We are committed to providing accessible customer service.
If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please contact us.

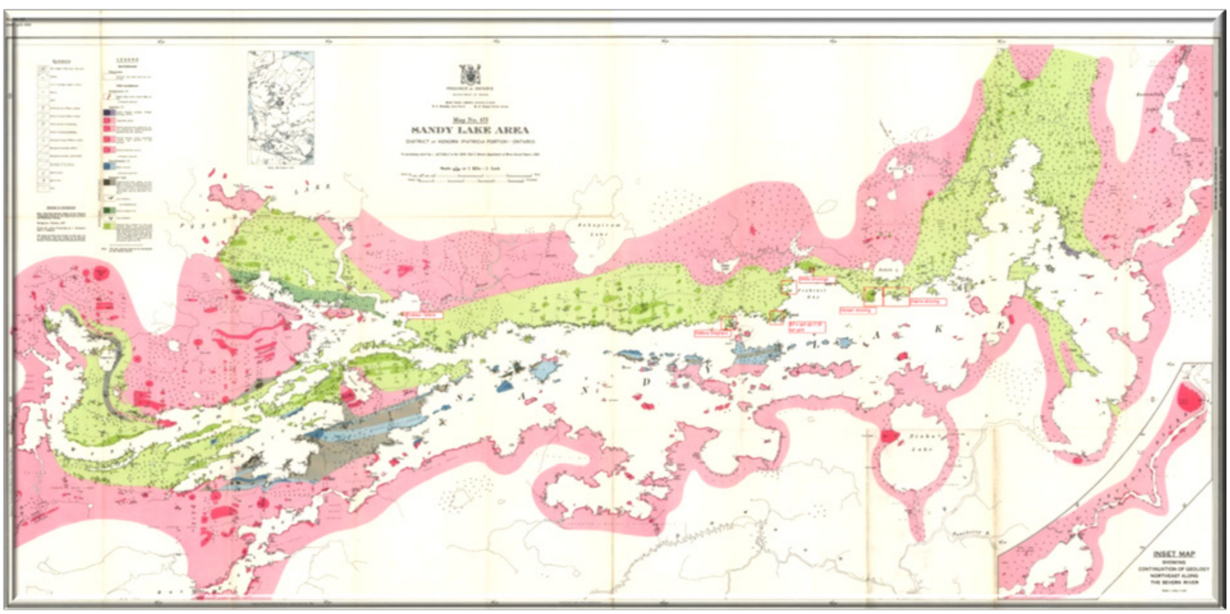
Nous tenons à améliorer l'accessibilité des services à la clientèle.
Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d'aide à la communication, veuillez nous contacter.

Ontario

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE SANDY LAKE PROJECT, SANDY LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA
FOR GPM METALS INC

Prepared by:

David R. Jamieson, P.Geo



Oct 15, 2016

Peterborough, Ontario

Summer 2015 Geological Mapping Program

Sandborn Bay and North Shore areas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION	pg 2
PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP	pg 6
PREVIOUS WORK	pg7
GEOLOGY	pg 8
GEOLOGICAL FIELD PROGRAM	pg 11
Sandborn Bay Area	pg13
Areas Mapped by Reading	
Zinc Showing	pg14
Dyke Zone	pg17
Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone	pg17
Copper Showing (original BF showing)	pg19
Iron Formation Trench	pg26
Reconnaissance of Sandborn Bay	pg27
North Shore Area	pg27
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	pg 27
GOLD POTENTIAL OF THE SANDY LAKE GREENSTONE BELT	pg 15
CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS	pg 30
Sandborn Bay	pg 30
North Shore	pg31
REFERENCES	pg 33
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS	pg 35

Table of Figures

Figure 1	Sandy Lake Location Map	pg 3
Figure 2	Project Claim Block	pg 4
Figure 3	Sandy Lake greenstone belt in the North Caribou Terrane	pg 5
Figure 4	Reading Work areas on Sandy Lake Assemblages	pg 9
Figure 5	Key Map for Reading Sandborn Bay Mapping	pg 15
Figure 6	Satterly ODM Geology Map	pg 16
Figure 7	Area North of Zinc Showing	pg18
Figure 8	Copper Showing Location of Beecham Mapping	pg25
Figure 9	Photos of Zahavey Island Trench located by Reading	pg29

Table of Photos

Photo 1	Copper Showing looking north	pg 20
Photo 2	Copper Showing looking south from ridgetop	pg 21
Photo 3	Copper Showing looking north	pg 22
Photo 3	Copper Showing looking south from Sandy Lake	pg 23

APPENDICES

Appendix i – MAPS

Appendix ii – Assay Certificates

Appendix iii – Geochemical Data

Appendix iv – KEN READING REPORT

SUMMARY

The Sandy Lake Project is located north of Red Lake, Ontario, near the community and First Nation of Sandy Lake (See Fig 1). The project is comprised of 225 contiguous claims registered to Goldeye Explorations Limited (“Goldeye”), as well as 94 contiguous mining claims (1415 units) registered to GPM Metals Inc. (“GPM”) (See Fig 2). The Goldeye claims are known as the Weebigee Project Area and are subject to an option agreement dated April 15, 2015 between GPM and Goldeye. The claim block is located in the Sandy Lake greenstone belt and is located within the North Caribou Terrane of the northwestern Superior Province (See Fig. 3).

This report presents the technical information and interpretation of a summer 2015 geological field program carried out by GPM Metals. Geological mapping focused on two areas within the Sandy Lake Project: Sandborn Bay area and the North Shore area (See Fig. 4).

The Sandborn Bay area is located in the southwest portion of the Sandy Lake greenstone belt (See Fig. 4) and hosts several base metal showings. Past work has consisted of limited mapping, prospecting and sampling, focused mainly on the showing areas. Several historic grab and chip samples have returned highly anomalous copper, zinc, and nickel values. The geology of the Sandborn Bay area is poorly understood, with the only systematic mapping completed by Satterly in 1937.

The North Shore area is located along the north central portion of the Sandy Lake greenstone belt (See Fig. 4) along the north shore of Sandy Lake and is known to host a number of gold showings. Past work has again been limited, with many of the showings lacking mapping or sampling since the 1930’s.

The 2015 field program consisted of geological work by Ken A.L. Reading in locating, mapping and sampling existing showings, as well as examining the geology of Sandborn Bay to characterize the potential of the area to host base metal mineralization. A brief examination of the North Shore area was also included in the program in an attempt to locate and characterize old showings and provide a preliminary evaluation of the gold potential of this area.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

GPM Metals Inc. is operating the Sandy Lake Project near the First Nation community of Sandy Lake (See Fig. 2). The project area covers nearly 23,000 hectares of mining claims registered to GPM Metals as well as nearly 6000 hectares of mining claims registered to Goldeye Exploration Limited. GPM Metals is in the second year of a 5 year option agreement on the Goldeye claims (Weebigee Project Area). All claims within the project are contiguous and include many of the known gold showings within the Sandy Lake Greenstone belt. A number of base metal showings are located on the southwest portion of the greenstone belt (Sandborn Bay area). The current exploration program is part of a preliminary evaluation of the entire project area for both gold and base metals.

The Weebigee Project area was staked in 1986 and the majority of claims were transferred to Goldeye Exploration Limited in 1988. Little exploration was carried out, due to a lack of an exploration agreement between Goldeye and Sandy Lake First Nation. Several periods of negotiations between Goldeye and Sandy Lake FN took place, however it was not until 2013 that a renewed effort by both sides resulted in ratification of the current Exploration Agreement. In June of 2013, an initial phase of exploration by Goldeye began, consisting of prospecting, channel sampling, geological mapping, line cutting, and surface geophysics. Nearly all of this work, along with follow-up drilling done in 2014 was done on the northwest portion of the Sandy Lake project area, a location know as the Northwest Arm. The gold showings in this area are related to the Northwest Arm Fault (See Fig. 4), and are not the focus of this report.

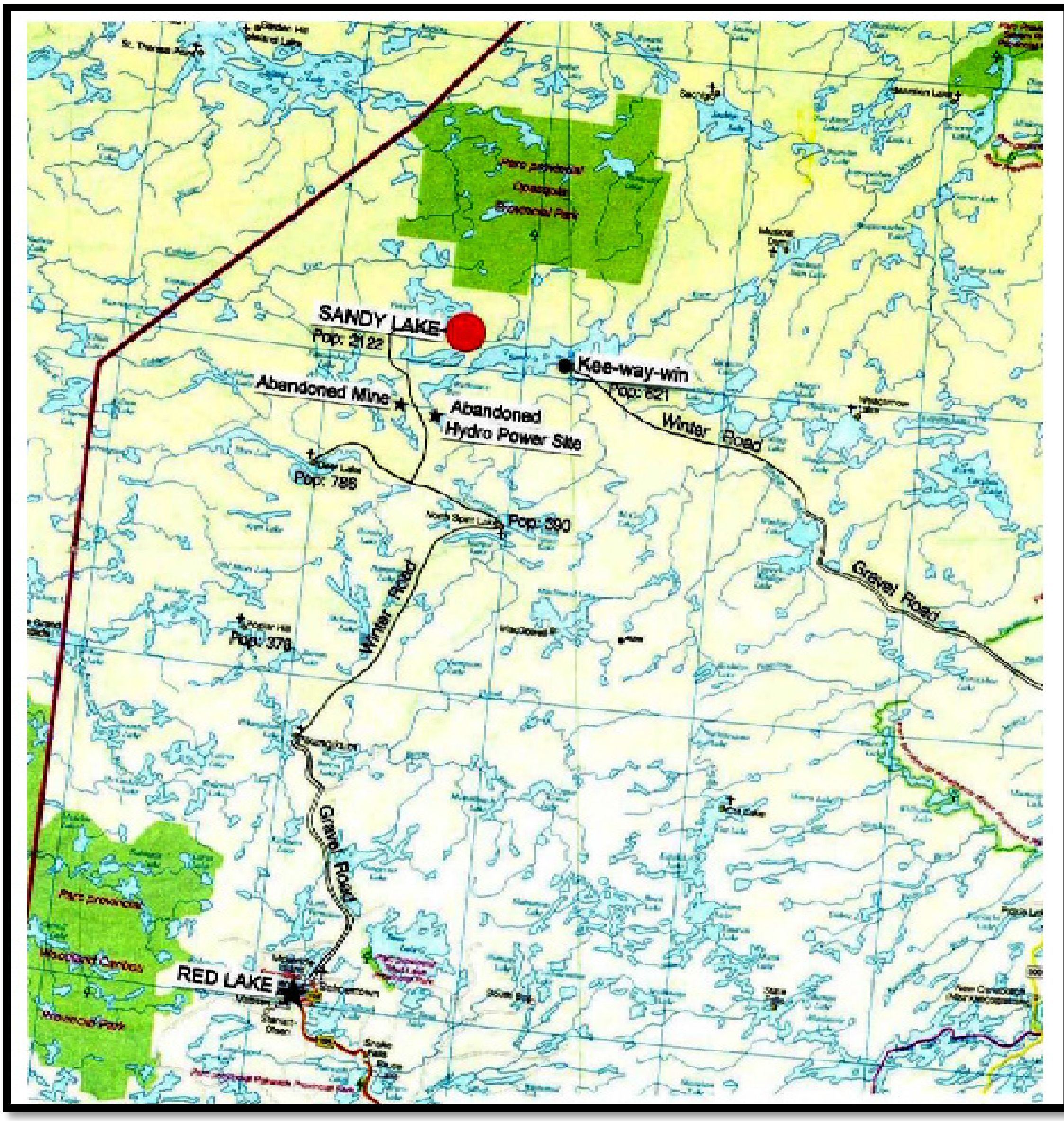


FIGURE 1 - SANDY LAKE LOCATION MAP

In January 2014, a 2000 metre diamond drilling program was initiated to follow-up on the 2013 channel sampling results. The main objective was to test for depth and strike extensions of three gold showings, Knoll, Bernadette, and RvG4, located on the north shore of the Northwest Arm of Sandy Lake (See Fig. 6). Significant drill core intercepts were returned from all three showing areas, including 12.86 g/t over 6.85 metres(Bernadette), 12.17 g/t over 6.2 metres(Knoll), 8.59 g/t over 6.83 metres(Knoll), 23.15 g/t over 3.97 metres(RvG4) and 10.89 g/t over 3.86 metres(Bernadette).

In the spring of 2015, GPM Metals entered into an option agreement with Goldeye Explorations, as well as staking additional claims which form two new project areas, Weebigee Extension area and the Big Sandy Lake area. Later in 2015 an airborne magnetic and VTEM survey was flown over the Weebigee and Weebigee Extension project areas (the western portion of the Sandy Lake Project). Concurrently, a field crew began examining a number of showing areas in Sandborn Bay areas and the North Shore areas. This report provides the technical data for this summer 2015 geological field work.

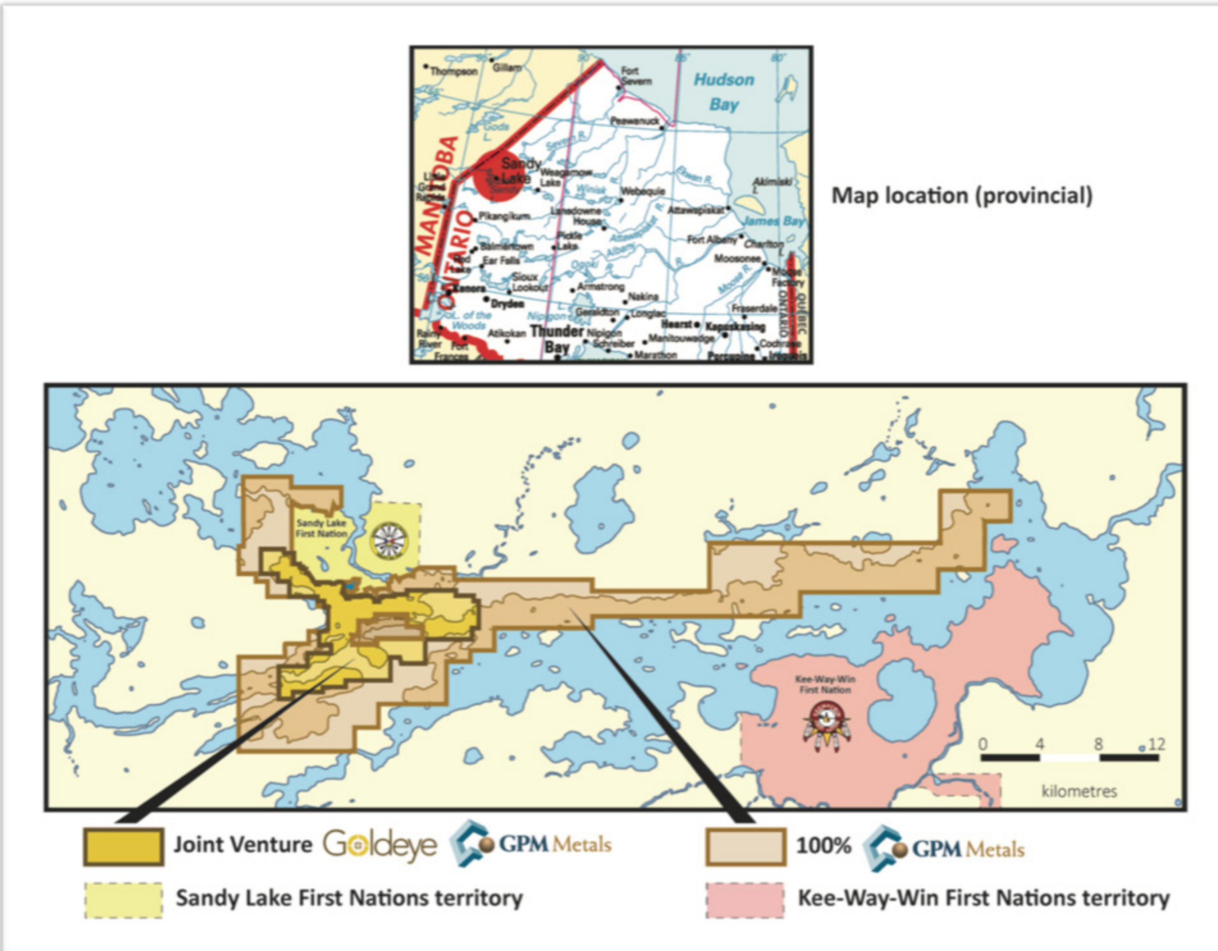


FIGURE 2 - PROJECT CLAIM BLOCKS

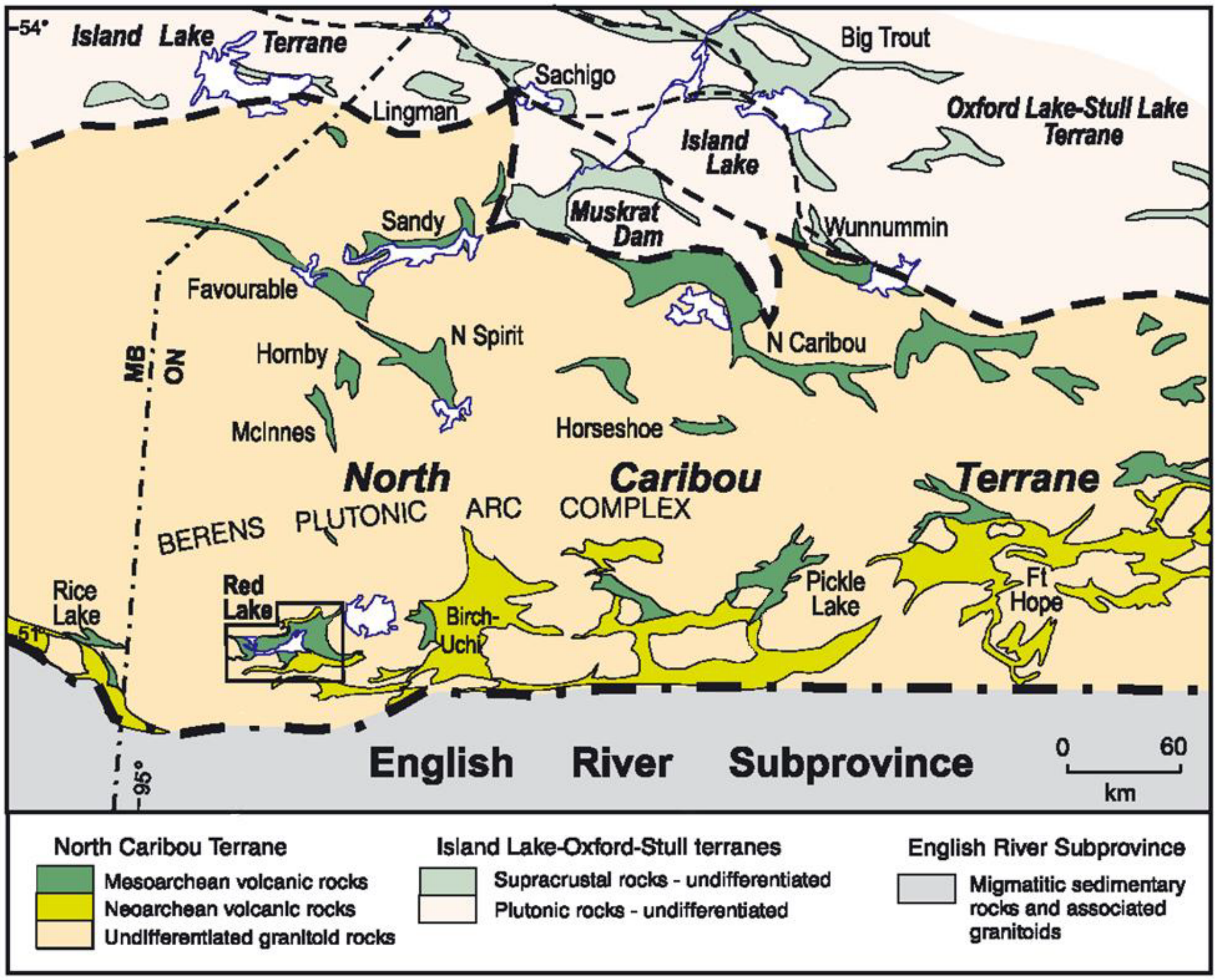


FIGURE 3 - SANDY LAKE GREENSTONE BELT WITH RESPECT TO THE NORTH CARIBOU TERRANE

Field work was carried out and supervised by Kenneth A.L. Reading of Thornhill, Ontario, with primary assistance from Tim Allen of Nelson B.C. Field work commended on June 15, 2015 and was completed on September 16, 2015.

Additional assistance in program implementation was provided by Ackewance Exploration and Services (Mike Desmueles) Red Lake, Ontario. A number of Sandy Lake FN community members were hired as junior field assistants during the geological mapping program: James Kakegamick, Dan Dan Meekis and Brendan Sawanas.

David R. Jamieson provided initial logistical support in Sandy Lake and is the author of this report.

PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, CLIMATE AND OWNERSHIP

The Sandy Lake project is located in the Granite Bay, Kakapitam Lake, Rathouse Bay, Rahill Lake, Sandy Lake and West of Niska Lake Areas, of the Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario. The area is 225 kilometers north of Red Lake, northwestern Ontario, and is accessible by scheduled flights (1 hour) to Sandy Lake from Winnipeg (Perimeter Airlines) and Red Lake (Wasaya Airlines), as well as by winter road from Pikangikum, 90 kilometers north of Red Lake (See Fig 1). A second winter road extends to the community of Keewaywin on the south shore of Sandy Lake from an all weather gravel road 80 km to the east at Windigo Lake (Northern Ontario Resource Trail 808 linking to hwy 599 at Pickle Lake). All weather roads through the community and west through the Northwest Arm area provide excellent year-round access to the work area. Accommodations, some supplies and services are available from the 3000 person First Nation community of Sandy Lake. Travel time by boat from the community of Sandy Lake to the work areas on Sandborn Bay is between 20 and 30 minutes. Boat travel to the eastern end of the North Shore area can take up to two hours from Sandy Lake and 10 minutes from the First Nation community of Keewaywin.

The Weebigee project area claims optioned to GPM are 100% owned by Goldeye subject to NSR royalties and total 363 units in 225 claims, with an overall areal extent of approximately 6,000 ha. The GPM claims staked in 2015 are 100% owned by GPM and total 98 claims (1421 units) with an overall areal extent of approximately 23,000 ha (See Fig. 2).

This area of northwestern Ontario is typified by extensive spruce bush mixed with some poplar, jack pine and other boreal species. The latest glaciations have created a mosaic of numerous lakes, swamps and muskeg bogs, with numerous creeks incising a generally flat to slightly rolling clay plain. Much of the property is covered by 5 to 10 metres of glaciolacustrine clay, silt and sand, with very little evidence of glaciofluvial or till deposits in the immediate area.

The climate is typical of northern boreal forest, with sub-zero temperatures between November and April, and hot, dry summers between June and September. The summer and early fall periods are generally the most favourable times to undertake field work. Diamond drilling can be done year round. Winter road access to Red Lake reduces costs associated with exploration between January and April.

PREVIOUS WORK

The following list briefly outlines the history of known mapping and exploration work in the Northwest Arm area of the Sandy Lake Greenstone belt.

M.E. Hurst 1928 – Ontario Department of Mines reconnaissance mapping of the Sandy Lake area.

J. Satterly 1939 – Ontario Department of Mines comprehensive geological mapping of the Sandy Lake area.

Prospectors Airways 1937 – Examination of Bernadette (Dubeau-Dussault) gold showing; limited diamond drilling.

Berens River Mines 1937-1945 – Examination of Bernadette and several other gold showings; limited diamond drilling.

Noranda Mines 1962 – Examination of Northwest Arm area; limited geophysical surveys.

Michael Ogden/Wavano Explorations 1977-1983 - Examination of Tully-Burton and Wavano gold showings; limited diamond drilling.

Goldeye/Freewest 1986–1988 - Examination of Northwest Arm area with reconnaissance sampling of shoreline showings, veins and alteration zones; extensive geophysical surveying; three drill holes at the Bernadette showing.

Thurston, 1986-1987 - Ontario Geological Survey reconnaissance examination of the Sandy Lake Greenstone belt; included stratigraphic analysis and structural interpretation of the belt in general.

Goldeye 2013 - Examination of Northwest Arm area showings; detailed mapping of six gold showings with 200 channel samples cut; limited line cutting and geophysics.

Goldeye 2014 - Diamond drilling program; 23 holes totaling 2219 metres.

GPM Metals Inc. 2015 – Additional staking, airborne VTEM survey, mapping and sampling program at Sandborn Bay and North Shore areas.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Sandy Lake greenstone belt is over 70 kilometers long and up to seven kilometers wide. The waters of Sandy Lake core the greenstone belt and cover much of it. The greenstone belt is one of several in the North Caribou Terrane of the Archaean Superior Province. Gold occurrences are common within the greenstone belts of the North Caribou Terrane, with prolific gold production from the Red Lake gold camp on the south margin of the Terrane (See Fig 3). The Musselwhite gold mine located in the North Caribou greenstone belt is a major gold producer 150 km to the southeast of the Sandy Lake greenstone belt. The Sandy Lake greenstone belt was mapped in 1937 by Satterly (1939) of the Ontario Department of Mines (See Fig.6) and selectively examined by the Ontario Geological Survey in 1987 (Thurston et al. 1987). Evaluation of the Sandy Lake greenstone belt by Thurston delineated four discrete assemblages of rock units. The main assemblages are separated by major fault zones (Sandy Lake Shear Zone, Northwest Arm Fault). Many of descriptive details of the individual assemblages that follow are taken from Thurston et al. A recently completed airborne VTEM/magnetic survey with additional interpretation by Peter Diorio of GEOPHYSICSONE Inc. has enabled some slight modifications to Thurston's rock sequences and location of regional faults.

For this report, three of the assemblages are of interest: The Sandborn Assemblage, the North Sandy Assemblage and the West Arm Assemblage (See Fig. 4).

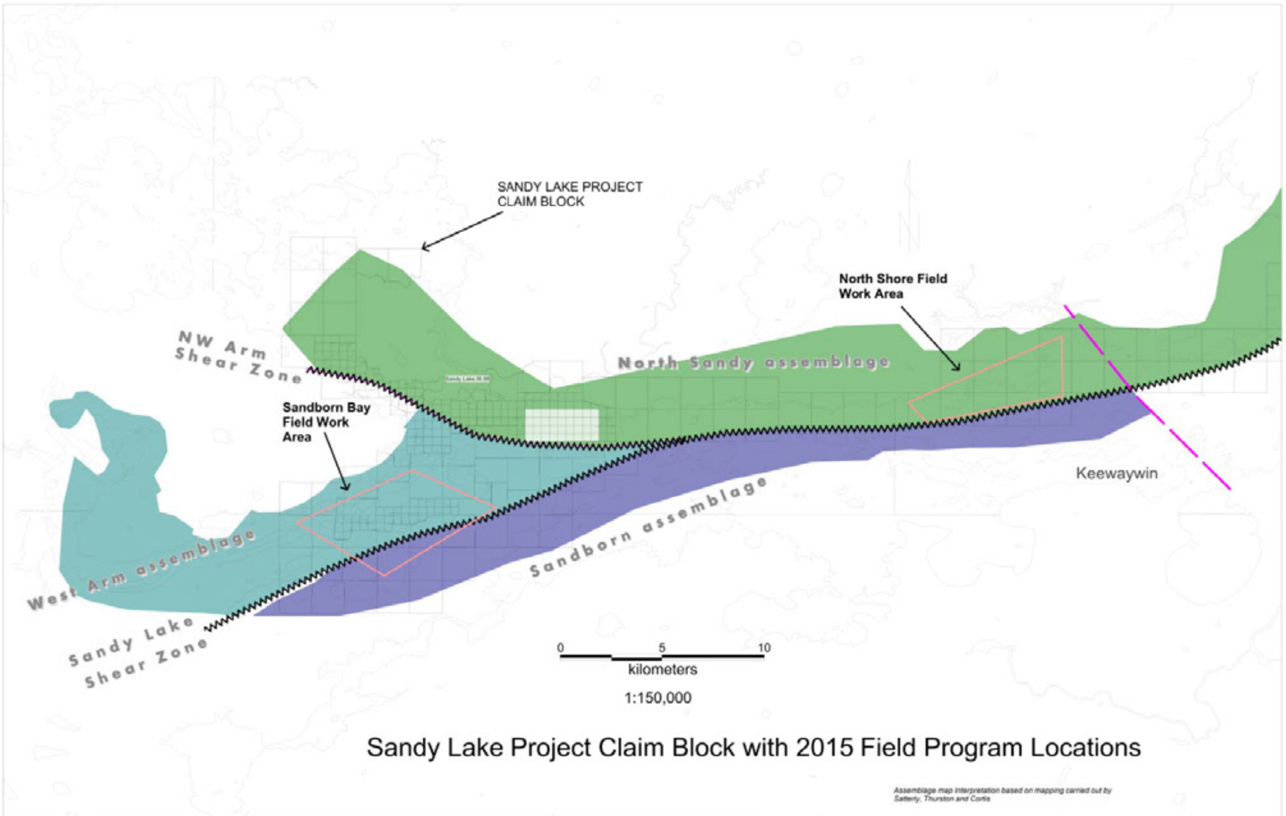


Figure 4 - Reading Work Areas on Sandy Lake Greenstone assemblages

Sandborn Assemblage

This north younging assemblage is a 4 km thick platformal sequence of sediments intruded by a series of mafic sills and capped by ultramafic to felsic volcanics. The age of the sequence is estimated at 2.9 Ga. The turbidite-iron formation base is in contact with granitic to tonalitic intrusives to the southeast (mainly the North Trout batholith). The sequence grades upward to the northwest into quartz-rich wackes and conglomerates interbedded with argillaceous sediments. Conglomerates contain clasts of chert, limestone, arenaceous sediments, mafic and felsic volcanics. Coarse-grained cordierite and andalusite occur within the sediments, likely as a product of a hornfels or Mg-metasomatic effect from mafic sills that intrude the package along east-west trending shear zones.

Further evidence of the platformal nature of the assemblage is the presence of a thin limestone unit which caps the quartzose sediments. The limestone unit is poorly exposed, highly contorted, and shows no internal structure (See Appendix iv pg 39 for photo of limestone unit).

Thurston indicates that the sediment package is overlain to the northwest by approximately 800 metres of komatiitic flows with psuedo-spinifex textures in tremolitic amphibole in talc-antigorite schist. Airborne magnetics suggests that these mafic to ultramafic rocks are in structural contact across the Sandy Lake Shear Zone with the Sandborn Bay assemblage placing them as part of the West Arm assemblage rather than the Sandborn assemblage. The suggestion by this author is that Sandy Lake Shear Zone follows the south contact of the sheared ultramafic rocks located on several islands within Sandborn Bay, juxtaposing sedimentary rocks of the Sandborn assemblage with komatiitic (ultramafic) rocks of the West Arm Assemblage.

West Arm Assemblage

The tholeiitic-komatiite volcanic base of the West Arm assemblage is in contact with the Sandy Lake Shear Zone to the southeast. These mafic to ultramafic flows and tuffaceous rocks are overlain to the northwest by quartz-rich sediments with argillaceous tops. A distinctive heterolithic conglomerate overlies the sediments. The conglomerate can be divided into two units based on clast composition: in one distinct unit clasts are dominated by quartz arenite, and chert, with the second conglomerate unit dominated by iron formation clasts (grunerite-magnetite-wacke, oxide iron formation) as well as quartz arenite clasts. The age of the West Arm Assemblage is estimated to be slightly older than the Sandborn assemblage, with an oceanic volcanism interpretation for the depositional environment. If the Sandy Lake Shear Zone represents a major crustal break/terrane boundary, then the West Arm assemblage belongs to the North subunit of the North Caribou Terrane, while the Sanborn assemblage belongs to the South subunit of the North Caribou Terrane.

North Sandy Assemblage

The North Sandy assemblage, is a Mesoarchean, 2945 Ma aged volcanic arc consisting of a southward facing succession of bi-modal mafic and felsic volcanics that have undergone greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. The base of the sequence is a poorly exposed set of mafic flows and sills intercalated with iron formation. The mafic flows begin to dominate the sequence to the south. A regional iron formation marks a key contact near the North West Arm of Sandy Lake with a major felsic centre consisting of quartz and feldspar phyric crystal tuffs, coarse pyroclastic flows and reworked volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. The felsic unit in the North West Arm area is interpreted as a caldera by Thurston. Further east toward the Big Sandy Lake area the felsic unit becomes much thinner, intercalated with iron formation and porphyry sills (dykes?). The south contact of the assemblage is interpreted to be the Sandy Lake Shear Zone to the east and with the West Arm assemblage (across the North West Arm Shear Zone?) and granites to the west.

Glaciolacustrine clay sediments cover much of the bedrock surrounding Sandy Lake. Outcrop exposure is poor. Ridges of outcrop exist locally. Bedrock exposures in some areas are only located along the shores of Sandy Lake where wave action has exposed flat-lying outcrops and reefs at the base of three to ten metre high clay banks.

GEOLOGICAL FIELD PROGRAM

There were two discrete areas of field investigation during the summer 2015 program: the Sandborn Bay Area (See Fig. 4) and the North Shore area on the eastern part of Sandy Lake (Big Sandy Lake). In the Sandborn Bay Area, two rock assemblages, the Sandborn assemblage and the West Arm assemblage are separated by the Sandy Lake Shear Zone. The North Shore Area is underlain by a single group of rocks known as the North Sandy Lake assemblage.

Brief descriptions of rock types encountered during mapping are presented below:

FELSIC VOLCANICS

Felsic volcanics are not pervasive in the Sandborn Bay area, and appear to be either autobrecciated flows or coarse fragmental pyroclastics. Fragments tend to be elongated and the matrix is locally foliated indicated a moderate degree of strain. A preliminary geochemical classification (Zr/Y vs Y indicates that the rocks sampled would fall in a FII classification, which tend to be considered as productive for VMS deposits. Quartz arenites, feldspathic quartzites, and cherty exhalites may bear some relation to felsic units (gradational facies changes?).

MAFIC VOLCANICS

Generally fine-grained, locally well developed pillows (several NNW top determinations were made by Beecham); generally fresh; local carbonate or quartz-epidote alteration. Mafic sediments may be interflows, reworked felsic tuffs or possibly sheared equivalents. High magnesium, high chrome flows are possibly komatiitic basalts or part of a sequence of alternating iron and magnesium tholeiitic flows.

VOLCANICLASTIC SEDIMENTS

Minor wacke and argillaceous sediments occur within both mafic and felsic volcanic packages. These units are very fine-grained to fine-grained, massive to poorly bedded and show sharp contacts with felsic pyroclastic units. Mafic tuffs or reworked tuffs may be more extensive. Ultramafic volcanoclastic sediments were also observed, likely as reworked ultramafic interflow material.

ULTRAMAFICS VOLCANICS

This unit is moderately to highly magnetic, fine-grained highly altered, soft, pale grey to pale green, often showing ductile strain as strong to intense foliation. Talc-chlorite schists (non-magnetic) and serpentinized units (magnetic) occur along with relatively fresh (olivine-rich) equivalents.

MAFIC DYKES

This intrusive unit is dark grey to black, massive, fine- to coarse-grained, generally equigranular with local sections being porphyritic with elongated black phenocrysts of amphibole (hornblende?) up to 15%. The dykes are generally weakly to moderately calcitic, slightly soft, non-magnetic, with primary constituents consisting of feldspar, biotite and hornblende.

IRON FORMATION

Thin (1 to 5 metres) units of very lean, weakly to moderately banded, weakly to moderately magnetic oxide-silicate iron formation occurs locally on the Grouse Peninsula. Fine layering appears to reflect alternating enrichments of fine-grained chlorite, magnetite and amphibole. Cherty, chloritic, weakly magnetic sediments are likely silicate iron formation.

GRANITIC INTRUSIVES

The Granite Lake tonalite or quartz diorite stock contains up to 15% mafics and 2% quartz and is relatively undeformed where observed. The western contact of the intrusive is brecciated and appears to form a complex relationship with the mafic volcanics.

PORPHYRITIC DYKES

Possibly of intermediate composition. Dykes tend to strike north to north east near the Granite Lake tonalite (West Arm assemblage); generally feldspar phyric. Rhyolitic dykes or porphyry dykes are common along the North Shore area (North Sandy assemblage), likely as part of felsic pyroclastic package that trends east from the Northwest Arm area.

SANDBORN BAY AREA

The goal of the 2015 field program was to examine the two known base metal showings (known as the SB and BF showings) along the shore of Sandborn Bay, and extend their trends and locate additional showings if possible. A secondary goal was reconnaissance away from the showing areas to provide additional geological and logistical context for future programs in the area. Ken Reading's full field report is attached to this report (See Appendix iv); specific page numbers of Reading's report will be refered to throughout the following chapters to help provide clarity. It should be noted that only preliminary airborne data was made available to Reading during the latter stages of the program, with the final interpretation available only well after the field work had been completed. It should also be noted that the large arrow on outcrop photographs points due north.

For context, the bulk of the field work took place within rocks of the West Arm assemblage, north of the Sandy Lake Shear Zone. The location of individual mapped areas is shown in figure 5. All of Readings sample locations (***red triangles*** for mapping specimens and ***green diamonds*** for mineralized samples analyzed for base and precious metals) are presented in Appendix i on Map 1 and Map 2.

The location of samples and specimens identified and analyzed are presented in spreadsheets in Appendix iii of this report. The numerous relatively high magnesium, iron, and chromium values in many rock units was somewhat surprising, based on historical mapping (Satterly, Beecham, Fischer). It would appear that some rocks mapped as gabbro and mafic volcanics are in fact ultramafics.

Whole Rock and Lithogeochemical Results

Lithogeochemical analysis along with thin section work by Reading enabled the characterization of rock types, as well as alteration encountered during the field program.

The following guidelines for classifying rock types and alteration (Harris, J.R et al, 2006) are useful for adding an additional interpretive filter to field observations.

Initial classification (assuming relatively unaltered rocks):

$Si0_2$ <55% = ultramafic to mafic or intrusive equivalent.

SiO_2 >55% but<72% = intermediate rocks (andesite-dacite or intrusive equivalent).

SiO_2 >72% = felsic rocks (rhyodacite-rhyolite or intrusive equivalent).

MgO> 18% and SiO_2<53% = komatiite, MgO 11% to 18% = komatiitic basalt, MgO <11%= basalt

Based on similarly aged data from the Balmer and Ball assemblages in Red Lake, and the fact that Ni and Cr persist in ultramafic rocks that have sustained intense carbonate alteration, or are highly silicified/bleached, an additional alteration filter based on Ni and Cr abundances can be proposed as follows:

Felsic rocks: 0-75 ppm Cr and 0-50 ppm Ni

Andesite: 0-200 ppm Cr and5-150 ppm Ni

Basalt: 10-1000 ppm Cr and10-375 ppm Ni

Komatiitic Basalt: 1000-3000 ppm Cr and 150-500 ppm Ni

Komatiites: >3000 ppm Cr and > 500 ppm Ni

Mafic rocks with > 7% loss on ignition (LOI) and ultramafic rocks with >11% LOI are likely altered

Mafic rocks can be further discriminated using Cr/Tio2 ratios; dunites have very low TiO2 and high Cr values, while basalts have a wide range of TiO2 values but generally significantly higher than most ultramafic rocks, with relatively low Cr values.

These parameters were used with ICP and whole rock analysis done during this mapping program to help characterize each showing area, as well as extensions of those areas.

Areas Mapped by Reading

Zinc Showing (the original SB Showing of Beecham)

The Zinc Showing is described as follows by Beecham: "*The mineralization is hosted in a 2 to 5 metre thick cherty exhalite within a 16m thick unit of volcanosediments. These sediments are generally within a basaltic sequence of flows and are positioned just above or just below a 40 m thick unit of feldspathic quartzites…The mineralization, pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite is conformable and sedex type. The sulphides occur within chert as fine disseminations, discrete layers and fracture fillings.*"

The showing was located by Reading, indicated initially by an overgrown blast pit on a small shoreline promontory .The showing consisted of rusty material exfoliated by repeated frost action; seams of sphalerite were located in pit rubble. Reading interpreted distinctive north-east trending banding as

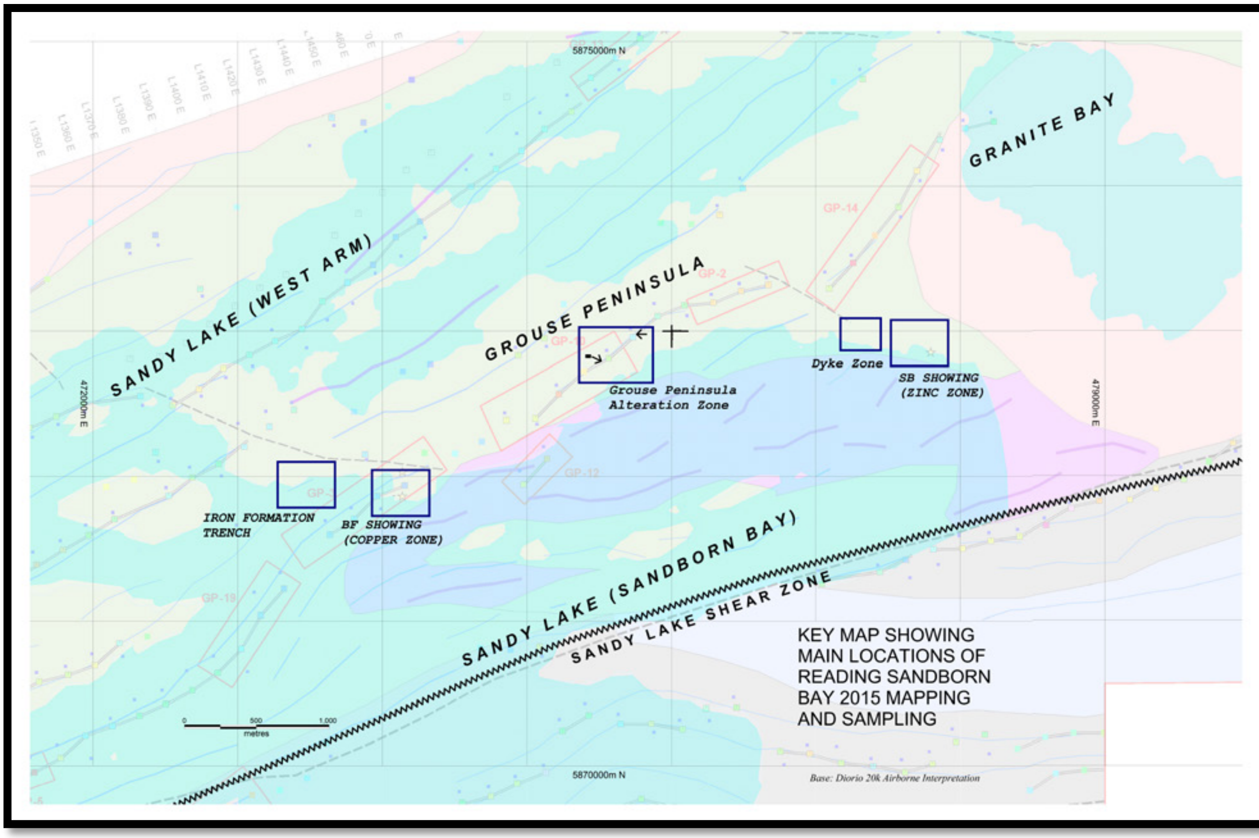


FIGURE 5 - KEY MAP FOR READING SANDBORN BAY MAPPING

well bedded sediments related to the altered zinc-bearing zone(See Appendix iv Ken Readings Report pg 3). Beecham had interpreted overall bedding at 90 degrees to this ie as northwesterly directly at the zinc showing. Beecham also indicated, however, that the mineralization did fold from a 130 trend to 90 to finally a 70 degree trend before being truncated by a fault.

The lack of exposure (small clay covered point on the lake) prevents much further mapping of the showing itself. Historical mapping outboard of the showing area by Beecham and observations by Reading of the close proximity of the Granite Bay tonalite intrusive (within 150 metres of the zinc showing) indicates that structural overprinting and ductile movement of less resistive units have created complex geology. It will likely require powerstripping and detailed geophysics to sort out the potential strike extensions of the Zinc (SB) Showing. The recent airborne VTEM/magnetic survey did not show any EM anomalies in the area; however the magnetics suggest that a major mafic/ultramafic contact exists just south of the showing. Deformation would be likely along this contact, lending further credence to structural complexity of a mineralized zone occurring between ductile ultramafics and a brittle tonalite body.

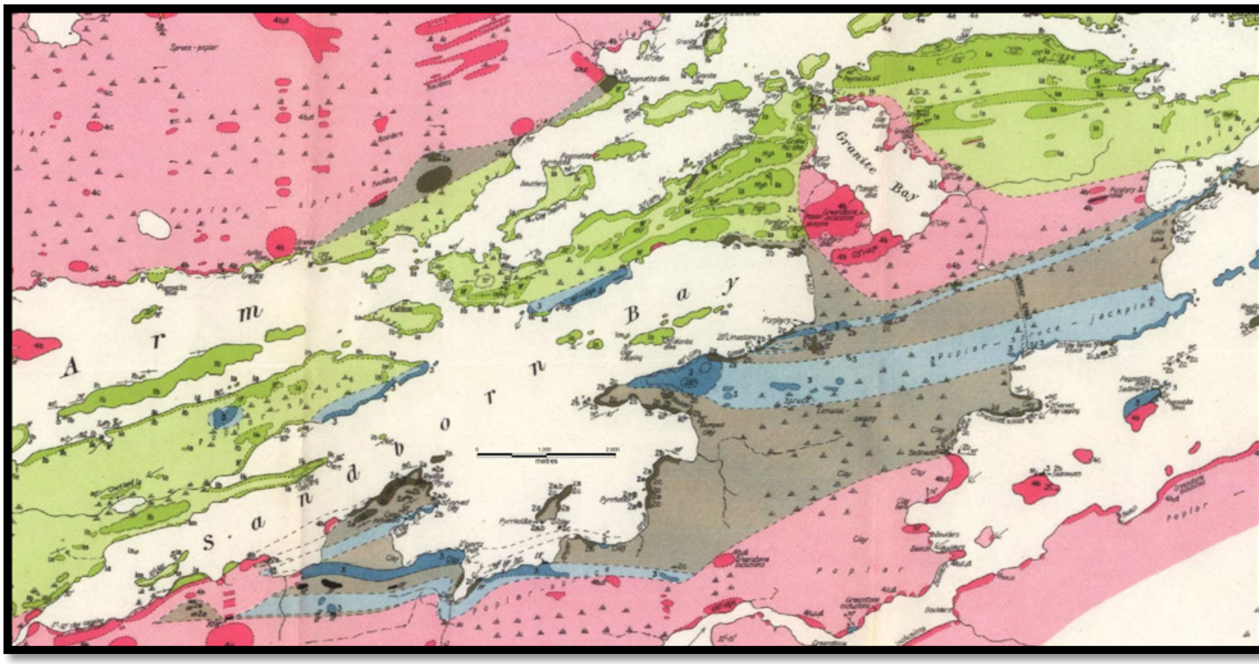


FIGURE 6 – SANDBORN BAY PORTION OF SATTERLY ODM GEOLOGY MAP: RED=GRANITE, GREEN=MAFIC VOLCANICS, BLUE=GABBRO, GREY=SEDIMENTS

An area 500 metres to the north of the Zinc Showing returned anomalous zinc values from felsic fragmental rocks mapped and sampled during Beecham's work. Although Reading did not locate any mineralization, he did note a number of bedded outcrops in the area with quartz-sericite alteration as well as porphyry dykes (See Appendix iv pg 8 of Readings Report). Reading also notes the possibility that some of the felsic volcanics are quartz-rich sediments. This area is also a #1 priority target area, GP-14 with an interpreted axis trending north-northeast. Diorio describes GP14 as an increased time constant on a conductor adjacent to the Granite Bay intrusive. From both Beecham's and Readings work, this target has poor bedrock exposure, however Beecham interprets that a felsic fragmental unit trends through the GP-14 target area, while Reading located one outcrop of a possible ultramafic rock unit along the trend.

The GP14 conductor axis, along with the area of Readings sampling have been superimposed on Beecham's geological map of the area (See Fig. 7). Key samples of interest are three of Readings specimens (29, 32 and 33) analyzed by whole rock methods. These rocks appear to be intermediate to felsic volcanics and in the case of 29 and 32 somewhat sodium depleted. This expands the extent of felsic rocks in the area compared to Beecham, and confirms sodium depletion noted by Beecham.. This area has not been adequately examined and requires gridding, mapping, and ground EM to evaluate the GP14 target.

Dyke Zone

Approximately 500 metres west of the Zinc Showing, Reading sampled a set of rusty felsic breccia zones striking roughly north-south (See Appendix iv pg 41 for Readings map). No anomalous gold, silver, copper, zinc or lead values were returned. Manganese values were consistently anomalous (nearly one order of magnitude higher than nearly all other samples taken across the Sandborn Bay area). Potassium, barium , strontium and lanthanum are also elevated in the Dyke Zone samples. This unique signature could be a distal hydrothermal alteration related to VMS processes. There is also the possibility that the lamprophyre dyking noted in the area produced localized alteration or fine dyklets within the Dyke Zone altered breccias causing typical alteration associated with ultrapotassic rocks.

Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone

This area of interest resulted from a reconnaissance traverse by Reading across the Grouse Peninsula, approximately halfway between the Zinc Showing and the Copper Showing. A shallow trench was excavated by hand in an area of sulphidic sediments and ultramafic volcanics, with additional outcrops examined in the area (See appendix iv pgs 6, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30 of Readings Report). This area had not previously been prospected by Goldeye. Satterly's mapping simply indicates the area is underlain by amphibolites. The area is actually delineated as Target GP-10 by Diorio (See Appendix i, Map 3), described as a local increase in time constant on a conductor along strike northeast of the BF (Copper) Showing and as being very weakly magnetic. The trend of this conductive zone coincides with Reading's Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone trench. Reading's focus on the area was due to the local gossan and evidence of high strain (faults/shears). No significant metal values other than anomalous Cu and Ni were returned from sampling, and the whole rock analyses done by Reading indicate that the area is dominated by ultramafic rocks. These rocks appear to have undergone significant localized strain, as well as alteration. Metamorphic grade appears to be upper greenschist/lower amphibolite (garnet, amphibole).

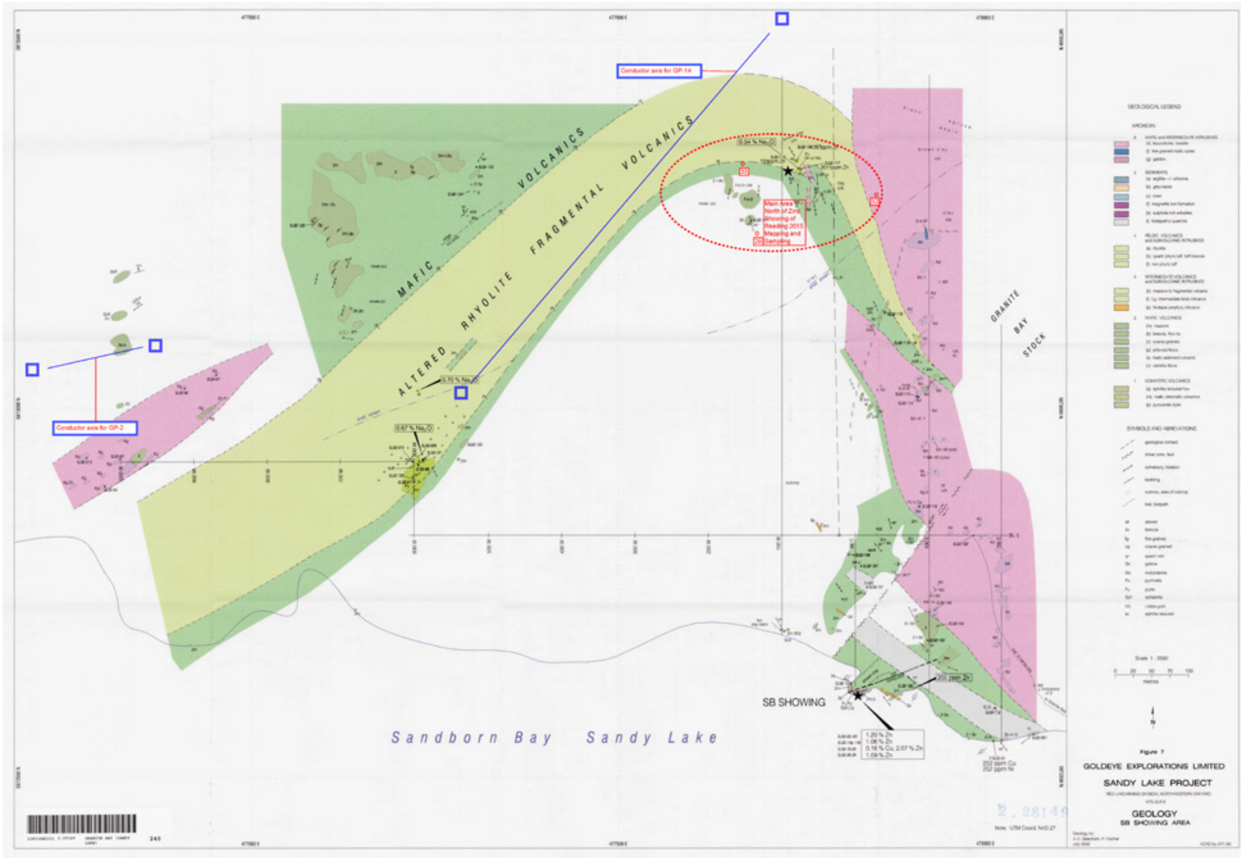


FIGURE 7 - READING 2015 SAMPLING NORTH OF ZINC SHOWING ON BEECHAM MAPPING (2002); BLUE SQUARES AND TREND LINES INDICATE 2015 VTEM ANOMALIES INTERPRETED BY DIORIO.

Reading attributed the sulphide zone as due to south dipping sulphidized sediments, and also noted intense magnetism in the general area (compass deflection) that did not appear to be caused by the sedimentary unit. One sample taken directly from the trench, SL-02, returned anomalous Cu, Ni and Cr from multielement ICP analysis, suggestive of an ultramafic volcanic or derived sediment. As such it is likely that the “metamorphic sediments” marked on Readings map are sediments derived from or mixed with ultramafic flow material. Whole rock analysis of samples along the trend of Diorio’s conductor and Reading’s trench (sample 60 just east of the trench, and samples 67 and 71 southeast of the trench) also indicates a high Cr, high Fe rock (komatiitic basalt) with a silica content indicating silicification or a ultramafic sediment protolith. Sample 67 is 60 metres south of the conductive trend and also appears to be ultramafic (high magnesium and low silica). The magnetic pattern and high magnesium content of some of the analysed rock specimens could also point to a alternating Mg-rich and Fe-rich flows and interflow material, similar to Fe and Mg tholeiitic basalt flows of the Tisdale Group (earlier Kinojevis assemblage) in the Abitibi greenstone belt. The presence of garnet in thin section likely points to the amphibolite grade of the rocks and does not preclude an ultramafic protolith for many of the rock units in this area. Although this area does not appear productive as a VMS target, the komatiitic nickel potential should not be ignored, as some of the rock samples have high Magnesium Numbers. The presence of anomalous silica levels for ultramafic rocks and Readings note of “quartz rock” along the conductor trend indicates the potential for structurally controlled alteration, possible related to the Cu Showing further along the conductor to the southwest. The generally low Loss on Ignition values from Readings whole rock analyses indicate the ultramafics are not significantly carbonatized, thus the quartz is not likely derived from the development of listwanites.

Additional reconnaissance was done west of the Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone (Specimen samples 53, 54, 55, 57). This area is a relative magnetic low, however all samples are indicated to be ultramafic. Whole rock analysis of sample 53 indicates a peridotite protolith. The lack of magnetic response indicates a lack of serpentinization. Reading’s description of the rocks as being difficult to break, dense, and with only very localized high magnetism and serpentinization suggest that most of ultramafic rocks are either relatively fresh or have undergone some degree of talc-chlorite alteration. The thin section and outcrop pictures also indicate this as a possibility (lack of fresh olivine observed) and would explain the relatively widespread presence of non-magnetic ultramafic rocks on the Grouse Peninsula.

Care should be taken in correlating the geology and geophysical patterns on the Grouse Peninsula proper with the area west of and including the Copper Showing. There does appear to be a distinct break as indicated in Diorios interpretation (a northwest trending fault just north of the Copper Showing). This will be discussed further in the following section.

Copper Showing (the original BF Showing of Beecham)

The Copper showing is distinctive due to the presence of the strong gossan zone that penetrates deeply into outcrop (See pg 5 of Readings Report). The main area of interest is located on a narrow point of land. A great deal of work was spent by Reading’s crew hand stripping across the point to expose the showing area for sampling. Despite the relatively thin overburden (one to two metres) the thick bedrock weathering/regolith profile as well as deep root penetration created difficulties with stripping, mapping and sampling.

The following four pictures help to illustrate the highly weathered nature of the outcrop at the Copper Showing. Strong gossan is prevalent. A rusty layered regolith on top of the outcrop is locally over a metre thick, and shows layering likely due to progressive scaling and slumping down the steep slope.

Picture 1 - Copper Showing looking south from sandy lake

PICTURE 2 - COPPER SHOWING LOOKING SOUTH FROM RIDGETOP

Picture 3 - Copper Showing looking north

Picture 4 - Copper Showing looking south from sandy lake

A summary of Beecham's description of the Copper (BF) Showing is provided here in quotations: "*The showing has considerable gossan exposed over a width of 15 to 20 metres and along strike for about 40m. Fischer records the bedding here striking 040 to 095 and dipping NW at 60 to 70 degrees. The mineralization is in felsic or cherty interflow sediments (exhalites) within a sequence of mafic flows…About 50m north of the showing a strongly magnetic coarse-grained mafic flow or gabbro was noted…Most of the gossan is caused by only 3 to 6% disseminated sulphides. However the exposure on the west side of the peninsula does contain pods of massive sulphides up to 15 cm thick…Sulphides are predominantly pyrrhotite, with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite….A small grid was put over the showing and a preliminary vertical loop survey run. A strong conductor coinciding more or less with the heavy sulphides on the NNW scarp of the gossan area was traced for some 300 metres from the small point in the bay along a trend of about 65 degrees….In 1986, Von Guttenberg reported some higher precious metal values than seen in the July 2002 work. These include 1.0 g/t Au and 360 g/t Ag. As well Thurston of the OGS reported 1.09% Cu and 0.1% Zn."*

Reading indicates bedding dips to the northwest as did Beecham (See Appendix iv page 32 for Readings map). Top determinations appear to be conflicting; with Fischer indicating folding may have reversed the regional stratigraphic top direction of northwest. Beecham suggests the top direction remains northwest, similar to the Zinc Showing area.

The additional sampling and ICP multielement assay provided by Readings work, along with whole rock analysis of a sample just to the north of the showing (Reading Specimen 42, shown as a red triangle on the ICP maps) indicate that the hanging wall (northwest) of the Copper Zone is likely, at least in part, to be ultramafic, possibly peridotite, rather than gabbro and mafic volcanics. Specimen 42 whole rock analysis returned 26.6% MgO, 42.1% SiO_2 and 0.51% Cr_2O_3.

The pattern of nickel, cobalt and sulphur from ICP analysis of trench samples also provides some clues toward characterizing the mineralized environment (See Copper Showing ICP results maps). It should be noted that blasting of the trench to provide fresher rocks followed by additional ICP and whole rock analysis is highly recommended. A key assumption is that the highest nickel-cobalt values would correspond to both sulphidized and non-sulphidized ultramafics, with generally low nickel-cobalt values within the cherty sediment unit. Moderate nickel-cobalt values correspond to the basalts or komatiite basalts. Higher sulphur results obviously outline the sulphide-rich horizons, but

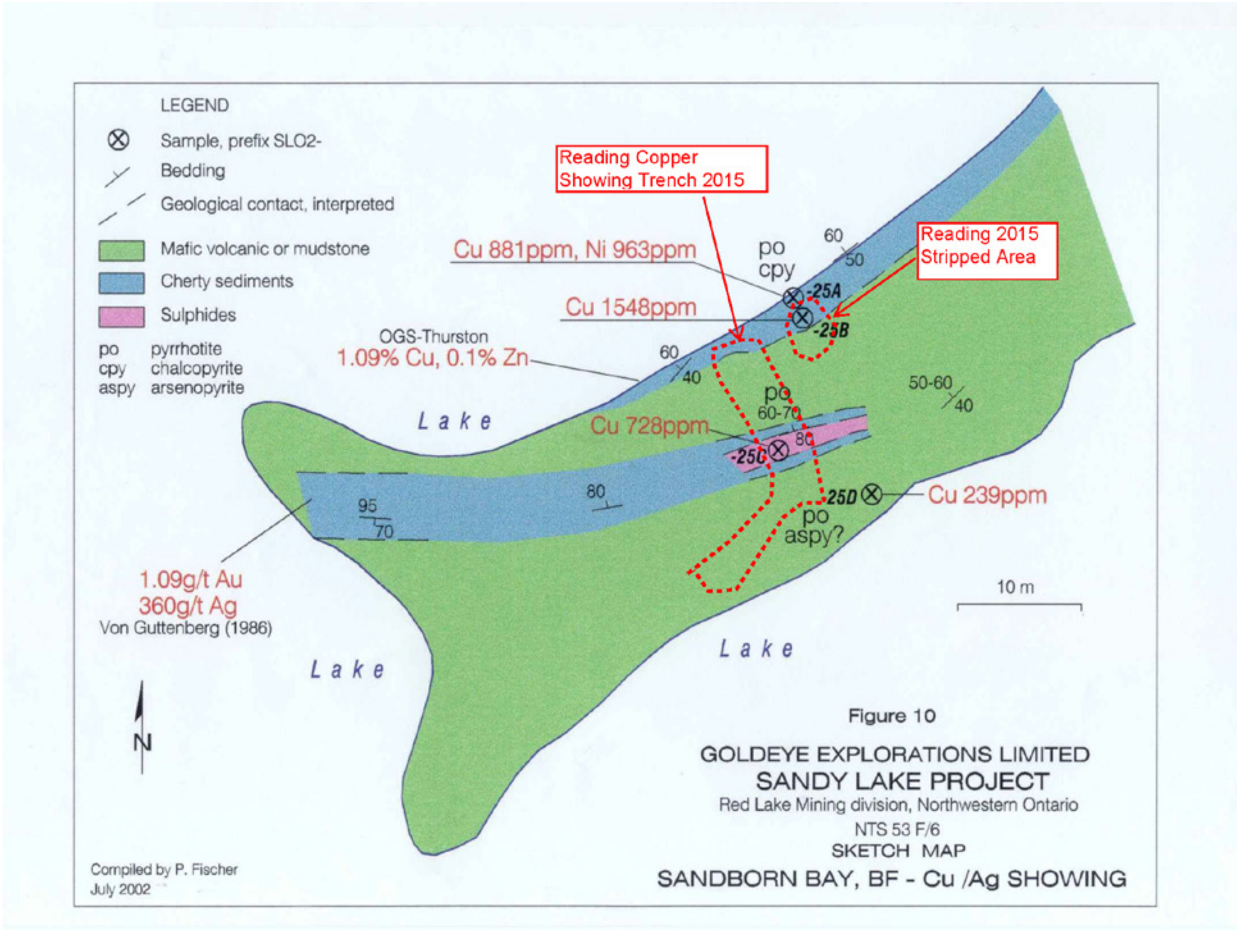


FIGURE 8 - COPPER SHOWING (ORIGINAL BF SHOWING): FROM BEECHAM 2002 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF READING'S TRENCHING WORK.

could also indicate where higher Cu-Ni-Co values would be expected, somewhat "buffering" the lithological interpretation.

If correct, this interpretation would indicate that the Cu-Ni mineralization is occurring along a break between basalts and ultramafic rocks, with the break marked by cherty sediments (volcanic hiatus). The VTEM/magnetic survey would outline this break as a very strong magnetic anomaly flanking a relatively continuous conductor (Diorio's GP-3, GP-19, GP-5 and GP-17 Target Areas). GP-3 includes the Copper Showing and is described by Diorio as *"a weak conductor with a sharp local* *magnetic anomaly coincident with the "BF" showing. Located within volcanics just north of the contact with interpreted mafic/ultramafic unit under the east end of Sandborn Bay."*

The strong magnetic trend/conductive zone is approximately 7 kilometers long, with the northeast end terminating a few hundred metres east of the Copper Zone. The entire length of the trend is below Sandy Lake or swamp except where it makes landfall at the Copper Zone.

It should be noted that one reconnaissance shoreline sample taken by Von Guttenberg in 1986 at the southwest end the trend (projected about 50 to100 metres into the footwall of the magnetic/conductor trend) returned anomalous copper, nickel and zinc. Reading also took one reconnaissance sample 1.5 km northeast of the Von Guttenberg sample which returned 555 ppm Cu. Satterly's map indicates units of quartzitic or argillaceous sediments in the area of these recon samples. This may correspond to the cherty sediments noted in the Copper Showing area.

Although the magnetic/conductive trend appears somewhat formational, with consistent dips to the northwest, the observations being made at the Copper Showing suggest a possible lithological break, with potential for Cu-Ni mineralization along this trend. The VMS potential appears diminished (lack of Zn, Ag, and predominance of Cu, Ni, Co) although mafic dominated VMS deposits such as Besshi-type or the Potter deposit near Matheson are possible analogues. The formational aspect tends to be used to downgrade geophysical anomalies (long lithological trends of barren graphite, oxide/sulphide iron formation etc.); however when mineralization is controlled by a major break between formations, the geophysical expression can extend for many kilometers. The cherty sediments likely represent a volcanic hiatus and subsequent development of lean iron formation. The Copper Zone offers perhaps the only high ground along the trend to examine the geology and controlling features of the mineralization, and should be gridded, mapped and surveyed with detailed magnetics and EM.

Iron Formation Trench

This exposure is significant in showing the presence of relatively wide iron formations within the West Arm Assemblage. Reading estimates the width as over 28 metres (See Appendix iv Ken Reading Report pg 37 for Readings map). The southwest extension of the iron formation is evident from Diorio's interpretation of the VTEM/magnetic survey. Reading notes a significant magnetic anomaly on the shore line, which does not extend northeast north of the Copper Zone. This is consistent with the fault interpretation which also truncates the Copper Zone trend.

The southwest extension trend can be traced be a relatively weak airborne magnetic anomaly, as well as a moderately strong, but thin conductor. Diorio has noted GP-15 and 16 as Target areas along this iron formation trend. Of significance is a 1986 Van Guttenberg recon sample (3827) located about 3 km southwest of the Iron Formation Trench within the GP-15 Target area. This sample ran 4011 ppm Zn, 808 ppm Cu and 315 ppm Ni.

Reconnaissance of Sandborn Bay

Although little time was spent on the southwestern portion of Sandborn Bay, Reading did observe several sulphide-rich shoreline occurrences. Due to time constraints of the program, these occurrences were deemed of low priority. One sample taken (SL-10; See photo Appendix iv page 12) is located just south of Diorio's GP-5 target (same magnetic/conductive trend and the Copper Showing) on a point which is denoted as chert by Satterly. ICP results are very similar to ICP results on the Copper Showing, ie anomalous Cu (555ppm) with very low Ni, and Co and a high Fe to S ratio indicating lesser iron silicates, oxides or carbonates are predominant (iron formation).

Examination of some of the islands toward the east end of Sandborn Bay confirmed the presence of highly magnesian ultramafic rocks (dunites?), as well as one cryptic result for a sample (Specimen 23) on a small island (Gull Island) which is central to a large non-conductive, highly magnetic anomaly interpreted to be an ultramafic intrusive. The whole rock analysis for this sample indicates a felsic to intermediate flow composition.

NORTH SHORE AREA

Reconnaissance of the North Shore area, specifically Fishtail Point area and Zahavey Island was completed as part of the 2015 sampling program. The goal was to locate and briefly characterize historic gold showings. Travel was somewhat hindered by the heavy waves, which on the eastern part of Sandy Lake (Big Sandy) can be dangerous depending on wind conditions. Accommodations did take advantage of a cabin near Rahill Lake, which mitigated lengthy travel by boat from the community of Sandy Lake.

The observations and assay results are presented in the Appendix as spreadsheets, and the location are presented Appendix i on MAP 5.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Sandy Lake Project, especially the Sandborn Bay and North Shore areas, is at a very early stage of exploration. The 2015 programs of airborne VTEM/magnetic and reconnaissance mapping have provided a good preliminary framework for VMS and Cu-Ni-PGE-Co exploration at Sandborn Bay and gold exploration in the North Shore area.

Reading's characterization of the rocks observed at Sandborn Bay, when combined with Diorio's interpretation of the airborne survey provides good regional context for further exploration work.

A major marker horizon may have been found in a geophysically distinctive ultramafic flow/cherty sediment-iron formation couplet which trends through the Copper Showing area. Diorio had already indicated a potential fold closure in an interpreted unexposed ultramafic unit at the north extent of the West Arm assemblage (Sandy Lake Narrows). It now seems likely this is a synformal axis that trends all the way through the West Arm of Sandy Lake. This would put the series of ultramafic intrusives interpreted by Diorio more or less at the base of the West Arm assemblage with the marker ultramafic/cherty sediment-iron formation more or less in the centre of West Arm assemblage stratigraphy.

Further structural and lithogeochemical work is obviously required to support this hypothesis, however the economic implications are potentially very attractive. If there are stratiform VMS or Cu-Ni-PGE-Co targets, it is important to recognize the repetition of key stratigraphic units across the synformal axis.

The North Shore area was added to the program toward the end of the field season. Several old showings were relocated and sampled. One significant gold assay was returned from Zahavey Island. This should be followed up immediately in the field with detailed prospecting of Zahavey Island.

FIGURE 9 – PHOTOS OF ZAHAVEY ISLAND TRENCH LOCATED BY KEN READING ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF ZAHAVEY ISLAND; LOWER PHOTO SHOWS BLASTED TRENCH TAKEN FROM A NORTH-SOUTH TRENDING QUARTZ VEIN; GRAB SAMPLES ASSAYED UP TO 16.1 G/T.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SANDBORN BAY

The West Arm assemblage appears to have potential to host VMS deposits. Continued geological mapping and lithogeochemistry to identify favourable VMS environments (rift-related rocks, subvolcanic intrusions, altered and mineralized zones) is required. Sampling and whole rock analysis should characterize least-altered rocks as well as altered and mineralized units. Thus, major and trace elements, as well as rare earths should be analyzed for on a systematic basis across the Sandborn Bay area. The immediate areas that host the Copper Zone and Zinc Zone should be the highest priority, as the geology of these zones are still poorly understood.

Geophysical anomalies should be prioritized and characterized in the field in order to focus further work (field grids, detailed mapping, geophysics and sampling). Additional modeling of the airborne VTEM/magnetic data on specific targets should be done before any drilling is attempted.

Existing and newly located mineralized zones should be characterized with very detailed mapping and sampling, including blasting to uncover fresh outcrop. This is especially true for the Copper Showing. Hand stripping and powerstripping should be used where possible to extend exposure of mineralized and alteration zones into least altered rock units.

Analyses of mineralized samples should be multi-element in nearly all cases, and should include platinum and palladium when mafic lithologies are suspected. Stronger digestions are better than aqua regia (ie ALS Chemex MEMS81 or MEMS61). A good compromise in terms of budget is to use, for example, MEMS61 regularly and the more expensive stronger digestion MEMS81 selectively with some testing of both digestions on several samples to allow the MEMS61 digestion to be evaluated.

The platformal sedimentary environment of the Sandborn assemblage is not considered typical for the formation of VMS deposits. Lode gold deposits may be the most likely target. The iron formation at the base of the Sandborn sequence as well as thinner intraformation exhalite horizons (as indicated by conductivity anomalies on the airborne survey) within the sediment package should be prospected for gold potential on a moderate priority basis, especially where tight folding is evident from the magnetic pattern. Shear zones are also likely to develop along the margins of the mafic sills indicated by Satterly's mapping.

The West Arm assemblage may represent a VMS prospective komatiite-tholeiite (or mafic dominated bi-modal) sequence of rocks. Analogues would include the Kidd-Creek and Potter deposits which occur within the Kidd-Munroe assemblage in the Abitibi greenstone belt. Distinctive rock types such as icelandites and high Fe, Ti tholeiitic andesites typically occur within these assemblages and indicate a rift environment favourable for VMS formation. FIII rhyolites and high silica rhyolites are also key rock types in prospective VMS environments.

There may also be potential for Kambalda style Ni-Cu-PGE deposits within the ultramafic rocks of the West Arm assemblage. It is important to note the association of ultramafic/exhalites sediments such as at the Copper Showing may be indicative of other types of copper-nickel deposits similar to the Redstone deposit in Timmins (volcanogenic-exhalative origin). The potentially 40 km long, poorly exposed ultramafic flow/exhalite horizon exposed in the Copper Zone is thus an interesting Ni-Cu-PGE-Co target.

BUDGET

A modest program of surface work to expand on the Copper and Zinc showings is recommended at this time. Reconnaissance work to explain geophysical anomalies and trends generated from the 2015 VTEM survey is also advised. An attempt should be made to visit and sample each of Diorio's land based geophysical target areas. Favourable results would guide future budgets and work plans. Lack of till precludes a till sampling program, therefore a reconnaissance geochemical method should be tested. A suggested medium for this area would be black spruce bark. These types of surveys are known to be sensitive to gold, silver, arsenic, zinc and copper in soils, bedrock and groundwater near metal deposits. Black spruce is generally widespread enough to provide for systematic sampling at most scales.

Mapping, prospecting, sampling	*$100,000*
Geochemical surveying (black spruce bark)	*$30,000*
Analyses, report, interpretation	*$30,000*
TOTAL EXPLORATION BUDGET	***$160,000***

NORTH SHORE

The 2015 program provided an initial idea of the logistics involved in locating and prospecting overgrown historic areas in the Sandy Lake area. Many of the showings have not been property examined since the 1930's. All historic showings should be visited and characterized in detail before additional work takes place. As is the case with much of the Sandy Lake area, outcrop is limited to shoreline and isolated tree and moss covered ridges, with the remaining areas covered in clay. No basal till horizons are known to exist. Exploration of the North Shore area will require detailed prospecting and significant hand stripping. A powerful water pump and portable diamond saw would be very useful in providing representative samples, as many of the historic showing outcrop areas are located on poorly exposed, flat lying outcrops, and have never been properly sampled. As lack of till precludes a till sampling program, a reconnaissance geochemical method should be tested. A suggested medium for this area would be black spruce bark. These types of surveys are known to be sensitive to gold, silver, arsenic, zinc and copper in soils, bedrock and groundwater near metal deposits. Black spruce is generally widespread enough to provide for systematic sampling at most scales.

BUDGET

Mapping, prospecting, sampling	*$150,000*
Geochemical surveying (black spruce bark)	*$30,000*
Analyses, report, interpretation	*$30,000*
TOTAL EXPLORATION BUDGET	***$210,000***

REFERENCES

Beecham. A. W., 2002 A Preliminary Report, Geology and Prospecting, Sandborn Bay Area, Sandy Lake for: Goldeye Explorations Limited (Geoscience Assessment file 53F03SW2001, Goldeye Exploration files).

Diorio, Peter, 2015: Report on Initial Interpretation of the Sandy Lake VTEM Survey, Blocks B and F (GPM Metals Inc. files).

Fischer, Peter, 2002: Goldeye Sandy Lake Project, A Cu-Zn Exploration Proposal, Sandy Lake, NW Ontario.

Fischer, Peter, 2002: Logistical Report and Data Presentation, Sandy Lake, Sandborn Bay Field Project, July 2002; incomplete, preliminary report for Goldeye Explorations Ltd.

Fyon, J.A., et al., 1992, Metallogeny of Metallic Mineral Deposits in the Superior Province of Ontario; *in* Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 2 p. 1091 – 1178.

Harris, J.R et al., 2006, Gold Prospectively maps of the Red Lake greenstone belt: application of GIS technology: Published in Special Issue on The Western Superior Province Lithoprobe and NATMAP transects; Lithoprobe Publication 1451.

Kerrich, R., and Feng, R., 1992, Archaean Geodynamics and the Abitibi-Pontiac Collision – Implications for Advection of Fluids at Transpressive Collisional Boundaries and the Origin of Giant Quartz Veins Systems: Earth-Science Reviews, v.32 p.33-60.

Sandborn-Barrie, M., Skulski, T., and Parker, J., 2004. Geology, Red Lake Greenstone Belt, western Superior Province, Ontario. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4594.

Satterly, J., 1939, Geology of the Sandy Lake Area Volume 47, Part II, Ontario Department of Mines Annual Report, p. 1-43 including map #47F.

Stott, G.M. and Biczok, J., 2010, Project Unit 03-011, North Caribou Greenstone Belt: Gold and Its Possible Relation to the North Caribou Pluton Emplacement – A Belt-wide Contact-strain Aureole? Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6260.

Thurston, P.C., et al., 1987, A Reconnaissance Reevaluation of a Number of Northwestern Greenstone Belts; Evidence for an Early Archean Sialic Crust, Ontario Geological Survey, Misc. Paper 137, Summary of Field Work and Other Activities p. 4-25.

Thurston, P.C., et al., 1992, Northwestern Superior Province: Review and Terrane Analysis; *in* Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 1 p. 81 – 144.

Von Guttenberg, R., 2003, Technical Report Sandy Lake Gold-Base Metal Property Northwestern Ontario for Goldeye Explorations Limited.

Webster, B., and Guttenberg, R., 1988, Report on Field Work, Summer 1988, Sandy Lake Property, Red Lake Mining District, Northwestern Ontario for Freewest Resources Inc., Montreal, Quebec, (OGS Assessment Files)

Certificate Of Qualifications

David R. Jamieson is a professional geoscientist (APGO practicing member 1843) in Ontario, and has provided geological consulting services to the mineral exploration industry for over 28 years, the last 15 years as a principal in D.R. Jamieson Geological Consulting Ltd. He has specialized in diamond drill program management, alluvial and glacial sediment sampling design and implementation, geological mapping, geological compilation, and design and supervision of multi-phase mineral exploration programs for gold, base metals, and diamonds. David has worked through a wide spectrum of the exploration industry, from conceiving and implementing grassroots exploration projects to underground exploration and development at the deposit and mine scale.

Upon graduation with a B.Sc. from the University of Waterloo, in Ontario, Canada in 1984, David worked on a contract basis with UMEX (base metals), Silver Lake Resources (gold, silver), Stewart Lake Resources (graphite), Geological Survey of Canada (zinc), Hardrock Extension/Roxmark Ltd. (gold) and spent several years working on gold exploration programs in the Northwest Territories, Canada for Aber Resources, Sikaman Gold, and Stratabound Resources.

From 1991 to 1999, David provided geological consulting services to the Agnico Group of companies through Hubacheck Consulting, mainly in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Work here ranged from project generation (diamonds) to underground development of the Victoria Creek Gold Project and underground drilling at the Goldex Project in Kirkland Lake, Ontario and Val D'Or Quebec respectively.

From 1999 to the present, David has continued to consult as a geologist for D.R. Jamieson Geological Consulting Ltd. Clients have included the Hubacheck Group, Intrepid Mines, Platinex Inc., Patricia Mining/Richmont Mines Inc. and Goldeye Explorations Ltd. along with a number of other junior mining companies and service companies.

David has been a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association for 25 years and has been a member of the CIMM, the Ontario Prospectors Association and the Southern Ontario Prospectors Association.

David Jamieson currently resides at 555 Maniece Ave. Peterborough, Ontario, Canada K9L 0C1.

I certify that the above statements of qualifications are accurate and true.

Signed

"David Jamieson"

____

David Jamieson, P. Geo

This page intentionally left blank

8.5
8.1
7.6
7.2
6.7
6.2
5.8
5.3
4.8
4.4
3.9
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.1
1.6
1.2
0.7
0.2

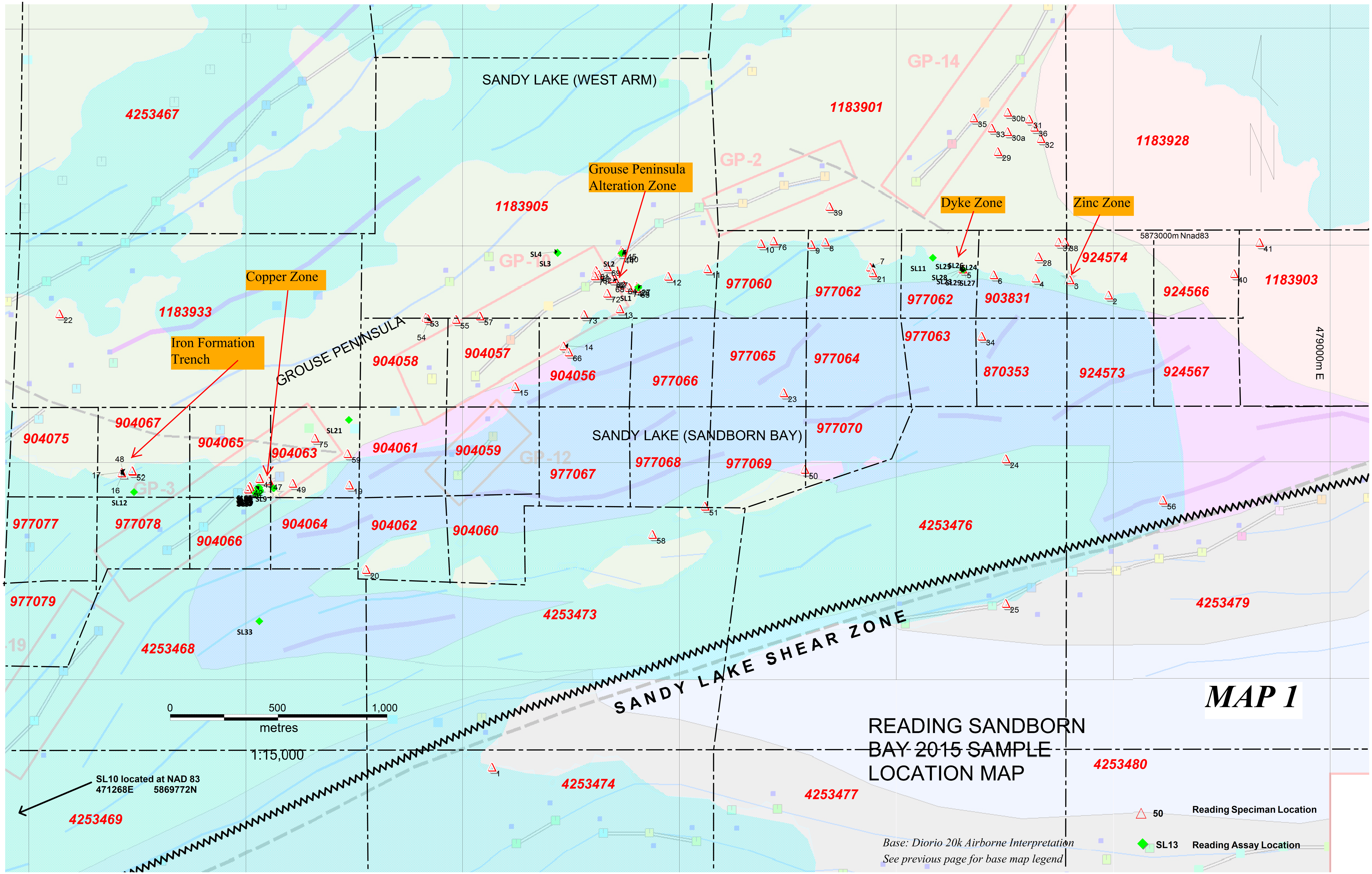
BF Time Constant (mSec)

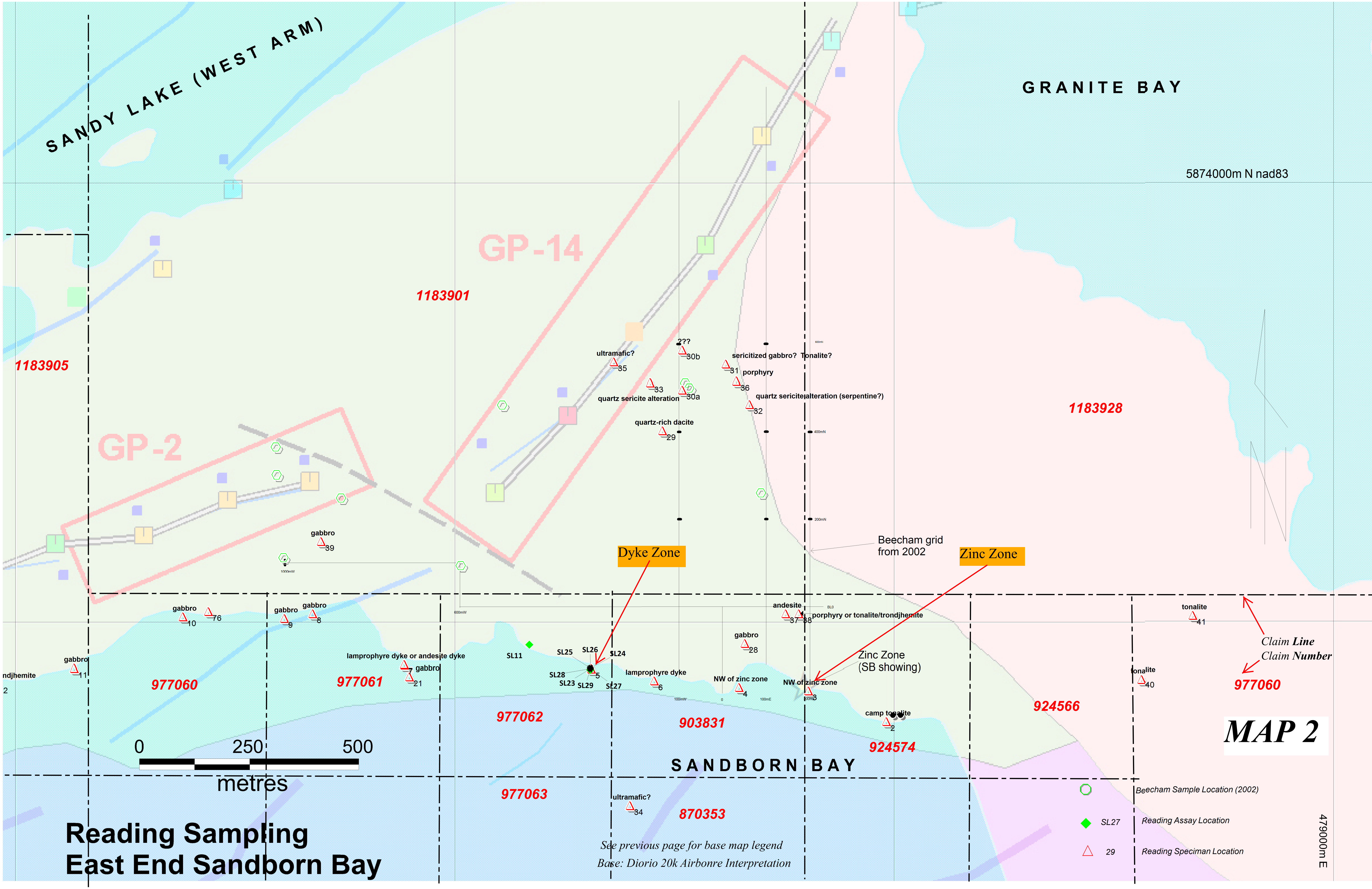
- EM Anomaly (steeply dipping thin sheet) Dot indicates down dip direction
- EM Anomaly (thick response)
- Cultural Response

Geophysical Interpretation Legend

- Sandy Lake First Nation
- Area of Interest
- Showings
- Fault, Shear Zone
- Minor Fault
- Fold Axis
- EM Conductor Axis
- EM - Wide Zone/Multiple Conductors
- BIF
- Diabase/Gabbro Dike
- Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusive(?)
- Mag Fabric 2
- Mag Fabric1
- Banded Iron Formation
- Biotite Granodiorite, Dacite porphyry
- Biotite Tonalite
- Coarse Siliciclastic Sediments
- Dacite Porphyry
- Diorite
- Mafic and Ultramafic intrusions
- Andesite, Pillow basalt, Hornblende schist

Sources of Information:
VTEM 2015 Survey, Geotech Job 150235
ODM Map 47F 1937 and Report ARV 1938, Satterly
Strathcona Minerals NI 43-101 2003

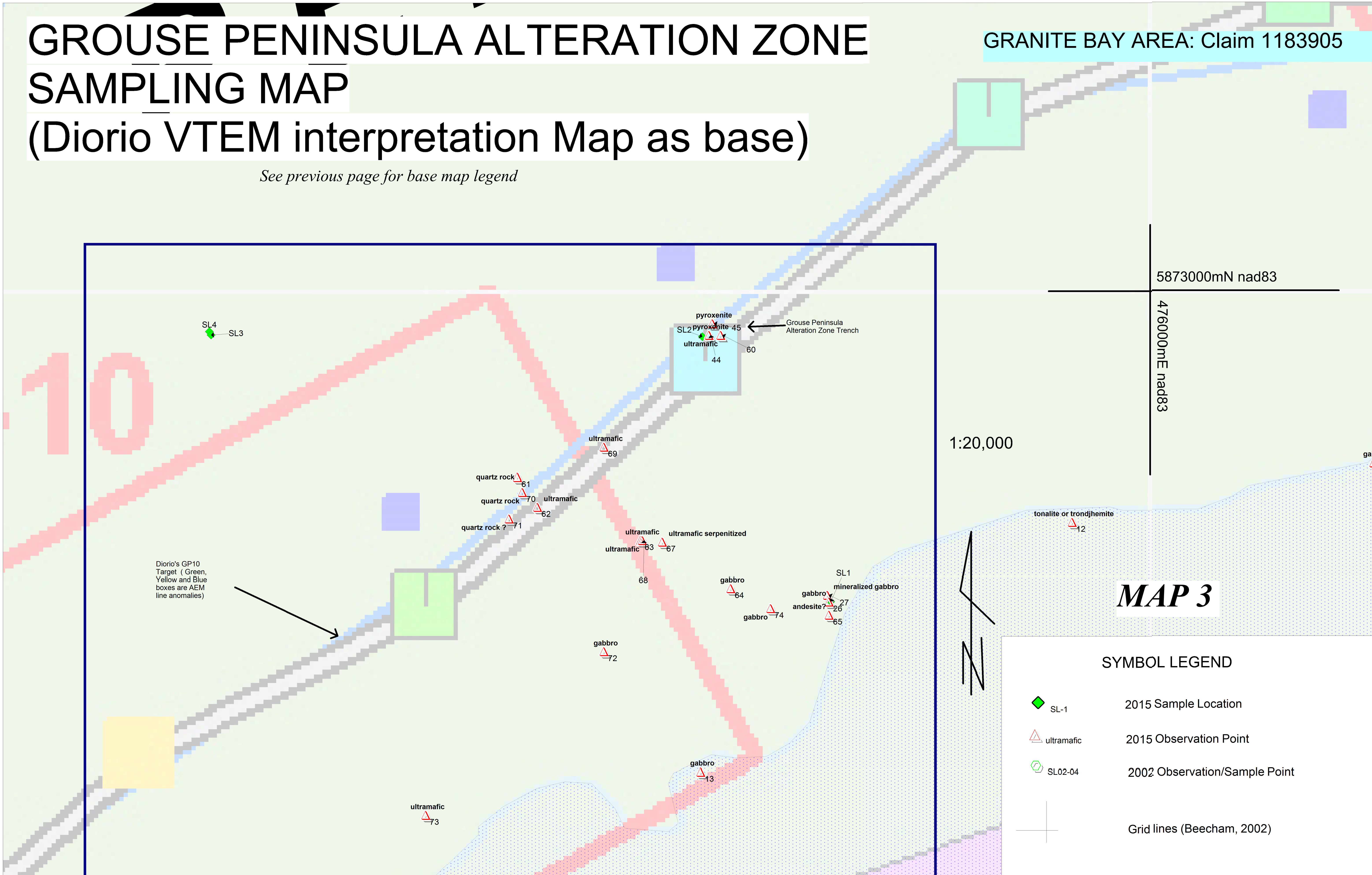

MAP 1
READING SANDBORN BAY 2015 SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
SANDY LAKE (WEST ARM)
SANDY LAKE (SANDBORN BAY)
SANDY LAKE SHEAR ZONE
GROUSE PENINSULA
Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone
Copper Zone
Iron Formation Trench
Dyke Zone
Zinc Zone
GP-14
GP-2
GP-12
GP-3
5873000m Nnad83
479000m E
0
500
1,000
metres
1:15,000
SL10 located at NAD 83
471268E 5869772N
50 Reading Speciman Location
SL13 Reading Assay Location
Base: Diorio 20k Airborne Interpretation
See previous page for base map legend
4253467
1183901
1183928
1183905
1183933
1183903
977060
977062
977062
903831
924574
924566
904058
904057
904056
977066
977065
977064
977063
870353
924573
924567
904067
904075
904065
904063
904061
904059
977067
977068
977069
977070
977077
977078
904066
904064
904062
904060
4253476
977079
4253468
4253473
4253479
4253474
4253477
4253480
4253469


SANDY LAKE (WEST ARM)
GRANITE BAY
5874000m N nad83
GP-14
GP-2
1183901
1183905
1183928
ultramafic?
35
???
30b
sericitized gabbro? Tonalite?
31
porphyry
36
33
quartz sericite alteration
30a
quartz sericite alteration (serpentine?)
32
quartz-rich dacite
29
gabbro
39
Beecham grid
from 2002
Dyke Zone
Zinc Zone
andesite
37
38
porphyry or tonalite/trondjhemite
tonalite
41
gabbro
10
76
gabbro
9
gabbro
8
gabbro
11
ndjhemite
lamprophyre dyke or andesite dyke
gabbro
7
21
SL11
SL25
SL26
SL24
SL28
SL23
SL29
SL27
5
lamprophyre dyke
6
gabbro
28
NW of zinc zone
4
NW of zinc zone
3
Zinc Zone
(SB showing)
camp tonalite
2
tonalite
40
Claim Line
Claim Number
977060
977060
977061
977062
903831
924566
924574
977063
870353
MAP 2
0
250
500
metres
SANDBORN BAY
ultramafic?
34
Reading Sampling
East End Sandborn Bay
See previous page for base map legend
Base: Diorio 20k Airbonre Interpretation
Beecham Sample Location (2002)
SL27
Reading Assay Location
29
Reading Speciman Location
479000m E

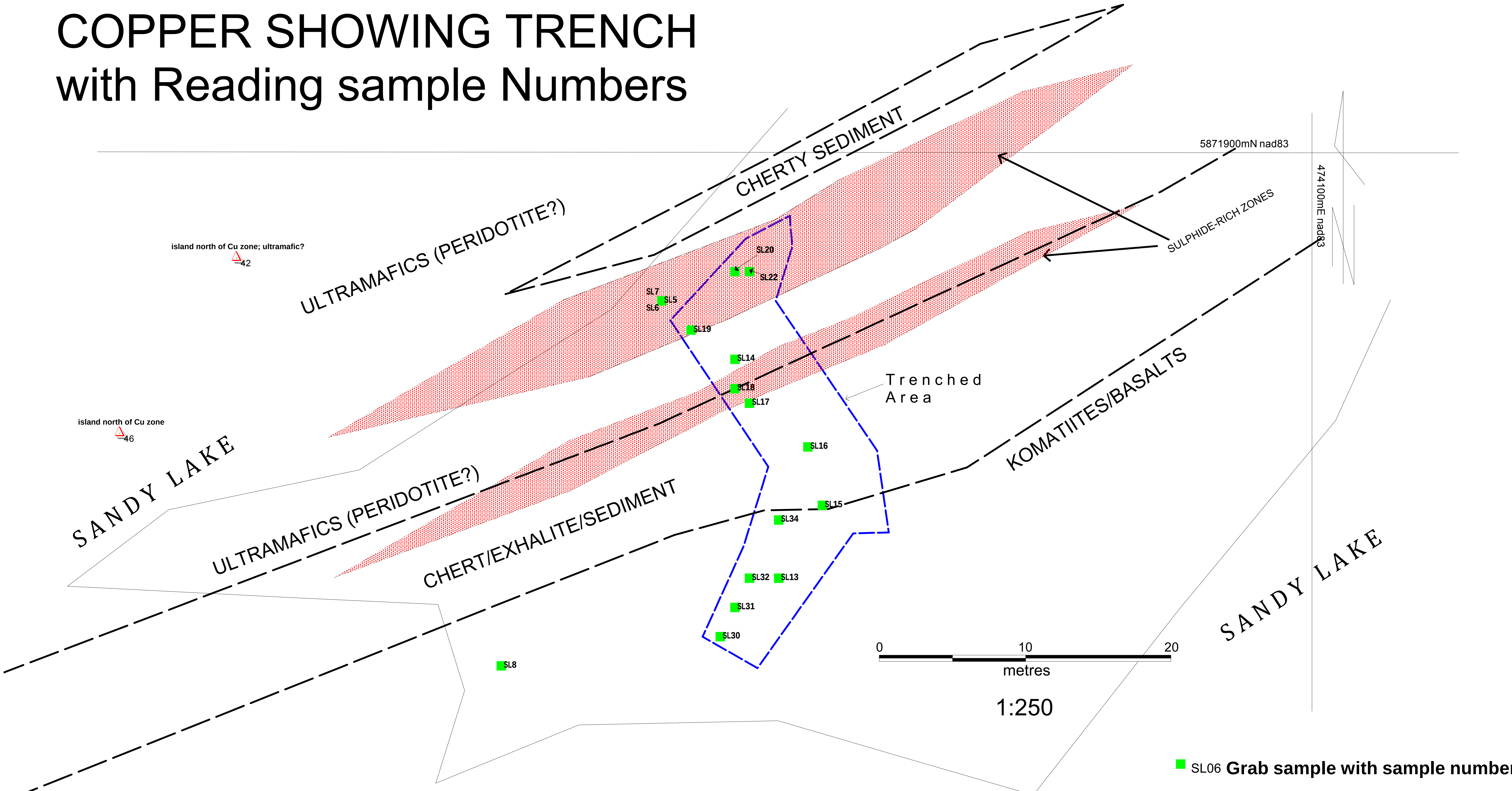
GROUSE PENINSULA ALTERATION ZONE SAMPLING MAP
(Diorio VTEM interpretation Map as base)

See previous page for base map legend

GRANITE BAY AREA: Claim 1183905

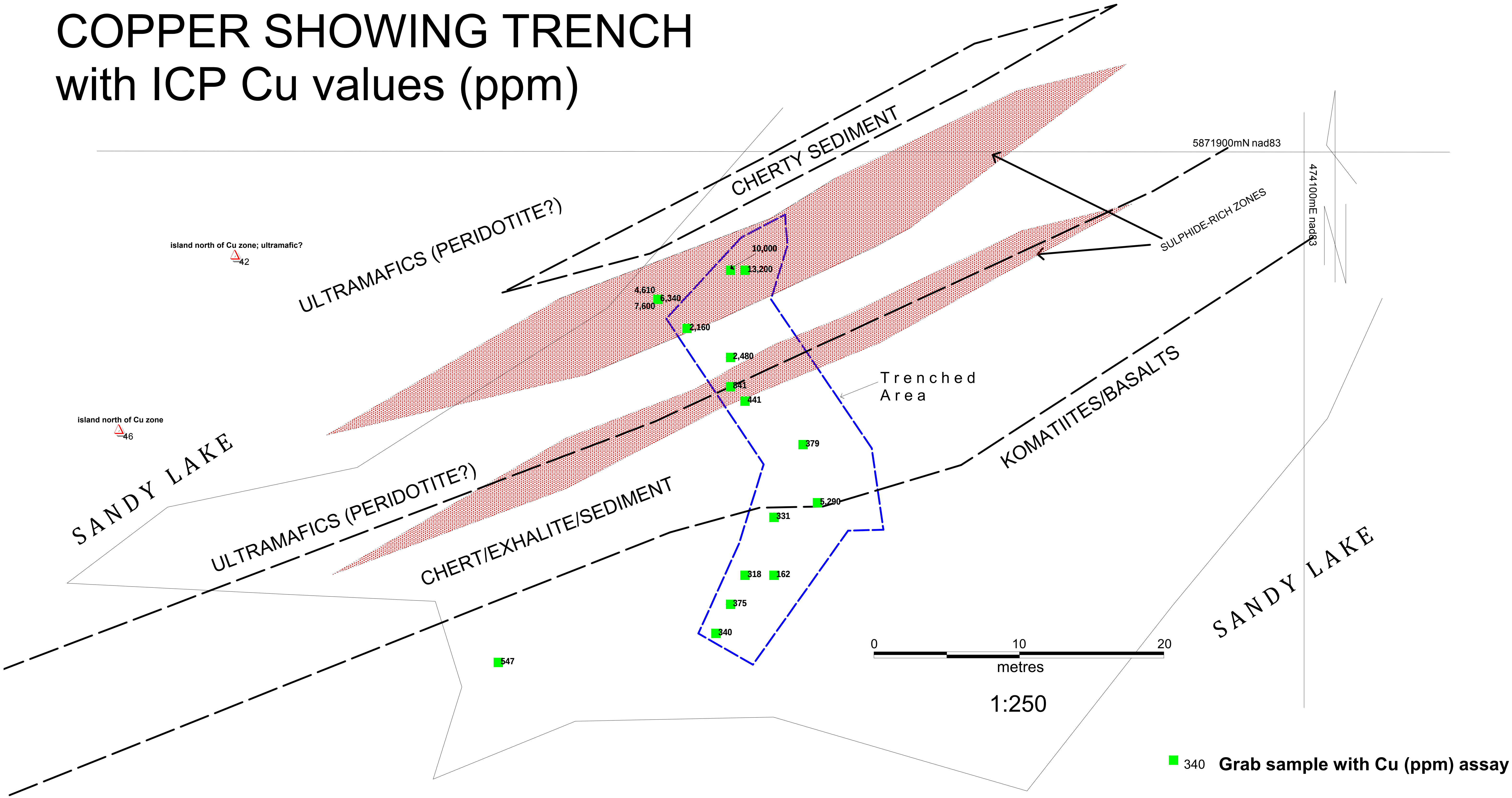


COPPER SHOWING TRENCH with Reading sample Numbers



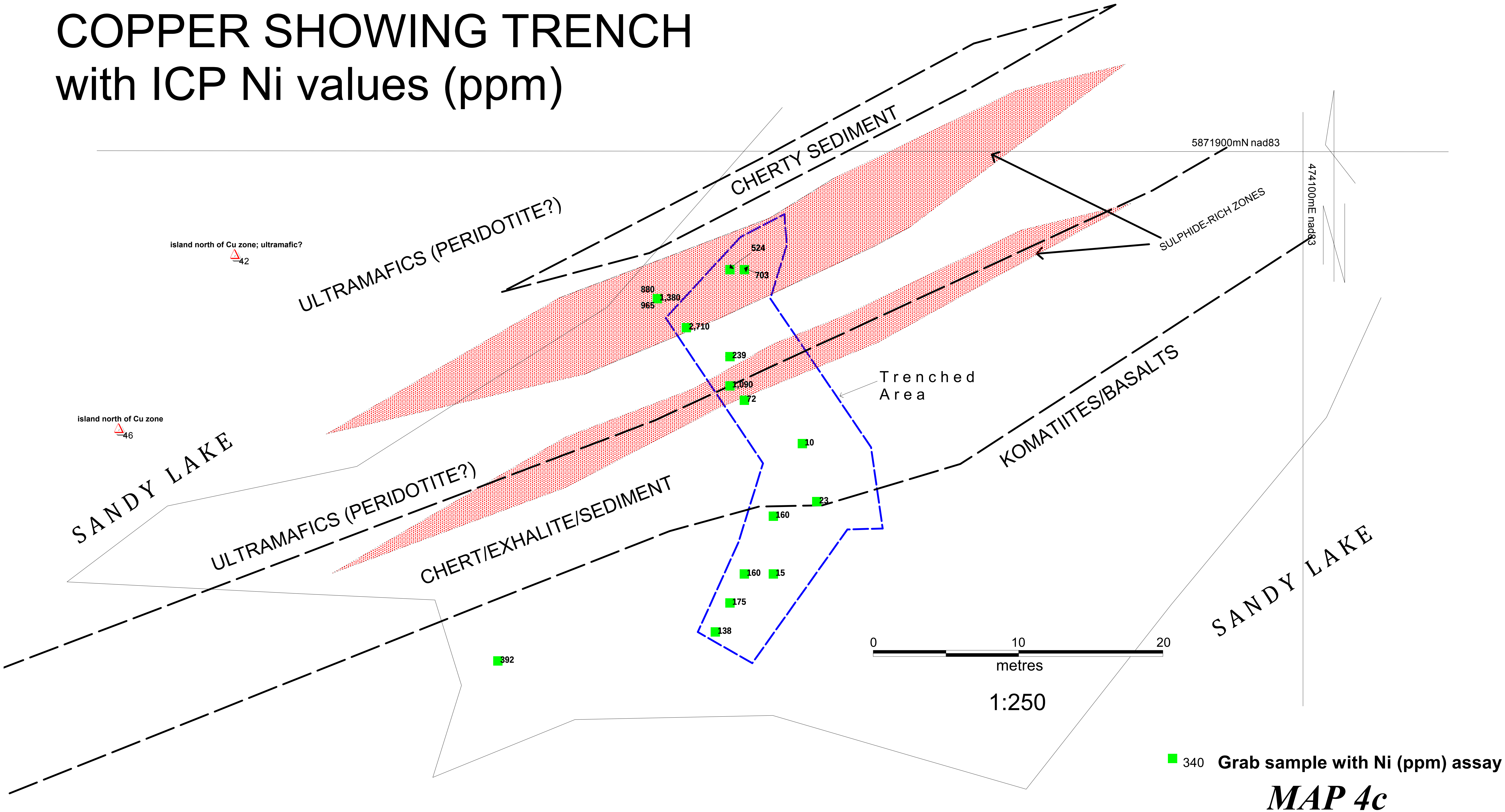
MAP 4a

COPPER SHOWING TRENCH
with ICP Cu values (ppm)

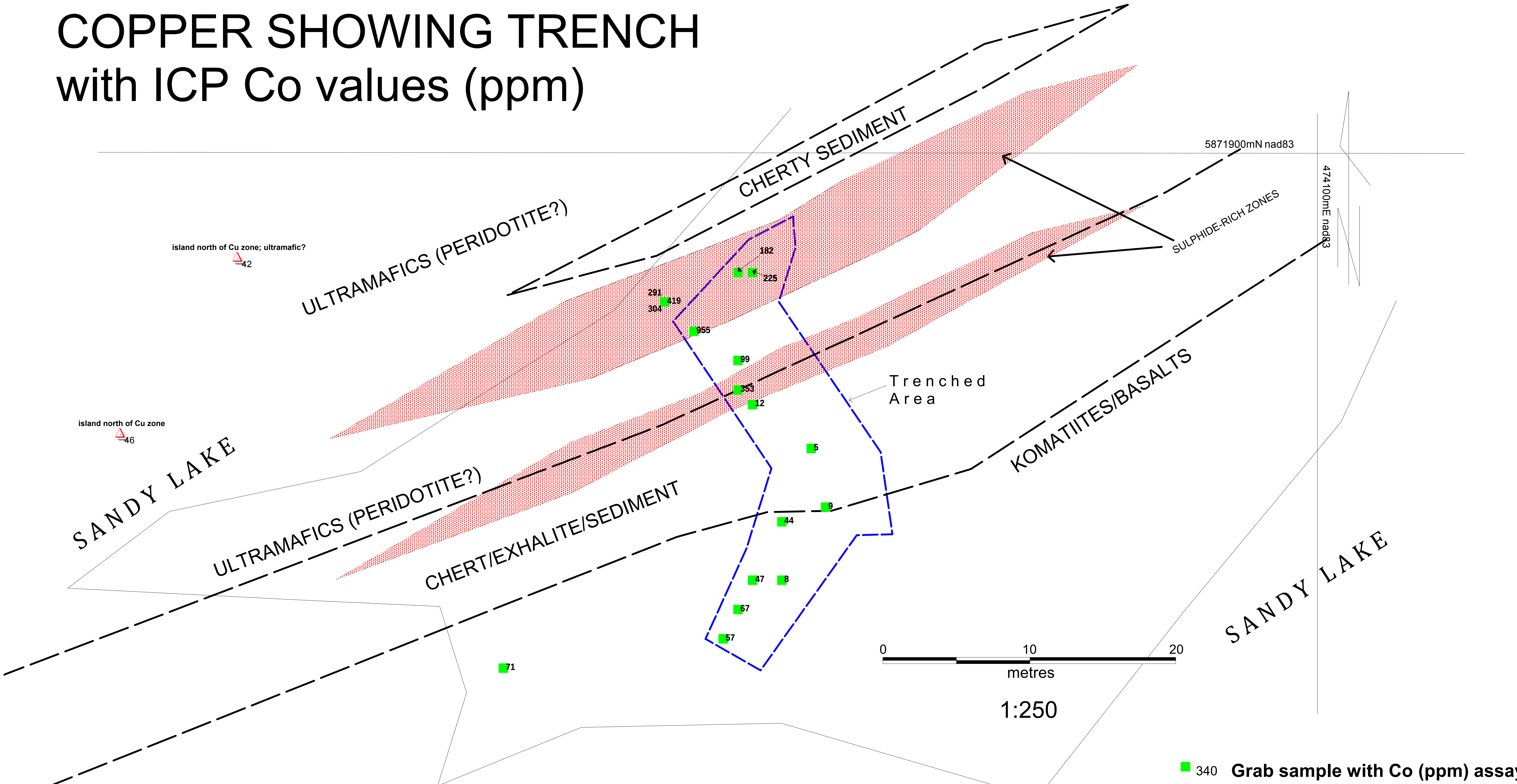


MAP 4b

COPPER SHOWING TRENCH
with ICP Ni values (ppm)

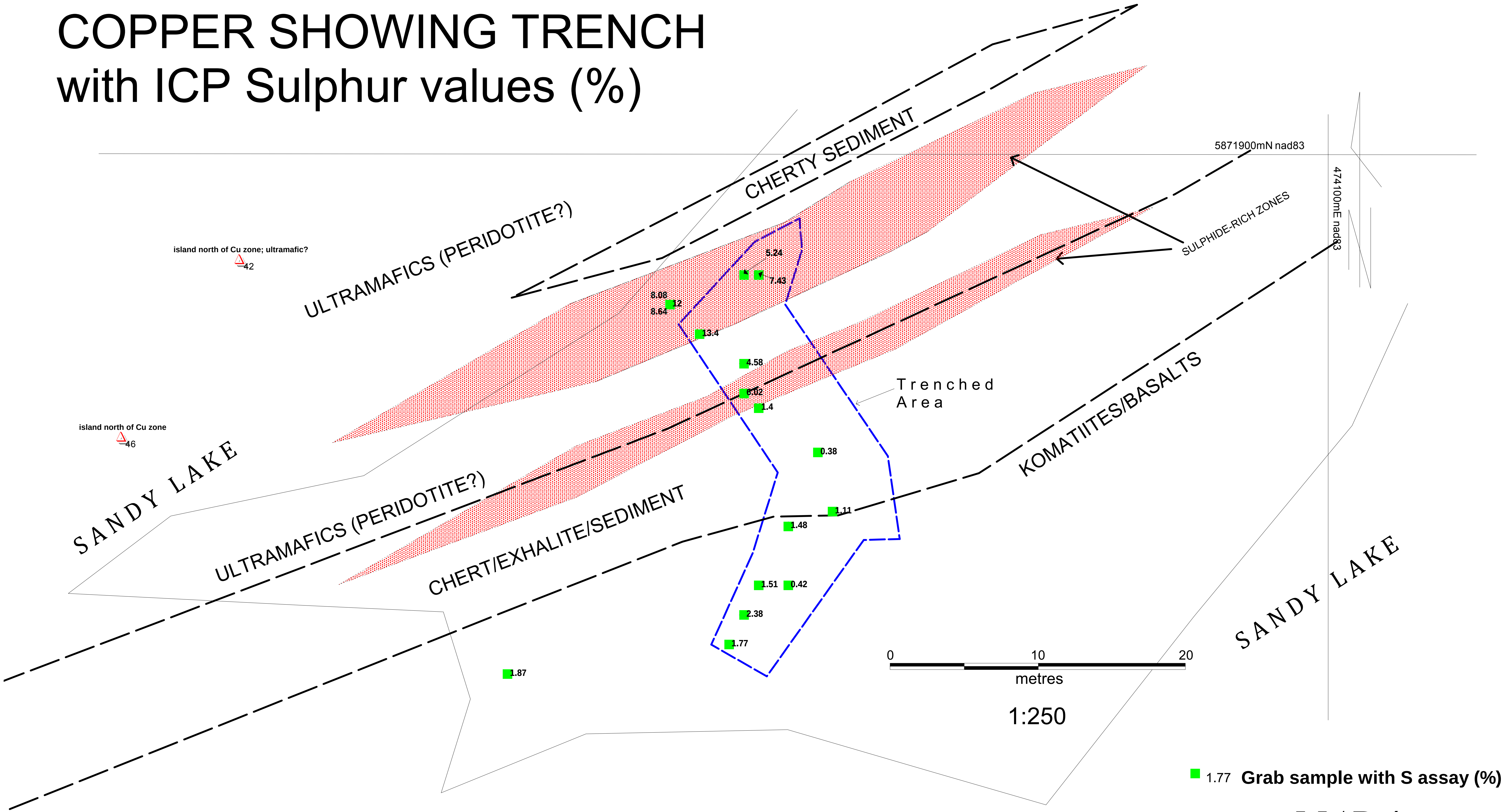


COPPER SHOWING TRENCH with ICP Co values (ppm)



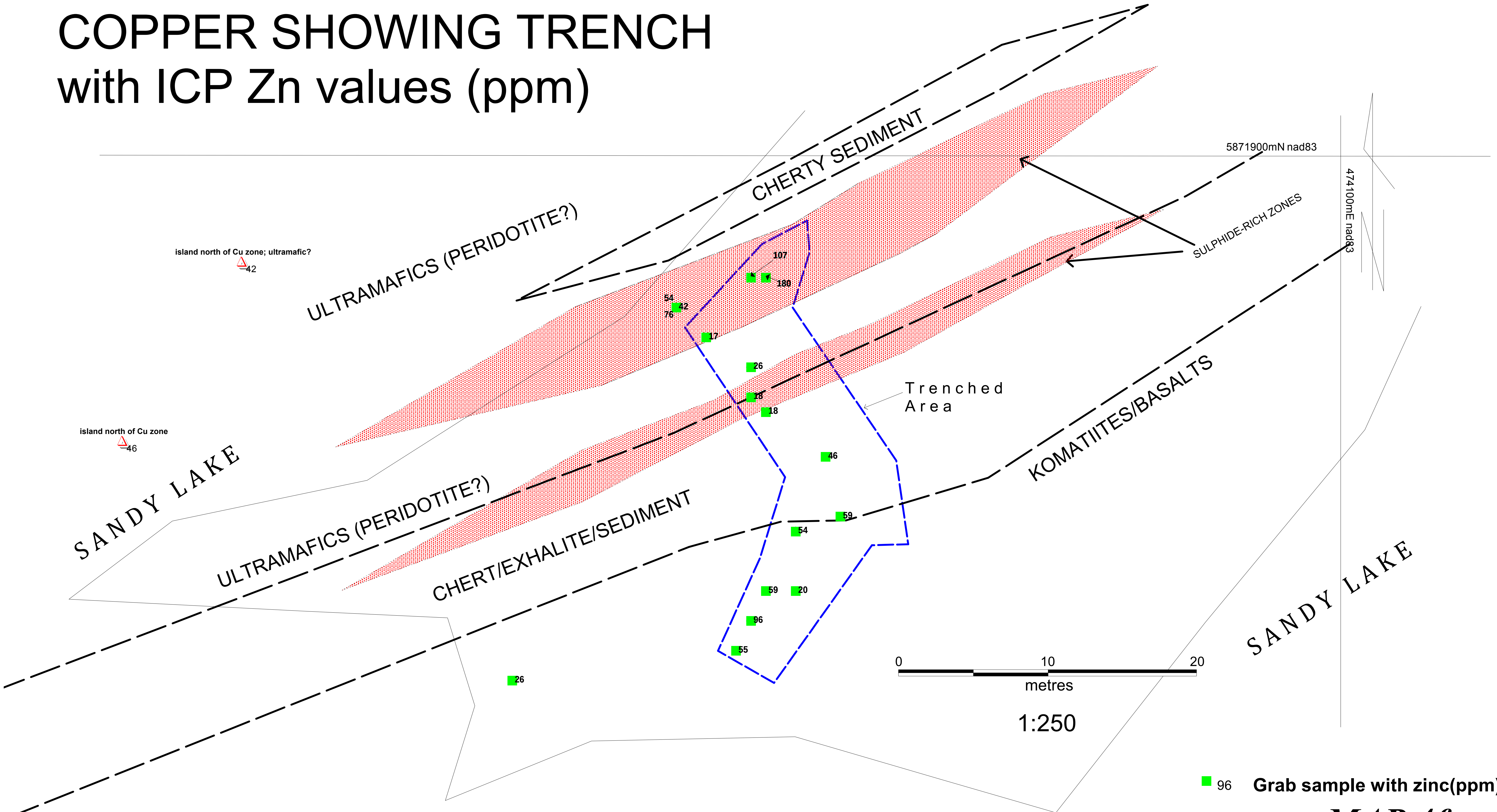
MAP 4d

COPPER SHOWING TRENCH with ICP Sulphur values (%)



MAP 4e

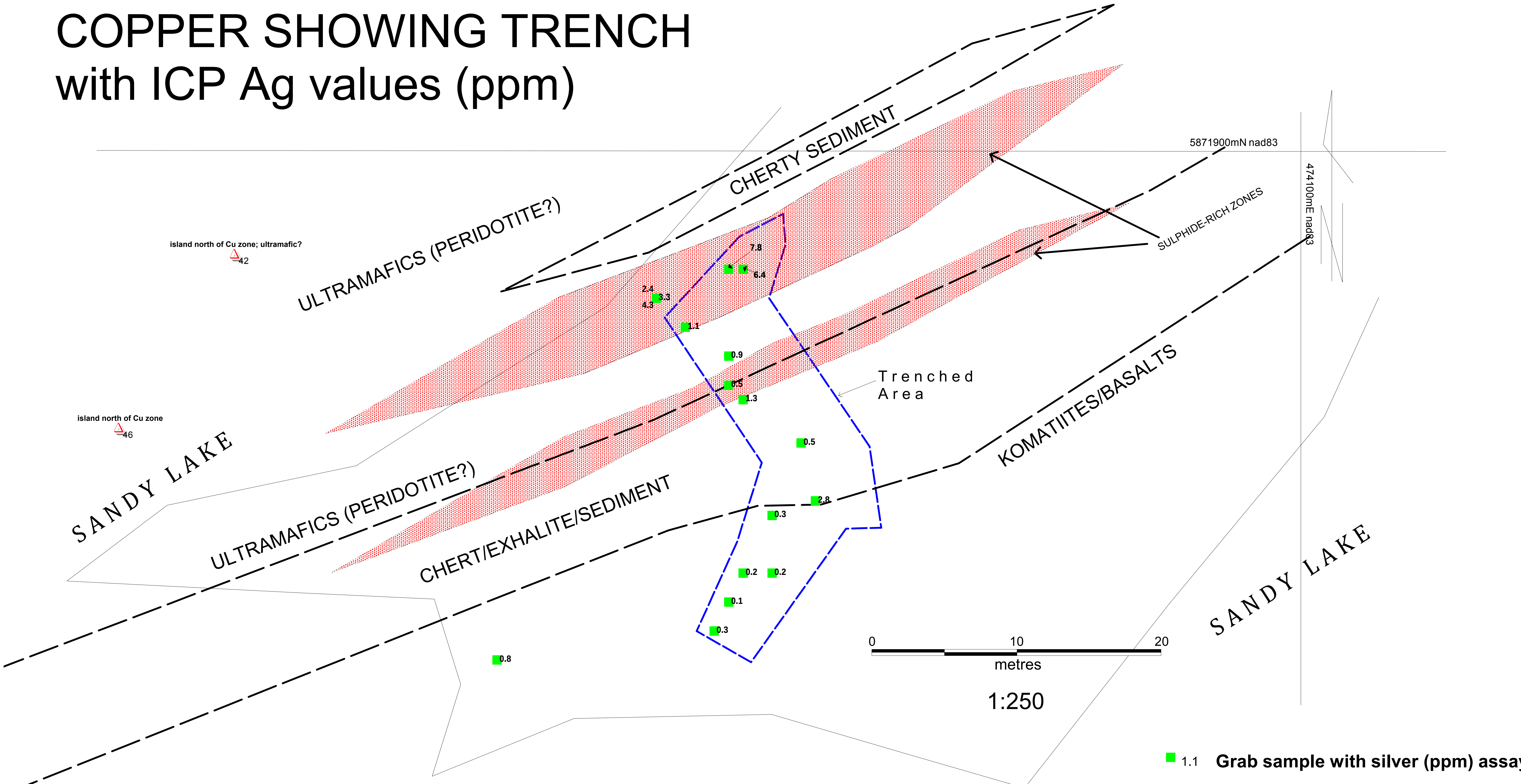
COPPER SHOWING TRENCH
with ICP Zn values (ppm)



96 **Grab sample with zinc(ppm) assay**

MAP 4f

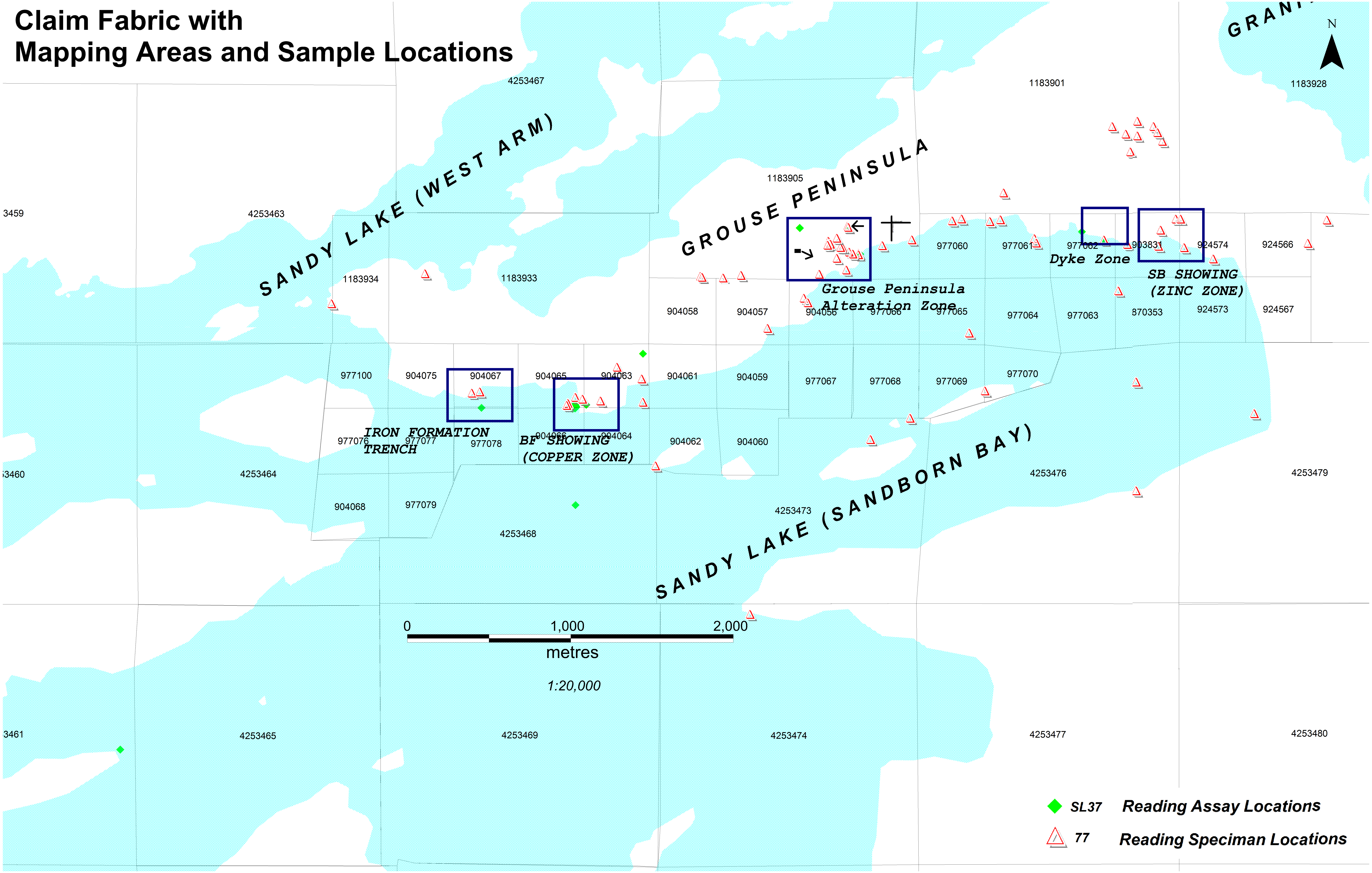
COPPER SHOWING TRENCH
with ICP Ag values (ppm)



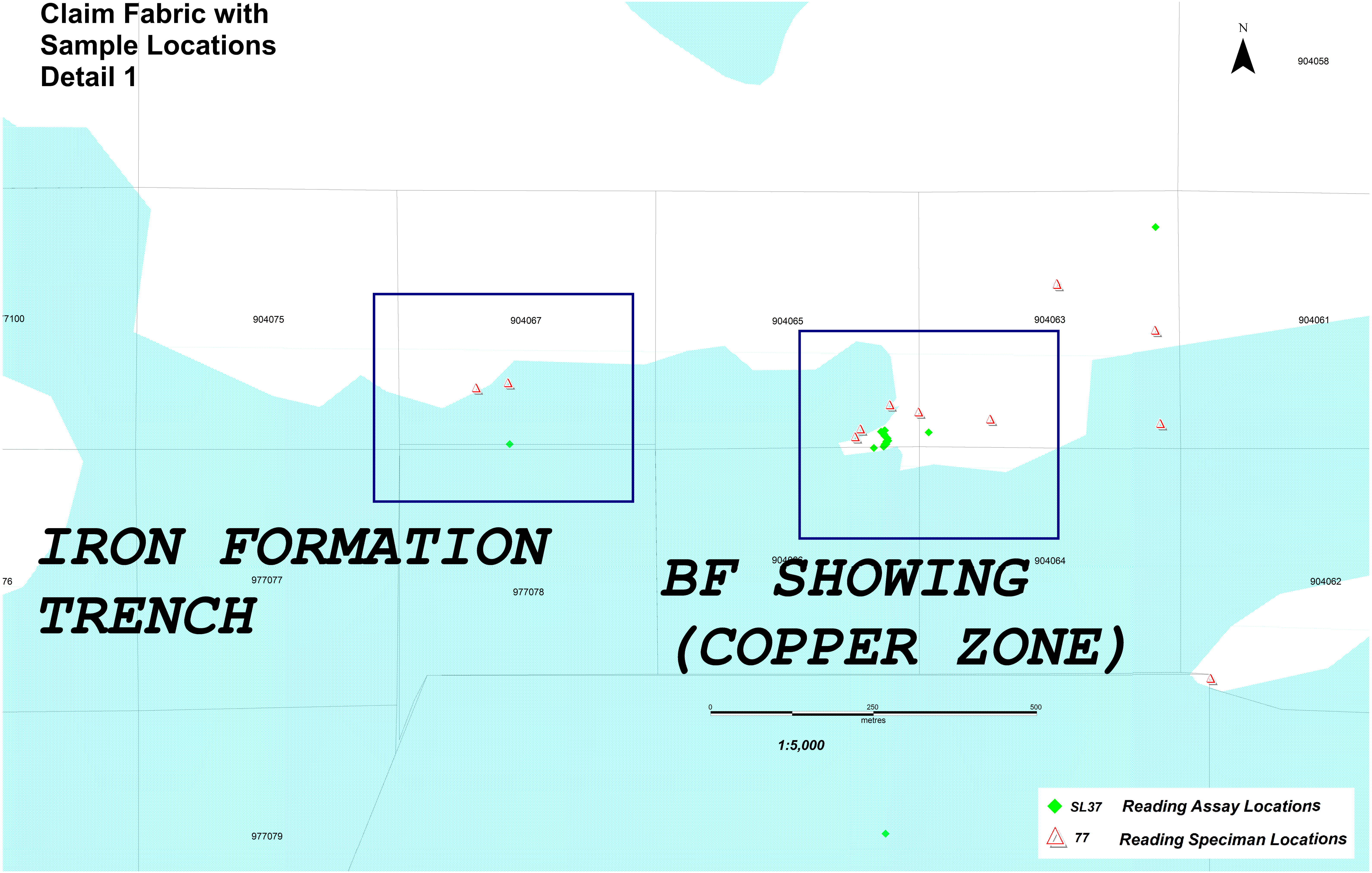
MAP 4g

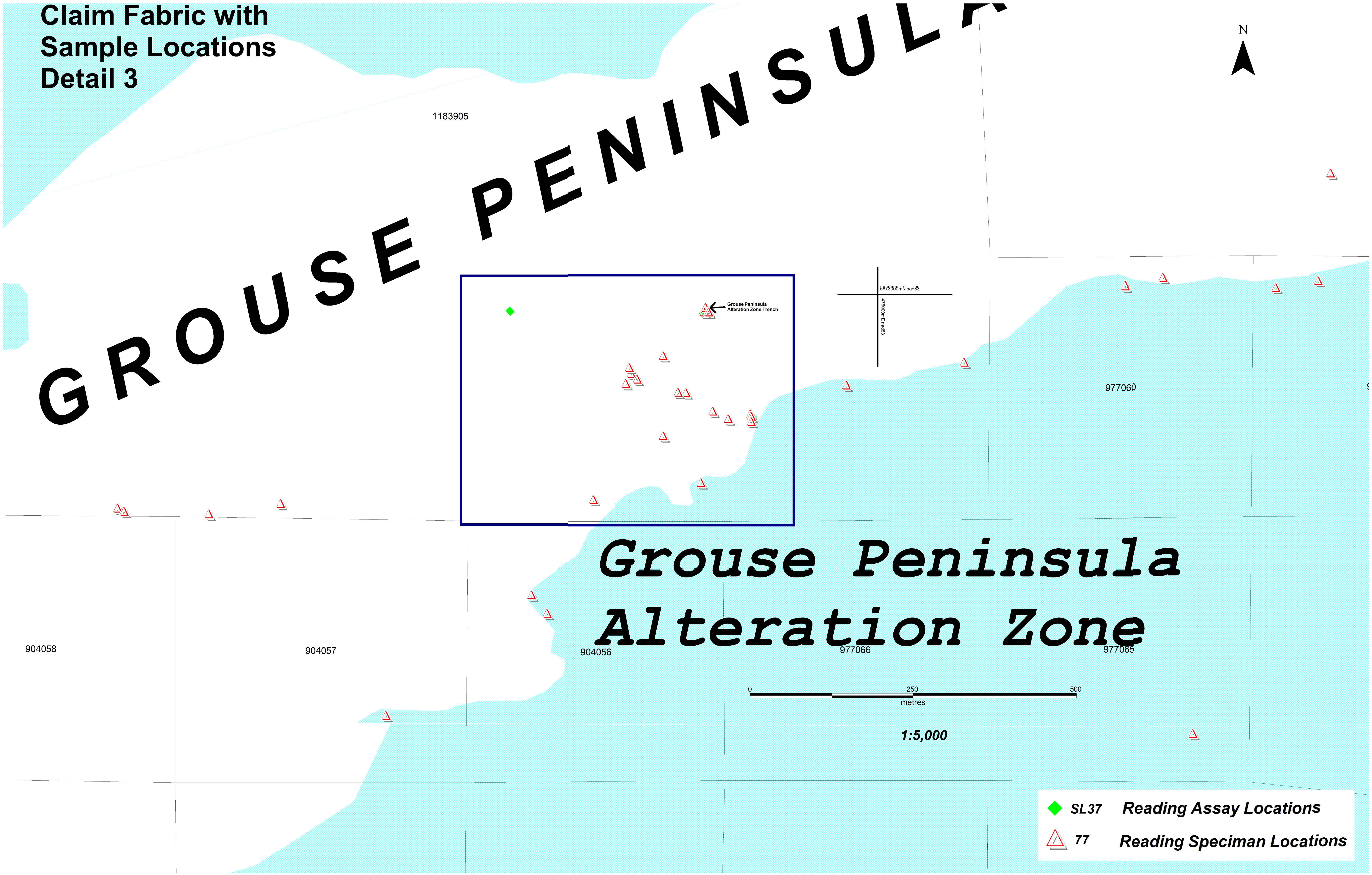
STAIN RIVER AREA
KADOTA LAKE AREA
N
4253500
4253502
94 93
92
SL39
0 37.5 75 150
Meters
1:1,000
Inset for:
West of Canoxy B area
4253497
4253500
4253502
4253504
4253506
4253498
4253501
4253503
4253505
4253507
4253499
4253508
4253509
4253510
4253511
4253512
4253513
4253516
4253519
4253522
4253525
4253527
4253529
4253531
4253533
4253535
4253514
4253517
4253520
4253523
4253526
4253528
4253530
4253532
4253534
4253536
4253515
4253518
4253521
4253524
SL35
SL36
SL37
SL38
1:5,000
Sandy Lake
SANDY LAKE AREA
KAKAPITAM LAKE AREA
WEST OF NISKA LAKE AREA
Sandy Lake
Inset for:
Fishtail Point area
0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2
Kilometers
1:5,000
Legend
Reading Specimen Locations
Reading Assay Locations
2015 READING NORTH SHORE MAPPING
AND SAMPLING PROGRAM
SANDY LAKE ONTARIO
MAP 5
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: -93.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
Units: Meter
0 1.5 3 4.5 6
Kilometers

Claim Fabric with Mapping Areas and Sample Locations



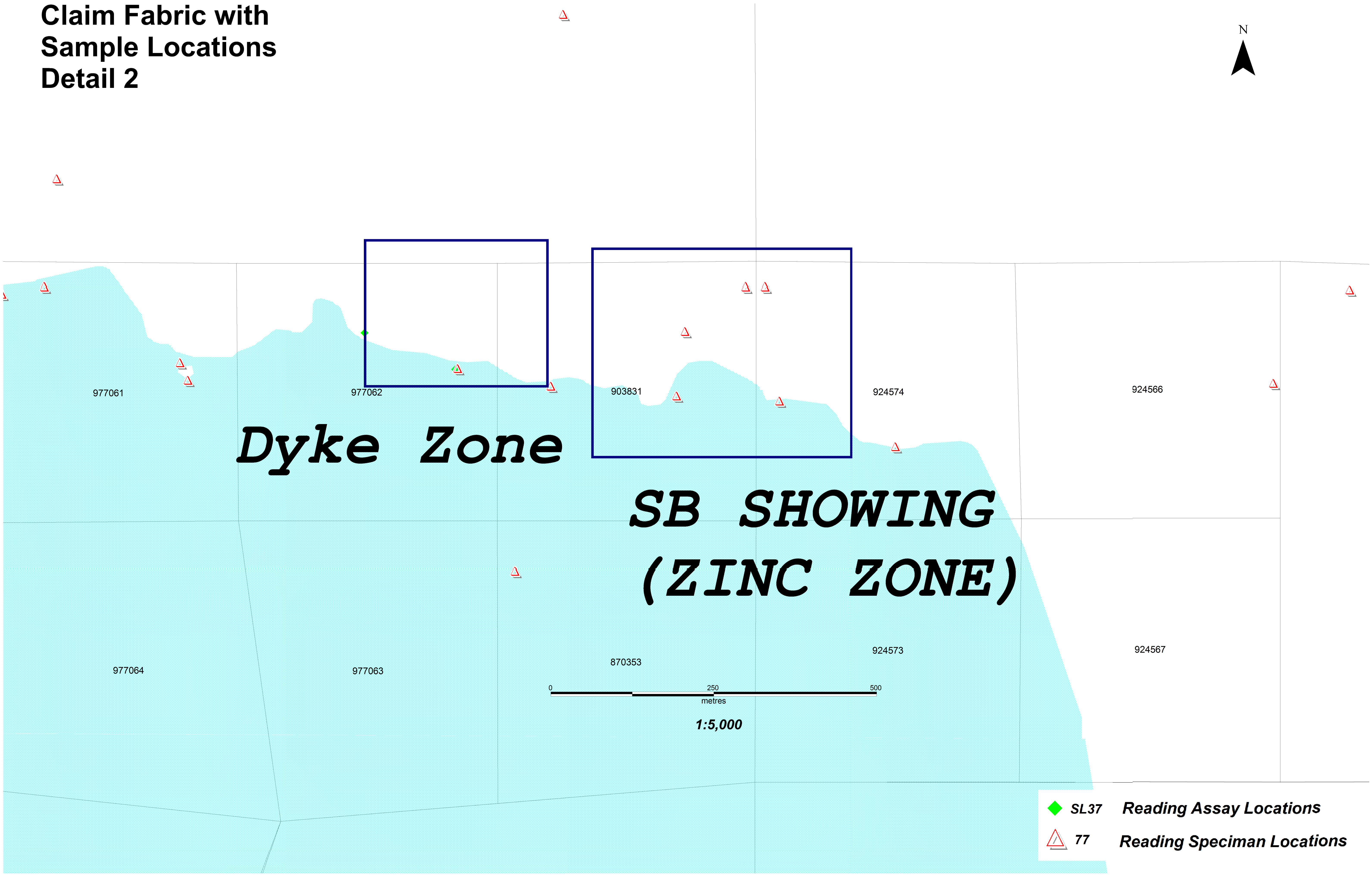
Claim Fabric with Sample Locations Detail 1





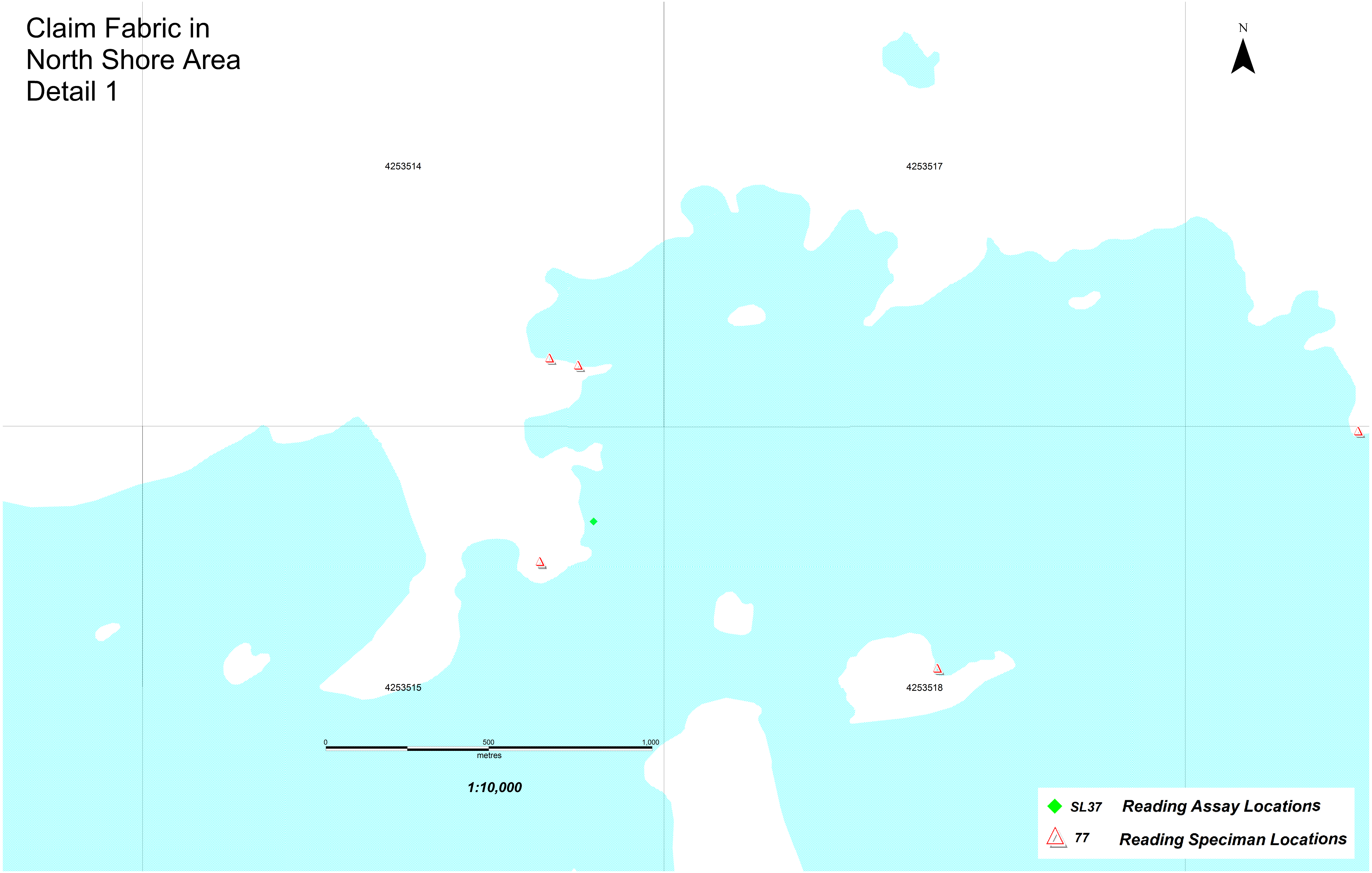
Claim Fabric with
Sample Locations
Detail 3
N
1183905
GROUSE PENINSULA
Grouse Peninsula
Alteration Zone Trench
5873000mN nad83
476000mE nad83
977060
Grouse Peninsula
Alteration Zone
904058
904057
904056
977066
977065
0
250
500
metres
1:5,000
SL37 Reading Assay Locations
77 Reading Speciman Locations

Claim Fabric with Sample Locations Detail 2




Claim Fabric in
North Shore Area
with sample locations
N
4253513
4253516
4253519
4253522
4253525
4253527
4253529
4253531
4253533
4253535
4253514
4253517
4253520
4253523
4253526
4253528
4253530
4253532
4253534
4253536
4253500
4253502
4253504
4253506
4253508
4253509
4253510
4253511
4253512
4253515
4253518
4253521
4253524
4253501
4253503
4253505
4253507
0
4,000
8,000
metres
1:75,000
Keewaywin
SL37 Reading Assay Locations
77 Reading Speciman Locations

Claim Fabric in North Shore Area Detail 1



Claim Fabric in North Shore Area Detail 2

Claim Fabric in North Shore Area Detail 3

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	16-Jul-15
Invoice No.:	A15-05337
Invoice Date:	07-Aug-15
Your Reference:	Weebigee

GPM Metals Inc
141 Adelaide St. West
suite 1205
Toronto Ontario M5H 3L5
Canada

ATTN: Michael Murphy

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

10 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested: Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)
Code 1E3-Tbay Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

REPORT **A15-05337**

Notes:
If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3
Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN TM

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-01	7	0.2	< 0.5	105	286	< 1	28	3	29	1.28	< 2	< 10	45	< 0.5	< 2	1.35	33	60	4.04	< 10	< 1	0.33	< 10
SL-02	5	0.6	0.7	199	314	< 1	480	3	8	0.62	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.61	30	643	5.87	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
SL-03	< 5	0.3	< 0.5	113	283	< 1	98	< 2	16	1.02	< 2	< 10	23	< 0.5	< 2	1.70	8	118	7.40	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10
SL-04	< 5	0.4	< 0.5	136	276	< 1	268	< 2	8	0.64	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.42	26	589	5.36	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
SL-05	8	3.3	0.7	6340	100	5	1380	< 2	42	0.25	2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.47	419	39	15.1	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10
SL-06	7	4.3	< 0.5	7600	125	5	965	10	76	0.34	3	< 10	13	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	304	57	11.3	< 10	< 1	0.16	< 10
SL-07	< 5	2.4	< 0.5	4610	89	6	880	5	54	0.18	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	291	32	13.1	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10
SL-08	< 5	0.8	< 0.5	547	117	25	392	4	26	0.27	< 2	< 10	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.90	71	205	5.88	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10
SL-09	< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	187	366	2	81	< 2	37	2.11	< 2	< 10	22	< 0.5	< 2	3.99	31	147	3.66	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10
SL-10	6	0.4	< 0.5	555	159	5	5	4	138	0.50	< 2	< 10	16	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	3	69	4.57	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10

Results

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-01	1.22	0.259	0.076	2.14	< 2	8	38	0.12	5	3	< 10	77	< 10	5	26
SL-02	0.10	0.016	0.005	2.80	5	5	13	0.07	6	< 2	< 10	36	< 10	2	5
SL-03	0.10	0.021	0.018	0.96	4	8	13	0.28	4	< 2	< 10	65	< 10	5	8
SL-04	0.11	0.016	0.005	1.80	5	5	13	0.06	< 1	< 2	< 10	35	< 10	2	5
SL-05	0.26	0.056	0.016	12.0	5	3	2	0.30	4	< 2	< 10	60	< 10	6	42
SL-06	0.37	0.097	0.017	8.64	3	2	2	0.21	2	< 2	< 10	55	< 10	7	101
SL-07	0.16	0.067	0.026	8.08	3	2	7	0.26	5	< 2	< 10	38	< 10	6	43
SL-08	0.29	0.086	0.017	1.87	2	3	4	0.24	6	< 2	< 10	34	< 10	3	33
SL-09	1.43	0.066	0.017	0.36	3	12	14	0.21	< 1	< 2	< 10	111	< 10	6	6
SL-10	0.31	0.078	0.012	0.22	< 2	4	6	0.13	3	< 2	< 10	41	< 10	5	22

QC

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas		29.2	2.1	1200	833	15	25	660	712	0.34	397	< 10	348	0.8	1500	0.88	8	6	23.5	< 10	3	0.03	< 10
GXR-1 Cert		31.0	3.30	1110	852	18.0	41.0	730	760	3.52	427	15.0	750	1.22	1380	0.960	8.20	12.0	23.6	13.8	3.90	0.050	7.50
GXR-4 Meas		3.4	< 0.5	6400	147	333	38	43	72	2.63	101	< 10	46	1.4	35	0.99	15	58	3.05	10	< 1	1.70	46
GXR-4 Cert		4.0	0.860	6520	155	310	42.0	52.0	73.0	7.20	98.0	4.50	1640	1.90	19.0	1.01	14.6	64.0	3.09	20.0	0.110	4.01	64.5
GXR-6 Meas		0.3	< 0.5	67	1080	1	21	96	122	6.76	202	< 10	1140	0.9	< 2	0.18	14	82	5.50	20	< 1	1.16	10
GXR-6 Cert		1.30	1.00	66.0	1010	2.40	27.0	101	118	17.7	330	9.80	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	13.8	96.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87	13.9
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Meas		3.4	5.5	341	4920	13	42	1110	1070	1.14	37		222	1.1	< 2	0.35	12	93	2.87	< 10		0.30	51
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Cert		3.64	5.27	331.0000	5220	13.1	41.5	982	930.0	6.30	38.8		801	2.20	1.94	0.61	10.70	79.7	2.99	17		2.94	57.4
OxD108 Meas	401																						
OxD108 Cert	414																						
SE68 Meas	606																						
SE68 Cert	599																						
SL-04 Orig		0.3	< 0.5	136	275	< 1	268	< 2	9	0.64	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.41	26	590	5.34	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
SL-04 Dup		0.4	< 0.5	137	277	< 1	268	3	8	0.65	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	4	1.43	26	589	5.38	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
SL-10 Orig	6	0.4	< 0.5	555	159	5	5	4	138	0.50	< 2	< 10	16	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	3	69	4.57	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10
SL-10 Split	10	0.4	< 0.5	563	158	4	3	4	138	0.49	< 2	< 10	16	< 0.5	< 2	0.40	4	70	4.55	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10
SL-10 Orig	6																						
SL-10 Dup	5																						
Method Blank		< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
Method Blank	< 5																						

QC

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas	0.14	0.049	0.047	0.21	88	1	179	< 0.01	11	< 2	32	80	150	25	18
GXR-1 Cert	0.217	0.0520	0.0650	0.257	122	1.58	275	0.036	13.0	0.390	34.9	80.0	164	32.0	38.0
GXR-4 Meas	1.62	0.135	0.126	1.74	4	7	71	0.13	2	3	< 10	81	12	11	12
GXR-4 Cert	1.66	0.564	0.120	1.77	4.80	7.70	221	0.29	0.970	3.20	6.20	87.0	30.8	14.0	186
GXR-6 Meas	0.41	0.082	0.034	0.01	4	22	33		1	< 2	< 10	162	< 10	5	8
GXR-6 Cert	0.609	0.104	0.0350	0.0160	3.60	27.6	35.0		0.0180	2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	110
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Meas	0.37	0.034	0.068		5	4	30	0.05	5	< 2	< 10	37	< 10	21	
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Cert	0.50	1.140	0.07		6.0	7.83	151	0.38	0.96	2.7	3.57	67.2	9.78	28.00	
OxD108 Meas															
OxD108 Cert															
SE68 Meas															
SE68 Cert															
SL-04 Orig	0.11	0.015	0.006	1.82	5	5	13	0.06	< 1	< 2	< 10	35	< 10	2	5
SL-04 Dup	0.11	0.017	0.005	1.79	5	5	13	0.06	2	< 2	< 10	35	< 10	2	5
SL-10 Orig	0.31	0.078	0.012	0.22	< 2	4	6	0.13	3	< 2	< 10	41	< 10	5	22
SL-10 Split	0.30	0.077	0.011	0.22	< 2	4	6	0.12	1	< 2	< 10	41	< 10	5	21
SL-10 Orig															
SL-10 Dup															
Method Blank	< 0.01	0.011	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
Method Blank															

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	11-Aug-15
Invoice No.:	A15-06435
Invoice Date:	14-Aug-15
Your Reference:	Weebigee

GPM Metals Inc
141 Adelaide St. West
suite 1205
Toronto Ontario M5H 3L5
Canada

ATTN: Michael Murphy

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

10 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested: Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)
Code 1E3-Tbay Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

REPORT **A15-06435**

Notes:
If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3
Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN TM

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-11	< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	8	97	< 1	4	6	10	1.70	< 2	11	141	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	2	19	1.13	< 10	< 1	0.82	13
SL-12	16	0.3	1.6	186	1130	< 1	187	< 2	302	3.88	4	< 10	39	< 0.5	< 2	1.50	43	443	7.02	20	< 1	3.06	23
SL-13	< 5	0.2	< 0.5	162	147	< 1	15	< 2	20	0.56	< 2	< 10	42	< 0.5	< 2	0.40	8	72	7.97	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10
SL-14	< 5	0.9	< 0.5	2480	108	7	239	7	26	0.41	< 2	< 10	13	< 0.5	< 2	1.38	99	31	6.05	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10
SL-15	< 5	2.8	< 0.5	5290	201	3	23	2	59	0.63	< 2	< 10	26	< 0.5	< 2	1.28	9	179	5.40	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10
SL-16	< 5	0.5	< 0.5	379	176	7	10	4	46	0.60	< 2	< 10	26	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	5	59	10.1	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10
SL-17	< 5	1.3	< 0.5	441	100	4	72	13	18	0.31	< 2	< 10	13	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	12	225	22.1	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10
SL-18	< 5	0.5	< 0.5	841	166	4	1090	8	18	0.26	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	3	1.65	353	23	13.9	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10
SL-19	< 5	1.1	< 0.5	2160	74	4	2710	7	17	0.28	8	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	3	0.31	955	29	24.2	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10
SL-20	7	7.8	0.6	> 10000	122	9	524	7	107	0.22	< 2	< 10	10	< 0.5	< 2	1.02	182	83	9.25	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10

Results

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-11	0.15	0.073	0.024	0.14	< 2	3	18	0.07	< 1	< 2	< 10	21	< 10	6	6
SL-12	5.20	0.085	0.095	1.98	4	26	26	0.25	6	< 2	< 10	160	< 10	7	47
SL-13	0.70	0.113	0.014	0.42	3	6	6	0.13	9	< 2	< 10	71	< 10	1	15
SL-14	0.21	0.117	0.017	4.58	< 2	3	14	0.41	3	< 2	< 10	46	< 10	3	41
SL-15	0.64	0.198	0.043	1.11	2	5	15	0.18	2	< 2	< 10	46	< 10	4	34
SL-16	0.39	0.158	0.047	0.38	3	5	10	0.20	7	< 2	< 10	60	< 10	< 1	16
SL-17	0.31	0.076	0.028	1.40	9	2	16	0.16	5	< 2	< 10	38	< 10	< 1	26
SL-18	0.23	0.083	0.013	6.02	5	2	8	0.10	5	< 2	< 10	20	< 10	2	26
SL-19	0.30	0.043	0.013	13.4	7	3	2	0.12	10	< 2	< 10	34	< 10	3	31
SL-20	0.36	0.141	0.043	5.24	4	3	6	0.23	4	< 2	< 10	68	< 10	5	65

QC

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Lower Limit	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10
Method Code	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas		29.6	2.1	1210	857	15	31	659	723	0.33	395	11	465	0.8	1520	0.88	5	7	23.2	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10
GXR-1 Cert		31.0	3.30	1110	852	18.0	41.0	730	760	3.52	427	15.0	750	1.22	1380	0.960	8.20	12.0	23.6	13.8	3.90	0.050	7.50
GXR-4 Meas		3.5	< 0.5	6670	146	329	36	39	71	2.64	101	< 10	34	1.4	< 2	1.01	15	56	3.11	10	< 1	1.72	49
GXR-4 Cert		4.0	0.860	6520	155	310	42.0	52.0	73.0	7.20	98.0	4.50	1640	1.90	19.0	1.01	14.6	64.0	3.09	20.0	0.110	4.01	64.5
GXR-6 Meas		0.3	< 0.5	68	1040	2	19	89	119	6.62	213	< 10	1130	0.9	< 2	0.17	13	79	5.52	20	1	1.14	< 10
GXR-6 Cert		1.30	1.00	66.0	1010	2.40	27.0	101	118	17.7	330	9.80	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	13.8	96.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87	13.9
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Meas		3.2	4.9	328	4690	13	41	1060	966	1.15	35		233	1.1	< 2	0.34	11	89	2.89	< 10		0.31	50
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Cert		3.64	5.27	331.0000	5220	13.1	41.5	982	930.0	6.30	38.8		801	2.20	1.94	0.61	10.70	79.7	2.99	17		2.94	57.4
OxD108 Meas	400																						
OxD108 Cert	414																						
SE68 Meas	584																						
SE68 Cert	599																						
SL-19 Orig	< 5																						
SL-19 Dup	< 5																						
Method Blank	< 5																						
Method Blank		< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10

QC

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas	0.14	0.047	0.046	0.21	83	1	183	< 0.01	15	< 2	29	81	153	24	19
GXR-1 Cert	0.217	0.0520	0.0650	0.257	122	1.58	275	0.036	13.0	0.390	34.9	80.0	164	32.0	38.0
GXR-4 Meas	1.62	0.132	0.129	1.73	3	7	73	0.14	< 1	< 2	< 10	82	12	11	12
GXR-4 Cert	1.66	0.564	0.120	1.77	4.80	7.70	221	0.29	0.970	3.20	6.20	87.0	30.8	14.0	186
GXR-6 Meas	0.40	0.078	0.034	0.01	5	21	33		< 1	< 2	< 10	165	< 10	5	8
GXR-6 Cert	0.609	0.104	0.0350	0.0160	3.60	27.6	35.0		0.0180	2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	110
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Meas	0.36	0.034	0.066		6	4	31	0.05	4	< 2	< 10	37	< 10	21	
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Cert	0.50	1.140	0.07		6.0	7.83	151	0.38	0.96	2.7	3.57	67.2	9.78	28.00	
OxD108 Meas															
OxD108 Cert															
SE68 Meas															
SE68 Cert															
SL-19 Orig															
SL-19 Dup															
Method Blank															
Method Blank	< 0.01	0.011	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1

Quality Analysis ... **Actlabs** *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	08-Sep-15
Invoice No.:	A15-07465
Invoice Date:	29-Sep-15
Your Reference:	Weebigee

GPM Metals Inc
141 Adelaide St. West
suite 1205
Toronto Ontario M5H 3L5
Canada

ATTN: Michael Murphy

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

14 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested:
Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)
Code 1E3-Tbay Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

REPORT **A15-07465**

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
Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Analyte Symbol	Cu	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K
Unit Symbol	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Lower Limit	0.001	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01
Method Code	ICP-OES	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-21		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	51	401	1	514	4	22	0.82	3	< 10	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.70	42	264	4.36	< 10	< 1	0.10
SL-22	1.32	9	6.4	0.7	> 10000	197	6	703	9	180	0.32	< 2	< 10	14	< 0.5	< 2	2.18	225	26	11.8	< 10	< 1	0.07
SL-23		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	23	3480	2	21	3	54	2.41	< 2	12	86	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	9	18	4.13	< 10	< 1	1.03
SL-24		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	46	4240	2	25	2	85	2.94	< 2	< 10	99	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	14	18	6.08	10	< 1	1.38
SL-25		< 5	0.5	< 0.5	75	3270	< 1	40	3	89	2.39	< 2	< 10	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.65	21	15	5.25	< 10	< 1	1.26
SL-26		6	0.6	< 0.5	77	1120	< 1	57	< 2	60	2.43	2	< 10	87	< 0.5	< 2	0.75	24	14	5.26	< 10	< 1	1.27
SL-27		< 5	0.8	< 0.5	61	2780	1	69	2	37	2.44	< 2	< 10	91	< 0.5	< 2	3.47	27	16	5.39	< 10	< 1	0.85
SL-28		< 5	0.4	< 0.5	51	4410	< 1	24	< 2	81	2.59	< 2	< 10	118	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	15	16	5.95	< 10	< 1	1.55
SL-29		< 5	0.4	< 0.5	49	1650	1	26	3	49	2.18	< 2	< 10	76	< 0.5	< 2	1.10	14	17	4.42	< 10	< 1	0.96
SL-30		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	340	343	< 1	138	< 2	55	1.77	< 2	< 10	23	< 0.5	< 2	0.81	57	189	6.47	10	< 1	0.04
SL-31		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	375	347	< 1	175	3	96	1.75	< 2	< 10	22	< 0.5	< 2	0.91	67	177	6.43	< 10	< 1	0.05
SL-32		5	0.2	< 0.5	318	358	< 1	160	< 2	59	1.65	< 2	< 10	31	< 0.5	< 2	0.85	47	193	5.69	< 10	< 1	0.08
SL-33		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	271	328	< 1	148	< 2	45	1.63	< 2	< 10	55	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	42	216	5.63	< 10	< 1	0.21
SL-34		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	331	340	< 1	160	< 2	54	1.71	< 2	< 10	35	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	44	226	6.20	< 10	< 1	0.13

Results

Analyte Symbol	La	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	10	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-21	< 10	0.32	0.064	0.022	2.29	4	5	15	0.17	2	< 2	< 10	44	< 10	9	30
SL-22	< 10	0.65	0.073	0.060	7.43	3	1	8	0.13	7	< 2	< 10	32	< 10	9	36
SL-23	24	0.74	0.149	0.038	0.35	< 2	6	39	0.19	6	< 2	< 10	51	< 10	13	64
SL-24	26	1.04	0.192	0.041	0.70	3	6	36	0.20	3	< 2	< 10	61	< 10	13	86
SL-25	24	0.91	0.127	0.040	1.11	< 2	7	21	0.18	4	< 2	< 10	59	< 10	11	105
SL-26	22	0.80	0.140	0.036	1.41	< 2	6	29	0.17	4	< 2	< 10	49	< 10	10	93
SL-27	24	0.60	0.096	0.035	1.41	< 2	5	64	0.15	9	< 2	< 10	42	< 10	13	66
SL-28	28	0.91	0.114	0.040	0.92	3	6	17	0.18	3	< 2	< 10	51	< 10	16	92
SL-29	31	0.58	0.105	0.041	0.95	< 2	5	29	0.16	1	< 2	< 10	42	< 10	15	81
SL-30	< 10	2.22	0.112	0.035	1.77	3	9	6	0.25	8	< 2	< 10	180	< 10	7	20
SL-31	< 10	2.26	0.124	0.028	2.38	2	8	6	0.25	14	< 2	< 10	170	< 10	5	18
SL-32	< 10	2.25	0.133	0.029	1.51	2	10	6	0.27	5	< 2	< 10	181	< 10	6	15
SL-33	< 10	2.12	0.130	0.029	1.22	< 2	9	6	0.26	10	< 2	< 10	200	< 10	5	15
SL-34	< 10	2.27	0.143	0.027	1.48	3	11	6	0.27	16	< 2	< 10	212	< 10	6	17

QC

Analyte Symbol	Cu	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K
Unit Symbol	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Lower Limit	0.001	5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01
Method Code	ICP-OES	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas			28.5	2.7	1170	918	15	28	652	718	0.35	404	< 10	491	0.8	1490	0.89	9	9	23.5	< 10	3	0.03
GXR-1 Cert			31.0	3.30	1110	852	18.0	41.0	730	760	3.52	427	15.0	750	1.22	1380	0.960	8.20	12.0	23.6	13.8	3.90	0.050
GXR-4 Meas			3.3	< 0.5	6510	145	330	37	41	69	2.60	98	< 10	84	1.4	13	1.02	14	55	3.09	10	< 1	1.70
GXR-4 Cert			4.0	0.860	6520	155	310	42.0	52.0	73.0	7.20	98.0	4.50	1640	1.90	19.0	1.01	14.6	64.0	3.09	20.0	0.110	4.01
CZN-3 Meas	0.702																						
CZN-3 Cert	0.685																						
PTM-1a Meas	24.6																						
PTM-1a Cert	24.96																						
GXR-6 Meas			0.3	< 0.5	67	1070	2	20	88	124	6.77	208	< 10	1160	0.9	3	0.18	14	82	5.69	20	< 1	1.16
GXR-6 Cert			1.30	1.00	66.0	1010	2.40	27.0	101	118	17.7	330	9.80	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	13.8	96.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87
MP-1b Meas	2.99																						
MP-1b Cert	3.069																						
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Meas			3.1	5.7	344	4840	13	40	1050	1020	1.23	38		246	1.1	< 2	0.36	12	92	3.02	< 10		0.33
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Cert			3.64	5.27	331.0000	5220	13.1	41.5	982	930.0	6.30	38.8		801	2.20	1.94	0.61	10.70	79.7	2.99	17		2.94
CCU-1d Meas	24.3																						
CCU-1d Cert	23.93																						
CPB-2 Meas	0.123																						
CPB-2 Cert	0.1213																						
OxD108 Meas		425																					
OxD108 Cert		414																					
SF67 Meas		842																					
SF67 Cert		835.000																					
SL-30 Orig		< 5																					
SL-30 Dup		< 5																					
SL-33 Orig			< 0.2	< 0.5	270	328	< 1	148	< 2	45	1.64	< 2	< 10	55	< 0.5	< 2	0.64	42	218	5.65	< 10	< 1	0.21
SL-33 Dup			< 0.2	< 0.5	271	328	< 1	148	< 2	46	1.63	< 2	< 10	54	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	41	215	5.61	< 10	< 1	0.21
SL-34 Orig		< 5																					
SL-34 Dup		< 5																					
Method Blank			< 0.2	< 0.5	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 10	11	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01
Method Blank		< 5																					
Method Blank		< 5																					
Method Blank	< 0.001																						

QC

Analyte Symbol	La	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	10	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-1 Meas	< 10	0.14	0.051	0.048	0.21	86	1	194	< 0.01	22	< 2	30	80	165	24	18
GXR-1 Cert	7.50	0.217	0.0520	0.0650	0.257	122	1.58	275	0.036	13.0	0.390	34.9	80.0	164	32.0	38.0
GXR-4 Meas	53	1.66	0.132	0.128	1.72	3	7	71	0.14	5	< 2	< 10	81	12	12	12
GXR-4 Cert	64.5	1.66	0.564	0.120	1.77	4.80	7.70	221	0.29	0.970	3.20	6.20	87.0	30.8	14.0	186
CZN-3 Meas																
CZN-3 Cert																
PTM-1a Meas																
PTM-1a Cert																
GXR-6 Meas	11	0.41	0.077	0.035	0.01	6	23	32		< 1	< 2	< 10	167	< 10	5	10

Analyte Symbol	La	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	10	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
GXR-6 Cert	13.9	0.609	0.104	0.0350	0.0160	3.60	27.6	35.0		0.0180	2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	110
MP-1b Meas																
MP-1b Cert																
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Meas	53	0.38	0.038	0.069		7	4	32	0.06	4	< 2	< 10	38	< 10	21	
SAR-M (U.S.G.S.) Cert	57.4	0.50	1.140	0.07		6.0	7.83	151	0.38	0.96	2.7	3.57	67.2	9.78	28.00	
CCU-1d Meas																
CCU-1d Cert																
CPB-2 Meas																
CPB-2 Cert																
OxD108 Meas																
OxD108 Cert																
SF67 Meas																
SF67 Cert																
SL-30 Orig																
SL-30 Dup																
SL-33 Orig	< 10	2.13	0.131	0.029	1.22	4	9	6	0.26	9	< 2	< 10	199	< 10	5	15
SL-33 Dup	< 10	2.11	0.129	0.028	1.22	< 2	9	6	0.26	10	< 2	< 10	200	< 10	5	15
SL-34 Orig																
SL-34 Dup																
Method Blank	< 10	< 0.01	0.013	< 0.001	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	< 1
Method Blank																
Method Blank																
Method Blank																

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	22-Sep-15
Invoice No.:	A15-07959
Invoice Date:	30-Sep-15
Your Reference:	Weebigee

GPM Metals Inc
141 Adelaide St. West
suite 1205
Toronto Ontario M5H 3L5
Canada

ATTN: Michael Murphy

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

5 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested: Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)
Code 1A3-Tbay Au - Fire Assay Gravimetric (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)

REPORT **A15-07959**

Notes:

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

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

SCC Accredited LAB
LAB Accrédité CCN TM

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1201 Walsh Street West, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7E 4X6
TELEPHONE +807 622-6707 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Tbay@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Results

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.03
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
SL-35	> 5000	16.1
SL-36	9	
SL-37	23	
SL-38	< 5	
SL-39	< 5	

QC

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.03
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
OxD108 Meas	403	
OxD108 Cert	414	
SF67 Meas	861	
SF67 Cert	835.000	
OXN117 Meas		7.67
OXN117 Cert		7.679
OxK119 Meas		3.48
OxK119 Cert		3.604
SL-37 Orig	22	
SL-37 Dup	23	
Method Blank	< 5	
Method Blank		< 0.03

					Report Number: A15-06435															
					Report Date: 14/8/2015															
					Analyte Symbol	Cu	Au	Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba
					Unit Symbol	%	ppb	g/tonne	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
					Detection Limit	0.001	5	0.03	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10
					Analysis Method	ICP-OES	FA-AA	FA-GRA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
Sample	**Eastingnad27**	**Northingnad27**	**Description**	**Area**	**Sample No**															
SL1	475822	5872588	pyritized gabbro	Recon	SL-01		7		0.2	< 0.5	105	286	< 1	28	3	29	1.28	< 2	< 10	45
SL2	475745	5872747	pyritized ultramafic	Recon	SL-02		5		0.6	0.7	199	314	< 1	480	3	8	0.62	< 2	< 10	< 10
SL3	475450	5872748	pyritized ultramafic	Recon	SL-03		< 5		0.3	< 0.5	113	283	< 1	98	< 2	16	1.02	< 2	< 10	23
SL4	475449	5872750	pyritized ultramafic	Recon	SL-04		< 5		0.4	< 0.5	136	276	< 1	268	< 2	8	0.64	< 2	< 10	< 10
SL5	474067	5871665	massive pyrrhotite	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-05		8		3.3	0.7	6340	100	5	1380	< 2	42	0.25	2	< 10	< 10
SL6	474067	5871665	massive pyrrhotite	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-06		7		4.3	< 0.5	7600	125	5	965	10	76	0.34	3	< 10	13
SL7	474067	5871665	massive pyrrhotite	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-07		< 5		2.4	< 0.5	4610	89	6	880	5	54	0.18	< 2	< 10	< 10
SL8	474056	5871640	siliceous schist	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-08		< 5		0.8	< 0.5	547	117	25	392	4	26	0.27	< 2	< 10	10
SL9	474140	5871664	py in quartz vein	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-09		< 5		< 0.2	< 0.5	187	366	2	81	< 2	37	2.11	< 2	< 10	22
SL10	471280	5869548	far west py burn	Recon	SL-10		6		0.4	< 0.5	555	159	5	5	4	138	0.5	< 2	< 10	16
SL11	477181	5872726	west of dyke zone	Recon	SL-11		< 5		< 0.2	< 0.5	8	97	< 1	4	6	10	1.7	< 2	11	141
SL12	473497	5871646	mineralized lamp dyke	Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone	SL-12		16		0.3	1.6	186	1130	< 1	187	< 2	302	3.88	4	< 10	39
SL13	474075	5871646	limonite	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-13		< 5		0.2	< 0.5	162	147	< 1	15	< 2	20	0.56	< 2	< 10	42
SL14	474072	5871661	mineralized grab, Cu, ultramfic	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-14		< 5		0.9	< 0.5	2480	108	7	239	7	26	0.41	< 2	< 10	13
SL15	474078	5871651	mineralized grab, Cu, chert	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-15		< 5		2.8	< 0.5	5290	201	3	23	2	59	0.63	< 2	< 10	26
SL16	474077	5871655	mineralized grab, Cu, chert	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-16		< 5		0.5	< 0.5	379	176	7	10	4	46	0.6	< 2	< 10	26
SL17	474073	5871658	mineralized grab, Cu, chert	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-17		< 5		1.3	< 0.5	441	100	4	72	13	18	0.31	< 2	< 10	13
SL18	474072	5871669	mineralized grab, Cu, ultramfic	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-18		< 5		0.5	< 0.5	841	166	4	1090	8	18	0.26	< 2	< 10	< 10
SL19	474069	5871663	mineralized grab, Cu, ultramfic	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-19		< 5		1.1	< 0.5	2160	74	4	2710	7	17	0.28	8	< 10	< 10
SL20	474072	5871667	mineralized grab, Po, ultramafic	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-20		7		7.8	0.6	> 10000	122	9	524	7	107	0.22	< 2	< 10	10
SL21	474488	5871978	sulphides Line 6	Recon	SL-21		< 5		< 0.2	< 0.5	51	401	1	514	4	22	0.82	3	< 10	20
SL22	474073	5871667	mineralized grab, Cu, ultramfic	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-22	1.32	9		6.4	0.7	> 10000	197	6	703	9	180	0.32	< 2	< 10	14
SL23	477320	5872670	channel 0.4m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-23		< 5		0.3	< 0.5	23	3480	2	21	3	54	2.41	< 2	12	86
SL24	477320	5872670	channel 0.4m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-24		< 5		0.3	< 0.5	46	4240	2	25	2	85	2.94	< 2	< 10	99
SL25	477320	5872670	channel 0.6m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-25		< 5		0.5	< 0.5	75	3270	< 1	40	3	89	2.39	< 2	< 10	90
SL26	477320	5872670	channel 0.5m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-26		6		0.6	< 0.5	77	1120	< 1	57	< 2	60	2.43	2	< 10	87
SL27	477320	5872670	channel 0.4m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-27		< 5		0.8	< 0.5	61	2780	1	69	2	37	2.44	< 2	< 10	91
SL28	477320	5872670	channel 0.4m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-28		< 5		0.4	< 0.5	51	4410	< 1	24	< 2	81	2.59	< 2	< 10	118
SL29	477320	5872670	channel 0.4m, Zn?	Dyke Zone	SL-29		< 5		0.4	< 0.5	49	1650	1	26	3	49	2.18	< 2	< 10	76
SL30	474071	5871642	channel 0.6m, Cu	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-30		< 5		0.3	< 0.5	340	343	< 1	138	< 2	55	1.77	< 2	< 10	23
SL31	474072	5871644	channel 0.6m, Cu	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-31		< 5		< 0.2	< 0.5	375	347	< 1	175	3	96	1.75	< 2	< 10	22
SL32	474073	5871646	channel 0.6m, Cu	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-32		5		0.2	< 0.5	318	358	< 1	160	< 2	59	1.65	< 2	< 10	31
SL33	474074	5871048	channel 0.6m, Cu	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-33		< 5		< 0.2	< 0.5	271	328	< 1	148	< 2	45	1.63	< 2	< 10	55
SL34	474075	5871650	channel 0.6m, Cu	Copper Showing (BF)	SL-34		< 5		0.3	< 0.5	331	340	< 1	160	< 2	54	1.71	< 2	< 10	35
SL35	516876	5880004	Berens R. grab	North Shore area	SL-35		> 5000	16.1												
SL36	503670	5877727	I.F. grab	North Shore area	SL-36		9													
SL37	507306	5878620	Thurston grab, Au	North Shore area	SL-37		23													
SL38	516876	5880004	Berens R. grab	North Shore area	SL-38		< 5													
SL39	489461	5877488	pyritized granite	North Shore area	SL-39		< 5													

	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	0.5	2	0.01	1	1	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
Sample																									
SL1	< 0.5	< 2	1.35	33	60	4.04	< 10	< 1	0.33	< 10	1.22	0.259	0.076	2.14	< 2	8	38	0.12	5	3	< 10	77	< 10	5	26
SL2	< 0.5	< 2	1.61	30	643	5.87	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.1	0.016	0.005	2.8	5	5	13	0.07	6	< 2	< 10	36	< 10	2	5
SL3	< 0.5	< 2	1.7	8	118	7.4	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.1	0.021	0.018	0.96	4	8	13	0.28	4	< 2	< 10	65	< 10	5	8
SL4	< 0.5	< 2	1.42	26	589	5.36	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.11	0.016	0.005	1.8	5	5	13	0.06	< 1	< 2	< 10	35	< 10	2	5
SL5	< 0.5	< 2	0.47	419	39	15.1	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.26	0.056	0.016	12	5	3	2	0.3	4	< 2	< 10	60	< 10	6	42
SL6	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	304	57	11.3	< 10	< 1	0.16	< 10	0.37	0.097	0.017	8.64	3	2	2	0.21	2	< 2	< 10	55	< 10	7	101
SL7	< 0.5	< 2	0.6	291	32	13.1	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.16	0.067	0.026	8.08	3	2	7	0.26	5	< 2	< 10	38	< 10	6	43
SL8	< 0.5	< 2	0.9	71	205	5.88	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	0.29	0.086	0.017	1.87	2	3	4	0.24	6	< 2	< 10	34	< 10	3	33
SL9	< 0.5	< 2	3.99	31	147	3.66	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.43	0.066	0.017	0.36	3	12	14	0.21	< 1	< 2	< 10	111	< 10	6	6
SL10	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	3	69	4.57	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.31	0.078	0.012	0.22	< 2	4	6	0.13	3	< 2	< 10	41	< 10	5	22
SL11	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	2	19	1.13	< 10	< 1	0.82	13	0.15	0.073	0.024	0.14	< 2	3	18	0.07	< 1	< 2	< 10	21	< 10	6	6
SL12	< 0.5	< 2	1.5	43	443	7.02	20	< 1	3.06	23	5.2	0.085	0.095	1.98	4	26	26	0.25	6	< 2	< 10	160	< 10	7	47
SL13	< 0.5	< 2	0.4	8	72	7.97	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	0.7	0.113	0.014	0.42	3	6	6	0.13	9	< 2	< 10	71	< 10	1	15
SL14	< 0.5	< 2	1.38	99	31	6.05	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.21	0.117	0.017	4.58	< 2	3	14	0.41	3	< 2	< 10	46	< 10	3	41
SL15	< 0.5	< 2	1.28	9	179	5.4	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.64	0.198	0.043	1.11	2	5	15	0.18	2	< 2	< 10	46	< 10	4	34
SL16	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	5	59	10.1	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.39	0.158	0.047	0.38	3	5	10	0.2	7	< 2	< 10	60	< 10	< 1	16
SL17	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	12	225	22.1	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.31	0.076	0.028	1.4	9	2	16	0.16	5	< 2	< 10	38	< 10	< 1	26
SL18	< 0.5	3	1.65	353	23	13.9	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.23	0.083	0.013	6.02	5	2	8	0.1	5	< 2	< 10	20	< 10	2	26
SL19	< 0.5	3	0.31	955	29	24.2	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.3	0.043	0.013	13.4	7	3	2	0.12	10	< 2	< 10	34	< 10	3	31
SL20	< 0.5	< 2	1.02	182	83	9.25	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.36	0.141	0.043	5.24	4	3	6	0.23	4	< 2	< 10	68	< 10	5	65
SL21	< 0.5	< 2	1.7	42	264	4.36	< 10	< 1	0.1	< 10	0.32	0.064	0.022	2.29	4	5	15	0.17	2	< 2	< 10	44	< 10	9	30
SL22	< 0.5	< 2	2.18	225	26	11.8	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.65	0.073	0.06	7.43	3	1	8	0.13	7	< 2	< 10	32	< 10	9	36
SL23	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	9	18	4.13	< 10	< 1	1.03	24	0.74	0.149	0.038	0.35	< 2	6	39	0.19	6	< 2	< 10	51	< 10	13	64
SL24	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	14	18	6.08	10	< 1	1.38	26	1.04	0.192	0.041	0.7	3	6	36	0.2	3	< 2	< 10	61	< 10	13	86
SL25	< 0.5	< 2	0.65	21	15	5.25	< 10	< 1	1.26	24	0.91	0.127	0.04	1.11	< 2	7	21	0.18	4	< 2	< 10	59	< 10	11	105
SL26	< 0.5	< 2	0.75	24	14	5.26	< 10	< 1	1.27	22	0.8	0.14	0.036	1.41	< 2	6	29	0.17	4	< 2	< 10	49	< 10	10	93
SL27	< 0.5	< 2	3.47	27	16	5.39	< 10	< 1	0.85	24	0.6	0.096	0.035	1.41	< 2	5	64	0.15	9	< 2	< 10	42	< 10	13	66
SL28	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	15	16	5.95	< 10	< 1	1.55	28	0.91	0.114	0.04	0.92	3	6	17	0.18	3	< 2	< 10	51	< 10	16	92
SL29	< 0.5	< 2	1.1	14	17	4.42	< 10	< 1	0.96	31	0.58	0.105	0.041	0.95	< 2	5	29	0.16	1	< 2	< 10	42	< 10	15	81
SL30	< 0.5	< 2	0.81	57	189	6.47	10	< 1	0.04	< 10	2.22	0.112	0.035	1.77	3	9	6	0.25	8	< 2	< 10	180	< 10	7	20
SL31	< 0.5	< 2	0.91	67	177	6.43	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	2.26	0.124	0.028	2.38	2	8	6	0.25	14	< 2	< 10	170	< 10	5	18
SL32	< 0.5	< 2	0.85	47	193	5.69	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	2.25	0.133	0.029	1.51	2	10	6	0.27	5	< 2	< 10	181	< 10	6	15
SL33	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	42	216	5.63	< 10	< 1	0.21	< 10	2.12	0.13	0.029	1.22	< 2	9	6	0.26	10	< 2	< 10	200	< 10	5	15
SL34	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	44	226	6.2	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	2.27	0.143	0.027	1.48	3	11	6	0.27	16	< 2	< 10	212	< 10	6	17
SL35																									
SL36																									
SL37																									
SL38																									
SL39																									

WPT_Speciman	Eastingnad27	Northingnad27	Field Notes	Reading comments	Jamieson comments on rep samples
1	475155	5870374	mylonite; hornblende plus later quartz		
2	477998	5872550	camp tonalite		
3	477820	5872620	NW of zinc zone		
4	477662	5872628	NW of zinc zone		
5	477326	5872670	lamprophyre dyke		
6	477469	5872643	lamprophyre dyke		
7	476900	5872679	lamprophyre dyke or andesite dyke		
8	476692	5872795	gabbro		
9	476627	5872784	gabbro		
10	476396	5872788	gabbro		
11	476149	5872671	gabbro		
12	475968	5872636	tonalite or trondjhemite		
13	475745	5872486	gabbro		
14	475485	5872314	gabbro		
15	475262	5872129	argillite		
16	473448	5871731	gabbro		
17	473448	5871731	gabbro		
18	472588	5872280	iron formation		
19	474498	5871675	reef ultramafic flow		
20	474575	5871284	gabbro		
21	476912	5872652	gabbro		
22	473161	5872463	gabbro		
23	476500	5872100	gull-rock ultramafic		
24	477525	5871794	east island ultramafic		
25	477525	5871127	contorted limestone		
26	475822	5872588	gabbro		
27	475821	5872592	mineralized gabbro		
28	477675	5872727	gabbro		
29	477488	5873212	quartz-rich dacite		
30a	477533	5873305	quartz sericite alteration		
30b	477533	5873395	???		
31	477632	5873363	sericitized gabbro? Tonalite?		
32	477686	5873272	quartz sericite alteration (serpentine?)		
33	477460	5873321	quartz sericite alteration		
34	477414	5872359	ultramafic?		
35	477377	5873368	ultramafic?		
36	477656	5873325	porphyry		
37	477768	5872795	andesite		
38	477798	5872795	porphyry or tonalite/trondjhemite		
39	476711	5872960	gabbro		
40	478578	5872646	tonalite		
41	478695	5872789	tonalite		
42	474038	5871668	island north of Cu zone; ultramafic?		
43	474083	5871705	point north of Cu zone; ultramafic?		
44	475750	5872748	pyroxenite		
45	475752	5872755	pyroxenite		
46	474030	5871656	island north of Cu zone		
47	474127	5871694	point north of Cu zone; ultramafic?		
48	473448	5871731	??		
49	474237	5871683	andesite		
50	476597	5871745	ultramafic		
51	476138	5871577	ultramafic		
52	473497	5871739	lamprophyre dyke in IF		
53	474850	5872446	ultramafic		
54	474860	5872441	ultramafic		
55	474990	5872437	ultramafic		
56	478250	5871600	quartz/sericite		
57	475100	5872453	ultramafic		

WPT_Speciman	Eastingnad27	Northingnad27	Field Notes	Reading comments	Jamieson comments on rep samples
58	475895	5871446	ultramafic		
59	474490	5871818	andesite		
60	475757	5872748	ultramafic		
61	475635	5872663	quartz rock		
62	475647	5872645	ultramafic		
63	475709	5872625	ultramafic		
64	475763	5872596	gabbro		
65	475822	5872580	andesite?		
66	475509	5872286	ultramafic/gabbro		
67	475722	5872624	ultramafic serpenitized		
68	475710	5872625	ultramafic		
69	475687	5872681	ultramafic		
70	475638	5872654	quartz rock		
71	475630	5872638	quartz rock ?		
72	475687	5872558	gabbro		
73	475580	5872460	ultramafic		
74	475787	5872584	gabbro		
75	474339	5871890	ultramafic		
76	476454	5872800	granite(trondjhemite)		
77	504730	5877275	leucogabbro (anorthositic gabbro?)	younger granite mapped by Satterly; unusual ropy surface	massive, unaltered; euhedral interlocking grains of plagiocase and amphibole, plagioclase dominant (leucogabbro);photos suggest some crude layering or flow banding
78	506561	5878140		exposure east of 84 agglomerate	silicification with overprint of fine grained non-oriented sericite grains; host is possibly a fine-grained grit or coarse sandstone
79	506865	5878176	granite dyke?	exposure east of 84 agglomerate	silica alteration/quartz vein contact; very strong silicification of possibly mafic host (mm scale chloritic remnants); quartz vein may actually be fractured silicified feldspar porphyry or coarse grit layer
80	503540	5878224	porphyritic gabbro	located on S side IF, but similar to 85 and 90 (north side of iron formation)	massive, unaltered; euhedral white plag up to 8mm long in fine grained interlocking matrix of mafic minerals(ophitic/diabasic) with hornblende dominant?) and plag; minor overprint of silvery brown leucoxene; weakly magnetic
81	503628	5878205	gabbro	comparable to 86	massive, unaltered; euhdral interlocking grains (2-5 mm long) of plagioclase and amphibole; 1% primary pyrite-pyrrhotite; weakly magnetic; from photos, this is a finer grained phase of gabbro which can ultimately grade up to a megacrystic plagioclase rich phase
82	507761	5880349			
83	506450	5878150	pink felsite dyke	pink, dense hard felsite dyke near a pegmatitic granite exposure; similar ot an exposure mapped by Satterly across the bay on the peninsula	massive, hard, fine grained, hematized or potassic salmon pink coloration; quartz-feldspar matrix with 5% chlorite sulphide specks; would appear to be a relatively fresh aplite dyke
84	506021	5878000	fragmental	conglomerate mapped by Satterly; appears to be a coarse fragmental or agglomerate	rock specimans appear to be slightly disrupted beds of mudstone and quartz-rich dirty sandstones/grit (rounded quartz grains in mafic matrix); 1-2% very fine grained pyrite in quartz material and as later overprint; photographs depict larger scale heterolithic sedimentary debris flow; likely talus breccia rather than lahar
85	506543	5878121	porphyry	porphyritic similar to 80	massive, unaltered, very hard, black siliceous matrix; 20% up to 5mm long white fresh feldspars; dark grey quartz eyes within siliceous matrix; quartz feldspar porphyry
86	506500	5878130	gabbro	gabbro similar to 81	massive, fine-grained weakly chloritized gabbro; 1-2 % disseminated pyrite
87	503510	5877600	fine grained dyke	north south trending dyke identified by Satterly	very fine grained, black, massive unaltered
88	504027	5874514	biotite granite	older granite	massive, medium grained, unaltered

WPT_Speciman	Eastingnad27	Northingnad27	Field Notes	Reading comments	Jamieson comments on rep samples
89	507744	5880336	gabbro	sample collected near caved trenches in treeline main showing is on shoreline; recessive north-south striking zone requires trenching, blasting in order to sample; pyrite and minor arsenopyrite observed	massive, weakly chloritized, fine-grained gabbro; pale green weakly saussuritized plagioclases; fine grained; a non-numbers rock speciman taken from the main carbonate zone appears to be a highly strained, highly altered (cataclastic) zone; late euhedral, fine to medium grained pyrite overprints pervasive quartz carbonate alteration; pictures appear to show increasing pervasive silicification of andesite approaching vein/alteration zone
90	506561	5878140	porphyry	porphyritic similar to 80	massive, unaltered, very hard, black siliceous matrix; 20% up to 5mm long white fresh feldspars; dark grey quartz eyes within siliceous matrix; quartz feldspar porphyry
91	507744	5880336	alteration zone		foliated by carbonate stringers; appears to be a pervasive overprint of biotite; original host is mafic; minor very fine-grained sulphides
92	489461	5877488	granitic	partly exposed granitic outcrops along sandy beach; visited because gold was reported in this area (Canoxy B??)	92a- appears coarser and more granitic in texture, but could be a more quartz rich silicified felsic tuff; some carbonate bleaching leaves remnants of chloritic material; minor biotite and sulphides: 92b-medium to coarse grained quartz plagioclase felsic tuff or reworked felsic volcaniclastic; massive with possible weak biotite-sericite alteration
93	480850	5877760	granitic	partly exposed granitic outcrops along sandy beach; visited because gold was reported in this area (Canoxy B??)	93a - strongly foliated, slightly blue quartz eye tuff; silicified with patchy qtz sections; moderate biotite-sericite alteration; 2-3% sulphides along silvery chlorite rich stringers parallel to foliation 93b- massive f.g. mafic intrusive,with 5% disseminate f.g. biotite and 0.5% disseminated pyrite
94	476300	5879720	granitic	partly exposed granitic outcrops along sandy beach; visited because gold was reported in this area (Canoxy B??)	94b similar to 94a, but with addition of weak pervasive carbonate and fabric defined by carbonate stringers; 94b similar to 94a, but with addition of weak pervasive carbonate and fabric defined by carbonate stringers; pictures show white bleaching, crudely bedded nature of outcrops typical of NW arm felsic pyroclastic; evidence of iron carbonate alteration along rusty fractures and locally developed foliation

DATE	ACTIVITY
June 15 to June 18, 2015	Mobilize Ken and Tim Reading from Toronto to Sandy Lake
June 19 to June 21, 2015	Organize gear, training for assistants, gear, fuel, boats
June 22 to June 24, 2015	Mobilize to Sandborn Bay; set up camp; field training
June 25 to July 20, 2015	Traverses in Sandborn Bay and Grouse Peninsula
July 29 to Aug 03, 2015	Demobilize from Sandy Lake to Toronto
Aug 09 to Aug 12, 2015	Mobilize from Toronto to Red Lake
Aug 13 to Aug 14, 2015	Mobilize from Red Lake to Sandy Lake
Aug 15 to Sept 02, 2015	Trenching and sampling at Copper Showing(8 days), Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone (5 days), Dyke Zone (3 days),
	IF Zone(3 days)
Sept 03 to Sept 05, 2015	Demobilize camp from Sandborn Bay to Sandy Lake;
Sept 06 to Sept 07, 2015	Mobilize from Sandy Lake to Fishtail Bay; Begin sampling/prospecting Fishtail Bay area
Sept 08 to Sept 12, 2015	Recon sampling/prospecting in Fishtail Bay area
Sept 12 to Sept 15, 2015	Demobilize from Fishtail Bay to Sandy Lake to Red Lake to Toronto

N
Helm Lake
Helm Lake
GRANITE BAY AREA
RATHOUSE BAY AREA
June 24 traverse
June 24 traverse
July 18 West traverse
July 7 West traverse
June 26 West traverse
July 10 North traverse
June 26 West traverse
June 27 traverse
July East traverse
June 23 traverse
June 23 traverse
June 25 traverse
July 6 traverse
June 29 traverse
June 29 traverse
July 1 traverse
July 2 traverse
July 6 traverse
June 22 traverse
July 4 traverse
July 18 traverse
July 20 traverse
July 3 traverse
July 17 traverse
June 24 traverse
July 8 detailed prospecting
July 15 traverse
June 26 South traverse
July 10 traverse
see detail
detail
1:1,000
Helm Lake
July 7 West traverse
June 26 West traverse
July 10 North traverse
July 8 detailed prospecting
July 3 traverse
June 24 traverse
July 17 traverse
0 25 50 100 Meters
Legend
Traverse waypoint
Approximate traverse path
Claim boundary
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: -93.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
Units: Meter
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Meters
1:5,000
Sandy Lake Gold Inc.
Sandy Lake Gold Project
Prospecting Map
Date: April, 2017
Map 1
Name:
File: slake-1.mxd


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: -93.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
Units: Meter
470000
471000
472000
473000
5871000
5870000
5869000
N
4253460
4253464
904068
977079
4253468
4253461
4253465
4253469
4253462
4253466
243
242
241
234
240
238
239
237
236
July 10 traverse
July 11 traverse
Helm Lake
0 150 300 450 600
Meters
1:5,000
Legend
Traverse waypoint
Approximate traverse path
Claim boundary
Sandy Lake Gold Inc.
Sandy Lake Gold Project
Prospecting Map
Date: April, 2017
Map 2
Name:
File: slake-2.mxd

MY REPORT UPON A Prospecting Reconnaissance OF SOME GOLDEYE MINING CLAIMS IN THE SANDBORN BAY AREA OF SANDY LAKE, NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO DURING THE SUMMER OF 2015.

K. L. Reading

I N D E X

Report Introduction	1
My Report	2
Appendixes	17
Discussion	17
Conclusions	27
Recommendations	27
Appendix I; Peninsula Alteration Zone	28
Appendix II; The Copper Zone	31
Appendix III; The Iron Formation Trench	36
Appendix IV; The Sandborn Bay Dyke Zone	40
Appendix V; Sample Data & Assays	43
Appendix VI; Rock Specimen Petrography	48

The tent-camp from which 2015 summer work was conducted upon Goldeye property in and around Sandborn Bay of Sandy Lake in Northwestern Ontario.

MY REPORT UPON A Prospecting Reconnaissance OF SOME GOLDEYE MINING CLAIMS IN THE SANDBORN BAY AREA OF SANDY LAKE, NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO DURING THE SUMMER OF 2015.

Introductory Remarks

A two-man prospecting party was fielded to perform an early-stage assessment of copper and zinc base metal potential in a proposed Sedex environment suspected to occur in the Sandborn Bay area of Sandy Lake in northwestern Ontario.

The crew was also charged with actual field training of two or three young First Nations individuals in prospecting methodology as generally pursued by canadian exploration company professionals nowadays.

Particular attention was to be paid the Grouse Peninsula in the Sandborn Bay area because existing aeromagnetics showed an unusual intensity pattern beneath the bay, spilling onto the peninsula itself. The presence of some Copper, Zinc and other metallics in ill-defined exposures along the peninsula shore was considered sufficiently positive to warrant more pursuit at this time.

Field crew methods were to be vetted by local First Nations authorities, the usual do's and dont's upon Tribal Lands. No such problems developed during the season, probably because a very positive rapport developed among all concerned.

Much of this report, since it breaks very different - if not new - ground in such work, is presented as individual appendices to a rather brief main report body.

This report relies heavily upon relevant photographic illustraion throughout for several reasons, not the least of them being attention span. Study of the detail displayed in good photographs transfers information particularly effectively.

Finally, some of what is contained in this report, if submitted to government, ought to generate technical interest in a much more thorough investigation of the makeup and history of local geology.

Dr. Satterly, in his 1938 geological report, came closes of all to geological truth hereabouts but due then-constraints of time versus area covered by tent-camp and canoe transport could not possibly have devoted additional time to individual localities within his extensive study area.

* * * * *

My Report

After establishing our tent camp shown elsewhere along with a mildly threatening forest-fire smoke-trail a few days later, we set out to relocate the Goldeye-mapped Zinc Zone.

It was quickly found, a single blast-pit on a small shoreline promontory quite close to camp, immediately adjacent a much-disturbed north-south-striking Tonalite contact within which chloritic (ex-sediment?) xenoliths were observed. Upper photo on page 3.

The zinc showing consists of rusty material exfoliated now by repeated frost-action. A few seams of black Sphalerite could be found by rooting around in pit-rubble but no strike-length existed in the evident 320° plane. An adjacent mapped Conglomerate - upper photo on page 4 - striking parallel to the weak sulphides is in fact breccia much like that found not far distant along the shoreline west of here shown in the lower photo on page 4. later trenched by us and producing negative assays.

Of interest here at the zinc zone geologically, though, is a rather compelling photograph of ignored banding exposed well in outcrop that suggests rock here is likely northeast-trending (perhaps altered) sediments, much as Satterly originally proposed. See the lower photo on page 3.

After a little local prowling that located Tonalite very near the zinc zone hinting at an alternative contact alteration explanation for it's presence we moved out-peninsula to locate and quickly examine the Copper Zone.

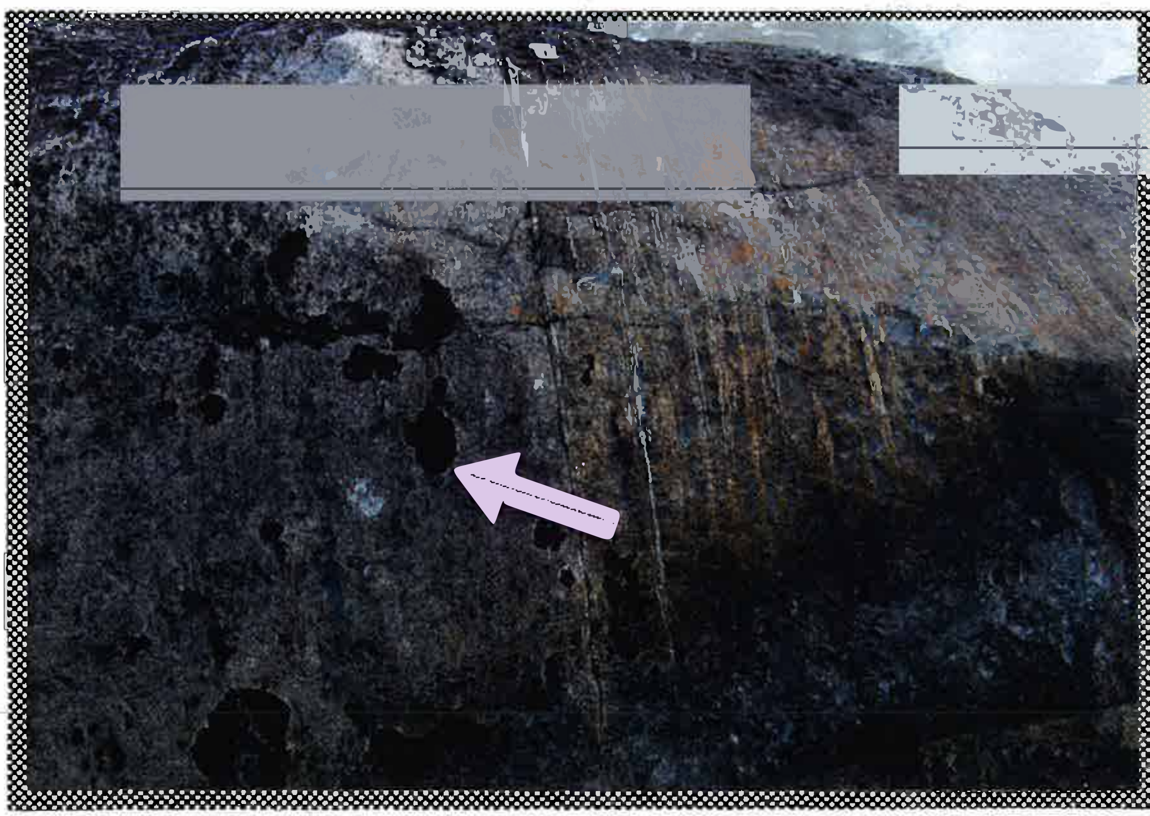
This, the Copper Zone, proved to be a very different story of considerable interest to us. It became immediately apparent that despite no excavation at all here having been done during the past it certainly ought to have been opened up by having some such work done upon it.Initial photos of it undisturbed are shown on page 5.

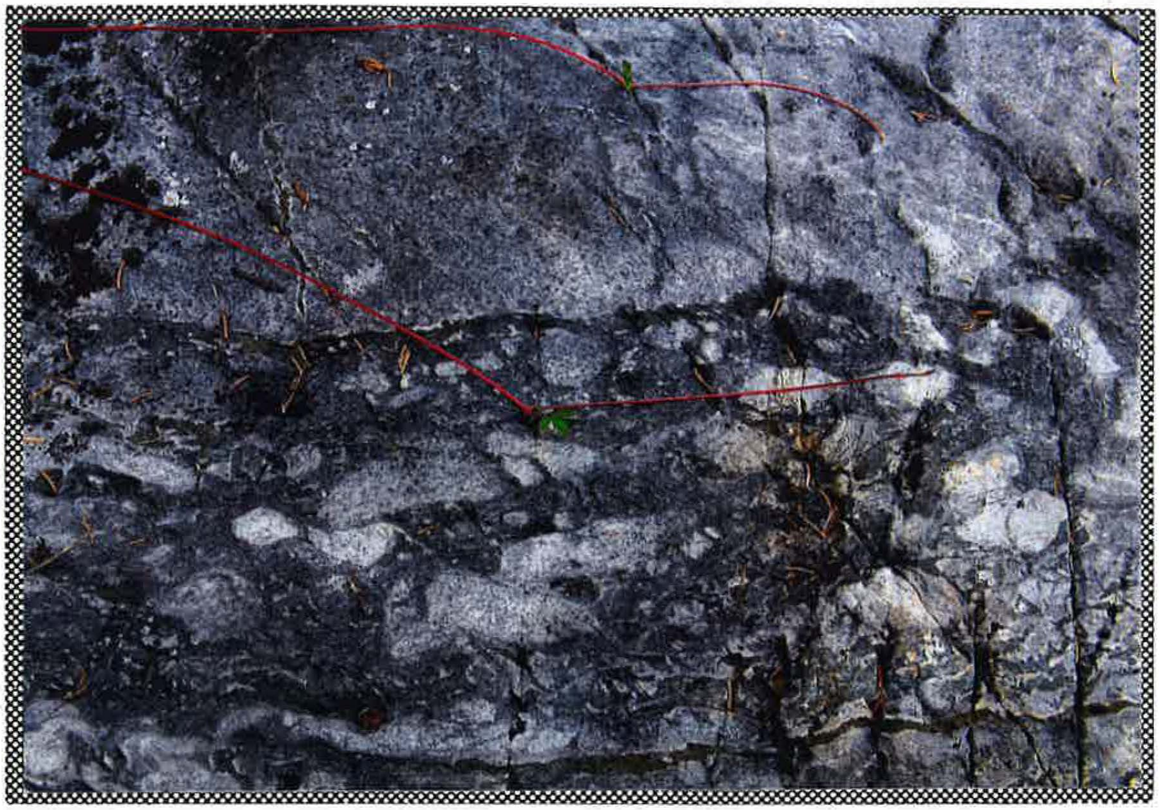
A few heavy grab samples were quickly collected of semi-massive sulphides in the zone at lake-level near it's probable northern extremity and shipped for quick assay and chemistry to better discern it's composition.

A hiatus developed now because our desire to trench the zone had to be vetted by the First Nations Council in Sandy Lake; getting permission took some time.

While this trenching matter was being debated in the village we turned to running traverse lines across the Grouse Peninsula to assess inland prospecting potential therealong.

Something missed at the reputed Zinc Zone shown nicely above was veiled evidence of it's probable sedimentary origin so clearly depicted below together with indicated North demonstrating a strike commonly seen locally.





Above, rock earlier described as conglomerate near the reputed Zinc Zone much too strongly resembles sulphide breccia cut by northeast-trending Lamprophyre dykes we trenched some distance further west along the Grouse Peninsula shoreline.

At the north end of the Copper Zone trench and in more outcrop across the point-tip beyond it, north zone dip appears quite obvious and is I believe meaningful vis-a-vis observations from elsewhere on Sandborn Bay rock exposures.

Circumstances thus provided opportunity to teach our students the lost art of compass-directed traverse line cutting, references to which peninsula-interior prospecting could be referred if needed.

A chainsaw was used to notch Beaver-fallen Poplars on the second such line. Another hiatus caused by this activity led to blazed lines only for a while; it too eventually ended in our favour.

The interior of this Grouse Peninsula is hardly a prospecting picnic-ground. It is extremely rough, characterized by many north-facing scarps of considerable height, leading one to suspect that much north-south block-faulting and tilting has occurred herealong.The base of one such scarp appears in the upper photo on page 7.

"Outcrop", though locally abundant, is hardly such. All of it other than verticsl rock faces is deeply covered by a thick blanket of moss and intertwined tree-roots which must be chopped off in order to peel back blankets of it to examine underlying rock thus exposed. The lower photo on page 7 typifies the problem.

Both photos on page 8, however, show what beautifully clean a rock exposure can result for examination when treated this way. These particular exposures happen to be far north of the Zinc Zone in an area of felsic sediments. The process, though, is time-consuming and cumbersome. Other clues are usually first sought to justify such effort.

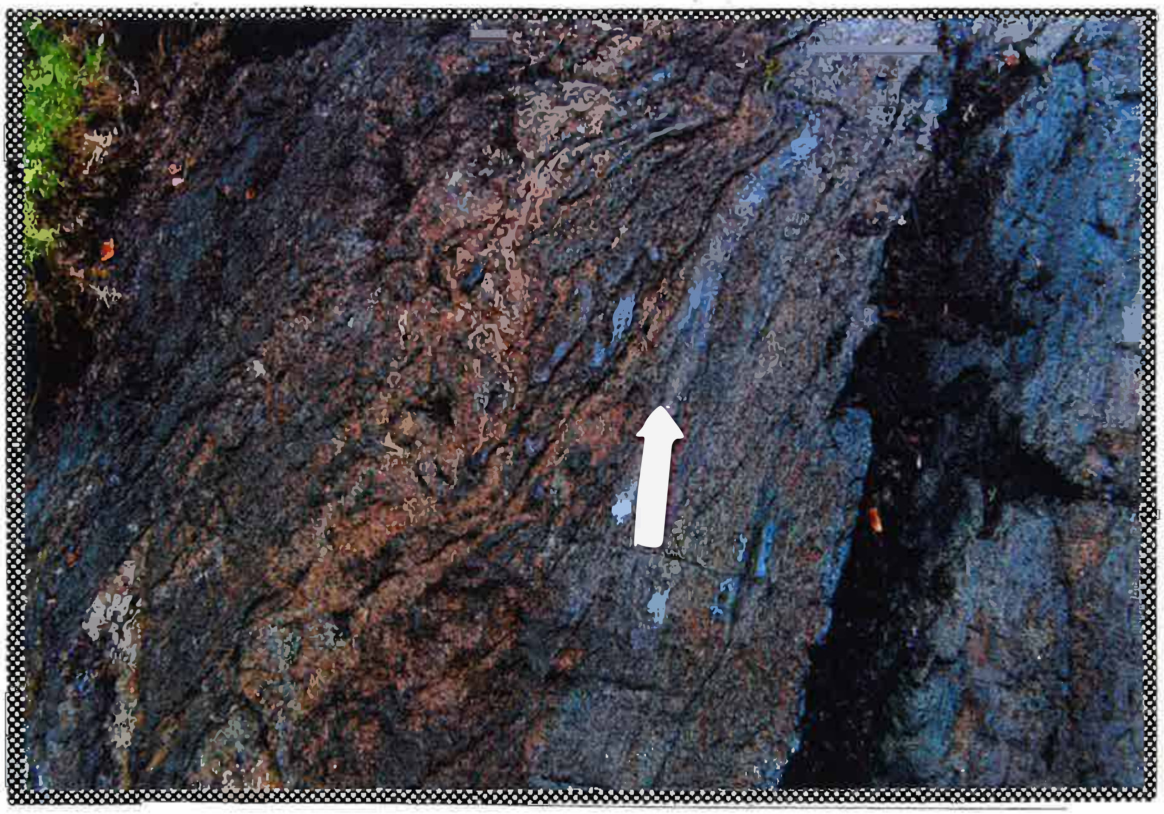
One such did occur quite early, on our second traverse line, leading to excavation of a shallow trench across an unusual sulphide zone. Shown in the photographs on page 10 and others elsewhere, this exposure proved beyond all doubt that perhaps as much as half the Grouse Peninsula is underlain by markedly altered, metamorphosed, ancient sediments of some description.

However, only an up-tick in Chromium resulted from a number of samples collected here for assay; S-02 through S-04.

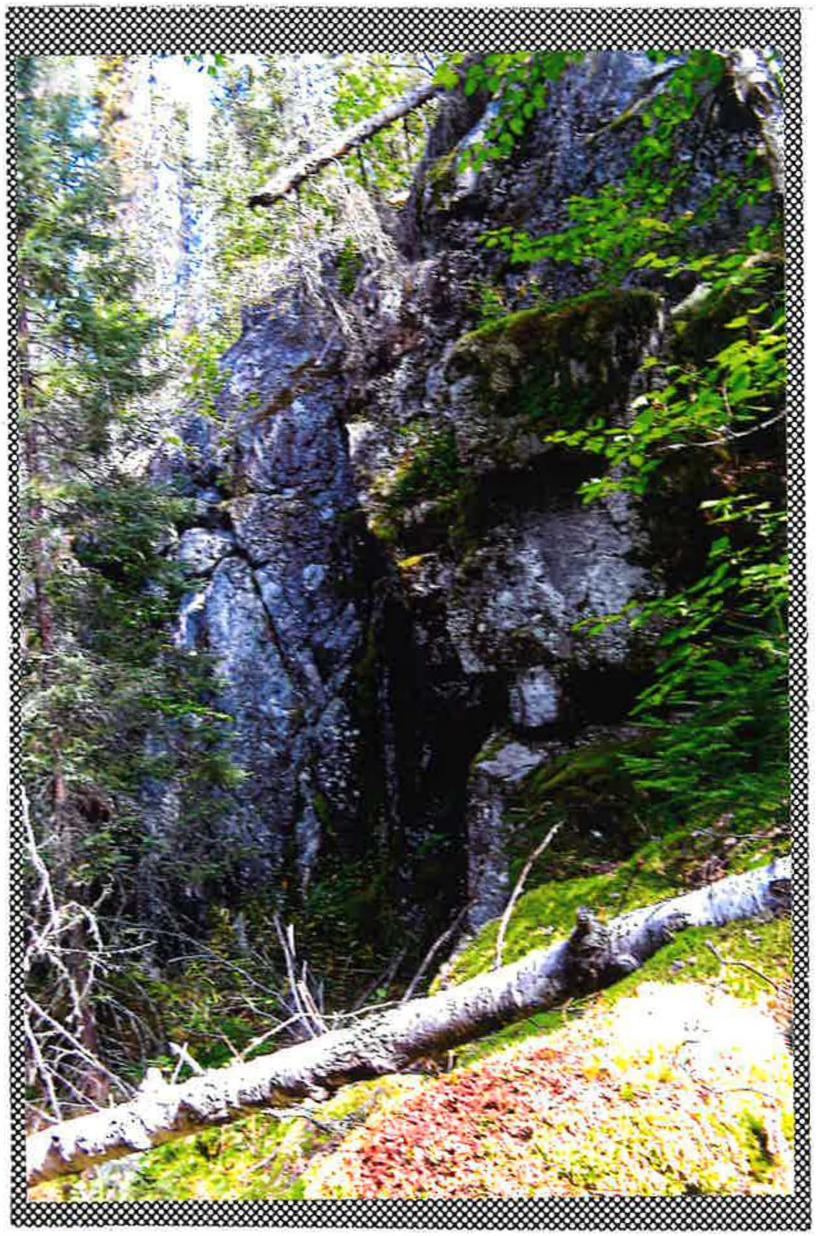
This trench became and focus of what I've called the Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone, diagrammed elsewhere in my report. From it many rock specimens were collected for thin-sectioning and geochemistry, detailed accompanying the above-noted diagram. Resultant morphology may include a Komatiitic presence, exemplified by the chemistry of specimen SL-63, which see.

Some of the metamorphic rocks here are without any doubt the most dense I have ever encountered! It takes a sledge to break some of them. Others, however, are a locally friable Muscovite schist.

Additional examples in these photos highlights another local feature, the completely concealed nature of most inland outcrops. Much effort is needed to cut out root and moss blankets to expose outcrop for study.



Inland upon the Grouse north of the Zinc Zone where Dacite had earlier been mapped we found only quartzose and Muscovite-rich sediments striking roughly northward parallel the Tonalite contact. Northeast-striking Porphyry dyking occurs here too.



Precipitous terrain is common on the Grouse Peninsula, this northwest-running scarp exposing metamorphic rock being a typical example.

Too, there is a 12,000 nT magnetic anomaly here which couldn't be reliably sourced due it's evident burial nearby. Compass deviation is so strong that this zone can be traced far along strike in either northeast or southwest directions.

The upper photo on page 10 depicts the 15-odd meter long shallow trench excavated and the lower photo on the same page is a nice example of the steep south dip present here.

A discovered sulphide zone trenched in the Grouse Peninsula returned just elevated Chromium and Manganese from submitted assay samples. Steeply south-dipping sulphidized sediments were accompanied by intense magnetism of uncertain origin.

Following excavation of this initial trench at the alteration zone accompanied by early poking around there we returned to the Copper Zone, permission in hand to trench it. Additional detail of that work, sampling and so forth, is contained in Appendix II herewith.

Following completion of trenching at the copper zone, curiosity about an obviously lacustrine Iron Formation northwest of it some distance was also trenched where partly exposed upon the peninsula shore.

More detailed in Appendix III. it was nevertheless interesting to see a limestone stratum within the I.F. and also to expose evidence of subsequent volcanism disrupting it.

The trenching crew were now given a break and sent prospecting westward down Sandborn Bay with instructions to relocate some of the recorded "showings" down there.

These were found without difficulty, being little more than a number of discrete "sulphide burns" and frost-heaves along the shoreline, none of which appeared to have been "opened up" so to say. Worth little, if any, further attention, one is shown nicely in the upper photo on page 12.

This one occurs adjacent a broad flat shoreward exposure of absolutely barren volcanic or sediment and it probably is marginal to an Iron Formation beneath the bay.

Another sulphide burn, shown in the lower photo on page 12. was curiosity sampled, S-10, and returned negative results.

Our first good evidence of actual andesitic volcanics present hereabouts came from the beautiful exposures of pillows and flow-banding seen on a tiny reef-island isolated far out in Sandborn Bay, shown in both photos on page 13. Pillows were subsequently found on other islands and the tip of the Grouse Peninsula.

One enigmatic occurrence of compressed pillows like those at the I.F. trench was stripped of it's moss cover well inland upon the Grouse several hundred meters east of the Copper Zone. There was insufficient other outcrop nearby to further define it - but not far south of it we encountered more of the sulphidized Quartz/Muscovite schist; sample S-13 assayed essentially nil.

Occurrences and associated activities in this report are not described entirely chronologically. It needs to be understood that operating relatively small boats upon big water necessitates "going with the wind" so to say. There were no-boating days as well! Smoke-bound days, not knowing where the fire was!

A purported Zn/Cu/Ag Showing several kilometers to the west down Sandborn Bay is entirely shown in this photo and is just a lakeshore frost-heave from which one sample may have been taken years ago. A peninsula-end samplefrom the site pictured below assayed nil Au and Ag.

Flow-banded Andesite and associated pillow pavements on Sandborn Bay islands and distal parts of the Grouse Peninsula add little useful information with which to help unravel local geological history. These are perhaps the youngest rocks present hereabouts.

Both a Gabbro sill, above, and evident metamorphic rock exposed upon Sandborn Bay islands suggest dominance of vertical to steeply north-dipping structure around the bay and upon islands within it. Metamorphic xenoliths are seen occasionally in 'taffy-pull' Gabbro.

When weather was agreeable time was also spent attempting to assess the group of islands centered within the east lobe of Sandborn Bay. They are somewhat enigmatic.

Many rock specimens were collected from different sites upon them and many of these turned into thin-sections with companion slabs sent for geochemistry to determine composition definitely.

Earlier stabs by previous investigators seem mainly to've been guesses based upon questionable evidence, if any at all.

From my own past experiences with Peridotite I simply couldn't see any of these island rocks being described as such. Calling some of them Komatiitic lava also seemed a bit far out since no good geochemical data seems to have been presented to back that assumption up.

In Appendix VI I present geochemical analyses of rock specimens where shown taken from upon a skeleton map of Sandborn Bay. In it as well are presented photomicrographs paired with outcrop photos of their actual source rock outcrops.

More such analytical work could be done should there become a valid reason for doing so. At present, however, there seems to be insufficient justification to engage in one.

In this Appendix VI one particular t-sec I think tells another story quite clearly. It is called "Island Komatiite" and is of a small outcrop so-defined by an earlier investigator.

As magnification through four levels is shown photographically it becomes increasingly evident that this rock is a sediment, not a komatiitic lava, and that this sediment - perhaps Iron Formation? - has undergone partial but complete alteration.

As can also be seen in a photo or two among this group, some outcrops are markedly blue in colour - particularly in bright sunlight - and I suspect are "blueschists", rocks which have undergone intense alteration at relatively low temperatures but very great pressure such as would obtain at great depths (or during thrusting?).

I think the marked vertical "appearance" of these island rocks is suggesting they have been exhumed structurally from depth. Enough! See photos on page 14.

We continued inland exploration upon the Grouse where several more schistose sulphide occurrences were found, all similar to that first discovered thereupon. These additional finds were invariably associated with Quartz-rich Muscovite schists. No dacitic rocks were ever found.

A nice example of a "bluestone" metamorphic xenolith encased by "taffy" Gabbro located lakeside at the foot of a vertical Gabbro dyke-flank.

Perhaps indicative of a common origin for these schistose mineralized occurrences, though far apart in an area of juxtaposed moss-covered outcrop and till, was the presence of conformable Pyroxenite dykes at several of them.

Structural offsets likely exist as well; fault-scarps striking 320° were commonly seen - such as that illustrated on page 9 herebefore.

We found nothing else of interest coasting the rest of Sandborn Bay's extensive territory. Indications were seen here and there of major structural disruptions of unknown dimensions or causes irrelevant to us at this time. All were quite 'cold'.

There is more than sufficient cross-structure rock exposure to have exhibited the presence of major sulphide systems worth our attention. Such systems almost always are accompanied by subtle indicators.

Just the Copper Zone exhibited the sort of favourable signs a prospecting party seeks.

To stretch that point here, the sulphide occurrence illustrated in a photo on page 12 might be considered of additional interest - but only for it's hint at what might lie beneath the waters of that part of Sandborn Bay.

The Appendixes

In addition to my foregoing running commentary, much detail is contained in four illustrated Appendixes each of which is devoted to one of the four mineralized occurrences trenched and sampled by our field party during the 2015 summer prospecting program. These are:

Appendix I: A site-sketch and some photographic detail of the Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone.

Appendix II: A site-sketch, cross-section and additional photographic detail of the Copper Zone.

Appendix III: A site-sketch and some additional photography of an Iron Formation found and trenched northwest of the Copper Zone.

Appendix IV: A site-sketch and some photographic detail of the Sandborn Bay Dyke Zone, so-called to distinguish it from the not far distant Zinc Zone.

Following the above four Appendixes are another pair devoted to sampling and petrography. These are:

Appendix V: A list of assay samples, their weights and location in GPS NAD 27 coordinates together with metallics assays and some trace element analyses selected by head office personelle.

Appendix VI: An unusual feature seldom found in a prospecting report submitted here in Ontario. In it are:

A tabular summary of GPS NAD 27 located rock specimens collected during prospecting together with tentative field I.D.s as guessed in the field(!).

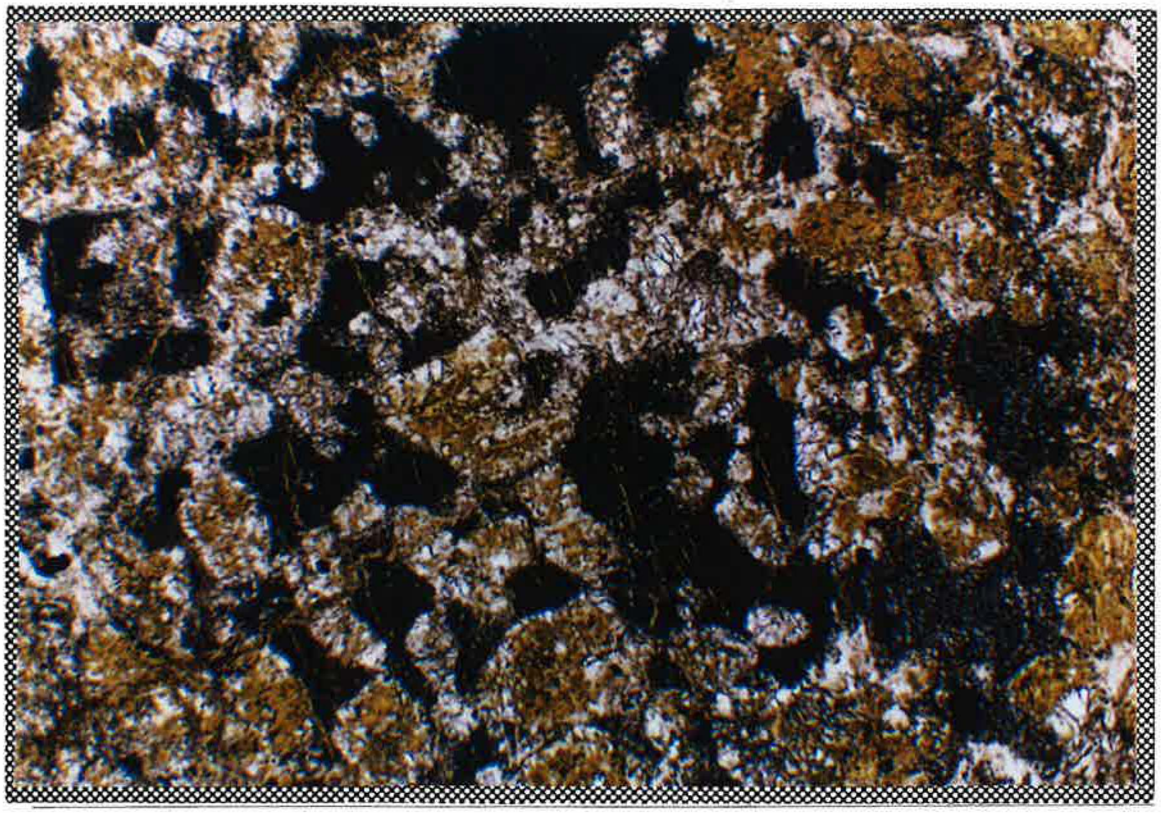
Rock geochemistry of selected exemplar specimens in both assay lab format and dissection into three generalized rock-type categories.

A data-site sketch of Sandborn Bay and it's central island group.

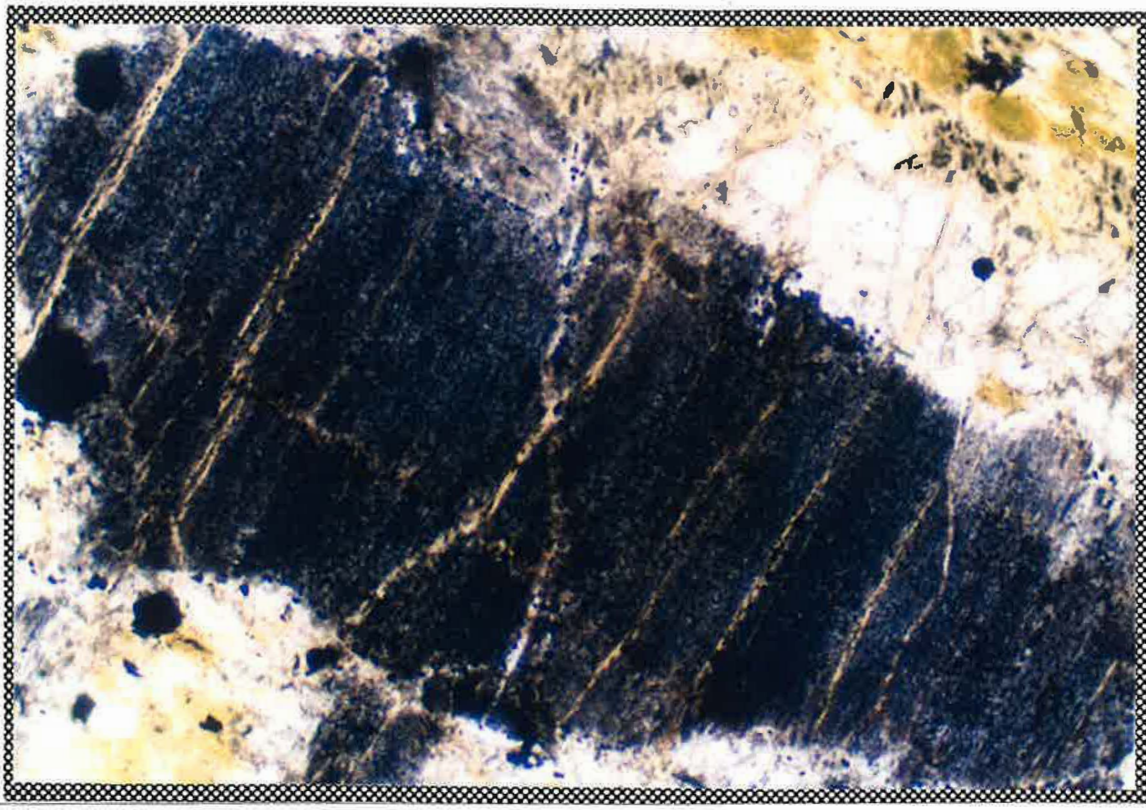
Eleven pages depicting rock outcrop photos along with scaled thin-section photomicrographs taken of material from those outcrops.

Discussion

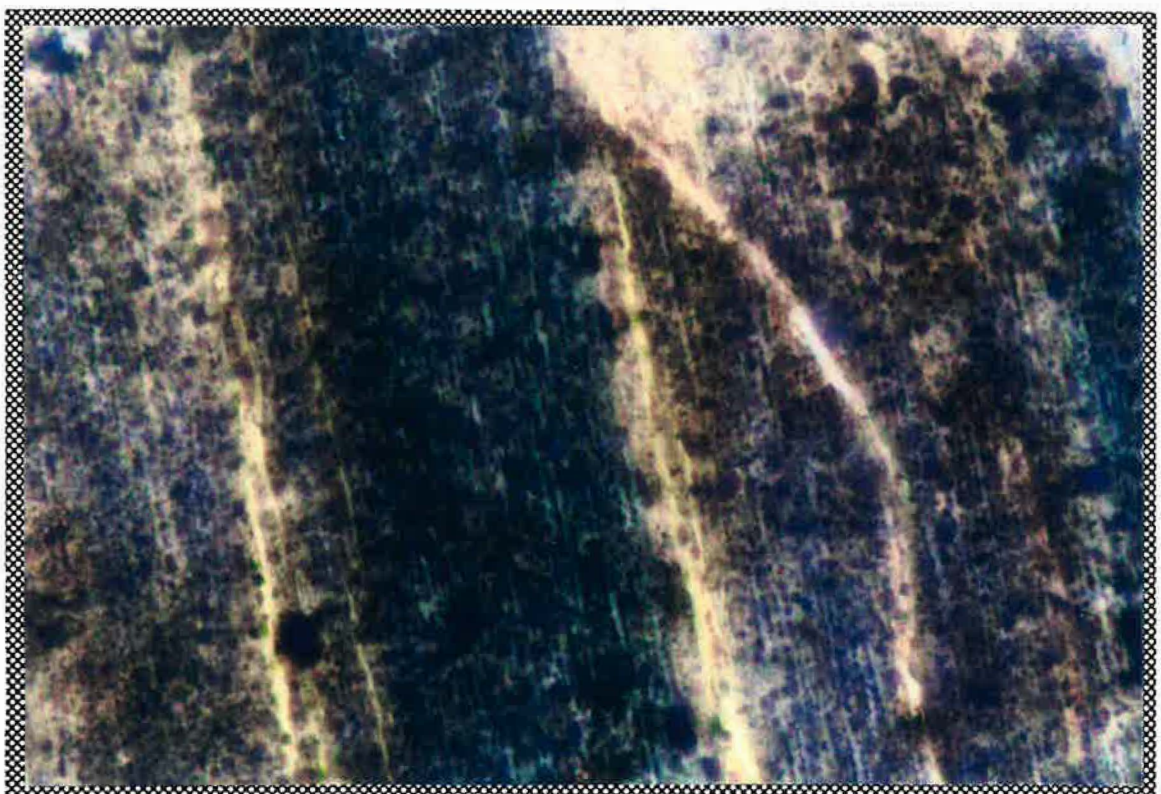
To demonstrate my reason for producing and providing such micro-



"Island Komatiite" shown above in PPL x30 and below x70 appears instead to be a recrystallized sediment or perhaps a banded Iron Formation?



The same "Island Komatiite" specimen with magnification increased above to x160 and a portion of the same image below increased yet again to x312.



(micro)scopic detail, displayed upon pages 18 and 19 are four photomicrographs of a reef rock located in the Sandborn Bay island group that has been described by others as Peridotite or Komatiitic Lava.

Taken up through four magnifications that provide increasingly informative detail, it becomes evident that this rock probably is a disrupted and metamorphose sediment rather than being one of those identified above. It might even be a proto-I.F.

So many questions! Quartz-rich sediments which outcrop subtly along the south shore of Sandborn Bay beyond these islands are weakly magnetic where tested, are sericitic, and contain many larger quartz clasts showing evidence of extreme strain due to the amount of undulant extinction seen in them. They bear much resemblance to similar rock seen northeast of Sandborn Bay.

The presence of considerable Stilpnomelane in another Sandborn Bay reef rock (the Tern-nesting reef north of the islands) also points toward sediments rather than ultramafics.

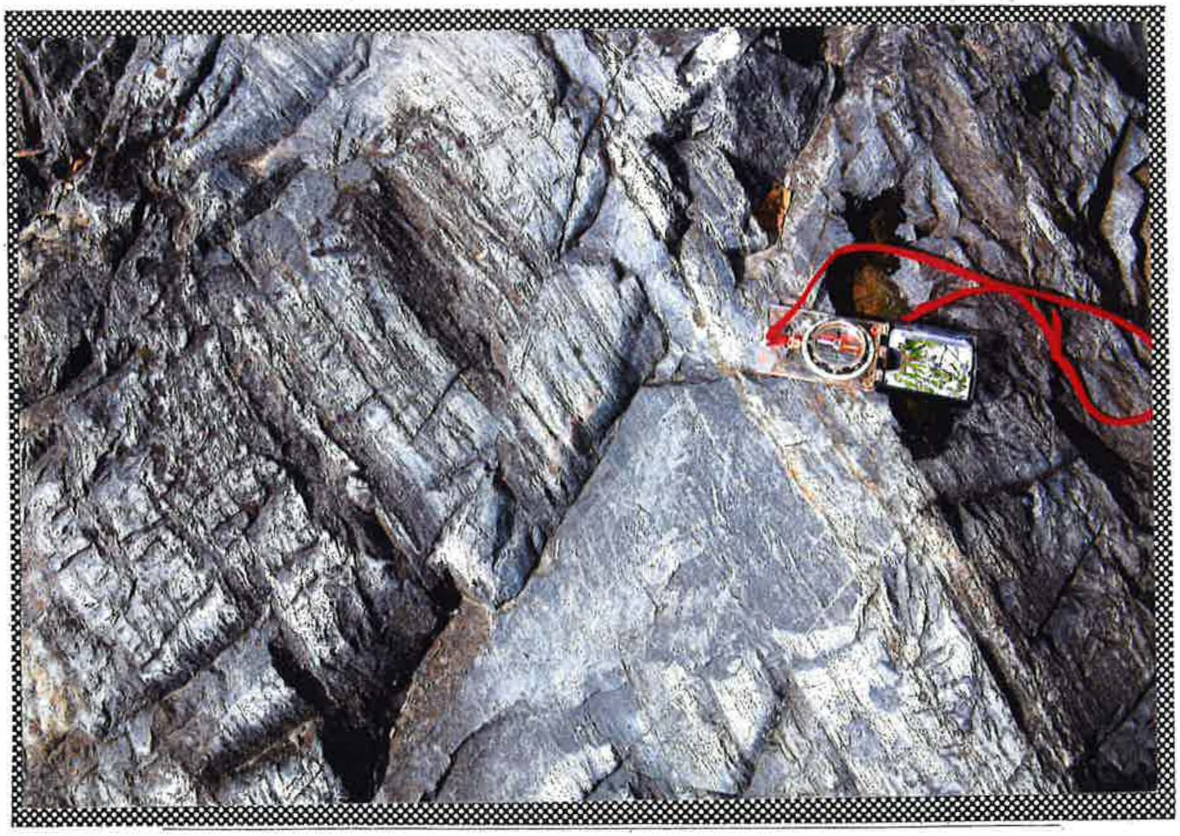
In fact, the finalized airborne geophysical map just received shows me quite clearly what is most likely a linear magnetic reflection of Iron Formation running through these islands!

The evident lack of geophysical 'targets' associated with rock in the bay center does not surprise me.

Having just mentioned the final airborne geophysics interpretation coming to hand, and having examined it carefully, I've chosen to pursue my original thought train before dealing with it in detail - impressed as I am that it recognizes the hidden targets we had already found the hard way!

An extremely confounding problem to me upon the southern shore of the Grouse Peninsula is the largely ignored presence of a remarkable granitoid intrusive composed entirely of felsic minerals, Quartz and Feldspar. It appears to be, by virtue of its exposed upper surface, a shallowly south-dipping body limited in extent inland but of unknown dimensions southward out under the bay. Why is it here? What is it? What does it's presence signify? It is capped by a relatively thin coarse-grained Gabbro blanket. See the photomicrograph on page 61. There is also a -1800 nT depression associated with it.

The Zinc Zone bust.It proves nothing one way or the other, being merely an artifact of selective sampling. Perhaps it is a contact phenomenon associated with the nearby Tonalite contact. It may have simply been 'sweated out of' the altered sediments in which it occurs? What lies west beneath the bay here? Zinc alone is a notoriously difficult metal target! This one happening to be especially enigmatic.



this view typifies much of what is seen within the grouse peninsula alteration zone. The rock is hornfelsic and contains minute garnets.

Zinc here is a stand-alone because it is singularly lacking in most of our samples collected elsewhere around the bay. It is in fact almost entirely absent from samples collected at the Alteration Zone sulphide exposures.

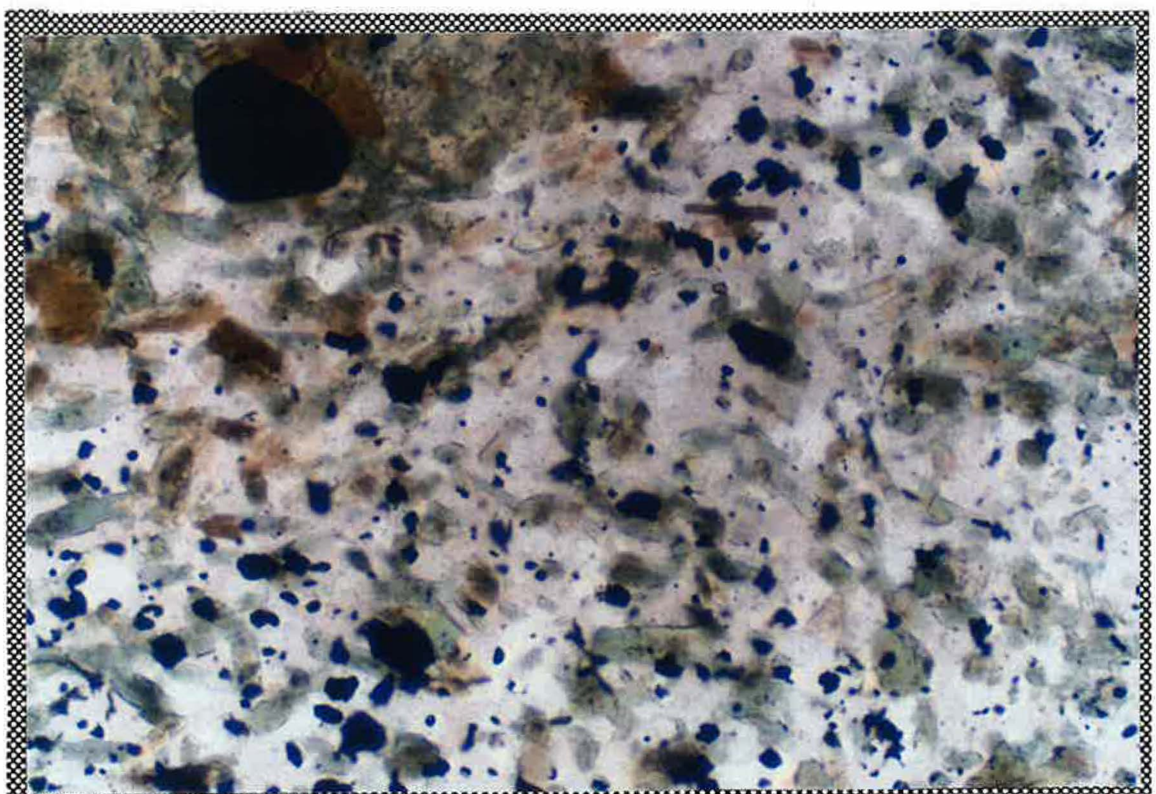
In Appendix I is some detail from our discovery site of what is well-described as The Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone. We paid it considerable attention and were able to trace it discontinuously from east of the Copper Zone to where it appears to be deflected northward by the Tonalite contact.

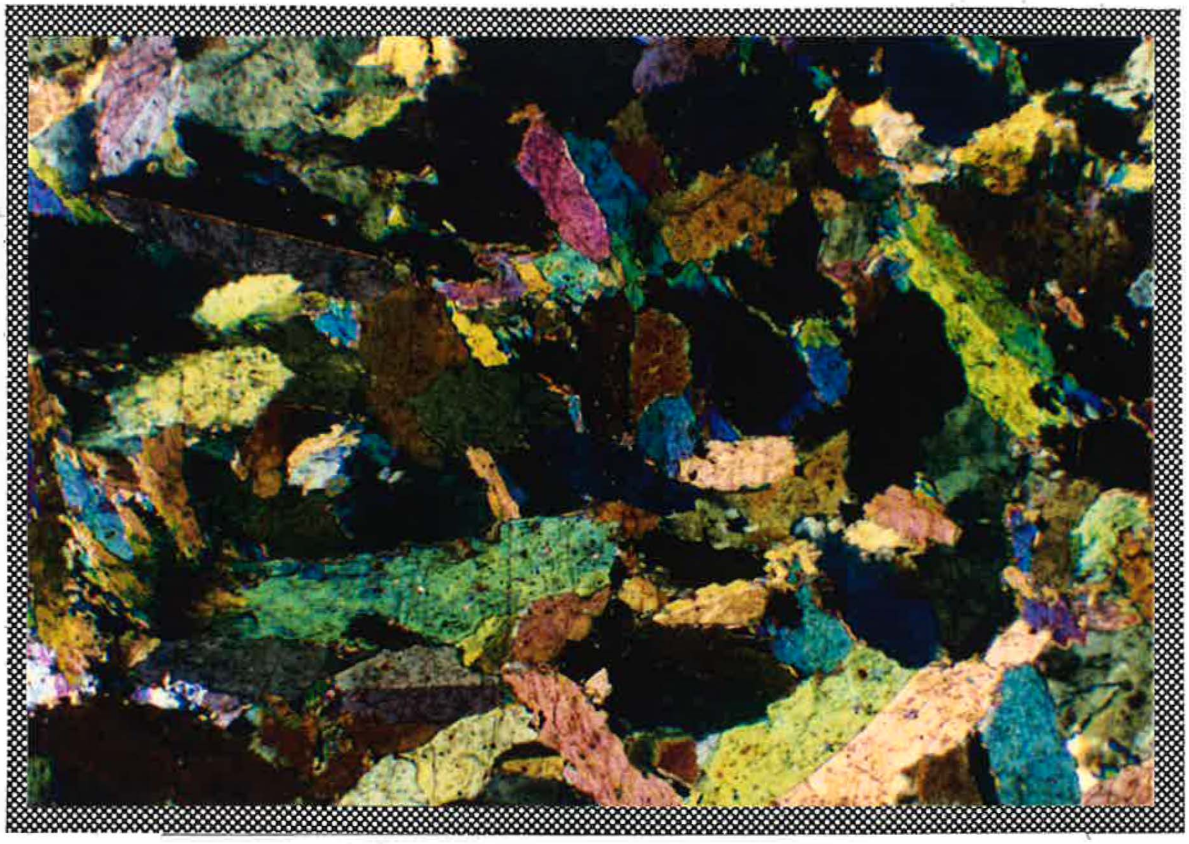
We paid much attention to the rocks herealong, finding them to be puzzlers. Nonedescript, extremely heavy, dense, occasionally markedly banded (as above), erratically wildly magnetic; being both schist and dyke infested, both of which showed marked evidence of later folding and thrusting - see photos on pages 30 and 62 for example. Within it also are horizons of beautiful yellow and green muscovitic 'serpentine' - see page 63.

At this time, early in our new prospecting program, we hadn't yet run into the ultramafic/metamorphic conundrum and only a bit later came to realize the alteration zone was part of it all. In the end, however, things came together here satisfactorily.

Garnets from the Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone are shown here in PPL due to their high optical relief. Top photo x30 and bottom x70.

This pair of Garnet photos shows development in another detritus-rich local habitat along the Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone distant from the foregoing pair site.





Hornblandite dykes occur within the Alteration Zone upon the Grouse Peninsula. Shown x30 XPL.

Above is a last item of interest at the peninsula alteration zone, a photomicrograph x30 in XPL of Hornblendite dyke rock, a more familiar term for it being Pyroxenite, of which it is a specific variety. Rodding of this dyke rock shown on page 30 indicates pronounced folding and thrusting occurred later than its intrusion.

Appendix II adds some detail to the Copper Zone, a sketch of it's proportions and awkward location; where it was sampled; an informative cross-section of the trench-site and several photos in addition to those upon page 5.

The Copper Zone is rather intrigueing but is also enigmatic to a degree. The brilliant blue luster of exposed mineralization seen in the single exploratory trench is unusual and the almost complete lack of copper oxides in an environment conducive to their production seems strange.

5500 nT recorded midway along the trench contrasts with a much higher 27000 nT read atop the small domical island just north of it, the latter thought to be ultramafic or metamorphic in composition.

Why trenching was never done here during the past is difficult to understand. Perhaps it's difficult location, having water on three sides - deep water! - explains that.

Irregular Andesite dyking like that shown here was seen within metamorphosed sedimentary rock.

In Appendix III a site-plan and some additional photographs are expected to add whatever additional detail is wanted from this relatively unimportant mineralized occurrence.

It was trenched to expose a typical lacustrine BIF characteristic of this area for study and comparison to what we were dealing with along the alteration zone not far south of it. As this BIF is evidently faulted off right-laterally a very short distance east of our trench we briefly suspected the Copper Zone to be it's eastward continuation. The recent airborne survey, however, strongly hints otherwise.

The only things of general interest here were the occurrence of a cross-cutting Lamprophyre dyke (coeval with the faulting?) in which sulphides were observed (that don't assay!) and and the remarkable presence of planar limestone beds within the BIF as shown in the lower photo on page 39.

Disruption of the BIF by a subsequent Andesite flow is nicely displayed at the bottom of page 38.

Lastly, Appendix IV, which details our run at something closely allied to the Zinc Zone situation, proved another charming bust of sorts. Here our channel samples returned remarkably high Mn and remarkably low everything else!

Assays from samples collected for analysis in the Sandborn Bay area were generally disappointing compared to numbers published by earlier investigators in past years.

Two possible explanations are suggested; the first, high lab vs low lab unlikeliest and the second, very selective sampling in all probability the main culprit for this evident disparity.

There is a third cause for wildly different assays; sample size. An old adage summarizes this one nicely but is frequently much ignored nowadays: The larger the sample the more apt it is to reflect actual values present in a sample.

This last is specifically why sample weights are always stated in my reports. It allows later viewers to estimate the extent to which reported assay values are apt to reflect the actual amount of target metal contained in a given sample.

The collection of small selected samples remains a generally ignored no-no. A pity because much money is frequently invested based upon early property sampling results!

In this particular case it quickly became obvious that selective sampling had been indulged in and is why I ignored the Zinc Zone and coasted the peninsula shoreline seeking additional mineralized exposures to sample. Doing so located what I call The Dyke Zone to differentiate it; it strongly resembles the Zinc Zone proper. Samples channelled here, though elevated in five or six irrelevant elements, were distinctly depressed in those of most interest to us, among them zinc. Not overly encouraging to say the least.

All in all, our sampling during the summer returned a limited amount of encouragement. Indicator elements as assayed for in general proved less than useful. Trace element sampling is an entire other game and needs to be done very differently rather than just added atop base metal assay samples.

The finalized airborne survey received very recently - stated earlier - has proven most interesting.

It's "targets" GP-3, GP-10, GP-2 and GP-14 beautifully and very exactly pinpoint the Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone which we found independently and explored during July, before airborne surveying was done. The confluence of methods is interesting but the disparity in costs likely not. However, I congratulate the geophysicsts on this one!

The airborne target that most tickles my fancy is GP-12 under the lake, probably block-faulted southward from between GP-3 and GP-10. There is very definitely a major 320°-bearing fault separating it from GP-3 expressed in a small near-shore reef-island there. More comment presently would only be speculation by me.

The two "strings" of conductors trending down the southwestern lobe of Sandborn Bay, GP-15, GP-16, GP-4 and GP-19, GP-17, GP-4 are probably uninteresting. The two, respectively, are likely reflected in photos shown on page 12 of this report associated with comment elsewhere in it.

If GP-19 "feeds" into GP-3 it would suggest the latter to bean Iron Formation relative of some sort, eastward faulted south to present a string of short broken blocks strung along the floor up eastern Sandborn Bay.

GP-13 is another submarine situation. The island shores coasted by us hereabouts were uninteresting.

GP-1 may be structure-related. No evidence of mineralization is present at this difficult site.

Conclusions and Recommendations

First, the recent airborne survey successfully indicated the presence of an already discovered mineralized structural system trending along the Grouse Peninsula interior. This system where sampled to date appears rather uninteresting.

Second, the Copper Zone as explored to date retains a modicum of interest worth some limited future consideration.

Third, to completely negate Sedex potential of Sandborn Bay and its environs underwater anomalies in the bay would need to be addressed by some means.

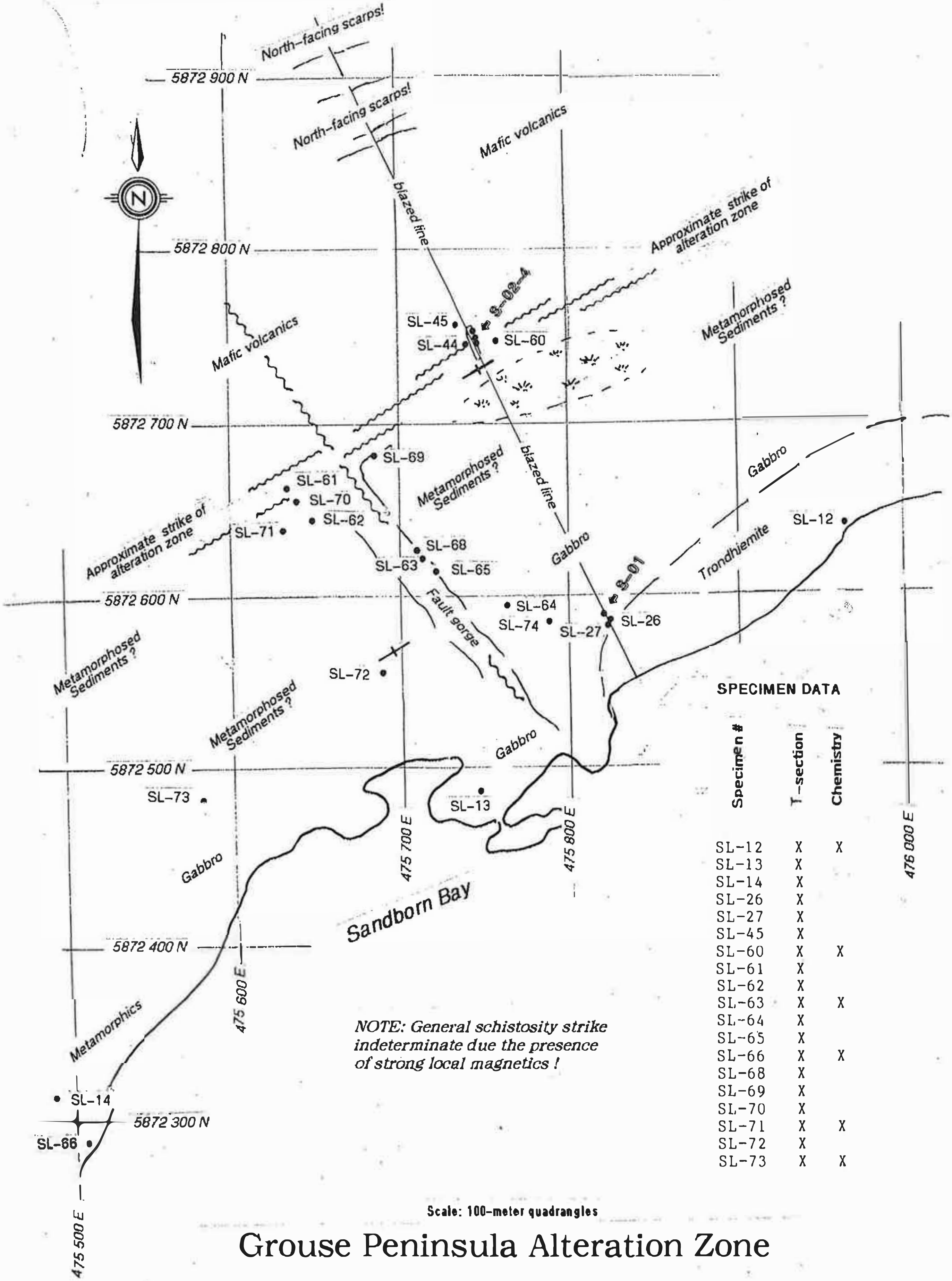
In view of all that is known above, I would recommend only two diamond-drill holes, a pair, to probe the Copper Zone beneath lakewater at the site; such holes only to be contemplated if a drill-rig be present in the area doing other work!

Respectfully submitted,

K. L. Reading

Prospector

A P P E N D I X   I



SPECIMEN DATA

Specimen #	T-section	Chemistry
SL-12	X	X
SL-13	X	
SL-14	X	
SL-26	X	
SL-27	X	
SL-45	X	
SL-60	X	X
SL-61	X	
SL-62	X	
SL-63	X	X
SL-64	X	
SL-65	X	
SL-66	X	X
SL-68	X	
SL-69	X	
SL-70	X	
SL-71	X	X
SL-72	X	
SL-73	X	X

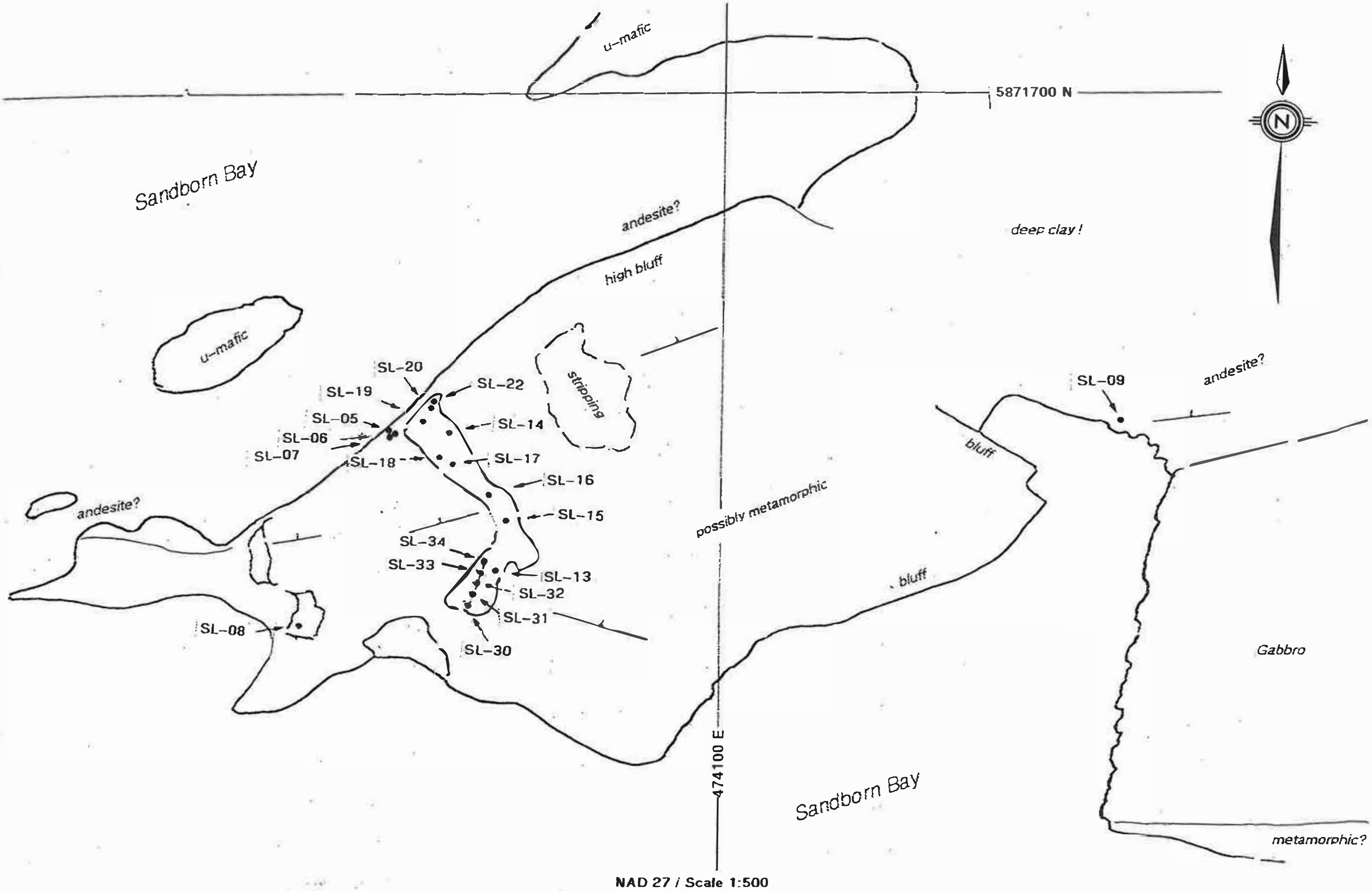
NOTE: General schistosity strike indeterminate due the presence of strong local magnetics !

Scale: 100-meter quadrangles

Grouse Peninsula Alteration Zone

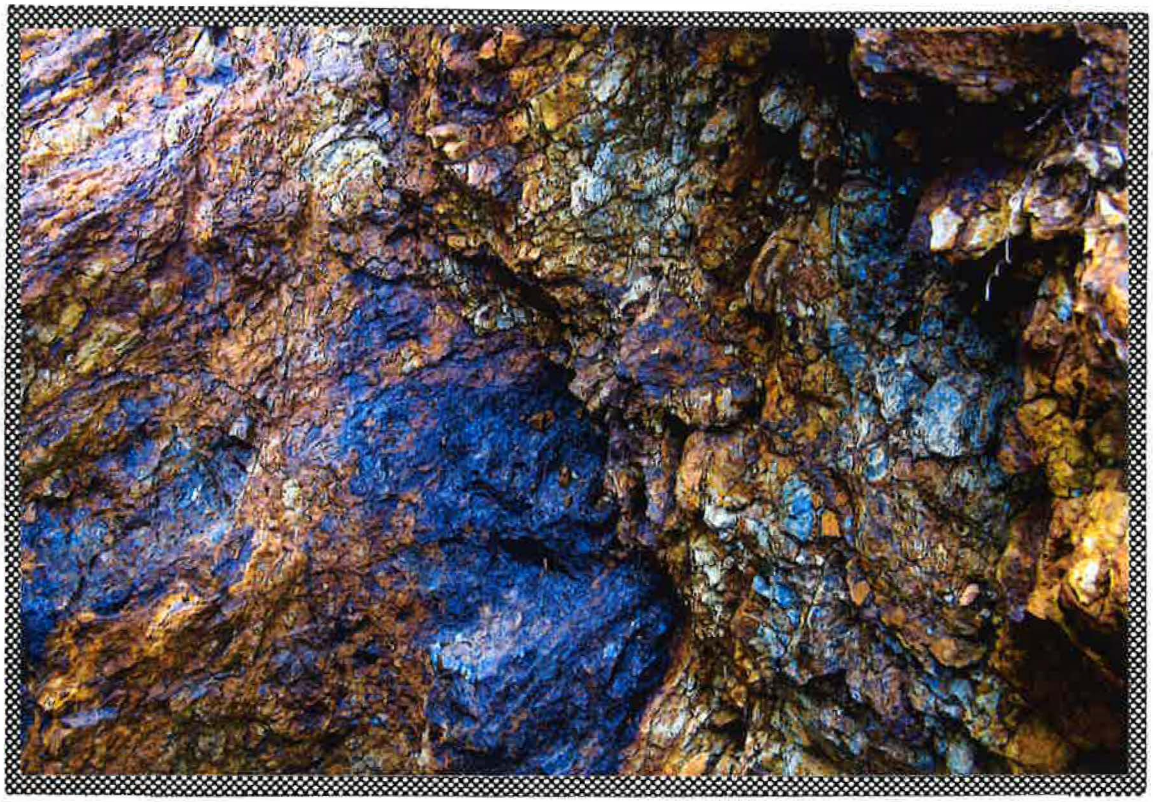
Among the oddities in this trench was rodding of pyroxenite (in this case Hornblendite) horizons suggesti intense post-emplacement thrust folding. Below os shown a broken slab of the densest rock I have encountered in this area! It appears to be a Muscovite-rich sediment.

A P P E N D I X   II



2015 Sandborn Bay Copper Showing Sample Sites

32



The friable nature of deeply-weathered rock in the Copper Zone trench would require much excavation to access fresh rock for sampling. Drilling would be an alternative worth serious consideration.

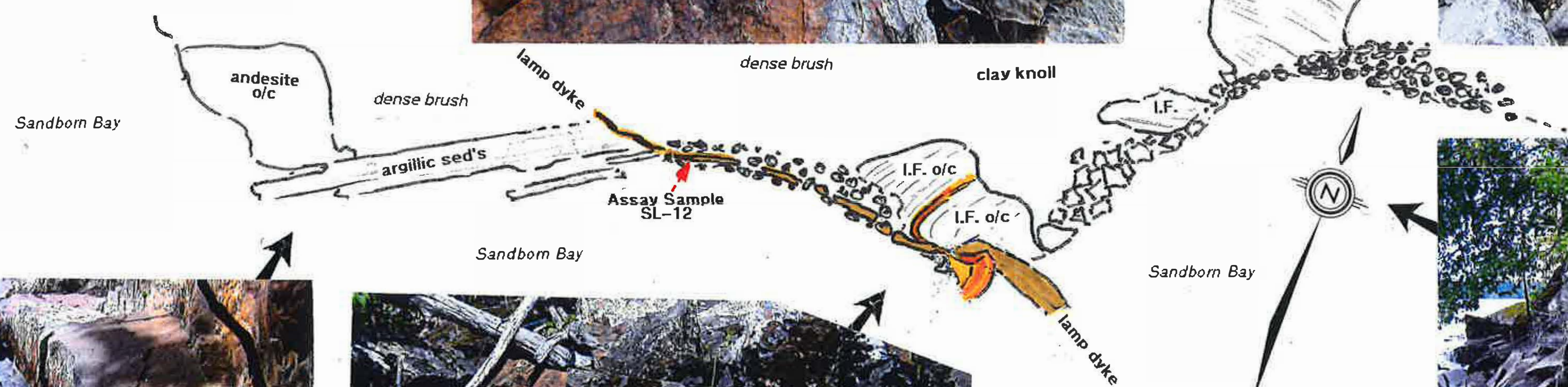
These two photographs of shoreline pavement at the Copper Zone strongly suggest an origin as ancient sediment despite their present indeterminate appearance. Note a number of gently curved parallel seams or fractures?

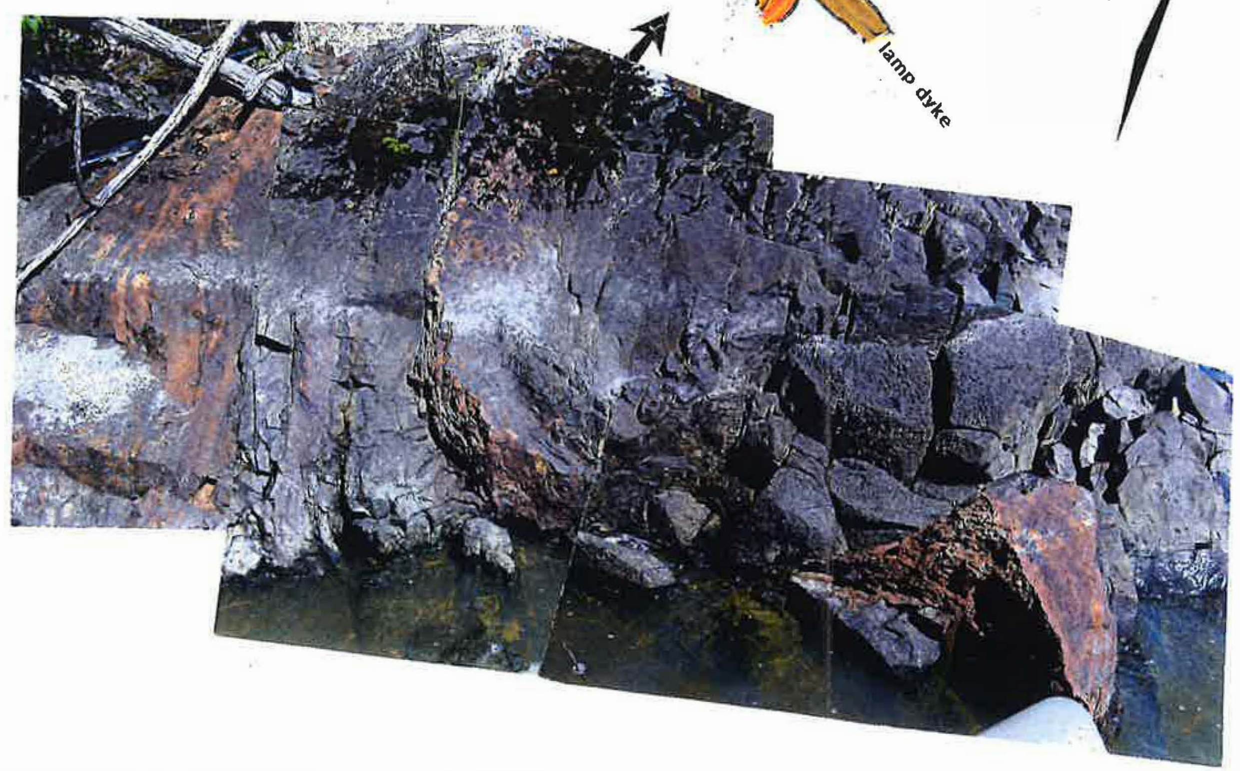
A P P E N D I X III

NOTE:

Though Assay Sample SL-12 returned no values of interest trenching at the site demonstrated the presence of lacustrine sediment subsequently disrupted and overflown by subaqueous andesitic volcanic lavas.

Immediately north of the andesitic in turn exist unmapped gabbro outcrops exemplified by Specimen 017.

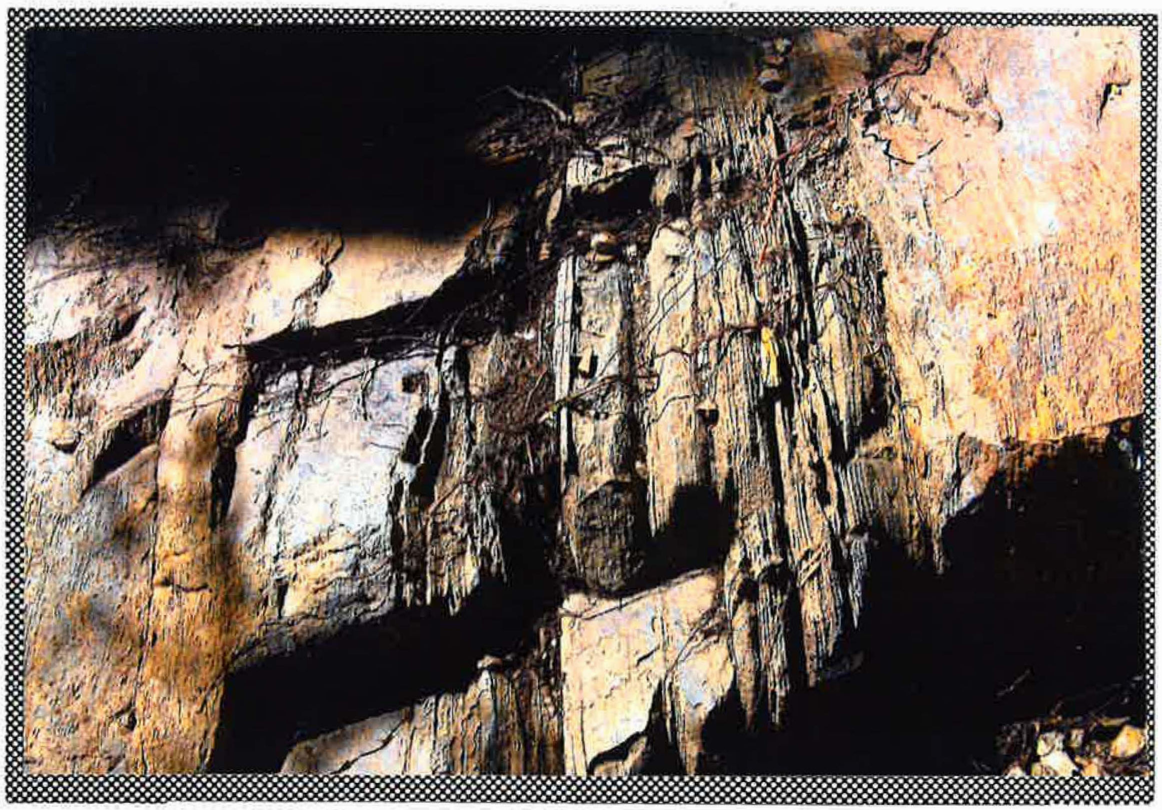




NOTE:

The 28-meter^{+} wide Iron Formation here appears to be truncated eastward, perhaps faulted some distance laterally, south or north. It's 5,000-gamma signature simply vanishes east beyond my trenched site. Lamprophyre dyking here suggests as much due its presence in a number of other fault corridors traversing Sandborn Bay.

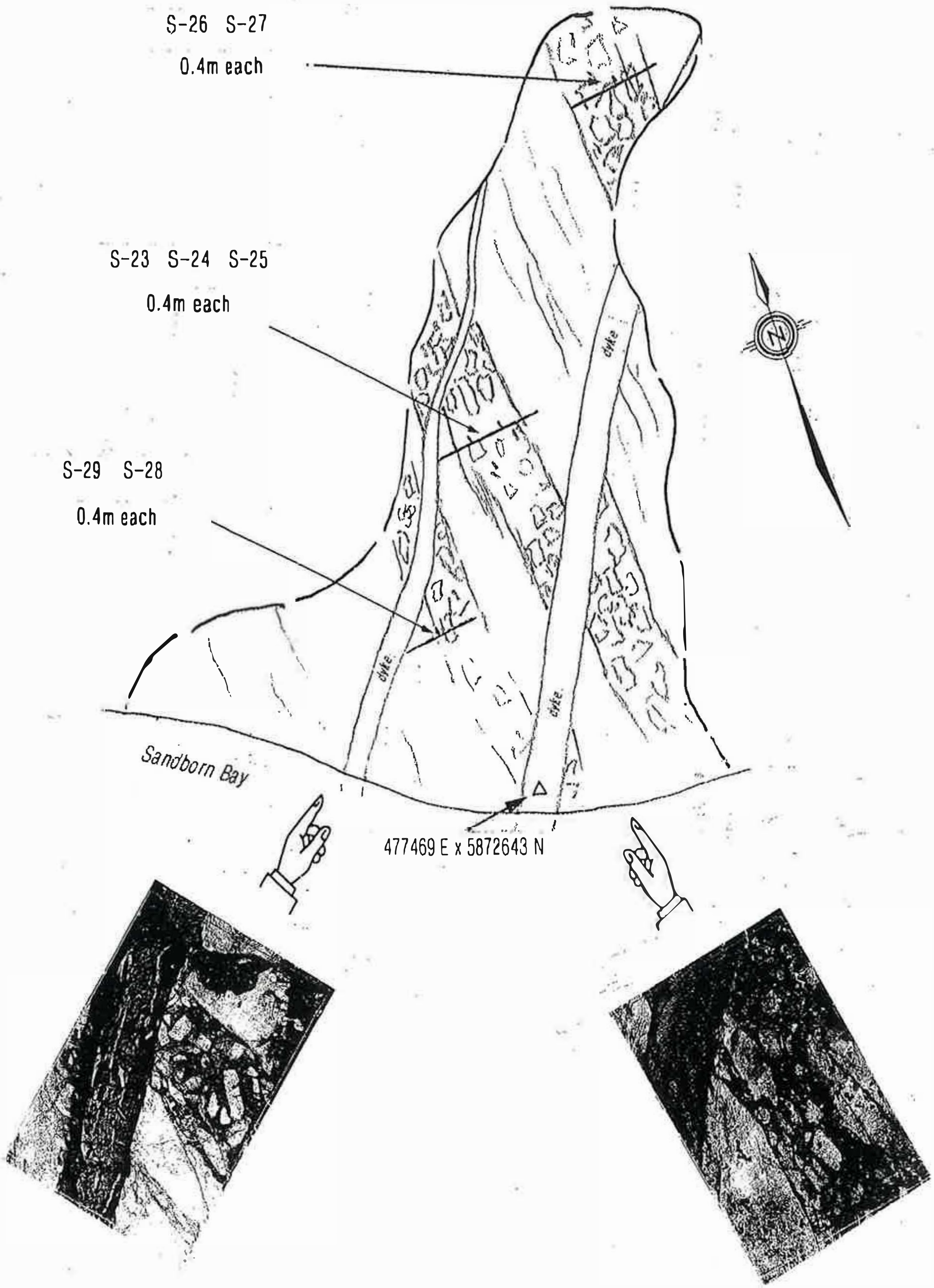
2015 Sandborn Bay Iron Formation Stripping



Exposed too in this Iron Formation trench partly shown above is the evident post-emplacement presence of disruptive Pillow Lava. Exposed in the lower photo is one I.F. tongue thrust deeply into still-plastic lava long before it solidified.

Above is the famous Limestone occurrence upon Sandborn Bay's south shore; it is very limited in extent. Below is a similar occurrence exposed in trenched Iron Formation some distance northwest of the Copper Zone which we trenched during this 2015 summer.

A P P E N D I X IV



2015 Sandborn Bay Dyke Zone Sample Sites

Two views are shown here of the Zinc Zone look-alike found some distance west of it along the Grouse Peninsula shoreline after trenching for sample-taking. Note the two-stage Lamprophyre dyke and brecciation pre-dating it some unknown margin?

A P P E N D I X V

Sample #	Kg Wt	GPS Location	Notes
1	0.73	475822E x 5872588N	pyritized gabbro
2	3.45	475745E x 5872747N	pyritized u-mafic
3	2.98	475450E x 5872748N	pyritized u-mafic
4	2.25	475449E x 5872750N	pyritized u-mafic
5	4.46	474067E x 5871665N	massive pyrrhotite
6	3.76	474067E x 5871665N	massive pyrrhotite
7	3.90	474067E x 5871665N	massive pyrrhotite
8	2.60	474056E x 5871640N	siliceous schist
9	2.84	474140E x 5871664N	Py in quartz vein
10	1.79	471280E x 5869548N	far west Py burn
11	1.40	477181E x 5872726N	Zn zone
12	2.00	473497E x 5871646N	mlzd lamp dyke
13	3.30	474075E x 5871646N	limonite
14	3.30	474072E x 5871661N	mineralized grab, Cu
15	4.55	474078E x 5871651N	mineralized grab, Cu
16	3.50	474077E x 5871655N	mineralized grab, Cu
17	4.04	474073E x 5871658N	mineralized grab, Cu
18	4.69	474072E x 5871659N	mineralized grab, Cu
19	3.93	474069E x 5871663N	mineralized grab, Cu
20	4.86	474072E x 5871667N	mineralized grab, Po
21	3.44	474488E x 5871978N	sulphides on Line 6
22	1.92	474073E x 5871667N	mineralized grab, Cu
23	2.12	477320E x 5872670N	chennel 0.4m, Zn?
24	2.66	477320E x 5872670N	channel 0.4m, Zn?
25	3.35	477320E x 5872670N	channel 0.6m, Zn?
26	3.55	477320E x 5872670N	channel 0.5m, Zn?
27	4.18	477320E x 5872670N	channel 0.5m, Zn?
28	3.26	477320E x 5872670N	channel 0.4m, Zn?
29	3.35	477320E x 5872670N	channel 0.4m, Zn?
30	3.26	474071E x 5871642N	channel 0.6m, Cu
31	3.54	474072E x 5871644N	channel 0.6m, Cu
32	4.60	474073E x 5871646N	channel 0.6m, Cu
33	5.53	474074E x 5871048N	channel 0.6m, Cu
34	2.53	474075E x 5871650N	channel 0.6m, Cu
35	4.28	516876E x 5880004N	Berens River grab
36	3.69	503670E x 5877727N	I.F. grab
37	1.95	507306E x 5878620N	Thurston grab, Au
38	2.89	516876E x 5880004N	Berens 2nd grab
39	4.05	489461E x 5877488N	pyritized granite

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Report Number: A15-05337
Report Date: 7/8/2015

Analyte Symbol		Au	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr
Unit Symbol		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit		5	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1
Analysis Method		FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-01		7	0.2	< 0.5	105	286	< 1	28	3	29	1.28	< 2	< 10	45	< 0.5	< 2	1.35	33	60
SL-02		5	0.6	0.7	199	314	< 1	480	3	8	0.52	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.61	30	643
SL-03		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	113	283	< 1	98	< 2	16	1.02	< 2	< 10	23	< 0.5	< 2	1.7	8	118
SL-04		< 5	0.4	< 0.5	136	276	< 1	268	< 2	8	0.64	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.42	26	589
SL-05		8	3.3	0.7	6340	100	5	1380	< 2	42	0.25	2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.47	419	39
SL-06		7	4.3	< 0.5	7600	125	5	955	10	76	0.34	3	< 10	13	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	304	57
SL-07		< 5	2.4	< 0.5	4610	89	6	880	5	54	0.18	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.6	291	32
SL-08		< 5	0.8	< 0.5	547	117	25	392	4	26	0.27	< 2	< 10	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.9	71	205
SL-09		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	187	366	2	81	< 2	37	2.11	< 2	< 10	22	< 0.5	< 2	3.99	31	147
SL-10		6	0.4	< 0.5	555	159	5	5	4	138	0.5	< 2	< 10	16	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	3	69
SL-11		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	8	97	< 1	4	6	10	1.7	< 2	11	141	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	2	19
SL-12		16	0.3	1.6	186	1130	< 1	187	< 2	302	3.88	4	< 10	39	< 0.5	< 2	1.5	43	443
SL-13		< 5	0.2	< 0.5	162	147	< 1	15	< 2	20	0.56	< 2	< 10	42	< 0.5	< 2	0.4	8	72
SL-14		< 5	0.9	< 0.5	2480	108	7	239	7	26	0.41	< 2	< 10	13	< 0.5	< 2	1.38	99	31
SL-15		< 5	2.8	< 0.5	5290	201	3	23	2	59	0.63	< 2	< 10	26	< 0.5	< 2	1.28	9	179
SL-16		< 5	0.5	< 0.5	379	176	7	10	4	46	0.6	< 2	< 10	26	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	5	59
SL-17		< 5	1.3	< 0.5	441	100	4	72	13	18	0.31	< 2	< 10	13	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	12	225
SL-18		< 5	0.5	< 0.5	841	166	4	1090	8	18	0.26	< 2	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	3	1.65	353	23
SL-19		< 5	1.1	< 0.5	2160	74	4	2710	7	17	0.28	8	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	3	0.31	955	29
SL-20		7	7.8	0.6	> 10000	122	9	524	7	107	0.22	< 2	< 10	10	< 0.5	< 2	1.02	182	83
SL-21		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	51	401	1	514	4	22	0.82	3	< 10	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.7	42	264
SL-22	1.32	9	6.4	0.7	> 10000	197	6	703	9	180	0.32	< 2	< 10	14	< 0.5	< 2	2.18	225	26
SL-23		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	23	3480	2	21	3	54	2.41	< 2	12	86	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	9	18
SL-24		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	46	4240	2	25	2	85	2.94	< 2	< 10	99	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	14	18
SL-25		< 5	0.5	< 0.5	75	3270	< 1	40	3	89	2.39	< 2	< 10	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.65	21	15
SL-26		6	0.6	< 0.5	77	1120	< 1	57	< 2	60	2.43	2	< 10	87	< 0.5	< 2	0.75	24	14
SL-27		< 5	0.8	< 0.5	51	2780	1	69	2	37	2.44	< 2	< 10	91	< 0.5	< 2	3.47	27	16
SL-28		< 5	0.4	< 0.5	51	4410	< 1	24	< 2	81	2.59	< 2	< 10	118	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	15	16
SL-29		< 5	0.4	< 0.5	49	1650	1	26	3	49	2.18	< 2	< 10	76	< 0.5	< 2	1.1	14	17
SL-30		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	340	343	< 1	138	< 2	55	1.77	< 2	< 10	23	< 0.5	< 2	0.81	57	189
SL-31		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	375	347	< 1	175	3	96	1.75	< 2	< 10	22	< 0.5	< 2	0.91	67	177
SL-32		5	0.2	< 0.5	318	358	< 1	160	< 2	59	1.65	< 2	< 10	31	< 0.5	< 2	0.85	47	193
SL-33		< 5	< 0.2	< 0.5	271	328	< 1	148	< 2	45	1.63	< 2	< 10	55	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	42	216
SL-34		< 5	0.3	< 0.5	331	340	< 1	160	< 2	54	1.71	< 2	< 10	35	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	44	226

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Report Number: A15-05337
Report Date: 7/8/2015

Analyte Symbol	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V
Unit Symbol	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1
Analysis Method	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-01	4.04	< 10	< 1	0.33	< 10	1.22	0.259	0.076	2.14	< 2	8	38	0.12	5	3	< 10	77
SL-02	5.87	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.1	0.016	0.005	2.8	5	5	13	0.07	6	< 2	< 10	36
SL-03	7.4	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.1	0.021	0.018	0.96	4	8	13	0.28	4	< 2	< 10	65
SL-04	5.36	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.11	0.016	0.005	1.8	5	5	13	0.06	< 1	< 2	< 10	35
SL-05	15.1	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.26	0.056	0.016	12	5	3	2	0.3	4	< 2	< 10	60
SL-06	11.3	< 10	< 1	0.16	< 10	0.37	0.097	0.017	8.64	3	2	2	0.21	2	< 2	< 10	55
SL-07	13.1	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.16	0.067	0.026	8.08	3	2	7	0.26	5	< 2	< 10	38
SL-08	5.88	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	0.29	0.086	0.017	1.87	< 2	3	4	0.24	6	< 2	< 10	34
SL-09	3.66	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.43	0.066	0.017	0.36	3	12	14	0.21	< 1	< 2	< 10	111
SL-10	4.57	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.31	0.078	0.012	0.22	< 2	4	6	0.13	3	< 2	< 10	41
SL-11	1.13	< 10	< 1	0.82	13	0.15	0.073	0.024	0.14	< 2	3	18	0.07	< 1	< 2	< 10	21
SL-12	7.02	20	< 1	3.06	23	5.2	0.085	0.095	1.98	4	26	26	0.25	6	< 2	< 10	160
SL-13	7.97	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	0.7	0.113	0.014	0.42	3	6	6	0.13	9	< 2	< 10	71
SL-14	6.05	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.21	0.117	0.017	4.58	< 2	3	14	0.41	3	< 2	< 10	46
SL-15	5.4	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.64	0.198	0.043	1.11	2	5	15	0.18	2	< 2	< 10	46
SL-16	10.1	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.39	0.158	0.047	0.38	3	5	10	0.2	7	< 2	< 10	60
SL-17	22.1	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.31	0.076	0.028	1.4	9	2	16	0.16	5	< 2	< 10	38
SL-18	13.9	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.23	0.083	0.013	6.02	5	2	8	0.1	5	< 2	< 10	20
SL-19	24.2	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.3	0.043	0.013	13.4	7	3	2	0.12	10	< 2	< 10	34
SL-20	9.25	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.36	0.141	0.043	5.24	4	3	5	0.23	4	< 2	< 10	68
SL-21	4.36	< 10	< 1	0.1	< 10	0.32	0.064	0.022	2.29	4	5	15	0.17	2	< 2	< 10	44
SL-22	11.8	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.65	0.073	0.06	7.43	3	1	8	0.13	7	< 2	< 10	32
SL-23	4.13	< 10	< 1	1.03	24	0.74	0.149	0.038	0.35	< 2	6	39	0.19	6	< 2	< 10	51
SL-24	6.08	10	< 1	1.38	26	1.04	0.192	0.041	0.7	3	6	36	0.2	3	< 2	< 10	61
SL-25	5.25	< 10	< 1	1.26	24	0.91	0.127	0.04	1.11	< 2	7	21	0.18	4	< 2	< 10	59
SL-26	5.26	< 10	< 1	1.27	22	0.8	0.14	0.036	1.41	< 2	6	29	0.17	4	< 2	< 10	49
SL-27	5.39	< 10	< 1	0.85	24	0.6	0.096	0.035	1.41	< 2	5	64	0.15	9	< 2	< 10	42
SL-28	5.95	< 10	< 1	1.55	28	0.91	0.114	0.04	0.92	3	6	17	0.18	3	< 2	< 10	51
SL-29	4.42	< 10	< 1	0.96	31	0.58	0.105	0.041	0.95	< 2	5	29	0.16	1	< 2	< 10	42
SL-30	6.47	10	< 1	0.04	< 10	2.22	0.112	0.035	1.77	3	9	6	0.25	8	< 2	< 10	180
SL-31	6.43	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	2.26	0.124	0.028	2.38	2	8	6	0.25	14	< 2	< 10	170
SL-32	5.69	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	2.25	0.133	0.029	1.51	2	10	6	0.27	5	< 2	< 10	181
SL-33	5.63	< 10	< 1	0.21	< 10	2.12	0.13	0.029	1.22	< 2	9	6	0.26	10	< 2	< 10	200
SL-34	6.2	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	2.27	0.143	0.027	1.48	3	11	6	0.27	16	< 2	< 10	212

Fin. Report
Activation Laboratories

Report Number: A15-05337
Report Date: 7/8/2015

Analyte Symbol	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	10	1	1
Analysis Method	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
SL-01	< 10	5	26
SL-02	< 10	2	5
SL-03	< 10	5	8
SL-04	< 10	2	5
SL-05	< 10	6	42
SL-06	< 10	7	101
SL-07	< 10	6	43
SL-08	< 10	3	33
SL-09	< 10	6	6
SL-10	< 10	5	22
SL-11	< 10	6	6
SL-12	< 10	7	47
SL-13	< 10	1	15
SL-14	< 10	3	41
SL-15	< 10	4	34
SL-16	< 10	< 1	16
SL-17	< 10	< 1	26
SL-18	< 10	2	25
SL-19	< 10	3	31
SL-20	< 10	5	65
SL-21	< 10	9	30
SL-22	< 10	9	36
SL-23	< 10	13	64
SL-24	< 10	13	86
SL-25	< 10	11	105
SL-26	< 10	10	93
SL-27	< 10	13	66
SL-28	< 10	16	92
SL-29	< 10	15	81
SL-30	< 10	7	20
SL-31	< 10	5	18
SL-32	< 10	6	15
SL-33	< 10	5	15
SL-34	< 10	6	17

A P P E N D I X VI

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE

Specimen	NAD 27 GPS Locations	mag	T-sec	Brief Notes
001	475155 E x 5870374 N	VS	x	mylonite; hornblende + later quartz
002	477998 E x 5872550 N	W	x	camp tonalite; see 12, 38, 40, 41
003	477820 E x 5872620 N	N		NW of zinc zone
004	477662 E x 5872628 N	N		NW of zinc zone
005	477326 E x 5872670 N	N		lamprophyre dyke
006	477469 E x 5872643 N	N		lamprophyrye dyke
007	476900 E x 5872679 N	N		lamprophyre dyke or andesite dyke?
008	476692 E x 5872795 N	VS		gabbro
009	476627 E x 5872784 N	VS		gabbro
010	476396 E x 5872788 N	N		gabbro
011	476149 E x 5872671 N	N		gabbro
012	475968 E x 5872636 N	N	x	tonalite or trondheimite
013	475745 E x 5872486 N	N		gabbro
014	475485 E x 5872314 N	M		gabbro
015	475262 E x 5872129 N	M		gabbro
016	473448 E x 5871731 N	M		argillite
017	473448 E x 5871731 N	N		gabbro
018	472588 E x 5872280 N	VS		Iron Formation
019	474498 E x 5871675 N	N	x	reef ultramafic lava
020	474575 E x 5871284 N	N	x	gabbro
021	476912 E x 5872652 N	W		gabbro
022	473161 E x 5872463 N	W	x	gabbro
023	476500 E x 5872100 N	N	x	gull-rock ultramafic
024	477525 E x 5871794 N	VS	x	east island ultramafic
025	477525 E x 5871127 N	N		contorted limestone
026	475822 E x 5872588 N	M	x	gabbro
027	475821 E x 5872592 N	M		mineralized gabbro
028	477675 E x 5872727 N	N	x	gabbro
029	477488 E x 5873212 N	N	x	quartz-rich; dacitic?
030a	477533 E x 5873305 N	N	x	quartz sericite
030b	477533 E x 5873395 N	N		???
031	477632 E x 5873363 N	N	x	sericitized gabbro? tonalite?

Specimen	NAD 27 GPS Locations	mag	T-sec	Brief Notes
032	477686 E x 5873272 N	N	x	quartz + sericite (serpentinic)
033	477460 E x 5873321 N	N	x	quartz + sericite
034	477414 E x 5872359 N	M	x	ultramafic?
035	477377 E x 5873368 N	N	x	ultramafic ?
036	477656 E x 5873325 N	N	x	porphyry
037	477768 E x 5872799 N	N		andesite
038	477798 E x 5872795 N	N	x	porphyry or tonalite, trondheimitic
039	476711 E x 5872960 E	N	x	gabbro
040	478578 E x 5872646 N	S		tonalite
041	478695 E x 5872789 N	VS		tonalite
042	474038 E x 5871668 N	VS	x	island N of Cu zone, ultramafic ?
043	474083 E x 5871705 N	VS	x	point N of Cu zone, ultramafic ?
044	475750 E x 5872748 N	S	x	ultramafic / pyroxenite
045	475752 E x 5872755 N	W	x	ultramafic or pyroxenite
046	474030 E x 5871656 N	N		island N of Cu zone
047	474127 E x 5871694 N	W	x	point N of Cu zone, ultramafic
048	473448 E x 5871731 N	W		?
049	474237 E x 5871683 N	N		andesite
050	476597 E x 5871745 N	N		ultramafic
051	476138 E x 5871577 N	VS	x	ultramafic
052	473497 E x 5871739 N	M		lamprophyre dike in iron formation
053	474850 E x 5872446 N	N	x	ultramafic
054	474860 E x 5872441 N	N	x	ultramafic
055	474990 E x 5872437 N	N	x	ultramafic
056	478250 E x 5871600 N	W	x	quartz / sericite
057	475100 E x 5872452 N	S		ultramafic
058	475895 E x 5871446 N	VS	x	ultramafic
059	474490 E x 5871818 N	N	x	andesite
060	475757 E x 5872748 N	VS	x	ultramafic
061	475635 E x 5872663 N	N	x	quartz rock
062	475647 E x 5872645 N	N	x	ultramafic
063	475709 E x 5872625 N	N	x	ultramafic
064	475763 E x 5872596 N	N		gabbro
065	475822 E x 5872580 N	M		andesite ?

Specimen	NAD 27 GPS Locations	mag	T-sec	Brief Notes
066	475509 E x 5872286 N	N	x	ultramafic / gabbro
067	475722 E x 5872624 N	N	x	ultramafic (serpentinic)
068	475710 E x 5872625 N	W		ultramafic
069	475687 E x 5872681 N	M	x	ultramafic
070	475638 E x 5872654 N	M	x	quartz rock
071	475630 E x 5872638 N	W	x	? quartz rock
072	475687 E x 5872558 N	N	x	gabbro
073	475580 E x 5872460 N	W	x	ultramafic
074	475787 E x 5872584 N	W		gabbro
075	474339 E x 5871890 N	N		ultramafic
076	476454 E x 5872800 N	N		granite (trondheimite)
077	504730 E x 5877275 N			
078	506561 E x 5878140 N			
079	506865 E x 5878176 N			
080	503540 E x 5878224 N			
081	503628 E x 5878205 N			
082	507761 E x 5880349 N			
083	506450 E x 5878150 N			
084	506021 E x 5878000 N			
085	506543 E x 5878121 N			
086	506500 E x 5878130 N			
087	503510 E x 5877600 N			
088	504027 E x 5874514 N			
089	507744 E x 5880336 N			
090	506561 E x 5878140 N			
091	507744 E x 5880336 N			
092	489461 E x 5877488 N			
093	480850 E x 5877760 N			
094	476300 E x 5879720 N			

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T059727

PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: ISHTAR EXPLORATION INC

ATTENTION TO: KEN READING

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jan 15, 2016 **DATE RECEIVED: Jan 14, 2016** **DATE REPORTED: Feb 01, 2016** **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	SrO
Unit:	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12 (7329184)	0.04	16.9	0.08	2.59	<0.01	2.90	2.86	0.53	0.12	4.52	0.09	69.3	0.20	0.06
19 (7329185)	0.07	11.6	0.02	7.98	0.06	8.31	0.54	7.70	0.22	4.56	0.04	59.0	0.44	0.01
20 (7329186)	0.06	8.68	<0.01	8.28	0.18	11.7	0.17	18.8	0.16	0.67	0.03	48.0	0.32	<0.01
23 (7329187)	0.07	14.7	0.03	5.91	<0.01	8.89	0.86	3.04	0.09	3.55	0.13	62.2	0.64	<0.01
29 (7329188)	0.04	14.1	0.06	6.60	<0.01	6.04	2.53	2.53	0.06	0.80	0.14	65.5	0.67	0.02
32 (7329189)	0.07	14.6	0.08	0.18	0.02	1.14	4.84	0.27	0.01	0.19	0.06	76.5	0.44	<0.01
33 (7329190)	0.03	14.7	0.04	3.52	<0.01	6.20	1.60	1.80	0.07	2.49	0.12	67.9	0.74	<0.01
34 (7329191)	0.06	6.50	<0.01	17.2	0.55	11.2	0.17	10.8	0.39	0.11	<0.01	49.2	0.18	0.02
36 (7329192)	0.05	14.5	0.07	5.09	0.04	5.35	2.42	2.77	0.14	2.15	0.12	66.2	0.45	0.05
39 (7329193)	0.04	13.9	<0.01	11.4	0.02	10.4	0.31	6.50	0.17	1.73	0.05	53.2	0.75	<0.01
41 (7329194)	0.05	16.1	0.07	4.07	0.01	4.50	2.03	2.26	0.06	4.38	0.17	64.1	0.48	0.07
42 (7329195)	0.03	5.84	<0.01	5.69	0.51	12.2	0.03	26.6	0.15	<0.01	0.02	42.1	0.24	<0.01
51 (7329196)	0.06	3.27	<0.01	2.16	0.38	9.77	0.02	33.2	0.16	<0.01	0.01	41.6	0.10	<0.01
53 (7329197)	0.07	7.16	<0.01	9.02	0.36	11.3	0.02	20.5	0.18	0.27	0.02	47.4	0.24	<0.01
56 (7329198)	0.03	9.25	0.06	2.30	0.09	2.81	2.55	2.10	0.11	0.96	0.02	77.6	0.25	0.02
59 (7329199)	0.06	14.5	0.01	7.15	0.04	11.8	0.38	9.28	0.16	3.61	0.08	52.0	0.55	<0.01
60 (7329200)	0.07	4.93	<0.01	14.1	0.44	14.2	0.03	4.55	0.34	0.04	0.02	59.3	0.15	<0.01
61 (7329201)	0.04	16.6	<0.01	3.81	<0.01	2.15	0.19	2.55	0.02	4.31	0.03	68.1	0.45	0.03
63 (7329202)	0.09	5.71	<0.01	11.2	0.49	7.37	0.03	20.3	0.17	0.34	0.01	51.4	0.17	<0.01
66 (7329203)	0.02	13.8	0.01	10.1	<0.01	10.2	0.62	8.05	0.16	1.34	0.04	49.4	0.53	0.03
67 (7329204)	0.06	5.80	<0.01	10.6	0.53	8.64	0.05	19.6	0.20	0.30	<0.01	51.2	0.17	<0.01
71 (7329205)	0.07	5.19	<0.01	0.86	0.36	6.00	0.42	7.29	0.07	1.58	0.03	75.0	0.18	<0.01

52

Certified By:

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T059727
PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: ISHTAR EXPLORATION INC

ATTENTION TO: KEN READING

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jan 15, 2016 **DATE RECEIVED: Jan 14, 2016** **DATE REPORTED: Feb 01, 2016** **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

	Analyte:	V2O5	LOI	Total
	Unit:	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01
12 (7329184)		<0.01	0.62	101
19 (7329185)		0.04	0.64	101
20 (7329186)		0.04	3.91	101
23 (7329187)		0.03	0.28	100
29 (7329188)		0.03	1.16	100
32 (7329189)		0.01	1.95	100
33 (7329190)		0.04	0.62	99.8
34 (7329191)		0.03	2.72	99.0
36 (7329192)		0.01	0.91	100
39 (7329193)		0.05	1.12	99.6
41 (7329194)		0.01	1.25	99.6
42 (7329195)		0.02	6.74	100
51 (7329196)		0.02	10.1	101
53 (7329197)		0.03	3.74	100
56 (7329198)		<0.01	1.64	99.8
59 (7329199)		0.04	1.22	101
60 (7329200)		0.02	1.81	99.9
61 (7329201)		<0.01	1.45	99.7
63 (7329202)		0.02	2.70	99.9
66 (7329203)		0.04	4.77	99.1
67 (7329204)		0.03	2.80	99.9
71 (7329205)		0.02	3.17	100

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

53

Certified By:

Results relate only to the items tested and to all the items tested

Quality Assurance - Replicate

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T059727
PROJECT:

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: ISHTAR EXPLORATION INC **ATTENTION TO: KEN READING**

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish

	REPLICATE #1				REPLICATE #2											
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD								
Al2O3	7329184	16.9	16.9	0.0%	7329200	4.93	4.91	0.3%								
BaO	7329184	0.08	0.08	7.4%	7329200	<0.01	<0.01	0.0%								
CaO	7329184	2.59	2.59	0.0%	7329200	14.1	14.1	0.3%								
Cr2O3	7329184	<0.01	<0.01	0.0%	7329200	0.44	0.45	2.5%								
Fe2O3	7329184	2.90	2.88	0.7%	7329200	14.2	14.2	0.3%								
K2O	7329184	2.86	2.85	0.6%	7329200	0.03	0.04	9.0%								
MgO	7329184	0.53	0.54	1.7%	7329200	4.55	4.54	0.2%								
MnO	7329184	0.12	0.12	3.8%	7329200	0.34	0.34	0.5%								
Na2O	7329184	4.52	4.52	0.0%	7329200	0.04	0.04	2.7%								
P2O5	7329184	0.09	0.09	2.3%	7329200	0.02	<0.01									
SiO2	7329184	69.3	69.3	0.1%	7329200	59.3	59.2	0.2%								
TiO2	7329184	0.20	0.21	2.4%	7329200	0.15	0.15	1.3%								
SrO	7329184	0.06	0.06	0.0%	7329200	<0.01	<0.01	0.0%								
V2O5	7329184	<0.01	<0.01	0.0%	7329200	0.02	0.03	3.9%								
LOI	7329184	0.61	0.57	6.8%					7329202	2.70	2.65	1.9%				

54

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T059727

PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: ISHTAR EXPLORATION INC

ATTENTION TO: KEN READING

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish

	CRM #1 (sy-4)				CRM #2				CRM #3 (sy-4)				CRM #4			
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits
Al2O3	20.69	20.8	101%	90% - 110%					20.69	20.6	100%	90% - 110%				
BaO	0.04	0.042	105%	90% - 110%					0.04	0.044	109%	90% - 110%				
CaO	8.05	8.11	101%	90% - 110%					8.05	8.00	99%	90% - 110%				
Fe2O3	6.21	6.29	101%	90% - 110%					6.21	6.21	100%	90% - 110%				
K2O	1.66	1.64	99%	90% - 110%					1.66	1.62	97%	90% - 110%				
MgO	0.54	0.518	96%	90% - 110%					0.54	0.512	95%	90% - 110%				
MnO	0.108	0.108	100%	90% - 110%					0.108	0.113	105%	90% - 110%				
Na2O	7.1	7.19	101%	90% - 110%					7.1	7.07	100%	90% - 110%				
P2O5	0.131	0.120	92%	90% - 110%					0.131	0.121	92%	90% - 110%				
SiO2	49.9	50.4	101%	90% - 110%					49.9	49.8	100%	90% - 110%				
TiO2	0.287	0.288	100%	90% - 110%					0.287	0.289	101%	90% - 110%				
SrO	0.1408	0.141	100%	90% - 110%					0.1408	0.138	98%	90% - 110%				
LOI					7.3	6.96	95%	90% - 110%					7.3	6.97	95%	90% - 110%

55

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: ISHTAR EXPLORATION INC | **AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T059727**
PROJECT: | **ATTENTION TO: KEN READING**
SAMPLING SITE: | **SAMPLED BY:**

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Al2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
BaO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
CaO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Cr2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Fe2O3	MIN-200-12027		XRF
K2O	MIN-200-12027		XRF
MgO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
MnO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
Na2O	MIN-200-12027		XRF
P2O5	MIN-200-12027		XRF
SiO2	MIN-200-12027		XRF
TiO2	MIN-200-12027		XRF
SrO	MIN-200-12027		XRF
V2O5	MIN-200-12027		XRF
LOI	MIN-200-12021		GRAVIMETRIC
Total	MIN-200-12027		CALCULATION

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish															
DATE SAMPLED: Jan 15, 2016				DATE RECEIVED: Jan 14, 2016				DATE REPORTED: Feb 01, 2016				SAMPLE TYPE: Rock			
Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	SrO	
Unit:	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
12 (7329184)	0.04	16.9	0.08	2.59	<0.01	2.90	2.86	0.53	0.12	4.52	0.09	69.3	0.20	0.06	
19 (7329185)														0.01	
20 (7329186)														<0.01	
23 (7329187)	0.07	14.7	0.03	5.91	<0.01	8.89	0.86	3.04	0.09	3.55	0.13	62.2	0.64	<0.01	
25 (7329188)	0.04	14.1	0.06	6.60	<0.01	6.04	2.53	2.52	0.06	0.80	0.14	65.5	0.67	0.02	
32 (7329189)	0.07	14.6	0.08	0.18	0.02	1.14	4.84	0.27	0.01	0.19	0.06	76.5	0.44	<0.01	
33 (7329190)	0.03	14.7	0.04	3.52	<0.01	6.20	1.60	1.80	0.07	2.49	0.12	67.9	0.74	<0.01	
34 (7329191)														0.02	
36 (7329192)	0.05	14.5	0.07	5.09	0.04	5.35	2.42	2.77	0.14	2.15	0.12	66.2	0.45	0.05	
39 (7329193)														<0.01	
41 (7329194)	0.05	15.1	0.07	4.07	0.01	4.50	2.03	2.26	0.06	4.38	0.17	64.1	0.48	0.07	
42 (7329195)														<0.01	
51 (7329196)														<0.01	
53 (7329197)														<0.01	
56 (7329198)	0.03	9.25	0.06	2.30	0.09	2.81	2.55	2.10	0.11	0.96	0.02	77.6	0.25	0.02	
59 (7329199)														<0.01	
60 (7329200)														<0.01	
61 (7329201)	0.04	16.6	<0.01	3.31	<0.01	2.15	0.19	2.55	0.02	4.31	0.03	68.1	0.45	0.02	
63 (7329202)														<0.01	
66 (7329203)														0.03	
67 (7329204)														<0.01	
71 (7329205)	0.07	5.19	<0.01	0.36	0.36	6.00	0.42	7.29	0.07	1.58	0.03	75.0	0.18	<0.01	

Additional hand-specimens much like those analyzed above, all from GPS NAD 27 locations cited in a preceding Table of Field Specimens.

Felsic intrusives (Tonalite, Trondhjemite, Porphyry): SL-02, SL-12, SL-21, SL-31, SL-36, SL-38, SL-40, SL-41, SL-76.

Quartz-Muscovite Sediments: SL-04, SL-16, SL-17, SL-23, SL-29, SL-30, SL-32, SL-33, SL-35, SL-48, SL-56, SL-70, SL-72.

Contorted Limestone: SL-25.

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish															
DATE SAMPLED: Jan 15, 2016			DATE RECEIVED: Jan 14, 2016				DATE REPORTED: Feb 01, 2016				SAMPLE TYPE: Rock				
	Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	SrO
	Unit:	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12 (7329184)															0.06
19 (7329185)															0.01
20 (7329186)		0.06	8.68	<0.01	8.28	0.18	11.7	0.17	18.8	0.16	0.67	0.03	48.0	0.32	<0.01
23 (7329187)															<0.01
25 (7329188)															0.02
32 (7329189)															<0.01
33 (7329190)															<0.01
34 (7329191)															0.02
36 (7329192)															0.05
39 (7329193)															<0.01
41 (7329194)															0.07
42 (7329195)		0.03	5.84	<0.01	5.69	0.51	12.2	0.03	26.6	0.15	<0.01	0.02	42.1	0.24	<0.01
51 (7329196)		0.06	3.27	<0.01	2.16	0.38	9.77	0.02	33.2	0.16	<0.01	0.01	41.6	0.10	<0.01
53 (7329197)		0.07	7.16	<0.01	9.02	0.36	11.3	0.02	20.5	0.18	0.27	0.02	47.4	0.24	<0.01
56 (7329198)															0.02
58 (7329199)															<0.01
60 (7329200)															<0.01
61 (7329201)															0.03
63 (7329202)		0.09	5.71	<0.01	11.2	0.49	7.37	0.03	20.3	0.17	0.34	0.01	51.4	0.17	<0.01
66 (7329203)															0.03
67 (7329204)		0.06	5.80	<0.01	10.6	0.53	8.64	0.05	19.8	0.20	0.30	<0.01	51.2	0.17	<0.01
71 (7329205)															<0.01

Additional hand-specimens much like those analyzed above, all from GPS NAD 27 locations cited in a preceding Table of Field Specimens.

These are difficult rocks. While the above analyses fall well within the range characteristic of Komatiites many of these rocks in outcrop are an intense blue in colour; others, serpentinic yellow or green, contain abundant minute (pyrope?) garnets.

Ultramafic lavas OR metamorphosed sediments: SL-03, SL-23?, SL-24, SL-34, SL-37, SL-43, SL-46, SL-49, SL-55, SL-57, SL-58, SL-62, SL-65, SL-68, SL-69, SL-73, SL-75

(201-676) Lithium Borate Fusion - Summation of Oxides, XRF finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jan 15, 2016 — **DATE RECEIVED: Jan 14, 2016** — **DATE REPORTED: Feb 01, 2016** — **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

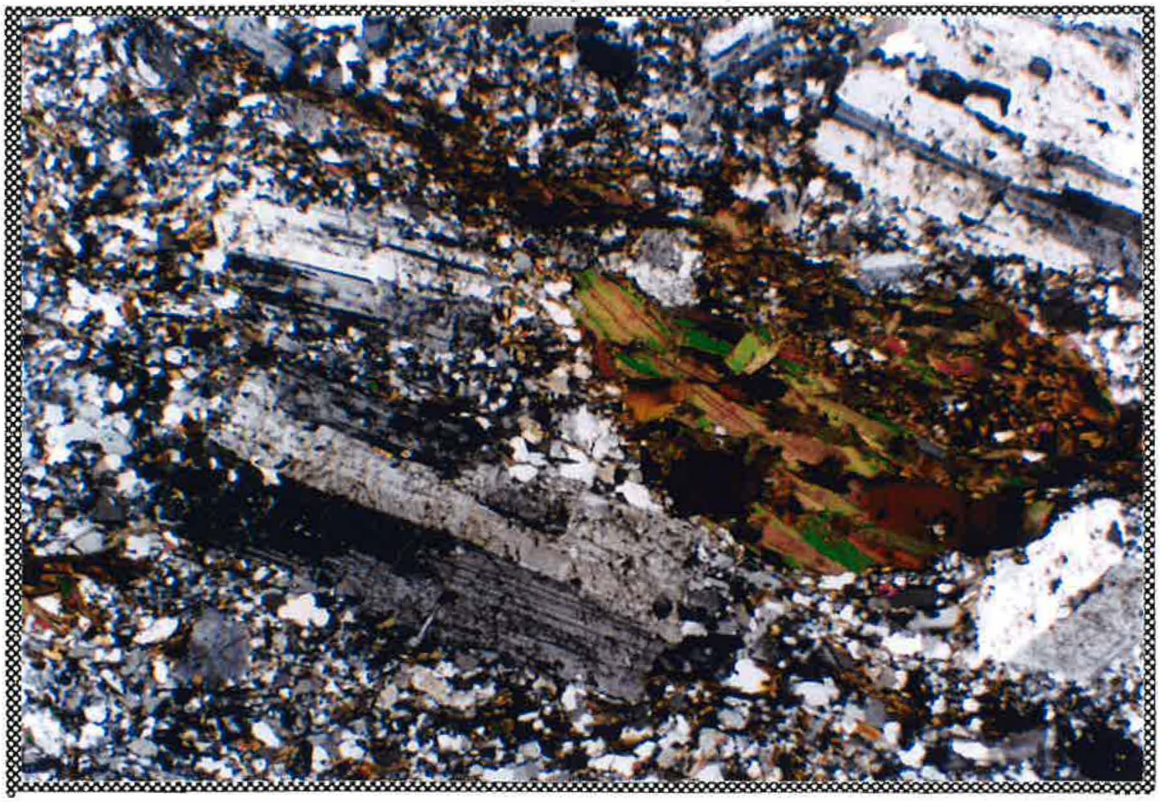
Analyte:	Sample Login Weight	Al2O3	BaO	CaO	Cr2O3	Fe2O3	K2O	MgO	MnO	Na2O	P2O5	SiO2	TiO2	SrO
Unit:	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12 (7329184)														0.06
19 (7329185)	0.07	11.6	0.02	7.98	0.06	8.31	0.54	7.70	0.22	4.56	0.04	59.0	0.44	0.01
20 (7329186)														<0.01
23 (7329187)														<0.01
29 (7329188)														0.02
32 (7329189)														<0.01
33 (7329190)														<0.01
34 (7329191)	0.06	6.50	<0.01	17.2	0.55	11.2	0.17	10.5	0.39	0.11	<0.01	49.2	0.18	0.02
36 (7329192)														0.05
39 (7329193)	0.04	13.9	<0.01	11.4	0.02	10.4	0.31	6.50	0.17	1.73	0.05	53.2	0.75	<0.01
41 (7329194)														0.07
42 (7329195)														<0.01
51 (7329196)														<0.01
53 (7329197)														<0.01
56 (7329198)														0.02
59 (7329199)	0.06	14.5	0.01	7.15	0.04	11.8	0.38	9.28	0.16	3.61	0.08	52.0	0.55	<0.01
60 (7329200)	0.07	4.93	<0.01	14.1	0.44	14.2	0.03	4.55	0.34	0.04	0.02	59.3	0.15	<0.01
61 (7329201)														0.03
63 (7329202)														<0.01
66 (7329203)	0.02	13.8	0.01	10.1	<0.01	10.2	0.62	8.05	0.16	1.34	0.04	49.4	0.53	0.03
67 (7329204)														<0.01
71 (7329205)														<0.01

Additional hand-specimens much like those analyzed above, all from GPS NAD 27 locations cited in a preceding Table of Field Specimens.

Mafic intrusives (Gabbro, Pyroxenite): SL-01 mylonitized!), SL-08, SL-09, SL-10, SL-11, SL-13, SL-14, SL-15, SL-22, SL-26, SL-28, SL-44, SL-45, SL-47, SL-48, SL-52, SL-54, SL-64, SL-66, SL-72, SL-74, SL-27 is pyritized gabbro.

Iron Formation: SL-18.

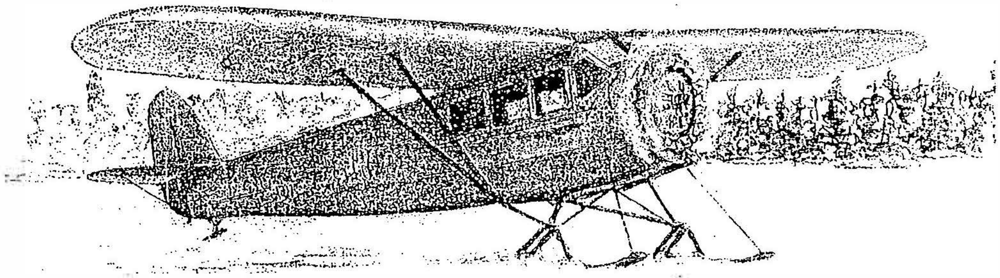
Lamprophyre dykes: SL-05, SL-06, SL-07, SL-52.



Outcrop SL-30 and it's XPL x30 photo are of a Porphyry dyke observed northeast of Sandborn Bay.

Outcrop SL-55 and it's XPL x30 photo, despite having been called Komatiite, is quite probably metamorphic.

Outcrop SL-51 and it's PPL x30 photo fall chemically well within the Komatiite field.



AWP, a famous old Austin Fairchild 71-a

11 Colborne Street
Thornhill Ontario
L3T 1Z4
21/03/2016

To Whom it may Concern:

MINERAL EXPLORATION QUALIFICATIONS K. L. Reading

Being an active relic of a former exploration age, now 86+ years old and largely self-educated in several scientific fields, it is somewhat difficult to refer you to others capable of substantiating my abilities simply because most of them are deceased.

Among those whom I understudied over many years were Dr. R. Bruce Graham (Mr Chibougamau), Dr. R. Bruce Wilson (U of Manitoba), Dr R.R. Brooks (New Zealand), Dr Richard Edwards, Ted Chisholm, Alec Pearson, Gord Matheson and others. My father, Alexander L. Reading, ground structural geology into my soul.

Dr Barbara Murck (U of T) led me down the petrographic road and is probably still here to testify.

Dr. William Barclay remains active, though rather arthritic, and blames me for leading him out of geophysics and into geology. He, too, is structure-oriented.

Having explored in six South American countries, West Africa, most of Central America, all of Canada except Alberta and a few Caribbean Islands, not to mention having found several sizeable mineral deposits here in Canada, I believe that my qualifications to engage in mineral exploration are adequate.

K. L. Reading

Kenneth A. L. Reading,
11 Colborne Street,
Thornhill ON L3T 1Z4

Tim Allen,
316B Hoover Street,
Nelson B.C. V1L 4W6

Field project work commences June 15th 2015

Field project work ceases September 16th 2015

Rock specimen prep, thin-sections, study, geochemistry continues to late February 2016, intermittent due awaiting analyses etc etc.

K. L. Reading