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N.T.S. 32D05J

# GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON ON THE "B" TARGET FIELD OF DREAMS PROPERTY LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION HOLLOWAY-TANNAHILL TOWNSHIPS, ONTARIO

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and

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#### Summary

This report summarizes a geological survey over the "B" Target on the Field of Dreams (FOD) Property located in Holloway and Tannahill Township. The survey was completed in two days on June 19, 2019 and June 20, 2019. The survey was completed by property owner and author: Dr. Jim Renaud and assisted by property owner Robert Dillman. A total of 5.675 km were surveyed. The geological survey was completed at the same time geophysical surveys were being performed over the same area.

The geological survey focused on exploring the "B" Target outlined by ground magnetic surveys as an elliptical shaped magnetic high measuring roughly 450 x 250 metres in size. An historic drill hole into the center of the magnetic feature is reported to have intersected mostly gabbro with minor pyroxenite horizons and widespread highly anomalous nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE bearing sulphides.

Unfortunately, no outcrops were found in the vicinity of the magnetic feature. A large outcrop situated along the access trail south of the area surveyed was examined and a sample was taken for petrologic examination. The outcrop was determined to be a fine to medium-grained melanocratic spherulitic-vesicular basalt with cavities of calcite, chlorite, epidote, and rare sulphides. Two boulders located in the same area were also sampled for petrologic examination. One of the boulders was also determined to be fine- to medium-grained melanocratic spherulitic-vesicular basalt. The other boulder was determined to be a medium-grained melanocratic amphibole-rich alkali lamprophyre.

#### **Location and Access**

The Field of Dreams (FOD) Property is located in Holloway and Tannahill Townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The property is located approximately 60 kilometres east of the town of Matheson (Figure 1).

The property can be reached from the town of Matheson by travelling east on Highway 101 for approximately 59 km to the intersection of Roscoe Road. Travel south on the Roscoe Road for approximately 12 km to an intersection of a small logging road intersecting on the north side of the Roscoe Road approximately 850 m west of the "big bend". A truck can be driven 700 m on the logging road to a washout. An ATV can be driven another 230 m to a fork in the road.

Access to the survey area can be made on an ATV by following the left trail at the fork for a distance of approximately 1km. Access to the survey area also can be made by following the trail to the right at the fork however, a washout a short distance along this route prevents motorized access.

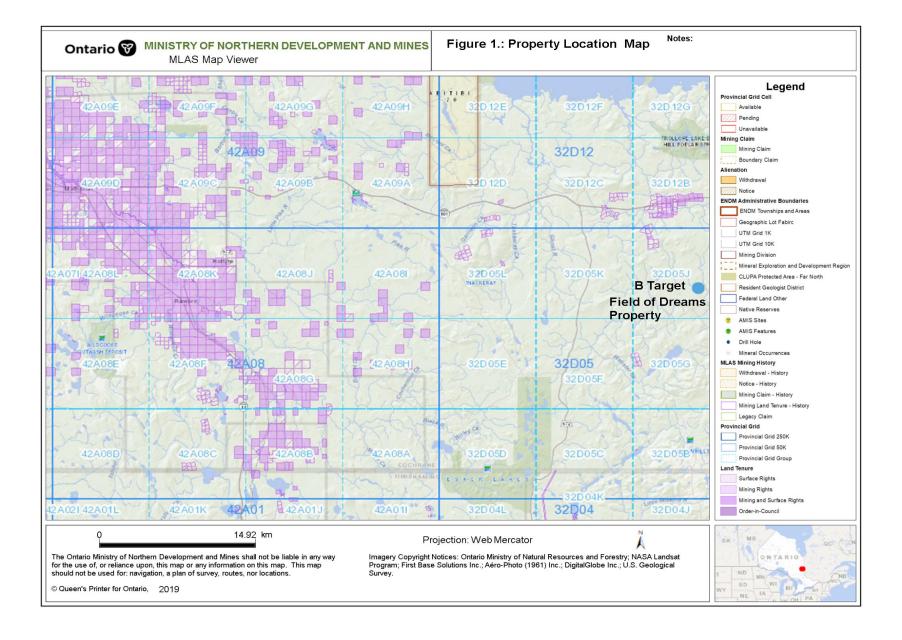
#### **Claim Logistics**

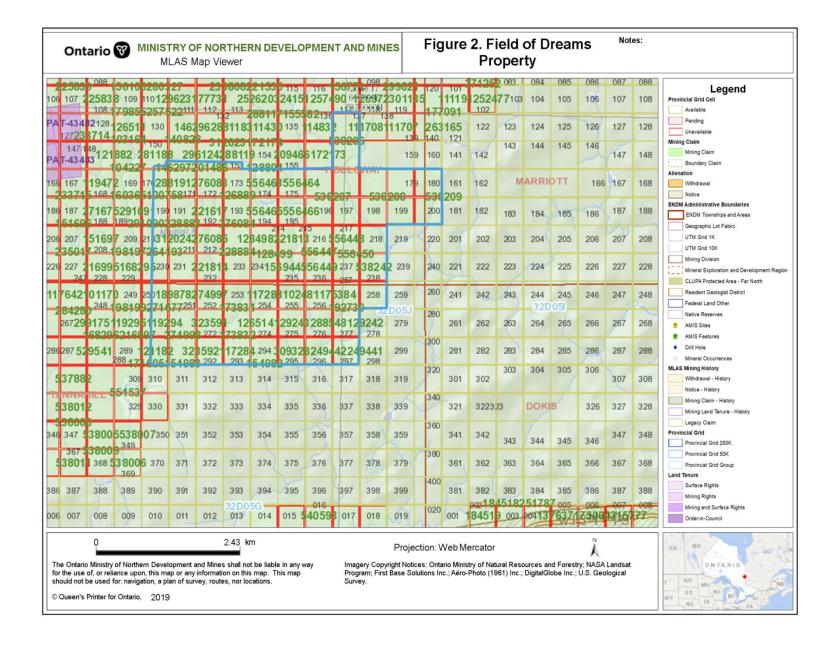
Figure 2 outlines the extent of the FOD Property. The property consists of 60 mining claim cells and 10 boundary cells located in Holloway, Tannahill and Marriot Townships. The geophysical surveys were performed on sections of 7 claims within the property. The claims include:

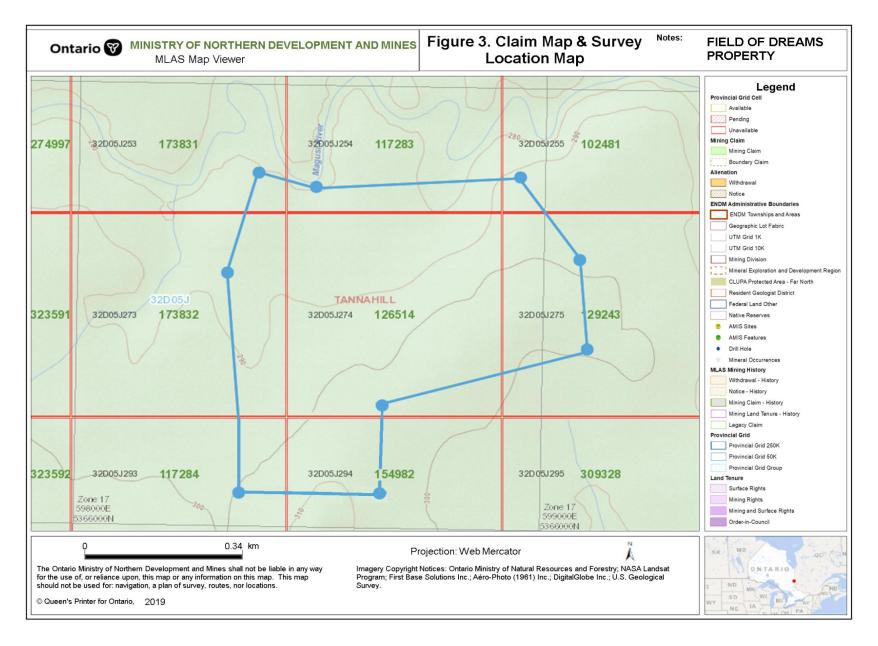
173831	32D05J253
117283	32D05J254
102481	32D05J255
173832	32D05J273
126514	32D05J274
129243	32D05J275
117284	32D05J293
154982	32D05J294

All claims comprising the Field of Dreams Property are equally owned by:

James M. Chard of Cordova, Ontario Dr. Jim Renaud of London, Ontario Robert J. Dillman (author) of Mount Brydges, Ontario







#### Land Status and Topography

The area traversed is situated entirely on Crown Land. The property is uninhabited. There are no buildings or hydroelectricity in the area..

The survey area is at a mean elevation of 290 metres above sea level. The west section of the survey area is mostly flat with some gentle relief ranging approximately to 5 to 10 metres in height. The area has good drainage and crossed by several creeks that flow north and northwest. The east section of the survey area is crossed by a ridge which trends north and is believed to be a large esker as it is composed of sand, gravel and cobble. A low, wet area of overburden occurs west of the ridge in the northeast section of the survey area.

Most of the west section of the survey area has been logged recently. Small spruce and alders have taken a foothold. Much of the eastern section was logged many years ago and has been reforested with spruce. Some areas are clear-cut and some have been reforested with spruce. There is old growth forest along the Magusi River. Large spruce and balsam grow along the river.

### **Regional Geology**

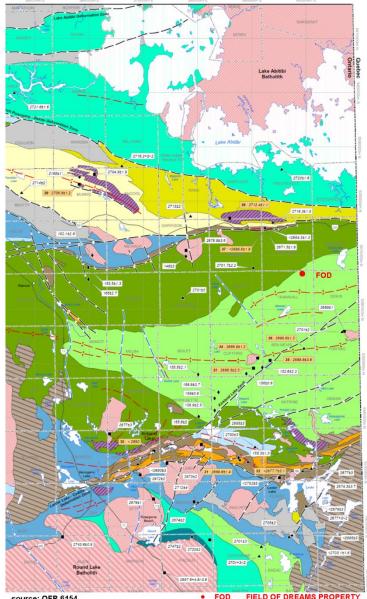
The FOD Property is located in the Harker-Holloway section of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Figure 4). The property sits on the north limb of the Blake River Synclinorium and roughly 7 km south of the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone.

The property underlain by Archean units of the Lower and Upper Blake River assemblage dated 2704 to 2696 Ma. Units consist mostly of massive and pillowed flows of mafic metavolcanic rocks, minor arkosic metasedimentary units, gabbroic sills and granite plutons. Regional metamorphism ranges within the greenschist facies. Table 1 summarizes the stratigraphic sequence.

The area traversed is believed to be underlain by mafic metavolcanic flows and mafic intrusive rocks of the Upper Blake River Formation (Figure 5). Units strike northeast and dip steeply southeast. The mafic metavolcanic units within the region have been intruded by gabbro, syenite, porphyry and diabase.

The property is believed to be crossed by northeast trending faults and shear zones and displaced by younger north trending faults and possibly by northwest trending faults. Magnetiterich and poor horizons associated with alteration along northeast trending faults and shears allows them to be easily identified on second derivative aeromagnetic maps (Figure 6). The "B" Target appears as an elliptical magnetic high.

The property sits within the Harker-Holloway Gold Camp. Gold is currently being produced at the Holt-McDermott and Holloway Mines located 7.7 km to the northwest. Other significant gold discoveries in the area include the Iris Mine located 7.8 km to the west, the Harker Gold Mine located 8.7 km to the west and the Howey-Cochenour-Williams occurrence located 4km northwest.





FOD FIELD OF DREAMS PROPERTY





#### Table 1. Stratigraphic Sequence: Tannahill and Holloway Townships, Ontario

modified after : L.S. Jensen (1978)

#### PHANEROZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT Till, reworked till, esker sand and gravel, varved clay, dune sand, alluvium and peat

#### UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN

MIDDLE TO LATE PRECAMBRIAN (PROTEROZOIC) MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Diabase and quartz diabase

#### INTRUSIVE CONTACT

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHEAN)

### FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS SYENITIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Equigranular and porphyritic syenodiorite, monzonite, syenite, feldspar porphyry, pegmatite and lamprophyre

#### INTRUSIVE CONTACT

GRANITIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS Quartz diorite, granodiorite, trondhjemite, feldspar porphyry, and hybrid

rocks

#### INTRUSIVE CONTACT

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro, quartz gabbro, diorite, quartz diorite, hornblende gabbro, and anorthositic gabbro

#### INTRUSIVE CONTACT

VOLCANIC ROCKS

RHYOLITIC AND DACITIC VOLCANIC ROCKS Calc-Alkaline Suite

Massive breccia, flow-breccia, pyroclastic breccia, tuff, crystal tuff, amygda-loidal, rhyolitic and dacitic rocks feldspar, and quartz porphyry, rhyolitic and dacitic rocks

#### **Tholeiitic Suite**

Spherulitic tuff and tuff-breccia, and cherty tuff, rhyolitic and dacitic rocks

BASALTIC AND ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

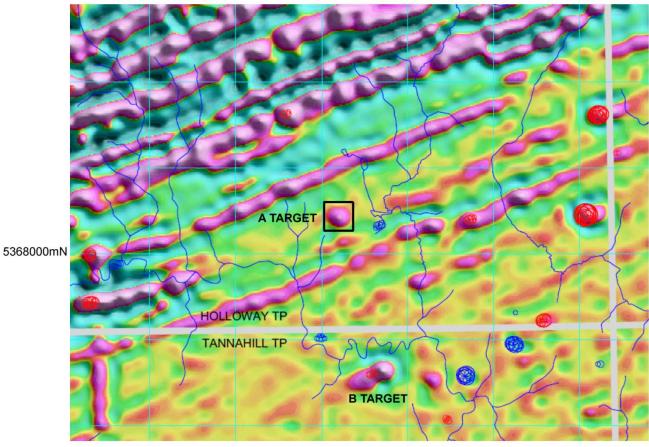
Calc-Alkaline Suite

Massive, pillowed breccia, pyroclastic breccia, tuff and lapilli-tuff, amygda-loidal, porphyritic feldspar basaltic and andesitic rocks and greenschist and amphibolite facies, meta-basaltic and meta-andesitic rocks

Tholeiitic Suite

Black to dark green, high-iron, massive, pillowed flow-top breccia, pillow breccia, hyaloclastic, variolitic and amygdaloidal basaltic and andesitic rocks and interflow sediments

Grey to green, high-magnesium massive, pillowed, flow-top breccia, pillow-breccia, hyaloclastic, porphyritic feldspar, variolitic and amygdaloidal basaltic rocks and interflow sediments



source: OGS Map 81783

598000mE

Figure 5. Shaded Image of Second Vertical Derivative of Magnetic Field and Keating Coefficients

#### **History of Exploration**

Several east-west orientated grid lines were observed during the current survey and are evidence of previous exploration in the area.

The area was first mapped in 1901 by W.J. Wilson (Wilson, 1901) who canoed across Tannahill Twp. via the Magusi (Isabemagussi) River from Webster Lake to the Ontario-Quebec border. The first geological map is Map No.29e by C.W. Knight (Knight, 1920) on behalf of the Ontario Department of Mines in 1919. More recently, the geology of Tannahill Twp. was mapped by L.S. Jenson (Jenson, 1978) for the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) in 1971. The first airborne geophysical survey is Aeromagnetic Map 42G published in 1951 by the Geological Survey of Canada. The area was flown again in 1983 by the OGS (OGS 1984) Map 80610 and again in 2003 using the MEGATEM System.

In 1981, R.N. Saukko completed ground magnetometer and VLF surveys over the area of the current surveys. The work was completed on behalf of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. The magnetometer survey outlined an elliptical northeast trending magnetic high peaking at roughly 800 gammas. The VLF survey detected several east-west trending conductors along the south margin of the magnetic feature. (32D05NE0075)

In 1986, J. Walker completed a ground magnetometer survey over a large area located south of Magusi River which included the magnetic feature explored previously by Falconbridge. The survey was performed on behalf of Lac Minerals Ltd. (32D05NE0048)

In 1987, J. Walker completed a detailed ground magnetometer survey over the magnetic feature for Lac Minerals. (32D05NE0051)

In 1992, Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. relocated the magnetic feature as a potential kimberlite target with line cutting and ground magnetometer and Induced Polarization (I.P.) surveys. Dubbed the "B" target, the magnetometer survey outlined a lens-shaped northeast trending magnetic high measuring 550 m x 400 m in size. The I.P. survey detected a series north to northeast trending anomalies flanking the east side of the magnetic feature. (32D12SE2001, 32D12SW9750)

In 1993, D. Christie on behalf of Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd. reported testing the "B" Target with drill hole B92-1. The drill intersected massive gabbro with minor sections of pyroxenite to a depth of 117 m. Sulphides were noted throughout the core. A 14.3 m section between 71.3 to 85 m is described to contain stronger sulphide mineralization consisting of mostly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. The section yielded consistent assays ranging 0.1% copper and 0.25% nickel. A lower zone with anomalous nickel, copper and gold occurred in strong chlorite-serpentine sulphide alteration intersected at the bottom of the hole. (32D12SE2001)

In 2004, W. Weller completed ground magnetometer and VLF surveys over an area adjacent to the northeast corner of the current surveys. Northeast trending magnetic features ranging up to 1,600 gammas were outlined by the magnetic survey. Several north-south striking conductors were detected by the VLF survey. (32D05NE2041)

In 2007, E.A. MacGregor located and sampled the drill core from Sudbury Contact's hole B92-1. The work was performed on behalf of Skead Holdings Ltd. Results showed sub-economic but highly anomalous Ni, Cu and PGE. Over the next few years, Mr. MacGregor sampled the remainder of the core. Final results showed widespread anomalous nickel and copper values ranging 82.4 to 3,227 ppm Ni and 5.8 to 1,603 ppm Cu plus anomalous Co, PGE and Au over a core length of 81 m. (20003613, 20005091, 20010273)

In 2008, D. LaRocque collected soil samples for a Mobile Metal Ionization (MMI) survey over the "B" Target. The work was performed on behalf of Skead Holdings Ltd. A Ni-Cu-Co-Au MMI peak was outlined in the north-central section of the survey coinciding with "B" Target magnetic feature. (20006346)

In 2009, J. Ploeger followed-up with a reconnaissance ground magnetometer survey over the "B" Target for Skead Holdings. (20005922)

In 2012, J. Ploeger completed a Max-Min Horizontal Loop (HL)EM survey over the "B" Target for Skead Holdings. Several weak high-frequency conductors were outlined and attributed to potential bedrock sources, structure and overburden. (20010188)

In 2017, G. Harken was contracted by the current claim holders to staked claims covering "B" Target.

#### **Survey Dates and Personnel**

Geological traverses over the "B" Target were completed in 2 days between July 19, 2019 and July 20, 2019.

The survey was performed by property owners and author: Dr. Jim Renaud of London, Ontario.

#### **Survey Logistics**

The geological traverses were completed on a GPS controlled grid. The UTM coordinates of the survey lines are appended to this report. Waypoints were recorded every 100 metres and at the end of lines. The survey lines were orientated  $175^{0} - 355^{0}$  and spaced 50 to 100 metres apart. The lines range 250 to 650 metres in length. A flag with a grid coordinate were hung at 25 metre intervals along the lines.

A compass and GPS unit was used to navigate and calculate distances between readings. A Garmin GPS model RINO750 was used for the survey. The GPS was set to NAD83, Zone 17.

A total of 5.675 kilometres were traversed.

Three rock samples were collected during the survey and polished thin sections were made from each rock. Samples were carbon coated and examined in transmitted and reflected light with a Zeiss petrographic microscope. Regions of interest were photographed with a digital camera and circled with a diamond scribe to enable relocation of the selected areas when in the microprobe. Samples were examined in detail using a new Oxford Instruments Energy Dispersive System (EDS) on the microprobe and relevant minerals analyzed using the EDS spectrometer. Backscattered electron detector images of relevant and interesting mineralogical and textural relationships were collected digitally. The scale bar is located below each backscatter image to help evaluate the grain sizes of the various minerals. All minerals were analyzed on a JEOL JXA 733 electron microprobe equipped with an Oxford Instruments EDS and five wavelength spectrometers.

The Electron Microprobe is owned and operated by the author and is located at the facilities of Renaud Geological Consulting Ltd. in London, Ontario. The microprobe uses a high-energy focused beam of electrons to generate X-rays characteristic of the elements within a sample from volumes as small as 3 micrometers (10-6m) across. The resulting X-rays are diffracted by

analyzing crystals (TAP, PET, LIF) and counted using gas-flow and sealed proportional detectors. Chemical composition is determined by comparing the intensity of X-rays from standards ( of known composition) with those from unknown materials and correcting for the effects of absorption and fluorescence in the sample.

#### **Survey Results**

The west section of the area traversed is flat or gently sloping towards the north. The area is at a mean elevation ranging 185 to 192 m above sea level. Several small streams flow north and northwest through the area and eventually merge with the Magusi River. The streams have eroded shallow valleys 1- 5 metres deep. The entire area has been logged by clear cutting. Patchy, isolated stands of spruces trees remain. Small spruce and alders are now growing. Scuff marks from the skidder used during logging operations reveal the area is covered by clay. Old growth forest has been preserved along the Magusi River.

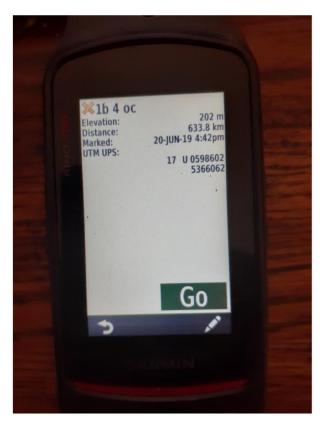
The east section of the survey area is crossed by a north to northeast trending ridge believed to be an esker. The ridge ranges up to 209 m above sea level. The west side of the ridge has as moderate to steep slope. Sand, cobble and boulders were observed in several locations along the ridge. At some time, the ridge has been logged and reforested with spruce.

The "B" Target magnetic anomaly occurs along the west margin of the esker. The anomaly follows a low, wet- flat area towards the northeast until it is covered by the esker.

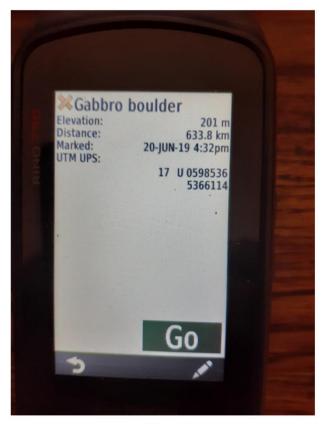
Unfortunately no outcrop was found in the vicinity to the "B" Target however a large outcrop is exposed along the access trail and just south of the area covered by the geophysical surveys was examined and a sample (K Sample) was collected for petrologic study. Four polished thinsections were made from a sample of the outcrop. Two boulders of interest were also discovered in the same area and sampled for petrologic study (B Samples) because of a visual similarity to gabbro. Two polished thin sections were made from each rock (B1, B2 thin sections and B3, B4 thin sections).

The UTM coordinates for the rock samples are presented in Figure 8 and shown on the geology map included with this report.

The result of the petrologic examination of each of the rocks follows.



K Sample

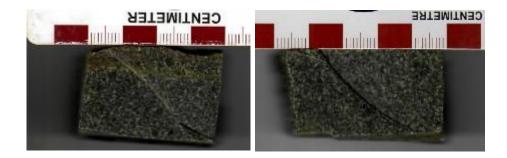


B Samples B1, B2 thin sections & B3, B4 thin sections

Figure 8. UTM Corrdinates for Rock Samples Field of Dreams Property Tannahill - Holloway Twp.'s, Ontario

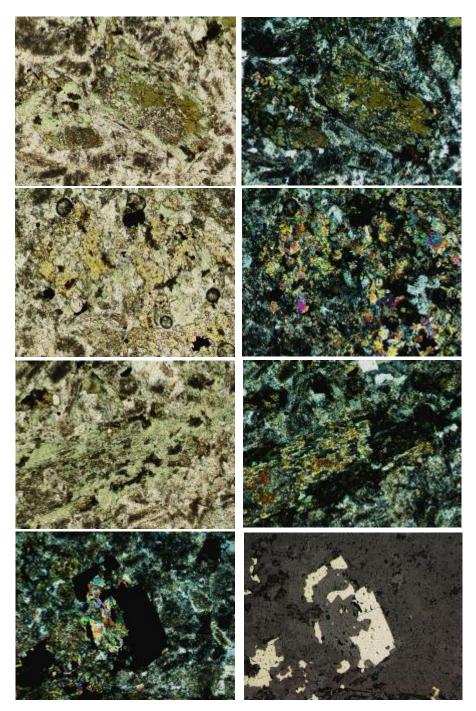
### FOD B1 and B2: UTM 598536mE, 5366114mN, 32D05J294, 154982

The rocks are melanocratic consisting dominantly of amphibole (25%), altered amphibole and sausseritized plagioclase (35%), quartz (20%), honey yellow epidote (10%), chlorite (10%), sulphides (2%)(pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena), and trace barite. The rock is interpreted to be a medium-grained alkalic lamprophyre. Anhedral-euhedral laths of medium grained zoned amphibole are common. These amphibole phenocrysts have relict dark green/brown Mghornblende/edenite cores outward to light blue-green tremolite with chlorite margins. Amphiboles are commonly replaced by honey yellow epidote and subsequently replaced by lower temperature chlorite typically along amphibole grain margins. Interestingly at the core of one particular amphibole grain (Circle 5), there is a relict clinopyroxene domain with 51.40 wt% SiO2, 2.5 wt% TiO2, 3.0 wt% Al2O3, 5.8 wt% FeO, 19.30 wt% MgO, and 18.00 wt% CaO. This suggests a mineralogical progression from clinopyroxene. Mg-hornblende/edenite amphibole. epidote, and chlorite. The sulphide inventory of the rock is associated with the retrogressive phases of honey vellow epidote, apatite, barite and albite which commonly have a syngenetic relationship with coarse pyrite and minute disseminated grains of chalcopyrite and galena. The groundmass of the rock consists of fine-grained dark sausseritized plagioclase, albite, quartz and chlorite.

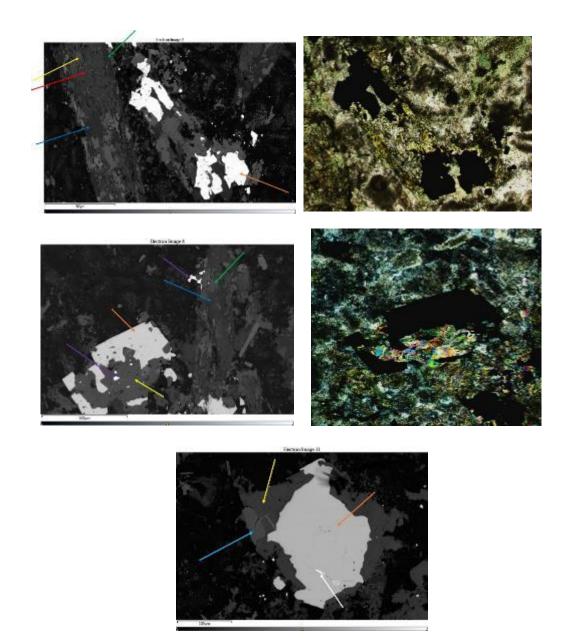


Thin section cut-offs of sample FOD B1 (left) and FOD B2 (right). The rock is a medium-grained melanocratic amphibole-rich alkali lamprophyre. Field sample below.





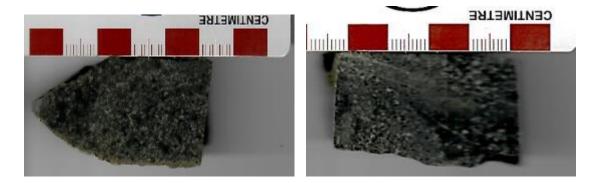
Photomicrographs illustrating some key mineralogical textures in samples FOD B1 and B2. Plates A, B (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrate zoned amphiboles with dark green /brown Mg-hornblende/edenite cores and light blue-green retrogressive tremolite margins. Plates C, D (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) demonstrate the honey yellow epidote replacement of amphibole. Plates E, F (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrate the lower temperature chlorite retrogression on amphibole margins. Plates G, H (crossed polarized light and reflected light, respectively) illustrate the association of chalcopyrite and pyrite with epidote alteration. The field of view of the photographs is approximately 2.5mm.



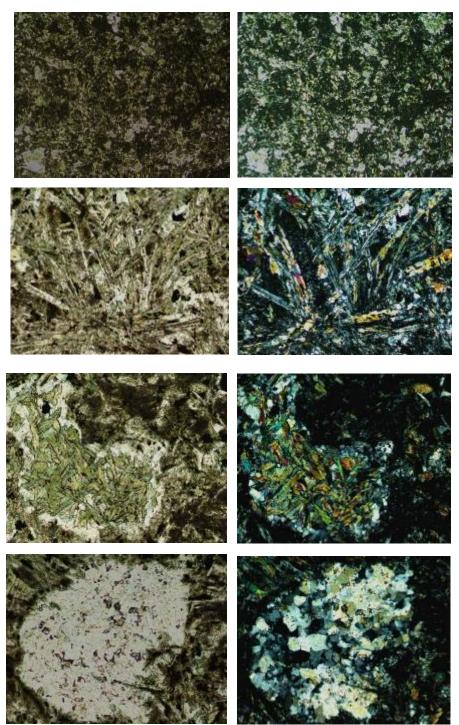
Photomicrographs illustrating some interesting textures of sulphides and their association with retrogressive minerals including chlorite and epidote. The arrow colours are pointing to different mineral assemblages: Red = clinopyroxene; Green = amphibole; Blue = chlorite; Yellow = honey yellow epidote; Pale Blue = apatite; Orange = pyrite; Purple = chalcopyrite; White = galena.

#### FOD B3 and B4: UTM 598537mE, 5366114mN, 32D05J294, 154982

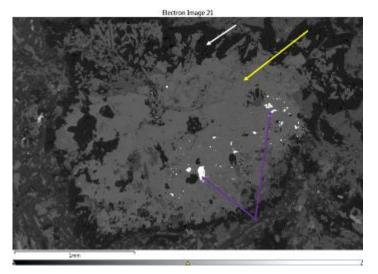
These two samples are metabasalts that have been initially metamorphosed and subsequently hydrothermally retrogressed to amphibole-epidote-chlorite assemblages. The rock is relatively finegrained possibly representing a chill margin of a pillow with vesicles/spherules. Radial sprays of zoned winchite-barrosite amphibole are replaced by epidote and chlorite within a matrix dominated by sausseritized plagioclase, epidote, Berlin-blue chlorite, albite, chromite, and quartz. Groundmass chromite contain up to 32% Cr2O3. Interestingly, this rock contains both circular vesicles/spherulites and circular/sub-circular features which at first appear to be vesicles but rather are site specific zones of fluid ingress oriented perpendicular to the plane of the thin section. The circular vesicles/spherulites are 1-2mm in diameter infilled with multigranular quartz crystals. The other circular and sub-circular features throughout the rock which are not vesicles/spherules represent zones of fluid ingress infilled with quartz-epidote-amphibole-chalcopyrite. At the center of one of polished sections FOD B4 is a large lithic fragment of quartz.



Thin section cut-offs of sample FOD B3 (left) and FOD B4 (right). The rock is a fine- to mediumgrained melanocratic spherulitic-vesicular basalt with circular to sub-circular cavities of fluid ingress infilled with quartz, epidote, and sulphides.



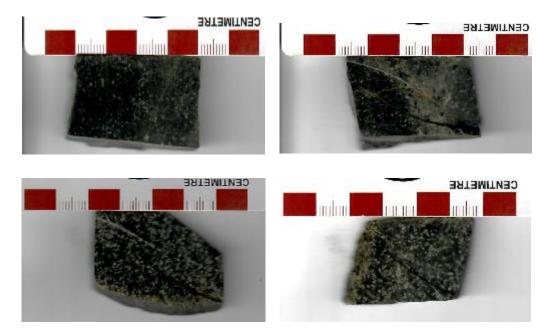
Photomicrographs illustrating some key mineralogical textures in samples FOD B3 and B4. Plates A, B (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrate the spherultic and vesicular basalt texture (Field of View = 1cm). Plates C, D (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrating laths of sausseritized plagioclase and radial sprays of amphibole replaced by epidote and chlorite. Plates E, F (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) demonstrate the site specific zones of fluid ingress with quartz rind and honey yellow epidote core (Field of View = 2.5mm). Plates G, H (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrate the more primary spherulitic texture with vesicles infilled with fine-grained multigranular quartz (Field of View = 2.5mm).



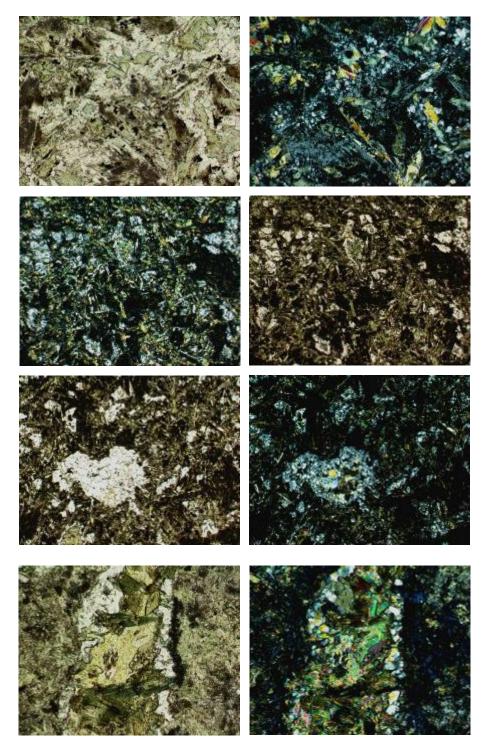
Backscatter electron image illustrating a site specific zone of fluid ingress with a quartz outer rind (white arrow) infilled with epidote (yellow arrow) and numerous fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite grains (purple arrows).

#### FOD K1, K2, K3, and K4: UTM 598602mE, 5366062mN, 32D05J294, 154982

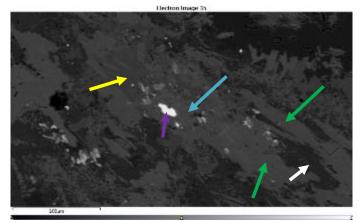
Samples FOD K1-K4 are examples of a rapidly chilled, fine-grained metabasalt containing 30-40% barroisite-winchite Na-Ca amphibole, 30-40% altered plagioclase with strong epidote and chlorite alteration. The groundmass is comprised of albite, Berlin-blue chlorite, quartz, epidote, and sphene. The rocks contain rounded to sub-rounded vesicles which are infilled by quartz. The rocks also contain cavities that are rounded to sub-rounded and contain calcite, chlorite, epidote and sulphides. These cavities are oriented perpendicular to the plane of the thin section providing a cross-sectional view of the cavity or site specific zone of fluid ingress. These cavities tend to host the sulphide inventory in the rocks which is essentially chalcopyrite with minor pyrite. A cavity in FOD K1 contains a fine-grained inclusion of Ce-allanite. There is also a cavity in FOD K2 which hosts epidote and chlorite and a red Cu-Fe-silicate mineral. There are quartz cavities in FOD K3 which contain inclusions of extremely fine-grained REE-carbonates.



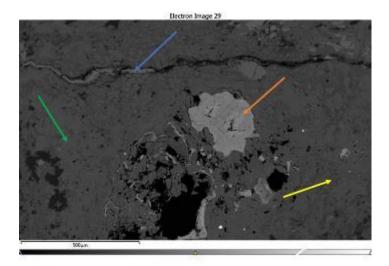
Thin section cut-offs of sample FOD K1 (top left), FOD K2 (top right), FOD K3 (bottom left), and FOD K4 (bottom right). The rock is a fine- to medium-grained melanocratic spherulitic-vesicular basalt with cavities of calcite, chlorite, epidote, and sulphides.



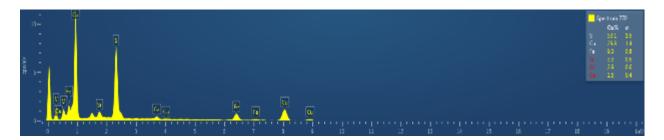
Photomicrographs illustrating some key mineralogical textures in samples FOD K1, K2, K3 and K4. Plates A, B (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrate alteration of amphibole to epidote-chlorite and sausseritized plagioclase laths. Plates C,D (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrating circular and sub-circular quartz-filled vesicles/spherules. Plates E, F (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) illustrating the more primary circular and sub-circular quartz-filled vesicles/spherules. Plates G, H (plane light and crossed polarized light, respectively) demonstrate the site specific zones of fluid ingress with quartz rind and honey yellow epidote core (Field of View = 2.5mm).



Backscatter electron image illustrating amphibole retrogression (green arrow) to quartz (white arrow), epidote (yellow arrow) and fine-grained chalcopyrite grains (purple arrow).



Backscatter electron image illustrating amphibole retrogression (green arrow) to epidote (yellow arrow); a fracture filled with chlorite (blue arrow) and a retrogressive cavity filled with a 200 micron grain of Cu-Fe-Silicate (orange arrow). Note also the bright white disseminated grains of chalcopyrite associated with epidote.



An Energy Dispersive spectrum illustrating the composition of the Cu-Fe-Silicate located in the backscatter image above.

#### **Discussion of Results**

An historic drill hole has identified the "B" Target as gabbro with peridotite horizons and widespread chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization showing highly anomalous nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE's upon assay. Unfortunately, the casing for B92-1 is reported to have been pulled and UTM coordinates were not included with the original log for the hole.

Unfortunately, rock samples of boulders and outcrop from the FOD property shed little to no information towards the potential of the "B" Target. The K Sample has been identified as melanocratic spherulitic-vesicular basalt and is believed to be from the Upper Blake River Formation.

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The "B" Target is a gabbro intrusion with a core showing highly anomalous Ni, Cu, Co and PGE sulphide mineralization. Additional ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys are recommended east of the current area surveyed as it is believed faulting in this area has potentially displaced the gabbro intrusion and mineralization. The area west of the esker where the bulk of the area is believed to be underlain by gabbro is flat and amendable for an MMI survey. It is recommended that soil samples be collected in this area. Diamond drilling is also recommended.

Respectfully Submitted, Dr. Jim Renaud

November 10, 2019

Robert J. Dillman P.Geo., B.Sc. November 10, 2019

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#### **CERIFICATE of AUTHOR**

#### I, Jim A. Renaud, Professional Geologist, do certify that:

1. I am the President and the holder of a Certificate of Authorization for:

### Renaud Geological Consulting Ltd. 21272 Denfield Rd London, Ontario, Canada, N6H 5L2

- 2. I am President and CEO of Renaud Geological Consulting Ltd.;
- That I have the degree of Bachelor of Science (Chemistry and Geology), 1999, from Western University; the degree of Honors Standing in Geology, 2000, from Western University; Masters of Science (Economic Geology), 2003, from Western University; and Doctor of Philosophy in Geology, 2014, from Western University;
- 4. I am an active member of: Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, APGO, #2211
- 5. I have been a licensed Prospector in Ontario since 2000;
- 6. I have worked continuously as a Geologist for 18 years;
- 7. That I am a joint author of this report;
- 8. That I am jointly responsible for all sections of the Technical Report;
- 9. That I visited the property claims on the dates specified in this report;

10. That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;

11. I hereby consent to the filing of the report

Dated at London, Ontario, Canada This 10<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019 Jim A. Renaud, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Date\_November 10, 2019\_\_\_\_

### Robert J. Dillman P.Geo, B.Sc. ARJADEE PROSPECTING 8901 Reily Drive, Mount Brydges, Ontario, Canada, N0L1W0 Phone/ fax (519) 264-9278

#### **CERIFICATE of AUTHOR**

I, Robert J. Dillman, Professional Geologist, do certify that:

1. I am the **President** and the holder of a **Certificate of Authorization** for:

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- 2. I graduated in 1991 with a **Bachelor of Science Degree** in **Geology** at the **University of Western Ontario.**
- 3. I am an active member of:

Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, APGO Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, PDAC

- 4. I have been a **licensed Prospector in Ontario** since 1985.
- 5. I have worked continuously as a **Professional Geologist** for 28 years.
- 6. I am a joint author of this report titled:

### GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON ON THE "B" TARGET FIELD OF DREAMS PROPERTY, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION HOLLOWAY-TANNAHILL TOWNSHIPS, ONTARIO

#### dated, November 10, 2019

- 7. I am jointly responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
- 8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Assessment Report that is not contained in the Assessment Report and its omission to disclose makes the Assessment Report misleading.

#### Dated this 10th day of November, 2019

P.Geo

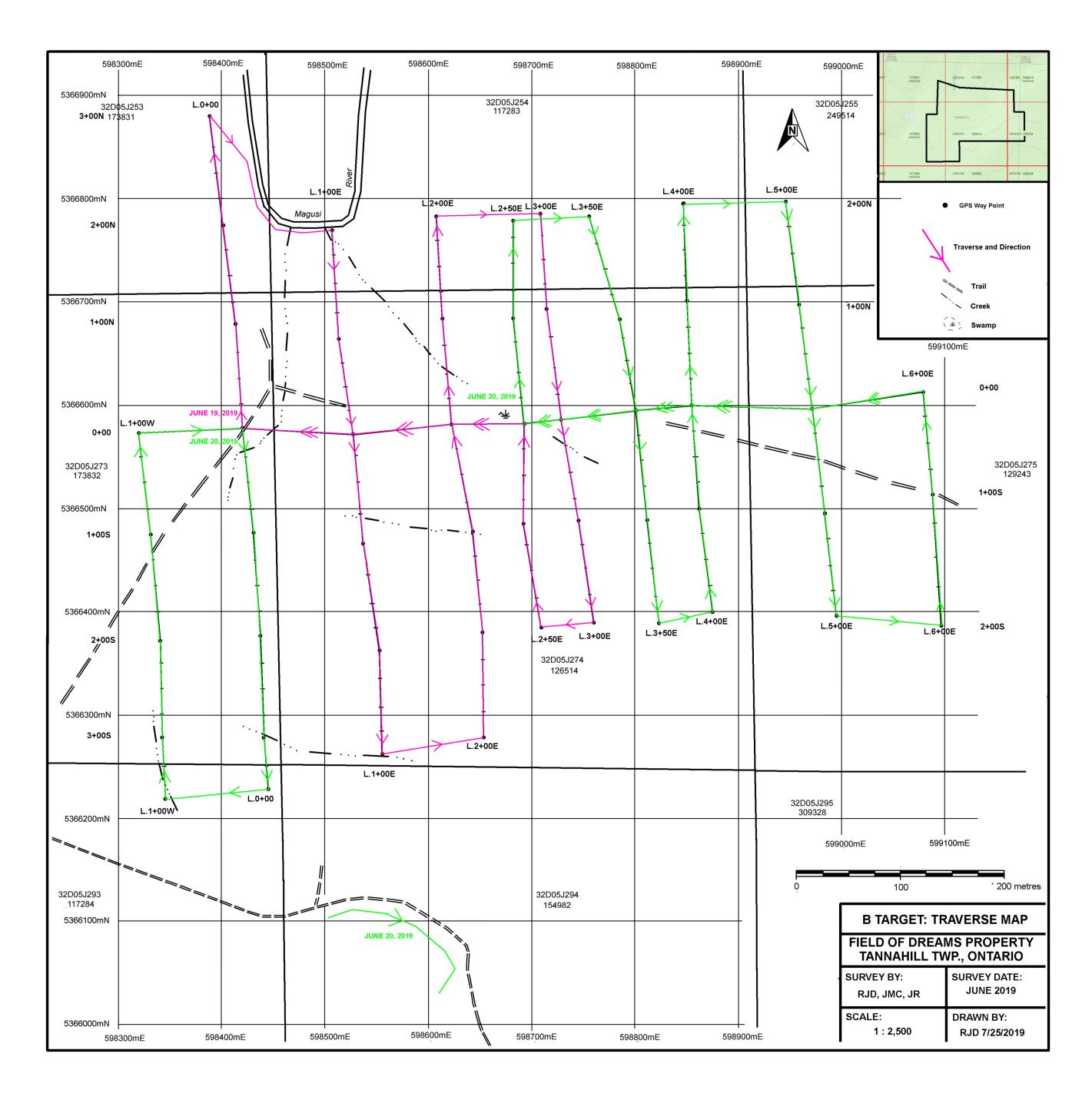
Robert James Dillman Arjadee Prospecting

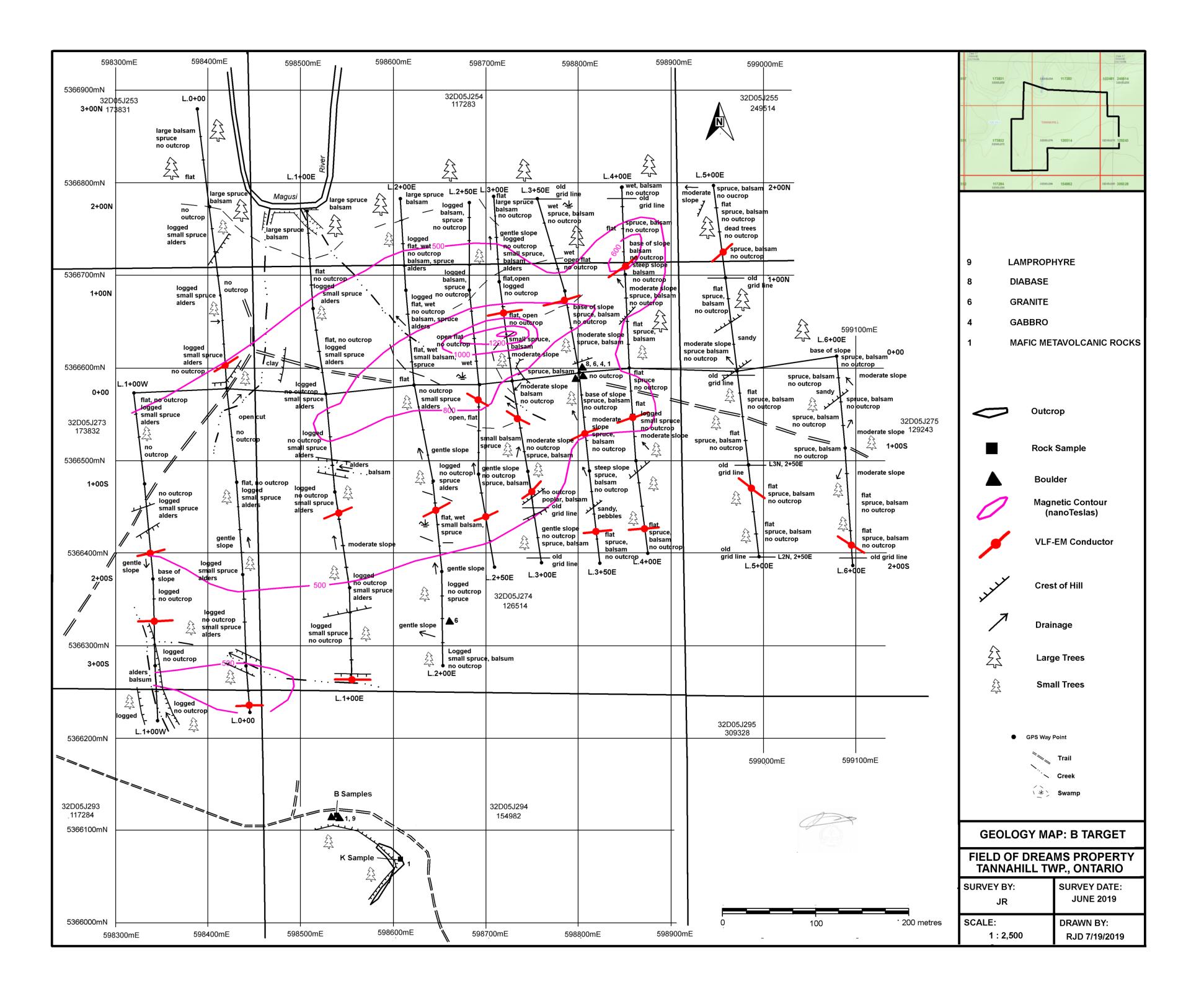


Appendex 1.

UTM Coordinates for Survey Lines: B – Target Field of Dreams Property Holloway – Tannahill Townships, Ontario NAD 87, Zone 17

Line	3+50S	3+00S	2+00S	1+00S	Baseline	1+00N	2+00N	3+00N
1+00W	598347mE	598342mE	598341mE	598331mE	598321mE			
	5366223mN	5366278mN	5366373mN	5366474mN	5366573mN			
0+00	598446mE	598443mE	598439mE	598431mE	598421mE	598413mE	598402mE	598386mE
	5366228mN	5366277mN	5366337mN	5366477mN	5366576mN	5366678mN	5366774mN	5366880mN
1+00E		598554mE	598552mE	598536mE	598529mE	598514mE	598510mE	
		5366266mN	5366368mN	5366468mN	5366568mN	5366668mN	5366770mN	
2+00E		598654mE	598652mE	598640mE	598624mE	598613mE	598606mE	
		5366277mN	5366380mN	5366477mN	5366580mN	5366679mN	5366781mN	
2+50E			598710mE	598691mE	598689mE	598681mE	598664mE	
			5366384mN	5366482mN	5366579mN	5366680mN	5366777mN	
3+00E			598759mE	598746mE	598728mE	598719mE	598707mE	
			5366393mN	5366486mN	5366588mN	5366686mN	5366787mN	
3+50E			598824mE	598812mE	598800mE	598783mE	598763mE	
			5366391mN	5366489mN	5366586mN	5366684mN	5366784mN	
4+00E			598875mE	598866mE	598856mE	598850mE	598846mE	
			5366400mN	5366500mN	5366600mN	5366702mN	5366794mN	
5+00E			5989995mE	598981mE	598971mE	598957mE	598946mE	
			5366397mN	5366496mN	5366596mN	5366696mN	5366797mN	
6+00E			599096mE	599086mE	599076mE			
			5366414mN	5366514mN	5366616mN			





#### Log and Expenses Jim Renaud Field of Dreams Property

#### Daily Log

June 16, 2019	Travel: Home to Kirkland Lake
June 18, 2019	Geology Survey: A Target
June 19, 2019	Geology Survey: B Target
June 20, 2019	Geology Survey: B Target
June 23, 2019	Travel Kirkland Lake to Home
October –November, 2019	Petrology
October 21, 2019	Report A Target
November 10, 2019	Report B Target

### Expenses

Gas	2141 km	
June 14, 2019	Fuel, Canadian Tire, London	180.17
June 23, 2019	Fuel , Petro Canada, North Bay	130.32
June 23, 2019	Fuel, Shell, Kirkland Lake	57.52
Food		
June 23, 2019	Fuel , Petro Canada, North Bay	<u>4.40</u>