

Broker Sheet
Oct 3rd 2017



Grande Portage: Discover. Develop. Grow.

- GPG holds a 100% interest in the Herbert Gold Property, located just 25 km north of the town of Juneau, Alaska; a city with a long mining history that provides quality people and services.
- The 2,000 acre project currently hosts six very promising gold bearing mesothermal veins that have been traced along strike for 2,900 to 3,300 ft. each.
- The company has drilled over 108 drill holes totalling 17,000 metres and completed an initial NI-43-101 compliant resource estimate which remains open for expansion.
- The current Indicated Resource stands at 821,100 tonnes averaging 6.91 g/t gold, for 182,400 ounces contained gold. An additional Inferred Resource weighs in at 51,600 tonnes averaging 7.73 g/t gold, for 12,800 ounces contained gold.
- The project is part of the very prolific Juneau Gold belt. This 160 km long belt is hosts over 200 gold quartz-vein deposits with production nearing 7 million ounces of gold since 1880. More than three-quarters of Alaska's historic lode gold production was mined from the Juneau gold belt.
- Gold resources within the belt are genetically related to the Coastal Range Megalineament. This is a major crustal structure that controlled the migration and concentration of gold-bearing fluids. As a result, many of the mineralized veins in the Juneau District extend over significant distances along strike and down-dip.

The Bottom Line

In my opinion Grande Portage Resources holds a very gold promising project that is currently under explored. The mesothermal vein system that hosts the resource has yet to be fully tested along strike and down dip. A new batch of drill results are anticipated soon and I expect that these holes will add more high-grade ounces. I believe that the Herbert gold property has the potential to deliver the kind of results seen in other parts of the prolific Juneau Belt.

Grande Portage Resources TSX.V:GPG



Capital Structure At Oct 3rd, 2017

Grande Portage Resources

Shares Outstanding	23,886,234
Options	1,925,000
Warrants	5,455,000
Shares Fully Diluted	31,266,234

Trading Activity as of Oct 3rd

Recent Share Price	\$0.44
Market Capitalization	\$10.5 million
52 Week High/Low	\$0.50/\$0.11
Average 30 Day trading volume	31,834
Working Capital	\$250,000

Management Share Holdings

Management and Insiders	4.4 million shares
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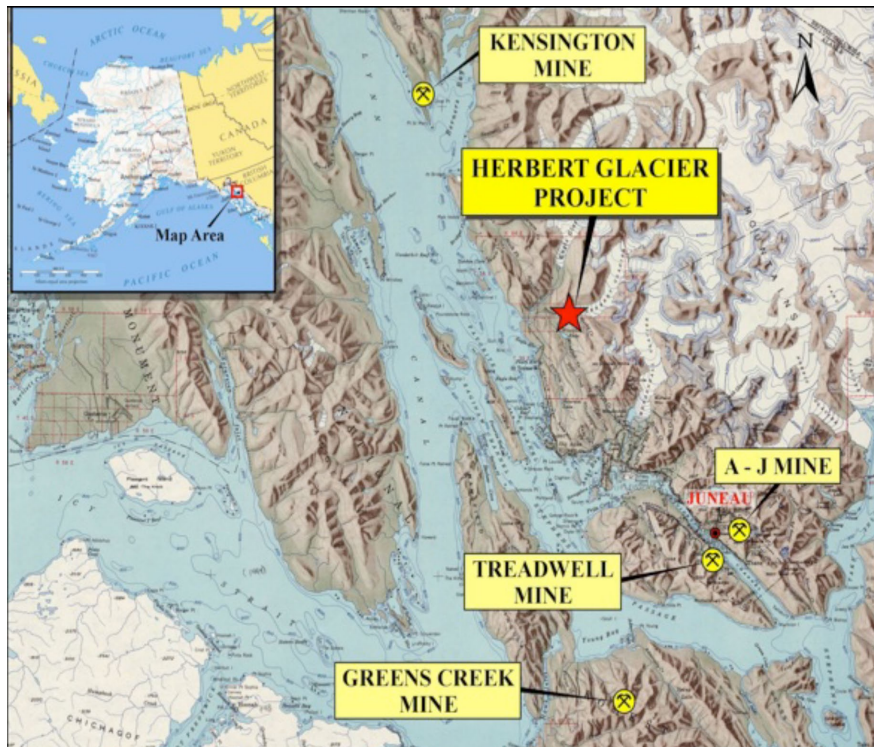


Figure 1 Location Map of Herbert Glacier Project

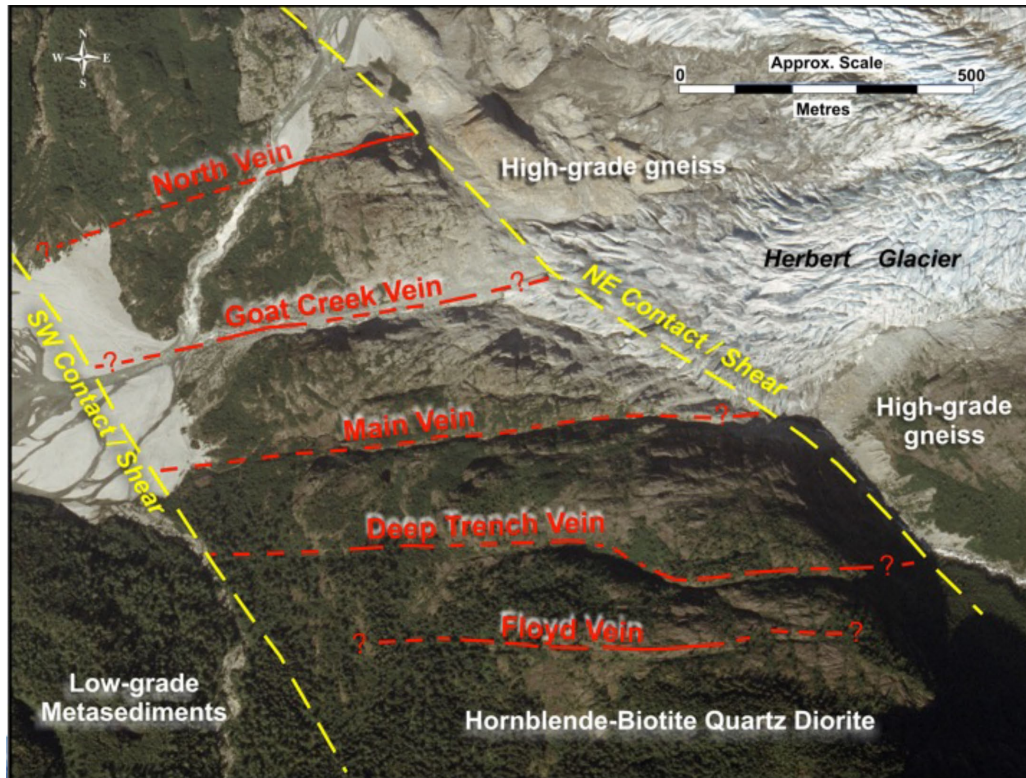
Location and Access

The Herbert Property consists of 91 federal mining claims covering approximately 1,881 acres located 25 km north of Juneau, Alaska. Elevations on the property range from 40 metres to 1,200 metres above mean sea level. Infrastructure is well developed in this area. The Property is 6 km from a paved highway, 10 km from a power line and 10 km from tidewater.

Access to the property is currently by helicopter from Juneau but the main public paved highway (Glacier Highway or Route 7) from Juneau to Berners Bay passes 5.5 km west of the property where it crosses the Herbert River. There is no obvious impediment for road access from the highway to the property along a route following the Herbert River. Juneau is a regional mining center supporting active mining operations at Greens Creek and Kensington.

What Excites me about the Herbert Gold Project:

- The property is geologically very well located—sitting on the Coastal Range Megalineament. This major crustal structure is responsible for channeling and concentrating gold fluids in the district.
- The potential of the property really wasn't recognized until late 1980's when the ice from the retreating Herbert Glacier exposed some of the main gold bearing veins.
- Like many of the mineralized veins in the Juneau District, the Herbert vein system is mesothermal in nature and may extend over significant distances along strike and down-dip.
- With a small, high grade resource already defined work will now focus on expanding and defining the resources.
- The property is in a well known Mining Jurisdiction with good infrastructure and close proximity to tidewater, highway, power and skilled labor.



The Property is located within the historic, 160 kilometer-long Juneau Mining District (JMD) which hosts over 200 gold quartz-vein deposits with production nearing 7 million ounces of gold since 1880. More than three-quarters of Alaska's historic lode gold production was mined from the Juneau gold belt.

Most of the resources within the JMD are related to the Coastal Range Megalineament. This is a major crustal structure defined by northwest striking, moderately to steeply dipping, penetrative foliation.

Historic production from the District came mainly from mesothermal quartz veins and stringers hosted in metasedimentary rocks and igneous intrusions.

Many of the mineralized veins in the Juneau District extend over significant distances along strike and down-dip.

In June, 2010, Quaterra Resources (QR) optioned the Herbert Property to Grande Portage (GPR).

By fulfilling the option terms, GPR and QR formed a Joint Venture Agreement in October, 2011 resulting in GPR holding a 65% interest and QR holding the remaining 35%.

In July 2014, QR agreed to option the remaining 35% interest in the Herbert Property to GPR in return for:

- 1,182,331 common shares of GPR
- US\$250,000 upon either the delivery of a feasibility study or the change of control of the company or the sale of the property
- Quaterra's has the right to participate in financings to maintain a 9% of the then total issued common shares on a non-diluted basis.

Property, subject only to a 5% net smelter returns royalty reserved to an underlying lessor, plus minimum annual advance royalties of US\$20,000 due November 1, 2016 and 2017, increasing to US\$30,000 in subsequent years.

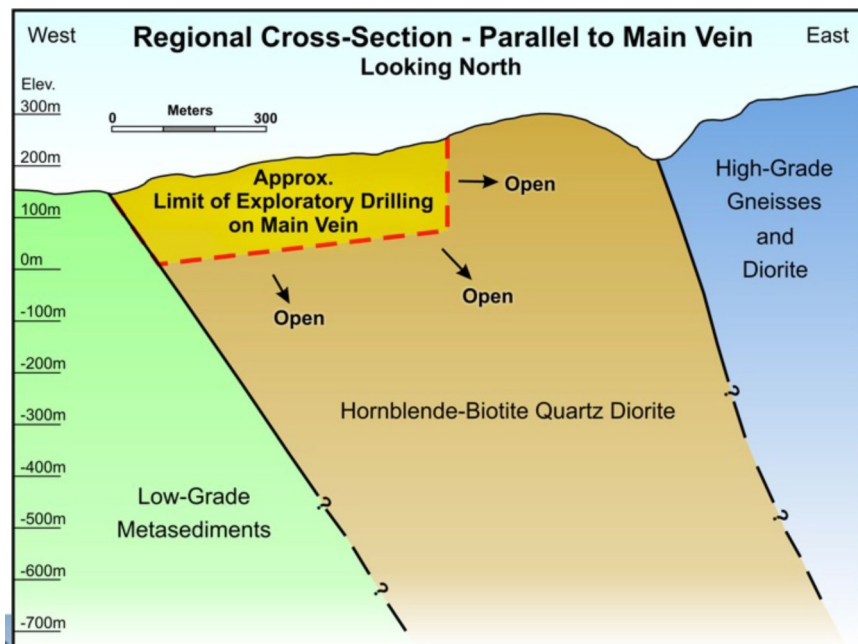
- The Juneau Gold Belt hosts numerous high grade fold deposits that were active from 1883 until 1943 and it is likely that the project area was prospected at that time.
- Current interest in the project area began in 1986 when claims were staked to cover several obvious quartz veins.
- Houston Oil and Minerals discovered the main gold bearing quartz veins in outcrops exposed by retreating ice. They drill tested these prospects with 9 holes totaling 1,100 metres. Houston O&M was acquired by Tenneco Minerals who in turn were acquired by Echo Bay Mining Co. Echo Bay abandoned the property as part of their divestiture of its Alaskan properties.
- In 1997 a local group of prospectors (JEDI) purchased the core Herbert claims.
- In 2007 the property was optioned to Quaterra Resources (QR) who recognized the property's potential. QR collected 299 rock chip, soil and stream sediment samples and initiated a property wide geology map.
- In 2010 the QR divested its Alaska interests and optioned the Herbert project to Grande Portage Resources who subsequently drilled 16 holes totalling 2,600 metres.
- An additional 30 holes (5,181 metres) were drilled in 2011. Also 19.7 metres of rock-saw channel samples were collected from four trenches across the Deep Trench Vein.
- Grande Portage continued exploration and infill drilling and produced a NI-43-101 compliant resource in 2013.
- The following year GPR acquired the remaining 35% interest in the Herbert Gold property. By that time the company had drilled a total of 108 diamond drill holes from 16 different platforms.
- After weathering the recent market down-turn the company raised funds to continue advancing the project.
- In 2017 the company drilled 3,700 metres in 12 holes. All were step-out holes designed to expand mineralization along four veins. Visible gold was seen in at least half of the holes drilled. Assays are pending.

Referring to the progress of the recent drill program...

"We are extremely pleased to have defined a substantial increase in the mineralized strike length located in the eastern test areas, and to confirm the mineralization at depths beneath previous drilling. Management is highly encouraged as we look forward to expanding tonnage and ounces within this resource".

***Ian Klassen,
President and Director
Grande Portage Resources***

- Most of the gold mineralization discovered on the Herbert Property is hosted by shear/quartz vein systems within a quartz diorite intrusion.
- The gold veins identified to date on the Herbert Property dip steeply to the north with a minor north east trending vein set splaying off or intersecting the main vein set.
- Vein thicknesses range from several meters to decimeters and, within the host structures, several generations of veining can be observed as seen in the photo to the right.
- Surface mapping and drilling shows consistent along-strike and down-dip continuity of the host structures. For example, the Deep Trench Vein has been traced over a 1 km strike length and 300 meters down-dip.
- Statistics indicate that that lead, zinc, arsenic, tungsten and selenium correlate well with the gold content. Due to the “nugget effect” of the gold distribution, these proxy elements can be utilized to determine trends of gold concentration.



A Resource estimate was completed in 2013 by D.G DuPre and Associates Inc that was based on 127 diamond drill holes and 4 trenches.

This estimate was updated to include the results from the 2012 infill drilling campaign which was designed to upgrade the previously identified "inferred" resources" to "indicated" resources.

Utilizing a base case cut-off of 2 g/t, the eight veins on the property contain an Indicated Resource of 821,079 tonnes grading 6.91 grams gold per tonne, or 182,406 ounces of contained gold. The Inferred Resource adds another 51,611 tonnes averaging 7.73 g/t gold or 12,819 ounces of contained gold.

Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Gold Grade	Contained Oz
Indicated Resource			
2.0	821,100	6.91	182,400
3.0	532,400	9.34	159,800

Cut-Off Grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Oz Gold
Inferred Resources			
2.0	51,600	7.73	12,800
3.0	38,600	9.55	11,900

In the tables above the mineral resources are highlighted above a 2 g/t cut-off, assuming an average gold price of \$1,500 per ounce.

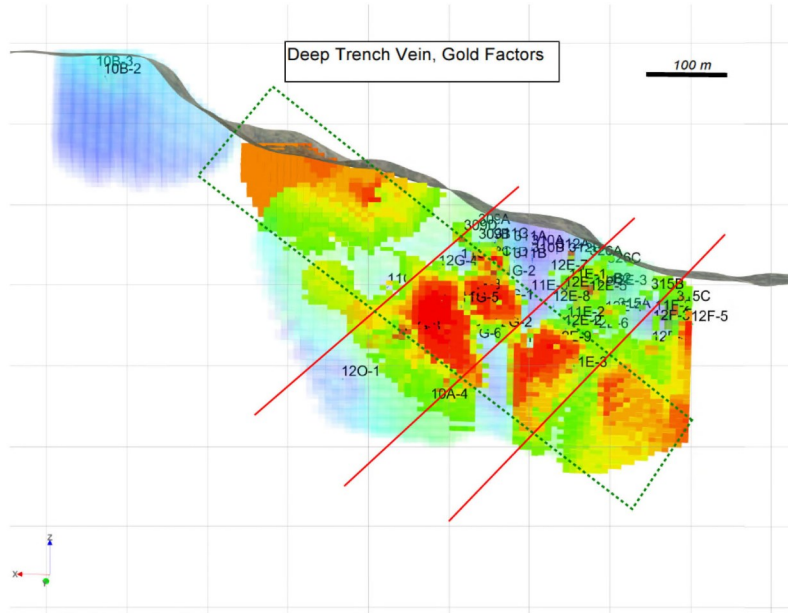
In 1988 the U.S. Bureau of Mines collected a 240-pound metallurgical sample for analysis. Beneficiation tests and gravity separation tests recovered 88.8 % of the gold and 80.7 % of the silver.

The metallurgical study consisted of representative material from core recovered during the 2010 drilling campaign and did not include the high-grade with visible gold drilled during the 2011 and 2012 seasons.

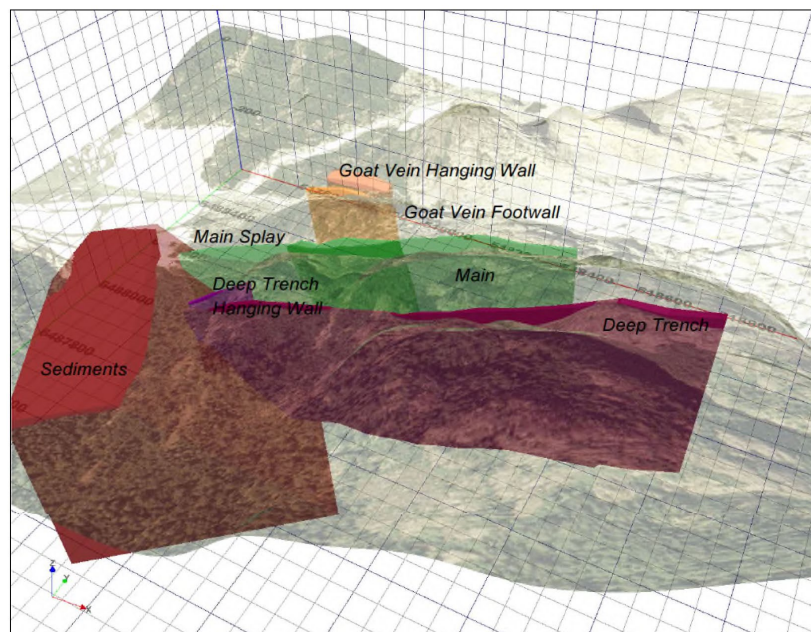
The regional characteristics of ores from past mining operations in the Juneau district appear to be quite consistent. Reports indicate they contain a high percentage of gravity recoverable gold, and much of the



The highest grade gold appears to be hosted in moderately east raking shoots.



Oblique view of vein system looking down to the northwest. Image shows all of the vein solids and the western sedimentary rock package, with a ghosted air photograph draped over topography



Drill Hole	Interval (metres)	Gold (g/t)
Deep Trench Vein		
11E-2	15.27	37.07
311A	8.08	59.91
11E-1	8.82	13.1
11F-3	3.52	11.53
120-1	3.12	13.91
326B2	11.58	28.41
Main Vein		
11D-1	3.05	72.3
11I-4	3.04	**3.42
11I-5	1.28	34.1
311D	6.46	21.55
120-1	3.12	13.91
120-6	7.32	6.15
315-C	13.23	4.11
311-C	2.25	21.22
Goat Creek Vein		
12J-3	2.52	5.92
11J-1	0.84	7.29

** includes 1,328 g/t silver over 3.05 metres

**0.93 metre interval in same intercept ran 4,010 g/t silver and 7.75 g/t gold

Kensington Gold Mine

The Kensington underground gold mine, consisting of the Kensington and adjacent Jualin properties, is located on the east side of the Lynn Canal about 45 miles north-northwest of Juneau.

The Kensington underground gold mine is located at the north end of the Juneau Gold Belt. Initial ore production at the Kensington mine site commenced in 1897 and continued through 1938. The adjacent, also underground, Jualin mine was discovered in 1895 and operated from 1896 to 1928.

Together these two mines produced 40,513 ounces of gold from 75,208 tons of ore before they were closed.

Interest was renewed during the 1980s and 1990s and the mine was re-opened in 2010 under the direction and ownership of Coeur Mining (NYSE:CDE).

Once commissioned, the mine was projected to have a mine life of at least 10 years producing at a rate of 1,250 tpd.

Last year the mine produced 124,331 oz of gold and at last report has proven and probable reserves of 497,000 oz gold averaging 0.19 oz gold per ton.

Measured and Indicated Resources weigh in at 871,000 oz gold averaging 0.279 oz per ton with an additional 436,000 oz gold in the inferred category averaging 0.276 opt gold.

The image on the right is the Kensington mine and mill site.



The mines of Alaska's Juneau gold belt account for about 80% of Alaska's total lode gold (vein) production.

This entire district is characterized by a series of structurally controlled, mesothermal, gold bearing quartz veins.

Mesothermal vein systems often have deep root systems with multiple mineralized shoots.

Most of this historic production was sourced from the Alaska-Juneau (AJ) and Treadwell group of deposits.

Minor amounts were recovered from smaller mines in the Berners Bay and Eagle River districts to the north and the Endicott Peninsula and Snettisham districts to the south.

These mesothermal gold-bearing quartz veins of the gold belt all lie within a few km of a major structural zone known as the Coast Range Megalineament.

This structure extends across all of southeastern Alaska and south into BC. Both metasedimentary and igneous rocks host this gold bearing fissure and associated stockwork and stringer veins.

Refer to map on next page for location of Coast Range Megalineament.

The Alaska-Juneau mine

The historic AJ mine site is situated right in the middle of present day downtown Juneau. In fact much of the land under downtown consists of waste rock from the mine.

The Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company began operations near Juneau in 1912, and the AJ mill itself began operation in 1917. The mine and mill became very successful and at its peak handled over 12,000 tons of ore each day and making a profit from ore than averaged 0.04 oz/ton gold.

The fixed price of gold and war-time inflation made the operation unprofitable and the mine closed in 1944 after it had produced 2.9 million oz gold, 1.9 million oz silver, and 40 million lbs lead.

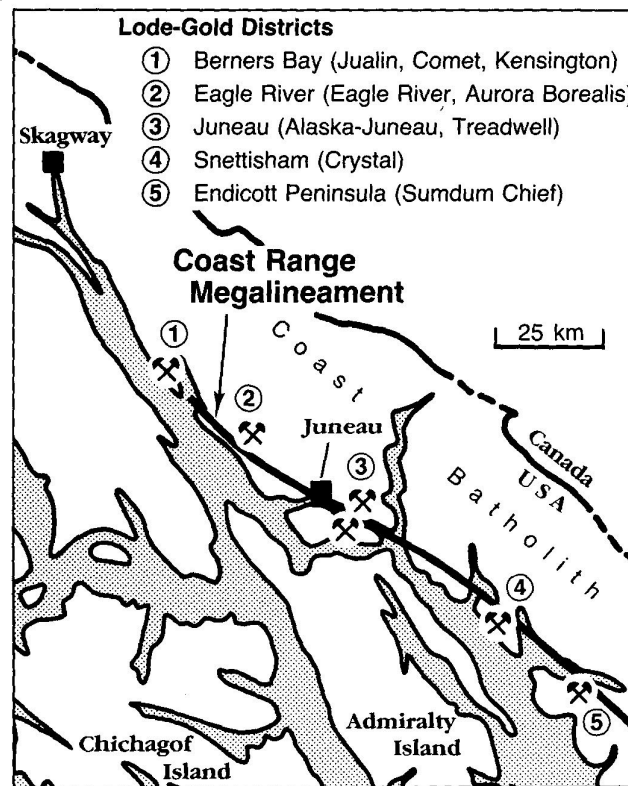


Figure 1. Location of gold districts of Juneau gold belt in southeastern Alaska. Major deposits in each district are listed in parentheses.

The Eagle River mine

The historic Eagle River Mine sits at an elevation of approximately 1,500 feet, overlooking the historic townsite of Amalga. The mine is reported to have over 30,000 feet of underground workings, including the 3,000-foot Flume Tunnel. The mine had a 20-stamp mill and produced 19,451 ounces of gold and 8,855 ounces of silver between 1904 and 1915.

Resources at the Eagle River Mine have been estimated as high as 750,000 tons of ore with an average of 0.2 ounce of gold per ton (Kurtak and Maas, 1988). The U.S. Bureau of Mines however, estimates an inferred resource of 53,100 tons of ore with an average of 0.28 ounce of gold per ton (Redman and others, 1989).

Famous Treadwell Mine



The Treadwell mines produced a total of about 3.1 million ounces of gold from ore that averaged 0.13 oz/ton gold.

The Treadwell Complex from 1883 to 1917 mined nearly \$70 million in gold. At peak capacity in 1915, the 960 stamps of the Treadwell complex crushed 5,000 tons of rock daily – a world record at the time.

These mills were fed by four mines known as the Treadwell, 700-Foot, Mexican and Ready Bullion.

In 1917 the mines flooded with sea water. A fault line intersected some of the underground workings. This coupled with the instability created as a result of mining out some of the underground rock pillars and an extreme high tide resulted in the collapse and flooding of the mine. Only one miner was unaccounted for.

It's my opinion that Grande Portage Resources holds a very promising gold asset in a prolific mining jurisdiction. The Herbert Gold project currently has a small but high-grade resource but I feel that there is significant potential to outline more ounces both along strike and own dip.

The gold mineralization identified at Herbert is similar in nature to many of the major historic mines in the region. They were all related to the Coastal Range Megalineament and mesothermal in nature. The differences in the various deposits were related to the host rock in which the gold bearing fluids were deposited and concentrated.

Coeur Mining's Kensington mine is an excellent example of what can be found along the prolific Juneau belt. The mine was originally discovered in the late 1800's and by 1938 Kensington and its sister mine produced 40,513 ounces of gold from 75,208 tons of ore (0.54 opt average grade) before they were closed.

Couer saw the potential of additional deep rooted mineralization and acquired the project. By 2010 the company re-opened the mine after defining over a million ounces and a 10 year mine life. It is now operating at a rate of 1,250 tpd and last year the mine produced 124,331 oz of gold with an average grade of 0.19 oz gold per ton (6.51 g/t gold).

With respect to the Herbert project, there are naturally still risks to overcome. By their nature these type of quartz vein deposits are nuggety and can be narrow, making resource estimation and mining more difficult. However, they also can host very high grade and deep ore shoots. Finding and delineating one or more of these will build ounces quickly.

Grande Portage eventually will go underground to further expand resources and take a bulk sample to better constrain the resource and determine detailed metallurgy. This will de-risk the project further.

In the near term I believe that continued positive results from the drill bit should add value to GPG. Over the longer term, bulk sampling and underground development should confirm the true potential of the Herbert project. Ultimately, I think shareholders will be happy.

Assays pending for 2017 drill program

- The 2017 drill program consisted of approximately 12 holes (3,700 metres) testing four separate major veins
- All holes were reported to have had good visuals including quartz with disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite. Visible gold was observed in some of the core as well.
- Four holes were drilled to test the depth extension of the Main and Deep Trench veins. These holes were twice as deep as previous drilling and could extend the down dip extent of these veins to 400 metres.

Update NI-43-101 Resource Estimate

- With the receipt of positive drill results the 2013 resource will likely be revised.

Enter Pre-development Phase

- GPG will likely raise funds to develop underground access to the vein systems to better delineate them and take a representative bulk sample.

Ian Klassen, President and Director

Mr. Klassen adds almost twenty years experience in business management, public relations, government affairs and entrepreneurialism to the Company. He has extensive experience in the administration of public companies, government policy, media relationship strategies, business/government project management and legislative decision-making.

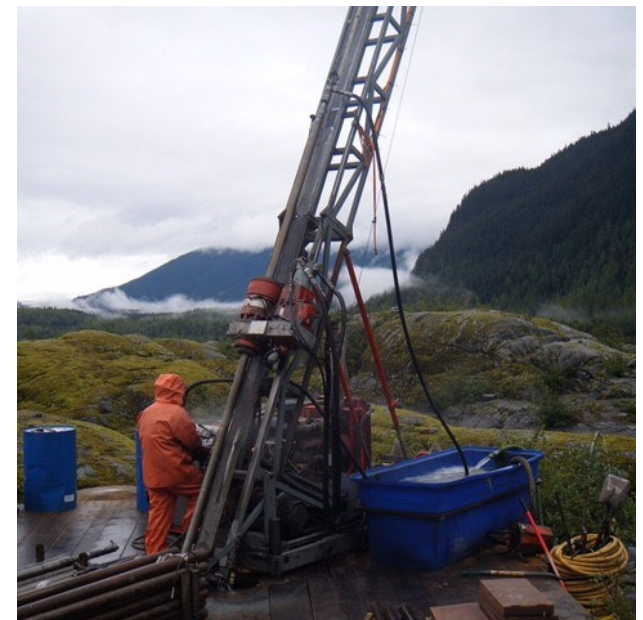
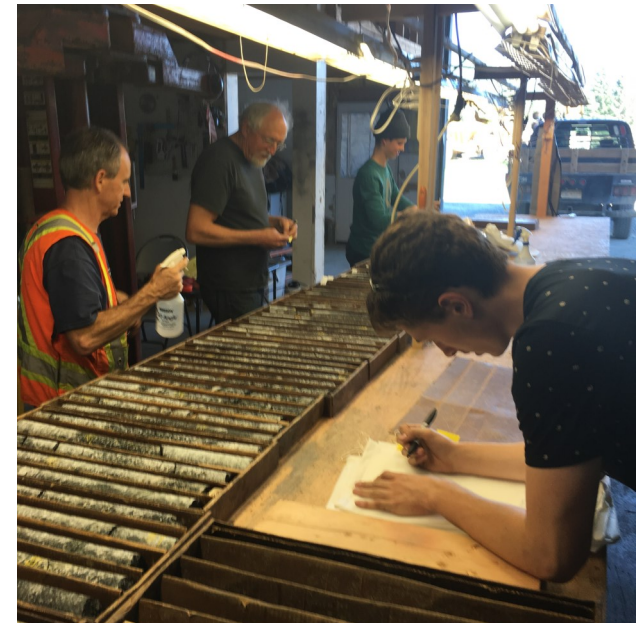
Mr. Klassen is an (Honours) B.A. graduate from the University of Western Ontario and is a recipient of the Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada in recognition of his significant contribution to his community and country.

Alistair MacLennan, Director

Mr. MacLennan has been working in the junior resources sector (oil/gas/minerals), in various capacities, for over thirty years. He has gained industry knowledge through founding, investment in and serving on the Boards of a number of public and private exploration companies. Mr. MacLennan is also the Chairman and director of Helijet International Inc., a helicopter airline operating a fleet of Sikorsky S76 helicopters throughout the Pacific Northwest since 1986. Mr. MacLennan is actively involved in a number of private companies which are involved in leasing, manufacturing and natural gas production.

Michele Pillon, Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Pillon has 25 years of experience in the junior mining exploration sector, providing accounting and regulatory assistance to public companies. Since May 1988, she has worked as an accountant to public companies in the resource sector.



Carl Hale, B.Sc., R.P.G, Q.P., Director, Exploration

Mr. Hale received his Bachelor of Science degree in geology from the University of Washington in 1972. He has worked the majority of his career on mineral exploration projects in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest for various mining companies and consulting groups. He supervised massive sulfide exploration projects in the Brooks Range, Alaska, mineral reconnaissance programs in the Alaska Range and Southeast Alaska, and is presently the project manager on a gold exploration venture in the United States. Mr. Hale spent several years as a mine geologist at the Cannon Mine, a large gold mine in Wenatchee, Washington, as a geologist at the Sunshine silver mine in Idaho, managed a copper exploration project at Bornite, Alaska for three years for Kennecott and served as a geologist on a gold exploration project in Myanmar.

Paul Bowes, LLB., Director and Chair, Audit Committee

Mr. Bowes is a corporate and securities lawyer with over 24 years experience in corporate finance, and is a partner in the firm of Salley Bowes Harwardt LLP.

Douglas A. Perkins, B.Sc., FGAC., Director

Mr. Perkins is a geology graduate from the University of British Columbia. Mr. Perkins has served on public company boards for over 25 years involving the promotion and representation of their geological properties. He has been involved in several start-ups of both public and private companies not only geological but including manufacturing, wholesale and developmental industries. From an exploration standpoint, Mr. Perkins has worked on the Gataga Trend for Cyprus Anvil where several multi million ton deposits were discovered. He also worked for UTAH, UMEX, Cominco and oversaw Freeport/ Stryker's exploration project in northern B. C. near the Windy Craggy deposit. Mr. Perkins has tropical experience in 1988 - 89 in the jungle of the Darien Gap in Panama. For the last two years he has been Sr. V.P. and Director of GMV Minerals Inc. in Guyana South America.



Thomas Patton

Dr. Patton is the CEO of Quaterra Resources, Inc., and has worked in the exploration industry for 35 years as a field geologist, consultant, and executive at both junior and senior mining companies. He was previously the President and CEO of Western Silver Corp., where he led the exploration team in the discovery of the Peñasquito silver-gold-lead-zinc deposit in Zacatecas, Mexico. Dr. Patton graduated from the University of Washington.

Art Freeze

Mr. Freeze has over 38 years of experience as an exploration and production geologist. Mr. Freeze has extensive experience in mining development programs and evaluating projects for both senior and junior resource companies. He has held consulting, supervising and management positions with major and junior mining companies including: Cominco Ltd., Pasminco Exploration, Echo Bay Mines and Pan American Silver Corporation. He has extensive international experience, including North, Central and South America, and in the former Soviet Republics. Currently he is President of Stillwater Enterprises Limited and most notably, the primary Consulting Geologist for Goldcorp Inc. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

Ignacije Borovic

Mr. Ignacije ("Rocky") Borovic, P.Eng., acts as a senior geological consultant to the project. Mr. Borovic has had a long and esteemed career in mineral exploration and is credited with the co-discovery and development of several mines and deposits during his decade long service with Placer Dome Ltd. His role will be to oversee all aspects of exploration and further development of the project drawing upon his years of experience and accomplishment.



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