GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FIELD EXAMINATION – O'Connor Property, Strathy and Chambers Townships, Temagami, Ontario

July 24, 2014

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On behalf of

Temagami Gold Inc., 1 Presley Street, P.O.Box 699, Cobalt Ontario P0J 1C0 Canada

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO MINING AND MINERAL PROPERTIES

"DDH"	means a diamond drill hole

"diamond drill"	means a machine designed to rotate under pressure, using an annular diamond studded cutting tool to produce a more or less continuous sample of the material that is drilled.
"EM"	means an electromagnetic geophysical survey method
IP	means a geophysical survey testing for dispersed sulphide minerals using induced polarization methods
Vlf	means a survey measuring interaction of very low frequency electromagnetic signals with conductive zones in the earth's subsurface
"g/t"	grams per (metric) tonne
"km"	means kilometres
"m"	means metres
"mag"	means a total field magnetic geophysical survey
"mineralization"	means a natural aggregate of one or more minerals, which has not been delineated to the extent that sufficient average grade or dimensions can be reasonably estimated or called a "deposit" or "ore". Further exploration or development expenditures may or may not be warranted by such an occurrence depending on the circumstances.
"ounce"	troy ounces precious metal
"ppb"	concentration of an element measured in parts per billion
"ppm"	concentration of an element in parts per million
Pgm	platinum group metals (Pt, Pd, Os, Ir, Rh)
Gpt	concentration of an element in grams per ton, equivalent to ppm
"grams per tonne"	concentration of an element equivalent to parts per million.
"RCD"	means reverse circulation drilling by a machine designed to rotate under pressure, using a tricone cutting tool to penetrate bedrock or unconsolidated material and to return that material with the recirculation of the drilling water.
"strike length"	means the longest horizontal dimension of a body or zone of mineralization.

CONVERSIONS

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions from the Standard Imperial units to the International System of Units (or metric units).

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Metres	0.3048
Metres	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometres	1.609
Kilometres	Miles	0.621
Acres	Hectares	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (troy)	0.032
Ounce (troy)	Grams	31.103
Tonnes[1]	Short tons	1.102
Short tons[2]	Tonnes	0.907
Grams per ton	Ounces (troy) per ton	0.029
Ounces (troy) per ton	Grams per tonne	34.438

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The O'Connor property of Temagami Gold ('Property') consists of 79 Ontario claim units (3160 acres) in eight contiguous unpatented mineral claims located in Strathy and Chambers Townships in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario. The property is centered about ten km. northwest of Temagami in eastern central Ontario. The company holds 100% of the property an agreement with Mr. David Laronde.

This Property lies within the Archean Temagami greenstone belt which hosts diverse metallic mineral deposits including gold in veins and shear zones, volcanogenic massive polymetallic sulphides, Ni-Cu-PGM-Au in mafic – ultramafic rocks and banded ironstones (both iron production and significant gold prospects). The most productive of these deposit types is the iron deposits but the Ni-polymetallic deposits have also been significant and the gold potential remains to be evaluated in detail. Gold in veins, shear zones, stratabound sulphides and BIF settings is the priority target commodity within the O'Connor property but the geological setting has the potential to host a PGM-polymetallic deposit in mafic – ultramafic rocks.

The Property is underlain by a northeast trending band of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks including variably deformed andesite and basalt, amphibolite, dacite and rhyodacite. These rocks are intruded by gabbro, diorite and much younger diabase dikes. The nearby Spawning Lake Stock and the Chambers – Strathy batholith are dominantly quartz monzonite. Within the property a gabbro body hosts sulphide mineralized material which compares to the nearby Inco Occurrences and the Kanichee Cu – Ni – Au - PGM prospect which occur within 6 km of the property and in the same volcano sedimentary sequence..

The Company has not completed exploration work within the Property but benefits from a heritage of recent work which has defined four targets for advancement to drilling through systematic mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys including induced polarization ('IP'), magnetic, VLF and HLEM surveys. The results of these surveys justify a systematic exploration and development program with a proposed phase one budget of $1,013,434.40 and a preliminary Phase II budget of $$1,000,000.

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INTRODUCTION

Preparation of this Technical Report was undertaken on behalf of Temagami Gold Inc. ('Temagami Gold') as part of documenting the merits of the Property for compliance reporting and disclosure requirements pursuant to NI 43-101 and its companion Policy NI 43-101C1.

The O'Connor property of Temagami Gold ('Property') consists of 79 Ontario claim units (3160 acres) in eight contiguous unpatented mineral claims located in Strathy and Chambers Townships in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario. The property is centered about ten km. northwest of Temagami in eastern central Ontario. The company holds 100% of the property.

This Technical Report includes a summary of recent activity and work completed by Aura Resources Corp. and a review of regional geology and metallogeny in Strathy and Chambers Townships with citation of other significant prospects in mines within the Temagami Greenstone Belt. This information was provided by published studies by the Ontario Geological Survey ('OGS') and its predecessor the Ontario Department of Mines ('ODM') including Bennett (1978), Card et al. (1973), Thomson (1968), and Ajer et al. 2006. Historic exploration work completed and reported by the Sherman Mine, Voyager Explorations, Webster, Diamond Rock, Wabana and Randsburg International and local prospectors supported by OPAP (Ontario Prospector's Assistance Program) grants.

Under the current terms of reference, the author conducted a field examination of the Property on May 12, 2014 during which 15 samples were collected to represent the reported mineral occurrences within and near the Property. On the basis of these observations and results this report recommends a phased exploration program

The author has worked actively in the Archean granite – Greenstone terranes in Canada and worldwide since 1977 and is familiar with the mineral occurrences, geological setting and operational concerns in this area.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report is an accurate representation of the status and geologic potential of the Property based on the information available to the author and the field visit conducted May 12, 2014. The author as enjoyed the benefit of extensive previous work in the area by Gino Chitaroni, the President of Temagami Gold, and geophysical surveys completed for former option holders by David Laronde, President of Meegwich Consultants Inc. and the underlying property vendor, and by Quantec Geoscience Inc. While Messrs. Chitaroni and Laronde are concerned parties and are not Qualified Persons pursuant to the definitions of NI 43-101 they are very familiar with the property and the district through extensive research, compilation and field work. The geological database is well documented by historic work by the OGS and ODM and the geological mapping provided by these studies, verified by the author and complemented when possible by assessment files and company reports. This forms the basis for the maps and interpretations presented herein. Mr. Chitaroni, B.Sc. (geology) is an experienced and capable geologist with a lifetime of experience in this region and Mr. Laronde has a diploma from the Geological Technology program at Cambrian College. Mr. Laronde is also a resident of the area and has a comprehensive knowledge or the prospects and history. Quantec completed an IP/resistivity survey within the property in June 2008.

The author has reviewed and verified the status of the mineral claims through the MNDM Geology Ontario website and further verified compliance with the option agreement between the Company and the vendor David Laronde.

A continuing program of exploration work, including but not limited to detailed geologic mapping, systematic rock chip sampling, expansion and geophysical surveys with emphasis on ground magnetic surveys to map mafic – ultramafic bodies, alteration and structures, and as IP surveys to map disseminated sulphides and altered zones. On the basis of existing data and continuing surface work a program of systematic diamond drilling is contemplated subject to confirmation and refinement of the targets through the Phase I program. Phase I work program's objectives are to provide a basis for a concerted and focused Phase 2 program that will target significant anomalous zones on the Property.

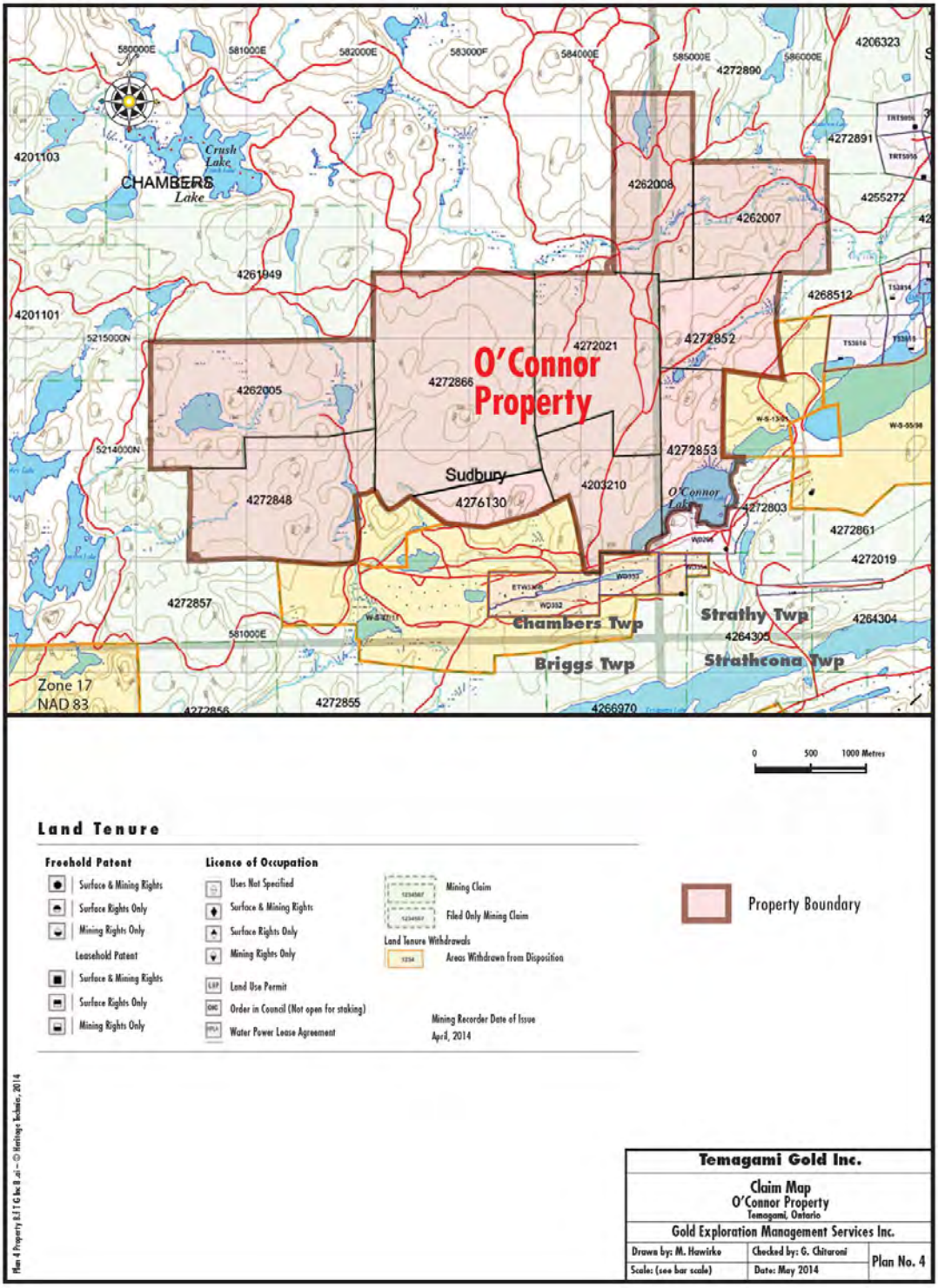


Figure 1: O’Connor Property Claim Map

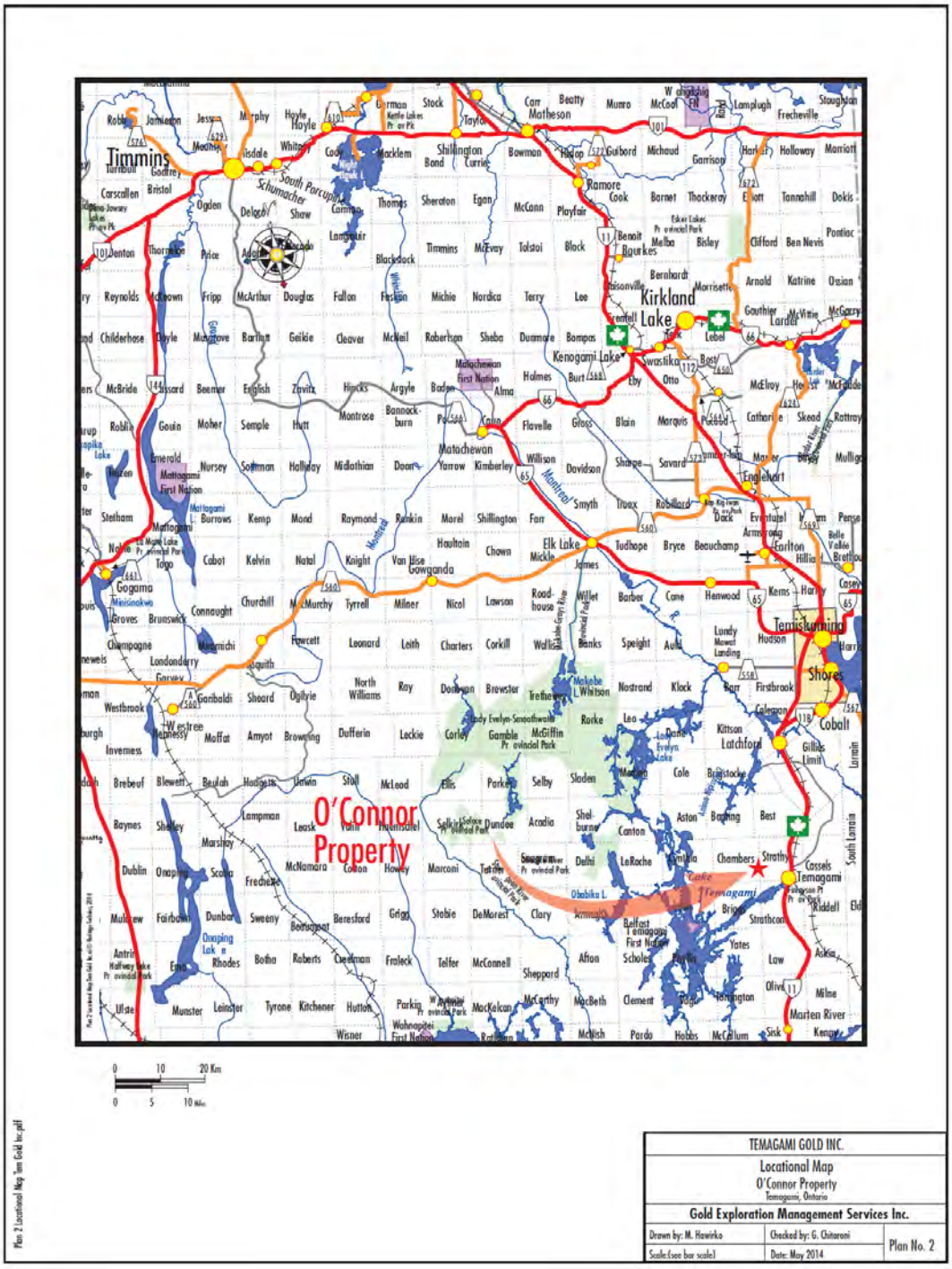


Fig 2: Local Location Map

Figure 3: Location Map – Provincial Scale.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The O'Connor property of Temagami Gold ('Property') consists of 79 Ontario claim units (3160 acres) in eight contiguous unpatented mineral claims located in Strathy and Chambers Townships in the Sudbury Mining Division in Ontario. The property is centered about ten km. northwest of Temagami in eastern central Ontario. The company holds 100% of the property through an agreement with Mr. David Laronde and an obligation to keep the mineral rights in good standing.

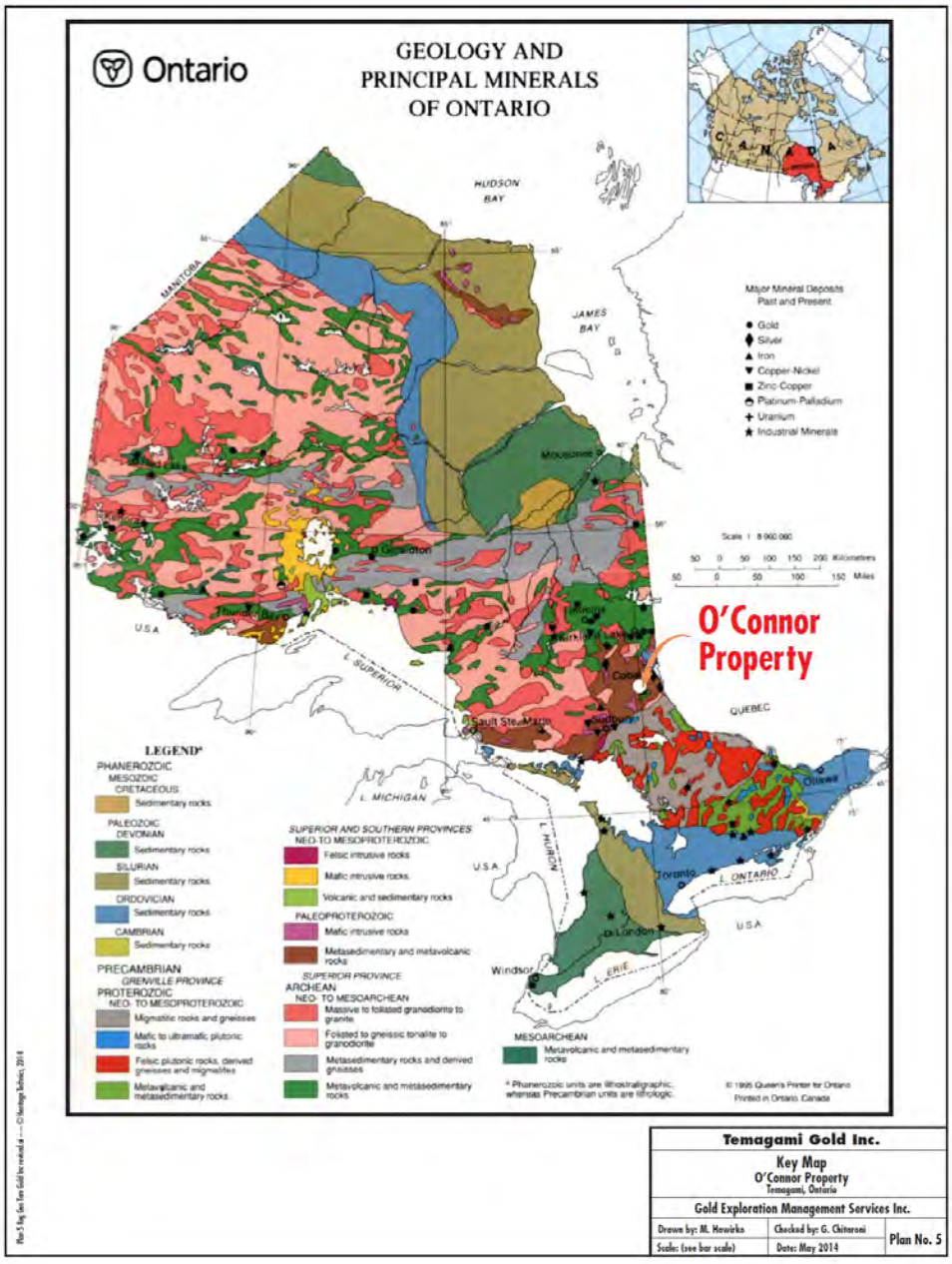


Figure 4: Location Map with geological context in relation to Major Mining Camps in Ontario.

LAND STATUS – MINERAL CLAIMS

TOWNSHIP	UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Chambers	13	4201104	January 20 2016
Chambers	10	3011896	January 7 2016
Chambers	15	3007655	April 15, 2015
Chambers	11	3004969	March 11, 2015
Chambers	6	4203210	December 16, 2015
Strathy	8	1229486	March 11 2015
Strathy	8	4205112	January 25, 2015
Strathy	8	4205113	January 25, 2015
Total	79 Units		

Table 1: Land Status Summary

A claim unit in Ontario is an approximately square area of land which is 400 meters in dimension along each side. It is bounded by claim posts and cut lines. As and when sufficient assessment work is filed to qualify for conversion to an Ontario Mineral Lease the claim holder must complete a legal survey. No mine workings, tailings or mine waste are known within the claims. Two prospects with sulphide and copper/ gold anomalies are documented within the property, documented by Diamond Rock Exploration Ltd. in 1996, and Copperfields Mining Corporation in 1971 (Poloni, 2010).

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property lies about 15 km northwest of the village of Temagami. Access to the property involves driving 5 km north along Provincial Highway #11 then west along the Kanichee Mine Access road 7 km beyond the Kanichee Mine to the eastern property boundary. An alternate entry utilizes the Red Squirrel Lake access road, with a total distance of 35 km along all weather roads.

The region has a seasonal temperate climate typical for central Ontario, with warm, humid summers (15 – 30 degrees) and cold winters (0 – minus 30 degrees). Precipitation is ample during all seasons. Exploration work can be conducted during all seasons, with some caution appropriate during the spring thaw due to soft and muddy access roads.

Temagami has a permanent population of 1027 based on the 2006 census which increases during the summer. The primary business of the area is tourism around the shores of Lake Temagami. In the past the operations at the Sherman Mine and the Teck Corp. Copperfield Mine were significant employers. Logging was important in the past but is not a major factor at this time. Skilled workers are available from the larger population centers of New Liskeard and Sudbury.

The regional electrical grid and the Northern Ontario natural gas line are readily available and the Ontario Northern rail line and Ontario highway 11 pass through Temagami. Rail loading facilities are present in Temagami and Cobalt. Mining Supplies and equipment must be obtained from Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake or Timmins. The property offers ample room for future accumulation of tailings, mine waste rock, storage and plant sites.

The average local elevation is 962 feet (293 meters) above sea level. The area has moderate relief with maximum 90 meters and gentle slopes. The local drainage is part of the catchment for Lake Nipissing to the south. The area has thin soils mixed with sandy till.

The property has been logged and currently supports immature second growth consisting of fir, spruce, cedar, birch and willow. Water is readily available from the ponds, lakes and streams within and near the property.

HISTORY

The first published geological documentation was a mapping program published in 1887 (Bennett, (1887)) with additional studies published between 1951 and 1974. During the period 1978 to 1996 the area was closed to staking of mineral claims through the Temagami Land Caution, a moratorium linked to settlement of First Nations land claims. The caution was lifted in 1996 and the area was covered by new claims. It is significant that the region was closed to exploration during a sequence of active exploration cycles and has received less intensive evaluation work than other accessible parts of Ontario.

The fundamental geological work in this region was completed by the Ontario Department of Mines and its successor the Ontario Geological Survey. The Lake Nipissing and Temagami areas were mapped by Barlow between 1887 and 1895 (Barlow (1907)). In 1901 W.G. Miller examined and documented the iron formations in the area which was later developed by Dofasco and Cliffs Mining of Cleveland as the Sherman Mine. Knight (1919) documented the Big Dan Arsenic deposit, the area of Arsenic Lake and the Kanichee Iron deposit.

Todd (1925), Savage (1934) and Moorehouse (1941) conducted systematic geological mapping of Strathcona, Briggs and parts of adjoining townships. Thomson (1968) as ODM resident geologist, completed an open file report which documented the geology in Best Township and the southern part of Gillies Limit Township. He documented the copper – nickel occurrences in three categories. These were Cu-Ni sulphides (with associated pgm and gold) in mafic and ultramafic intrusives, Cu-Ni with pyrrhotite and pyrite in structurally controlled shear and fracture zones in volcanic rocks, and copper in young (post Huronian) quartz veins. Thomson reported the presence of platinum in the shear zone hosted zones in volcanic rocks near Whitney lake and another chalcopyrite occurrence near Dieter Lake. The most comprehensive report was Bennett (1978).

The subject Property has no known deposits or mines but has geological environments which could potentially host such mineralized material. The Temagami Copper Mine, from which copper, nickel and precious metals were produced from structurally controlled sulphides in mafic – ultramafic intrusive rocks, lies 18 km southwest of the Property. Similar mafic intrusive rocks have been reported within the Property. The Sherman Iron Mine is located 2 – 4 km south of the Property but the known ironstone horizons are not exposed with the Property Boundaries. The Kanichee Mine, 3 km east of the Property line, produced small quantities of gold and is located in rocks comparable to those within the property.

The Temagami Copper Mine Produced 684,000 tones with average grades of 6.48% copper, 0.02 ounces gold per ton, and 0.03 ounces silver per ton. The Sherman Mine, operated by Dofasco (10%) and Cleveland Cliffs Mining Inc. (90%) with nominal capacity of 1,000,000 tonnes (long tons) per year between 1967 and 1990. OGS open file report 6236 reports that an additional five years of potentially open pittable material remain within the property. Reported production grades for the Sherman Mine were reported by MNDM reviews to average 25.09% Fe during the productive life of the mine. This report and the cited tonnage estimates do not comply with the standards of NI 43-101 and may not be deemed reliable without suitable independent verification and updated economic evaluation. After a review of historic data and a field review the author concludes that additional evaluation and development work is warranted in the ironstones of the Temagami district, recognizing that the low grades will require grade enhancements for shipping but the operating costs in this favorable location will tend to compensate for this additional processing and capital cost. The potential of this regional ironstone sequence for future development is therefor of considerable interest.

On a regional level the most significant reported gold deposit is the Golden Rose prospect in Afton Township, about 30 km southwest of the Property. This property is quite significant in developing exploration models for the district because it consists of gold bearing pyritic quartz veins and disseminated pyrite in and closely associated with ironstones which are separated by granitic bodies but generally along trend from those at the Sherman Iron Mine.

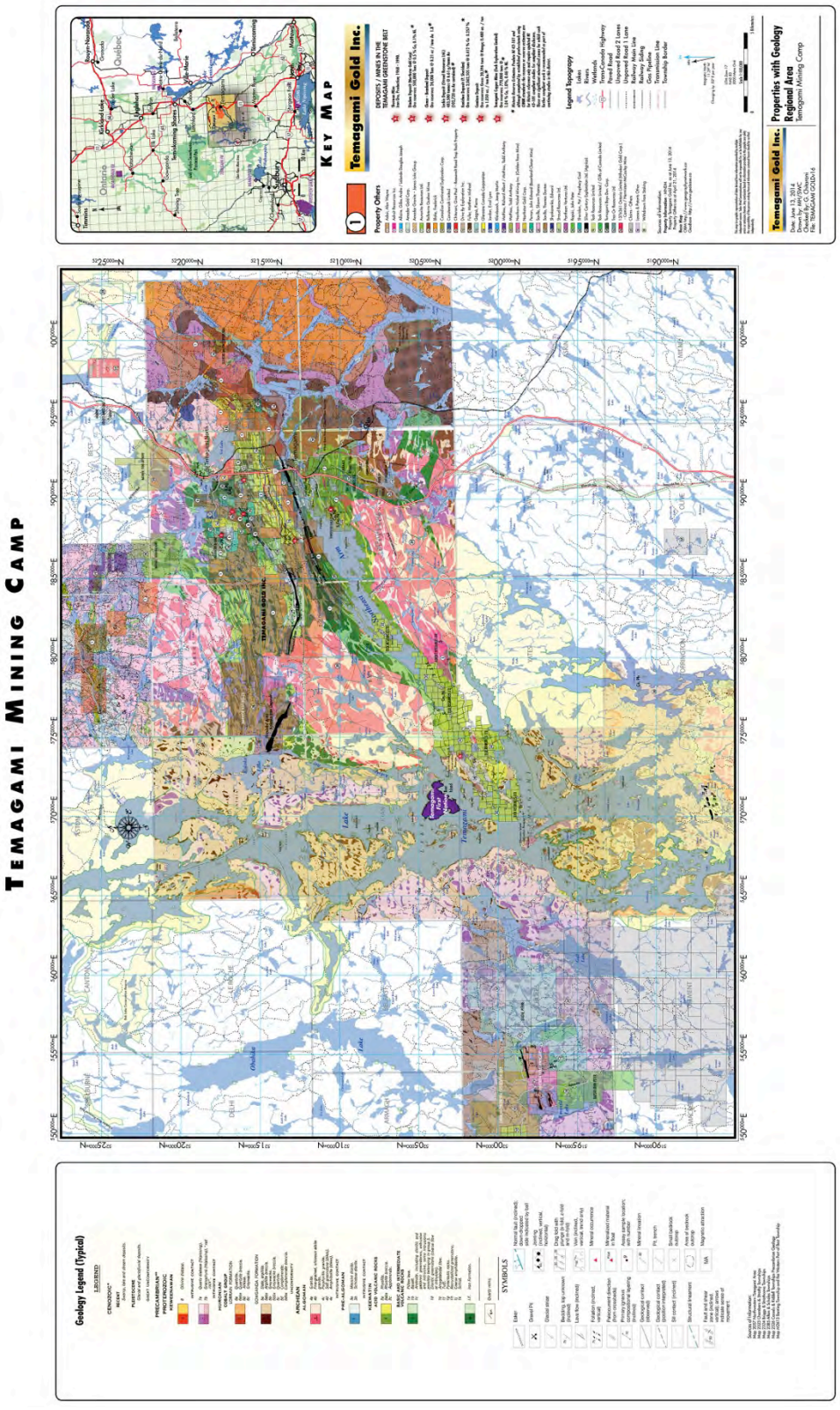


Figure 5: Temagami District Geology (Compiled from cited OGS and MNDM sources by Temagami Gold Corp. and verified via field and literature by the Author).

Figure 6: Emerald Lake Prospect: Extensional quartz – pyrite vein cutting pyritized cherty BIF. This sample assayed 16.85 grams per tonne. It was selected as a lithological example from a rock dump, so its original context is unknown.

Figure 7: Emerald Lake Prospect: Sheared and silicified ironstone with pyrite after magnetite (replacement) and euhedral pyrite crystals in quartz veining. This sample assayed 3.32 g/t (check assay 2.9 g/t).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Property lies within the east – northeast trending syncline within the Archean volcano – sedimentary belt. U-Pb age dating in west Strathy Township at the Sherman Mine yielded an age of 1766.9 million years and confirms an Archean age for the sequence.

The volcano sedimentary sequence was intruded and deformed by stocks and batholiths of intermediate to felsic composition, dominantly quartz monzonite and trondjhemite including the Chambers – Strathy Batholith and the Spawning Lake Stock

The geometry of the synform is clearly mapped by the oxide iron formations which include the productive zones at the Sherman Mine, 3 km south of the Property, and its folded repetitions which include the Ko-ko-ko deposit. It outcrops as two main zones and is wider in the south limb. The southern band extends from just north of the town of Temagami southwestward through Turtle lake to the Tetapaga river. A narrower, leaner band outcrops on the north shore of the Northeast arm near Matagama point. The northern belt occurs in two sections. The eastern one is best developed between the west end of Vermilion lake and the west end of Iron lake. To the east banded iron formation continues along the south shore of Vermilion lake to the southwest corner of the west half of Net lake. The western section, known as the Ko-ko-ko band, outcrops between Ferrim lake and the granite contact just northwest of Business lake. The iron formation consists of interbedded magnetite, iron rich jasperoidal silica, chert, quartz, and tuffaceous siltstone in varying proportions. On Vermillion lake, and to the northeast the iron formation has been locally mineralized with pyrite or arsenopyrite. The Vermillion Lake area occurrences lie along and have been deformed by the Vermillion Lake deformation Zone.

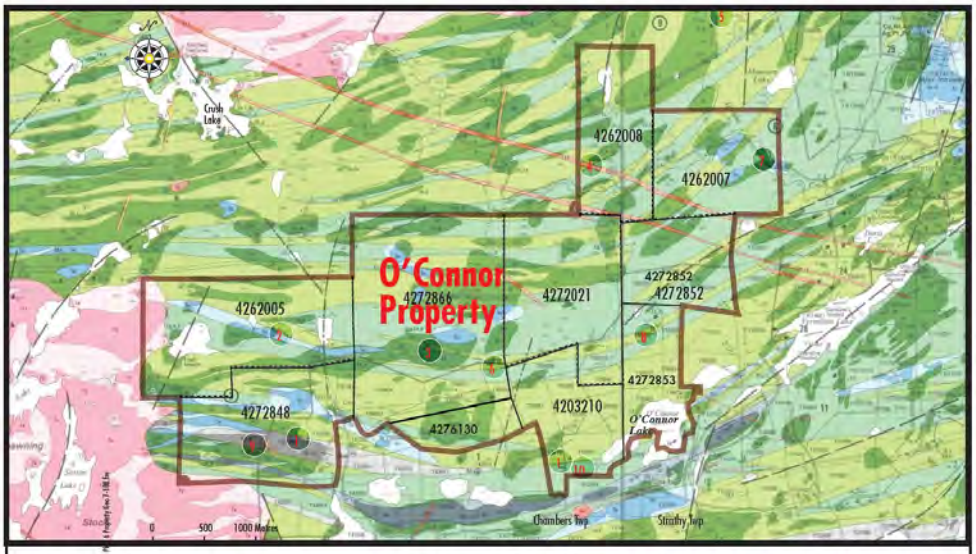
Along the Northeast arm of Lake Temagami the volcanic sequence has been intruded by sheared and sausseritized dioritic sills.

Huronian Cobalt sediments, which overlie the rocks described above with angular unconformity, include conglomerate, quartzite, slate, and greywacke. The conglomerate in some cases consists of coarse gravel and some was described by Moorehouse (1941) as a tillite. The Nipissing quartz diabase is exposed in the area, most abundantly in the southeast corner of Strathcona township.

The volcanic rocks range in a generally cyclic pattern from tholeitic basalts to rhyodacite. The sedimentary rocks vary from turbiditic wackes, graphitic phyllites and siltstones to cherty chemical sediments and siliceous oxide ironstones.

The syncline is asymmetrical with the anticlinal axis much closer to the north limb than the south limb. The dominant fracture orientations are north northeast, northwest and northeast. This is further reflected in the orientation of altered gabbro dikes which trend north – south, and north northwest tending diabase and altered gabbro dikes.

The northeast arm of Lake Temagami is localized along a 1200 meter wide deformation zone in felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. A second significant deformation zone extends northeastward from north of O'Connor Lake in southwestern Strathy Township to Net Lake. These shears are characterized by extensive ferroan carbonate alteration and are coincident with felsic metavolcanic units.



SUMMARY OF PAST WORK ON THE O'CONNOR PROPERTY

MAP No	COMPANY	TWP.	YEAR	TYPE OF WORK	OBJECTIVE/RESULTS	Assessment AFRI No.	
1	Randsburg Int.	Chambers	2005	drilling (3 holes total 286 m)	test HLEM anomalies, graphite horizons with abundant py		
	OPAP Programs						
2	R. Gauthier	Chambers	1997-2000	L/C, mag, VLF, HLEM, trenching, prospecting	outline conductors and mafic rocks, weak anomalies found		
3	K. Smith	Chambers	"	"	with preliminary exploration style work on small grids less		
4	F. Blake	Chambers	"	"	than 25 km each, widespread sulphide occurrences		
5	B. Youngs	Strathy	"	"			
6	Wabana Explor.	Chambers	1997 1998	airmag/EM, geological mapping, assays	detect volcanic centre indicators, limited success		
		SE Corner		covering SE corner of township	some weak conductors and mafic intrusives with sulphides		
7	Diamond Rock	Strathy	1996	6 km L/C, geological mapping, Au assays	significant Au assays (19,800 ppb highest)		
				trenching, sampling			
8	Webster	Strathy	1997-2000	3 phases of L/C, mag, VLF, I.P. drilling	detect volcanic centre and Au occurrences with limited	C-2083	31M04SW0151
		SW Corner		geological mapping, geochemical 20 km total	success, alteration study, thin sections		31M04SW0148
9	Voyageur Explor.	Chambers	1978	12 km L/C, EM, geochemical	detected strongly conductive graphite horizons	C-0499	
					co-incident Pb geochem. anomaly not tested		
10	Sherman Mine	Chambers	1960-69	assessment drilling approx. 10,000 feet	volcanic rocks with graphite shears and abundant diss.	Co-0497	31M/04SW0132
				(several phases in similar geology)	py sometimes massive		31M/04SW0007

Note: See AFRI No. under Geology Ontario www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/geologyontario/default_e.asp (Actual report can be viewed)

This map is a graphic representation of data derived from information provided by multiple independent sources. This map has been examined by a qualified geologist and is considered to be reasonably accurate and consistent with source data provided.

Temagami Gold Inc.

Geology Map
O'Connor Property
Temagami, Ontario

Gold Exploration Management Services Inc.

Drawn by: M. Hawirko	Checked by: G. Chitaroni	Plan No. 6
Scale: (see bar scale)	Date: May 2014	

Figure 8: Property Geology with Summary of Previous Work Excluding Quantec and Meegwich/ Laronde Surveys which are documented in figure 11.

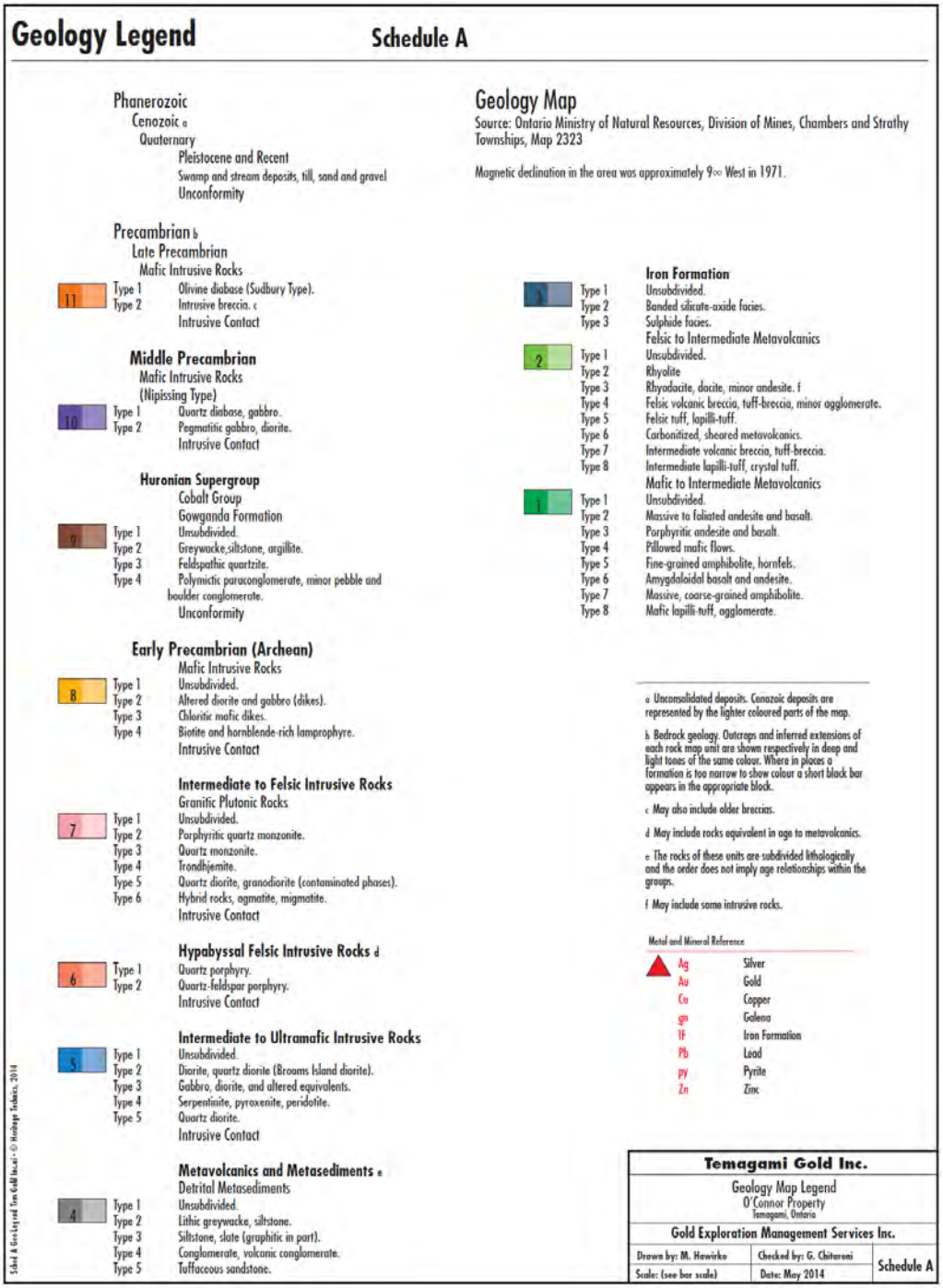


Figure 7A: Geological Legend for Claim and Assessment Map.

The Property is underlain by a northeast tending, steeply dipping to vertical Archean sequence of intermediate to mafic volcanic flows and breccia, amphibolite, rhyodacite, dacite and volcanic breccia and pyroclastics. These rocks are intruded by gabbro and diorite with varying carbonate and chlorite alteration. North striking faults are observed or inferred within the Property at Alfreda Lake and Jackpine Lake. Northeast trending deformation zones parallel to the Vermillion Lake Deformation zone are documented traversing the long axis of the Property and along with

the known and inferred presence of mafic to ultramafic intrusions are a key component to defining targets for metallic mineral exploration.

Two NW trending late Precambrian olivine diabase dikes traverse the claims. One sulphide (pyrite and pyrrhotite) occurrence in a small gabboic intrusive was evaluated by Copperfield Mining Corporation (Teck) in 1971 and documented by Bennett (1978).

Poloni (2010) reports relocating, in the company of Mr. Gino Chitaroni, a gold prospect originally examined and trenched by Diamond Rock Exploration Ltd. in 1996. He reports that his sample from a dump from the trench assayed 56 ppm Mo, 498 ppm Cu, 365 ppm As and 3 ppm Au. The original sampling by Diamond Rock from the freshly exposed material in the trench was reported to contain 19,800 ppb gold. Poloni (op. cit.) suggested that this was a strike extension to a fault zone inferred through Alfreda Lake within the Property. This fault zone and other structures of its type would therefore represent gold exploration targets within the Property. On May 13 the author visited the area and sampled the broad zone of deformation and alteration interfoliated with altered mafic and ultramafic rocks and collected the samples reported in table 1. This material was evident in three old trenches which show that a wide area was examined but no recent work completed. The Samples certainly confirmed the presence of anomalous gold and copper values. The gold values from this study were anomalous but lower than the Diamond Rock and Poloni samples but the copper values were higher. The collective result of these reports and the observed width of 100+ meters of mylonitized and sulphidic epiclastic sedimentary rocks and metagabbros supports the re – excavation, stripping, detailed mapping and systematic sampling of this broad area of interest. The area has very shallow overburden, generally 0.2 to 0.5 meters, and is readily amenable to this very useful and cost effective exploration work. The ground magnetic surveys completed by Laronde (2008) show deformed ironstones in this area which were not exposed in the trenches and are important targets for continuing prospecting work.

Geological mapping within the property has been limited by sparse exposure so advancing the evaluation depends on integration of geophysical data with the other information available within and near the Property. The majority of the overburden is shallow transported till.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The most directly applicable geological model for exploration of the Property is 'Temagami Type' magmatic copper – nickel-cobalt sulphides with associate platinum, palladium, gold and silver. These sulphides were localized along the contact zone between ultramafic rocks and felsic volcanic rocks at the Temogami Copper Mine, the Kanichee Mine and the Diadem deposit. A gabbroic intrusive mapped as coeval with the mafic bodies in the cited prospects is a permissive host environment for this target type.

Gold has been reported in stratabound and shear hosted pyritic zones, polymetallic (Au, Pb, Zn, Cu and some Ag) veins and an arsenopyrite – rich assemblage.

Polymetallic veins with base metals and low gold values have been exposed and explored by early stripping, trenching and drilling programs (prior to 1941 as reported by Moorehouse (1941) in the area of Denedus point. The historic Goodfish property in Central Strathy Township was explored from 1934 to 1940 including surface work, diamond drilling and mill construction. The target was a vein with variable widths up to 1.8 meters but Moorehouse (op. cit.) reports some work to test an ironstone band mineralized with pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Other auriferous quartz vein prospects including the Hermiston and Hermiston – McCauley occurrences were documented and explored in central Strathy Township. The Hermiston – McCauley was the subject of an intensive program by Cominco which included underground work on two levels at 150 and 300 feet and 4000 feet of drifts.

The claims are underlain by rhyolitic quartz porphyry, andesite, and altered quartz diorite. The chief mineralization occurs in the quartz diorite. It consists of a number of quartz veins and stringers, with a maximum width of 6 feet, mineralized with well-crystallized pyrite and locally with chalcopyrite. One narrow, persistent vein is mineralized with considerable sphalerite and galena as well. A silicified zone 2 feet wide, mineralized with chalcopyrite sphalerite, pyrite, and jamesonite (or a related mineral) and carrying some gold values, was recently discovered in andesite and rhyolite at the southeast corner of the property.

Oslund-Hurst: - The Oslund-Hurst property, located on claim P.6, at the east end of Vermilion lake, Strathy township, was staked by N. Oslund and F. Hurst. Surface trenching and diamond-drilling were done on the property by Coniagas Mines, Limited, on a narrow band of iron formation mineralized with pyrite. A few good assays are said to have been obtained.

Sey-Bert Temagami Mines, Limited: - Sey-Bert Temagami Mines, Limited, controls a group of nine claims in Strathy township, adjoining the Manitoba and Eastern property on the north. Two narrow sparsely mineralized quartz veins, one in altered granite, the other in a silicified granite dike, were seen by the writer. Values in gold are said to have been obtained from each of these veins.

F.W. Thompson: - In August, 1941, F .W. Thompson restaked ground on the south shore of Chambers lake, which had been prospected in 1934 by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. Trenching and stripping have revealed a quartz vein 1 to 14 feet wide, mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. The vein is associated with an irregular body of fine-grained quartz porphyry. Marrow parallel stringers with massive sulphide also occur. The country rock is andesite and coarse dioritic material.

Temagami Gold Mines, Limited: - Temagami Gold Mines, Limited, holds some 15 claims in the central western part of Strathy township. Narrow, short veins heavily mineralized with arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite have been discovered in sheared rhyolite and altered diorite. Pyrite-quartz mineralization is found in altered diorite under conditions resembling those on the Hermiston-McCauley property. Most of the work has been done on a vein zone of the latter type. Some interesting assays are said to have been obtained.

Arsenopyrite was mined from the Big Dan property in the eastern part of Strathy township during the 1920's. Descriptions of this property may be found in earlier reports on the area. The widespread occurrence of arsenopyrite in Strathy township is noteworthy. It is usually in narrow veins, but locally occurs in larger bodies. This is an important target environment for gold prospecting, especially in the presence of ironstone bands.

Within the Temagami region gold mineralized material is also associated with east northeast trending altered shear zones with extensive ferroan carbonate alteration. These are typical for the well known volcanic hosted auriferous quartz veins in Archean greenstone. In the Temagami area the gold is associated with arsenopyrite and arsenide minerals at the Little Dan (Leckie) prospect near Arsenic Lake, 5 km east of the Property. The Diamond Rock prospect, very close to the Property, gold values are associated with anomalous molybdenum, copper and arsenic in a distinctly different assemblage. The auriferous quartz veins are typically localized within and near altered deformation zones such as are well known in the East Arm of Temagami Lake and the nearby Vermillion lake Trend. This is the most applicable exploration model for gold within the property.

Gold is significantly associated with the deformed contacts and crosscutting structures in ironstone in the Temagami area. This is best illustrated by the Golden Rose Mine in Afton Township, 30 km west of the Property, but the model may be applied to other locations in closer proximity, most significantly the Perron/Beanland (gold in shear veins in BIF along the Vermillion lake shear zone). The geometry and controls for these deposits are well illustrated by examples from the Quadilatero Ferrifero in Brazil to the Lupin Mine and the Back River Deposits in Nunavut. The Sherman Mine ironstones are associated with and transitional to pyritic horizons described as sulphide facies iron formation and also graphitic schist zones with disseminated pyrite. The geometry of these sulphide horizons is not well documented in published materials but their presence in association with other undeveloped ironstones in Strathy and Chambers township is suggested by geophysical data. The geometry of gold bearing mineralized zones in and associated with ironstones is quite variable depending on the style of deformation, metamorphic history and intrusive associations. Gold deposits may be associated with brittle – ductile deformation zones cutting the iron rich host, intense strain associated with fold axes or limb slip deformation, or brittle – ductile deformation localized along stratigraphic contacts by the contrasting competence of the ironstone and enclosing dominantly metasedimentary sequences (Kerswill (1993). The key controls in each case are the permissive chemistry of the iron rich minerals (generally magnetite and iron rich silicates such as grunerite or iron rich chlorite) and the process of sulphide replacement of those minerals.

In the Temagami area stratiform pyrite in sheared and altered rhyodacitic horizons represents another significant indication of exploration potential. The best local example is the pyritic zone along the footwall of the Temagami Island Gabbro Sill which may be related to the sulphide mineralization at the Temagami Copper Mine though a process of sulphur contamination to yield supersaturation in the ultramafic magma and partial replacement of the pyrite by millerite and chalcopyrite. In other parts of the district, most significantly along the Vermillion Lake deformation zone, stratiform pyrite is associated with pervasively carbonatized rhyodacite but the very limited sampling to date has not demonstrated precious metals enrichments. In developing

this model the best analogy would be the Bousquet – Doyon deposits east of Noranda, northwest of Malartic, in the Abitibi greenstone belt in Quebec. These are large and robust gold mines build on deposits which were initially formed as volcanogenic massive sulphides and enriched in gold through later structurally controlled hydrothermal events. As of this time the Author has no evidence that these processes have taken place within the Property but the geological setting and style of mineralization, particularly along the Vermillion Lake Deformation Zone suggest that the model is appropriate for the district. This model and related detailed studies was developed by Dube et al. (2007) and Tourigny et al. (1989)

The Temagami area and the Temiskaming area in General offer significant potential for diamond bearing kimberlites. The OGS has published heavy mineral data from 20 km NE of the Property demonstrating the presence of Kimberlite indicator mineral. The cluster of Kimberlites is related to the rifting of the Temiskaming Graben, and the kimberlites are considered to be of Cretaceous age. As of this time the Author has no verified evidence that these processes have taken place within the Property but the kimberlites are recessive and their geophysical expression can be quite subtle. Poloni cites a circular magnetic high 200 meters in diameter in the eastern part of the Strathy grid which warrants more detailed modeling. Detailed magnetic coverage does not cover the entire property so other such targets may remain to be identified. During any drilling, geophysical or geochemical program the Qualified Person must remain vigilant to detect evidence for proximity to such kimberlite bodies. This may develop in the form of resistivity contrasts, magnetic patterns, anomalous mineralogy or young crosscutting breccias in addition to the more obvious presence of kimberlite.

The Sherman Iron Mine, a Joint venture between Dofasco (10%) and Cleveland Cliffs (90%) was the most productive mining operation in the region. Basa (1990) reports that in 22 years of mining between 1968 and 1990 84,603,516 tons of ore produced 27,530,187 tons of pelletized iron concentrate. The oxide iron rich bands were also associated with stratiform pyritic horizons. These iron deposits are generally classified as Algoman Type Iron Formations using the criteria defined by Becker et al. (2010).

Simony (1964) describes a property at Skunk Lake in Phyllis and Scholes Townships which hosts a mineralized area with some significant similarities to a variant on the Iron Oxide Copper Gold Model ('IOCG'). The target was not exposed, but was discovered when the Temagami Mining Company Limited drilled twelve holes, with cumulative depth 6,646 feet to test a magnetic anomaly. The only rocks exposed in the property are Gowganda (Huronian) conglomerate greywacke and argillite. The Archean basement is rhyolite and rhyolite breccia intruded by altered gabbro. Seven of the holes intersected massive secondary carbonate bodies with transitional contacts of intense carbonate alteration. Magnetite occurs as fine grained massive replacement bodies and disseminated along bands. The gabbro bodies are altered to fine grained dark green amphibole and chlorite. The magnetite hosts variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and apatite, and pyrite and chalcopyrite also occur in the altered gabbros. Massive magnetite bodies were intersected to a depth of 350 feet below the Huronian unconformity, which was the limit of exploration at the time. No assays are disclosed in the report. Similar iron – copper bearing breccia complexes are also reported at the Huronian/ Archean unconformity in Banting and Best Townships (Smyk et al. 1988).

EXPLORATION

Figure 9: One of four collapsed and infilled trenches documented May 12 within the O/Connor property. These trenches exposed a wide zone of epiclastic and chemical sediments in a shear zone and have been the source of the samples cited in this report. The presence of anomalous gold, arsenic andcopper values in the samples collected in this brief examinatin supports the proposed follow up program including expanded geophysics, stripping, mapping and detailed sampling.

Figure 10: Sample 341825, with gold values of 0.712 g/t and anomalous arsenic and copper values (132 ppm and 809 ppm respectively). This was collected from rubble in the south margin of the trench in figure 8. Four old trenches were observed in this area of silicified felsic material, with inferred iron tholeite bands (based on magnetic data) penetrated by lensy pyroxenite dikes. They are closely related to a 100 + meter wide ene trending shear zone and show a correlation between ferroan carbonate alteration, shearing, quartz – carbonate – sulphide stringers and anomalous gold and copper values.

Figure 11: Brecciated and silicified gabbroic rock, rubble from O'Connor Trenches.

The siliceous schist documented in figure 9 is (by inference with the ground magnetic data) interbanded with either strongly magnetic volcanic rocks or banded ironstones which are a more prospective host rock than the iron – poor metasedimentary rocks. This is part of a deformation zone expressed in rubble in three trenches represnenting a minimum observed width of 45 meters parallel to the small river at waypoint 58. This siliceous schist is interfoliated with sheared, silicified and and carbonatized pyroxinitic gabbros which also host anomalous some anomalous gold (.032 to .147 g/t) and one anomalous copper value of 809 ppm with similar trace metal signatures. The deformation zone is parallel to the Vermillion Lake Deformation and is interpreted to reflect a potentially important strucural control for detailed geophysical surveys and prospecting. The overburden is very shallow and the trenched area is a priority area for additional trenching, power stripping and systematic sampling followed by mapping, expanded ground geophysics and drilling.

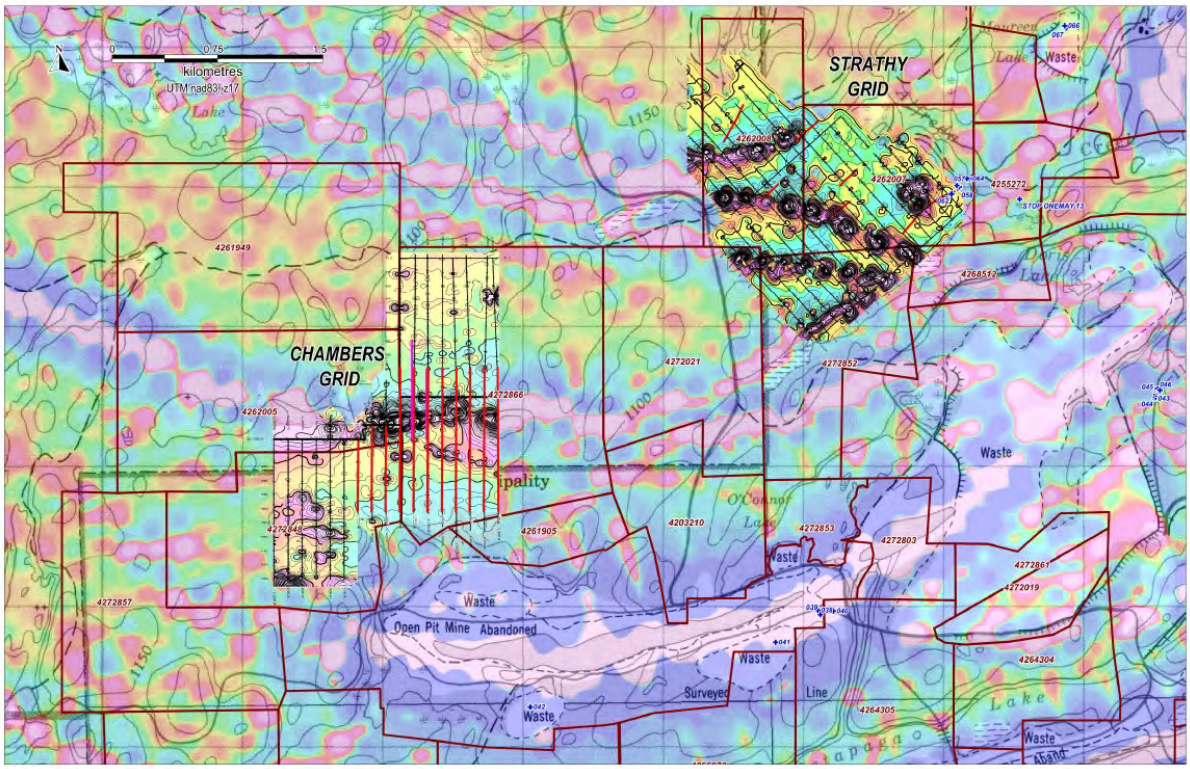


Figure 12: O'Connor Property Plottted on OGS published vertical magnetic gradient showing location of Meegwich grids with magnetic coverage and Quantec IP Lines. It is proposed that that the intervals between the grids along the east – west trend and the area between the Strathy Grid and the eastern property bounday by infilled and subjected to the same types of surveys.

Oconnor May Field Exam Samples														
	wp	com	Au g/t	Ag	As	Ba	Bi	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Zn
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample #	Waypoint	Lithology												
341764	57	Pyroxenite in River Cut	0.147	<1	15	<1	32	22	132	10	3.6	721	103	51
		Carbonate - pyrite veining												
341765	58	Sheared tuffeaceous sediment traces pyrite note old trench location	0.135	<1	82	609	12	53	61	51	6.28	107	58	26
341766	59	trench siliceous pyritic schist	<.005	<1	94	392	20	42	43	44	4.86	132	43	17
341767	59	trench massive mafic fine grained hypabyssal?	0.032	<1	282	<1	47	21	60	809	14.12	1025	62	201
341824	58	sheared ferroan carbonate altered pyroxenite small UM body calcite veining	0.166	<1	73	61	<1	13	48	28	2.19	306	24	17
341825	58	trench siliceous pyritic schist	0.712	<1	132	273	23	22	75	809	4.55	305	34	20
341826	58	trench siliceous pyritic schist	0.368	<1	233	307	73	21	77	85	2.96	222	30	3

Table 2: Abstract of Results from Field Examination O'Connor East target area. These samples were selected during a brief review of the trenched area representing the north flank of a shear zone with a minimum observed width of 100 meters with mylonitized epiclastic sedimentary rocks interfoliated with sheared mafic to ultramafic lenses. This deformation corridor corresponds with the setting for the nearby Kanichee Lake Mafic – Ultramafic Complex and is parallel to the Vermillion Lake deformation zone.

Temagami Gold has been diligent in compiling all available technical data but has not completed systematic field work in the Property but has the benefit of previous work including geological mapping, prospecting, and ground geophysics. The most recent work was completed by Aura Resources Corp. and reported by Poloni (2010). This includes line cutting, HLEM, ground magnetic and VLF Surveys in two small grid areas (Laronde 2008) and Induced Polarization surveys in parts of these grids (Warne et al. 2008).

Historical exploration work within the property consists of geological reconnaissance and prospecting, trenching and sampling, ground magnetic surveys, VLF – EM, HLEM and IP/resistivity. The geophysical surveys have defined potential drilling targets. The IP surveys mapped four zones of anomalous chargeability. The magnetic surveys have aided in geological interpretation and mapping and also detected a round discrete anomaly which may be a mafic intrusion or potentially a kimberlite. The HLEM and VLF surveys mapped conductive zones which may be graphite or sulphides. The VLF also suggested the presence of deformation zones related to the nearby Vermillion Lake Deformation Zone and therefore prospective gold bearing targets. These geophysical features are priority drilling targets and continuing geophysical work can expand on these features.

DRILLING

The issuer has not undertaken drilling within the Property.

SAMPLE PREPARATION ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The samples collected by the author are grab samples to test the presence of metals of economic interest and systematic rock chip samples collected to verify the average grade across a well documented width. All sample sites are photographed when they are sampled and the sites marked with a permanent aluminum tag. The rock chip samples consist of small chips of rock collected with a hammer and chisel along a measured and marked line perpendicular to a vein or stratum of potential interest. The chips are collected with careful attention to represent the contents of the sample site in a manner comparable to a sample collected by a drillhole. The samples range from 1 kg to 2 kg in weight.

The samples are sealed in olefin sample bags, protected in a sealed shipping canister and delivered directly to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. After crushing to 20 mesh, a 100 gram subsample is fully pulverized for analysis. Of this subsample 30 grams are selected for fire assay preconcentration and AA finish for gold. All samples with gold values exceeding 500 parts per billion (0.5 grams Au per tonne) are routinely resampled and tested using fire assay preconcentration and gravimetric finish. Any samples showing erratic high values suggesting a nugget effect are re-examined and re tested using larger subsamples and metallic sieve analysis. A 0.5 gram subsample is dissolved in aqua regia and analysed using ICP multi element scans (for 35 elements). Due to the small sample population no certified standards are submitted with the samples. The sample locations and results are documented in table 3 in this report.

The samples were retained in the author's possession until they were packaged in secured sample shipping bags for commercial delivery to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Each sample was photographed as it was catalogued and a complete reference suite of duplicates is retained in Temagami Gold's office in Cobalt, Ontario.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author certifies that sufficient Quality Controls/Quality Assurance (QA/QC) protocols have been employed in the preparation, collection, storage, transport, and security of the samples and that analytical procedures employed are adequate to ensure professional and credible results.

The field examination which forms the basis for this report was planned to confirm the geological setting and, as exposure permits, confirm the presence of mineralized material and environments with the potential to host mineralized material. Review and compilation of data, integration of reported previous work, verification of mineral titles and related agreements, field examination and sampling were all planned and executed to validate the date presented herein. On these foundations this report is valid and accurate in providing a basis for further work.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property is bounded on three sides by properties hosting mineral occurrences or deposits which significantly influence the evaluation of the Property. Only immediately adjacent prospects are considered in this context, whereas other significant targets in the district are discussed in the section concerning deposit types. The Kanichee prospect lies 5 km east of the

Property, and the Sherman Iron Mine property is adjacent to the south boundary of the property. For the purpose of this Report the author has relied on published documentation concerning these adjoining properties and has not independently verified the details of the information.

The Kanichee Mine workings explored a disseminated magmatic sulphide zone in a layered ellipsoidal gabbroic intrusion. OGS Open File Report 5943 (1995) cite resources published by Northern Platinum Ltd. (1995) of 1,140,000 Tonnes with average grades of .46% Cu and 0.33% Ni, including an unspecified tonnage of veins which average 2.9% Ni, 4.0% Cu, 2.0 g/t Au and 3.4 g/t Pt. The Canadian Mines Handbook (2001/2002) cites a report by Northern Platinum Ltd. 'drill proven and drill indicated reserves' of 2,062,505 tons with average grades of 0.412% Cu and 0.257% Ni, as This historic citation does not comply with the standards of NI 43-101 and must not be considered reliable for investment purposes.

The land covering the known extent of the mineralizd intrusion and tailings is currently held by Prophesy Coal Corp., Amador Gold Mines Ltd., and Temagami Gold Corp.The property has been subject to exploration and sporadic mining between 1910 and 1978. Published disclosures by Prophesy Coal Corp., the documented holder of these lands, report production of 3 million pounds of copper, 1.2 million pounds of nickel with gold, silver and pgm credits. The grade of the material produced was not disclosed by Prophesy. The property is inactive at this time and the information available does not permit consideration of grade or economic potential of the property beyond a general indication that further evaluation is warranted with special attention to bulk tonnage and low sulphide zones with recoverable precious metals content.

The Clenor Property lies 13 km east northeast from the Property in a similar stratigraphic setting within the volcanic sequence. Kelly (1983) documents the prospect based on a property examination and discussions with the owner Alex Perron. The Clenor gold mineralized veins were the subject of active exploration during the 1930's but was inactive after 1940. The veins were examined in trenches, drilled to the 325 foot level and then explored with a 500 foot shaft with lateral development on the 175, 325 and 475 levels. The pyritic polymetallic veins were reported to average 1.2 meters in width with average grade ranging from 0.1 oz to 0.34 ounces per ton (3.2 g/t to 10.5 g/t). An adit 300 meters north of the main shaft explored another vein with significant pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in addition to the reported gold. This suggests the presence of multiple mineralized targets One diamond drillhole north of the shaft intersected 0.3 ounces of gold per ton across 1.52 meters. This suggests the value of carefully testing the deformed ironstones in this corridor as new targets. Historic work has concentrated on the quartz – sulphide veins. The Author examined the area May 16 2014 and the results of that examination have been instrumental in developing the models in this report.

The Sherman Iron Mine, a Joint venture between Dofasco (10%) and Cleveland Cliffs (90%) was the most productive mining operation in the region. Basa (1990) reports that in 22 years of mining between 1968 and 1990 84,603,516 tons of ore produced 27,530,187 tons of pelletized iron concentrate. The Sherman Mine exploited the thicker portions of the iron formation horizon in the south limb of the synform. The Oxide iron rich bands were also associated with stratiform pyritic horizons. Other iron deposits and prospects on strike or in the folded repetition of the Sherman mine contain similar material but the north limb of the synform is thinner and disrupted by intrusive rocks and faults.

Figure 13: South Band Iron Formation in Highway Roadcut showing sulphide replacements in an isoclinal fold closure.

Historic reports of materials collected and shipped from the Kanichee Mine (Chitaroni un-

published company files, audit analyses by Polymet labs in Cobalt and Swastika Laboratory in Swastika, Ontario (both fully certified laboratories but the context of the samples is based on the unpublished file and not verified by the author) confirmed significant concentrations of Cu, Ni and precious Metals. An audit assay of a shipment of 49 barrels of concentrate (unpublished assay sheet Polymet Resources 2000) reported average concentrations of 3.63% Ni, 6.31% Cu, 0.15% Co, 0.22 ounces Palladium per ton and 0.107 ounces Au per ton. Another set of analyses from Swastika Laboratories (unpublished analyses 2000 provided by Chitaroni, pers. Com. 2014) reported (rock sample presumed to be a selected grab sample) 3.25 grams Au per tonne, 42.1 grams silver per tonne, 0.003% Co, 1.87% Cu, 0.045% Ni, 1.65 g/t Pt and 8.53 g/t Pd. These data suggest that the sulphide rich flotation concentrate and the phases most enriched in precious metals including platinum and palladium are distinct populations. The author observed magmatic layering in the Kanichee intrusion, net textured magmatic sulphides with enriched pentlandite and chalcopyrite, crosscutting veins with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, and crosscutting breccias with silicified clasts and microcrystalline quartz cements suggesting a multistage history of mineralization and alteration which would be consistent with the presence of multiple styles of high and low sulphide mineralized material.

Mineral Processing and metallurgical Testing

No metallurgical work has been completed from materials from the Property.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or reserve estimates have been contemplated for the Property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author found no evidence for substantive environmental problems, social, or security concerns although a detailed investigation of these issues was not conducted. The prevailing regulations in Ontario require active consultation and permissions from the Temagami First Nation as part of permitting for any mechanical exploration work. Although the project benefits from active participation from members of this community the process of consultation and MNDM permitting will require allocation of some time and resources as part of the initial phase of the program.

During this field trip the author interacted informally with residents in Temagami and noted enthusiastic support for the exploration and mining activity and interest in the prospect of employment. The Temagami area hosts important PGM and gold bearing polymetallic mineralized areas, major iron deposits with excellent potential to host associated gold mineralized zones, volcanogenic massive sulphides and IOCG (Iron Oxide – Copper Gold) systems. The district was excluded from the various exploration and development boom cycles which let to major developments in other greenstone terranes in Canada and with careful, systematic exploration the potential for new metallic and diamond mineral discoveries is excellent in the subject property and the region.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The O'Connor Project is a Property of Merit with favorable host rock types, structure and documented mineralized material within and near its boundaries. This includes but is not limited to magmatic Ni, Cu and precious metals bearing sulphides in mafic intrusive rocks and structurally controlled lode gold targets. As a consequence of limited exposure continuing work with emphasis on geophysics and drilling will be the optimal approach. Some priority drilling targets have been defined by recently completed geophysical surveys, notably IP chargeability responses coincident with magnetic responses, and EM conductive zones coincident with the trace of the main currently defined northeast trending shear zone, but additional line cutting and ground geophysics are recommended to more completely map the target environments. The three important geological environments of interest are mafic intrusives related to the Kanichee gabbro, sheared and altered volcanic rocks and chemical metasedimentary rocks (disseminated and iron formation hosted gold), and structurally controlled veins with gold and silver values.

Overburden is widespread but generally shallow. As part of defining drilling targets a prospecting and geological mapping program will be useful in confirming rock types and defining areas of shallow cover which might be exposed by mechanical trenching and stripping. This will allow for detailed sampling and structural studies to confirm and more completely define the drilling targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I: Total 921,304 plus 10% Contingencies total 1,013,434.40

This program is dedicated to expanding and detailed geophysical and geological studies of the grid areas with emphasis on the mapped shear zone, zoned mafic bodies and structurally controlled gold mineralization. Includes line cutting, ground magnetic, VLF, HLEM and IP surveys, mechanical trenching and stripping, detailed sampling and mapping, and industry standard analytical QA / QC including the use of certified standards, duplicates and blanks. The objective is definition of precious metals and/ or NI/Cu/precious metals targets for the drilling program which is contemplated for Phase II.

Principal Cost elements Phase I:

Office Costs: Administrative Employees:	$83,200
Geological Supervision (Senior Project Geoscientist)	$160,000
Prospectors and field assistants	$41,000
Assays and Analyses including QA/QC	$95,550
Data Management and Technical Services	$62,000
Contract Field Geologists Mapping	$80,000
Certified Assay Standards	$2,000
Environmental and CSR (First Nations and MDNM)	$25,000
Mechanical Trenching and Stripping Equipment Hours	$15,000
Food: Groceries and Supplies for field work	$6,000
Field Equipment Rentals and Leases	$14,000
Ground Geophysics and Line Cutting	$157,700
Surface Transportation – Travel	$1,200
Meals and Groceries Travel	$4,400
Lodging Travel	$5,200
Airfares	$10,000
Communication	$160
Office costs, reporting and management	$41,600
Legal Fees for CSR	$2,500
Field Vehicles Lease Maintenance and Fuel	$74,136
Total Direct and Support Cost	**$921,305**
Add 10% Contingencies	**$1,013,434.40**

Phase II: Dedicated to diamond drilling, the scope and expenditure of which shall be determined by the results from Phase I. Approximate Budget $600,000.00

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SCHEDULE A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS and CONSENT

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
David A. Bending, M.Sc., P.Geo (BC)
July 24, 2014

I, David A. Bending, M.Sc., P.Geo, of 4790 Caughlin Parkway #171, City of Reno, State of Nevada 89509-0907, hereby certify:

That I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist #20548 in the Province of British Columbia and have maintained my status as such since initial registration in August 1993.

That I have earned a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology in the University of Oregon in 1976 and Master of Science in Geology in 1983.

That I have practiced my profession in the field of mineral exploration and mining continuously since 1976.

That I have 27 years of experience in evaluation, discovery and development of metals and mineral deposits in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

That I have extensive professional experience and detailed knowledge of latin American Exploration and Mining issues and in particular Mexico.

That I have read the definition of "qualified person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101

That I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FIELD EXAMINATION O'Connor Property, Strathy and Chambers Townships, Temagami, Ontario

I visited this property in May 2014 for one day and further examined other significant prospects and geological features in the region during a four day field study.

That I personally conducted the examination reported in the Report and (except as duly cited previous work) am responsible for the content of the Report.

That I have had no prior direct involvement with the property that is the subject of the Report.

That I was contracted to prepare the Report by Temagami Gold Corp. as an independent professional geologist. I have no interest in the properties described herein, or any securities of any company associated with Temagami Gold Corp. I am independent of Temagami Gold Corp. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

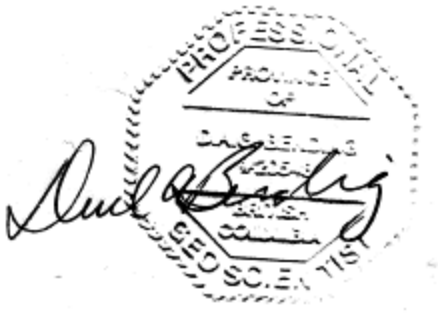
That I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

That, as at the effective date of the Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to

make the Report not misleading.

That I consent to the use of this Report for corporate purposes including use in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing, subject to the condition that I must be cited as the Qualified Person responsible for the cited representations and that any such disclosures are subject to my approval.

Dated in Reno, Nevada this 24th day of July 2014.



David A. Bending, M.Sc. P.Geo

SCHEDULE B: ANALYTICAL REPORTS FOR THE SAMPLES IN THIS REPORT

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Wednesday, July 16, 2014

Final Certificate

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Date Received: 06/05/2014
Date Completed: 06/23/2014
Job #: 201441173
Reference:
Sample #: 55

Acc #	Client ID	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
90978	341754	<1	1.26	1314	205	<2	<1	3.90	25	51	412	97	10.89	0.65	20	1.32	2061	2	173	208	46	<5	<5	<10	152	2084	<2	162	26	5	87
90979	341755	22	1.98	2289	523	<2	16	0.64	143	50	813	170	5.87	1.13	11	0.33	135	10	496	201	761	<5	<5	12	92	569	<2	152	63	3	3981
90980	341756	6	2.76	683	168	<2	62	2.33	35	41	602	142	7.47	1.11	31	2.16	726	8	417	124	1072	<5	5	<10	116	582	<2	160	42	4	634
90981	341757	<1	<0.01	36	<1	<2	<1	4.92	12	47	578	92	4.49	0.01	<1	4.74	1274	<1	461	267	16	<5	<5	<10	156	1267	<2	90	12	8	61
90982	341765	<1	4.97	82	609	<2	12	0.31	15	53	61	51	6.26	1.46	4	0.46	107	7	56	404	11	<5	<5	<10	96	524	<2	132	24	6	26
90983	341766	<1	2.60	94	392	<2	20	0.44	12	42	43	44	4.66	1.13	<1	0.31	132	12	43	265	12	5	<5	<10	84	652	<2	97	11	9	17
90984	341824	<1	0.22	73	61	<2	<1	1.42	6	13	48	26	2.19	0.60	3	0.86	306	7	24	169	5	<5	<5	<10	85	420	<2	50	<10	4	17
90985	341825	<1	2.05	132	273	<2	23	3.63	10	22	75	809	4.55	1.37	6	0.44	305	31	34	137	11	5	7	11	132	400	<2	31	<10	3	20
90986	341826	<1	2.20	233	307	<2	73	2.24	7	21	77	85	2.96	0.96	2	0.30	222	31	30	165	12	5	<5	<10	113	585	<2	56	<10	5	3
90987	341808	2	3.37	96	473	<2	24	7.58	22	16	114	168	3.97	0.32	6	2.61	2512	3	60	1023	661	5	<5	<10	249	331	<2	82	31	9	1398
90988D	341808	3	4.33	113	692	<2	36	6.96	24	18	126	219	4.81	0.70	9	3.31	3302	5	67	1121	612	8	5	<10	291	416	<2	89	41	10	1572
90989	341809	<1	5.73	158	1221	<2	42	>10.00	24	34	105	276	6.91	1.06	12	3.77	4239	11	111	1392	633	10	7	<10	316	451	<2	96	33	12	916
90990	341810	21	<0.01	236	347	<2	34	9.60	115	42	33	995	6.19	0.42	3	3.76	2361	7	116	441	7797	20	<5	<10	196	256	<2	27	165	5	12225
90991	341811	<1	8.53	43	1259	<2	<1	5.84	7	14	93	116	2.78	1.41	23	2.09	1079	6	117	702	89	10	<5	11	509	501	<2	66	19	9	181
90992	341812	3	3.39	257	493	<2	28	>10.00	18	32	86	242	6.96	1.08	9	5.01	4545	10	123	1007	449	12	9	10	320	303	22	70	15	9	135
90993	341813	<1	4.42	169	605	<2	<1	>10.00	14	38	121	613	5.65	1.48	13	5.44	3246	9	157	857	1501	8	<5	12	394	382	<2	73	13	9	146
90994	341814	<1	5.46	136	843	<2	22	6.96	13	26	97	144	4.28	0.99	13	3.31	2405	8	109	1105	384	9	10	<10	373	559	<2	85	16	11	364
90995	341701	<1	5.39	27	1301	<2	21	1.50	9	11	47	30	3.72	0.57	12	1.17	473	6	51	505	9	<5	9	<10	271	405	<2	53	15	6	236
90996	341702	8	<0.01	48	172	<2	16	>10.00	9	8	36	90	3.27	0.20	5	3.79	4832	5	61	162	1335	5	9	<10	204	211	<2	14	14	3	68

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA4, ALPG2, ALMA1, ALFA7, ALNiMA2, ALAsMA2, ALCuMA2, ALPbMA2, ALZnMA2

Certified By: Janice Moore, VP Operations, Assayer

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Wednesday, July 16, 2014

Final Certificate

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Date Received: 06/05/2014
Date Completed: 06/23/2014
Job #: 201441173
Reference:
Sample #: 55

Acc #	Client ID	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
90978	341754	<1	1.26	1314	205	<2	<1	3.90	25	51	412	97	10.89	0.65	20	1.32	2061	2	173	208	46	<5	<5	<10	152	2084	<2	152	26	5	87
90979	341755	22	1.98	2289	523	<2	16	0.64	143	50	813	170	5.87	1.13	11	0.33	135	10	496	201	761	<5	<5	12	92	569	<2	152	63	3	3981
90980	341756	6	2.76	683	168	<2	62	2.33	35	41	602	142	7.47	1.11	31	2.16	726	8	417	124	1072	<5	5	<10	116	582	<2	160	42	4	634
90981	341757	<1	<0.01	36	<1	<2	<1	4.92	12	47	578	92	4.49	0.01	<1	4.74	1274	<1	461	267	16	<5	<5	<10	156	1267	<2	90	12	8	61
90982	341758	<1	4.97	82	609	<2	12	0.31	15	53	61	51	6.26	1.46	4	0.46	107	7	56	404	11	<5	<5	<10	96	524	<2	132	24	6	26
90983	341759	<1	2.80	94	392	<2	20	0.44	12	42	43	44	4.66	1.13	<1	0.31	132	12	43	286	12	5	<5	<10	84	652	<2	97	11	5	17
90984	341624	<1	0.22	73	61	<2	<1	1.42	6	13	46	25	2.19	0.60	3	0.86	306	7	24	169	5	<5	<5	<10	65	420	<2	50	<10	4	17
90985	341625	<1	2.05	132	273	<2	23	3.63	10	22	75	809	4.55	1.37	6	0.44	305	31	34	137	11	5	7	11	132	400	<2	31	<10	3	20
90986	341626	<1	2.20	233	307	<2	73	2.24	7	21	77	85	2.96	0.96	2	0.30	222	31	30	165	12	5	<5	<10	113	585	<2	56	<10	5	3
90987	341608	2	3.37	96	473	<2	24	7.58	22	15	114	168	3.97	0.32	6	2.61	2512	3	60	1023	561	6	<5	<10	249	331	<2	82	31	9	1398
90988D	341608	3	4.33	113	692	<2	36	6.99	24	18	126	219	4.81	0.70	9	3.31	3302	5	67	1121	612	8	5	<10	291	416	<2	89	41	10	1572
90989	341609	<1	5.73	158	1221	<2	42	>10.00	24	34	105	276	6.91	1.06	12	3.77	4239	11	111	1392	633	10	7	<10	316	451	<2	96	33	12	915
90990	341610	21	<0.01	235	347	<2	34	9.80	115	42	33	995	6.19	0.42	3	3.76	2361	7	116	441	7797	20	<5	<10	196	256	<2	27	165	5	12225
90991	341611	<1	8.53	43	1259	<2	<1	5.84	7	14	93	118	2.78	1.41	23	2.09	1079	6	117	702	89	10	<5	11	509	501	<2	66	19	9	181
90992	341612	3	3.39	257	493	<2	28	>10.00	18	32	86	242	6.96	1.08	9	5.01	4545	10	123	1007	449	12	9	10	320	303	22	70	15	9	135
90993	341613	<1	8.42	169	605	<2	<1	>10.00	14	38	121	613	5.65	1.48	13	5.44	3246	9	157	857	1501	8	<5	12	394	382	<2	73	13	9	146
90994	341614	<1	5.46	136	843	<2	22	6.96	13	26	97	144	4.28	0.99	13	3.31	2405	8	109	1105	384	8	10	<10	373	559	<2	85	18	11	364
90995	341701	<1	5.39	27	1301	<2	21	1.50	9	11	47	30	3.72	0.57	12	1.17	473	6	51	506	9	<5	9	<10	271	405	<2	63	15	6	236
90996	341702	8	<0.01	48	172	<2	16	>10.00	9	8	36	90	3.27	0.20	5	3.79	4832	5	51	162	1335	5	9	<10	204	211	<2	14	14	3	66

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA4, ALPG2, ALMA1, ALFA7, ALNiMA2, ALAsMA2, ALCuMA2, ALPbMA2, ALZnMA2

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Wednesday, July 16, 2014

Final Certificate

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Date Received: 06/05/2014
Date Completed: 06/23/2014
Job #: 201441173
Reference:
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Acc #	Client ID	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
90978	341754	<1	1.26	1314	205	<2	<1	3.90	25	51	412	97	10.59	0.65	20	1.32	2061	2	173	208	46	<5	<5	<10	152	2084	<2	152	26	5	87
90979	341755	22	1.98	2289	523	<2	16	0.64	143	50	813	170	5.67	1.13	11	0.33	135	10	496	201	761	<5	<5	12	92	569	<2	152	63	3	3981
90980	341756	6	2.76	683	168	<2	62	2.33	35	41	602	142	7.47	1.11	31	2.16	726	8	417	124	1072	<5	5	<10	116	582	<2	160	42	4	534
90981	341757	<1	<0.01	36	<1	<2	<1	4.92	12	47	578	92	4.49	0.01	<1	4.74	1274	<1	451	267	16	<5	<5	<10	156	1267	<2	90	12	8	61
90982	341765	<1	4.97	82	609	<2	12	0.31	15	53	61	51	6.26	1.46	4	0.46	107	7	56	404	11	<5	<5	<10	96	524	<2	132	24	6	26
90983	341766	<1	2.60	94	392	<2	20	0.44	12	42	43	44	4.66	1.13	<1	0.31	132	12	43	265	12	5	<5	<10	84	652	<2	97	11	5	17
90984	341824	<1	0.22	73	61	<2	<1	1.42	6	13	48	28	2.19	0.60	3	0.86	306	7	24	169	5	<5	<5	<10	85	420	<2	50	<10	4	17
90985	341825	<1	2.05	132	273	<2	23	3.53	10	22	75	809	4.55	1.37	6	0.44	305	31	34	137	11	5	7	11	132	400	<2	31	<10	3	20
90986	341826	<1	2.20	233	307	<2	73	2.24	7	21	77	85	2.96	0.96	2	0.30	222	31	30	165	12	5	<5	<10	113	585	<2	56	<10	5	3
90987	341808	2	3.37	96	473	<2	24	7.58	22	16	114	168	3.97	0.32	6	2.61	2512	3	60	1023	661	6	<5	<10	249	331	<2	82	31	9	1398
90988D	341808	3	4.33	113	692	<2	36	6.96	24	18	126	219	4.81	0.70	9	3.31	3302	5	67	1121	612	8	5	<10	291	415	<2	89	41	10	1572
90989	341809	<1	5.73	156	1221	<2	42	>10.00	24	34	105	276	6.91	1.06	12	3.77	4239	11	111	1352	633	10	7	<10	316	451	<2	96	33	12	916
90990	341810	21	<0.01	235	347	<2	34	9.80	115	42	33	995	6.19	0.42	3	3.76	2361	7	116	441	7797	20	<5	<10	196	256	<2	27	165	5	12225
90991	341811	<1	8.53	43	1259	<2	<1	5.84	7	14	93	118	2.78	1.41	23	2.09	1079	6	117	702	89	10	<5	11	509	501	<2	66	19	9	181
90992	341812	3	3.39	257	493	<2	28	>10.00	18	32	86	242	6.96	1.08	9	5.01	4545	10	123	1007	449	12	9	10	320	303	22	70	15	9	135
90993	341813	<1	4.42	169	605	<2	<1	>10.00	14	38	121	513	5.65	1.48	13	5.44	3246	9	157	857	1501	8	<5	12	394	382	<2	73	13	9	146
90994	341814	<1	5.46	136	843	<2	22	8.96	13	26	97	144	4.28	0.99	13	3.31	2405	8	109	1105	384	8	10	<10	373	559	<2	85	18	11	364
90995	341701	<1	5.39	27	1301	<2	21	1.50	9	11	47	30	3.72	0.57	12	1.17	473	6	51	505	9	<5	9	<10	271	405	<2	53	15	6	236
90996	341702	8	<0.01	48	172	<2	18	>10.00	9	8	36	90	3.27	0.20	5	3.79	4832	5	61	162	1335	6	9	<10	204	211	<2	14	14	3	68

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALFA4, ALPG2, ALMA1, ALFA7, ALNiMA2, ALAsMA2, ALCuMA2, ALPbMA2, ALZnMA2

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