Technical Report
and
Summary Report on Exploration
on the
Augdome Property

Porcupine Mining Division
Northeastern Ontario, Canada

NTS

42A/06NE

for

McLaren Resources Inc.
44 Victoria Street, Suite 1616
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2

Kenneth Guy, P.Geo. (Ontario)
February 25, 2017

Consent re: Augdome Option Property

To: **McLaren Resources Inc.**

And: The Ontario Securities Commission

Re: Technical Report of Kenneth Guy, P Geo., dated August, 28, 2012 entitled "Technical Report and Summary Report on Exploration on the Augdome Property Porcupine Mining Division, Northeastern Ontario, Canada **NTS 42A/06NE** **McLaren Resources Inc.,** Suite 520-65 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ontario" **(the Property Report)**

The undersigned consents to the filing and use of the Property Report with the Security Regulators and to the written disclosure of the Property Report and inclusion thereof in the annual information form of McLaren Resources Inc.

I affirm that, as of the date of this Consent and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated as of: February 25, 2017



Kenneth Guy

Per: _____
Kenneth W. Guy, P Geo

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Appendix I Claim Listing

Summary

McLaren Resources Inc. controls the Augdome Property through its subsidiary Stan North Mining Corp.. The property consists of about 414 hectares in the Tisdale and Whitney Townships in the Timmins Mining Camp. (Figure 1)

Gold production from the Porcupine camp over the past 100 years is greater than 68 million ounces at a Camp average grade of 0.213 ounces gold. Ten different mines have produced in excess of 1.0 million ounces and account for 91% of the gold recovered in the Camp.

The property is located immediately east of the Dome Mine property held by Goldcorp Canada Ltd. The property has historically been examined mostly for its gold but also for its nickel/silver and iron ore potential.

Most exploration on this property occurred along the northern contact of the Destor-Porcupine fault structure in contact with the Tisdale Assemblage. This interface trends in a northeastern direction across the northern portion of the property. (Figure 5)

Several phases of work from 1909 until 1988 has helped delineate the "Surface (gold) Zone" located at the western limit of the claim group adjacent to former Preston East Dome (Diepdaume) mine property. This gold zone occurs along the northern contact of the Destor-Porcupine structure in an area that has been disrupted and intruded by felsic intrusive porphyries. These felsic units are late and often follow dilantant conduits of weakness within the host lithology. Gold mineralization can also follow these same corridors.

Other programs of exploration have drill tested an iron formation contained within the older Deloro Assemblage. This structure was assessed for its iron and gold potential.

A Norite/Peridotite mafic-ultramafic intrusive was tested for its nickel potential.

This property has been dormant since the last drilling was done in 1988. The last summary report was written by John Archibald in 1998.

Exploration along the Destor Porcupine Fault Structure remains the properties main target and further drilling along this interface is recommended in order to discover any potentially economic mineralized shoots.

1.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report, written at the request of McLaren Resources Inc. (McLaren), provides a geological appraisal and summary of exploration programmes conducted on the Augdome Property. McLaren has commissioned the author to complete a NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Augdome property, located in Tisdale and Whitney Townships, Ontario.

This property has been essentially dormant since 1988 when the last drill program was performed.

This technical report is National Instrument 43-101 compliant (and companion policy) and follows the recommended guidelines. The report is based on data and geological information compiled from public sources, assessment files, internal company reports and the on-going exploration conducted on site by the author.

The author understands that this report is to be used by McLaren Resources Inc. for a technical filing.

2.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author relied on technical data available in the government files, McLaren corporate reports, and historic reports in the possession of the author in order to comment upon and make judgments on the geology and exploration of the project area.

The author is experienced in the Timmins / Porcupine areas having examined, conducted exploration upon and reported on many properties in the past. The author has extensive experience in the Timmins area having assessed and performed work on adjacent properties including the Paymaster, Buffalo Ankerite, Vedron and Timginn properties. The data presented in this report is believed to be accurate and reliable. The author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in the report.

3.0 Property Description and Location

AUGDOME PROPERTY

The Augdome property is located about 8.3 kilometres east of the city of Timmins, Ontario, Canada.
The property consists of 23 contiguous patented mining claims (about 414 hectares) located in the south eastern corner of Tisdale Township near the City of Timmins in Ontario within Concessions 1 and 2. A single claim occurs within the adjacent Whitney Township to the east. The patents are for “Mining Rights Only” as the “Surface Rights” were forfeited in the 1960’s.

McLaren controls the property through its 89 percent ownership interest in Stan North Mining Corp.

The property is located immediately south of the town of South Porcupine and Connaught Hill west of Porcupine Lake. Figure 1 is a modified claim map generated from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) web site. The claim lines were established using this site.

A claim listing occurs within Appendix 1.

There are no mine workings on this property although Goldcorp Canada Ltd’s Porcupine Division surrounds this claim group except on its eastern boundary. The Dome pit occurs immediately to the west.

Mine tailings are found on the southeast portion of the property. Waste rock is found on the western portion. Refer to Figure 5 for an outline of these areas.

The “Surface (gold) Zone” is located within the northwestern portion of claim P13089 and also indicated in Figure 5.

The existence of any Royalty agreements is unknown to the writer.

The existence of any environmental liabilities is unknown to the writer.

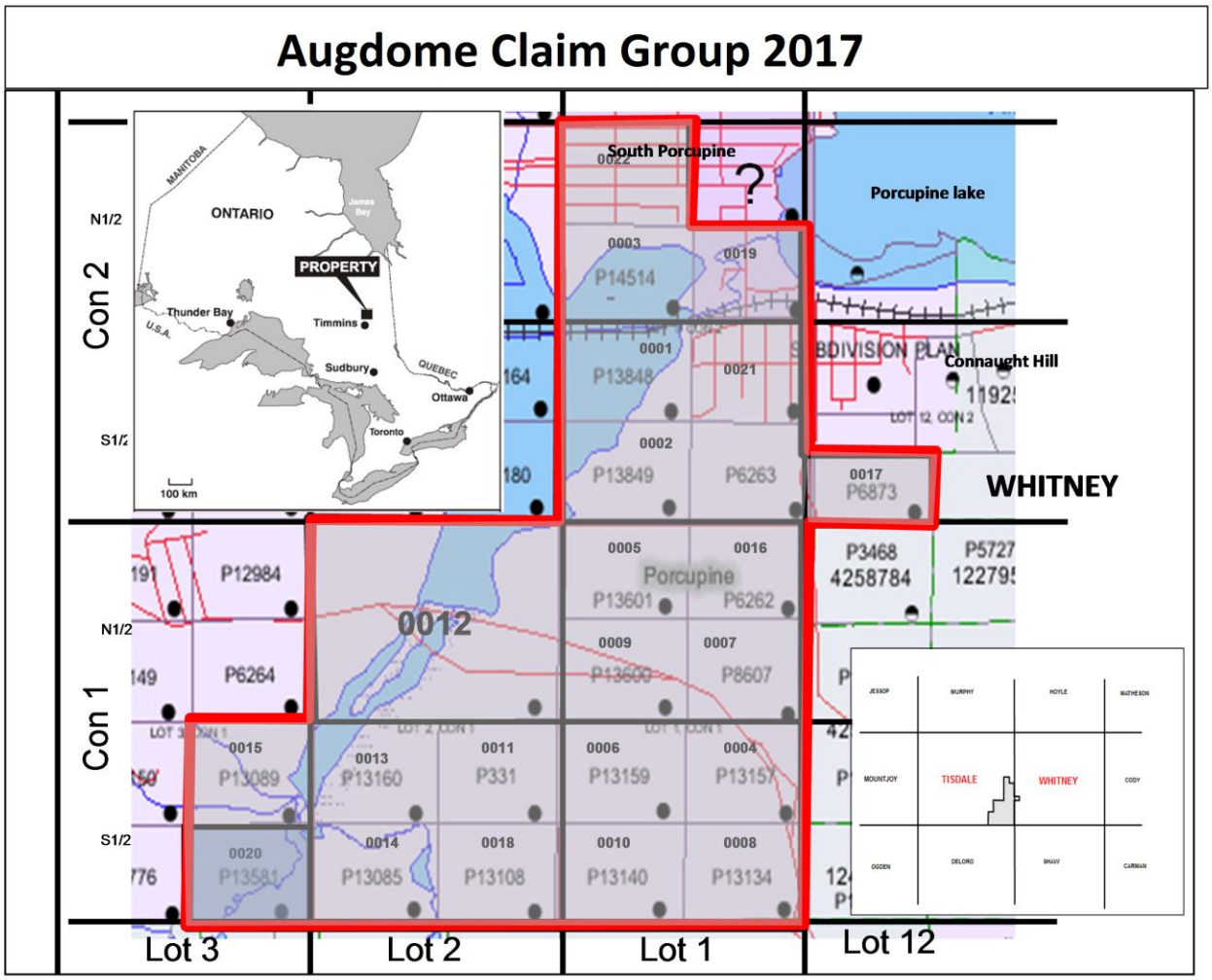


Figure 1 – Augdome Claim Map

4.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The northern portion of the property falls within the city limits of South Porcupine and Connaught Hill. The eastern boundary of the property follows Tisdale Street south from Connaught Hill. The southern limit of the property is southern limit of Tisdale Township.

The physiography is typical of glacial regions where the landscape is made of low hills and numerous rivers and lakes. Elevations range from the southern height of 318 m above mean seal level (amsl) to 288 m at the northern limit within South Porcupine.

The forest industry is also very active in the area, apart from mining.

The City of Timmins is over 100 years old and one of the most famous gold mine camps in Canada. Therefore, the local community offers all the services for exploration and mine production.

Timmins has a modern airport and it is connected to the major network of highways, including the Trans Canada Highway.

The climate is typical of North East Ontario with temperatures in the range of 30°C in the summer to -30°C in the winter. Exploration activities are possible year round.

The dominant gold player in the camp is Goldcorp Canada Ltd. The Porcupine operation in 2010 marked its 100th year of continuous mine and mill operations and has produced more than 66 million ounces of gold since production began

Timmins is also host to the Kidd Creek mine, a polymetallic mine containing zinc, copper, gold and silver, owned and operated by Xstrata Copper.

AMEC produced for Goldcorp Canada Ltd, Porcupine Gold Mines in 2008 a publicly available report entitled "Pre-Feasibility Environmental Baseline Study". At the time of writing this report it was available online and provides extensive detailed environmental data for the Hollinger Project and includes portions of the Augdome property.

5.0 History

This description of historical events was taken from the report entitled "Summary Report Augdome Corporation Limited, February 29, 1988, written by J. C. Archibald and a supplementary report in 1998 entitled "Summary on the Augdome Corporation Property in Tisdale and Whitney dated September 1998.

Events are in chronological order.

Work on this property has dated backed to 1909 when the original claim group was staked and was known as New Augarita Porcupine Mines Ltd.

From 1909 to 1934 work was carried out over a quartz carbonate stringer zone on Claim P331. Eight drill holes and extensive surface trenching was carried out but no records are available.

From 1937 to 1938, fifteen drill holes (S1 to S15A) were drilled on Claim 13089 adjacent to the Preston-East Dome property in quartz carbonated, pyritized mafic volcanics along the north edge of the Porcupine-Destor Fault designated as the "Surface Zone". The best results showed 0.18-0.2 ounces per ton (opt) over 30-35 feet from two holes.

From 1940 to 1941, six holes were drilled from the adjacent Preston-East Dome underground workings in order to test for the downward projection of the "Surface zone". Drilling was done from an exploration drive completed across on to the Augdome property at the 1050 level (9th from #2 shaft). Drill logs are unavailable but a report (Cashman) indicated that drilling intersected altered greenstone, a diorite intrusive, and 40 feet of acid intrusive which contained quartz veins and sulphides locally.

A geology plan at 1" to 100 'was drafted by A. Mackintoch in 1940.

Another series of twenty or more surface drill holes was conducted over the "Surface Zone" between 1943 and 1945 increasing the extent and grade of the mineralized zone.

In 1943, V.A. James drilled 16 holes to test the "Surface Zone" northeastern extension. Gold values of up to 0.05 opt was encountered 2000 feet away. A six hole program was carried out in claim 4812 adjacent to the Dome extension. Gold values are reported in shears filled with quartz, pyrite and galena.

In 1944, J. D. Wright continued the "Surface Zone" work with a 12 hole 'A' core program which outlined a diorite intrusive measuring 17 x 350 x 175 feet (W x L x H) in the hanging wall of the Porcupine-Destor Fault. An indicated tonnage of 86,770 tons at 0.13 opt was calculated. This work is unavailable.

In 1945, another 9 hole program tested the "Surface Zone "at depth. These holes were adversely affected by the talc associated with the Porcupine-Destor fault (PDF). This work is unavailable. Three holes (1,770 feet) were drilled on the south side of the DPF. Locations are unknown. Results were disappointing although wide zones of sheared porphyry and talc chlorite schist's were encountered.

In 1945 the first magnetometer and resistivity surveys were carried out by J.T. Randell of Geotechnical Development Corp. This program defined 5 north south and 6 east-west faults

1n 1946, six holes were drilled on claim 4812 to test the northern extension of the "Surface Zone". Work is unavailable.

In 1949 drilling continued on claim 4812 to test geologic structures and sedimentary contacts. Holes 1S2 to 13S2 accounted for 8,936 feet of drilling. Holes deviated radically but holes 4S2, 5S2 and 6S2 returned encouraging gold values up to 0.1-0.28 opt over 2-5 feet.

In 1959, four flat holes for a total of 4,743 feet were drilled from the 16th and 25th Levels of Dome Mine with encouraging results. Only 3 of these holes reached the Augdome property. Gold was reported porphyries on the Dome side of the drilling.

From 1965 to 1968, about 31 holes for 11,652 feet of drilling were carried out by A. Hopkins to test iron formations and other targets on several of Augdomes properties. Only 17 holes (4,989 feet) were drilled on this property was testing the iron formations and 7 holes (4,191 feet) testing a peridotite for its nickel potential. Prior to this work, ground electromagnetic and flux-gate magnetometer surveys were carried out. Hopkins defined the iron formation at 3000 x 60 (L x W) to 550 feet deep or 10 million tons of 30% magnetite. The nickeliferous peridotite was a deposit 4,200 x 300-500 (L x W) containing 0.2 % nickel as millerite and up to 0.9 opt silver. Estimated an inventory of 100 million tons to 900 feet depth.

In 1965, ground Electromagnetic and Fluxgate Magnetometer Surveys were used to delineate the nickeliferous peridotite zone cutting through the central portion of the property located south of the Porcupine-Destor Fault.

No known work was carried out during the period from 1968 – 1979. This period saw the closing of the adjacent Preston –East Dome and Paymaster mines.

Starting in 1979, a renewed program was carried out to relocate and check the previous drill results over the "Surface Zone". An initial program of 4 (899 feet) holes was drilled. At least 2 of the holes found gold mineralization within the hangingwall of the Porcupine-Destor fault zone.

In 1980, more than 16,690 feet of BQ drilling was carried out over claims 13089 and 4812 in order to test for the extension of the "Surface Zone" as well as new zones north of the Porcupine-Destor Fault.

A continued program in 1981 saw another 28 holes for a total of 12,400 feet of BQ core, drilled at 50 foot intervals directly over - the main "Surface Zone". Drill indicated reserves of 72,000 tons grading 0.1 ounces per ton (opt) in gold was outlined and verified.

In 1980 and 1981, a V.L.F.- Electromagnetic and Proton Magnetometer Survey was carried out over 5 claims in the western and eastern portions of the property to delineate contacts and structure. These surveys were never followed up with detailed surface work or diamond drilling to test the anomalies

From 1981 and in to 1982, a program of underground holes was carried out from the 16th, 26th and 29th levels of the Dome Mines workings adjacent to Claim 4812. A total of 9,206 feet of AQ core was recovered with favorable geological host rocks and minor gold values intersected on the Augdome ground.

In 1983 a continuation of the underground drilling program saw another 3,468 feet of AQ diamond drilling from the 26th and 34th Levels of Dome's workings. More favourable geology was encountered although no economic zones were intersected on Augdome's ground.

In 1987 another program of surface diamond drilling was carried out over the "Surface Zone "located in Claim 13089 in an attempt to further delineate the gold mineralization outlined previously. A total of 6,000 feet of BQ diamond drilling was carried out in a first phase effort to test for the rake of the zone. The best value of 0.10 ounces per ton over a forty foot length was cut as well as a high assay of 0.477 oz. over four feet in Hole 87-2A.The drilling added a possible 25,000 tons to the reserve picture previously quoted as 72,000 tons which graded 0.1oz. per ton in gold.

Four of these holes (2,535 ft.) were drilled as part of Augdome's commitment to the Fuller Estate and Falconbridge Ltd. on the eight claims that were optioned adjacent to the Company's ground in Tisdale Township. These holes produced no significant gold assays and thus added no tonnage to the reserve picture at this time. These claims have been reverted back to their respective owners except for the Fuller claim P 13108.

In the fall and winter of 1987-88, another 4,491 feet of BQ drilling was carried out over the southeast portion of the Company's property to test the validity of the 1911 Barney report and to test anomalous targets produced by the geophysical and geological surveys carried out over 14 claims in the southeast corner of the group. The drilling did intersect numerous sulphide-rich, banded, Iron Formations but failed to confirm the high gold values indicated in the W.G. Barney report..

A further program of V.L.F. - Electromagnetics and Magnetometer geophysics was carried out in 1987 over fourteen of the claims located in the southeast corner of Tisdale Township. These outlined several major linear anomalous trends and numerous bulls-eye type anomalies. Diamond drilling was used to answer some of the reasons for the responses but a limited budget did not allow for a complete testing of all the conductors and anomalies.

From 1988, no further work was carried out on the property and the claims were optioned to McLaren Minerals Inc which later changed their name to the current McLaren Resources Inc.

Refer to the Table 1 below which summarizes the work done on this property.

DIAMOND DRILL SUMMARY (I909 to PRESENT)

Program Dates	No. Holes	Footage	Area Covered
1909-1934	8	?	P. 331(south P.D. Fault)
1937-1938	15	5,634'	C1. 13089 (Surface Zone)
1940-1941	6	1,790'	C1. 13089 (Preston U.G.)
1943-1945	23	11,980'	C1. 13089 (Surface Zone)
1943-1945	3	1,770'	South P.D. Fault
" "	7	4,471'	C1. 13089 (Surface Zone)
1946	6	?	C1. 4812
1949	7	8,963'	C1. 4812
1959	4	4,743'	16th+25th.Dome U.G.
"	1	337'	P-E Dome U.G. (U-7910)
1965-1968	32	12,370'	Peridotite zone + I.F.
1979	5	889'	C1.13089 (Surface Zone)
1980-1981	20	16,690'	C1. 13089 + 4812
1981	28	12,400'	A-81 Series on Surface Zone
1981-1982	6	9,206'	16th, 26th, 29th Levels Dome U.G.
1982-1983	4	5,184'	Dome U.G.
1983	6 (wedges)	6,503'	26th + 34th Levels Dome U.G.
1987	14	6,000'	Surface Zone - Cl.13089
1987	4	2,535'	Fuller + Falco. Claims
1987-1988	10	4,491'	S.E. Barney I.F.
	Totals		209 117,067'

GENERAL WORK SUMMARY

Geological Mapping		Author
1940	Surface @1"=100'	A.N. Mackintosh
1959-1968	Tisdale Twp.+ Dome U.G.	S.A. Ferguson
1987	S.E.Claim Group	J.C. Archibald
1988	Tisdale + Deloro Twps.	Mason et al-O.G.S.

V.L.F.-Electromagnetic Survey		
1965	Peridotite Zone	Albert Hopkins
1980-81	Surface Zone + 2 option claims	J.C. Archibald
		C.W. Archibald
	1987	S.E.Barney ZoneArchibald/VanHees

Magnetometer Surveys		
1945	6 N.W.claims	J.T. Randell
1963	I.F.+Peridotite Zone	A. Hopkins
1980-1981	Surface Zone	J.C. Archibald
" "	2 claim option (Brown-McDade)	C.W. Archibald
1987	S.E.Barney I.F.	Archibald/Van Hees
Resistivity & Induced Polarization		
1945	6 N.W.Claims	J.T. Randell
1965	Peridotite Zone	A. Hopkins

Table 1 - Summary of Work Done on the Augdome Property**.**

Production:

No past production.

Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The resources reported here are historic in nature and should not be relied upon as their accuracy has not been verified by a Qualified Person. The company is not treating the historic estimates as current resources as defined by NI43-101. The resource estimates were conducted prior to the introduction of NI43-101, but were carried out in accordance with established practise at that time. The historic classes used differ from current CIM classes however the estimates were conducted in a professional manner and might be comparable to the CIM indicated resource class.

Gold

The only detailed resource estimate for the "Surface Zone" was done shortly after the 1981–series of drilling reported by J.L. Jowsey, P. Eng. Using a "Probable and Possible" category of a resource, a combined total included 71,875 tons grading 0.09 ounces per ton gold was reported.

Subsequent drilling in 1987 updated the resource to **"… more than 100,000 tons averaging 0.1 oz. per ton in gold."** (J.C.Archibald, 1998).

An independent recalculation of this resource has not been done.

Nickel/Silver

Hopkins evaluation of the nickeliferous peridotite indicated a deposit of about 4,200 feet long by 300-500 feet wide containing 0.2% nickel (as Millerite) and up to 0.9 ounces per ton silver. His inventory estimate was 100 million tons of material to a depth of 900 feet and open in two directions along strike and at depth.

Iron

Hopkins outlined an iron formation extending 3,000 feet long and averaging 60 feet wide. An estimate of 10 million tons of 30% soluble magnetite was given to a depth of 555 feet or 20 million ton if extended to 1000 feet.

6.0 Geological Setting

Regional:

The project is situated in the southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (green) within the Archean Superior Province. Refer to the upper inset of Figure 2 below. The red star indicates the property location. The geology of the Timmins Camp comprises a thick sequence of Archean volcanic (green) and sedimentary (brown) rocks that have been intruded by synvolcanic (pink) and post tectonic felsic dykes (Figure 2).

The dashed purple line indicates the surface trace of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Structure. This feature is associated with an ultramafic unit (Hersey Lake Formation) at the bottom of the Tisdale Assemblage and marks the unconformable contact between the younger Tisdale Assemblage to the north and the older Deloro Assemble to the south. Gold deposits are spatially associated with this structure in particular the northern contact with the Tisdale.

The Timmins camp is dominated by several anticlinal-synclinal sequences of broad folding and subsequent refolding and faulting. A detailed description of this occurs within Appendix III. Figure 2 shows the location of the North, and South Tisdale Anticlines with the Porcupine Syncline contained within.

Gold mineralization occurs in several structural settings and in various forms including general silicification of various host lithologies and can occur within disseminated sulphides. Descriptions of mineralization types to follow within section 7.

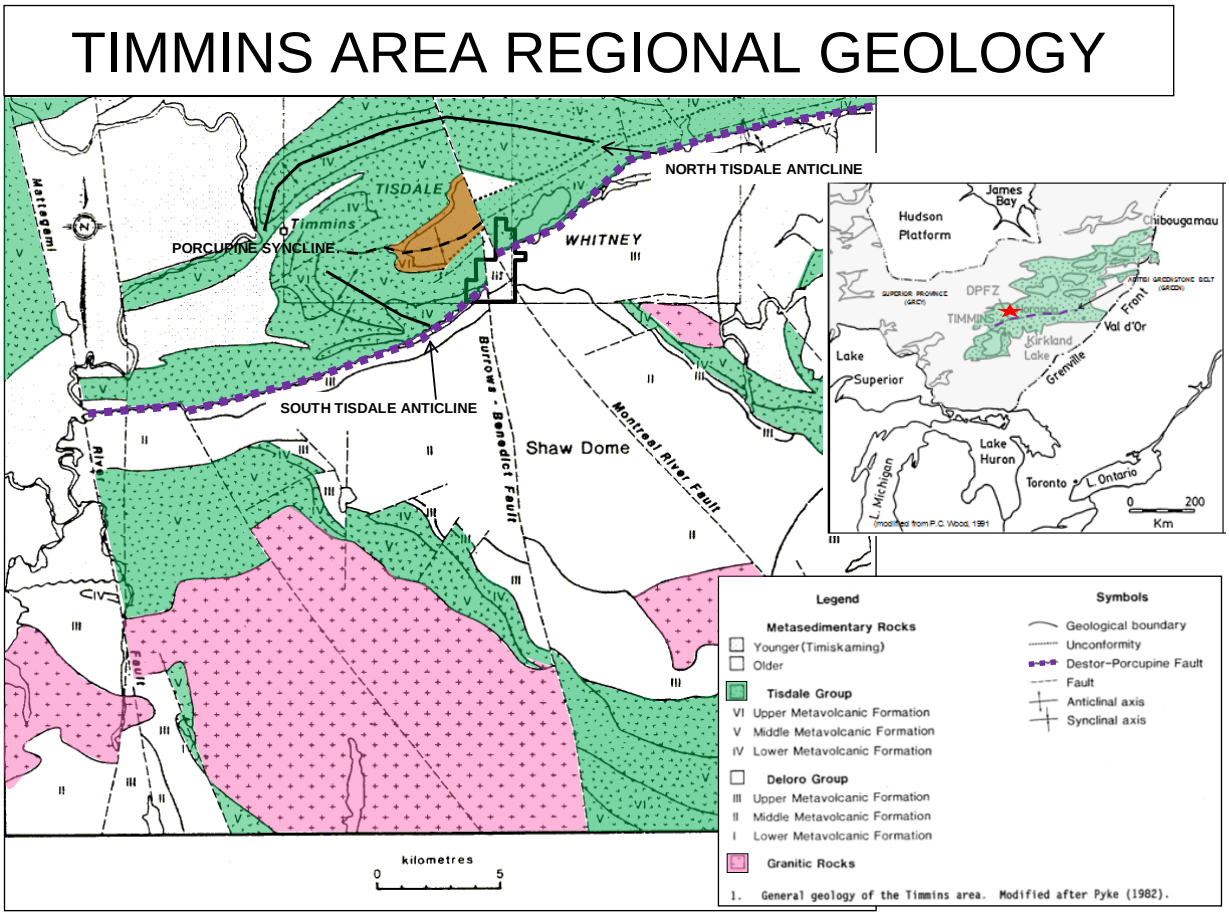


Figure 2 - Regional Geology for the Timmins area**.**

Refer to Figure 3. The left portion represents a stratigraphic column of the Timmins area with the oldest units at the bottom of the column. The right portion depicts the sequence of events including sedimentation, deformation, metamorphism and base metal/gold mineralization.

Table 2 reintroduces the general stratigraphy of Timmins and further sub divides the Assemblages into Formations and Flows with a general description of each.

TIMMINS AREA LITHOLOGY, STRATIGRAPHY AND GEOCHRONOLOGY

This description is taken from OFR 6158, R. Bateman, 2005.

A variety of division names have been used for the supracrustal assemblages of the Timmins district (Figures 4), but the scheme of lithologies and geochronological data used here (Ayer et al. 2002; Ayer, Ketchum and Trowell 2002; Ayer et al. 2003) is summarized in Table 2, together with the subdivisions of the Timiskaming and Porcupine assemblages (Born 1995) and the Tisdale assemblage (Mason and Melnik 1986).

TIMMINS AREA STRTIGRAPHY

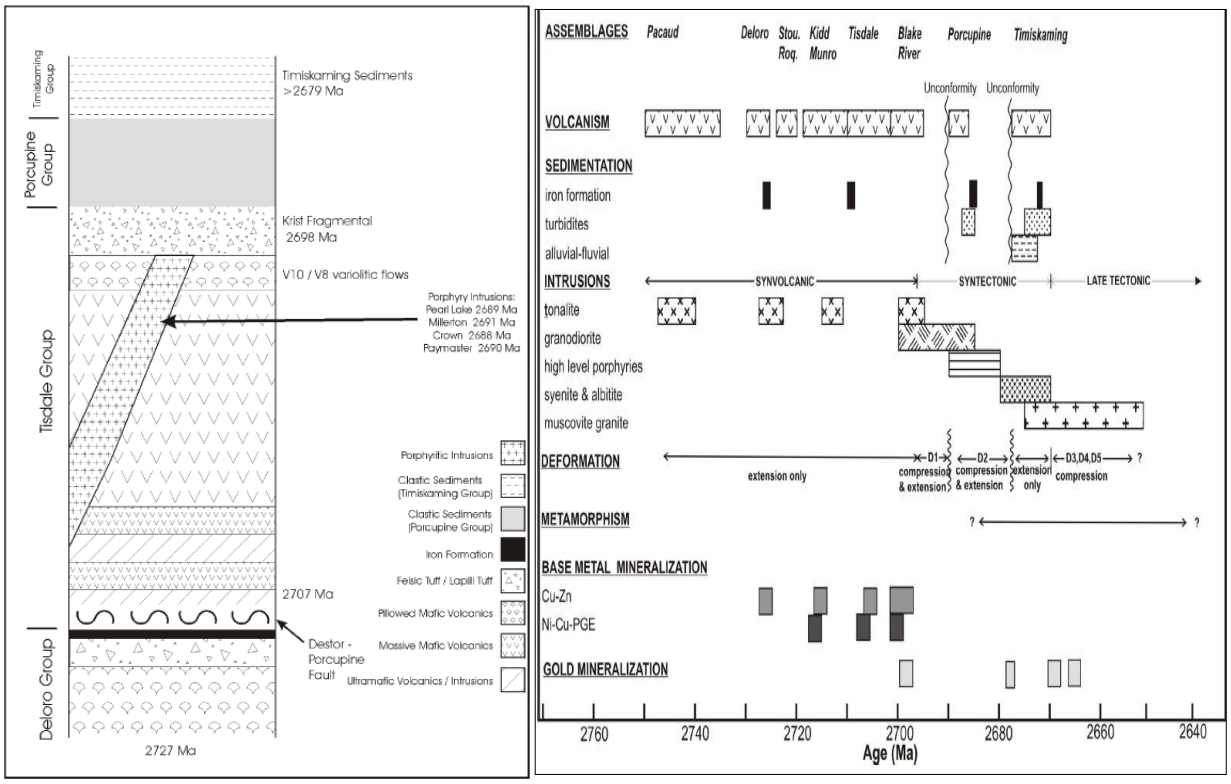


Figure 3. Timeline for the evolution of southern Abitibi greenstone belt including the volcanic and sedimentary assemblages, intrusions, deformation, metamorphism and mineralization episodes. Geochronological data are from several sources (Ayer, Trowell and Josey 2004; Corfu 1993; Mortensen 1993; Powell, Carmichael and Hodgson 1995; Bleeker, Parrish and Sager-Kinsman 1999; Davis et al. 2000; Heather 2001; Ayer et al. 2002; Ayer, Ketchum and Trowell 2002; Ayer et al. 2003; Dubé et al. 2004; Ayer et al. 2005).

. Tectonostratigraphic, lithological and geochronological summary for rocks of the Timmins gold camp.

Assemblage	Formation	Flow	Lithology
	Dykes		Pamour porphyry 2677±1 Ma; albitites 2673±6/-2 Ma and 2676±2 Ma (Corfu et al. 1989; Ayer et al. 2005)
Albitites cut quartz-feldspar porphyries (Mason and Melnik 1986) and Timiskaming assemblage (Ayer et al. 2005)			
Timiskaming	Three Nations		Interbedded sandstone, pebbly sandstone, conglomerate, shale; 2669±1 Ma (Bleeker, Parrish and Sager-Kinsman 1999)
	Dome		Greywacke, sandstone, conglomerate Post 2679 Ma (Ayer et al. 2003)
angular unconformity			
Porcupine	Beatty		Sandstone, greywacke, shale
	Krist		Felsic volcaniclastic breccia, heterolithic tuff, shale ~2690 Ma (Bleeker 1999; Ayer et al. 2003; Bateman et al. 2004)
	graphitic phyllite		Carbonaceous shale, typically well deformed
disconformity (and shear zone?)			
	Dykes		Quartz-feldspar porphyries ~2690 Ma (Corfu et al. 1989)
intrusive into Tisdale Formation, not known within Porcupine or Timiskaming at Timmins			
Tisdale	Gold Centre	V11	Massive and pillowed lava
	Vipond	V10	Massive and variolitic lavas
		V9	Carbonaceous shale
		V8	Variolitic and pillowed lavas
		V7	Carbonaceous shale
		99	Massive lava, ankerite-sericite alteration 2707±3 Ma (Ayer et al. 2002)
	Central	C17	Carbonaceous shale
		C16	Amygdaloidal lava
		C15	Pillow lava, flow breccia
		C14	Massive lava
		C12	Variolitic lava
		55	Massive lava
		95	Massive, amygdaloidal, variolitic, pillowed, hyaloclastic lavas, carbonaceous shale
	Northern	63	Massive, amygdaloidal, polygonal jointed lava, carbonaceous shale
		51	Massive, amygdaloidal lava
	Hersey Lake		Mafic and komatiitic lavas
unconformable contact (Ayer et al. 2004) and Porcupine–Destor deformation zone			
Deloro 2724 - 2730 Ma (Ayer et al. 2002)			Mafic and ultramafic lavas
			Iron formation
			Felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks
disconformity (Ayer et al. 2002)			

Table 2. Tectonostratigraphic, lithological and geochronological summary for rocks of the Timmins gold camp.

Deloro Assemblage

The oldest assemblage within the camp is the Deloro assemblage. It consists predominantly of pillowed calc-alkaline mafic volcanic rocks with lesser amounts of intermediate to felsic volcanics and iron formations. It occurs within the central part of the Shaw antiformal structure, south of the Porcupine–Destor deformation zone (Figure 2). A new geochronological sample from felsic volcanics immediately underlying the iron formations in northeastern Shaw Township have yielded zircons with an age of 2727 Ma confirming the presence of the Deloro assemblage in this area.

Tisdale Assemblage

The Tisdale assemblage overlies the Deloro assemblage with a disconformity which may locally be an angular unconformity (Ayer et al. 2004). It occurs around the margin of the Shaw antiformal structure and north of the PDDZ, where the lowermost horizon of the Tisdale assemblage consists of komatiites and basaltic komatiites of the Hersey Lake formation (~600 m thick). These are dark green to black rocks in flows 1-4 m thick, massive, with chilled margins, spinifex textures in upper parts, and common polysuturing. They comprise serpentine, tremolite, chlorite, talc, carbonate, and some relict olivine, plus chromite and magnetite. Tisdale komatiites are mostly Al-undepleted komatiites derived late in an evolving mantle plume, with minor crustal contamination (Lahaye et al. 2001; Sproule et al. 2002).

The upper Tisdale assemblage consists of the Central formation (450 m thick), the Vipond formation (200-300 m) and the Gold Centre formation (800 m). These formations are comprised of a variety of essentially tholeiitic lavas together with subordinate ultramafic lavas, and minor carbonaceous shale interflow sediments. Basalts are variously pillowed (1-2<5 m), massive or hyaloclastic in flows 10-150 m thick. Petrographically, they consist of actinolite-tremolite, plagioclase, trace quartz, and titanite. The more Fe-rich tholeiites are darker in colour, contain magnetite and more pleochroic actinolite and higher contents of quartz. Some Vipond formation Fe-rich lavas are very distinctive in their intensely variolitic texture (<3cm), and these serve as marker horizons, and are a feature of well-mineralized rocks (Jones 1992). Tisdale lavas are similar in Th-Nb-LREE to ocean plateau or ocean island basalts erupted above a plume in a subduction zone (Kerrich, Polat et al. 1999.)

Porcupine Assemblage

The base of the Porcupine assemblage varies from disconformable to an angular disconformity (Buffam 1948). At the base is a discontinuous horizon of carbonaceous sedimentary rocks (up to 100 m), separating the underlying Tisdale assemblage mafic lavas from the Krist formation. The Krist formation is a calc-alkaline pyroclastic deposit, locally up to 500 m in thickness, with an age ranging from 2690 to 2688 Ma (Ayer, Ketchum and Trowell 2002; Ayer et al. 2003). It is poorly sorted and bedded, with angular clasts of 1 to 25 cm across, consisting of feldspar (± sparse quartz)-phyric rhyodacite, chert, and minor but ubiquitous fuchsite-bearing chips of ultramafic rock. The fine-grained matrix to the clasts is also feldspar-bearing. Greywackes, siltstone and mudstone (~1000 m) overlie the Krist pyroclastic formation, in places unconformably (Ferguson et al. 1968). Elsewhere the Krist formation is absent and the greywackes of the Beatty formation (Porcupine assemblage) directly overlie Tisdale assemblage lavas with an unconformable or faulted contact. The sediments are fine- to medium-grained, well-bedded or laminated arkosic-lithic turbidites with scour and flute marks and crossbedding. Lithic fragments are principally volcanics in an extremely fine-grained quartz-feldspar-sericite matrix.

The Hoyle formation is an extensive part of the Porcupine assemblage lying to the east; north and west of the Timmins camp. The youngest zircon derived from volcaniclastic arenites within the Hoyle formation south of the Kidd Creek mine provides a maximum age for deposition of 2684.7 ± 6.3 Ma (Bleeker, Parrish and Sager-Kinsman 1999.

The Beatty formation is located in the core of the Porcupine syncline. A sample of Beatty formation sandstone immediately underlying the Timiskaming angular unconformity in Tisdale Township contains detrital zircons with ID-TIMS ages of ca. 2726 Ma, 2720 Ma, 2708 Ma, 2692 Ma, and 2687 Ma. By comparison, SHRIMP data on a larger group of detrital grains from this sample indicate zircon ages ranging from about 2760 Ma to 2680 Ma, with the bulk of the youngest zircon detritus ages clustering near 2690 Ma. The combined geochronological data from the Porcupine sandstone samples indicates that the Hoyle and Beatty formations are correlative and that detritus constituting these sedimentary units was derived from a source region (or regions) of diverse ages, and included material derived from all older Abitibi assemblages and/or their intrusive equivalents. The results thus confirm a period of significant uplift, erosion and unconformity occurred leading up to deposition of the Porcupine assemblage .

Timiskaming Assemblage

Overlying the Porcupine assemblage with angular unconformity (Ferguson et al. 1968) is the Timiskaming assemblage (~ 900 m thick). In the Dome formation, basal conglomerate of up to 50 m contains abundant angular mafic and ultramafic rock clasts, among other rock types, from the underlying Tisdale rocks. The Dome formation contains 2 other cobble conglomerate horizons. Greywacke consist of alternating shale (5-20 cm) and sandstone (10-50 cm). P. Born (Ayer et al. 1999) interprets the lower Dome formation as a sequence of turbiditic fan sediments. Two samples from the Dome formation at the Dome mine were analyzed using the ID-TIMS method (Ayer et al. 2003): wacke from the basal part of the Dome formation in the

Greenstone Nose (Figure 3, location 6) contains detrital zircons with ages ranging from 2710 Ma to 2679 ± 4 Ma, whereas conglomerate in the "sedimentary trough" yielded a broader spectrum of detrital zircon ages ranging from 2814 Ma to 2674 ± 2 Ma. Less precise but more comprehensive SHRIMP results from these 2 samples reveal bimodal age distributions with a significant pre-Abitibi population ranging in age from 2820 to 2780 Ma and an Abitibi-aged population ranging from 2730 Ma to approximately 2660 Ma.

Stratigraphically overlying the Dome formation, the Three Nations formation consist of quartz-lithic sandstones, with angular grains, in crossbedded beds on the scale of 25-100 cm. Conglomerate beds contain rounded clasts (1 to 25 cm) of siltstone, felsic volcanics, ultramafic rock, and vein quartz. The Three Nations formation is interpreted as deltaic-fluvial deposits (Ayer et al. 1999) with mixed mafic provenance (Feng and Kerrich 1990). Detrital zircons from the upper part of the Three Nations formation provide a maximum depositional age of 2669 Ma (Bleeker, Parrish and Sager-Kinsman 1999; Ayer et al. 2003). As-yet unassigned Timiskaming assemblage-aged sedimentary units with maximum depositional ages of 2674 Ma occur as tectonically interleaved slivers within Tisdale assemblage volcanics proximal to the Porcupine–Destor deformation zone at the Buffalo Ankerite and Naybob mines (Ayer et al. 2003). In addition, recent diamond drilling by the Porcupine Joint Venture has indicated the presence of more extensive Timiskaming assemblage units further to the west in Ogden Township consisting of jasper-bearing conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone in faulted contact with ultramafic volcanics to the south.

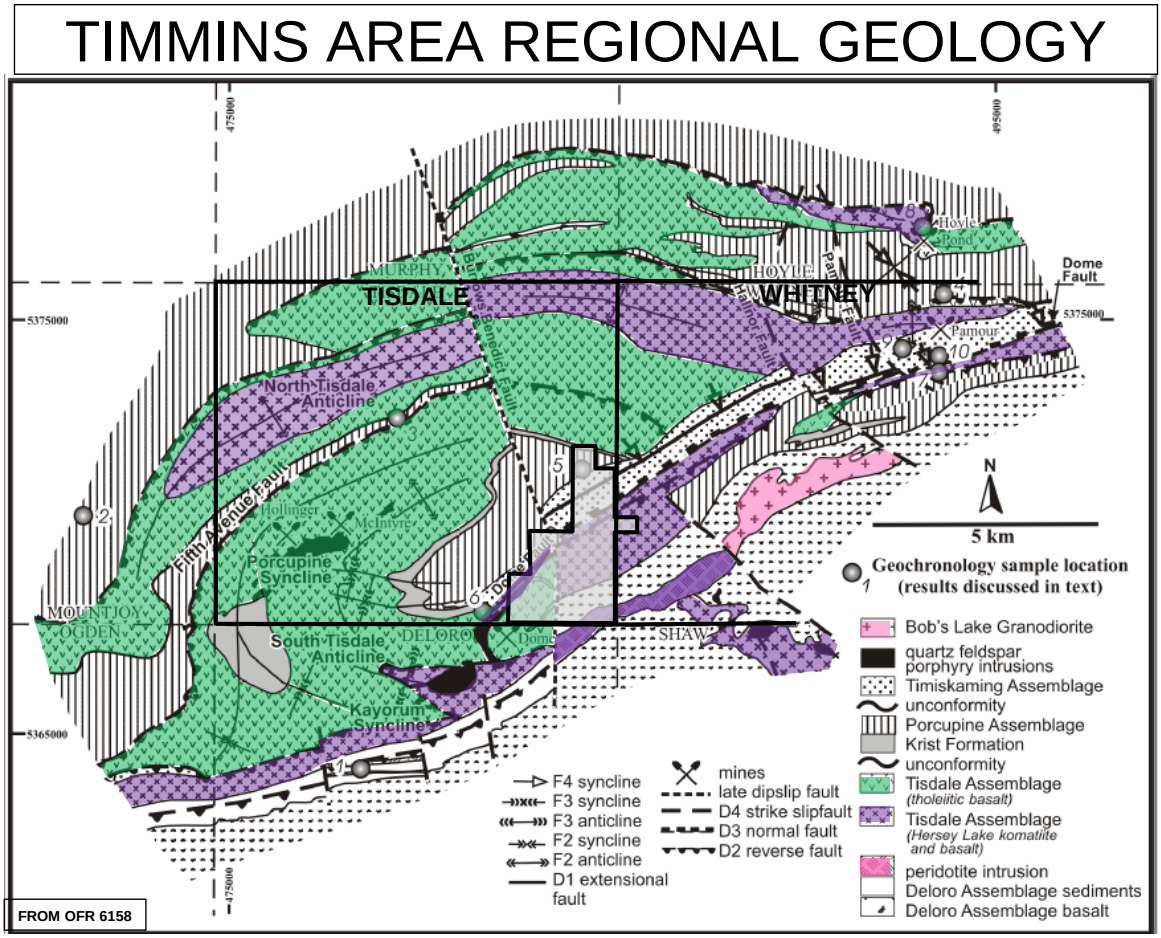


Figure 4. A generalized map of the Timmins–Porcupine gold camp, covering Tisdale, Deloro, Mountjoy, Ogden, Whitney and Hoyle townships.

Timiskaming-aged units also occur south of where they have been previously indicated in Whitney Township. For example, a sample of sandstone interbedded with conglomerate from a unit previously considered to be part of the Porcupine assemblage (Figure 3, location 7) contains detrital zircons with IDTIMS ages of 2726 Ma, 2723 Ma, 2692 Ma, 2689.9 ± 1.2 Ma and 2690 Ma. SHRIMP data from a larger
population of detrital zircons from the same sample show that the zircons define a spectrum of ages between approximately 2750 and 2670 Ma. The younger ages indicate that the unit is likely part of the Timiskaming assemblage and thus extends the known distribution of this assemblage further to the south in Whitney Township.

Porphyry Stocks

Porphyry stocks (up to 1200 by 400 m) and dyke swarms intrude the Tisdale assemblage lavas, but are not known to intrude Porcupine or Timiskaming assemblage sediments (Holmes 1944; Brisbin 1997;Bateman et al. 2004): dykes are truncated at the Timiskaming unconformity surface; porphyry clasts occur in the overlying conglomerates; and so these porphyry bodies are typically older (2691-2687 Ma) than the ages given for the overlying sediments. The porphyries consist of plagioclase (30-60%, 1-5 mm) and quartz (5%, 1-5 mm) phenocrysts in a fine groundmass of feldspar and quartz with sericite and chlorite in foliation, plus carbonate, leucoxene, apatite and actinolite (Pyke 1982). Geochemically, the porphyries are identical to the Krist pyroclastics (unpublished Porcupine Joint Venture data). Geochronological work was carried out on 2 felsic units found within the south volcanic package at the Hoyle Pond mine: quartz porphyritic sericite schist and quartz-albite porphyry (QFP) (Dinel and Fowler 2004). In contrast to the quartz feldspar porphyries, the quartz porphyritic sericite schist is strongly foliated and sericitized and appears to be conformable with the adjacent mafic and ultramafic volcanic units over 200 m (horizontal and vertical). Because of its conformable relationship and embayed quartz phenocrysts, a dissolution texture common in volcanic rocks, the unit was sampled to attempt to date the Tisdale stratigraphy in the mine area. Four single-grain zircon analyses from this unit define a primary age of crystallization of 2687.6 ± 2.2 Ma. This age is within error of most of the other porphyry intrusion ages in the Timmins camp (MacDonald, Piercey and Hamilton 2005). On the basis of this new geochronological data, the unit is best interpreted as a quartz porphyritic intrusion emplaced into the Tisdale assemblage volcanic units. The other quartz-feldspar porphyry is trachytic in texture, composed of quartz and albite phenocrysts with a preferential alignment in a groundmass of microlites. The dominant tectonic fabric is S2 and it appears to have been intruded into a dilation zone during D2 (E. Dinel, personal communication, 2004). The best age estimate for this porphyry is provided by 3 concordant and near-concordant single-zircon analyses, which yield a weighted mean age of 2684.4 ± 1.9 Ma. Minor inheritance is indicated at about 2695 Ma. The crystallization age of the quartz feldspar porphyry is slightly younger than, but within the error of, most of the early porphyries in the Timmins gold camp (MacDonald, Piercey and Hamilton 2005), which suggests that its age of emplacement may in fact provide an absolute constraint on the timing of D2, which is considered to be pre-Timiskaming assemblage

Pamour Porphyry

The Pamour porphyry is a recently recognized intrusion southwest of Pamour mine. The intrusion is not exposed at surface, but recent diamond drilling by the Porcupine Joint Venture indicate it is an elongate body up to several hundred metres in length (MacDonald, Piercey and Hamilton 2005). It consists of 1-5 mm quartz-feldspar porphyritic crystals, with accessory biotite-chlorite-pyrite. Clots of mafic minerals occur, up to 1 cm long. It truncates foliation in the host ultramafic rocks of the Porcupine–Destor deformation zone. The foliation in the porphyry is defined by flakes of mafic minerals, by foliation within the clots, and by the shape orientation of the clots. This foliation lies at an angle to that in the host rocks, and may be an igneous foliation. These relationships also suggest that foliation development postdates major movement (D2) on the Porcupine–Destor deformation zone. Conventional ID-TIMS zircon dating of the Pamour porphyry is complicated by the combined effects of inheritance and Pb-loss. At present, the best constraint on the age of intrusion is provided by a near-concordant, single grain analysis at 2677.5 ± 2.0 Ma. Additional zircon

analyses at 2690 Ma and 2703 Ma clearly define xenocryst ages. The age of intrusion is apparently younger than most other porphyries in the camp (see above) and its age constrains D2 as occurring before this time.

Albitite Dykes

Albitite dykes (Ferguson et al. 1968), up to maximum dimensions of 5 x 1000 m, are known from underground at the Hollinger and McIntyre mines. The dykes consist largely of feldspar, with very minor quartz, biotite/chlorite, plus sericite, carbonate, amphiboles, tourmaline and epidote. Albitite dykes are crosscut by gold-bearing veins and alteration in Hollinger-McIntyre mine (Burrows et al. 1993). Zircons from this dyke yielded an age of 2673 +6/-2 Ma (Corfu et al. 1989). Three additional single-grain fractions were analyzed from this sample (SM85-60**)** to better constrain its age. One shows definite signs of inheritance with a Pb_{207}/Pb_{206} age of 2694.4 ± 1.8 Ma; however two others are concordant and overlapping and alone would suggest an age of 2672.7 ± 1.2 Ma. These points are identical to the most precise earlier analyses, which all together give an age of 2672.8 ± 1.1 Ma. This dyke age gives a maximum age for vein quartz gold mineralization at the Hollinger-McIntyre mines. Albitite dykes were also observed in diamond drill core intruding the Timiskaming assemblage conglomerates and ultramafic volcanic rocks proximal to the Porcupine–Destor deformation zone in Whitney Township (E. Barr, personal communication, 2004). An 8 m wide dyke cutting ultramafic volcanics in this area (Figure 3, location 9) was sampled for precise U-Pb geochronology. Four abraded zircon fractions from this transgressive unit yield a tightly collinear regression with a concordia upper intercept age of 2677.0 ± 2.2 Ma, interpreted to represent the primary age of crystallization of the albitite dyke. This age is within error of the McIntyre albitite dyke and the Pamour porphyry, indicating that post D2 magmatism is more widespread in the Timmins camp than was previously recognized.

Trondhjemite-Tonalite-Granodiorite

TTG (trondhjemite-tonalite-granodiorite) granitoid plutonism, in particular tonalite, in the Abitibi Subprovince is associated with all mafic-ultramafic volcanic episodes and with all deformation periods (Chown, Harrap and Mouksil 2002). Granitoids are closely related to felsic volcanism, and may form subvolcanic complexes. Chown, Harrap and Mouksil (2002) related this granitoid plutonism to extensional phases of subduction- and plume-related tectonics. The Kenogamissi Batholith lies southwest of the camp (see Figure 1) and is a multiphased body consisting of foliated to gneissic synvolcanic hornblende- and biotite-tonalite ranging in age from 2745 to 2713 Ma, moderately to weakly foliated syntectonic biotite- and hornblende-granodiorite and hornblende-diorite ranging from 2700 to 2680 Ma, and massive biotite-granite with an age of ca. 2670 Ma (Heather and van Breeman 1994; Bleeker, Parrish and Sager-Kinsman 1999; Becker and Benn 2003). The Adams pluton (Pyke 1982) consists of weakly foliated granodiorite with an age of 2685 ± 3 Ma intruded into Tisdale assemblage rocks southwest of the Shaw antiform. Bob's Lake granodiorite is a fine- to medium-grained, locally foliated pink to light grey granodiorite.

Post Archean Units

Post-Archaean rocks in the Timmins area include the Proterozoic diabase dyke suites. The Matachewan dykes strike north-northwest, the Abitibi dyke set strikes east-northeast, and other strike sets are discussed in some detail elsewhere (Pyke 1982). The north or north-northwest dykes consist of quartz and olivine-bearing variants with plagioclase phenocrysts, dated at 2454 ± 2 Ma (Heaman 1988). The east-northeast Abitibi set consist of 2 large olivine diabase dykes dated at 1140.6 ± 2 Ma (Krogh et al.1987): these are very similar to another set of less common northwest-trending dykes.

Property Geology:

Refer to Figure 5. This is a geologic plan view of the Augdome property taken from Map P3555 (1:10,000 scale) from OFR 6158, Bateman 2005. The upper left inset is an aerial image of the property outline with Goldcorp's Porcupine Division Dome pit immediately to the west.

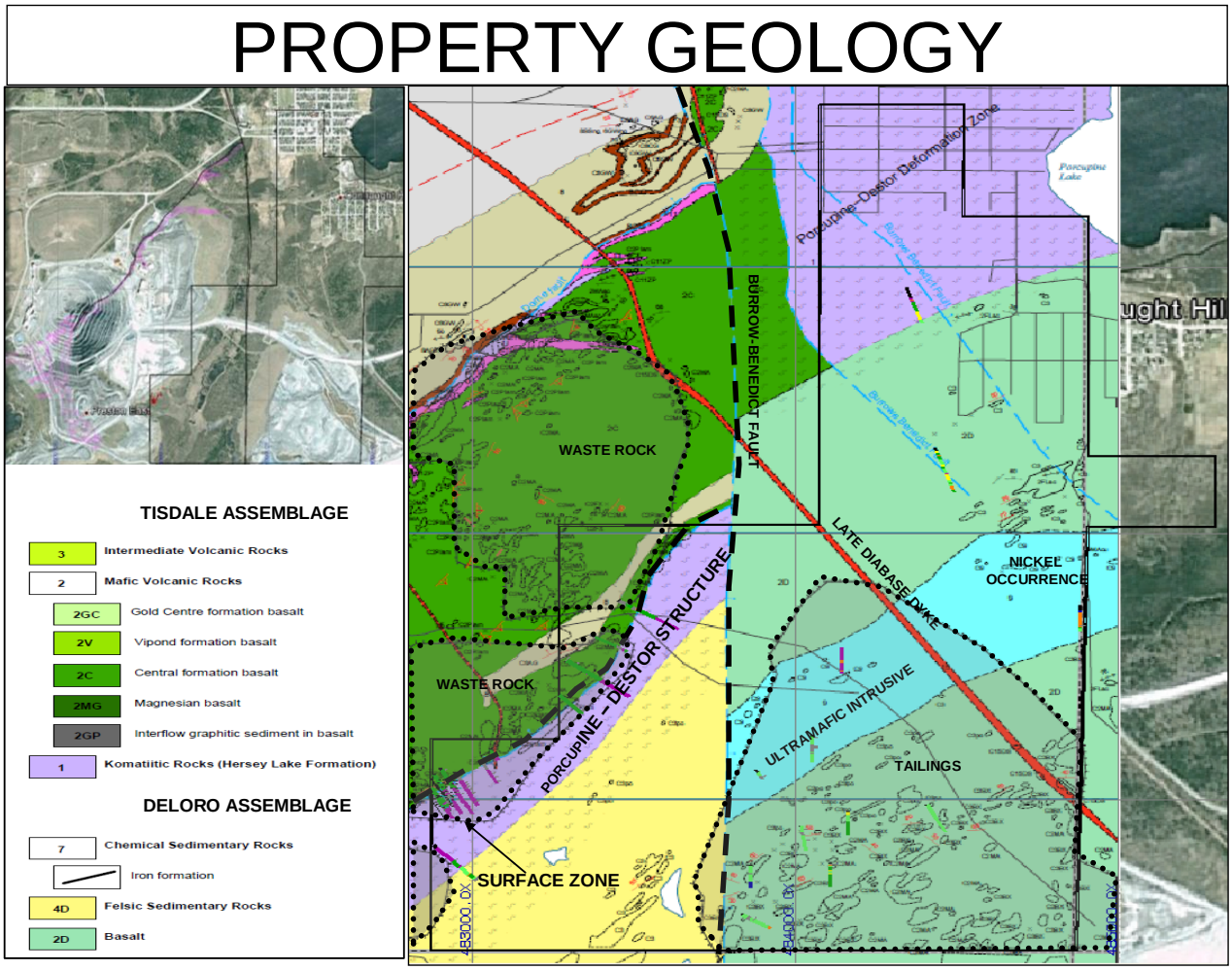


Figure 5. Augdome Property Geology

Tisdale Assemblage

The bottom of the Tisdale Assemblage is marked by the occurrence of the Hersey Lake ultramafic unit (purple). This unit strikes in a northeastern direction with dips towards the northwest 65-70 degrees as determined from historic drilling. The northern contact with the Tisdale basalts is interpreted to be the Destor-Porcupine Fault Structure marked in places with talc-chlorite schist's and breccias. This fault structure parallels the northern contact until it is truncated by the later Burrows-Benedict Fault. The displacement of the Hersey Lake formation is such that it occurs on the other side of the fault as a thickened unit located in the northern portion of the property. Only the southern contact of the Hersey Lake formation occurs on this property on the eastern side of the Burrows-Benedict fault.

Further to the north are the Central Formation basalts. Basalts are both pillowed +/- amydgules and massive according to the surface mapping. Pillow tops generally indicate a southeastern direction implying an

overturned contact with the Hersey Lake Formation. Drill data indicates a greater variety of mafic volcanics including tuffs, fragmentals, and flow top breccias.

Interbedded with the basalts are clast sediments including greywackes, some argillite and mudstones as well as intermediate to felsic metasediments.

Mafic and Felsic Intrusives

Vertical sections created from the results obtained from the 1987-1988 series drilling indicate four categories of intrusives. They include, 1) Granite-Diorite-Syenite, 2) Porphyries, 3) Diabase and 4) Lamprophyre-Aplite.

These units are important because they often indicate pathways of weakness and dilation within the host rocks, often in areas of deformation. Gold-bearing fluids often follow the same pathways and can be spatially related to these intrusives. The upper left inset of Figure 5 shows the outline of an intrusive unit (pink) that follows the Dome fault, in part. The aerial photo shows that much of the Dome pit occurs in and around these intrusive units.

Deloro Assemblage

This Assemblage of calc-alkaline affinity includes dominantly 1) Felsic Metasediments and 2) Iron Formations.

West of the Burrows-Benedict Fault surface map indicates dominantly porphyritic felsic metasediments. Drill hole 87-10 encountered this unit and describes it as lighter green-grey colour, hard with 1% disseminated pyrite, locally sheared. Other holes indicate sequences of intermediate fragmental sections.

The iron formation was also encountered in drilling and occurs within the felsic metasedimentary package. Descriptions indicate a banded, locally disrupted cherty-magnetite- 5-10% pyrite iron formation locally graphitic, jasperitic and hematitic. This unit has been drill tested in the past its gold hosting potential as well as iron ore potential.

Ultramafic Intrusive

This unit is interpreted as a late intrusive. Described in drilling as Ultramafic - Peridotite and Dunite. Medium-fine grained, massive, dark blue/grey with bright green/orange serpentine alteration of olivine and as fracture fillings locally. Strongly magnetic +/- minor fine pyrite. This unit was encountered in drill hole 88-10. This unit was assessed for its nickel/silver potential. Refer to the end of Section 5 for an estimate of the resource potential for each of these commodities.

Diabase Dyke

This is the youngest lithology on the property and is unaffected by any of the regional faults.

7.0 Deposit Types

The proximity to the Dome Mine to this property makes the classification of their deposit types relevant to this report.

In general, gold mineralization is a late event and can only be found in lithologies with a prerequisite permeability. Increased permeability usually occurs near faults, in folded disrupted units and fault intersections that provide enough plumbing to allow gold bearing fluids to circulate. The better gold deposits

have been found within high Fe Tholeiites. This makes the Tisdale Assemblage a more prospective target that the calc-alkaline Deloro Assemblage.

Five types of ore have been identified within Dome Mines and include the following:

1. Gold bearing, quartz-ankerite veins which are tabular and conformable to the host carbonitized mafic volcanics.

2. Auriferous carbonate-rich Timiskaming sediments (conglomerates and slates) cut by quartz veins.

3. Gold bearing quartz veins within and along the contacts with the porphyry intrusions.

4. En echelon quartz-vein networks within the mafic volcanic flow rocks close to major geological contacts and especially bordering the intrusive porphyry units.

5. Gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins in carbonitized mafic, ultramafic volcanics and close to the contact of the Timiskaming sedimentary units. Fuchsite and tourmaline mineralization is a common mineral found with this type of ore.

8.0 Mineralization

The "Surface Zone" is a gold zone discovered early on in the history of this property. It occurs at the western limit of the property along the prospective northern contact of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (Figure 5). It occurs at surface and is currently covered at least in-part by mine waste rock.

The first drilling was from 1937 to 1938, where fifteen drill holes (S1 to S15A) were drilled on Claim 13089 adjacent to the Preston-East Dome property in quartz carbonated, pyritized mafic volcanics. Section 5 (History) documents the sequence of events in the attempt to delineate and expand the "Surface Zone". The last drilling was done in 1987.

Drilling along the northern contact of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Structure has shown erratic low grade gold mineralization. The "Surface Zone" is that location where the gold grades and continuity is the most promising. This occurs in the western portion of claim P13089 where there is the occurrence of various intrusives at and around the basalt/ultramafic contact. This could represent the intersection of the Destor-Porcupine and another structure that results in the formation of mineralized shoots. It is possible that the "Surface Zone" is the up plunge extension of the various porphyry bodies, including the Preston North Porphyry investigated previously by Preston Mines Ltd.

It is reported by J.C Archibald (1998) that mining was done to within 250 feet of the claim 4812 from the Preston Mines Ltd 25 th level. The up plunge of this mining towards the Augdome property provides a respectable target area for future drilling.

9.0 Exploration and Drilling

No exploration has been done on this property since 1988. From 1988 no further work was carried out and in 1999 McLaren Resources acquired control of Stan North Mining Corp.

10.0 Sampling Method, Preparation and Security and Data Verification

No recent work has been done on this property.

11.0 Adjacent Properties

The author has reviewed available historic assessment reports and private property reports for the preparation of this report.

a) Delnite Mine.

In production from 1937 to 1964 when 920,404 oz. gold was recovered from 3,847,364 tons of ore. Gold bearing veins parallel to the strike of country rocks (carbonatized basalt) dip at 60° or steeper. Ore shoots developed near surface were 200 feet long and 5 feet wide, developed by 2 surface shafts and 1 internal sub-shaft from 2,888 feet to 5,395 feet.

b) Aunor Mine.

The ore zone is a band of pillow volcanics enclosed in talc-chlorite schist (serpentinite), striking N80°E and dipping 50-80°N. Quartz forms 50% of vein material associated with carbonate, tourmaline and scheelite and small amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Individual veins are about 3.5 feet wide but closely spaced veins and stringers or zones 50-75 feet in width. Production was 2,502,000 oz of gold from 8,482,000 tons of ore.

c) Fuller Deposit.

Owned by VG Gold Corp. with which the writer is very familiar, having worked on the resources of the property over the last 10 years. The resources are contained within pillowed basalt and quartz feldspar porphyry in 7 principal zones. Minor production from test stopes from 1940-44 was 44,028 tons yielding 6,566 oz gold. Metallurgical tests performed by Lakefield Research (1989) on samples containing 4.00 to 42.0 g.Au/tonne (0.117 to 1.22 oz. Au/ton) gave recoveries of gold between 86% and 95% by flotation and between 85% and 95% by direction cyanidation. The company is studying the possibility of extending the ramp to approximately 1000 feet below surface and mining at least 3 zones to surface.

d) Dome Mine.

The mineralized ankerite and quartz-tourmaline veins persist over a strike length of 9,000 feet and to a depth of 5,000 feet. Sulphides present in the veins and adjacent wall rocks are up to 3% and consist mainly of pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and galena. The gold is generally coarse and most of it can be recovered by gravity concentration. Production has been achieved by open pit and underground operations and began in 1910. Total production to date has been in excess of 15 million ounces of gold.

e) Preston East Dome Mine.

Developed by 4 shafts, production from this property has been 1,539,400 oz of gold from 6,284,400 tons of ore. Veins are present in 2 porphyries and stockworks occur in association with porphyries and volcanic rocks. The veins consist of quartz, ankerite and tourmaline. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and native gold are present in the veins. Individual veins are up to 6 feet wide, 700 feet long and extend for 600 feet in depth.

f) Buffalo Ankerite Mine.

The Buffalo Ankerite Mine operated from 1926 to 1953. Approximately five million tons of ore with a recovered grade of 0.193opt were mined, by underground stoping methods, producing 983,885oz Au. Two

drifts were driven north from the Buffalo Ankerite Mine for 2,500 feet to the Fuller Deposit and intersected deep ore just prior to the Buffalo Ankerite Mine shutdown in 1953. In the 1970's, Pamour Mines open pit mined a portion of the crown pillars of the Buffalo Ankerite South deposit. No production records could be found from this development. Volumes determined from the three-dimensional models of the pits suggest that Pamour excavated approximately 350,000 tons of rock.

VG Gold has completed extensive exploration of the property, in particular the South Zone.
The overall resource estimates for Buffalo Ankerite South are as follows:
Indicated 1,341,764 tons grading 0.134 oz. Au/ton containing 179,322oz. Au
Inferred 1,985,259 tons grading 0.127 oz. Au/ton containing 251,872oz. Au

The majority of the mineralization is associated with tourmaline-quartz-carbonate breccia zones (TBX) located within a pillowed mafic volcanic unit. Breccia fragments are comprised of ankerite-sericite altered pillowed mafic volcanics within a tourmaline-ankerite rich matrix. The finer the size of the carbonatized mafic fragments within the vein, the higher the gold grade.

Pyrite is widespread within these veins and ranges from 5-10% with a halo of 3-5% pyrite within the highly carbonatized pillowed volcanic flow. Visible gold is generally not observed, but a good correlation of pyrite content with gold grade indicates a close association with the gold occurring probably in fractures within the pyrite or along the pyrite grain boundaries.

g) Hollinger Mine.

Most of the veins are in the basalts adjacent to the porphyries and a few are within the porphyries themselves. The deposit is a composite vein zone 5,000 feet long, 3,000 feet wide and 2,000 feet deep. The average stoping width was about 10 feet which might consist of a vein 5 feet wide with a zone of stringers and mineralized wall rock adjacent to the vein. Quartz and carbonate are the most abundant vein minerals (chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and tellurides). Pyrite occurs in the wall rock adjacent to the veins and gold occurs in veinlets in the darker coloured parts of the vein and fractures in the pyrite adjacent to the vein. The property has numerous shafts and 380 miles of underground lateral workings. Production from this mine was prolific and amounted to 19,354,500 oz of gold from 65,890,400 tons of ore.

12.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No recent work has been completed on mineral processing or metallurgical studies on the ores from the property.

13.0 Previous Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There is no current NI43-101 compliant mineral resource on the Paymaster property. All resources are historic in nature and therefore are described in the history section of the report.

14.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the author's knowledge there is no other relevant data pertinent to this report.

15.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Destor-Porcupine Fault Structure remains a favourable target for gold exploration. Intersections of the DPFZ and other secondary structures often exhibited by the occurrence of porphyries remains a good target for future exploration. The "Surface Zone is a good example of this.

Testing the up plunge of the Preston Mines Ltd mineralized zones from their 25th level on to the Audome is a reasonable target and should be investigated for future drilling.

16.0 Recommendations

Re-establish the location of the western property boundary and the surface limits of the "Surface Zone".

In 1992, J. C Archibald recommended a bulk test for the "Surface Zone".

An initial drill program of approximately 1000-1300 m is recommended to test for gold mineralization associated with hangingwall side of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Structure. This can be divided into two test areas including 1) Further delineation of the "Surface Zone" and 2) Up plunge potential of the Preston Mines Ltd 25th level mineralization within claim 4812.

Some attempt to relocate the 1967 drill sites (nickel prospect) is recommended. Conduct basic outcrop reconnaissance, map and sample as appropriate. It is likely that this area has not been covered by tailings. At least one drill hole should test this ultramafic. Any analysis should test for nickel, PGE's, and silver at least.

Discuss with Goldcorp's Porcupine Division the likelihood of examining level plans/sections of mineralization that might be an aid to surface drilling. If appropriate, determine which mine workings are available for underground drilling.

17.0 Proposed Programme and Budget

In view of the exploration results to date as well as the lack of exploration on the property, it is recommended that further exploration be conducted on the Augdome property.

A diamond drill programme of 4 holes totaling 1,100 metres is proposed as a test of the potential of the Augdome property.

A budget for the recommended Phase 1 programme is shown in the following table.

Table 3 – Budget

McLaren Resources Inc.				
Budget	**Augdome Property**			
		unit	$/unit	
Diamond Drill contractor		1,100	$75.00	$82,500.00
assays		120	$25.00	$3,000.00
geologist		20	$350.00	$7,000.00
core splitter		20	$180.00	$3,600.00
expenses - /day - truck, room and board		20	$100.00	$2,000.00
reports				$5,000.00
Total		1,100	m	$103,100.00

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Ontario Government Assessment Files

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19.0 Certificates of Qualifications

KENNETH GUY, P. GEO.

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Kenneth Guy, PGeo(Ont) of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, do hereby state that:

I reside at 215 Wynford Drive, unit 1401, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3C 3P5, phone (416)696-0202.

I am currently self-employed as a consulting geologist.

I am a graduate geologist, having graduated from the University of Waterloo, Ontario in 1979, receiving an Hon BSc in Earth Science/geology.

I have been practicing geology as a professional geologist since graduation in 1979.

I am a member of the A.P.G.O. (0241) and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada since 1983.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that I fulfill the requirements.

This report is based upon my review of relevant previous work not managed or conducted by myself.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes Technical Report misleading.

I have not received nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect in the Augdome project or any of the properties.

I consent to the use of this report by McLaren Resources Inc.

Dated this 25th day of February 2017



"SIGNED and SEALED"

Kenneth Guy

Kenneth Guy

APPENDIX - I

Claim Group
Taken from 2017 Mining Land Taxes issued by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Sub-account / Sous-compte	Description/ Détail	Township/Area Canton/Région	Parcel/ Parcelle	Hectares/ Hectares	Annual Tax/ Impôts annuels	Outstanding Tax/ Impôts impayé	Total Due/ Solde
0001	NW PT OF S PT LOT 1 CON 2, MINING CLAIM P13848	TISDALE	3710WAT	16.034	$ 64.14	$ 67.34	$ 131.48
0002	SW PT OF S PT LOT 1 CON 2, MINING CLAIM P13849	TISDALE	3709WAT	16.034	$ 64.14	$ 67.34	$ 131.48
0003	SW PT OF N PT LOT 1 CON 2, MINING CLAIM P14514	TISDALE	3708WAT	16.050	$ 64.20	$ 67.40	$ 131.60
0004	NE1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13137	TISDALE	1505SND	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0005	NW1/4 OF N1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13601	TISDALE	5209WAT	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0006	NW1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13159	TISDALE	3379WAT	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0007	SE1/4 OF N1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P8607	TISDALE	2933WAT	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0008	SE1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13134	TISDALE	3604WAT	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0009	SW1/4 OF N1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13600	TISDALE	5209W&T	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0010	SW1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 1 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13140	TISDALE	1506SND	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08
0011	NE1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 2 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P331	TISDALE	3378WAT	16.187	$ 64.75	$ 67.95	$ 132.70
0012	N1/2 OF LOT 2 CON 1	TISDALE	4812WAT	64.750	$ 259.00	$ 272.00	$ 531.00
0013	NW1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 2 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13160	TISDALE	3377WAT	16.187	$ 64.75	$ 67.95	$ 132.70
0014	SW1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 2 CON 1, MINING CLAIM P13085	TISDALE	4811WAT	16.187	$ 64.75	$ 67.95	$ 132.70
0015	NE1/4 OF S1/2 LOT 3 CON 1 , MINING CLAIM P13089	TISDALE	4813WAT	15.985	$ 63.94	$ 67.14	$ 131.08

Also including the parcel below.

Ontario ServiceOntario

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE #6

PARCEL REGISTER (ABBREVIATED) FOR PROPERTY IDENTIFIER

65396-0930 (LT)

SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS IN CROWN GRANT

PREPARED FOR AramRyul
ON 2012/01/10 AT 16:31:24

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: PCL 10589 SEC WAT NRO; SE 1/4 OF S 1/2 LT 1 CON 2 TISDALE; CITY OF TIMMINS

PROPERTY REMARKS: CROWN GRANT SEE TP2151.

ESTATE/QUALIFIER:
FEE SIMPLE
ABSOLUTE

RECENTLY:
FIRST CONVERSION FROM BOOK

PIN CREATION DATE:
2004/06/21

OWNERS' NAMES
STAN NORTH MINING CORP.

CAPACITY SHARE
BENO

REG. NUM.	DATE	INSTRUMENT TYPE	AMOUNT	PARTIES FROM	PARTIES TO	CERT/ CHKD
** PRINTOUT INCLUDES ALL DOCUMENT TYPES AND DELETED INSTRUMENTS SINCE: 2004/06/18 **						
C124646	1961/12/11	NOTICE				C
C382000	1989/04/18	TRANSFER	$15,000		STAN NORTH MINING CORP.	C
C395142	1990/03/12	CERT PENDING LIT				C

NOTE: ADJOINING PROPERTIES SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED TO ASCERTAIN DESCRIPTIVE INCONSISTENCIES, IF ANY, WITH DESCRIPTION REPRESENTED FOR THIS PROPERTY.
NOTE: ENSURE THAT YOUR PRINTOUT STATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES AND THAT YOU HAVE PICKED THEM ALL UP.