

FIRE BRICK LODGE MINE

Exploration Drilling

2018



Grant Lake Corporation

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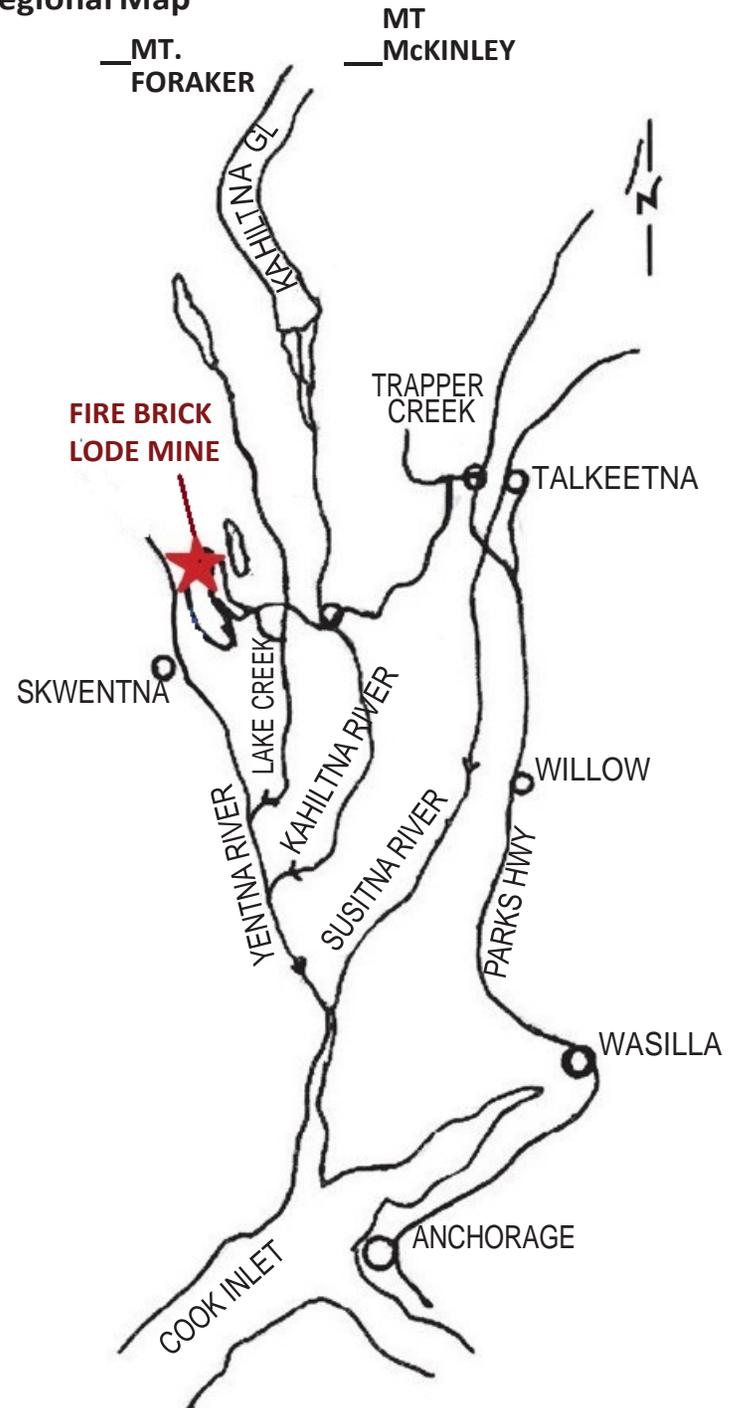
Executive Summary

Fire Brick Lode Mine sulfide-ore deposit was discovered by Diamond Gold Corporation in June 1997. The discovery was originally called the "Yenlo Lode". Ground magnetic surveys of the ore body were performed and numerous assay samples were taken from the exposed veins. In 2006, a core drill hole determined the ore body was at least 300' deep. Two adits were driven into Vein 1 following the vein. The indicated vein tonnage outside the open pit ore body, is <48,000 tons.

Fire Brick ore sample .338 opt gold, silver to 2.0 opt, copper to 15% and bismuth to 234 ppm are common in both arsenopyrite and quartz veins. Several tons of vein ore is available for and a third-party

Grant Lake Corporation acquired Fire Brick in September 2017. The company plans a 2020 \$1 million programs to drill six cores 500' deep at 200' intervals over 1,000' following a newly discovered extension of Vein 1 above adit 1, the 2,489' upper adit. The drilling should indicate <240,000 additional tons of vein ore following the vein. The company will measurement drill the vein in 2021. The ore will be milled at the planned 100 ton per day open pit "pilot mill".

Regional Map



Geology

Fire Brick Lode is part of a large metal-sulfide ore body exposed at the surface. The ore follows a major shear in hornfel rock. The hornfel is thermally-altered sedimentary rock and tied to the Hudson Stock, a one-mile diameter layered gabbro stock. The ore body and mafic-ultramafic gabbro complex is in Wrangellia Composit Terrain of the Yenlo Hills. The Hudson Stock has been dated at 105 mya.

The metal-rich ore consists of silver and copper in sulfides with gold occurring as free gold and in complex sulfides. The sulfides occur as small 1" width seams, veins and veinlets to 18" in width, wider areas of dissemination to 4', and occasionally are over 6' as seen in Adit 1. The elevation 2,489' - 6' wide adits' ceiling and floor are solid sulfide ore.

The primary metal-sulfide is phyrrotite (with associated pentalandite) chalcopyrite, bornite in quartz-veins, argentite, pyrite and marcasite. Intruding the sulfide ore-body are numerous hypothermal quartz and arsenopyrite veins. The quartz forms with carbonates and sulfides.

The highest gold and silver ore grades occur in these veins. Bismuth tracks closely with gold.

(Continued on next page)



Adit #1



Portal #2



Access Road



Pilot mill (impact mill)



Geology (Cont.)

The veins are part fissure filling and part replacement. They range in width of 1" to zones of several feet. At Adit 1, elevation 2,489', on Vein 1 the total metallized (gold, silver, copper and arsenic) zone is six feet in width. The adit 1 floor and ceiling are solid ore. Adit 1 is being driven on-vein at the contact between the hornfel (sulfide-ore body) and the Hudson Stock.

The Hudson Stock (layered gabbro) along the contact is also hydrothermally-altered. Anomalies in gold and arsenic is assayed from the stock. Outcrops of the stock in the ultramafic layers (peridotite, pyroxenite) also show strong magmatic ore-nickel 600ppm, Cr 700ppm and PGM trace to +36 ppb.

Significant carbonate dikes (and sills?) intrude the sulfide ore body. These carbonates are considered a deep-seated ultramafic-primary calcite magma. They are rich in calcium carbonate and strontium.

Accessory ore minerals include arsenic, which is widespread-often < 2000 ppm and exceeds 5% in the arsenopyrite veins. Also found is calcite (highest in the carbonatite intrusive-exceeding 15%) and iron occurs in all samples as a sulfide/sulfate and as a high-grade magnetite. Mercury is not present.



Vein 1-Adit 1, Arsenopyrite vein w/ quartz. .16 opt gold, 2 opt silver, .15% cu, 234 ppm bismuth.



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