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**REPORT ON 2021 MAPPING
ON THE FRP 101 GOLD PROPERTY**

**FRECHEVILLE TOWNSHIP,
COCHRANE DISTRICT,
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION,
ONTARIO**

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SUMMARY OF MAPPING PROGRAM.....	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.....	5
2.1 Claims.....	5
2.2 Location and Access.....	6
2.3 Topography.....	6
3.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY.....	6
3.1 Regional History.....	6
3.2 Property History.....	7
4.0 GEOLOGY.....	7
4.1 Regional Geology.....	7
4.2 Property Geology.....	9
5.0 MAPPING PROGRAM.....	9
5.1 Overview.....	9
5.2 Mapping Program- Outcrop Descriptions.....	11
5.2.1 Northern Area.....	12
5.2.2 Southeast Area.....	14
5.2.3 Southwest Area.....	16
6.0 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
6.1 Summary.....	19
6.2 Recommendations.....	19
7.0 REFERENCES.....	20

8.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION AND CONSENT.....22

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: General Location Map of the FRP 101 Gold Property.....5

Figure 2: Location of the FRP Hwy 101 Gold claims, Frecheville Twp.....6

Figure 3: Geology of the FRP Hwy 101 Gold Property (red outline) in Frecheville Twp (after Ayer, Berger & Trowell, 1999)8

Figure 4: Plan Showing the Location of the Areas of Detailed Mapping.....11

Figure 5: Mapping traverse in northern area.....13

Figure 6: Mapping traverse in southeast area.....14

Figure 7: Mapping traverse in southwest area.....16

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Daily Mapping Log.....11

Table 2: Locations of mapped outcrop areas12

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 1: Close up photo of the fracturing at GL12/ 13 with a central shear @ 145° and discontinuous streaks of minor epidote- quartz- carbonate vein material.....13

Photo 2: Sample GL20S- Fine quartz veinlet stockworks in dacite (?) flows.....15

SUMMARY OF MAPPING PROGRAM

The FRP Hwy 101 Gold property in Frecheville Township was visited by the writer and helper over 3 days on October 9, 10 & 24, 2021. According to the OGS maps covering the area, the north branch of the Porcupine Destor Fault Zone (PDFZ- NB) is projected through the centre of the property. Since the centre of the property is extensively overburden covered, the mapping of the area was designed to locate outcrop areas immediately north and south of the projected PDFZ- NB corridor to determine if there are any indications of alteration or structural fabric in the host volcanics approaching the corridor. The work was accomplished by F. R. Ploeger with assistance by C. J. Ploeger. Traverse tracks and outcrop locations were recorded by GPS and all coordinates presented in this report are in UTM NAD83 Z17N.

In total, 21 outcrop exposures were examined in 3 areas, Northern, Southwestern and Southeastern. The outcrops north of the PDFZ-NB comprised massive and pillowed mafic flows, all relatively pristine, with background greenschist facies of alteration, and no significant fabric/ deformation. In one area in the southcentral part of the Northern area, the host volcanics were moderately fractured/ blocky with local minor shear zones, possibly indicating some structural proximity to the PDFZ-NB.

To the south, two outcrop areas (Southwestern & Southeastern) appeared to comprise a sequence of andesitic/ dacitic flows and pyroclastics which were white weathering, fine grained, hard, pale greyish blue on fresh surface and moderately foliated/ fractured. In places there were oxidized patches indicating sulphides. One large (100m x 20m) outcrop exposure was laced with fine quartz veinlets and stringers across its entire length. An outcrop exposure adjacent to a small creek in the southeastern area near the projected PDFZ-NB is hard (siliceous) and possibly pervasively carbonatized.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The FRP 101 Gold property is located (Figure 1) north of Highway 101 between Matheson and Duparquet approximately 5 km northeast of the Holt and Holloway Mines of Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. (KLG) and tied on to the northeast corner of the KLG property. The area was lightly explored until the discovery of the Holt McDermott and Holloway deposits. For this report, references, maps and reports on file at the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist office of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines were reviewed and analyzed. This includes geological mapping by the OGS and airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys flown on behalf of the OGS for the Discover Abitibi Project.

The writer and assistant made 3 visits to the property on October 9, 10 & 24, 2021. The field checks were designed to locate outcrop areas immediately north and south of the overburden covered Porcupine Destor Fault Zone- North Branch (PDFZ-NB) corridor that may exhibit any indications of alteration or structure/ fabric in the host volcanics approaching the corridor.

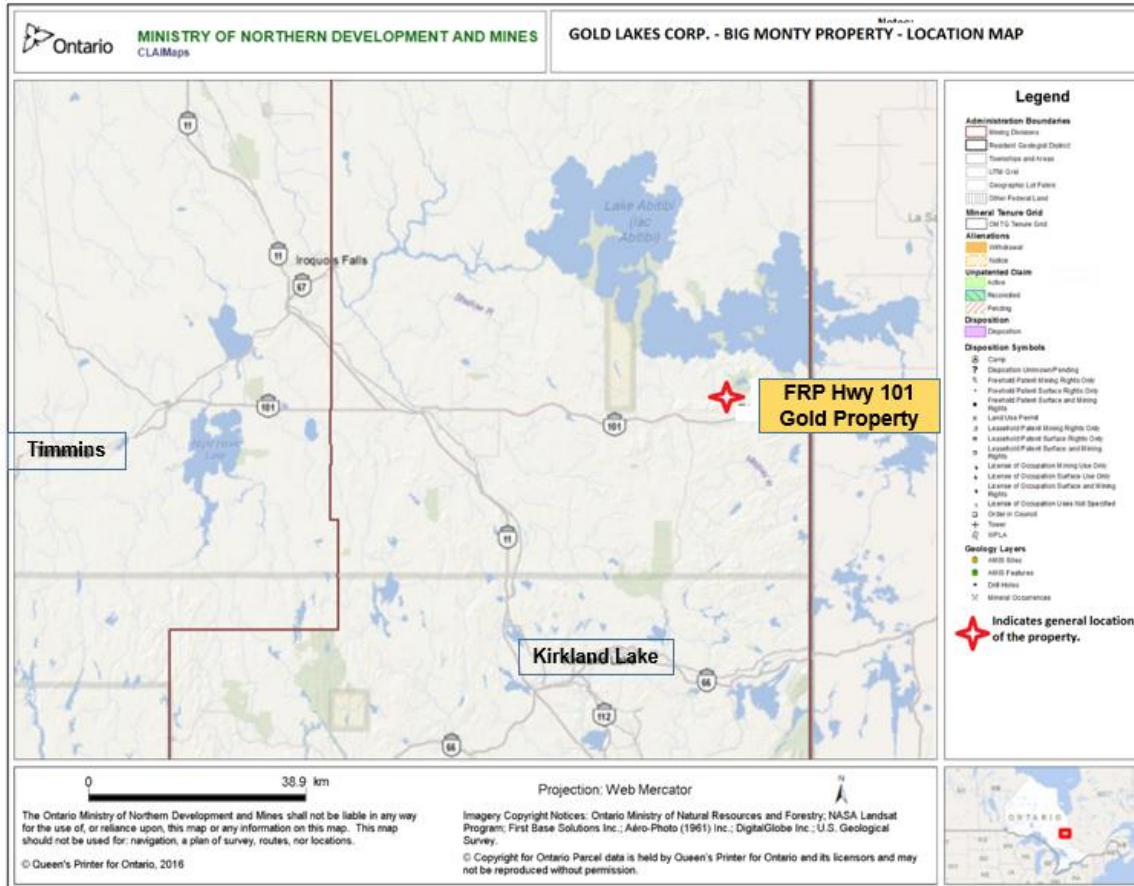


Figure 1: General Location Map of the FRP Hwy 101 Gold Property:

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Claims

The FRP Hwy 101 Gold property, which consists of 23 contiguous claims in central Frecheville Township numbered 543788- 543810 (Figure 2), was staked and owned by F. R. Ploeger, B.Sc., P Geo.

2.2 Location and Access

The FRP Hwy 101 Gold property is located north of Highway 101 between Matheson (61 km east) and Duparquet approximately 10km east of the junction with Hwy 672. The property is accessed via a network of old logging roads that traverses the property about 5 km northeast of the Holt and Holloway Mines of Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. The logging roads are partially overgrown with numerous washouts at minor creek crossings, and the harvested areas are overgrown with 10- 15 year old secondary poplar and scrub undergrowth.



Figure 2: Location of the FRP Hwy 101 Gold claims, Frecheville Twp.

2.3 Topography

The “FRP Gold” property is situated within an extensive area of glaciolacustrine clay deposits of Lake Barlow- Ojibway through which some extremely steep and rugged outcrop areas are exposed. Most of the clay cover occurs in the central portion of the claim group running diagonally at about 120° between the surrounding outcrop peaks. The area is characterized by relatively flat topography incised by creek- cut gullies that have generally been dammed against the logging roads where culverts have subsequently been washed out.

Surrounding this central flat area and protruding through the clay cover are a series of ranges and knobs of outcrop with relief of up to 100m. To the north, in the park reserve surrounding Trollope Lake, lies an extensive expanse of outcrop comprising various mafic massive and pillowed flows. Local nomenclature such as Burnt Hill and Mount Goldsmith for some of the higher outcrop areas are indicative of the rugged topography. Similarly, to the south and southwest, lie another series of high volcanic outcrop ridges called the Ghost Range and Lightning Mountain.

The climate is typical of northern Ontario with snow cover and cold weather from mid-November until April.

3.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

3.1 Regional History

Historically, the area has been underexplored because it is relatively inaccessible except for the waterways of the south shore of Lake Abitibi and the Ghost, Lightning and Mattawasaga Rivers.

These waterways and the railway to the west near Matheson provided access to the early gold prospectors that lead to the discovery of the high grade Croesus gold deposit near Matheson and subsequently the Holt and Holloway gold mines approximately 5 km to the southwest of the FRP Gold property.

3.2 Property History

Apart from geological mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey, there has been no exploration or assessment work recorded for the claim group prior to 1985. During the course of the field work while mapping, there was no evidence of earlier mapping activity such as trenching or pitting, however, the extensive logging of the area may have obscured some of the potential features. Presumably the area was explored for gold following the discovery of the spectacular gold at the Croesus Mine in 1914 and for base metals after the Kidd Creek discovery. The work recorded in the MNM assessment files in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist office is summarised below:

Bay Resources Inc. (Utex Claim Group)
1986; Mag

Asarco Exploration Co. of Canada Ltd (KL158)
1985; mag & maxmin EM surveys

St. Joe Canada Inc.
1985- 1988; Reports: Magnetometer Survey (1985) by Peter Huxhold, Geological Survey (1986) by Peter Huxhold, and Magnetic and Electromagnetic surveys (1988) by Kian A. Jensen.

Edda Resources Inc.
1986; airborne Magnetometer, Electromagnetic, and VLF- EM surveys flown by Aerodat Ltd.

Hartley, D. and Harvey, L. (Mike Leahy Property)
1986; airborne Magnetometer and VLF- EM surveys flown by H. Ferderber Geophysics

Lacana Mining Corporation (KL158)
1988; Diamond drilling, 4 holes totalling 2490 ft.: The drill holes intersected sequences of intermediate to felsic pyroclastics containing lenses of pyrite and interbeds of graphitic and pyritic argillite and mudstone. Anomalous gold values to 300ppb over significant widths, including FR88-03: 235 ppb au over 30' from 186-216' & 176 ppb au over 60.0' from 506- 566';

Montaine, M. G. (G3 – Gauvreau GeoEnvironmental Group Inc.)
2013; Big Monty 2013 Claims Assessment, 9 pages, 3 tables, 4 figures, 24 photos. The report includes geological mapping and sampling, an interpretation of the Fugro AMag survey and comment on georeferencing.

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

Recent compilation of the geology of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield by Ayer, Berger & Trowell (1999) and by Ayer et al (2005), indicates that the

area generally to the south of Hwy 101 is underlain dominantly by intermediate (to felsic) metavolcanics and mafic metavolcanics of the upper and lower units of the Blake River assemblage, respectively (Figure 3). The Table of Formations is derived from Ayer et al (1999).

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

PHANEROZOIC

- Cenozoic

 - Quaternary

 - Pleistocene & Recent

- Mesozoic

 - Jurassic

 - Kimberlite

PRECAMBRIAN

- Proterozoic

 - Huronian

 - Unsubdivided Sediments

 - Diabase

- Archean

 - Neo Archean

 - Alkalic Intrusive Suite

 - Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Suite

 - Porphyry Suite

 - Mafic Intrusive Rocks

 - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks

 - Intrusive Contact

 - Temiskaming Type Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks

 - Chemical Metasedimentary Rocks

 - Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks

 - Alkalic Metavolcanic Rocks/ Intrusives

 - Felsic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/ Intrusives

 - Intermediate (to Felsic) Metavolcanic Rocks/ Intrusives

 - Mafic (to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/ Intrusives

 - Ultramafic (to Mafic) Metavolcanic Rocks/ Intrusives

To the north of the highway, high iron and magnesium tholeiites of the Stoughton- Roquemaure assemblage and the granitoids of the Abitibi Batholith are separated from the Blake River volcanics by a wedge of intermediate (to felsic) metavolcanics of the lower Kidd- Munro assemblage. Various branches of the main PDFZ appear to form the south contact of the lower Kidd- Munro assemblage while the north branch of the PDFZ, that traverses the FRP Gold property, forms the north contact.

Age dating by Ayer et al (2005) indicate that the volcanic assemblages become younger from north to south, ranging from 2723 to 2720 Ma for the Stoughton- Roquemaure, from 2719 to 2711 for the Kidd- Munro, and from 2710 to 2704 for the Blake River assemblage.

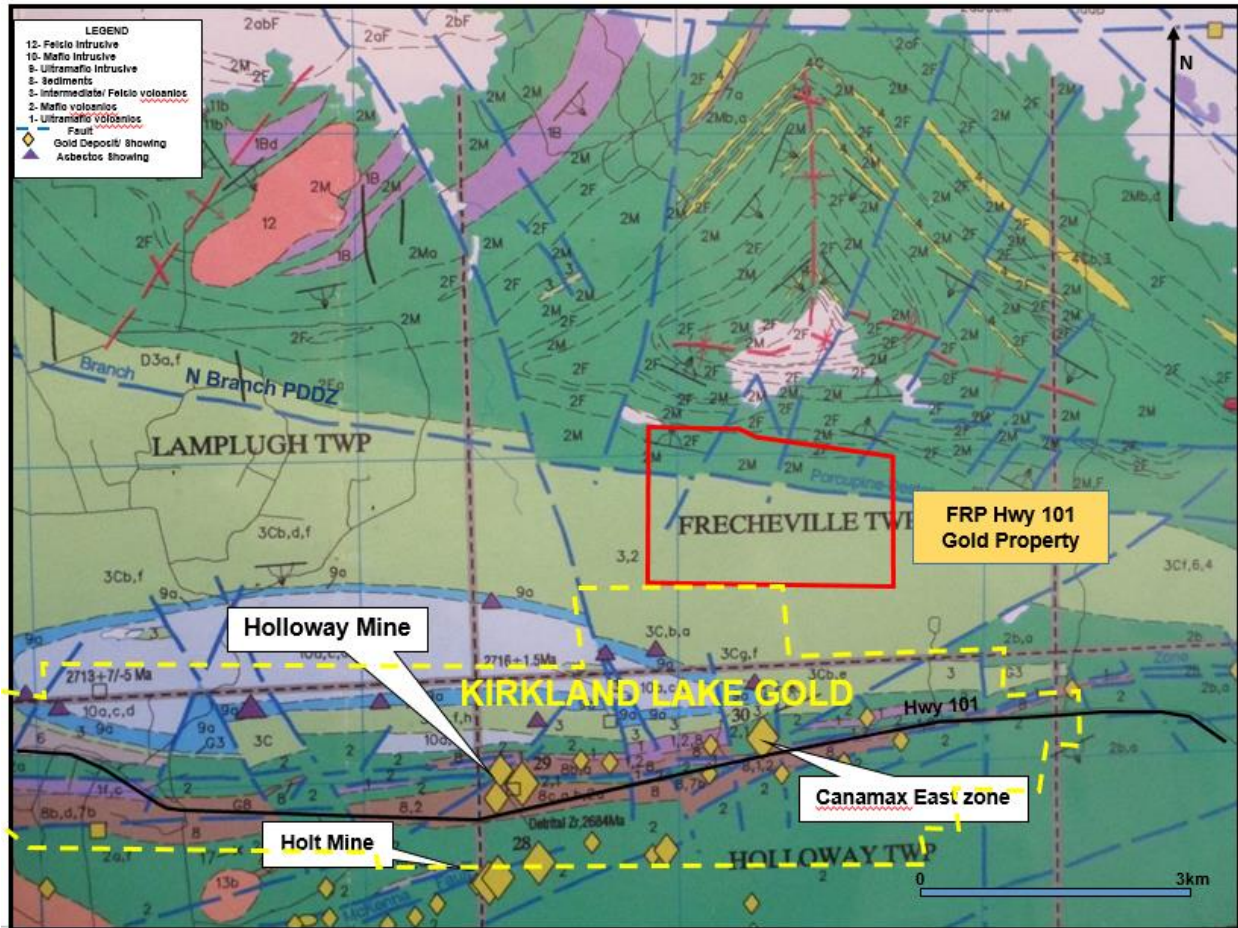


Figure 3: Geology of the FRP Hwy 101 Gold Property (red outline) in Frecheville Twp (after Ayer, Berger & Trowell, 1999).

As mentioned, the FRP Gold group is located approximately 5 km northeast of the Holt and Holloway mine sites. The website of Kirkland Lake Gold, the company that currently owns the Holt and Holloway mine complex, describes the history and geology of the deposits which are located on opposite sides of Hwy 101 from each other. Gold was first discovered by P. A. McDermott in 1922 in northwest Holloway Township but mapping at the time, and drilling by various companies in 1937, and again in 1948- 50, did not intersect significant values. It was not until the early 1980's that drilling by American Barrick began to develop a resource which went into production as the Holt- McDermott mine in 1986.

The Holloway deposit was initially discovered in the late 1930's and partially developed underground by Teddy Bear Valley Mines. Little exploration was done on the claims until the Barrick discovery across the highway in the 1980's at which time Teddy Bear and the adjacent Noranda property were drilled and gradually merged with production starting in 1996.

Mineralization at the Holt mine is hosted in a 10- 50m wide, carbonate- sericite- chlorite +/- albite shear zone in mafic volcanic rocks. The shear zone merges with the PDFZ approximately 10 km to the east of the deposit. Gold mineralization, which is associated with the pyrite, occurs

in massive to banded quartz- sericite- pyrite- albite alteration which appears to overprint the shearing. There is an earlier phase of hematite alteration which is cut by the later alteration package.

4.2 Property Geology

There has been no detailed mapping performed on the FRP Gold claim group except for the regional mapping programs carried out by Jensen (1982) for the OGS. According to his geology mapping of the Lightning Mountain area (1982), the northern portion of the claims is underlain by iron and magnesium rich pillowed and massive tholeiitic flows that form part of a triangle/ chevron shaped package formed by triple- sided synclinal sequence.

The southern portion of the property is almost completely covered by glaciolacustrine clay deposits with local minor promontories of felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and flow rocks. The current mapping and mapping program attempted to probe the margins of the overburden covered areas to locate previously unmapped outcrop exposures and determine if they display any evidence of alteration or deformation associated with the PDFZ- NB which is projected to underlie the clay. Numerous outcrops within this framework were discovered during the mapping and mapping program.

5.0 MAPPING PROGRAM

5.1 Overview

Access to the FRP Hwy 101 Gold group was gained via ATV along the old logging roads. The mapping field checks, made on foot, were designed to locate outcrop areas immediately north and south of the overburden covered Porcupine Destor Fault Zone- North Branch (PDFZ-NB) corridor that may exhibit any indications of alteration or structure/ fabric in the host volcanics approaching the corridor. A number of outcrops that were not shown in detail on the OGS maps of the area, particularly to the south of the PDFZ-NB, were located (Figure 4). All the work was performed by F. R. Ploeger assisted by C. J. Ploeger between October 8 and 24, 2021. The ultimate goal is to locate the PDFZ NB and possible gold mineralization associated with the structure.

No work plans/ permits were required for the mapping of the claims.



Figure 4: Plan Showing the Location of the Areas of Detailed Mapping.

Drilling of an airborne anomaly by Lacana in 1988 returned anomalous gold values to 300ppb over significant widths, including FR88-03: 235 ppb Au over 30' from 186-216' & 176 ppb au over 60.0' from 506- 566' suggesting that there may be significant gold mineralization associated with the north branch of the PDFZ.

In total, 21 outcrop areas were documented and located by GPS coordinates. A group of outcrop exposures north of the PDFZ-NB (Northern area) comprised massive and pillowed mafic flows and massive komatiitic(?) flows. All were relatively pristine, exhibiting only background greenschist facies of alteration, and no significant fabric/ deformation. Locally, there were cm scale quartz (-carbonate) veinlets cutting the volcanics and local quartz patches in the nodes of the pillowed flows. The host volcanics in the most southerly exposures were moderately fractured/ blocky with local minor shear zones, possibly indicating the start of brittle deformation approaching the PDFZ-NB.

To the south, two outcrop areas (Southeast and Southwest areas) appeared to comprise a sequence of andesitic/ dacitic flows and pyroclastics that are white weathering, fine grained, hard, pale greyish blue on fresh surface and moderately foliated/ fractured. In places there were oxidized patches indicating sulphides. One large

(100m x 20m) outcrop exposure was laced with fine quartz veinlets and stringers across its entire length but unfortunately there was no indication of sulphide mineralization. The surrounding bush was cluttered with deadfall and dense undergrowth and surrounded on 2 sides by almost impassible creeks making access very challenging. Additional work may be warranted on this outcrop area at some point.

One small outcrop exposure adjacent to a small creek was located within the central clay covered area near the base metal drilling by Lacana in 1988. It comprises a pale grey, fine to very fine grained, hard/ siliceous, possibly altered (carbonatized) andesite/ dacite.

5.2 Mapping Program- Outcrop Descriptions

Access to the area was achieved via ATV along an old logging road north from highway 101. Individual traverses were generally conducted on foot along overgrown secondary skidder roads or across country using GPS and compass. The trace of the route travelled was transferred from GPS constant tracking to a Google Earth image. Unfortunately, the photo base from Google Earth does not match the GPS tracking coordinates exactly, but falls approximately 30m to the south. The GPS coordinates from the GPS sample locations and tracking are accurate to within about 5- 8m.

A daily log is provided in Table 1.

Table 2 lists the sites visited, their coordinates, the host lithology and brief descriptions of the features observed.

All coordinates presented in this report are in UTM NAD83 Z17N

Date	Log- work performed	Personnel	Claims Covered
09-Oct-21	checked access and series of outcrops in the Northern area approaching the PDFZ from north to south	F. Ploeger/ J. Ploeger	543791/ 793/ 795/ 796/ 799/ 800/ 801
10-Oct-21	checked high outcrop ridge and series of exposures in the Southeast area working towards the PDFZ from the south;	F. Ploeger/ J. Ploeger	543802/ 803/ 807/ 808
24-Oct-21	to Southwest area; series of exposures southwards from PDFZ; on way out also located outcrop beside stream near SE zone	F. Ploeger/ J. Ploeger	543805

Table 1: Daily Mapping Log.

Site ID	UTM Coordinates		Host Lithology	Description
	Easting	Northing		
GL9	596698	5380088	massive basalt	fine grained
GL10S	596716	5380091	pillowed basalt(?)	quartz patch and wall rock
GL11	596737	5380008	ultramafic flow(?)	massive mafic(?) flow
GL12	596774	5379973	ultramafic flow(?)	massive mafic(?) flow; blocky/ fractured
GL13	596767	5379951	ultramafic flow(?)	as above; local shear/ fracture zone
GL14	596797	5379918	ultramafic flow(?)	as above; weak alteration
GL15	596810	5378600	andesite/ dacite tuff(?)	fine grained, massive; foliated/ fractured
GL16S	596802	5378599	dacite tuff	fine grained; choppy/ fractured; weakly altered
GL17S	596786	5378608	dacite tuff	finely fractured; weak alteration spotting
GL18	596726	5378578	dacite pyroclastic/ flows	foliated/ fractured; oxidized pyrite spots
GL19	596700	5378642	andesite/ dacite tuff	fine grained, hard
GL20S	596723	5378677	dacite/ andesite flows	numerous quartz veinlets/ stringers
GL21	596738	5378779	andesite/ dacite tuff	fine grained, hard
GL22	595654	5378547	pillowed andesite/ basalt	fine grained, smooth
GL23	595669	5378567	dacite tuff/ flow	very fine grained, pale blue grey, foliated?
GL24	595723	5378458	dacite/ andesite flows	fine grained, pale blue grey, pillowed?
GL25	595720	5378448	dacite/ andesite flows	fine grained, pale blue grey
GL26	595701	5378425	dacite/ andesite flows	fine grained, pale blue grey, south end of ridge
GL27S	595698	5378406	andesite/ dacite flows	fine/ medium grained, flat quartz veinlets
GL28S	595680	5378403	massive andesite flow	porphyritic?, stacked quartz stringers
GL29	596788	5379032	dacite/ andesite flows	fine grained, hard, altered?

Table 2: Locations of prospected outcrop areas.

5.2.1 Northern Area

Detailed descriptions/ observations of each Northern site are provided below (Figure 5).

GL9- flat outcrop, very poor exposure; massive fine grained basalt (possibly locally pillowed); orange brown weathering; no veining or fracturing/ fabric.

GL10S- same outcrop area as above, low ridge with poor exposure; possibly pillowed, quartz patch (node?); no alteration or structure in the host rock.

GL11- high elongate ridge @ 130° on strike with GL12; brown weathering; fine grained, weakly blocky, massive textured, dark bluish green grey on fresh surface, possible massive mafic/ ultramafic flow;

GL12- same lithology as GL11 but more blocky/ fractured @ 075°/ 90, 045°/ 70W, 175°/ 90, minor shear/ fracture zone @ 185°/ 90 (**NOTE GL11 & 12 represents the first indication of structural overprint on the lithologies noted on the claims**).

GL13- same outcrop as GL11/ 12; close up photos (Photo 1) of the fracturing described above with a central shear @ 145° containing discontinuous streaks of minor epidote-quartz- carbonate vein material along the shear and fractured/ jointed walls @ 032°/ 80W, 180°/ 80E; it appears that the fractures on either side of the shear may be dragged indicating a north side west sense of movement;



Figure 5: Mapping traverse in Northern area. Note: the photo base from Google Earth does not match the GPS tracking coordinates exactly, but falls approximately 30m to the south



Photo 1: Close up photo of the fracturing at GL12/ 13 with a central shear @ 145° and discontinuous streaks of minor epidote- quartz- carbonate vein material.

GL14- last little outcrop knob to the southeast of the same exposure as above; poor exposure; blocky/ fractured/ “knobbly” orange brown weathering; komatiitic basalt(?); possible thin halos of alteration in the walls of some fractures.

5.2.2 Southeast Area

Detailed descriptions/ observations of each Southeastern site are provided below (Figure 6). This plan also displays the location of Site GL 29 which was examined on September 20, 2021 on the return from the Southwestern area and is described therein.



Figure 6: Mapping traverse in southeast area. Note: the photo base from Google Earth does not match the GPS tracking coordinates exactly, but falls approximately 30m to the south

GL15- outcrop southwest of creek; beige- pink weathering, massive looking overall with foliation/ fabric overprint @ 110°/ 60S; fine grained, massive, andesite/ dacite tuff?, pale grey green on fresh surface.

GL16S- pale salmon pink weathering; very “scaly”/ “choppy” (fractured) appearance with fabric @ 075°/ +-85 dip; fine grained felsic to intermediate tuff? with possible bedding @ 060°/ 65S; pale blue grey on fresh surface with faint alteration along fracture network; no sulphides noted on fresh or weathered surface.

GL17S- white weathering; fine grained, massive dacite; pale blue grey on fresh surface with spherical alteration spotting noted (only on fresh surface); finely fractured with no obvious fabric direction.

GL18- on north flank of knoll, no outcrop exposed between GL17 & 18 but only thin glacial cover and lag concentrate boulders/ cobbles; good exposure for GL18 (scraped clean by old logging operation); white weathering with scattered oxidized spots due to sulphides; apparent fragmental (breccia) with matrix and fragments of similar composition and possible ropey flow texture as well; the outcrop exhibits a fine wavy foliation/ fracture fabric @ 110°; fragments appear fractured as well; (**NOTE: this is the initial appearance of oxidation due to sulphides**).

GL19- small exposure, lichen covered; felsic/ intermediate tuff foliated @ 090°/ 75N; fine grained, pale greyish blue on fresh surface, hard/ siliceous.

GL20S- quartz veining near northeast corner of outcrop; large high outcrop exposure (100m x 20m) trending at about 100°; extensively lichen covered but buff white weathering where exposed; felsic to intermediate massive “ropey” (viscous?) flows(?) with local odd patches of “wrinkled” fabric reminiscent of the texture of elephant skin; the outcrop is riddled with 0.5% fine thready quartz veinlets and streaks (Photo 2) mostly parallel with the outcrop trend (100°) but at various other orientations as well; no oxidation stains or sulphides were noted.



Photo 2: Sample GL20S- Fine quartz veinlet stockworks in dacite(?) flows.

GL21- several small points of outcrop exposed on downslope to stream; massive, fine grained, hard, medium grey blue coloured on fresh surface; no quartz veining or fabric noted.

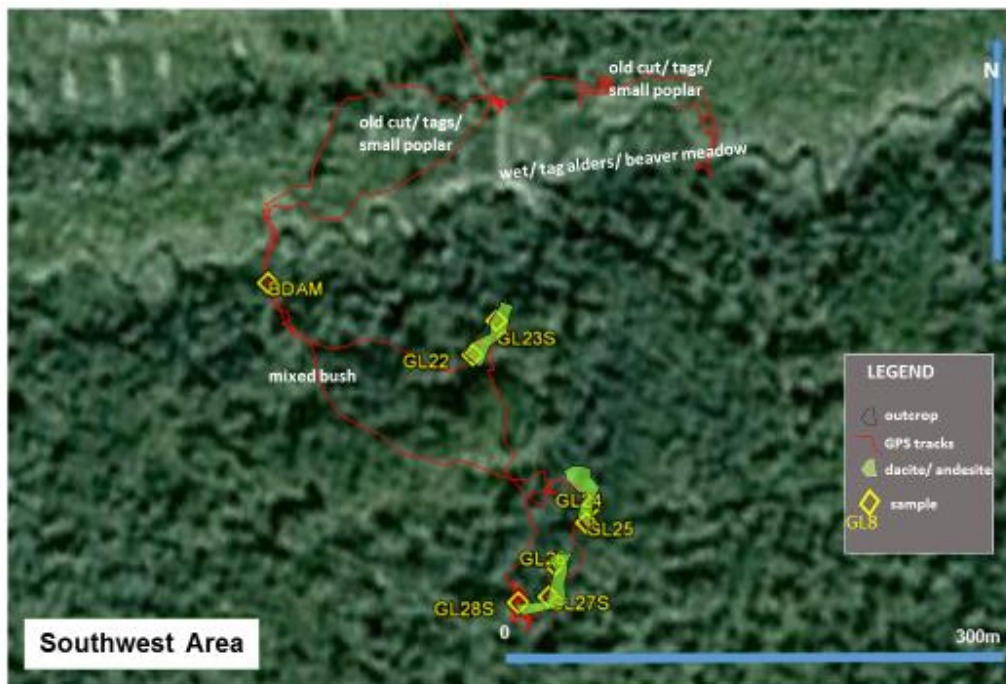


Figure 7: Mapping traverse in southwest area. Note: the photo base from Google Earth does not match the GPS tracking coordinates exactly, but falls approximately 30m to the south

5.2.4 Southwest Area

Detailed descriptions/ observations of each Southwestern site are provided below (Figure 7). The southeastern plan shows the location of Site GL 29 (596788E/ 5379032N) which was located beside a small creek on the return to the vehicle.

GL22- small (2m x 8 m), north- south trending outcrop spur near creek; tan/ beige weathering, pillowed andesite/ basalt @ 080°/ 75S, fine grained with smooth surface (no fracturing) but weak foliation @ 080°.

GL23S- north edge of same outcrop spur as above; fine grained, possibly bedded, pale beige/ tan weathering, finely fractured/ foliated @ 080°/ +-85; fresh surface is very fine grained/ aphanitic, pale/ light bluish grey coloured tuff or dacite flow; no sulphides or veining but fine shear planes @ 080° and blocky (rectangular) fracturing.

At east end of outcrop, the foliated tuff is cut off by a 010° trending, smooth weathering, medium greyish beige weathered dike, that, on fresh surface, is very fine grained, massive, light to medium blue coloured, possible dacitic in composition that may

represent a feeder(?) to the felsic pyroclastic and flow sequence. There appears to be an odd foliation parallel with the contact and orthogonal to the fabric in the tuff.

GL24- massive, fine grained, light beige/ tan weathering, with weak foliation @ 085° and odd oval shaped, white- buff 1.0 cm wide "rinds" that resemble pillow selvages; fresh surface is fine grained, medium to light bluish grey coloured, possible dacite or andesite flow.

GL25- same outcrop as GL24; light to medium tan weathering, fine grained, fractured/ foliated @ 085° with steep dip but also with flat joints @ 085°/ 10E; fresh surface is medium to light grey blue coloured, fine to very fine grained but not hard, possible andesite or dacite flow.

GL26- close to south end of same outcrop ridge as above (10m x 40 m overall), moss covered but well exposed; next few stops are located along the west wall of the outcrop ridge where the features are exposed in 6- 10 ft vertical faces.

GL27S- vertical 10 ft face of outcrop ridge above; appears to represent a curved contact between a massive andesite/ dacite flow and foliated/ fractured tuff unit to the north; massive and foliated sections are fine grained and buff/ tan weathered and light greyish blue on fresh surface; the tuff is fine grained but the massive flow(?) appears to have a medium grained texture; neither is hard/ siliceous therefore probable andesitic in composition, possibly bleached/ carbonatized; sample includes a lacy, 1cm, veinlet/ stringer of quartz- carbonate veining (no sulphides) along the contact between flow and tuff; NOTE: following the base of the outcrop, flat quartz stringers (to 1 cm) were noted.

GL28S- on vertical face of outcrop ridge north of sample GL27S; host is massive with buff/ tan streaky weathering, foliated/ sheared @ 070°/ 90; fresh surface is medium to light bluish grey coloured, massive, fine grained with faint 1- 2mm anhedral, white spotting (possible porphyritic texture or alteration); face displays stockwork type, flat/ horizontally oriented/ stacked, quartz- carbonate patches/ stringers mostly 1- 3cm thick; sample at base of scarp comprises 10 to 15cm thick/ wide, white bull quartz- carbonate material from horizontal vein (no obvious sulphides) adjacent to a moderately foliated zone @095°/ 85S.

GL29- Site GL 29 (596788E/ 5379032N) was located near the NE area beside a small creek on the way back to the vehicle. This is the closest outcrop to the projected PDFZ NB and should be near the Lacana drill holes.

8- 10ft clay obscured bluff face beside creek approximately 80m north of bush access road; fine grained, medium grey on weathered surface, possible pillow selvages on south side of exposure but more massive, but fractured, to north; fresh surface is pale grey, fine to very fine grained, hard/ siliceous, possibly altered (carbonatized) as well; minor 1cm sinuous, vertical, quartz veinlet noted in pillowed zone.

6.0 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The mapping and mapping field checks were designed to locate outcrop areas immediately north and south of the overburden covered Porcupine Destor Fault Zone-North Branch corridor that may exhibit indications of alteration or structure/ fabric in the host volcanics approaching the corridor. All the work was performed by F. R. Ploeger assisted by C. J. Ploeger between October 8 and 24, 2021. The ultimate goal was to locate the PDFZ NB and possible gold mineralization associate with the structure.

In total, 21 outcrop areas were examined. The overall access and outcrops north of the projected PDFZ-NB (Northern Area) included claims 543791/ 793/ 795/ 796/ 799/ 800/ 801. The geology comprised massive and pillowed mafic flows and possibly massive komatiitic (?) flows. All were relatively pristine, exhibiting only background greenschist facies of alteration, with no significant fabric/ deformation. Locally, there were cm scale quartz (-carbonate) veinlets cutting the volcanics and local quartz patches in the nodes of the pillowed flows. In one area in the centre of the claim group, the host volcanics were moderately fractured/ blocky with local minor shear zones, possibly indicating some structural proximity to the PDFZ-NB.

To the south, two separate outcrop areas, the Southeastern (claims 543802/ 803/ 807/ 808) and Southwestern (claim 543805) appeared to comprise sequences of andesitic to dacitic flows and pyroclastics- white weathering, fine grained, hard, pale greyish blue on fresh surface- that were moderately foliated/ fractured. In places there were oxidized patches indicating sulphides. One large (100m x 20m) outcrop exposure was laced with 0.5% fine quartz veinlets and stringers across its entire length, however, no oxidation/ sulphide spotting was noted.

One small exposure at the edge of a creek (GL29S) which appears to comprise carbonatized andesite/ dacite flows is approaching the centre of the clay covered PDFZ-NB corridor. The 1988 Lacana drilling is centred around this area.

6.2 Recommendations

The mapping and mapping program of the FRP Gold property was designed to locate indications of possible deformation and alteration associated with the PDFZ- NB in the clay covered central portion of the group. In total, 21 outcrop exposures were located, most of which had not been previously mapped. One exposure to the north of the corridor displayed extensive fracturing and minor shearing that may be associated with the fault while several outcrop clusters south of the projected PDFZ- NB were also deformed and laced with quartz stringers, again, suggesting proximity to a structure and associated alteration.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Magnetometer and VLF- EM surveys be completed over the property to define the ground location of the OGS input anomaly and possible fault structures;
- 2) A deep 3-D array IP survey be completed with IP lines established every 300m over the core of the cluster of anomalies identified on the OGS sponsored AEM survey (OGS, 2003) and the on strike extensions;
- 3) targets identified by the Mag, VLF-EM and deep IP surveys be drilled- a 3000m initial program is recommended;

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION AND CONSENT

I, Frank Rainer Ploeger of the town of Virginiatown, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify:

- 1) That I am a consulting geologist and reside at [REDACTED]
- 2) That I graduated from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in 1973; and, that I completed 2 years of an MSc program at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario (1980- 1982).
- 3) That I am member in good standing of the Association of Geoscientists of Ontario (#479), the Geological Association of Canada, the Prospectors and Developers Association, and the Northern Prospectors Association.
- 4) That I have practiced my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist for a period of over 40 years.
- 5) This document is based on information from various public documents and my personal observations during visits to the property on October 9, 10, & 24.

Although the information supplied to me is believed to be accurate and all reasonable care has been taken in the completion of this report, I hereby disclaim any and all liability arising out of its use and circulation. While I stand behind my interpretations, I cannot guarantee the accuracy of the source information and the use of this report or any part thereof shall be at the user's sole risk.
- 6) I staked the claims and am the owner of the subject property.
- 7) That *My written permission is required for the release of any summary or excerpt.*

Frank R. Ploeger

Virginiatown, Ontario, January 30, 2022