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**Grass Roots Prospecting
Gull Island Property**

**George R. Zebruck BSc. F
Prospectors Licence H10002
February 07, 2019**

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Location and Access.....	1
History.....	1
Economic Geology.....	1
Prospecting.....	4
Purpose.....	4
Field Notes.....	4
Shaft.....	5
Sampling.....	8
An Exploration Plan.....	8
Recommendations.....	9

List of Figures

	Page
Fig. 1 Claim Map.....	2
Fig. 2 Location.....	3
Fig. 3 Traverses.....	7

Appendices

	Appendix
Ambrose Prospect - Davies J.C. and Smith P.M. 1988 Report.....	1
Actlabs – Certificate of Analysis and Results.....	2

Introduction:

Grass Roots Prospecting was carried out on the Ambrose Prospect on Gull Island on July 27th 2018 by George Zebruck of Kenora Ontario and Richard Zebruck of Whitehorse Yukon. A total of 6 mining claim cells cover the southern part of the island and are numbered 525422, 525423, 525424, 525425, 525426, 525427, all recorded in the name of George R. Zebruck. Fig. 1

Location and Access:

The claim block is located in the Wiley Bay Area of Lake of the Woods. Fig. 2
Access to the property is by boat from Kenora a distance of approximately 43 kilometres.

History:

The Ambrose Mine (Prospect) has a long history of development activity beginning in 1897 with the incorporation of the Ambrose Mine and Development Company Ltd. Numerous companies have acquired the property at various times in it's history and the following work has been done at this location. Sinking of a shaft, driving an adit, stripping, blasting of pits and trenches, sampling, diamond drilling, and geophysical surveys. A good description of the property and a summary of the work done on it can be found in the following OGS report.

Davies, J.C., and Smith, P.M.

1988: The Geological Setting of Gold Occurrences In the Lake Of The Woods Area;
Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5695, 381p., 61 figures and 1 map in back pocket.

Pages 22 to 25 of this report cover the Ambrose Mine (Prospect) and are appended Appendix 1.

Economic Geology:

Numerous gold bearing quartz veins and porphyry dikes in a 60 metre wide zone cut across the bottom part of Gull Island see map on page 23 of the above mentioned report. Assays reported by Lake Hill Gold Mines and Sylvanite Gold Mines in their 1930's and 1940's work indicate erratic gold values from trace to 6 oz. per ton. Some of the better sampling results from the work done by Lake Hill Gold Mines are listed below. Most of the sampling during this time seems to have been concentrated on Vein #2.

Locality	Oz./Ton	Width	Vein #	Remarks
A	.42	2' 0"	2	172 feet West of Shaft
	.14	1' 6"	2	167 " " " "
	.75	1' 8"	2	167 " " " "
E	1.84	4' 4"	2	102 " " " "
F	.33	2' 5"	2	90 " " " "
	.69	2' 0"	2	85 " " " "

Fig. 1 Claim Map

Ambrose Prospect Gull Island

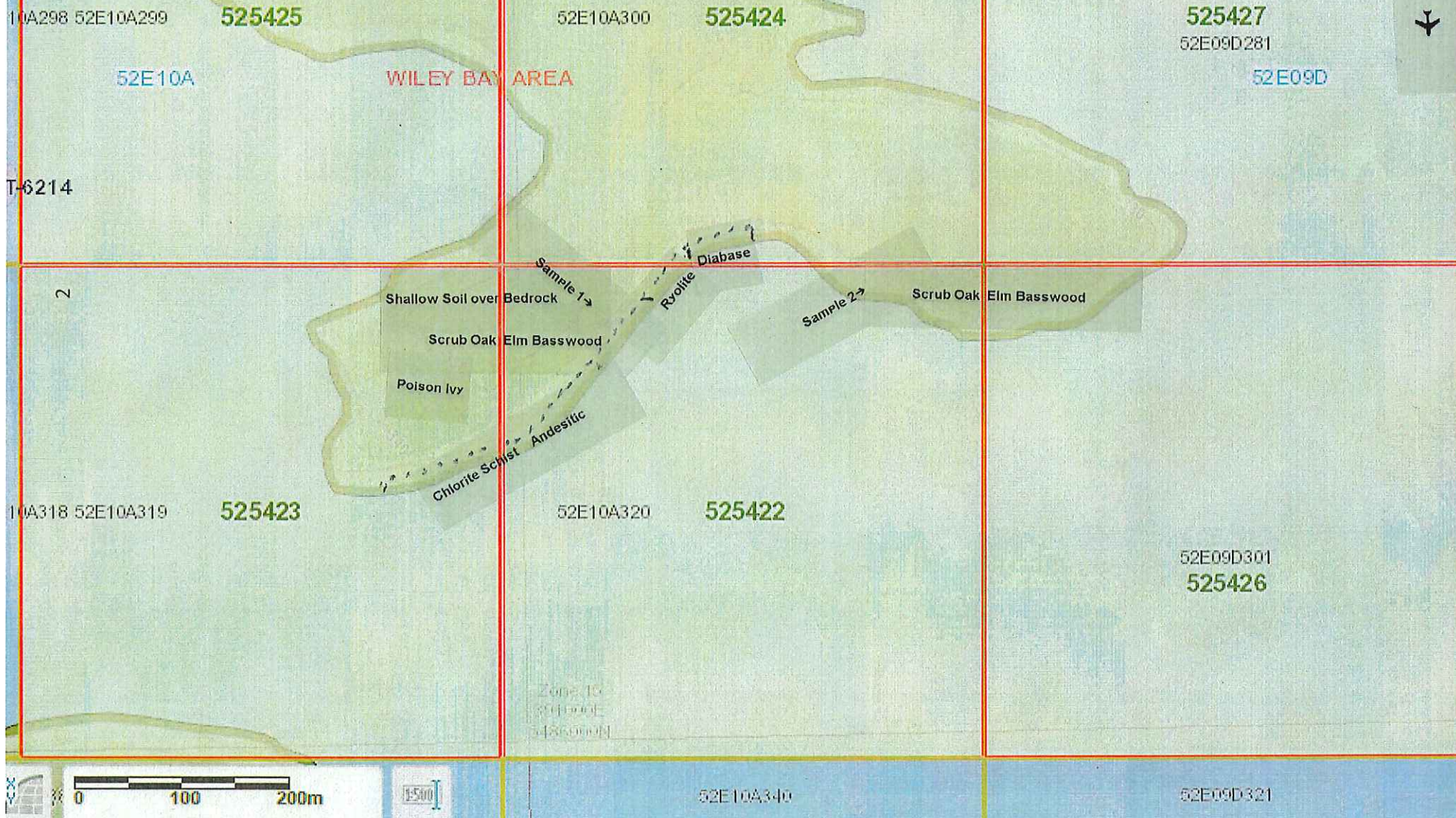
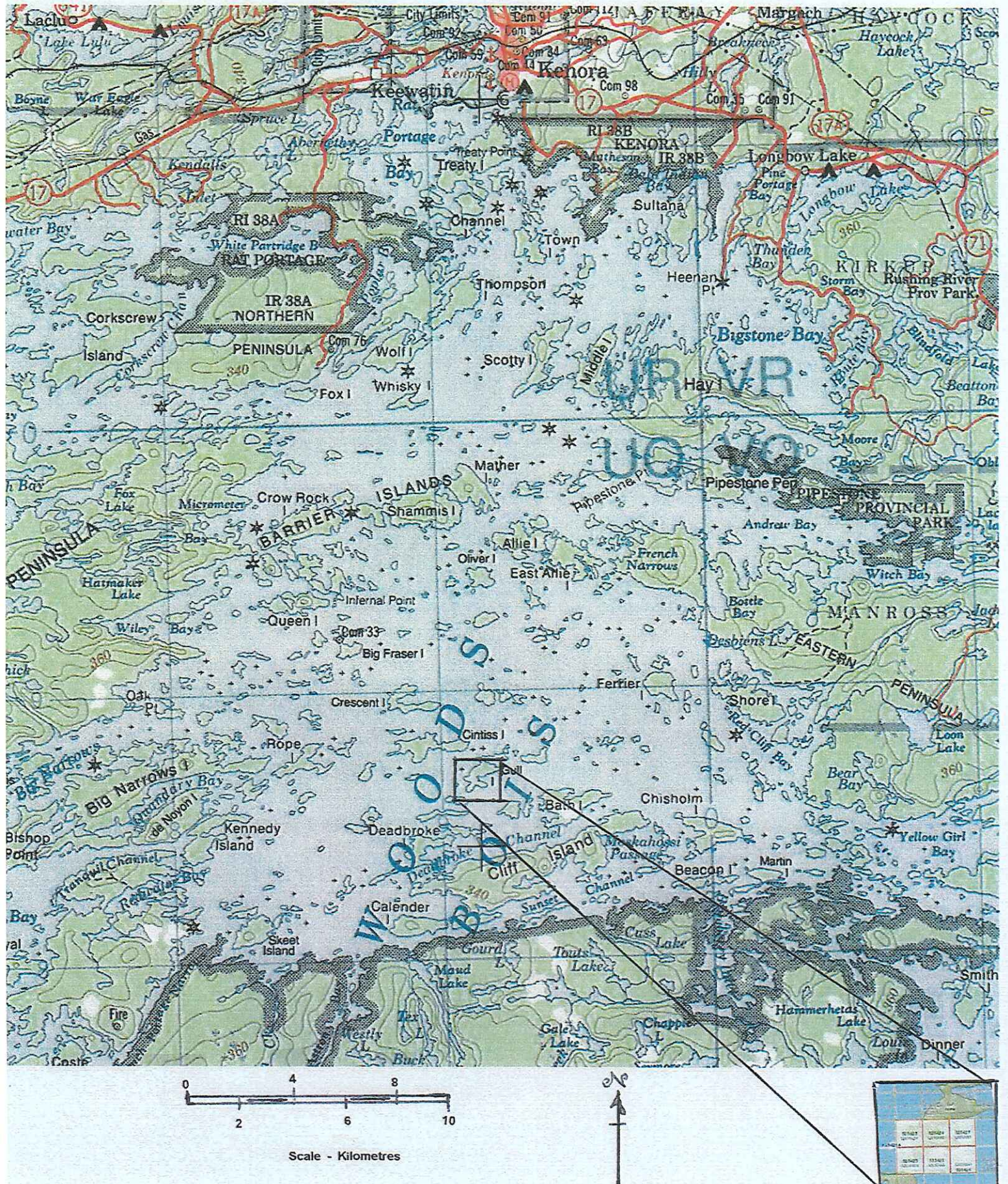


Fig. 2 Location Ambrose Prospect - Gull Island



Locality	Oz./Ton	Width	Vein #	Remarks
H	1.79	1' 10"	2	52 feet West of Shaft
I	1.45	5' 4"	2	30 " " " "
	.295	5' 6"	2	28 " " " "
L	.62	6' 9"	2	16 " East of Shaft

Beard and Garratt, 1976, ODM, MDC 16, p.7

"No. 2 vein reported averaged 0.345 oz/ton over av. width of 2.24 ft. and a length of 100 ft."

Neilson, J.N. and Bray R.C.E (1981)

Feasibility of Small Scale Gold Mining Northwestern Ontario OGS, O.F.R. 5332

"# 3 vein trench sampling 0.71 oz over 172-ft length, width 3.6 ft. Possibly Pb, Zn"

"Potential Ore Bodies #3 Vein only: 160 ft x 5 ft to -40 ft"

"Reserves Estimated Tonnage and Grade Speculative 2600/0.17"

Remarks: Definitely mineable, Could be Air-Trac open cut to 40 ft. depth.

Portable or custom milling of a floatation concentrate.

Potential tonnage: possibly 10,000 speculative.

Prospecting

Purpose:

The purpose of our initial visit to Gull Island was to locate the old workings and examine them with a view to develop an exploration plan for the property.

Field Notes:

The western lobe of the south end of Gull Island is covered in a dense growth of scrub oak, elm and basswood with an odd white pine tree on the height of land. For the most part the overburden is shallow with lots of outcrop. A hill and cliff rise steeply from the lake and is difficult to climb. Near the crest of the hill we began to find old pits and trenches from the work done by Lake Hill Gold Mines in and about 1936. There are at least 7 east-west trending porphyry dikes and quartz veins three of which can be easily followed because of the numerous pits blasted along their length. Parts of these veins were stripped as evidenced by muck piled to either side of the vein or dike. Since the work was done some 60-70 years ago most of the stripped areas are now covered by shallow soil and often a dense patchwork of brush. Exposed veins and dikes can be found in most of the blasted pits and trenches, some with a little help by stripping. By going east from our most westerly traverse I follow the pits eastward which in hind-site is following vein #2 while Richard is traversing back and forth across the area and begins to follow vein #3 and eventually finds the shaft. The shaft was not easily found since it is surrounded by a dense canopy of shrub elm, oak and basswood.



Shaft

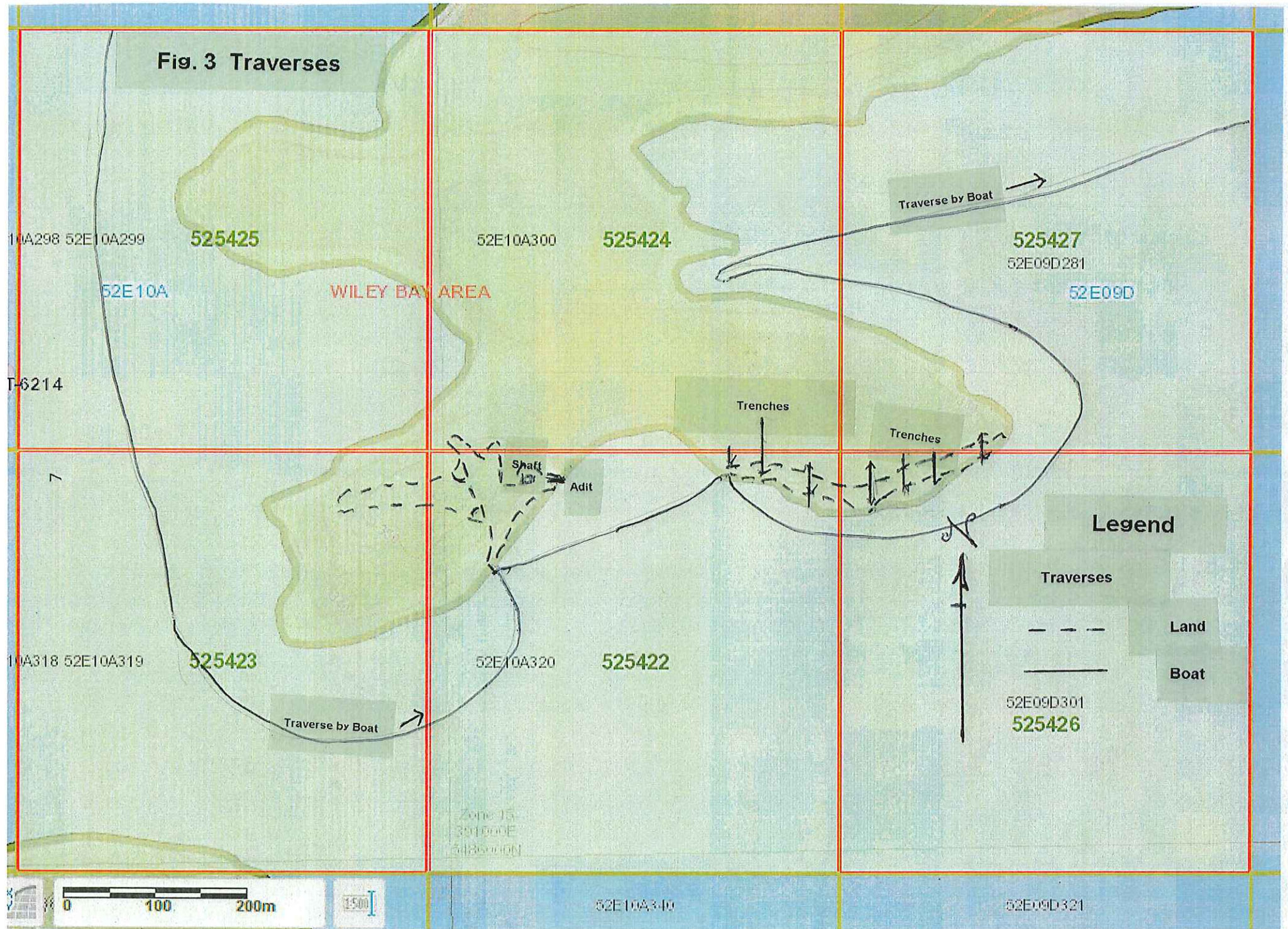
The shaft is reported to be 6.5 feet x 10.5 feet with a depth of 40 feet. The water level in the shaft appears to be very low – near the 40 ft. level but until measured the depth is not known. The white quartz vein to the right of the shaft appears to be the full width of the shaft or 10 feet or greater.

In close proximity to the shaft north and west of it some drill core was found laying on the ground. It had a diameter of about 1 inch and because of the location of the core we believe that it was drilled by Pango Gold Mines in 1974.

Going east downhill from the shaft towards the lake there are more pits and trenches which were noted but our focus was by then on the location of the adit. The adit was very difficult to locate because it was on the steep face of the cliff and a rock slide had all but covered the entrance to it. We found a small opening just big enough to crawl through and by shining the flashlight of a cell phone into the hole we determined this to be the entrance. We entered and inspected the adit. The roof and walls seemed competent. Quartz veins were observed in the main part of the adit as well as at the south end of the crosscut. When we entered the adit because the cell phone flashlight is not that bright and our eyes were not accustomed to the dark we did not notice that we were walking on drill core but when we came back from the end of the adit the column shapes of the core on the floor were evident. It appears that all the drill core from the 16-hole programme carried out by Lake Hill Gold Mines in 1937 was stored in the adit. The core diameter looked like $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or X-Ray size core. All the core boxes were rotted away so it is not possible to know the three-dimensional location of any of it. Also located at the entrance were a set of hugh hinges with long spikes 6 to 8 inches long with pieces of rotten wood attached which suggests that the adit had a substantially thick wooden door at one time – probably in the 1930's.

We crossed the bay by boat to the eastern lobe on the south side of Gull Island. Here the land is flatter with overburden of about 1 metre. The area is covered by Basswood, Elm and Oak with little underbrush and green grass. The trees are stunted here because these species are not native to the Boreal Forest but are at the northernmost limit of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence forest which runs through our area from Sioux Narrows across Lake of the Woods to southern Manitoba. Numerous north south trenches were dug and blasted by Lake hill Gold Mines. Muck piles on the sides of the trenches have slumped back in and only by doing some digging and scratching is it possible to uncover the underlying bedrock. In one pit a drill casing and drill anchor was found. Diameter of the casing was small about 2 inches and inclined towards the north suggesting this was the location of one of the holes drilled in 1937 and of small diameter core $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or x-ray size.

Fig. 3 Traverses



Sampling:

There was no attempt to do any significant sampling on the property during this pass. Our plan was to defer until after stripping when a systematic sampling program could be undertaken using a diamond bladed sampling saw to get more representative channel samples. We did however take two grab samples one of quartz vein material from a pit west of the shaft and a larger one of quartz porphyry from a trench on the eastern lobe of the south shore of Gull Island. The location of where these samples were taken is shown on Fig. 1 and is as follows:

Sample #1 Quarts Vein	Sample 2 Quartz Porphyry
0391055 mE Zone 15	0391350 mE Zone 15
5486231 mN	5486250 mN

Some pieces from both samples were sawn in half courtesy of the Resident Geologist at the core library in Kenora. The quartz porphyry sample was divided into two before all were submitted to Actilabs in Dryden for gold assay. Sample description, laboratory numbers and results are as follows:

<u>Sample Description</u>	<u>Lab Sample No.</u>	<u>Results ppb</u>
Quartz porphyry w/ ankerite, fine pyrite	1035301	333 OREAS 218 cert 531
Quartz porphyry w/ qtz. Veinlets fine py.	1035302	8
Quartz vein	1035303	54

Certificate of analysis, payment receipt and results from Actilabs is appended.

An Exploration Plan

A review of all work reports on the property from the assessment work files and our observations in the field lead us to believe a two-prong approach to exploration is warranted. First an exploration program of mechanical stripping and channel sampling on vein 2 and 3 in order to verify the property potential for small scale mining. It should be noted that there are no assay results in the assessment work files for vein #3 that would support the Neilson and Bray Report. Either someone has removed the assay results from the assessment files, or Neilson and Bray took assays themselves (unlikely since most of their work was published from data already in the files). The other possibility is that they used results for vein 2 and mistakenly reported it as vein 3. Sufficient doubt remains that only by stripping and new sampling in a systematic way can the small scale mining potential of the property be verified.

Secondly there may be a much larger target here. Sampling and assaying done in the early years seems to be confined to the quartz veins and porphyry dikes. This is not unusual for that period of time. During the first Lake of the Woods Gold Rush 1880's to 1900 Prospectors were looking for grades of 1 oz./ton or greater. During the second major period of activity 1930 to 1945 they were looking for grades in excess of .30 oz./ton or 10 grams per ton. Today many mines having high tonnage but low grades (about 1 gram per ton) are being developed. Since there are at least 7 parallel and closely spaced porphyry dikes and associated quartz veins within a 60 metre package and gold values seem to be widespread it is reasonable to look for

lower grade gold values in the host andesites along the andesite rhyolite contact and the rhyolites as well.

Recommendations:

The following recommendations are made bearing in mind the capabilities and financial restrictions of a prospector. A mining company that is well financed may go about exploring this property in a different manner.

To verify the potential of the property for small scale mining it is recommended that mechanical stripping take place on the #2 and #3 veins. Sampling of the veins should be carried out in a systematic way using a diamond bladed sampling saw to cut channels across the veins and at least 1 metre into the host rock on either side. Channels should be spaced 3 metres apart and the sampling interval within the channel should be determined by changes in rock type or changes in mineralization within a rock type as determined in the field. To this end an exploration permit has been applied for to carry out mechanical stripping.

To search for low grade gold haloes within the host rocks it is recommended that the core that is stored in the adit from the drilling in the 1930's as well as any core found on surface that was drilled in the 1970's be collected, taken to the core library with the permission of the Resident Geologist and sorted by rock types as well as the presence or absence of mineralization ie: pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite or visible gold. The purpose of this exercise would be to determine in which rock types gold is present even in low concentrations. This could be useful in targeting specific rock types for future exploration.

Appendix 1

Ambrose Prospect – Davies J.C. and Smith P.M. 1988

3. AMBROSE MINE (PROSPECT)

Also known as the Gull Island Prospect, or the Lake Hill Gold Mine

COMMODITY

Gold

ROCK ASSOCIATION

Basic to felsic flows and tuffs intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes

CLASSIFICATION

4dp, 2a

LOCATION

Gull Island, Lake of the Woods:

NTS 52E/10SE

Lat. 49°31'14" (49.5038°)

Long. 94°30'19" (94.5051°)

ACCESS

The workings lie on the southern part of Gull Island on old mining location K65. The island is 11 km east-southeast of Wiley Point and about 27 km due south of Kenora. The area may be reached by boat from Kenora or Sioux Narrows.

SIZE AND GRADE

Neilson and Bray (1981) calculated a speculative tonnage of 2,600 tons grading 0.17 oz Au/ton for vein number 3, using a 48.8 m strike length, a 1.5 m mining width, and a 12.2 m depth.

DESCRIPTION

Geology: Reconnaissance mapping by Thomson (1936) indicated the rocks of the area to be pyroclastics and mafic volcanics, cut by porphyry dikes. Mafic and intermediate volcanics 6 km to the west were considered by Davies (1978) to belong to the upper volcanic sequence. The overlying sediments were interpreted by Davies to be synclinally folded; the axial trace of the syncline would trend toward Gull Island.

The island may be divided into four domains. A southern mixed domain consists mainly of andesitic flows and tuff, with minor mafic volcanics. A south-central domain consists of intermediate to felsic lapilli-tuff, tuff breccia and debris flows. A northern domain is predominantly massive to bedded intermediate tuff and tuff-derived sediments, and a mafic flow unit underlies the northeastern part of the island. All of the rocks are well foliated; bedding is not readily detectable but, where present, is typically at an angle to foliation. Some isoclinal folding may be present in the tuff-sediment unit, but it appears to be mainly north-facing and to be in fault contact with the south-facing mafic flows of the northeastern extremity of the island.

Quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes occur in the southern and northern domains and at least one dike occurs in the felsic domain. The dikes are mainly parallel to foliation but are also foliated. A 60 m wide diabase dike cuts the southern unit at a high angle.

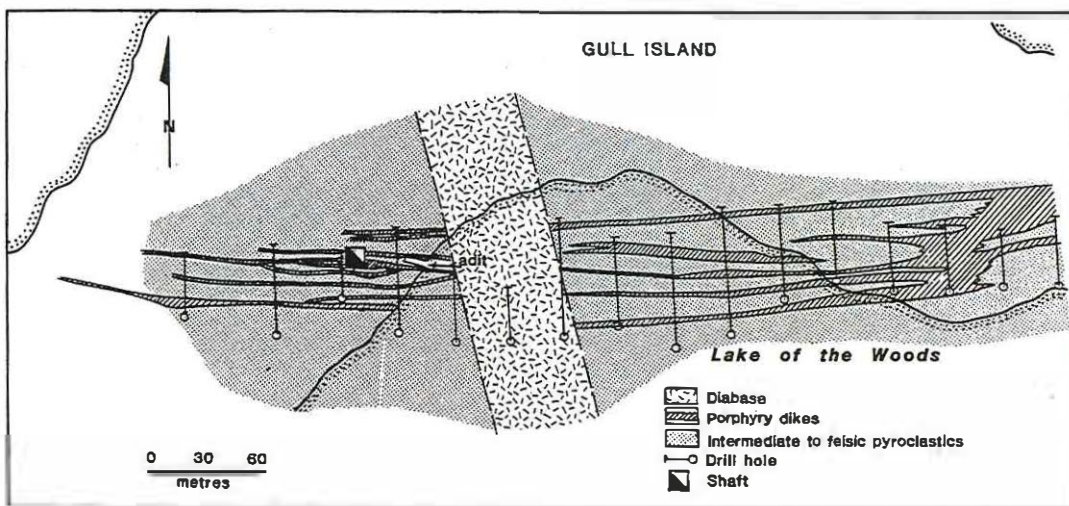


Figure 2. *Geology of the Ambrose Mine Prospect. After Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. (1943).*

Mineralization: Porphyry dikes are most numerous in a 60 m wide zone exposed both to the west and east of the bay on the southern side of Gull Island. The dikes are approximately parallel (Figure 2) but pinch and swell, and possibly join. They have an average width of 1 to 2 m. West of the bay, the dikes strike east and dip steeply; three of the dikes have a probable minimum length of 85 m. East of the diabase dike, both under and east of the bay, six dikes have apparent continuity over about 200 m, but drill evidence suggests they merge to the east and either die out or change strike.

White quartz is common in the fractured and sheared quartz porphyry, forming lenses, vein networks and irregular masses which, combined, may constitute up to 30% of the dike. Quartz veins also occur in the foliated volcanics. Ankerite is a common associate of the quartz and the quartz contains minor pyrite and traces of sphalerite, galena and visible gold (Forbes 1937).

In addition to surface trenching, an adit was driven 12 m along a mineralized porphyry dike (No. 1 Vein) from a point near the lake shore. A 6 m long crosscut to the south exposed a second dike (No. 2 Vein). Approximately 47 m west of the adit and an estimated 15 m above it, a vertical shaft was sunk 12 m on a third dike (No. 3 Vein) and a crosscut was driven north about 10 m. No. 5 Vein, about 25 m southeast of the shaft, is exposed over a strike length of 10 m.

A series of 16 drill holes, spaced approximately 30 m apart, intersected mineralized quartz over a minimum strike length of 450 m (excluding the 60 m wide diabase dike).

ANALYSIS OF MINERALIZATION

Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. (1943) have recorded on an assay plan the results of their sampling and that of others in the area west of the bay. These results may be summarized as follows:

<u>Vein No.</u>	<u>Sampler</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Sample Length</u>	<u>Average Width</u>	<u>Weighted Ave. Gold Content</u>
1	Bray	2	10 ft	1.65 ft	0.193 oz/ton
	Coll	1	-	2.2	0.2
adit	Sylvanite	7	39	3.21	0.086
2	Bray	13	270	2.29	0.082
	Coll	11	250	2.46	0.284
	Others	8	180	4.23	0.784
adit	Sylvanite	1	-	2.5	0.06
shaft	Sylvanite	2	12	2.95	0.036
3	Others	2	35	3.2	0.201
shaft	Sylvanite	2	12	4.0	0.02
5	Coll	2	25	3.5	0.014

The results of drilling by Lake Hill Gold Mines Ltd., as recorded by Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. (1943), require interpretation with respect to vein continuity. One interpretation may be summarized as follows:

<u>Vein No.</u>	<u>No. of Intersections</u>	<u>Interpreted Length</u>	<u>Sampled Core Length</u>	<u>Weighted Ave Gold Content</u>
1 West*	3	340 ft	2.2 ft	0.065 oz/ton
East	5	400	4.7	Tr.
2 West	4	400	3.75	0.037
East	3	200	5.4	0.059
3 West	4	350	6.4	0.01
East	2	100	6.8	0.18
4 West	2	175	13.7	Tr.
East	3	200	6.1	0.037
5 West	1	-	6.3	0.10

*The designation west and east is with respect to the diabase dike.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

1897: The Ambrose Mine and Development Co. Ltd. was incorporated March 19. A shaft was sunk at least 12 m, and an adit driven about 12 m.

1934-1937: Seven claims on Gull Island and 4 water claims were acquired by Lake Hill Gold Mines Ltd. Examination involved stripping, trenching, drilling 16 holes totalling 1069.5 m, and minor underground development.

1943: Trenching, sampling, and geological mapping by Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd.

1965: Three holes, totalling 367.6 m, drilled by Arjon Gold Mines Ltd.

1971-1973: C. Kuryliw completed magnetometer, electromagnetic, and geological surveys.

1974: Eleven holes, totalling 609.6 m, drilled by Pango Gold Mines Ltd.

1979: A. Hopkins drilled one hole 91.6 m deep

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Arjon Gold Mines, 1965, Sketch Map showing Diamond Drilling, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Bow, 1898, OBM, Vol. 7, p. 39-40
 Beard and Garratt, 1976, ODM, MDC 16, p. 7
 The Canadian Mining Journal, 1937, p. 37
 Lake Hill Gold Mines Ltd., 1936, Copy of Prospectus, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Ferguson *et al.*, 1971, ODM, MRC 13, p. 242
 Forbes, 1937, Report on Lake Hill Gold Mines, Ltd., Assessment Files, Kenora
 Hopkins, 1979, Assessment Work, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Kuryliw, 1973a, Report on an Electromagnetometer Survey over the Gull Island Claim Group, Assessment Files, Kenora
 1973b, Report on a Magnetic Survey over the Gull Island Claim Group, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Lees, 1937, Report on Diamond Drill Work, Lake Hill Gold Mines Ltd., Gull Island, Lake of the Woods, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Pango Gold Mines Ltd., 1974, Assessment Work, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd., 1943, Assay Plan, Assessment Files, Kenora
 Thomson, 1936, ODM, Vol. 45, p. 30-31

Appendix 2

Actlabs – Certificate of Analysis and Results



Date Submitted: 20-Dec-18
Invoice No.: A18-19606
Invoice Date: 08-Jan-19
Your Reference:

George Zebruck
1349 Airport Road
Kenora Ontario
Canada

ATTN: George Zebruck

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

3 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

Code 1A2-Dryden Au Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay-Dryden)

REPORT **A18-19606**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Elitsa Mrischeva". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Elitsa Mrischeva, Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
264 Government Road, Dryden, Ontario, Canada, P8N 2R3
TELEPHONE +807 223-6168 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Dryden@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Activation Laboratories Ltd.

Report: A18-19606

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
1035301	333
1035302	8
1035303	54

QC

Activation Laboratories Ltd.

Report: A18-19606

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
OREAS 218 Meas	515
OREAS 218 Cert	531
1033301 Orig	333
Method Blank	< 5

Statement of Expenditures

<u>Date</u>	<u>Prospector</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Amount</u>
19/07/2018	G.Zebruck	Staking	6 Cell Units	\$ 0.00
25/07/2018	"	Research	Assess. files + visit plan 1 day \$400 x 2	800.00
27/07/2018	G. Zebruck	Grass Roots Prospecting – property visit	\$400 x 2	800.00
	R. Zebruck	" " " " "	\$250 x 2	500.00
07/08/2018	G.Zebruck	Cut and exam samples @MNDM	½ day @\$ 200 x 2	400.00
09/08/2018	"	Research Assessment work files	½ day	200.00
22/10/2018	"	" " " " "		200.00
20/12/2018	"	Deliver samples to Actlabs in Dryden	½ day \$200 x 2	400.00
04/02/2019	"	Report	1 day \$400 x 2	800.00
07/02/2019	"	Report	1 Day \$400 x 2	<u>800.00</u>
			Total	\$5,700.00

Receipts Attached

Boat Gas.....	58.15
Actlab Invoice – Assays.....	113.00

Mileage

<u>Date</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Kilometres</u>	
25/07/18	MNDM	26 Km.	
27/07/18	Boat dock	25	
07/08/18	MNDM	26	
09/08/18	MNDM	26	
22/10/18	MNDM	26	
20/12/18	Actlab – Dryden Ont.	<u>285</u>	
	Total	414 Km.	
	414 Kilometres @ \$ 0.50/Km = \$207.00		<u>207.00</u>

Grand Total \$ 6,078.15