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An Assessment Report Describing the May 2017 Field Activities, Banksiana Property Claim 4279109, Holly Lake Area

OMTG 52G08I, Holly Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining Division
UTM WGS84 15U 715190E 5485960N

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266 Masters Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
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July 28, 2017

Executive Summary

The Banksiana property, owned by Ian Dasti Consulting, is located approximately 140km N-NW of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The property consists of 33 manually staked mining claims of which 32 are contiguous. The claims are situated within the Weaver Lake Area, Holly Lake Area, Garden Lake Area, and Bonnie Lake Area within the Thunder Bay Mining District.

The Banksiana property is located in the Southwestern portion of the Garden Lake Greenstone Belt (GLGB). Within the GLGB, base and precious metal mineralization in the GLGB is localized along late structures, iron formation, or late mafic intrusions. There has been little historic exploration in the Kearns Lake area, excepting a 0.69 g/t Au grab sample taken by Hart (2000) during the course of a regional field mapping exercise.

Ryan Kozak, with the assistance of Tim Kozak, performed a traverse on claim 4279109, a single non-contiguous staked mining claim within the Banksiana property on May 27, 2017. They collected one representative sample of foliated mafic metavolcanics that exhibited low economic interest and has not been submitted for geochemical analysis.

The exploration potential of the Banksiana property remains high and further prospecting, trenching, mapping, and geochemical surveying are warranted.

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1 - Property Location and Access

The Banksiana property, owned by Ian Dasti Consulting, is located approximately 140km N-NW of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The property consists of 33 manually staked mining claims of which 32 are contiguous. The claims are situated within the Weaver Lake Area, Holly Lake Area, Garden Lake Area, and Bonnie Lake Area within the Thunder Bay Mining District.

From the Thunder Bay airport, the Banksiana property can be accessed by travelling east on highway 11-17, north on highway 527 (Spruce River Road), then west on highway 811 towards Grew road. Head east on Grew road for 25km; the western boundary of the property is within 200m of the road (see Figure 1 – Banksiana Property Location). A historic forestry road extends through the property but will require refurbishment to be used.

The northern portion of the property overlaps with Kearns Lake, where Thousand Lakes Outposts presently operates a fly-in fishing resort.

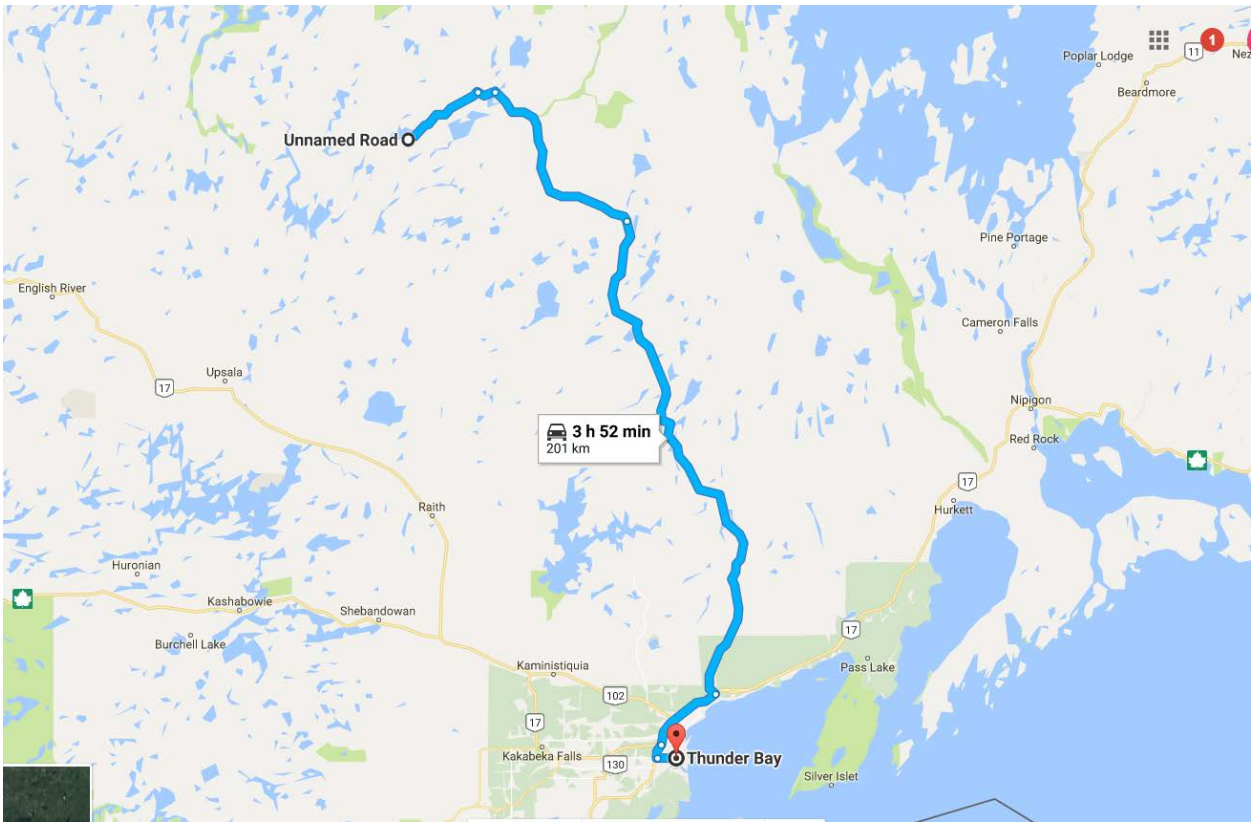

Figure 1 – Google maps image of the highway route from Thunder Bay, Ontario to the Banksiana Property, Ontario (Google Maps, 2017).

2 - Property Ownership

The 33 claim Banksiana property is owned by Ian Dasti Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario. All claims were acquired by manual claim staking (Table 1, Figure 2).

Claim Number	Township / Area	Recorder Holder	Due Date
4279181	BONNIE LAKE AREA (G-2662)	DASTI, IAN RAYMOND (100.00 %)	2018-APR-11
4279223	GARDEN LAKE AREA (G-0721)	DASTI, IAN RAYMOND (100.00 %)	2018-APR-11
4279109	HOLLY LAKE AREA (G-2661)	DASTI, IAN RAYMOND (100.00 %)	2017-JUL-29

Table 1: Listing of the active mining claims on record with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) for the Banksiana property as of July 24, 2017.

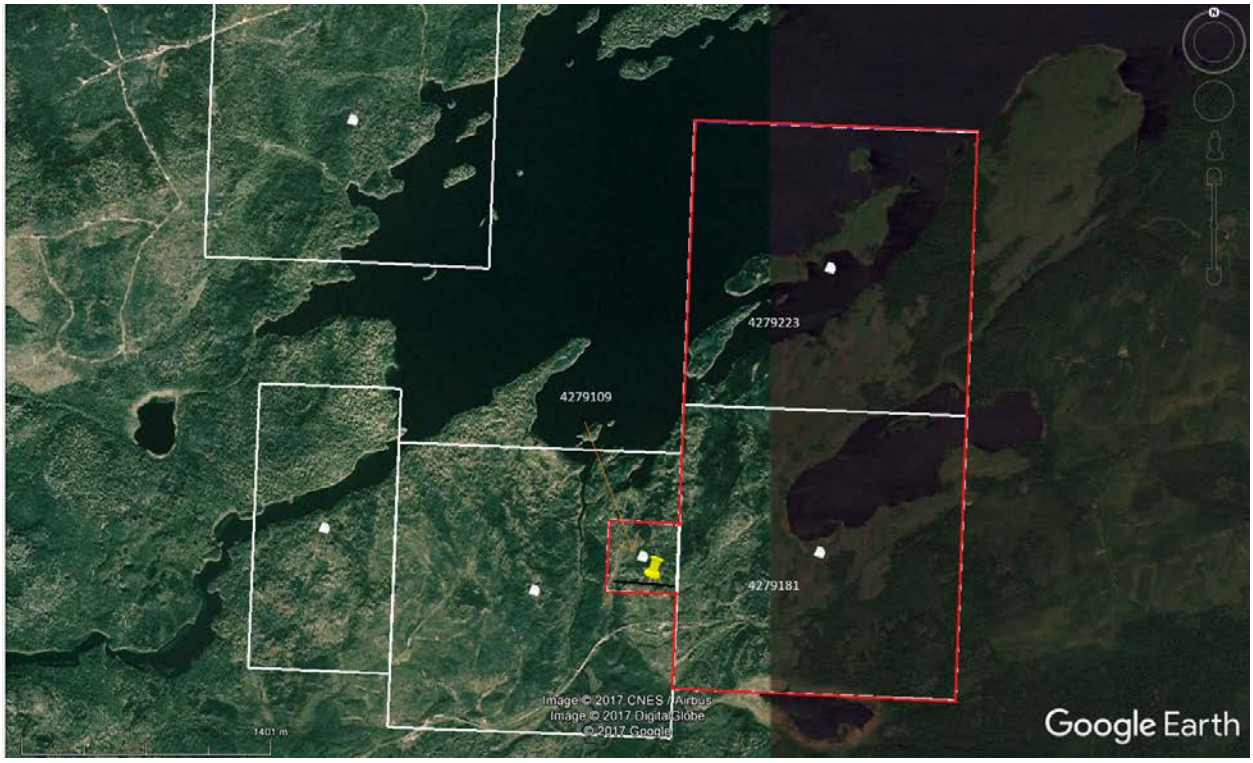

Figure 2 – Banksiana Property claim group. Red outline is the Banksiana Property outline, with the single western unit non-contiguous with the two contiguous 16-unit claims. The yellow pin is the location of sample 109-0517-1, with the thin black line representing the traverse made by Ryan Kozak on May 27, 2017 (Google Earth 2017).

3 – Regional Geology

The Banksiana property is located in the Southwestern portion of the Garden Lake Greenstone Belt (GLGB). The Garden Lake Greenstone Belt is described by Hart (2000) as "composed of an east trending predominantly mafic metavolcanics sequence with minor interbedded intermediate and felsic metavolcanics rocks, chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks. These supracrustal units are bounded by two generations of felsic intrusive rocks, and intruded by a number of small mafic bodies. Mafic metavolcanics rocks consist of mainly massive to pillowed basalt to andesite flows, with lesser pyroclastic and volcaniclastic units commonly of andesite composition. Minor intermediate metavolcanics rocks, consisting of tuffs and lapilli tuffs, and minor tuffaceous conglomerate / debris flows, are interbedded with the mafic metavolcanics rocks. Felsic metavolcanic units, relatively insignificant in the belt, generally occur as tuffs, and less commonly massive flows, in close proximity to the contact with the granitoid rocks and as thin units in the central metasedimentary band. The chemical metasedimentary rocks include various interflow banded chert-magnetite metasediments, cherts, and magnetiferous metasediments deposited contemporaneously with both the metavolcanics and the clastic metasediments. The largest accumulation of clastic metasedimentary units, conglomerates, graywackes and argillites, is concentrated in a band along the center of the belt between Garden and Kearns Lake. Two thinner units are located along the southeastern side of the belt, but are much less extensive". Hart (2000) continues to describe the metamorphic grade and alteration within the belt, with metamorphic grades between lower greenschist facies to upper greenschist and locally lower amphibolite facies in areas of increasing strain (Garden Lake Deformation Zone). Alteration consisting of weak silicificiation / carbonatization is common, with highly silicified +/- carbonatization areas commonly associated with intense fracturing or intense shearing, especially within units to the north of Garden Lake that were initially more permeable.

Structurally, the supracrustal rocks of the GLGB are described as being " tilted… resulting in a homoclinal east striking, south-facing sequence. Foliations are moderate to well developed subparallel to the primary structures. Faulting associated with this folding event was conformatble to stratigraphy and led to the development of large, belt scale fault zones such as the Garden Lake Deformation Zone (GLDZ). The GLDZ has been active a number of times preceding and following emplacement of the granitoid rocks. An early northwest trend was exploited during intrusion and deformation of the granitoid rocks, and results in an irregular northern margin to the belt. A series of northeast trending regional faults have offset stratigraphy within the belt, may have controlled emplacement of the mafic intrusions and are evident in the adjacent granitoid rocks. A late northwest fault offset the iron formation, and localized intrusion of the diabase."

Base and precious metal mineralization in the GLGB is localized along late structures, iron formation, or late mafic intrusions. Hart (2000) reports that mineralization in the remainder of the GLGB is minor and is generally restricted to disseminated pyrite and minor pyrrhotite associated with quartz veining.

4 - Exploration History

The following is an excerpt written by M. Puumala, published in the Recommendations for Exploration (2014-2015) on the Garden Lake area: “The primary commodity of interest that has been identified at six of the historic occurrences in the Garden Lake greenstone belt is gold. Most of these gold occurrences are located in close proximity to the Garden Lake deformation zone … which was previously identified as a favourable gold exploration target by Hart (2000). The Kearns Road gold occurrence is one example of a location where mineralization is believed to be associated with the Garden Lake deformation zone. Hart (2000) reported a grab sample assay of 0.69 oz/ton Au from the Kearns Road occurrence. The gold mineralization was hosted in sheared mafic metavolcanic rocks mineralized with 2 to 3% very fine grained pyrite. No significant exploration work is known to have occurred in the area of the Kearns Road occurrence since its discovery.” The exact location of the Kearns Road occurrence was not identified in Hart (2000) and as a result may not be exactly where it appears in the OGS Earth database (Hart, personal communication 2016).

5 – Scope of Present Exploration Work

Ryan Kozak and Tim Kozak travelled from Thunder Bay, ON to the Banksiana property on Saturday, May 27, 2017 for a single day of field work. They performed a traverse following the southern boundary of claim 4279109 in the hopes of intersecting the auriferous N/S trending structure described by Hart (2000). Ryan collected one representative sample of a foliated mafic volcanic unit (see photograph 1) as expected based on the mapping performed by Hart (2000); the sample displayed limited economic potential and has not been submitted for analysis.

Photograph 1 – Sample 109-0517-01; foliated mafic volcanics.

Before departing site Ryan and Tim set up an RV on the mining claims using 4x4 timbers to crib / support the base of the RV. The RV will serve as accommodations for further summer exploration programs in 2017 (photograph 2).

Photograph 2 – RV set up on cribbing on the Banksiana property – staked mining claims.

6 – Recommendations

Though no encouraging mineralization was encountered during this brief prospecting exercise, the Banksiana property still demonstrates considerable exploration potential for gold. The property location is situated within the interpreted southwestern portion of the GLDZ and does not been the subject of any sustained exploration effort. Thus, a continued effort to ascertain the precious (and base metal) potential of the Banksiana property via prospecting, trenching, mapping, and geochemical survey is warranted.

7 – References

Hart, T.R. (2000). Precambrian geology, Garden Lake Area. Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6037, p.82.

Puumala, M. (2014). Exploration Potential of the Garden Lake Area. Ontario Geological Survey Recommendations for Exploration 2014-2015, p.11-13.

Google earth, accessed July 28, 2017

Google maps, accessed July 28, 2017

8 – Statement of Qualifications

I, Ian Dasti, of 266 Masters Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, do certify that:

I am a graduate of Lakehead University (BSc. WATE 2009, MSc. Geology 2014) and have been active in the mineral exploration industry since 2009.
I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists as a G.I.T. (# 10480).
I have direct knowledge of the exploration work perfomed for this assessment and am the owner of the claims on which the work was performed.

Signed

Ian Dasti

Ian Dasti, MSc., G.I.T,
July 28, 2017