2.55150

EBY EIGHT
L4250918
Eby Township
NTS 42A / 1
80°10'W 48°04'N
EDH-13

PROVINCIAL REFERRING OFFICE - SUDBURY
RECEIVED
JUL 07 2014
A.M. P.M.

Prepared by : Eric Marion
for : J Tinney
Fall 2012

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Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District

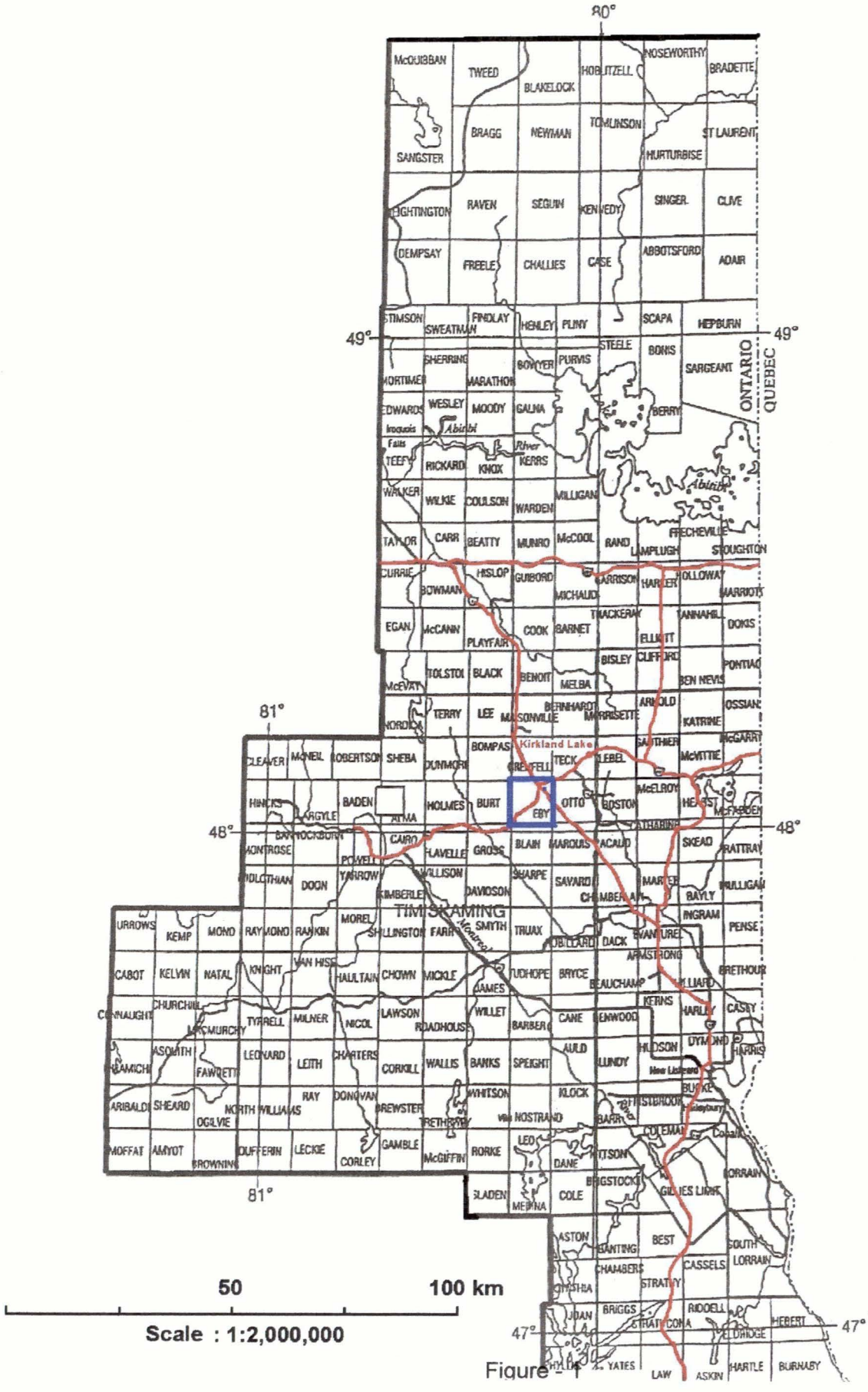


Figure 1

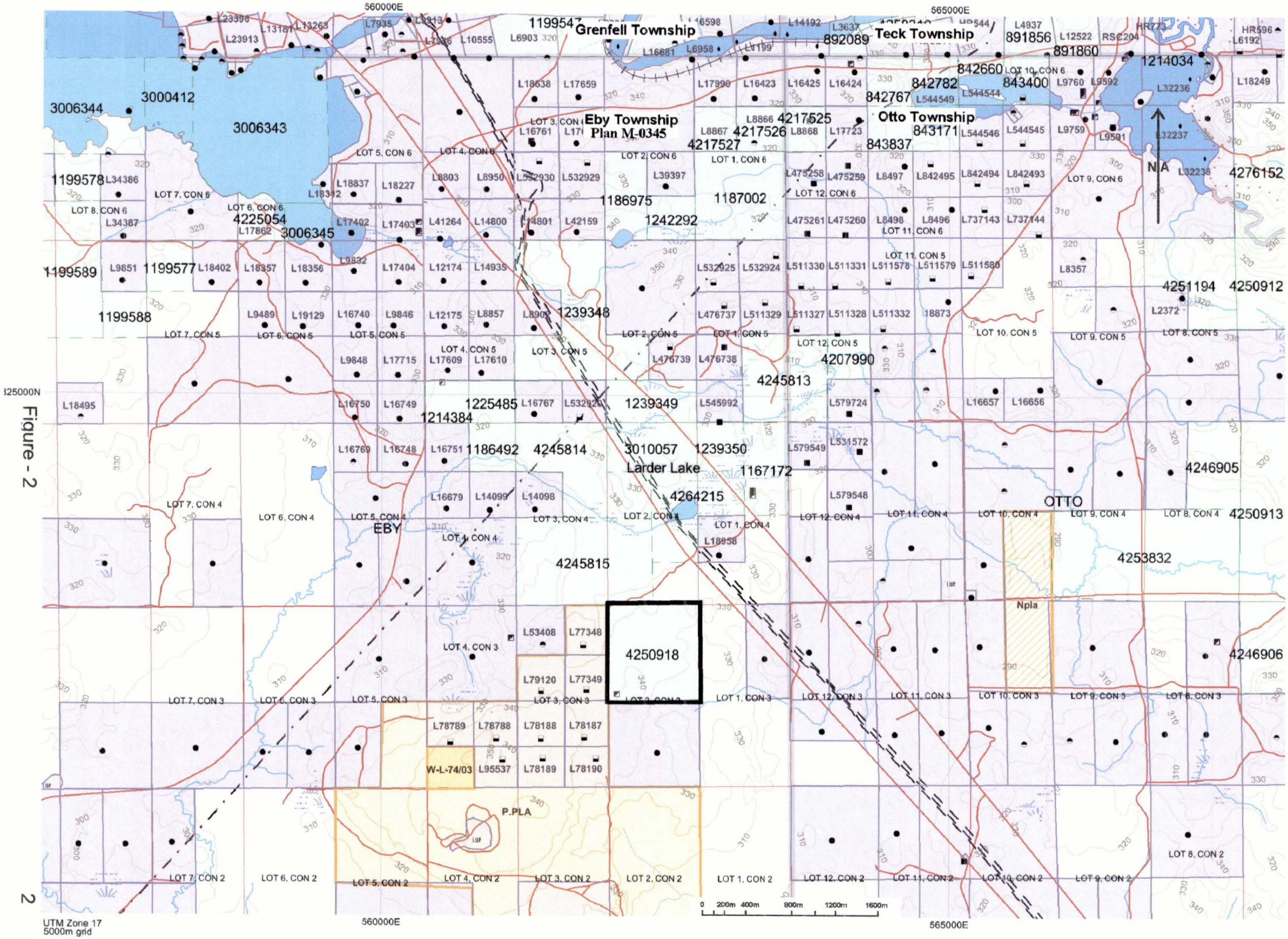

560000E
565000E
Grenfell Township
Teck Township
Eby Township
Plan M-0345
Otto Township
Larder Lake
EBY
OTTO
P.PLA
Npla
W-L-74/03
4250918
4245815
4245814
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3000412
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LOT 10, CON 2
LOT 11, CON 2
LOT 12, CON 2
0 200m 400m 800m 1200m 1600m
UTM Zone 17
5000m grid
325000N
532500C

Figure - 2

PROPERTY LOCATION

The claim is located in the Larder Lake mining division approximately 12 kilometers south-west of the town of Kirkland Lake. The group sits midway on the eastern end of Eby Township with Highway 11 passing through the claims. This is in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District and can be found on NTS-42 A/1 with the geographic center being at approximately 80°10'W and 48°04'N.

ACCESS

Heading south on Hwy #11 from the intersection of Hwy #66 and trans-Canada Hwy #11 at Kenogami for 5 kilomneters will bring you to an access road heading west. Following this road west for about 900 meters will bring you to the north boundary of the claim. Many hunting trails, transmission lines and a gas pipeline give improved access to much of the claim area.

CLAIMS

This property consists of one staked mining claim blocks totalling 4 claim units in the subdivided township of Eby, recorded on Plan M-0345 ofEby Twp.The claims and descriptions are as follows:

CL#4250918 -- Lot 2, Con.3 N½ - 4 units

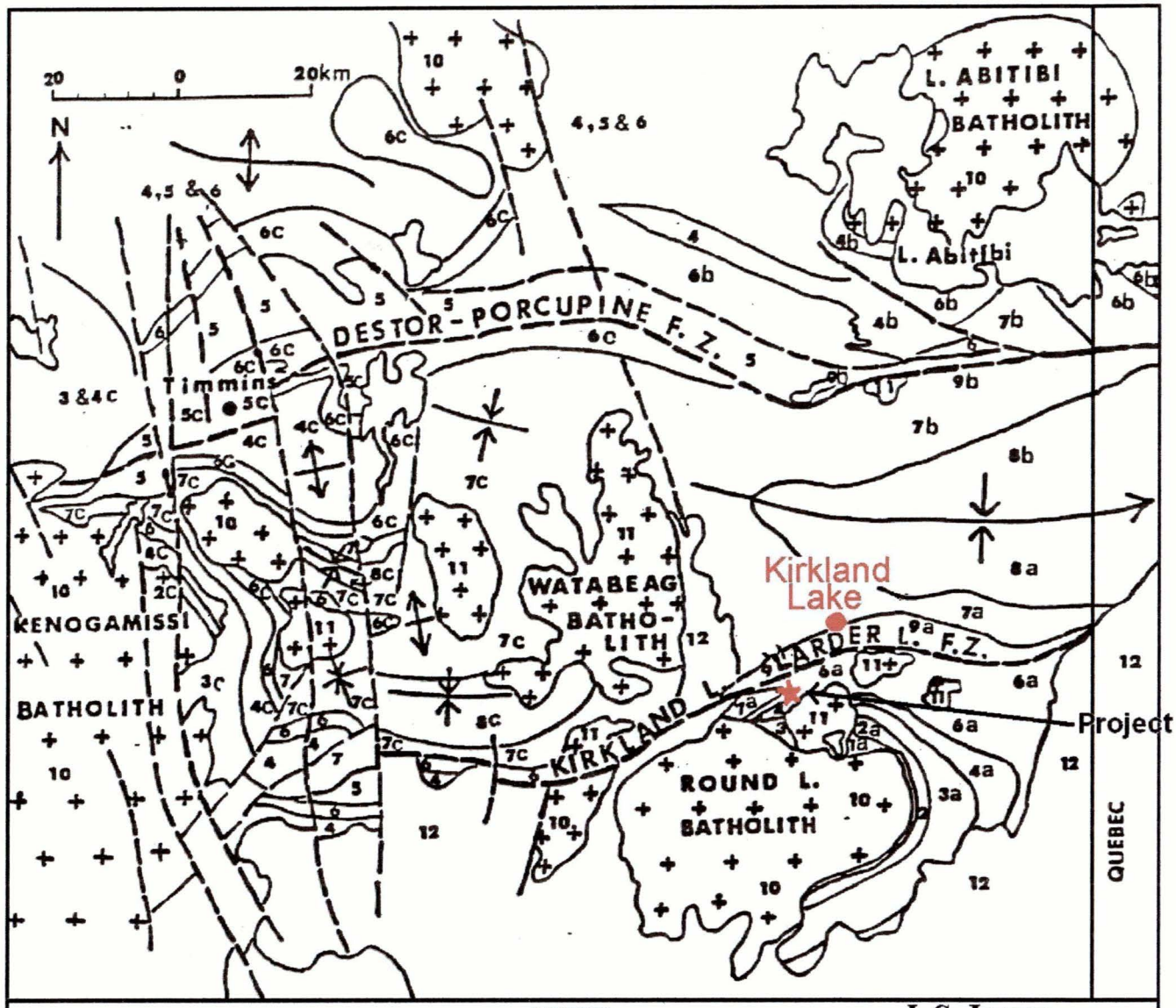
GENERAL GEOLOGY

This claim lays within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a region of predominantly volcanic rocks and related interflow sediments at the south central region of the Superior Province.Several eras of intrusion and deformation have affected most of the lithologies present. Major structural deformation zones,(locally the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone or LCDZ), parallel each other west to east across the belt and have acted as a control on gold deposition. The Abitibi Belt is host to many large gold and base metal deposits on both sides of the Ontario-Quebec border along these structural trends and has an exploration history going back well into the 1800's. A band of altered mainly fluvial sediments of Temiskaming age, folded and upturned to a near vertical position, coincide with the main structural trend of the LCDZ less than 5 kilometers to the north of the claim group. This claim lays amongst the south splay faults of LCDZ. The round Lake batholith, a large Archaen aged granitic intrusive occurs about 6 kilometers to the south-west. The south east of the claim group is the "Otto Stock", an almost circular, somewhat zoned mafic (sanukitoid?) intrusive of some 10 kilometer diameter.Thin bands of clastic sediments and iron formation belonging to the older Skead group trend east-west through the map area and wrap around the Otto Stock.To the south-west of the claim group, a roughly 10 kilometer wide north-south finger of Huronian aged sediments filling a paleo depression of probable structural origin overlie the volcanics. Field work by the OGS has shown LCDZ strain and faulting affecting these much younger overlying sediments.

The Temiskaming Rift is a regional graben feature strinking at about 330° across this part of Ontario.This young rift system has a definite control association with diamond bearing intrusives such as kimberlites. Several NNW-SSE trending fault features passing through the area have been identified as probable Temiskaming Rift associated features.

The Kirkland Lake Break is located about 9500 meters north north east of this claim., laying on the east side of the Amikougami Fault, a late off-setting cross fault. The Macassa Mine, the last operating producer of the historic Kirkland Lake camp which has produced in excess of 28 million ounces of gold, has its #3 shaft at this area. Although there have been several postulated correlations of the economic faults to fault or vein features to the west of this north south fault, no economically encouraging "ore blocks" have been defined to the west of the Amikougami Fault.

General Geology of the Kirkland Lake Area



LEGEND — **L.S. Jensen**

Proterozoic

Keeweenawan diabase (not shown)

12 Cobalt Group

Archean

Matachewan diabase (not shown)

Granitic rocks

11 Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite

10 Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

9 9a* Timiskaming Group, 9b** Destor-Porcupine Complex

8 8a, 8n, Blake River Group, 8c*** Blake River (Upper Fm., Tisdale Group)

7 7a, 7b, Kinojevis Group, 7c Kinojevis Group, (Middle Fm., Tisdale Group)

6 6a Larder Lake Group, 6b Stoughton Roquemaure Group, 6c Lower Fm., Tisdale Group

5 5c Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroups

4 4a Skead Group, 4b Hunter Mine Group, 4c Upper Fm., Deloro Group

3 3a Catherine Group, 3c Middle Fm. Deloro Group

2 2a Wabewawa Group, 2c Lower Fm. Deloro Group

1 1a Pacaud tuffs****

*a refers to Kirkland Lake Area, south limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1978c, 1979).
**b refers to Kirkland Lake Area, north limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1976, 1978b).
***c refers to Timmins Area (Pyke, 1980).
**** (Goodwin, 1965).

Figure - 3

Available geologic reports and publications appear to have differing information and estimation of the amout of and direction of off-set by the Amikougami Fault. The east-north east trending Kirkland Lake Break is mapped as merging with the Larder Cadillac break about 1400 meters directly north of L1239348.

CLAIM AREA GEOLOGY

The claim group lies along the western contact of the Otto Stock, a syenitic intrusive complex which displays some large scale zoning features. The stock is almost circular with a diameter of about 12 kilometers. The majority of the rock north of the stock, would be mafic to intermediate tholeiitic volcanic and interflow sediments with lesser komatiitic flows, previously mapped as Skead Group volcanics. A band of felsic tuffs and agglomerates and some interlayered chemical sediments and iron formation parallel the contact of the stock and cut across the claim group in an arc. Grid cutting, magnetometer surveys,and E.M surveys have been conducted on all of the claim area. The surveys correlate well with the mapped geology.

On the southern end of the claim, #3 post region of CL# 4250918 in an old drill hole and an unsampled 90 meter wide band of amphibolite gneiss (plus some altered gabbro) well mineralized with magnetite, pyrrhotite and odd chalcopyrite is logged as occuring between the sediments (iron formation) and the Otto Stock. Recent work by the OGS and the resident geologist office 1700 meters to the norteast of the noted drill hole, along highway #11, has documented anomolous gold, platinum, palladium and copper values in an amphibolite rock that may be the northeastern extension of the zone intersected in the 1969 Fishkin drill hole. This feature does not outcrop in the region of the drill hole or along strike on the claims.

To the west of the claim, a previously mapped gabbroic intrusive which exibites layering or zoning of fine and courser grain phases. Sampling aroung the west end of the gabbro by a previous holder (Butte Canyon Resources) found elevated platinum/palladium values. Some epidote associated with quartz vains and some minor pyrites were noted on an outcrop at what would be the northern end of this unit.

Several faults which parallel the Larder Cadillac Defermation Zone (LCDZ) cross north of the claim group and locally desplays deformation, quartz veining and intense carbonate alteration. Gold and copper anomolies occur along these structural trend. Flow tops and pillow facings in the area generally face to the north west on the claim group. Many small syenitic bodies outcrop in the area, some with considerable pyrite mineralization. Generally, much chloritization, carbonatizaion, sulphidization, and quartz veining occurs throughout the volcanic rocks on the claim group. Historic records note gold values on different workings of the area, but field work by the author has failed to positively locate these workings and duplicate the previous assays.

Several occurances of gold are located in the immediate area around the claim.Most notably of the gold occurances in the area is the workings of the Gateford Mine about 7 kilometers north east of this claim, on the west shore of Otto Lake. These holdings include the workings of the Swastika Mine which is the site of the first discovery west of Larder Lake in 1906, three years before the major discoveries 4½ north east in what was to become the historic Kirkland Lake gold camp. The property is underlain by volcanic rock cut by syenite dikes. Gold occurs in very rich thin flat laying quartz veins associated with galena and molybedenite. Initial production at the Swastika Mine began in 1911 and was sporadic unill about 1950. About 1 million dollars of gold from about 100,000 tons of ore were produced from the combined Gateford holdings.

In 1911 gold was discovered on the "Baldwin" property 3300 meters north of the claim. The property was developed with a shaft to 400 feet, 920 feet of crosscutting, and 1120 feet of drifting. Fine grained native gold associated with molybedenite and chalcopyrite occurs in several east-west oriented quartz stringers within a carbonate schist. Shoots also occur in red syenite porphyry dykes and light pink fine grain syenite. The shaft and workings are in the Temiskaming aged sediments.

In 1939 gold was discovered 3100 meters north north -west of this claim on the Rogick-Elliott-Clark claims. Extensive trenching and drilling showed gold values up to about ½ ounce per

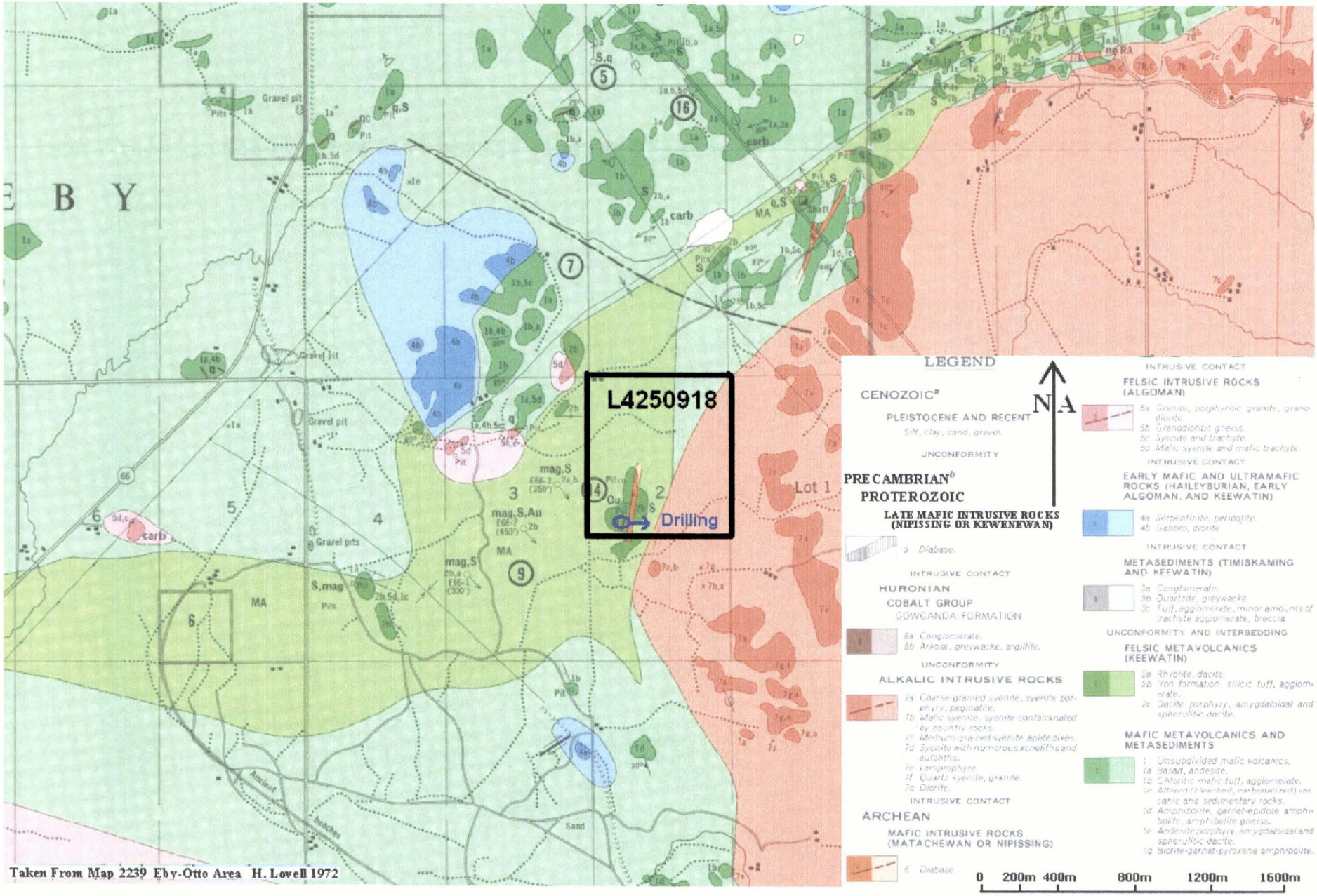

L4250918
Drilling
Lot 1
Gravel pit
Pits
carb
MA
mag,S
mag,S,Au
S,mag
Sand
Ancient beaches
Taken From Map 2239 Eby-Otto Area H. Lovell 1972
LEGEND
CENOZOIC[a]
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Silt, clay, sand, gravel.
UNCONFORMITY
PRECAMBRIAN[b]
PROTEROZOIC
LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (NIPISSING OR KEWENEWAN)
9 Diabase.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
HURONIAN
COBALT GROUP
GOWGANDA FORMATION
8a Conglomerate.
8b Arkose, greywacke, argillite.
UNCONFORMITY
ALKALIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
7a Coarse-grained syenite, syenite porphyry, pegmatite.
7b Mafic syenite, syenite contaminated by country rocks.
7c Medium-grained syenite, aplite dikes.
7d Syenite with numerous xenoliths and autoliths.
7e Lamprophyre.
7f Quartz syenite, granite.
7g Diorite.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
ARCHEAN
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (MATACHEWAN OR NIPISSING)
6 Diabase.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (ALGOMAN)
5a Granite, porphyritic granite, granodiorite.
5b Granodiorite gneiss.
5c Syenite and trachyte.
5d Mafic syenite and mafic trachyte.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
EARLY MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (HAILEYBURIAN, EARLY ALGOMAN, AND KEEWATIN)
4a Serpentinite, peridotite.
4b Gabbro, diorite.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
METASEDIMENTS (TIMISKAMING AND KEEWATIN)
3a Conglomerate.
3b Quartzite, greywacke.
3c Tuff, agglomerate, minor amounts of trachyte agglomerate, breccia
UNCONFORMITY AND INTERBEDDING
FELSIC METAVOLCANICS (KEEWATIN)
2a Rhyolite, dacite.
2b Iron formation, silicic tuff, agglomerate.
2c Dacite porphyry, amygdaloidal and spherulitic dacite.
MAFIC METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS
1 Undivided mafic volcanics.
1a Basalt, andesite.
1b Chloritic mafic tuff, agglomerate.
1c Altered (silicified, carbonatized) volcanic and sedimentary rocks.
1d Amphibolite, garnet-epidote amphibolite, amphibolite gneiss.
1e Andesite porphyry, amygdaloidal and spherulitic dacite.
1g Biotite-garnet-pyroxene amphibolite.
N A
0 200m 400m 800m 1200m 1600m

Figure - 4

ton in gold bearing zones up to 20 feet wide, associated with sheared contacts of red syenitic dykes and carbonate rock. In the late 60's early 70's much of the surface exposures have been removed by open cutting. No report of recovered gold was disclosed.

In around 1944, Sylvanite Mines reported gold values across 2 to 4 feet in a quartz veined zone in schist. about 1 kilometer north of this claim. No follow up work reported.

In 1944, the "Lumsden" shaft was sunk on a red porophyry dike about 2 kilometers north of the claim. A pinkish quartz vein at the botton of the shaft assayed about .17 ounces per to across five feet. No reported follow up drilling or work. This is probably represents the west continuation of the Todora geology described next.

In around 1948, drilling about 2 kilometers north - east of the claim, on the "Todora" claims encountered molybedenite and chalcopyrite with gold in quartz stringers and quartz porphyry in sheared volcanic rocks and iron formation. About 800 meters farther east the 112 foot "Cheltonia" shaft was sunk south of the zone but crosscutting did not go far enough to encounter the shearing. Grab samples from pits in the shaft area reported up to 13% copper. The mineralized zone strikes 060°, has a near vertical dip and is hosted within carbonatized mafic volcanic rock that is exposed over a 25 m width. Chalcopyrite is also exposed in another overburden-stripped area to the east. A syenite intrusion is exposed at the northern side of both stripped areas. Drilling of several holes has had limited success in gold values but has established an extensive fault related alteration system

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1919 Eby Township was included in mapping by H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey of Canada while mapping the Kenogami, Round, and Larder Lakes areas.

In 1935, W. S. Dyer of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped Eby Township as part of the Geology and ore deposits of the Matachewan-Kenogami area.

In 1967 Eby Township was mapped by H. L. Lovell of the Ontario Department of Mines. The report and colored geology map M-2239(1inch to ½ mile) was released in 1972 as Geological Report 99.

Undoubtably the area was looked at by many prospectors in the early part of the 1900's as the Swastika Camp and then the Kirkland Lake Camp were being opened up and gold discoveries were drawing many to the area. As for submitted assessment work on file for the area, several work programs have been conducted on various parts of the claim area over the last half century century.

In 1988, Butte Canyon Resources held Lot 2, Con.3 N½ as part of a larger holding. Butte carried out geological mapping, sampling, geochemical assessment, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The surveys outlined the general east-west trend of the geology. Mapping shows several pits and trenches in the area of the drill hole which generally gave low values.

Core drilling by a previous holder (M Fishkin 1968) encountered elevated copper values in heavily mineralized sections of iron formation. Mineralization consisted of pyrite, magnetite and pyrrhotite. Geophysical surveys, trenching, mapping, sampling and geological studies have been conducted in the search for gold in areas on and around the claims. A fair amount of prospecting has been done on these claims as attested to by the number of unrecorded trenches and pits on quartz stringers and pyrite concentrations scattered across the property. Past work has been concentrated on the areas where the sulfide iron formation is exposed on outcrop. Previous surveys have defined a circular magnetic anomoly about 1 claim in size on the north west quarter of this claim. The cause of this anomoly is not known but it is suspected that it may be due to magnetite or pyrrhotite concentrations relating to the area iron formation.

In about 2003 to 2007 sampling work by the claim holders showed sporadic molybdenum and arsenic values in the massive sulphides exposed in the region of EDH - 13.

During the summer of 2007, a -30° drill hole was put down to a depth of 425 feet by the Eby Eight partnership. Very badly fractured and sheared coring from about 300 feet down, greatly slowed the advancement of the hole. The drilling was suspended before the hole reached completion depth.

Drill Hole Location - EDH - 13

Lot 3, Con 5, N½

L4250918 Eby Township

Deepening of Hole from 425' to 481' fall 2012

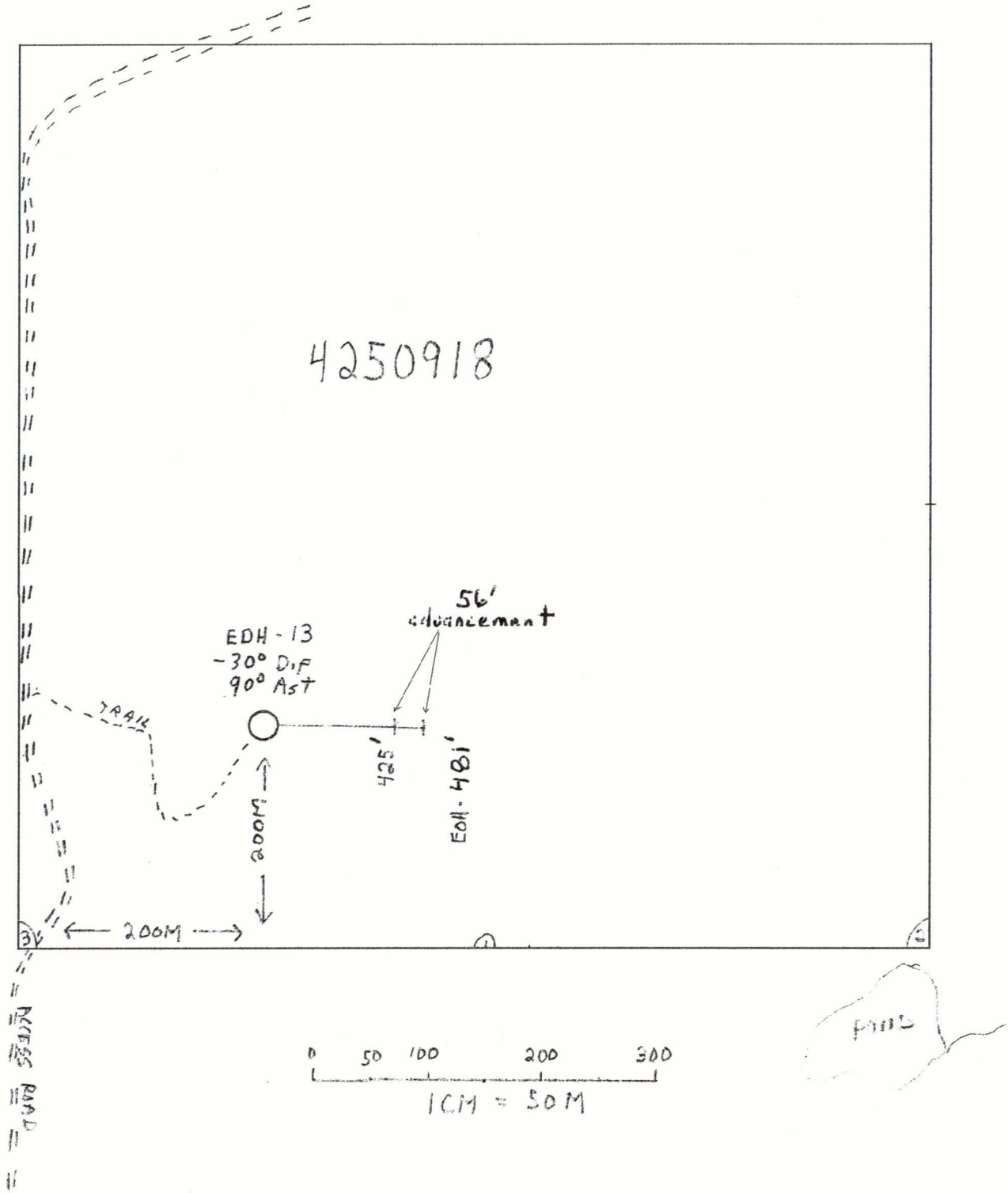


Figure - 5

PRESENT WORK

A program of core drilling was performed with a Spragg-Henwood type standard core drill. During the summer of 2007, a drill hole collared at -30° was put down to a depth of 425 feet with a Spragg-Henwood type standard core drill. The target was an pyritic amphibolite schist encountered but not sampled in a drill hole performed by Morris Fishkin in 1969. Very badly fractured and sheared coring from about 300 feet down, greatly slowed the advancement of the hole. The drilling was suspended before the hole reached completion depth.

During the fall of 2012, the current owner re set and attempted to complete the hole to the target. The badly fractured rock which greatly slowed progress in the previous program, persisted for the 56 feet drilled.

RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS

The drill hole encountered sheared quartzite for the whole 56 feet extension. The target of mineralized amphibolite rock was not intercepted. Although visually similar to the previous section, assaying of sections of the core should be done to further assess the potential of this target area. It is not feasible to continue the hole to the target due to the fractured nature of the rock and the slow manual process with the available equipment.

It is hoped to collar a hole further to the south east in order to attempt to catch the target zone closer to surface and sooner in the drill hole.

Diamond Drilling Log
Journal de forage au daimant

Hole No. Forage n°	Page No. Page n°
EDH - 13	1

Drilling Company / Compagnie de forage	Collar Elevation / Elevation du collier	Bearing of hole from true North/Position du forage par rapport au nord vrai	Total Footage / Avancement total du forage	Dip of Hole at / Inclinaison du forage au	Property Name / Nom de la propriété
Erle Boyce		90° Ast	56 ft	Collar/collier -30°	Eby Eight

Date Hole Started / Date de commencement du forage	Date Completed / Date d'achèvement	Date Logged / Date d'inscription au journal	Logged by / Inscrit par	Ft./Pi. / °	Map Reference No. / N° de référence sur la carte
Sept 8 2012	Nov 17 2012	Dec 2012	E Marion	Ft./Pi. / °	42 D/5

Exploration Co., Owner or Optionee / Compagnie d'exploration, propriétaire ou titulaire d'option	Date submitted / Date de dépôt	Submitted by (Signature) / Déposé par (signature)	Ft./Pi. / °	Claim No. / N° de concession minière
Erle Boyce	3/4/2/14		Ft./Pi. / °	L4250918

Location (Twp. Lot, Con. or Lat. and Long.) / Emplacement (canton, lot, concession ou latitude et longitude)	Address/Location where core stored / Adresse/endroit où la carotte est stockée
Lot 2, Concession 3, SW¼ of the N½	893 Goodfish Road Kirkland Lake

Footage From	Footage To	Rock Type	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc)	Planar Feature	Sample #	Sample Footage From	Sample Footage To	Length	Assays
425	481	sediment	Continuation of previously reported section from		EE-13-1	450'	452'	2'	
			390' to 425'. Quartzite to mostly siltstone. Thin 1 - 2		EE-13-2	465'	467'	2'	
			cm bedding at about 65° to core angle where						
			discernable. Darker bands slightly graphitic.						
			Generally less than 2% fine pyrites in disseminated						
			throughout. Non magnetic. Odd thin bullish						
			crosscutting quartz stringer. Very fractured and						
			broken up with several 2cm to 5 cm gougy chloritic						
			sections. Most pre-drilling fractures show waxy dark						
			green-black chlorite coating.						
			Several clusters of cross cutting 1/8" pyrite						
			stringers randomly through section						
481'			end of hole						
			Hole stopped due to poor rock conditions making						
			progress slow.						

Drill Hole Section

(Looking North)

L4250918 - Eby Township

Lot 2, Con 3, SW¼ of N½

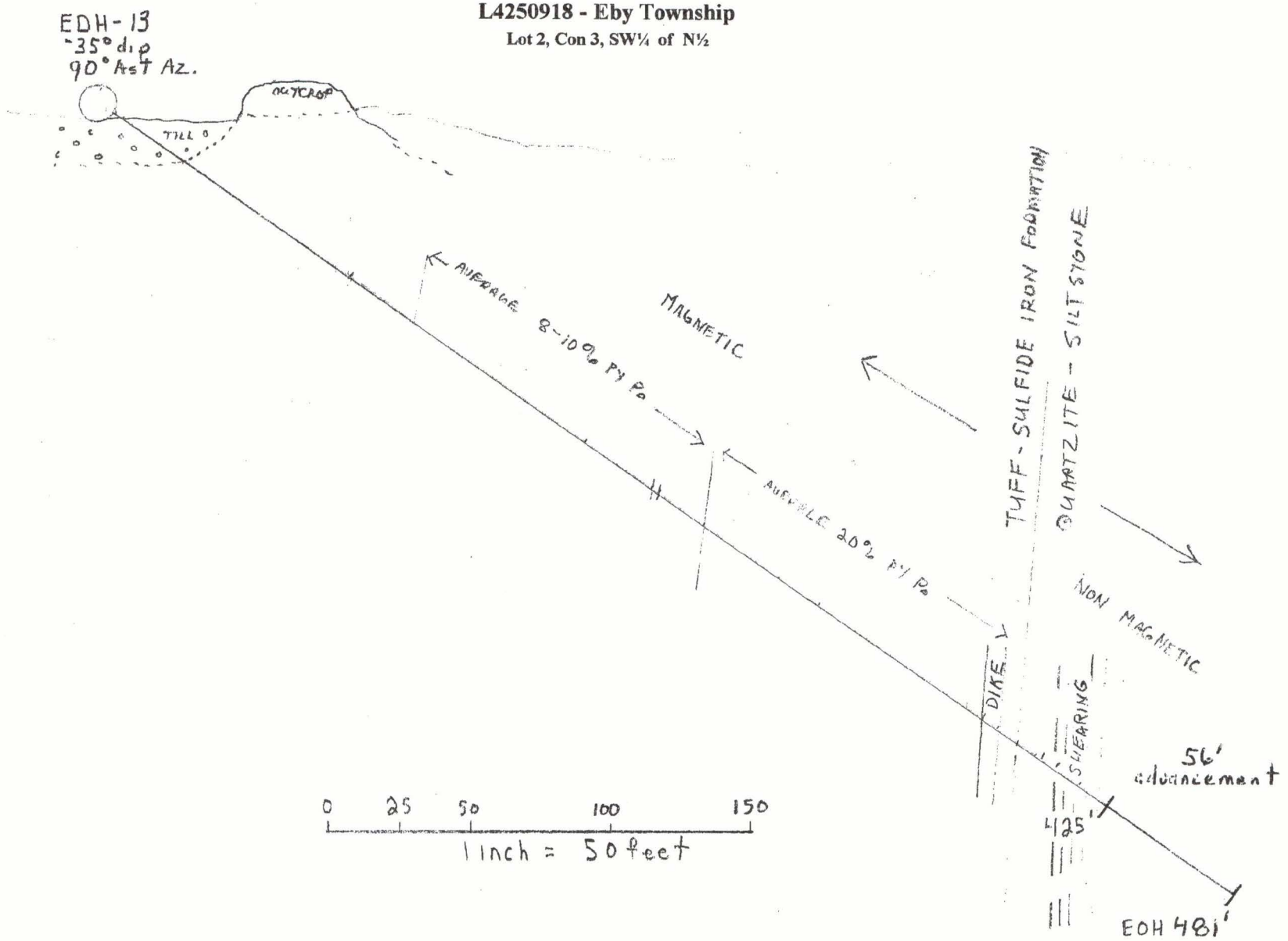


Figure - 6

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Ministry of Northern Developement and Mines
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