



A Moonshot at a Potential Multi-Million-Ounce Lode Gold Deposit

**--In the Polific Uchi gold Belt of North-
Western Ontario, Canada With More Than 45
Million Oz of Gold Plus the Spectacular New
Great Bear Gold Discovery at Red Lake**



Global Map

My Collection

LOCATION OF THE FRY-McVEAN CLAIMS

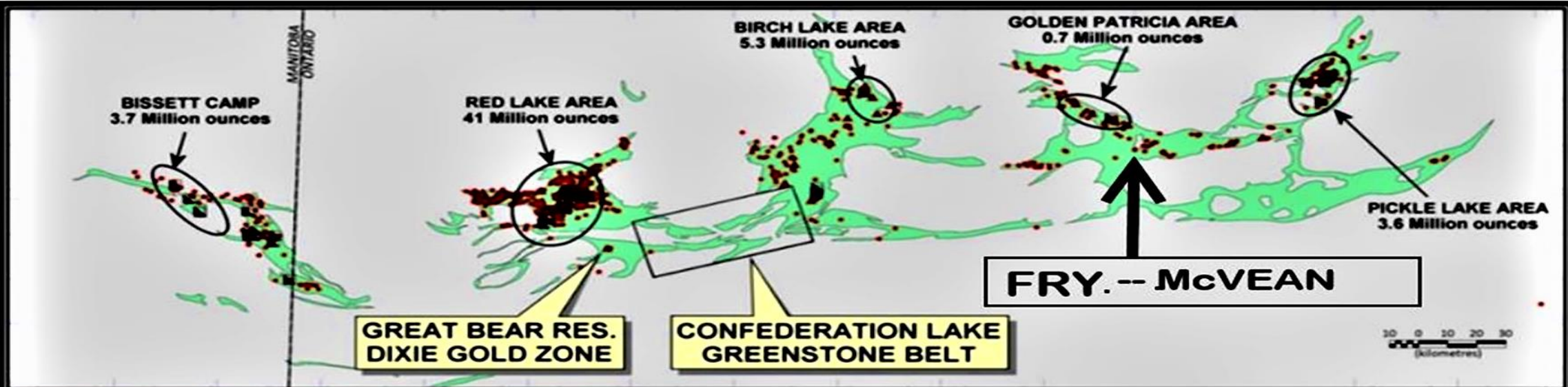


MN TN
-8.3°
2010-01-01

The value proposition is to take a 4-year 100% earn-in option to acquire the property by drilling a 2-mile long by 400 m wide dilational Riedel shear zoned as a highly correlated geological, geochemical and geophysical anomalous gold target. The firm commitment would be for year one drilling and the work in following years is optional. The risk/ reward ratio could be a potential major multi-million ounce gold mine with billions of dollars of gold resources for an initial investment of about \$630 thousand US in year one. Initial drill success could bring a flow of equity financing offers to a junior miner.

www.goldclaimsforoption.com

PROLIFIC UCHI SUB-PROVINCE PRODUCED 45 MILLION OZ AU WITH 5 GREENSTONE BELTS



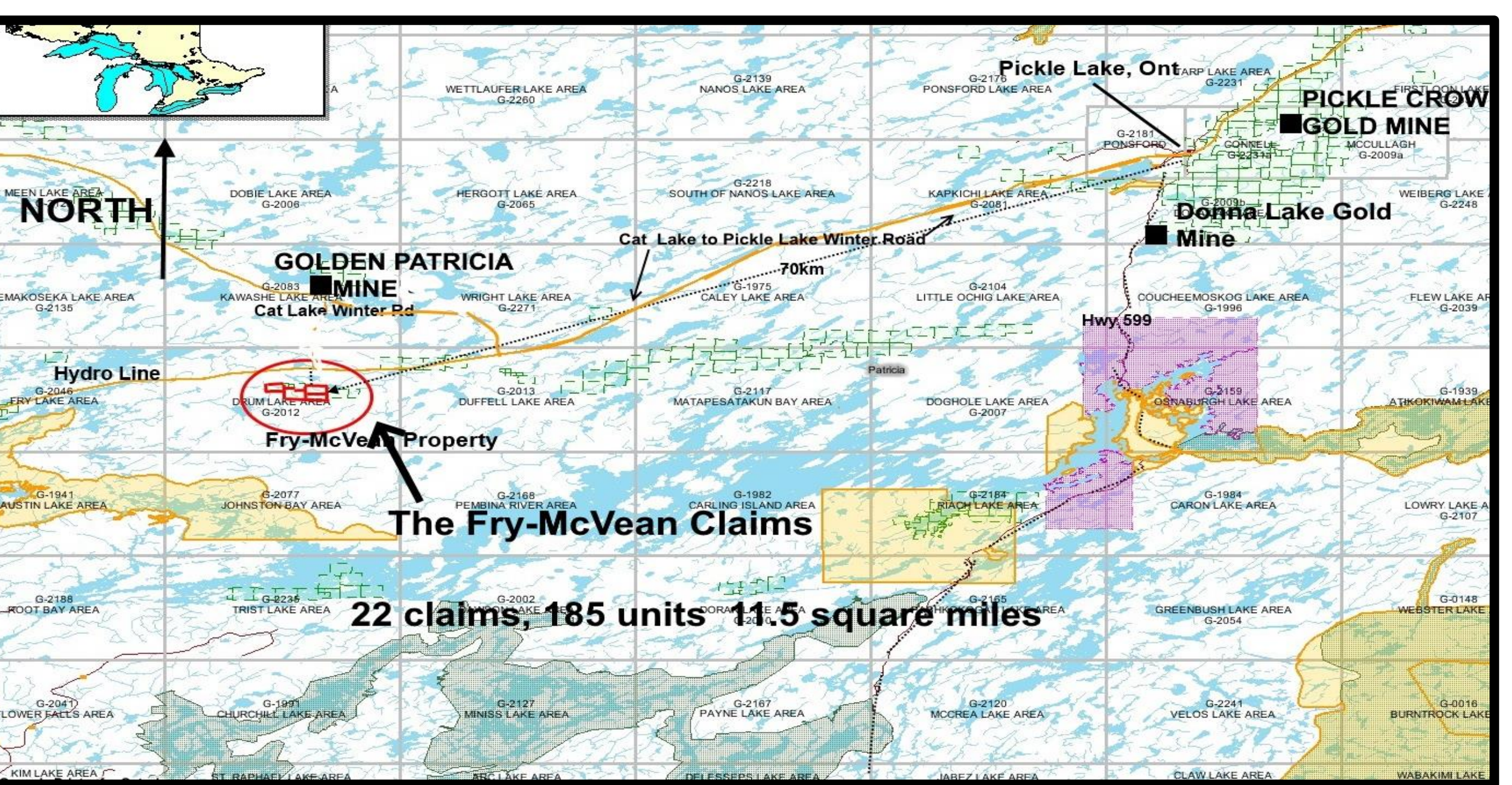
GOLD ENDOWMENT (OUNCES)
Per mining camp: totals of
past production + reserves
+ resources (approximate)

GOLD DEPOSITS AND PROSPECTS

- Producing mine
- Past producing mine
- Developed prospect
- Prospect

**GREENSTONE BELTS AND GOLD
DEPOSITS OF THE UCHI DOMAIN
NW ONTARIO AND SE MANITOBA**

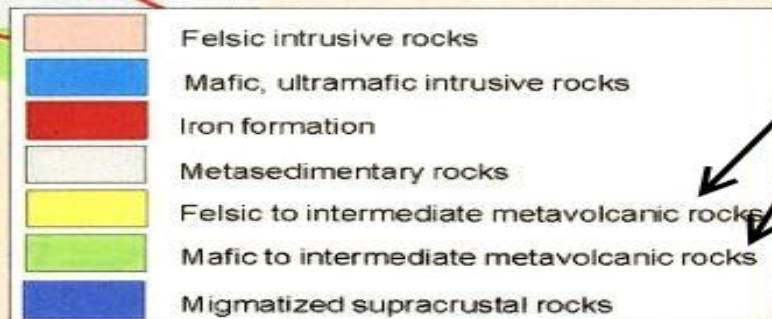
THE FRY-McVEAN CLAIMS HAS STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND GEOMETRY SIMILAR TO RED LAKE



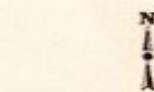
LOCATION MAP OF THE FRY-McVEAN CLAIMS

Yellow and Green = Greenstone Belt

Shear Zones in iron formation sheared



Bear Head Shear Zone



Central

Patricia Gold Mine

Pickle Lake Gold District
(+2M ounces)

Pickle Crow Mine (Au)

Pickle Lake

PICKLE LAKE

Pickle Lake Greenstone Belt

Pickle Crow Gold Mine

Donna Lake Mine (Au)

Dona Lake Gold Mine in sheared iron formation

Golden Patricia Mine (Au)

Golden Patricia Mine

Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt

Dempster Claims

LL-ULSZ

Claims

Fry-McVean Claims

Fry-McVean Shear Zone

Tri Origin Exploration

Claim Holders

Tri Origin Exploration

D.B. Bazinet

Kitnor Metals

Manicouagan Minerals

Trillium North Minerals

Location of Fry-McVean Claims 47 Miles Southwest of Pickle Lake Gold Camp

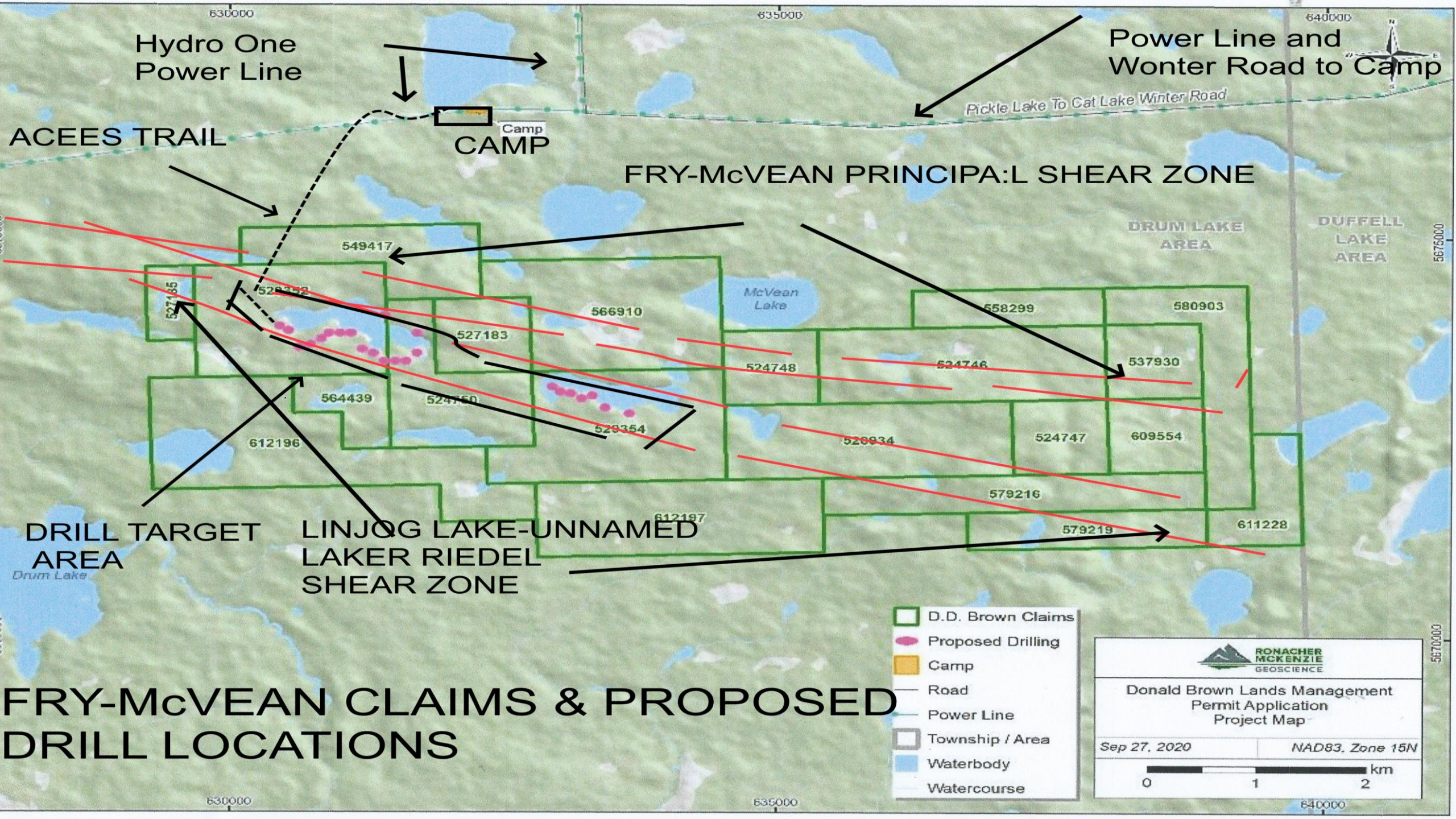
and 11 Miles South of golden Patricia Mine in East-Central UchiSub-province

Pickle Crow Mine 1935-1966 1.47 m oz Au, 16.1 g/t and current resources of 1.24 million oz 16 g/t

Central Patricia Mine 1934-1951 650,000 oz Au at 13 g/t

Golden Patricia Mine 1988-1997 600000 oz Au at 14.9 g/t

Donna Lake Mine 1987-1994 650,000 oz Au



This presentation deals with the following:

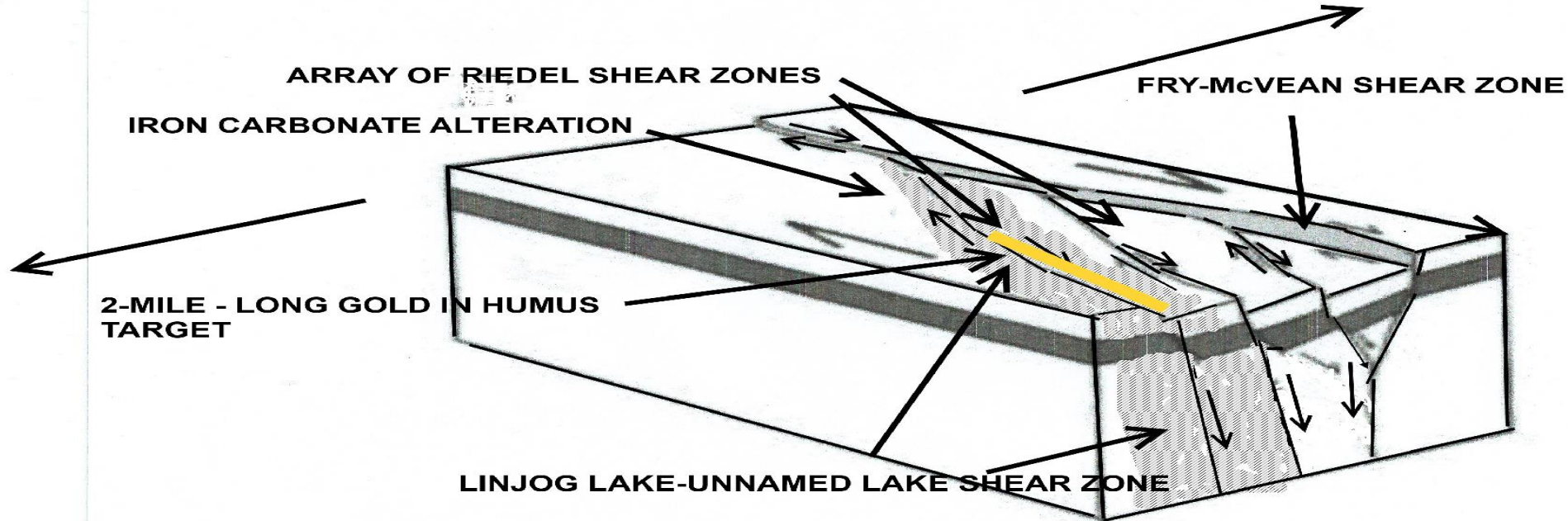
❑ 314 gold anomalies and other gold indicator anomalies on the Fry-McVean claims in northwestern Ontario. The anomalous 2 MILE DRILL TARGET HAS NEVER BEEN DRILLED.

❑ A Riedel shear zone detected from airborne VLF-EM conductors as a dilational gold host structure that extends over 8.5 km on strike and includes the DRILL TARGET.

❑ Highly correlated VLF-EM Current Density anomalies that are related to the above geochemical gold soil anomalies and these are interpreted as an indication of Fe-, As-, Mo- and Sb- bearing sulphide minerals in the bedrock that are commonly related to orogenic gold deposits- as at the Hemlo deposit..

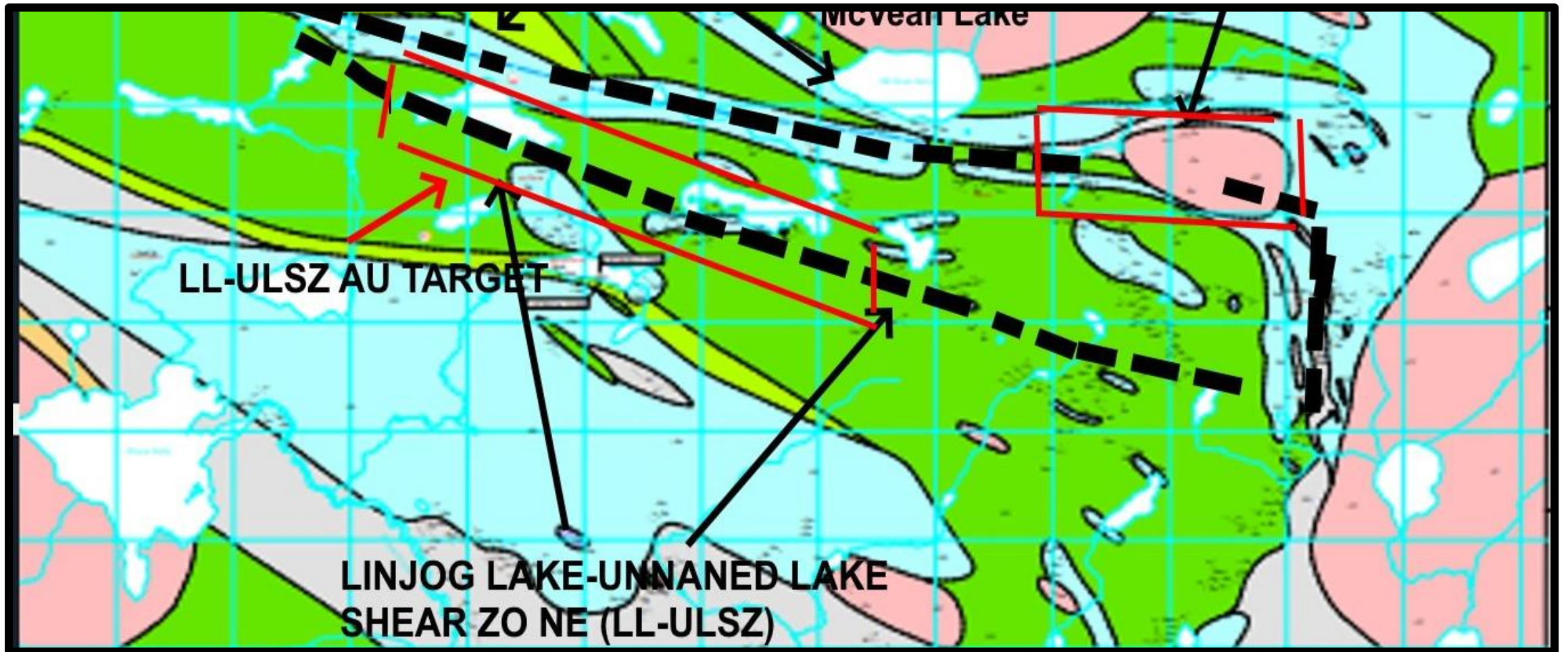
LOW-SULPHIDE QUARTZ GOLD DEPOSIT MODEL DEVELOPED BY A.C. COLVINE,
OGS, 1988 and PRESENTED IN U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MISC. PAPER 139, 1988
BY Lawrence J DREW, ADAPTED TO FRY-McVEAN PROPERTY

TRANS-TENSIONAL PULL-APART STRUCTURE



BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A NEGATIVE FLOWER STRUCTURE OR PULL-APART STRUCTURE

**CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF RIEDEL SHEAR SYSTEM AND PULL-APART STRUCTURE
AS A GOLD HOST STRUCTURE**



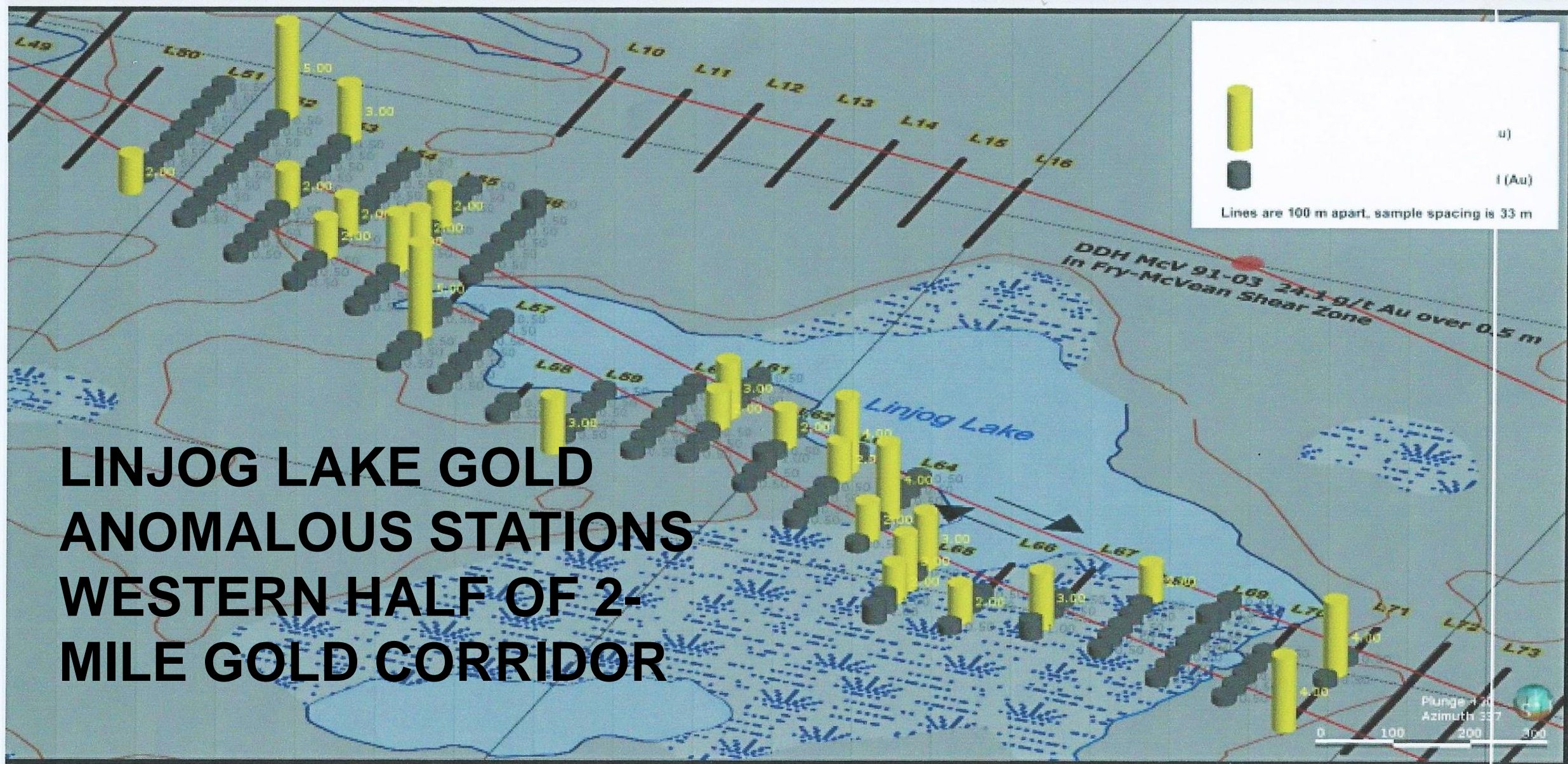
The 2-mile plus long anomalous geological, geochemical and geophysical gold target is within the red quadrangle above on the LL-ULSZ, a dilational Riedel shear zone

The Fry-McVean 3,200 meter by 400 meter geochemical anomalous gold corridor target is shown above. This Riedel-shear zone target has:

(1) the **same dilational Riedel shear zone and Pull-Apart structural features as eight (8) World Class gold mines** in 4 global continents which includes 2 giant deposits (the Golden Mile and Obuasi) and the Red Lake Mine Trend mines

(2) **the same structural geometric features as the eight (8) mines and / or major mining camps in Superior Province** which include the Hemlo mines, the Red Lake mining camp, the Pickle Lake mining camp and the Val d'Or mining camp. All have Triple or Quadruple Point Junctions of felsic plutons.

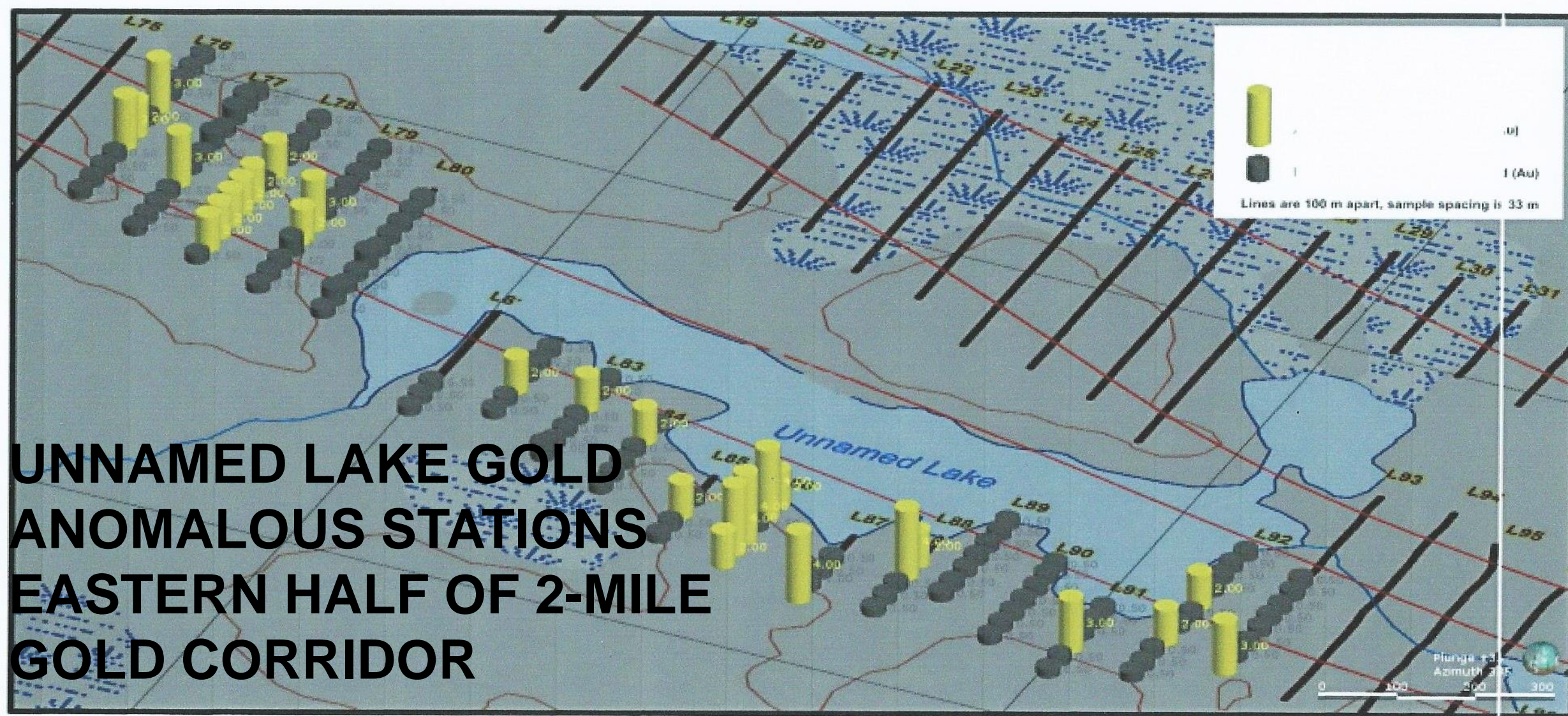
The above two features are described by D.L Groves as geometric structural features of World Class and Giant gold deposits. These geometric structural features were identified by this writer in the Fry-McVean 3,200 meter by 400 meter geochemical anomalous gold corridor ,as shown on the map above. See Groves' paper on the internet



LINJOG LAKE GOLD ANOMALOUS STATIONS WESTERN HALF OF 2- MILE GOLD CORRIDOR

Gold in humus anomalies at Linjog Lake over 1 mile. Black columns are background sample sites at ≤ 1.9 Ppb Au. Looking Northwest. Samples on the north-west side project on-strike into Linjog Lake.

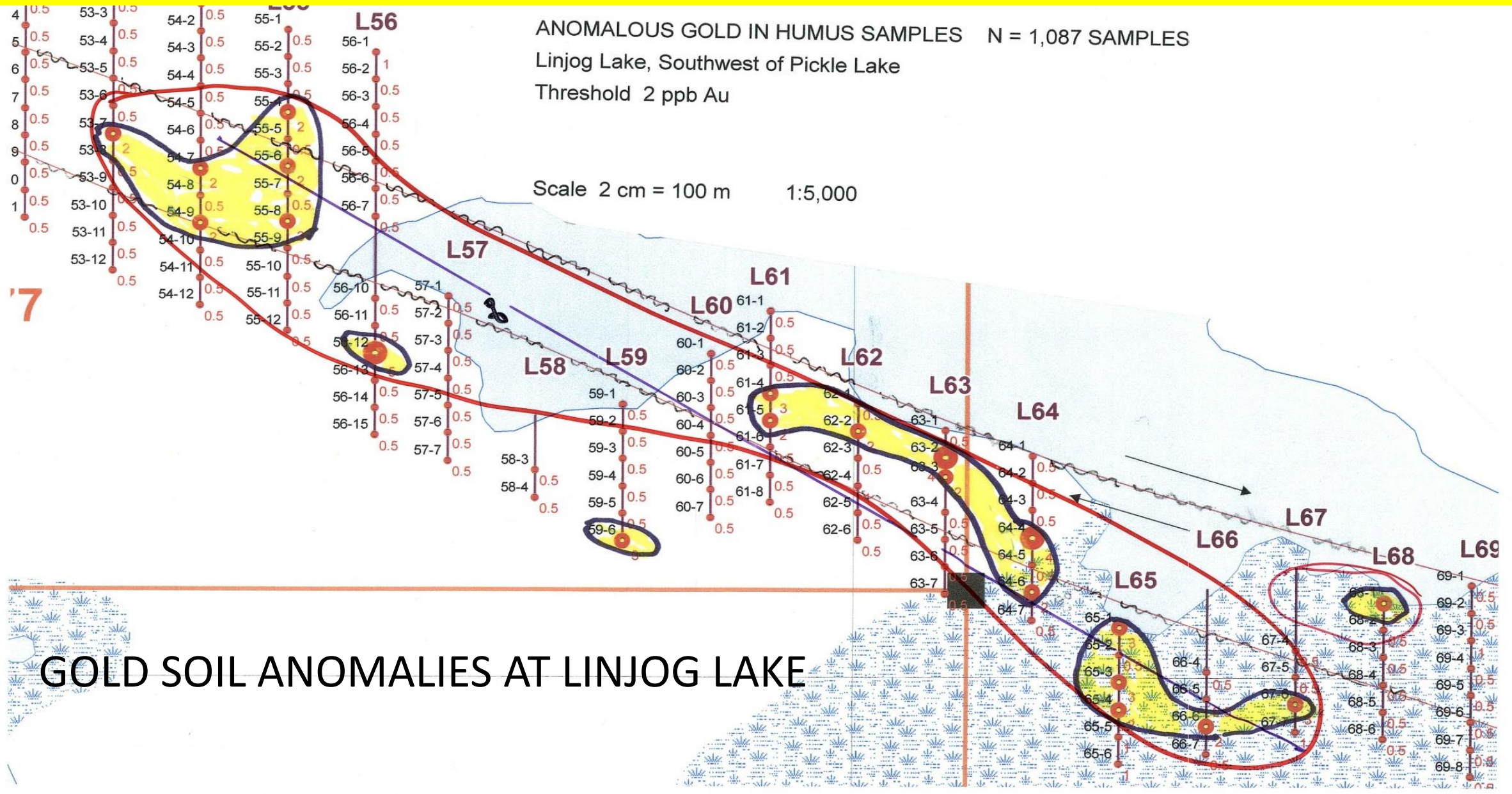
UNNAMED LAKE GOLD ANOMALOUS STATIONS EASTERN HALF OF 2-MILE GOLD CORRIDOR



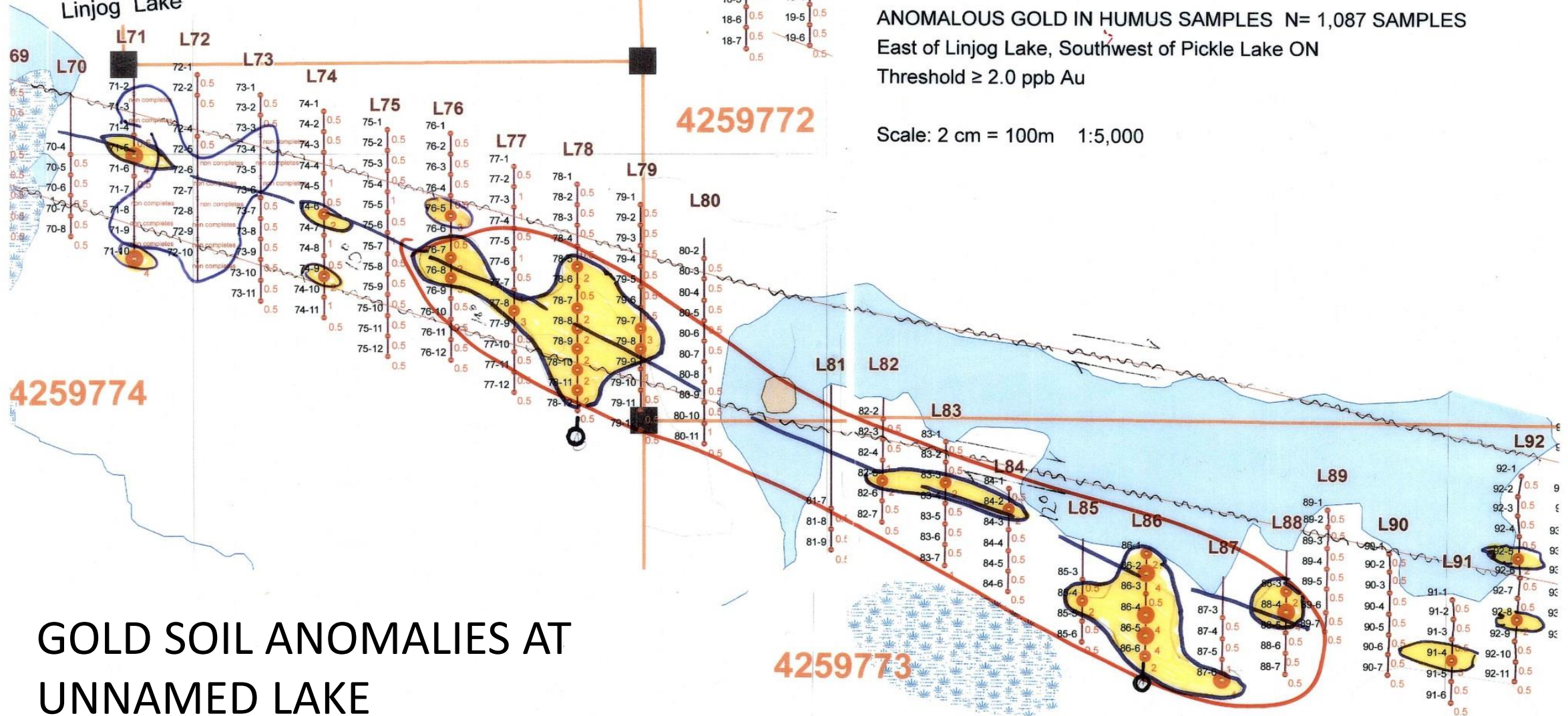
Gold in humus anomalies at Unnamed Lake over 1 mile. Black columns are background sample sites. Looking North. Sample lines in black at 100 m intervals. Samples on the north-west side project on-strike into Unnamed Lake.

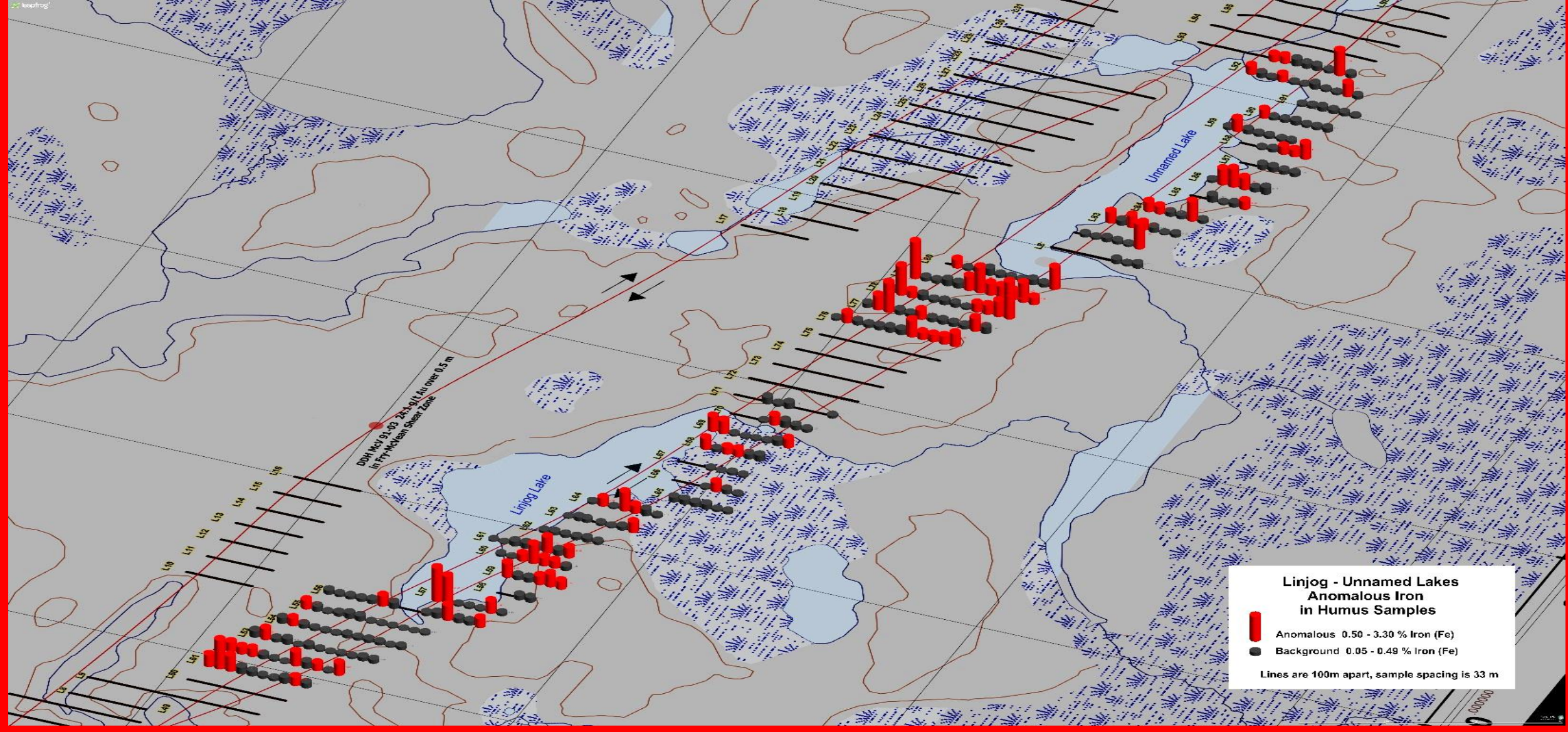
ANOMALOUS GOLD IN HUMUS SAMPLES N = 1,087 SAMPLES
Linjog Lake, Southwest of Pickle Lake
Threshold 2 ppb Au

Scale 2 cm = 100 m 1:5,000



GOLD SOIL ANOMALIES AT LINJOG LAKE



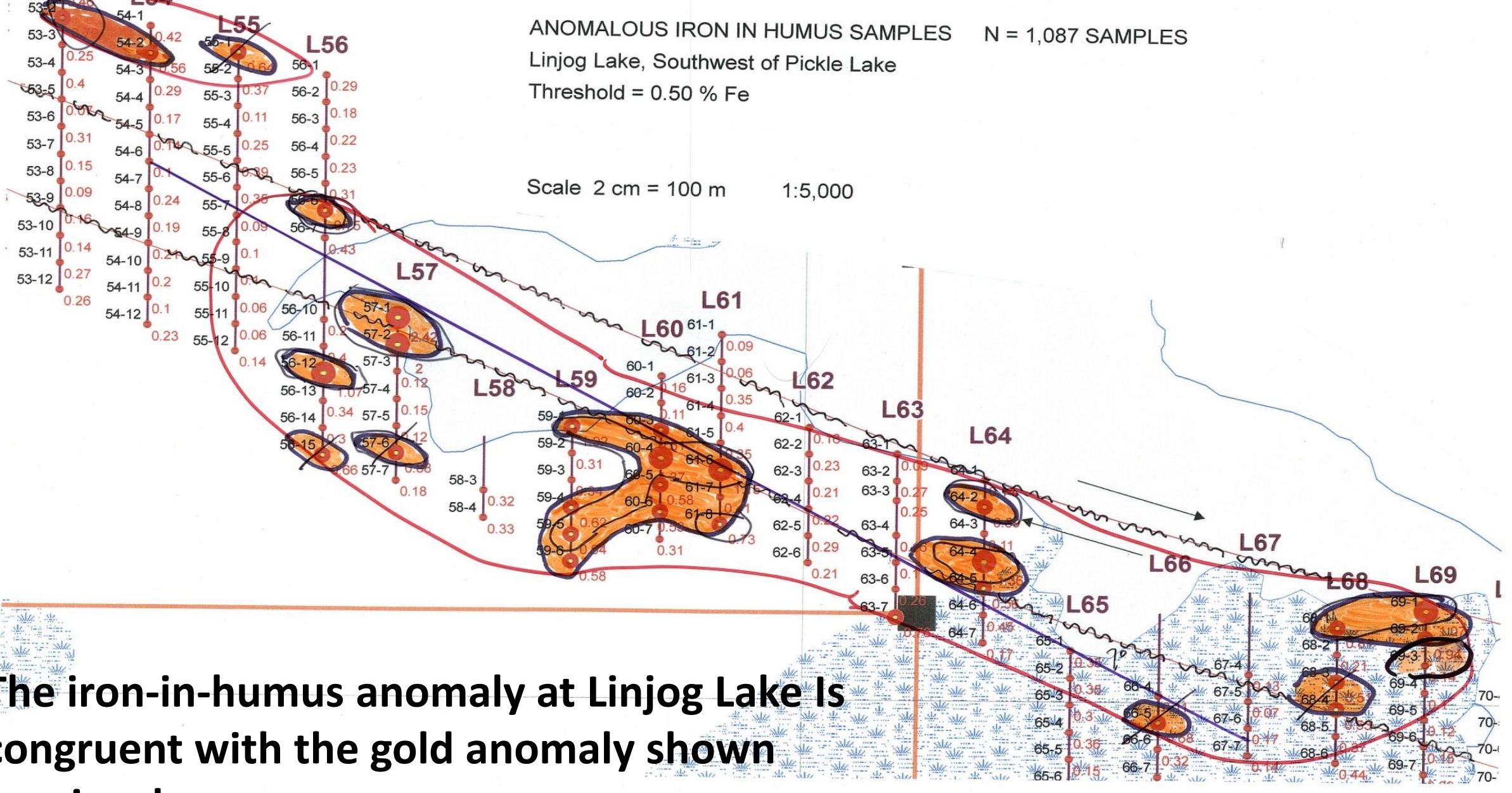


90 IRON (FE) ANOMALIES OVER 2-MILES ON THE LL-ULSZ

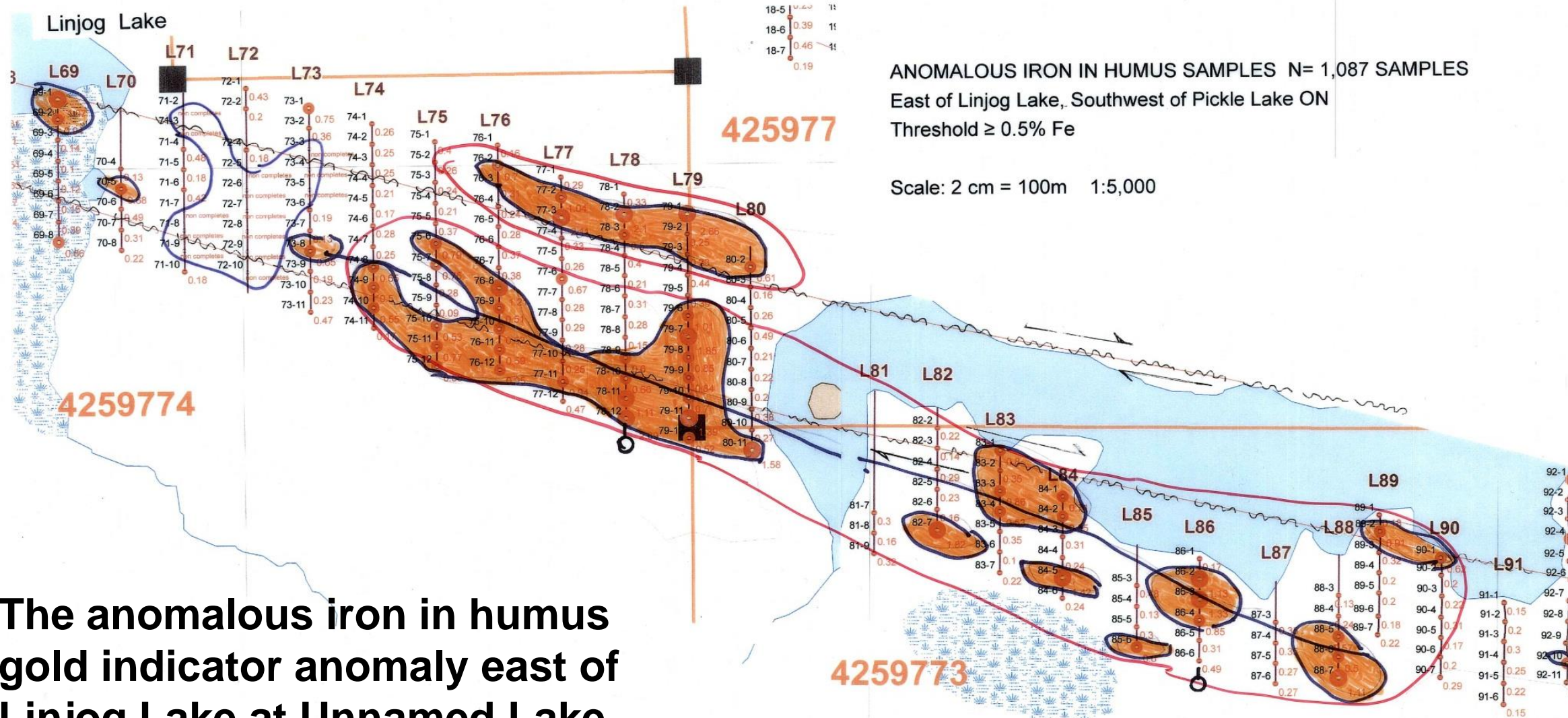
N = 1,087 SAMPLES

Threshold = 0.50 % Fe

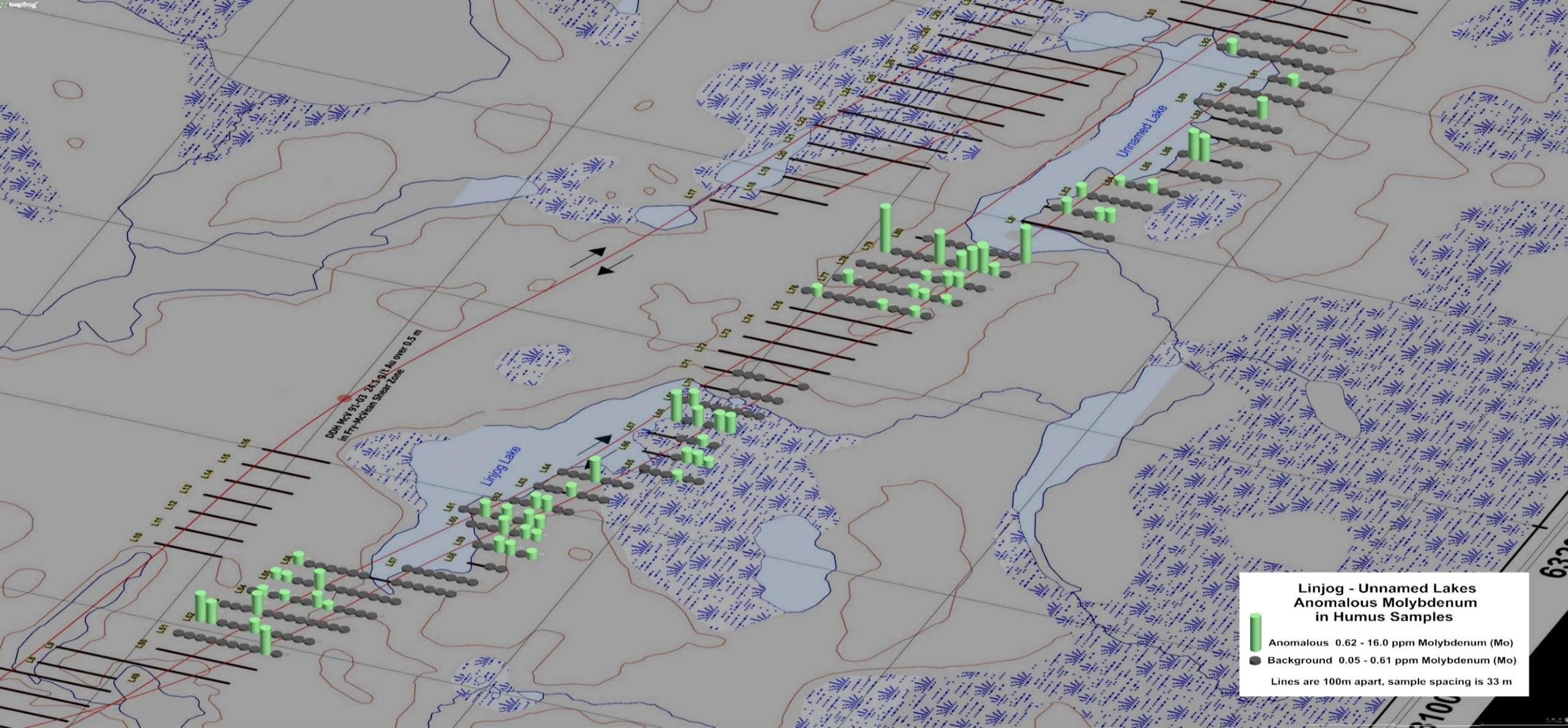
1:5,000



The iron-in-humus anomaly at Linjog Lake is congruent with the gold anomaly shown previously.



The anomalous iron in humus
gold indicator anomaly east of
Linjog Lake at Unnamed Lake



64 MOLYBDENUM (MO) ANOMALIES OVER 2-MILES ON THE LL-ULSZ

ANOMALOUS MOLYBDENUM IN HUMUS SAMPLES

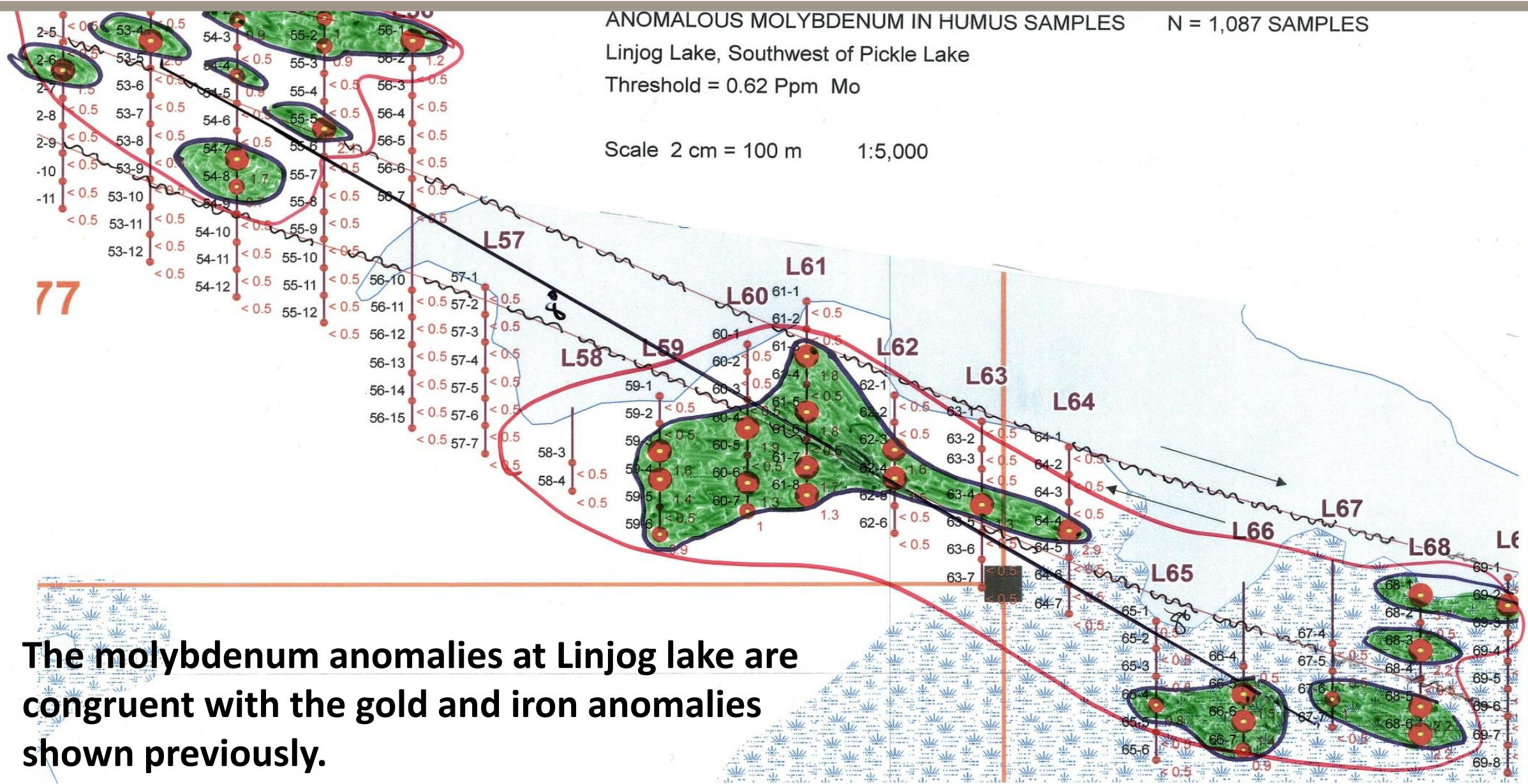
N = 1,087 SAMPLES

Linjog Lake, Southwest of Pickle Lake

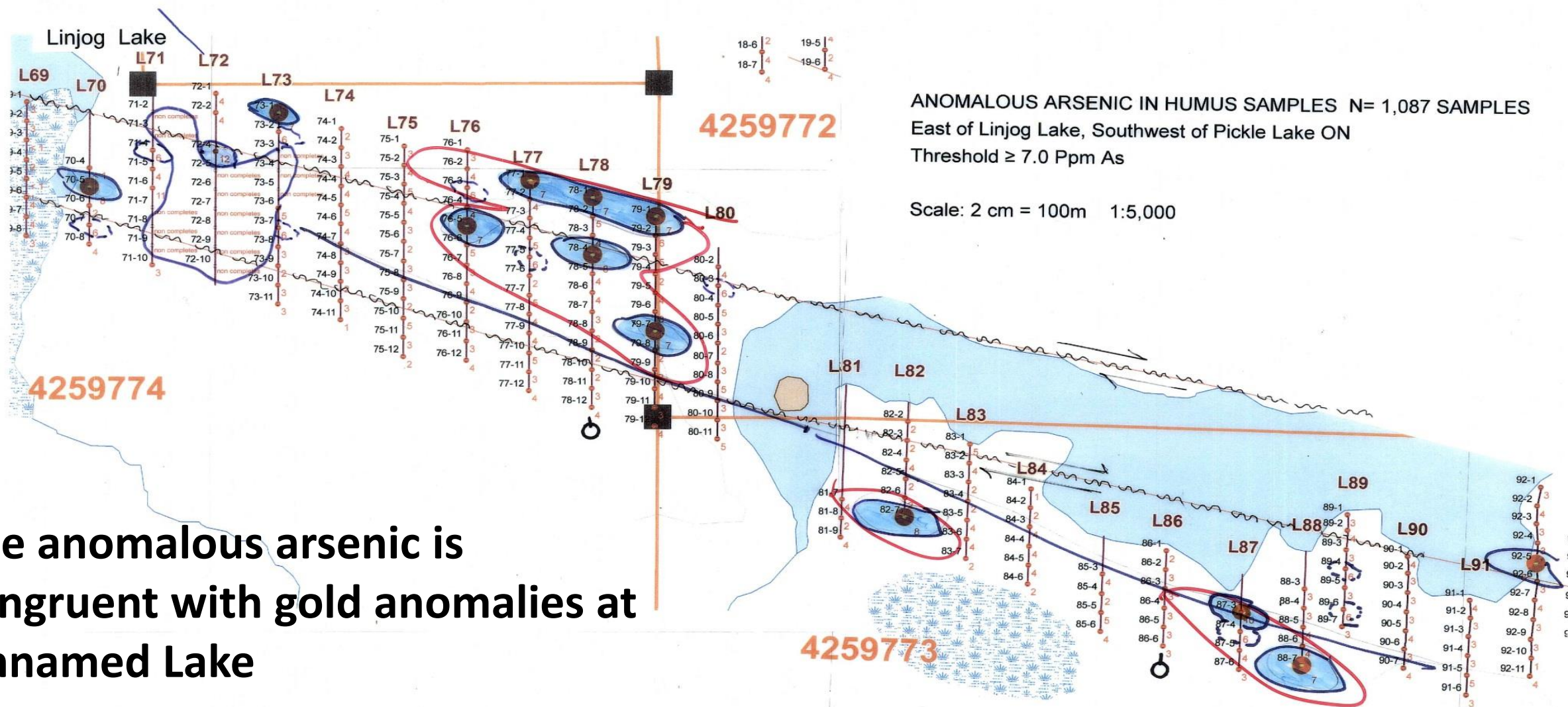
Threshold = 0.62 Ppm Mo

Scale 2 cm = 100 m

1:5,000

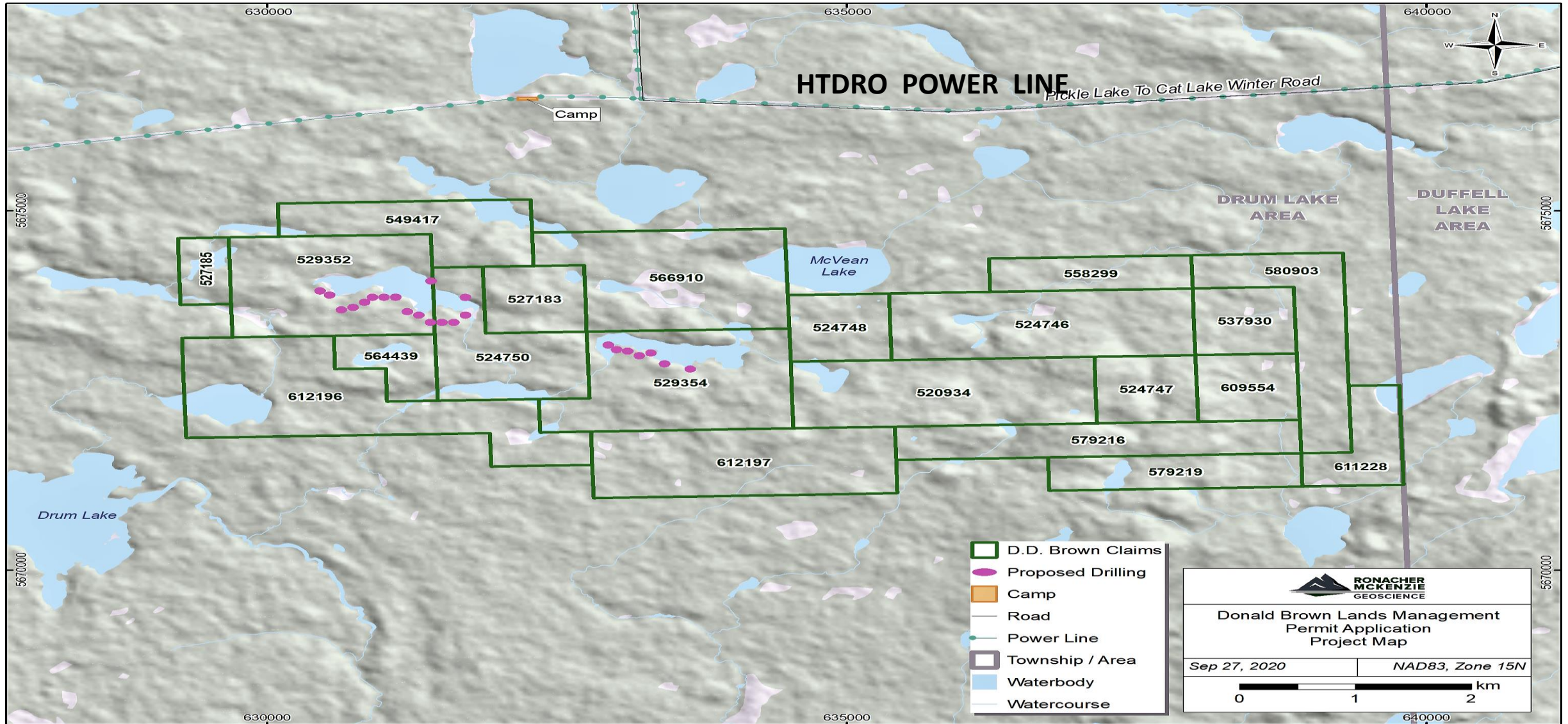


The molybdenum anomalies at Linjog lake are congruent with the gold and iron anomalies shown previously.



The anomalous arsenic is
congruent with gold anomalies at
Unnamed Lake

The Fry-McVean Claims – 11.5 Sq. Miles, 185 Units



Anomalous Gold Geochemistry of the LL-ULSZ Drill Ready Target– as Yet Untested

The Fry-McVean Claims has a two-mile long gold target with 314 anomalous Hemlo-type Indicator elements: Au, Mo, Fe, As, Sb, Br. These are the same indicator elements that were identified by the Ontario Geological Survey over the 22-million ounce Hemlo gold mine.

PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

Periodic Table of the Elements

hydrogen

alkali metals

alkali earth metals

transition metals

poor metals

nonmetals

noble gases

rare earth metals

1 H																	2 He														
3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne														
11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar														
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr														
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe														
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn														
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Unq	105 Unp	106 Unh	107 Uns	108 Uno	109 Une	110 Unn																						
																		58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
																		90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

Fry-McVean Shear Zone (FMSZ)

Red and Blue Squares are Gold Soil Anomalies with a total of 80 Representing 7,4 % of the 1,087 Sample Population

The Orange Lones with Circles are Fraser Conductors with K-H Current Density Anomalies

Anomalous Gold in Humus Samples (ppb)
Total Sample Population 1,087 Samples Fry-McVean Claims



McVean Lake Gold Showing

Fry-McVean Shear Zone

Linjog Lake - Unnamed Lake Shear Zone

Second-Order Riedel Shear Zone

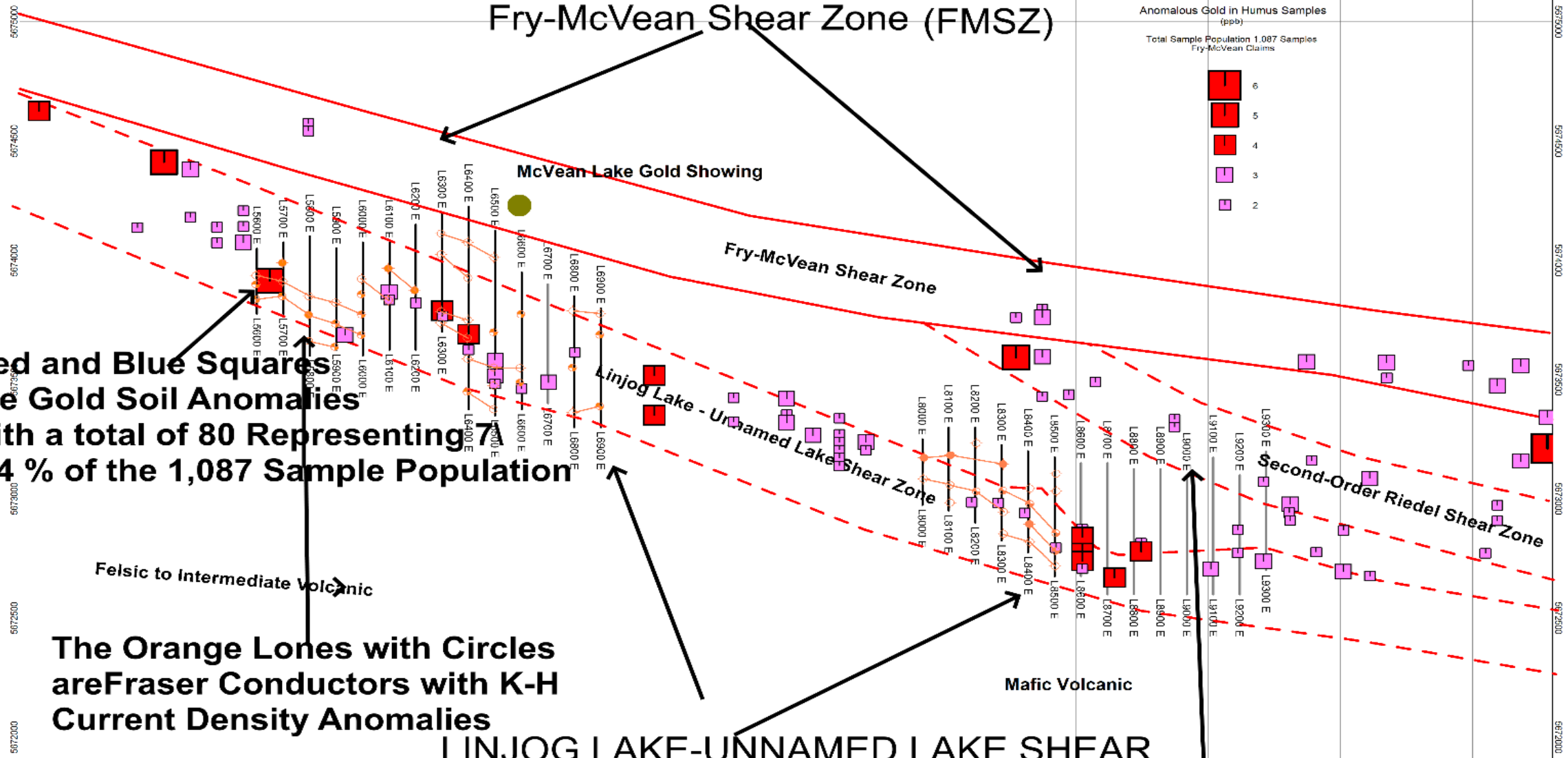
Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic

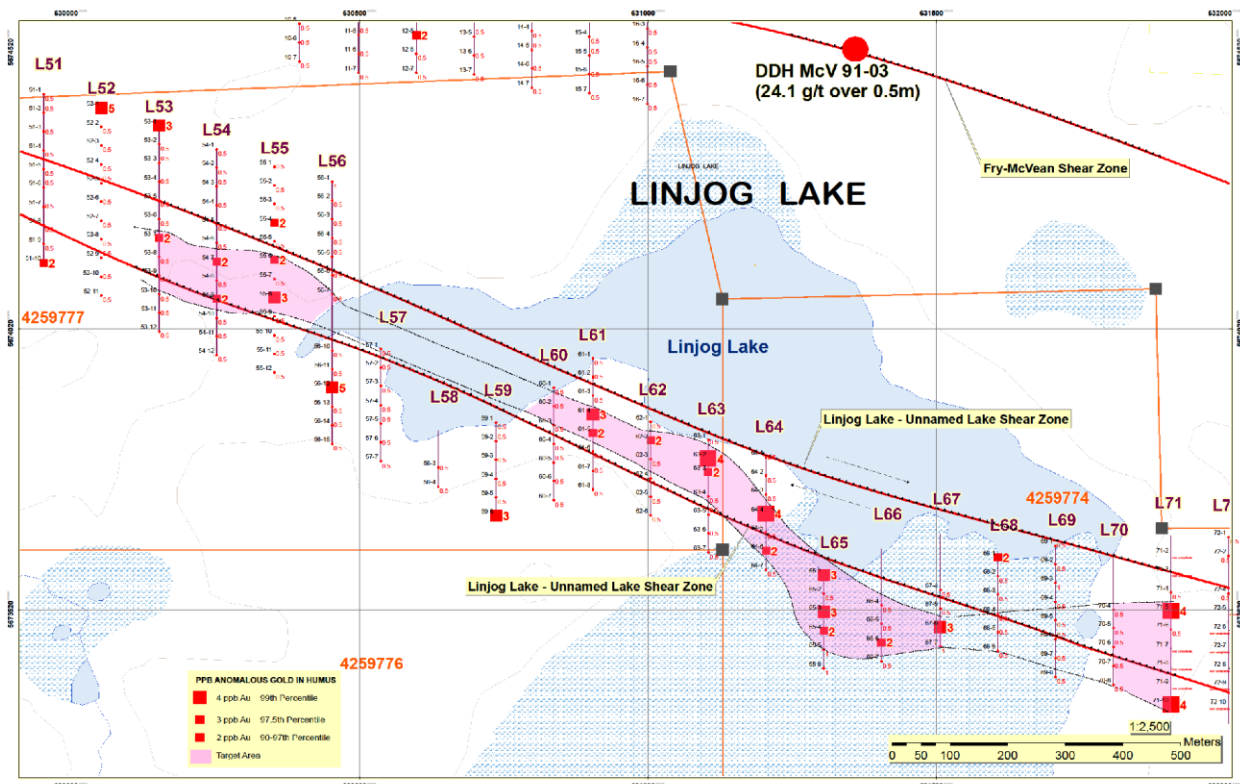
Mafic Volcanic

Mafic Intrusive

LINJOG LAKE-UNNAMED LAKE SHEAR ZONE (LL-ULSZ)

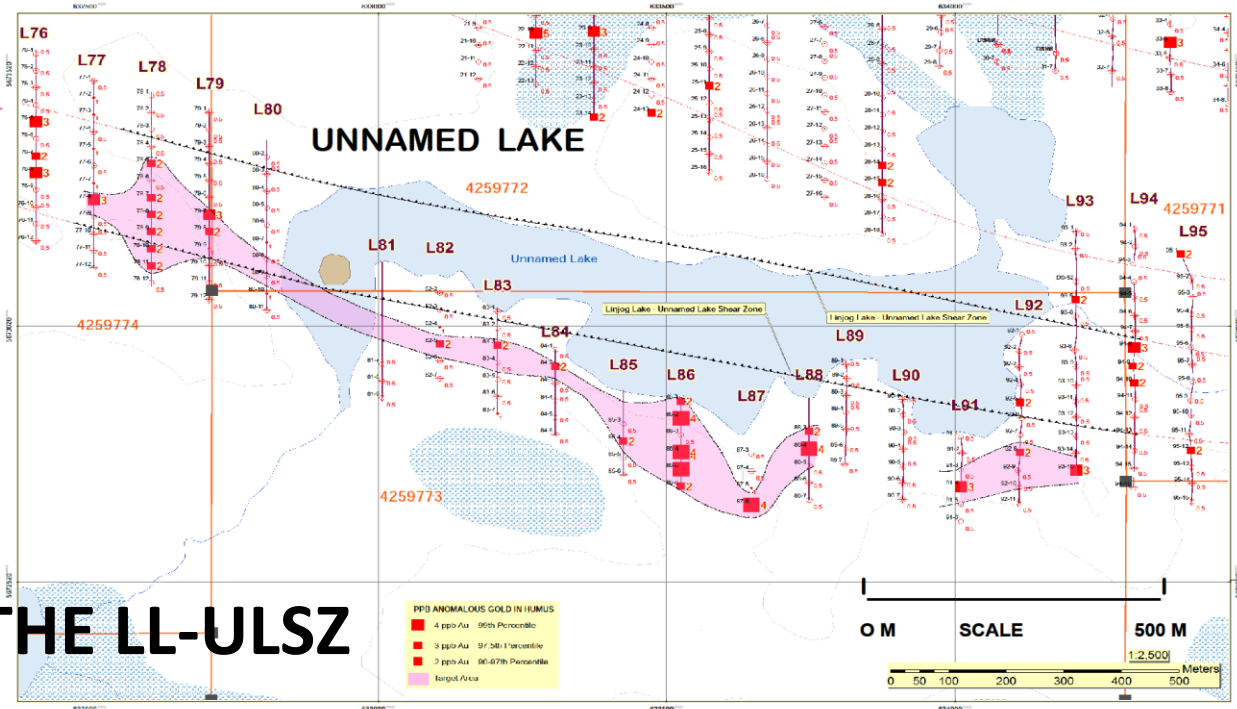
Second Order Riedel





FRY-McVEAN CLAIMS, NW ONTARIO

Two-Mile Plus Long Gold in Humus Soil Anomaly Extending From Linjog Lake to Unnamed Lake on a Riedel Shear Zone (in pink)



Lines are 100 m apart and soil sample stations are spaced at 33 m or 108 ft apart.
1,087 Samples were taken and analyzed

THE 2-MILE LONG GOLD TARGET ON THE LL-ULSZ

THE LL-ULSZ

The following nine slides are sample line profiles of the humus sample sites with anomalous gold indicator elements Au, Mo, Fe, As, Sb and Br. I have constructed 31 line profiles to cover the 3,200 meter length of the anomalous gold corridor. The lines are 100 meters apart and the north-south sample spacing is 33 meters or 108 feet. North is to the left.

The 5 geochemical line profiles shown below have anomalous gold stations that extend over widths of one to six sample stations or 108 feet to 648 feet across the strike of the anomalous sample line.

The Following 9 Slides are Line Profiles of Humus Sample Lines on the 2-Mile Anomalous Gold Corridor.

- ❑ The samples values are measured in Ppb for Au, % for Fe, Ppm for As, Mo, Sb and Br or as a K Value for As, Mo, Sb and Br. The K-Value is the Ppm assay divided by its' average Ppm geochemical abundance in the earth's crust.
- ❑ The Threshold Values of the elements represent their lowest anomalous element assay value and their corresponding anomalous K values, as shown next.

NO. OF ANOMALOUS SAMPLE STATIONS	ELEMENT	WEIGHT	THRESHOLD VALUE (BEGINNING OF ANOMALOUS VALUES)	K-VALUE (AVERAGE VALUE IN EARTH'S CRUST)	K-VALUE OF THRESHOLD (NO. X AVERAGE VALUE IN EARTH'S CRUST)
56	Au	ppb	2 ppb	4 ppb	
64	Mo	ppm	0.62 ppm	1.2 ppm	0.52
90	Fe	%	0.5 %	0.062 %	8.06
20	As	ppm	7.0 ppm	1.8 ppm	3.9
33	Sb	ppm	0.8 ppm	0.2 ppm	4.0
47	Br	ppm	18 ppm	2.5 ppm	7.2

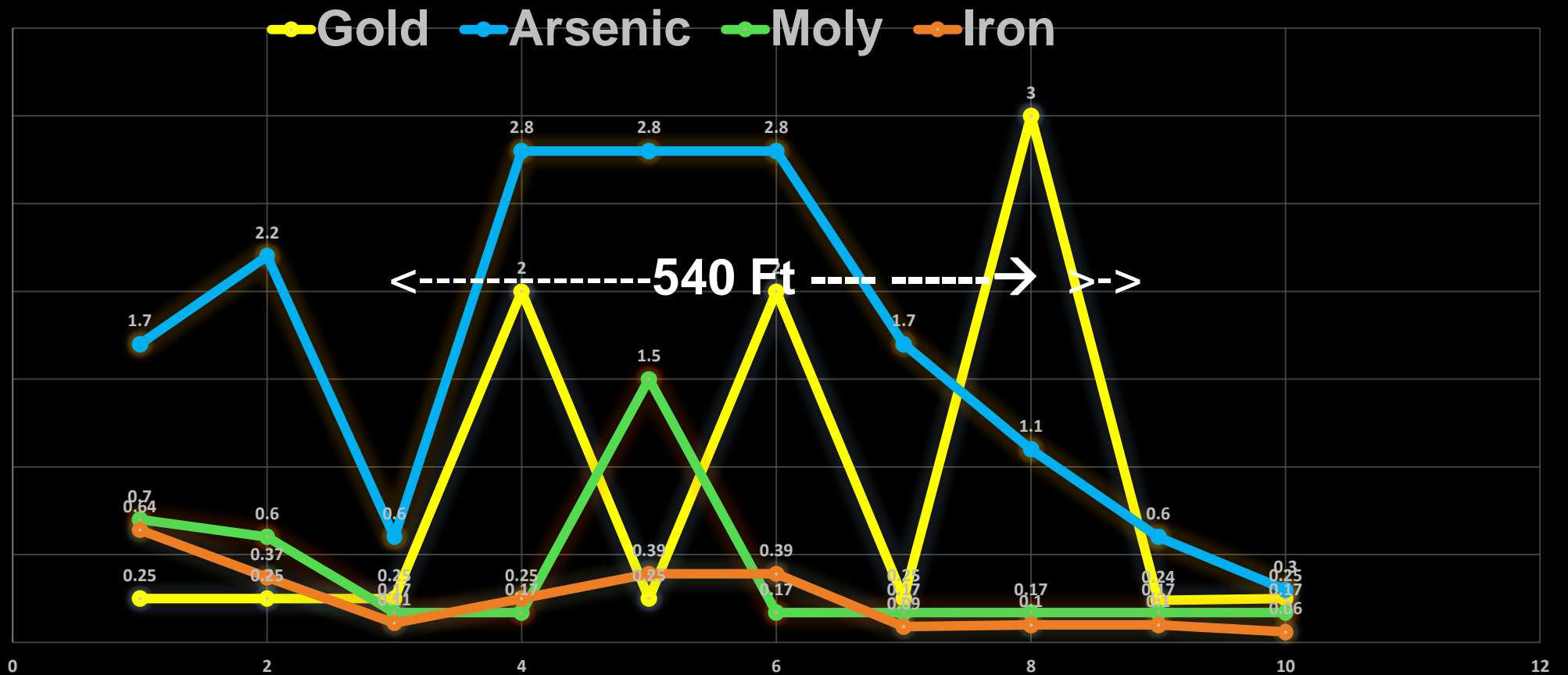
Geochemistry of Anomalous Gold Indicator Elements Over 2-Mile Target Area on Linjog Lake – Unnamed Lake Shear Zone

Humus Values 2011 Fry-McVean

Au in Ppb, Fe in % and As and

Mo in K-Values

3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0

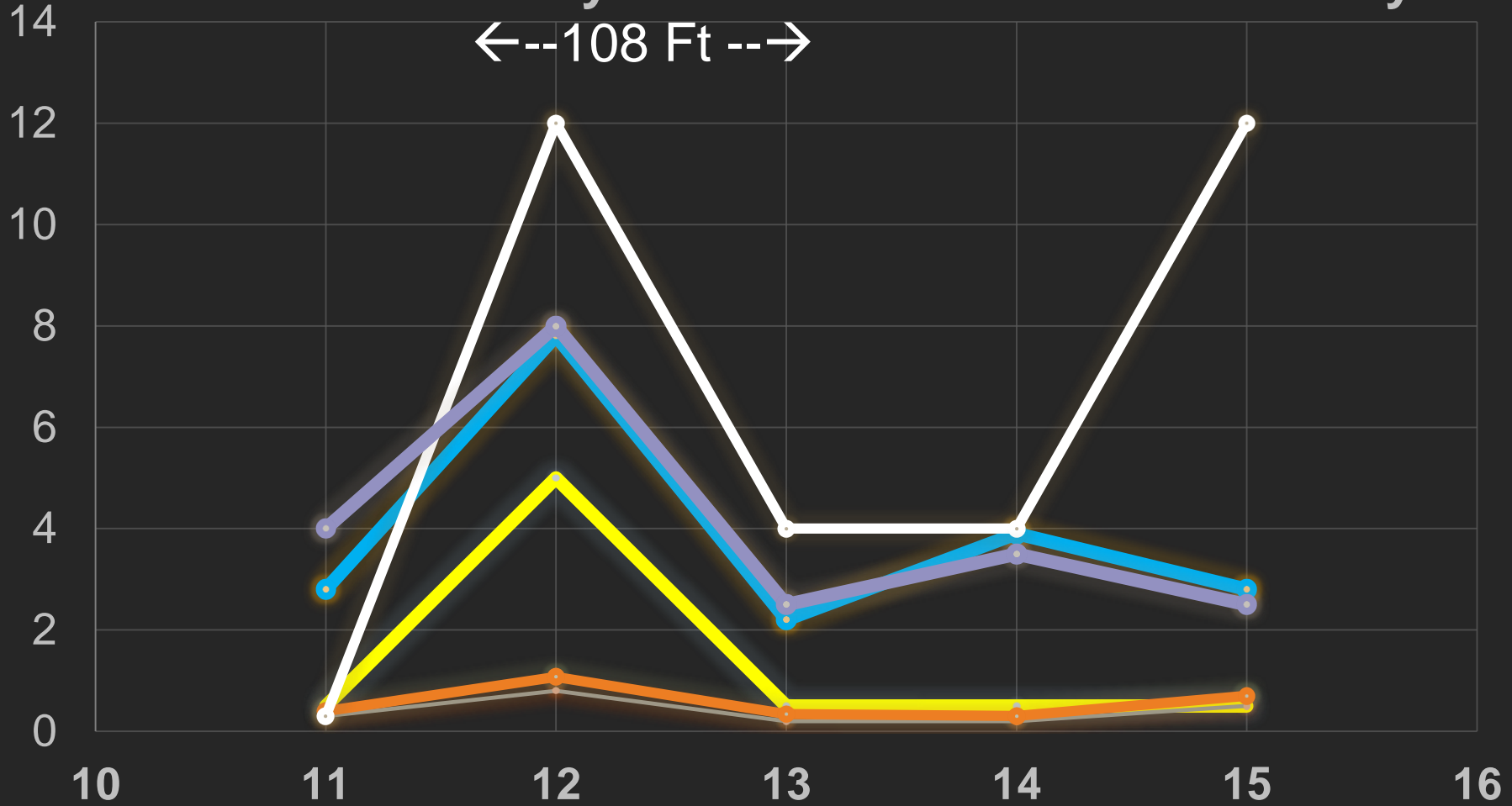


Sample No. Line 55

Humus Soil Values 2011 Fry-McVean

Au in Ppb, Fe in %, As, Mo, Br, Sb
in K Values

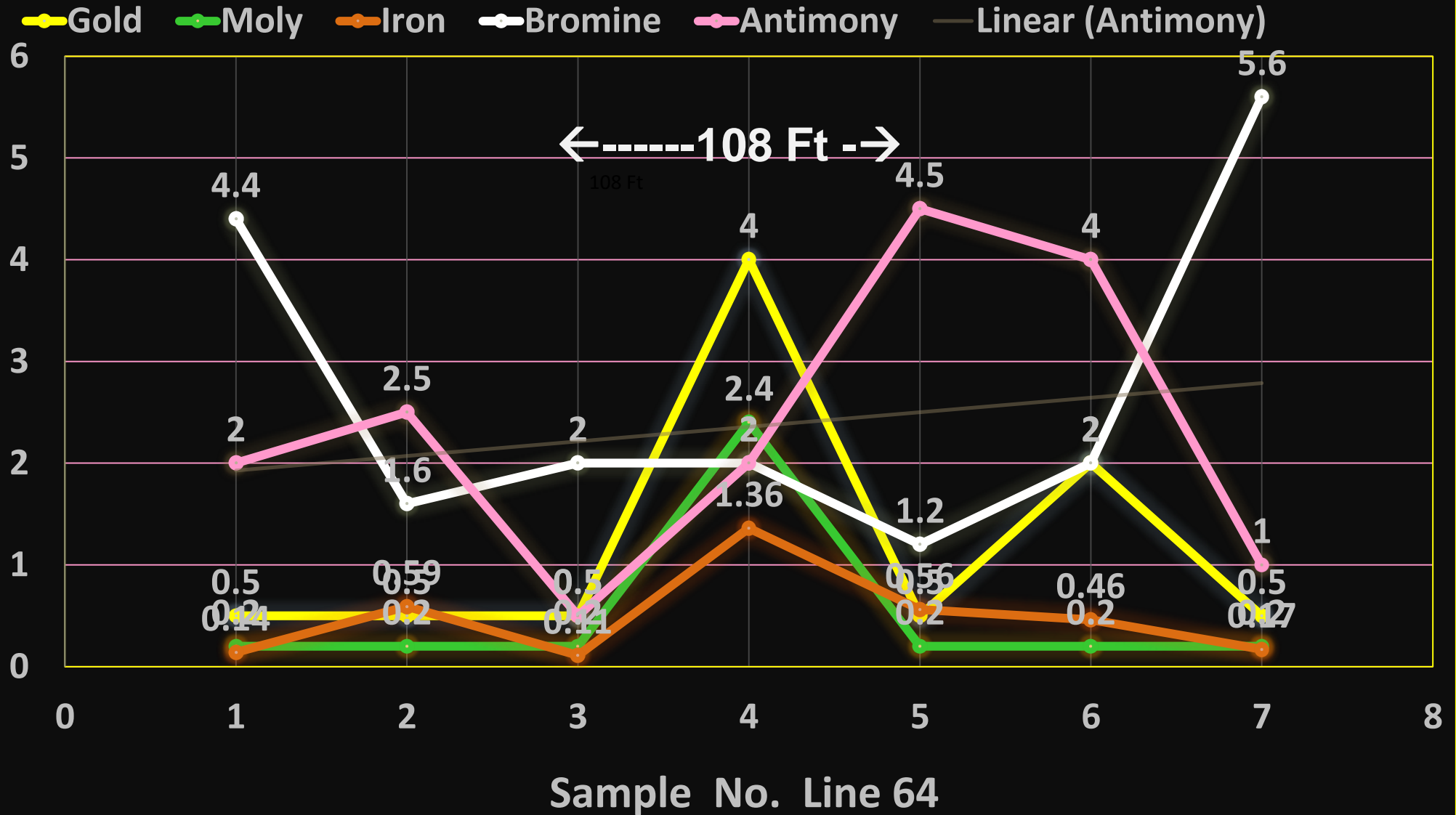
Gold Arsenic Moly Iron Bromine Antimony



Sample Number Line 56 South

Humus Soil Values 2011 Fry-McVean

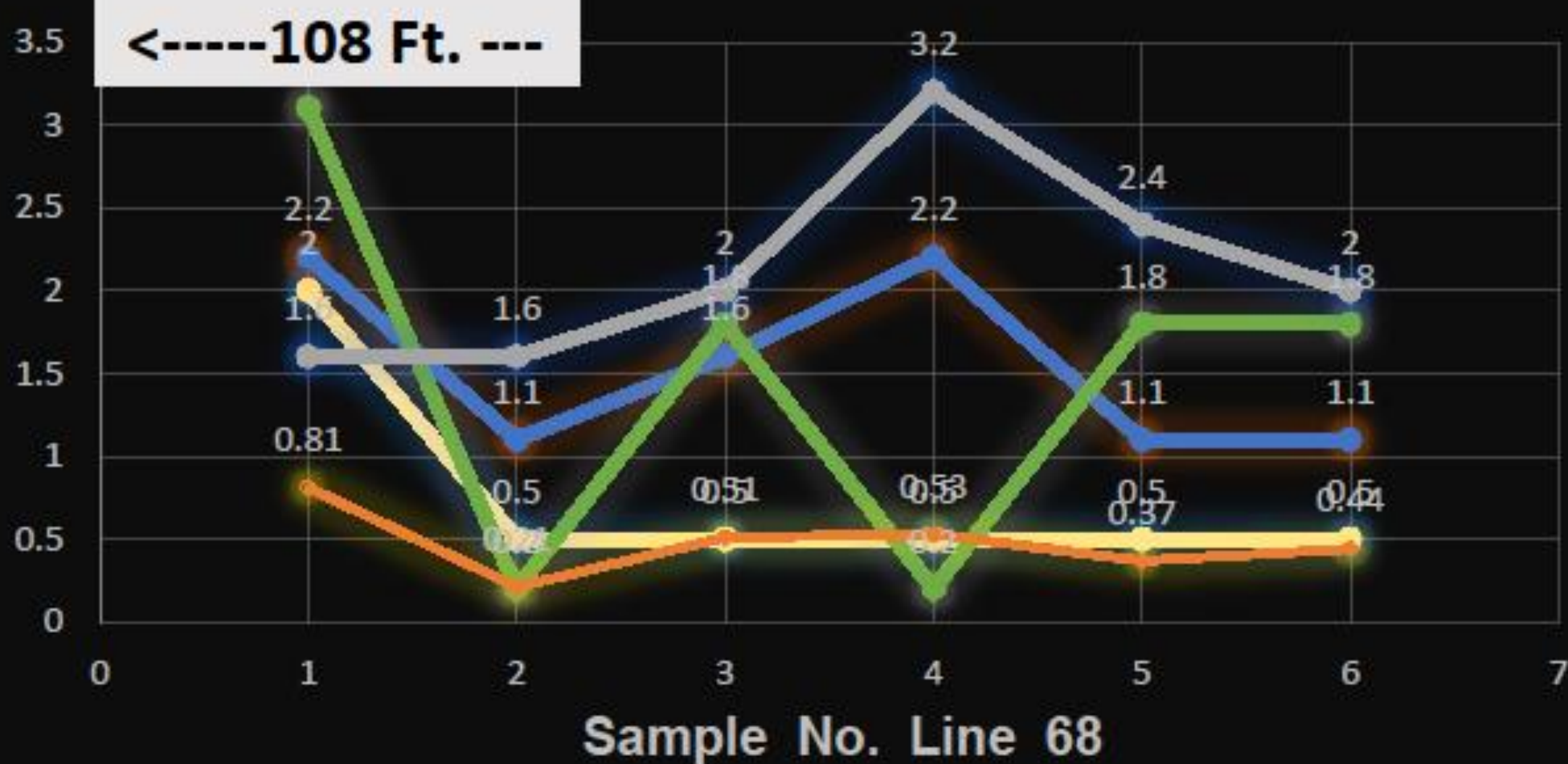
Au in Ppb, Fe in %, Mo, Br, Sb in K-Values



Humus Gold Values 2011 Fry-McVean

Gold Arsenic Moly Iron Bromine

Au in Ppb, Fe in %, As, Mo and
Br in K-Values

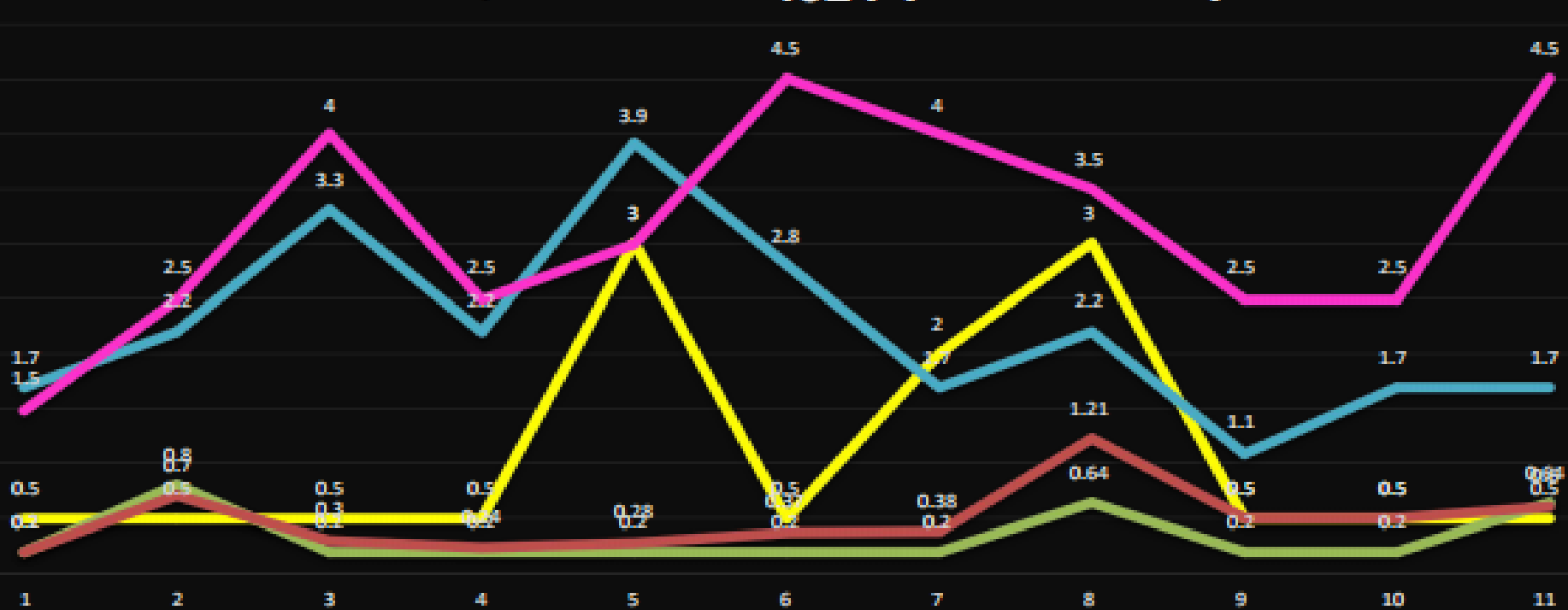


Humus Soil Values 2011 Fry-McVean

AU IN PPB, FE IN %, AS, MO, BR, SB

IN KVALUES

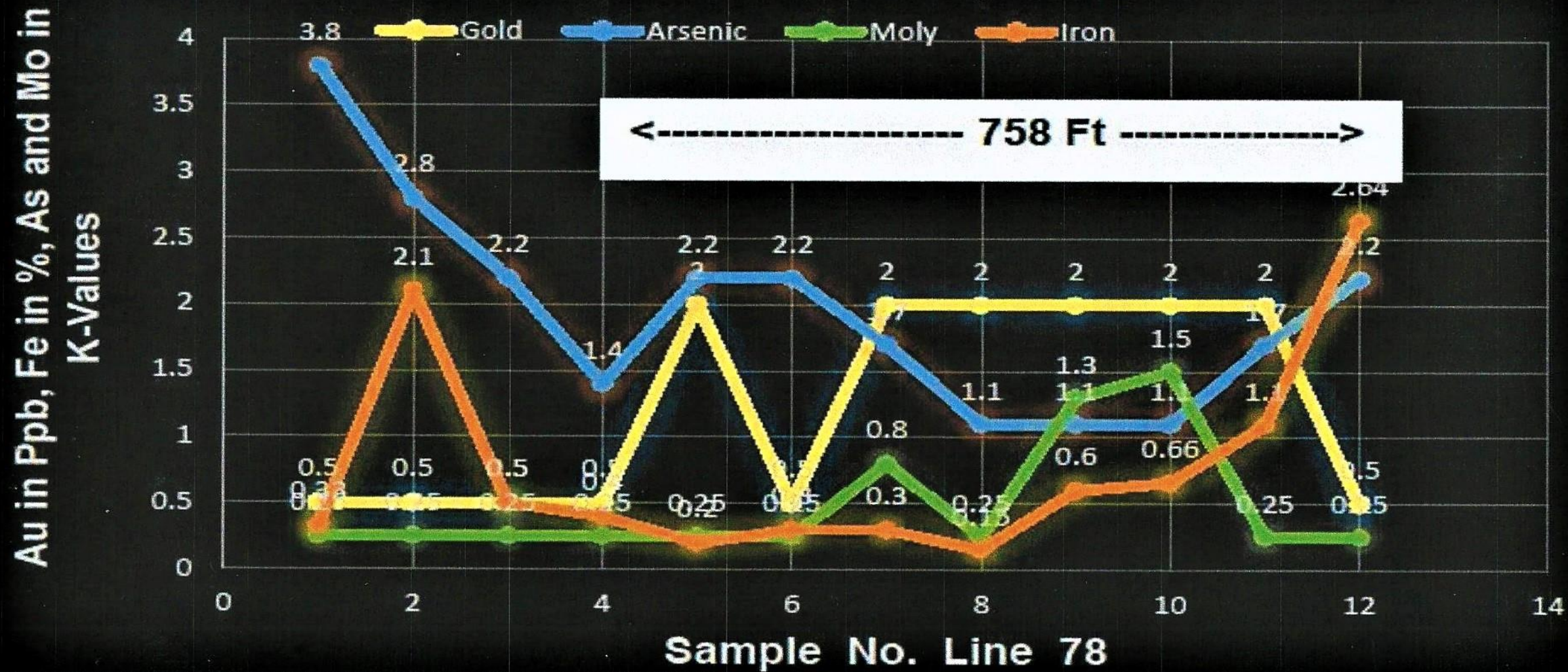
← ← ← 432 FT → → →



SAMPLE NO. LINE 76

— Gold — Arsenic — Moly — Iron — Antimony

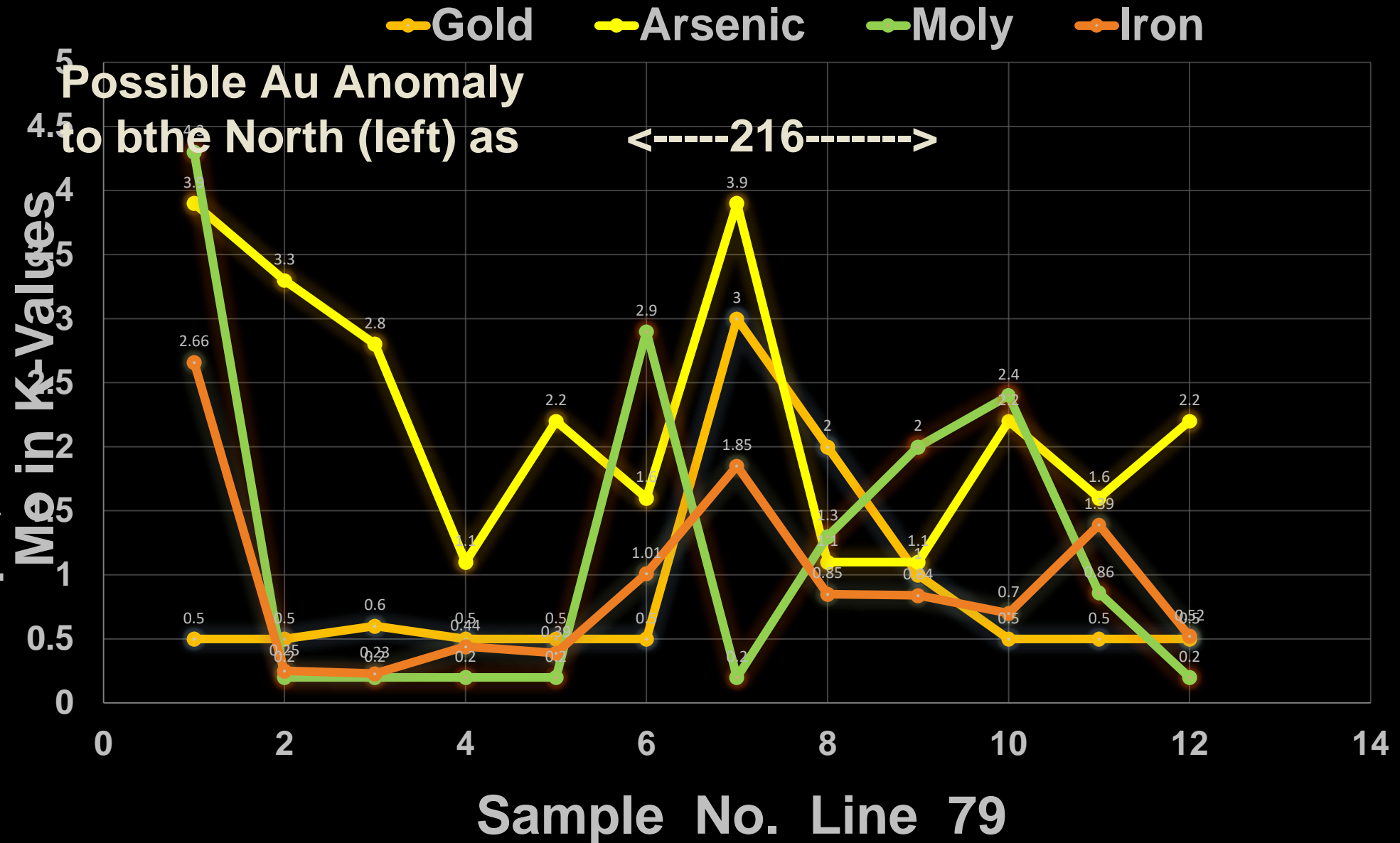
Humus Soil Values 2011 Fry-McVean



“Hemlo Group” Anomaly with Peaking of Anomalous Au, Mo and Fe on Line 78. Gold is anomalous over 756 feet across strike! The Fe value at 78-2 of 2.1 % Fe is at a K-Value of 33.8. At 78-12 the K-Value of Fe is 42.6 or 42.6 X average Fe crustal abundance.

Humus Soil Values 2011 Fry-McVean

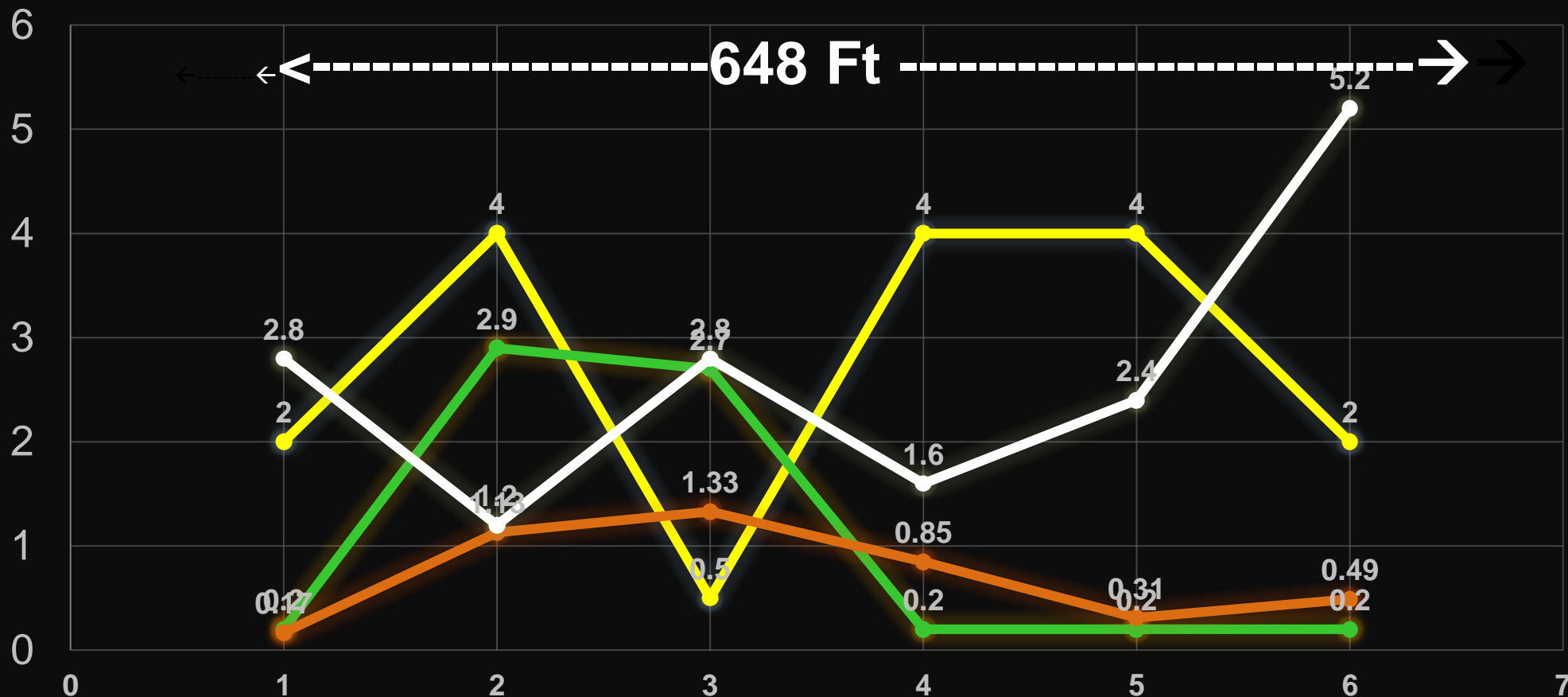
Au in Ppb, Fe in % and As and Mo in K-Values



Humus Soil Valurs 2011 Fry-McVean

● Gold ● Moly ● Iron ● Bromine

Au in Ppb, Fe in %, Mo and Br in K-Values



Sample No. Linr 86

Humus Soil Value 2011 Fry-McVean



anomalous gold stations at sites 94-8, -9 and -10 suggest the possible presence of a generalized shear zone that extends through Unnamed Lake.

ABITIBI'S GROUND VLF-EM SURVEY

A VLF-EM Ground Survey at Linjog Lake and at Unnamed Lake was conducted by Abitibi Geophysics in 2020. The geophysical survey covered over half of the 3,200-meter long LL-ULSZ target area with 17 GPS-controlled lines across 1,700 meters west to east.

The survey produced 28 Karous-Hijelt (K-H) Current Density (CD) anomalies on Fraser conductors. **The CD conductors can indicate the presence of sulphide minerals such as pyrite in the bedrock as well as dilational shear zones.** The majority of the 28 CD anomalies are 50 to 100 meters wide. A number of these wide anomalies are under the water of Linjog Lake and Unnamed Lake as part of the 3,200 X 400-meter corridor. **The Abitibi CD anomalies show good congruence with the gold indicator anomalies from the 2011 humus soil survey over 17 lines of the 3,200-meter target. The 17 lines are shown on slide 8 above. The VLF-EM CD method was used to identify gold deposits at Harte Gold's Sugar Zone mine and at Wallbridge's Fenelon mine and Cominco's Snip gold mine.**

ABITIBI's INTERPRETATION March 2021 Report Page 4 states:

“Interpretation of the VLF-EM data along the surveyed lines allowed the identification of a minimum of eight (8) conductive axes of 100 to 500 m in length, as well as eight (8) isolated conductive sources on the Linjog Lake grid alone. On the Unnamed Lake grid, four (4) conductive axes (100 m to 400 m strike length), and two (2) isolated conductive anomalies are present. These anomalous conductive zones appear trending E-W to NW-SE. Based on the intensity of the in-phase component and higher values of apparent current density, six (6) prominent conductive trends, as well as several, strong single line conductors, were selected for follow up - - -.”

CURRENT DENSITY (CD) ANOMALIES FOR GOLD DEPOSIT DISCOVERY

The following two images are Current Density Line Profiles. Figure 1 is the Padavurra mine in India and Figure 2 is Line 56 CD Profile on the 2-mile LL-ULSZ gold target.. The CD anomalies are shown in red, yellow and green. The two CD profiles are compared.. The Padavurra mine profile shows two CD anomalies each 100-meters wide that correspond to two quartz-gold ore deposits. **The Padavurra profile shows that the CD anomalies can be used effectively to target gold hidden /concealed deposits because the ore deposits with sulphides show up as CD anomalies.**

Figure 2,below is a ground VLF-EM survey anomaly on the LL-ULSZ at Line 56. **Line 56 also has a CD anomaly on its northern (right) side that is more than 100 meters wide under Linjog Lake.**This CD anomaly is very similar to the Padavurra gold mine CD anomalies.

Figure 3 below is a 5 -element indicator anomaly that corresponds to a CD anomaly on Figure 2.

FIGURE 1 PADAVURRA MINE INDIA CD PROFILE

From: "G. Sriramulu et al. VLF-EM Magnetic and Radiometric

Investigations -- --- Pedavurra Bteenstone Belt and Ranaduga

Area ---Telangana State, India, IJICEIT, Vol, 7. Issue 5, Sept-Oct,

2016

K-H Current Density
Anomalies in Red
Caused by Sulphide
Monerals in Gold-Quartz Veins

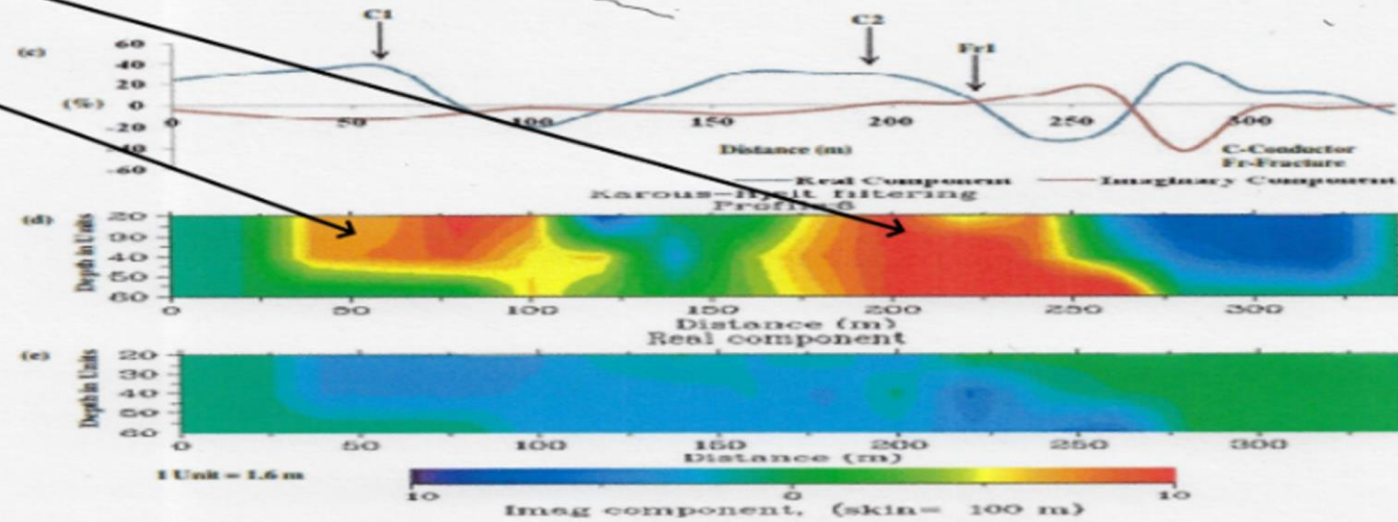


Figure 7 (a) Radiometric. (b) Total Maenetic Intensitiv. (c) Fraser filter Real and Imaginary Components (VLF) and

FIGURE 2 LINE 56 CD PROFILE- NORTH TO RIGHT

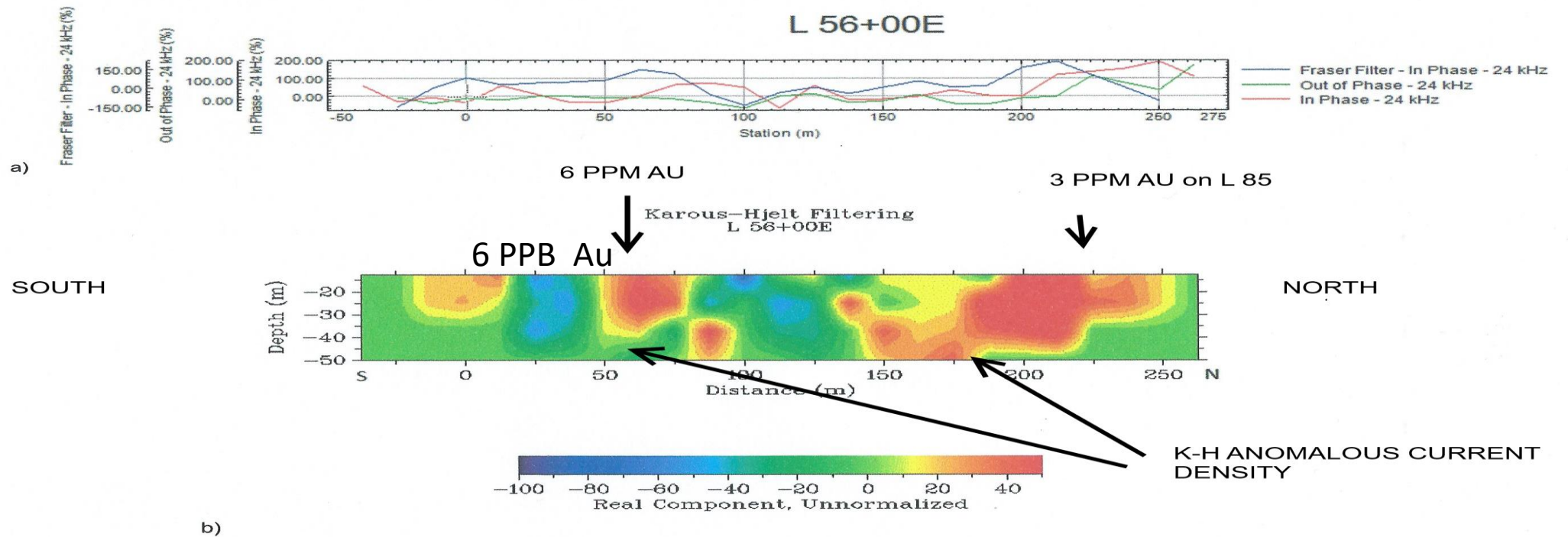
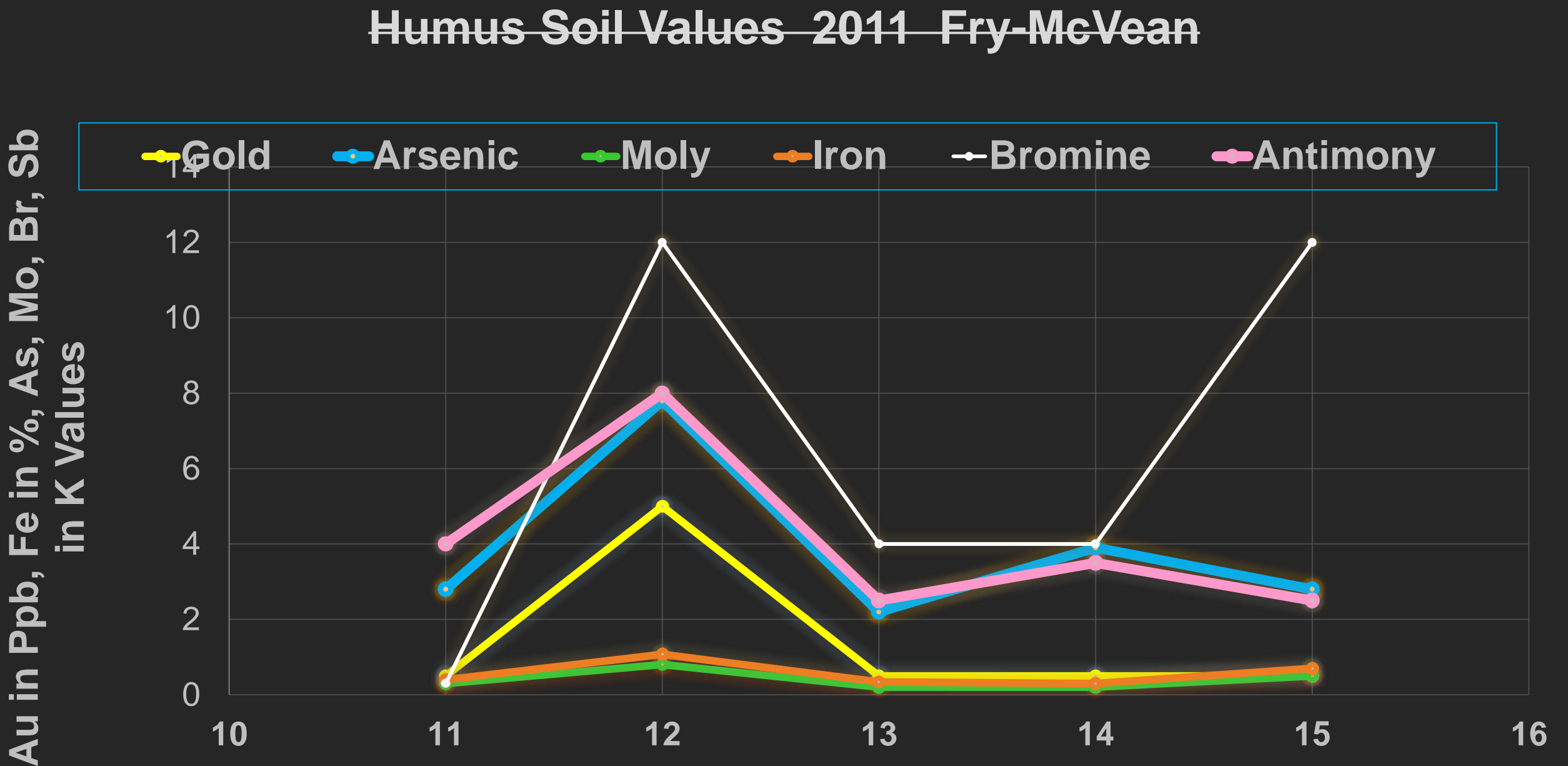


Figure 6. In-Phase, Out-of-Phase and Fraser Filter Profiles (a) Current density Pseudo-distributions obtained with Karous-Hjelt filter (b) – LinJog Lake – L 56+00E.

FIGURE 3 LINE 56 GEOCHEMICAL LINE PROFILE



On the south side of Line 56 South CD Profile is a small CD anomaly that has a 6 ppb gold soil anomaly located directly above the CD anomaly (Figures.2 and 3).

Figure 3 is Line Profile 56 South of the humus soil sample values for the 6 congruent gold indicator elements located at sample station 12. The stations are 33 meters apart.

Figures 2 and 3 demonstrate that the CD anomaly and the anomalous gold indicator elements in soil are congruent. These anomalous features are highly correlated as shown on the maps of the Linjog grid and the Unnamed grid below. See slides 53 and 54. The CD anomalies are on the orange conductor lines on the maps as very small circles.

HEMLO GEOCHEMICAL MODEL

The slide below shows how the anomalous Au, As, Mo and Fe were formed under glacial till by the oxidation and dissolution of the sulphide ore minerals in the Hemlo gold deposit. These liberated elements were carried in the vascular system of trees to the needles of the tree where the needles dropped to the ground to form a black organic humus soil with the anomalous gold indicator elements,

The sulphide ore minerals and the associated at Hemlo that are intimately associated with the gold in the deposit are: pyrite—Fe, Arsenopyrite—As, Molybdenite—Mo, Stibnite—Sb. Gold is carried from the ore by cyanogenic bacteria as nanoparticles into the tree needles.

The Gossan on the top of the Hemlo Ore Deposit at the Page Williams mine assayed as follows:

Au 6.3 to > 15 g/t

As 161 to 1562 ppm

Sb 31 to 265 ppm

Mo 1656 to 5850 ppm

The gossan is composed of Fe oxide

All of these elements are anomalous in the humus soil overlying the Hemlo deposit

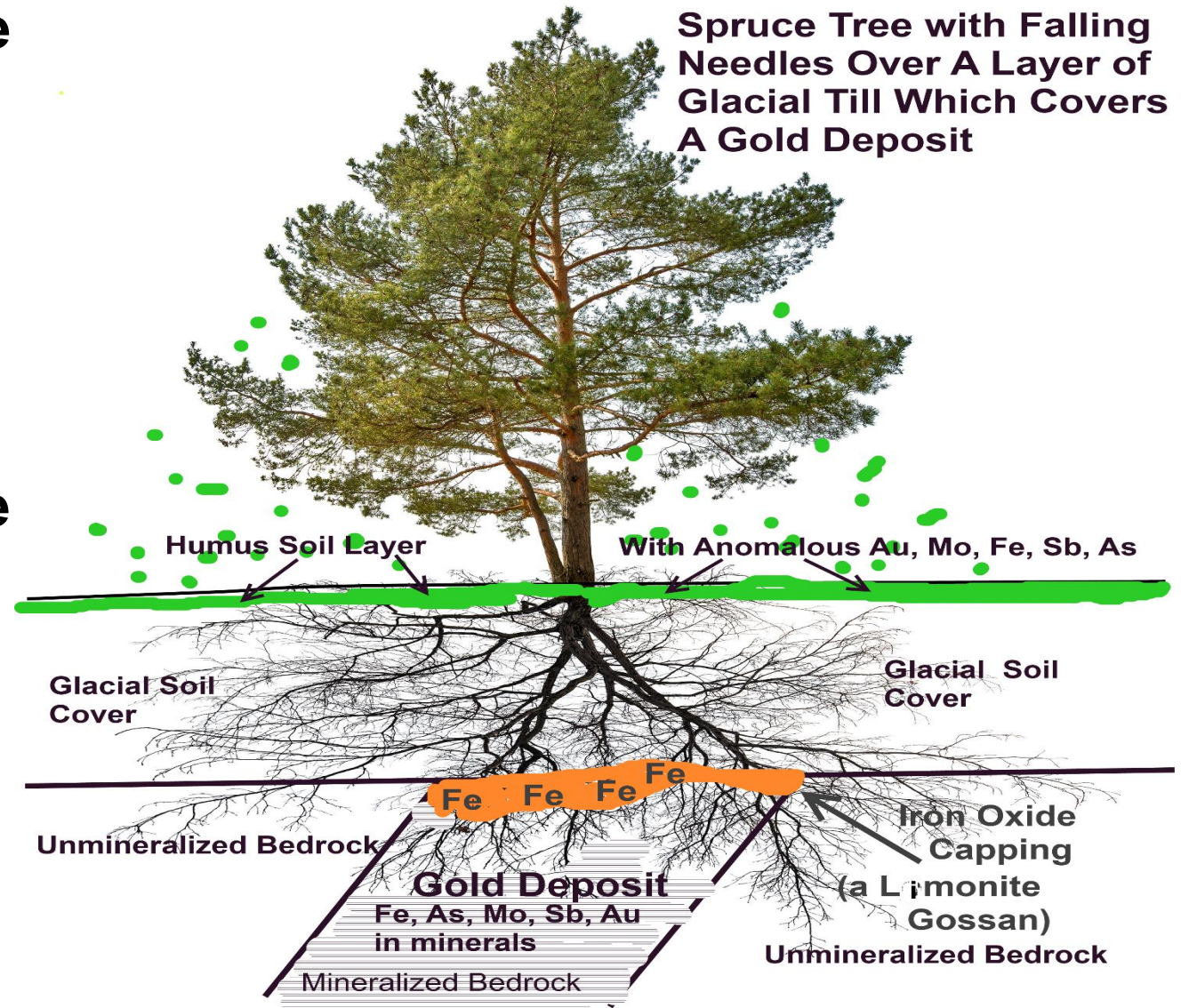
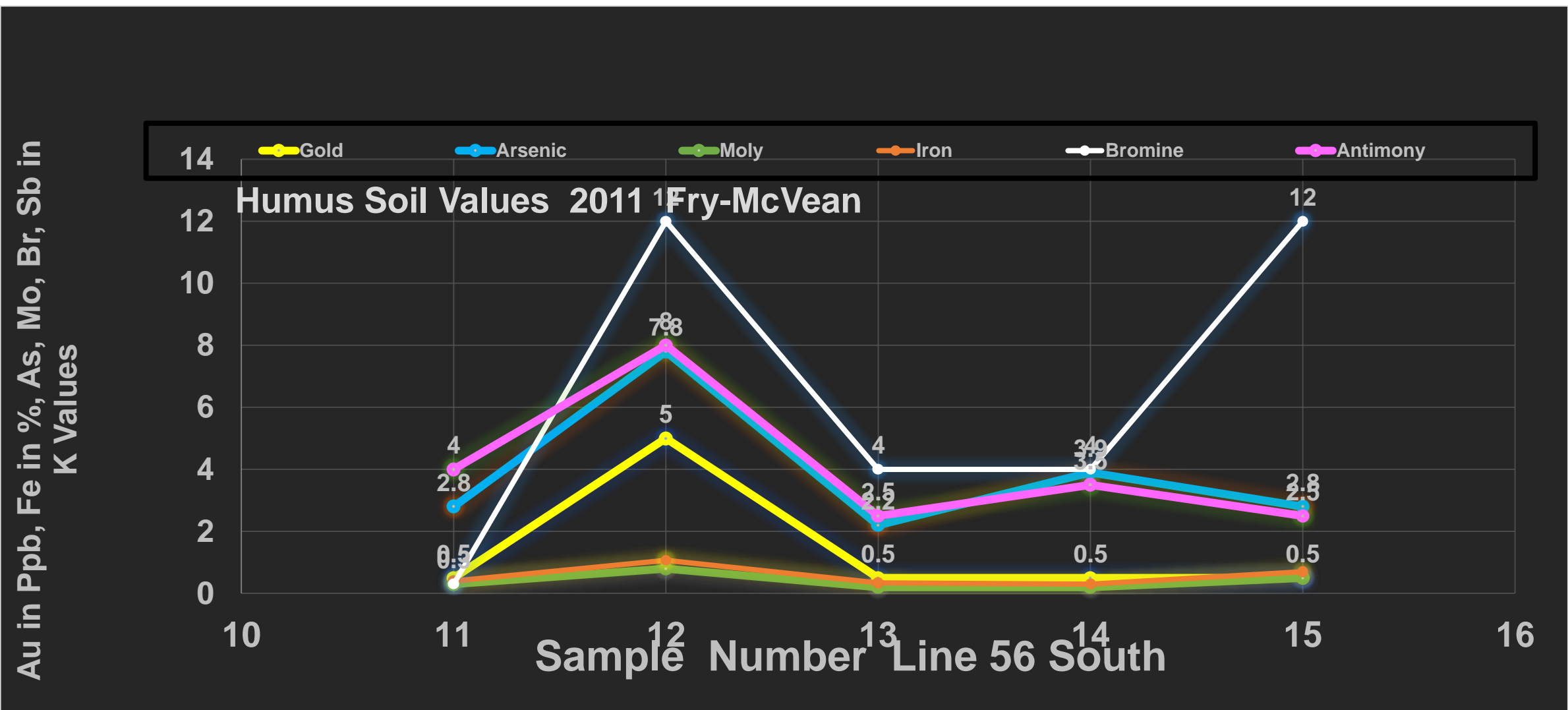


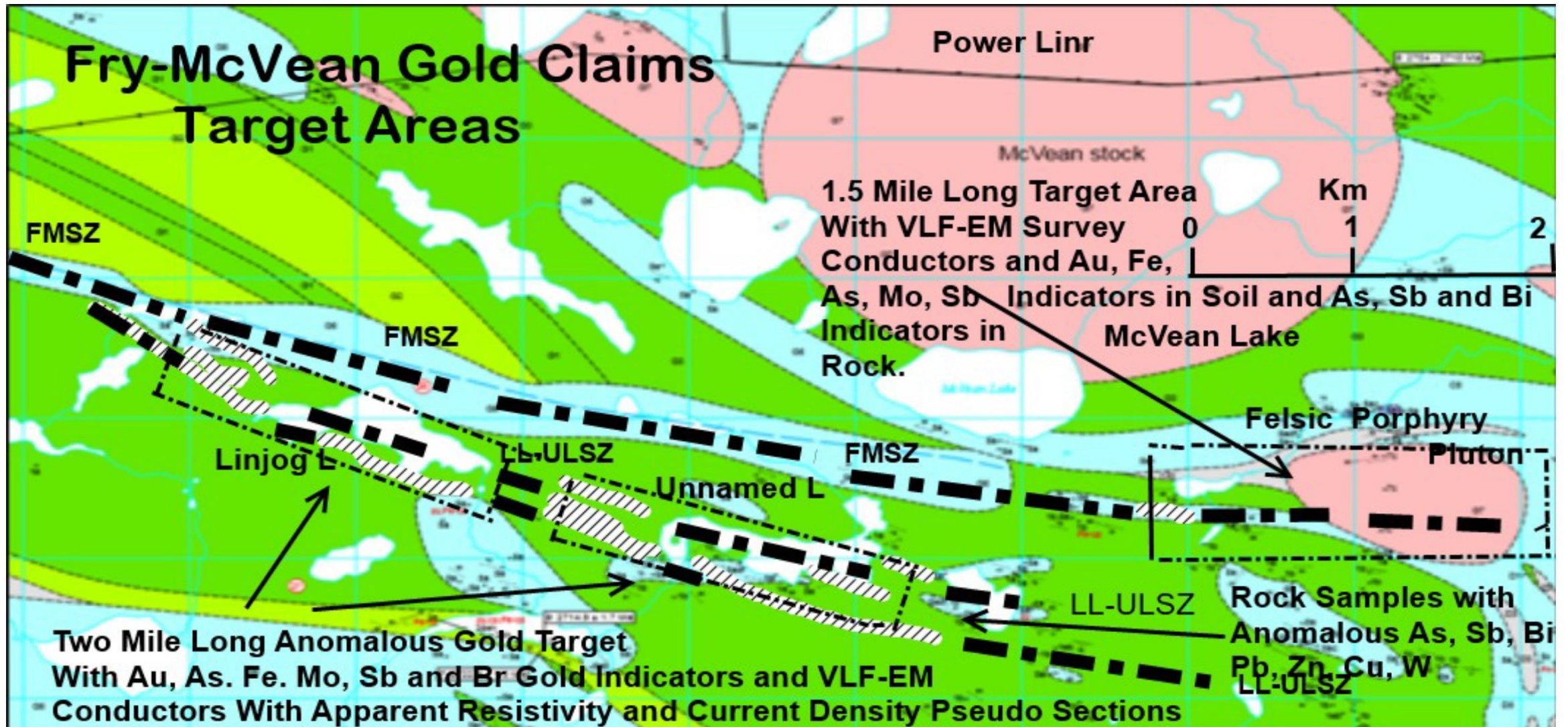
FIGURE 3 LINE 56 SOUTH HUMUS SOIL SAMPLE PROFILE



CONCLUSION

The identification of major long and wide CD anomalies (50 -100 m wide) within a long and wide Riedel Shear Zone (8.5 km long X 400 m wide) combined with 314 anomalous gold indicator anomalies in the nearby soil over a 2-mile target strike length, together provide a means of identifying gold drill targets with a higher degree of integrity. The CD anomalies are probably due to sulphide minerals in the concealed bedrock that have generated the indicator element ions in the humus soil-namely: As, Fe, Sb and Mo together with Au.

The 2-Mile LL-ULSZ Drill Ready Target-Cross Stippled



The following two maps show the lines of the Abitibi VLF-EM ground survey.

The Current Density anomalies are on the orange-coloured VLF-EM conductor lines. The CD anomalies are shown as small circles on the orange conductors.

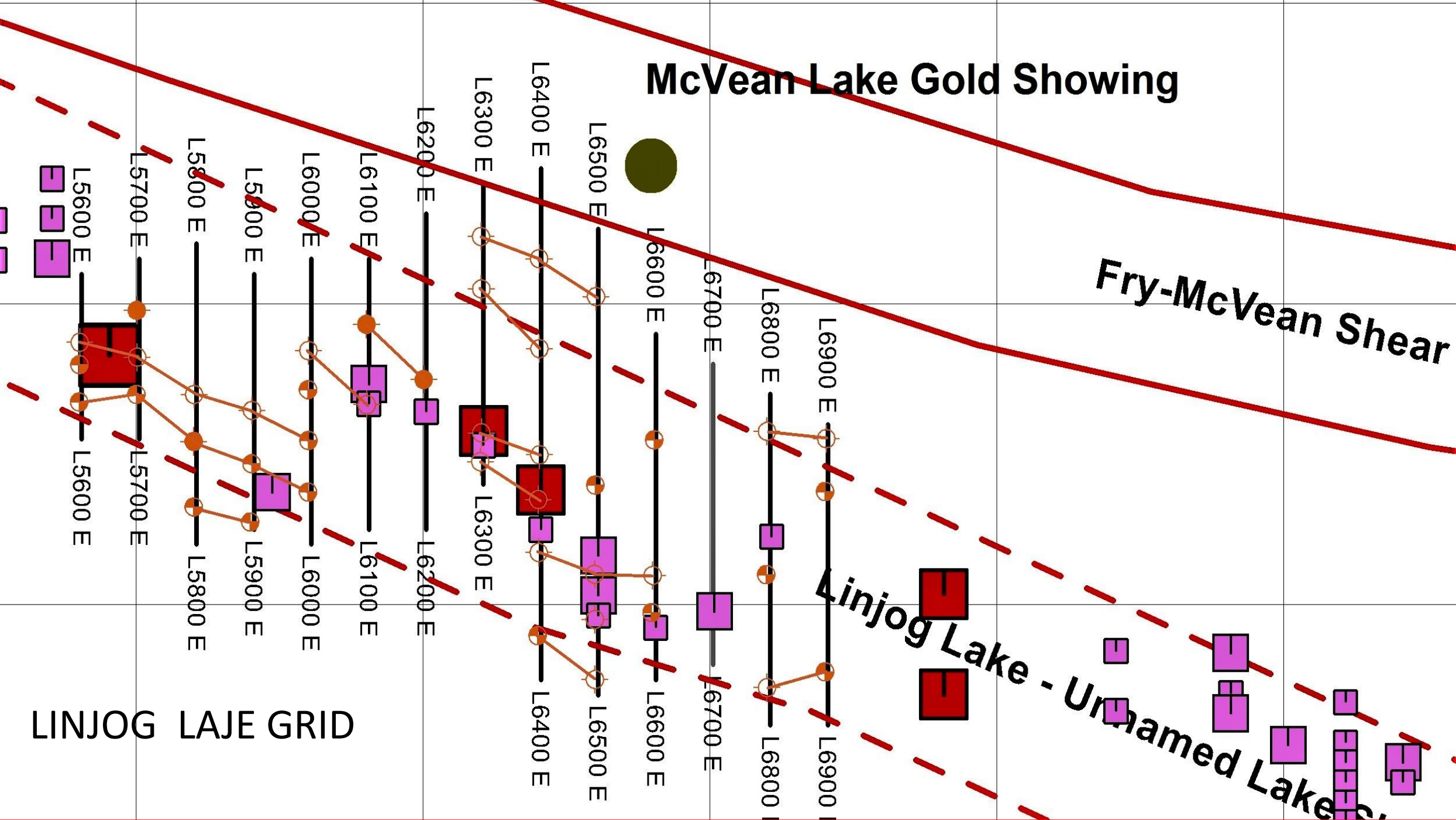
The gold soil anomalies are shown as red and blue squares in proximity to the CD anomalies except under the two lakes.

McVean Lake Gold Showing

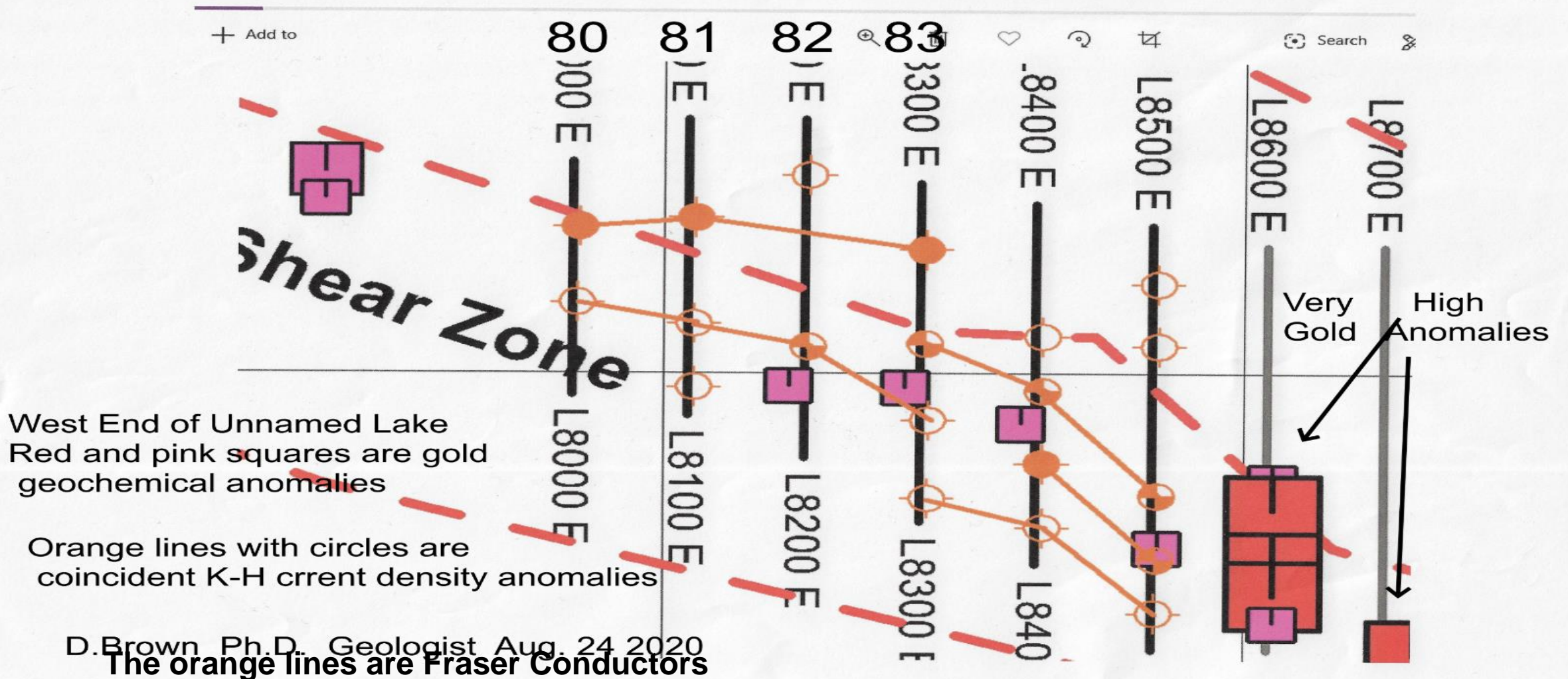
Fry-McVean Shear

Linjog Lake - Unnamed Lake

LINJOG LAJE GRID



UNNAMED LAKE VLF-EM GRID

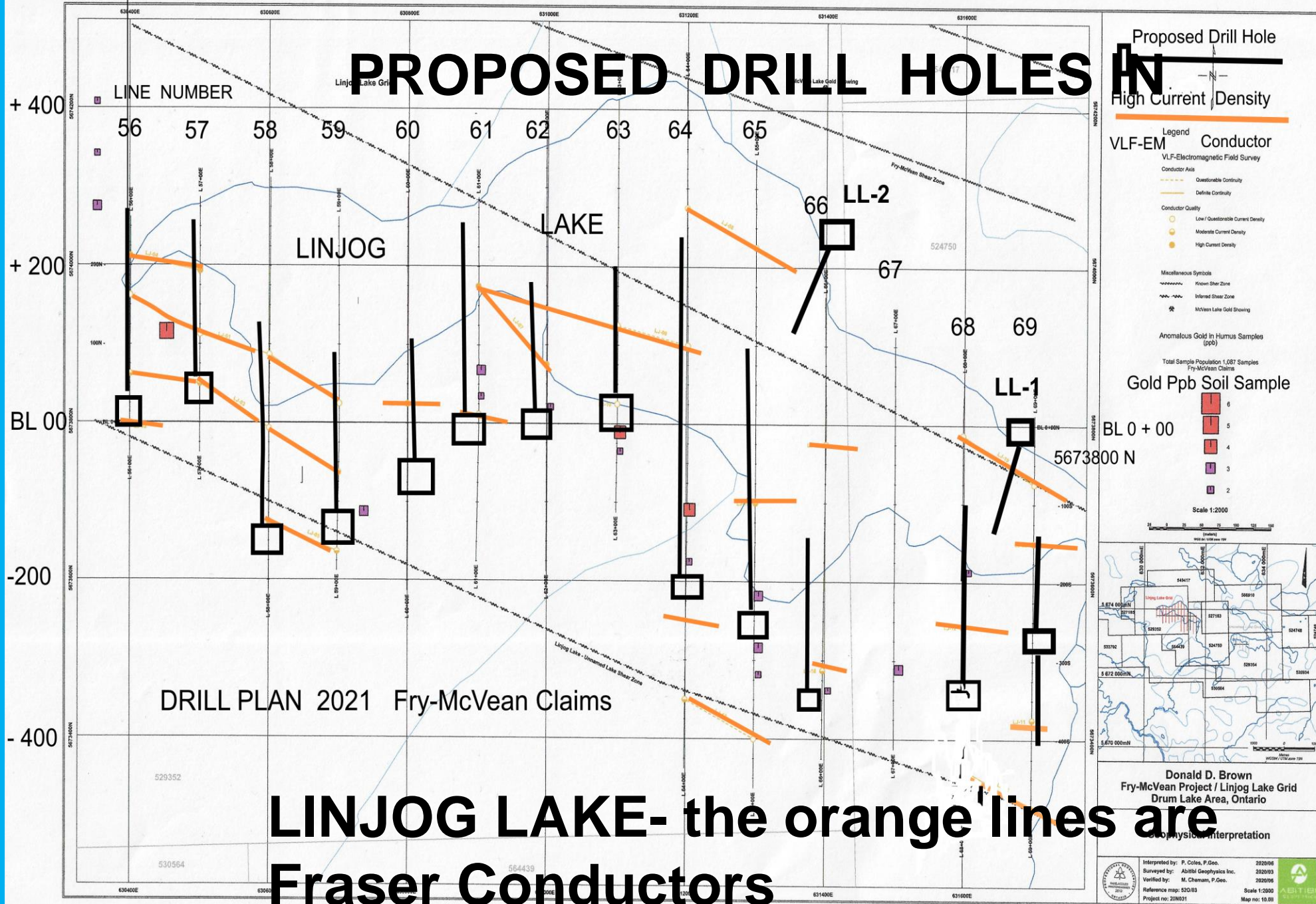


LINJOG LAKE GRID

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	LINE	Easting	Width K-H m	Width K-H m	Length m	Depth m	Vol.Cubic m
2	53	630153				200	
3	54	630253					
4	55	630353					
5	56	630453	50	100	100	200	3000000
6	57	630535	40	60	100	200	3200000
7	58	630637	100		100	200	2000000
8	59	630737	80		100	200	1600000
9	60	630837	100		100	200	2000000
10	61	630905	30	80	85	200	2200000
11	62	531005	100		100	200	2000000
12	63	631105	100		100	200	2000000
13	64	631205	100	50	100	200	3000000
14	65	631305	100		100	200	2000000
15	66	631405	70	80	100	200	3000000
16	67	631507					
17	68	631607	100		100	200	2000000
18	69	631707	20	20	100	200	800000
19							
20							

The 19 CD anomalies at Linjog Lake are very wide like the CD anomalies at the Peduvarra mine in India. Of the 19 anomalies listed in the 3rd and 4th columns 15 of the anomalies are 50 to 100 meters wide. This may be indicative of dilational wide mierzalized Riedel shear zones within the LL-ULSZ,

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES



DRILL PLAN 2021 Fry-McVean Claims

LINJOG LAKE- the orange lines are
Fraser Conductors

UNNAMED LAKE

UNNAMED

LAKE

BL 0+00

5672500

5674000 N

100 M

K-H ANOMALY

5673500 N

5673000 N

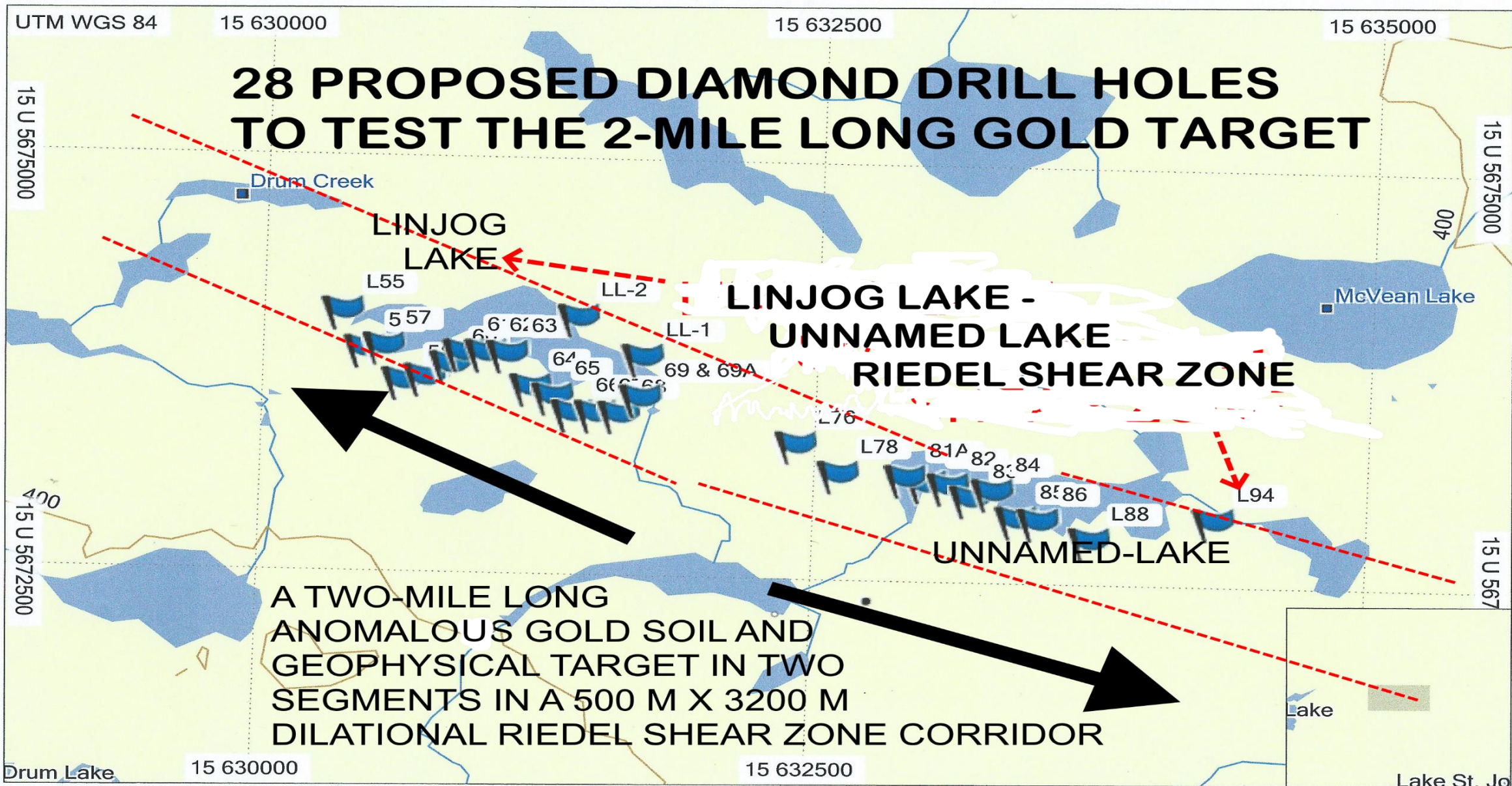
GOLD in SOIL Ppb

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES
The orange lines are Fraser
Conductors

Donald Brown Aug. 25 2020

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

WEST END OF UNNAMED L



CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ The 2-mile target is drill ready and untested
- ❑ 28 drill hole positions have been selected for drilling
- ❑ The proposed drill program requires winter ice road access via the Ontario Hydro power line and Cat Lake-Pickle Lake winter road
- ❑ A 1.500 m program in year 1 will cost about CDN \$630,000
- ❑ IMHO the property has the potential to host a multi-million ounce gold resource

CONTACT

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