GEOLOGY OF LAKE SAVANT- "LANTHIER PROPERTY" BY GUY ROYER- P. GEO.

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ABSTRACT

1. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM CARRIED OUT BY AUTHOR DURING SUMMER of 2014-A 6 week project- Follow up of 4 week prospecting program done by Dave Foreshew in 2013.
2. Constitutes portion of Savant Lake Greenstone Belt of the Wabigoon sub-province of the Superior province of the Canadian Shield. Located in northwestern Ontario-near Lat.50deg.25'N; Long.90deg. 26'W.
3. Approximately 6 areas of mineral prospects of economic significance either on or adjacent to Lanthier property. Exploration first commenced in 1899; major periods of exploration activity in 1920's, 1940's, late 1960's and more or less 1982 till present.
4. Property underlain by mainly metavolcanics-"greenstones"-often Schistose- with metasediments westwards across lake and granitoids south& eastwards.
5. Trace pyrite& minor gossanous rusty zones common-where these coincide with Shearing& Quartz veining- then they are of major economic interest.
6. Property hosts the "McRae-Simmons" occurrence mined "artisanally? in 1920's; other zones of workings with Au values >1ppm; claim block immediately adjacent to "M. C. Williams Option".-Claim#1174232.
7. Consists of 103 claim units divided into 8 separate claims of which ca. 60% underlain by water.
8. Generally excellent bedrock exposure by Ontario standards-ca.35% for terrestrial portion.
9. All of Lanthier Property easily accessible by water-either by boat or float-plane. Logging road purportedly within 3km of Lake Savant.

INTRODUCTION to 2014 GEOLOGY REPORT

For ease of discussion, the 103-unit Claim Block described herein will be referred to as "LANTHIER GROUP", which is divided into 8 separate claims. It occupies the east-central and extreme south-east sectors of Lake Savant, being approximately 60%underlain by water. Of the terrestrial portion about 30% of it is on the south-east corner or on the "Central" peninsula, with the remainder as islands-these include the relatively large "Big Sandy"(or Girard in some reports)& the much smaller, but very economically significant "Mine" island to its southeast. In 2013, an intense 4 week prospecting program was carried out over mainly the shorelines of the western portions of the property, with 114 rock samples collected& sent for assay-most notably from "Mine" Island- Due to this factor, the geological mapping program concentrated mainly on the inland areas, not covered by last year's project-though some overlap inevitably occurred. The author of this report was solely responsible for the mapping, though he was competently assisted by Dave Foreshew-the project manager for both years.

The geological field work was conducted in 3 phases from late June to mid-September for a total of 42 days in the field-this allowed for a very thorough & systematic examination of the outcrops . A couple old prospects previously sampled were examined once more-one-the "Angove"/M.C.Williams option though technically just off-property is almost surrounded by LANTHIER Group. The most significant one, on "Mine Island" was intensively sampled last year-though the actual shaft was only discovered in 2014. Also an area of trenches was "stumbled" upon by author ca.700 metres north of the "Williams option". The mapping was conducted on a scale of 1:10000; traverses were performed with the aid of topographic maps, compass and a GPS- Unit; rarely claim boundaries were utilised. Brush conditions were quite variable-areas of abundant deadfall& muskeg were inevitably encountered; interspersed with very "open" areas, about 40% is covered by exposed bedrock- a high percentage for Ontario. During the mapping , particular attention was paid to zones of strong shearing,veining and sulphides-ideally all 3-as zones displaying these parameters possess the greatest economic potential. A motorboat was utilised for property access-no area of the claim block is further than 1km from Lake Savant.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The LANTHIER GROUP is situated in the south-east sector of Lake Savant in north-western Ontario, in the District of Kenora and the Patricia mining Division. The Claim block is centred approximately @Latitude 50deg.25'North and Longtitude 90deg.26'West; the approx. UTM co-ordinates being 5588000N& 0682500E. Somewhat confusingly, there is also a village termed Savant Lake, located ca. 25 km south-southwest of the Lake itself and thus about 30 km from this property. The LANTHIER property is situated (by air), about 100 km northeast of the town of Sioux Lookout, 260 km north-northwest of city of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 275 km East &420 km east respectively, from the province of Manitoba and the city of Winnipeg. It lies on NTS map sheet 52J/8.

Despite the aforementioned estimates, the distances by road to the LANTHIER GROUP are considerably further-ca.420 km from Thunder Bay-the nearest major centre. From this city of 120000, one takes Trans-Canada Hwy. #17 west-northwest for 250 km almost to the town of Ignace ,which has ca. 1600 inhabitants. About 2km east of the town centre one cuts off north-eastwards onto secondary, but paved Hwy.#599 ("Pickle Lake Hwy"); after travelling ca.130 km, one attains the village of Savant Lake-which lies on the CNR, Via-Rail "Mainline". Railway passenger service is offered here purportedly twice a week , thrice a week in summer. However in order to attain Lake Savant itself, one continues ca.26 km past the railway and village- from here it becomes difficult! A very rough non-vehicle accessible private trail cuts off eastwards from the highway for about 9 km until Wildewood tourist Lodge is attained- this lies on an unnamed arm of Lake Savant. If one approaches Lake Savant from the west-one also follows Hwy. #17-most logically the cut-off ca. 35 km east of Dryden at Dinorwic-unto paved Hwy#72. From here, one travels 67 km to Sioux Lookout-a town of 5500 inhabitants; one then takes the secondary but paved road #516 ("Marchington Lake Road") for about 100 km before attaining the junction of Hwy.#599-which is 9km north of village of Savant Lake. From this direction the city of Dryden lies 225 km southwest and the city of Winnipeg-580 km distant. Though there is no direct access to Savant Lake by conventional motor vehicle, purportedly, logging roads-(open to the public?) are situated within 3 km of the lakeshore on the east side of it. It would seem a relatively simple plan to extend a road to Lake?

LANTHIER PROPERTY- ROSTER of CLAIMS

CLAIM NUMBER	#OF UNITS	ASSESSMENT WORK EXPIRY DATE	SUMS REQUIRED
4267214	12	June 7, 2015	$4800
4267215	12	June 7, 2015	$4800
4267217	16	June 7, 2015	$6400
4267218	16	June 7, 2015	$6400
4267219	7	June 7, 2015	$2800
4267220	8	June 7, 2015	$3200
4268058	16	October 22, 2014	$6400
4268059	16	October 22, 2014	$6400

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT MAPPING IN LAKE SAVANT AREA

1. 1901: First recorded Geologist- W. McInness-Officer for Geological Survey of Canada- In an early geological report of area -Briefly mentioned Lake Savant region including gold occurrences.
2. 1902: Gibson,T.W.- Reported existence of auriferous Quartz Veins in area.-O.G.S.
3. 1903: Miller, Willett-Green- Described various workings on shore of Savant Lake- "Placers".-O.G.S.
4. 1907-1910: Collins, W.H.- Mapped geology on regional scale of 1;250,000 including Lake Savant area-O.G.S.
5. 1909-1928: Moore, E.S.- At first studied iron deposits of region, then later did detailed study of Savant Lake.- O.G.S. Report-published in 1928. Excellent source for early exploration activity.
6. 1936: Rittenhouse, G.- Published Ph.D. thesis concerning west fringe of area, also previous Undergrad theses.
7. 1937: Pettijohn, F.- Referred to area in a discussion encompassing much larger region.
8. 1969: Skinner, B.- Mapped area at scale of 1;250,000 as part of a regional program- O.G.S.
9. 1970: Davies, J.C. et al.- Published compilation map which included this region- O.G.S.
10. 1977: Bond, W.D.- Published Report #160- "Geology of McCubbin, Poisson and McGillis Townships'.-O.G.S.
11. 1979: Bond, W.D.- Published Report #182- "Geology of Conant, Jutten and Smye Townships".- O.G.S.
12. 1971-1979: Several geologists from Ontario Geological Survey active in area including: R.P. Sage, W.D. Bond, J.Trussler, N.F. Trowell, F.W. Breaks all active in area.
13. 1986: Trowell, N.F.- Published O.G.S. Report: "Geology of Savant Lake area". Did his mapping years earlier.
14. 1989: Sanborn-Barrie, Marie: Did structural geology studies of area.

15 1991: Blackburn, C.E. et al.- Published "Wabigoon Sub-Province" from "Geology of Ontario-Special Volume 4". Discussed region in context of revolutionary Archaean "Plate Tectonic" models.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS MINERAL EXPLORATION IN LAKE SAVANT REGION

Below is a brief summary of mineral exploration in the Lake Savant area from ca. 1900-1973:

The first recorded mineral exploration in the Lake Savant area was reported by Willet Green Miller in 1903& thus probably commenced by 1899- he reported gold occurring in Placer deposits from Island #1- perhaps "Big Sandy"(where beaches do occur), in addition to minor pits/trenching towards south of island. The samples he collected generally assayed nil, though one reported assay yielded 0.2oz./ton. Even earlier McInness(1901)- of GSC also mentioned traces of Gold from same island. Aboriginal name for Lake Savant was "Mosipomigut Lake".

A second major phase of exploration occurred in the 1920's- often termed a "mini goldrush"! Area was also location in 1920 of a "pioneer" ground Magnetic Survey conducted by Ontario Bureau of Mines. In fact as early as 1910, the element Iron ,in addition to Gold had become of major exploration interest- it was discovered south of Kashaweogama Lake which is west of Savant Lake and thus not in region encompassed by this report; in any case it was never mined. In fact no operating mines were ever recorded in the Lake Savant area. The southeast corner of the Lake received much attention by 1926, as did a small island to the southeast of Big Sandy (Girard)-these regions will be alluded to in detail later, as they are situated on the "LANTHIER GROUP". E.S. Moore reported on these properties in a 1928 report-he stated that native gold was discovered on east side of Lake (near Pride? &Barnum?) in 1926 and that by the end of the year, a staking rush had ensued with 700 claim units being acquired- though most were soon subsequently dropped . Much land had also been claimed in vicinity of Stillar Bay-which is just west of the LANTHIER GROUP , elsewhere the "McRae-Simmons" occurrence-(on current LANTHIER 16-unit claim #4268058) had garnered much attention and $5000? had been spent on a claim which later became the "M.C.Williams Option"(Angove). Entities active in the region at this time included the "Arthur", "Savant Lake" Syndicates and Noranda Explorations.

A third major phase of exploration commenced in 1938, lasting to about 1943-according to "Northern Miner", It initiated the largest staking rush of that period in Ontario? This was centred around "One Pine Lake", just west of Savant Lake, it also extended southwards to Stillar Bay-upon which some valid claims still exist. After 1948 due to a fixed price for gold of ca.$35/oz.-exploration interest in area declined in favour of Base-metals and Iron formation. Though still some mining exploration it seems relatively subdued until 1968, when the medium sized Sturgeon Lake mine-(albeit located ca.60 kms south) was discovered-this helped to initiate a "fourth" phase of mineral exploration-including much on the current LANTHIER GROUP- discussed below. Exploration seems to have declined (but never truly died out) after 1973-but was soon followed by "fifth phase" after 1980-due to an erratic but astronomical rise in gold prices -thus as in the earliest days of exploration-Gold is once again the major metal sought. Interest in both Iron or Base Metals has remained very subdued relative to 1910-1973, except near village of Savant Lake. A relatively "new area" of interest in Lake Savant region is towards the northeast. Described below in detail are 6 regions that have undergone much exploration, that are fairly adjacent to or on the "LANTHIER PROPERTY".

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AREAS INTENSELY EXPLORED ADJACENT to "LANTHIER GROUP"

#1. One area that has undergone intense mineral exploration is situated ca.20 km south of LANTHIER GROUP- just 8 km north of the village of Savant Lake-it is adjacent to the junction of highways #599&#516- originally referred to as the "SABIN" property-mainly a Gold-Copper prospect. Intermittent exploration activity recorded here from 1952-1975-with several companies involved including LUNECHO, GOLSIL & NORANDA ; they all conducted ground geophysics including Magnetics, Vertical Loop EM, trenching and minor drilling. Exploration intensity seems to have increased after 1975-from then until 1980-UNION MINIERE- UMEX tested area for its "VMS"-Base metal potential-they flew an airborne Questor survey& followed this up with Ground Geophysics-including Induced Polarization, VLF-EM and Magnetics. A major drilling program consisting of 52 holes then ensued-8000 metres total recorded. After GRANGES acquired property they did similar Geophysics& Geochemistry; but by 1995 NORANDA had obtained property- drilling 3 holes &doing more geochemistry. Several other companies drilled 12 more holes in region by 2005, with the newest entity-COMMANDER Resources active here as late as 2012-which acquired more adjacent territory-"Houghton Lake" property. Over the decades, Drill Hole intersections/ Grab- samples have yielded 2-6g/T Gold and 1-3% Copper-but despite all of this effort, nothing "economic" has yet been delineated.

#2. A second "major" region for exploration is located about 15 km north-east of LANTHIER GROUP, in the Northeast sector of Lake Savant. Though the shores were probably prospected in the early twentieth century, the first major exploration effort was reported by NORANDA in 1959-1961; NEW CINCH in 1971, DENISON in 1977 and UMEX in 1987-1988. These were relatively "low" intensity efforts -consisting of mainly ground geophysics, prospecting&trenching as opposed to drilling. The latest company in area is GOLDENEYE, which as of 2013, has 5 claims in region totalling 1088 hectares. In 2012 BARRANCO commissioned a report concerning the property by R. MacDonald: NORANDA reported assays of up to 0.2 oz./ton gold,3 oz/ton silver and several percent copper, lead& zinc from over 4 ft. originating from trenches. Adjacent to aforementioned-the "U-6" Savant Gold Project held by AVALON ventures-a program consisting of geological mapping, channel sampling& historical research was initiated in 2005 by J.P.DesRochers-an intrusion-related gold system is postulated here. Channel sampling has revealed up to 100grams/Tonne over 1 metre.

#3. A third "major" locus of interest lies just 2.5 km west of the LANTHIER GROUP-it has received different designations over the past century as it refers to several separate, though fairly adjacent occurrences-which extend from north side& east tip of Stillar Bay northwards to One Pine Lake& beyond, on west shore of Savant Lake. Thus despite their geographical proximity to pertinent area, they are situated on opposite sides of the major Savant Lake Fault, in the southwest quadrant of Lake Savant centred near southwest corner of Poisson Township. Thus, they are geologically, a portion of Savant Metasedimentary basin. According to E.S. Moore, the zone had received much prospecting activity in the early 1900's, with at least 3 separate exploration properties by 1928; in addition to gold, iron was also of major interest. The first commencement of intensive activity was in the period of 1938-1943-due the discovery of visible gold-apparently 100m east of "One Pine Lake"-the "original"-"Savant Gold Occurrence"?(though many around the Lake have been thus denoted). According to the "Northern Miner"(Bond-1977), this led to the "greatest"? staking rush in Ontario during this period. The "Original Find" consisted of massive& euhedral pyrite interbedded with Iron formation& greywacke, with the zone extending purportedly 600m northeast along strike- from this showing, NORANDA later recorded up to 3oz/ton Gold. A second one-ca. 1.5km west of the original, termed "Shoal Prospect", later garnered more attention-from here, NORANDA drilled 10 holes for a total depth of 1071m. Other companies active in this area included INCO, DOME & AMALGAMATED RARE EARTHS- all of these did much airborne geophysics and modest drilling over all of these auriferous zones-including over Stillar Bay. But after ca.1948, and until the 1980's, gold had ceased to be the main metal of interest; PERSHLAND GOLD MINES(and several others?) from 1955-1965 did geophysics here &drilled 5-8 holes for a total depth of at least 915 metres-Iron formation being the chief interest. ALGOMA STEEL from 1967-1970 also did much work adjacent to "1 Pine Lake occurrence"-again seeking economic deposits of Iron-in fact W.D.Bond speculated that they were mineable? But by 1984, when RAM PETROLEUM began to explore here, Au was again grabbing the most attention; this company was soon followed by SAVANT LAKE Expl. Ltd.

which had acquired the "Shoal Prospect"-G.J. Hinse did a report on property which consisted of 25 claim units- from here they derived assays of 0.23-1.2 oz. Au/ton over true widths of up to 4 metres. Gold here seems restricted to a carbonate-rich sulphide facies Iron Fm.-Sedimentary& Stratabound consisting of arenites, argillites and mafic tuffs.

#4- A fourth "major"AREA OF INTEREST- encompasses the southeast corner of Southeast Bay of Lake Savant-This is of great importance as it lies directly on the LANTHIER GROUP or is immediately adjacent to it. However it seems that the most intense amount of exploration was done both south& east of here. E.S. Moore states that in 1926-specifically near Barnum Lake?, native Gold was discovered which led to an enormous staking rush- this area is barely 1km east of east border of claim#4267218! However despite this, it seems relatively little work was actually accomplished at this time; though traces of Gold were reported to be widely distributed in veins, apparently they lacked "continuity"-thus resulting in very low assays. Much later-commencing in late 1960's AMALGAMATED RARE EARTH conducted a VLF-EM& Magnetic survey in vicinity-including over LANTHIER GROUP. DOME Explor. did similar geophysics just northeast of this area in 1970-they drilled 9 holes totalling 800 metres-these were north of Leggo Lake ca. 2.5km from #4267218- Only very minor quantities of copper& zinc noted. Directly on LANTHIER PROPERTY , work carried out by MID-NORTH ENGINEERING on behalf of these companies: AMALGAMATED RARE EARTH, NEW KELORE, UNITED MACFIE& (just slightly east) LANGIS SILVER&COBALT. Exploration done on what are current claims #4267220& #4267219. In addition to the combined VLF-EM& Magnetics, they also did geochemical soil sampling, results were fairly inconclusive; though adjacent rock sampling by W.D. Bond did reveal some high assays for zinc, lead, silver& minor copper&gold. Just east of LANTHIER group, in 1972, 8 holes were drilled for 654m total-though most quite barren 3 did indicate minor amounts of lead& zinc. A magnetic/ VLF-EM survey conducted on south fringes of #4267220& #4267219-anomalous zones detected probably a product of buried Iron Formation. On south edge of #4267219, NORANDA conducted airborne& ground geophysics-latter included Horizontal Loop EM-but nothing of significance noted. NORTHERN CANADA MINES performed much drilling 2 km south of here from 1948-1959.

#5- A fifth major area of interest is centred on "Angove claim"-#1174232- 1-Unit almost surrounded by LANTHIER Group(open ground westward). Due to its strategic location &relatively high assays obtained by author &D. Fore-Shew-It is considered the second most important of the "major" PROSPECTS IN REGION. It was "discovered" in the early twentieth century-in 1927,a report stated that $5000 was expended doing "surface work" on Claim #TB-26640. However it was mainly in the period from 1938-1941 that most of the drilling, stripping& trenching occurred- termed The "M.C. Williams Option". The drilling program though consisting purportedly of 11 holes only yielded 328m of drill core-the holes intersected sheared mafic metavolcanics, locally crossed by sparsely mineralised sulphide zones and Quartz veins-the highest assay being only 0.05oz./ton gold. However the pits/trenches yielded much better results- up to 0.1oz./ton. A "third stage" of exploration was initiated by UNITED MACFIE in 1971- consisting of terrestrial Magnetic& VLF-EM surveys& sinking of 3 diamond drill holes with a total depth of 284m. The best assay yielded 0.22oz/ton. In 1972 they cleaned out& restripped many of the workings-up to 25 reported, of which the author noted only about 10. Essentially the "Williams Option" is a zone hosting discontinuous Quartz& Carbonate veins juxtaposed within Silicified volcanics-locally mineralised and hosted in a Chloritic shear zone. Pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite& rare Gold are visible as disseminations, veinlets& small pods. The highest assays obtained from workings were 4g/ton. This property is conjectured to be an extension of a shear zone extending from Stillar Bay- ca. 2km away.

#6- Arguably the most significant zone of economic interest is the "McRae-Simmons occurrence", which lies on a small island east of "Big Sandy" on LANTHIER GROUP-claim #4268058. It is recorded as hosting the "only spectacular occurrence of native Gold" from Lake Savant. Purportedly originally discovered by a group of prospectors from New Liskeard & then acquired by NORANDA; in 1925-1926,they sunk many test pits,trenches&perhaps most significantly a 5 metre deep shaft, though they relinquished their option by 1928. Most of the efforts were concentrated upon the "Discovery Vein", which runs northwest across the strike of the greenstones,which trend here@ 75 deg. This vein could be followed for 200 metres across the narrow strait-southeast to another island; its width varies from 15-60cm, hosting abundant arsenopyrite& rare native gold, in addition to the more common pyrite& chalcopyrite. The host lithology is mainly sericite schist juxtaposed with pillow lavas, hosting lenses of milky white quartz up to 40cm wide. Almost a century after the majority of work purportedly done-most of workings very overgrown most of them "sloughed in" & the Shaft mainly flooded. One pit was reputed to be 2X2m wide&3m deep& a small "ore-pile" is located at the edge of and mainly underwater. In 2013, this was extensively sampled by D.Foreshew-who collected a total of 54 from here mainly, but also from the other workings on this island. The highest assay obtained was 77.7g/T; another 10 were sampled in 2014-yielding up to 30g/T. Only ca. 1 km north of this prospect, on the north part of "Big Sandy" island, in 1971,NORANDA did a combined VLF-EM/ Magnetic survey, but according to the assessment files little work has been done on the "MCRAE-SIMMONS" for the past 80 years. However in 1981-82- Stargazer examined area, peripherally including the "McRae". In 1984,NORONTEX Expl.of Dryden,filed an "excellent" map of this prospect for assessment work clearly showing the pits/trenches& noting its extension ca.200m eastwards across Lake to another small island. But considering the "condition" of workings noted by author, they only would have probably mapped them?

BRIEF SUMMARY OF REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF LAKE SAVANT AREA.

To re-iterate, the Lake Savant area belongs to the Wabigoon sub-province of the Superior province of the Canadian Shield. According to Blackburn et al.(1991), it is divided into 3 separate sub-divisions –"Western", "Central"& "Eastern"-it is conjectured that the Savant Lake greenstone Belt, which is contiguous with that of Sturgeon Lake mainly belongs to the former& is also fairly adjacent to the north boundary of the Wabigoon. The Savant Lake Belt which encompasses the Lake Savant region is fairly irregular-stretching at least 70kms east-west, with a breadth averaging 25kms; Lake Savant is about 40kms long with the long axis trending@030deg.-this orientation is defined by the major Savant Lake Fault-which is fairly co-incident with the Lake. The Western Wabigoon sub-division is underlain by supracrustal rocks and lobate intravolcanic granitoid batholiths; the Central Wabigoon underlain by ovoid Gneissic domes & elliptical batholiths with "screens"& small belts of Supracrustals; the eastern Wabigoon very akin to the Western; the "Central" hosts the fewest economic mineral deposits. In 1980 N. Trowell et al. sub-divided the Western sub-division into a Lower Mafic sequence, a middle one of Felsic-Intermediate rock and an Upper Mafic sequence. As is typical for most of sub-province, a long sinuous shear zone paralells the Central Axis of the Savant Lake Belt. Another common interpretation of the Savant Greenstone Belt is that it forms the northern limb of the Sturgeon Lake one & ought not to be considered a "separate" Belt?- a matter of "semantics". The age of these belts is now estimated to be in the range of 2.8-2.7or (2.1?) billion years for the Metavolcanics/Sediments; slightly younger for the Granitoids. (There is some discrepancy even in later reports concerning the age of the lithologies.)

STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE and CORRELATION

The correlation of the various lithologies has varied somewhat over the years; methods of radio-active age dating were unavailable to the older workers; also the "mobilist" theories of plate tectonics are now considered to be applicable to Archaean age terrains-it is envisaged that a "welding" of various "micro-continents" engendered the Superior province. This has revolutionized the concepts of their evolution-less emphasis is placed upon stratigraphic correlation as formerly. But the ramifications of all this is beyond the scope of this report. Nevertheless, this is still a useful concept for separation of the rocks-here is a summary of some of the nomenclature utilised over the years:

1.Moore-1929: Divided "Supracrustals" into "Savant Lake Group"- The Lower "Keewatin"& an Upper "Timiskaming".

2. Rittenhouse-1936: Lower "Jutten" Volcanics overlain by both "Upper"& "Lower" Savant Series; finally the topmost "Handy Lake Volcanics". Later minor basic intrusives & rare Keweenawan diabase dykes.

3. Bond-1980+Trowell-1986: Jutten Volcanics are still the "lowest"& "oldest", but Handy Lake Group is of "middle" Age, whilst the Savant Group is youngest.

4. Blackburn-1991: Quite a different interpretation?- Handy Lake Group oldest, followed by semi-contemporaneous Savant Lake Group-the Kashaweogama Fault(west of LANTHIER GROUP), separates these from younger Savant Narrows Formation. Overlying all of these &thus youngest? is the Jutten Group. According to recent reports it is stated that the Handy and Savant Lake groups are ca.2745 million years old, whilst Savant Narrows& Jutten are ca.2.05 Ga in age?

According to N.Trowell (1986) from which much of this Report's regional geology is derived from- JUTTEN GROUP is lowest &thus eldest-whether this theory is erroneous is fairly academic in economic terms and for the scope of this report. Be that as it may, most of the rock underlying the LANTHIER property belong to the Jutten Group- thus it will be emphasized in this report. These comprise a thick, uniform succession of pillowed& massive predominantly mafic metavolcanics east of the Savant Lake Fault. West of the Fault is a second sequence marked by sharply contrasting,inter-layered& interfingering felsic, intermediate& mafic volcanics-most of the former are pyroclastics. Uncomformably overlying the Jutten Formation, is the conglomeratic Savant Narrows Formation-east of the Fault and Lake; this Unit is in turn locally transitional to the "Whimbrel Lake Fm."-metavolcanics mainly comprised of intermediate pyroclastics and minor flows. On top of this ,is the "Savant Lake Fm." composed of tholeiitic volcanics. Wholly situated west of Lake Savant, and representing contemporaneous volcanism, are the Handy Lake Group and clastic/chemical sediments of the Savant Group. "Soon"? thereafter, mafic intrusions were emplaced near base of the Handy Lake. Various types of intrusive bodies of several ages then followed, ranging in composition from trondjhemite to grano-diorite to quartz monzonite . The lower volcanic sequence on the southeast quadrant of Savant Lake forms a conti-nuous sequence that faces northwest. His summary outlined here at some variance with earlier& later workers.

DESCRIPTION of MAJOR LITHOLOGICAL TYPES IN SAVANT LAKE GREENSTONE BELT

As most of LANTHIER Group underlain by Jutten group rocks, they will be described in the greatest detail. They are comprised of 3 main units: 1. Over 90% of Group composed of mainly tholeiitic basalts with minor tuffs. 2. Ultramafic intrusions and 3. Volcanogenic sediments& tuffs with rare chert/ironstones. The basalts are mainly pillowed or massive, with both fresh& weathered surfaces various shades of medium to dark green. On the east side of Savant Lake, the rocks face northwest, with an apparent thickness of ca. 11 km-either due to transgressive volcanism or tectonic thickening due to thrusting?-probably both. The Jutten Group accumulated in a fairly quiet, subaqueous environment, metamorphosed mainly to the Greenschist and more rarely to the Almandine-Amphibolite facies rank. Hydrothermal alteration is suggested by evolution of aluminosilicates- andalusite, kyanite, sillimanite with lesser cordierite & staurolite- rocks hosting these minerals would be prime exploration targets? The volcanics weather to various shades of green and grey; there is some carbonatisation & secondary dark green horneblende. They vary from massive to foliated& schistose; any banding if present, is due to both primary bedding of tuffaceous members and metamorphic differentiation due to deformation. The various metavolcanics can be sub-divided into massive, pillowed, porphyritic, amygdaloidal/vesicular, variolitic, pyroclastic varieties and even "autoclastic breccia"?- a type of volcanic conglomerate. The massive type often fairly coarse grained-may have aspect of a very fine grained diorite. The Jutten Group was intruded by the Heron Lake Stock and deformed prior to deposition of succeeding supracrustals. Pillow lava is the most common flow unit in Jutten township; in thin section the volcanics are recrystallized to varying extents, with few showing relict primary textures. The most common mineral assemblage is plagioclase, amphibole, chlorite, epidote, quartz, carbonate and biotite. Accessories include magnetite, leucoxene, and minor disseminated sulphides locally altered to gossans or rust. Grain size averages 0.1-0.5mm; the percentage of ferromagnesians varies from 35-50%, but averages about 40. Tremolite is the most common one followed by actinolite; as the former is relatively pale-this may explain the relative light hues of much of the metavolcanics. Some of the amphibole also uralitised and adjacent to the granitoids, horneblende is very common.

The pillow lavas commonly weather a paler green than the more massive flows, the latter are locally almost black? Although metamorphic grade plays a role, with those metamorphosed to the higher grade Amphibolite facies generally darker& also coarser grained. Where coarse grained enough they could be termed "amphibolites" and are interpreted to be derived from mafic flows-mainly in vicinity of plutonic intrusions. Dioritic-appearing rocks are present in Jutten township-they weather white and have a spotted aspect with green porphyritic actinolite forming ca.35%of rock, with the pale phase mainly of saussuritised plagioclase. Porphyritic flows are rarer& limited in size-charachterized by plagioclase phenocrysts up to 1cm engulfed in a coarse grained basaltic matrix. (These rocks seem to be quite different from the rocks classified as "Diorites" as described by author later in report).

Felsic to intermediate volcanics are restricted to area west of Savant Lake Fault-outside the area of interest and thus will only be described briefly. These are sometimes termed Savant Group-but as outlined above, their actual correlation is somewhat ambiguous. They are classified into 2 groups- dacitic to rhyolitic metavolcanics & dacitic to andesitic ones –by definition based on percentage of mafic minerals,with the former group <20% of these and the latter 20-35%. The Felsic types are white to grey,often pink tinged&siliceous, whilst the intermediates are various hues of grey, green& brown. All of these rocks are composed primarily of pyroclastics& massive often porphyritic flows. They belong mainly to Greenschist facies; the most common phases are quartz,albite, sericite,biotite, chlorite, carbonate & epidote.

According to some authors- the volcanics described above are equivalent to the "Savant Narrows" Fm. which lies@Upper Contact of and unconformably overlies the Jutten Group. The Savant Narrows Fm., defines base of Savant Sedimentary Group-comprised mainly of conglomerate with lesser chert& ironstone; though most of Group composed of interstratified greywacke& siltstone. The metaconglomerate has long been recognised as the most distinctive unit in map-area; it is divided into 2 distinct "units"- polymictic granitoid conglomerate and polymictic volcanic conglomerate-but also off "LANTHIER GROUP". Such as the case with the other Metasediments, they have often been sub-divided into 2 categories: arenaceous and ferruginous-latter with interstratified iron formation. The latter type was formerly of much economic interest due to its possible economic iron content. The Metasediments are composed mainly of interbedded greywacke, siltstone to mudstone, cherty sediments, tuffaceous ones including reworked pyroclastic deposits and iron formation. The majority of the sediments are "evenly" bedded &measure 2-7cm in width. Some authors postulate-(Trowell-1986)- a "Whimbrel Lake Fm,"which also lies on west shore of Savant Lake; it is interbedded with and undergoes a lateral facies change to the "Savant Narrows Fm." Yet others state that The "Whimbrel Lake" defines the base of the "Handy Lake Group"?

The Handy Lake Group which lies southwest of LANTHIER property, is comprised of a complexly intercalated sequence of mafic flows and lesser felsic flows and volcanogenic sediments. The upper unit of this Group is the

Conant Lake Fm. On extreme west fringe of area, are metamorphosed felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions- "Handy Lake"&" Patterson Lake" porphyritic sills. These are considered to be intrusive equivalents of the metavol-canics of Handy Lake Group-perhaps sub-volcanic phases? These feature plagioclase& quartz phenocrysts embedded in a fine grained matrix of albite, quartz,micas, epidote& carbonate. In more recent reports the "Handy Lake Group" is conjectured to be somewhat younger,but also partially contemporaneous with the Savant Lake Group.

The last major intrusive event in the area and thus the youngest rocks with the exception of rare Proterozoic age diabase dykes, are several distinct granitoid intrusions. The smaller stocks-mainly on west side of Savant Lake and the much larger batholiths on both sides of it. The smaller intrusions will be discussed first.

The Wiggle Creek Stock is located near the west edge of Savant Lake& north side of Whimbrel Lake- it hosts up to 6cm long microcline megacrysts in a matrix of microcline, plagioclase, quartz, biotite with minor chlorite, muscovite and epidote. The Conant Lake stock lies southwest of southwest tip of Lake Savant; major phases are granodiorite to mainly trondhjemite-colour index only 15-in order of abundance, plagioclase,quartz, microcline& biotite. The Grebe Lake Stock is situated between the 2 aforementioned- predominantly granodioritic-C.I.=25 to quartz monzonitic –a similar mineralogy to previous except for significant horneblende. The next 3 stocks are situated west of the previous described ones. The Heron Lake Stock is "multi-phase"-mainly trondhjemite, lesser diorite and quartz monzonite, rock is mainly foliated& thus "intensely" metamorphosed. The Hough Lake Stock is homogeneous in texture& composition, unfoliated and consisting of plagioclase, quartz, biotite, chlorite& horneblende- trondhjemitic. It adjoins a much larger Lewis Lake batholith to the southwest which is comprised of several granitoid phases-mainly massive medium to coarse grained trondhjemite where nearest to Lake Savant. Dickson Lake stock is predominantly granodioritic-fine to medium grained, massive to weakly foliated; it hosts minor aplite& pegmatite dykes. Main phases include plagioclase, quartz, microcline and biotite. Finally a quartz monzonite stock intrudes the southern fringes of the Lanthier property just north of the Jutten Batholith. It is orange-pink due to microcline& haematised quartz, medium to coarse grained& massive. Other phases include plagioclase& biotite; often C.I.<10!; also minor muscovite, magnetite & epidote.

Due to its relatively large size& nearness to the LANTHIER GROUP, the Jutten batholith will be described in more detail than those listed above. It ranges in composition from trondhjemite northwards to granodiorite and then quartz monzonite, further southeastwards. Nevertheless it appears fairly homogeneous, medium grained ,pinkish to white & usually foliated. The trondhjemite which is adjacent to Savant Lake, is medium to locally coarse grained, and weathers whitish, though is grey on the fresh surface. Biotite forms clots that are aligned, imparting a foliation to rock; iridescent blue quartz(cordierite?) crystals common, which locally form crystal aggregates, grey quartz commoner . This trondhjemite is composed of 50% plagioclase, 25%quartz, 15% biotite with lesser quantities of chlorite,muscovite, carbonate,magnetite,zircon and sphene constituting the remainder(Lithological descriptions from Trowell&Bond).

SUMMARY of REGIONAL STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Portions of the Savant Lake Greenstone Belt have been subjected to at least 3 major& several minor episodes of metamorphism. As is typical for most of the Wabigoon sub-province, it features a long sinuous shear zone ,following the Central Axis of Savant lake Belt. One structural interpretation by Marie Sanborn-Barrie(1990), envisaged north& east trending, steeply plunging isoclinal folds. Later stage structures include northeast trending assymetric folds with a steep easterly plunge, whilst "final" structures include dextral shearing along Kashaweogama Lake Fault-basically the north side of it is "up". Specifically in the Lake Savant region, she recognized stages of folding prior to the motion on this fault. Axial traces of D1 folds are variable, trending from northerly to easterly, but are refolded by northeast trending& plunging D2 folds. North of the Kashaweogama Fault, the Jutten group is folded about an east trending& plunging synclinal axis. East of Savant Lake, a mainly north to northwest facing monoclinal sequence is indicated here. To re-iterate the major structural feature is the Savant Lake Fault which is a longtitudinal one-it probably developed as a consequence of folding, when the upper volcanic sequence was deformed against the lower one east of the South Arm of Lake Savant. It trends north-northeast@ 25degrees and is traceable along strike for ca.40 kms. It defines the orientation of the Lake& separates the metasediments on the west side of the Lake from the metavolcanics on the east side. It is conjectured to be coincident with the folding event that produced the anticlinal sequence west of the South Arm of Lake .It probably evolved as a result of folding, when upper volcanic was deformed against the lower volcanic sequence east of the Lake's South Arm. The metasedimentary sequence in Poisson township is generally more complexly folded than the surrounding metavolcanic sequences.

SUMMARY OF 2013 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

The current 2014 exploration campaign is a direct result of the prospecting program carried out in 2013; competently managed both years by David Foreshew-though Tom Dwyer as opposed to the author was his field assistant. For this earlier project, a total of 28 field days were expended, divided into 3 separate stints during August& September. It seems that virtually all of their work was concentrated on the western half of the LANTHIER GROUP, most notably along the shorelines of 2 separate areas. One was immediately east of the "M. C. Williams Option-now single unit claim No. 1174232(registered under R. Angove)-both on the "mainland"& 2 islands immediately adjacent- Nicknamed "Camp" and "Monday" islands. From the latter, they intensely sampled Quartz veins; almost all yielded nil assays in Gold, with the highest being 20ppb. From the mainland portion just off Southeast Bay, a value of 0.1ppm was obtained. However of the other samples taken to the northeast of here-mainly from small islands, a maximum of 1.32grams/Tonne yielded. In toto 60 rock samples were collected from all of these areas& sent for assay- 20 from "Monday", 17 from Southeast Bay and 23 from elsewhere-mainly along the shores of islands.

The bulk of sampling though originated from a small, officially unnamed , but very economically significant island @ca.UTM location- 682000E/ 5590000N- nicknamed "Mine Island". It hosts a shaft purportedly 5m deep, excavated in the 1920's-positively located in 2014 and several old& very "sloughed in" workings from the same era. These have been described above in considerable detail. Suffice to say that a total of 54 rock samples were collected from here- of these, 46 originated from the "waste"-tailings pile on the extreme edge of island(partially submerged under Lake Savant) and the other 8 from an adjacent trench. The highest assay results ,by far were obtained from these zones-28 were very "anomalous", with 11 >10ppm! , with the best value obtained(from both 2013&2014) of 77.7grams/Tonne Gold or almost 3ozs/ton! No visible Gold was noted. It seems to have originated from Pyritiferous rusty Quartz-Carbonate vein material. In order to expose them better, D. Foreshew& T. Dwyer completed hand trenching in the immediate vicinity of these old workings. 9 more samples were collected from the tailings pile in 2014 and 1 from a vein.

As in 2014, a 5m long boat with an outboard motor was the transportation method utilised to access the property; only simple handtools such as picks were used in the excavation efforts. D. Foreshew was able to pinpoint the sample locations with a "GPS" unit& topographic maps also utilised. T. Dwyer& D. Foreshew were accomadated by Wildewood Lodge, located directly on an inlet of Lake Savant. It is accessible by a very rough trail.

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON LANTHIER CLAIM GROUP

The exploration work expended on the LANTHIER property in 2014 solely consisted of a detailed& concise geological mapping project over the entirety of the Claim Group from end of June to mid-September by the author of this report; he was competently assisted by Dave Foreshew, whom was the Project Manager& also motorboat operator for the duration of the campaign. A total of 42 field days were expended, which permitted a fairly detailed examination of virtually all of the exposed bedrock. About 60% of the property is covered by Lake Savant. Of the remaining terrestrial portion, perhaps 40% hosts exposed bedrock; no area of the Claim Block lies more than 1km. from the shores of Lake Savant. In addition to mapping the entire property, author also examined adjoining areas; with the notable exception of Claim#1174232-1-Unit held by R. Angove, it is wholly open ground. He felt justified in doing so, as owner of Lanthier property is seriously considering acquiring most of this land in the near future. Due to the modern technology of a Global Positioning Unit- "GPS" combined with topographic "control" from the generally adjacent shoreline, the author was generally able to "pinpoint" his location to within a dozen metres or less. On the "negative" side, the relief is generally very flat-usually outcrops are only 1-3m above the surrounding terrain; although scarps were noted up to 15m metres in height-this is quite rare& mainly restricted to the shorelines. Yet,conversely wet muskeg/"swamp" probably composes <30% of the total area mapped; probably a relatively thin mantle of overburden-(3-5m thick?) overlies the bulk of the bedrock on the property. As no thin sections were ever prepared for author and as the rocks being generally very fine grained, the mineralogy described below is often conjectural& taken from the relevant reports.

Jutten group volcanics underlie the vast majority of the property; as is typical, this lithology is quite variable, especially in colour& texture. It is extremely difficult to sub-divide due to the ubiquitous extreme gradation of the various phases even in smaller outcrops. Nevertheless the author felt justified into splitting it up into 3 separate categories- "Mafic", "Intermediate" and "Dioritic". Despite the term used, the latter is definitely a coarser grained phase of the former 2. These in turn, are somewhat arbitrarily divided upon the basis of their colour; the Mafics are medium to dark green, whilst the Intermediates are a relatively paler shade of green or even very light grey. This is further complicated by the fact that much of paler hues are due to secondary silicification and/or alteration to pale amphiboles such as tremolite. Despite all of this however, the distinction made still appears to be a valid one. Another noted significant degree of variation is the amount of schistousity-the rocks vary from fairly massive to classic greenschists to even phyllites the latter featuring mm-scale foliae. Thus this lithology has a "pseudo-sedimentary" aspect& in "isolation" could be easily be misclassified. They tend to be a very distinctive pale grey, the greenish examples are rare! Though the phyllites are quite widespread, they generally constitute only a small percentage of lithology encountered in most outcrops.

By far, the most volumetrically abundant lithologies are either massive or schistose mafic volcanics and massive or schistose intermediates-together these 4 varieties constitute ca.85% of the exposed bedrock on the property. All 4 of these rock types tend to be encountered in one outcrop-thus the symbols displayed on the Geology Map correspond to the most abundant lithologies. Quite often though, even in tiny outcrops, there is a mixture of different attributes- both in colour& schistousity. Wherever foliated, the rocks tend to possess an approximate east-west strike& a sub-vertical dip- individual layers often 5-20mm wide. However, orientations can vary from 060 to rarely 140 degrees, with dips as shallow as -60deg. By definition, these rocks are mainly aphyric& very fine grained; as no thin sectons done, their exact compositions speculative, though as previously discussed- chiefly constituted of plagioclase& amphibole. The Colour Index would appear to be 40-50; with the Intermediates averaging 30? Despite their volumetric uncommonness, rocks termed as "Diorite", are fairly widespread- as they are simply the coarser grained volcanic phases, they are very gradational to them . Rock still quite fine grained by "intrusive standards"- rarely does grain size exceed 2mm; Colour Index approximates 40. As typical, plagioclase mainly shades of very light grey, but as the dominant ferromagnesians are also pale grey-tremolite mainly, this imparts a very light hue to rock.

This would imply that many(most?) of the pale grey-green aphanitic volcanics are more mafic than they appear in hand specimen. Though much of rock has a "Chloritic" colour, very little of this mineral actually noted; though presumably an important phase here, epidote was never positively identified! Both the weathered& fresh surfaces of these rocks have a very similar hue-pale grey-green to dark green, with "medium" green predominating. A distinctive but relatively uncommon variation is pillowing- most commonly noted along shoreline; probably common elsewhere, but usually obscured by moss& lichen. They are generally in the range of 0.3-0.5m long, any selvages fairly uncommon.

A distinctive, relatively rare lithology seems restricted to the extreme northeast corner of the Claim Block-"Tuffaceous Volcanic". It is very transitional to the Schistose intermediate variety; a similar pale grey-green colour, but with the presence of sparse to moderate mm-scale shards in the matrix- it often has the look of a "microconglomerate"- combined with the typical schistose foliation, this rock has a "sedimentary aspect"- though in fact as tuffs are in a sense volcaniclastic lithologies-"sedimentary "by definition?

Two rare but very distinctive lithologies were noted on the extreme southeast corner of property. Just one (but fairly large) outcrop of Amphibolite was investigated. Medium grained, crystals 2-7mm, almost wholly of dark green horneblende?, which seem to constitute ca.80% of rock-only phase generally noted. The rock is much more massive& coarser grained than the adjacent Diorite dykes seen just northward. The rock appears very fresh& any veining is absent; fresh& weathered surfaces are a uniform dark green hue.

Arguably the most distinctive lithology encountered is also restricted to the extreme southeast corner of the property –but here it composes huge& well exposed outcrops extending for many hundreds of metres both south and eastwards past the Claim Block. This Granitoid phase is a lovely bright orange-pink, medium to fairly coarse grained, very fresh and massive rock, with an average Colour Index of 15(or even less). Judging by colour, one would ascertain that K-Feldspar would be the dominant phase, yet according to the geology reports, much plagioclase also thus the rock is technically deemed a "Quartz Monzonite". Main phases are Microcline=35%, Oligoclase=25%, Quartz =25%, Biotite= ca.12%, with minor muscovite, epidote & magnetite. It is contiguous with, but is not a part of the Jutten Batholith, which lies well south of property boundary.

The "old" prospectors tended to have an affinity for Quartz veining and the Savant area hosts them in abundance. They are particularly prominent along the lakeshore& thus would have garnished much interest. As these were often intensely prospected& sampled during the 2013 campaign, the author paid less attention to them as would have normally been done, though they were all noted. They range from mm-scale stringers to cm-scale veinlets to dm-scale veins s.s., rarely a width of 1 metre; they are mainly of the milky white "bull" Quartz variety, less were greyish and a few were rusty. The grey ones generally contain carbonates, the presence of rust signifies usually the former prescence of Sulphides-mainly pyrite; rarely some of it remains. The latter veins were invariably sampled; they feature much haematite, and brownish iron- hydroxides. The fresh pyrite occurs either as specks, rarer cubes or pyritohedrons up to 5mm. As will be discussed below, they are commoner in the workings.

Abundant Quartz veining, Sulphides(&their alteration products),whenever associated with intense shearing are a crucial exploration target for economic mineralisation-though all 3 in concurrence was rarely noted. Anyway, mainly confined to shoreline-these intensely sampled/prospected in 2013. Except for pyrite, the sulphides occur usually in only trace quantities& minute grains<1mm,except adjacent to the workings. Copper sulphides including Chalcopyrite&Bornite, lesser Arsenopyrite& in one location-abundant Stibnite were all noted in hand specimen. One might expect the veining and sulphides to be preferentially associated with the intensely foliated schistose rocks, but this hypothesis appears invalid. Nevertheless, the deformation& shearing that would have affected these lithologies would appear to be more conducive for a "pathway" for any auriferous fluids-thus these zones would seem to possess the greatest economic potential. Gold would seem to be the only possible metal of economic interest; no trace of iron formation seems to exist on property, with only traces of copper or antimony noted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION of WORKINGS on LANTHIER PROPERTY

Of the 3 discrete areas of old workings noted by author, one of them-"M.C.Williams Option" lies just off the property. As it also has been described previously in some detail, it will not be alluded to further- though author did collect 4 rock samples from property trenches with highest value of 4 ppm Au obtained. Most economically important zone would appear to be the old "McRae-Simmons" occurrence-on a small island located @682000E/5590000N. In addition to 54 samples collected in 2013; 10 more were taken in 2014. Most of them taken from the "ore pile " on very edge of Lake Savant; highest assay from current program was 32.2g/T Au, whilst 6 others yielded>2ppm. The geology& early history of exploration has been described previously. Author walked entire island-only economically significant zones are adjacent to old mineshaft- the rock from which being inaccessible due to the fact that bottom half of it is flooded. Although remnants of old trenches noted-they are severely "sloughed in"(as they were 40 years ago) with no actual "in-situ" bedrock seen. D.Foreshew channel sampled main? vein between ore-pile& shaft ; assaying revealed 0.85g/Tonne Au from massive greyish Quartz vein.

The third occurrence will be described in detail with an accompanying map of 1:200 Scale. Though very cursorily noted on a couple maps from the last half-century, it has apparently received very little attention relative to the 2 aforementioned ones. It lies on a fairly narrow strip of ground betwixt west side of Southeast Bay and is about 200m eastwards of an unnamed bay of Lake Savant-thus on a "neck" of land ca.375m in width-whence "Neck Occurrence". It is centred approximately on UTM co-ordinates 682035E/5588085N-it occupies approximately 0.5 hectares of land-from ca. 100m east-west& 80m north-south. There are essentially 3 "stand-alone" pits varying in depth from 1.3-2.7m & measuring 2-3.5m in width. Just to the northeast of these is a large trench,about 1-2m wide, averaging 1 metre deep extending north-east at an average bearing of 050deg. To the south edge of a wet muskeg-its total length ca. 45m-from here extend 5 irregular pits(1 of which only in overburden) roughly trending off north-westwards@right angles to it. These average 1.5m total depth and are about 3X2m in width-thus a total of 1 "large trench& 7 "main" pits in total. There are several smaller shallower adjacent trenches-roughly parallel- mainly within a dozen metres; but several noted hundreds of metres away-including one near Southeast Bay& several others, up to 350m southwestwards. Anything remotely economic usually totally absent in these, with many not even attain-ing bedrock! -thus quite inconsequential.

The dominant lithology noted can best be described as "intermediate volcanic"-moderately to int-ensely silicified- thus these rocks are often extremely pale. Some of rocks relatively massive, yet immediately adja-cent, it may be very schistose& phyllitic. Sometimes rock has aspect of a "typical" greenstone-massive mafic volca-nic. Unexpectedly, this latter lithology sometimes hosts the greatest amount of sulphides- in other words, the host rock has no bearing on the type or amount of mineralisation. Neither does the presence of veining seem to play any role here- in fact they are quite rare& in any case narrow stringers/veinlets. The sulphides are not only rela-tively abundant; often constituting 10%of rock, but also display more variety than elsewhere on Claim Block. In addition to the ubiquitous Pyrite-constituting 5-10%of rock commonly; copper sulphides mainly Chalcopyrite, with lesser Bornite tarnish compose 1-3% of rock. But most conspicuous here are both Arsenopyrite & Stibnite- they compose 0-5%of rock and are very distinctive. The former occurs as tetrahedral silver crystals up to 3mm, whilst the latter forms distinctive silvery needles 1-12mm in length; only zone in Property where it is known to occur. Not uncommonly Sulphides compose up to 15% of rock; they tend to occur together.

Of the 20 total rock samples collected, 3 assayed greater than 1ppm; though virtually all of the rem-ainder were well above "background"-(5ppb). One-2.1ppm originated from very atypical rusty Quartz-Calcite vein-lets, whilst the highest-2.22ppm came from Arsenopyrite/ Stibnite rich rock totally lacking veining. The third high-est 1.1ppm originated from rock similar to above. With the exception of the extreme southwest-where assay results were uniformly low; all zones of the occurrence yieded fairly similar results- not surprising as the lithology is fairly homogeneous. It is interesting to speculate on what may underlie the muskeg immediately adjacent to this occurrence- drilling it would be a prerequisite.

Due to the relatively mundane nature of the rocks, only a total of 11 rock samples were collected away from the occurrences described above. As these were taken from widely spaced areas, one is able to roughly ascertain the presence of metals on this property. 4 were taken from the so-called "Central Peninsula". All of these in addition to Pyrite, contained traces of Copper minerals-though the highest yielded only ca.40ppb in gold, they were all slightly anomalous. A few were taken near the east edge of the property-only one of which was anomalous-30ppb originating from an island@ UTM co-ordinates 683519E/ 5589716N immediately adjacent to Shoreline-traces of Chalcopyrite, Bornite and Arsenopyrite all noted. On the other end of this island in 2013, several Quartz veins were sampled all with negative results. Most of the prominent Quartz veins on west sector of Claim Block were previously sampled in 2013. Their assay results are discussed elsehere. As mentioned below many veins were noted in very shallow water, though sampling them would obviously be of considerable technical difficulty-probably requiring some scuba diving!

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE EXPLORATION ON LANTHIER PROPERTY

Although 2 field seasons have been accomplished on the LANTHIER PROPERTY, only a total of 9 weeks have actually been expended; though it can be safely surmised that the 40% of terrestrial portion of Claim block has been very adequately mapped/prospected. However fully 3/5 of it is underlain by water&thus remains unexamined. One viable option would be to map at the least the shallower portions, with an underwater camera. The technology to do this, both technically& financially has only recently evolved. It is relatively easy to install& operate, even on a 5 metre long boat-which will continue to be utilised for transportation. Its future usefulness would mainly be due to the probable large number of potentially economic Quartz veins situated just offshore in quite shallow water.

A second possibility would be drilling on "Mine Island"-McRae-Simmons Property- due to its relative ease of accessibility on the shoreline, one could easily haul in a compact packsack drill or a larger 120kg. "Winkie-type unit. The former can easily manage 12m depth holes, whilst latter can penetrate to 50 metres!, if one utilises "AQ"size core. As Lake Savant is immediately adjacent, one has access to an inexhaustible water supply. The total amount of drilling could amount to perhaps 500 metres&this could be accomplished for a cost under $20,000! Other possible "drill targets" include Claim #1174232,if it were to be acquired& perhaps more logically the "Neck occurrence"-located just 700m northwards. There is no record of the latter ever being drilled ; it is within 200m of Lake Savant- thus relatively easy to access.

A third possibility for future exploration, is winter geophysics-specifically over the ice of Lake Savant when it freezes over-i.e. after late January. This would be very relevant as water underlies ca.60% of the property- specifically an "IP"- Induced Polarization survey; this could also be accomplished over the adjacent terrestrial sectors of the Claim Block-though for here, line cutting would be a prerequisite. Though some ground geophysics has been carried out over property, there is no record of this specific method being utilised and it seems to be the most useful tool to elucidate any potential mineralised "conductors".

Finally much prospective ground lies south-westwards of the LANTHIER Claim Block-this area is roughly on trend with both McRae-Simmons and M.C. Williams prospects. After acquisition of this ground, a program of mapping/ prospecting could be performed akin to what was accomplished over the current LANTHIER property .

LIST OF REFERENCES UTILISED IN REPORT

The most important one, from which most of the information of the regional geology was derived from:

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STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Guy A. ROYER do declare that:

I have no current nor future financial interests whether stocks or other financial instruments in the property described in this report.

All of the discussed interpretations and conclusions are strictly of my own opinion.

All of the geological mapping during the current 2014 program was completed by myself.

I graduated from University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1980, earning an Advanced Bachelor Science Degree in GEOLOGY. - "Adv. BSc."

I have practiced my profession continuously for a third of a century.

I am currently a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada- "PDAC" and have been one continuously since 1988- "Core Member"

I have current membership in the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario- "APGO" and have been so since 2009.

Area of 2014 Exploration Program
Wildewood
Savant L.
WABAKIMI
Pickle Lake
Central Patricia
Mishkeegogamang
Savant Lake
Allanwater Bridge
Flindt Landing
Armstrong
Collins
Sioux Lookout
Hudson
Red Lake Road
Vermilion Bay
Eagle River
Dryden
Wabigoon
Dinorwic
Dyment
Ignace
English River
Graham
Upsala
Raith
Kashabowie
Shebandowan
Shabaqua Corners
Finmark
Atikokan
Sapawe
Mine Centre
Seine River Village
Ear Falls
Perrault Falls
Lac Seul
Cat Lake
Slate Falls
South Bay
O'Briens Landing
Silver Dollar
Gull Bay
QUETICO
THUNDER BAY
Central Time Zone
Heure du Centre
Eastern Time Zone
Heure de l'Est
TRANSCANADIENNE
TRANS-CANADA

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Map No. 37

SAVANT LAKE GOLD AREA

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY ONTARIO

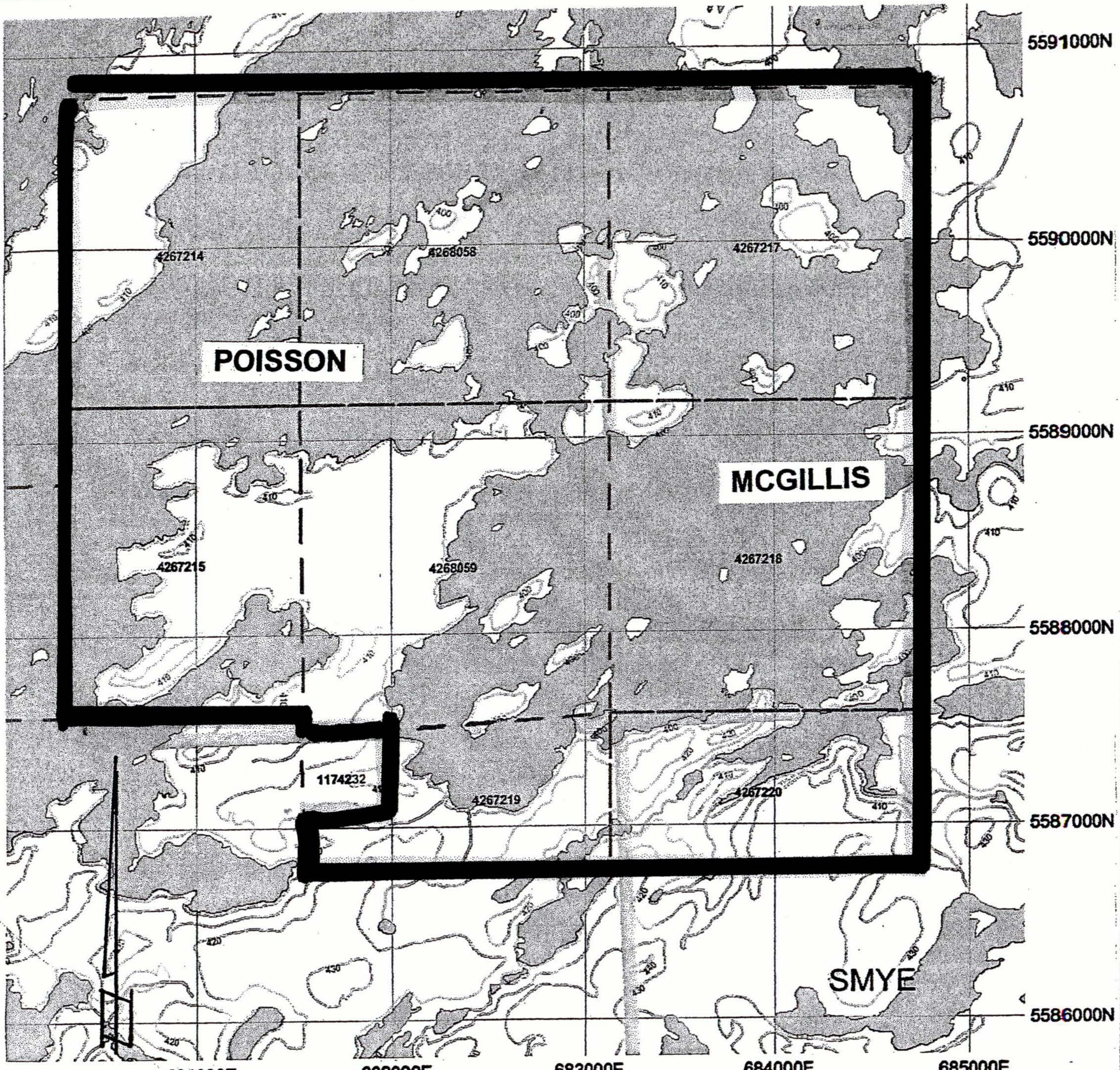
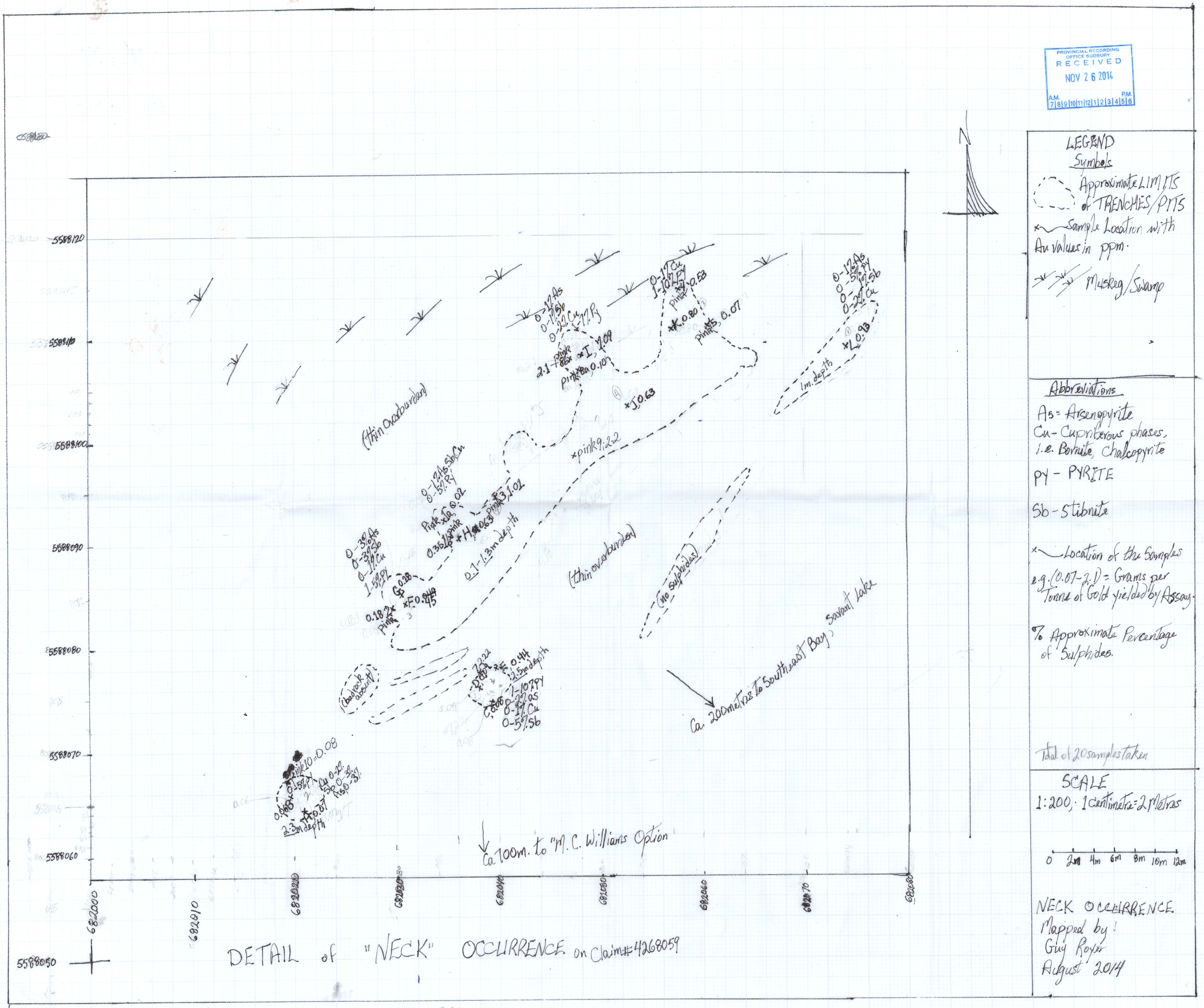
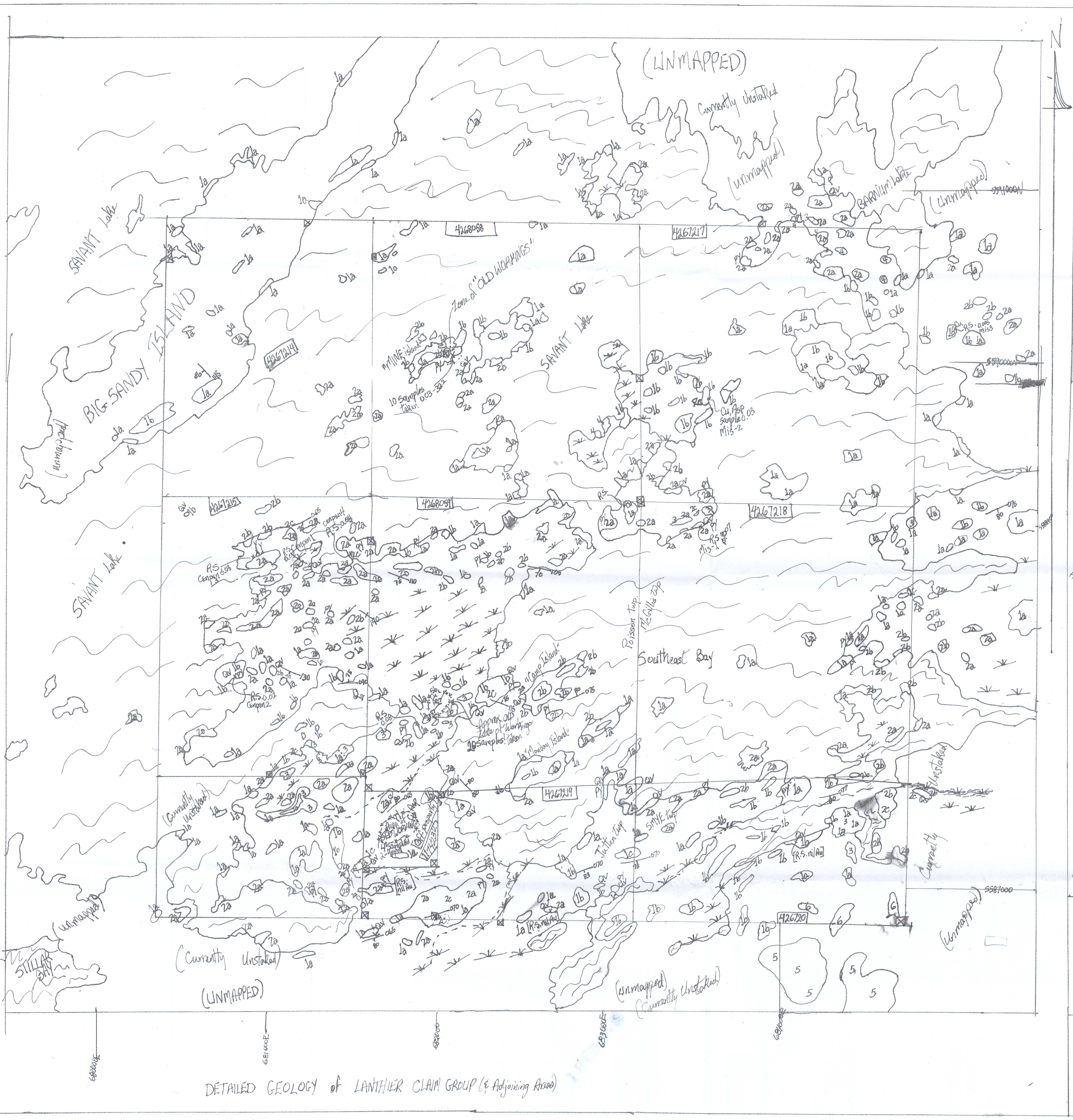


FIGURE 2
POISSON GOLD PROPERTY
SAVANT LAKE AREA
CLAIM MAP

Scale 1:20 000
After Land Tenure Map
G-2883, Poisson Twp.


PROVINCIAL RECORDING OFFICE SUDBURY
RECEIVED
NOV 26 2014
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.
LEGEND
Symbols
Approximate LIMITS of TRENCHES/PITS
Sample Location with Au values in ppm.
Muskeg/Swamp
Abbreviations
As = Arsenopyrite
Cu - Cupriferous phases, i.e. Bornite, Chalcopyrite
PY - PYRITE
Sb - Stibnite
Location of the Samples
e.g. (0.07-2.1) = Grams per Tonne of Gold yielded by Assay.
% Approximate Percentage of Sulphides.
Total of 20 samples taken
SCALE
1:200, 1 centimetre = 2 Metres
0 2m 4m 6m 8m 10m 12m
NECK OCCURRENCE
Mapped by:
Guy Royer
August 2014
(thin overburden)
(thin overburden)
(no sulphides)
1m. depth
0.1-1.3m depth
2.3m depth
2.5m depth
×pink 9, 2.2
×J, 0.63
×L, 0.93
Ca. 200 metres to Southeast Bay, Savant Lake
Ca 100m. to "M. C. Williams Option
DETAIL of "NECK" OCCURRENCE on Claim#4268059
5588120
5588110
5588100
5588090
5588080
5588070
5588060
5588050
682000
682010
682020
682030
682040
682050
682060
682070
682080



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

1a Massive Mafic Volcanic
1b Schistose Mafic Volcanic
1c – Phyllitic Mafic Volcanic – (Rare!)
2a Intermediate Massive Volcanic
2b Schistose Intermediate Volcanic
2c – Phyllitic Intermediate Volcanic
3 – "Diorite" Actually Coarse Volcanic Zones
4 (Rare) – Tuffaceous Zones Common
5 (Rare) Granitoids
6 (Rare) Amphibolite

LITHOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

Approximate Outcrop area

Body of WATER – e.g. Lake SAVANT

WET MUSKEG/SWAMP

CREEKS – Flowing/Stagnant

Located "Relevant Claim Post

"RS" Rock Sample Location – Gold Values in ppm.

Strike & Dip (Mainly of Shearing)

Mine Shaft (Very Rare!)

Approximate Area of Workings (Known)

PY Pyrite

QV QUARTZ Veining Common

Cu – Cupriferous Minerals e.g. Bornite

Sb Stibnite – Antimony (Rare)

Asp – Arsenopyrite

Pl – Pillow Lava

PATRICIA Mining Division
M.N.R. District : SIOUX LOOKOUT
KENORA DISTRICT
Reference: PLAN G-2883 = "POISSON" Area

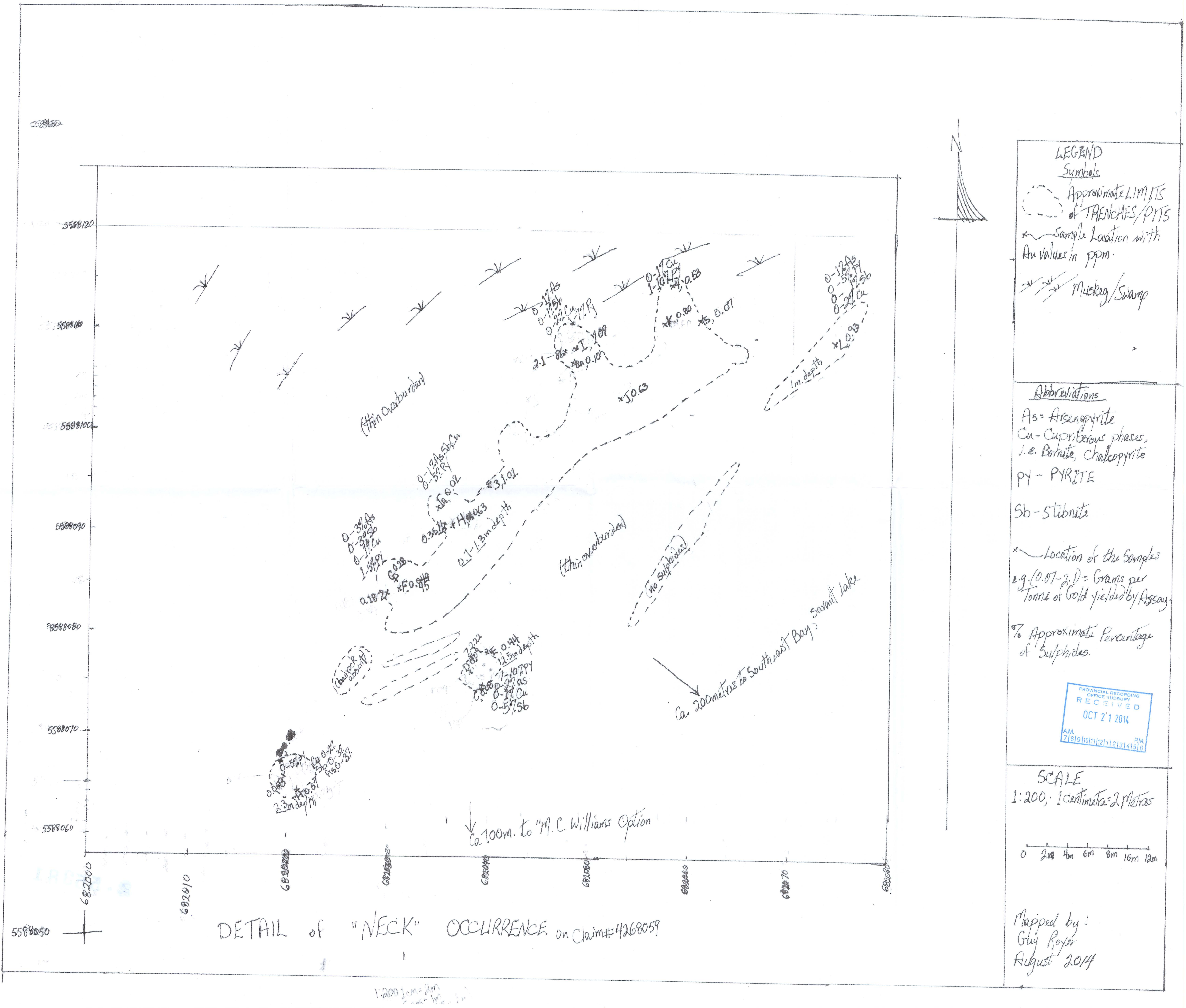
SCALE Utilised:

1: 10000
1 centimetre = 100 Metres

0 100m 500m 1000m 1km 1200m

DETAILED GEOLOGY of LANTHIER GROUP"

Submitted – Septembre 2014 by
Guy Royer – P.Geo. H.Adv.Bsc.



DETAIL of "NECK" OCCURRENCE on Claim#4268059
LEGEND
Symbols
Approximate LIMITS of TRENCHES/PITS
Sample Location with Au values in ppm.
Muskeg/Swamp
Abbreviations
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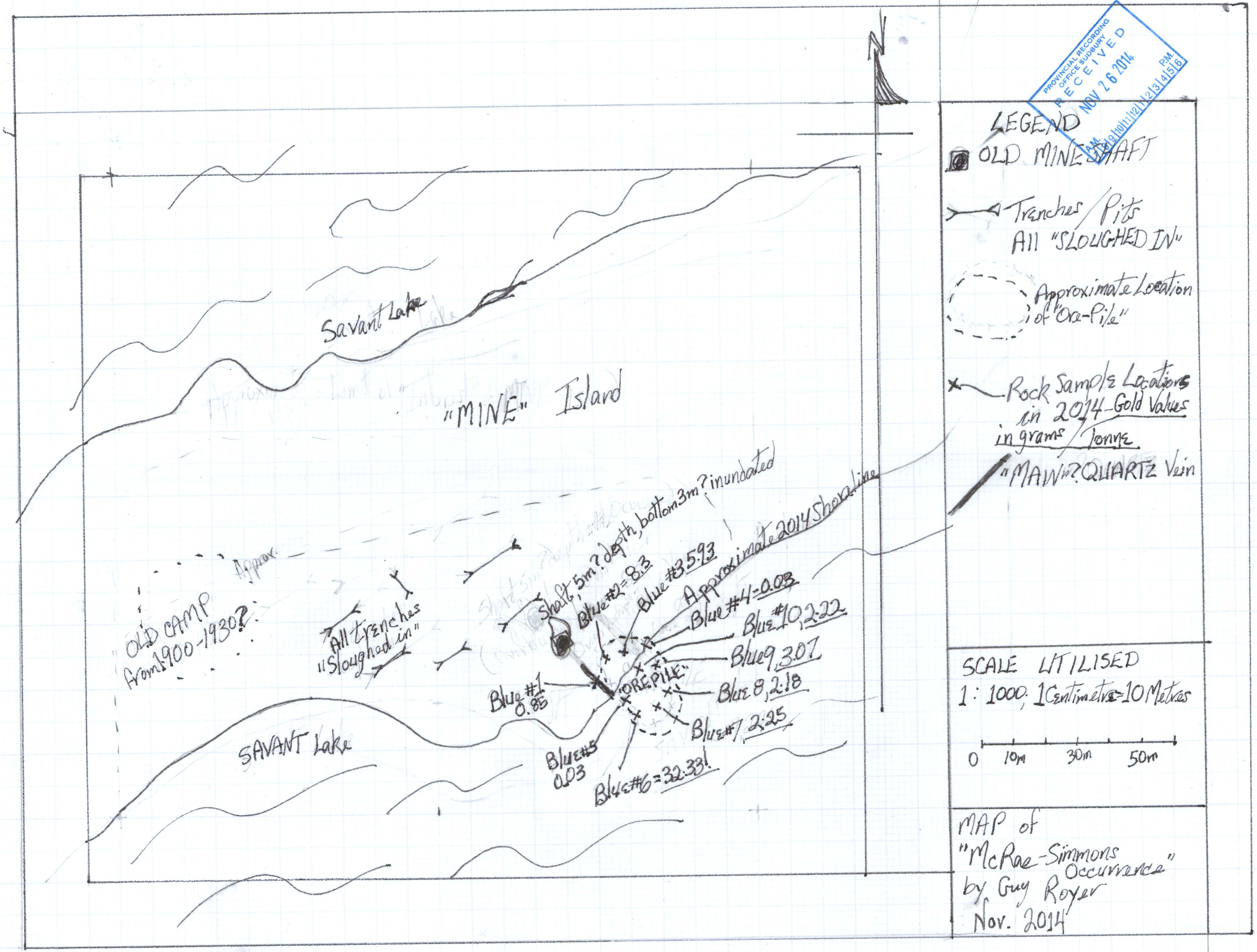
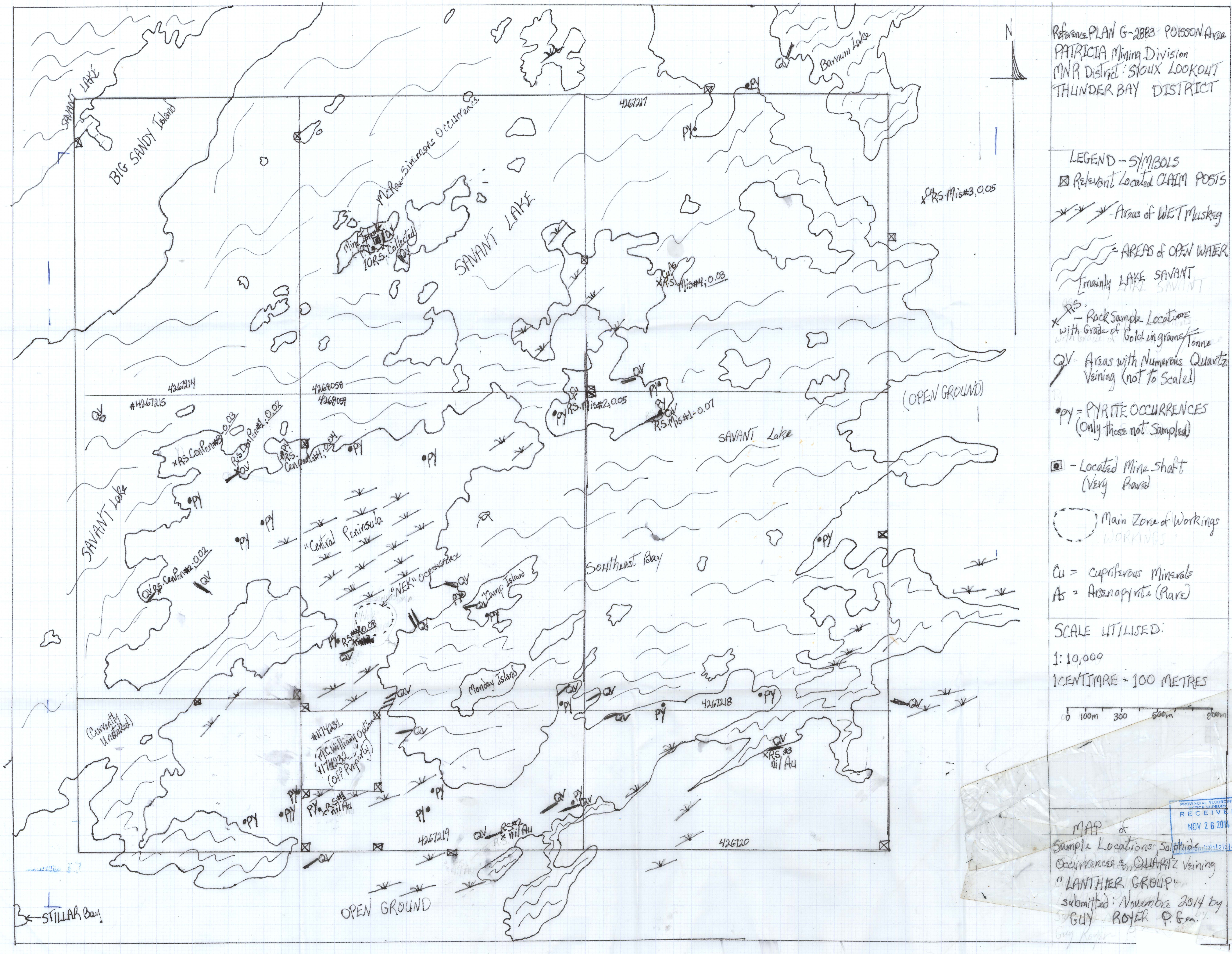
Cu - Cupriferous phases, i.e. Bornite, Chalcopyrite
PY - PYRITE
Sb - Stibnite
Location of the Samples
e.g. (0.07-2.1) = Grams per Tonne of Gold yielded by Assay.
% Approximate Percentage of Sulphides.
PROVINCIAL RECORDING OFFICE SUDBURY
RECEIVED
OCT 21 2014
A.M. P.M.
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE
1:200; 1 Centimetre = 2 Metres
0 2m 4m 6m 8m 10m 12m
Mapped by: Guy Royer August 2014
(thin overburden)
(thin overburden)
(no sulphides)
(bedrock outcrop)
1m depth
0.1-1.3m depth
2.5m depth
2.3m depth
Ca. 200 metres to Southeast Bay, Savant Lake
Ca. 100m. to "M.C. Williams Option
5588120
5588100
5588090
5588080
5588070
5588060
5588050
682000
682010
682070
1:200 1cm = 2m

1:1000scale 1cm=



PROVINCIAL RECORDING OFFICE SUDBURY
RECEIVED
NOV 26 2014
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM



Reference PLAN G-2883 POISSON Area
PATRICIA Mining Division
MNR District: SIOUX LOOKOUT
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT
LEGEND - SYMBOLS
Relevant Located CLAIM POSTS
Areas of WET Muskeg
AREAS of OPEN WATER
[mainly LAKE SAVANT
R.S. - Rock Sample Locations with Grade of Gold in grams/Tonne
QV - Areas with Numerous Quartz Veining (not to Scale!)
•py = PYRITE OCCURRENCES (Only those not Sampled)
- Located Mine Shaft (Very Rare)
Main Zone of Workings
Cu = cupriferous Minerals
As = Arsenopyrite (Rare)
SCALE UTILISED:
1: 10,000
1CENTIMRE = 100 METRES
0 100m 300 500m 800m
MAP of
Sample Locations, Sulphide Occurrences & QUARTZ Veining
"LANTHIER GROUP"
submitted: Novembre 2014 by
GUY ROYER P.Geo.
PROVINCIAL RECORDING OFFICE SUDBURY
RECEIVED
NOV 26 2014
P.M.
1 2 3 4 5 6
N
SAVANT LAKE
BIG SANDY Island
McRae Sirdmans Occurrence
10 R.S. Collected
SAVANT LAKE
Barnum Lake
4267217
4267214
4268058
4268059
#4267215
(OPEN GROUND)
R.S. Mis#3, 0.05
R.S. Mis#4, 0.03
R.S. Mis#2, 0.05
R.S. Mis#1 - 0.07
SAVANT Lake
SAVANT Lake
"Central Peninsula"
"NEK" Occurrence
"Camp Island"
Southeast Bay
Monday Island
4267218
(Currently Unstaked)
#1174231
McWilliams Option
1174232
(off Property)
R.S. #1 nil Au
R.S. #2 nil Au
R.S. #3 nil Au
4267219
4267220
OPEN GROUND
STILLAR Bay