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**2019 GEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT REPORT
ON THE
CLEMENT PROPERTY**

CLEMENT AND MACBETH TOWNSHIPS
SUDBURY MINING DIVISION, ONTARIO, CANADA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a technical report for assessment purposes on the recently completed 2019 reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting program on the Clement property in Clement and MacBeth Townships. All work was performed by Randy Stewart, BSc and Brian Wright, technologist.

The Clement property is located 130 km northeast of Sudbury, Ontario within Clement and MacBeth Townships in the Sudbury Mining Division. The property is bounded by UTM NAD83 coordinates 17U 550434E to 555243E and 5188816N to 5185595N. The property consists of 27 contiguous unpatented mining claims containing 15 boundary and 12 multicell claims.

In the summer of 2019, a program of reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting was completed on the Clement property. The 38 day program commenced on June 5th and was completed by October 2nd, 2019.

The objectives of the 2019 program were to:

- define the alteration and mineralization envelope of the Massive Sulphide Zone outlined in diamond drill holes CL11-04 and 05.
- delineate the edges of the Archean window on the northern part of the property.
- define the southern metasedimentary and metavolcanic contact.
- prospect the Pelican Mines gold showing on claim 546082.
- prospect the old pits and trenches of the Nichol B showing.

The 2019 program was successful in:

- partially defining the aerial extent of the alteration and mineralization envelope of the Massive Sulphide Zone first outlined in diamond drill holes CL11-04 and 05.
- identifying an altered and sulphide mineralized feldspar porphyry in the Massive Sulphide Zone.
- identifying a finely laminated altered and sulphide mineralized cherty tuff that could represent a siliceous cap rock or exhalative horizon proximal to a massive sulphide deposit.
- delineating the edges of the Archean window on the northern part of the property.
- better defining the southern metasedimentary and metavolcanic contact.
- recognizing a lamprophyre dike with implications for associated major structures and gold mineralization.

Recommendations are presented for future work based on the 2019 program and all previous programs completed on the Clement Property.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Clement property is located 130 km northeast of Sudbury, Ontario within Clement and MacBeth townships in the Sudbury Mining Division. The property is bounded by UTM NAD83 coordinates 17U 550434E to 555243E and 5188816N to 5185595N. The property consists of 27 contiguous unpatented mining claims containing 15 boundary and 12 multicell claims.

From June 5th to October 2nd, 2019, a 38-day program of reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting was completed on the Clement property. This work forms the basis of this report.

2.0 PROPERTY DETAILS

2.1 Location and Access

The property is located 130 km northeast of Sudbury, Ontario within Clement and MacBeth Townships in the Sudbury Mining Division (Figure 1). The property is bounded by UTM NAD83 coordinates 17U 550434E to 555243E and 5188816N to 5185595N.

Excellent year-round access to the property is provided by Highway 17 East from Sudbury to the town of Warren and then north onto highways 539, 539a and 805.

A full range of services and supplies are provided in the city of Sudbury located 130 km to the southwest. Local accommodations can be found at lodges located along Highway 805.

2.2 Topography and Vegetation

The local terrain is typical of the Precambrian Shield, with low rolling hills and marshy areas. Vegetation on higher ground consists of a variety of hardwoods such as poplar and birch, with coniferous trees that include spruce, balsam and pine. In the lower ground, typically more wet in character, black spruce, tamarack, alder and cedar predominate. Water for exploration purposes is available from beaver ponds, marshes, small streams and lakes. Snowfall generally begins in November and extends into late March, early April. Lakes are usually passable with adequate ice thickness from late December through to late March. Between 50 and 100



Figure 1: Location of the Clement Property in Ontario, Canada

mm of monthly rainfall is normal from April to October. The mean temperature is -13°C in January and 19°C in July.

2.3 Claims

The property is located 130 km northeast of Sudbury, Ontario within Clement and MacBeth Townships in the Sudbury Mining Division. The property is bounded by UTM NAD83 coordinates 17U 550434E to 555243E and 5188816N to 5185595N. The property consists of 27 contiguous unpatented mining claims containing 15 boundary and 12 multicell claims. (Table 1, Figure 2). The claims are held by Brian James Wright (60%), client number 210254 and Randy Irwin Stewart (40%), client number 408174.

Table 1: Claim Summary of the Clement Property.

Claim No	Due Date	Type	Township	Required	Applied	Banked
204229	May 12/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	228	0
128078	May 12/2021	Boundary	MacBeth	200	400	0
314834	May 12/2021	Boundary	MacBeth	200	400	0
174161	May 12/2021	Boundary	MacBeth	200	400	0
245434	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
342965	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
136237	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
188221	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
107788	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
304207	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
124731	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	0
185478	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth	200	200	131
281341	June 30/2020	Boundary	MacBeth and Clement	200	200	
122033	June 30/2020	Boundary	Clement	200	200	0
233340	June 30/2019	Boundary	Clement	200		0
546080	May 12/2021	3 Cell	MacBeth	1200		0
546027	May 12/2020	5 Cell	MacBeth	2000		0
546028	May 12/2020	6 Cell	MacBeth	2400		0
546081	May 12/2020	2 Cell	MacBeth	800		0
546082	June 30/2019	4 Cell	MacBeth	1600		0
546024	June 30/2019	7 Cell	MacBeth and Clement	2800		0
546023	June 30/2019	4 Cell	Clement	1600		0
546026	June 30/2019	12 Cell	MacBeth and Clement	4800		0
545942	June 30/2019	4 Cell	Clement	1600		0
545943	June 30/2019	4 Cell	Clement	1600		0
546025	June 30/2019	4 Cell	MacBeth and Clement	1600		0
546083	June 30/2019	2 Cell	Clement	800		0
			Totals	25800		

2.0 PREVIOUS WORK

1897: Gold was first discovered in weathered iron formation on the northernmost peninsula of Emerald Lake in Afton Township.

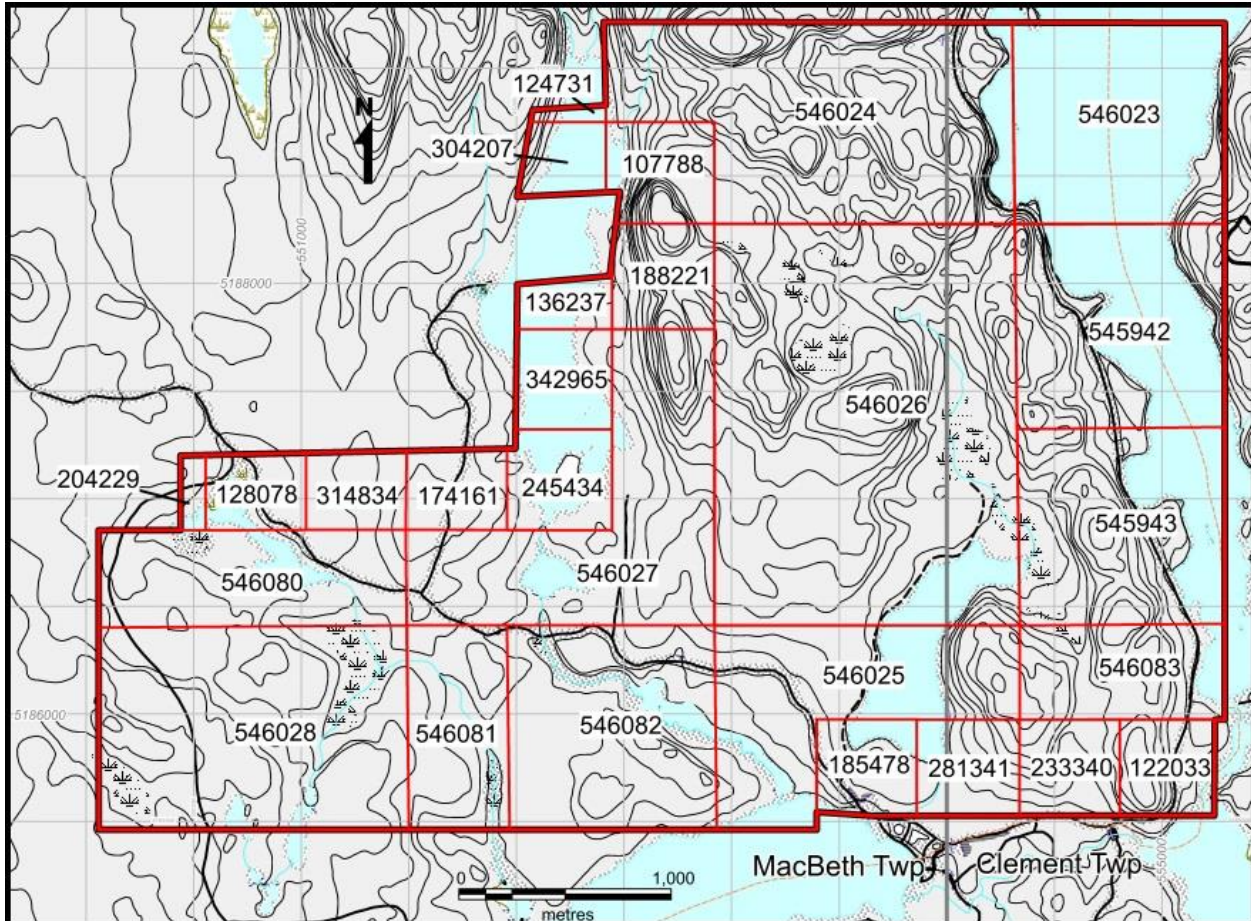


Figure 2: Tenure of the Clement Property, MacBeth and Clement Townships, Ontario.

1915-1919: The Golden Rose Mining Company built a small mine and recovered undisclosed amounts of gold on the Emerald Lake discovery.

1901: Miller visited an adit east of Arcand Lake then known as the Turcotte mine. The adit was in a 5-foot quartz vein that returned anomalous Cu values. The 2017 program located the adit at 554238E, 5186273N (Photo 1).

1935-1941: The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited carried out extensive surface and underground exploration and development on the Golden Rose /New Golden Rose Mine and produced a total of 45,360 ounces of gold and 8,296 ounces of silver from 144,237 tons milled for a recovery grade of 0.31 oz./t Au. Gold is present in pyrite within quartz-carbonate veins in Archean magnetite-chert iron formation (Meyn,1977).



Photo 1: Historical Adit (Location 554238E, 5186273N)

1958 – 1959: W.H. Nichol optioned his seventeen claims to Little Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd. The claims were located on the eastern side of Cucumber Lake, on the eastern side of Arcand Lake and on Manitou Lake just east of the northern tip of Arcand Lake. Eight trenches and five diamond drill holes (210 feet) tested a quartz vein over a 210-foot strike length (the A showing) hosted in porphyritic andesite on the shore of Cucumber Lake. One trench sample returned 1.76 oz./t Au. This showing is now located on the present Anderson claim 306805

adjacent to the Clement property. The iron formation to the east of Arcand Lake was tested by five diamond drill holes totaling 1007 feet. An 82-foot hole, drilled south to north, also tested the iron formation but the exact location is not known. At the B showing trenching in iron formation was performed between the beaver dam at the southern tip of Cucumber Lake and the beaver pond just to the south. A sample of siliceous iron formation returned 0.28 oz./t Au. At the C showing near the south-eastern corner of Arcand Lake a program of trenching and two diamond drill holes (W-E) totaling 750 feet was performed. Hole 2 returned a “6-inch section at depth of eighty feet; containing chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite of commercial grade” in Nipissing gabbro. Two holes were drilled close to the western shore of Lake Manitou totaling 685 feet testing the Nipissing/Gowganda contact. These holes encountered localized chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization but returned no significant values.

1968: Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. performed airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over the southwest corner of Clement Township and the southern third of Macbeth Township in search for copper in the Nipissing gabbro. No follow-up work was reported.

1974-1976: Pelican Mines Ltd. performed geological mapping, ground magnetics and EM surveys and four diamond drill holes totaling 1403 feet. The drilling concentrated on the main iron formation and returned no significant values. The surveys were performed between the creek running out of the southern tip of Cucumber Lake and extending to the western edge of Arcand Lake. A grab sample from a large piece of quartz float and underlain by a large olivine diabase dike returned 0.15 oz./t Au (located on claim 546082 at approximately 552411E, 5185922N).

1975: M. Green and Associates Ltd. (Hames, C.M.) performed a ground magnetic survey encompassing Arcand Lake to the western shore of Lake Manitou. The magnetic survey outlined the iron formation previously recognized by Nichol at the south shore in the northern bend of Arcand Lake. The magnetic survey also outlined a mafic dike in the middle of the southern portion of the claim group and corresponds to an outcrop mapped by Meyn in 1977. Also, a quartz vein and trenching were noted on the large hill just east of Arcand Lake (most likely the Adit Quartz Vein).

1977: H.D. Meyn of the OGS mapped the townships of Afton, Scholes, Macbeth and Clement Townships.

1976 -1995: Temagami Land Caution, no work performed.

1996: Brian Wright, in the staking rush that followed the lifting of the Temagami Land Caution, staked the first claims that would become the present-day Clement property.

1998: Nipissing Exploration Services Limited cut 22.6 km of grid lines and performed a ground magnetic survey over claims that mirrored M. Green and Associates Ltd. Arcand Lake claims. The survey outlined the previously known iron formation and a NE trending mafic dike. Just south of the iron formation prospecting uncovered pits of mineralized quartz veining. Anomalous gold values were mentioned but no assays were reported.

1998: Temex Resources performed a ground magnetic and VLF-EM survey on the south western corner of the Clement property. The survey outlined two northwest trending diabase dikes.

1998-2000: Steve and Ted Anderson performed work on their claims surrounding Cucumber Lake including the quartz veins of the Nichol (A) showing (present claim 306805). The work performed was a ground magnetic and VLF survey and sampling of the old Nichol (A) showing trenches. This sampling returned 23.45 g/t Au in quartz and anomalous values in the host metavolcanics. The magnetic survey outlined a north-west trending diabase dike.

2008: GoldTrain Resources/GoldWright Explorations Inc. (Brian Wright option) completed 13 kms of line cutting, ground magnetic and VLF surveys, and geological mapping around the northern tip of Arcand Lake. A total of 28 samples were assayed for gold however no significant results were obtained.

2010: GoldTrain Resources contracted Geotech Ltd. to carry out a helicopter-borne VTEM and aeromagnetic survey over the Clement property. Several significant VTEM

anomalies (Table 2) and magnetic signatures were identified. An EMIT Maxwell Plate Modelling of selected VTEM anomalies outlined 3 areas of interest (Figure 3 and Table 3). Between March 23 and March 26, 2010, GoldTrain undertook a bedrock stripping, sampling and geological mapping program of the C anomaly area. Huronian cover rocks impeded any explanation of the anomaly. Between May and July 2010, a 35-day reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling program was also undertaken. A total of 28 grab and 19 channel samples were collected. No significant values were returned.

2011: GoldTrain Resources completed five diamond drill holes totaling 564.5 m (Table 4) on several of the VTEM conductors modelled by Geotech Ltd. (Table 3). Holes CL11-01 and CL11-02 intersected disseminated and stringer sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. Hole CL11-03 outlined a newly discovered gold zone in altered mafic volcanics (0.4 g/t over 9 m including 2.95 g/t over 0.5 m and 1.06 g/t over 0.5 m). Holes CL11-04 and CL11-05 outlined massive sulphide and chert horizons with locally anomalous Cu, Zn, Au and Ag.

2014: Randy Stewart and Brian Wright completed reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting. The program outlined a previously unrecognized major N-S structure following the trend of Arcand Lake. Mapping concentrated on alteration, mineralization of select VTEM target locations. The most notable was a rusty 80cm wide quartz vein with 0.5% disseminated sulphides (The Quartz Vein Showing). The vein is hosted within a gossanous and siliceous intermediate to felsic metavolcanic (locally feldspar porphyritic) with 1-2% blebby, finely disseminated and fracture filling sulphides. The vein has a 345-degree strike and a vertical dip. Also, of note was sulphide mineralization in a mafic dike now known as the Ditch Sulphide Showing.

2015: Randy Stewart and Brian Wright completed a reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting program. The 2015 program increased the understanding of the volcanic stratigraphy by the recognition of a metavolcanic breccia just to the north of claim 128078 and a felsic to intermediate lapilli/crystal ash tuff located on claim 314834. Outlined a NE-SW trending mafic dike on claims 546083, 233340 and 281341, aided

Easting	Northing	Elev	DEM	Lines	Anom	AnCon SF	AnCon BF	AnTau SF	AnTau BF	Strike	Dip
552392.2	5185995.7	343.9	272.1	1020	A	0.37	27.16	0.02	1.46	*	*
552546.1	5185942.3	362.8	291	1030	A	0.92	44.98	0.05	2.42	*	*
552692.8	5185802.8	367.9	294.4	1040	A	1.79	3.32	0.1	0.18	*	*
552843.5	5185686.9	362.9	292.7	1050	A	1.15	0.98	0.06	0.05	*	*
552993.9	5187292.3	397.6	325.1	1060	A	8.91	49.44	0.48	2.66	*	*
553141.2	5187386.4	438	361.2	1070	A	13.82	72.92	0.74	3.92	*	*
553139.8	5187229.7	414.6	331	1070	B	25.07	95.92	1.35	5.16	*	*
553295.8	5187187.8	403.7	327	1080	A	46.69	76.97	2.51	4.14	270	85
553298.6	5187494.1	444.4	369.9	1080	B	12.29	66.68	0.66	3.58	*	*
553441.7	5187576.9	411.5	332.2	1090	A	11.8	79.73	0.63	4.29	*	*
553441.7	5187436.1	428	353.2	1090	B	14.7	78.1	0.79	4.2	*	*
553440.2	5187171.9	409.1	328.6	1090	C	38.37	82.73	2.06	4.45	*	*
553598	5186991	382.9	308.9	1100	A	28.98	73.43	1.56	3.95	*	*
553596.3	5187122.6	398.5	327.5	1100	B	16.43	67.57	0.88	3.63	*	*
553596.1	5187678.2	420	343.1	1100	C	24.11	68.8	1.3	3.7	*	*
553740.5	5187666.3	428.5	347.7	1110	A	35.65	80.38	1.92	4.32	*	*
553742.9	5187016.9	377.4	297.8	1110	B	43.34	57.11	2.33	3.07	270	83
553899.2	5187002.5	369.6	287.9	1120	A	10.52	17.28	0.57	0.93	*	*
553893.5	5187672	381.9	302.8	1120	B	49.84	71.61	2.68	3.85	270	90
554044.3	5187672.2	365.6	288.6	1130	A	36.85	66.21	1.98	3.56	270	81
554195.9	5187660	391.2	317.3	1140	A	1.63	17.29	0.09	0.93	270	89
554793.9	5187196.4	350.3	278.1	1180	A	4.24	79.46	0.23	4.27	*	*
554794.3	5187537.9	351.8	281	1180	B	22.51	89.87	1.21	4.83	*	*
554794	5187636.5	349	275.7	1180	C	15.15	25.4	0.81	1.37	*	*
554943.2	5187262.4	348.9	276.1	1191	A	32.36	80.41	1.74	4.32	*	*
554942.8	5187354.6	351.2	275.7	1191	B	47.03	122.1	2.53	6.56	*	*
554941.6	5187522.5	347.7	275.4	1191	C	14.41	39.39	0.77	2.12	*	*
555102.9	5186992.1	363.6	277.1	1201	A	10.13	15.51	0.54	0.83	*	*
555241.9	5186061.8	356.3	274.3	1210	A	7.71	7.23	0.41	0.39	*	*
557642.4	5187759.6	423.9	347.9	1370	A	10.05	7.16	0.54	0.39	*	*
558391.5	5187421	458.8	382.7	1420	A	0.37	0.56	0.02	0.03	*	*
559142.5	5185615.3	383.1	295.6	1470	A	4.93	16.53	0.27	0.89	*	*
553279.1	5186957.6	401	323	2920	A	6.7	95.57	0.36	5.14	*	*
553755.6	5186954.8	376.1	288.3	2920	B	41.77	58.07	2.25	3.12	*	*
555104.4	5186957.8	358.1	278	2920	C	5.52	16.69	0.3	0.9	*	*
559180.7	5185657.3	405.8	297.9	2930	A	0.39	1.51	0.02	0.08	*	*

Table 2: GeoTech Ltd. VTEM Anomalies

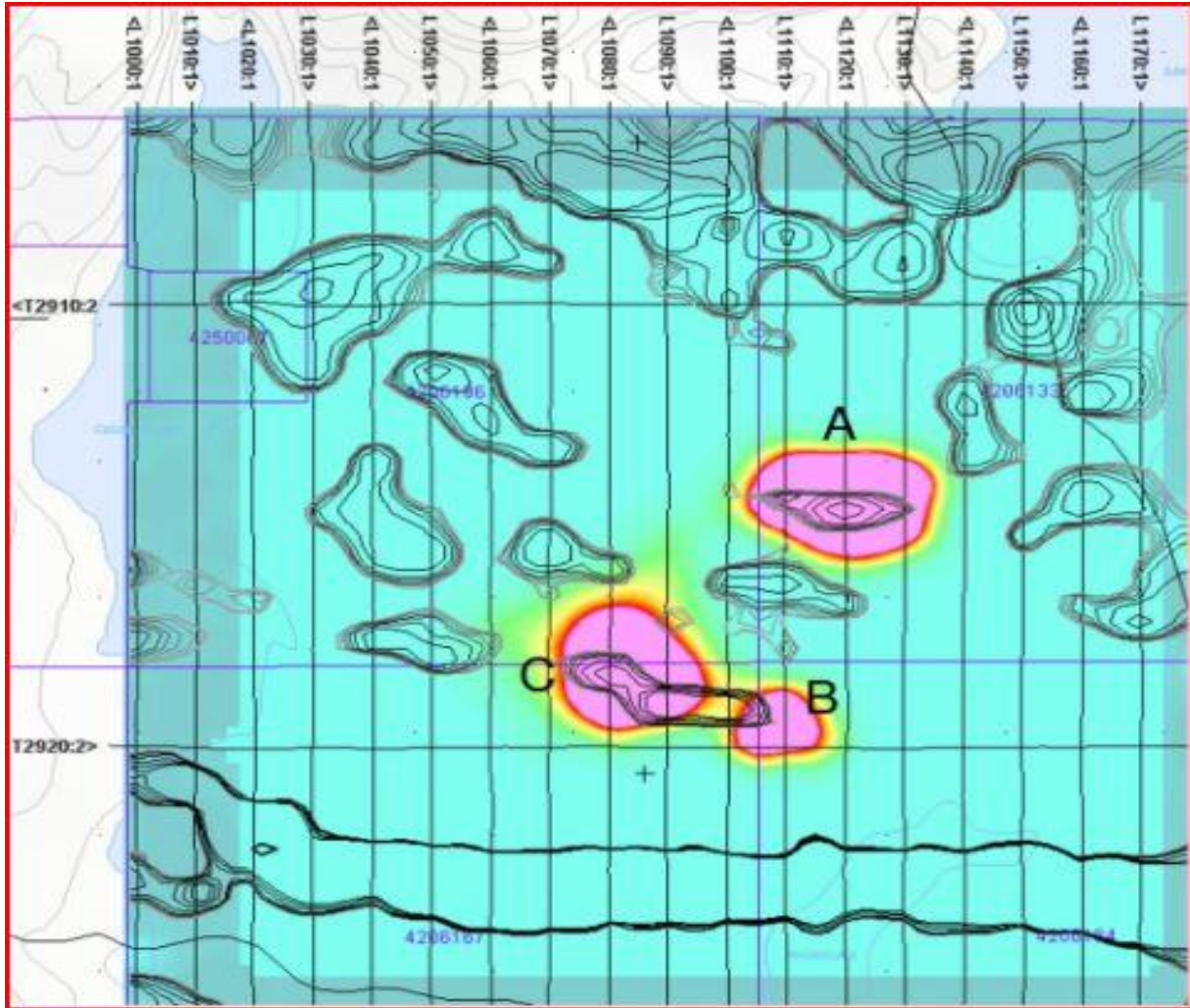


Figure 3: Geotech Ltd. Anomaly Areas of Special Interest

Table 3: Anomaly Areas of Special Interest

Target	Line	Depth to Top	Recommendation	Action Taken
A	1130	20m	2 holes	none
A	1120	23m	2 holes	Diamond Drill Holes: CL11-04, CL11-05
A	1110	65m	1 hole	none
B	1110	40m	1 hole	Diamond Drill Hole: CL11-03
C	1080	50m	1 hole	Outcrop Stripping and Diamond Drill Holes: CL11-01, CL11-02

Table 4: 2011 Diamond Drill Holes

Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Claim
CL11-01	553296	5187145	12.5	-45	75.0	546026
CL11-02	553296	5187145	12.5	-75	174.0	546026
CL11-03	553762	5187059	195	-60	135.0	546026
CL11-04	553890	5187700	180	-45	79.5	546026
CL11-05	553883	5187745	180	-45	100.0	546026

by historical geophysical surveys and one outcrop on Meyn's 1977 map. Reexamined the Quartz Vein Showing of 2014. The 80-cm wide rusty quartz vein (with 0.5% disseminated sulphides) is hosted within a gossanous and siliceous intermediate to felsic feldspar porphyritic intrusive/metavolcanic with 1-5% blebby, finely disseminated and fracture filling sulphides. The vein has a 345-degree strike and a vertical dip. This bears a striking resemblance to the Anderson/Nichol (A) showing (trench sample of 23.45 g/t Au) on the shore of Cucumber Lake.

2016: Trelawney Mining and Exploration/ IAM Gold completed a 2-day re-logging and sampling program of diamond drill hole CL11-03. This program did not locate any new gold zones outside the already know gold zone in diamond drill hole CL11-03.

2017: Randy Stewart and Brian Wright completed a program of 10.45 kms of line cutting and geological mapping.

The 2017 program has outlined several significant areas of interest that warrant future work.

1. Gold Zone Extension: The 2017 program delineated a possible eastern surficial expression of the gold zone alteration and mineralization envelope outlined in diamond drill hole CL11-03. The outcrop (554135E and 5186939N) is a mafic to intermediate tuff with 1-2% disseminated and stringer pyrrhotite and pyrite. The rock has alteration patches and veinlets of hornblende, chlorite, sericite, quartz and sulphides.

2. The Adit Quartz Vein: The 2017 program has identified a historic adit (Photo 1) at 554238E, 5186273N. The quartz vein is hosted in sheared Nipissing Gabbro. The vein is 1.3m thick and strikes at 120 degrees and dips at 30 degrees.
3. Stringer Sulphide Pits: East of Arcand Lake the main iron formation is interbedded with black aphanitic massive carbonaceous argillite that is locally sulphide mineralized with several historic pits.

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

The Clement property is located within the Temagami greenstone belt part of the Western Abitibi Sub province (Figure 4). The greenstone belt is an Archean window within the Cobalt embayment of the Southern Province (Jackson and Fyon, 1991). The Cobalt Group is part of the Proterozoic Huronian Supergroup.

The area is underlain by a sequence of Early Precambrian metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks locally interbedded with chert-magnetite (Photo 2) and sulphide iron formation. The iron formation has been traced in outcrop and historical diamond drilling from the southern portion of claim 174161 to just east of Arcand Lake where it becomes covered by Nipissing gabbro. Airborne magnetic surveys suggest the iron formation continues to the east and is coincident with the iron formation in Vogt township. The metavolcanic and metasedimentary sequence has been classified as the Porcupine Assemblage (2690-2685 Ma +/- 5 Ma) from age dating by Ayer et al., 2006. The Porcupine Assemblage is host to Lake Shore Gold's (Tahoe Resources Inc.) Timmins West Mine situated in Bristol and Carscallen Townships. The mine has a total of 1,230,972 contained ounces of gold with a grade of 5.2 g/t Au.

In turn, the Porcupine Assemblage is overlain unconformably by Early Proterozoic Huronian Supergroup sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation. The Huronian Supergroup was deposited between 2.45 and 2.22 Ga, and reflects the initiation and development of a continental

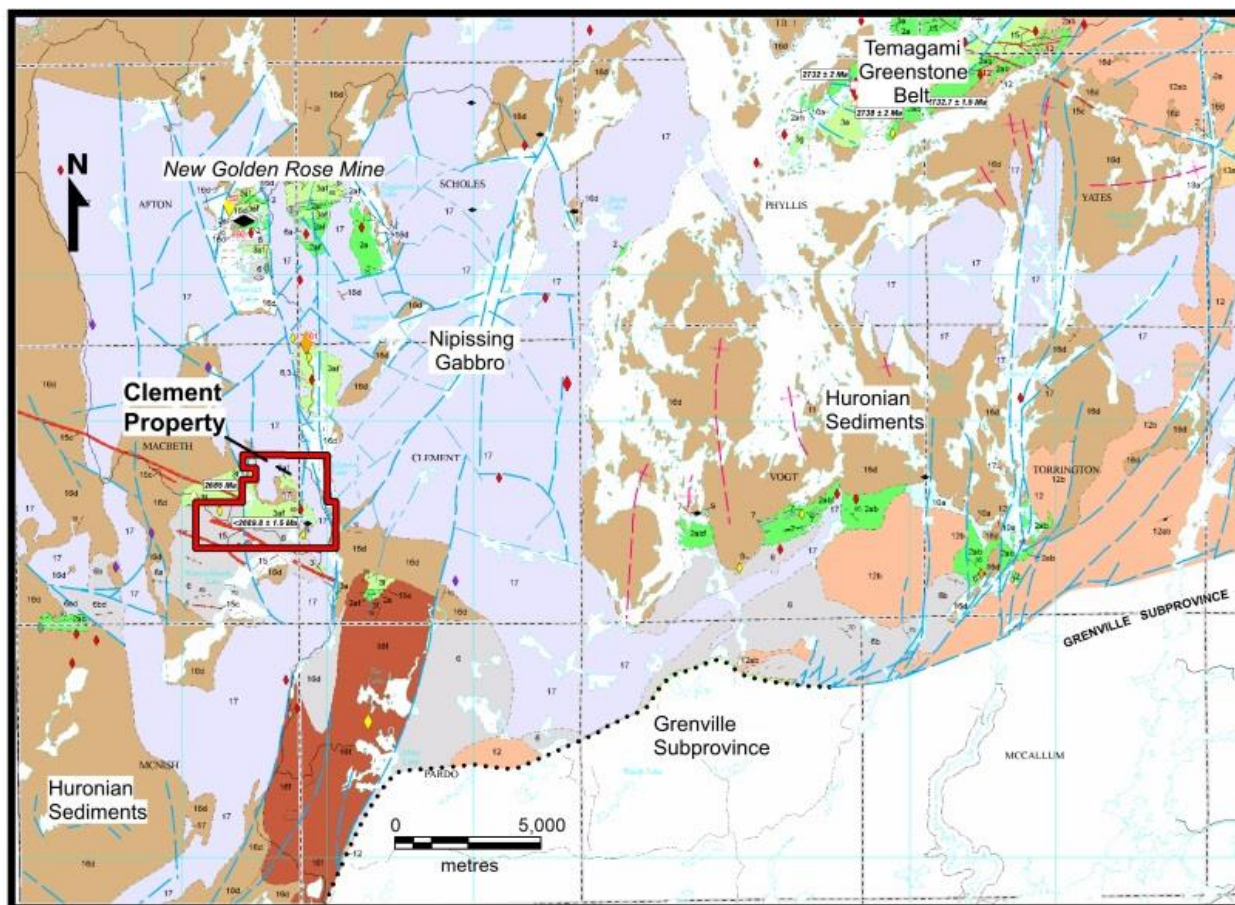


Figure 4: Regional Geology (after Ayer et al., 2006)

margin from an early transform margin (marked by left-lateral strike-slip activity), to a passive margin, facing a newly formed Paleoproterozoic ocean (Long, 2009). The Gowganda Formation is characterized by a heterogeneous sequence of framework and matrix supported conglomerate (including diamictites), sandstone, siltstone and mudstone with marked vertical and lateral facies changes. Regionally, matrix-supported conglomerates and laminated mudstones with dropstones are more abundant at the base of the sequence (Long, 2009). The conglomerate units have been interpreted as being glaciogenic in origin (e.g. Junnila and Young 1995, Fralick and Miall 1989), likely deposited in a marine environment adjacent to an ice shelf.

The Nipissing gabbro (after Jobin-Bevans, 2009), controlled by pre-existing structures (Choudhry, 1984), intrudes the supracrustal rocks of the Huronian Supergroup, as well as the



Photo 2: Chert-Magnetite Iron Formation

underlying Archean granite-greenstone basement rocks. U-Pb geochronology has yielded crystallization ages of approximately 2200 Ma (2219 Ma, Corfu and Andrews 1986; 2212 Ma, Conrod 1989; 2210 Ma, Noble and Lightfoot 1992). Most of the Nipissing gabbro intrusions are less than 1000 m thick and occur as horizontal sheets, as undulating sills (basins and arches), as subvertical dikes (Hriskevich 1968; Jambor 1971; Conrod 1988, 1989) and as arcuate and opening exposures or cone sheets (Buchan et al. 1989). The cone sheets are distinguished by structural features in surrounding sedimentary rocks that suggest the gabbro intrusions were emplaced as shallow ($< 50^\circ$), inward-dipping, cone-shaped bodies that are tens of metres to several hundred metres thick (Jambor 1971; Lovell and Caine 1970; Jobin-Bevans et al. 1998). Another type of intrusion, the lopolithic-like form (i.e., saucer-shaped), is rare and is interpreted to represent deeper “feeder” systems to the stratigraphically higher sill, dike and cone-sheet type of intrusions. These deeper exposures, which are fault bound on a regional scale, are thought to have been exposed through uplift along the bounding fault lines (Dressler 1979; Innes and Colvine 1984; Jobin-Bevans et al. 1998). The intrusions are dominantly tholeiitic and sub-alkalic, with evolved rock types and differentiated intrusions trending toward calc-alkalic affinities (Lightfoot and Naldrett 1996). Based on geochemical characteristics and outcrop patterns, the Nipissing Gabbro represents the intrusive portion of an eroded continental flood basalt. Magmas apparently cut through Archean basement rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Huronian Supergroup as dikes, then spread laterally through the Huronian rocks as sills (Lightfoot et al. 1986, 1987; Lightfoot and Naldrett 1996).

The youngest rocks in the area are late olivine diabase and diabase dikes (Sudbury dike swarm 1238 +/- 4 Ma) following NW-SE structures and late mafic dikes following NE-SW structures, possibly part of the Preissac Dike Swarm (2150 Ma) (Osmani, 1991).

Several major structural trends are defined by north-south trending faults that include the Cucumber Lake Fault, Manitou Lake Faults (Meyn, 1977), Arcand Lake Faults and the recently named Brian’s Fault. Also, many of the Nipissing gabbro contacts are fault bounded. Of note, the property lies on the southern edge of the Temagami (Wanapetei) magnetic anomaly that represents a mirror image of the prolific Sudbury structure (Kawohl et. al, 2017).

4.2 Property Geology

The entire Archean metavolcanic/metasedimentary sequence of rocks on the property has an approximate trend of 275 to 280 degrees and a dip of 70 to 75 degrees northward. The rocks that have received the most attention from early workers is an E-W trending band of Archean, Algoma-type, oxide facies iron formation occurring in the centre of the property (Figure 5). The intermittent beds of iron formation have been traced in outcrop and historical diamond drilling from the southern portion of claim 174161 to just east of Arcand Lake where it becomes covered by Nipissing gabbro. The iron formation is a banded sequence of chert and magnetite (Photo 2) with localized pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. East of Arcand Lake the iron formation is interbedded with black aphanitic massive carbonaceous argillite that is locally sulphide mineralized (Stringer Sulphide Pits). Also, small bands of chert-magnetite-actinolite iron formation (silicate facies) with localized pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite, quite recognizable in GoldTrain's airborne magnetic survey, has been mapped west of the outcrop stripping performed by GoldTrain and to the east of diamond drill hole CL11-03 on claim 546026.

The main iron formation is interbedded and bounded to the north by Archean intermediate metavolcanics and minor mafic metavolcanics (associated with gold mineralization in diamond drill hole CL11-03). The rocks consist mostly of lapilli to fine grained laminated tuffs and possible massive flows. The rocks are locally feldspar and quartz porphyritic.

Within the northern tuffs, the recent program has defined the alteration and mineralization envelope of the Massive Sulphide Zone (Figure 6) previously recognized in diamond drill holes CL11-04 and CL11-05. A feldspar porphyritic intrusion is present (Figure 6) and coincides with the sheared intrusive rocks outlined at the top of diamond drill holes CL11-04 and CL11-05. Also, a large outcrop of finely laminated, altered and mineralized cherty tuff could possibly represent a siliceous cap rock or exhalative horizon. Just west, the program has identified a previously unrecognized lamprophyre dike that has been traced for over 150 m in several outcrop exposures (Figure 6). The dike is dense, medium grained, green black with 1-2 mm

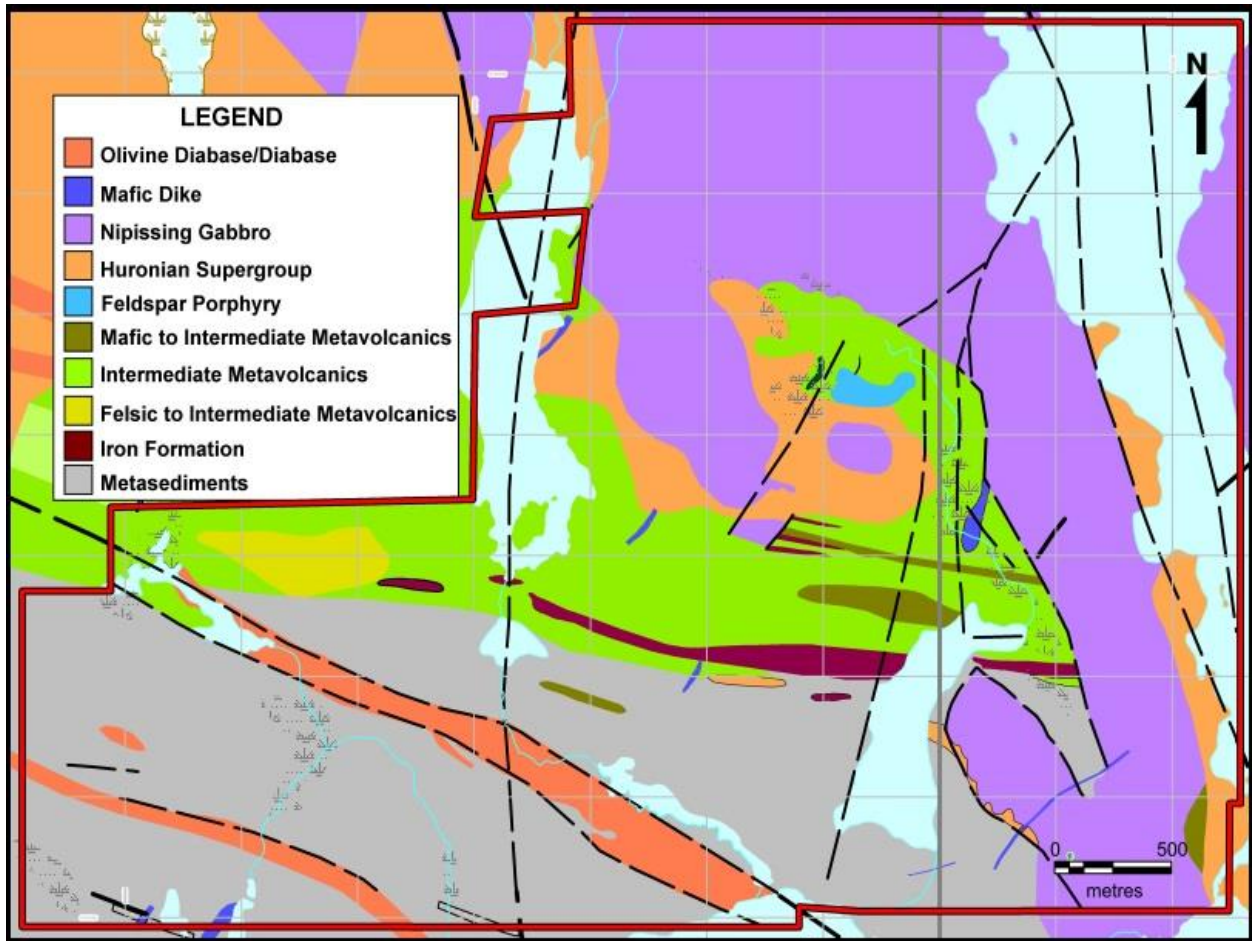


Figure 5: Property Geology

biotite crystals in a mafic groundmass. The significance of this recognition is that lamprophyre dikes are known to be associated with major structures and gold mineralization (McNeil and Kerrich, 1985). It has been surmised that the emplacement of the dike and the feldspar porphyry may be related. Alternatively, the feldspar porphyry may hold affinities to the Nipissing gabbro suit.

To the west the main iron formation grades into intermediate to felsic lapilli, crystal and lithic fragmental tuffs (Photo 3) and feldspar porphyritic (locally quartz porphyritic) flows and possible intrusives (host to the Quartz Vein Showing). Occurring to the north of this, just off the property, is a band of intermediate to felsic metavolcanic breccia (Photo 4).

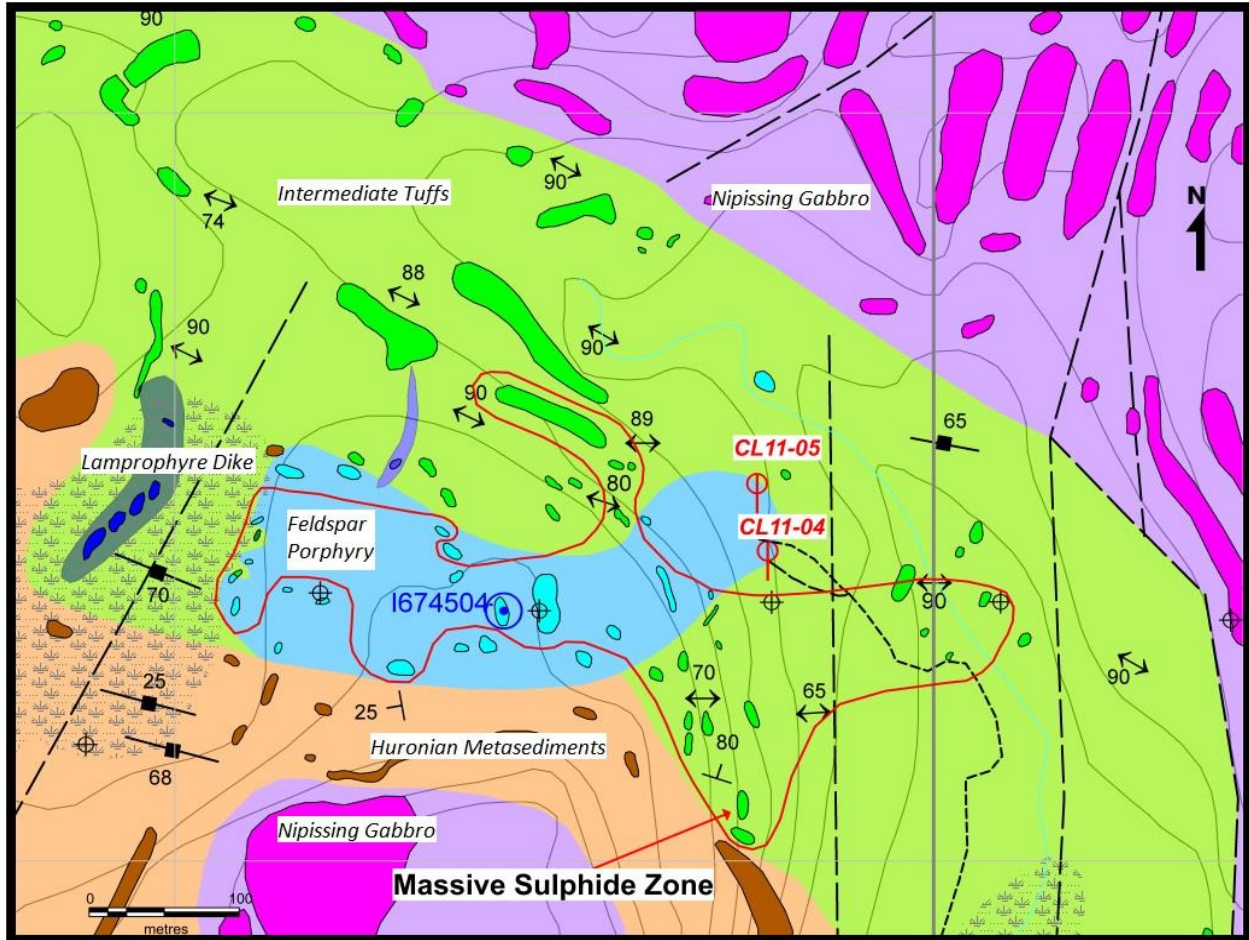


Figure 6: Massive Sulphide Zone

To the south the main iron formation is bounded by a thick sequence of Archean metasediments consisting predominately of interbedded and locally laminated greywacke, arkose (Photo 5), arkosic wacke and conglomerate.

The Archean rock sequence is unconformably overlain by flat lying metasedimentary rocks of the Huronian Gowganda Formation. The Formation consist of conglomerate, arkose/quartzite and greywacke/lithic wacke. The conglomerate is matrix supported and composed of sub-rounded to angular pebbles, cobbles and minor boulders set in a fine to medium grained greywacke/lithic wacke. The clasts consist predominately of granitic rocks with lessor amounts of metasediments and metavolcanics. The greywacke/lithic wacke is feldspathic and forms interbeds in and is gradational to the conglomerate. The conglomerate and greywacke/lithic wacke can be difficult to distinguish between in limited outcrop exposure areas.



Photo 3: Felsic Lapilli/Crystal Ash Tuff

The Archean and Huronian rocks are intruded by sheet like sills of Nipissing gabbro. The Nipissing gabbro rocks are massive, medium grained, dark greenish grey, finer grained near the margins with localized pegmatitic phases. The Nipissing gabbro are in sharp contact with the Gowganda Formation rocks with a contact zone ranging from 3 to 7.5 m (10 to 25 feet) wide in which the two rock types are indistinguishably fine grained and black (Meyn, 1977). The gabbro follows the bedding in the Gowganda Formation and is seldom disturbed;



Photo 4: Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanic Breccia

disturbance where it occurs, extends only over a distance of 1 to 3 m from the contact. Recrystallization of the sedimentary rocks and contamination of the Nipissing gabbro does take place (Meyn, 1977). In field mapping a brecciated contact was observed at 554166E, 5186171N. Mapping has also outlined fault bounded contacts of the Nipissing gabbro.

The youngest rocks on the property, following NW-SE structures, are olivine diabase/diabase dikes and, following NE-SW structures, are recently mapped unclassified mafic dikes. The most significant one of these mafic dikes is host to the Ditch Sulphide Showing on claim 4206164. The dike was outlined by mapping, historical geophysical surveys and one outcrop on Meyn's 1977 map.

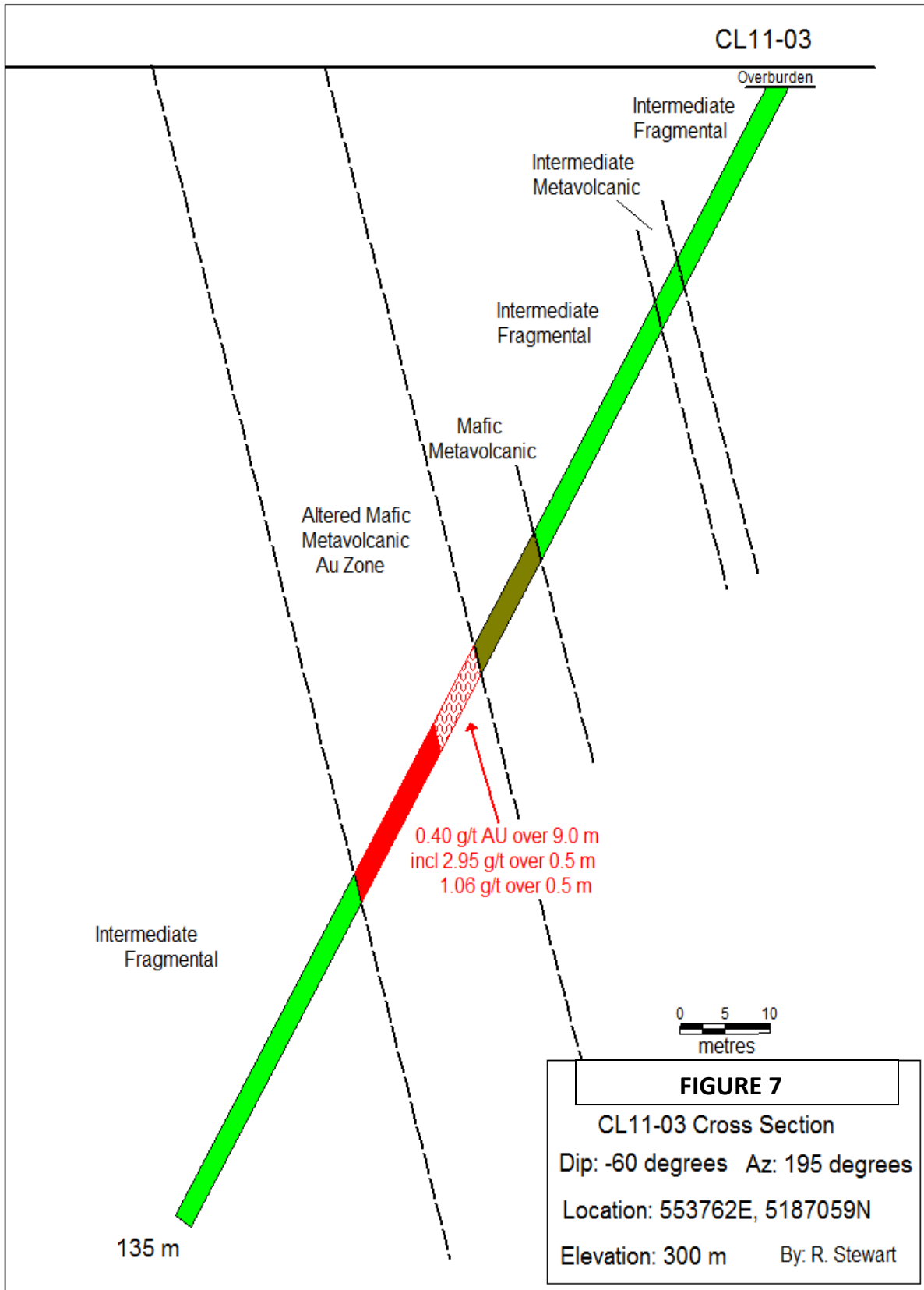


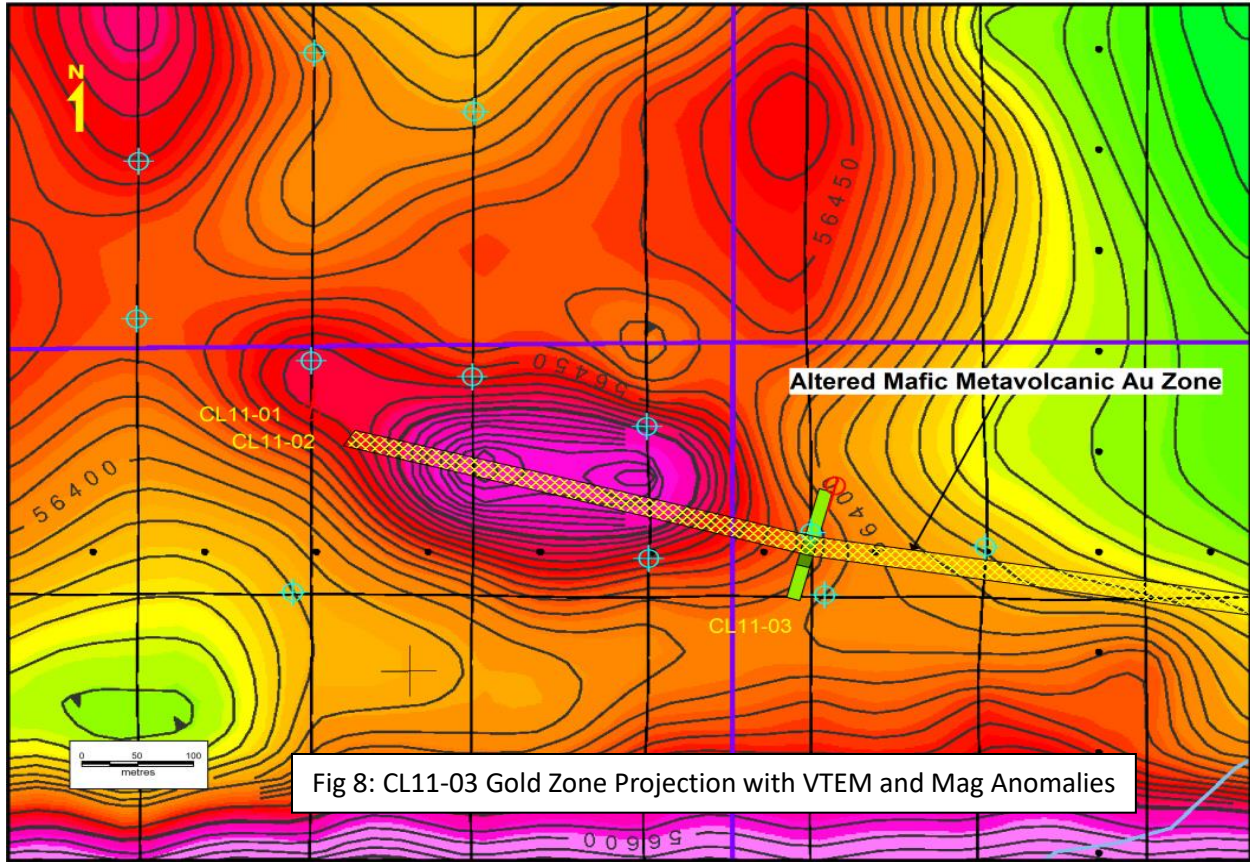
Photo 5: Interbedded Arkose and Greywacke

4.21 Alteration and Mineralization

Gold Mineralization

In 2011, GoldTrain Resources' diamond drill hole CL11-03 tested the VTEM anomaly area B (Figure 3). This hole outlined a new gold discovery (Clement Gold Zone: 0.4g/t over 9m including 2.95 g/t over 0.5m and 1.06g/t over 0.5m) in altered mafic metavolcanics. The alteration envelope has a down hole length of 26.4m and consists of disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in pervasive sericite, chlorite and silica alteration and in quartz, carbonate and albite veining (Figure 7). Along strike there are untested VTEM and magnetic anomalies (Figure 8). The gold zone has only been tested by a single drill hole is open both at depth and along strike. Mapping in 2017 identified an outcrop (554135E and 5186939N) that may represent the eastern surficial expression of the gold zone alteration envelope. The outcrop is a mafic to intermediate tuff with alteration patches and veinlets of hornblende, chlorite, sericite, quartz and 1-2% disseminated and stringer pyrrhotite and pyrite.





VMS Mineralization

In 2011, GoldTrain Resources' diamond drill holes CL11-04 and CL11-05 tested the VTEM anomaly area A (Figure 3). The drill holes outlined a sericite, chlorite and silica alteration zone with areas of massive sulphides, chert horizons and locally anomalous Cu, Zn, Au and Ag (Massive Sulphide Zone) (Photo 6, Figure 9). The zone has a possible true width of 15-16m and is coincident with a recognizable fault zone. The zone remains open at depth and along strike with several VTEM and coincident magnetic anomalies untested.

The recent program has partially defined the aerial extent of the alteration and mineralization of the Massive Sulphide Zone (Figure 6). The mapping outlined an alteration envelope of silica, chlorite, amphibole, sericite, localized epidote and albite and quartz veining. Mineralization consists of disseminated, stringer to blebby pyrite and pyrrhotite of up to 5% and minor amounts of chalcopyrite. Within this zone a feldspar porphyritic intrusion coincides with the

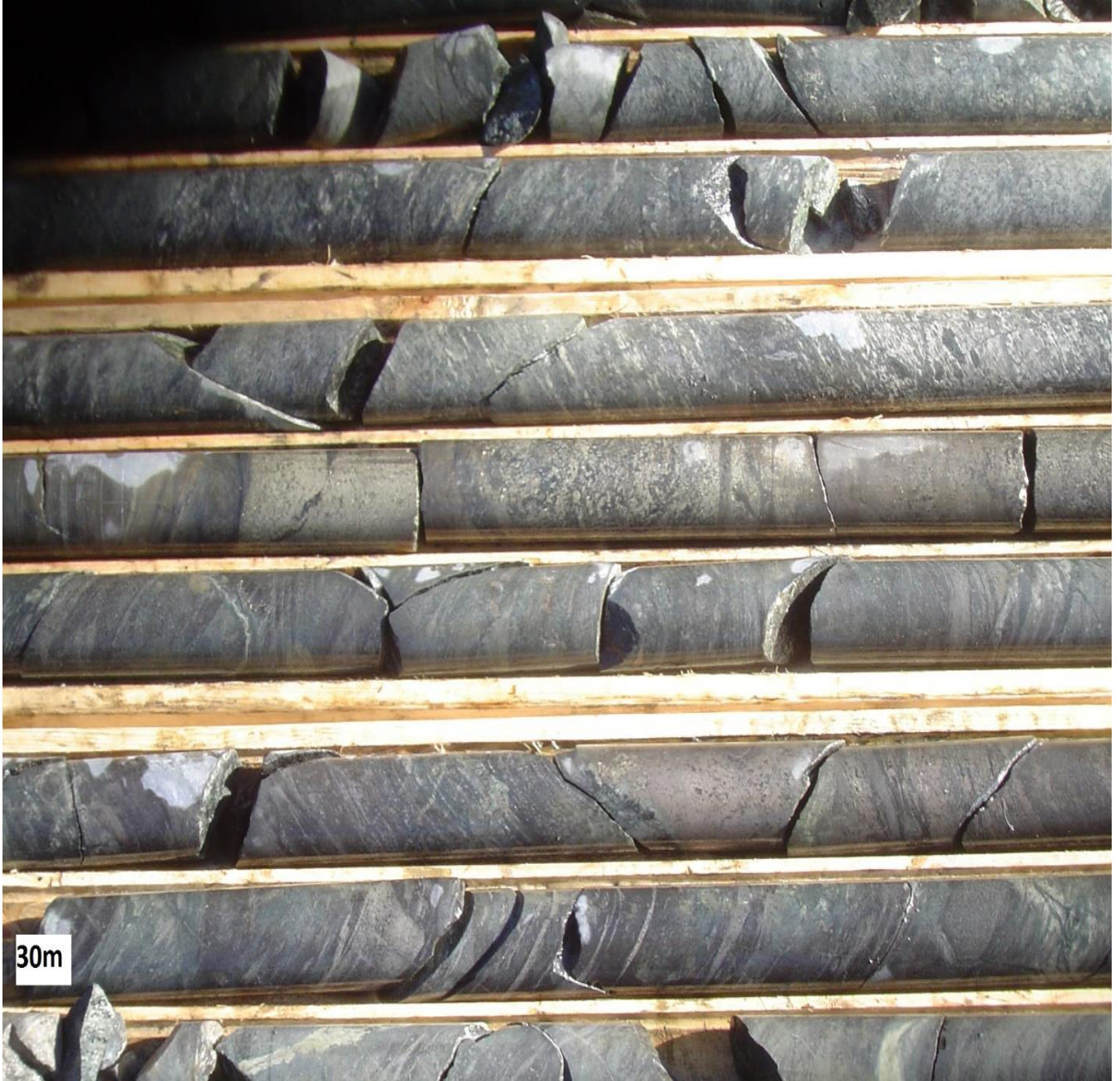
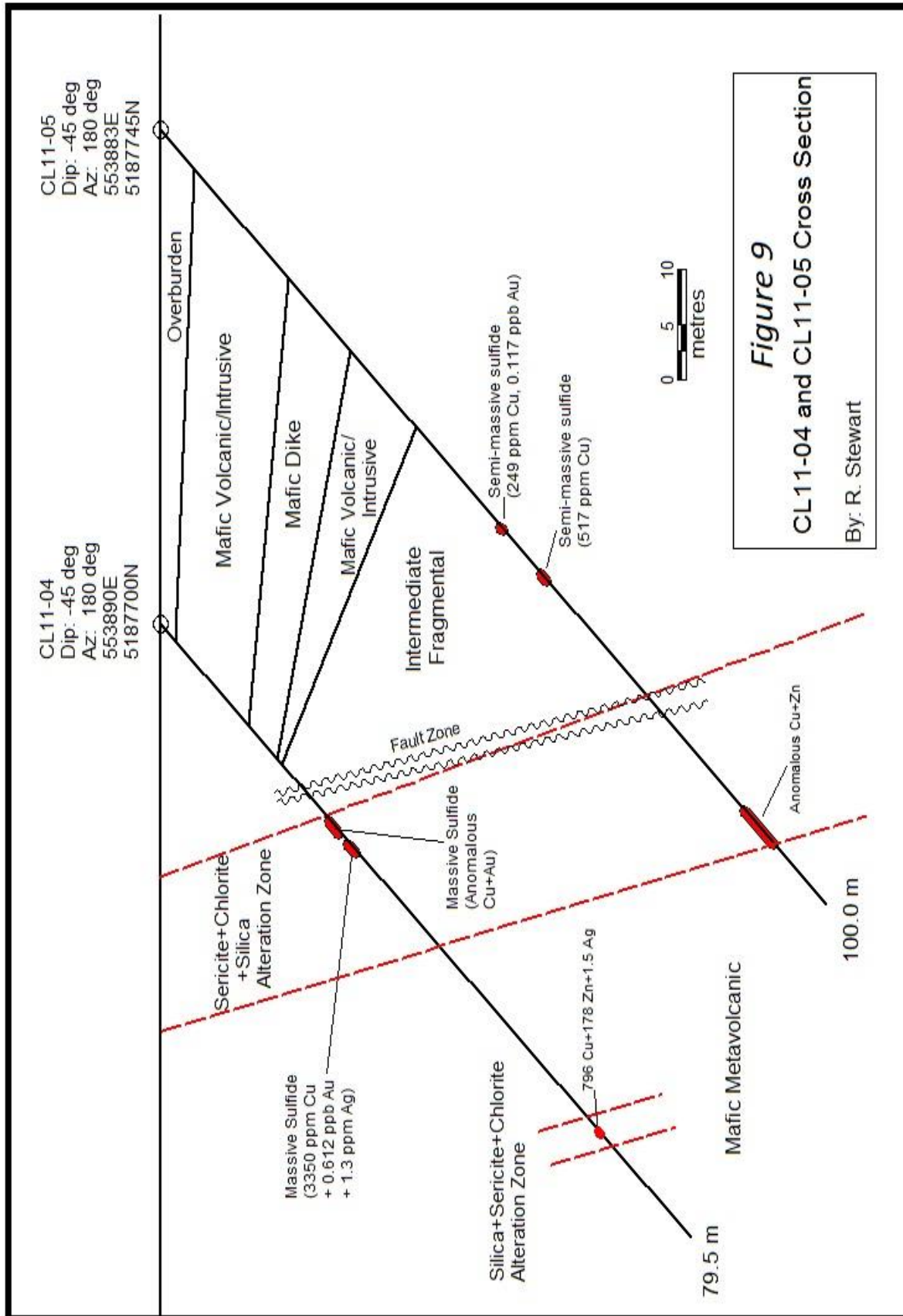


Photo 6: Massive Sulphide Zones in Diamond Drill Hole CL11-04

sheared intrusive rocks outlined at the top of diamond drill holes CL11-04 and CL11-05. Also mapped was a large outcrop (553780E, 5187783N to 553724E, 5187810N) of finely laminated cherty tuff with finely disseminated 0.5 to 2 % sulphides and pervasive to patchy alteration of silica, sericite, chlorite and amphibole. This could possibly represent a siliceous cap rock or exhalative horizon proximal to a massive sulphide deposit.



5.0 2019 PROGRAM

5.1 Methods

In the summer of 2019, a program of reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting was completed on the Clement property. Equipped with handheld GPS's, compasses, rock hammers and grub hoes, several targeted areas were field mapped and prospected.

The objectives of the 2019 program were to:

- define the alteration and mineralization envelope of the Massive Sulphide Zone outlined in diamond drill holes CL11-04 and 05.
- delineate the edges of the Archean window on the northern part of the property.
- to define the southern metasedimentary and metavolcanic contact.
- prospect the Pelican Mines gold showing on claim 546082.
- prospect the old pits and trenches of the Nichol B showing (0.28 oz/t Au in siliceous iron formation). Located somewhere between the beaver dam at the southern tip of Cucumber Lake and the beaver pond just to the south.

The 38-day program occurred between June 5th and October 2nd, 2019.

6.0 RESULTS and CONCLUSIONS

The 2019 program was successful in:

- partially defining the aerial extent of the alteration and mineralization envelope of the Massive Sulphide Zone first outlined in diamond drill holes CL11-04 and 05.
- identifying an altered and sulphide mineralized feldspar porphyry in the Massive Sulphide Zone.
- identifying a finely laminated altered and sulphide mineralized cherty tuff that could represent a siliceous cap rock or exhalative horizon proximal to a massive sulphide deposit.

- delineating the edges of the Archean window on the northern part of the property.
- better defining the southern metasedimentary and metavolcanic contact.
- recognizing a lamprophyre dike with implications for associated major structures and gold mineralization.

The 2019 program has outlined several significant areas of interest that warrant future work:

1. Massive Sulphide Zone.
2. The old pits and trenches of the Nichol B showing.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations can be made based on the 2019 program and all previous programs completed on the Clement Property:

- 1) A diamond drill program to test the remaining VTEM and coincident magnetic anomalies. Drilling should also test the down dip and strike extension of the gold zone outlined in CL11-03.
- 2) Line cutting, detailed mapping and lithogeochemical sampling over the rest of the property with special attention being paid to the:
 - Massive Sulphide Zone area.
 - The CL11-03 Gold Zone area (Clement Gold Zone).
 - The Nichol B showing.
- 3) Bedrock stripping, detailed mapping and channel sampling of the Quartz Vein showing.
- 4) Bedrock stripping, detailed mapping and channel sampling of the up-dip projection of the CL11-03 Gold Zone at 553749E and 5187010N to 553744E and 5186991N and the possible eastern extension at 554135E, 5186939N.
- 5) Detailed mapping and sampling of the Adit Quartz Vein.
- 6) Detailed mapping and sampling of the Stringer Sulphide Pits within the eastern extension of the iron formation on the Arcand Lake grid.

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Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

I, Randy I. Stewart, B.Sc. of 213 Kingsmount Boulevard, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 1L1, do hereby certify that:

I graduated from the Mining Engineering Technician program at Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, Sudbury, Ontario, in 2002.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Honours) in geology in 1991 from the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

I have been actively involved in Mining and Exploration since 1986.

Randy Irwin Stewart

November 18, 2019
Sudbury, Ontario

Statement of Qualifications

I, Brian James Wright, of 92 Main Street, Markstay, Ontario, P0M 2G0, do hereby certify that:

I am a Geological Technologist receiving my education from Haileybury School of Mines.

I have been actively involved in Mining and Exploration for 30 years.

Brian James Wright

November 18, 2019
Markstay, Ontario

MAPS

2019 Clement Daily Log

	2019	Personnel	Task/Objective	Claims (days)
1	05-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	545942
2	06-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	545942
3	07-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	545942
4	11-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546042 (0.5), 546023(0.5)
5	12-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546023
6	19-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546023
7	20-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546024
8	29-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546024
9	30-Jun	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546024
10	08-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546024
11	09-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546024
12	10-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546024(0.75),107788(.25)
13	18-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	128078
14	19-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	128078
15	20-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546080
16	21-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546080
17	29-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	314834
18	30-Jul	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	174161
19	06-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	174161
20	07-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	245434
21	08-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	245434
22	15-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546027
23	16-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546027
24	17-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546027
25	24-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	136237(0.25),188221(0.75)
26	25-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
27	26-Aug	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
28	03-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
29	04-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
30	12-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
31	13-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
32	17-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
33	18-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
34	19-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
35	25-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
36	26-Sep	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546026
37	01-Oct	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546081(0.5), 546082(0.5)
38	02-Oct	Randy Stewart and Brian Wright	Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting	546082
39	28-Oct	Randy Stewart	Report Writing and Map Making	All
40	29-Oct	Randy Stewart	Report Writing and Map Making	All
41	30-Oct	Randy Stewart	Report Writing and Map Making	All
42	31-Oct	Randy Stewart	Report Writing and Map Making	All
43	18-Nov	Randy Stewart	Report Writing and Map Making	All

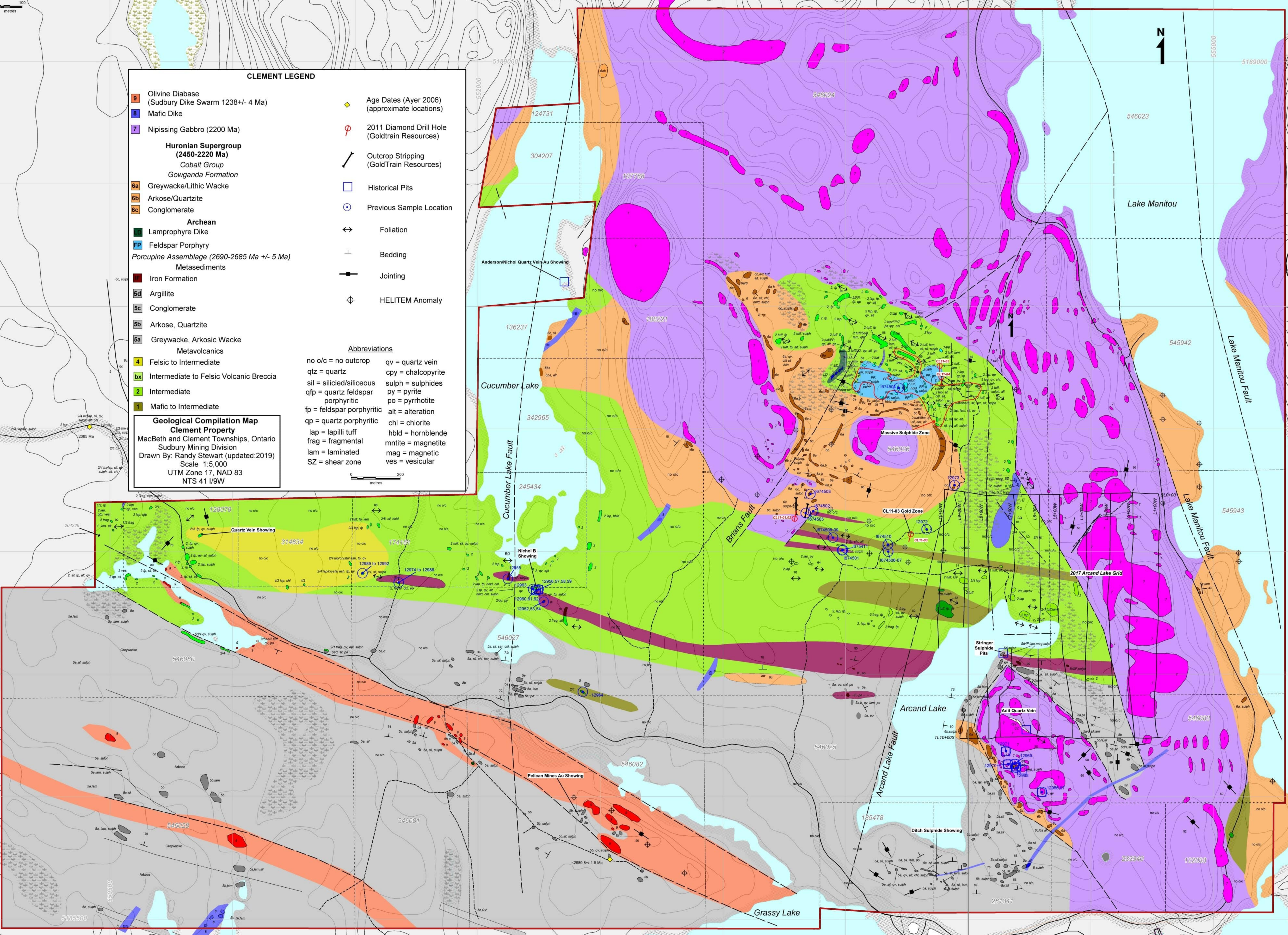
100 metres

CLEMENT LEGEND

- 9 Olivine Diabase (Sudbury Dike Swarm 1238+/- 4 Ma)
 - 6 Mafic Dike
 - 7 Nipissing Gabbro (2200 Ma)
 - Huronian Supergroup (2450-2220 Ma)**
 - Cobalt Group*
 - Gowganda Formation*
 - 6a Greywacke/Lithic Wacke
 - 6b Arkose/Quartzite
 - 6c Conglomerate
 - Archean**
 - Lamprophyre Dike
 - FP Feldspar Porphyry
 - Porcupine Assemblage (2690-2685 Ma +/- 5 Ma)*
 - Metasediments
 - Iron Formation
 - 5d Argillite
 - 5c Conglomerate
 - 5b Arkose, Quartzite
 - 5a Greywacke, Arkosic Wacke
 - Metavolcanics
 - 4 Felsic to Intermediate
 - bx Intermediate to Felsic Volcanic Breccia
 - 2 Intermediate
 - 1 Mafic to Intermediate
- ◆ Age Dates (Ayer 2006) (approximate locations)
 - ⊕ 2011 Diamond Drill Hole (Goldtrain Resources)
 - ↗ Outcrop Stripping (GoldTrain Resources)
 - Historical Pits
 - ⊙ Previous Sample Location
 - ↔ Foliation
 - ⊥ Bedding
 - ⊢ Jointing
 - ⊕ HELITEM Anomaly
- Abbreviations**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| no o/c = no outcrop | qv = quartz vein |
| qtz = quartz | cpy = chalcopyrite |
| sil = silicified/siliceous | sulph = sulphides |
| qfp = quartz feldspar porphyritic | py = pyrite |
| fp = feldspar porphyritic | po = pyrrhotite |
| qp = quartz porphyritic | ait = alteration |
| lap = lapilli tuff | chl = chlorite |
| frag = fragmental | hbl = hornblende |
| lam = laminated | mntite = magnetite |
| SZ = shear zone | mag = magnetic |
| | ves = vesicular |

Geological Compilation Map
Clement Property
 MacBeth and Clement Townships, Ontario
 Sudbury Mining Division
 Drawn By: Randy Stewart (updated:2019)
 Scale 1:5,000
 UTM Zone 17, NAD 83
 NTS 41 I/GW

metres



0 100 metres

N
1

CLEMENT LEGEND

9 Olivine Diabase (Sudbury Dike Swarm 1238 +/- 4 Ma)	4 Age Dates (Ayer 2006) (approximate locations)
8 Mafic Dike	⊕ 2011 Diamond Drill Hole (Goldtrain Resources)
7 Nipissing Gabbro (2200 Ma)	↖ ↗ Outcrop Stripping (GoldTrain Resources)
Huronian Supergroup (2450-2220 Ma) Cobalt Group Gowganda Formation	
6a Greywacke/Lithic Wacke	□ Historical Pits
6b Arkose/Quartzite	○ Previous Sample Location
6c Conglomerate	↔ Foliation
Archean	
LD Lamprophyre Dike	⊥ Bedding
FP Feldspar Porphyry	⊥ Jointing
Porcupine Assemblage (2690-2685 Ma +/- 5 Ma) Metasediments	
IF Iron Formation	⊕ HELITEM Anomaly
5d Argillite	
5c Conglomerate	
5b Arkose, Quartzite	
5a Greywacke, Arkosic Wacke	
Metavolcanics	
4 Felsic to Intermediate	no o/c = no outcrop
bx Intermediate to Felsic Volcanic Breccia	qtz = quartz
2 Intermediate	sil = silicified/siliceous
1 Mafic to Intermediate	qfp = quartz feldspar porphyritic
	fp = feldspar porphyritic
	qp = quartz porphyritic
	lap = lapilli tuff
	frag = fragmental
	lam = laminated
	SZ = shear zone
	qv = quartz vein
	cpy = chalcopyrite
	sulph = sulphides
	py = pyrite
	po = pyrrhotite
	alt = alteration
	chl = chlorite
	hbl = hornblende
	mntite = magnetite
	mag = magnetic
	ves = vesicular

**2019 Geology Map
Clement Property**
MacBeth and Clement Townships, Ontario
Sudbury Mining Division
Drawn By: Randy Stewart (2019)
Scale 1:5,000
UTM Zone 17, NAD 83
NTS 41 I/9W

