June 21, 2014
NTS: 042A01

Magnetic Field and VLF Surveys on the Otto Property

Claims: 4251194 and 4250912

Otto Township

Larder Lake Mining Division

568000 E 5324600 N
NAD83 Z17N

Report Prepared for:

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Introduction

The Otto Property, is 100 % owned by Shining Tree Resources Corp. It is comprised of seven unpatented mining claims: 4246905, 4246906, 4250911, 4250912, 4250913, 4251194, and 4253832 located in Otto township. These claims total 51 claim units, and occupy: the E½ of the N½ of Lot 8 Concession 4; Lot 6 Concession 3 and the N½ of Lot 7 Concession 3; S¾ of Lot 6 Concession 5 and N½ Lot 7 Concession 5; Lot 7 and Lot 6, Concession 4; E ½ of the N½ and W ½ of the N¼ of Lot 8 Concession 5; and the S½ of Lot 9 and Lot 8 Concession 4, respectively. Table 1 shows a summary of Shining Tree Resources Corp.'s land holdings in Otto Township. Map 1 shows provincial scale location map, and Map 2 shows an overview of land holdings with respect to regional features and other administrative boundaries.

Claim Number	Location	Claim Units
4246905	E½ of the N½ of Lot 8 Concession 4	2
4246906	Lot 6 Concession 3 and the N½ of Lot 7 Concession 3	12
4250911	S¾ of Lot 6 Concession 5 and N½ Lot 7 Concession 5	6
4250912	N½ Lot 7, Concession 5	4
4250913	Lot 7 and Lot 6, Concession 4	16
4251194	E ½ of the N½ and W ½ of the N¼ of Lot 8 Concession 5	3
4253832	the S½ of Lot 9 and Lot 8 Concession 4	8

Table 1. A summary of Shining Tree Resources Corporation's land holdings.

Location and Access

The property is located approximately 3 kilometers South of Swastika, Ontario and 8 km Southwest of Kirkland Lake. Please see Map 1 for a location map relative to provincial scale features.

Hannah road intersects the Northern claim of the property in claim 4251194, and is accessible via Highway 66 southwest of Swastika and Otto Road 1. Access to the grid is given by a snowmobile/ ATV trail. Sporadic and partially overgrown logging roads are present throughout the northern area of the property.

Past Work

The current claim group does not have a significant amount of assessment work filed for records of past work. Minorex Ltd. (1980) completed an HLEM survey, a geological investigation, and a shallow drilling program. It appears that HLEM anomalies were caused by what was described as graphitic tuff units. Assays range from trace to 0.01 % Cu, with trace amounts of lead, zinc, and gold. Eric Marion (2004 - 2005) completed a stripping program that uncovered a heterolithic lamprophyre breccia that was prospected for diamonds by SGS Lakefield Ltd. No diamonds were found in the bulk sample by the analysis. Majority of this work occurred on what is currently claim 4250912.

More recently, Shining Tree Resources Corp. has investigated the potential platinum or PGE mineralization within the Otto stock, which could be associated with ultramafic phases within the intrusive unit. A magnetic survey was completed in the central area on claims 4246905, 4253832, and 4250913. This delineated a broad area with slightly elevated magnetic levels. Soil sampling over this anomaly did show some areas of elevated gold and platinum relative to background levels, but no

extraordinary results occurred from the investigation. Very limited prospecting and sampling of the northern claims did not show significant results or potential for this style of mineralization.

A prospecting and soil geochemical sampling program that occurred on the northern claims 4251194, 4250912, and 4250911 showed some samples with elevated copper and nickel concentrations. Additional geophysical work was recommended to determine if electromagnetic anomalies could better delineate structures that correlated with the elevated Ni-Cu concentrations observed during the prospecting program.

Current Work Program

The current work program consisted of a total magnetic field and VLF survey on the northern claim group. No grid lines were cut, but the geophysical operator followed a navigator at a distance of approximately 25 meters through the bush. Lines were spaced at 50 meter intervals, and oriented in a north/south direction. The line orientation was approximately perpendicular to rock unit contacts in the northern claim group (Berger, 2006). A total of 21 lines were completed for a total of approximately 10.8 kilometers of surveying. Lines had to be cut short to the southeast of claim 4251194 because of the presence of rivers and small ponds. Additionally, only the eastern portion of the northern claims was surveyed due to time constraints. A layout of the grid lines is given in Map 3.

Magnetic Survey

A GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer with a synchronized GPS system was used to collected magnetic field readings. Readings were collected at 2 second intervals, and were corrected for diurnal variations using a stationary proton procession magnetometer and applied using Gem-Link 5.2 software. Base station readings were collected at 10 second intervals using a reference field of 57,000 nT. A summary of the magnetometer specifications is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Specifications for GSM-19 Overhausser Magnetometer

Sensitivity:	**0.022 nT @ 1Hz**
Resolution:	0.01 nT
Accuracy:	0.1 nT
Range:	20,000 - 120,000 nT
Sampling Interval:	2 s

VLF Survey

VLF readings were taken at paced distances of approximately 10 - 15 meters. Some stations were separated by up to 30 meters due to very steep topography making measurements difficult, or weak signal strength in some locations. The Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz) station was used and percentage in-phase and out-of-phase (quadrature) components measured relative to the horizontal field. Only station readings with signal strengths greater than seven picoTesla (7 pT) were utilized in interpretation. The instrument has self-leveling features, and a sensitivity of 0.1 % for phase component measurements.

Data Processing and Interpretation

Magnetic field measurements were selected for signal strength values greater than 59 to ensure quality readings. However, in the area of magnetic highs discussed in the results, magnetic field readings with signal quality values of less than 59 were retained to allow for calculation of grid values in this area. Magnetic field values ranged from 68,000 to 80,000 nT in this area, but the instrument could not measure the magnetic field in all locations over this anomaly.

Magnetic field measurements were interpreted using Surfer 11 software employing the Kriging interpolation method. The resulting grid was filtered using a Gaussian filter to better delineate trends, and the resulting contour map is shown in Map 4.

The VLF profiles were interpolated linearly with respect to line direction from the raw VLF in-phase and out-of-phase components. Stations at 10 meter intervals were produced from the raw data to ensure points were taken from equally spaced intervals. A four point Fraser filter was applied to the data using the formula:

$$F_{23} = (P_3 + P_4) - (P_1 + P_2)$$

where P with subscripts indicate the in-phase percent readings at consecutive stations along the traverse line, and F represents the Fraser filter value plotted at the mid-point of the four points between points 2 and 3. To avoid unrealistic values, input data was restricted to a minimum separation distance of 5 meters, and measurements with signal strengths less than 7 pT were discarded to ensure the signal to noise ratios did not significantly affect the derivative of the in-phase percent with respect to horizontal distance.

These values were then contoured using the Kirging method, with a narrower search direction oriented 5 degrees north of east. A Gaussian low pass filter was applied to the resulting grid to smooth the results. The raw profiles are shown in Map 5, and the contoured Fraser filter values are shown in Map 6.

Results

The contoured values for the total magnetic field are shown in Map 4.Magnetic field values in the northern portion of the survey area are relatively constant in a range of 56,050 nT to 57,200 nT. It appears the total magnetic field decreases to the northeast of the survey area. There are some areas of elevated magnetic field in the area ranging in values of up to 57,950 - 59,000 nT with limited spatial extent (Anomalies M_{B1} and M_{B2}). The south eastern area is characterized by a broad linear elevated magnetic region approximately 250 meters across. The northern 75 meters are characterized by extremely high mangetic fields ranging from approximately 60,000 to 80,000 nT (Anomaly M_{A1}). However, the magnetic field in some areas is so strong that it could not be measured by the magnetometer. The southern portion of the magnetic anomaly has a heterogenic distribution of magnetic fields ranging from approximately 57,650 nT to 61,000 nT (Anomaly M_{A2}).

Map 5 shows the raw VLF profiles, Map 6 shows the countered Fraser filter values. There appear to be a few minor VLF anomalies with limited spatial continuity in the northeast of the survey area (Aonmaly

V_B). They are characterized by in-phase (IP) crossovers with local highs of the Fraser filter values. However, these anomalies do appear to be significant. The most significant anomaly occurs as a continuous conductor in the southeast area of the grid (Anomaly V_A). It is characterized by sharp crossovers that occur within the broad magnetic high. The anomaly appears to occur to the south of the extreme magnetic high observed. This anomaly appears open to both the east and west, and trends just north of east in direction.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The northern VLF responses (V_B) appear to be limited in spatial extent and its VLF response. It could have possibly been influenced by topographic features, such as swamps and wetlands that were observed by the author during the survey. These anomalies most likely do not warrant follow-up work for prospecting of massive sulphides. There also appears to be small circular magnetic anomalies in this area, but no follow-up work is recommended.

The strong conductors observed in the southeast occur nearwithin the clastic/chemical metasedimentary units in close proximity to the contact region between the mafic metavolcanics. The strong VLF response suggest a bedrock conductor. In combination with the elevated magnetic field, this may warrant additional prospecting to determine the source of the bedrock conductor, as it may be related to massive sulphide units. Magnetite-chert chemical metasedimatary rocks were observed by Berger (2006), and the anomaly may be explained by interbedded pyritic and graphitic units that are commonly associated with this unit. However, it appears to be to the West of elevated Cu and Ni concentrations observed in the previous prospecting program.

It is recommended that this survey be expanded on to the east. This will allow for the extension of the current magnetic/VLF anomaly to be traced to the east, and it will allow for the survey to cover the area where the samples with highest Cu-Ni concentrations were collected in the previous prospecting program. Prospecting over this anomaly along strike may also determine the cause of the anomaly, and if it is at all related to economic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. Additionally, a soil sampling program over this anomaly may indicate the presence of economic sulphide mineralization associated with this chemical metasedimetnary rock unit.

Sources

Berger, B.R. “Geological synthesis along highway 66 from Metachewan to Swastika”. Open reading file 6177. Ontario Geological Survey. 2006.

Map 2239, Ontario Geological Survey, Publication P3534, Precambrian Geology of Ebby and Otto Townships, 2004.

Maps 82 050 and 82 051, Ontario Geological Survey, Aeromagnetic Survey of Kirkland Lake Area 2001.

Map 82 039, Ontario Geological Survey, Aeromagnetic Survey of Kirkland Lake 2000.

Marion, E. Plinky Property; East Group; Otto Township, District of Temiskaming. Kirkland Lake Assessment File (AFRI 2.29948). 31 May, 2005.

Stones, J. Murdock Creek Property; Otto Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. Prepared for: Minorex Ltd. 22 October, 1980.

Appendix A: Statement of Author Qualifications

1. I have graduated from Queen's University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering, majoring in geological engineering
2. I hold a current Ontario prospector's license (License Number: 1007743)
3. I have conducted and interpreted previous radiometric, magnetic, and VLF surveys over the past 2 years.

To the best of my knowledge and abilities, the statements, information and conclusions made in this report and accompanying maps and figures are correct.

Signed:

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June 21nd, 2014

Lucas Currah



Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Map 1a: Property Location

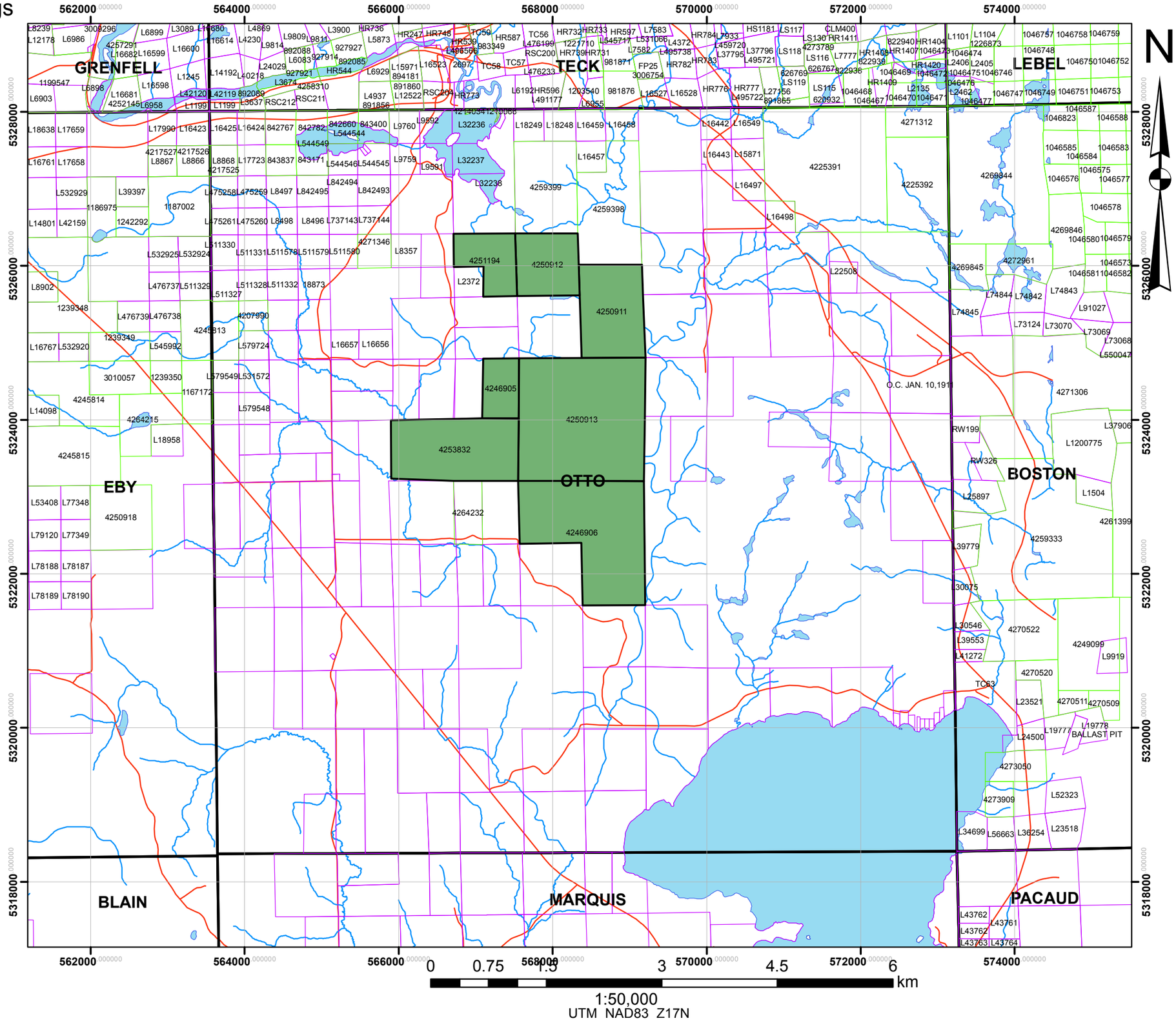
Map 2: Property Location and Land Holdings

Legend

- Otto Property Claims
- Regional Claims
- Regional Patents
- Township Boundary
- Lakes
- Rivers
- roads

Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Figure Created by: Lucas Currah
Date: June, 2014



Map 3: Property Geology and Grid Layout

Legend

- Grid Layout
- Township Boundary
- Otto Property Claims
- Lakes
- Rivers
- roads

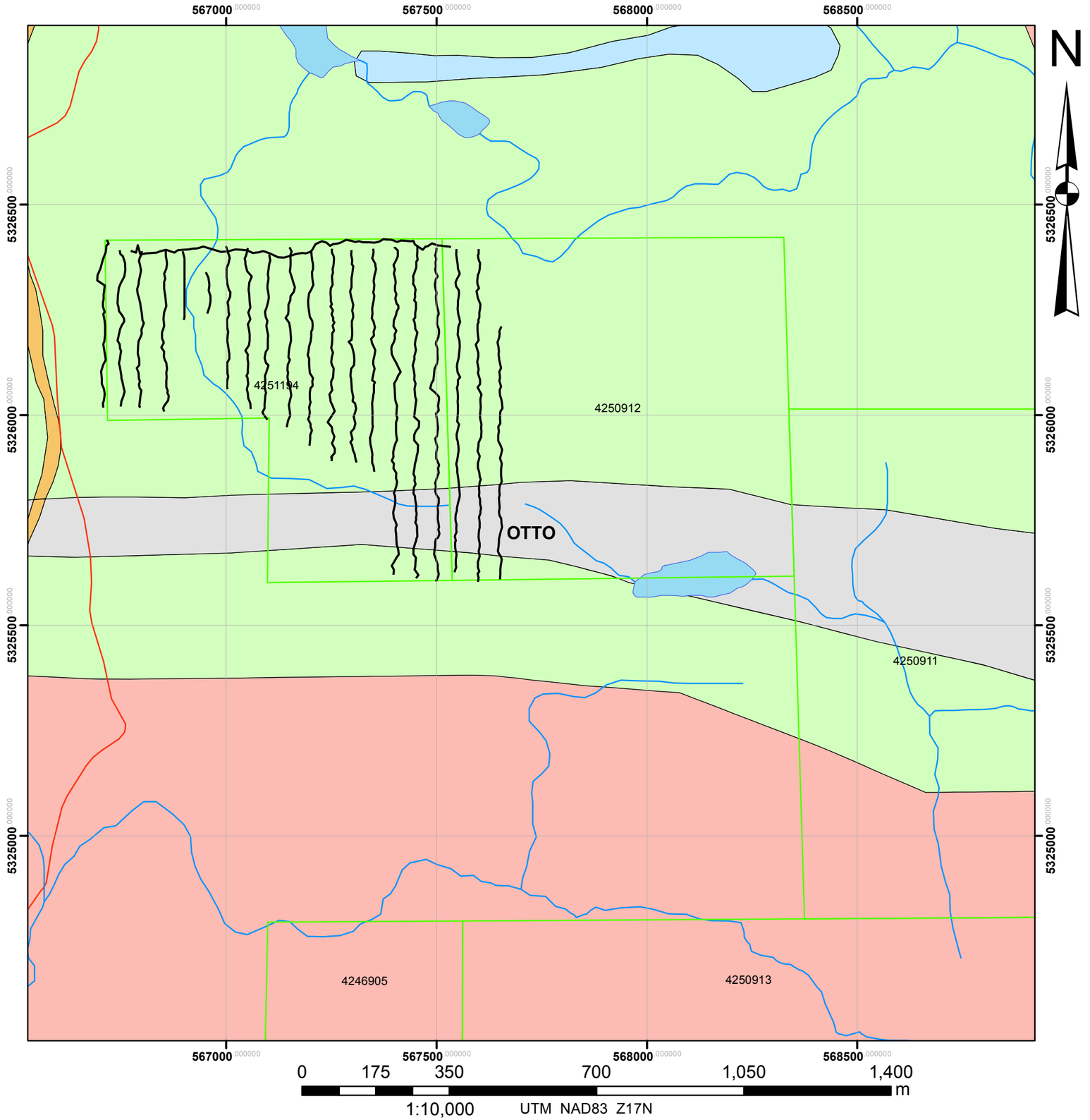
Geology

Lithology

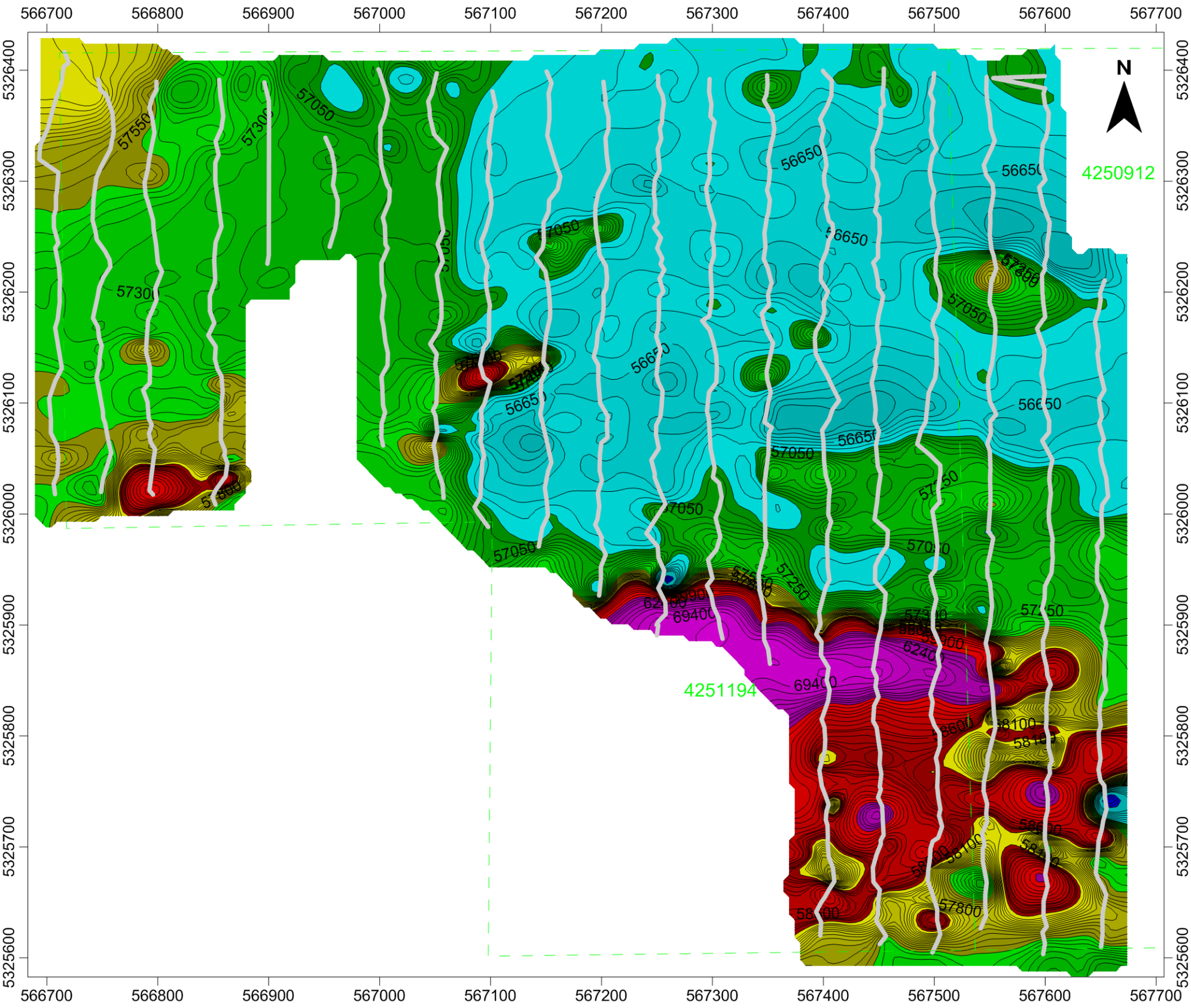
- Diabase Dike
- Alkali Felsic to Intermediate Intrusives
- Alkali Ultramafic and Mafic Intrusives
- Tholeiitic Ultramfic and Mafic Intrusives
- Clastic and Chemical Metasedimentary Rocks
- Mafic Volcanic Rocks
- Ultramafic and Mafic Volcanic Rocks
- Faults

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Figure Created by: Lucas Currah
Date: June, 2014



Map 4: Total Magnetic Field



0m 200m 400m 600m 800m

Scale: 1:5,000 **Datum:** UTM NAD83 Z17N

Magnetic Field in nT

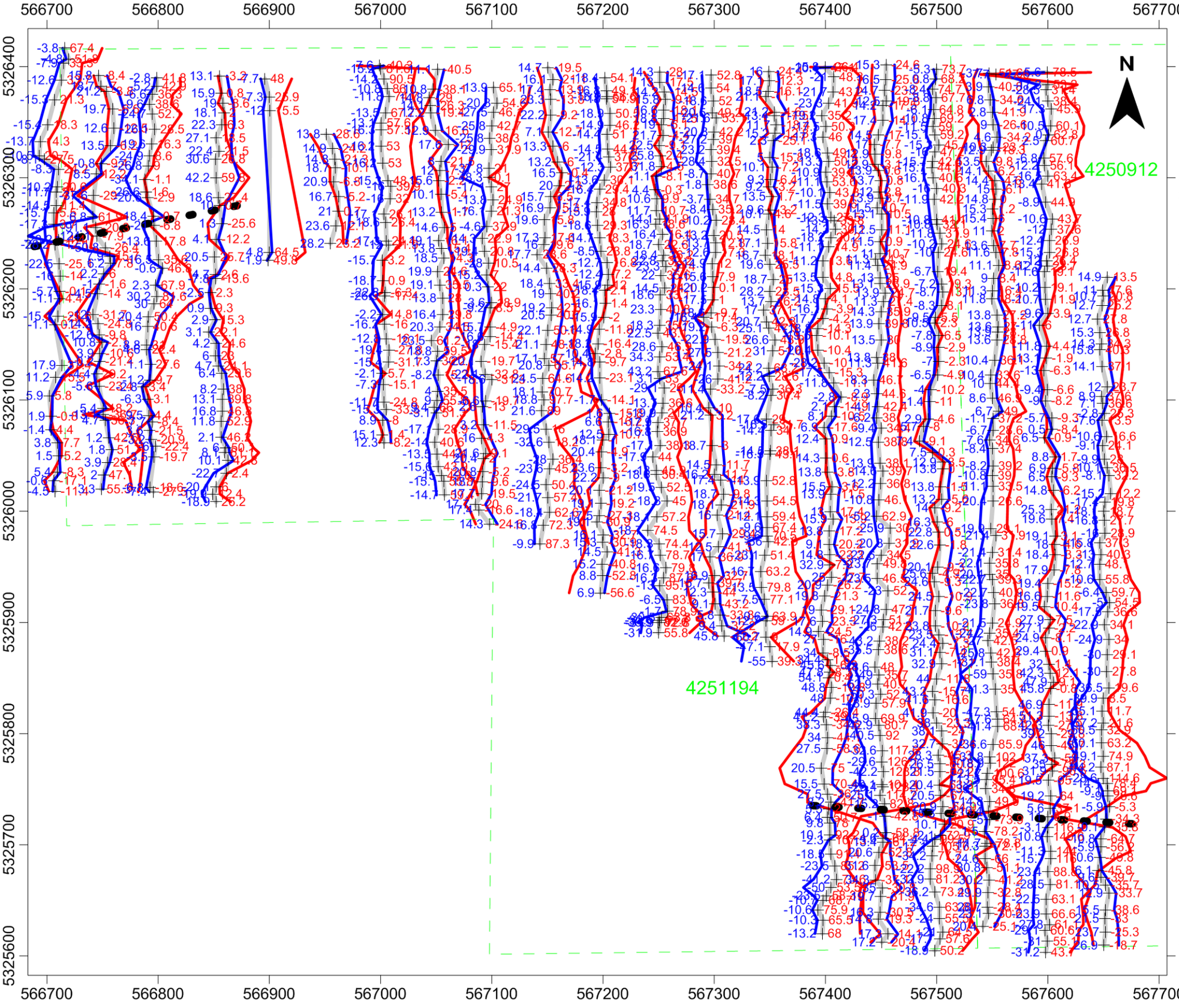
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67400
63400
61400
59900
59000
58600
58350
58100
57950
57800
57650
57500
57350
57200
57050
56850
56550
56050
55450
54000
53000

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: June, 2014 **Kilometers:** 10.8

Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:4,000
Claim Numbers: 4251194, 4250912
Township: Otto
Division: Larder Lake

Map 5: Raw VLF Profiles and Conductive Anomalies



VLF Legend

Conductive Anomalies

Line Location

Quadrature

In-phase

Measurements

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
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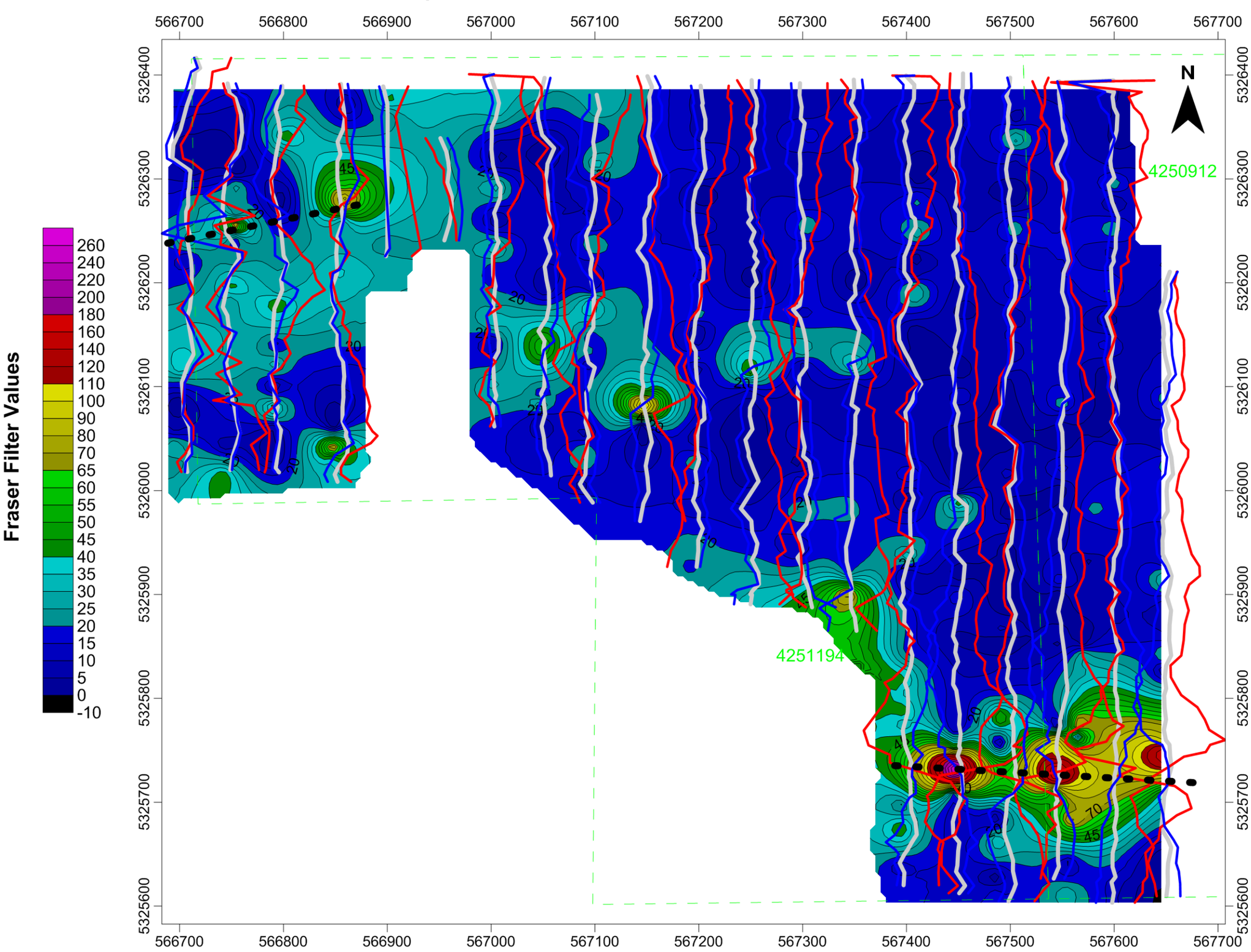
Shining Tree Resources Corp.

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Scale: 1:4,000
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Division: Larder Lake

0m 200m 400m 600m 800m

Scale: 1:5,000 **Datum: UTM NAD83 Z17N**

Map 6: Contoured Fraser Filter Values and Conductive Anomalies



Scale: 1:5,000 **Datum: UTM NAD83 Z17N**

VLF Legend

Conductive Anomalies

Line Location

Measurements

Quadrature

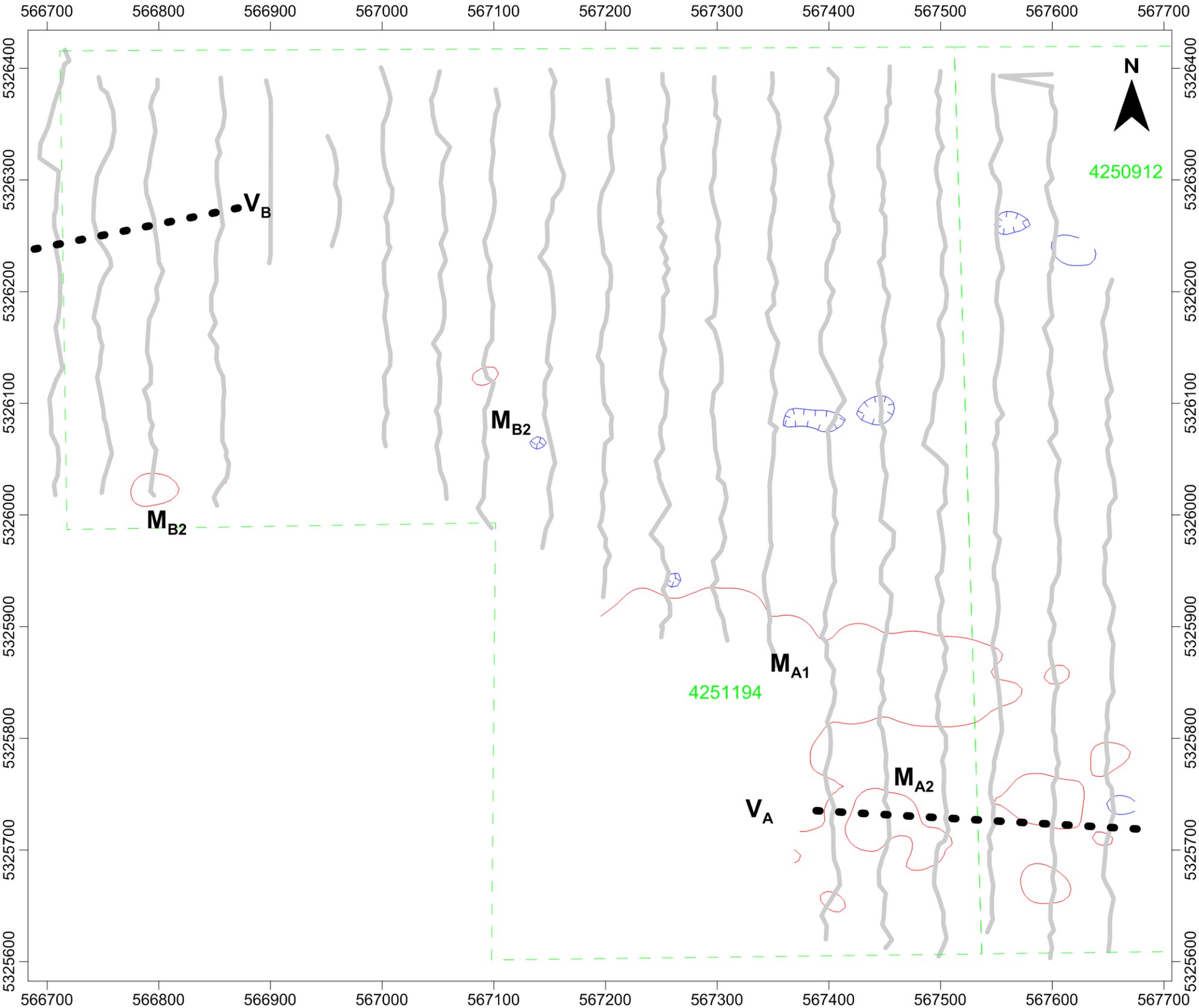
In-phase

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: June, 2014 **Kilometers:** 10.8

Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:4,000
Claim Numbers: 4251194, 4250912
Township: Otto
Division: Larder Lake

Map 7: Magnetic and VLF Anomalies



0m 200m 400m 600m 800m

Scale: 1:5,000 **Datum: UTM NAD83 Z17N**

Anomaly Map

Magnetic Low (<56 300 nT)

Magnetic High (> 59 000 nT)

X Anomaly Name

Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnometer
VLF Station: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz)
Sign Convention: Increasing secondary field strength to the north is postive
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: June, 2014 **Kilometers:** 10.8

Shining Tree Resources Corp.

Figures Created by: Lucas Currah
Map Datum: UTM NAD83 Zone 17 (CSRS98)
Scale: 1:4,000
Claim Numbers: 4251194, 4250912
Township: Otto
Division: Larder Lake