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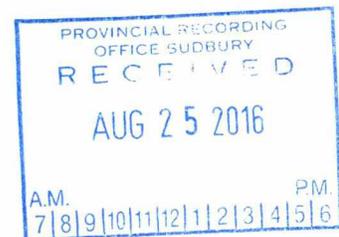


2-57108

**Assessment Report**  
**On the**  
**2015 Drilling Program**

**Hasaga Project**  
**Premier Gold Mines NWO Inc.**

Red Lake Mining District  
Dome & Heyson Township  
NTS Sheets 52K/13 & 52 N/4



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## 1.0 Summary

The Hasaga Property covers an area of 6.79 km<sup>2</sup> adjacent to the Town of Red Lake within the Red Lake Mining District. The region is one of Canada's most prolific gold mining districts with over 20 million ounces of gold produced since the 1930's. The general geology of the property consists of steeply dipping volcanic sequences composed of pillowed basalts, andesites and mafic tuffs intruded by syn-tectonic granodiorite, diorite and quartz porphyry intrusions. Within both the Dome Stock Granodiorite and Hasaga porphyry intrusions, areas of strong silica and sericite alteration are extensively sulphide mineralized and accompanied by sulphide and gold bearing quartz veins.

The Hasaga Property has a long history of gold production and exploration. In 1938, a 750m deep shaft was sunk on the southern part of the property at the Hasaga mine. Between 1938 and 1942 a total of 218, 213 ounces (Au) produced at an average grade of 4.94 grams per ton. Additional drill results from the 1950's suggest 50,000 ounces remain in an ore zone at >600m. Additionally, Red Lake Gold shore mine, in the Central part of the property, produced 21, 100 ounces (Au) at an average grade of 8.37 g/t. Very little exploration and follow up drilling has been done on the property since the 1950's.

The property consists of multiple contiguous claims (patents, leases and unpatented mining claims) located within the Heyson and Dome Townships in the Red Lake Mining District of Ontario. All claims are 100% owned by Premier Gold Mines NWO Inc. Upon acquiring the Hasaga Property from Goldcorp in early 2015, it was the belief of Premier Gold Mines NWO Inc. that the Hasaga and Red Lake Gold Shore underground mines (that ceased production in the early 1950's) had the potential to host gold mineralization that could be amenable to open pit mining methods in addition to higher grade underground mineable potential.

The work outlined in this report was completed on patented claims KRL1374, KRL1375, KRL1377, KRL1378, KRL1379, KRL1380, KRL1381, KRL 10162, KRL1347, KRL5888, KRL1741, KRL2134, KRL2135 and KRL822.

Total expenses accrued during the work program were \$6,334,060

## **2.0 Introduction**

From May 1<sup>st</sup> 2015 to December 17<sup>th</sup> 2015, Premier Gold Mines NWO Inc. conducted a diamond drill program on their Hasaga Property in the Red Lake Mining district. Between one and three drills were used to drill 130 holes for a total of 60,625.80 metres in three separate drill programs within the property.

This was in an intended to explore the extent of known gold bearing horizons adjacent to historic mines and test the potential of shallow low-grade mineral deposits near the Red Lake town site.

### 3.0 Property Description

The Hasaga Property (hereafter simply referred to as “the Property”) consists of 14 mining licence’s of occupation, 27 mining patents and 4 unpatented mining claims covering a total of 686.72 hectares (Tables 1 and 2). The property is located in the Heyson and Dome Townships in the Red Lake Mining district of Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). All claims are 100% owned by Premier Gold Mines NWO Inc.

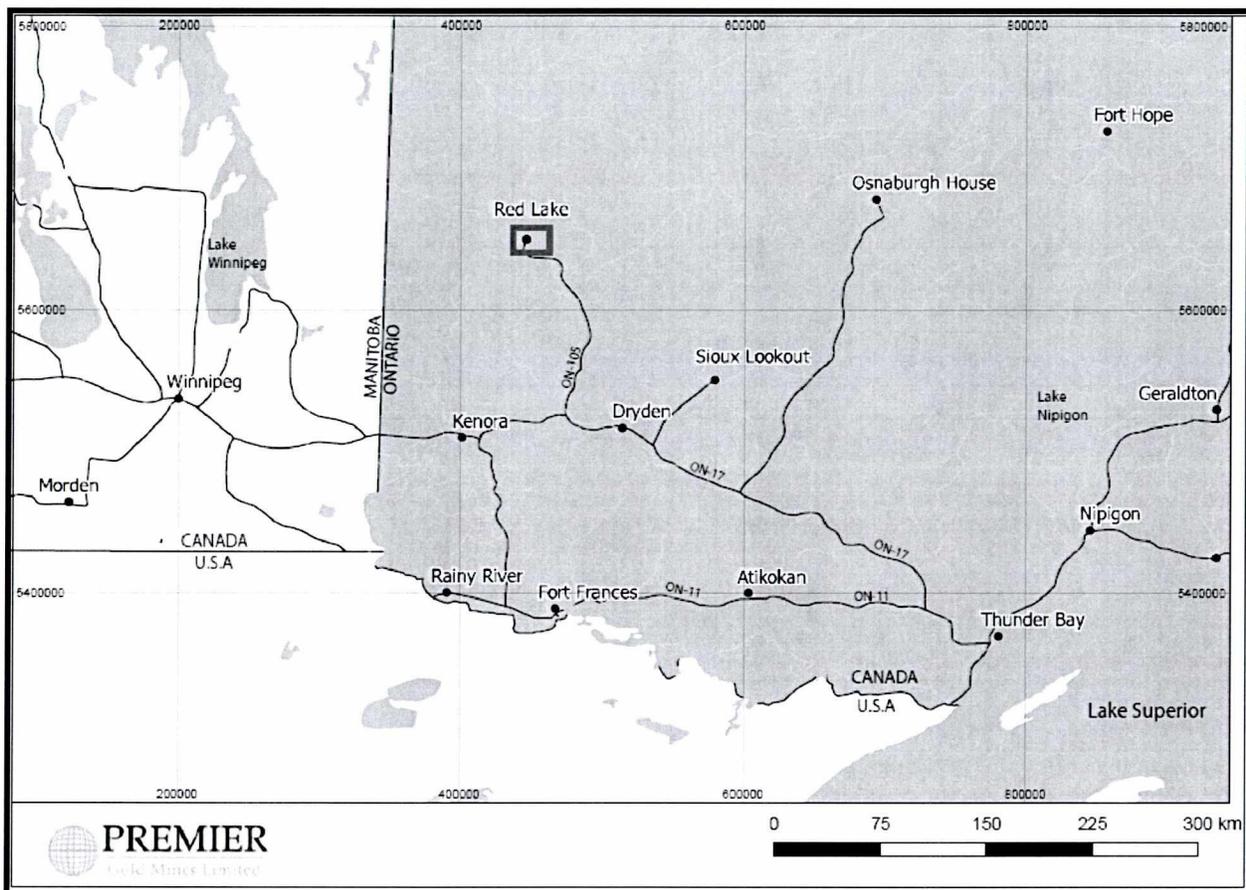


Figure 1: Property Location Map highlighting Hasaga Property location in Northwestern Ontario.

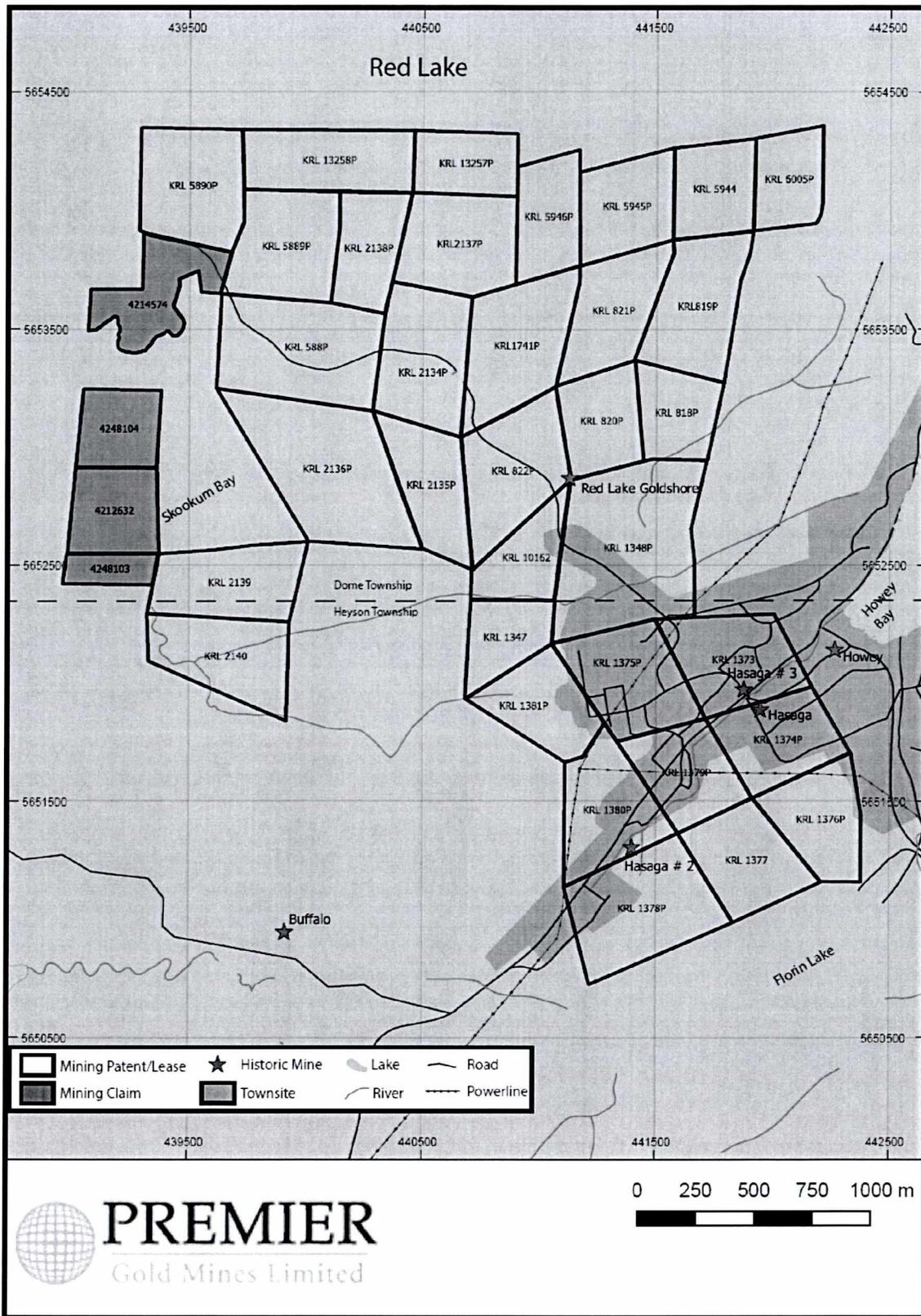


Figure 2: Property Claim Map highlighting Hasaga Property claims near Red Lake townsite.

**Table 1: Claim details for unpatented mining claims.**

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Units	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
Dome	4212632	2009-Jun-11	2017-Jan-26	1	\$400	\$1,600	\$243	\$0
Dome	4214574	2008-Sep-02	2016-Sep-02	2	\$800	\$4,800	\$0	\$0
Dome	4248103	2009-Jun-26	2017-Feb-10	1	\$400	\$1,600	\$75	\$0
Dome	4248104	2009-Jun-26	2017-Feb-10	1	\$400	\$1,600	\$121	\$0

**Table 2: Claim details for dispositions.**

Township	Claim Number	Tenure	Hectares
Dome	<u>KRL1741</u> <u>MLO:2928</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	6.48
Dome	<u>KRL2134</u> <u>MLO: 3053</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	3.32
Dome	<u>KRL2137</u> <u>MLO: 3051</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	11.78
Dome	<u>KRL2138</u> <u>MLO:3052</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	2.19
Dome	<u>KRL5889</u> <u>MLO:3211</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	7.41
Dome	<u>KRL5890</u> <u>MLO: 3212</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	12.14
Dome	<u>KRL5944</u> <u>MLO:3182</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	13.84
Dome	<u>KRL5945</u> <u>MLO: 3183</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	16.19
Dome	<u>KRL5946</u> <u>MLO: 3184</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	13.31
Dome	<u>KRL6005</u> <u>MLO: 3181</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	11.61
Dome	<u>KRL8081 (rec. as KRL13257)</u> <u>MLO: 10132</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	11.66

Dome	<u>KRL8082 (rec. as KRL13258)</u> <u>MLO: 10133</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	18.90
Dome	<u>KRL819</u> <u>MLO: 2929</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	3.93
Dome	<u>KRL821</u> <u>MLO: 2927</u>	Mining Licence of Occupation	2.27
Heyson	K1375	Patent (Mineral)	18.01
Heyson	K1380	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	18.21
Heyson	K1373	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	18.21
Heyson	K1374	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	17.28
Heyson	K1376	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	17.00
Heyson	K1377	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	13.52
Heyson	K1378	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	25.17
Heyson	K1379	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	15.30
Heyson	K1381	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	15.14
Heyson	KRL1348 (N Pt 10163 & S Pt 10164)	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	39.58
Dome	KRL2134	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	17.73
Dome	KRL2135	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	16.75
Dome	KRL2136	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	34.68

Dome	KRL2137	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	7.89
Dome	KRL2138	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	9.79
Dome/Heyson	KRL2139	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	13.07
Dome	KRL5888	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	28.57
Dome	KRL5889	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	12.55
Dome	KRL5890	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	8.38
Dome	KRL818	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	12.67
Dome	KRL819	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	16.47
Dome	KRL820	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	14.25
Dome	KRL821	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	15.18
Dome	KRL822	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	21.21
Dome	KRL1741	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	14.89
Heyson	KRL1347 (N Pt 10162 & S Pt 10164)	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	11.78
Heyson	KRL2140	Patent (Surface and Mineral)	18.47

### **3.1 Location and Access**

The property is situated in the Red Lake Mining District of Ontario, with all claims located in both the Heyson and Dome townships. The property is located approximately within and adjacent to the town of Red Lake, Ontario. The property is situated approximately 440 km northwest of Thunder Bay Ontario and 216 km north of Dryden along the ON-105 highway. The Municipality of Red Lake consists of six communities Balmertown, Cochenour, Madsen, McKenzie Island, Red Lake and Starratt-Olsen with a total population of over 4,000. The local economy and infrastructure is strongly focused on mineral exploration and the mining industry. The nearby towns readily provide supports services, equipment and skilled labour for both the mineral exploration and mining industry.

The property can be easily accessed year round directly from Highway ON-105 and ON -618 which bisects the southern part of the property from east to west. Various dirt roads and trails allow for easy access to the remainder of the property. Drilling was restricted to areas without residential and commercial developments.

### **3.2 Topography and Vegetation**

The topography of the project area is flat to gently rolling hills with local relief on the property ranging up to 20 metres. This relief is attributed to glacial deposits which drape the underlying bedrock. Distinct topographic features that stand out in relief are attributed to post-glacial drainage patterns, with low lying areas consisting of ponds, swamps and streams.

The property lies within the northern coniferous section of the boreal forest. Predominant tree species is black spruce but also includes tamarack, and cedar and birch with local stands of white birch, jack pine, red pine and poplar.

## 4.0 Regional Geology

The following description of the regional geology was taken from Sanborn-Barrie et al. (2004) and references therein.

The Hasaga property lies within the central portion of the Red Lake greenstone belt in Northwestern Ontario. With over 20 million ounces of gold produced it is one of Canada's most productive gold mining districts. The Red Lake belt evolved on the southern margin of the North Caribou Terrane and records a long history of volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive activity from 3.0 to 2.7 Ga along with extensive tectonic deformation, hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization. Regional metamorphic assemblages range from greenschist to amphibolite facies.

The Balmer Assemblage volcanics are the regions oldest rocks and play host to most of its gold deposits. This dominantly mafic sequence is comprised of tholeiitic to komatiitic basalts. Balmer Assemblage volcanics are Mesoarchean in age and typically interpreted as shallow subaqueous eruptions from 3.0 to 2.98 Ga. A sequence of felsic to intermediate calc-alkaline extrusive and pyroclastic units of the Ball Assemblage follows the Balmer Assemblage and is found exclusively in NW part of the Red Lake belt. The Slate Bay Assemblage (2.9-2.85 Ga) is a clastic sedimentary sequence are found throughout the belt and range from conglomerates, quartz arenite to wacke and mudstones. The contact with the older Balmer and Ball assemblage volcanics is a minor unconformity. Bruce Channel Assemblage represents a thin sequence of calc-alkaline dacitic to pyroclastic rocks.

A regional unconformity, representing a 100 million year gap in volcanic activity exists between the Confederation Assemblage and older volcanics. Confederation Assemblage (2.748 - 2.739 Ga) is a predominantly calc-alkaline volcanic sequence. The lower Confederation Assemblage, known as the McNeely group includes intermediate to mafic volcanic rock, and is overlain by felsic to intermediate Luff, Lapilli tuff and massive to pillowed andesite. Minor interbedded sedimentary units have been reported. The McNeely group is overlain by the Heyson group, a tholeiitic volcanic sequence that includes a range of basalts (tholeiitic, pillowed and porphyritic), porphyritic andesite flows and dacitic tuffs. It is widespread across the Red Lake belt, including the southern portion of the Hasaga property.

Three phases of primarily granitoid plutonism are recognized in the Red Lake area. The first include the syn-volcanic Graves plutonic suite (2.736  $\pm$  3/-2 Ma to 2731  $\pm$  3/-2 Ma) of granodiorite, tonalite and quartz monzonite intrusions. The Graves plutonic suite is widespread in in the western and northern parts of the Red Lake belt. The second plutonic phase is post volcanic and include major plutons proximal to the Red Lake townsite, including the Mackenzie Island (2.720  $\pm$  3 Ma) and Dome Stock (2.718.2  $\pm$  1.1 Ma) and Albino Granodiorite plutons. Also included in this second phase is a syn-tectonic quartz/feldspar porphyry Dyke swarm (herein referred to as the Hasaga Porphyry), dated to 2714  $\pm$  4 Ma and located south of the Red Lake townsite. All ages are derived from U-Pb radiometric dating; see

Sanborn et al., 2004 and references therein. A third phase of late to post tectonic intrusions at approximately 2.7 Ma resulted in megacrystic granodiorite batholiths located the western part of the red Lake belt and include the Killala Baird Batholith and Para Lake Stock.

The structural setting of the Red Lake Belt is comprised primarily of East trending, steep dipping volcanic and metasedimentary sequences which records several phases of deformation ( $D_0$ - $D_2$ ). The earliest, non-penetrative deformation phase,  $D_0$ , resulted in overturning of 2.99 Ga Balmer assemblage prior to the Neoproterozoic volcanism. The first stage of penetrative deformation,  $D_1$ , occurred after 2.74Ga volcanism and resulted in north trending, south plunging folds ( $F_1$ ) and related fabrics ( $S_1/L_1$ ). Folds are belt developed in clastic rocks, while  $S_1$  and  $L_1$  fabrics are well preserved in all of the regional volcanic assemblages.

Superimposed over  $D_1$  are  $D_2$  structures which vary in their trend across the Belt. In the western and central belt, they are expressed as east to north-east trending structures ( $F_2/S_2/L_2$ ) while in the eastern Red Lake they are south-east trending which includes the Red Lake "mine trend" (Fig 3). The Dome Stock ( $2.718.2 \pm 1.1$  Ma) provides important constraints on the timing of  $D_2$  deformation. It cross cuts rocks which contain strong  $S_2$  fabrics, but contains only a weak NE striking foliation (co-planar to  $S_2$ ). These observations have led to the interpretation that the Dome Stock is syn-tectonic and post-dates the majority of  $D_2$  deformation, recording only late episodes of shortening.  $D_2$  strain has been interpreted as a collisional between the North Caribou Terrane and the Winnipeg River Sub province to the south. Regional metamorphic grade increases from greenschist in the central belt to amphibolite facies facies in the peripheries. Contact metamorphism is evident on the local scale, with isograds parallel to many of the regions large intrusions.

Two major episodes of gold mineralization are important in the Red Lake mining camp, both believed to be related to the late plutonic activity (i.e. Dome and Mackenzie stocks). The first and most significant event is related to gold mineralization within sheared and carbonate altered tholeiitic basalts and komatiites of the Balmer Assemblage. This is the type of gold extracted from Red Lake and Campbell mines (Fig 3). A second gold mineralization event near the Red Lake town site is associated with later shear related quartz ( $\pm$  tourmaline) veining. These are small narrow but laterally extensive vein within and proximal to felsic to intermediate intrusions. The Hasaga, Red Lake Goldshore and Howey mines (Fig. 3) extracted gold from this style mineralization event starting in the 1930's.

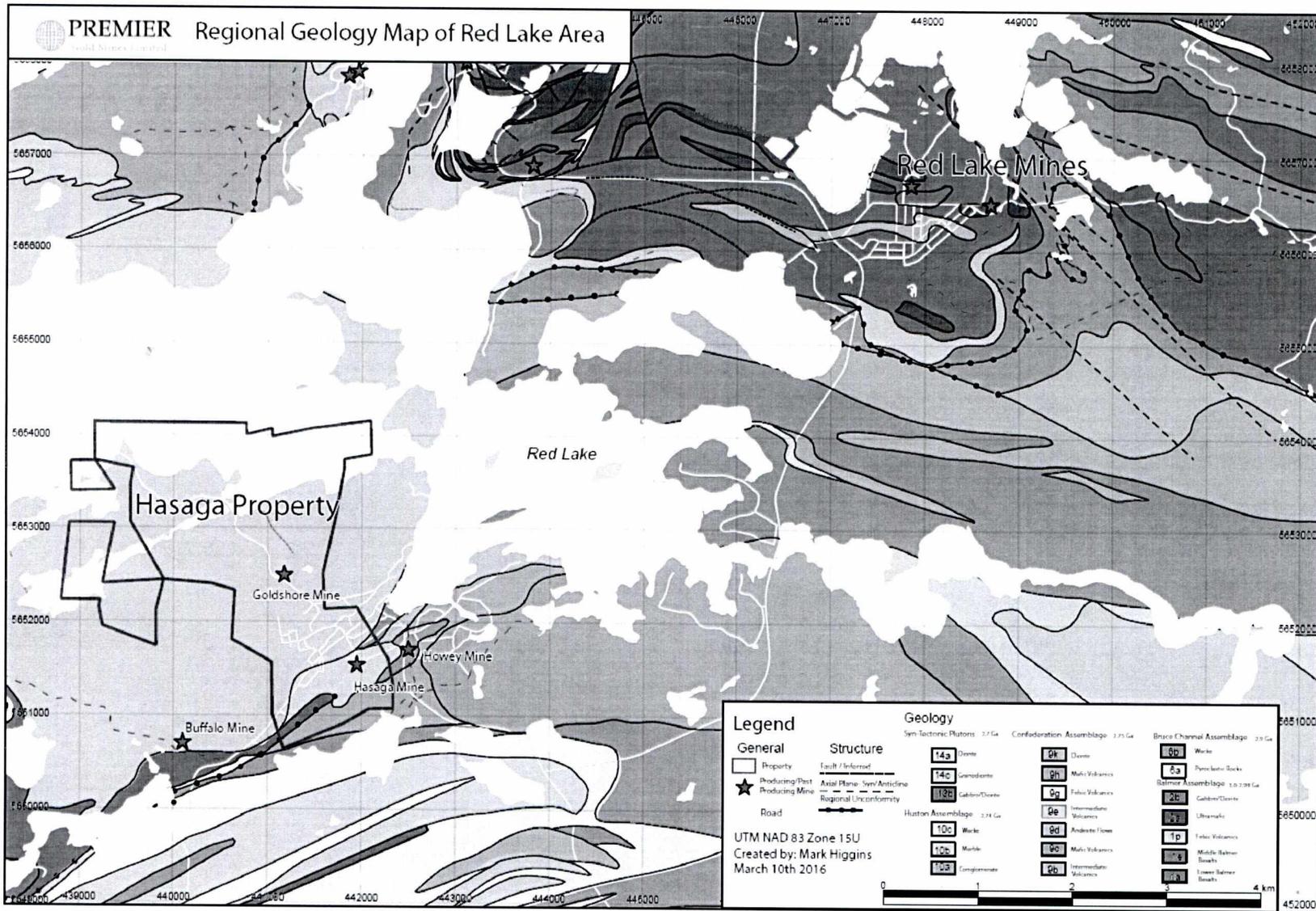


Figure 3 Regional Geology Map of the Central Red Lake belt. Modified from Sanborn et al. (2004)

## 5.0 Property Geology

The Hasaga Property geology here is based on field and drill core observations as well as compilation of earlier mapping and property reports (Harwood 1940, Gauthier 1996, Sanborn et al. 2004 & Epp 2013). No new mapping was completed in the 2015 season.

The Hasaga Property is part of the Red Lake Greenstone Belt. The central and northern portions of the property are dominated by the Dome Stock granodiorite intrusion, which cuts across regional fabrics, and has a roughly east-west trending southern contact with Confederation volcanic Assemblage. Drill core reveal the contact to be moderately south dipping ( $\sim 30^\circ$ ) with the intrusion broadening at depth. The Dome Stock Granodiorite has moderate NW-SE syn-tectonic foliation. The intrusion has been dated to 2.72 Ga and considered contemporary to gold mineralization at the Campbell and Red Lake mines (Sanborn et al. 2004). Cross cutting the western portion of the property in several locations in the gabbroic Laverty Dyke (5-40 m in drill core width).

The southern part is underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of Confederation Assemblage, separated from the Balmer Assemblage by a regional unconformity. The Confederation Assemblage volcanic sequences are sub-vertical and affected by an ENE trending regional deformation zone which broadly coincides with the nature of intrusive and volcanic contacts. Within the confederation Assemblage, the Heyson group makes up the majority of the volcanics on the property and include massive to pillowed andesite, diatetic to mafic tuffs and tholeiitic basalts. Volcanic sequences in the south are intruded by both the Hasaga Porphyry and Howey Diorite intrusions. Hasaga Porphyry is a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke unit located in the southern property with contacts sub-parallel to the regional volcanic trend. At surface the width of the Hasaga porphyry ranges from 20 to 125 m. Drill core shows it to have sub-vertical, steeply north dipping contacts within the confederation volcanics. Howey Diorite, located on the southern margin of the property, is tholeiitic subvolcanic intrusion believed to have been the source of overlying confederation volcanics. The nature of the contact is unknown at depth. Several NNE trending faults (Fig. 4) are observed to cut and sinistrally displace portions of the Hasaga Porphyry near the old Hasaga mine shafts (1 & 2).

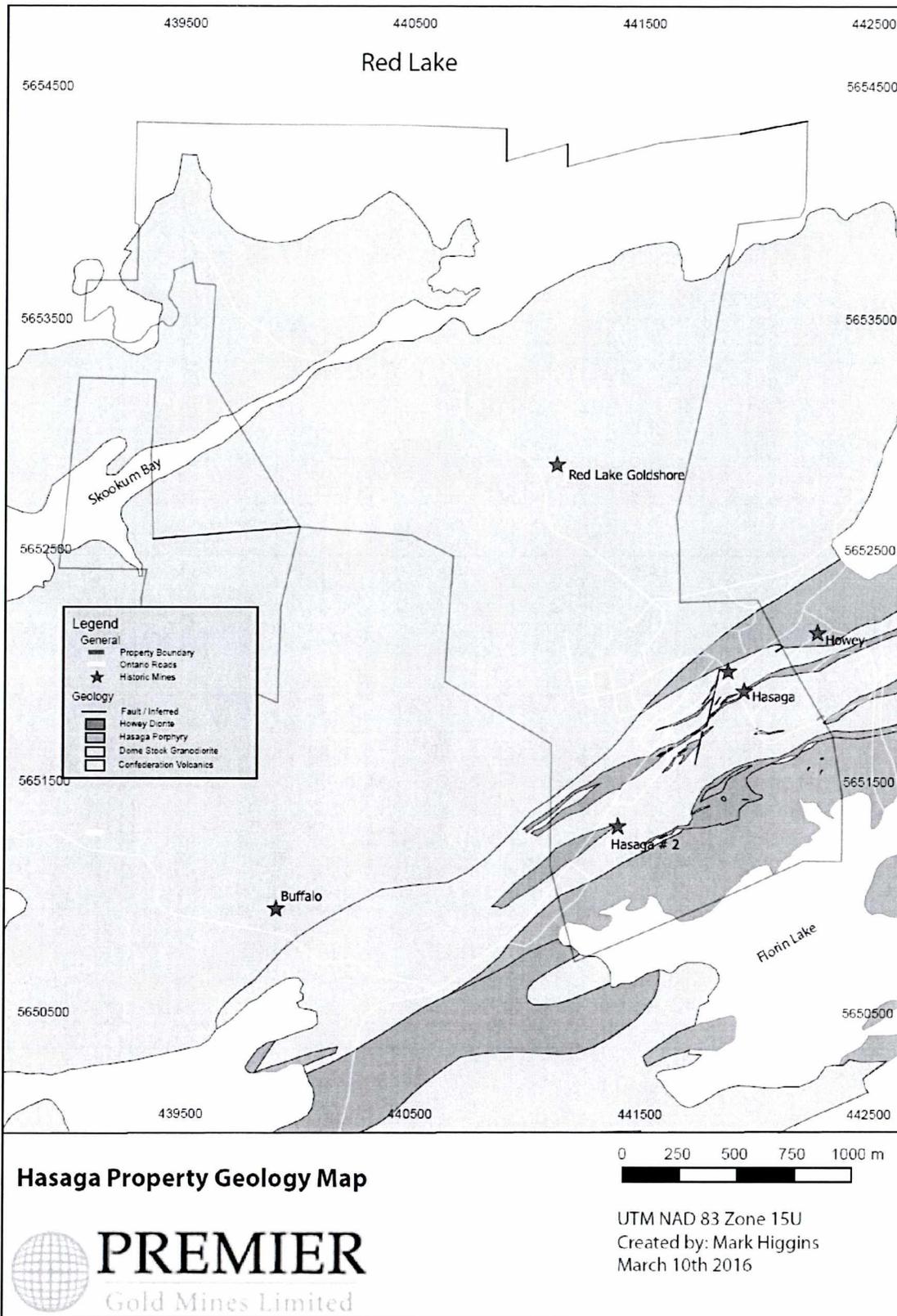


Figure 4: Geology of the Red Lake townsite area. Refer to Figure 3 for location of Hasaga Property in relation to producing and past producing mines. Geology modified from Harwood et al. (1940).

## 6.0 Exploration History

The following exploration history of the project has been taken from available online assessment files and from the MNDM office in Red Lake, Ontario. Because the land package is made up of patents licenses of occupation, it is likely that not all assessment work performed on the property has been filed as assessment credits are not required to retain these tenure types.

- 1936-1938      21, 100 ounces of gold produced from Red Lake GoldShore Mine (Fig. 1)
- 1938-1953      218, 213 ounces of gold produced from the combined Hasaga Mine projects (Fig. 1). An estimated reserve of 50,000 ounces remains in a high grade zone at depth.
- 1977              Claims 2139p and 2140p were involved in an induced polarization and resistivity survey conducted by McPhar Geophysics on behalf of Cochenour Williams Gold Mines Ltd.
- 1987-1988      Lac Minerals (Now Barrick Gold Corp.) conducted a property wide exploration program which included detailed-grid based geologic mapping and geophysical surveys along with a nine hole, approximately 5, 000 m diamond drill program. Highlights include 1.49 g/t Au over 48.7m and 0.95g/t Au over 32.0m in Central Zone (KRL 1347P) and 8.0 g/t Au over 16.1m and 4.4 g/t Au over 10.4m in the Hasaga Zone.
- 1996              Barrick Gold Corp. compiled historic mining data and conducted a four hole, 2898m drill program, targeting the down-plunge extension of gold bearing stockwork veins from the Hasaga Mine. Results included 14 g/t Au over 2.1m and 2.59 g/t over 4.2m in the Hasaga Zone.
- 2013              GoldCorp Red Lake Gold Mines conducted a property wide geochemical study which included 47 samples from lakeshore and bush outcrops, at roughly 200m centers. Analysis included Au Assay, geochemical and trace element. Several 060° to 070°, sub-vertical structures were identified as potentially significant structures which are agreeable with structures exploited by historic mining projects.

## 7.0 Diamond Drill Program and Mineralization

A 60, 625.8 meter diamond drill program was carried out on mining patents KRL1374 (5766), KRL1375 (4599m), KRL1377 (5091m), KRL1378 (10506.2m), KRL1379 (8993m), KRL1380 (6221.7m), KRL1381 (5357m), KRL 10162 (489m), KRL1347 (8779.4m), KRL5888 (585m), KRL1741 (527.5m), KRL2134 (1584m), KRL2135 (1119m) and KRL822 (1008m). 130 unique holes were drilled from 61 drill platforms in three distinct target zones on the Hasaga Property. Targets include the Hasaga Porphyry Zone (Hole prefix: HMP), Central Zone (HLD) and North Gate Zone (HNG) (Table 3). The purpose of the program was to test shallow mineralization targets proximal to historically productive and underexplored areas around the Red Lake town site. Diamond drilling was conducted by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling.

Drill hole logs can be found in Appendix A and with accompanying assay certificates in Appendix B. A map showing diamond drill collar locations and outlining vertical sections are included in Figure 6 and included Appendix C. The large majority of holes were drilled parallel to section. Only drill hole traces for off-section holes are included on the map.

All drill core was NQ in size and selectively sampled by geologists. Samples were either 1 or 1.5m in length and cut in half lengthwise by diamond blades. Half of the core was sent to either Activation Laboratories in Dryden, Ontario or Accurassay in Thunder Bay. All drill core sampled was assayed for Au by fire assay with a gravimetric finish for samples above 3 g/ton Au. Quality control samples were inserted into the sampling stream for all diamond drilling conducted. For every batch of 24 samples, one standard, one blank and one duplicate were used. Quality control verification of datasets from both labs is ongoing. The remaining half was kept in the core boxes on site at the Premier Gold Mines Project in Red Lake.

Results from the diamond drilling program were encouraging and identified several mineralized zones with economic potential in both the Hasaga Zone and Central Zone. Additionally, promising results from in several North Gate exploration holes.

The Hasaga Property is located along a “regional trend” that was host to multiple historic mines including the Hasaga, Howey and Madsen mines. The Phase 1 drill program included some 25,000 metres of drilling to test the Hasaga Porphyry target for widespread mineralization within the porphyry rock unit that was host to the Hasaga and Howey gold mines. Drilling has confirmed this target with multiple intercepts of mineralization surrounded by broad haloes of lower grade mineralization (typically less than 0.60 g/t Au) which would result in some intercepts exceeding 100 metres in core length. The predominant ore host is the strongly altered Hasaga Porphyry unit and also includes portions of the sheared volcanic wallrocks. Ore bodies and mineralized horizons identified within the Porphyry unit are sub-vertical. Mineralization in the Hasaga Zone is characterized by intervals of strongly silicified and sericite alteration indicative of complex hydrothermal fluid history. Alteration appears two-staged, with an early porphyry related phase with wide swaths of silica and sericite alteration. A later, more

localized carbonate alteration event appears to be accompanied by a high density of quartz tourmaline veins with fine to coarse pyrite, lesser chalcopyrite and occasional visible gold. This second alteration phase is preserved in late mafic dyke which cross-cut sericite and silica alteration zones. Mineralized horizons are best developed in the SW portion of the Hasaga Porphyry (Sections E1400-E900) and the along strike continuation remains open for further expansion to the SW. Highlights from the Hasaga zone include 0.98 g/t Au over 126.0m (including 2.04 g/t Au over 49.0 m) from HMP021, 1.11 g/t Au over 87.0 m from HMP037, 1.68 g/t Au over 49.0 m (including 2.41 g/t Au over 17.6 m) in HMP039, 0.96 g/t Au over 36.0 m and 1.72 g/t Au over 37.0 m in HMP074 and 1.50 g/t Au over 18.0 m and 0.87 g/t Au over 34.0 m in HMP076.

The Central Zone Target is located where a series of conjugate structures occur within the Dome Stock, a large granodiorite rock unit in the heart of the Red Lake camp. A single hole drilled in this area in the 1980's by Lac Minerals reported wide spread mineralization that was not followed up. Our drilling in 2015 confirms this open pit target (see Section 40300) with multiple intercepts of wide-spread gold mineralization up to more than 100 metres in length. The ore host is a locally silicified and mineralized Dome Stock Granodiorite. Visible gold is common in glassy-blue quartz veinlets. The Dome Stock granodiorite remains open exploration to both to the north and east. Central zone highlight intercepts include 0.94 g/t Au - 305.5m incl. 1.61 g/t Au - 122.5m in HLD004, 0.80 g/t Au over 246.7 m (including 2.16 g/t Au - 25.0 m) in HLD003, 0.98 g/t Au over 118.0 m (including 3.08 g/t Au - 14.0 m) in HLD005, 0.79 g/t Au over 172.5 m (including 1.25 g/t Au over 50.8 m) in HLD011, 1.06 g/t Au over 93.0 m and 1.04 g/t Au over 10.0 m in HLD012 and 0.84 g/t Au across 101.0 m in HLD030. Additional drilling is required to interpret geological constraints on this broad mineralized zone.

The Red Lake Gold Shore mine (Fig. 5) saw limited historic production (20,000 oz. total, grading 8.37 g /t Au), is situated within a structural corridor that has seen little exploration. Results from recent drilling within the same structural corridor (the North Gate zone) include high grade mineralization (incl. 57.65 g/t Au over 2.0m) within a zone hosting multiple quartz veins that will be followed-up in the 2016 drill program.

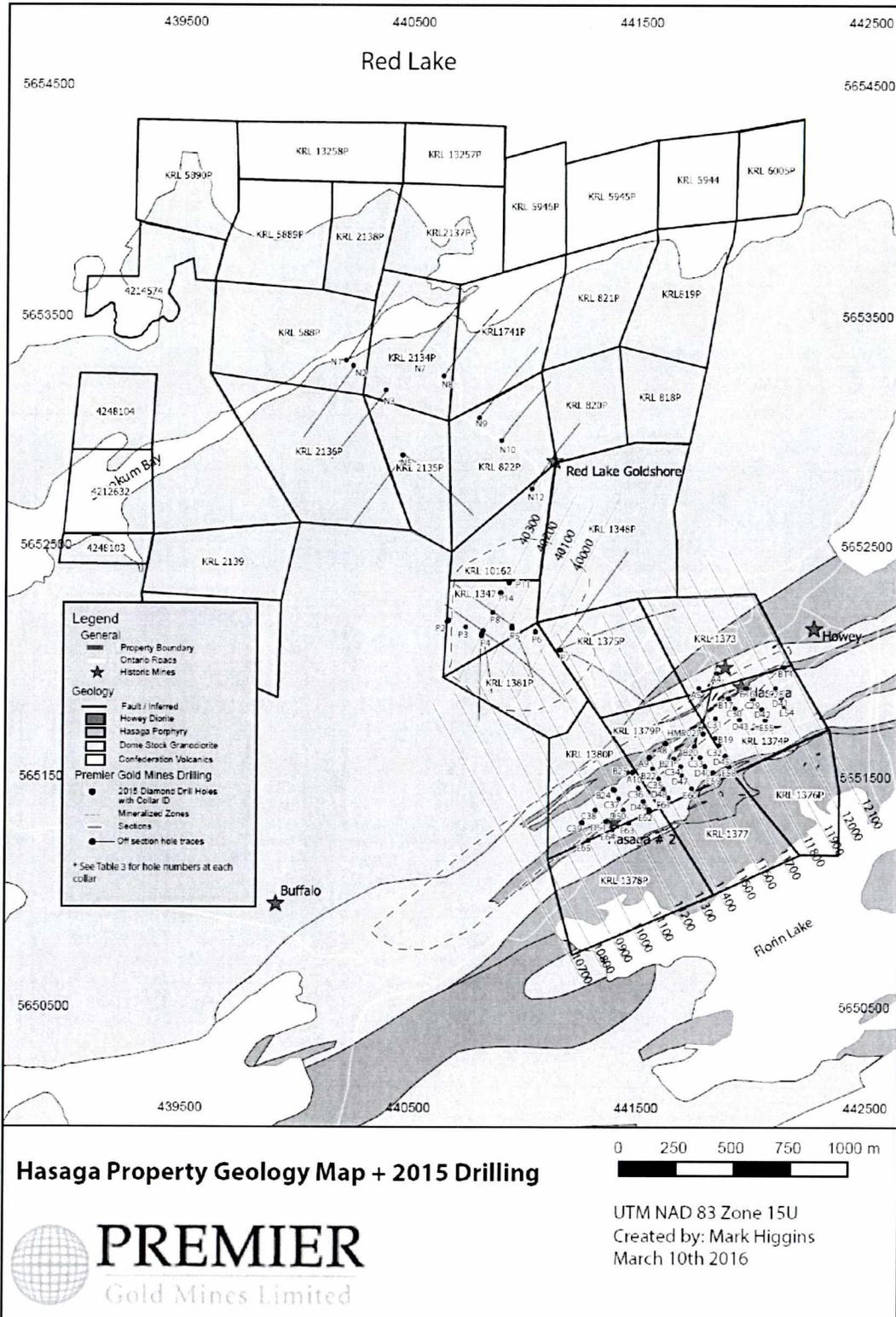
**Table 3: Drill hole information.**

Hole ID	Collar	UTM E	UTM N	ELEV	Azi	Dip	Claim	Length	Contractor	End Date
HLD001	P2	440648	5651974	382	33.6	-45	KRL1347	465	Chibougamau	21/06/2015
HLD002	P2	440653	5651976	381	180	-44.3	KRL1347	129	Chibougamau	24/06/2015
HLD003	P2	440654	5651982	380	0	-44.6	KRL1347	411	Chibougamau	29/06/2015
HLD004	P3	440729	5651950	380	28.6	-46.1	KRL1347	474	Chibougamau	29/07/2015
HLD005	P4	440807	5651934	379	185	-45.9	KRL1347	528	Chibougamau	04/07/2015
HLD006	P4	440807	5651934	378	30.1	-45.5	KRL1347	561	Chibougamau	11/07/2015
HLD007	P4	440805	5651932	377	205.4	-44.1	KRL1347	222	Chibougamau	14/07/2015
HLD008	P4	440799	5651920	376	304.8	-43.8	KRL1381	414	Chibougamau	17/07/2015
HLD009	P4	440801	5651918	376	120.5	-44.8	KRL1381	624	Chibougamau	23/07/2015

HLD010	P4	440799	5651911	376	168.1	-45.6	KRL1381	321	Chibougamau	28/07/2015
HLD011	P5	440933	5651954	378	32.4	-47.3	KRL1381	654	Chibougamau	05/09/2015
HLD012	P5	440932	5651952	378	212.6	-45.3	KRL1381	330	Chibougamau	07/08/2015
HLD013	P5	440932	5651944	380	305.2	-45.6	KRL1381	435	Chibougamau	10/08/2015
HLD014	P5	440934	5651942	380	154.4	-43.3	KRL1381	852	Chibougamau	18/08/2015
HLD015	P6	441033	5651944	387	347	-44.3	KRL1381	513	Chibougamau	23/08/2015
HLD016	P6	441038	5651927	387	36.8	-45.2	KRL1381	501	Chibougamau	28/08/2015
HLD017	P6	441035	5651926	387	216.5	-45.5	KRL1381	350	Chibougamau	31/08/2015
HLD018	P7	441146	5651852	380	36.1	-45.8	KRL1375	720	Chibougamau	03/09/2015
HLD019	P7	441146	5651852	380	38.5	-54.6	KRL1375	576	Chibougamau	12/09/2015
HLD020	P7	441146	5651852	380	67.9	-44.5	KRL1375	735	Chibougamau	16/09/2015
HLD021	P7	441143	5651848	380	152.1	-44.7	KRL1375	693	Chibougamau	25/09/2015
HLD022	P7	441146	5651850	380	110.7	-45.2	KRL1375	576	Chibougamau	02/10/2015
HLD023	P7	441146	5651850	380	112.5	-60.5	KRL1375	702	Chibougamau	08/02/2016
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HLD026	P8	440847	5652012	368	214.1	-45.1	KRL1347	441	Chibougamau	23/10/2015
HLD027	P8	440847	5652014	368	212.8	-54.5	KRL1347	552	Chibougamau	28/10/2015
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HLD030	P11	440918	5652143	375	216.3	-60.8	KRL1347	525	Chibougamau	13/11/2015
HLD031	P11	440920	5652146	375	37.7	-64.3	KRL1347	507	Chibougamau	18/11/2015
HLD032	P14	440921	5652146	375	38.2	-44	KRL1347	333	Chibougamau	21/11/2015
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HLD034	P14	440880	5652098	369	216	-62.2	KRL1347	444	Chibougamau	30/11/2015
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HMP006	C30	441913	5651596	391	331.8	-44.8	KRL1374	483	Chibougamau	17/05/2015
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HMP010	D43	441932	5651546	388	330.5	-45.2	KRL1374	378	Chibougamau	24/05/2015
HMP011	E55	442046	5651545	381	332	-45	KRL1374	444	Chibougamau	25/05/2015
HMP012	B17	441885	5651640	380	305	-45.5	KRL1374	255	Chibougamau	26/05/2015
HMP013	B14	442126	5651776	386	329.4	-45.5	KRL1374	282	Chibougamau	27/05/2015
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HMP015	A5	441753	5651683	366	337.1	-44.8	KRL1374	150	Chibougamau	30/05/2015

HMP016	A4	441835	5651749	366	330.4	-44.7	KRL1374	150	Chibougamau	31/05/2015
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HMP023	B25	441446	5651312	375	332.4	-45.3	KRL1380	393	Chibougamau	16/06/2015
HMP024	B24	441389	5651238	373	331.9	-45.4	KRL1380	384	Chibougamau	19/06/2015
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HMP032	D40	441782	5651340	379	332	-45	KRL1377	625	Chibougamau	08/07/2015
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HMP035	E65	441274	5651016	388	332	-45	KRL1378	534	Chibougamau	16/07/2015
HMP036	E58	441887	5651340	381	332	-45	KRL1377	714	Chibougamau	27/07/2015
HMP037	E64	441380	5651062	385	332	-45	KRL1378	615	Chibougamau	24/07/2015
HMP038	E59	441818	5651314	377	332	-45	KRL1377	681	Chibougamau	27/07/2015
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HMP040	E60	441724	5651245	387	336.5	-45.3	KRL1377	690	Chibougamau	03/08/2015
HMP041	E63	441452	5651091	385	333	-45.3	KRL1378	562.3	Chibougamau	07/08/2015
HMP042	D49	441515	5651188	380	336.5	-43.9	KRL1378	573	Chibougamau	10/08/2015
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HMP082	C39	441245	5651094	380	345.1	-34.1	KRL1378	351	Chibougamau	02/12/2015
HMP083	C39	441245	5651094	380	348	-39.7	KRL1378	513	Chibougamau	06/02/2016
HMP084	C39	441245	5651094	380	346.2	-49.7	KRL1378	480	Chibougamau	14/12/2015
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HNG002	N1	440230	5653093	368	214.8	-45	KRL2134	537	Chibougamau	28/10/2015
HNG003	N3	440371	5652984	371	214.6	-45	KRL2134	543	Chibougamau	02/11/2015
HNG004	N5	440450	5652703	375	214.9	-45	KRL2135	558	Chibougamau	08/11/2015
HNG005	N5	440448	5652703	375	125	-45	KRL2135	561	Chibougamau	14/11/2015
HNG006	N6	440496	5653117	374	33.5	-45	KRL2134	504	Chibougamau	19/11/2015
HNG007	N7	440627	5653054	374	35.6	-45	KRL1741	527.5	Chibougamau	25/11/2015
HNG008	N9	440786	5652868	385	35.7	-45	KRL822	552	Chibougamau	01/12/2015
HNG009	N10	440884	5652770	370	35	-45	KRL822	456	Chibougamau	07/12/2015
HNG010	N12	441017	5652556	369	36.1	-45	KRL10162	489	Chibougamau	13/12/2015





**Figure 5: Drill Collar Location Map. Geology modified from Harwood (1940). See Table 3 for names of and number of drill holes located at each collar.**

## 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2015 Diamond Drill Program conducted in the Hasaga Property had multiple successful intercepts on all three target zones.

From the Central Zone, intercepts with the typical strong silica alteration with chalcopyrite occasional visible gold was intersected. Of such good intercepts, the best horizon graded 0.94 g/t Au - 305.5m (including 1.61 g/t Au - 122.5m from HLD004). From the Hasaga zone, intercepts up to 100m in core width with strong sericite alteration, silica alteration and coarse pyrite mineralization. Highlights from the Hasaga zone include 0.98 g/t Au - 126.0m (including 2.04 g/t Au - 49.0 m) from HMP021 and 1.11 gpt Au / 87.0 m from HMP037. Highlights from the North Gate zone include 1.16 g/t over 9m and high grade mineralization of 57.65 g/t Au over 2.0m from between 462 and 486m in HNG010.

Follow up drilling is recommended, with priority for delineation drilling in both the Hasaga and Central Zones. It is recommended that delineation reduce the drill hole spacing to 50m or less on potential near surface resources. It is also recommended that stripping mapping and trenching of near surface targets be completed in the summer of 2016.

Metallurgical studies are also recommended to gain a better understanding of potential gold recovery values for all potential ore bodies.

## 9.0 References

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- Harwood, H.C., 1940. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Red Lake Area. Map number 49e. Forty-ninth annual report of the Department of Mines. Vol. XLIX Part II, 1940. Pg. 1-97
- Sanborn-Barrie, M., Skulski, T., and Parker, J. 2004: Geology, Red Lake greenstone belt, western Superior Province, Ontario; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4594, scale 1:50 000.

The report titled "Assessment Report on the 2015 Drilling Program - Hasaga Project " and dated on October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016 was prepared and supervised by the following authors:

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Originally submitted March 2016 and re-submitted in October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016

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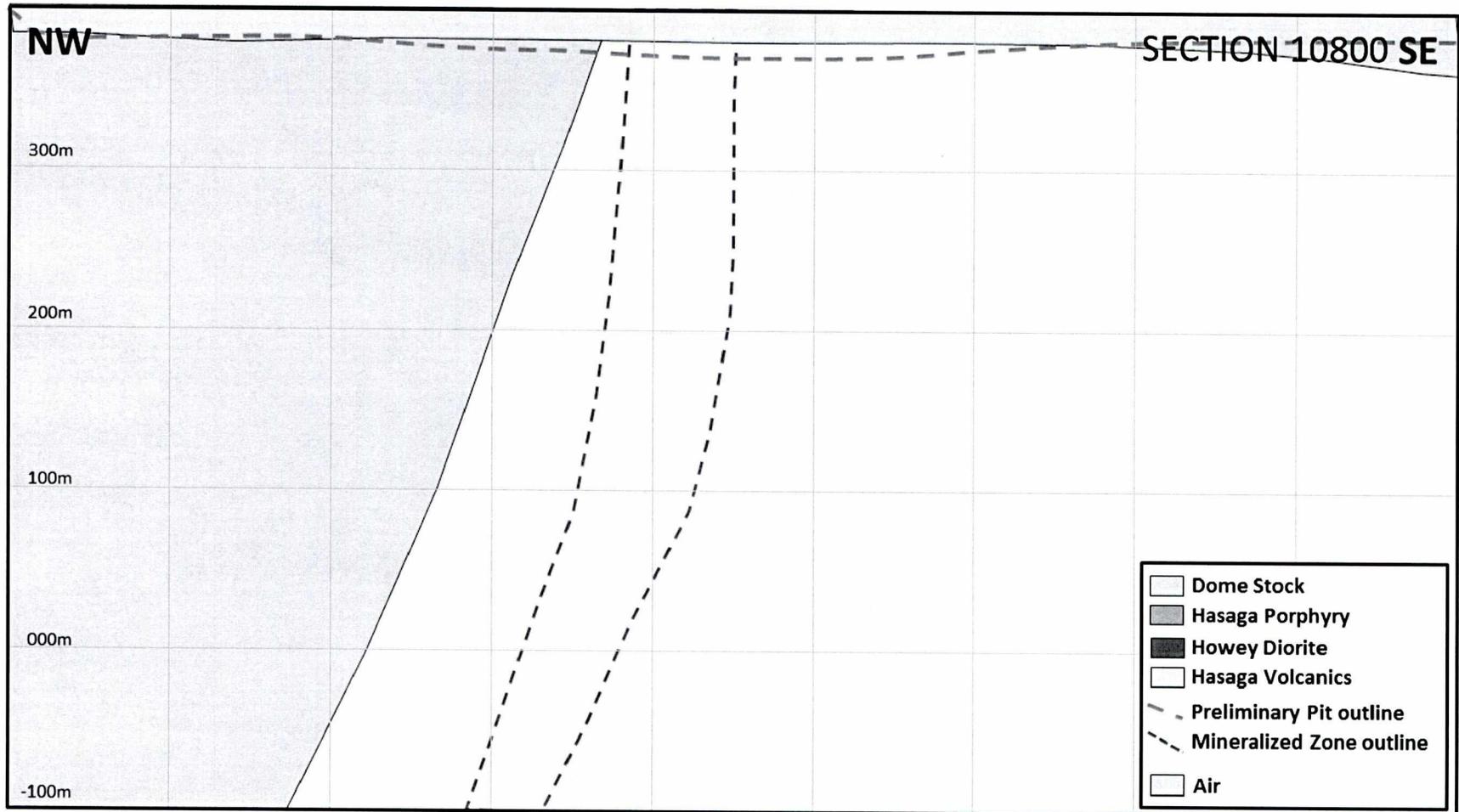
jrogers@premiergoldmines.com

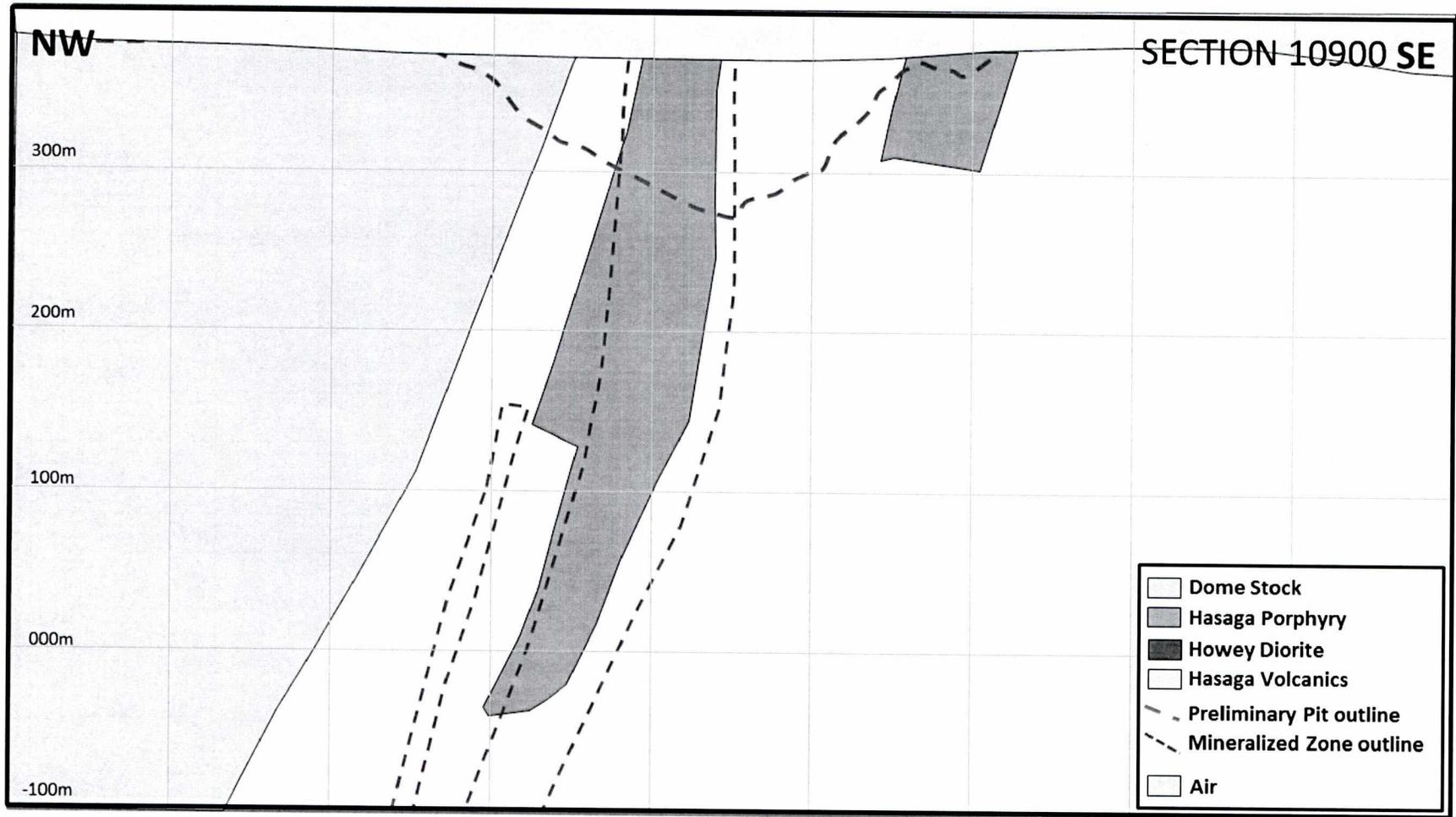
## **Appendices**

**Appendix A**  
***Drill Logs***

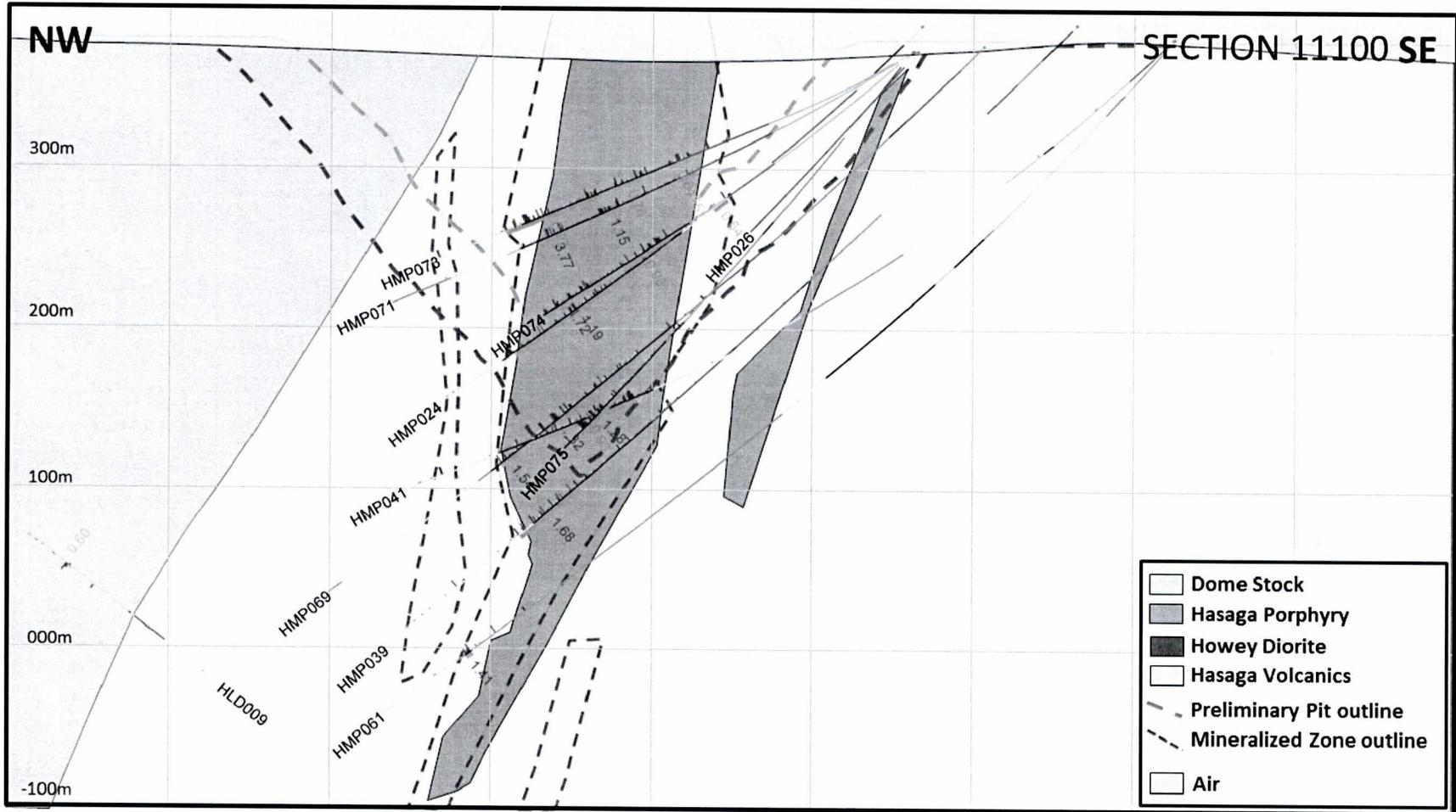
**Appendix B**  
***Assay Certificates***

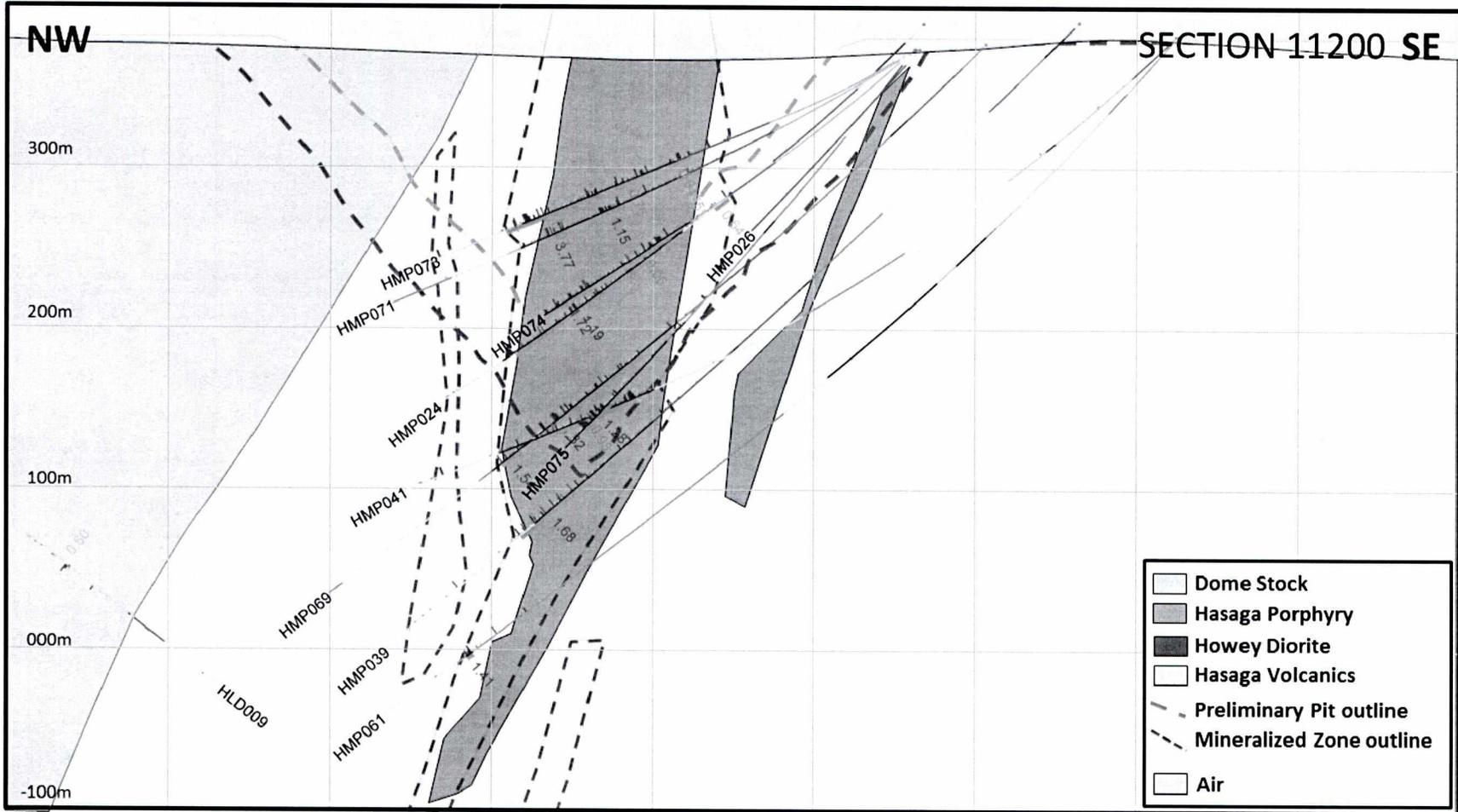
**Appendix C**  
***Drill Sections***

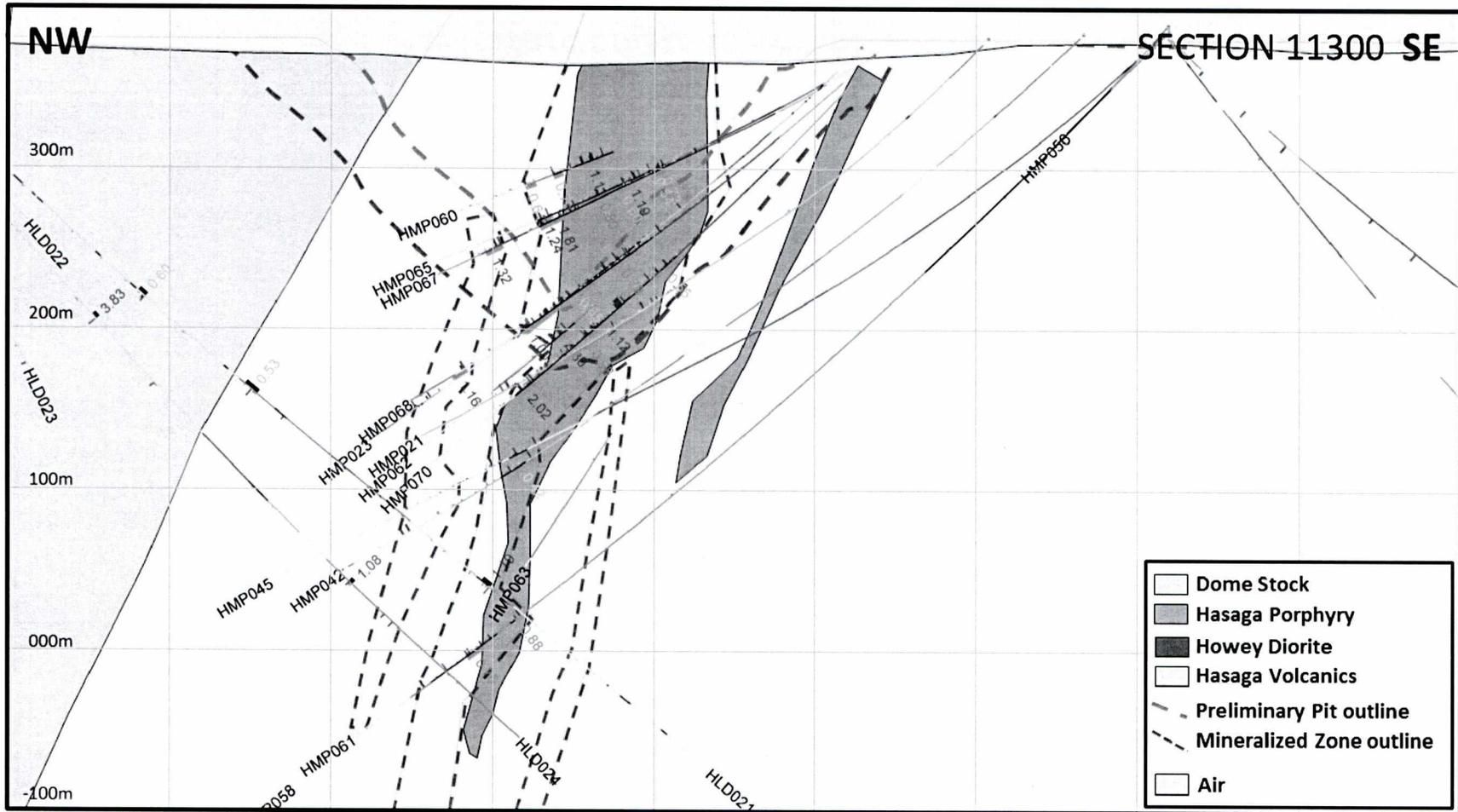


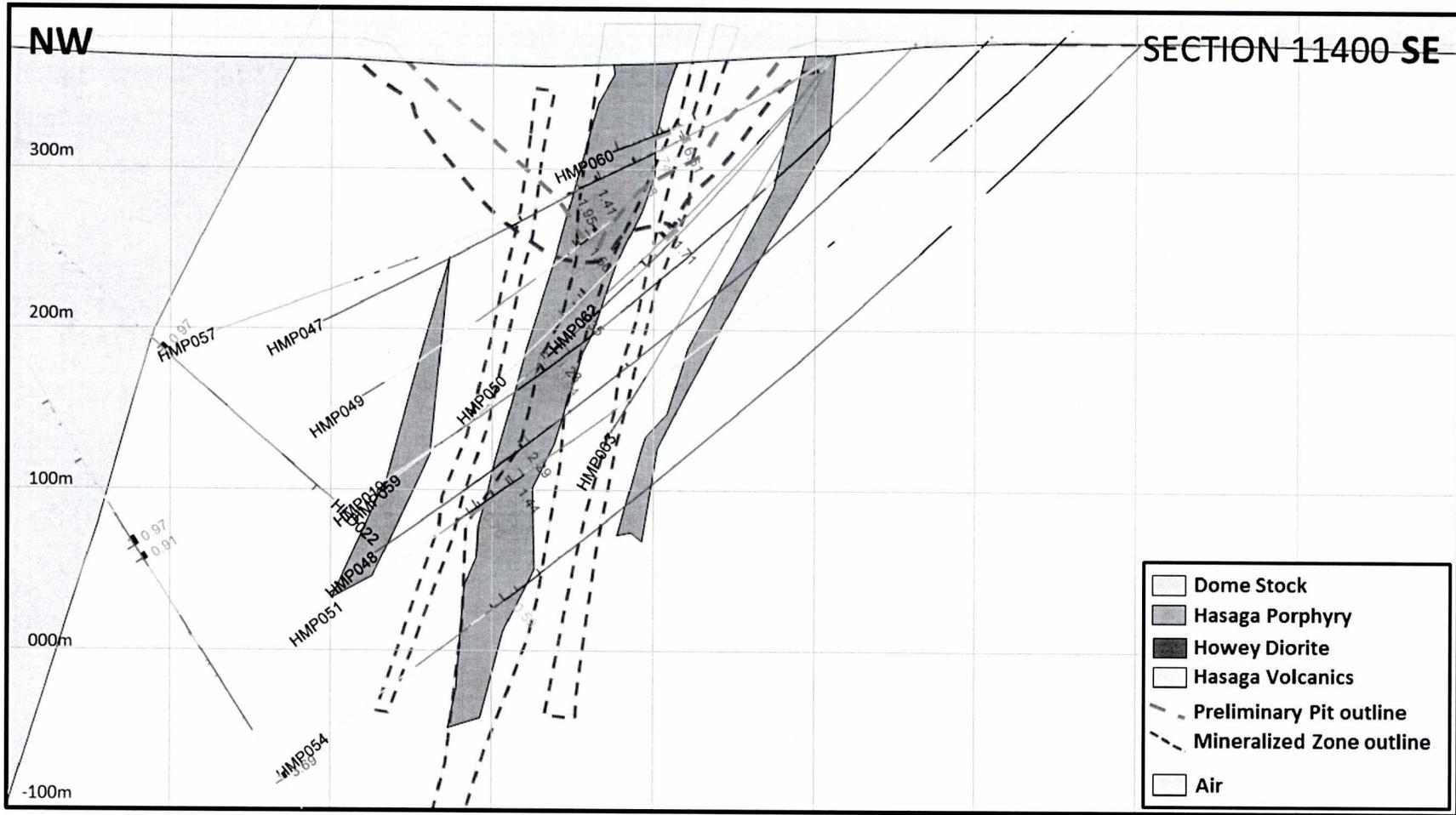


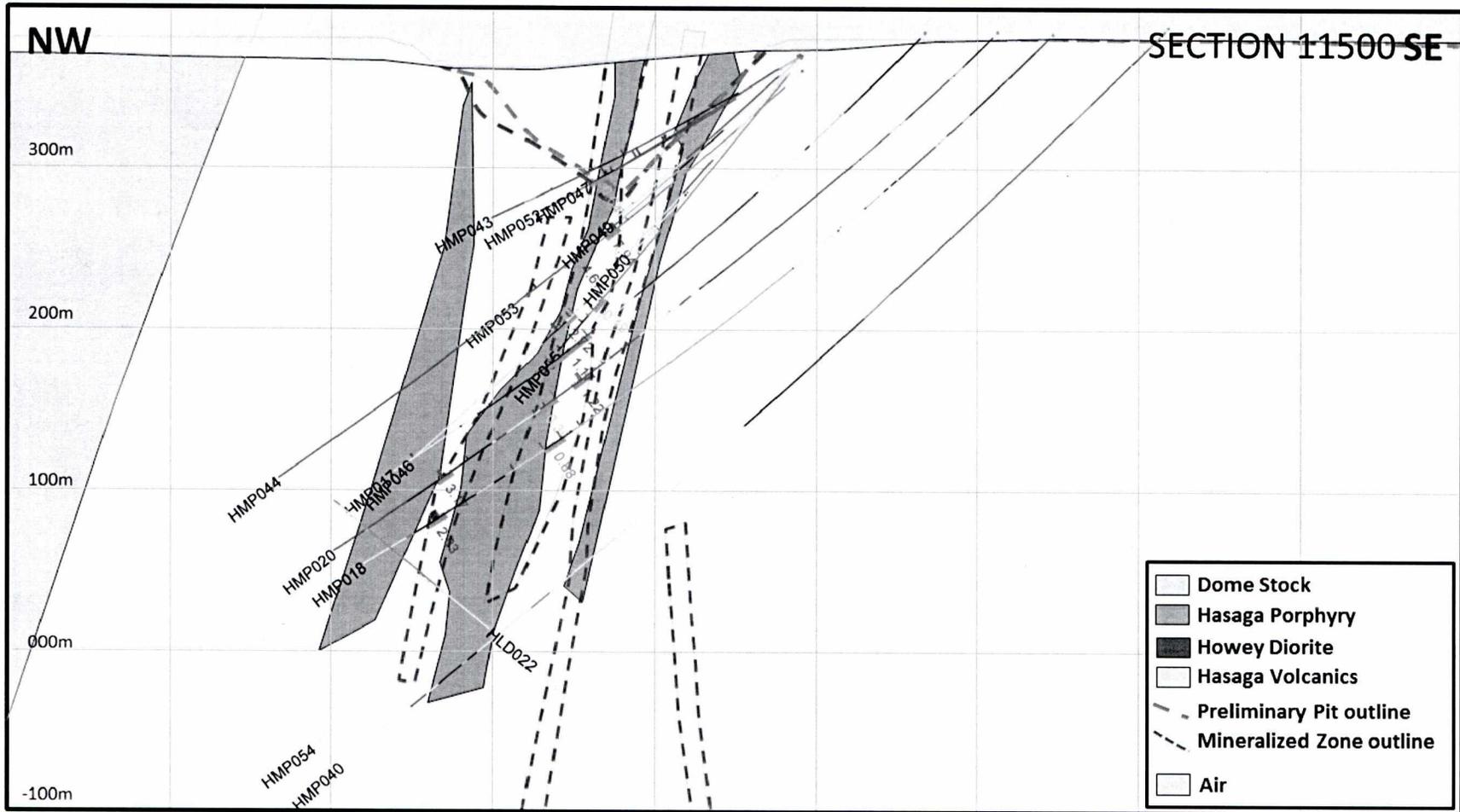


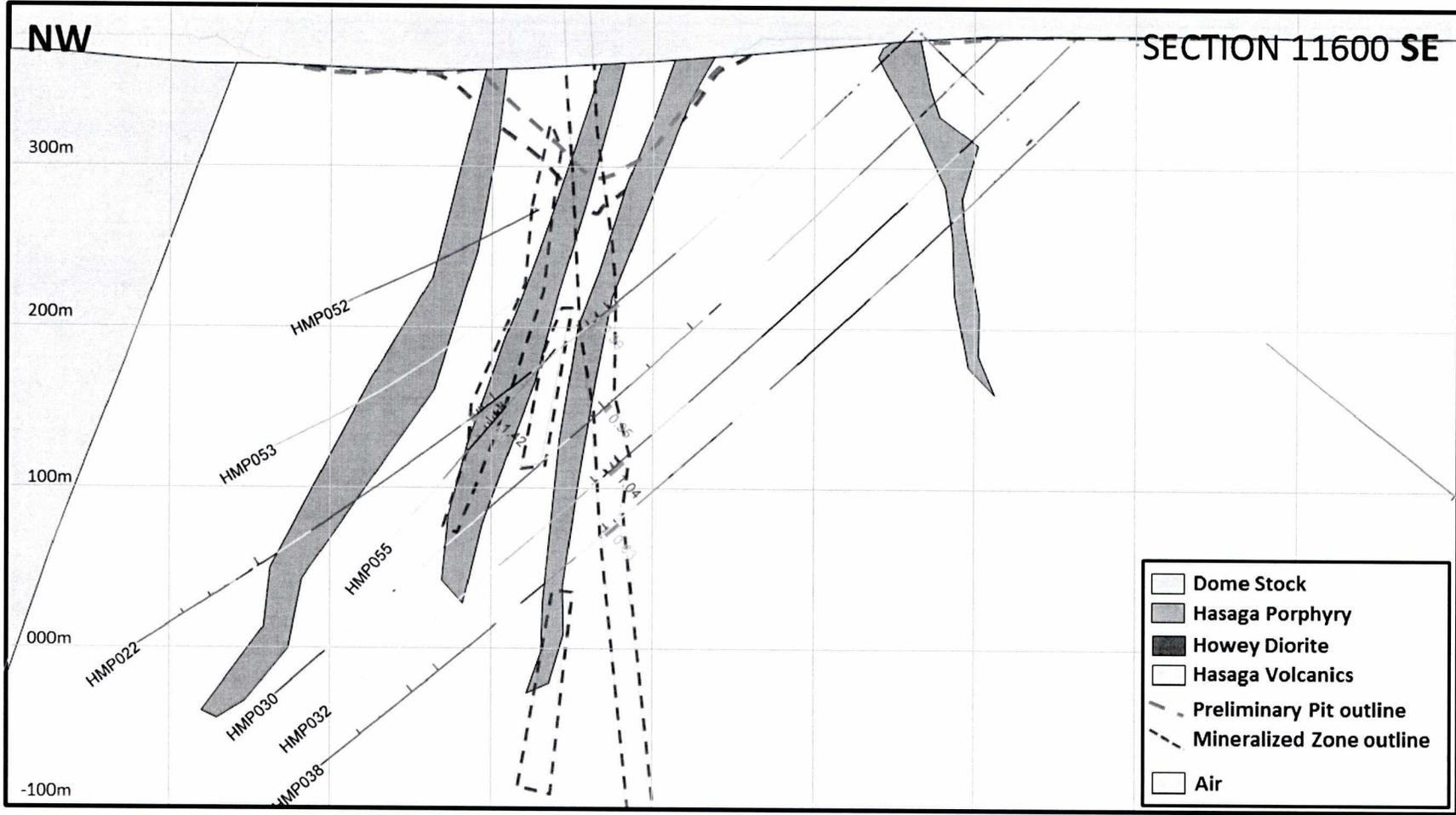


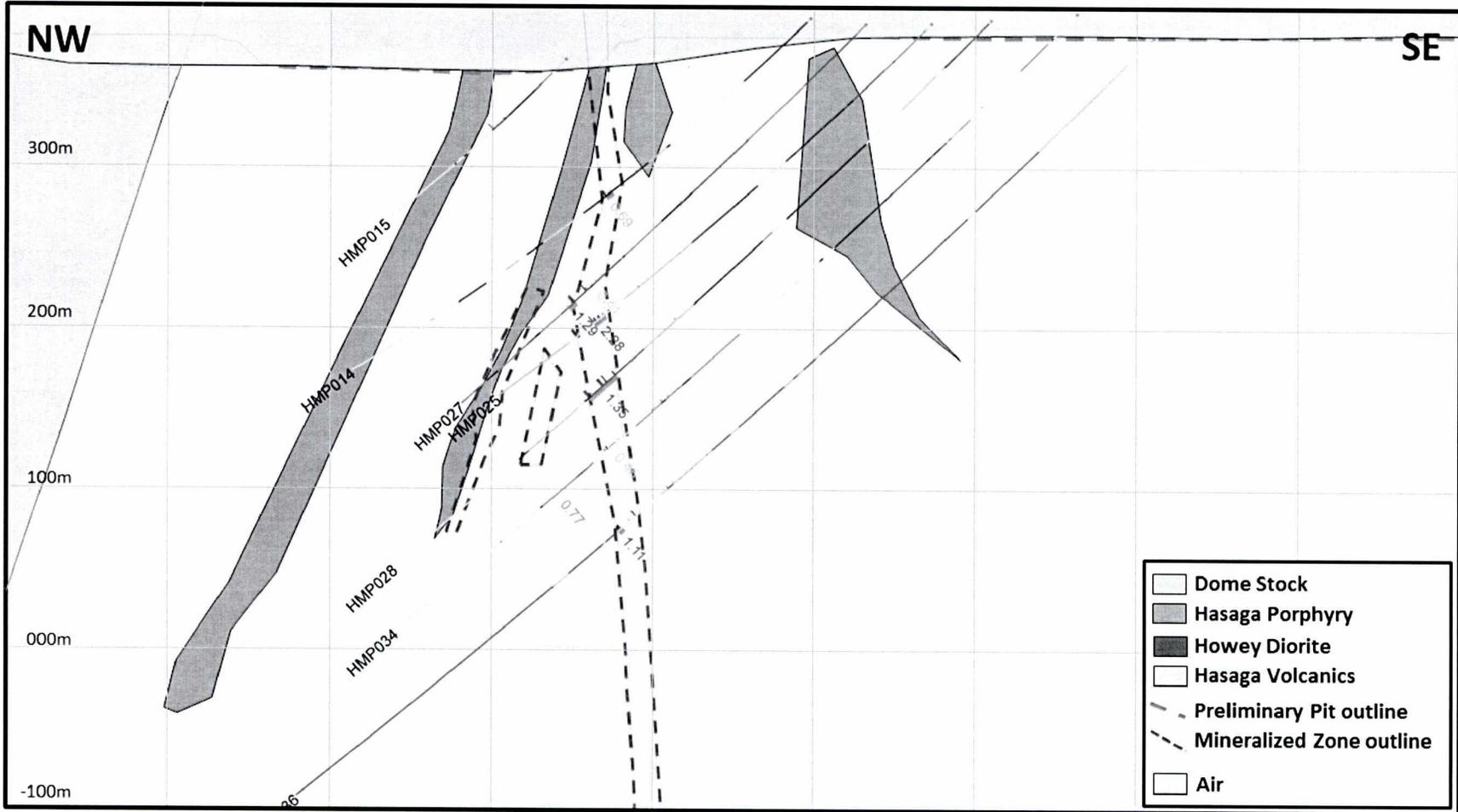


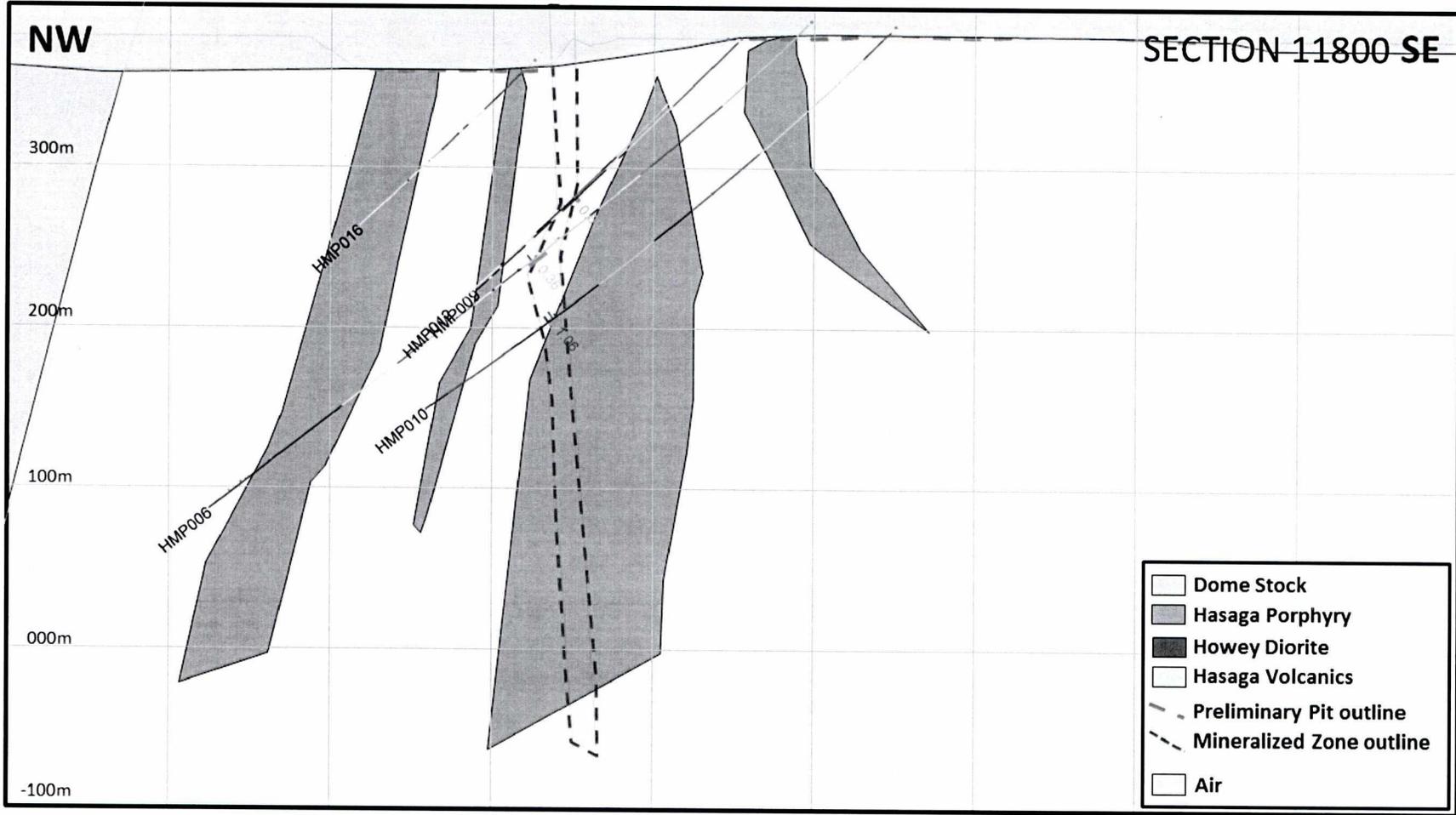


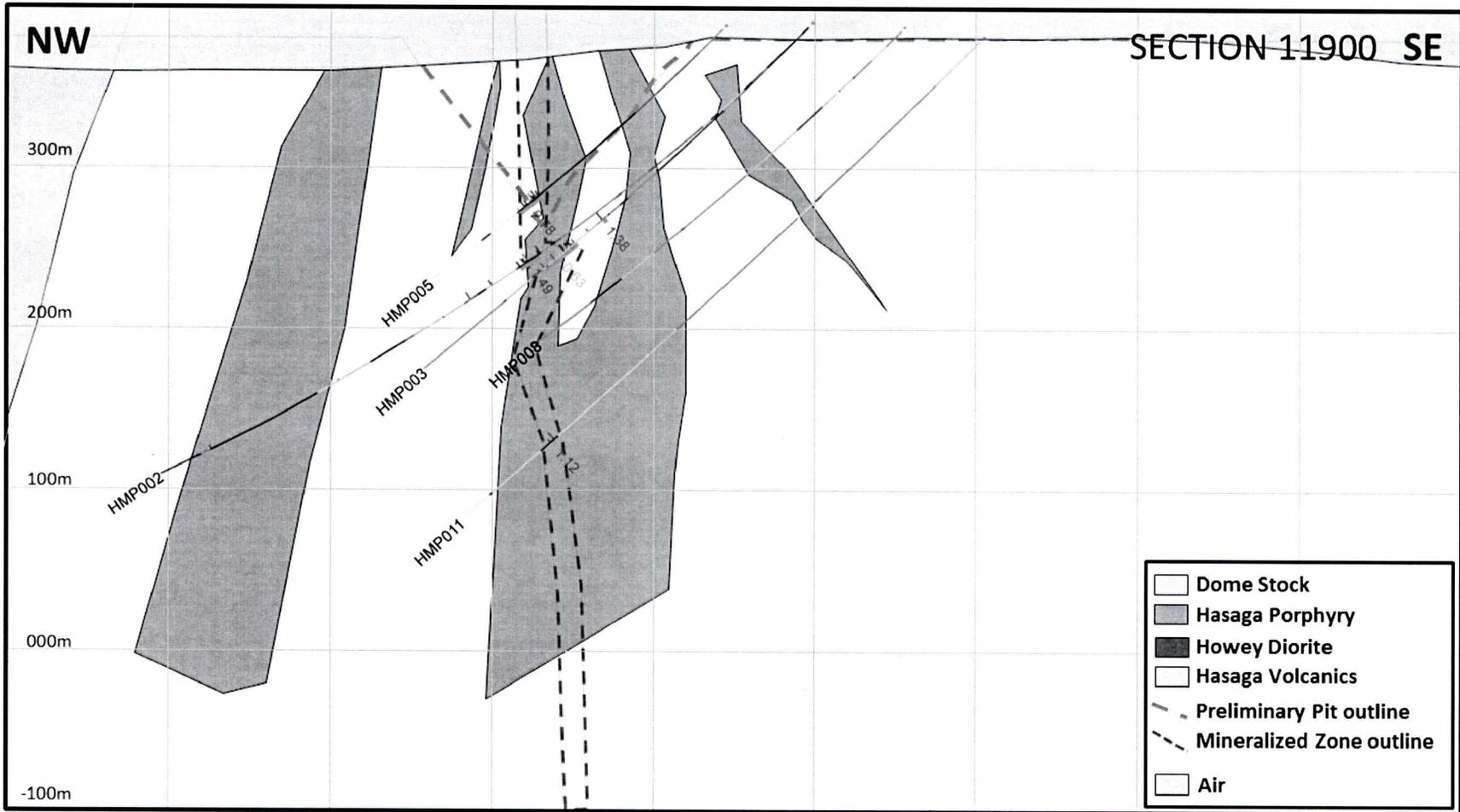


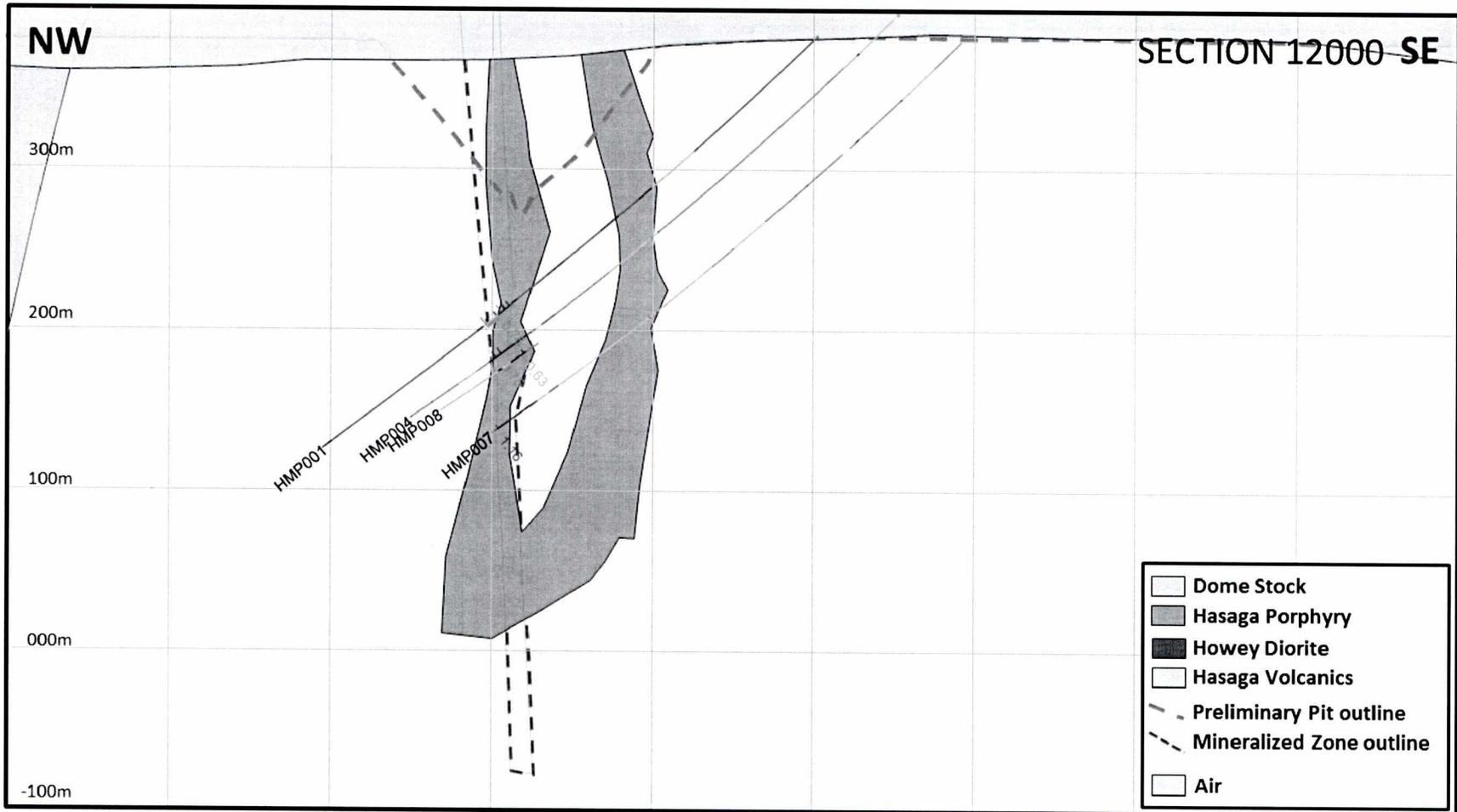


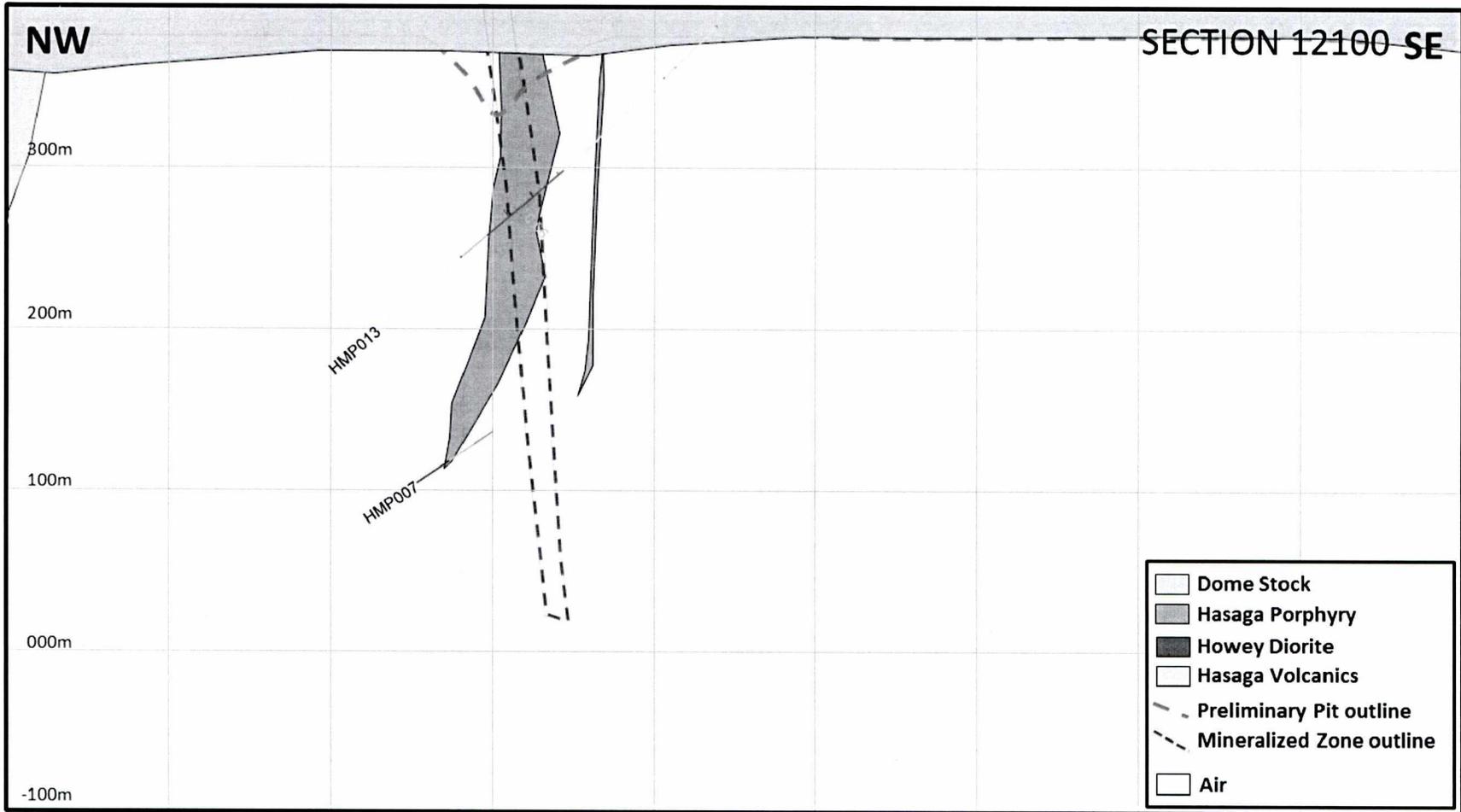


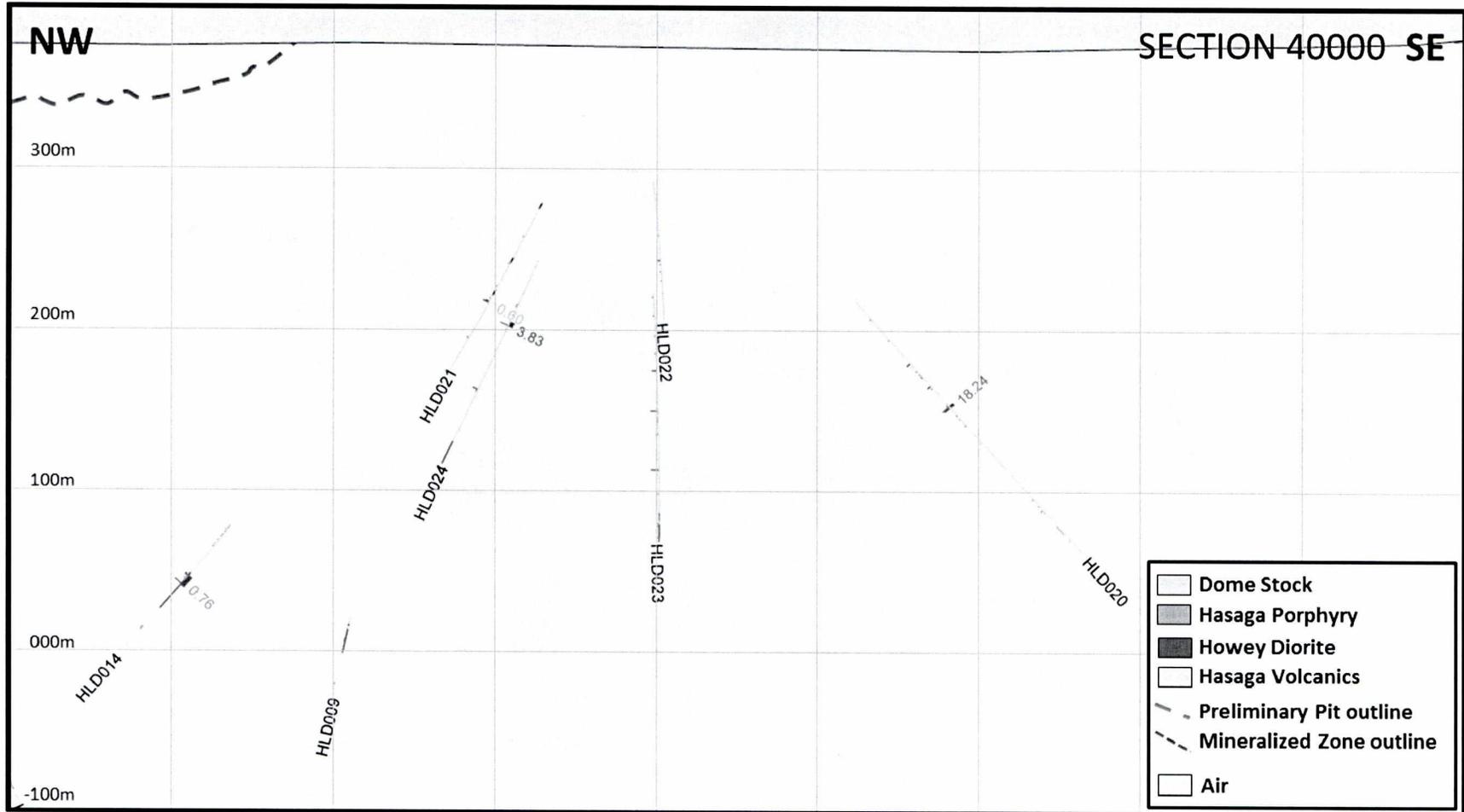






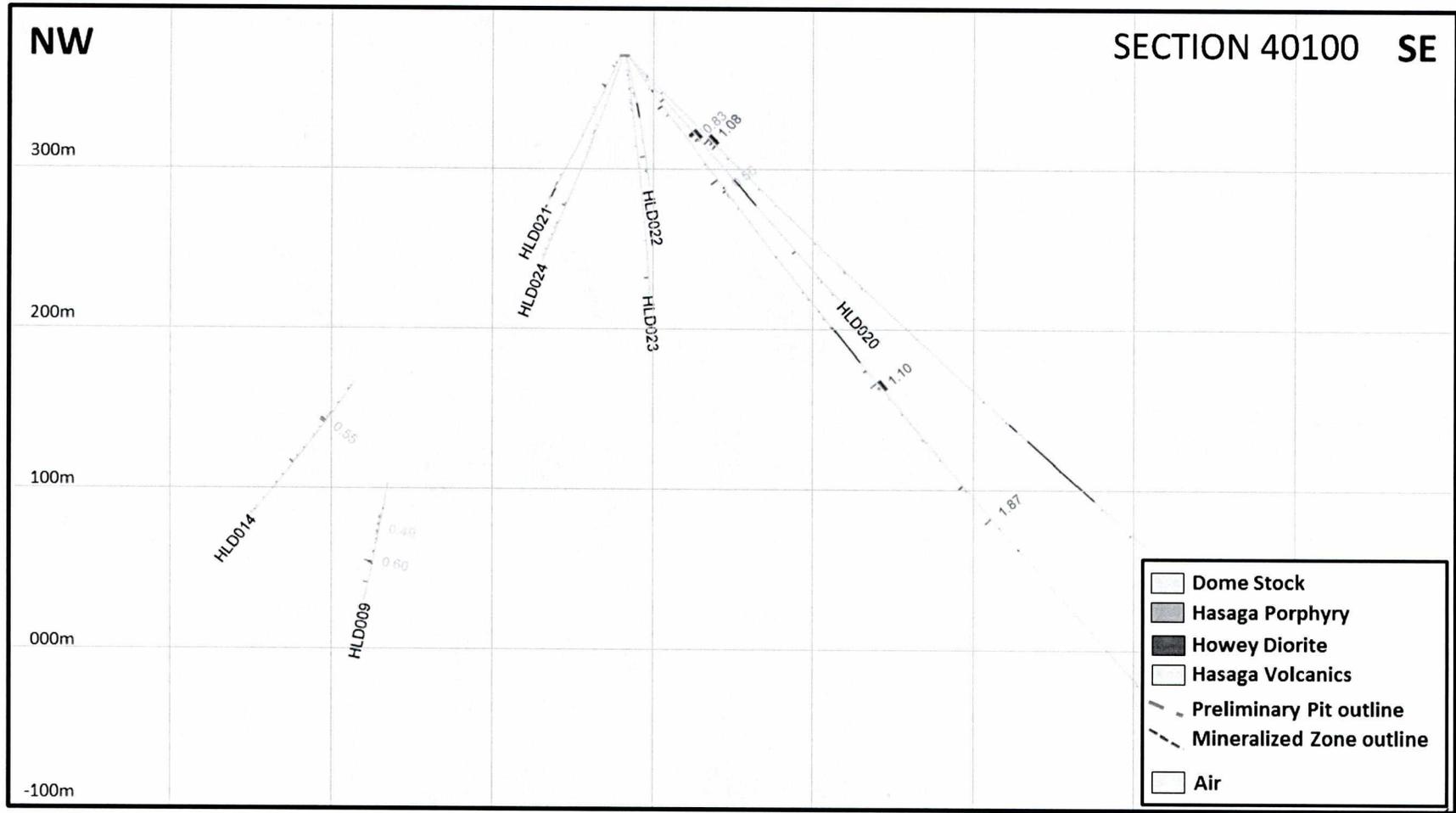








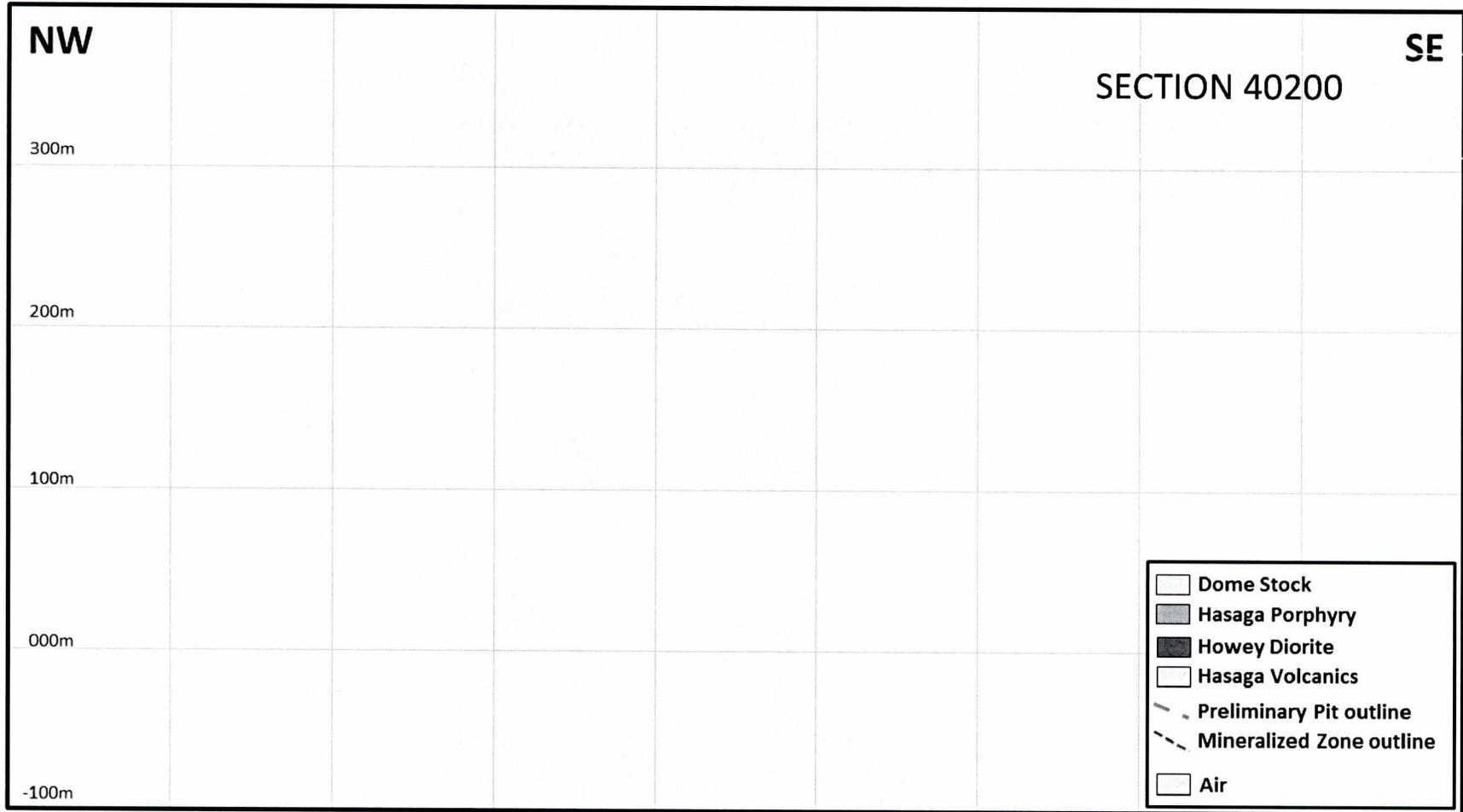
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