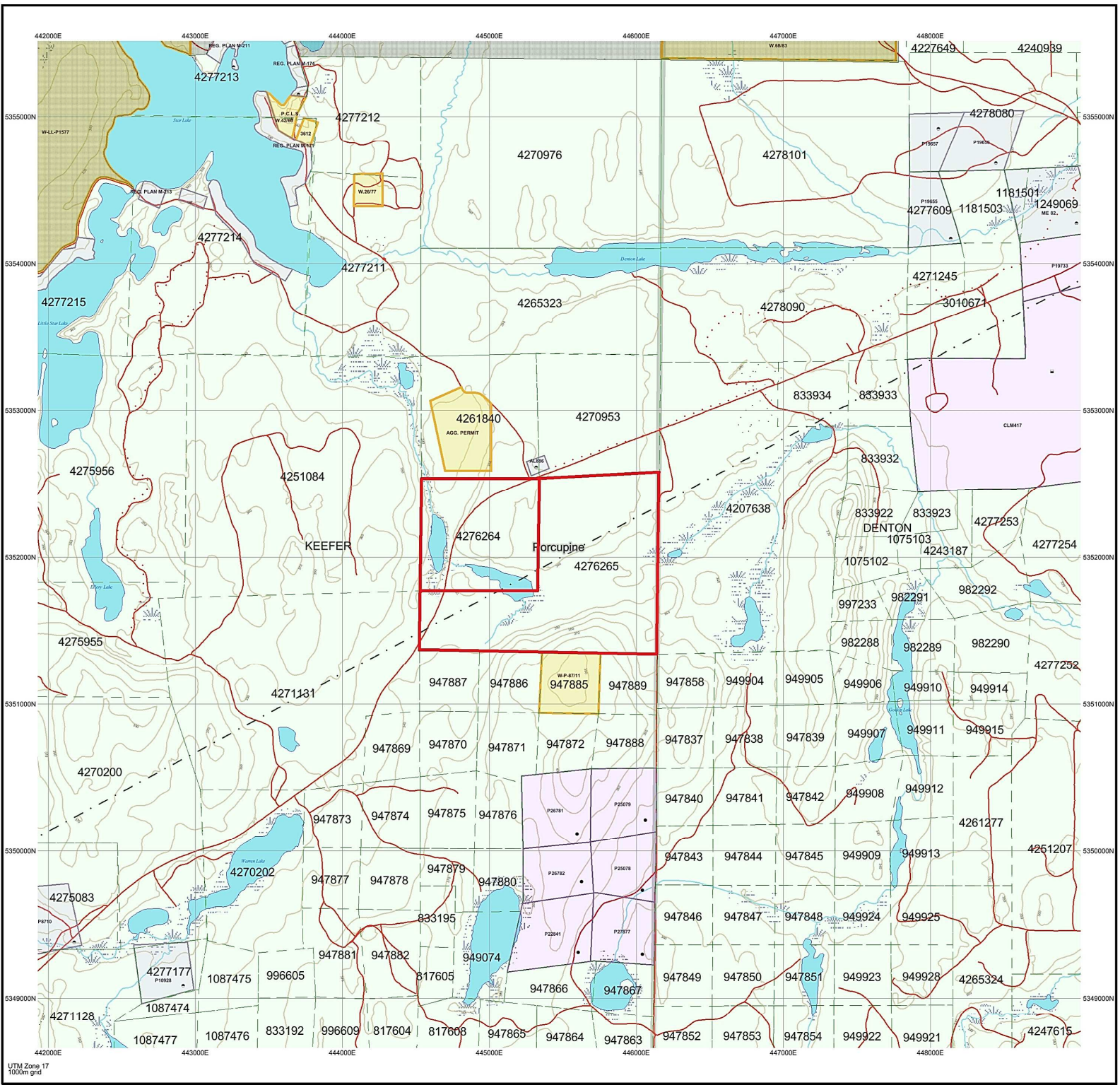
IMPORTANT NOTICES



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
3561	Worn	Jan 1, 2001	SEC 4370 FEB 306 M. & S.R. 171506
3559	Worn	Jan 1, 2001	SEC 4370 FEB 306 M. & S.R. 171506
3558	Worn	Jan 1, 2001	SEC 4369 FEB 306 M. & S.R. 171506
3557	Worn	Jan 1, 2001	SEC 4368 FEB 306 M. & S.R. 171506
3512	Worn	Jan 1, 2001	DUMFRIES STATION
AGG PERMIT	Agg permit	Dec 20, 2007	Category 19 topographic survey
W5484	Worn	Jul 4, 1984	SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY WITHDRAWN FROM STAKING ORDER NO. N509 S484 DATED 04/05/2004 BY ORDER OF THE REGISTRAR
WALL-P1577	Worn	Feb 1, 2004	← to be withdrawn from mining open. CONTAMINATED BY ORDER OF THE REGISTRAR
W47071	Worn	Jun 22, 2011	← to be withdrawn from mining open. CONTAMINATED BY ORDER OF THE REGISTRAR
W22077	Worn	Jan 1, 1980	SEC 4370 W 2077 15067 S.R.O. 188543
W22050	Worn	Jan 1, 2001	SEC 4369 FEB 306 M. & S.R. 171506
W6683	Worn	Jan 1, 1983	DANA AND JOWEY LAKES PARK RES. S.R.O. 171506 SEC 3080 W 6683 M.R.O.
W6683	Worn	Mar 16, 1983	DANA AND JOWEY LAKES PARK RES. S.R.O. SEC. 3080 W 6683 NOV. 1983 M.R.O. LIST

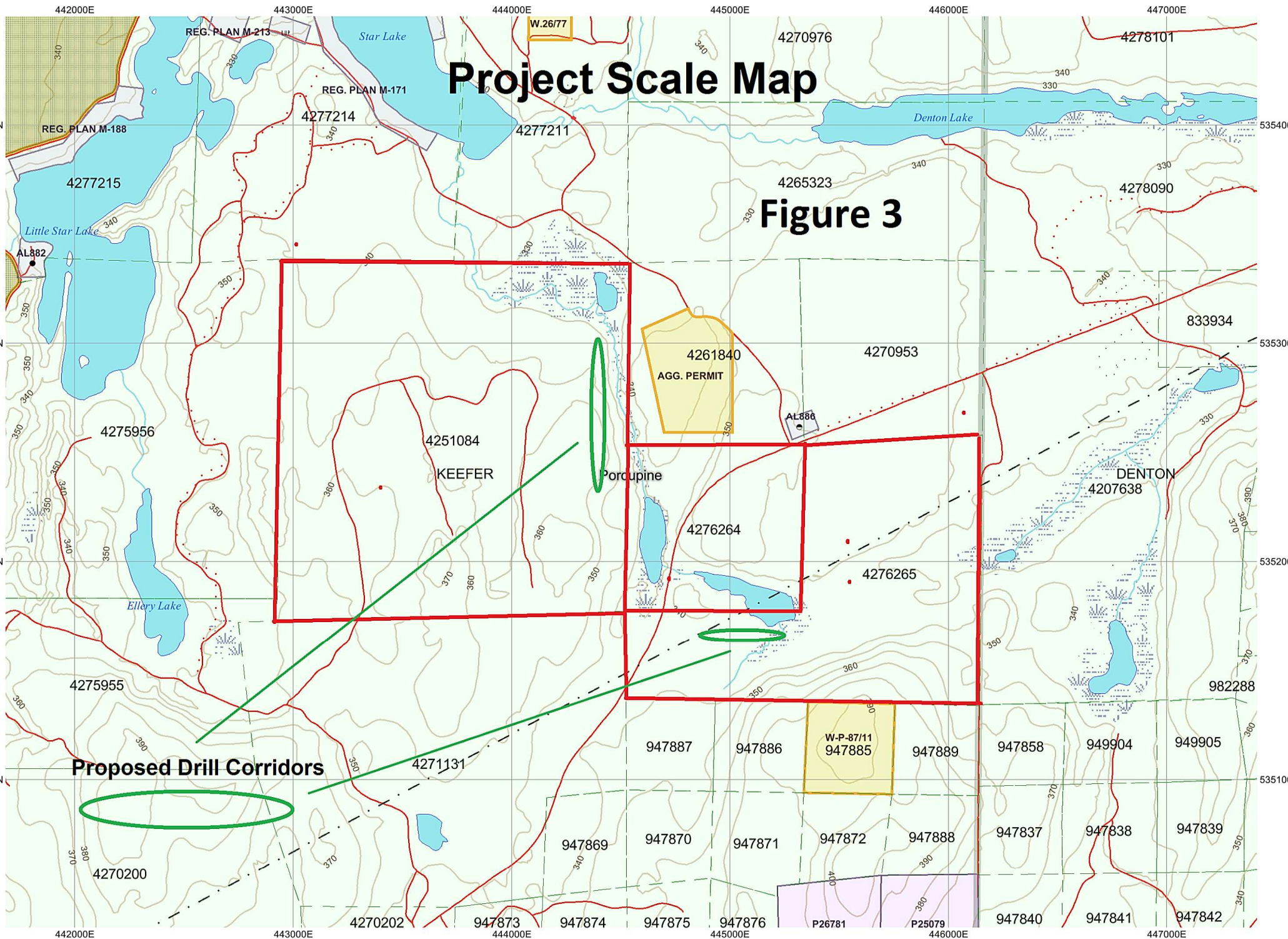
Figure 2



General Information and Limitations

These wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown herein.

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases,



Project Scale Map

Figure 3

Proposed Drill Corridors

4251084
KEEFER

4261840
AGG. PERMIT

DENTON
4207638

4270200

4271131

W-P-87111
947885

4270202

947873

947874

947875

947876

P26781

P25079

947840

947841

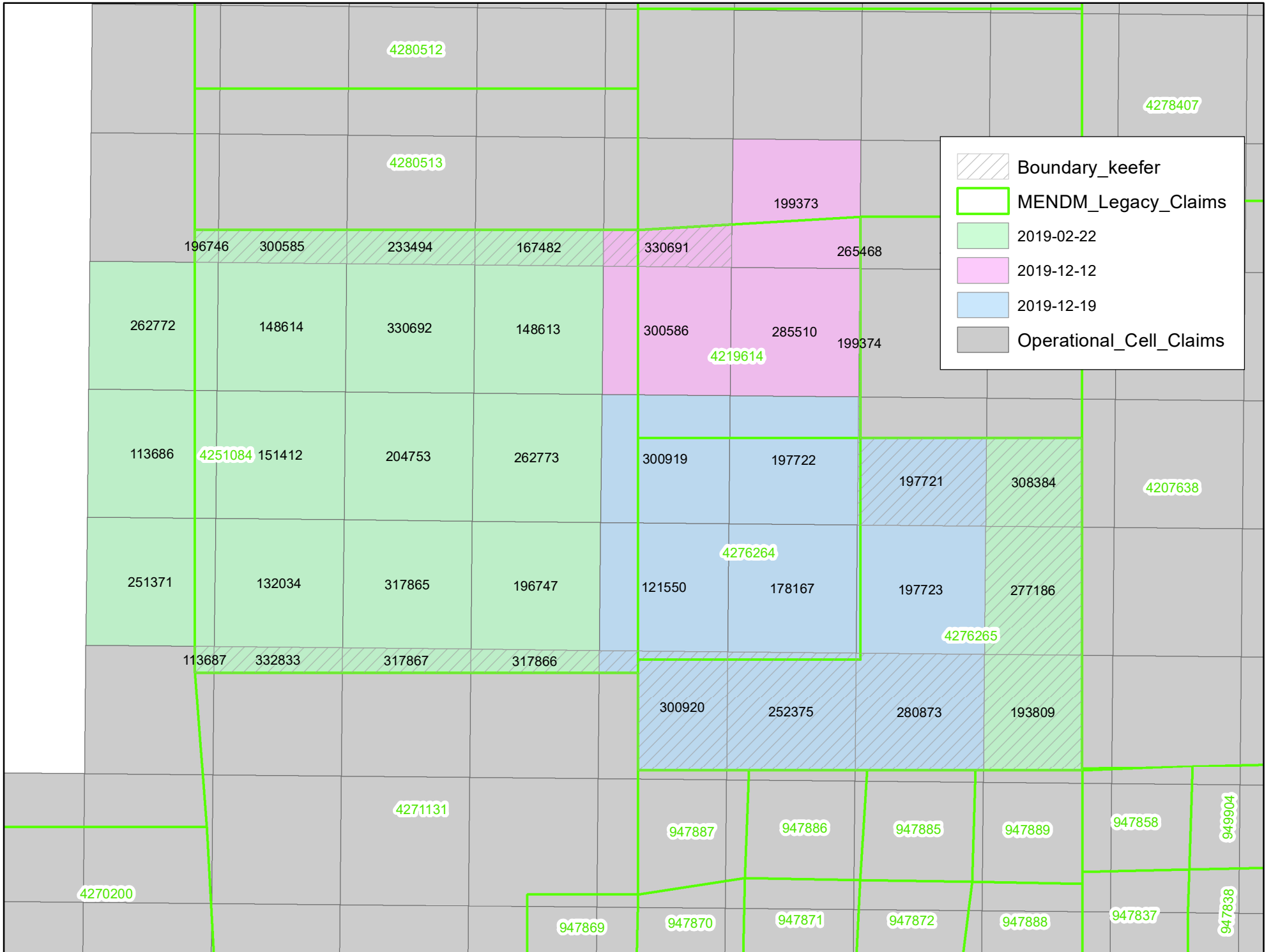
947842

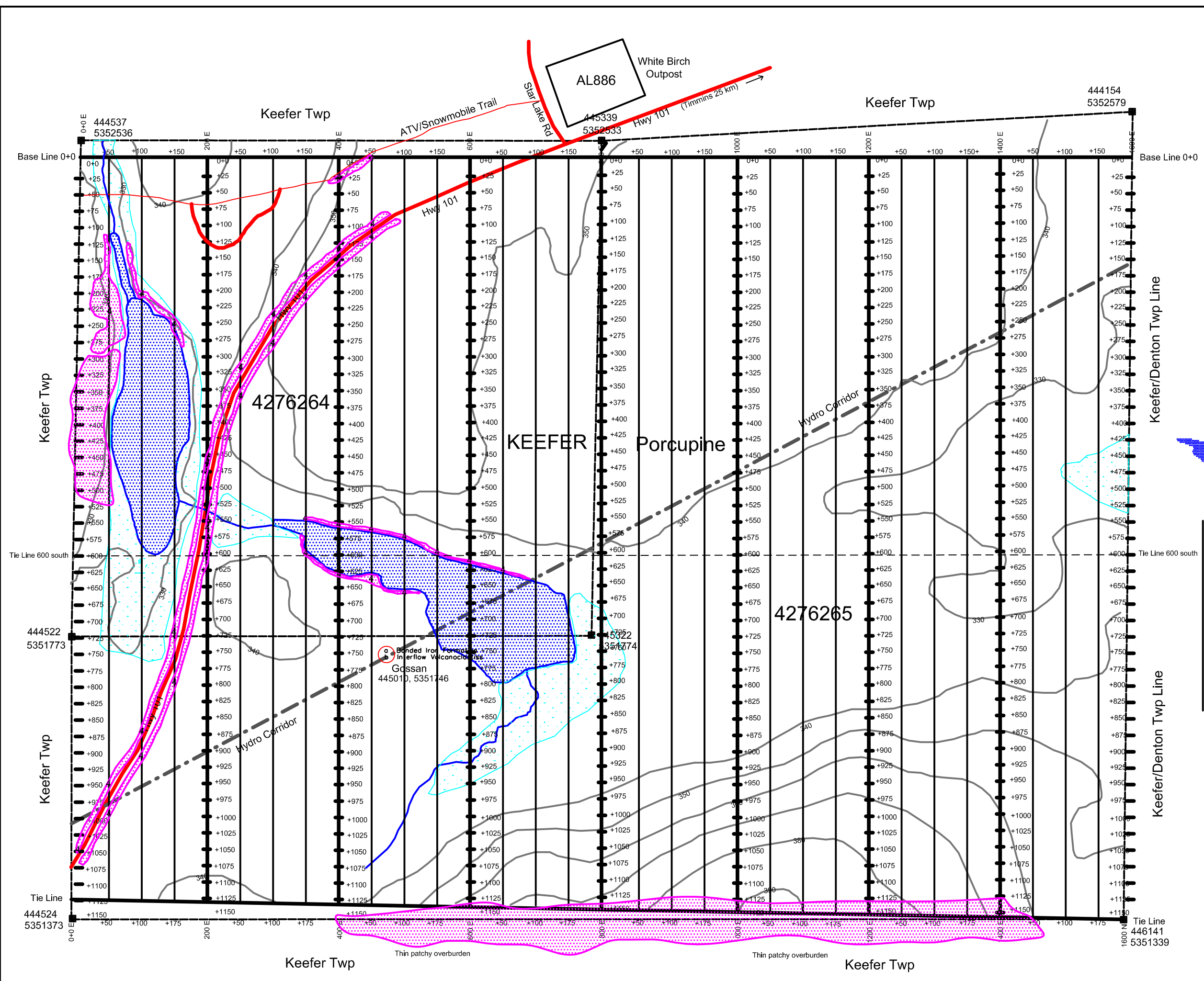
442000E 443000E 444000E 445000E 446000E 447000E

442000E 443000E 444000E 445000E 446000E 447000E

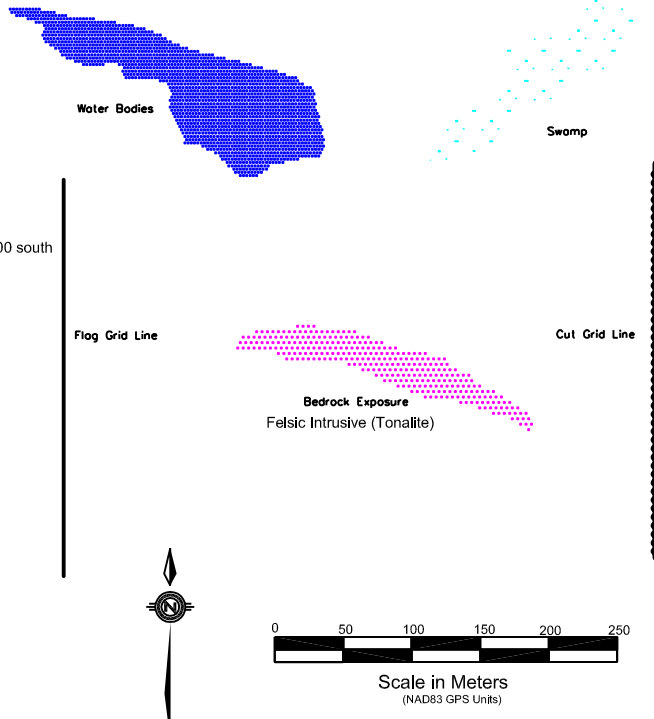
54000N
53000N
52000N
51000N

535400
535300
535200
535100

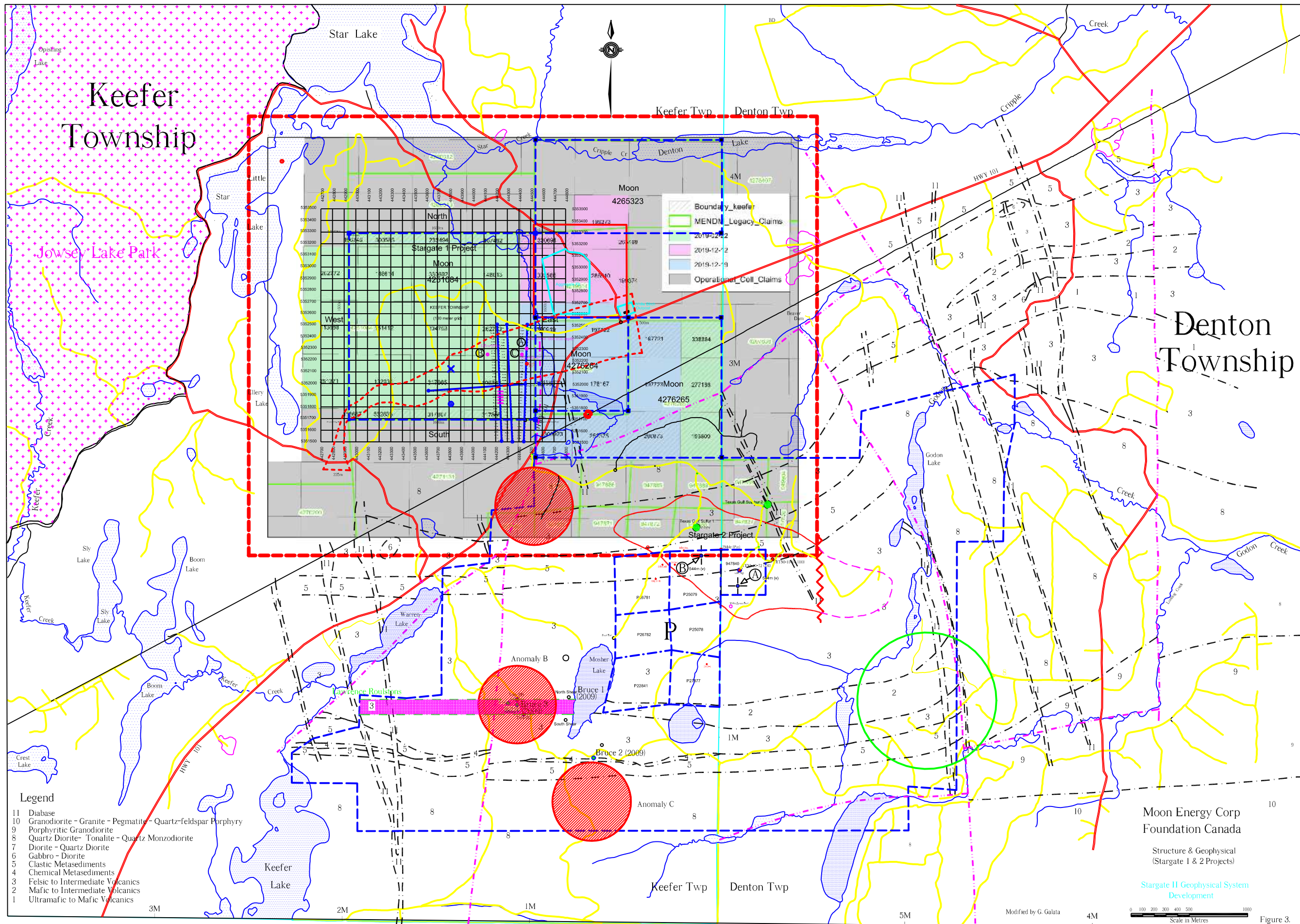




- LEGEND**
- 5 Diabase
 - 4 Felsic Intrusive
 - 3 Sediments
 - 2 Banded Iron Formation
 - 1 Intermediate to Felsic Volcanics
 - 0 Mafic Volcanics
 - 0 massive pillowed
 - 0 heterolithic breccia
- Modifiers**
- bx Breccia
 - amy Amygdaloidal
 - cb Carbonized
 - cht Cherty
 - fol Foliated
 - qcs Quartz-Carbonate stringers
 - QV Quartz Vein
 - py Pyrite
 - sh weakly to moderately sheared
 - SH Strongly sheared
 - v Vesicular
 - Tr Trench
 - sib Survey Iron Bar
- Symbols**
- /// Foliation (inclined, vertical, unknown)
 - 3-47843 Claim Post with tag numbers
 - 1"sb Survey pin and size
 - Tr Trench
 - - - Claim Line



Moon Energy Corp		
Foundation, Canada		
Energy Partners Exploration Group		
Keefe Project Holdings		
Survey Grid Array (Geological Survey)		
Drawing: Keefe Prospecting	Project: Stargate 1	Survey: Geological
Date: October 8, 2018	Commodity: Precious Metals	Stripping: Manual (helper)
Author: Glenn Galata	Test Areas: Central	Developer: Kryon Technology Corp (U.K.)
Township: Keefe	Software: AutoCAD 2000	Project Management: Glenn Galata
Grid: GPS NAD83 UTM	Grid Spacing: 200 m lines	Supervision: (Onsite) Mike K.
Differential GPS Base Station	Int'l Flagging: 50m lines	Supervision: (Remote) Mary W.



- Legend**
- 11 Diabase
 - 10 Granodiorite - Granite - Pegmatite - Quartz-feldspar Porphyry
 - 9 Porphyritic Granodiorite
 - 8 Quartz Diorite - Tonalite - Quartz Monzodiorite
 - 7 Diorite - Quartz Diorite
 - 6 Gabbro - Diorite
 - 5 Clastic Metasediments
 - 4 Chemical Metasediments
 - 3 Felsic to Intermediate Volcanics
 - 2 Mafic to Intermediate Volcanics
 - 1 Ultramafic to Mafic Volcanics

Boundary_keefeer

MENDM_Legacy_Claims

2019-12-12

2019-12-19

Operational_Coll_Claims

Moon Energy Corp
Foundation Canada

Structure & Geophysical
(Stargate 1 & 2 Projects)

Stargate II Geophysical System
Development

Modified by G. Galata

Scale in Metres

Figure 3.