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OMEGA PROPERTY
MCVITTIE TOWNSHIP
ONTARIO, CANADA
TECHNICAL REPORT
for
MISTANGO RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", of the Canadian Securities Administrators

Qualified Persons:
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AMC 913006

Effective date 10 May 2013

Issued Date 10 July 2013

1 SUMMARY

This Technical Report on the Omega Property in the McVittie Township of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, has been prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (AMC) Toronto, Ontario office on behalf of Mistango River Resources Inc. (Mistango) of Kirkland Lake, Canada. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”, of the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) for lodgment on CSA’s “System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval” (SEDAR).

This report is a statement of Mineral Resources[1] as at 10 May 2013 and updates the earlier Technical Report titled “Omega Property, McVittie Township, Ontario, Canada Technical Report for Mistango River Resources Inc.” dated 31 August 2012.

History, Location and Ownership

The Omega Property (Property) is located in the McVittie Township of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. It covers a total of 257 hectares, and encompasses the Omega and the Southwest Groups, which are centred on UTM Zone 17, 596,700 mE and 5,329,350 mN respectively. The Property is 100% owned by Mistango and consists of 15 leased claims, two patents and six optioned leased claims, held within two adjoining contiguous blocks. The Property hosts the old Omega Mine that historically produced gold from 1921 to 1929 and from 1936 to 1947.

Within the boundaries of the old Omega Mine there is a tailings disposal facility containing waste from the mill. This located to the west of the No. 2 shaft of the old Omega Mine. Under the terms of the lease agreement with the government, Mistango is required to prevent any environmental contamination originating from this facility.

The East tailings contain mill waste with elevated levels of arsenic and Mistango will need to develop a closure plan for full rehabilitation, including revegetation and a ground water monitoring program. The estimated volume of these tailings is 89,400 m^3, and ownership is shared with Bear Lake Gold (Story Environmental Inc., 2013). Mistango are responsible for approximately 75 percent of this waste.

Mistango has signed a memorandum of understanding with United Commodity AG (UC) of Thun of Switzerland regarding the reprocessing of the mill tailings from the former Omega Mine site. These will be removed and processed at a specialist facility. This agreement is dated 20 September 2012.

In consultation with the Ministry of Northern Mines and Development (MNDM) Mistango have been requested to get a geotechnical inspection of the tailings berm slopes and conduct any necessary repairs. They have also been required to implement a semi-annual Surface Water Monitoring Program at the site and repair as necessary the existing groundwater monitoring wells (Story Environmental Inc., 2013)

[1] CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves; Prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions; Adopted by CIM Council on November 27, 2010.

It is Mistango's intent to commence the Progressive Rehabilitation of the site in 2013.

Historical infrastructure on closure of the mine consisted of two shafts 305 m (1,000 ft) and 457 m (1,550 ft) deep and a winze down to 610 m (2,000 ft). The two shafts have been capped. All other surface infrastructure has been removed.

Mining and mineral exploration, equipment fabrication, construction trades, transportation, tourism and forestry are the main sources of employment in the area. The Property is located in an active mining belt. The area offers a substantial professional workforce that is experienced in mining and related activities. The area also offers most supplies and services. The current high level of mining activity could affect immediate availability of skilled labour.

The area has well developed infrastructure therefore availability of power, transportation and water are not likely to impact on the project.

Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield. Part of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone (C-LLDZ), a regional scale shear, passes through the northern part of the Property.

The oldest sequence in the Kirkland Lake - Larder Lake area is Precambrian Abitibi volcanics interbedded with slate and chert, dated between 2747 Ma and 2705 Ma. This sequence contains long, narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro, as well as coarser-grained flows and was subsequently deformed into a series of regionally ESE-WNW trending folds. Timiskaming Group interbedded sediments and alkali volcanics dated circa 2680 Ma, unconformably overlie the older volcanics and their deposition is spatially associated with the Larder Lake-Cadillac Break (LLCB). The Timiskaming Group sediments are comprised of two sequences, one non-marine fluvial in origin and the other of sub-marine fans, intercalated with several volcanic sequences varying in composition from intermediate to basic, and suggestive of an island arc origin. These units form a long, relatively narrow, east-west trending belt which was intruded by a number of syenite and porphyry stocks and dykes dated 2673 Ma. Contemporaneous lamprophyre and diabase dykes are widespread throughout the region. Most of the diabase is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dykes dated at 2485 Ma.

Undeformed Proterozoic age Huronian Supergroup sedimentary rocks, primarily of the Cobalt Group, unconformably overlie the Achaean basement, which are in turn intruded by Nipissing diabase dykes dated at 2200 Ma.

The Property lies on the southern limb of an overturned anticline which has its axis lying sub-parallel to the northern boundary of the property. The anticline is sharply folded and overturned to the north and is broken by a thrust fault following the strike of the fold, suggesting a roll-over anticline at the leading edge of the thrust. The rocks along this limb face north and are overturned, dipping at approximately 60° south. At least a part of the movement is post-ore indicated by vein fragments in the fault gouge and by the drag of the ore along the fault plane.

The two most prominent gold-bearing structures in the region are the C-LLDZ and the Kirkland Lake "Main Break" (KLMB). The C-LLDZ is a regionally extensive shear zone, characterized by the development of mica schists and locally marked by hydrothermal alteration (silicification, sulphidation and carbonatization), and the development of quartz stockworks and breccia. Green mica (fuchsite) is commonly developed where alteration overprints ultramafic rocks. This structure is considered to be the western extension of the Malartic-Cadillac Deformation Zone, making this structure more than 160 km long. The zone has the appearance of being a south-dipping reverse fault, in which the south-side seems to have moved upwards and eastward relative to the north side. However, the zone has also been described as a slightly overturned normal fault structure. The KLMB is a fault zone branching north-westerly from the C-LLDZ near Kenogami Lake. This structure has been identified in all the gold mines in Kirkland Lake, down to depths of more than 2 km. The structure varies from a single plane to multiple bifurcating planes. The widest orebodies occur where the cross-over faults and the tension fractures between the planes are most numerous.

Exploration

Since early 2011 Mistango has undertaken five phases of exploration on the Omega and Southwest Group of claims. This included geophysical surveys, soil sampling and drilling. During 2011 Mistango carried out Phase I exploration on the Omega Property consisting of line cutting, magnetometer and deep induced polarization (IP) surveys, with limited soil sampling to profile the IP anomalies. The other subsequent phases consisted of drilling. Mistango commenced a drill program to outline the potential of the Omega Group of claims in early 2011 and have subsequently completed five phases of drilling. The holes are drilled either using BTW or NQ sized core.

Drilling and Data Management

The orientation of the drilling is in two primary directions, approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization zone. Twenty holes have been drilled from the footwall side and have an azimuth of about 145^0, with the remaining 151 holes having an approximate azimuth of 325^0. To date, over 14,500 drill core samples from the Omega project have been analysed.

A quality control (QC) program of standards, blanks and duplicate samples has been used since 2011 for all of the drill samples analysed. The blank material is a marble sourced locally. The standard samples are provided by Oreas-Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. The standards contain low, high and moderate gold grades. AMC reviewed the core handing, QA/QC procedures and data collection during a site visit from 7 to 9 August 2012. AMC is satisfied that the data is collected to industry standards.

Metallurgy

During 2012 Mistango commissioned SGS Mineral Services (SGS) to complete a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) (scoping) level metallurgical test program to establish the basic processing parameters for the treatment of a composite sample shipped by Mistango to the SGS Lakefield facility. The metallurgical investigation undertaken on the composite sample has provided some understanding of the sample nature and metallurgical behaviour.

The sample composite contained 3.58 g/t gold based on direct head assaying by pulp and metallic protocol. The silver grade was determined to be $<$ 2 g/t. The composite sample also yielded a sulphide grade of 3.54%.

Initial whole ore cyanidation testing of the composite, after 48 hours of leaching, showed recoveries ranging from 76% to 86%. Cyanide consumption was 0.53 kg/t to 1.38 kg/t of NaCN. Lime consumption was low at 0.40 kg/t to 0.45 kg/t. Gravity separation testing on the Omega composite at a P_{80} size of 125 microns showed a very low result for gold recovery of 3%.

Gravity tailing cyanidation testing of samples leached showed similar recoveries after 48 hours of leaching, as observed in the whole ore leaches. Gold recoveries after 48 hours of leaching ranged from 74% to 84% while cyanide consumption was 0.54 kg/t to 1.39 kg/t of NaCN. Lime consumption was low at 0.41 kg/t to 0.46 kg/t. The combined gravity plus gravity tailing cyanidation gold recoveries for the composite ranged from 75% to 84% showing no real increase due to the very low gravity recovery of gold.

Gravity tailing flotation testing of samples showed excellent gold recoveries for all tests conducted. Gold recoveries for all three test performed were reported at 99 %. While the Omega composite head silver grade was reported as $<$ 2 g/t there was a significant improvement in recovery observed in the finer grind tests. For the tests, silver recoveries were shown to be 48% for the test at a P_{80} size of 125 microns, 66% for the test at a P_{80} size of 85 microns and 70% for the test at a P_{80} size of 52 microns.

The diagnostic leach program showed an initial 84.2% gold recovery of readily leachable gold. A further 3.2% of the gold was extracted from possible gold associated with iron-arsenic compounds or bismuth minerals and 2.6% of the gold was further extracted from possible gold associations with weak acid soluble compounds. A total of 7.4% of the gold was observed to be from possible gold associated with or occluded by sulphide minerals, pyrite and arsenopyrite. The remaining 2.5% of the gold remaining in the final leach residue was deemed to be the gold mainly associated with silicates or fine sulphides locked in silicates. The results from the diagnostic leach program should be viewed as an indication of general trends only.

Mineral Resource

A summary of the results of the estimated Mineral Resource, at cut-offs of 0.5 g/t Au for mineralization above an elevation of 130 m above sea level (masl), representing open-pit potential and for a cut-off of 3 g/t Au below 130 masl, representing underground potential are shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Summary of Mineral Resources as at 10 May 2013

Cut-off grade	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au ounces
0.5 g/t Au above 130 masl	Indicated	4.92	1.39	219,438
3 g/t Au below 130 masl	Indicated	0.003	3.19	370
			Total Indicated	**219,808**
0.5 g/t Au above 130 masl	Inferred	3.35	1.8	190,900
3 g/t Au below 130 masl	Inferred	1.34	4.0	174,500
			Total Inferred	**365,400**

Note: A constant bulk density of 2.8 t/m^3 has been used.

AMC completed an independent Mineral Resource estimate based on vein wireframes originally provided by Omega and subsequently modified by AMC. These wireframes were modelled using the drill data to identify the zones over 0.5 g/t Au. In addition, the stope outlines of the previously mined areas were used to identify the trends in the mineralization.

Modelling of the 13 mineralized zones was carried out as follows:

- The mined out area wireframes in DXF format and the drillhole files were imported into CAE Datamine software.
- Wireframe outlines of the individual zones were modelled.
- Samples were selected from within each mineralized zone.
- Samples contained within each mineralized zone were composited to 1 m.
- Statistical and variogram analysis of the composited sample grades was carried out.
- A block model with blocks 20 m wide in the east and north and 5 m vertically was prepared.
- Each individual mineralized zone was filled with blocks using sub-cells down to 1 m in all directions.
- Gold grades were estimated into each parent block within the veins, using ordinary kriging and the dynamic anisotropy method to allow for slight changes in the dip.
- The blocks located within the areas of previous mining were identified.
- The individual vein models were combined into one model.

A total of 14,584 samples were available. A total of 3,309 composite samples were contained within the mineralized zone wireframes and used for the variogram analysis and estimation of the block grades.

Bulk density measurements have been systematically collected with a growing database for the different lithologies. The mineralization occurs within many different rock types, and therefore an average value has been used in the resource estimate. Based on the 403 samples collected the average bulk density is 2.8 t/m^3.

A statistical analysis and variography was carried out using the combined data from the 13 veins.

Exploration Potential

There is significant exploration potential at the Project. Parts of the veins have not been sufficiently drilled to enable their continuity to be assessed.

There also remains down-dip potential for many of the mineralized zones, along with potential extension along strike.

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Distribution list:

2 copies to Mr Bob Kasner, Mistango River Resources Inc.
1 copy to AMC Toronto Office

2 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report on the Omega Property (the Property) in McVittie Township of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, has been prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. (AMC) Toronto, Ontario office on behalf of Mistango River Resources Inc. (Mistango) of Kirkland Lake, Canada. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", of the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) for lodgment on CSA's "System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval" (SEDAR).

This report is a statement of Mineral Resources as at 10 May 2013 and updates the earlier Technical Report titled "Omega Property, McVittie Township, Ontario, Canada Technical Report for Mistango River Resources Inc." dated 31 August 2012.

The names and details of persons who prepared, or on whom the Qualified Persons have relied in the preparation of this Technical Report, are listed in Table 2.1. The Qualified Persons meet the requirements of independence as defined in NI 43-101.

Table 2.1 Persons who Prepared or Contributed to this Technical Report

Qualified Person	Position	Employer	Independent of Mistango	Date of Site Visit	Professional Designation	Sections of Report
Ms C Pitman, P.Geo.(ON)	Senior Geologist	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.	Yes	7-9 August 2012	MSc, BSc, P.Geo.	All Sections
Mr R Webster, MAIG	Principal Geologist	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.	Yes	No visit	BappSc, MAusIMM, MAIG	Part of Section 14

An inspection of the property was undertaken by Qualified Person C. Pitman between 7 and 9 August 2012. During the visit a review was carried out of the data collection and all geology aspects of the project. It also included the inspection of drill core, data handling and sampling procedures.

Mistango was provided with a draft of this report to review for factual content and conformity with the brief.

This report is effective as of 10 May 2013.

2.1 Units of Measurement and Conversion Factors

The Metric System or System International (SI) is the primary system of measure and length used in this report. Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below for general guidance.

Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage. Further information is available online from a number of sources, including web site: http://www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html.

The following conversion factors are used in this report:

- 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.
- 1 hectare = 0.00386 square miles.
- 1 square kilometre = 0.3861 square miles.
- 1 metre = 3.28084 feet.
- 1 kilometre = 0.62137 miles.
- 1 gram = 0.03215 troy ounces.
- 1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grams.
- 1 kilogram = 2.205 pounds.
- 1 tonne = 1.1023 short tonnes.
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces/short tonne.

A more complete list of conversion factors can be found on the following web site: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MINFILE/manuals/coding/Hardcopy/appdvii.htm.

The term gram/tonne or g/t is equivalent to 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). Other abbreviations include: oz/t = ounce per long ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonnes; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); wt% = percent by weight; % = ppm/10,000; m = metre; km^2 = square kilometres; ha = hectare; BD = bulk density; SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pounds/tonne.

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (C$) unless otherwise stated.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

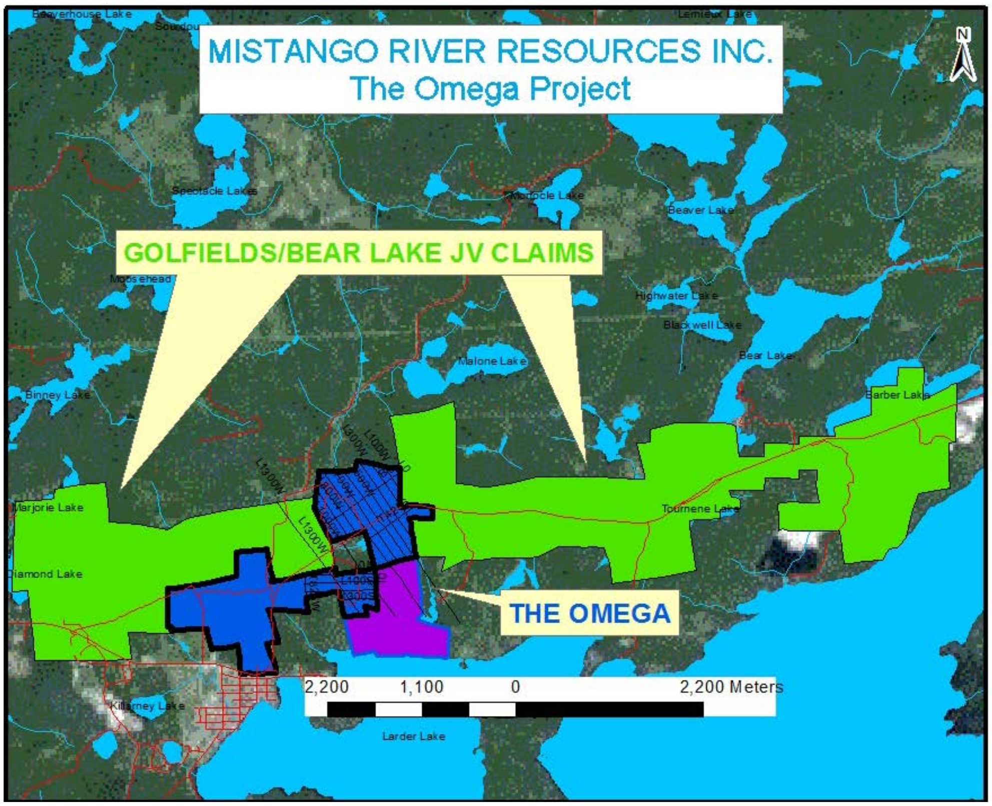
AMC has relied on the information for title and ownership provided by Mistango and confirmed by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) website.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Omega Property (the Property) is located in the McVittie Township of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario. It covers a total of 257 hectares, and encompasses the Omega and the Southwest Groups, which are centred on UTM Zone 17, 596,700 mE and 5,329,350 mN respectively (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Map of Location



Source Mistango River Resources Inc., 2012

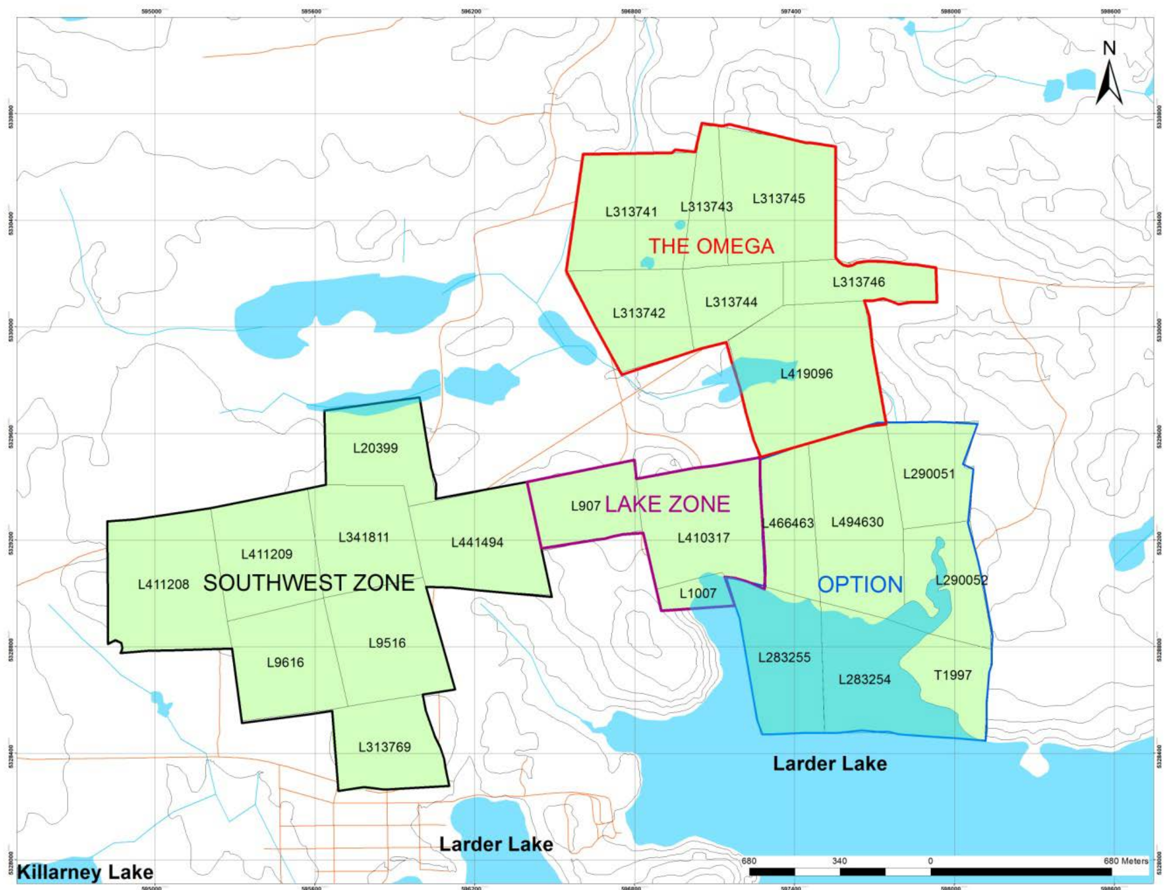
4.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Omega Property is 100% owned by Mistango.

The whole Property consists of 15 leased claims, 2 patents and 6 optioned leased claims, held within two adjoining contiguous blocks. The Property hosts the Omega Mine that historically produced gold from 1921 to 1929 and from 1936 to 1947. This is discussed in more detail in Section 6 of the report.

The Omega Group consist of licences L313741 to L313746, and L419096 and L410317, which cover 120.2 hectares. The Southwest Group consists of 7 claims: L313769, L313770, L341811, L411208, L411209, L419377 and L441494 and two patents: L907 L20399, totalling approximately 136.4 hectares (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Mistango Ownership Map



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc., 2013

In July, 2011, Mistango entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in an additional six claims (L466463, L494630, L290051, L290052, L283254 and L283255), totalling 98.5 ha, from Skead Holdings Ltd (Robert MacGregor). To acquire the 100% interest, the Company must pay a total of $150,000 in cash and issue 300,000 shares as well as a work commitment of $500,000 to be completed by 30 June 2014, with the vendor retaining a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSRR). A payment of $25,000 and 50,000 shares was required on execution of the agreement. An additional cash payment of $25,000 and 50,000 shares to be issued on 30 June 2012 and cash payments of $50,000 and 100,000 shares to be issued on 30 June 2013 and again on 30 June 2014. There was a work commitment of $100,000 due by 30 June 2012 and again by 30 June 2013, with $300,000 in work due by 30 June 2014. Mistango has the first right of refusal to purchase the NSRR from Robert MacGregor. The complete list of Mistango claims is shown in Table 4.1. Mistango informed AMC that all work and financial commitments have been met to date.

Table 4.1 List of Claims for the Omega and Southwest Group Properties

Claim Number	Owner	Issued	Expires	Area (Ha)
L313741	MRR	01-Jan-05	31-Dec-25	53.61
L313742	MRR	01-Jan-05	31-Dec-25	31.99
L313743	MRR	01-Jan-05	31-Dec-25	13.85
L313744	MRR	01-Nov-03	30-Oct-24	24.76
L313745	MRR	01-Jan-05	31-Dec-25	51.2
L313746	MRR	01-Nov-03	30-Oct-24	24.5
L419096	MRR	01-Nov-03	30-Oct-24	57.17
L410317	MRR	02-Jan-05	31-Jan-26	51.15
L313769	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	38.37
L313770	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	42.31
L341811	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	38.59
L411208	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	49.3
L411209	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	38.94
L419377	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	37.97
L441494	MRR	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	40.3
L907*	MRR	19-Dec-05	19-Dec-26	25.3
L20399*	MRR	19-Dec-01	19-Dec-05	31.7
L466463	SHL	01-Mar-04	28-Feb-25	26.92
L494630	SHL	01-Mar-04	28-Feb-25	50.94
L290051	SHL	01-Jun-05	31-May-26	27.31
L290052	SHL	01-Nov-04	31-Oct-25	31.41
L283254	SHL	01-Apr-05	31-Oct-25	67.22
L283255	SHL	01-Apr-05	31-Mar-26	39.5
			Total	894.31

Note: * refers to Patent

AMC checked the title ownership and status against information obtained from the MNDM claims website. The claims are all in good standing.

For the purposes of this Technical Report, only the Omega Group of claims were considered.

4.3 Existing Environmental Liabilities

Within the boundaries of the old Omega Mine there is a tailings disposal facility containing waste from the mill. This located to the west of the No. 2 shaft of the old Omega Mine. Under the terms of the lease agreement with the government, Mistango is required to prevent any environmental contamination originating from this facility.

The East tailings contain mill waste with elevated levels of arsenic and Mistango will need to develop a closure plan for full rehabilitation, including revegetation and a ground water monitoring program. The estimated volume of these tailings is 89,400 m^3, and ownership is shared with Bear Lake Gold (Story Environmental Inc., 2013). Mistango are responsible for approximately 75 percent of this waste.

Mistango has signed a memorandum of understanding with United Commodity AG (UC) of Thun of Switzerland regarding the reprocessing of the mill tailings from the former Omega Mine site. These will be removed and processed at a specialist facility. This agreement is dated 20 September 2012.

In consultation with the Ministry of Northern Mines and Development (MNDM) Mistango have been requested to get a geotechnical inspection of the tailings berm slopes and conduct any necessary repairs. They have also been required to implement a semi-annual Surface Water Monitoring Program at the site and repair as necessary the existing groundwater monitoring wells (Story Environmental Inc., 2013)

It is Mistango’s intent to commence the Progressive Rehabilitation of the site in 2013.

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5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The property is located 30 km east of Kirkland Lake and 3 km east of Larder Lake, along Highway 66. The area is serviced by Ontario Northland bus and railway services, with a train station at Swaskita. The Property is crossed by Trans-Canada Highway 66 which connects Kirkland Lake to Rouyn-Noranda. Highway 11 from North Bay to Cochrane crosses the Trans-Canada Highway 66, approximately 15 km to the west of Kirkland Lake. The Property is easily accessible through several local service roads.

Kirland Lake, Rouyn Noranda and Timmins Airports are serviced by both national and local carriers, with frequent daily services to major Canadian cities.

5.2 Climate

Summer temperatures average 20 ºC, which falls to -15 ^{0}C in the winter. Temperature extremes reported over the period of 1913 through to 2000 are -53 °C (1914) and +37 °C (1921). The average precipitation is 90 mm with snowfall averaging 200 cm, with most falls in December and January.

Drilling, most exploration activities, and potential mining operations can be conducted year round on the Property. Surface mapping is the main exploration activity that is limited by snow cover.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is a long history of mining and exploration within the region. Kirkland Lake Gold (KLG) has recently expanded its mining operations. Other mining/exploration companies include Queenston Mining Inc., Northgate Minerals and St Andrews Goldfields. The latter is now operating the reopened Holt-McDermott gold mine north of Kirkland Lake.

Mining and mineral exploration, equipment fabrication, construction trades, transportation, tourism and forestry are the main sources of employment in the area. The Property is located in an active mining belt. The area offers a substantial professional work force experienced in mining and related activities. It also offers most supplies and services. The current high level of mining activity could affect immediate availability of skilled labour.

The area has well developed infrastructure therefore the availability of power, transportation and water are not likely to impact on the project.

5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

In the area of the Property there are small hills, typical of the Canadian Shield, along with the eskers and moraines associated with the last ice age. The elevation varies between 290 m and 330 m above sea level (masl) in the vicinity of the old mine. All timber has been cleared and vegetation is limited to spruce with jack pine and alders in regrowth.

The local terrain varies from flat to hilly, mostly wooded, with coniferous forests and numerous lakes and streams. The dominant tree varieties include black spruce, jack pine and trembling aspen, as well as white birch, alder and white spruce. The dominant forest form is black spruce–feathermoss climax forest which characteristically exhibits moderately dense canopy and a forest floor of feathermoss. There are numerous kettle lakes that were developed during the last ice age.

A local landform known as the "the height of land" is within the area of Larder Lake, at an elevation of 318 masl. This elevation marks the "divide" between the Arctic watershed where the drainages flow northwards into Hudson Bay and James Bay, and the drainages flowing southerly into the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River drainage system.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership

The following table gives a summary of the ownership of the Omega and Southwest Group of claims. A more complete coverage is contained in the previously published Technical Report (Fardy, 2011).

Date	Company	Status
1914	Jack Costello	Discovered #1 Ore Zone on claim L1794
1921	Crown Reserve Mining Company	Adjacent claims to east of 31 Ore Zone staked
1921	Canadian Associated Goldfields	Costello claim sold to company
1926	Canadian Associated Goldfields	Built mill and started production
1928	Crown Reserve & CA Goldfields	Production ceased
1936	Omega Gold Mines	Production began and increased to 450 ton per day (tpd)
1947	Omega Gold Mines	Production and milling ceased
1950	Lomega Gold Mines	Restructuring and single deep hole drilled intersecting deep mineralization zone
1974	Davy Lowe	Discovery on claim L341811
1975	Grasset Lake Mines Ltd	Completed 6 hole drill program on claim L341811
1979	Lenora Explorations Ltd	Omega claims and additional Southwest claims combined into one company
1987	AXR Resources Limited	Argentex Resources Exploration Corporation amalgamated with Sholia Resources Limited to form AXR Resources Limited
1988	Greater Lenora Resources Corporation	Lenora, Mary Ellen Resources Limited ("Mary Ellen") and AXR Resources Limited ("AXR") amalgamated to form the Greater Lenora Resources Corporation
2001	MinCo Inc	Greater Lenora Resources Corporation and 3796299 Canada Inc. amalgamated to form MinCo (3851419 Canada) Inc.
2003	GLR Resources Inc	Minco transferred 15 claim leases to GLR Resources Inc., comprising the Omega Group and the Southwest Group
2011	Mistango River Resources Inc.	GLR Resources Inc. changed its name to Mistango River Resources Inc.

6.2 Exploration and Development

In 1980, Greater Lenora Resources Corporation (Lenora) carried out a drilling program on the "West" group of claims (L20399, L411208, L411209, L341811, L441494, L419377, L313769 and L313770). The drilling consisted of 11 holes totalling 1,135 m. The program was designed to test the gold-bearing carbonate rock on Claims L341811 and L441494. Gold values were intersected in two distinct carbonate horizons within ultramafic volcanics. The results of the drilling indicated that that the gold mineralization had a steep plunge to the west and was controlled by block faulting (Hinse, 1981).

In 1982, Lenora carried out an exploration program on the "Lake" Claim (L410317). This program consisted of trenching, channel sampling and drilling. A total of 111 channel samples were taken along a length of 84.5 m and approximately 376 m of drilling was completed. Several drillholes returned anomalous gold values, therefore the drilling was continued to further outline the mineralized zone (Hinse, 1983).

An extensive surface exploration program was carried out on the Property between January and December 1983. Work consisted of bulk sampling in the Lake and Southwest Zones, on Claims L410317 and L341811, in the Southwest Claims Group. Also detailed geophysical (magnetic) surveys on the Omega Group claims, along with test pitting, surface trenching, channel sampling and diamond drilling on the Omega and Southwest Claim Groups.

6.3 Historic Resources

The results from the 1983 drilling program on the Omega Group Claims were considered highly encouraging. A resource of 164,154 tonnes at a grade of 5.48 g/t Au was outlined for the combined No. 4 and No. 17 ore zones of the project. The Omega Mine crown pillar was calculated to contain approximately 91,391 tonnes at a grade of 5.28 g/t Au (Hinse, 1984).

It should be noted that these resources are not compliant with the NI 43-101 guidelines and should not be relied upon. AMC has no information about how this resource was prepared and therefore does not consider that it is reliable. AMC is not treating this resource as current.

Since the Hinze 1984 report the western crown pillar has been mined by Belmoral Mines (pers. comm., R. Kasner).

6.4 Prior Production

The Omega Mine was in production for two periods during the last 100 years. Estimates of the production during the 1920's are treatment of approximately 20,480 tonnes of ore yielding over 2,500 oz Au ($52,295 value at the fixed price of $20.67/oz of Au).

During the second period of production, between 1935 and 1947, the mine milled an estimated 1.436 Mt averaging 5.41 g/t Au yielding 215,000 oz Au (Hinse H. , 1986).

These estimates cannot be considered reliable as the tonnages stated do not include waste material and therefore an accurate grade is impossible to estimate. AMC is not treating this resource as current.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

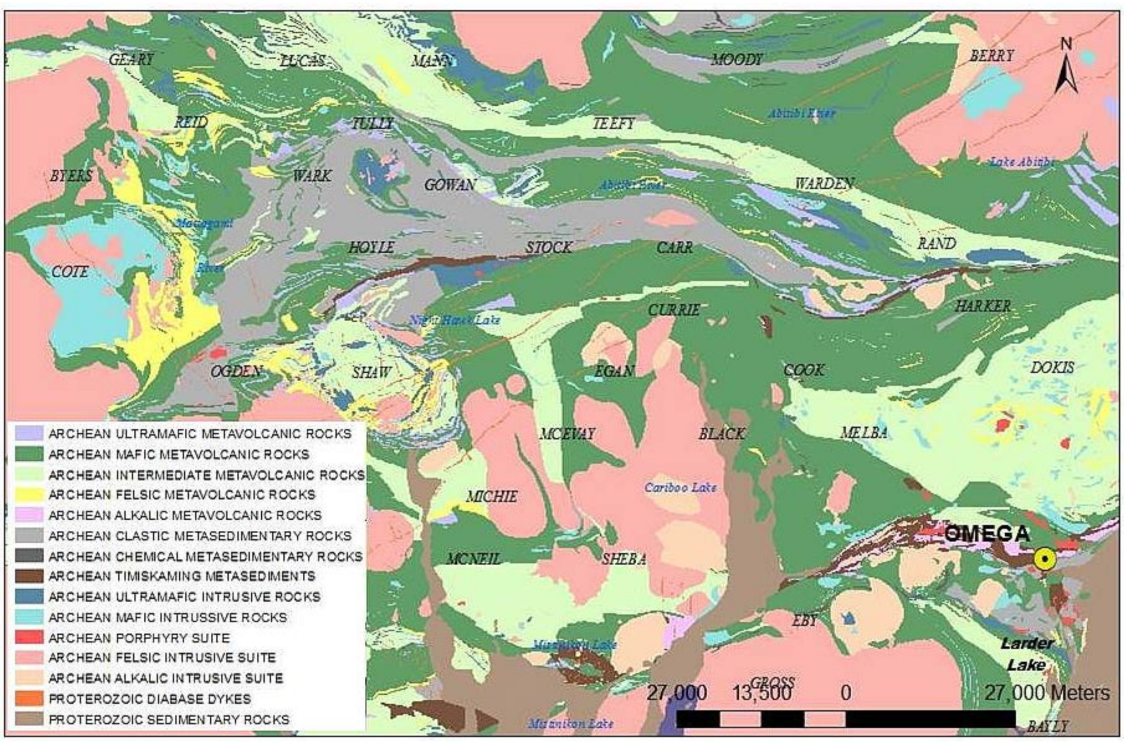
The Property is located within the Abitibi greenstone belt (Abitibi) of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield. It is a part of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone (C-LLDZ), a regional scale shear that passes through the northern part of the Property.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Abitibi is a sub-province of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi is truncated by the Grenville Structural Zone on its south-east side and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone to the west. The Opatica gneiss belt marks the northern boundary and the Huronian Supergroup sediments overlie the rocks of the Abitibi to the south side of the belt (Powell, 1991) (Figure 7.1).

The southern volcanic zone (SVZ) of the Late Archean Abitibi belt of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield is dominated by komatiitic to tholeiitic volcanic plateaus and large, bimodal, mafic-felsic volcanic centres. These volcanic rocks were erupted between about 2717 Ma and 2700 Ma in a series of rift basins that formed as a result of wrench-fault tectonics. They overlie and juxtapose a volcano-plutonic assemblage characterized in the northern Abitibi belt. The age of the assemblage is about 2720 Ma or older, and it comprises basaltic to andesitic and dacitic subaqueous massive volcanics, cored by comagmatic sills and layered anorthositic complexes. They are overlain by felsic pyroclastic rocks that were comagmatic with the emplacement of tonalitic plutons at 2717 ± 2 Ma (Lunden, 2007).

Figure 7.1 Geology of the Abitibi Belt Region



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc., 2012

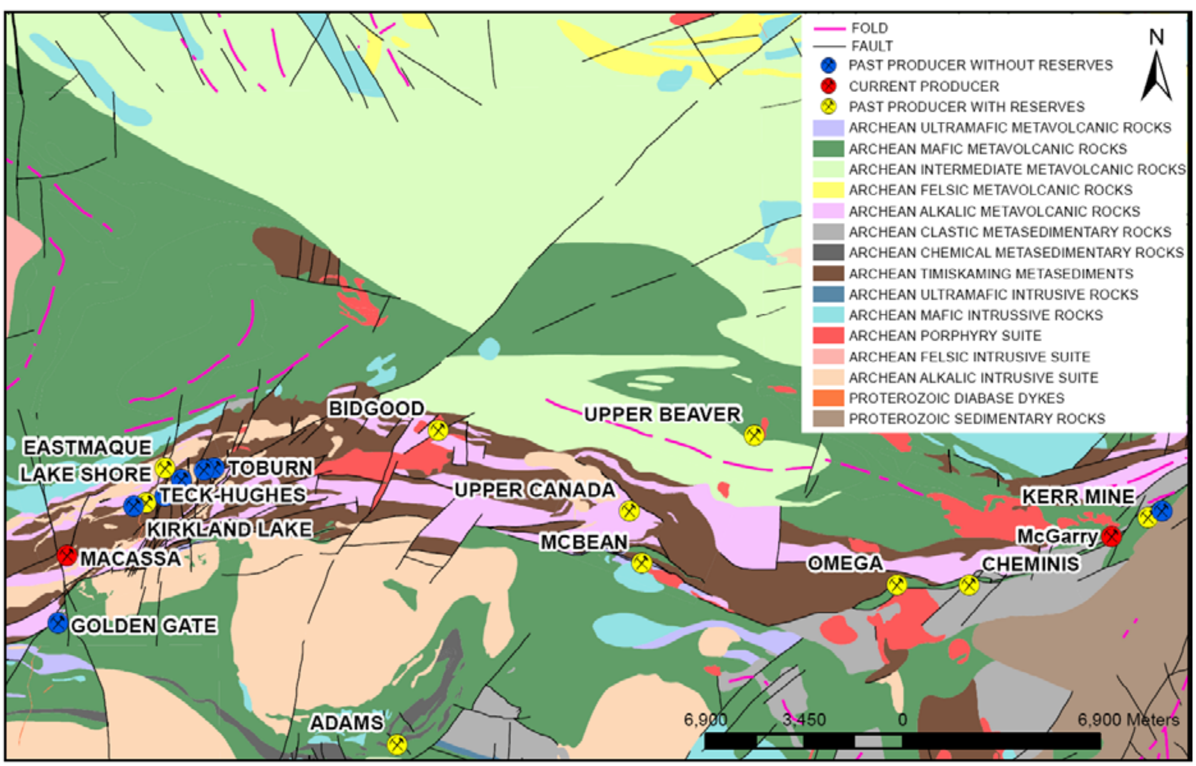
7.2 Local Geology

The oldest sequence in the Kirkland Lake - Larder Lake area is Precambrian Abitibi volcanics interbedded with slate and chert, dated between 2747 Ma and 2705 Ma. They range in composition from komatiites and tholeiites at the stratigraphic base to calc-alkaline volcanics at the top. This sequence contains long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro, as well as coarser-grained flows and was subsequently deformed into a series of regionally ESE-WNW trending folds (Powell, 1991). Refer to Figure 7.2.

Timiskaming Group interbedded sediments and alkali volcanics dated circa 2680 Ma, unconformably overlie the older volcanics and their deposition is spatially associated with the Larder Lake-Cadillac Break (LLCB). The Timiskaming Group sediments are comprised of two sequences, one non-marine fluvial in origin and the other of sub-marine fans, intercalated with several volcanic sequences varying in composition from intermediate to basic and suggestive of an island arc origin (Powell, 1991). These units form a long, relatively narrow, east-west trending belt which was intruded by a number of syenite and porphyry stocks and dykes dated 2673 Ma. Contemporaneous lamprophyre and diabase dykes are widespread throughout the region. Most of the diabase is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dykes dated at 2485 Ma (Heaman, 1988).

Undeformed Proterozoic age Huronian Supergroup sedimentary rocks, primarily of the Cobalt Group, unconformably overlie the Achaean basement, which are in turn are intruded by Nipissing diabase dykes dated at 2200 Ma (MNDM Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist, 2002).

Figure 7.2 Geology of Kirkland Lake Area

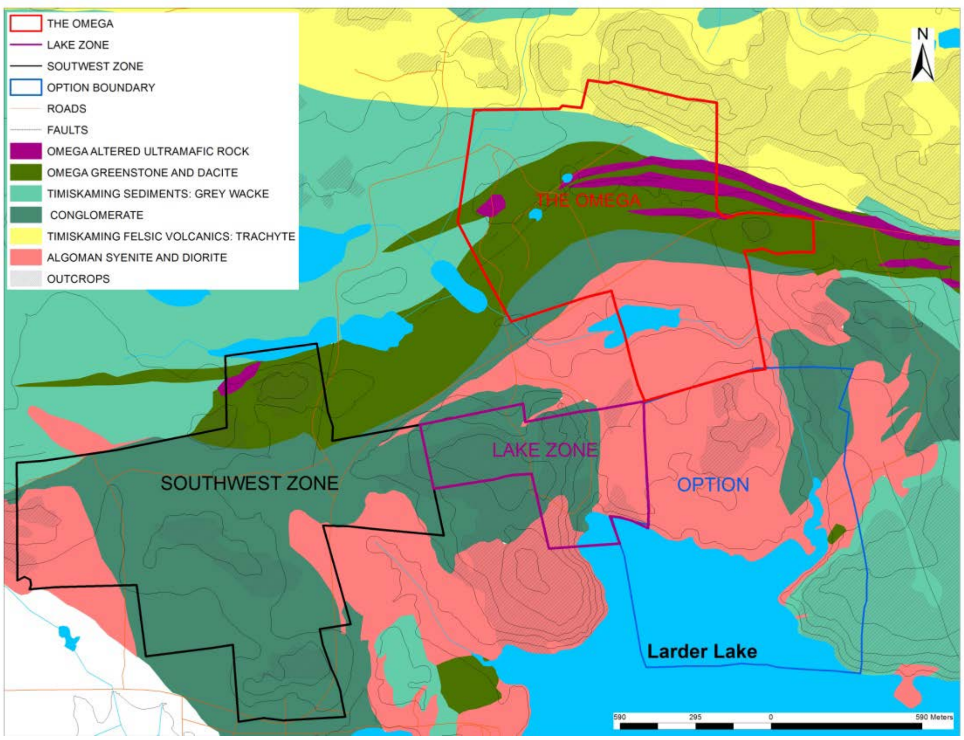


Source: Mistango River Resources Inc., 2012

7.3 Property Geology

The Property lies on the southern limb of an overturned anticline which has its axis lying sub-parallel to the northern boundary of the property (Hinse, 1981). The anticline is sharply folded and overturned to the north and is broken by a thrust fault following the strike of the fold, suggesting a roll-over anticline at the leading edge of the thrust. The rocks along this limb face north and are overturned, dipping ~60° south (Jenney, 1941). Jenney (1941) also states that the south side is displaced upwards, but the amount of movement is not known. At least a part of the movement is post-ore as indicated by mineralization fragments in the fault gouge and by the drag of the ore along the fault plane (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3 Geology of the Omega Project



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc., 2013

7.3.1 Structural Geology

The C-LLDZ is expressed as the main fault within the Omega Group, the Larder Lake Break (LLB), which roughly parallels the contact between the older volcanics and younger Timiskaming rocks. To a depth of 165 m it has an average dip of approximately 60^0 to the south-east, but this shallows with depth and below 320 m the dip has flattened to about 40^0. Within the Property the LLB has been traced down to 600 m to the south-west of No. I shaft, but further to the east it divides into a number of weaker branches. The fault plane is irregular and sinuous in certain parts of the mine.

The rollover anticline is broken up into three main blocks by three or four faults that are roughly parallel to each other and trending north-south. The Omega Group mineralization horizons are contained within these three fault blocks.

The alteration patterns within the Property are divided according to the primary lithology type.

The ultramafic volcanics show early stage alteration to talc-chlorite with minor amounts of carbonates and varying quartz content through to chlorite-carbonate with weak silicification. With increasing alteration this progresses through alteration to a brown carbonate with ankerite-dolomite-silica and varying amounts of sericite and finally a green carbonate containing fuschite mica-silica-grey carbonate with varying amounts of sericite. The latter lithology type is associated with gold mineralization occurring as visible free gold where there is a relationship between the degree of alteration and the amount of gold. Within the Property however, there is very limited gold found within this lithology type.

The mafic volcanics exhibit an initial stage chlorite-albite-muscovite assemblage which increases to a carbonate-albite-muscovite-quartz-leucoxene assemblage as the alteration advances. Two domains are observable within the altered mafic tholeiites: hyaloclastite breccia and sulphide breccia. The hyaloclastite breccia consists of quartz-feldspar clasts sealed by secondary feldspar, paragonitic phengitic mica, pyrite and carbonate (dolomite-ankerite). The sulphide breccia hosts the mineralization as electrum within sulphides (mainly pyrite) sealed by carbonate, mica feldspar, graphite and strained quartz (Renaud, 2011).

Sedimentary rocks within the Property display carbonatization and albitization as well as late stage silicification. Mylonite and cataclastite develops in the zones that have undergone high levels of strain such as along the C-LLDZ. All alteration of the sedimentary units is associated with mineralization.

7.4 Mineralization

The two most prominent gold-bearing structures in the region are the C-LLDZ and the Kirkland Lake "Main Break" (KLMB). The C-LLDZ is a regionally extensive shear zone, characterized by the development of mica schists and locally marked by hydrothermal alteration (silicification, sulphidation and carbonatization), and the development of quartz stockwork and breccia. Green mica (fuchsite) is commonly developed where alteration overprints ultramafic rocks. This structure is considered to be the western extension of the Malartic-Cadillac Deformation Zone, making this structure more than 160 km long. The zone has the appearance of being a south-dipping reverse fault, in which the south side seems to have moved upwards and eastward relative to the north side. However, the zone has also been described as a slightly overturned normal fault structure. The KLMB is a fault zone branching north-westerly from the C-LLDZ near Kenogami Lake. This structure has been identified in all the gold mines in Kirkland Lake down to depths of more than 2 km. The structure varies from a single plane to multiple bifurcating planes. The widest ore bodies occur where the cross-over faults and the tension fractures between the planes are most numerous (MNDM Resident Geologist, 2002).

7.4.1 Mineralization Styles

There are three main mineralization styles recognizable in the Omega Group deposit. These are:

1. Flow Ore: Related to metasomatism of mafic, Fe-rich, variolitic, hyaloclastite tholeiites. Gold is present in the form of electrum within pyrite and minor arsenopyrite, hosted in altered dacite (silica, albite, sericite and carbonate) as a disseminated stockwork. There is increased leucoxene concentration in the mineralized zone. This alteration and mineralization is not limited to tholeiitic volcanics, as close to surface (down to about 150 m) it is also found within altered argillites interlayered with tuffs and siltstones.
2. Green Carbonate: Free gold is associated with altered, deformed ultramafic komatiite flows. Within the Project area this type of mineralization is not extensive and represents a minor amount of the mineralization.
3. Later quartz-filled veins with visible gold, cross-cutting the volcanics, representing a later remobilization of the gold during periods of deformation.

7.4.2 Distribution of Mineralization

The main gold mineralization at the Omega Group deposit is in the form of electrum (80% Au, 19% Ag and 1% Hg) found within the pyrite, in zones containing 20% to 40% sulphides (Renaud, 2011). The mineralization occurs adjacent to the hanging wall (south contact) of the ultramafic rocks with altered basaltic volcanics along the LLB. The majority of the mineralization is deposited along the main fault, which defines the hangingwall and footwalls at the old Omega Mine. The previously named No.1 Zone is situated in the hangingwall and the No.2 Zone in the footwall relative to the fault. Due to similar alteration and rock type assemblages hosting these two zones, they most likely represent the same orebody being faulted and up-thrusted upon itself, with the No.1 Zone being originally stratigraphically lower. This is supported by mineralization fragments in the fault gouge and by the drag of the ore along the fault plane (Thompson, 1941). Close to surface the pyrite is usually oxidized to hematite. Historically this has been noted by calling the oxidized areas “Red Ore” and the non-oxidized, albitized areas “Grey Ore”.

A number of other previously recognized ore zones are also located within the hangingwall, all of which conform to the same style of mineralization. To date none of the mineralized zones identified fall within the green mica-carbonate altered (green carbonate) units.

Secondary mineralization in the form of well-defined visible gold bearing quartz veins lie within, or closely associated with, the No. I orebody and appear to have been introduced post-faulting.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The tectonic setting of the local geology has been interpreted as a back-arc environment where mineralization is emplaced in response to successive arc rifting, back-arc basin development, and exhumation of the adjoining accretionary complexes along major arc-parallel thrust faults. The deposit type has been classified as Orogenic gold, a classification based on epigenetic compressional regimes and common structural control proximal to convergent plate boundaries (Groves, 1998). This type of orogenic gold deposit corresponds to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5 to 10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network. However gold may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones (Dube, 2007).

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, within the orogenic gold classification, typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dyke. They are distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g. Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor Porcupine Fault). This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities. These types of deposits are most abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Achaean terranes (Dube, 2007).

Although the gold deposits along the C-LLDZ are broadly classified as vein- or lode-type (orogenic), they are highly variable in character. They range from discrete quartz-carbonate veins carrying native gold and associated minerals within various host rocks, though auriferous pyritic and cherty zones containing erratic veining, to mineralized veins and fracture systems in sialic to mafic porphyritic rocks. Varying ore types often exist within a single deposit (Hinse H. , 1986).

9 EXPLORATION

Since early 2011, Mistango has undertaken five phases of exploration on the Omega and Southwest Groups of claims. This included geophysical surveys, soil sampling and drilling. The following is a discussion on just Phase 1 of exploration excluding the drilling, as this will be covered in Chapter 10 of this report.

9.1 Phase 1 – April to October 2011

During 2011 Mistango carried out Phase 1 exploration on the Omega Property consisting of line cutting, magnetometer and deep induced polarization (IP) surveys, with limited soil sampling to profile the IP anomalies and the Phase 1 drilling.

The IP survey was conducted over the Omega grid by Larder Geophysics Ltd (LGL) in April 2011, using a 10-channel Elrec Pro receiver with a VIP 3000 (3kw) transmitter. The deep IP survey configuration was used for the survey. A 19.34 km grid was established prior to the survey, with lines spaced at 100 m intervals and stations at 25 m. The baseline was oriented at 55^0 (along the strike of the mineralization zones) for 1.3 km. Four lines of deep IP were performed along lines 400W, 700W, 1000W and 1300W. These results were plotted as both raw data sets and with a 3D inversion performed. Penetration at the Omega mine site was 100 m but at grid line 1200S it was approximately 450 m. Plans of High Definition Induced Polarization (HDIP) resistivity and chargeability were provided every 50 m down to 450 m. Sections of HDIP resistivity and chargeability were provided on lines at 400W, 700W, 1000W and 1300W (AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., 2012). The Lake Zone grid was surveyed by LGL in August 2011 with an induced polarization survey using the dipole-dipole array. The lines were spaced at 100 m intervals with stations at 25 m. They were oriented at 90^0 and the baseline at 360^0. Results are shown in Appendix A.

LGL also undertook a total field magnetic survey over the Omega grid in July 2011. This survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer with a second GMS-19 magnetometer for a base station mode for diurnal correction. A total of 6.225 line kilometres of the property was surveyed, with readings at 12.5 m intervals and lines spaced at 100 m intervals. (AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., 2012).

A total of 85 soil samples were collected on the Omega grid line 400W and the Lake Zone grid, in order to profile the IP anomalies for gold. The samples were taken in September 2011 with an auger at a depth of 30 cm. They were analyzed for gold and 37 other elements using the enzyme leach method by Activation Labs of Ancaster, Ontario. The sample program returned anomalously high Au in the Lake Zone at grid coordinates 0S and 450W (327 ppb Au) and at 300S and 325W (1,280 ppb Au). Those two sample locations also returned anomalous zinc content of 109 ppm Zn and 74 ppm Zn respectively. Copper content for location 0S and 450W was 992 ppm and the same location also had elevated silver content of 0.9 ppm.

10 DRILLING

Mistango commenced a drill program to outline the potential of the Omega Group of claims in early 2011 and have subsequently completed five main phases of drilling. The holes are drilled either using BTW or NQ core sizes and put into 1.5 m wooden core boxes at the rig. The lids are taped down and the boxes are brought back to the core shack on a daily basis using the company vehicle.

Core recovery for the shallow holes (BTW) averages 95%, with the average recovered length being 2.8 m. AMC considers 95% core recovery a good result and does not materially impact on the accuracy of the results. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurements average 74% on these core intervals. Geotechnical information was not collected from all of the deep holes. It must be noted however, that in the areas where the drilling intersects stopes there have been issues with the recording of the missing intervals. A closer review of the recording of missing intervals with Mistango has resolved the issue and AMC considers that overall there has been minimal effect on the reliability of the results.

Drill core is logged and sampled under the supervision of F. Sharpley, P.Geo. and I. Iliev, G.I.T.

10.1 Phase 1 – April to October 2011

Diamond drilling consisted of 11,865.9 m in 48 holes, to investigate the potential for open pit and also the potential down dip extension at depth below the mine workings. A total of 6,273 samples were taken and assayed.

During this phase Huard Drilling of New Liskeard, ON drilled 40 diamond drill holes totalling 6,847.9 m producing BTW core from the Omega Property. This program was aimed at assessing the open-pit potential around the surface expression of the No. 1 and No. 2 zones and the upper workings. These zones had been previously mined over a strike length of 225 m from section 650W to 875W and to within a vertical depth of approximately 100 m below surface in one place. These holes were drilled to a vertical depth of 150 m at 50 m intervals along a strike length of 750 m from section 200W to 950W. Significant intercepts from these holes are shown in Table 10.1. Figure 10.1 shows the grid locations of all the collars from Phase 1 drilling. For a summary of all the drill data refer to Appendix B.

Table 10.1 Significant Intercepts from Phase 1 Shallow Holes

Hole	Section line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-11-05	350W	29	36	2.76	7.0
OM-11-05	350W	43	57	5.37	14.0
OM-11-04	550W	147.8	161	1.24	13.2
OM-11-14	650W	156	188	1.41	32.0
OM-11-21	650W	16.7	36	2.84	19.3
OM-11-23	600W	18	40	2.69	22.0
OM-11-34	800W	97	121	2.45	24.0

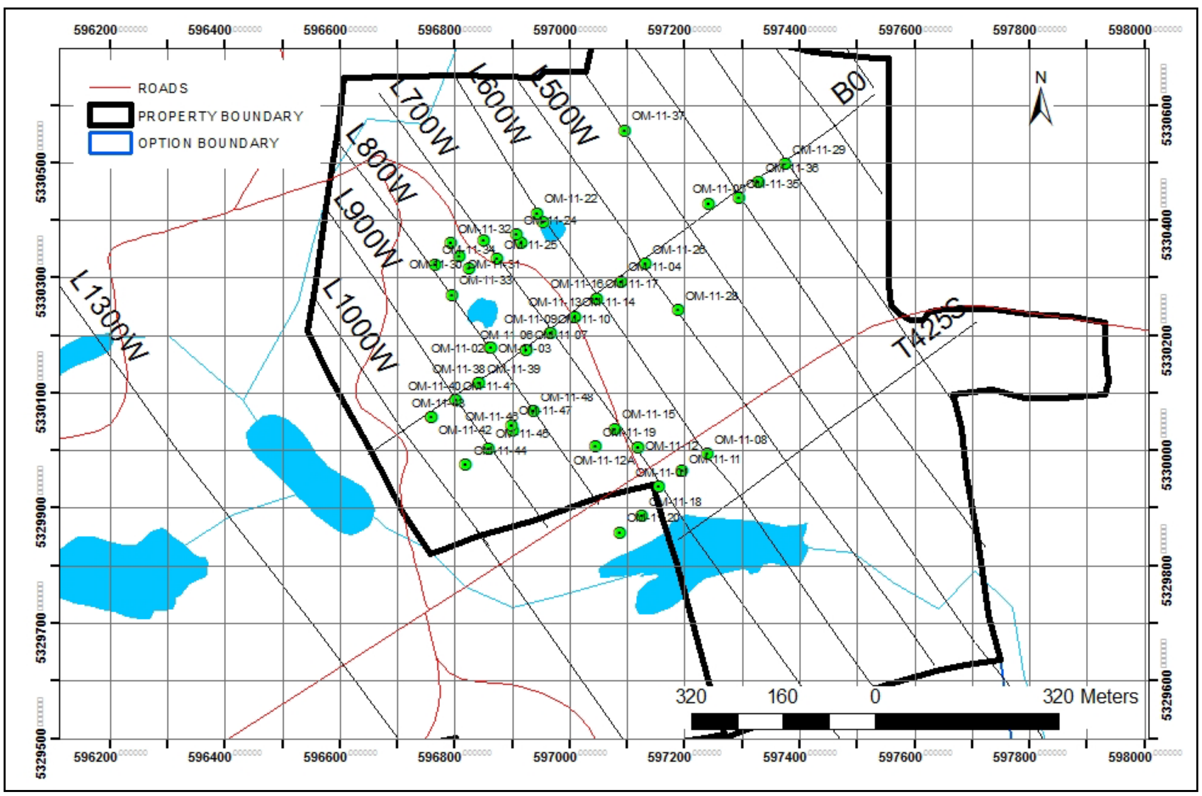
Eight deep diamond drill holes, totaling 5,018 m, were drilled by Laframboise Drilling of Earlton, ON, using NQ core. These were aimed at investigating the down plunge extension of the Omega deposit below the old workings and they were spaced at 50 m intervals. Two holes did not reach the target due to either being lost in a stope or flattening. Significant intercepts from these holes are shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Significant Intercepts from Phase 1 Deep Holes

Hole	Section line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-11-08	600W	482	492	3.44	10.0
OM-11-11	650W	455	468	4.51	13.0
OM-11-15	700W	347	355	3.13	7.8
OM-11-19	750W	328	337.2	8.06	9.2
OM-11-01	700W	263	266	4.06	3.0
OM-11-19	750W	119	132	2.94	13.0
OM-11-20	800W	323.2	327	3.71	4.8
OM-11-20	800W	386.5	395	3.07	8.5

Hole OM-11-20 was collared outside of the Property boundaries, as the exact boundary had not been surveyed at that time. The significant intercepts within this hole however do fall within the claim limits.

Figure 10.1 Collar Locations for Phase 1 Drilling



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc.

10.2 Phase 2 – November 2011 – February 2012

During this phase a total of 33 diamond drill holes were drilled. This included 18 shallow and 15 deeper, for a total length of 11,480 m, with 4,454 samples taken from the core and assayed.

A total of 3,630.2 m were drilled by Huard Drilling of New Liskeard, ON, producing BTW core for the purposes of assessing the surface expression of the No. 1 and No. 2 Zones, the No.17 Zone near surface, and the upper workings. One hole (OM-12-80) was drilled on section 550W to determine the close to surface mineralization potential of No. 17 zone. These holes were located along strike between 450W and 950W (500 m), at 50 m intervals and were drilled down to approximately 200 m vertical depth. Significant intercepts from these holes are shown in Table 10.3. Figure 10.2 shows the grid locations of all the collars from the Phase 2 drilling. For a summary of all the drill data refer to Appendix B.

Table 10.3 Significant Intercepts from Phase 2 Shallow Holes

Hole	Section Line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-11-50	900W	195	200	2.77	5.0
OM-11-54	850W	33	41	3.11	8.0
OM-11-58	550W	108	112	3.59*	4.0
OM-11-62	550W	5	10	2.49*	5.0
OM-11-65	550W	75	91	1.04	16.0
OM-11-69	500W	167	179	2.69	12.0
OM-12-70	650W	30	40	2.42	10.0
OM-12-70	650W	75	79	2.87	4.0
OM-12-76	600W	176	180	2.89	4.0
OM-12-76	600W	230	234	3.37	4.0

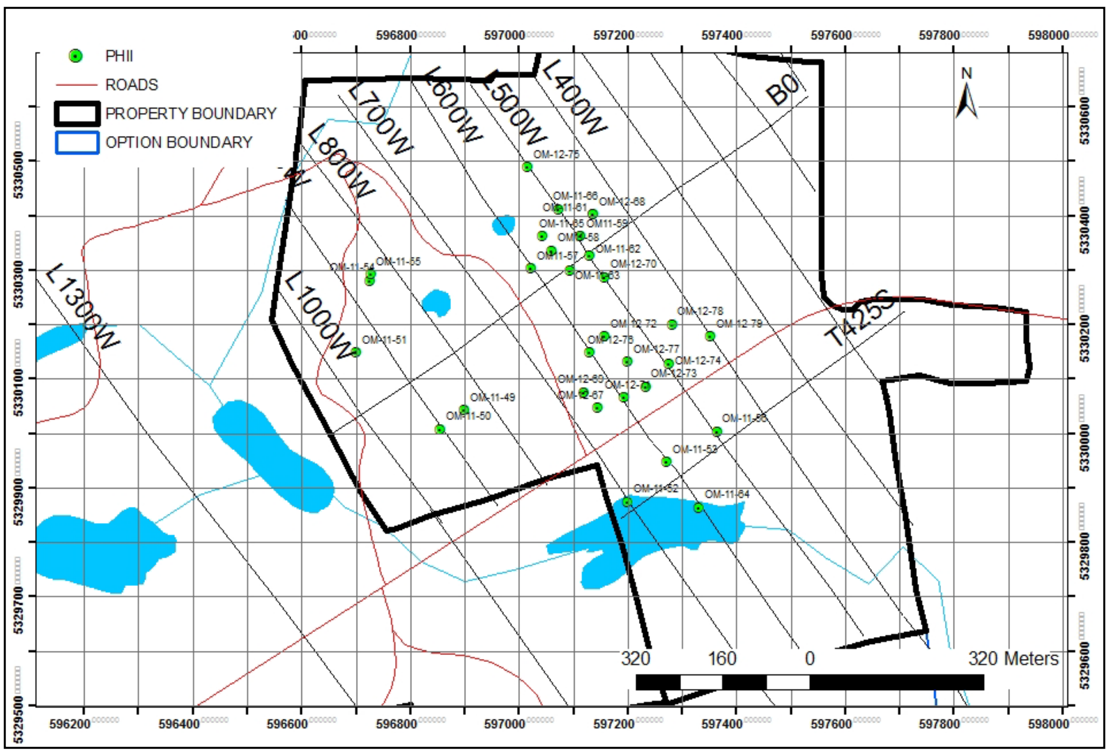
Note : * Including visible gold

A total of 15 deep diamond drill holes, totalling 7,850 m were drilled by Laframboise Drilling of Earlton, ON, using NQ core. These were aimed at investigating the down plunge extension of the Omega Group deposit below the old workings and they were spaced at 50 m intervals. One hole did not reach the target due to intersecting a stope. Significant intercepts from these holes are shown in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Significant Intercepts from Phase 2 Deep Holes

Hole	Section Line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-12-77	600W	239	246	1.01	7.0
OM-12-78	600W	89	94	1.59	5.0
OM-11-53	600W	492	499	4.9	7.0
OM-11-64	600W	540	542	9.98	2.0
OM-11-64	600W	554	557	3.40	3.0
OM-11-64	600W	702	704	3.26	2.0
OM-12-67	650W	292	294	3.77	2.0
OM-12-67	650W	317	319	5.84	2.0
OM-12-69	650W	167	170	7.21	3

Figure 10.2 Collar Locations for Phase 2 Drilling



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc.

10.3 Phase 3 – March 2012 – July 2012

During Phase 3 of the program a total of 10 diamond drill holes were drilled. All holes were shallow with a total length of 2,324 m, and 1,375 samples being assayed. This part of the exploration program focused on infill drilling on the 50 m grid, with shallow holes going down to a maximum depth of 200 m.

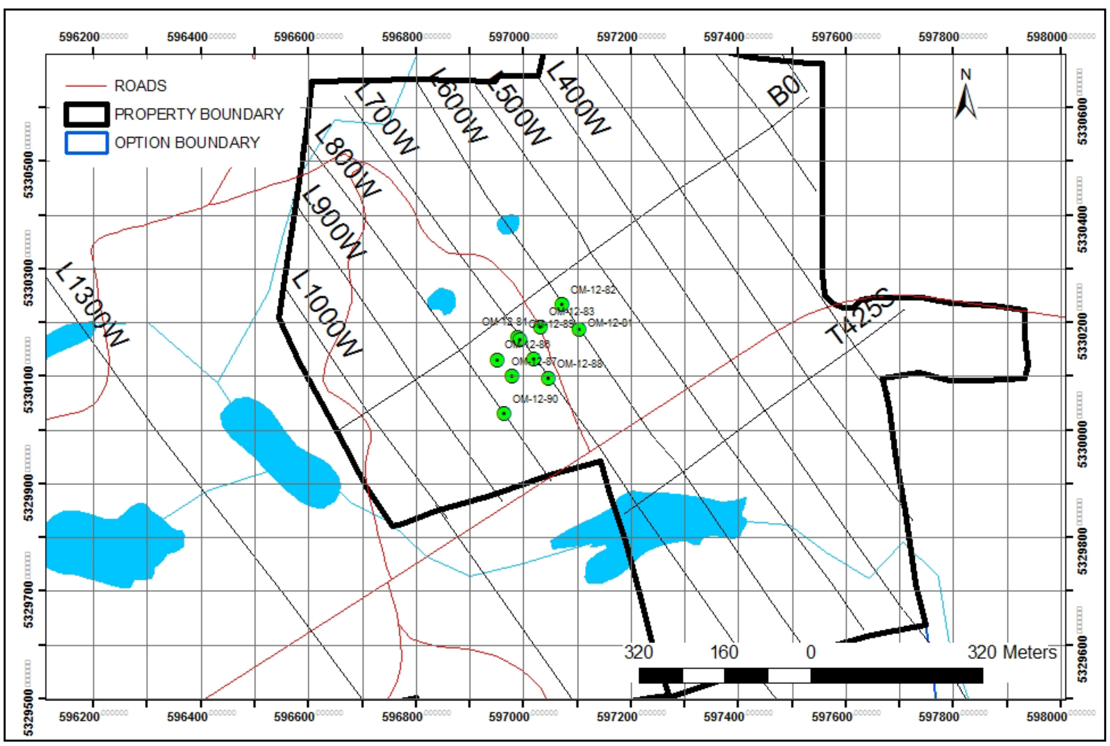
All drilling was done by Huard Drilling of New Liskeard, ON, using BTW core size. One hole was terminated early as it intersected a stope. Significant intercepts from these holes are shown in Table 10.5. Figure 10.3 shows the grid locations of all the collars from Phase 3 drilling.

Table 10.5 Significant Intercepts from Phase 3 Shallow Holes

BHID	Section line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-12-81	600W	81	91	1.26	10
OM-12-81	600W	126	138	3.81	12
OM-12-82	600W	8.8	18	1.07	9.2
OM-12-82	600W	165.5	170	1.88	4.5
OM-12-83	650W	189	192	3.4	3.0
OM-12-84	700W	164	192	1.06	28.0
OM-12-85	700W	203	207	2.66	4.0
OM-12-86	750W	149	152	4.13	3.0
OM-12-86	750W	174	177	3.01	3.0
OM-12-87	750W	205	216	1.10	11.0
OM-12-88	750W	75.2	80	2.25[1]	4.8
OM-12-88	750W	109	119.2	1.15[1]	10.2
OM-12-90	800W	220	224	2.01	4.0

Note [1] With an overall interval for hole OM-12-88 of 44 m at 0.81 g/t Au

Figure 10.3 Collar Locations for Phase 3 Drilling



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc.

10.4 Phase 4 – August 2012 – September 2012

During Phase 4 of the program, eight diamond drill holes were drilled, all of which were shallow. The program had a total length of 2,182 m, with 847 samples assayed. This part of the exploration program focused on infill drilling on the 50 m grid, with shallow holes going down to a maximum depth of 200 m.

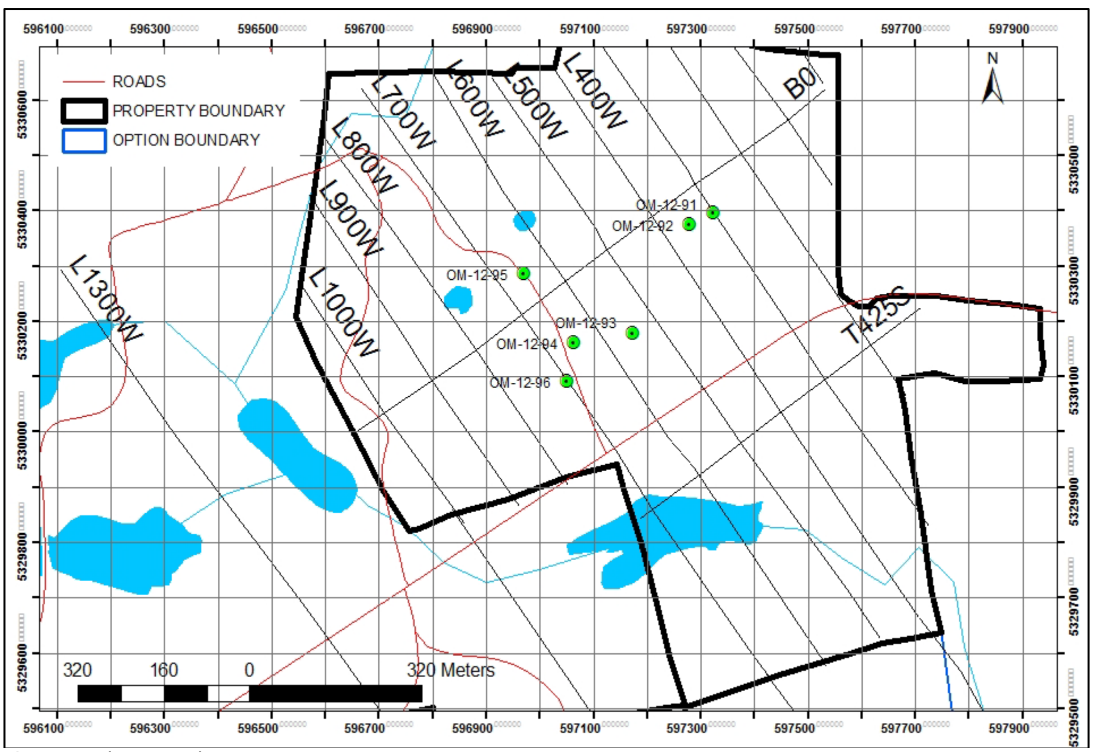
All drilling was done by Huard Drilling of New Liskeard, ON, using BTW core size. Significant intercepts from these holes are shown in Table 10.6. Figure 10.4 shows the grid location of all the collars from Phase 4 drilling.

For a summary of the drill data refer to Appendix B.

Table 10.6 Significant Intercepts from Phase 4 Shallow Holes

BHID	Section line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-12-92	350W	93	112.5	2.42	19.5
OM-12-93	550W	154	209	1.49	55
OM-12-94	650W	217	225	4.95	8.0
OM-12-95	650W	96	105	2.63	9.0
OM-12-96	700W	104.5	118	1.13	13.5

Figure 10.4 Collar Locations for Phase 4 Drilling



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc.

10.5 Phase 5 – November 2011 – February 2012

During this phase a total of 14 diamond drill holes were drilled, all of which were less than 331 m in depth. The program had a total length of 2,891 m, with 1,635 samples assayed. This part of the exploration program focused on infill drilling on the 50 m grid and to better define the location of the underground workings.

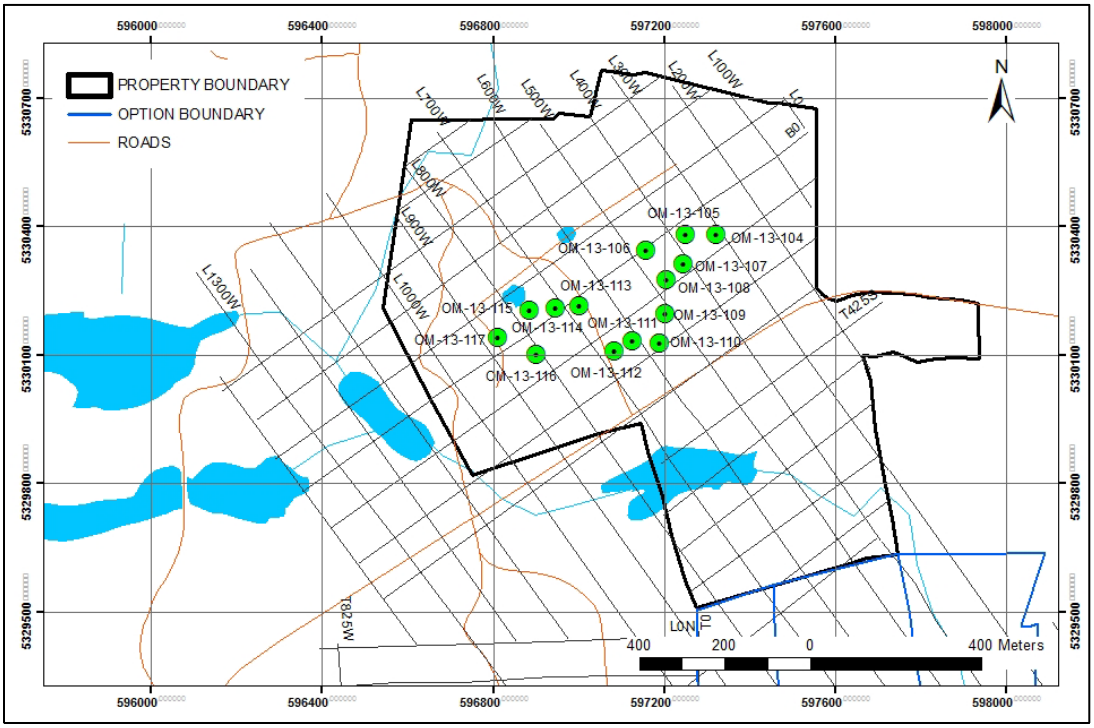
The holes were drilled by Orbit Garant Drilling of Val-d'Or, Quebec, using NQ size core. For a summary of all the drill data refer to Appendix B.

Table 10.7 Significant Intercepts from Phase 5 Holes

BHID	Section line	From	To	Au (g/t)	Composite length (m)
OM-13-104	300W	93	97	1.40	4
OM-13-105	350W	72	75	6.07	3
OM-13-105[1]	350W	112	114	20.28	2
OM-13-106	450W	139	145	2.07	6
OM-13-106	450W	151	154	4.63	3
OM-13-107[2]	415W	113	115	17.23	2
OM-13-107[2]	415W	140.5	142	21.39	1.5
OM-13-108	470W	94	100	0.89	6
OM-13-109	515W	141	198	1.76	57
OM-13-111	615W	160	164	2.15	4
OM-13-112	665W	95	110	1.46	15
OM-13-113	665W	117	120.9	2.18	3.9
OM-13-113	665W	138	148.9	1.31	10.9
OM-13-114	715W	118	124	2.28	6
OM-13-116	810W	60	61	7.42	1
OM-13-116	810W	129	146	0.74	17
OM-13-117	865W	84	89	1.21	5

Note : [1] Including 1 m at 31.20 g/t
[2] With an overall interval for hole OM-13-107 of 32 m at 3.50 g/t Au between 110 m and 142 m

Figure 10.5 Collar Locations for Phase 5 Drilling



Source: Mistango River Resources Inc.

10.6 Lithological Codes

AMC noted there are a large number of different lithological codes that have been used during the different phases of drilling. Mistango has developed a simplified rock code that has been used for current and future logging. All the past drill data has been reconciled with the new codes.

10.7 Collar Elevations

Plotting of the drillhole collar elevations in three dimensions (3D) illustrated that there was a discrepancy between the topographic surface being used for the model and the elevations recorded by the survey company. This is attributable to the standard error encountered with topographic maps used at that time.

Mistango undertook an updated topographic survey, which was carried out by Dudley Thompson Mapping Corporation Inc. who produced topographic data from flyover orthophotography.

The collars from the 1983 drilling had their elevations adjusted to the new topographic surface so that they more closely coincide with the recent drilling. This necessitated some remodelling of the mineralized zones to account for the adjusted positions of the mineralization within the 1980's drilling.

10.8 Twinned Holes

Five holes from the 2011 drilling campaign were twinned with the 1983 drilling in order to validate the historic sample data. This would enable the inclusion of the 1983 drilling results, within the dataset, to be used for the resource estimation. Based on the comparisons of the grades, the grade distribution and the average between them, AMC has made the following conclusions:

- The minimum length for the 1983 samples is 10 cm and for the 2011 is 20 cm
- The maximum length for the 1983 samples is 7.2 m and for the 2011 is 3 m
- The average length of samples is 1.16 m for 1983 and for 2011 is 1.0 m
- The average grade of samples is 1.11 g/t m for 1983 and for 2011 is 0.91 g/t

Figure 10.5 shows a grade comparison of holes OM-11-25 and OM-83-37 and Figure 10.6 is a probability plot for all available data for the twinned holes.

Figure 10.5 Grade Comparison Between OM-11-25 and OM-83-37

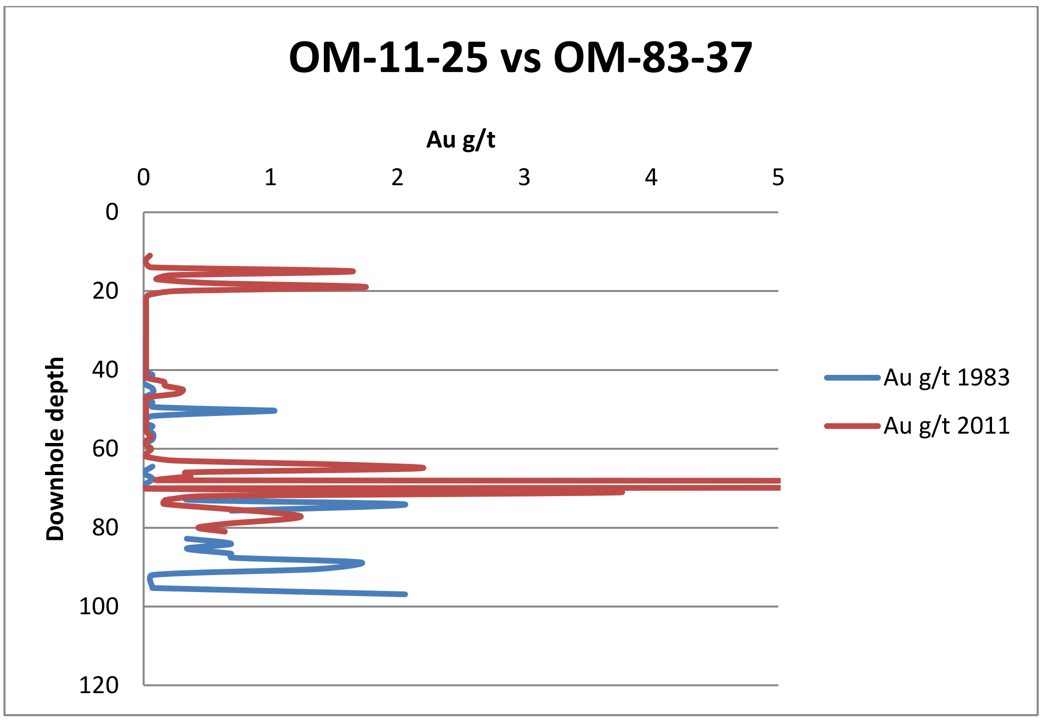
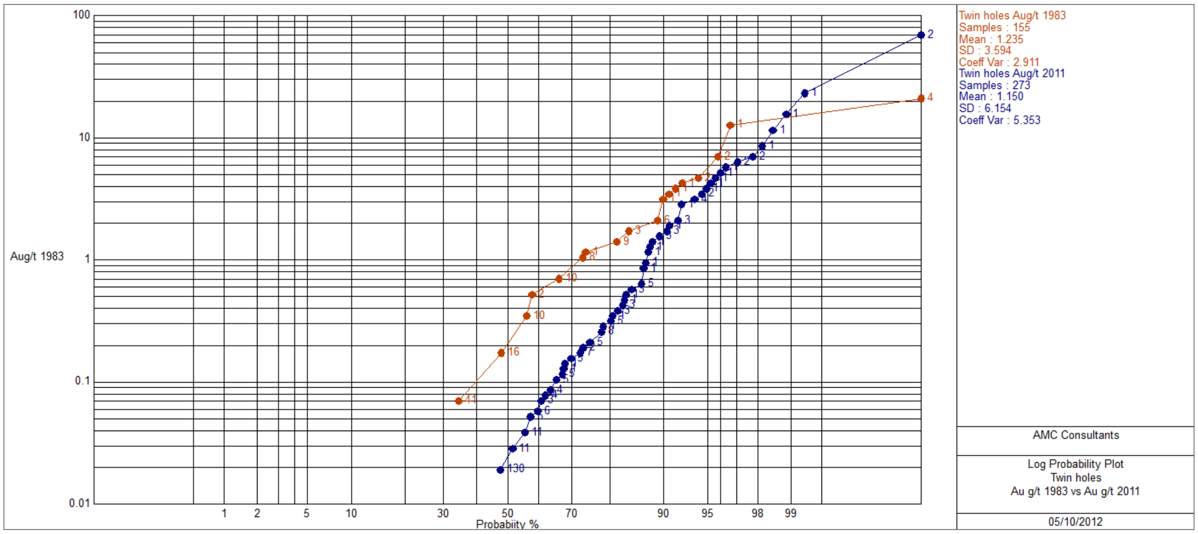
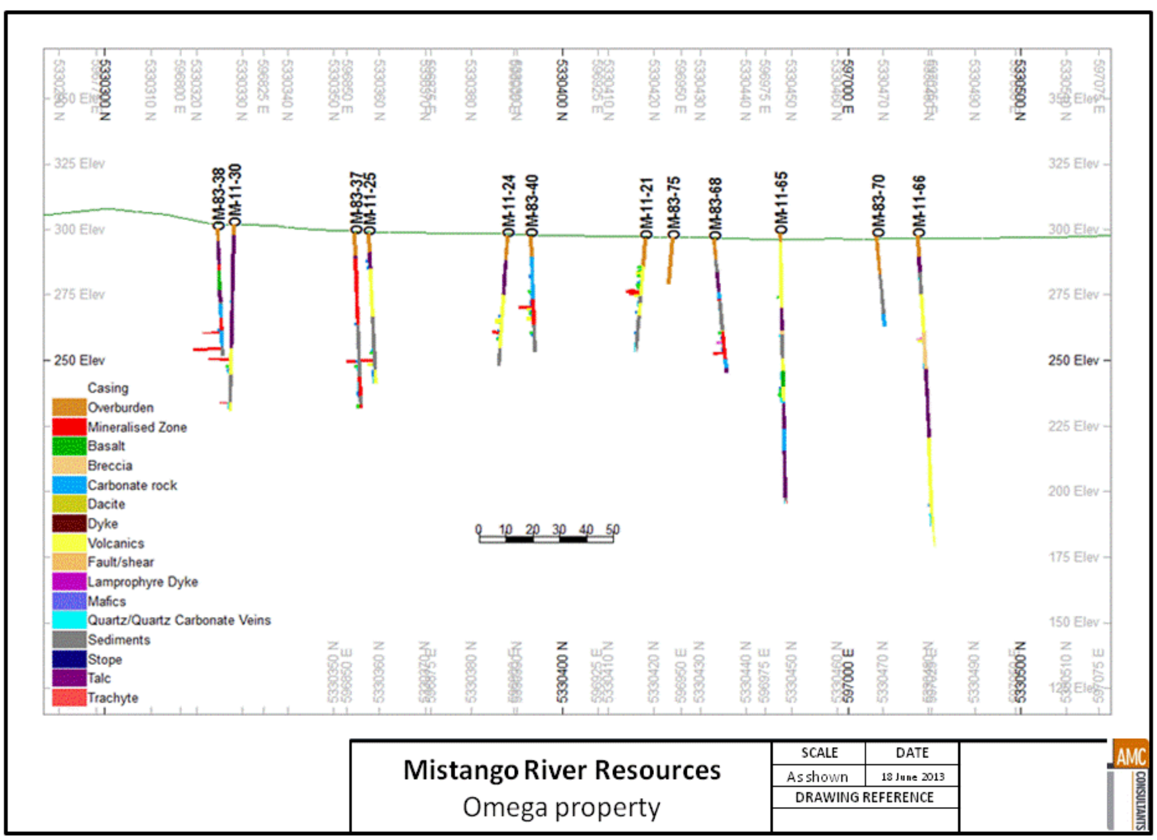


Figure 10.6 Log Probability Plot for all Twinned Hole Samples



Further comparison has shown that the mineralized horizons lie on comparable elevations. Figure 10.7 shows all the twinned holes.

Figure 10.7 Vertical Section through Twinned Holes

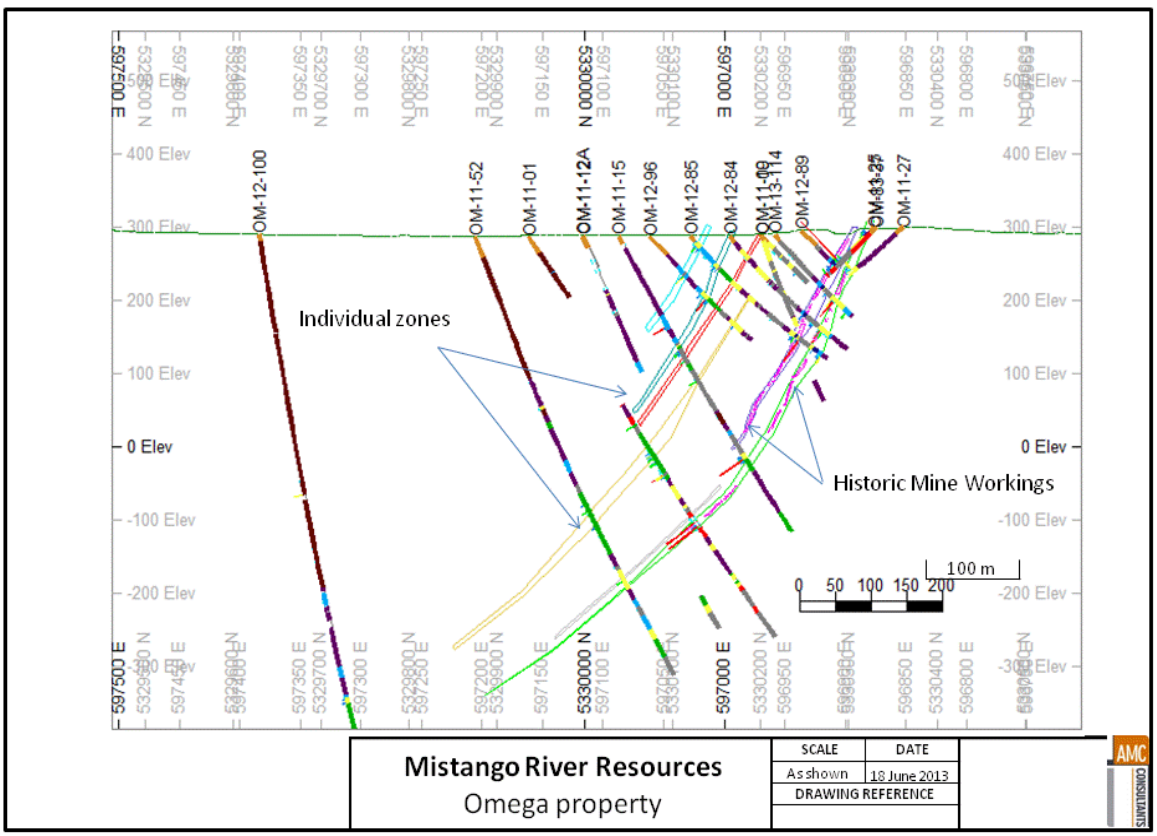


Taking into consideration the natural variability of gold grades AMC considers that the 1983 assays can be included within the dataset used for the Mineral Resource estimate as any differences are unlikely to have a material effect on the estimate.

10.9 True Width of Mineralization

The orientation of the drilling is in two primary directions, approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized zone. Twenty holes have been drilled from the footwall side and have an azimuth of around 145^0, with the remainder having an approximate azimuth of 325^0. Using the TrueDip process in CAE Datamine® and averaging the results, it was found that there was a 68% reduction from the apparent width of the mineralization zones (length of sample) to the true width, for the holes drilled from the footwall side. For the holes drilled from the hangingwall the difference between the apparent dip and the true dip is reduced to approximately 5%. Figure 10.8 shows a cross section through the deposit along the 700W section, illustrating the relationship between the direction of the drilling and the orientation of the mineralization.

Figure 10.8 Section through the Deposit at 700W Looking South-west



10.10 Specific Gravity Measurements

Specific gravity measurements have been completed on 403 samples. Table 10.7 shows the average densities for the major lithologies, along with the number of samples tested. The specific gravity measurements were analysed by both ALS Minerals and Swastika Laboratory using WST-SEQ.

Table 10.7 Specific Gravity Averages

Lithology	Number of measurements	Average (t/m^3)
Dacite	151	2.9
Argillite	26	2.7
Basalt	28	2.9
Carbonates	29	2.9
Greywacke	29	2.8
Other Sediments	23	2.8
Tuff	39	2.8
Ultramafics	48	2.8

Although these measurements are for specific gravity and not bulk density, in view of the early stage of this project these numbers have been used to generate the average rock bulk density.

For the purpose of this Mineral Resource estimate the average for all of the results, 2.8 t/m^3, was used as the bulk density.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

AMC reviewed the core handing, QA/QC procedures and data collection during a site visit from 7 to 9 August 2012. AMC is satisfied that data has been collected in an appropriate industry standard method. The core handling facility is a large shed with lockable doors. The facility was clean and well organized and Mistango have tried to make sure that the chain of custody from collection of the core trays from the drill rig to the processing and subsequent delivery of the samples to the laboratories remains with one person.

11.1 Sample Preparation

Core is delivered to the core facility, where it is then orientated correctly in the trays, prior to being marked up for sample interval selection and Total Core Recovery (TCR) and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurement. Photographs are then taken of the wet core. The selected samples are then removed and cut with a diamond saw, with the half core from the same side of the hole being used for assaying in order to reduce bias. One half of the sample is bagged for delivery to the laboratory and analysis and the remaining half is retained in the core tray.

The nominal length of the sample is 1 m. If a run of mineralized core is marginally less than 3 m, the core is divided into three and each length is called a 1 m sample. Only mineralized intervals are generally sampled, although Mistango has sampled all of the different lithologies within hole OM-11-01.

AMC recommends that all samples are assigned their exact length with no rounding, to minimize biasing the results.

After cutting, the core sample is sealed with a plastic cable tie in labelled plastic bags with its corresponding sample tag. The plastic sample bags are placed in large rice sacks and secured with tape and a plastic cable tie for shipping to the laboratory. The drillhole and sample numbers were also labelled on the outside of each rice sack and checked against the contents, prior to sealing the sacks. Standards and blanks are inserted into the sample sequence, prior to shipping, at a rate of one standard and one blank per 20 samples.

The remaining core is left in the boxes, the lids are sealed with tape and the boxes are labelled with the hole number and drilling interval. Archive boxes of core, along with the pulps and rejects, from the 2011, 2012 and 2013 drilling programs are permanently stored at a facility within the Omega property boundaries. The core is stored on racks for ease of access and the pulps and rejects are filed and stored in a sea container and a trailer, both of which are kept locked.

A total of 6,273 samples were taken and assayed for Phase1, 4,454 samples were taken for Phase 2, 1,375 samples were taken for the Phase 3, 847 samples for the Phase 4 program and 1,518 samples for the Phase 5 program.

Once there are a full batch of samples (minimum of 5 bags) to deliver to the laboratory the person in charge of sampling delivers them to the laboratory. Samples prior to the last drilling phase were either sent to Expert Laboratory (Expert) in Rouyn-Noranda, QC or

Swastika Laboratory (Swastika) in Swastika, ON. For the Phase 5 program the samples were assayed at the ALS Minerals (ALS) in Sudbury, ON.

11.2 Assay Methods

To date, nearly 17,000 drill-core samples from the Omega project have been analysed. All of the initial assays were 30 g fire assays. Gold determinations of the fire assay buttons were by Atomic Absorption (FAAA), with a request to re-assay samples grading over 10 ppm (10 g/t), using fire assay (FA) with gold determined by Gravimetric Analyses. For the resource estimate the FA assays were in preference to the original FAAA assays, as they are deemed more accurate.

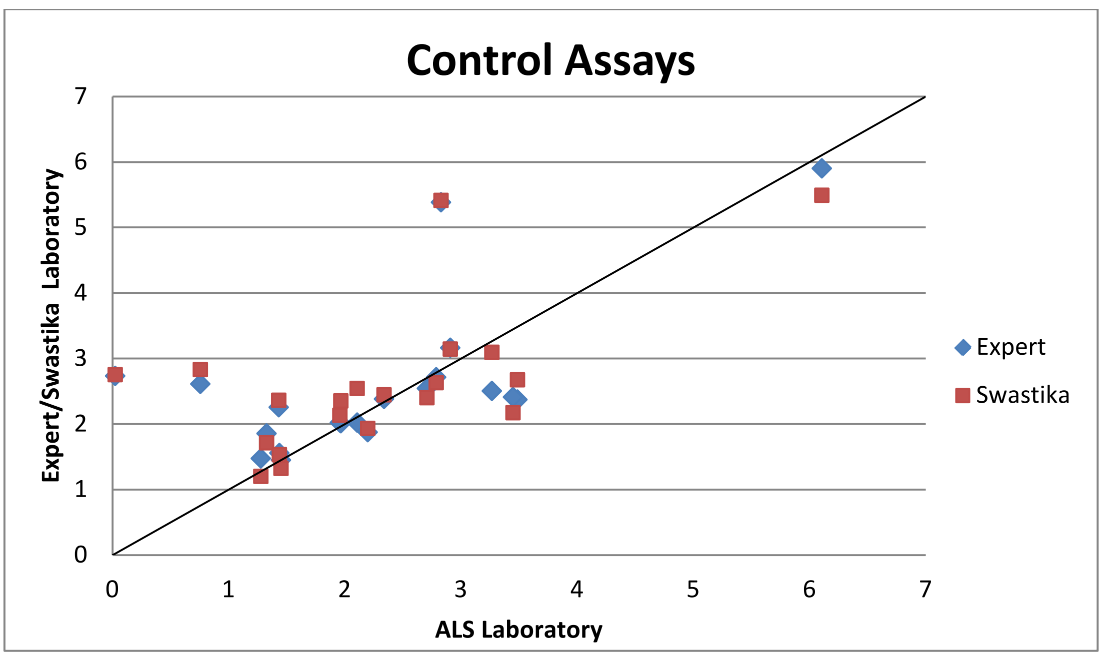
11.3 Laboratories

For the most recent sampling and assaying program Mistango has used the ALS Minerals, Sudbury, ON which is ISO 9001 accredited. The Au-AA23 (fire assay atomic absortion) detection limit is stated as 0.005 ppm, with a detection limit of 0.05 ppm for the Au-GRA21 (fire assay gravimetric finish).

In order to reconcile the returns between the laboratories that they have used, Mistango has had 20 control samples assayed by each of ALS, Expert and Swastika laboratories. Figure 11.1 shows a marginally better correlation between ALS and Expert than ALS and Swastika Laboratories.

Expert states their FA Au detection limit as 0.03 g/t and Swastika states theirs as 0.01 g/t.

Figure 11.1 Scatter Plot – Comparison of ALS Assays with Expert and Swastika Assays



For further discussion on the original comparison of the Swastika and Expert laboratories please refer to the 2012 Technical Report on the property (AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., 2012).

11.4 Recommendations

AMC considers that Mistango has developed and uses a reliable sampling procedure and that samples are kept secure throughout the process.

Although neither of the earlier laboratories used by Mistango are ISO certified, both are covered by the Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories (PTP-MAL) and have been assessed satisfactory for gold. The ALS laboratory is ISO 9001 certified. The following section analyses the QA/QC data from the blanks, standards and duplicates submitted by Mistango.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

A quality control (QC) program of standards, blanks and duplicate samples has been used since 2011 for all of the drill samples analysed. The blank material is a barren marble sourced locally.

12.1 Standards

The standard samples are provided by Oreas-Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. The standards contain low, high and moderate grades of gold mineralization. Over the five phases of drilling, nine different certified standards (SRM) were used. The standards, which are pulps, are inserted on site, prior to shipping of the samples to the laboratories.

Table 12.1 lists each standard used during 2011, 2012 and 2013. AMC considers the a sample fails if it is greater than three standard deviations from the recommended value and there is a warning if it is greater than two standard deviations from the recommended value.

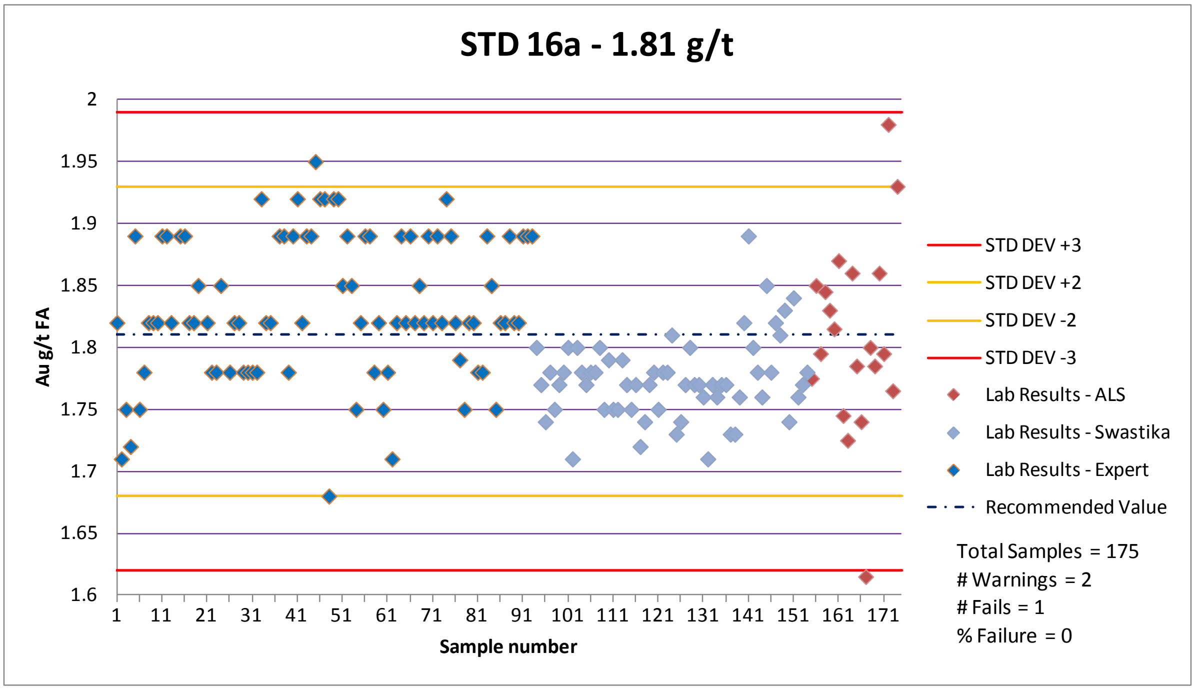
Table 12.1 Standard Reference Materials Used

SRM	Au (g/t)	ST Dev (g/t)	Sample Type	Year
OREAS_60b	2.57	0.11	Au/Ag	2011/2012
OREAS_52Pb	0.307	0.008	Au/Cu	2011/2012
OREAS_61d	4.76	0.14	Au/Ag	2011/2012
OREAS_16a	1.81	0.06	Au	2011/2012/2013
OREAS_16b	2.21	0.07	Au	2011/2012
OREAS_15f	0.334	0.016	Au	2011/2012/2013
OREAS_19a	5.49	0.1	Au	2011/2012
OREAS_15h	1.019	0.025	Au	2011/2012/2013
OREAS_10c	6.6	0.16	Au	2012/2013
OREAS_204	1.043	0.039	AU	2013

For information about the 2011 and 2012 drill programs QA/QC please refer to the 2012 Technical Report on the property (AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., 2012).

For the Oreas 16a standard there was one failure and just two warnings out of the 175 samples submitted. However, it must be noted that the results from Swastika show a strong negative bias, Expert a slight positive bias, and ALS no bias.

Figure 12.1 Standard OREAS 16a



For the standard Oreas 15f there were three failures and two warnings out of the 188 samples submitted. One of the failed samples is within the grade range of Standard 16b. It must also be noted that the values plot in lines which indicates that the assaying method used is not sensitive enough to get the results into the third decimal place range. There were no failures or warnings for the ALS returns.

Figure 12.2 Standard OREAS 15f – all data

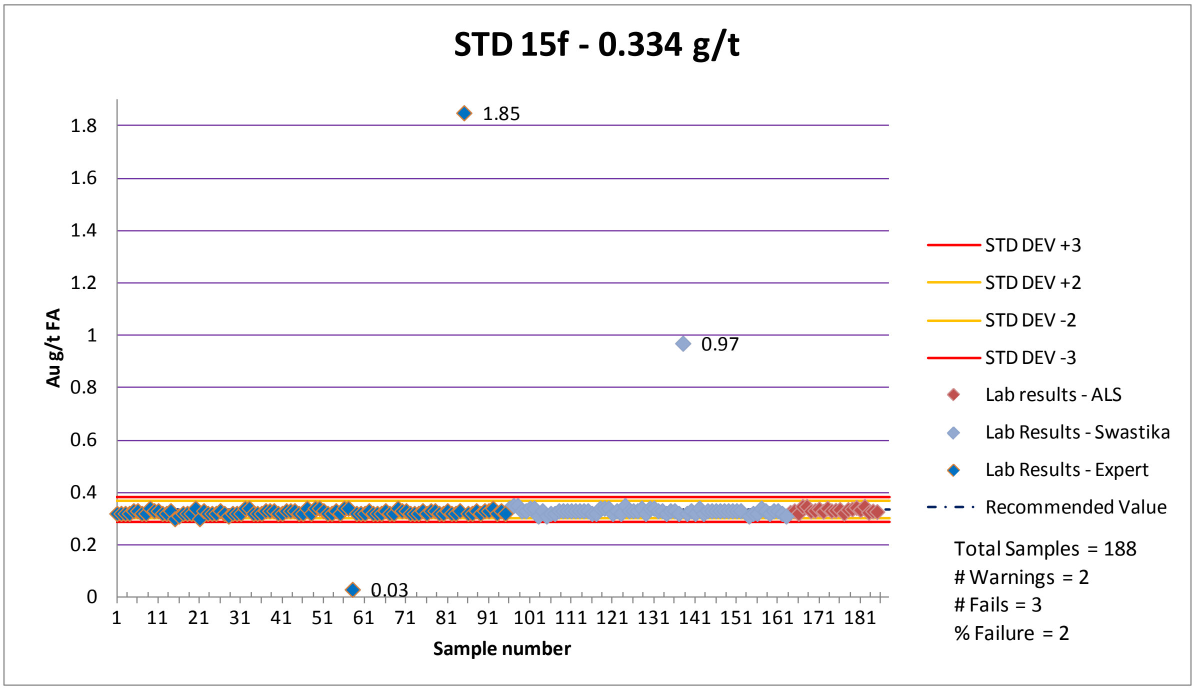


Figure 12.3 OREAS 15f - detail

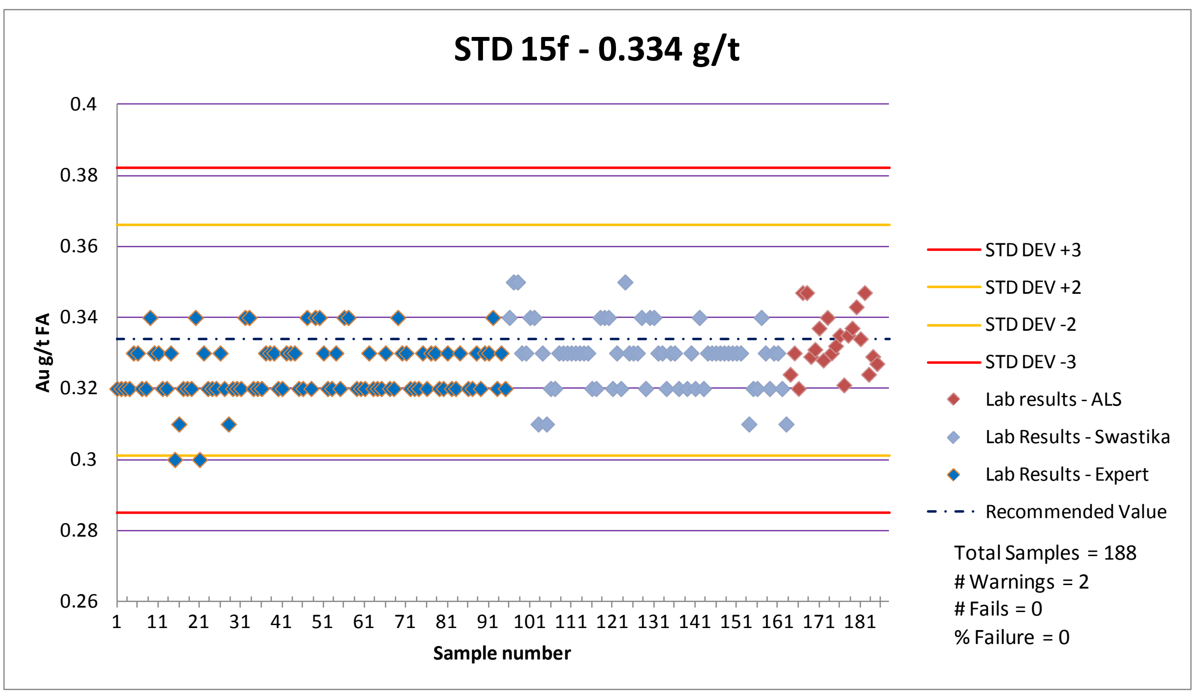


Figure 12.4 OREAS 15h – all data

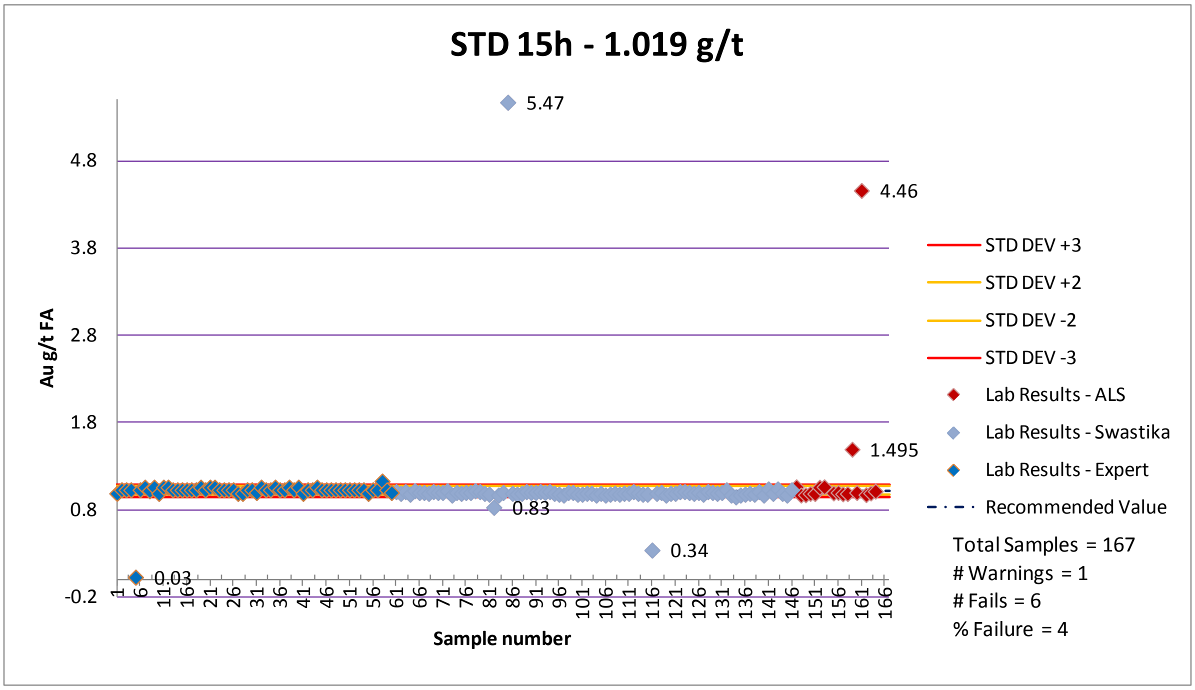
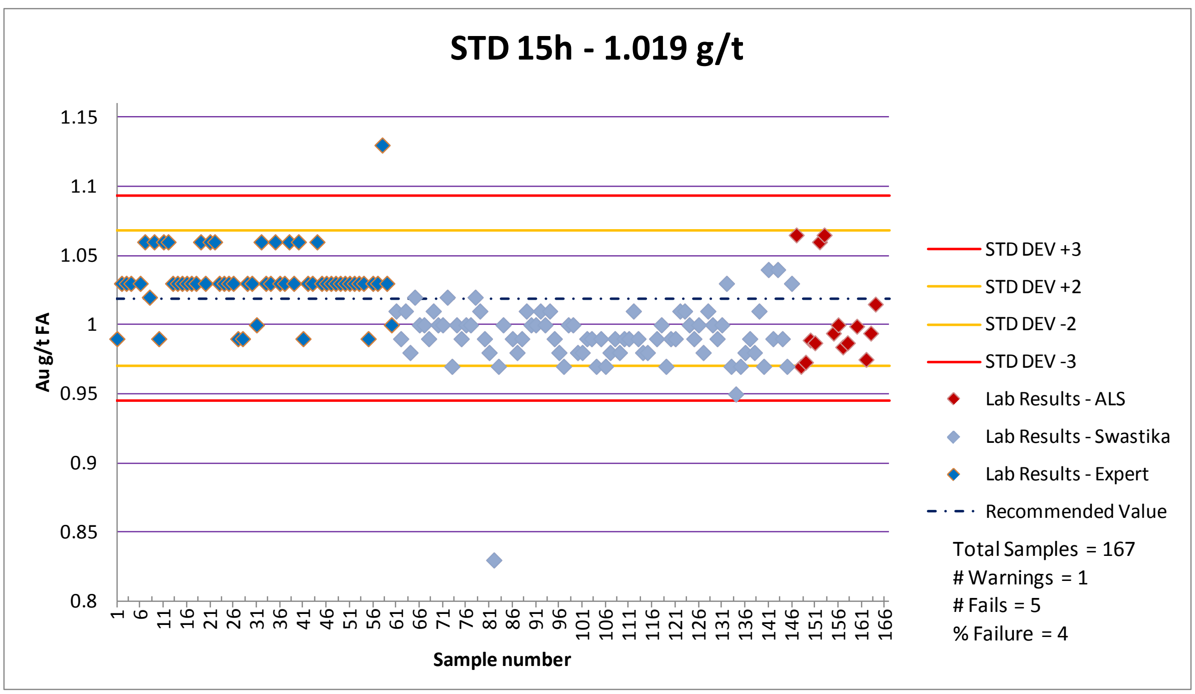


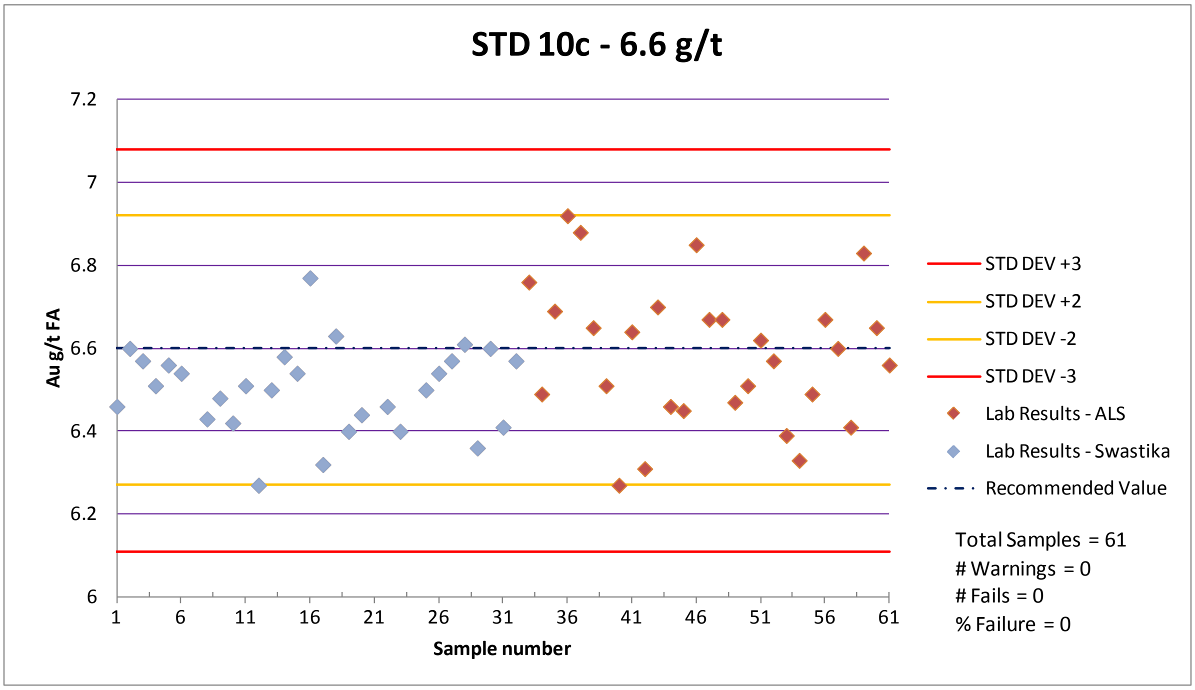
Figure 12.5 OREAS 15h – detail



For the standard Oreas 10c there was one failure and no warnings out of the 61 samples submitted. The failed sample came in as below detection limit which may be due to the mislabeling of a barren sample (AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., 2012). The

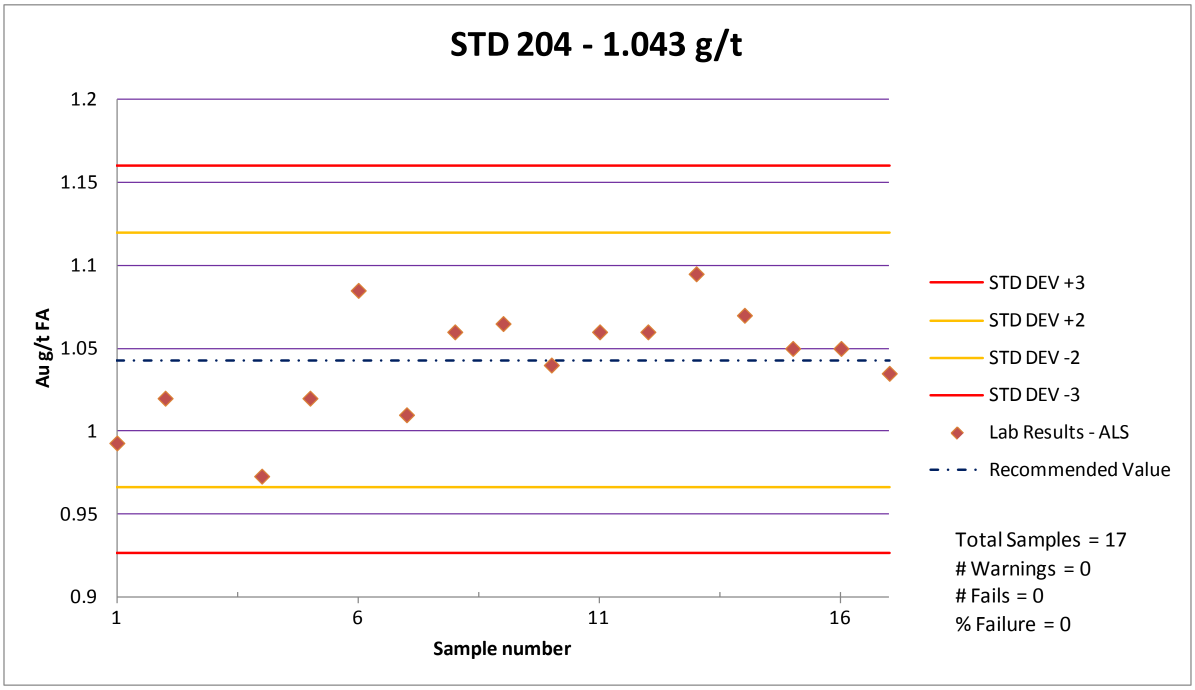
Swastika standards exhibit a strong negative bias. The ALS samples all fall within 2 standard deviations and show no bias.

Figure 12.6 OREAS 10c



For the standard Oreas 204 there were no failures or warnings out of the 17 samples submitted. There is no apparent bias.

Figure 12.7 OREAS 204



12.2 Blanks

Blank material used by Mistango is locally sourced marble. Blanks are submitted at a rate of 1 sample per batch of 20. As there are no obvious high-grade zones within the mineralization they are submitted in a regular sequence. In total, Mistango has received returns for 829 samples with just four failures and two warnings. It should, however, be noted that the detection limit for Expert is three times greater than for Swastika and the detection limit for ALS is half that of Swastika. Figures 12.13 to12.15 show the blank assays results for the 2011, 2012 and 2013 drilling respectively.

Figure 12.8 Blanks Returns – Expert

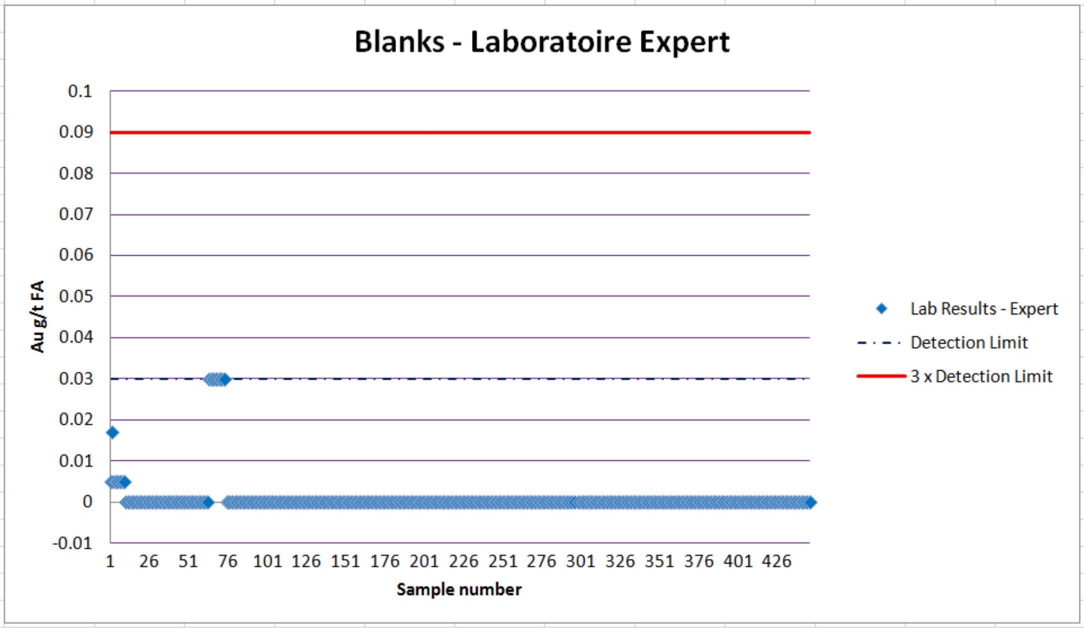


Figure 12.9 Blank Returns – Swastika

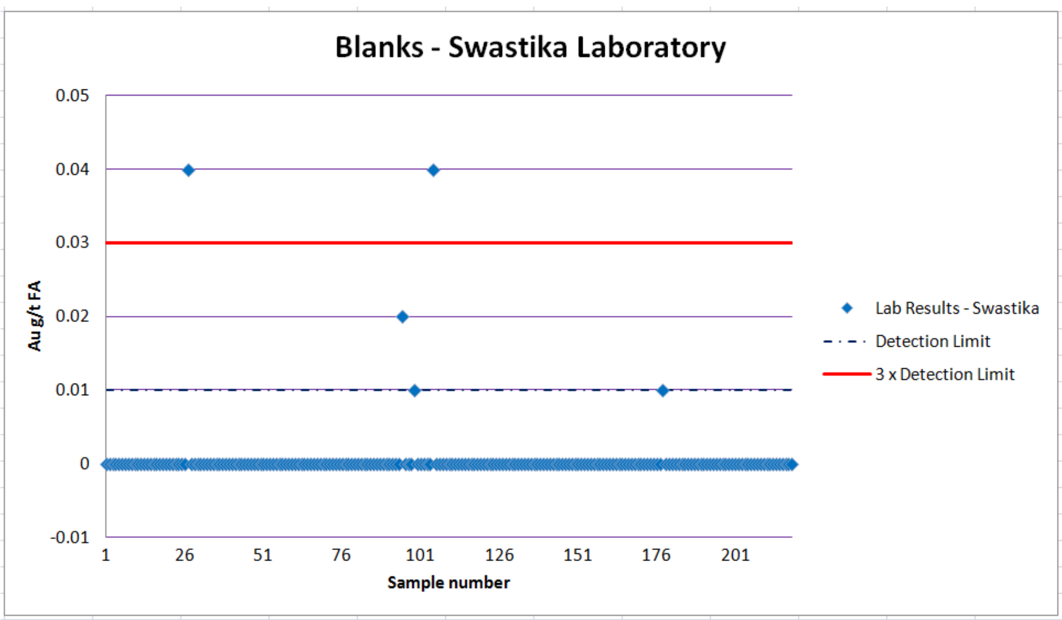
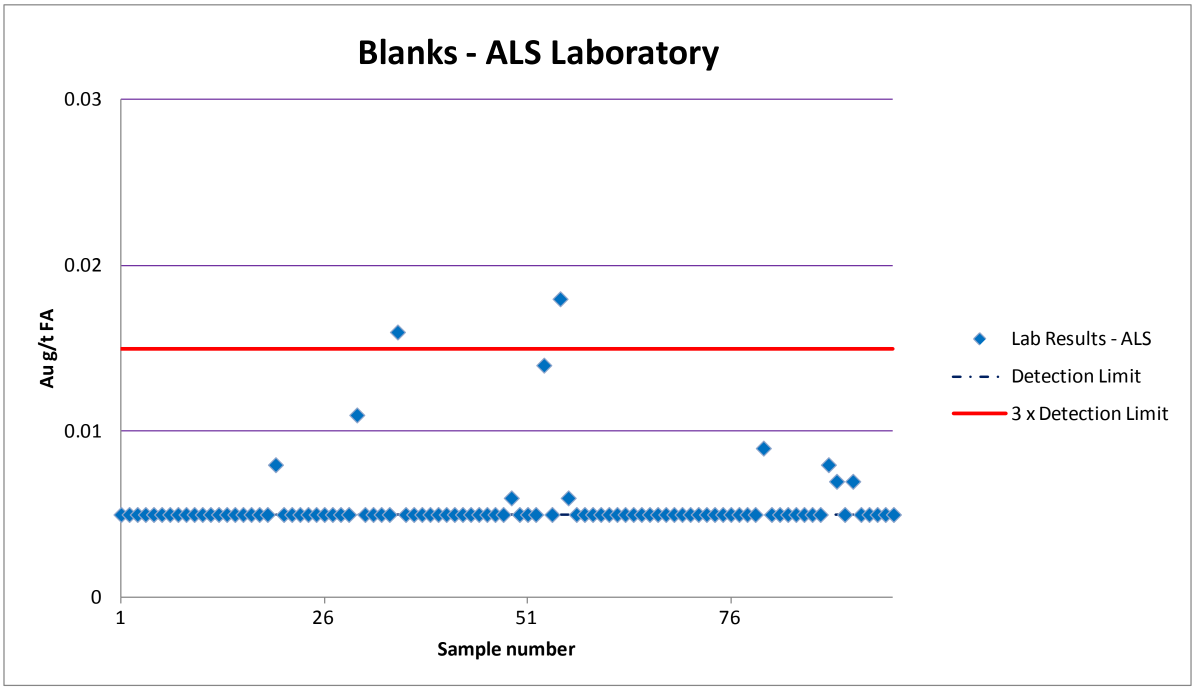


Figure 12.5 Blank Returns – ALS



12.3 Duplicates

Mistango systematically resubmitted some pulps as duplicates. To date they have paired assays for 444 samples from Expert and 186 from Swastika. Figures 12.15 and 12.16 show the RPD (Relative Pair Difference) plots for each of the labs.

There were 55 sample pairs with a mean greater than 0.15 g/t selected from an original population of 444 processed by Expert. The duplicates have 87% of the samples with less than 10% RPD, which is well within the industry standard of at least 80% of samples lying below the 10% difference value. However, Figure 12.16 shows that four samples have a difference of greater than 185%. There is no bias for the sample population.

Figure 12.10 Duplicate Assays – Expert

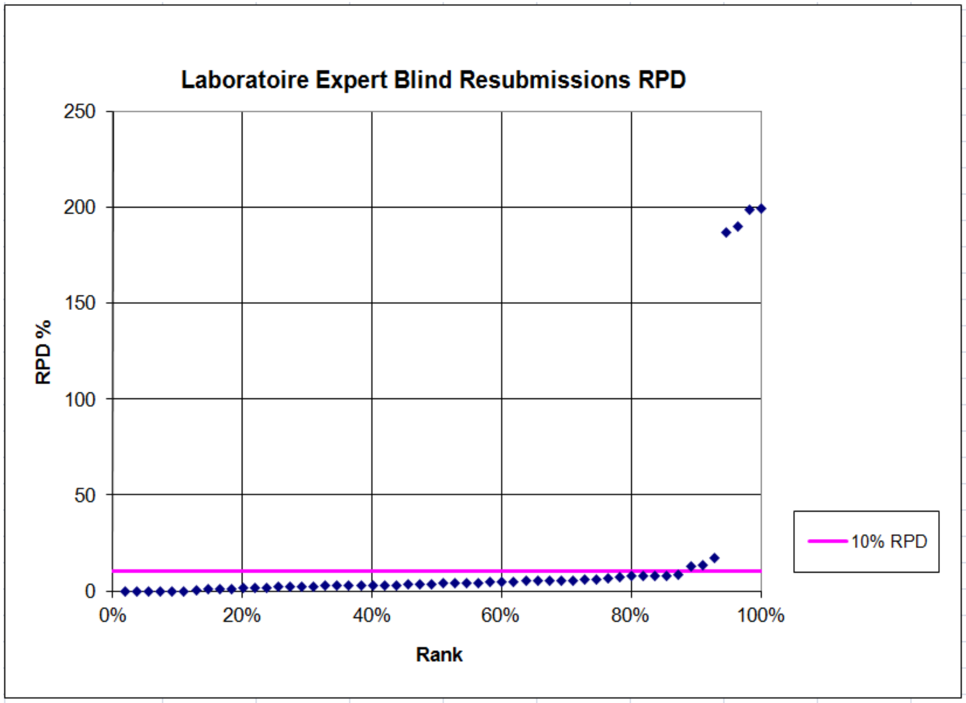
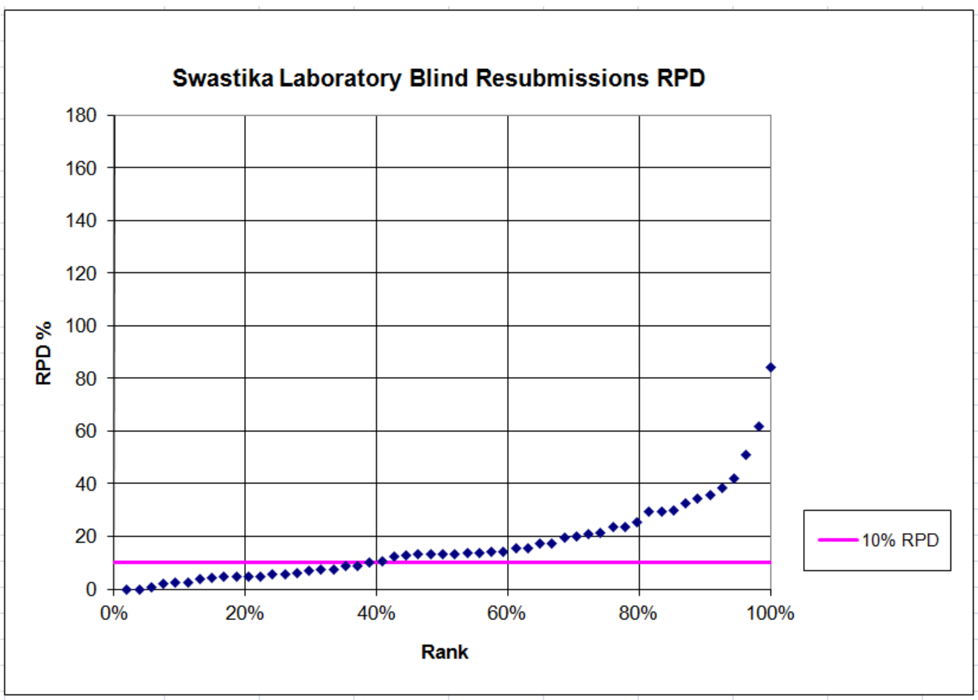


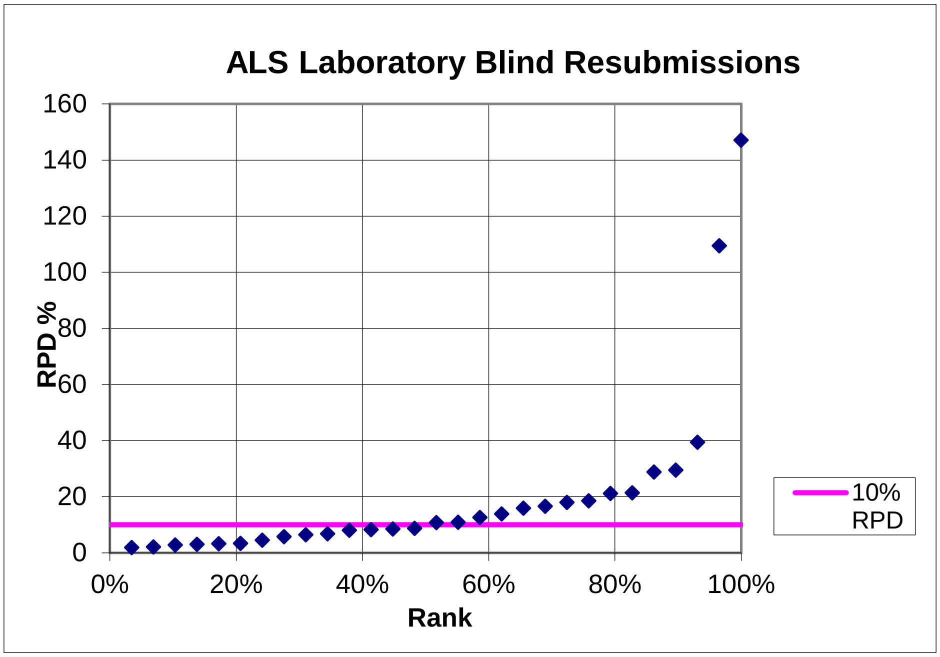
Figure 12.11 Duplicate Assays – Swastika



There were 29 sample pairs with a mean greater than 0.15 g/t selected from an original population of 96 processed by ALS. The duplicates have only 50% of the samples with less than 10% RPD, which is well below acceptable industry standards of greater than 80%.

There is a negative bias of -1.2% for samples averaging lower than the mean gold grade of 0.33 g/t.

Figure 12.7 Duplicate Assays – ALS



12.4 Conclusions

AMC makes the following conclusions:

- There is a strong negative bias exhibited by the Swastika laboratory and positive bias by the Expert laboratory for the standards between 1 and 2 g/t.
- Both Swastika laboratory and ALS laboratory have a low amount of repeatability for their blind duplicates, with a negative bias.
- The ALS laboratory appears to have better sensitivity for the results and works to a lower detection limit than the other two laboratories used. ALS is ISO 9001Certified. For this level of study the procedures and the results are adequate.
- The three laboratories used for the assaying have a very low failure and warning rate for the standards. It is therefore considered that the assay results for the 2011, 2012 and 2013 drilling can be included in the Mineral Resource estimate.
- A comparison of the assay results from ALS with duplicates sent to both Swastika and Expert show that there is no significant difference.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

During 2012 Mistango commissioned SGS Mineral Services (SGS) to complete a PEA (scoping) level metallurgical test program. This program was to establish the basic processing parameters for the treatment of a composite sample shipped by Mistango to the Lakefield facility. The following is the Executive Summary from the report (DiLauro, 2012). For a more detailed account refer to the full report which is appended as Appendix C.

13.1 *Executive Summary from the SGS Metallurgical Report*

"The metallurgical investigation undertaken on the Omega deposit ore composite sample for Mistango River Resources has provided some understanding of the sample nature and metallurgical behaviour.

A gold-bearing composite sample was examined at the SGS Mineral Services Lakefield site. The Omega sample composite contained 3.58 g/t gold based on direct head assaying by pulp and metallic protocol. The silver grade was determined to be < 2 g/t. The composite sample also yielded a sulphide sulphur grade of 3.54%.

Initial whole ore cyanidation testing of the composite sample leached showed recoveries after 48 hours of leaching ranging from 76% to 86% while cyanide consumptions were 0.53 kg/t to 1.38 kg/t of NaCN. Lime consumptions were low at 0.40 kg/t to 0.45 kg/t.

Gravity separation testing on the Omega composite at a Pao size of 125 microns showed a very low result of gold recovery of 3%.

Gravity tailing cyanidation testing of samples leached showed similar recoveries after 48 hours of leaching as observed in the whole ore leaches. Gold recoveries after 48 hours of leaching ranged from 74% to 84% while cyanide consumptions were 0.54 kg/t to 1.39 kg/t of NaCN. Lime consumptions were low at 0.41 kg/t to 0.46 kg/t. The combined gravity plus gravity tailing cyanidation gold recoveries for the composite ranged from 75% to 84% showing no real increase due to the very low gravity recovery of gold.

Gravity tailing flotation testing of samples showed excellent gold recoveries for all tests conducted. Gold recoveries for all three test performed were reported at 99%. While the Omega Composite head silver grade was reported at < 2 g/t there was a significant improvement in recovery observed in the finer grind tests. For the tests, silver recoveries were shown to be 48% for the test at a P_{80} size of 125 microns, 66% for the test at a P_{80} size of 85 microns and 70% for the test at a P_{80} size of 52 microns.

The diagnostic leach program showed an initial 84.2% gold recovery of readily leachable gold. 3.2% of the gold was further extracted from possible gold associations with iron-arsenic compounds or bismuth minerals and 2.6% of the gold was further extracted from possible gold associations with weak acid soluble compounds. 7.4% of the gold was observed to be from possible gold associations with or occluded by sulphide minerals, pyrite and arsenopyrite. The remaining 2.5% of the gold remaining in the final leach residue was deemed to be the gold mainly associated with silicates or fine sulphides locked in silicates. The results from the diagnostic leach program should be viewed as an indication of general trends and possibilities only."

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource has been estimated by Mr C Zamora, of AMC, under the supervision of Ms C Pitman, P.Geo., who takes responsibility for the estimate. The estimate was further reviewed by Mr R Webster, MAusIMM, MAIG of AMC. All of the resource modelling and grade estimation were carried out in CAE Datamine software. Within the project area 13 mineralized zones were modelled and combined as a single block model, suitable for the resource estimation. The Mineral Resources are stated as at 10 May 2013.

A summary of the results of the estimated Mineral Resource, at cut-offs of 0.5 g/t Au for mineralization above an elevation of 130 masl, representing open-pit potential and for a cut-off of 3 g/t Au below 130 masl, representing underground potential, are shown in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 Summary of Mineral Resources as at 10 May 2013

Cut-off grade	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au ounces
0.5 g/t Au above 130 masl	Indicated	4.92	1.39	219,438
3 g/t Au below 130 masl	Indicated	0.003	3.19	370
			Total Indicated	**219,808**
0.5 g/t Au above 130 masl	Inferred	3.35	1.8	190,900
3 g/t Au below 130 masl	Inferred	1.34	4.0	174,500
			Total Inferred	**365,400**

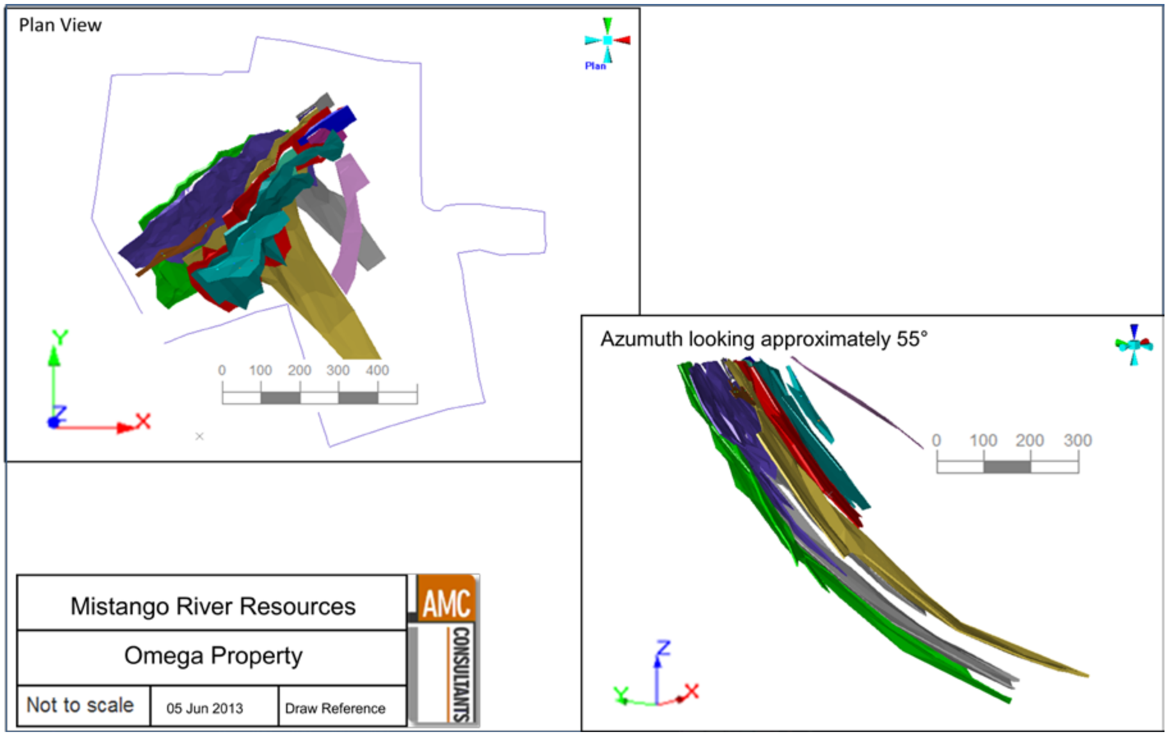
Note: A constant bulk density of 2.8 t/m^3 has been used.

14.2 Block Model Estimates

14.2.1 Introduction

AMC completed a Mineral Resource estimate based on the mineralization wireframes prepared by AMC. The location of the 13 mineralized zones is shown in Figure 14.1 as plan and sectional views.

Figure 14.1 Omega Mineralized Zones



Note: None of the mineralized zones as modelled have been assigned numbers

14.2.2 Data Used

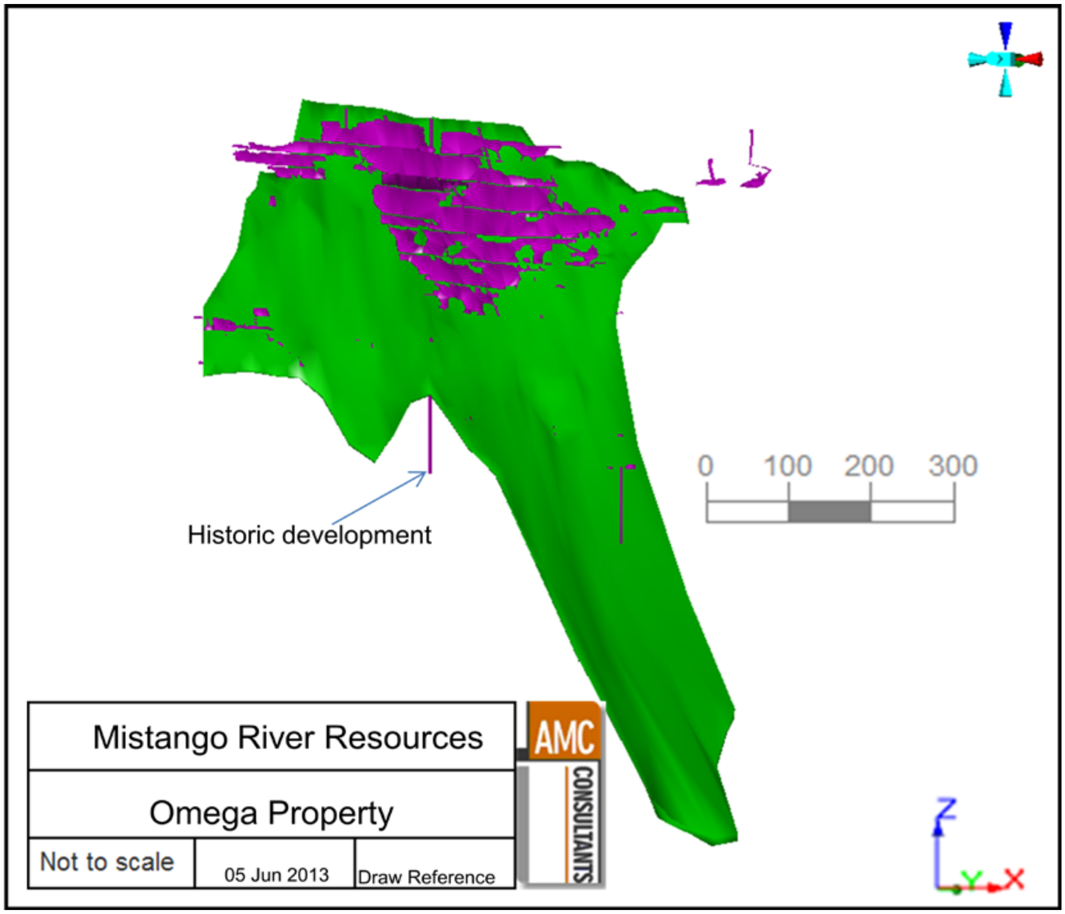
Mistango provided AMC with following data:

- Excel spreadsheet data base containing the sample collar, down hole survey, lithology and assay data.
- Previously modelled mineralized zones.
- Wireframe outline of the mined areas reconstructed from limited historic mine plans.
- The most recent topographic surface.

The mineralization modelling was carried out by AMC using the drill data to identify continuous zones above approximately 0.5 g/t Au. These zones were used to delineate the individual mineralized zones. Combined with this, the wireframes of the mined out areas were used to identify trends in the mineralization.

Figure 14.2 illustrates one of the main mineralized zones, along with the mined out areas of the property.

Figure 14.2 Relationship of Mined Out Areas to Modelled Mineralized Zones



Note: Pink surface are the mined out areas

14.2.3 Grade Estimation Method

Block grades were estimated for the 13 mineralized zones individually. This involved modelling of the 13 mineralized zones which was carried out as follows:

- The mined out area wireframes in DXF format and the drillhole files were imported into CAE Datamine software.
- Wireframe outlines of the individual zones were modelled.
- Samples were selected from within each mineralized zone.
- Samples contained within each mineralized zone were composited to 1 m.
- Statistical and variogram analysis of the composited sample grades was carried out.
- A block model with blocks 20 m wide in the east and north and 5 m vertically was prepared.
- Each individual mineralized zone was filled with blocks using sub-cells down to 1 m in all directions.

- Gold grades were estimated into each parent block within the veins, using ordinary kriging and the dynamic anisotropy method to allow for slight changes in the dip.
- The blocks located within the areas of previous mining were identified.
- The individual vein models were combined into one model.

14.2.4 Samples

A total of 17,485 samples were available. Of these 3,309 composite samples were located within the mineralized zone wireframes and used for the variogram analysis and estimation of the block grades within the mineralized zones.

14.2.5 Bulk Density

Bulk density measurements have been systematically collected with a growing database of the different lithologies. As yet, some lithologies are poorly represented, and there needs to be more refinement of the historic logging. The mineralization occurs within many different rock types, and therefore an average value has been used. Based on the 403 samples collected an average density of 2.8 t/m^3 has been used for this estimate.

14.2.6 Statistics and Compositing

A statistical analysis and variography was carried out for the 13 mineralized zones combined as there was not sufficient data within each single zone to provide meaningful variograms

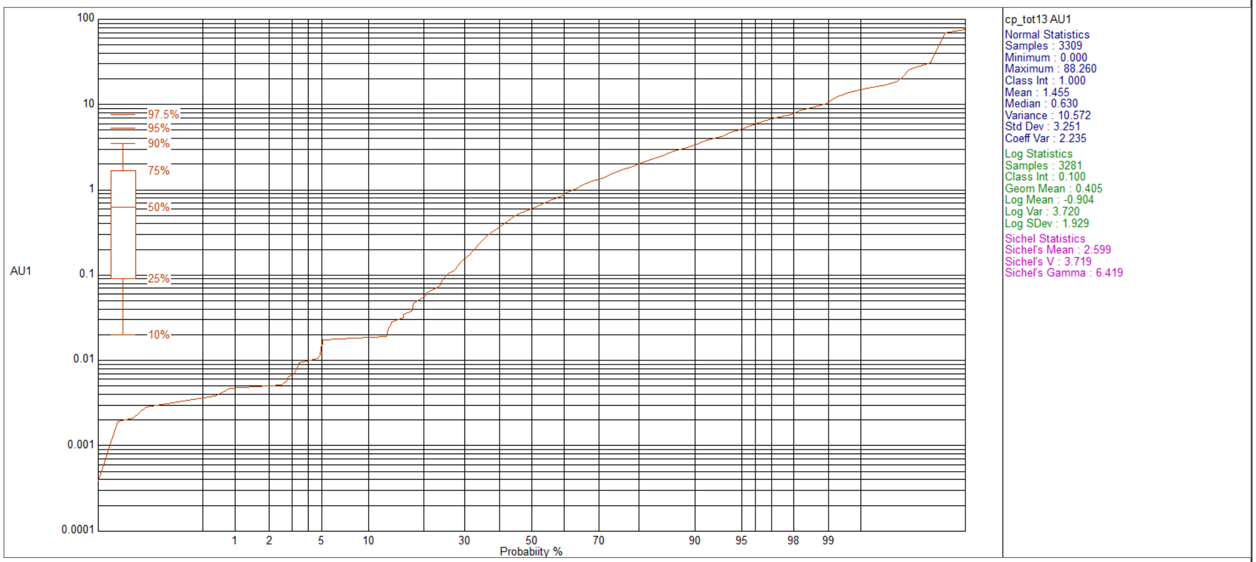
Table 14.2 shows the statistics for both the raw sample data and the selected composites within the mineralized zones used for the variogram analysis.

Table 14.2 Sample Statistics

	No. Samples	Mean Au (g/t)	Median Au (g/t)	Min. Au (g/t)	Max. Au (g/t)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
Raw	17,485	0.37	0.02	0	208.8	2.22	5.94
Selected 1 m Composites	3,309	1.46	0.63	0.0	88.26	3.25	2.23

Figure 14.3 shows a log probability plot of the composited gold grades within the mineralized zones. Based on this plot, a top-cap of 20 g/t was applied to the composites prior to estimation.

Figure 14.3 Log Probability Plot of Composite Gold Values



Variogram analysis was undertaken on the composited gold grades for all the 13 veins combined as one data set. The variogram parameters resulting from the analysis, using a two structure variogram are shown in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3 Variogram Parameters

Rotation			Range 1 (m)				Range 2 (m)			
Z Axis (^{0})	Y Axis (^{0})	Nugget	Sill 1	E-W	N-S	Vertical	Sill 2	E-W	N-S	Vertical
54	-50	2.5	1.1	24	9	7	1.3	50	67	24

14.2.7 Block Grade Estimation

All the gold grades were estimated into parent cells only. Blocks were discretized using 3 x 3 x 1 points (X, Y and Z respectively).

The search parameters used to estimate the block gold grades are the same for all the mineralized zones, as only one variogram analysis was used, due to the small sample population within each of the individual mineralized zones. A three-pass octant search was used, with the three-pass search parameters shown in Table 14.4. To provide block grades in areas not estimated using these search parameters, a further estimate was carried out using a same search ellipse but with no octants.

The updated modelling created mineralized zones with a marked change in orientation and therefore the dynamic anisotropy technique was implemented for the estimation of each mineralized zone. This technique allows the adjustment of the angles for defining the search radii and variogram models to be defined individually for each cell in the block model. Thus, the search radii is oriented to follow the trend of the mineralization in the zones.

Table 14.4 Search Parameters

Pass	Search Ellipse			Back Ground Rotation			Number of Samples		
	X Axis (m)	Y Axis (m)	Z Axis (m)	Z Axis (^{0})	Y Axis (^{0})	X Axis (^{0})	Min	Max	Max per hole
First	50	70	25	54	-50	0	5	16	3
Second	100	140	50	54	-50	0	5	16	3
Third	150	210	75	54	-50	0	1	16	3

14.2.8 Resource Classification of Block Models

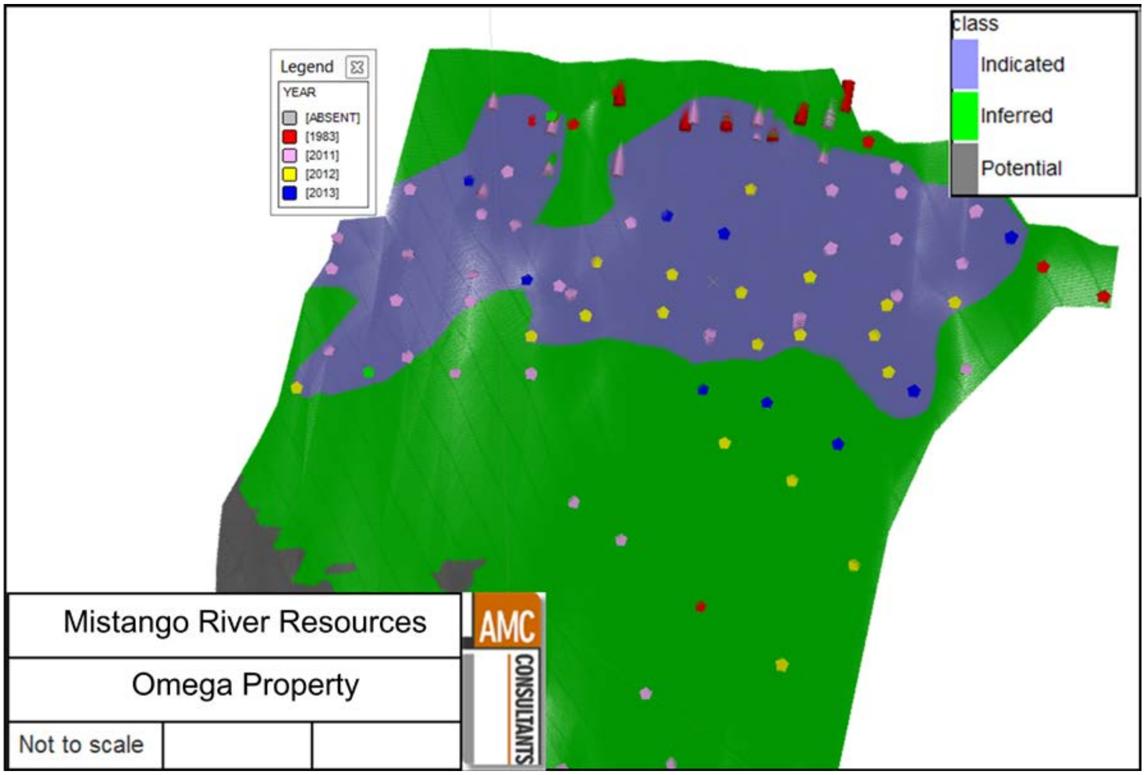
Due to the problems with the absolute location of the historic workings and lack of detailed geotechnical data to assist mine design, AMC was unable to classify any of the resources as Measured. The resource classification, as either Indicated or Inferred, is based on:

- Location of drillholes
- Quality of the samples

Samples previous to 2011 have been excluded from the Indicated Mineral Resource, due to the lack of accurate surveying. Blocks within the modelled mineralized zones which were populated during the three-pass octant search have been classified as Inferred Resources. The Indicated Mineral Resource area was selected based on assessing which blocks fell within the 50 m x 50 m drilling grid. This was further modified visually to allow reasonable continuity of the Indicated Mineral Resource.

Figure 14.4 shows the relationship between the resource classification and the composite distribution into one of the main mineralized zones.

Figure 14.4 Main Mineralized Zone Resource Classification



Figures 14.5 and 14.6 show the relationship between the modelled mineralized zones and the drilling data. The mineralized zones illustrated include blocks showing the estimated gold grades.

Figure 14.5 Vertical Section through Mineralized Zones

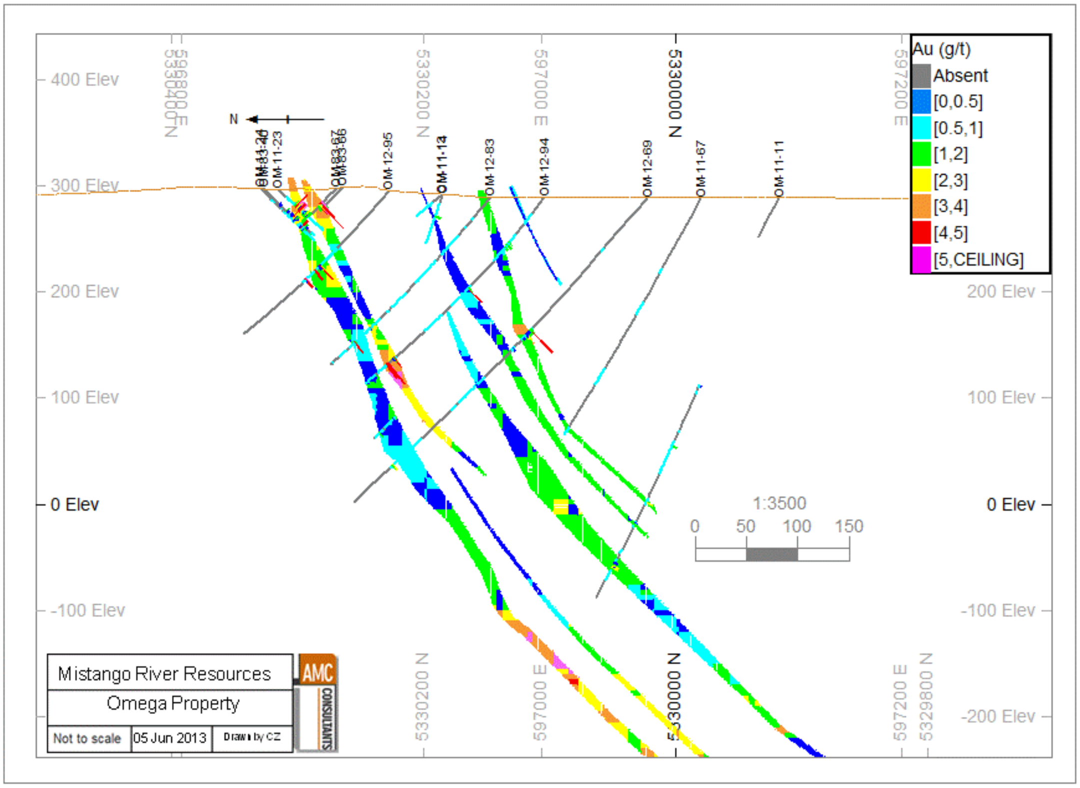
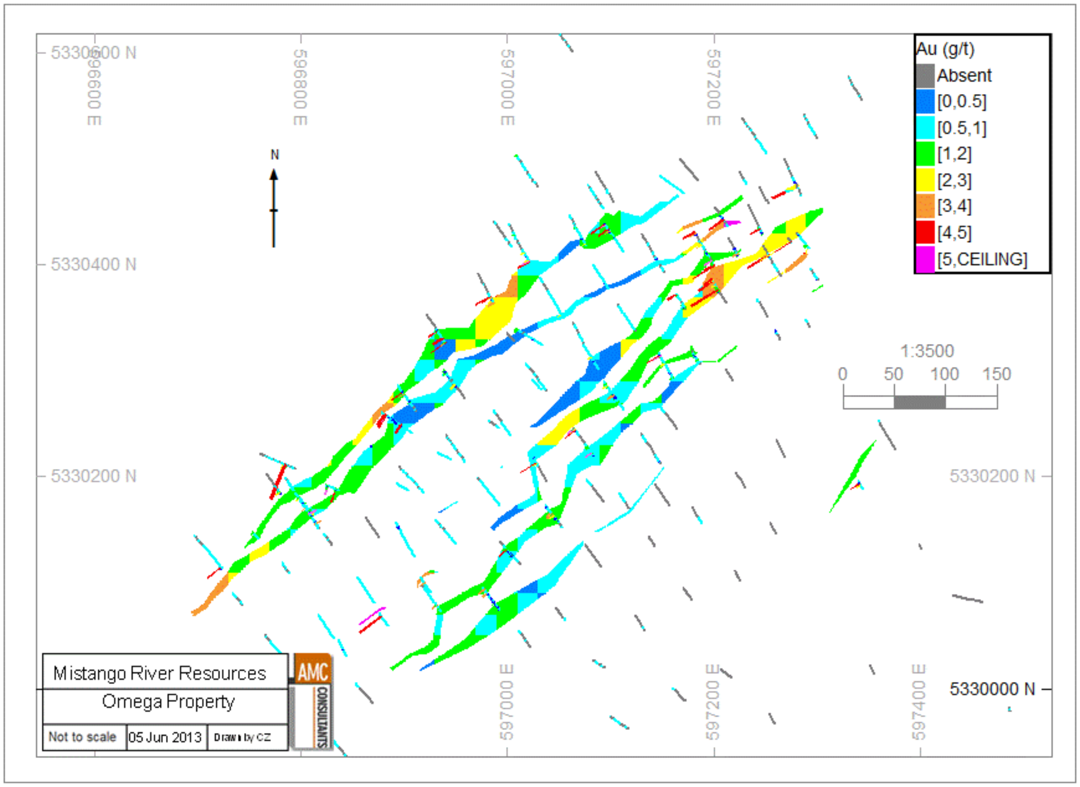


Figure 14.6 Plan View of Mineralized Zones at Elevation 210 m



Grade tonnage curves (Figures 14.7 and 14.8) for the combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources have been prepared for the total resource above 130 masl and below 130 masl. These graphs illustrate that both tonnage and average grade are sensitive to cut-off grade.

Figure 14.7 Grade-Tonnage Curves for Total Resources Above 130 masl

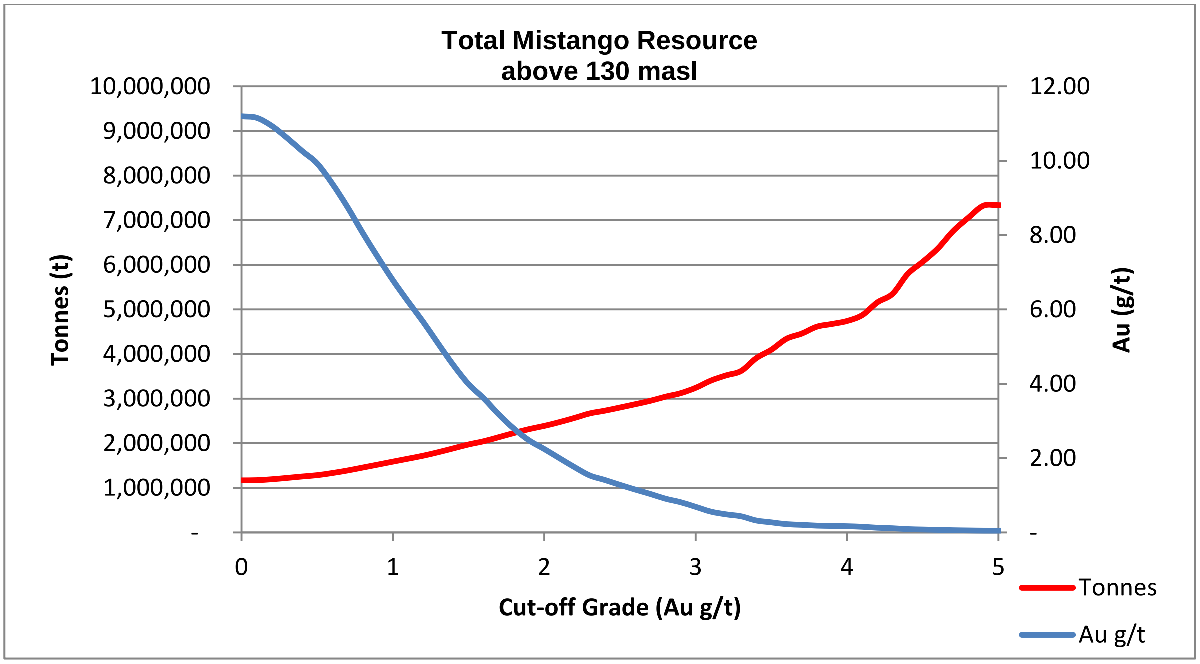
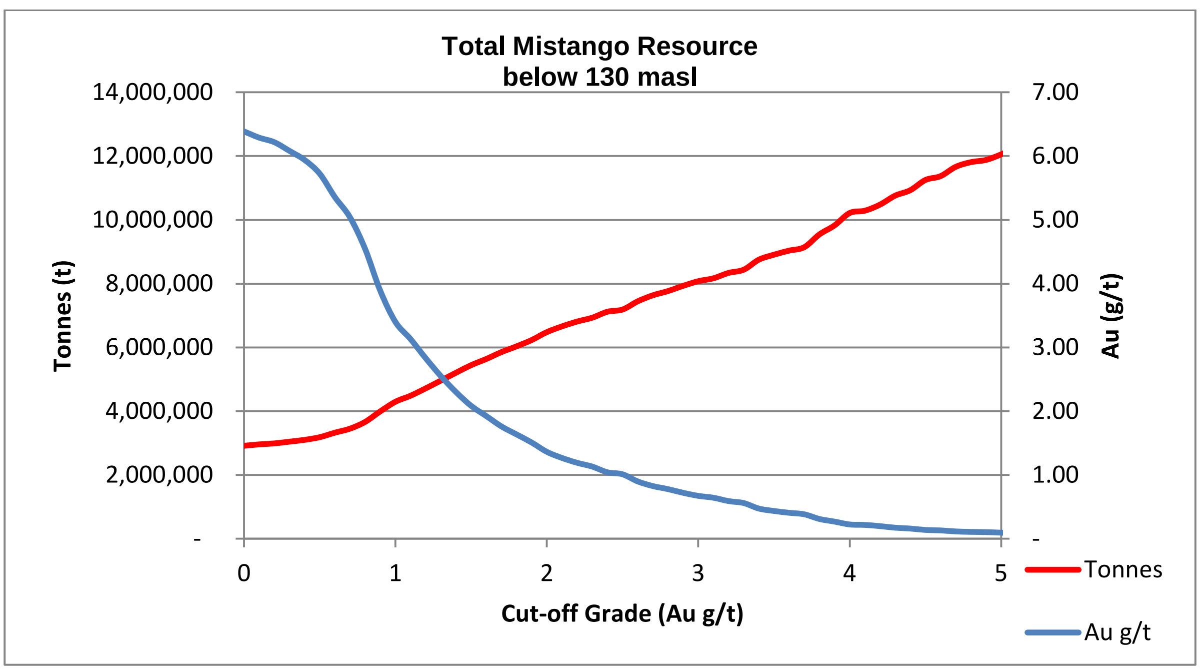


Figure 14.8 Grade-Tonnage Curves for Total Resources Below 130 masl



14.3 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource for the Omega mineralized zones has been reported above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off for blocks above 130 masl and above 3.0 g/t Au cut-off for blocks below 130 masl. The division was created to allow for open cut and underground mining to ensure that the resource meets the reasonable prospects of economic extraction criteria.

The estimated Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources as at 10 May 2013 are shown in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 Summary of Estimated Mineral Resources as at 10 May 2013

Cut-off grade	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au ounces
0.5 g/t Au above 130 masl	Indicated	4.92	1.39	219,438
3 g/t Au below 130 masl	Indicated	0.003	3.19	370
			Total Indicated	**219,808**
0.5 g/t Au above 130 masl	Inferred	3.35	1.8	190,900
3 g/t Au below 130 masl	Inferred	1.34	4.0	174,500
			Total Inferred	**365,400**

Note: A constant bulk density of 2.8 t/m^3 has been used.

AMC is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors which may materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.4 Exploration Potential

There is good exploration potential within the Project area as there are parts of the mineralized zones, particularly down dip at depth, that have not been sufficiently drilled to gauge their continuity.

There also remains potential to many of the mineralized zones with their extension along strike.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable

16 MINING METHODS

Not applicable

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Kirkland Lake - Larder Lake area is historically one of the most prolific gold districts in North America. Gold was first discovered in 1906, with the first mine coming into production by 1910. Gold production has been almost continuous since then and between 1910 and 1999, the gold camp produced some 1.16 million kilograms (37.3 million ounces) of gold from 25 mines. The majority of the gold mines are located on or near the C-LLDZ or on subsidiary splays and shears. Currently in the area, there are two mines in production and three properties are in the advanced stage of exploration (Fardy, 2012).

23.1 Kerr-Addison Mine

The old Kerr-Addison Mine lies 6 km east of the Omega project site. The Kerr-Addison Mine produced approximately 11 million ounces of gold during a 58-year operating life from 1938 to 1996. Gold-bearing zones within its extensive mineralized system were mined from surface to a depth of 1,312 feet, and over a strike length of about 975 m. The Kerr-Addison mine has the same alteration assemblages and type of mineralization as Omega.

23.2 Bear Lake Gold Ltd

Bear Lake Gold Ltd is situated 2.5 km east of and along strike with the Omega Property. Their properties cover the Femland, Cheminis and the Bear Lake Zones. In April and June, 2011, P&E Mining Consultants issued NI 43-101 reports on the Cheminis and Bear Lake Zones. The Cheminis Zone has an Indicated Mineral Resource of 335,000 t at 4.07 g/t Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of approximately 1.39 Mt at 5.22 g/t Au. The Bear Lake Zone has an Inferred Mineral Resource of 3.75 Mt at 5.67 g/t Au. (Bear Lake Gold, 2012).

23.3 Armistice Resources Group

Armistice Resources Group have properties immediately east of the Bear Lake Gold properties and 5 km east of and along strike with the Omega Property. The company began hoisting ore from the old McGarry shaft in January 2012. Armistice Resources issued an NI 43-10I report on the McGarry Deposit with an Indicated Mineral Resource totalling some 440,000 t at 7.9 gt Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 156,000 t at 5.83 g/t Au. In estimating the resources, high grade gold values were cut to 51.43 g/t. The resource estimate was prepared by E. Anderson, P.Eng. a non-independent Qualified Person and dated September 2011 (Drenan, 2011).

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Not applicable

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Omega Mine was a producer of gold over two periods in the 1920's and 1950's and has been re-explored in phases since 1975, by a number of companies. The Project is a brown field site with the inherited problems of both contaminated land from the tailings and problems associated with the old mine workings. Both these issues will need to be dealt with as the project progresses. To remove the arsenic enriched waste, Mistango has contracted the removal and re-processing of this material to a third party.

The exploration programs run by Mistango have been conducted generally at good industry standards and the resulting data is appropriate for the estimation of Mineral Resources. Some historic 1980s drilling data was used for resource estimation purposes after validation by twinning of some of these drillholes. Additional information relating to old underground workings has also been incorporated into the model in order to ensure the estimate has taken into account the material already mined.

The geological interpretation of the deposit agrees with the style of mineralization found in the area. The mineralization occurs within a series of narrow mineralized zones adjacent to the hangingwall (south contact) of the ultramafic rocks with altered basaltic volcanics along the LLB. The majority of the mineralization is deposited along the main fault, which defines the hangingwalls and footwalls at the old Omega Mine. There is probably repetition of the zones due to stacking of the mineralized zones during movement along the LLB.

AMC's May 2013 resource estimate is based on a total of 171 drillholes, located on an approximate 50 m x 50 m grid. AMC have recommended a limit of 200 m on the open pit resource as being the maximum depth achievable in this environment.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Sample and Other Data

All known errors have been removed from the drillhole database. The 2013 data provided contained no new errors.

The location of the existing mined stopes needs to be improved possibly with addition of the new drillhole data.

AMC recommends that Mistango use continuous sampling of the holes. The gold mineralization is nuggetty and the mineralized zones carrying the gold appear to pinch and swell and therefore it may be easy to miss a particular zone during core sampling. Better structural logging of the core would also aid in identifying if the faults impact on the continuity of the individual mineralized zones.

Bulk density measurements should be collected from additional rocks types within the drill core in order to generate sufficient values within each type.

Additional work needs to be undertaken in order to further simplify the lithologies and to remove naming overlaps.

Additional Drilling

Additional infill drilling should be undertaken to test both the down dip extension of the mineralized zones and the along strike extension. A two phase approach is suggested. The first phase would be to drill on an approximate 100 m x 100 m grid to test the continuity of the individual mineralized zones. It is estimated that this would require 10,000 m of diamond drilling. The cost of this is $150 per metre, including the assaying. For the first phase of drilling the total cost, including the drilling, logging, assaying and updating of the maps and plans is estimated at $1,600,000.

If this drilling showed good results and proved that the zones appear to be fairly continuous a second phase of drilling would be then undertaken in order to infill between and bring any potential new resource up to the Indicated level. It is estimated that this would require 7,000 m of drilling. For the second phase of drilling the total cost, including the drilling, logging, assaying and updating of the maps and plans is estimated at $1,125,000.

AMC recommends that as part of the next two phases of drilling some of the holes are drilled with the additional purpose of undertaking detailed geotechnical logging, including rock strength, joint characterization and structure orientation. This would add 50% to the cost of the selected holes. The number of holes would have to be decided upon in consultation with a geotechnical engineer.

27 REFERENCES

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28 QUALIFIED PERSONS CERTIFICATES

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1. I, Catherine Pitman, P.Geo.(Ontario), do hereby certify that I am the Geology Manager and a Senior Geologist for AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., Suite 300, 90 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3V9, Canada
2. I graduated with a BSc. in Geology from University of Wales in 1982 and an M.Sc. in Mining Geology from Camborne School of Mines in 1983.
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1998, and have been involved in mineral exploration and mine geology for a total of 14 years since my graduation from university. This has involved working in UK and Canada. My experience is in database management, geological interpretation and resource estimation.
5. 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 fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of *Omega Property, McVittie Township, Ontario, Canada, Technical Report for Mistango River Resources Inc.*, dated effective 10 May 2013 (the "Technical Report"). I have visited the Omega Property on 7-9 August 2012.
7. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the parts of the Technical Report that I am responsible for, contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 10 July 2013

Original signed and sealed by

Catherine Pitman P.Geo.(Ontario)
Geology Manager / Senior Geologist

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Melbourne Vic 3000
Australia

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1. I, Rod Webster, MAIG, MAusIMM, do hereby certify that I am a Principal Geologist for AMC Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, Level 19, 114 William Street, Melbourne Vic 3000.
2. I graduated with a BAppSc in Geology from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in 1980.
3. I am a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1980, and have been involved in mineral exploration and mine geology for a total of 32 years since my graduation from university. This has involved working in Australia, United Kingdom and Canada. My experience is principally in base metals, precious metals, coal, mineral sands and uranium.
5. 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 fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for part of Section 14 of the *Omega Property, McVittie Township, Ontario, Canada, Technical Report for Mistango River Resources Inc.*, dated effective 10 May 2013 (the "Technical Report"). I have not visited the Omega Property.
7. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the parts of the Technical Report that I am responsible for, contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 10 July 2013

Original signed by

Rod Webster, MAIG, MAusIMM
Principal Geologist

APPENDIX A

Drillhole Information

Table A.1 Phase 1 Summary

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length
OM-11-01	597157.216	5329935.901	287.956	325	-65	407.5
OM-11-02	596863.166	5330177.465	292.477	325	-45	150
OM-11-03	596864.033	5330177.113	292.8	325	-70	188
OM-11-04	597091.509	5330292.771	294.353	325	-50	170.5
OM-11-05	597244.544	5330428.038	301.783	325	-45	149
OM-11-06	596927.165	5330174.761	289.762	325	-45	149
OM-11-07	596927.24	5330174.642	289.725	325	-70	152
OM-11-08	597241.348	5329993.193	288.586	325	-65	606.3
OM-11-09	596968.775	5330203.077	290.329	325	-45	207
OM-11-10	596968.342	5330203.304	290.372	325	-70	137
OM-11-11	597197.713	5329963.546	288.502	325	-65	650
OM-11-12	597120.814	5330004.036	288.628	325	-65	277
OM-11-12A	597120.959	5330003.794	288.775	325	-65	47
OM-11-13	597011.328	5330231.518	292.48	325	-45	119
OM-11-14	597011.684	5330231.211	292.341	325	-70	248
OM-11-15	597080.461	5330036.373	288.803	325	-60	665
OM-11-16	597049.619	5330263.271	293.453	325	-45	117
OM-11-17	597049.881	5330262.861	293.391	325	-70	173
OM-11-18	597127.23	5329885.99	287.85	325	-65	635
OM-11-19	597046.202	5330006.277	288.937	325	-60	566
OM-11-20	597088.432	5329857.271	288.184	325	-65	662
OM-11-21	596955.113	5330397.061	296.716	145	-45	69
OM-11-22	596945.493	5330411.485	296.41	145	-45	78
OM-11-23	596918.159	5330360.376	297.282	145	-45	59
OM-11-24	596908.773	5330374.125	297.508	145	-45	72
OM-11-25	596876.018	5330331.654	298.295	145	-45	81
OM-11-26	597133.701	5330323.41	296.903	325	-50	156.5
OM-11-27	596851.921	5330364.075	299.129	145	-45	103
OM-11-28	597189.95	5330242.712	290.857	325	-50	452
OM-11-29	597376.889	5330497.535	303.514	325	-50	458
OM-11-30	596825.934	5330315.522	301.698	145	-45	100
OM-11-31	596810.873	5330337.733	301.182	145	-45	59
OM-11-32	596794.603	5330359.379	300.877	145	-45	26.1
OM-11-33	596797.475	5330269.433	304.098	145	-45	86
OM-11-34	596767	5330322	311	145	-45	146
OM-11-35	597297.102	5330437.943	302.722	325	-50	338
OM-11-36	597330.344	5330465.102	302.729	325	-55	401
OM-11-37	597098	5330555	303	325	-50	362
OM-11-38	596844.742	5330115.858	289.852	325	-50	180
OM-11-39	596844.742	5330115.858	289.852	325	-70	200
OM-11-40	596802.635	5330086.37	290.243	325	-45	107
OM-11-41	596802.635	5330086.37	290.243	325	-70	185
OM-11-42	596761.932	5330057.065	292.023	325	-45	194
OM-11-43	596761.932	5330057.065	292.023	325	-70	137
OM-11-44	596821.458	5329974.514	288.327	325	-50	246
OM-11-45	596859.958	5330003.192	288.845	325	-50	345
OM-11-46	596903.045	5330034.047	289.105	325	-50	251
OM-11-47	596901	5330043	293	325	-65	284
OM-11-48	596938	5330068	297	325	-45	215

Table A.2 Phase 2 Summary

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length
OM-11-49	596901	5330043	293.00	325	-65	317
OM-11-50	596856	5330008	293.00	325	-65	356
OM-11-51	596821	5329974	288.00	325	-65	316
OM-11-52	597200.88	5329874.8	287.04	325	-70	661
OM-11-53	597272.49	5329948.16	287.53	325	-70	629
OM-11-54	596759.15	5330236.35	304.30	145	-45	83
OM-11-55	596727.33	5330280.56	302.73	145	-45	238.6
OM-11-56	597367.18	5329994.19	292.08	325	-70	644
0M-11-57	597022.08	5330303.1	296.49	325	-50	161
OM-11-58	597061.4	5330335.78	299.39	325	-50	159
OM-11-59	597112.73	5330361.88	300.42	325	-50	176
OM-11-60	597494.65	5329967.87	291.53	325	-80	698
OM-11-60A	597494.65	5329967.87	291.53	335	-80	29
OM-11-61	597140.63	5330396.18	299.06	325	-50	138.6
OM-11-62	597091.46	5330292.92	294.21	325	-50	164
OM-11-63	597091.98	5330291.98	294.39	325	-60	221
OM-11-64	597337.19	5329856.98	286.59	325	-70	800
OM-11-65	597046.89	5330356.13	298.65	325	-45	146
OM-11-66	597071.78	5330408.4	297.70	325	-45	179
OM-12-67	597153.52	5330025.17	288.67	325	-60	405.2
OM-12-68	597143.47	5330394.14	299.18	325	-45	185
OM-12-69	597123.66	5330067.55	288.62	325	-50	404
OM-12-70	597160.43	5330285.25	292.97	325	-50	259
OM-12-71	597194.8	5330057.48	288.45	325	-60	475.3
OM-12-72	597118.56	5330253.53	291.28	325	-50	227
OM-12-73	597238.44	5330081.88	288.87	325	-70	322.3
OM-12-74	597272.94	5330126.26	289.21	325	-70	491
OM-12-75	597249.95	5330158.77	289.69	325	-60	503
OM-12-76	597138.02	5330138.66	289.04	325	-60	452
OM-12-77	597209.19	5330123.51	289.13	325	-60	443
OM-12-78	597353.82	5330173.8	289.91	325	-75	422
OM-12-79	597287.66	5330185.07	290.29	325	-60	500
OM-12-80	597146.6	5330212.77	289.39	325	-50	275

Table A.3 Phase 3 Summary

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length
OM-12-81	597114.74	5330171.21	289.085	325	-50	248
OM-12-82	597074.21	5330228.85	289.923	325	-50	181
OM-12-83	597036.34	5330191.84	289.278	325	-50	263
OM-12-84	596993.45	5330165.94	289.228	325	-50	225
OM-12-85	597025.6	5330121.93	288.76	325	-45	252
OM-12-86				325	-50	248
OM-12-87	596985.89	5330091.76	288.56	325	-50	260
OM-12-88	597026.48	5330034.54	288.62	325	-50	278
OM-12-89	596935.89	5330247.88	296.04	325	-45	58
OM-12-90	596971.96	5330023.04	288.68	325	-45	311

Table A.4 Phase 4 Summary Table

BHID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length
OM-12-91	597325	5330396	301	325	-50	233
OM-12-92	597281	5330375	300	325	-50	220
OM-12-93	597175	5330179	290	325	-50	311
OM-12-94	597065	5330161	290	325	-50	248
OM-12-95	596972	5330286	297	325	-50	195
OM-12-96	597053	5330091	290	325	-50	251
OM-12-97	596885	5329967	290	325	-60	326
OM-12-98	596875	5329897	290	325	-50	398

Table A.5 Phase 5 Summary Table

OM-13-104	597322	5330381	300	319	-60	150
OM-13-105	597251	5330382	301	326	-50	135
OM-13-106	597157	5330347	300	326	-45	159
OM-13-107	597246	5330314	293	326	-50	196
OM-13-108	597206	5330277	292	327	-65	201
OM-13-109	597202	5330197	290	322	-45	300
OM-13-110	597188	5330128	289	325	-50	351
OM-13-111	597127	5330134	289	324	-50	312
OM-13-112	597085	5330110	289	324	-50	306
OM-13-113	597001	5330216	291	326	-45	168
OM-13-114	596947	5330211	291	326	-50	156
OM-13-115	596885	5330206	292	324	-70	73
OM-13-116	596902	5330103	289	327	-55	237
OM-13-117	596810	5330142	290	325	-55	147