

***TECHNICAL REPORT***

***Meech Lake Prospect***

**Argyle, Baden, McNeil & Robertson Townships, Ontario  
NTS 42A/02**

Prepared for:

***Cleghorn Minerals Limited***

by:

John Langton, M.Sc., P.Geo.  
of

**MRB & Associates**  
2100-1748 chemin Sullivan  
Val-d'Or, Québec J9P 7H1

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## 1. SUMMARY

This technical report (the "Report") was prepared at the request of Mr. Glenn Mullan, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cleghorn Minerals Limited ("Cleghorn"), a Canadian-based, public company, currently trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol of JZZ.P as a Capital Pool company. Cleghorn is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Québec, with its corporate office at: 152 Chemin de la Mine Ecole, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada J9P 7B6

On October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014, Cleghorn commissioned the author, Mr. John Langton (the "Author") of MRB & Associates Inc., Val-d'Or, Quebec, to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument (NI) 43-101 on the Meech Lake Property (the "Property"), which comprises three (3) contiguous mineral claims in good standing and currently held (100%) by 2973090 Canada Inc.

Pursuant to a Mineral Claim Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") dated January 5, 2015 between Cleghorn and 2973090 Canada Inc. ("2973090"), Cleghorn will acquire a 100% right, title and interest in the Meech Lake Property with the payment of \$5000 and the issuance to 2973090 (the "**Vendor**"), 9,000,000 common shares of Cleghorn. The Vendor will retain a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty; however, Cleghorn has the option to reduce this royalty from 3% to 2.5% by paying the Vendor \$1,000,000 and an additional 1% by paying the Vendor an additional \$3,000,000. Since the Agreement was signed, Cleghorn has completed \$55,553.63 in exploration work on the Property, on behalf of 2973090. As a result, the share consideration to be paid by Cleghorn to 2973090 is to be reduced from 9,000,000 shares to 7,888,928 shares (at deemed per share price of \$0.05); this according to an amendment and restatement of the Agreement, dated April 1, 2015.

The purpose of the Report is to provide an independent technical report on the Meech Lake Property, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, to support the listing of Cleghorn on the TSX Venture Exchange, as having a material interest in a Tier 2 Property. The Report will be filed on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR), as required under applicable securities regulations.

The Meech Lake Property is an early-stage exploration property within the National Topographic System map sheet 42A/02 in the District of Timiskaming, approximately 22 kilometres northwest of the municipality of Matachewan and 55 kilometres southeast of the City of Timmins, Ontario. The Property overlies parts of Argyle, Baden, McNeil and Robertson townships, covering a surface area of 432 hectares (4.32 km<sup>2</sup>).

The Property comprises 3 contiguous mineral claims (4245177, 4259494, 4272984), registered at the Kirkland Lake Mining Recorder's office, Larder Lake Mining Division. The property was staked by Trinity Explorations (now 2973090 Canada Inc.) in 1990 and was optioned to Golden Pond Resources Ltd. and Kalahari Resources Inc; however, these options were not exercised, and accordingly the claims were retained by 2973090 Canada Inc. and its predecessor entities, namely Trinity Explorations.

The Property has a mineral exploration history dating to the early 1930's, and has been staked over the years because of interest in its polymetallic (gold, and platinum group element (PGE) bearing, base-metal sulphide) mineral potential. It is in the southwest part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, and is interpreted to be underlain primarily by calc-alkalic volcanic rocks equivalent to the Blake River Group.

In the early 1930's, prospector Hugh Kells discovered the so-called Waterhole gold/zinc showing on the property. Persistent trenching in 1946 exposed a massive-sulphide bearing ultramafic dyke containing economic grades of copper, nickel, platinum, and palladium, in the west-central part of the property — the so-called "Kells showing".

Subsequent exploration drilling in 1951-52 and 1973-74 were unsuccessful in expanding the Waterhole showing along strike, but were successful in extending it to depth, and also in finding new gold mineralization at the Kells showing. Later work indicated that the dunite dyke hosting the Kells showing extends to the southwest (West Dunite showing), and also inferred that a nearby gold and gold-zinc occurrence (the Waterhole showing) may be related to a northeast-striking shear zone. Although several gold and base-metal deposits are known to exist in the region surrounding the Property, none are documented on the Property itself and no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been prepared for the Property.

There is no exploration, development nor operations currently underway on the Property; however, over the past 12 months Cleghorn has compiled a drill-hole database from historic drill-logs, completed two ground geophysical surveys and a Global Positioning System(GPS)-based, claim geo-referencing survey of the prospect, and contracted a consulting firm to carry out a comprehensive validation of the drill-hole database and create a 3-D model of the mineralized zones on the property from the historic and current geological data.

Based on the compiled data, and in light of the known gold and PGE-bearing base-metal sulphide mineralization at the catalogued occurrences, the Meech Lake Property warrants investigation and it is recommended that further exploration work be carried out on the Property.

The Author recommends a two (2) phase exploration program.

The **Phase I** campaign should involve re-excavation of historic pits and trenches and excavation of further trenches concomitant with geological prospecting, mapping and lithogeochemical sampling. This exploration should be concentrated in known areas of shearing within the metavolcanics, along the contact of the syenitic intrusion, and in the areas in close proximity to the known occurrences. A short (1,000 m) diamond-drilling program, based on the results from the 3-D modelling work, should be carried out following these preliminary geological investigations, utilizing a drill-rig capable of reaching a depth of 100 metres using NQ core-barrels.

Contingent on positive results being achieved from **Phase I** exploration campaign, **Phase II** exploration should include follow-up prospecting and sampling and a second-phase 1,000 metre diamond-drilling program. The holes should be drilled to test any favourable mineralized gold and PGE-bearing base-metal sulphide zones identified on surface during **Phase I** and to follow-up on any favourable zones intersected by the Phase-I drilling program.

The total investment required is **\$534,600**; expenditures for **Phase I** of the work program are estimated at **\$356,400**, whereas expenditures for **Phase II** of the work program are estimated at **\$178,200**.

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Report was prepared at the request of Mr. Glenn Mullan, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cleghorn Minerals Limited (“Cleghorn”), a Canadian-based, public company, currently trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol of JZZ.P as a Capital Pool company. Cleghorn is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Québec, with its corporate office at: 152 Chemin de la Mine Ecole, Val-d’Or, Québec, Canada J9P 7B6

The author, Mr. John Langton (P.Geol.) (“Mr. Langton” or the “Author”), of Val-d’Or, Québec was retained on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 by Cleghorn to prepare a technical report (the “Report”) in accordance with National Instrument (NI) 43-101 on the Meech Lake property (the “Property”) an early-stage exploration property, located within National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheet 42A/02, and to recommend an exploration program for the Property.

The purpose of the Report is to provide an independent technical report on the Meech Lake Property prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 that Cleghorn intends to use to support its Qualifying Transaction and its listing as a Tier 2 mining issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange, subject to the approval of applicable regulatory authorities. The Report will be filed on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR), a mandatory document filing and retrieval system for Canadian public companies, as required under applicable securities laws.

Cleghorn has accepted that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of Mr. Langton are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report. Cleghorn has also accepted that Mr. Langton is a member of a professional association that is appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report.

Cleghorn will acquire the current Meech Lake Property from 2973090 Canada Inc. (“2973090”) a private company wholly-owned by Glenn J. Mullan. Pursuant to a Mineral Claim Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) dated January 5, 2015, 2973090 has agreed to sell to Cleghorn, and Cleghorn agreed to purchase from 2973090, a 100% interest in and to the Meech Lake Property, comprising three contiguous minerals claims designated as 4259494, 4245177 and 4272984 by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) Ontario. Cleghorn intends to use the Meech Lake Property as a qualifying property to support the application for listing of Cleghorn’s common shares on the TSX-V subject to the approval of the applicable regulatory authorities. In connection with the “listing application”, a technical report on the qualifying property is required by the TSX-V.

The Meech Lake Property is in north-eastern Ontario and underlies parts of Argyle, Baden, McNeil and Robertson townships, 22 km northwest of the municipality of Matachewan and 55 km southeast of the City of Timmins (**Figure 1**).

The Property comprises three (3) contiguous mineral claims, and covers a surface area of 432 hectares (3.36 km<sup>2</sup>). The Property’s centre is located approximately at Latitude 48°06’12” North and Longitude 80°48’48” West, having Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 513900 East, 5327800 North in the North American Datum (NAD) 83 Zone 17 coordinate system (**Figure 2**).

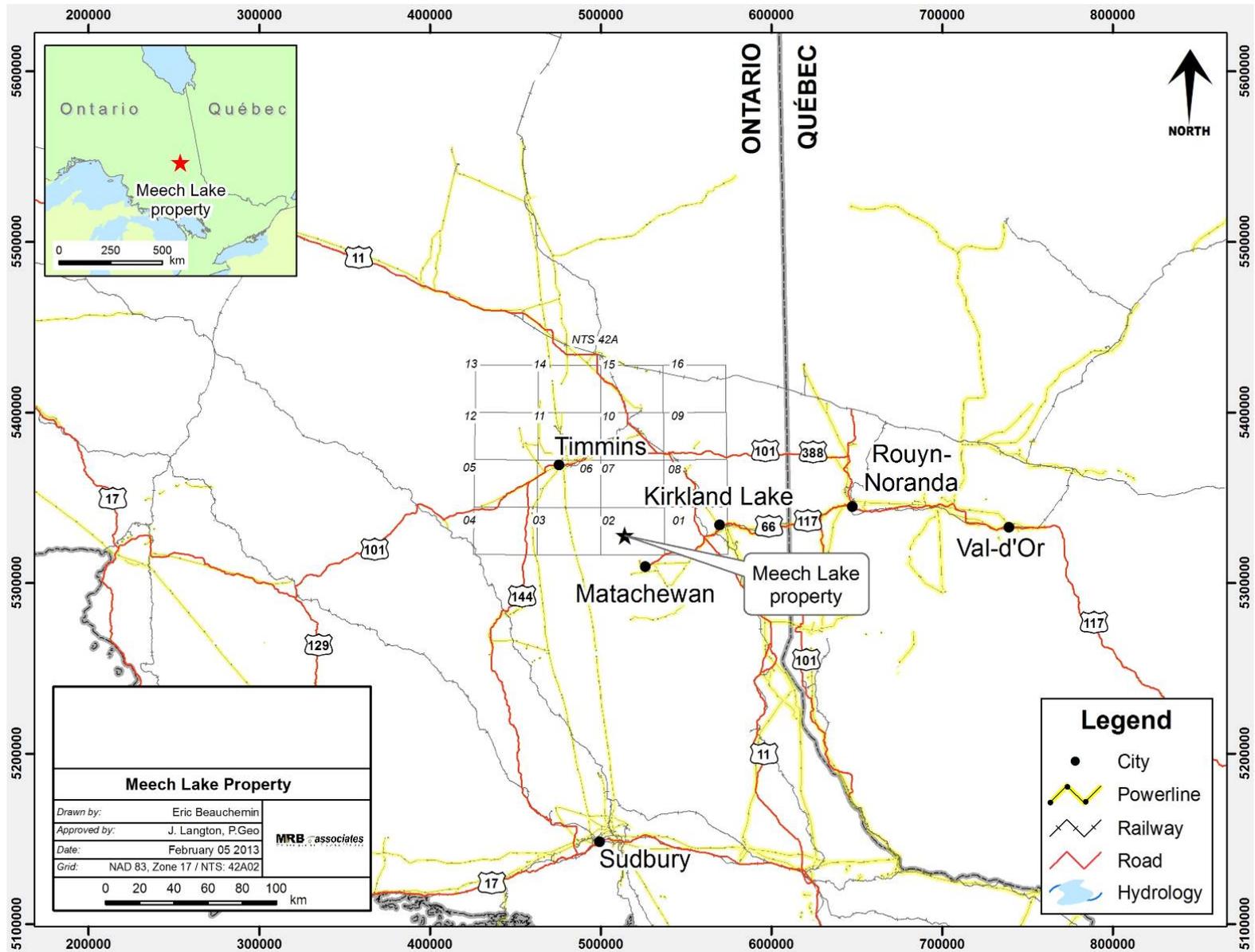
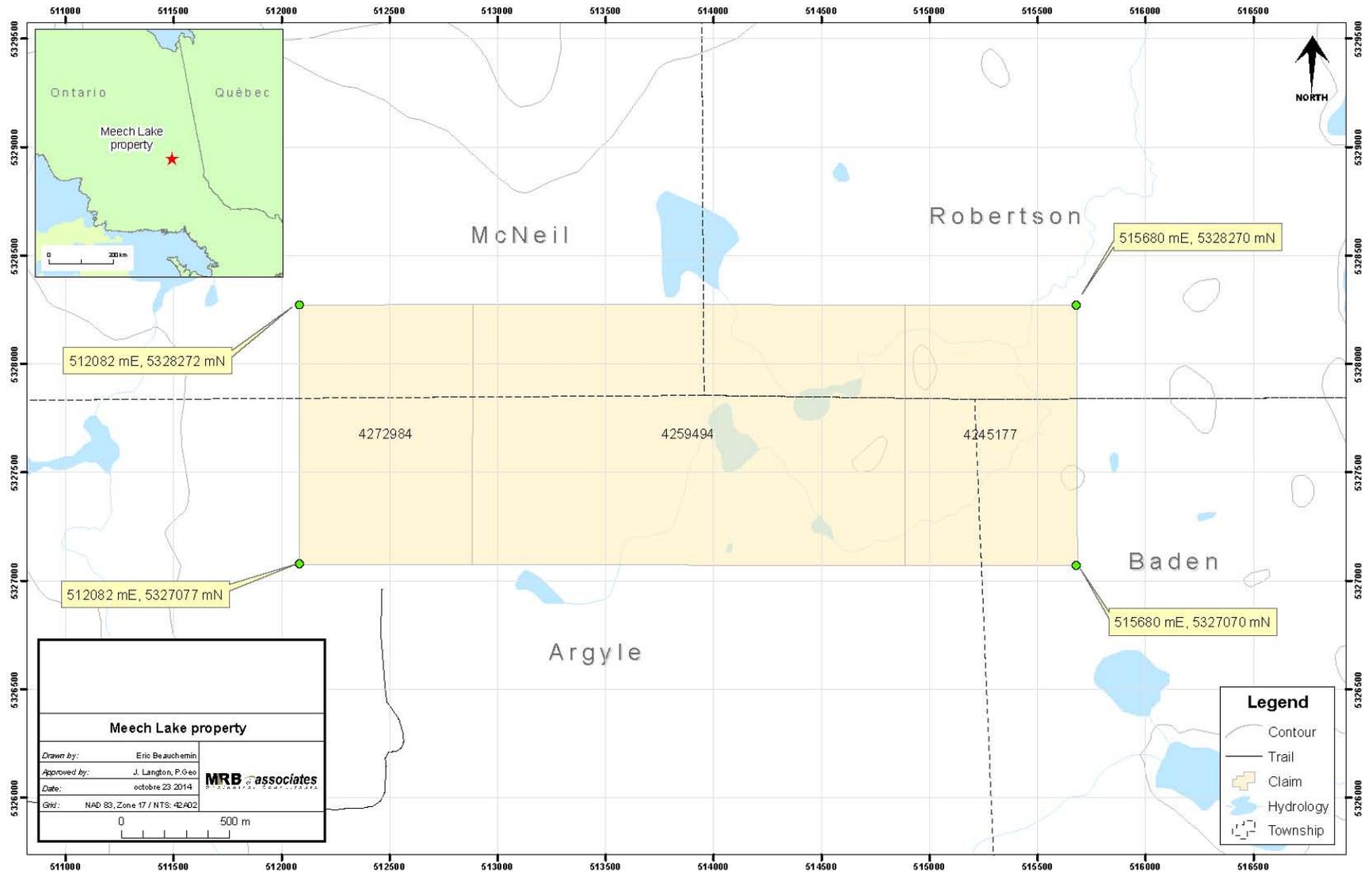


Figure 1: Regional Location Map of the Meech Lake Property.



**Figure 2: Claim Map of the Meech Lake Property**

The Property is underlain mainly by mafic volcanic rocks, with the northwest part of the Property hosting felsic to intermediate volcanic rock. The volcanic rocks are often referred to in the literature as "greenstone". The northeastern part of the Property is underlain by a lobe of a large syenitic intrusion that extends eastward beyond the Property boundary and thence to the southeast through the eastern part of Baden Township; minor felsic and mafic dykes and sills, interpreted to be differentiates of this large intrusion, occur irregularly throughout the Property. The rocks underlying the region surrounding the Property are part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and have been subjected to greenschist to amphibolite grade regional metamorphism. The rock units described herein are referred to by their protolith designations.

Interest in the Property stems from small, local gold and PGE-bearing base-metal sulphide occurrences. Small massive sulphide showings that include chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, galena, molybdenite, minor silver and trace gold are believed to be concentrations of segregated mineralization from mafic volcanic flows, and are also locally concentrated at or near intrusion-country rock contacts. There are also several gold-silver showings typically associated with syenite and mafic to intermediate intrusions extending west from the lobe of the large felsic intrusion. In eastern Baden Township the syenitic intrusion is apparently genetically related to free gold-bearing fissure veins and gold-bearing sulphide-quartz veins (Szetu 1974).

This Report, which was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, provides a summary of the published exploration activity and results from the Property between 1947 and 2014. There was no significant exploration work performed on the Property between 1997 and 2013. Over the past 12 months, Cleghorn has compiled a drill-hole database from historic drill-logs, carried out two ground geophysical surveys of the prospect, and completed a Global Positioning System(GPS)-based claim geo-referencing survey. There is no exploration, development nor operations currently underway on the Property.

Mr. Langton is a Qualified Person (as defined in NI 43-101) and is independent of Cleghorn. Mr. Langton conducted a site visit of the Property by helicopter on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013, accompanied by Michael P. Rosatelli of Cleghorn Mines Ltd. As the area was snow-covered at the time of the site-visit, only the general landscape and surface features were observed. No rock exposures were examined; however, areas cleared for previous exploration activity were observed from the air, as were the collapsed remnants of prospector Hugh Kells' cabin, the location of which is noted on many historic maps of the Property.

No grab samples were collected as they would not have been representative of the mineralization on the Property, nor would the analytical results have been representative of the mineralization of the host rocks on the Property. Furthermore, analytical results of non-representative population of samples may impart a biased indication of the potential of the Property to shareholders, or potential shareholders.

Mr. Langton is of the opinion that the conclusions and the recommended exploration and development programs and budgets recommended in this report are valid at this time, are consistent with those of other junior mineral exploration companies currently operating in the area, and are required in order to determine the full mineral potential of the Property.

The effective date of this Report is April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

## **2.1. Sources of information**

All of the information on the Property contained in the Report is based upon publicly available assessment reports submitted by various mineral exploration companies that have carried out previous work in the area available on-line at <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/>, publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, and scientific papers from various earth science journals. A list of material reviewed and used in the preparation of this Report is included under the heading "References" herein.

## **2.2. Units of reference**

Unless otherwise stated, all currency amounts are reported in Canadian dollars (\$). Grid coordinates and maps are based on Zone 17 of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system, using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83) geoid. Units of measurement include kilometres (km) and metres (m) for distance, and hectares (ha) or square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) for area.

### 3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Although copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were reviewed, an independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed. The Author has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on Cleghorn to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

Information on tenure and permits was obtained from the Ontario Government's on-line CLAIMap system at:

<http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/claimaps>, and;  
[http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm\\_mmen.cfm](http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_mmen.cfm)).

A copy of this Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Cleghorn. Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this Report.

#### 4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in the south-central part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt proximal to the Kirkland Lake and Timmins gold camps (**Figure 3**). The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is within the Abitibi Subprovince of the Canadian Shield, and extends in an east-west direction for over 500 kilometres from Chibougamau, Quebec in the northeast to west of Timmins, Ontario, making it the largest greenstone belt in the world, and one of the most productive gold and base-metal producing regions.

The Meech Lake Property is in north-eastern Ontario, approximately 22 kilometres northwest of the municipality of Matachewan and 55 kilometres southeast of the City of Timmins, and overlies parts of Argyle, Baden, McNeil and Robertson townships. The Property lies within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 42A/02 (see **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The centre of the Property, using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system, is approximately 513900 E, 5327800 N (North American Datum (NAD) 83, Zone 17), or Latitude 48°-06'-12" west, Longitude 80°-48'-48" north.

The Property consists of 3 unpatented, contiguous mining claims, comprising 27 claim units, that form a rectangular shaped block 3.6 kilometres east-west and 1.2 kilometres north-south (see **Figure 2**). Subject to the terms of the Agreement between Cleghorn and 2973090, the terms of which are described in **Section 1.0** and **Section 2.0**, Cleghorn may earn a 100% interest in all of the claims, which cover 432 hectares (ha).

The Property boundaries, which have not been surveyed, but have been ground geo-referenced are defined by UTM (NAD83, Zone 17) coordinates: 512082 E, 5328272 N (NW corner), 512680 E, 5328270 N (NE corner), 515680 E, 5327070 N (SE corner), and 512082 E, 5327077 N (SW corner).

The current status of the claims comprising the Property, as listed by the Ontario Government's on-line CLAIMap system at ([http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm\\_intr.cfm](http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_intr.cfm) and [http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm\\_mmen.cfm](http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_mmen.cfm)), is shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Claim Status Summary – Meech Lake Property**

Claim	Recording Date	Due date	Units	Area: Hectares	Work required	Work Applied 2014	Banked credits
4259494	07/4/2011	07/4/2015	15	240	\$6000	\$36819	\$30819
4245177	24/8/2011	24/8/2015	6	96	\$2400	\$2400	\$0
4272984	28/3/2014	28/3/2017	6	96	\$2400	\$15273	\$12873
		<b>Totals</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>\$10800</b>	<b>\$54492</b>	<b>\$43692</b>

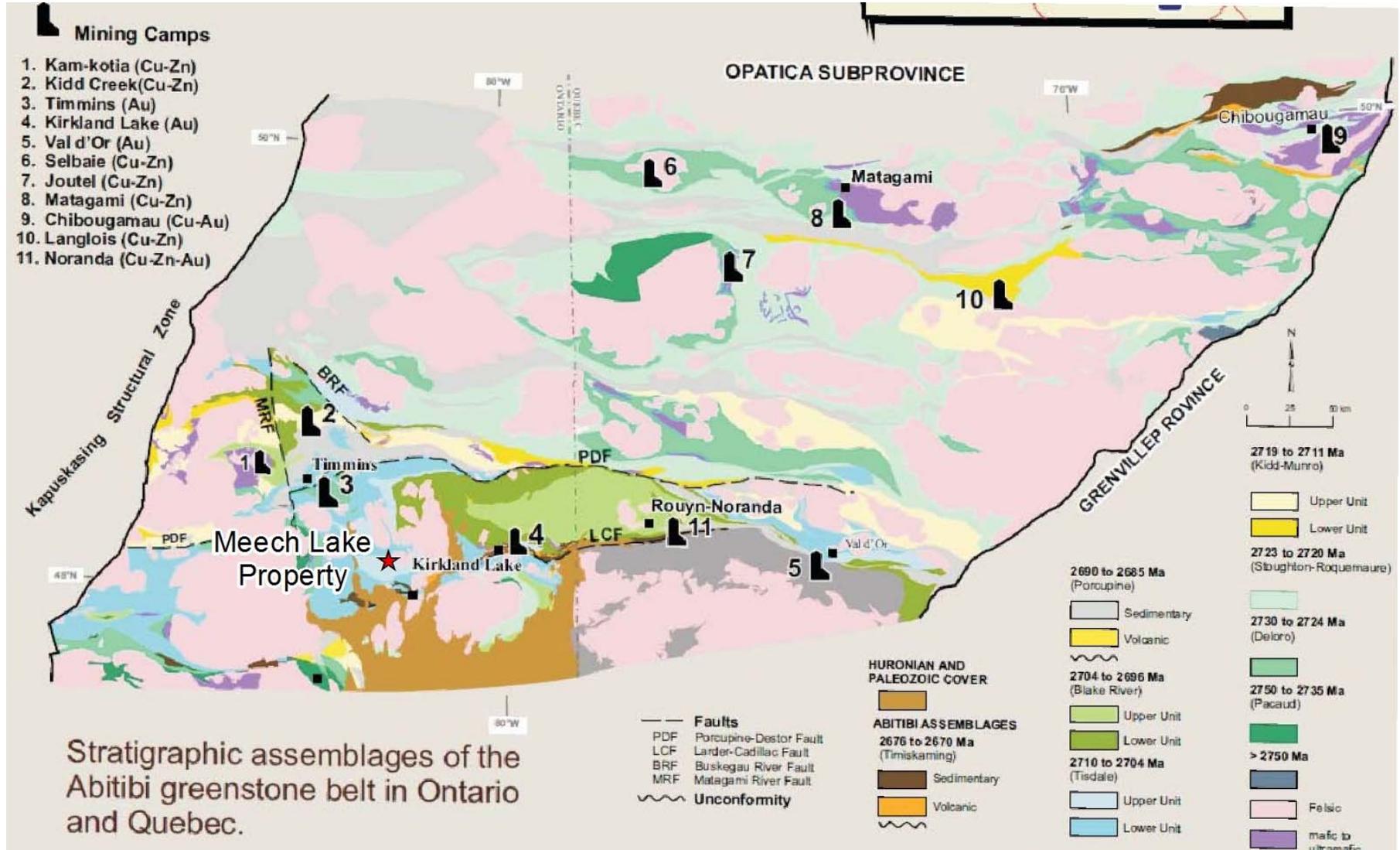


Figure 3: Abitibi Greenstone Belt Regional Geology

According to section 65 of the Mining Act of Ontario: Mining Act, R.S.O. 1990, ([www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws\\_statutes\\_90m14\\_e.htm](http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90m14_e.htm)), the claim holder is not required to complete any assessment work in the first year of recording a mining claim. In the second and all subsequent years, a minimum of \$400 of assessment work per 16 ha claim-unit per year is to be reported until a lease is applied for. The Property's current annual assessment work requirements are \$6,000 for claim 4259494 and \$2,400 each for claims 4245177 and 4272984. There are currently \$43692 work-reserve credits on the claims.

Interest in the Property stems from small, local gold and PGE-bearing base-metal sulphide occurrences. Small massive sulphide showings that include chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, galena, molybdenite, minor silver and trace gold are believed to be concentrations of segregated mineralization from mafic volcanic flows, and are also locally concentrated at or near intrusion-country rock contacts. There are also several gold-silver showings typically associated with syenite and mafic to intermediate intrusions that occur west of the lobe of the large felsic intrusion. In eastern Baden Township the syenitic intrusion is apparently genetically related to free gold-bearing fissure veins and gold-bearing sulphide-quartz veins (Szetu, 1974).

A moderate amount of exploration activity was completed over the Property periodically from 1947 to 1997. Work mainly comprised trenching and pitting, ground geophysical surveys, and diamond-drilling programs, (see **6.0 History** for specific locations and details). In 2013-2014 Cleghorn compiled a drill-hole database from historic drill-logs, and completed ground geophysical magnetic-response and TDEM (Time-domain electromagnetic) surveys over the western part of the prospect. In 2015, Cleghorn contracted MRB & Associates, a consulting firm based in Val-d'Or (QC), to expand, transcribe and validate the historic drill-hole data into a GEMCOM® database and to create a 3-D GEMCOM model of the mineralized zones on the property from the historic and current geological data.

The recommended exploration activity (see **Section 18.0**) is in accordance with the Province of Ontario's natural resources, environmental and cultural legislation.

The reader is cautioned that no mineral reserves or resources have been identified on the Meech Lake property to date. Currently, there are no known risk factors that would affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, nor are there any legal restrictions or impediments to accessing the Property. Although the site visit was conducted by air, there are no physical restrictions to gaining overland access to the claims other than the conditions of the unmaintained tertiary access roads in the vicinity of the Property.

Part of the permit application process will involve consultation with First Nations, which will have to be acted upon directly by Cleghorn. First Nations' land claims have not been comprehensively settled in Ontario, and their future impact on the property's access, title or the right and ability to perform work remain unknown.

#### **4.1. Environmental Liabilities**

There is no exploration, development nor operations currently underway on the Property. The Property was explored historically by trenching and pitting, surface-geophysical surveys, sampling/prospecting, and diamond-drilling programs that included grid-cutting and clearing of drill-sites. There are few vestiges of this previous work other than collapsed excavation pits, and no environmental issues

related to said exploration programs. As of the writing of this report, the Author is not aware of any back-in rights, payments or other agreements, encumbrances or environmental liabilities to which the Property could be subject; nor are there known environmental or land claim issues pending with respect to the Property.

As Operator, Cleghorn has assured the author that all exploration programs on the property have been and shall be conducted in an environmentally sound manner, and will follow, to the best of their abilities, the principles and guidelines outlined in the E3 Framework Document for Responsible Exploration, as according to industry best practices (<http://www.pdac.ca/e3plus/index.aspx>).

#### **4.2. Work Permits and Plans**

In order to undertake certain early exploration activities, an exploration plan must be submitted for permit application, and any surface rights owners must be notified. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration plan activities will be notified by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and have an opportunity to provide feedback before the proposed activities can be carried out. Submission of exploration plans are mandatory as of April 1, 2013. The proposed exploration activities will only be allowed to take place once an appropriate permit has been approved by MNDM.

Depending on how the recommended work on the Property is carried out, Cleghorn, as Operator, may be additionally required to obtain some or all of the following Work Permits: Land Use; Timber & Cutting; Explosives; Water Crossings; Road Construction, and; Permission to Test Material.

#### **4.3. Surface Rights**

Each mining claim provides access rights to a parcel of land on which exploration work may be performed. However, the claim holder cannot access land that has been granted, alienated or leased by the Province for non-mining purposes, or land that is the subject of an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, without first having obtained the permission of the current holder of these rights.

#### **4.4. Restrictions on Work**

The remoteness of the Property and the occasional harsh weather conditions of the region may restrict land-access to the Property through the late fall and winter due to snowfall accumulations; however, to the author's knowledge there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property throughout the year.

#### **4.5. Details of Property Agreements**

Cleghorn will acquire the Meech Lake Property from 2973090 Canada Inc. ("2973090"). Pursuant to a Mineral Claim Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") dated January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015, 2973090 agreed to sell to Cleghorn and Cleghorn agreed to purchase from 2973090 a 100% interest in and to the Meech Lake property.

Cleghorn intends to use the Meech Lake Property as a qualifying property to support the application for listing of Cleghorn's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange subject to the approval of the applicable regulatory authorities. In connection with the "listing application", a technical report on the qualifying property is required by the TSX Venture Exchange.

## **5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

### **5.1. Accessibility**

Ground access to the Property from Timmins is realized by travelling south from Timmins or north from Matachewan on Provincial Highway 566, known as Naybob Road in Timmins and Moyneur Avenue in Matachewan, a 130 km seasonal road that connects the two communities. An unmaintained logging road bearing north off the Naybob Road at Beaudin Lake leads to Nokomis Lake, passing less than a kilometre from the eastern Property boundary. Access to the Property from Nokomis Lake is best achieved by foot, or all-terrain vehicle (*Figure 4*).

### **5.2. Climate**

Climatic conditions are typical for south central Canada, with short, mild summers and long, cold winters. During winter, minimum temperatures of -15 to -25°C are common and snowfalls range from 45 to 60 cm monthly. During the summer, the daily maximum temperatures range from 16°C to a peak average of 24°C in July. Work can be carried out on the Property year-round.

### **5.3. Local Resources**

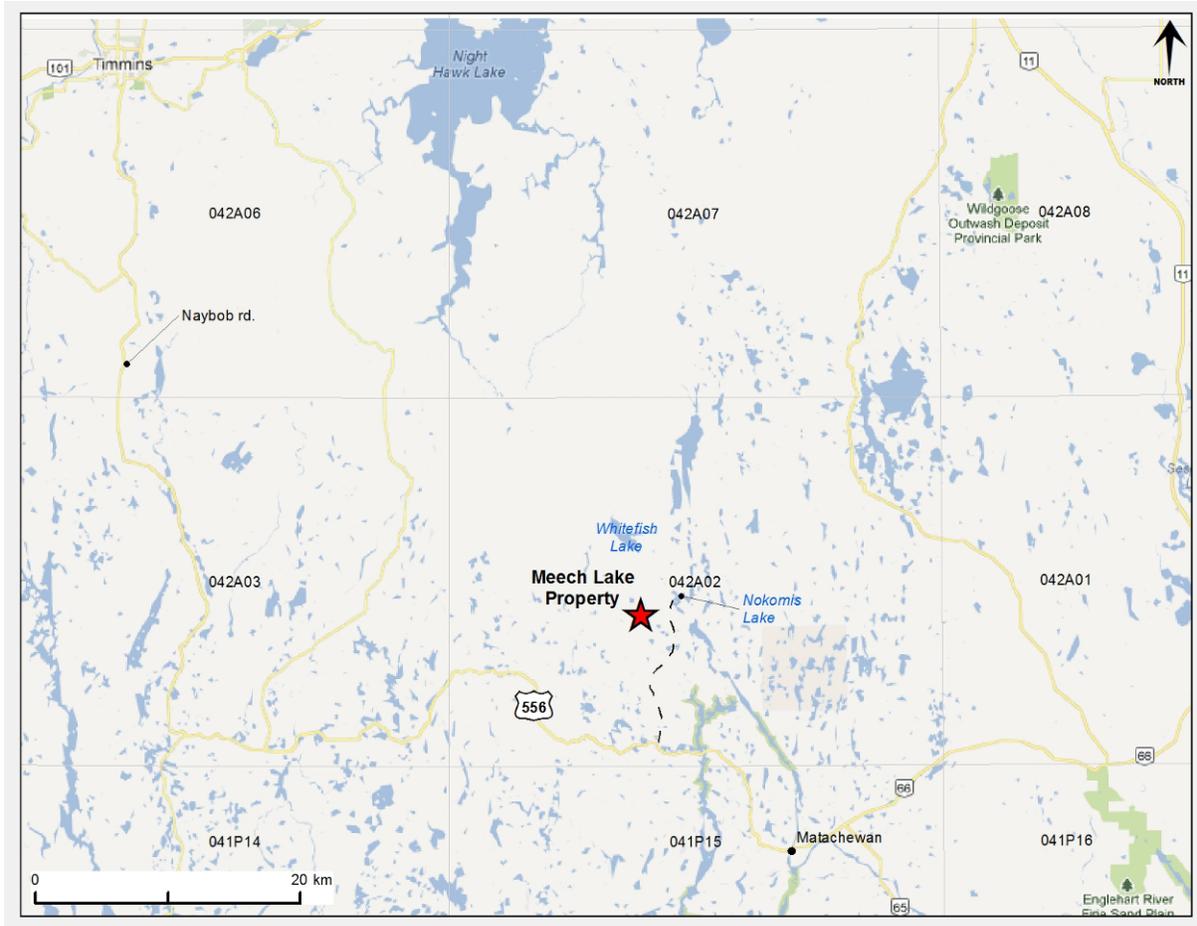
The Timmins area is well known for its mining heritage, and current gold and base-metal operations and infrastructure. The City of Timmins, 55 km north of the Property, is a comprehensive mining centre that can supply experienced personnel, contractors, exploration services, equipment and supplies. Timmins has evolved from a rough-edged mining town to a full service, modern city of 43,000 persons (2011 Census) that is a focal point of north-eastern Ontario. Given its strategic location, local companies attract significant business from throughout the Cochrane district and the James Bay coastal area. The regional market territory is approximately 120,000 people.

### **5.4. Local Infrastructure**

The economy of Timmins is largely based on mining, and has been for over 100 years. The local economy is dominated by mining and smelting activities along with logging, numerous government facilities, and a community college. The downtown business core provides a multitude of offices and convention facilities. The Timmins labour force is educated and well trained.

Timmins is served by air, rail, and road transportation. The local airport provides flights to and from Toronto as well as other locations several times a day.

There is a more than adequate supply of water available for exploration and mining purposes in the vicinity of the Property, and limited harvestable timber. The project is not at a stage that enables the scale of processing operations or waste facilities to be speculated upon. No established electrical power sources are available to the project.



**Figure 4: Base map showing ground access routes to Meech Lake Property**

### 5.5. Physiography

The Property lies just north of the height-of-land between the Hudson Bay (Arctic) and Great Lakes (Atlantic) watersheds. The area is poorly drained with abundant wetland. Two small lakes, Muhquoh Lake and an unnamed lake to the southwest with elevations of 320 metres, lie on the Property. Topographic relief is fairly flat with a maximum elevation change of roughly 15 metres. Drainage is towards the north to Skoodeas and Nokomis lakes, part of the Whitefish River system, and eventually to Night Hawk Lake and the Frederick-House River to James Bay.

Over 70 percent of the property is covered by sparse northern boreal forest consisting of stunted black spruce, alders and larch. As most of the property is covered by a thin layer of overburden, outcrop exposures are rare.

## 6. HISTORY

NOTE: The online "GeologyOntario" resource provides access to the information holdings of the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), and is the principal repository for historical information on the Province's mineral resources. Spatial and attribute search functionality allows for rapid discovery of information from reports and maps from OGS publications and client-submitted Assessment Reports. The AFRI (Assessment Files Research Imaging)-numbered files are accessible online at [http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/geologyontario/default\\_e.asp](http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/geologyontario/default_e.asp).

The AFRI number, is a reference number to which an Assessment File or similar document is assigned in the GeologyOntario database. The "2-dot" number, is an internal Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) reference number to which an Assessment File or similar document is assigned once the file has been entered into the data-system by the Claims Recorder's Office.

Records of work reported over the Meech Lake Property area date from as far back as 1947, to as recently as 1997. The Author has reviewed the available information contained in Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Assessment Reports that pertain to the Meech Lake claim block, as well as hard-copy documents in Cleghorn's possession made available to the Author. The earliest files available refer to the discovery of the Waterhole showing by Hugh Kells, and to gold showings being discovered and sampled in the early to mid-1930's; however, the earliest available report is from 1947. A summary of the pertinent Assessment Report files is presented below.

Although most Assessment Work files describing work done within parts of the Property are available on-line, hard-copy historic files yet to be digitally scanned, exist at the Office of the Resident Geologist in Kirkland Lake and must be examined in person. A compilation of relevant historical work completed within the Property's boundaries is available in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**.

### **Baker (1947) – Mr. Hugh M. Kells**

Report on prospecting work completed on the Kells claims located in the McNeil, Robertson, Argyle and Baden Townships. A magnetometer was set up directly on top of the massive sulphide showing and magnetic readings were taken in all directions from the showing covering an area of about 200 feet. The report includes plans with location of drill-holes that are not mentioned in the text. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

### **42A02NW0087 (1951) – B.W. Lang**

Report on a magnetic survey of 57 mining claims in the Matachewan area, Ontario. The purpose of this survey was to delineate a sulphide lens comprising high grade assays of copper, nickel, platinum and palladium. The magnetic survey outlined a number of anomalies that are considered to represent two different types of intrusive rocks. Zinc, gold and silver mineralization was found along the margins or within the limits of these anomalies in granite or in sheared volcanic rocks close to the granite contact. The report includes 2 plans and work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**Sullivan and McFarland (1951) – Hoyle Mining Company Limited**

Assessment report on the Kells claims in the Argyle Township. The report includes brief geology, description of showings with corresponding gold samples and a claim map. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**Savage (1952) – Hoyle Mining Company Limited.**

Report on a visit made on the Kells claim property to examine core from the diamond-drilling in progress. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW8416 (1973) – J.A. Witherspoon and Mid-North Engineering Services Ltd.**

Report on ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on a 24-claim group located in the Argyle Township, in Matachewan area, Ontario. The magnetic survey outlined several weak anomalies including two main zones of weak to moderate magnetic anomalies previously described in 1951. The report includes 2 plans and work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW0098 (1974) – New Kелore Mines Limited**

Report describes the results of diamond-drilling on the geophysical anomalies located on a 24-claim group property in Argyle Township, in Matachewan area, Ontario. Eight (8) drill-holes totalling 2,100 feet were completed and assay results for base metals and gold are included. The report includes a certificate of analysis for work completed within the Property's boundaries. Drilling confirmed that the sulphide mineralization carries interesting values in precious metals, copper and nickel in a strongly altered dunite dike; low-grade gold mineralization was also encountered.

Hole #1, which tested the Waterhole showing, returned 0.11 oz/t Au, 5.0% Zn over a 3-foot interval from 88.8 ft to 91.8 ft, and 0.21 oz/t Au, 1.35% Zn over 3.2 ft (108.7 ft to 111.8 ft). Hole #3, drilled west of the Kells showing, intersected 1.2 feet grading 0.78 % Ni, 1.48% Cu, 0.014oz/t (0.48 g/t) Pt, 0.028 oz/t (0.96 g/t) Pd, and trace Au.

**Szetu (Dec. 1974) – New Kелore Mines Limited**

Report on ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys covering four new claims on the east side of the 24-claim group property located in the Argyle Township. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW0395 (1974) – New Kелore Mines Limited**

Diamond-drill logs of the 8 drill-holes mentioned in report **42A02SW0098**. It also includes a location map of the drill-holes. Diamond-drill hole #6 is outside the current Property's boundaries.

**Szetu (1975) – New Kелore Mines Limited**

Report on a geological survey carried out to cover four claims to the east of the 24-claim group located in Argyle Township. Also given in this report are the results of a detailed proton magnetometer survey. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW0088 (1975) – New Kелore Mines Limited**

Report on a program of exploratory drilling for gold in the on the 24-claim group property in Argyle Township, in Matachewan area, Ontario. Four (4) drill-holes totalling 1,050 feet were completed to cover the required assessment work for all but

the west four claims of the property. The gold occurrences noted on the property are apparently associated with relatively weak sulphide mineralization; the occurrence of free gold has not been verified. The report includes two plans with drill-hole locations. The four drill-holes are located within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW0099 (1975) – New Kelore Mines Limited**

Diamond-drill logs of the 4 drill-holes mentioned in report **42A02SW0088**. It also includes a location map of the drill-holes along with a claim maps and geophysical survey maps. The four drill-holes are located within the Property's boundaries.

**Jensen (1984) – Melrose Resources Limited**

Report on a total field intensity magnetic survey conducted on 72 contiguous unpatented claims in the Argyle Township in the Larder Lake mining division. The purpose of the magnetic survey was to define the lithological units, locate sulphide bodies similar to the high grade showing near the northern boundary, identify the locations of faults and shear zones, and to locate favourable areas for gold mineralization. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW0073 (1984) – Melrose Resources Limited**

Report on a magnetic survey of the Larder Lake mining division in Argyle Township. The report includes a magnetic survey map.

**42A02SW001 (1987) – Kasran Resources Ltd.**

Report on VLF-EM surveys of the Larder Lake mining division in Argyle Township. The report includes several maps including 4 VLF-EM survey maps and a geophysical compilation map.

**42A02SW0054 (1988) – Peter Island Resources**

Report on diamond-drilling on the Larder Lake mining division in Argyle Township. Four (4) holes were drilled in three locations for a total length of 1445 feet. The drill-holes are within the Property's boundaries.

**Jolliffe (1991) – Trump Reserve Minerals Ltd. and Storimin Exploration Ltd.**

Report on geological mapping and prospecting on the Robertson Township property in the Matachewan area. The purpose was to investigate the potential for volcanogenic massive sulphides in the vicinity of Nokomis Lake, where previous airborne and ground geophysical surveys had outlined weak conductors and magnetic anomalies. The report includes two claim maps, two geology maps and a geology map of the Meech Lake prospect. The southwestern part of the Robertson Township property slightly overlaps the northeastern part of the Meech Lake Property.

**42A02SW9700 & 42A02SW0007 (1992) – Trinity Explorations**

Report on ground exploration on the Larder Lake mining division in Argyle, McNeil and Robertson townships. A grid was established, total field magnetic, vertical magnetic gradient and two channel VLF-EM geophysical surveys were completed as well as a program of prospecting, geological mapping and sampling from trenches. The report includes sample descriptions with corresponding mineral grades for Au, Ag, Cu, Ni, Pt and Pd, assay certificates, claims maps, total field magnetometer plan, vertical magnetic gradient survey plan, 2 VLF-EM survey plans, a prospecting plan and 2 geological survey plans. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**42A02SW2004 (1997) – Kalahari Resources Inc.**

Report on the “Meech Lake Group” which consists of four contiguous properties, namely the Meech Lake, Kells North, Ho Toi and Poker prospects, located in Argyle, McNeil and Robertson townships. The exploration program included line cutting, a geophysical survey (**42A02SW0041**) and ten (10) drill-holes totalling 4440 feet. Values up to 1.42% Zn and 0.209 oz/t Au were obtained from quartz veins in the mafic intrusive rocks. The report includes drill logs, sections and plans.

Three (3) holes were drilled on the Kells showing:

- DDH 97MCL-01 targeted the main Kells showing area but did not encounter any mineralization comparable with the high PGE, Cu and Ni values from legacy surface grab samples of the showing. No pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite or any other nickel-copper bearing minerals were observed. The hole was therefore only assayed for gold. The most significant sections were a shear zone at 41 feet down-hole and a quartz vein at 104 feet down-hole. The highest assay result was 40 ppb gold.
- DDH 97MCL-06 was drilled to test an IP anomaly “P3” striking ENE-WSW and intersected a fine to coarse, intermediate tuff, intruded by a weakly silicified “dioritic to gabbroic” dike from 157.50 ft to 166.50 ft. A “minor shear zone” from 79.00 ft to 85.00 ft, oriented 45° to core axis, comprised 5% quartz veining containing 1% pyrite and traces of sphalerite”;
- DDH 97MCL-10 was drilled 56 metres southwest of DDH 97MCL-06 and tested the same IP anomaly. One sample from a moderately chloritized, fine-grained intermediate tuff in hole DDH 97MCL-10 contained elevated Au and Zn concentrations. The diorite dyke intersected in hole DDH 97MCL-06 was not encountered in hole DDH 97MCL-10 indicating that it is likely steeply dipping.

The anomalous intersections from the three holes at the Kells showing are summarized in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Summary of best intersections from 1997 drill-holes**

Hole	From (ft)	To (ft)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %	Zn %	Description
97MCL-06	43.0	44.5	70	-	-	5.000	QV's @ 70° to core axis; Traces of py.
	84.0	85.5	230	5.7	0.069	1.420	10% QV's; 3% py and sph in moderately sheared volcanics.
	88.0	89.0	120	2.4	0.015	0.918	5% QV's @ 90° TCA; 3% py and sph.
	163.5	165.0	7175	1.3	0.011	0.011	Weakly silicified Diorite dike; 2% disseminated py.
	165.0	166.5	100	4.4	0.276	0.020	QV @ 20° TCA at the lower contact with 3% py and cpy.
	251.0	256.0	<5	1.0	0.002	0.010	"Minor" QV's in volcanics; traces of py.
97MCL-010	376.0	378.5	50	<0.5	0.007	0.295	Moderately chloritized, fine-grained Intermediate Tuff; 5% py and sph.
Abbreviations: Au = gold; Ag = silver; Cu = copper; Zn = Zinc; QV's = quartz veins; py = pyrite; sph = sphalerite; cpy = chalcopyrite							

**42A02SW0041 (1997) – Kalahari Resources Inc.**

Report on geophysical surveys completed on the property located at the junction of the Argyle, McNeil and Robertson Townships. An induced polarization survey (42,925 km), along with electromagnetic HEM, VLF and magnetic surveys were performed. The report includes several maps and plans. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**Charlton (1997) – Kalahari Resources Inc. and Golden Pond Resources Ltd.**

This report is a qualifying report on the Meech Lake – Matachewan Property. The Property is located in the southwest portion of the Abitibi Greenstone belt. It was staked for its polymetallic potential which includes three different types of mineralization found at that point. All three types of mineralization have economic potential. The first is an altered dunite body hosting sulphides which has been sampled several times in the past and given high grade values for copper, nickel, platinum, palladium and gold. The second is the "Waterhole showing" area which hosts altered andesite with pyrite possibly associated with syenite dykes comprising high zinc and gold values from past drilling. The third type of mineralization is gold with pyrite/pyrrhotite in sheared syenite in the east-central part of the Property. The report includes work completed within the Property's boundaries.

**Ploeger, C.J. (2014) - CXS Exploration Services Ltd. (Assessment # pending)**

Report on ground magnetometer survey completed on the property in August of 2014. The survey comprised an aggregate of 24.87 line kilometres comprising 1990 magnetometer readings taken at 12.5 m spacing. The report includes a number of maps and images of the interpreted magnetic response over the western part of the Property where the survey was carried out.

**Dubois, M. (2014) – Abitibi Geophysics Inc. (Assessment # pending)**

Report on TDEM (time-domain electromagnetic) ground geophysical survey completed on the property in September of 2014. The survey covered twelve 50 m lines, spaced 100 m apart, for an aggregate of 6.00 line kilometres. Reading were taken every 25 m. This type of survey is designed to detect and characterize deeply buried conductors. Three (3), ill-defined, weakly conductive, northeast-trending anomalies were detected.

## 7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 7.1. Regional Geology

Archean (2.75 to 2.67 billion years) granite/greenstone-belts dominate the Abitibi Subprovince, which lies in the southeast part of the Archean Superior craton, and includes the Timmins-Kirkland Lake District. Rocks in the greenstone belts include komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic metavolcanic rocks (oldest), overlain by turbidite-dominated formations; and alkalic metavolcanic rocks and associated alluvial-fluvial metasedimentary rocks. The “granites” include tonalite-trondjhemite-granodiorite batholiths, smaller granodiorite intrusions and syenite stocks.

The Meech Lake Property is in the south-central part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, the southern-most greenstone belt of the Abitibi Subprovince (see **Figure 3**). The Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) extends for more than 500 km east-west from Chibougamau, Quebec to west of Timmins, Ontario, making it the largest exposed greenstone belt in the world.

The AGB forms a large, east-trending synclinorium in the Timmins-Kirkland Lake-Rouyn-Noranda area extending between the Lake Abitibi and Round Lake batholiths (Jensen, 1985). The northern limb of the synclinorium is transected by the Destor-Porcupine Fault, whereas the southern limb is cut by the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault; many regional scale structures have been identified between the two regional fault systems. The Meech Lake Property is situated on the southern limb of the synclinorium within the central fault block.

### 7.2. Local Geology

The rocks underlying the Timmins-Matachewan area are divided into: the Lower Supergroup, characterized by calc-alkaline rocks with iron formations commonly located at the top of the sequence, and; the Upper Supergroup, which is subdivided into three groups according to their geochemical affinity. The base of the Upper Supergroup is composed mainly of basaltic and peridotitic komatiites along with Mg-tholeiites. The second and third groups of the Upper Supergroup both extend east of the Ontario-Quebec provincial boundary and correlate respectively with the Kenojevis Group and Blake River Group.

The Kenojevis Group is dominantly a calc-alkaline volcanic suite whereas the Blake River Group is composed mostly of Fe-tholeiites. The Meech Lake Group straddles the northern contact between calc-alkaline rocks of the Blake River Group.

Timiskaming Group rocks that comprise mainly polymictic conglomerates, wackes and argillites and minor alkalic lavas are intercalated with the Kenojevis Group and Blake River groups.

Late Precambrian north-trending diabase dykes of the Matachewan series occur throughout the area.

The region is bisected by several major, north to northwest-striking, mainly sinistral faults. One, the Montreal River Fault, passes within 2 km to the east of the Property. These major faults appear to have a spatial influence on the orientation of the “late” (Proterozoic) diabasic and ultramafic intrusions in the region.

### 7.3. Property Geology

The Property is dominantly underlain by rocks of the Blake River Group comprising calc-alkaline basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and pyroclastic rocks, intercalated with minor Mg-rich tholeiitic basalts. The andesite flows are light grey-green, generally massive and carbonate rich, and typically interbedded with fine ash and crystal ash tuffs. The northeastern part of the Property is underlain by a lobe of a large syenitic intrusion that extends eastward beyond the Property boundary and thence to the southeast through the eastern part of Baden Township. The metavolcanic rocks have been intruded by minor ultramafic (dunite), mafic (gabbro) and felsic dykes and sills, interpreted to be differentiates of this large intrusion, that occur irregularly throughout the Property (**Figure 5** and **Figure 6**). All of the mafic, and especially ultramafic, dykes have strong magnetic-response signatures. A dunite dyke in the western part of the Property hosts the Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au occurrence known as the Kells showing, as well as the uncatalogued West Dunite showing. The felsic dykes and sills are mainly fine to medium grained, pink to white, massive syenite.

The rocks strike generally east, have a steep to vertical dip, and are extremely strained and altered. The axis of a broad, east-southeast oriented synclinorium is interpreted to pass through central Argyle Township implying that the volcanic sequence on the property face predominantly southward. The volcanic rocks are regularly sheared, and locally exhibit chlorite and carbonate alteration. Three prominent sets of high-strain (shear) zones and brittle faults transect the property. A set of "late", east-trending sinistral faults offset geophysical magnetic-response anomalies that are interpreted as dykes and zones of sulphide mineralization. Associated secondary faults occur at a steep angle to the east-west faults. Mineralization in the western part of the Property is interpreted to be associated with north-trending shear-zones that are occasionally coincident with the secondary (north-south) brittle faults. The known mineralized intrusions (dykes) are likely coincident with "early" north-east trending shear zones.

A notable northeast-striking shear zone, evident from legacy geophysical surveys, is interpreted to cross the south boundary in the centre of the property and extend to the northeast where it encounters the syenitic batholith. It may partly form a contact between the southeast part of the syenitic intrusion the calc-alkaline country rock. It appears to be offset by a number of "late" brittle faults. The "East showing" occurs south of Muhquoh Lake in a syenite dyke that has intruded along this high-strain zone.

### 7.4. Mineralization

The Property hosts different styles of mineralization: 1) polymetallic mineralization occurring as massive and disseminated sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite) carrying Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au hosted in altered dunite dyke (Kells showing and West Dunite showing); 2) massive-sulphides (pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite) occurring at the tops of sericitized and carbonatized mafic volcanic flows with possibly associated syenite dykes (Water Hole showing), and; 3) disseminated sulphides within fractured and altered syenite (East showing);

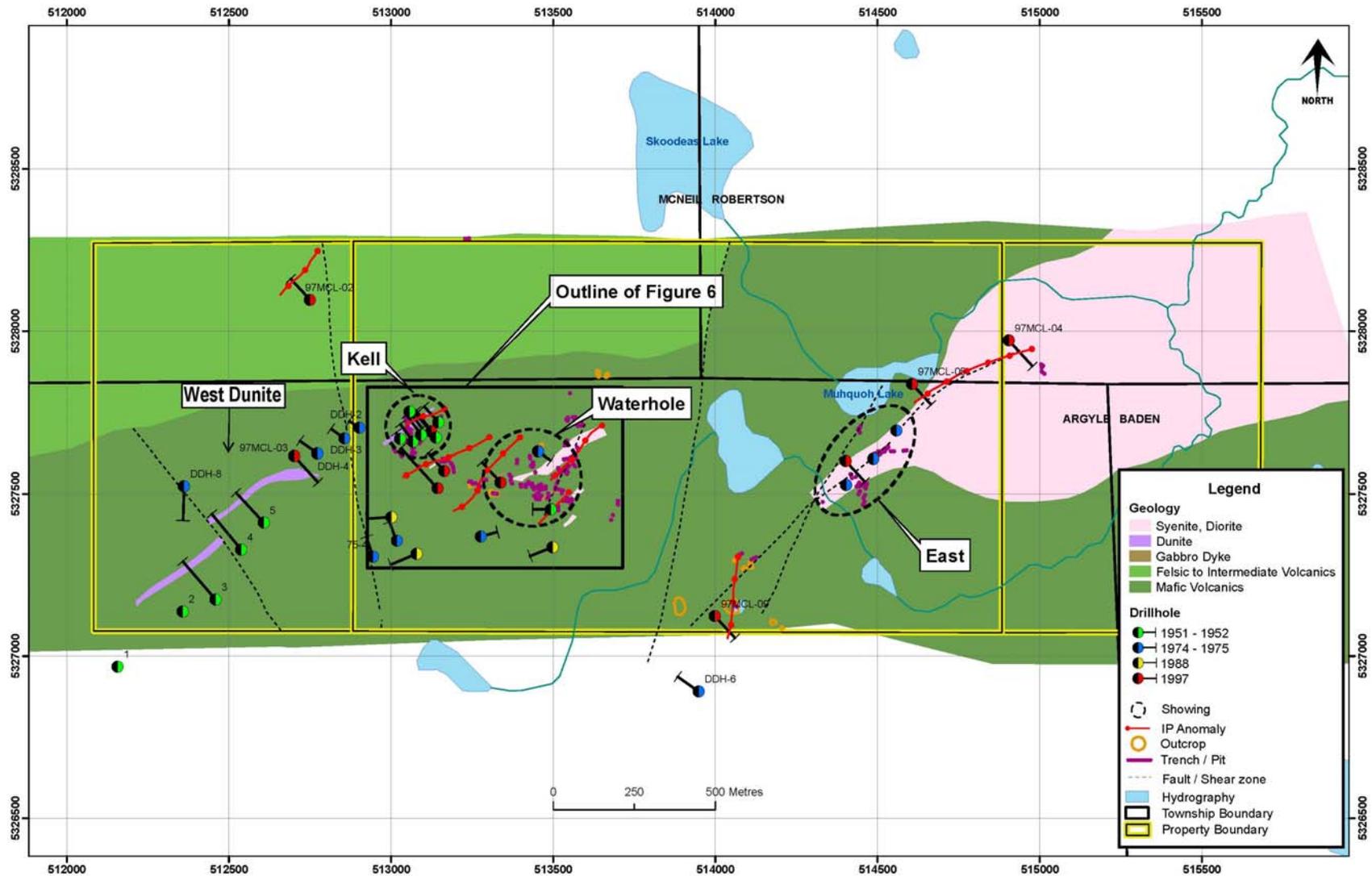


Figure 5: Meech Lake Property - general geology & geological compilation

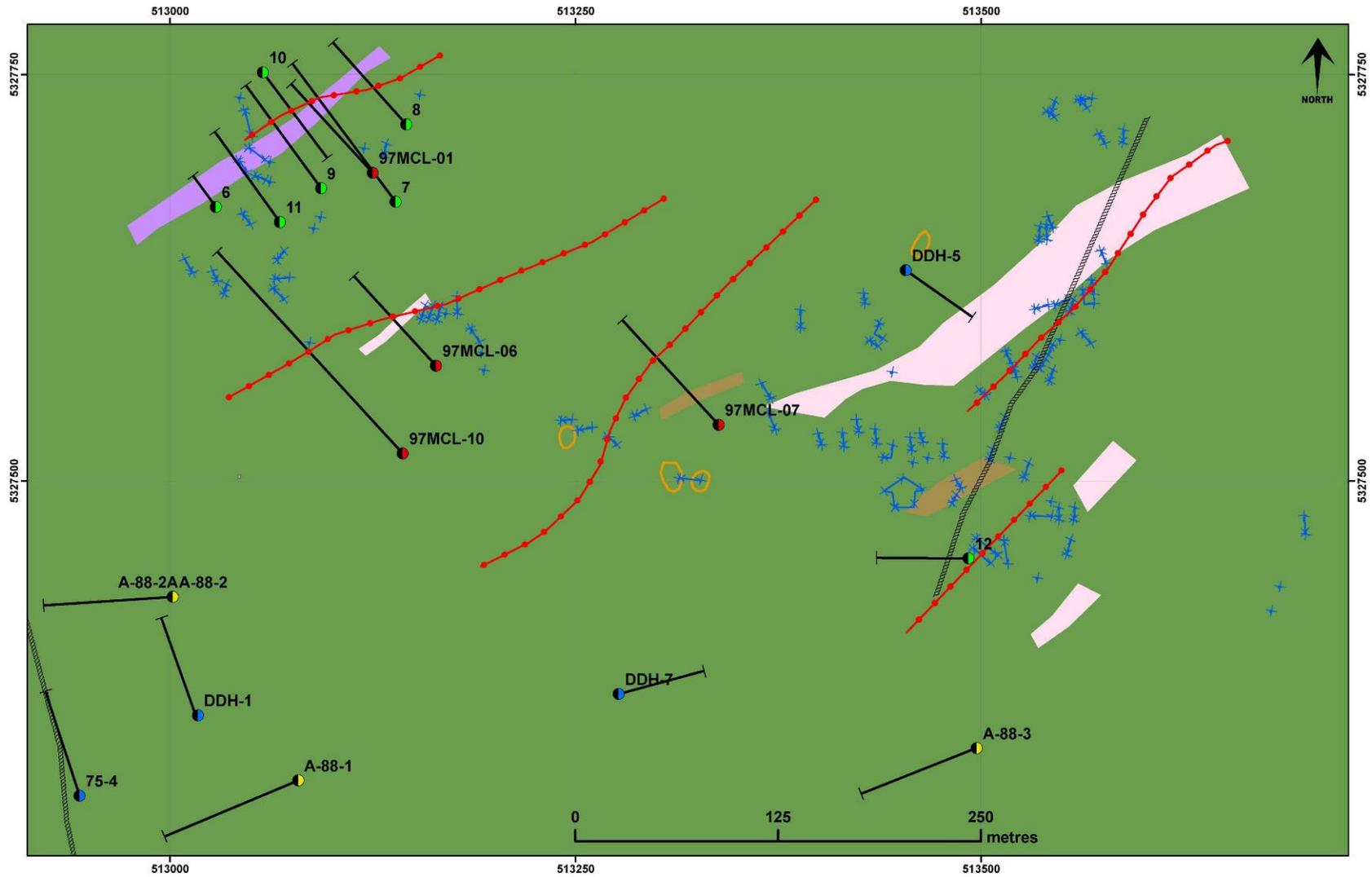


Figure 6: Detail of western part of Meech Lake Property (see Figure 5 for Legend).

There are four principle mineralized zones on the Property:

#### Kells Showing

A northeast-trending dunite dyke in the western part of the Property hosts a number of minor Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au occurrences that are collectively known as the Kells showing. A massive sulphide lens dips 45° towards 160° in gabbroic host rock, 3.5 m north of an altered, serpentine-rich dunite. The main sulphide lens is 40 cm wide with, possibly, a northwest plunge. Sulphide content (up to 70%) includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and magnetite. The lens is not present on the other side of the pit and appears to have no related shear structure.

The foot-wall zone is about 1.2 m wide and contains 2-5% fine, disseminated chalcopyrite within unaltered coarse gabbro with occasional 4-6 cm blebs of massive sulphide, similar to the above described lens. The mineralization appears uniform and does not appear to be structurally controlled.

Samples of the facing walls consistently contain disseminated chalcopyrite content with low Pd, Cu, Ni values. Channel sample # 886 returned 0.087 oz/t Au, 0.72 oz/t Ag, 5.44 % Cu, 5.32 % Ni, 0.087 oz/t Pt and 0.185 oz/t Pd over 40 cm; channel sample (# 887) returned 0.003 oz/t Au, nil Ag, 0.590 % Cu, 0.299 % Ni, 0.004 oz/t Pt and 0.029 oz/t Pd over 1.1 m (AFRI 42A02SW0007).

Au-Zn showings discovered immediately south of the Kells showing and were tested by drilling in 1974 (New Kelore Mining) and 1988 (Peter Island Resources). Although poorly documented, they have similarities with the deposits in the Bousquet area of Quebec; i.e., Laronde Mine and Bousquet Deposit (Campbell and Hawley, 1992; Charlton, 1997; Roy, 1998).

#### West Dunite Showing

A southwest-trending extension of the dunite intrusion that hosts the Kells showing. This dyke was intersected by a number of historic diamond-drill holes that record minor Pt, Pd, Au, Cu, Zn and Ni concentrations. Best results were recorded from DDH-3 drilled in 1974 by New Kelore Mining (AFRI 42A02SW0395), which returned 1.49% Cu and 0.78% Ni over 1.17 ft (132.33 - 133.50 ft).

#### Waterhole Showing(Au-Ag-Cu-Zn)

The Water Hole showing is 350 m southeast of the Kells showing. Trinity Exploration's 1992 report (AFRI 42A02SW0007) describes 2 distinct north-striking (010°) shears in a 300° to 320° striking gabbroic dyke. The northern part of western-most 010° degree shear is approximately 1 metre wide, containing a 6-8 cm white quartz vein containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, malachite and sphalerite in thin stringers of up to 2.5 cm wide. A 50 cm chip-channel sample (#2177) of the eastern part of this shear assayed 0.412 and 6.52 oz/ton Au and Ag, respectively, 0.46% Cu and 3.84% Zn. Sample 2178, across the footwall of the shear in slightly sericitized and carbonatized gabbro containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite, assayed 0.03 oz/ton Au, 0.105% Cu and 0.081% Zn over 50 cm. These two samples contain less than 0.002 oz/ton Pt and Pd.

A parallel 010° trending shear, 3 m to the east lies in a gabbroic and sericite schist. A chip-channel sample (#2179) of 1 m of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite assayed 0.004 oz/ton Au, 0.09 oz/ton Ag, 0.295% Co and 2.96% Zn.

Another 30 cm wide shear along a gabbro-sericite schist contact trends 300° and is offset to 320° at the intersection with the eastern 010° shear. The mineralization is the same as in the 010° shear. The shear and 1.0 m of the hanging-wall sericite schist was sampled. The 1.2 m channel sample (#2180) contained 0.230 oz/ton Au, 0.51 oz/ton Ag, 0.227% Cu and 1.36% Zn.

Work in 1974 by New Kelore Mines Ltd. returned 0.14 oz/ton Au and 3.82 oz/ton Ag from a grab sample, whereas their DDH#1 hole log records an intersection of 0.11 oz/ton and 0.21 oz/ton Au over 3.0 and 3.2 feet, respectively (AFRI 42A02SW9700).

#### East Showing

The East showing is a gold showing just south of Muhquoh Lake, a grab sample of 3 to 5% pyrite along a syenite-andesite contact assayed 2.74 oz/ton (42A02SW9700).

A trench near the showing contains a 5 cm quartz stringer hosted with a mafic syenite. The trench was originally approximately 10 m long. Both the 310° striking quartz stringer and host syenite contain 2% fine disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Channel sample #2169 over 15 cm assayed 0.043 oz/ton (42A02SW0007). A contact with andesite 5 m to the east, strikes 320°.

The altered syenite dyke hosting the mineralization is outlined by a northeast-trending, strongly magnetic anomaly. The syenite dyke is thought to be an extension off the large syenitic intrusion that underlies the northeastern part of the Property. The gold potential of the large felsic (syenitic) intrusion is supported by the presence of similar styles of occurrences (the Thesaurus Gold Prospect, the Baden Syndicate Au-Cu occurrence, and the Richore Au occurrence) that occur east of the Property along the contact zone bounding the same intrusions as the New Kelore Mines East showing.

#### **7.4.1. Mineral Occurrences in the Provincial Database**

There are three (3) Provincially-catalogued mineral occurrences\* on the Property: the Witherspoon Occurrence (MDI42A02SW00049); the Kells North Occurrence (MDI42A02SW00063) and; the Waterhole Occurrence (MDI42A02SW00077). However, these do not correspond to the known mineralized zones that have been uncovered on the Property. The descriptions of both the Provincial Witherspoon and Kells North Occurrences most closely match the Kells showing. The Provincial Waterhole Occurrence seems to best correspond to the Waterhole showing. The East showing is not listed in the Provincial digital archives, nor is the West Dunite showing given separate status from the Kells showing. The listed coordinate locations of the three occurrences are inaccurate. A summary of the Provincial listings is included for the sake of completeness.

##### Witherspoon Occurrence: Au-sulphides

Grab sample from a small massive sulphide lens occurring in a talcose mafic dyke cutting diorite breccia assayed 0.14 oz/t Au, and 3.82 oz/t silver. A grab sample of massive sulphide collected from a pit assayed 5.66 % Ni, 12.6 % Cu, 0.04 oz/t Au, and trace of silver.

##### Kells North Occurrence: Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd

In the 1992 exploration program carried out by Trinity Explorations, channel sample # 886 returned 0.087 oz/t Au, 0.72 oz/t Ag, 5.44 % Cu, 5.32 % Ni, 0.087 oz/t Pt and 0.185 oz/t Pd over 1.3 feet. A second sample (# 887)

returned 0.003 oz/t Au, nil Ag, 0.590 % Cu, 0.299 % Ni, 0.004 oz/t Pt and 0.029 oz/t Pd over 3.7 feet. REF: KL 3254, pages 17 and 21; Figure G-C.

Waterhole occurrence: Au-Ag

A 1.5 foot chip-sample (sample # 2177) collected from the eastern part of the shear assayed 0.412 oz/t Au, 6.52 oz/t Ag, 0.46 % Cu and 3.84 % Zn. In another example, sample # 2178 collected from across the footwall of the shear in slightly sericitized and carbonatized gabbro containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite, assayed 0.03 oz/t Au, nil silver, 0.105 % Cu and 0.081 % Zn over 1.5 feet chip sample. These two samples contain less than 0.002 oz/t Pt and Pd. The diamond drilling programs carried out by Hoyle Mining Company in 1951 and by Peter Island Resources in 1988 did not return any significant assays.

*\*Note: The AFRI number refers to the Ontario Geological Survey's Assessment File Research Imaging (AFRI) database entry number. The MDI numbers designate mineral deposit and occurrence summary reports. Both the AFRI and MDI references can be examined and downloaded through the "Geology Ontario" portal at: <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/>.*

## 8. DEPOSIT TYPES

There is no active mineral production in the immediate area of the Meech Lake Property; however, a number of historical gold and sulphide occurrences have been documented. They occur as one of five types of mineralization found on the Property (**42A02SW0041**): 1) gold-silver bearing sulphides (chalcopyrite, sphalerite, minor galena) in sheared meta-volcanic rocks; 2) Sulphides in mafic to ultramafic intrusions containing Pt, Pd, Ni, Cu; 3) gold-bearing quartz veins in host rocks of intermediate volcanic flow or syenitic intrusions – including dykes and sills; 4) Au in disseminated sulphide mineralization and/or shear zones within felsic meta-volcanic rocks, and; 5) Cu-Zn bearing semi-massive type sulphide mineralization in felsic metavolcanic rocks. The geological model to which the exploration has been directed focused mainly on the first two mineralization styles described (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

The gold occurrences on the Meech Lake Property bear some similarity to the deposits of the Timmins and Larder Lake gold camps, where gold deposits occur in metasedimentary-metavolcanic formations, intruded by syenite stocks, proximal to deformation zones that typically have the same general trend as the rock units; but at a much smaller scale. The deposits in the camps preferentially occur along primary and secondary fault-splays of major deformation zones, i.e., the Porcupine-Destor and Larder Lake-Cadillac fault systems.

On the Property, the deposition of the precious- and base-metals in the metavolcanic rocks and altered gabbros appears to be structurally controlled by: 1) the emplacement of the intrusive bodies and; 2) two sets of shear-zones oriented 090° to 120° and 360° to 015°. The 090° to 120° degree shear-zones are probably older than the wider, more altered and regional 360° to 015° striking shears. Mineralization has been found in both sets of shears (Campbell and Hawley 1992; Charlton 1997; Roy 1998).

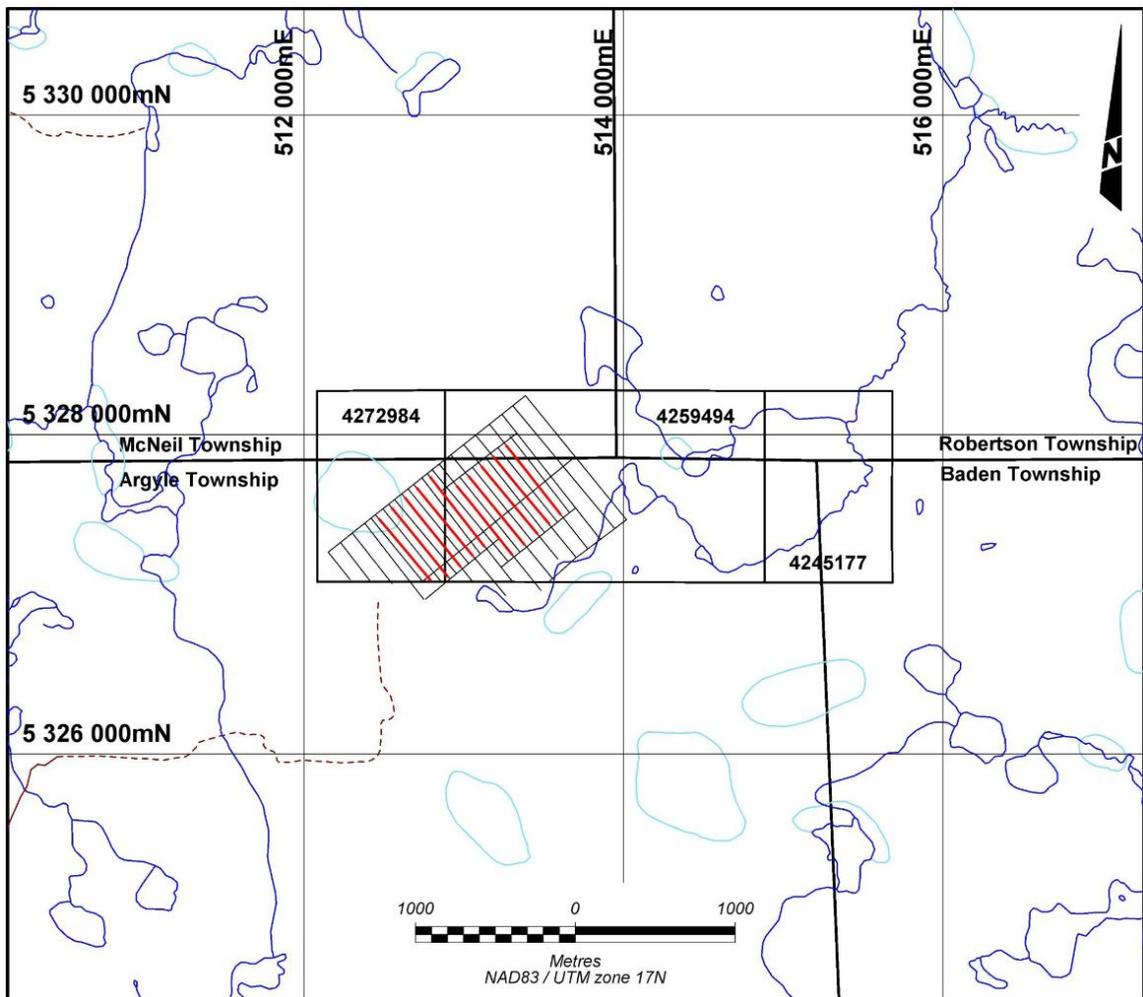
The planned exploration is based on the fact that the deposits in the area preferentially occur such structural discontinuities.

**9. EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

A summary of the historical exploration work is described in **Section 6.1**.

In 2014, Cleghorn completed two ground geophysical surveys of the Property (Dubois, 2014; Ploeger, 2014). Reports detailing the work that was carried out, along with the interpreted results, have been submitted by Cleghorn to Ontario's Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) as Assessment Reports.

Prior to the ground geophysical surveys, a grid was established on the western part of the Property (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**). The baseline of the grid was oriented northeast, parallel with the general strike of the underlying geology, with grid survey lines oriented northwest. The grid "covers" the Kells and Waterhole mineral occurrences.



**Figure 7: Outline of Meech Lake Property showing location of 2014 cut-grid (red grid-lines indicate TDEM survey coverage, black grid-lines indicate magnetometer survey coverage).**



## 9.1 2014 Magnetometer Survey (Ploeger, C.J.)

A ground magnetometer survey was carried out on the Property on August 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of 2014 by Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. (CXS) of Larder Lake, Ontario.

The survey comprised an aggregate of 24.87 line kilometres comprising 1990 magnetometer readings taken at 12.5 m spacing on the established grid. The survey region is known to be mainly underlain by north-east trending intermediate volcanic rocks.

According to CXS, the magnetic-response results suggests that there are up to three general geologic units. A zone of elevated magnetics within the intermediate volcanic rocks is interpreted as an interflow sedimentary horizon. A dextral offset of the zone of elevated magnetics in the central part of the survey area suggests the existence of a northwest-trending fault (**Figure 9**).

The CXS Report summarizes the results of the ground magnetic survey as follows:

"The magnetic signature indicates the probable existence of up to three general geo-logic units. Generally, the survey region appears to be underlain by north-east trending intermediate volcanic units.

Possibly interstitial to the volcanics is to be a region of elevated magnetics. This anomaly may represent an interflow sediment. Near the central region of the survey area, appears a possible offset in this magnetic inlayer. This offset most likely represents a regional structural feature. The offset and the resulting alteration may be a key area for future exploration.

To the north appears a larger area of elevated magnetic readings. Being the edge of the survey region, it is difficult to evaluate. Even though it appears to parallel the volcanics, this region of elevated magnetic signature most likely represents an intrusive, such as a porphyry.

I would recommend re-occupying the survey grid and performing an IP survey. This would highlight the potential areas of mineralization more efficiently.

I would also recommend further exploration of the magnetic high region and offset area. An amalgamation of the known geology and other geoscientific data may generate a better geologic model and isolate areas of stronger mineral potential."

As there is no geophysical evidence for alteration, the presumption by CXS of an alteration zone accompanying the magnetic offset ("The offset and the resulting alteration may be a key area for future exploration.") is considered somewhat idealistic.

Likewise, the determination by CXS that a parallel magnetic feature underlying the northern part of the survey area "...most likely represents an intrusive, such as a porphyry." is likely not based on an interpretation of the magnetic-response data from the CXS survey, but rather is assumed merely to corroborate the known geology of the area.



## 9.2 2014 TDEM Survey (Dubois, M.)

A TDEM (time-domain electromagnetic) ground geophysical survey was carried out on the Property from September 2<sup>nd</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of 2014 by Abitibi Geophysics Inc. ("Abitibi") of Val-d'Or, Québec. The survey covered twelve 50 m lines, spaced 100 m apart, for an aggregate of 6.00 line kilometres (red grid lines on **Figure 7**). Readings were taken every 25 m. This type of survey is designed to detect and characterize deeply buried conductors.

The TDEM survey interpretation outlined three (3), ill-defined, weakly conductive, northeast-trending anomalies (**Figure 10**). The following interpretation of the results of the TDEM survey are from the Abitibi Report:

"EM-01 is located at the NW end of the line 8+00W (incomplete signature). This anomaly should be interpreted with caution as it is located at the end of a line, close to the TDEM loop wire. Some anomaly build-up also appears at the NW end of L7+00W, 6+00W and 5+00W. A TDEM survey extension is recommended in the NW in order to fully characterize this conductor.

EM-02 is located at the SE end of the lines and therefore isn't completely covered by the survey. EM-02 possesses a 0.3 km lateral extension and is open ended at the SW side of the grid. Again, it is difficult to characterize this conductor because its location is at the end of the survey lines and close to a TDEM loop wire. It is recommended that the survey be extended to the SE in order to fully characterize this conductor.

EM-03 is an ill-defined poor conductor located on line 3+00W. No signature on X and Y components, characteristic of an ionic conductor. Follow-up of EM-03 is left to the client's discretion."

The Abitibi TDEM survey did not delineate any new anomalous areas:

Anomaly EM-01 is likely associated with a known, moderate to strong magnetic anomaly (42A02NW0087, 42A02SW8416, 42A02SW0041) that reflects a steeply dipping altered basic dyke, determined to be dunite according to a 1974 report by New Kelore Mines Ltd. (42A02SW0098). This target was drilled in 1973-74 by New Kelore Mines Ltd. (42A02SW0098), and by Kalahari Resources in 1997 (42A02NW0087).

Anomaly EM-02 matches a short resistivity-low axis from a 1997 Kalahari Resources' geophysical survey (42A02SW0041).

Anomaly EM-03 corresponds to a known low resistivity IP anomaly (anomaly P3 in 42A02SW0041 and 42A02SW2004), that lies between the Kells and Waterhole showings.



Figure 10: Meech Lake grid showing locations of TDEM anomalies and loop outlines.

### 9.3 Drill-hole Compilation Database

In order to better understand the geology, mineralization (type, form and distribution), alteration (type and distribution) and geometry (i.e., shape and size) of potential mineralized zones, Cleghorn transcribed all available previous diamond-drill hole and trench/pit data into a Geotic® GeoticeLog application database.

MRB & Associates of Val-d'Or, Quebec was contracted to verify these data and import them into a GEMCOM® project to develop a 3-D model of the mineralized zones.

Results from the 2014 ground geophysical exploration of the Property will be linked with this database and used to formulate a model of potential geological and mineralization controls for future drill-testing along the projected down dip and along-strike extensions of the showings.

### 9.4 Meech Lake 3-D Geological Model

The Meech Lake project 3D geological model developed by MRB using a combination of diamond-drill core geology from historic logs, and geophysical magnetic-response and TDEM data, from recent Cleghorn surveys. The historic reports and logs do not conform to NI43-101 standards and were not used to calculate any resources for the project.

MRB & Associates Ltd. of Val d'Or, QC developed the 3D geological wireframe models for the Meech Lake project from a GEMS v6.5 project database containing results of thirty-eight (38) historic diamond-drill holes (**Table 3** and **Table 4**). The 3-D model and prospective mineralized horizons were developed under the supervision of the Author, who is an independent QP in terms of NI 43-101.

The GEMS project database contains the drill-hole database, claim group boundary polygons, digital surface geology, interpreted geological cross-sections, and geophysical anomaly maps from the 2014 magnetic response and TDEM surveys.

Prior to commencing the 3-D modelling, the GEMS project drill-hole database was validated by MRB using the GEMS system database validation routines, which check for the most common and critical data errors. MRB reconciled all identified errors with original data source, and all reported errors were accordingly corrected.

The database validation includes: checking for duplicate entries; interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero; out-of-sequence intervals; intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length; inappropriate collar locations, and; missing intervals and/or coordinate fields. No significant errors were noted in the drill-hole database.

The depths-of-overburden recorded in the database, for the 38 compiled drill-holes show a broad depth-of-overburden range, from 1.52 m to 28.65 m, with an average of 6.88 m.

**Table 3: Source Files for Historic Diamond-Drilling on the Property**

Company Hole ID	AFRI File number	Ontario Drill hole Database (ODH) ID #
1	Company document	-
2	Company document	-
3	Company document	-
4	Company document	-
5	Company document	-
6	Company document	-
7	Company document	-
8	Company document	-
9	Company document	-
10	Company document	-
11	Company document	-
12	Company document	-
DDH-1	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24735
DDH-2	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24736
DDH-3	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24737
DDH-4	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24738
DDH-5	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24739
DDH-6	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24740
DDH-7	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24741
DDH-8	42A02SW0098, 42A02SW0395	24742
* 75-1	42A02SW0088, 42A02SW0099	24731
* 75-2	42A02SW0088, 42A02SW0099	24732
* 75-3	42A02SW0088, 42A02SW0099	24733
* 75-4	42A02SW0088, 42A02SW0099	24734
A-88-1	42A02SW0054	24725
A-88-2	42A02SW0054	24726
A-88-2A	42A02SW0054	24726
A-88-3	42A02SW0054	24727
97MCL-01	42A02SW2004	208530
97MCL-02	42A02SW2004	208528
97MCL-03	42A02SW2004	208531
97MCL-04	42A02SW2004	208529
97MCL-05	42A02SW2004	208532
97MCL-06	42A02SW2004	208533
97MCL-07	42A02SW2004	208534
97MCL-08	42A02SW2004	208535
97MCL-09	42A02SW2004	208536
97MCL-10	42A02SW2004	208537
* Hole locations shown on Figure 5 and Figure 6 were obtained from ODH database and not verified as accurate.		

**Table 4: Summary of Historic Diamond-Drilling on the Meech Lake Property**

Hole ID	NAD83 UTM 17N		Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Date	Company
	Easting	Northing					
1	512157.22	5326967.91	012	75	164.29	1951	Hoyle Mining Co.
2	512357.55	5327137.92	325	50	129.54	1951	Hoyle Mining Co.
3	512458.68	5327174.71	320	50	218.54	1951	Hoyle Mining Co.
4	512537.69	5327328.59	325	45	207.26	1951	Hoyle Mining Co.
7	513138.97	5327671.85	324	45	143.87	1951	Hoyle Mining Co.
5	512607.35	5327411.29	320	45	205.44	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
6	513028.14	5327668.74	324	50	38.10	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
8	513145.50	5327719.56	324	45	102.72	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
9	513093.02	5327680.15	323	45	109.73	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
10	513057.16	5327751.51	324	45	91.74	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
11	513067.63	5327659.41	324	45	91.44	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
12	513492.07	5327452.30	270	45	75.29	1952	Hoyle Mining Co.
DDH-1	513017.11	5327355.66	335	45	76.20	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-2	512902.40	5327702.28	305	45	60.96	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-3	512856.28	5327669.27	305	45	60.96	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-4	512772.04	5327624.18	305	45	76.20	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-5	513453.50	5327629.69	125	45	60.96	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-6	513948.15	5326891.31	305	45	121.92	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-7	513276.50	5327368.81	075	45	60.96	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
DDH-8	512361.70	5327523.73	180	45	121.92	1974	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
75-1	514486.97	5327607.05	305	45	121.90	1975	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
75-2	514403.55	5327527.39	305	45	61.00	1975	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
75-3	514557.60	5327694.24	305	45	61.00	1975	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
75-4	512944.14	5327306.23	335	45	76.20	1975	New Kelore Mines Ltd.
A-88-1	513078.94	5327315.62	250	50	147.52	1988	Peter Island Resources Inc.
A-88-2	513001.60	5327428.62	270	50	31.09	1988	Peter Island Resources Inc.
A-88-2A	513001.60	5327428.62	250	50	132.89	1988	Peter Island Resources Inc.
A-88-3	513497.25	5327335.47	250	50	128.93	1988	Peter Island Resources Inc.
97MCL-01	513124.90	5327689.74	320	45	102.41	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-02	512749.96	5328096.83	320	45	123.75	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-03	512700.89	5327615.66	140	45	151.18	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-04	514904.50	5327971.65	140	45	151.18	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-05	514606.15	5327837.50	140	45	120.70	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-06	513163.94	5327571.00	320	45	102.41	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-07	513338.15	5327534.56	320	45	120.70	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-08	514402.40	5327600.62	140	45	120.70	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-09	513998.42	5327123.06	140	45	129.84	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
97MCL-10	513143.42	5327516.94	320	45	230.43	1997	Kalahari Resources Inc.
<b>38</b>					<b>4332 m</b>		<b>Totals</b>

A series of cross-sections were generated for all drill holes, and polylines of the interpreted mineralized intersections were digitized on each section. There is poor geological control between the drill holes as they are not generally closely spaced, the historic logs are somewhat cursory, and the drilling was carried out by different exploration companies over a 50 year time-frame. The mineralized zones were projected to adjacent drill holes based on drill-log entries and best-guess projections between holes.

The “zero-contour” of the magnetic response survey were generated and overlain onto the 3-D model. The magnetic anomalies correlate well with the interpreted location of the dunite shown on the geological maps of the Property at the western-dunite, Kells, and Waterhole showings.

**Figure 11** shows the 3-D model of the Meech Lake Property and the interpreted sub-surface mineralized zones around the known surface showings.

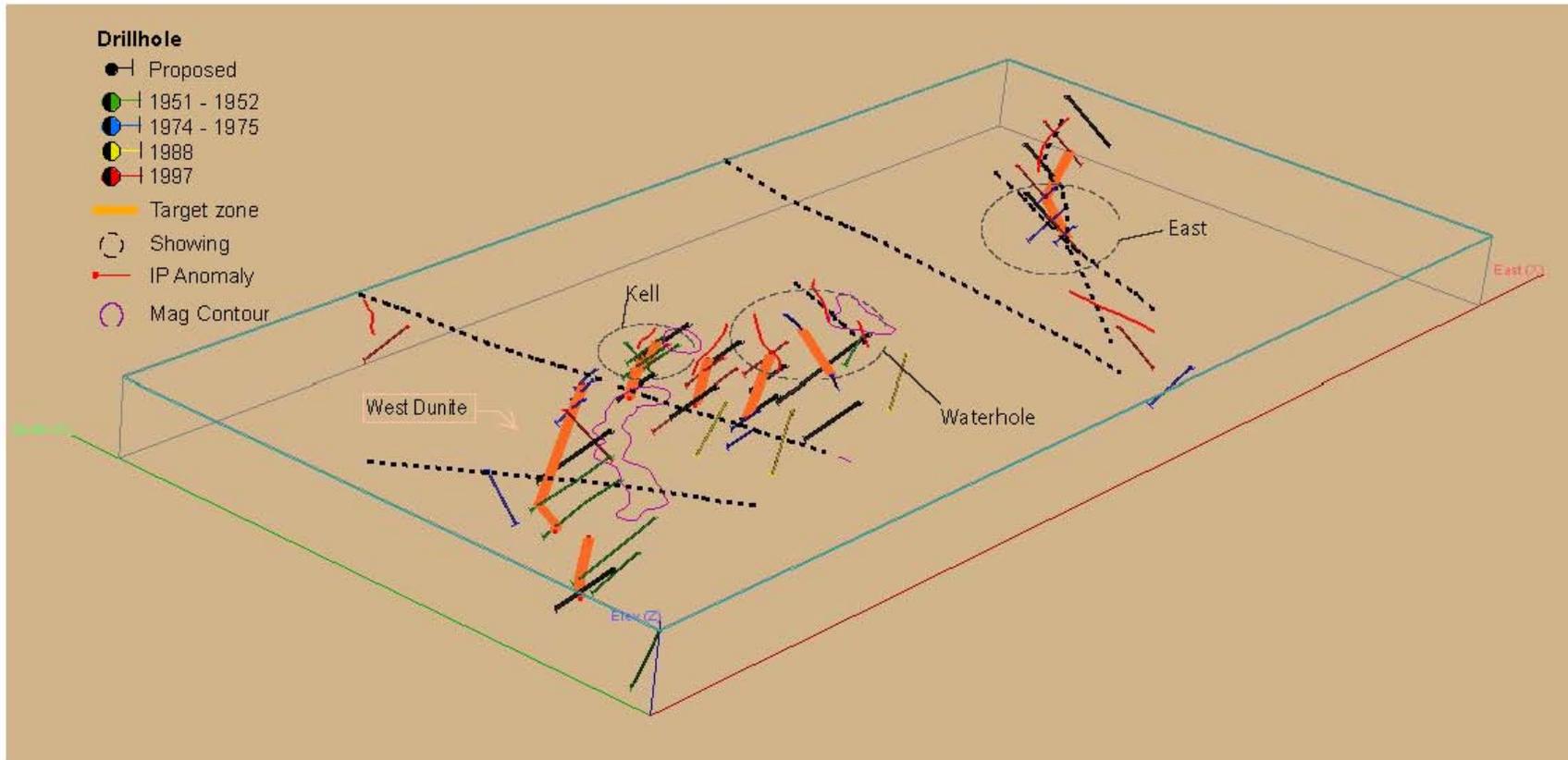
**Figure 12** shows the interpreted mineralized horizons projected onto the compilation map of the Property. **Figure 13** and **Figure 14** are close-ups of the eastern and western parts of the Property. The locations of several proposed diamond-drill holes (see **Section 18.0**) are indicated.

**Figure 15** is a longitudinal section of the West Dunite and Kells showings showing the mineralized zone and where it is targeted by the proposed drill-holes (see **Figure 12** for the location of the section).

## 9.5 Other Work Completed

### Claim Geo-referencing Survey

Goose Expediting Ltd. of Chaput Hughes, Ontario was contracted in May of 2013 to complete a claim-post location survey of the original 2-claim prospect, comprising claims 4259494 and 4245177). A “Garmin ETrex Legend HCX” hand-held Global Positioning System(GPS) unit, with approximate precision of  $\pm 10$  m, was used to determine the coordinates of six (6) claim posts and two (2) tie-in points.



**Figure 11: 3-D model of the Meech Lake Property showing interpreted sub-surface mineralized zones around the known surface showings.**

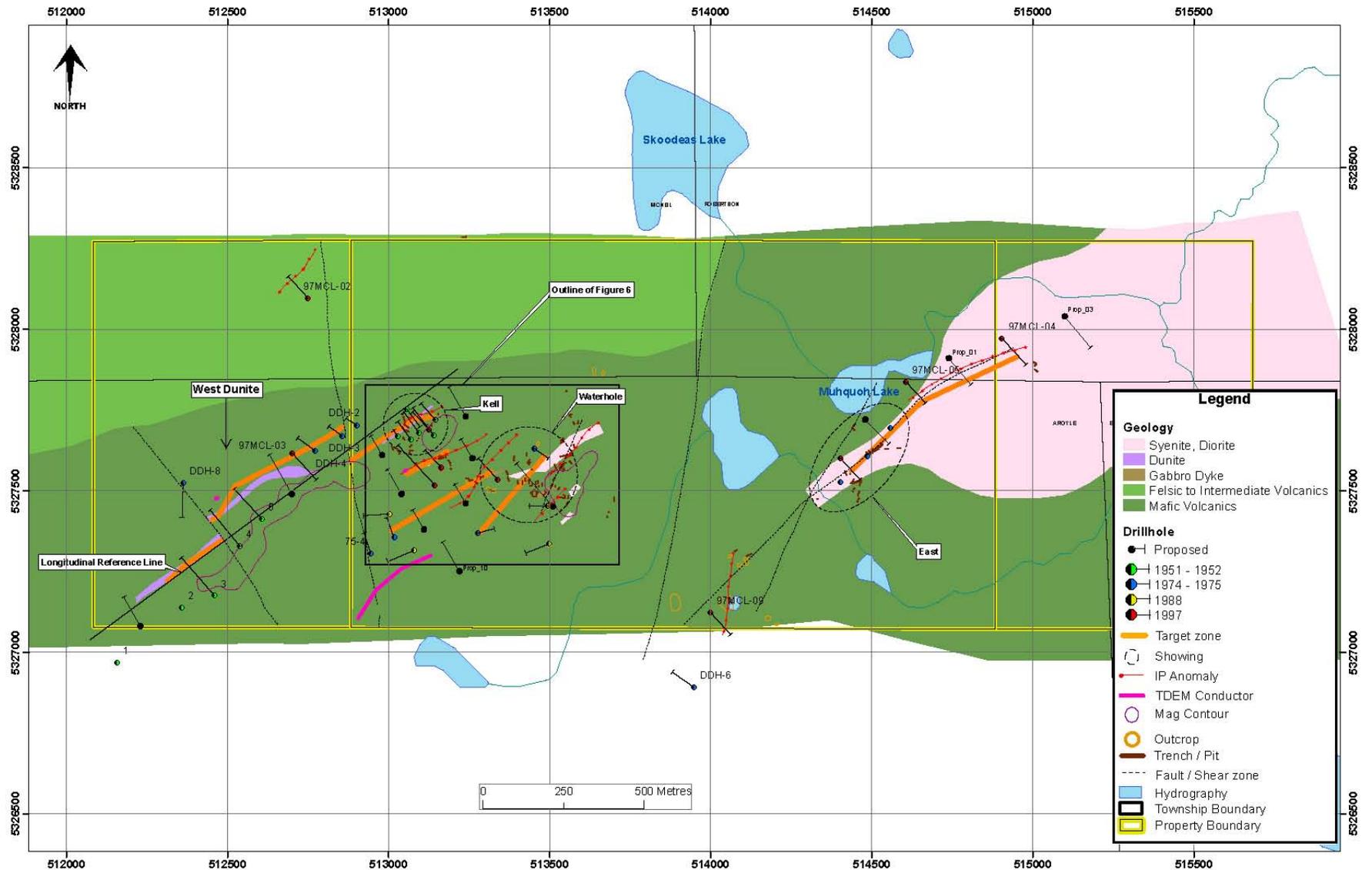
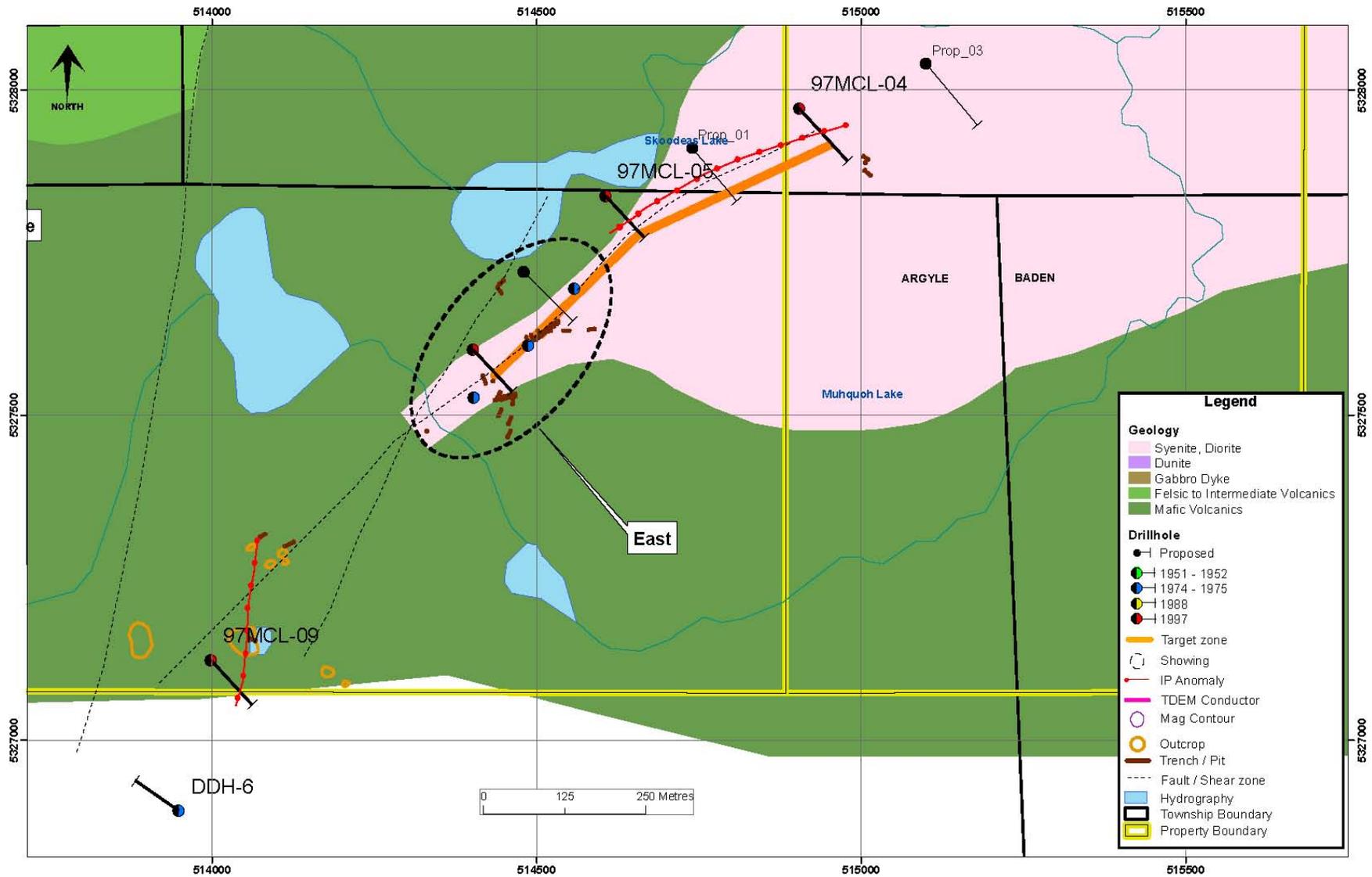
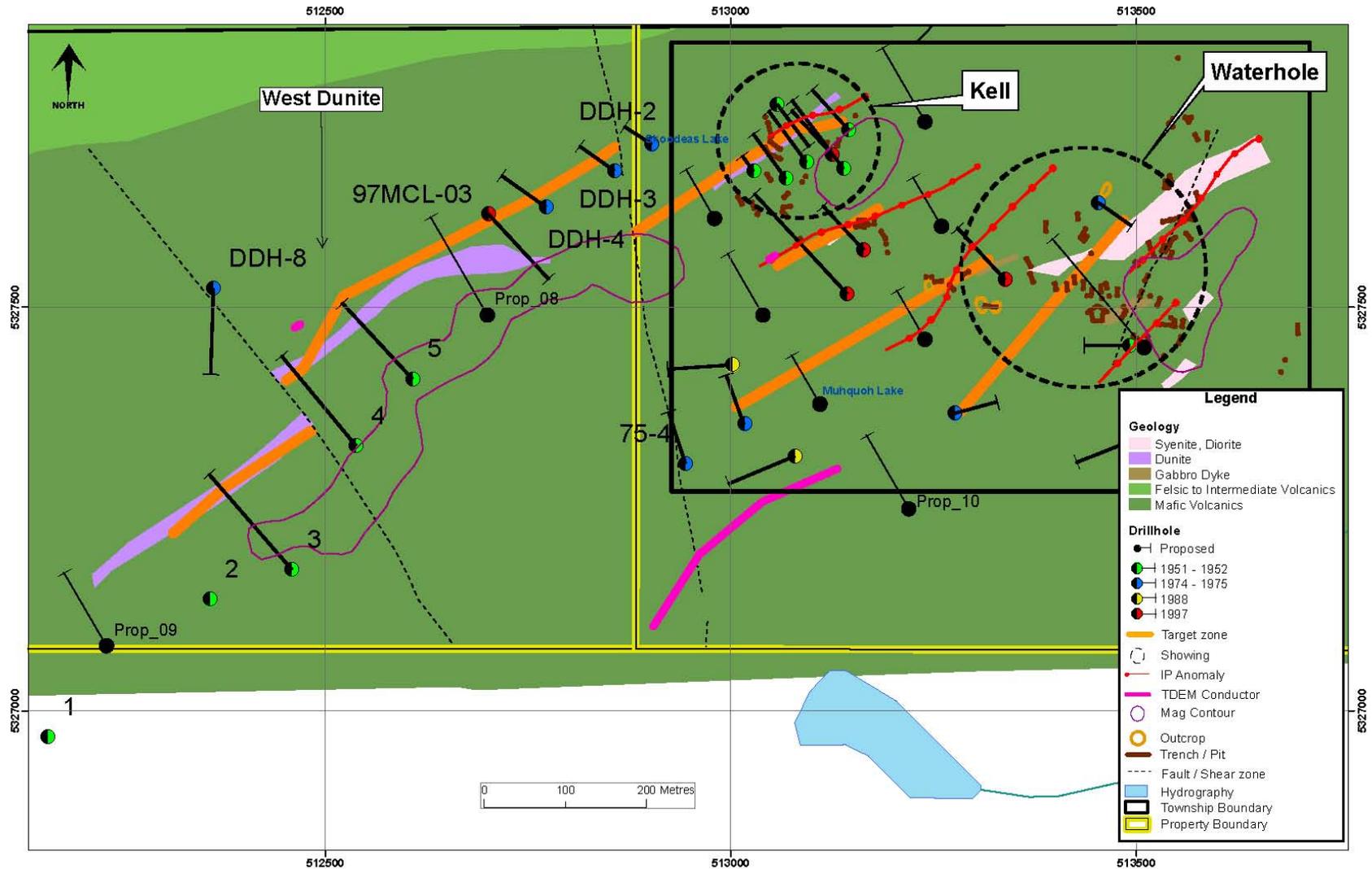


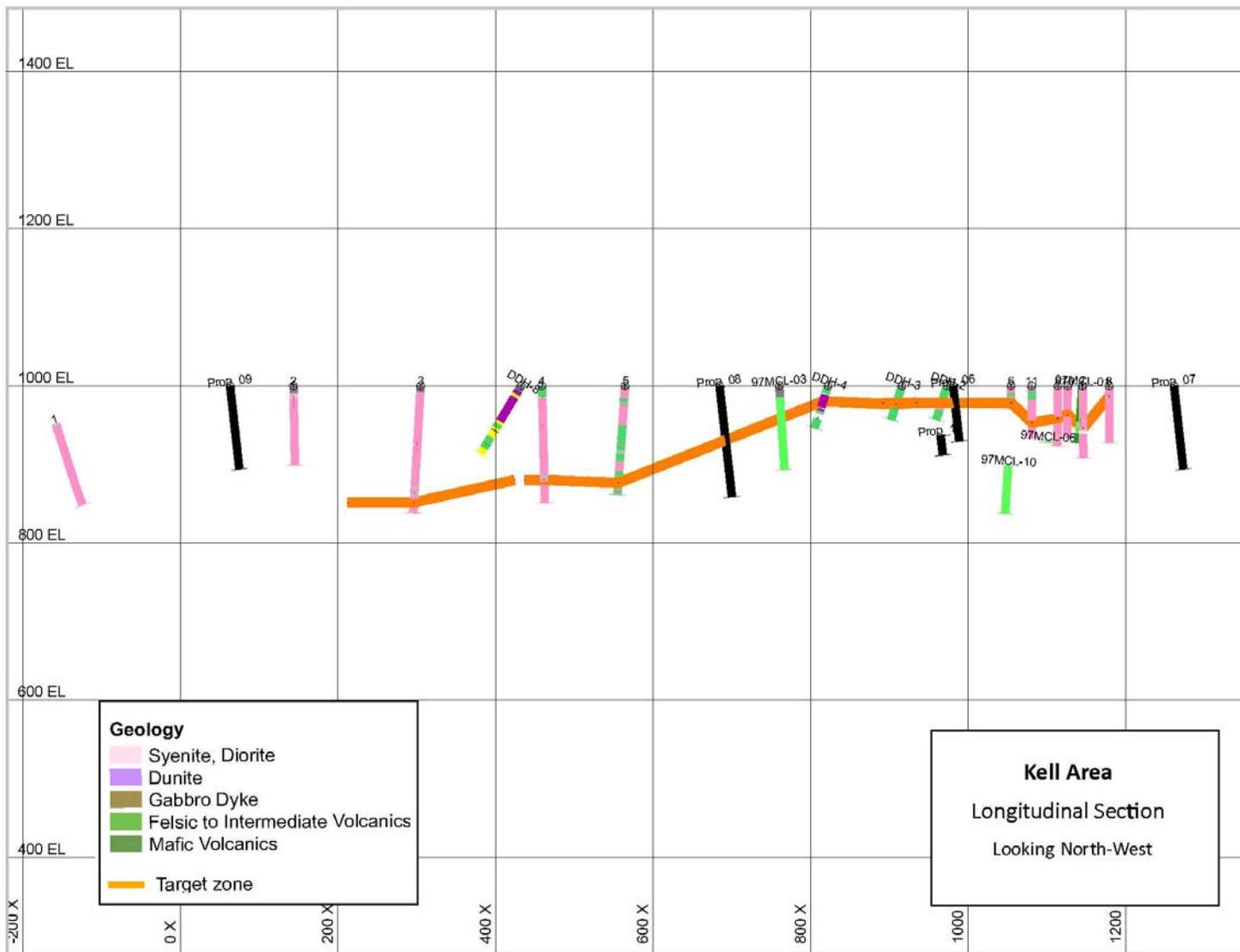
Figure 12: Compilation map of the Property showing the interpreted mineralized horizons projected to surface.



**Figure 13: Geological compilation of the eastern part of the Property. The locations of proposed diamond-drill holes are indicated.**



**Figure 14: Geological compilation of the western part of the Property. The locations of proposed diamond-drill holes are indicated**



**Figure 15: Longitudinal section (see Figure 12 for trace) of the West Dunite and Kells showings showing the interpreted sub-surface mineralized zone, and where it is targeted by proposed drilling (black traces).**

## **10. DIAMOND DRILLING**

Neither 2973090 nor Cleghorn has completed any diamond-drilling on the Property.

## **11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

The Author has reviewed all the publicly available technical data covering historic exploration work on the property, which state that most of the previous sampling was completed between 1947 and 1997, inclusive. The author is of the opinion that the historic data are of good quality; however, no information is available regarding sample preparation or analytical and security procedures that might have been implemented as no sample results were published, and the programs were deemed to be at an early exploration stage by the previous owners, and were obtained prior to the implementation of National Instrument (NI) 43-101 guidelines; the historical assay results should therefore not be relied upon for any resource calculations.

The Author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that would impact the reliability of results reported from the historically assayed exploration and drill-core samples. The Author believes the historic exploration work was carried out in a professional manner in keeping with the standards established at the time.

## **12. DATA VERIFICATION**

A review of all the pertinent and available assessment files from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) Ontario has been completed. The Author has reviewed the reports containing information on the Meech Lake Property and believe the information to be accurate and that the sampling, sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures that were in place at the time of the historic exploration programs were adequate. It is the author's opinion that the data used in the Report is adequate for the purposes of the Report; namely, to recommend an exploration program based on a distillation of all historical geological information compiled from known geological work performed or commissioned by the Ontario government and mineral exploration companies.

In order to validate historic analytical results reported for the Property, the Author (QP) selected a series of historic drill-hole core intersections to re-assay. A suite of core samples was collected from the historic drill core retained at the Golden Valley Mines Ltd. core-storage facility in Val-d'Or, Québec on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013 under the direct supervision of John Langton M.Sc., P.Geol. the Qualified Persons responsible for this Report.

At no time were any employees of Cleghorn advised as to the identification of the samples to be chosen during the visit.

The only historic core available was from the 1997 drilling completed by Kalahari Resources Inc. (the "MCL-series" of holes). Six samples were collected. An effort was made to sample a range of grades; however, few only a few historic intervals showed anomalous mineralization.

The intervals for re-assay were marked and then cut using a rock saw. All sections consisted of previously split core, which were halved, leaving quarter core for reference purposes. Samples were placed in plastic sample bags with a tag showing the sample number and analyses required while the corresponding tag with drill-hole

number, sample interval, sample width and analyses required were retained in the sample book record. The samples were delivered, in security bags, directly to ALS-Chemex Laboratories Ltd. ("ALS") in Val-d'Or (Quebec) for analysis.

The samples collected were assayed using methods as similar as could be determined to those utilized for the original analyses. Gold (Au) was assayed using Fire Assay with an AA (atomic absorption) finish. Copper (Cu) was assayed using aqua regia digestion methods. Zinc (Zn) concentrations were determined using aqua regia techniques with an AAS (atomic absorption Spectrometry) finish — concentrations above 10,000 ppm Zn were re-analysed to determine percentage concentration. Silver (Ag) was analyzed using a 4-acid aqua regia digestion with an AAS finish. **Table 5** summarizes the re-sampling exercise and shows that the results of the re-sampling compare favourably with historic values. The least analogous result, that of the gold concentration between the composite historic 12049-50 sample (3637 ppb, Au) and sample N164953 (7 ppb, Au) is attributed to the nugget effect of vein-type gold mineralization (see **Section 12.2**).

ALS has implemented a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. ALS maintains ISO registrations and accreditations that provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. The ALS laboratory in Val-d'Or is registered to ISO 9001:2000.

The author is not aware of any sampling problems that would impact the accuracy and reliability of the assay results. With the project being in an early phase of exploration, a rigorous quality assurance and control program of inserted standards as a measure of the accuracy of the analysis and blanks is recommended in order to determine the precision of results from the laboratories utilized for sample assays.

MRB & Associates ("MRB") relied on the drill-hole data and information garnered from assessment reports, and no additional validation of the data was completed by MRB with respect to the origin, validity or accuracy of the data compiled in the drill-hole database, nor on the maps and figures contained in this report.

Prior to commencing the 3-D model of the project, the GEMS project drill-hole database was validated by MRB using the GEMS system database validation routines to check for the most common and critical data errors. MRB reconciled all identified errors with either Cleghorn or the original data source, and all reported errors were accordingly corrected by MRB.

### **12.1. Site visit**

Mr. Langton, who is independent of Cleghorn, and who is a Qualified Person (QP) under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit of the Meech Lake Property on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013, accompanied by Michael P. Rosatelli, a representative of Cleghorn Minerals Ltd. As the area was snow-covered at the time of the site-visit, only the general landscape and surface features were observed. No rock exposures were examined; however, areas cleared for previous exploration activity were observed from the air, as were the collapsed remnants of prospector Hugh Kells' cabin, the location of which is noted on many historic maps of the Property.

**Table 5: Results of Re-assayed sample intervals (denoted as 2013) from Historic Diamond-Drilling Core:  
Meech Lake Property**

HoleID	Interval* (feet)	Length (feet)	Sample #	ALS Sample #	Au (ppb)	Au (ppb) (2013)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (g/t) (2013)	Cu (%)	Cu (%) (2013)	Zn (%)	Zn (%) (2013)
97MCL-04	346.0 - 349.0	3.0	12347	N164956	220	601						
97MCL-06	84.0 - 85.5	1.5	12032	N164951	230	632	5.70	18.00	0.069	0.111	1.420	2.370
97MCL-06	88.0 - 90.0	2.0	12034	N164952	120	189	2.40	3.00	0.015	0.014	0.918	0.592
97MCL-06	163.5 - 166.5	3.0	12049-50	N164953	3637	7	2.85	4.00	0.144	0.024	0.016	0.013
97MCL-08	241.0 - 246.0	5.0	12235	N164954	300	346						
97MCL-10	376.0 - 378.5	2.5	12383	N164955	50	24	<0.05	8.00	0.007	0.007	0.295	0.068

\*The intervals refer to sections of core-length and do not represent true widths of the mineralized zones.

## **12.2. Accuracy and Reliability of Results**

The often complex, erratic, and localized nature of gold is a common feature of vein-style gold mineralization. This style of mineralization is often referred to as being “nuggety” or possessing a “nugget-effect” as it is commonly highly erratic and discontinuous in nature. Because of the “nugget-effect”, realistic gold-concentrations and grade cannot generally be estimated with a reasonable degree of confidence from a small population of samples.

The reader is therefore cautioned not to downplay the uncertainties often associated with assay results for vein-style gold occurrences, as they may materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the reported results.

## **13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

This section is not applicable to this Report, as neither mineral processing nor metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Meech Lake Property.

## **14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

This section is not applicable to this Report as there have been no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates calculated for the Meech Lake Property. The historical work done on the Property to date has been of the early exploratory nature.

## **15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

There are no other Properties owned by Cleghorn in the vicinity of the Meech Lake Property. At the time of writing, the author was not aware of any active exploration activities in the immediate area of the Meech Lake Property.

## **16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

The Authors are not aware of any environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political issues, nor any other additional technical data available at the effective date of the Report that might lead an accredited investor to a conclusion contrary to that set forth in this Report, or that would materially affect the future exploration or potential mine development on the Meech Lake Property.

## 17. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

A review of all available historic data on the Meech Lake Property reveals that it is host to prospective gold and PGE-bearing base-metal sulphide mineralization and is underlain by rocks of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, an area well recognized for gold and sulphide production, with over 100 years of active mining history.

The Property hosts several different styles of mineralization: 1) polymetallic mineralization occurring as massive and disseminated sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite) carrying Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au hosted in altered dunite dyke (Kells showing and West Dunite showing); 2) massive-sulphides (pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite) occurring at the tops of sericitized and carbonatized mafic volcanic flows with possibly associated syenite dykes (Water Hole showing), and; 3) disseminated sulphides within fractured and altered syenite (East showing).

The gold occurrences on the Meech Lake Property bear some similarity to the deposits of the Timmins and Larder Lake gold camps, where gold deposits occur in metasedimentary-metavolcanic formations, intruded by syenite stocks, proximal to deformation zones that typically have the same general trend as the rock units; but at a much smaller scale. The deposits in the Timmins and Larder Lake gold camps preferentially occur along primary and secondary fault-splays of major deformation zones; i.e., the Porcupine-Destor and Larder Lake-Cadillac fault systems.

The deposition of the precious- and base-metals in the metavolcanic rocks and altered gabbros appears to be structurally controlled by: 1) the emplacement of the intrusive bodies and; 2) two sets of shear-zones oriented 090° to 120° and 360° to 015°. The 090° to 120° degree shear-zones are probably older than the wider, more altered and regional 360° to 015° striking shears. Mineralization has been found in both sets of shears (Campbell and Hawley 1992; Charlton 1997; Roy 1998).

The available mineral assay results are from historic drilling, excavations (i.e., trenches and pits), and outcrop sampling programs for which little physical material remains (core, pulps, etc.). The Author re-sampled the available historic drill core with the objective of confirming the information from the 1997 drilling program carried out by Kalahari Resources Inc. The results show a positive correlation between the 2013 and 1997 results; however, the QA/QC sample population was not adequate to confirm the validity of other historical results, which therefore remain unsubstantiated.

In the opinion of the author, the QA/QC sampling carried out in 2013, was successful in meeting the objective of substantiating earlier analytical results, and affording a focus for future exploration.

Cleghorn has recently completed two ground geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the catalogued Kells and Waterhole occurrences that underlie the western part of the Property;

- The magnetic-response survey delineated three general geologic units - a zone of elevated magnetic response within interpreted intermediate volcanic rocks, is interpreted as an interflow sedimentary horizon. A dextral offset of a zone of elevated magnetics in the central part of the survey area suggests the existence of a northwest-trending fault;

- the TDEM survey outlined three, ill-defined, weakly conductive, northeast-trending anomalies in the area, all of which corresponded to known geological features and previously defined geophysical anomalies: anomaly EM-01 aligns with a known, moderate to strong magnetic anomaly (42A02NW0087, 42A02SW8416, 42A02SW0041) that was drilled in 1973-74 by New Kelore Mines Ltd. (42A02SW0098), and by Kalahari Resources in 1997 (42A02NW0087); anomaly EM-02 matches a resistivity-low axis from a 1997 Kalahari Resources' geophysical survey (42A02SW0041); and, anomaly EM-03 corresponds to a known low resistivity IP anomaly (42A02SW0041 and 42A02SW2004), that lies between the Kells and Waterhole showings.

Based on the compiled historic data, and in light of the known gold and sulphide mineralization at the catalogued occurrences, further work is recommended on the Property. The Author is of the opinion that the results of the previous work are sufficiently adequate and reliable to proceed with the recommended exploration program in order to further determine the potential for economic mineralization on the Property.

### 17.1. Risks and Uncertainties

The opinions expressed in this report have been based on information supplied by Cleghorn and 2973090, their associates and their staff, as well as data retrieved from on-line sources. The Author has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information. The accuracy of the results and conclusions from this resource estimate are reliant on the accuracy of the supplied data. The Author has relied on this information and has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld, or that a more detailed analysis may reveal additional material information.

Readers of this report must appreciate that there is an inherent risk of error in the acquisition, processing and interpretation of geological data.

The viability of the project advancing will be affected by several key risk factors including:

- 1) geological interpretation;
- 2) the assayed gold and sulphide grades;
- 3) market conditions for the demand for gold and base-metals;
- 4) regulatory approval with respect to environmental and Project permitting;
- 5) social acceptance, specifically with respect to any First Nations' concerns over advancing the Project.

The respective impacts and mitigating strategies of these risks to the project's potential viability are:

- 1) not all discovered mineralization will be of sufficient extent, nor be close enough to surface to be economically viable - uncontrollable factor.;
- 2) low or uneconomic concentrations of mineralization will reduce viability of the Project - uncontrollable factor;
- 3) a small amount (volume) of delineated mineralized zone(s) could make the Project untenable - uncontrollable factor;
- 4) depressed gold and or base-metal concentrate prices would result in lower than expected value for the Project. Mainly uncontrollable -the high-value end-user market should be investigating in the early stages of the Project;
- 5) obtain all requisite permitting and implement an environmental impact assessment during the early phase of the Project;

- 6) Maintain good relationships with local First Nations population and official provincial authorities.

## 18. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the Meech Lake Property has been well explored in the area of the Kells and Waterhole occurrences, there remain prospective targets for testing elsewhere on the Property.

The Author recommends the following two (2) phase exploration program.

The **Phase I** campaign should involve re-excavation of historic pits and trenches and excavation of further trenches concomitant with geological prospecting, mapping and lithochemical sampling. This exploration should be concentrated in known areas of shearing within the metavolcanics, along the contact of the syenitic intrusion, and in the areas in close proximity to the known occurrences. A short (1,000 m) diamond-drilling program, based on the results from the 3-D modelling work, should be carried out following these preliminary geological investigations, utilizing a drill-rig capable of reaching a depth of 100 metres using NQ core-barrels.

As the area is mainly covered by overburden, **Phase I** should also incorporate a detailed soil sampling survey of the Property.

Contingent on positive results being achieved from **Phase I** exploration campaign, **Phase II** exploration should include follow-up prospecting and sampling and a second-phase 1,000 metre diamond-drilling program. The holes should be drilled to test any favourable mineralized gold and PGE-bearing base-metal sulphide zones identified on surface during **Phase I** and to follow-up on any favourable zones intersected by the Phase-I drilling program.

The total investment required is **\$534,600**; expenditures for **Phase I** of the work program are estimated at **\$356,400**, whereas expenditures for **Phase II** of the work program are estimated at **\$178,200**.

A budget for the recommended work is outlined in **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Outline of Proposed Exploration Budget**

<b>Phase I</b>	
- Trenching & pitting (includes water crossings)	\$50,000
- Prospecting & Mapping	\$20,000
- Assaying	\$26,000
- Travel, Accommodation, Supplies	\$68,000
- Helicopter Support	\$5,000
- Logistical support, supervision	\$5,000
1,000 metre NQ Drilling Program, includes assaying, and reporting.	\$150,000
Sub-Total	\$324,000
~10% Miscellaneous	\$32,400
<b>Phase I Total</b>	<b>\$356,400</b>
<b>Phase II</b>	
Follow-up prospecting and sampling	\$12,000
1,000 metre NQ Drilling Program, includes assaying, and reporting.	\$150,000
~10% Miscellaneous	\$16,200
<b>Phase II Total</b>	<b>\$178,200</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$534,600</b>

**19. REFERENCES\***

*\*Note: The AFRI number refers to the Ontario Geological Survey's Assessment File Research Imaging (AFRI) database entry number. The AFRO ID number refers to the Ontario Geological Survey's Assessment File Research Office (AFRO) database entry number. The AFRI references can be examined and downloaded through the "Geology Ontario" portal at: <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/>.*

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**20. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE**

The undersigned prepared this Technical Report entitled "*Technical Report, Meech Lake Prospect, Argyle, Baden, McNeil & Robertson Townships, Ontario NTS 42A/02*", with an effective date of April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015, in support of the public disclosure of technical aspects of the acquisition and exploration of the Meech Lake Property, an early-stage exploration property, by Cleghorn Minerals Ltd. The format and content of this Technical Report are intended to conform to Form 43101F1 of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

DATED this 6<sup>th</sup> Day of April, 2015



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**(Signed) John Langton, M.Sc., P.Geo**

**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION****JOHN LANGTON**

I, **John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.**, of 1748 Sullivan Rd, Val-d'Or, Québec do hereby certify that:

1. This Certificate applies to "*Technical Report, Meech Lake Prospect, Argyle, Baden, McNeil & Robertson Townships, Ontario NTS 42A/02*" dated April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015;
2. I graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1985 with a B.Sc. in Geology and from Queen's University, Kingston in 1993 with a M.Sc. in Geology, and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
3. I am currently working and living in Quebec and I am a Professional Geologist currently licensed by the *Ordre des géologues du Québec* (License 1231); the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (Licence M5467), and; the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Licence 1716);
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out 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 fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;
5. I have worked as an exploration and field geologist since 1985. I have knowledge and experience with regard to a number of mineral deposit types including the procedures involved in exploring for gold and base-metals, and with the preparation of reports relating to them;
6. I have been retained by Cleghorn Minerals Ltd., a body corporate having a registered office at 152 Chemin de la Mine Ecole, Val-d'Or, Québec (J9P 7B6), as a contract/consulting geologist, and not as an employee;
7. I have no prior involvement with Cleghorn Minerals Ltd. (other than as a QP), nor with the Property that is the subject of this Report;
8. I have prepared and take responsibility for all sections of this Report entitled "*Technical Report, Meech Lake Prospect, Argyle, Baden, McNeil & Robertson Townships, Ontario NTS 42A/02*" dated April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015;
9. I visited the Meech Lake Property on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013;
10. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report;
11. I am "independent" of Cleghorn Minerals Ltd. with respect to the conditions described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
12. I am independent of the Vendors of the Property;
13. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with them and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

DATED this 6<sup>th</sup> Day of April, 2015



**(Signed) John P. Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.**