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TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PRAIRIE LAKE PROPERTY THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION ONTARIO, CANADA

Latitude 49° 02' N, Longitude 86° 43' W

FOR
NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

NI-43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
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1.0 SUMMARY

This Technical Report was prepared at the request of Paul Jones, C.E.O, of Nuinsco Resources Limited ("Nuinsco"). Nuinsco is a Canadian based publicly held company. The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent, NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report (the "Report") that includes a conceptual Exploration Target ("ET") estimate on the Prairie Lake Property, located in the Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada (the "Property").

The Prairie Lake Property is located approximately 44 km northwest of Marathon and 38 km northeast of Terrace Bay in the Thunder Bay Mining Division. Both towns are serviced by the Canadian Pacific Railway. A system of maintained logging roads and rehabilitated logging skid trails provides access to the Property from the Trans-Canada Highway.

The Property consists of 46 mineral claims (9 pre-conversion claims), owned 100% by Nuinsco, totalling 630 ha that covers the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex. The claims are in good standing as of the effective date of this Technical Report. Nuinsco purchased eight of the claims from Stares Contracting Corporation ("Stares Contracting") in 2001 and staked the ninth claim also in 2001. In January 2012, Nuinsco purchased a Production Royalty on the Property from Stares Contracting for 3,157,894 common shares of Nuinsco.

Previous exploration on the Property has focused on uranium, niobium, phosphorus (apatite) and wollastonite and to a lesser extent tantalum and rare earth elements ("REE"), depending on the economics of the time. Drilling, geophysical surveys and exploration occurred on the Property between 1968 and 1983 with the last owner, Nuinsco, allowing the Property to lapse in 1983 until 2001 when it reacquired the Property from Stares Contracting.

The Property is located within the Archean Superior Province. The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex was emplaced into biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss country rocks of the continental shield within the Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone ("TSTZ"), which hosts other alkalic complexes in the area. The geology of the complex can be simply described as an oval, subvertical, cylindrical shape that has an ijolite core surrounded by a rim of mixed carbonate, silicocarbonate and other calcite rocks. However, the relationship between the ijolite and carbonatite rock types is more complex with irregular and complexly interfingered bands. A significant band of carbonate rock wraps inwards from the northwestern periphery of the intrusion towards the centre of the complex. The two principle lithologies within the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex, ijolite and carbonatite, have been intruded by numerous subordinate dykes and sills.

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is an example of a carbonatite-alkalic intrusion. These intrusions of magmatic carbonates and associated alkaline igneous rocks typically occur in alkaline igneous provinces. The most significant products from carbonatite-alkalic intrusions are phosphorus (from apatite), magnetite, niobium (from pyrochlore), zirconia and REE (from monazite and bastnäsite). The highest concentrations of apatite within the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex occur in intervals of phoscorite rock types. The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is unique in North America in its high wollastonite content and the distribution of tantalum, niobium and uranium mineralization is widespread throughout the complex.

A trenching program during 2002-2003 on the Property was followed up by grid sampling and drill programs in 2007 and 2008. Grab samples from the trenching program were analysed for uranium, niobium, tantalum ± phosphorus and REE with values of up to 488 ppm tantalum pentoxide (“Ta_2O_5”) and 1.044% niobium pentoxide (“Nb_2O_5”) reported. The grid sampling program in 2007 delineated a wide band in the southwest quadrant of the carbonatite anomalous in uranium, niobium, tantalum and phosphorus. The 2007 drill program focussed on the Jim’s Showing area as well as the High Grade, P31 and P10 zones. Values of up to 0.206% triuranium octoxide (“U_3O_8”), 1.008% Nb_2O_5, 579 ppm Ta_2O_5, 18.05% phosphorus pentoxide (“P_2O_5”) and 6,675 ppm for combined REEs yttrium (“Y”) + lanthanum (“La”) + cerium (“Ce”) + neodymium (“Nd”) + samarium (“Sm”) were reported. Deeper drilling during the 2008 drill program confirmed that carbonatite continues to depths of at least 500 m. Individual assays from the 2008 program returned values of up to 0.863% Nb_2O_5, 12.63 % P_2O_5 and 8,061 ppm combined REEs.

In late fall 2010, Laframboise Drilling was contracted to drill seven diamond drill holes on the Property. A total of 4,004 m of NQ-sized (48 mm) core was drilled, with holes ranging from 527 m to 605 m in length. All holes were drilled in the southwest quadrant of the Property with the aim of expanding the Main/SW Target Zone.

Samples from the 2010 drill program returned individual assays of up to 23.08% P_2O_5, 0.953% Nb_2O_5 and 0.910% REEs. Results included a continuously sampled interval in hole NP1001 of 3.415 P_2O_5, 0.118% Nb_2O_5 and 1,016.2 ppm combined REEs over 246.5 m from 49.0 to 292.5 m, as well as 3.74% P_2O_5, 0.106% Nb_2O_5 and 1908ppm REEs over 195.5 m from 4.5 to 200.0 m in hole NP1007.

In 2010, Nuinsco completed trenching on the Property totalling 2,068 m in length. The trenches, known as Dragonfly, Wollastonite-Trailside, Grouse, and Raspberry Hill, were excavated in the SW, SE and NE quadrants of the Property.

A total of 1,042 samples were collected over 1,565 m of trench length. The results from the channel sampling of the trenches included individual analyses up to 13.67% P_2O_5, 0.423% Nb_2O_5 & 1.098% REEs (Y, La, Ce, Nd, Sm).

A substantial amount of metallurgical testwork dating from 2009 to 2014 has been undertaken on material from the Prairie Lake project. The target minerals are primarily apatite (phosphorous) and pyrochlore (niobium) although there are components that could potentially yield minor by-products such as rare earths. In one test a 70% recovery of Nb at 1.2% Nb_2O_5 was achieved. COREM tested a proprietary collector on a 1,000 kg sample in September 2011 which gave encouraging results for Nb, however, still short of the above at 0.17% Nb_2O_5 and 90% recovery.

COREM produced a coarse-grained 30% P_2O_5 Apatite rougher concentrate containing an apparently acceptable level of impurities. It was expected that a new combination of (proprietary) reagents may significantly improve results.

The Pyrochlore rougher concentrate using a preparatory reagent (YX3 and YX5) assayed 1.19% Nb_2O_5 at a 70% Nb_2O_5 recovery.

Flotation is the expected primary concentration method although methods such as dense media separation, magnetic separation and reverse flotation were explored. Encouraging results were obtained but further improvement via testwork is required. Flotation will almost certainly be applied; at least for apatite recovery. Accordingly, the evaluation of potential flotation reagent schemes would be an important part of a future metallurgical testing program.

The P&E conceptual ET estimate was prepared for the four areas drill-tested and/or trenched to date, the Main/SW Zone, Jim's Showing, East Zone and NE Zone. The ET utilized conventional statistical analysis and grade interpolation via Gemcom block modeling, however, variography was not undertaken on the constrained domain composites due to the database containing insufficient data to warrant Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") guideline classification. The model was delineated from a database containing 73 diamond drill holes of which 59 were utilized for the ET calculations. Tonnage calculations utilized a bulk density of 3.04 t/m^3.

The ET estimate tabulated below for the Prairie Lake Property was compiled using a 1% P_2O_5 cut-off grade and reporting the resulting range of tonnes and grades. The ET estimates the four drill-tested areas, Main/SW Zone, Jim's Showing, East Zone and NE Zone at between 515 and 630 Mt averaging 3.0% to 4.0% P_2O_5 and 0.09% to 0.11% Nb_2O_5 as well as indicating significant tantalum, uranium, and REEs (including lanthanum, cerium, samarium, neodymium and yttrium), see Table 1.1.

The conceptual ET estimate indicates that the Property holds significant potential to be a large tonnage, low-grade multi-commodity deposit. Carbonatite-dominated zones in the northeast and southeast quadrants of the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex have not been drill tested.

An initial proposed program would consist of additional sampling of drill core from the 2007, 2008, and 2010 drilling programs to fill in gaps in the previous sampling sequence. A budget of $190,000 is proposed to complete this sampling program.

A second program is proposed which would consist of approximately nine holes totalling 2,500 m of infill drilling at Jim's Showing and 32 holes totalling 12,000 m of infill drilling at Main/SW Zone. A budget of $3,359,000 is proposed to complete this drill program.

TABLE 1.1 **PRAIRIE LAKE EXPLORATION TARGET (ET)***					
Commodity	**Main / SW Zone**	**Jim's Showing**	**East Zone**	**NE Zone**	**Total**
P_2O_5 (%)	3.0 - 4.0	3.5 - 4.5	2.5 - 3.0	2.5 - 3.5	3.0 - 4.0
Nb_2O_5 (%)	0.095 - 0.115	0.100 - 0.120	0.040 - 0.050	0.085 - 0.105	0.090 - 0.110
Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	18 - 25	25 - 30	5 - 7	10 - 12	18 - 21
U_3O_8 (%)	0.005 - 0.007	0.015 - 0.020	0.002 - 0.003	0.004 - 0.005	0.006 - 0.007
La (ppm)	275 - 340	295 - 360	305 - 370	200 - 250	280 - 340
Ce (ppm)	650 - 790	670 - 820	670 - 820	450 - 550	650 - 790
Sm (ppm)	55 - 70	55 - 70	55 - 70	50 - 60	55 - 70
Nd (ppm)	295 - 360	290 - 360	320 - 390	235 - 290	300 - 360
Y (ppm)	85 - 100	90 - 110	80 - 100	135 - 170	85 - 100
La+Ce+Sm+Nd+Y (ppm)	1360 - 1660	1400 - 1720	1430 - 1750	1070 - 1320	1370 - 1660
m^3 (million)	140 - 175	12 - 14	13 - 16	2 - 3	170 - 210
Tonnes (millions)	**435 - 530**	**35 - 45**	**40 - 50**	**7 - 8**	**515 - 630**

***** *The potential quantity and grade of the ET is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following Technical Report (the "Report") presents the conceptual Exploration Target ("ET") prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") regarding the Prairie Lake Property (the "Property") in the Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. This Technical Report contains an ET estimate that is conceptual in nature and therefore has not been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 and in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005. Accordingly this ET estimate should not be relied upon and there is no guarantee that this ET estimate, in whole or in part, will ever be classified as a Mineral Resource under a future NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate.

This Technical Report was prepared at the request of Paul Jones, CEO, of Nuinsco Resources Limited ("Nuinsco"). Nuinsco is a Canadian based publicly held company with its corporate office at:

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This Technical Report is considered current as of November 30, 2018.

The Prairie Lake Property consists of 46 mineral claims, covering an area of 630 ha, owned 100% by Nuinsco. The Property is approximately centred at 49°02'N and 86°43'W, 30 km north of Lake Superior's northern shore and approximately 44 km northwest of Marathon.

The Prairie Lake Deposit can be classified as a carbonatite-alkalic intrusion enriched in phosphorus, niobium, tantalum, uranium and rare earth elements ("REE", including lanthanum, cerium, samarium, neodymium and yttrium). The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex was emplaced into fractured and faulted continental shield within the Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone ("TSTZ"). The highest concentrations of apatite (phosphorus) within the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex occur in intervals of phoscorite (niobium) rock types. The distribution of tantalum, niobium and uranium is widespread throughout the complex.

The purpose of the current report is to provide an independent, NI 43-101 compliant, Technical Report that includes a conceptual ET estimate on the Prairie Lake Property. P&E understands that this Technical Report will be used to support the public disclosure of the Nuinsco conceptual ET estimate made on November 30, 2018.

This Technical Report will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations.

Nuinsco has accepted that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of P&E's Principals and Associate Geologists and Engineers are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. Nuinsco has also accepted that P&E's Principals are members of professional bodies that are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report.

2.2 SITE VISITS

Site visits to the Prairie Lake Property were conducted on December 2, 2009 and June 2, 2011 respectively by Antoine Yassa, P.Geo, and Eugene Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, both of P&E who are Qualified Persons under the terms of the NI 43-101, who have provided specific input to this Technical Report.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metal values are reported in percentage ("%") and parts per million ("ppm"). A conversion factor of 0.907 has been used in this Report to convert short tons to metric tonnes ("t").

Costs are reported in Canadian dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated.

Grid coordinates are given in the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 16) and latitude / longitude system; maps are either in UTM coordinates or latitude / longitude system.

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, and maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in the "References", Section 20.0, at the conclusion of this Technical Report.

2.5 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table 2.1 summarizes the terminology and abbreviations used in this Technical Report.

TABLE 2.1
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
$	Dollars
±	plus or minus
+	Plus
-	Minus
%	Percent
°	Degrees

TABLE 2.1 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
°C	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
Ce	Cerium
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	Centimetre
DMS	dense media separation
DNC	delayed neutron counting
ET	exploration target
g/cm^3	grams per cubic centimetre
ha	Hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
IMC	International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited
kg	Kilograms
kg/t	kilograms per tonne
km	Kilometres
km^2	squared kilometres
La	Lanthanum
Laframboise	Laframboise Drilling Incorporated
Ma	million years
m	Metres
mm	Millimetres
MS	mass spectrometry
Mt	million tonnes
N	North
Nb	Niobium
Nb_2O_5	niobium pentoxide
Nd	Neodymium
NE	Northeast
New Insco	New Insco Mines Limited
Newmont	Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada
NI	National Instrument (43-101)
NSR	net smelter return
nT	nano-tesla
Nuinsco	Nuinsco Resources Limited
P	Phosphorus
P_2O_5	phosphorus pentoxide
P&E	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
ppm	parts per million
PP-XRF	pressed pellet x-ray fluorescence
QA	quality assurance
Rb	Rubidium

TABLE 2.1 **TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS**	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
REE	rare earth elements
S	South
Sm	Samarium
Sr	Strontium
Stares Contracting	Stares Contracting Corporation
SW	Southwest
t	tonnes (metric)
Ta	Tantalum
Ta_2O_5	tantalum pentoxide
TSTZ	Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone
U	Uranium
U_3O_8	triuranium octoxide
W	West
wt	Weight
Y	Yttrium

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While P&E carefully reviewed all the available information presented, P&E cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise our Technical Report and conclusions, if additional information becomes known to us subsequent to the date of this Technical Report.

Although copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were reviewed, an independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed. P&E has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the clients solicitor to have conducted the proper legal due diligence. Information on tenure and permits was obtained from Nuinsco and the Ontario government website.

A draft copy of this Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Nuinsco and P&E has relied on Nuinsco’s historical and current knowledge of the Property in this regard. Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Prairie Lake Property is situated within the Thunder Bay Mining Division in Northwestern Ontario and is covered by the Killala Lake Area claim map G-0596, NTS 042E02. The Property is centered at 49° 02' N and 86° 43' W, located approximately 30 km north of Lake Superior's northern shore and approximately 44 km northwest of Marathon and 38 km northeast of Terrace Bay (Figure 4.1).

FIGURE 4.1 REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Source: *Nuinsco Resources Ltd., 2006*

The Property is comprised of forty-six unpatented mineral claims (9 pre-conversion claims), covering an area of approximately 630 ha (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2). Nuinsco owns 100% of all claims comprising the Prairie Lake Property. The Property boundaries have not been legally surveyed.

TABLE 4.1
PRAIRIE LAKE PROPERTY CLAIMS

Claim	Type	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Work Required ($)	Exploration Reserves ($)	Legacy Claim Numbers
123297	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	200	11,930	1218301, 1218305, 1220460
123298	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	50,000	1218304, 1220460
135282	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	0	1218301, 1220460
137412	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218302, 1218306, 1218308
137736	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218308
143192	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218303
149730	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	0	1218304
155131	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218304, 1218305
156769	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218303
156770	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	128301
157270	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	23,859	1218301
161756	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	150,000	1218303, 1218307, 1220460
170464	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	150,000	1218302, 1218306, 1218307
170465	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	61,211	1218302, 1218303, 1218307
171115	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301, 1218305
171116	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218305
171914	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218303
173023	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	150,000	1218304,

TABLE 4.1 **PRAIRIE LAKE PROPERTY CLAIMS**						
Claim	**Type**	**Issue Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Work Required ($)**	**Exploration Reserves ($)**	**Legacy Claim Numbers**
						1218306
180709	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	185,611	1218306, 1218307
181233	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	200	0	1218301, 1218303, 1220460
187280	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	0	1218304, 1218305, 1220460
197875	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218304
197876	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218304
201907	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218303
201908	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301
205329	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	50,000	1218304
216573	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	168,610	1218306, 1218307, 1220460
236648	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	101,401	1218304, 1218306, 1220460
238996	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218308
238997	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218308
247077	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	26,301	1218304, 1218306, 1218308
256536	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301
256537	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301
259792	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	150,000	1218304, 1218306
264596	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	91,696	1218304
271339	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218304
275878	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301
283073	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	0	1218301, 1220460
285236	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218302

Table 4.1 Prairie Lake Property Claims						
Claim	**Type**	**Issue Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Work Required ($)**	**Exploration Reserves ($)**	**Legacy Claim Numbers**
291350	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	200,000	1218303, 1218307
306601	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301, 1218305
312502	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	400	0	1218301
325771	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218304, 1218308
330356	SCMC	04-10-2018	06-13-2024	400	0	1218301, 1220460
332778	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218304
334642	BCMC	04-10-2018	06-04-2024	200	0	1218301

**SCMC = Single Cell Mining Claim; BCMC = Boundary Cell Mining Claim*

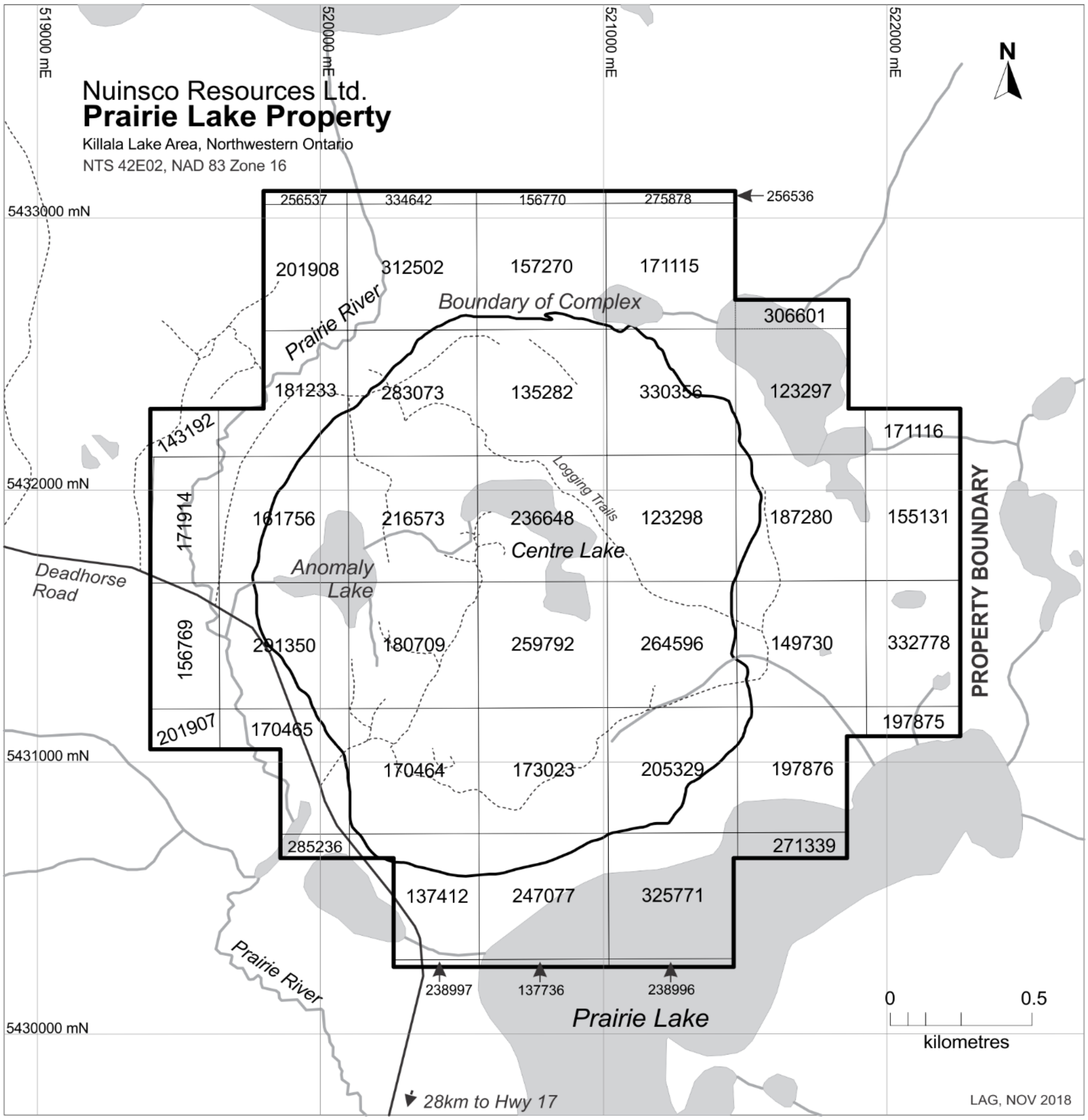
In an agreement dated June 4 2001, Nuinsco purchased eight of the claims (pre-conversion) from Stares Contracting Corporation ("Stares Contracting") of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Nuinsco staked the ninth claim in 2001 (TB 1220460) to complete the land package. As part of the original agreement, there was a Production Royalty payable to Stares Contracting calculated as 2% of the Net Smelter Return ("NSR"). Nuinsco retained the right to purchase half of the royalty (or 1% of the NSR) from the Stares Contracting for the sum of $1,000,000 in cash or cash equivalent in free trading shares of Nuinsco. In January 2012, Nuinsco purchased the entirety of the royalty for 3,157,894 common shares of Nuinsco.

In April 2018, all mining claims in Ontario were subject to a conversion (modification in shape, size, and assignment of a new identification number) to accommodate the change to a map cell-based staking system in the province. Prior to conversion, the Property consisted of a total of nine mining claims (38 claim units). Post conversion the Property consists of 46 mining claims and covers an area of approximately 630 hectares. Of the 46 converted claims, 19 are classified as Single Cell Mining Claims (SCMC) meaning that the claim holder holds the entirety of the mining cell. The remaining 27 converted claims are classified as Boundary Cell Mining Claims (BCMC), meaning that the claim is a partial cell and the cell is shared with another property owner. If at any time the other claim holder were to abandon or forfeit their portion of any of the shared cells, the BCMC would be converted to SCMC and the balance of the map cell would become part of Nuinsco's Property.

The 46 claims which comprise the Property are currently all in good standing until June 2024. There is an annual work requirement of $13,000 per year in order to keep the Property in good standing. Excessive work credits (total reserves) of $1,570,619 on the Property are sufficient to cover the annual work requirement for an additional 120 years beyond 2024.

P&E has not investigated any environment liabilities that may have arisen from previous work, and P&E is not aware of any present environment related issues affecting the Property. Permits were not required for any of the drilling and trenching programs completed prior to 2013. In 2013 and 2018, Nuinsco obtained permits for pitting and trenching (>3m³ in 200 m radius) to excavate large tonnage (~20 metric tonnes) samples for metallurgical studies (permits PR-13-10357 and PR-18-000197 respectively). Additional permitting is required prior to any future drilling program.

FIGURE 4.2 PRAIRIE LAKE PROPERTY CLAIM MAP



Source: Nuinsco Resources Ltd., 2018

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Prairie Lake Property is located near the 28 km marker along Deadhorse Road, a well-maintained logging road which runs northwards from the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 17). The primary entrance to the Property is a steep mud packed logging trail off Deadhorse Road, at the southwestern boundary of the Property. Access across the Property is via old logging skid trails, many of which were rehabilitated during Nuinsco's 2002, 2003, and 2010 trenching programs and the 2007, 2008, and 2010 drilling programs, and are easily passable with all-terrain vehicles.

5.2 CLIMATE

Weather data collected at Terrace Bay, Ontario from 1971 to 2000 indicates that January is the coldest month of the year with an average daily temperature of -14.7 degrees Celsius ("°C") and temperatures ranging from -45 °C to +5.0 °C. August is the warmest month with a daily average temperature of 15.2 °C and temperatures ranging from -1 °C to +34.0 °C. Total annual average precipitation is 809.4 mm of which 599.2 mm is rainfall and 210.2 mm is snow. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 37.1 mm in February to 102.1 mm in September.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Prairie Lake Property is situated approximately 44 km northwest of the town of Marathon and 38 km northeast of the town of Terrace Bay in the province of Ontario. According to the 2016 census, the towns of Terrace Bay and Marathon have populations of approximately 1611 and 3273 respectively. Both Terrace Bay and Marathon are serviced by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Marathon also has a municipal airport with helicopter services available. Accommodations are available in Marathon, Terrace Bay and in the Jackfish Lake Area, 20 km east of Terrace Bay on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The Property is located within the traditional territory of the Biigtigong Nishnaabeg - Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation. The band is based on the Pic River 50 reservation and in the community of Heron Bay; both are located on Highway 627 along the northern shore of Lake Superior and to the south of the town of Marathon.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex covers an area of approximately 2.8 km^2. The intrusion has a pronounced circular topographic expression and is surrounded on three sides by flats of deltaic-lacustrine origin and muskeg (Closs and Sado, 1982). The western and southern contacts of the complex are defined by steep slopes, while the descent is more gradual at the northern and eastern contacts. There is up to 75 m of relief between the surface of nearby Prairie Lake and the highest point of the intrusion near the south-central carbonatite-ijolite contact. Elevations range from 305-320 m on the surrounding plains to up to 390 m at the highest point on the intrusion.

Two shallow lakes, Anomaly Lake and Centre Lake, are located in the northern half of the intrusion. Outcrops of the complex tend to be small and widely scattered with a well-developed saprolitic layer and sandy glacial drift covering a large portion of the complex.

The Property is situated within the Pic River Forest, an approximately 2142 km^2 area subject to intermittent logging activities. The forest is a typical example of the Boreal Forest with coniferous (Black and White Spruce with less common Tamarack, Jack Pine and Balsam Fir) trees being dominant. Deciduous (White Birch and Poplar) species are often intermixed with the coniferous species. Black bears and moose are common to the forest.

In the Prairie Lake area, underbrush is typically thick with lots of deadfall. Raspberry bushes are abundant. Sites disturbed by previous work programs were typically overgrown with vegetation within 1-2 years in some cases making previous drill sites difficult to relocate in flatter lying areas.

6.0 HISTORY

The following mineral resource estimates in this section are historical in nature, and as such, are based on prior data and reports prepared by previous operators. The mineral resource estimates have not been verified by P&E and the mineral resource estimates, therefore, cannot be treated as NI 43-101 defined Mineral Resource verified by a Qualified Person. The historical mineral resource estimates should not be relied upon, and there can be no assurance that any of the historic mineral resource estimates, in whole or in part, will ever become economically viable.

Previous exploration of the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex has focused on uranium, niobium, phosphorus (apatite), and wollastonite and to a lesser extent tantalum and rare earth elements (“REE”). The primary focus changing based on the economics of the time.

Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada (“Newmont”) was first to acquire the Property in 1968 after prospectors had identified several radioactive occurrences on the Property. Between 1968 and 1970 Newmont established a grid over the intrusion, conducted magnetic, radiometric and geochemical (soil geochemistry) surveys as well as excavated several trenches. In 1969, Newmont drilled 15 diamond drill holes (totalling approximately 440 m) with a small, portable Winkie drill. Drilling focused on the Jim’s Showing area near the centre of the complex and delineated approximately 98,900 t grading 0.12% U_3O_8 in a zone 100 m in length (east-west trending) and averaging 7.0 m in width (J.A. Coope, Newmont, pers. comm. 1975 in Sage, 1987).

In 1975, New Insco Mines Limited (“New Insco”) optioned two claims covering Jim’s Showing from Newmont. International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited (“IMC”) had previously re-staked the balance of the Newmont’s claims in 1974, after Newmont had allowed all but the two Jim’s Showing claims to lapse. IMC’s primary focus was to evaluate the phosphate (apatite) potential of the intrusion, and proceeded with some preliminary mapping and sampling in 1974. During the winter of 1976, IMC drilled three reverse circulation drill holes (totalling 105 m) intersecting no significant apatite mineralization (Erdosh, 1976). Later that same year IMC chose to option their 37 claims to New Insco.

In 1976, New Insco completed an intensive program of grid control (64 km), radiometric and magnetic surveys, trenching-pitting, mapping, prospecting, channel sampling, and auger (soil) sampling. The following year, the company drilled 15 diamond drill holes (totalling approximately 1570 m) around Jim’s Showing and at several sites around the periphery of the complex. This program led to the enlargement of the resource at Jim’s Showing to 181,000 t grading 0.09% U_3O_8 and 0.25% Nb_2O_5 (Archibald, 1978). In 1978, New Insco completed additional magnetometer surveying, mapping, prospecting, trenching and outcrop sampling. Work was concentrated along the northern and western peripheries of the complex although trenching and pitting was not exclusive to that area (Archibald, 1978). New zones of uranium, niobium and phosphorus mineralization in mixed carbonatites-ijolites were revealed to the north and east of Centre Lake.

In 1978, the Deadhorse Creek forest access road was extended far enough to provide road access for logging activities in the Prairie Lake area. Multiple skid trails were established that branched off the main access road into the interior of the complex.

Nuinsco (name changed from New Insco in 1979) returned in 1983 to examine the complex's potential for niobium, phosphorus and wollastonite mineralization by drilling 12 diamond drill holes (totalling 1715 m). At the P31 zone, south of Anomaly Lake, three holes were drilled and produced numerous intercepts of niobium with values between 0.5% and 0.7% Nb_2O_5 over intervals exceeding 10 m. Kretchmar (1983) inferred a lens at this site (no dimensions given) elongated in a northerly or northwesterly direction. Elsewhere, at widely separated sites, intervals of one to two metres grading 5% to 10% P_2O_5 were obtained and locally abundant wollastonite (30-75% in drill holes P34 and P36) was observed.

The Property was eventually allowed to lapse and saw no further activity until 2001 when Nuinsco re-acquired the Property through an option agreement with Stares Contracting.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is situated within the Archean age rocks of the Superior Province near the boundary between the Wawa and Quetico Subprovinces. Rb-Sr isochron dating has determined the intrusion to be Proterozoic in age with ages calculated at 1033 ± 59 Ma (Bell and Blenkinsop, 1980) and 1165 ± 30 Ma (Pollack, 1987).

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex was emplaced into fractured and faulted continental shield within the Trans-Superior Tectonic Zone ("TSTZ"). The TSTZ is an N-NE trending fault system which extends for over 600 km northwards from Michigan, through and to the north of, the Lake Superior basin (Sage, 1987). Alkalic magmatism within the TSTZ (dated at between approximately 1,000 and 1,200 Ma) was also responsible for the emplacement of the Port Coldwell Complex, the Killalla Lake Alkalic Complex, and the Chipman Lake fenites and carbonatite dykes (Figure 7.1).

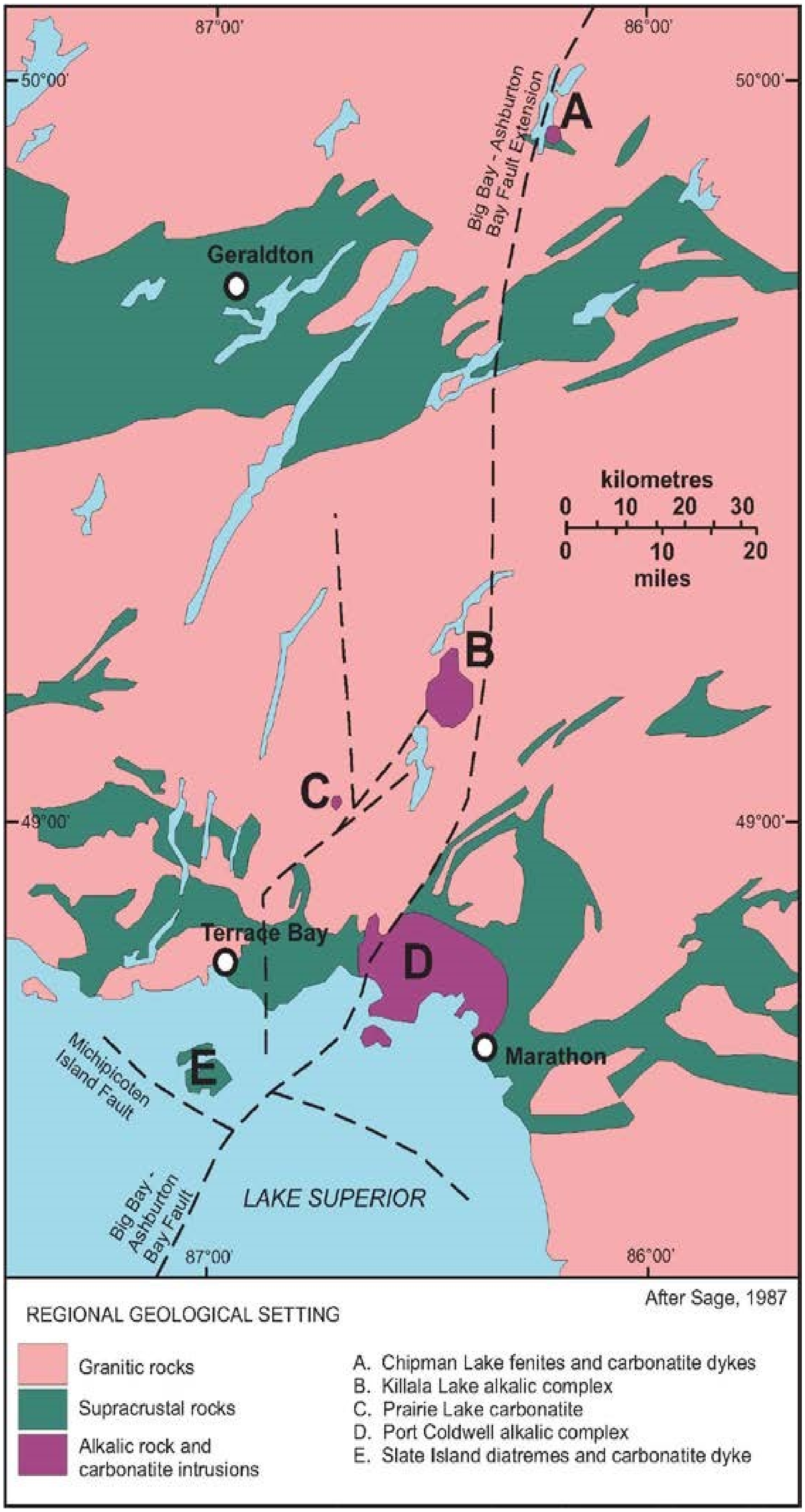
Lineaments can be traced between the various alkalic intrusions within the TSTZ (Sage, 1991) with a prominent lineament-deformation zone between the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex and the Killalla Lake Complex defining the boundary between the Wawa and Quetico subprovinces (Williams, 1989). Mariano (1979) inferred that the age and spatial relationships between the alkalic intrusions located within the TSTZ indicate emplacement from a common but differentiated magma that travelled separate paths.

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex displays a prominent circular magnetic anomaly of approximately 1,400 nT above the background of 60,500 nT (Sage, 1987). Strong magnetic signatures are typical for alkalic complexes associated with the TSTZ.

Outcrops of country rock are scarce in the vicinity of the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex. Sage (1987) describes a pink, biotite-banded, paragneiss of arkosic composition outcropping to the east and southeast of Prairie Lake and a weakly fenitised arkosic paragneiss or granodiorite gneiss along the southeast margin of the complex. Highly carbonatized rocks near the northern contact are interpreted by Sage to be altered gneisses derived from a mafic metavolcanic rock.

Bedrock was typically encountered at depths of 1-3 m in previous trenching (Jones, 2004). Ijolitic units (noted along the southeastern edge of the complex during trenching) display a weathered granular cap of up to 1-2 m thick. Only the groundmass calcite cement appeared to have been lost from the granular surface layer (Jones, 2004).

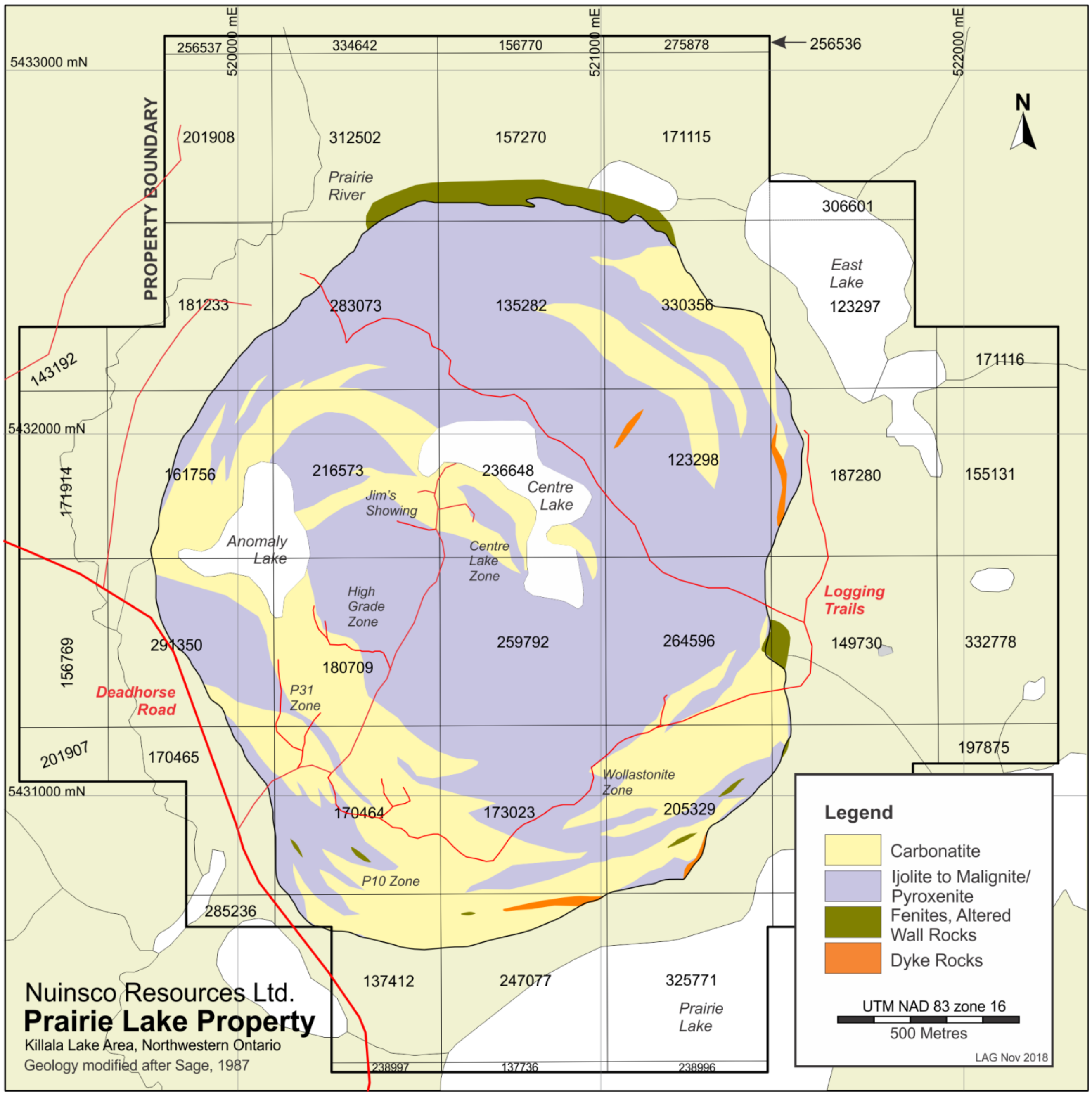
FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP OF THE TRANS-SUPERIOR TECTONIC ZONE



Source: *Nuinsco 2010*

The intrusion has a somewhat oval subvertical cylindrical shape and can most simply be described as having an ijolite core which is surrounded by a rim of mixed carbonate, silicocarbonate and other calcitic rocks (Figure 7.2). These intrude Archean biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss country rocks. The geology of the intrusion is shown on more comprehensive geological maps to be far more complex with the ijolite (the dominant pyroxene-nepheline phase) and carbonatite being irregular and complexly interfingered arcuate bands or domains. A significant finger / curved band of carbonate rock wraps inwards from the north-western periphery of the intrusion into Jim's Showing and Centre Lake area (centre of intrusion).

FIGURE 7.2 GEOLOGY MAP OF THE PRAIRIE LAKE CARBONATITE COMPLEX



Source: Nuinsco Resources Ltd, 2018

7.1 PRARIE LAKE CARBONATITE COMPLEX ROCK TYPES

The two principle lithologies within the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex, ijolite and carbonatite, are both texturally and mineralogically diverse and have been intruded by numerous subordinate dykes and sills. A description of each of the rock types associated with the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is provided below.

7.1.1 Carbonatite

The Carbonatite is typically composed of greater than 50% carbonate minerals with subordinate apatite, biotite and phlogopite, amphibole, magnetite and olivine. Several carbonate species have been identified including calcite, ankerite and dolomite; with calcite being dominant. Where ferruginous (ankeritic) carbonatite occurs it has a characteristic brown weathering in drill core and rust coloured weathering where noted in trenching (around the P31 Zone). Locally apatite may be a significant component of the rock, often exceeding 25% over widths of 10-20 cm.

Mariano (1979) described flow textures within the carbonatites defined by the alignment of ovoid apatite grains and other silicate grains. Banding is common within domains exhibiting significant mineralogical variation with the bands often steeply dipping with variable strike directions. Mitchell (2007) believed that the drill core examined from the 2007 drill program represented several distinct pulses of carbonatite with the mix of interfingered carbonatites having intruded earlier-formed ijolite, biotite pyroxenite and mafic syenites.

7.1.2 Phoscorite

Bands of greater than 50% coarse grained cumulate apatite and magnetite crystals ± pyrrhotite within a carbonate matrix. The bands are typically only centimetres to decimetres wide but occur within larger generally apatite and magnetite rich intervals of up to 1 m in width.

7.1.3 Fenites

A few small exposures of weakly fenitized country rock (arkosic paragneiss or granodiorite gneisses) are shown on Sage's (1987) geological map proximal to the periphery of the intrusion. Fenites are quartzo-feldspathic rocks that have been altered by alkali (sodium / potassium) metasomatism. They occur at the contact of carbonatite intrusive complexes and are comprised primarily of fine grained alkalic feldspar, with some aegirine, subordinate alkali-hornblende, and accessory titanite and apatite. Fenites are marked by an absence of quartz which is replaced by pyroxenes and amphiboles (as noted in the Prairie Lake fenite outcrops by Watkinson, 1976).

Brecciated fenites were encountered at the bottom of hole NP0803 (from 567 m to the end of hole at 590 m) and were comprised predominantly of fine grained alkalic feldspar and dark blue to black fibrous amphibole plus rare quartz grains. The fenites were variably brecciated by coarse carbonate ± chlorite veins. Faint alkalic metasomatism was also noted further uphole where the carbonatite developed a faint to moderate pink colour due to presence of alkali feldspar and locally included small fenitized granitic clasts. The alteration started at approximately 300 m depth and intensified downhole.

7.1.4 Ijolite

Ijolite is a nepheline-pyroxene rock with accessory garnet and magnetite and locally abundant wollastonite. The general term ijolite is used for rocks of the mineralogically gradational urtitemelteigite series. Urtite or leucocratic ijolite is comprised of > 70% nepheline, while melteigite or melanocratic ijolite contains < 30% nepheline. The term mesocratic ijolite is employed for intermediate compositions. Sage (1987) infers that melanocratic melteigites are cumulate phases while the relatively leucocratic urtites are late-stage, pegmatitic segregations within the ijolitic magma.

Coarse grained pegmatitic ijolites may contain up to 30% wollastonite crystals with crystals exceeding 15 cm in length (Sage, 1987). A wollastonite-rich ijolite (> 10% wollastonite) has been identified in outcrop to the south and west of Centre Lake at the 'Wollastonite Showing'. As with all other members of the ijolite series the wollastonite rich and wollastonite poor varieties are gradational into one another.

Orbicular ijolite, which to date has only been identified within rocks of ijolitic composition within the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex, is comprised of cumulates of orbicules up to 3 cm in diameter. The largest orbicules have medium-grained equigranular ijolite cores. The individual orbicules are comprised of a multitude of concentric rings consisting of varying proportions of aegirine-augite, nepheline and melanite garnet. Apatite and biotite are also present as well as a white alteration mineral, possible former melilite (Sage, 1987). The orbicular texture has been identified in loose frost-heaved blocks to the south of Centre Lake and in a single 16 cm wide mafic clast in drill core from the Jim's Showing area (NP0706, approximately 115 m depth).

7.1.5 Ijolite to Biotite-Pyroxenite Breccia

This unit is common throughout the carbonate zones and contains abundant sub-angular clasts of ijolitic and / or biotite-pyroxenite composition. The "macroscopically modally and texturally diverse" mafic clasts are mixed throughout the carbonatite matrix and are considered to be derived from deeper levels of the complex (Mitchell, 2007).

7.1.6 Silicocarbonatite

This is an ijolitic rock containing abundant, but not more than 50%, carbonate minerals. It was identified throughout the previous trenching program and was recognized to be spatially related to carbonatite (Jones, 2004). It is characterized by an abundance of biotite, which produces a mica rich soil when the rock weathers. In drill core it commonly exhibits a dark brown and white spotted salt and pepper texture.

7.1.7 Syenite

Malignite is a melanocratic nepheline bearing syenite. Malignite contains greater than 10% potassium feldspar or is otherwise classified as an ijolite.

7.1.8 Dyke Rocks

Includes diabase, breccia dykes, and possible lamproites (observed during trenching programs).

7.2 MINERALIZATION

Apatite is the most common accessory mineral in carbonatites. Mining of carbonatite and associated rocks produces more phosphate than any other commodity. The apatite group, which is comprised of up to 17 minerals, contains the bulk of REEs in some carbonatites, most of the fluorine in early- and middle-stage carbonatites, and much of the strontium in late stage carbonatites (Hogarth, 1989). The highest concentrations of apatite within the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex occur in intervals of phoscorites.

The distribution of tantalum, niobium and uranium mineralization is widespread throughout the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex. Mitchell (2007) noted that "zones of high radioactivity in drill core from the 2007 program were associated with mafic clasts or megaxenoliths of ijolitic rocks and not the calcite carbonatites". While some individual mafic units are distinctly radioactive, other clasts exhibit no radioactivity above background. "The origin of the high radioactivity is undoubtedly associated with the presence of high concentrations of uranoan pyrochlore" (Mitchell, 2007).

Pyrochlore mineralization occurs in all of the major lithologies within the complex. Watkinson (2003) identified high Ta-content pyrochlore in an olivine-magnetite-apatite cumulate at the P10 Zone (southern perimeter; refers to historic drill hole P10). Watkinson also recognized that the almost pure end-member pyrochlore ($(Na,Ca)_2Nb_2O_6(OH,F)$) was more typical for carbonate rich rocks while uranium-rich betafite ($(Ca,U)_2(Ti,Nb,Ta)_2O_6(OH)$) was found in pyroxene-rich cumulates and ijolites. Petrographic determinations of grab samples from the 2002-2003 trenching programs identified 1-4% pyrochlore. Studies of pyrochlore grains in the calcite carbonatites indicated that they can contain 11-22 wt % UO_2 with similar levels expected in the pyrochlores hosted by the ijolites (Mitchell, 2007). Elsewhere, rutile, perovskite and wohlerite were identified as being niobium-bearing; with rutile having 4-6% Nb_2O_5 and wohlerite reported to have approximately 15% (Mariano, 1979).

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is unique in North America in its high wollastonite content (Sage quoted in Kretchmar, 1983). Wollastonite is a calcium inosilicate mineral ($CaSiO_3$) used primarily by the ceramics industry. Historical drilling intersected 40% to 80% wollastonite and wollastonite was noted in outcrop on the south-west shore of Centre Lake and possibly occurs in economic quantities near drill holes P35 and P36 (Kretchmar, 1983).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is an example of a carbonatite-alkalic intrusion. These intrusions of magmatic carbonates and associated alkaline igneous rocks typically occur in alkaline igneous provinces and are Proterozoic to Recent in age.

Carbonatites, ijolites, and other alkalic rocks form plutonic complexes beneath alkaline (nephelinitic) volcanoes. The carbonatites are emplaced in phases which can generally be broken down as follows (Evans, 2001):

C1 (sovites): The earliest and dominant phase. It is usually emplaced into an envelope of explosively brecciated rocks. The C1 stage typically takes the form of a coarser-grained stock-like intrusion comprised of calcite with lesser apatite, pyrochlore, magnetite, biotite, aegirine-augite.

C2 (alvikite): The second phase is defined by fine to medium grained carbonate and usually exhibits well-defined flow banding.

C3 (ferrocarbonatite): Defined by the presence of iron-bearing carbonate minerals, rareearth and radioactive minerals. Both the C2 and C3 phases typically take the form of cone sheets or dykes.

C4 (late-stage alvikites): A last phase of typically barren carbonate.

The complexes are surrounded by a zone of fenitization with is generally associated with the intrusion of the C1 and C2 phase carbonatites.

The most significant products from carbonatite-alkalic intrusions are phosphorus (from apatite), magnetite, niobium (from pyrochlore), zirconia and REE (from monazite and bastnäsite).

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2002-2003 TRENCHING PROGRAMS

In 2002 and 2003, Nuinsco conducted a trenching program throughout the Property with approximately 650 grab samples being collected. A subset of 247 of those samples were analysed for U, Nb, Ta ± P_2O_5 and REEs at ALS Chemex laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario and North Vancouver, British Colombia. Tantalum analyses of up to 488 ppm Ta_2O_5 and niobium values of up to 1.044% Nb_2O_5 were reported. Microprobe studies conducted at Carleton University identified high-Ta pyrochlore within the samples containing 8-14 wt % Ta_2O_5.

An additional 38 large (approximately 30 kg) samples were collected in 2003 to produce magnetic and non-magnetic heavy mineral concentrates for analyses. The samples were processed through the Kennecott’s Mineral Processing facility in Thunder Bay. The nonmagnetic concentrates returned peak assay values for individual samples of 0.015% U_3O_8, 0.422% Nb_2O_5, 100.9 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 6.37% P_2O_5; and mean contents of 0.003% U_3O_8, 0.052% Nb_2O_5, 19.7 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 2.6% P_2O_5. The magnetic heavy mineral concentrates returned peak analyses for individual samples of 0.119% U_3O_8, 0.894% Nb_2O_5, 762 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 7.02% P_2O_5; with average analyses for individual samples of 0.013% U_3O_8, 0.215 % Nb_2O_5, 93.7 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 2.02% P_2O_5 (Jones, 2003; Jones, 2004).

9.2 2007 GRID SAMPLING PROGRAM AND DRILL PROGRAM

In 2007, Nuinsco completed an 870 sample rock chip grid sampling program using a 50 to 100 m line spacing grid. Samples were analyzed by Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario and returned maximum values of 19.9% P_2O_5, 0.628% Nb_2O_5, 0.104% U_3O_8 and 619 ppm Ta_2O_5 with average values of 2.35% P_2O_5, 0.052% Nb_2O_5, 0.002% U_3O_8 and 15 ppm Ta_2O_5. The sampling program delineated a wide band in the southwest quadrant of the carbonatite intrusion anomalous in uranium, niobium, tantalum and phosphorus. The anomalous zone is coincidental to an area previously highlighted by radiometric surveying completed in 1976.

A 15 hole, 1,878 m diamond drill program was completed in June 2007 on the Property, the details of which are discussed in Section 10 of this Technical Report.

9.3 2008 DMS SAMPLING AND DRILL PROGRAM

A 10 hole, 2,543 m diamond drill program was completed in July 2008 on the Property, the details of which are discussed in Section 10 of this Technical Report.

Ten large, 35-50 kg saprolite and bedrock samples were collected for Dense Media Separation (“DMS”) testing in 2008. Details of the procedure and results are discussed in Section 15 of this Technical Report.

9.4 2009 COREM FLOTATION TESTS

Flotation tests were performed in 2009 on carbonatite-alkalic complex material from the Property to explore the possibility of concentrating apatite. Details of the procedure and results are discussed in Section 13 of this Technical Report.

9.5 2010 TRENCHING PROGRAM AND DRILL PROGRAM

In 2010, Nuinsco completed trenching on the Property totalling 2,068 m in length, see Table 9.1. The trenches, known as Dragonfly, Wollastonite-Trailside, Grouse, and Raspberry Hill, were excavated in the SW, SE and NE quadrants of the Property (see Figure 9.1). A channel sample was sawn whenever the excavations were able to reach competent bedrock. When bedrock could not be reached due to a deeper weathering profile the loose saprolitic material was sampled instead. The trenches and sample locations were surveyed using a Trimble ProXRT differential GPS system.

TABLE 9.1
2010 TRENCH LOCATIONS

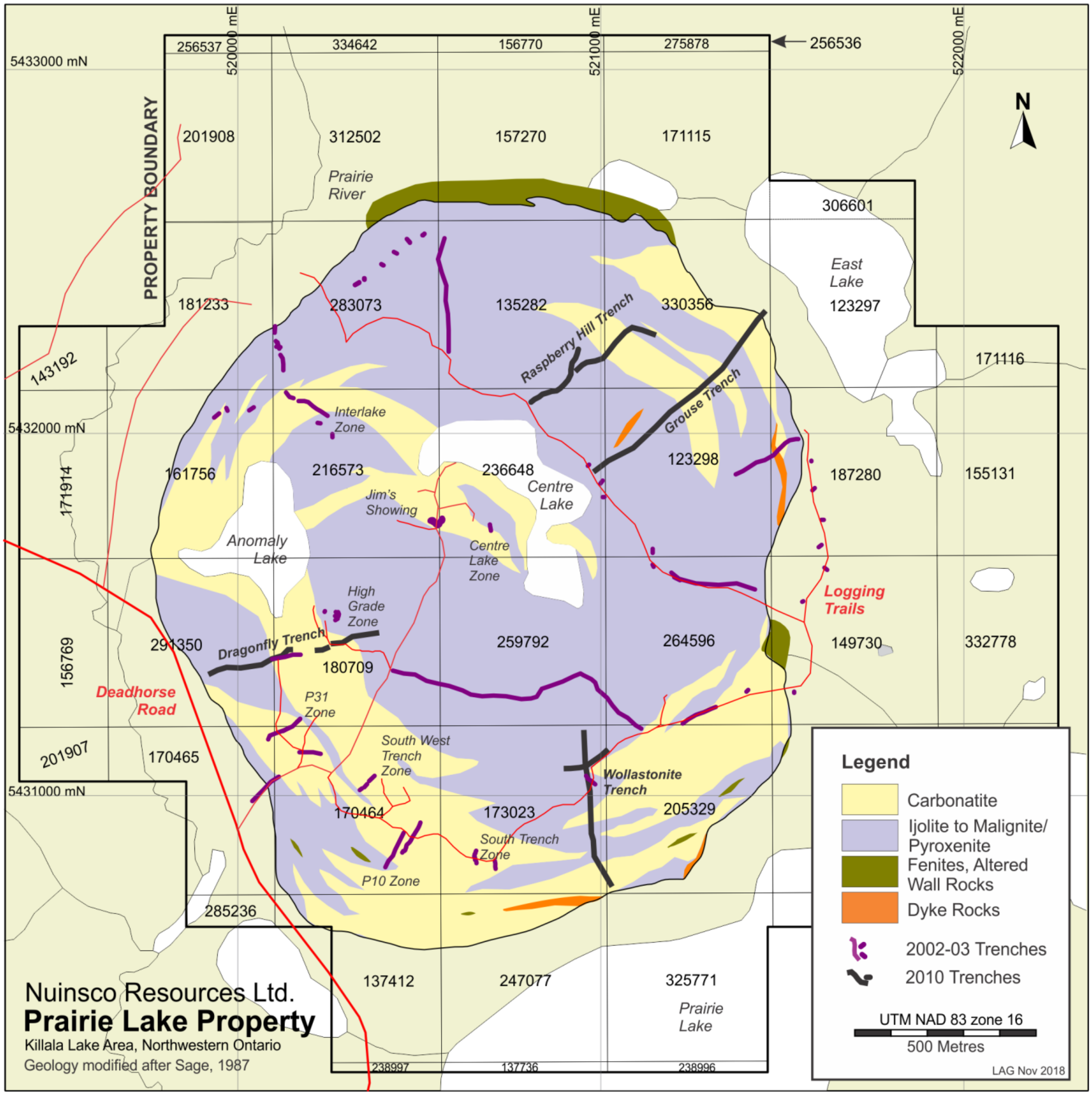
Trench	Quadrant	Approximate Orientation	Claim Number(s)*	Length (m)	Sample Length (m)
Dragonfly	SW	E-W	TB 1218306, TB 1218307	505	377.7
Wollastonite/ Trailside	SE	N-S/E-W	TB 1218304	534.5	433
Grouse	NE	NE-SW	TB 1218301, TB 1218304-305, TB1220460	685	436.5
Raspberry Hill	NE	NE-SW	TB 1218301, TB1220460	343.5	318.05
Total				**2,068**	**1,565.25**

***** *Pre-conversion claim numbers*

A total of 1,042 samples were collected over 1,565 m of trench length. The results from the channel sampling of the trenches included individual analyses up to 13.67% P_2O_5, 0.423% Nb_2O_5 & 1.098% REEs (Y, La, Ce, Nd, Sm) (Giroux, 2009). The intervals provided in Table 9.2 represent continuously sampled trench sections.

A seven hole, 4,004 m diamond drill program was completed in December 2010, with logging and sampling being completed in January 2011. The details of the program are discussed in Section 10 of this Technical Report.

FIGURE 9.1 TRENCHING MAP OF THE PRAIRIE LAKE CARBONATITE COMPLEX



***Source:** Nuinsco Resources Ltd., 2018*

TABLE 9.2
2010 TRENCHING RESULTS

Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	P_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	U_3O_8 (ppm)	REEs* (ppm)
Grouse	0.1	19.5	19.4	3.883	0.146	8.2	19.3	2,072.4
	24.9	80.5	55.6	3.166	0.156	9.1	29.4	1,963.5
	82.8	83.85	1.05	4.130	0.058	2.0	49.6	4,930.0
	84.6	103	18.4	2.590	0.071	6.0	25.4	2,919.8
Includes	*86*	*89*	*3*	*6.140*	*0.028*	*1.8*	*49.4*	*1,0820.5*
	105.5	145	39.5	3.425	0.198	12.8	34.8	2,404.2
	166.2	181.5	15.3	2.417	0.100	6.1	22.6	1,510.3
	183.5	188	4.5	1.770	0.059	8.8	6.1	852.1
	191.5	308.2	116.7	3.154	0.100	3.5	48.9	2,389.4
	308.2	*408*	*99.8*	Sampling gap, cedar swamp				
	408	*417*	*9*	3.172	0.071	9.3	28.4	1,450.0
	426	*498*	*72*	3.608	0.092	8.6	78.0	1,818.4
	498	*613*	*115*	Sampling gap, swamp, steep hill and glacial sand deposit				
	613	679	66	3.357	0.105	6.1	46.6	1,331.6
	679	*685*	*6*	Metasediments				
Dragonfly	0	96	96	5.040	0.067	14.5	44.2	1,711.2
	96	102	6	Sampling gap, clay & pebble deposits				
	102	107.2	5.2	3.515	0.129	10.8	33.0	1,662.3
	111	136.5	25.5	2.552	0.144	7.2	50.4	1,225.6
	138	175.5	37.5	3.454	0.117	7.6	65.6	1,234.7
	175.5	240	64.5	Sampling gap, ravine				
	240	286.5	46.5	3.028	0.157	23.7	56.4	1,761.9
	286.5	320	33.5	Sampling gap, trail & steep hill				
	320	392	72	3.032	0.083	14.3	41.3	2,067.5
	392	402	10	Sampling gap, mud & clay deposits				
	402	414	12	1.745	0.079	4.2	13.2	713.2

TABLE 9.2 2010 TRENCHING RESULTS								
Trench	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**P_2O_5 (%)**	**Nb_2O_5 (%)**	**Ta_2O_5 (ppm)**	**U_3O_8 (ppm)**	**REEs* (ppm)**
	416	466.5	50.5	2.020	0.104	8.6	14.1	832.9
	472.5	505	32.5	2.514	0.076	16.7	19.1	1,126.6
Raspberry Hill	0	21	21	2.428	0.166	6.6	20.4	1,452.5
	21	38	17	Sampling gap, clay & pebble deposits				
	38	48	10	2.710	0.268	8.7	22.0	1,938.9
	48	52.5	4.5	Sampling gap, clay & pebble deposits				
	52.5	63.3	10.8	3.103	0.146	3.9	16.5	1,917.3
	64.5	90.75	26.25	2.402	0.103	8.2	14.7	1,877.7
	90.75	93.5	2.75	Sampling gap, clay deposit				
	93.5	343.5	250	3.087	0.117	6.8	33.8	1,806.7
Trailside	0	71.5	71.5	1.768	0.049	12.9	23.5	879.0
Wollastonite	0	169.5	169.5	4.352	0.082	9.6	28.9	1,568.8
	169.5	250.0	80.5	Sampling gap, swamp				
	250	313.0	63.0	2.794	0.044	13.0	26.1	1,171.4
	313	319.0	6.0	Sampling gap, trailway				
	319	332.5	13.5	2.888	0.044	11.5	23.7	1,240.2
	332.5	344.5	12.0	Sampling gap, clay deposit				
	344.5	407.5	63.0	3.135	0.032	8.8	19.9	1,289.2
	410.5	463.0	52.5	1.673	0.062	12.4	29.9	998.4

***** *REE = Y + La + Ce + Nd + Sm*

9.6 2011 COREM METALLURGICAL TESTING

A 1,000 kg sample was submitted to COREM in Quebec City in September 2011 for metallurgical testing. Details of the procedure and results are discussed in Section 13 of this Technical Report.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 2007 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

In the spring of 2007, Nuinsco contracted Laframboise Drilling Incorporated ("Laframboise") of Hilliardton, Ontario for a 15-hole diamond drill program on the Prairie Lake Property. A total of 1,878.4 m of NQ-sized (48 mm) core was drilled over the 15 inclined diamond drill holes which ranged from 50 m to 278 m in length.

The drill program focused on the Jim's Showing area as well as the High Grade, P31 and P10 zones (Figure 10.1). Collar locations were surveyed using handheld GPS units. Locations are provided in Table 10.1 below.

Two diamond drills and drilling equipment were mobilized from the northeastern Ontario area to the Property on May 14, 2007. Both drills were set up the following day, with drilling commencing on the first two drill holes at Jim's Showing (NP0701 and NP0702) on May 16. The last hole was completed on June 2, with tear down and demobilization occurring the following day. Logging and sampling of the core was completed by Project Geologist Laura Giroux, M.Sc. and senior geologist Chris Wagg, P. Geo by the end of July.

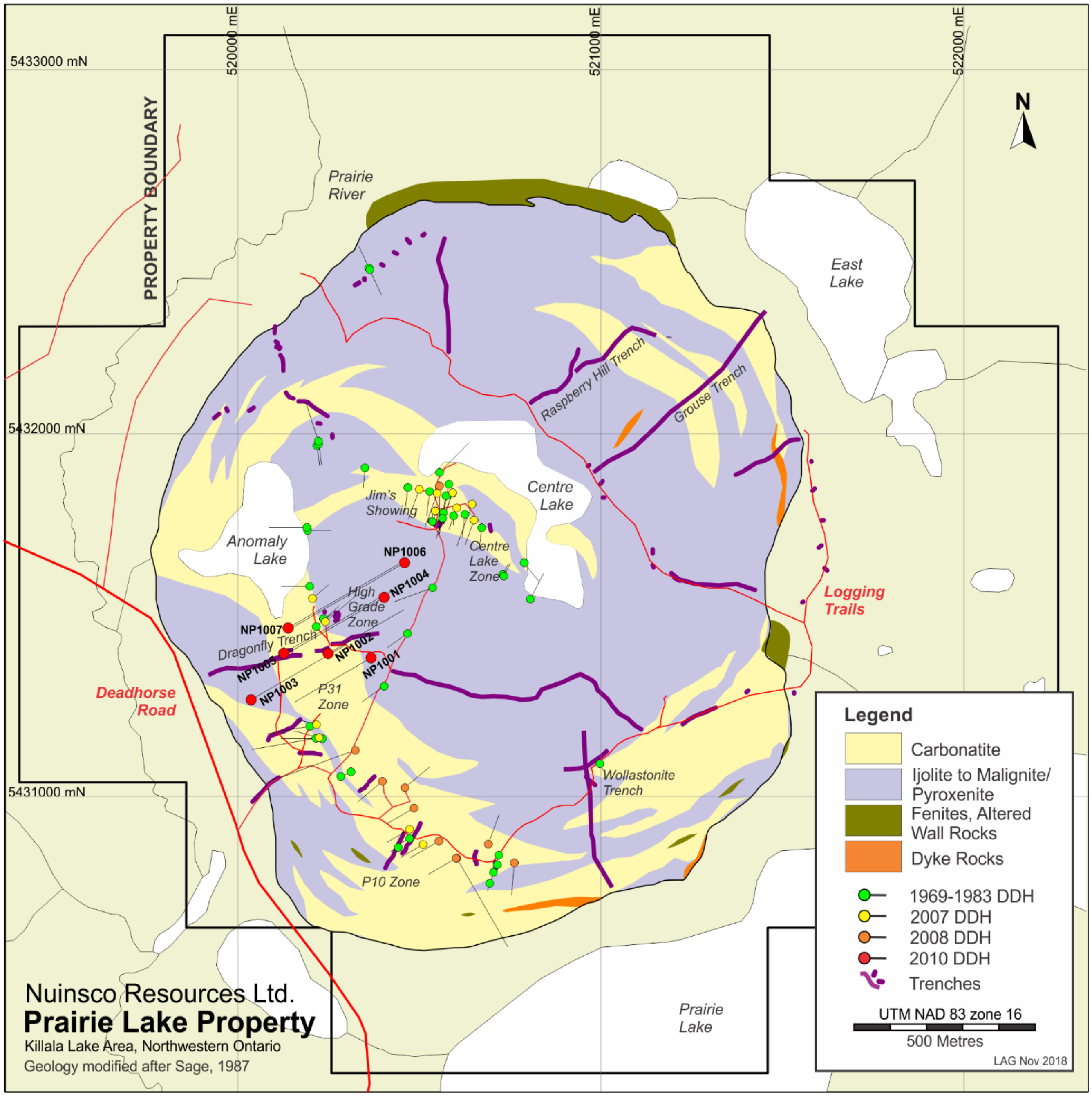
Drill holes were surveyed by the drill contractor using a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument. Azimuth data proved to be unreliable for many of the holes due to an overall abundance of magnetite irrespective of lithology. Azimuth data were corrected for the 6° W magnetic declination.

A total of 720 core samples were collected from the 15 drill holes representing approximately 841 m core length. Anomalous uranium, niobium and tantalum values were encountered in all drill holes. The weighted averages for the best intersection(s) in each drill hole are presented in Table 10.2 of this Technical Report

The range of values returned for individual samples was:

- U_3O_8: 0% to 0.206% (Melano-ijolite in NP0701 at 63.5 to 64.5 m).
- Nb_2O_5: 0% to 1.008% (Phoscorite in NP0711 at 97.5 to 98.5 m).
- Ta_2O_5: 0.1 ppm (lower detection limit) to 579 ppm (Biotite-Pyroxenite Breccia in NP0711 at 23.75 to 24.75 m).
- P_2O_5:0.03% up to 18.05% (Melano-Ijolite in NP0709 at 49.0 to 50.0 m).
- REE: The highest combined REEs (Y+La+Ce+Nd+Sm) was 6675 ppm within the melano-Ijolite (NP0709 at 49.0 to 50.0 m). This is the same interval that returned the highest P_2O_5 analysis. The bulk of REEs are typically contained within apatite group minerals in some carbonatites (Hogarth, 1989).

FIGURE 10.1 LOCATION OF DRILL HOLES FROM THE 2007, 2008 AND 2010 PROGRAMS AND HISTORICAL DRILL HOLES



Source: *Nuinsco Resources Ltd., 2018*

TABLE 10.1
2007 DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS

Drill Hole ID	UTM NAD 83 Zone 16		Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Date Started	Date Completed	Claim Number*
	Easting	Northing							
NP0701	520,603	5,431,800	340.4	90.4	-45	200	16-May-07	17-May-07	TB 1218306
NP0702	520,546	5,431,837	327.5	143	-45	200	16-May-07	17-May-07	TB 1218306
NP0703	520,585	5,431,838	334.2	173	-45	200	18-May-07	21-May-07	TB 1218306
NP0704	520,641	5,431,797	353.6	176	-45	200	17-May-07	19-May-07	TB 1218304
NP0705	520,495	5,431,846	331.8	122	-45	200	19-May-07	20-May-07	TB 1218306
NP0706	520,585	5,431,832	334.2	278	-60	200	22-May-07	26-May-07	TB 1218306
NP0707	520,641	5,431,771	357	101	-45	200	20-May-07	22-May-07	TB 1218304
NP0708	520,202	5,431,552	327	101	-55	50	27-May-07	29-May-07	TB 1218307
NP0709	520,236	5,431,552	331	175	-45	50	24-May-07	26-May-07	TB 1218306
NP0710	520,213	5,431,205	336	104	-55	285	27-May-07	29-May-07	TB 1218307
NP0711	520,220	5,431,166	341	101	-45	285	29-May-07	30-May-07	TB 1218307
NP0712	520,471	5,430,916	371	101	-45	240	1-Jun-07	2-Jun-07	TB 1218306
NP0713	520,508	5,430,873	360	101	-45	240	2-Jun-07	2-Jun-07	TB 1218306
NP0714	520,547	5,431,782	326	62	-45	145	1-Jun-07	2-Jun-07	TB 1218306
NP0715	520,547	5,431,782	326	50	-45	190	31-May-07	1-Jun-07	TB 1218306

***** *Pre-conversion claim numbers*

TABLE 10.2 **SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM THE 2007 DRILL PROGRAM**											
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Nb (ppm)**	**Nb_2O_5 (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**	**Ta_2O_5 (ppm)**	**U (ppm)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**P_2O_5 (%)**	**REE* (ppm)**
NP0701	58.60	72.10	13.50	1,744	0.249	89	109	1,062	0.125	9.03	3103
NP0702	69.25	85.00	15.75	1,892	0.271	39	48	100	0.012	2.8	
NP0703	145.72	151.00	5.28	1,731	0.248	123	150	1,013	0.119	9.05	
NP0704	15.35	39.70	24.35	1,283	0.184	22	27	56	0.007	3.93	
	140.00	149.00	9.00	1,500	0.215	86	105	598	0.07	4.77	
NP0705	110.25	117.50	7.25	765	0.109	29	36	11	0.001	2.14	
NP0706	7.50	38.93	31.43	1,667	0.238	23	28	50	0.006	4.48	
NP0707	54.00	56.00	2.00	640	0.091	50	62	566	0.067	6.89	
NP0708	24.00	30.00	6.00	761	0.109	38	47	278	0.033	7.98	
NP0709	13.20	57.50	44.30	1,307	0.187	54	65	109	0.013	5.06	2,355
	16.00	21.00	5.00	1,029	0.147	68	83	427	0.05	8.29	3,856
	49.00	50.00	1.00	5,340	0.76	143	88	281	0.033	18.05	6,675
	49.00	57.50	8.50	2,239	0.32	72	175	142	0.017	9.18	3,616
NP0710	17.22	21.80	4.58	4,957	0.709	39	47	81	0.01	5.76	
	32.80	36.62	3.82	4,190	0.599	49	60	82	0.01	4.68	
	70.40	75.00	4.60	2,447	0.35	40	49	54	0.006	3.3	
NP0711	2.70	101.00	98.30	837	0.12	48	58	89	0.011	4.1	1,376

TABLE 10.2 **SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM THE 2007 DRILL PROGRAM**											
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Nb (ppm)**	**Nb_2O_5 (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**	**Ta_2O_5 (ppm)**	**U (ppm)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**P_2O_5 (%)**	**REE* (ppm)**
	21.85	28.20	6.35	2,544	0.364	334	408	387	0.046	4.21	916
	23.75	24.75	1.00	2,570	0.37	474	579	440	0.052	4.41	834.9
	96.70	101.00	4.30	3,965	0.567	33	40	27	0.003	4.26	912
	97.50	98.50	1.00	7,050	1.009	57.2	70	31.7	0.004	6.12	1,187
NP0712	10.95	27.33	16.38	1,368	0.196	81	99	185	0.022	4.66	
	22.70	27.33	4.63	1,689	0.242	116	142	267	0.031	6.21	
NP0713	88.60	90.55	1.95	1,245	0.178	56	68	99	0.012	3.08	949
NP0714	32.55	50.00	17.45	1,929	0.276	99	121	965	0.114	8.54	
	37.50	50.00	12.50	1,881	0.269	104	127	1,054	0.124	9.03	
NP0715	21.97	35.00	13.03	1,747	0.25	112	137	883	0.104	7.59	

***** *REE includes Y + La + Ce + Nd + Sm*

Consulting petrologist Dr. R.H. Mitchell, FRSC who examined the drill core during the program, recommended that Nuinsco complete some definition drilling in the western half of the Carbonatite Complex and drill several inclined holes from the outside of the complex inwards though the contact. Mitchell (2007) also recommended drilling several deeper holes within the Carbonatite (approximately 500 m in length) to evaluate mineralization at depths previously untested. The greatest depth previously drilled at Prairie Lake was 238 m with a 275 m long inclined hole.

10.2 2008 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

To follow up on the 15-hole drill program completed in 2007, Nuinsco contracted Laframboise to drill an additional 10 diamond drill holes on the Prairie Lake Property. During the program, completed during the summer of 2008, 2,543 m of NQ-sized (48 mm) core was drilled, with holes ranging from 125 m to 590 m in length.

Drilling included two deep inclined holes (575-590 m in length) drilled in the southwest quadrant of the circular alkalic complex. The two holes were drilled outwards, towards and perpendicular to, the contact between the intrusion and the country rocks. A third deep inclined hole (approximately 500 m) was drilled in the area of Jim’s Showing. Additionally, seven short holes (approximately 125 m) were drilled in the southwest quadrant of the intrusion. The GPS surveyed locations of the drill collars are presented in Table 10.3 of this Technical Report.

Laframboise’s drilling equipment was mobilized from the Armstrong area to the Property starting on July 8, 2008 with drilling of the first hole, NP0801, commencing on July 11. The last hole, NP0810, was completed on July 29, with the drill being torn down and moved off of the Property on the same day. Logging of the core was completed by Project Geologist Laura Giroux, M.Sc. and senior geologist Chris Wagg, P. Geo. by mid-September.

Samples from the 2008 program returned individual assays of up to 0.862% Nb_2O_5, 12.63% P_2O_5, and 8061 ppm (0.8%) combined REEs (Y+La+Ce+Nd+Sm). At Jim’s Showing, drill hole NP0810, which was sampled continuously from 125 m to 497 m, averaged 3.96% P_2O_5, 0.082 % Nb_2O_5, 0.005% U_3O_8, 24.8 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 2001 ppm combined REEs over 372 m.

The weighted averages for the best intersection(s) in each drill hole are presented in Table 10.4 of this Technical Report.

TABLE 10.3
2008 DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS

Drill Hole ID	UTM NAD 83 Zone 16		Elev. (m)	Length (m)	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Date Started	Date Completed	Claim Number*
	Easting	Northing							
NP0801	520,761	5,430,826	350	125	-45	185	11-Jul-08	12-Jul-08	TB 1218304
NP0802	520,685	5,430,870	353	125	-45	20	12-Jul-08	13-Jul-08	TB 1218304
NP0803	520,597	5,430,831	358	590	-60	150	13-Jul-08	18-Jul-08	TB 1218306, TB 1218304, TB 1218308
NP0804	520,597	5,430,831	358	125	-45	240	18-Jul-08	18-Jul-08	TB 1218306
NP0805	520,547	5,430,882	368	131	-45	240	19-Jul-08	19-Jul-08	TB 1218306
NP0806	520,481	5,430,975	371	125	-45	240	19-Jul-08	20-Jul-08	TB 1218306
NP0807	520,455	5,431,029	373	125	-45	50	20-Jul-08	20-Jul-08	TB 1218306
NP0808	520,396	5,431,051	362	125	-45	230	21-Jul-08	21-Jul-08	TB 1218306
NP0809	520,317	5,431,138	360	575	-60	250	21-Jul-08	25-Jul-08	TB 1218306, TB 1218307, TB 1218302
NP0810	520,547	5,431,861	323	497	-75	180	26-Jul-08	29-Jul-08	TB 1218306

***** *Pre-conversion claim numbers*

TABLE 10.4
SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM THE 2008 DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Ta (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)	REE* (ppm)
NP0801	27.00	89.00	62.00	1420	0.203	15	18.3	33.7	0.004	1.56	1,236
	28.36	42.00	13.64	2634	0.377	13.3	16.2	13.2	0.002	1.58	2,335
NP0802	29.19	32.13	2.94	2173	0.311	15.3	18.7	9.2	0.001	2.07	947
	41.00	79.50	38.50	1065	0.152	20.8	25.4	28.6	0.003	5.04	1,636
	41.00	56.00	15.00	2017	0.289	24.6	30	28.6	0.003	3.98	1,477
	89.00	91.80	2.80	279	0.04	20.2	24.7	29.5	0.003	9.93	2,879
	98.00	101.00	3.00	323	0.046	13.3	16.2	16.3	0.002	6.76	1,830
	109.50	116.00	6.50	558	0.08	15.5	18.9	17	0.002	2.56	1,908
NP0803	8.11	9.13	1.02	1570	0.225	16.4	20	5.8	0.001	1.93	1,070
	17.00	22.72	5.72	553	0.079	11.53	14.1	13.26	0.002	2.83	903
	35.12	36.40	1.28	727	0.104	13.5	16.5	8.9	0.001	2.45	682
	43.25	47.75	4.50	473	0.068	12.5	15.3	58.4	0.007	3.91	1,575
	58.50	64.00	5.50	80	0.011	0.94	1.1	15.6	0.002	3.07	1,400
	74.00	97.00	23.00	497	0.071	6.2	7.6	72.1	0.009	3.53	1,302
	161.00	186.50	25.50	632	0.09	14.4	17.6	53.9	0.006	3.23	1,346
	211.11	219.80	8.69	592	0.085	7.8	9.5	14.4	0.002	1.91	1,055
	243.70	265.00	12.42	482	0.069	7.8	9.5	14.9	0.002	2.5	1,058
	318.55	331.65	13.10	247	0.035	7.3	8.9	17.6	0.002	3.41	1,331
	342.00	393.93	51.93	265	0.038	5.4	6.6	38.9	0.005	3.37	1,352
	413.50	502.18	66.07	357	0.051	8.2	10	44.7	0.005	3.75	1,470
	515.65	536.60	20.95	537	0.077	6.2	7.6	27.2	0.003	3.48	1,295

TABLE 10.4
SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM THE 2008 DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Ta (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)	REE* (ppm)
	565.50	590.00	24.50	406	0.058	4.9	6	15.4	0.002	2.3	1,119
NP0804	18.40	38.95	20.55	1197	0.171	16.8	20.5	33.6	0.004	3.25	1,249
	91.23	101.00	9.77	1568	0.224	22.9	28	45.6	0.005	3.4	1,362
NP0805	5.30	22.50	17.20	1230	0.176	25.8	31.5	41.1	0.005	3.31	1,794
	53.00	87.50	34.50	1846	0.264	18.9	23.1	96.8	0.011	3.78	1,226
	97.20	116.00	18.80	973	0.139	23.4	28.6	82.2	0.01	3.97	1,573
	126.94	131.00	4.06	363	0.052	22.8	27.8	47.7	0.006	3.34	1,562
NP0806	36.00	80.00	44.00	93.4	0.013	8.8	10.7	17.4	0.002	5.38	2,240
	96.00	125.00	29.00	157	0.022	8.9	10.9	16.7	0.002	5.89	2,258
NP0807	9.96	15.10	5.14	97	0.014	11.4	13.9	3.9	0	8.64	1,795
	21.73	38.50	16.77	2272	0.325	13.9	17	30.2	0.004	4.28	1,217
	30.50	31.40	0.90	6030	0.863	30.9	37.7	39.4	0.005	7.28	1,434
	87.64	98.00	10.36	700	0.1	6.4	7.8	19.9	0.002	2.68	1,313
	110.00	125.00	15.00	354	0.051	8.2	10	25.2	0.003	3.04	1,412
NP0808	6.30	27.27	20.97	714	0.102	31.4	38.3	55.5	0.007	4.27	1,817
	44.00	48.06	4.06	957	0.137	35.7	43.6	59	0.007	4.56	2,136
	59.00	65.00	6.00	110	0.016	4.6	5.6	16.7	0.002	4.71	2,236
	75.00	88.12	13.12	746	0.107	21.3	26	21.5	0.003	2.66	1,349
	103.18	116.67	13.49	662	0.095	31.4	28.3	17.7	0.002	4.87	2,105
NP0809	17.05	43.27	26.22	598	0.086	21.6	26.4	64.6	0.008	3.83	1,477
	49.62	69.00	19.38	649	0.093	31.3	38.2	91.4	0.011	3.64	1,221

TABLE 10.4
SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM THE 2008 DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb (ppm)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Ta (ppm)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	U (ppm)	U_3O_8 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)	REE* (ppm)
	108.59	119.00	10.41	418	0.06	10.4	12.7	19.8	0.002	2.16	920
	132.88	176.00	43.12	1072	0.153	25.7	31.4	53.5	0.006	2.8	1,388
	205.00	257.00	52.00	763	0.109	43.5	53.1	102.5	0.012	3.94	1,610
	285.87	350.00	64.13	516	0.074	19.1	23.3	23.9	0.003	3.54	1,645
	443.00	525.58	82.32	724	0.104	26.3	32.1	43	0.005	3.16	1,452
NP0810	125.00	497.00	372.00	573	0.082	20.3	24.8	41.6	0.005	3.96	2,001

***** *REE includes Y + La + Ce + Nd + Sm*

The deeper drilling completed during the 2008 program confirmed that the carbonatite continues to vertical depths of at least 500 m.

In one of the deep holes, NP0803, the contact between the intrusion and the fenitized country wall rock was intersected at approximately 567 m downhole (approximately 490 m vertical depth). The fenites encountered were comprised predominantly of fine grained alkalic feldspar and dark blue to black fibrous amphibole plus rare quartz grains. The fenites were variably brecciated by coarse carbonate ± chlorite veins.

Faint alkalic metasomatism was also noted much further uphole where the carbonatite developed a faint to moderate pink colour due to presence of alkali feldspar and locally included small fenitized granitic clasts. The alteration started at approximately 300 m and intensified downhole (Giroux, 2009).

10.3 2010 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

In late fall 2010, Laframboise Drilling was contracted to drill seven diamond drill holes on the Property. A total of 4,004 m of NQ-sized (48 mm) core was drilled, with holes ranging from 527 m to 605 m in length. All holes were drilled in the southwest quadrant of the Property with the aim of expanding the Main/SW Target Zone. The GPS surveyed location of the drill collars are presented in Table 10.5 of this Technical Report.

Drilling commenced on November 9th, 2010 and was completed by December 21st, 2010. Logging and sampling were completed by January 25th, 2011. Logging of the core was completed by Project Geologist Laura Giroux, M.Sc., P.Geo with the help of Nuinso's Manager of Canadian Exploration Chris Wagg, P.Geo.

Samples from the 2010 drill program returned individual assays of up to 23.08% P_2O_5, 0.953% Nb_2O_5 and 0.910% REEs. Results included a continuously sampled interval in hole NP1001 of 3.415 P_2O_5, 0.118% Nb_2O_5 and 1,016.2 ppm combines REEs over 246.5 m from 49.0 to 292.5 m, as well as 3.74% P_2O_5, 0.106% Nb_2O_5 and 1908ppm REEs over 195.5 m from 4.5 to 200.0 m in hole NP1007 (Giroux, 2012).

The weighted averages for the best intersection(s) in each drill hole are presented in Table 10.6 of this Technical Report.

Table 10.5 **2010 Drill Collar Locations**										
Drill Hole ID	**UTM NAD 83 Zone 16**		**Elev. (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Dip (Deg)**	**Azimuth (Deg)**	**Date Started**	**Date Completed**	**Claim Number***
	Easting	**Northing**							
NP1001	520,364	5,431,386	345	575	-65	240	2010-Nov-9	2010-Nov-13	TB 1218306
NP1002	520,246	5,431,398	323	500	-62	60	2010-Nov-14	2010-Nov-16	TB 1218306
NP1003	520,034	5,431,271	352	605	-60	60	2010-Dec-17	2010-Dec-21	TB 1218307
NP1004	520,400	5,431,552	350	599	-55	240	2010-Nov-17	2010-Nov-21	TB 1218306
NP1005	520,124	5,431,399	339	599	-55	60	2010-Dec-7	2010-Dec-12	TB 1218307
NP1006	520,456	5,431,647	352	599	-54	240	2010-Nov-22	2010-Nov-27	TB 1218306
NP1007	520,136	5,431,468	334	527	-50	60	2010-Dec-12	2010-Dec-17	TB 1218307

***** *Pre-conversion claim numbers*

Table 10.6 **Significant Drill Hole Results from the 2010 Drill Program**								
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**P_2O_5 (%)**	**Nb_2O_5 (%)**	**Ta (ppm)**	**U (ppm)**	**REE* (ppm)**
NP1001	49	295.5	246.5	3.41	0.118	4.6	60.2	1,016.2
	314	324.5	10.5	2.31	0.127	4.3	108.6	885.5
	356	393.3	37.3	3.20	0.089	3.4	41.7	894.4
	404	479.5	75.5	3.57	0.109	5.6	40.7	1,052.1
	485.5	491.45	5.95	3.32	0.143	12.0	47.5	998.6
	496.3	575	78.7	3.13	0.119	11.6	30.2	938.7
NP1002	1.12	185	183.88	3.49	0.109	6.0	42.7	1,351

TABLE 10.6
SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM THE 2010 DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	P_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Ta (ppm)	U (ppm)	REE* (ppm)
	200	230	30	3.39	0.083	11.6	27.4	1,441
NP1003	2.76	40.45	37.69	3.18	0.175	14.2	60.6	1,754
	93.2	147.5	54.3	4.63	0.141	21.0	86.4	1,679
	181.7	274.8	93.1	3.05	0.141	12.3	41.2	1,421
	299	397.5	98.5	3.33	0.127	14.8	37.2	1,231
	410.6	601	190.4	3.36	0.106	7.8	34.0	1,444
NP1004	157.24	169.4	12.16	5.40	0.053	9.2	28.0	1,925
	176	193.6	17.6	5.17	0.049	8.9	25.3	1,728
	218	225.5	7.5	10.13	0.073	20.0	43.9	2,982
	284	289.9	5.9	7.04	0.069	17.7	37.5	2,815
	305	599	294	3.138	0.121	11.9	42.9	1,672
NP1005	0	259.9	259.9	2.84	0.138	12.2	45.9	1,593
	323.8	362	38.2	5.02	0.053	9.5	23.9	1,616
including	336.27	336.71	0.44	23.08	0.024	7.8	41.6	5,618
NP1006	154.3	193.05	38.75	4.32	0.074	3.6	23.2	3,780
	255.45	290	34.55	3.02	0.050	11.5	19.7	1,200
	302	599	297	3.92	0.072	7.1	33.1	1,549
NP1007	4.5	200	195.5	3.74	0.106	19.3	47.4	1,908
	211.15	214.5	3.35	5.21	0.062	21.6	70.9	1,614.2
	255.5	282.5	27	3.68	0.039	8.6	15.4	1,286.6
	427.16	429.06	1.9	0.08	0.040	0.2	32.5	8,715

***** *REEs = Y + La + Ce + Nd + Sm*

10.4 MINERALIZATION AND APPARENT THICKNESS

Drilling on the Jim’s Showing zone suggests that zones of uranium and niobium mineralization are sub-vertical to vertical and therefore approximately parallel to geological contacts. There is insufficient information available to confirm whether the same is true for the Main/SW Zone where geological contacts are also near vertical. Holes drilled at the Jim’s Showing Zone during the 2007 and 2008 work programs were inclined at 45°, 60° and 75°; approximate true widths could therefore be calculated by multiplying the core interval widths by factors of 0.71, 0.5 and 0.26 respectively.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Upon receiving the drill core from the drill contractor, the core was first scanned for radioactivity using an Exploranium model GR-110 Scintillometer or Radiation Solutions Inc. RS-120 Scintillometer, and any elevated counts were marked on the core. All drill core was then photographed. As the core was logged the sample intervals were marked on the core by the geologist. Where possible, a standard sample length of 1.5 m was utilized, being careful not to cross lithological contacts. A minimum sample interval of 0.2 m and a maximum interval of 3.0 m were utilized. Sampling was based primarily on the presence of carbonatite and/or elevated scintillometer readings and / or abundance of apatite (P_2O_5).

The drill core was then cut lengthwise with a saw by technicians contracted through Richards Exploration Inc. of Terrace Bay, Ontario. Technicians placed the cut samples into bags labelled with the sample ID assigned by the geologist and included the corresponding sample tag provided by the analytical lab. Samples were then placed in numerical sequence into larger rice bags and prepared to be shipped to the analytical laboratory. In some cases, the drill core was cut and washed prior to logging. Samples were later measured out and prepared by the geologist while logging the core rather than by the technicians.

For the 2007 and 2008 drill program, logging and sampling was completed outdoors at Jackfish Lake Motel Efficiency Cottages, 20 km east of Terrace Bay, Ontario. For the duration of the two drilling programs the core was logged and stored in an area off-limits to guests of the motel. Nuinsco has since moved all the drill core from both the 2007 and 2008 drill programs to a more permanent secure storage facility owned by Nuinsco in the Nestor Falls area, Ontario.

For the 2010 program, a building was rented in the town of Terrace Bay, Ontario for the duration of the program. Core was stored inside of the building for the duration of the program and subsequently shipped to Nestor Falls, Ontario for permanent storage.

It is the author’s opinion that the core logging procedures employed are thorough and provide sufficient geotechnical and geological information. There are no apparent drilling or recovery factors that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the drilling results.

All drill core analyses from the 2007, 2008 and 2010 drill programs were completed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (“Actlabs”). During the 2007 program, drill core was sent by Nuinsco personnel via Greyhound Canada to Actlabs’ facility in Ancaster, Ontario. During the 2008 and 2010 programs, the drill core was delivered by Nuinsco personnel directly to Actlabs’ facility in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Actlabs is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) with CAN-P-1758 (Forensics), CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) and CAN-P-1585 (Environmental) for specific registered tests by the SCC. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits which verify the quality assurance (“QA”) system and all applicable registered test methods.

A total of 3,553 drill core samples were submitted to Actlabs. All of these samples were analyzed for uranium by the delayed neutron counting ("DNC") method, which has a lower detection of 0.1 ppm.

Samples were also analyzed for the 4Litho multi-element package. The 4Litho package includes digestion of the samples by lithium metaborate / tetraborate digestion (HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCl), followed by determination by inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") or mass spectrometry ("MS"). The oxides and trace elements included are listed below:

Major element oxides: SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, MnO, MgO, CaO, Na_2O, K_2O, TiO_2, P_2O_5;

Trace elements: Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Sb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr.

Niobium was analyzed first by FUS-MS, with an upper detection limit of 1,000 ppm. In 2007 and 2008, samples falling above the upper detection limit were then re-analyzed by pressed pellet wavelength dispersive x-ray fluorescence ("PP-XRF"). In 2010, all samples were analyzed by Code 8 niobium-zirconium (Nb2O5 & ZrO2) which involves a lithium metaborate/tetraborate digestion (HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCl), followed by determination by x-ray fluorescence (XRF) with a lower detection limit of 0.003%.

In 2007, only 244 of the 720 samples submitted were analyzed for the complete 4Litho package while the remaining 476 samples were only analyzed for P_2O_5, Ta and Nb using the same methods as in the 4Litho analytical package.

It is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are satisfactory.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Prairie Lake Deposit was visited by Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. on Dec 2, 2009 and by Eugene Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET on June 2, 2011. Twenty two samples were collected from ten diamond drill holes by taking ¼ splits of the remaining half core and from five trenches by sampling from bags of broken rock. The samples were bagged and brought by Mr. Yassa and Mr. Puritch to SGS Mineral Services in Toronto and Agat Laboratories, Mississauga respectively for analysis.

At no time prior to sampling were any employees or officers of Nuinsco informed as to the location of the samples to be chosen.

The samples were analyzed for U_3O_8, Ta, Nb, and P_2O_5.

A comparison of the P&E independent sample verification results versus the original assay results can be seen in Figures 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4.

FIGURE 12.1 P&E SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR U_3O_8

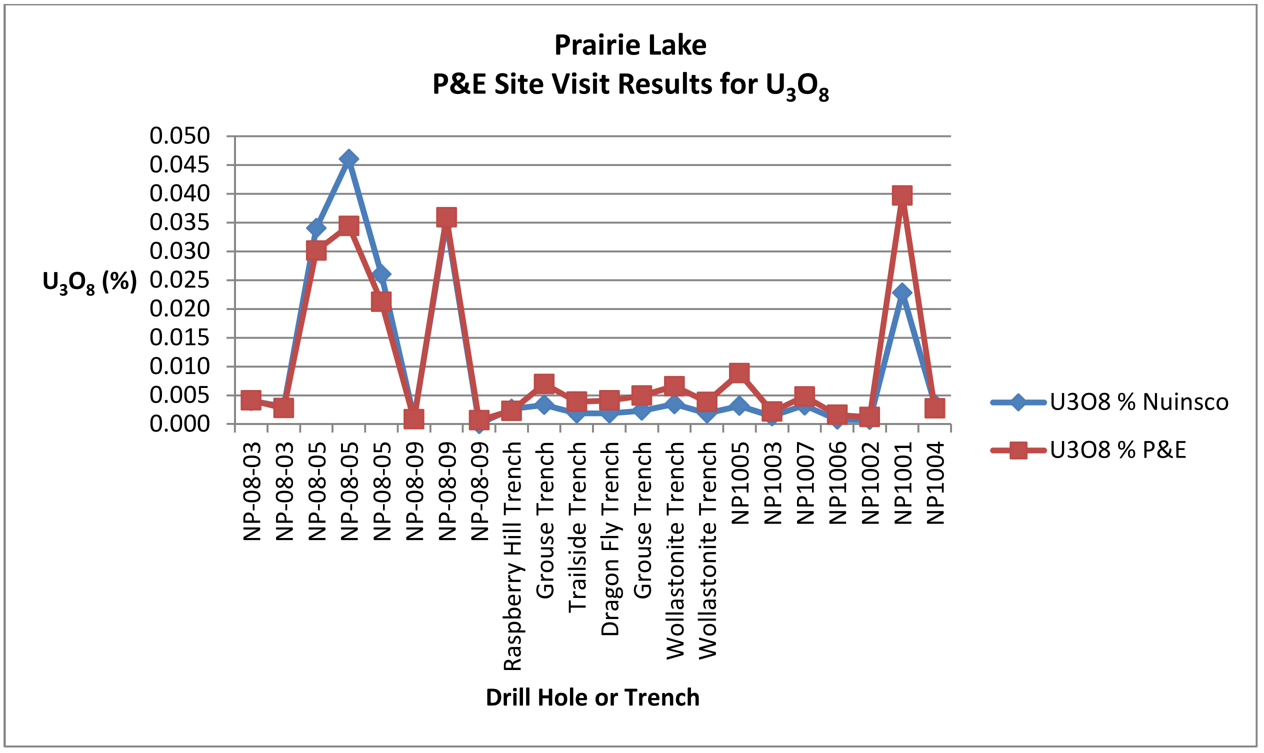


FIGURE 12.2 P&E SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR NIOBIUM

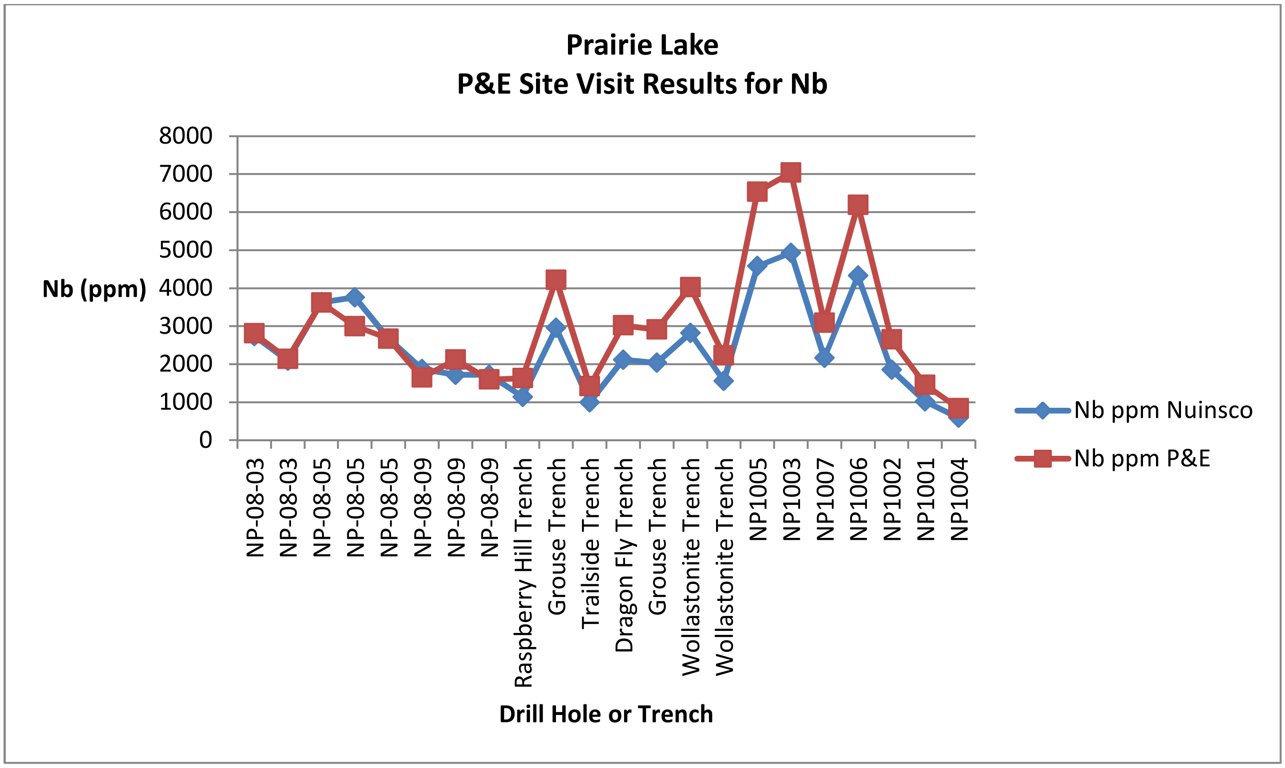


FIGURE 12.3 P&E SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR TANTALUM

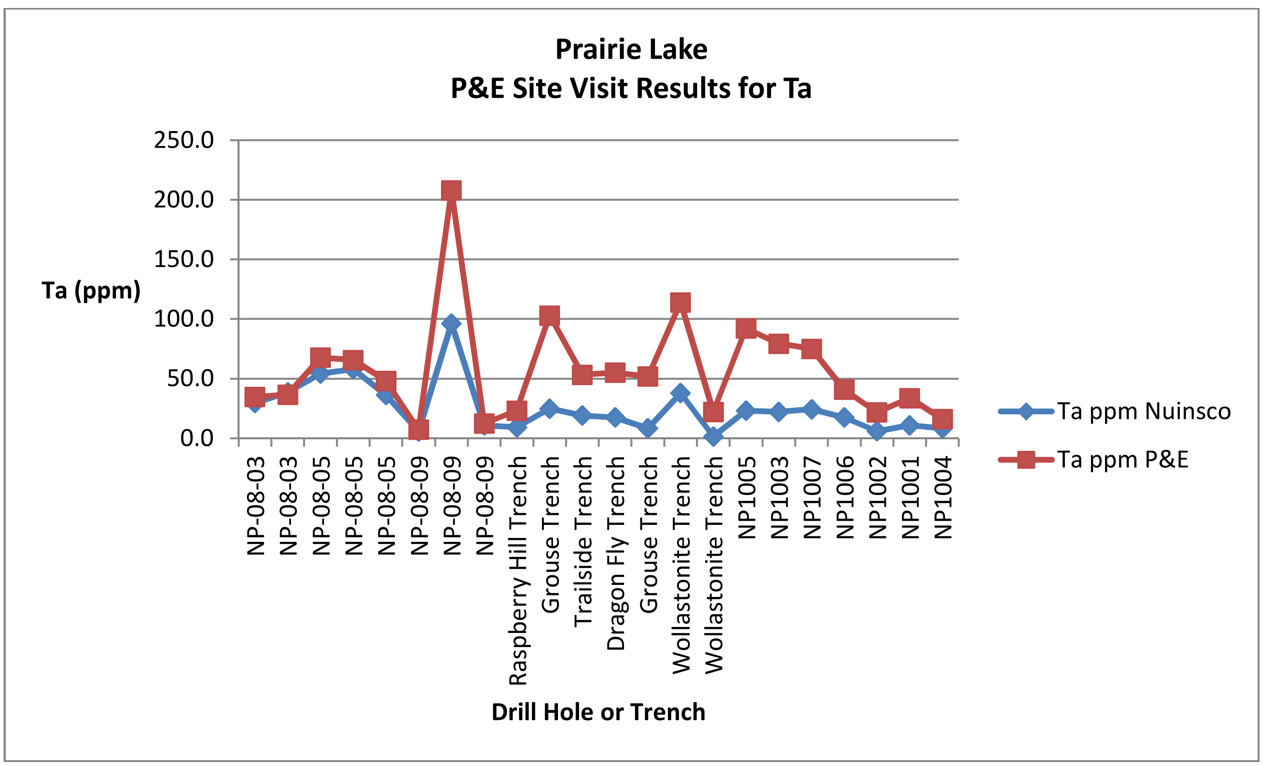
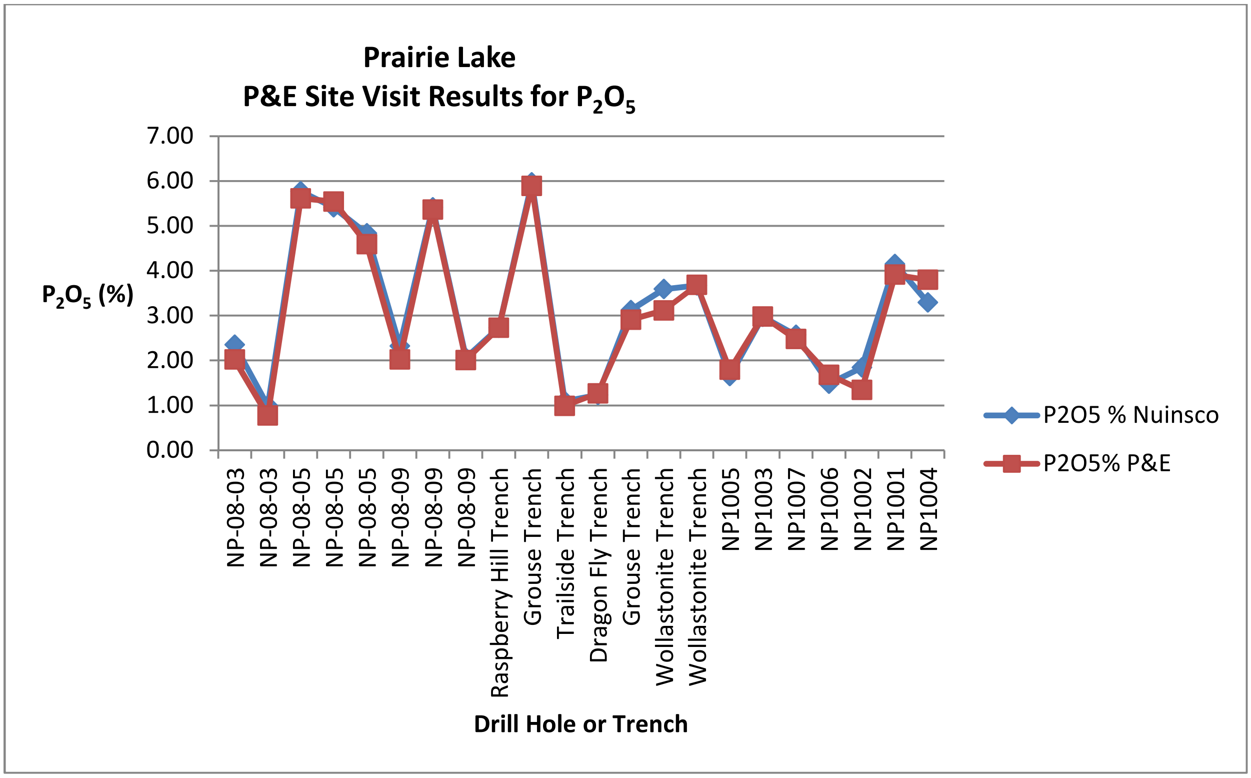


FIGURE 12.4 P&E SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR P_2O_5



12.1 NUINSCO QUALITY CONTROL

For the 2007 and 2008 programs, typically one to two uranium certified reference samples were added to the sampling sequence for each drill hole exhibiting elevated scintillometer readings. The uranium reference material (CANMET CUP-1) was purchased from CANMET labs in Ottawa, Ontario and is certified for uranium only.

For the 2010 trenching and drilling programs, niobium certified reference samples were also added to the sampling sequence. Either a uranium or niobium standard reference sample was randomly inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of approximately 1 for every 10 core samples. The niobium reference material (CANMET OKA-1) was purchased from CANMET labs and is certified for niobium.

Blank samples were also used and typically inserted every 10-20 samples. The blank material was dolomitic limestone sourced from Victory Nickel's Minago Project near Grand Rapids, Manitoba. Drill core from the limestone cap overlying their nickel deposit was drilled and cut in 2007 specifically to be used as blank material by Victory Nickel.

A total of 87 blank samples and 22 uranium standard samples were included with the drill core samples submitted to Actlabs in 2007 and 2008. For the 2010 drilling program a total of 99 blank samples, 75 uranium standards, and 85 niobium standards were submitted.

12.2 PERFORMANCE OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

The CUP-1 standard was certified for uranium only at a mean value of 1280 ppm U. For the 2007 and 2008 samples, there were 22 data points for this standard and all passed the quality control (“QC”), remaining within +/ two standard deviations from the mean. It is to be noted however that there was a high bias demonstrated with all points falling above the mean.

For the 2010 drilling program there were 75 uranium standards. All uranium standards fell within two standard deviations of the mean certified value of 1280 ppm U for the CUP-1 standard.

For the 2010 drilling program there were also 85 niobium standards submitted. The OKA-1 standard was certified for niobium at a mean value of 3,700ppm Nb. Of the 85 niobium standards analyzed, 79 passed the quality control (“QC”), remaining within +/ two standard deviations from the mean. The remaining 6 samples returned unacceptably low analyses. A subset of samples was reanalyzed from the batches containing the low analyses. The reanalyses generally fell within 5% of the original analyses indicating that the original analyses were acceptable.

12.3 PERFORMANCE OF BLANK MATERIAL

For the 2007 and 2008 samples, were 87 blank samples inserted into the sample stream. Almost all of the values were greater than three times detection limit for uranium, with a high value of 36 ppm U (0.0036%). The mean value of the blanks was 0.00028% U. In spite of the values being greater than three times detection limit, they were so low that no action was required.

For the 2010 drill core samples, there were 99 blanks samples inserted into the sample stream. As in the previous programs, almost all values for uranium were greater than the three times detection limit for uranium (0.1 ppm for the DNC method). The mean value of the blanks was 1.1 ppm (0.00011%) U, with a highest value of 14.8 ppm (0.00148%) U. The values were so low that no action was required. The mean niobium (XRF) value for the blank samples was 0.005% Nb2O5 which is less than three times the lower detection limit of 0.003% for niobium (Nb2O5). A high value of 0.02% Nb2O5 for one sample initiated a partial reanalysis of the batch containing the sample and it was determined that there were no significant issues with the result.

The author considers the data to be of good quality.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 2008 DENSE MEDIA SEPARATION (DMS) SAMPLING PROGRAM

In late spring of 2008, 10 large, approximately 35-50 kg samples were collected using a backhoe and shovels. Samples were collected from bedrock or the most competent saprolitic layer at eight sites along the southern band of carbonatite, one site at Jim's Showing and one site in the northwest quadrant of the complex between the northern tips of Anomaly and Centre Lakes.

The samples were crushed at ALS Chemex in Thunder Bay, Ontario and then sent to Kennecott's Mineral Processing Laboratory in Thunder Bay where they were processed through Kennecott's DMS plant. A density cut-point of 2.95 g/cm^3 was chosen to 'float' lighter minerals, calcite and wollastonite, while concentrating heavier apatite, magnetite and pyrochlore grains into the 'sinks' fraction. The 'sinks' were then dried and subjected to rare earth magnetic separation.

The three resulting fractions: Mag (magnetic 'sinks'); Non-Mag (non-magnetic 'sinks'), and; Rejects ('floats') were analyzed at Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario for their 4Litho analytical package (lithium metaborate / tetraborate fusion ICP Whole Rock plus Trace Element ICP/MS) and for uranium by the DNC method. The non-magnetic concentrate returned mean values of 9.4% P_2O_5, 0.29% Nb_2O_5, 43.8 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 2,808.2 ppm combined REE (Y, La, Ce, Nd + Sm).

13.2 2009 COREM FLOTATION TESTS

In late 2009, laboratory bench flotation tests were performed at COREM in Québec City, Québec in order to explore the possibility of concentrating apatite (P_2O_5) from carbonatite-alkalic complex material from the Prairie Lake Property. Three composite samples were cut (quartered) from previously sampled drill core from the 2007 and 2008 drill programs. Sampled intervals were selected in an attempt to approximate the gross lithological composition of the S-SW portion of the complex.

In preliminary tests apatite grains were floated with a fatty acid type collector. Results were promising with most of the silicates and aluminates being rejected, though significant amounts of carbonates were also floated into apatite concentrate (Huang et al., 2009). One reverse floatation test was attempted to 'clean' the apatite by floating the carbonates instead of the apatite grains. This was achieved by suppressing the apatite grains with the addition of a weak acidic medium phosphate depressant.

13.3 2011 COREM METALLURGICAL TESTING

A substantial amount of metallurgical testwork dating from 2009 to 2014 has been undertaken on material from the Prairie Lake project. The target minerals are primarily apatite and pyrochlore (niobium) although there are components that could potentially yield minor by-products such as rare earths. In one test a 70% recovery of Nb at 1.2% Nb_2O_5 was achieved. COREM tested a proprietary collector on a 1,000 kg sample in September 2011 which gave encouraging results for Nb, however, still short of the above at 0.17% Nb_2O_5 and 90% recovery.

COREM produced a coarse-grained 30% P_2O_5 Apatite rougher concentrate containing an apparently acceptable level of impurities. It was expected that a new combination of (proprietary) reagents may significantly improve results.

The Pyrochlore rougher concentrate using a preparatory reagent (YX3 and YX5) assayed 1.19% Nb_2O_5 at a 70% Nb_2O_5 recovery.

Flotation is the expected primary concentration method although methods such as dense media separation, magnetic separation and reverse flotation were explored. Encouraging results were obtained but further improvement via testwork is required. Flotation will almost certainly be applied; at least for apatite recovery. Accordingly, the evaluation of potential flotation reagent schemes would be an important part of a future metallurgical test program.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The database for the Prairie Lake Property contains insufficient data to warrant CIM guideline classification under the definition standards of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates.

An exploration target ("ET") has been prepared that is conceptual in nature and therefore not prepared in compliance with the requirements of NI 43-101 and in accordance with the guidelines of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.. Accordingly this ET estimate should not be relied upon and there is no guarantee that this ET estimate, in whole or in part, will ever be classified as a Mineral Resource under a future NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate.

14.1 ET INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report section is to estimate the ET potential of the Prairie Lake Deposit in compliance with NI 43-101 and CIM standards. This ET was undertaken by Eugene Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET and Antoine Yassa, P. Geo. both of P&E, Brampton, Ontario. The effective date of this ET is November 30, 2018.

14.2 DATABASE

All drilling data were provided by Nuinsco, in the form of Excel files and drill logs. For the Main/SW Zone, fourteen drill cross sections were developed on a UTM grid looking northwest on an azimuth of 330° on a 60 m spacing named from 1120NW to 1960NW. For Jim's Showing, ten drill cross sections were developed on a UTM grid looking west on an azimuth of 330° on a 60 m spacing named from 1150W to 1420W. A Gemcom database was constructed containing 73 diamond drill holes of which 59 drill holes were utilized for the ET calculation. The remaining data were not in the area that was modeled for the ET. A surface drill hole plan is shown in Appendix A.

The database was verified in Gemcom with minor corrections made to bring it to an error free status. The Assay Table of the database contained 4,281 P_2O_5, 4,300 Nb_2O_5, 3,533 Ta_2O_5, 3,638 U_3O_8 and 3,179 La, Ce, Sm, Nd and Y assays. Data are expressed in metric units and grid coordinates are in a UTM system.

14.3 DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of assay data entry was performed on 3,551 assay intervals for P_2O_5, Nb_2O_5, Ta_2O_5, U_3O_8, La, Ce, Sm, Nd and Y. No data entry errors were observed. The 3,551 verified intervals were checked against original digital assay lab certificates from Actlabs, Ancaster, Ontario. The checked assays represented 85% of the data to be used for the ET and approximately 81% of the entire database.

14.4 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

The Prairie Lake Deposit domain boundaries were determined from lithology, structure and grade boundary interpretation from visual inspection of drill hole sections. Four domains were developed and referred to as Main/SW Zone, Jim's Showing, East Zone and NE Zone. These domains were created with computer screen digitizing polylines on drill hole sections in Gemcom by the authors of this Technical Report. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 1% P_2O_5 that demonstrated a lithological and structural zonal continuity along strike and down dip. In some cases mineralization below 1% P_2O_5 was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity.

On each section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole but not typically extended more than 75 m into untested territory. Minimum constrained true width for interpretation was 10 m. The interpreted polylines from each section were 'wireframed' in Gemcom into 3-D domains. The resulting solids (3-D domains) were used for statistical analysis, grade interpolation, rock coding and grade/tonnage reporting purposes (Appendix B).

14.5 ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

The rock codes used for the ET block model were derived from the mineralized domain solids. The list of rock codes used is as follows:

0	Air
10	Main/SW Zone
20	Jim's Showing
30	East Zone
40	NE Zone
99	Waste Rock

14.6 COMPOSITES

Length weighted composites were generated for the drill hole data that fell within the constraints of the above mentioned domains. These composites were calculated for over 3.0 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted upon exit from the footwall of the 3-D constraint. Un-assayed intervals were set to ½ assay detection limit values. Any composites that were less than 1.0 m in length were discarded so as not to introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation. The constrained composite data were transferred to Gemcom extraction files for grade interpolation.

14.7 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping was investigated on the raw assay values within the Main/SW and Jim's Showing domains to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high values did not bias the database. It was deemed with log-normal histograms that grade capping was not necessary for the ET estimate. (Appendix C)

14.8 VARIOGRAPHY

Variography was not undertaken on the constrained domain composites due to the database containing insufficient data to warrant CIM guideline classification.

14.9 BULK DENSITY

The bulk density data used for the creation of the density block model was derived from twenty two samples taken by the authors of this Technical Report that were analyzed by SGS Canada Inc. and Agat Laboratories. The average bulk density utilized was 3.04 t/m^3.

14.10 BLOCK MODELING

The Prairie Lake exploration target was divided into a block model framework containing 928,760 blocks that were 10 m in X direction, 10 m in Y direction and 10 m in Z direction. There were 107 columns (X), 140 rows (Y) and 62 levels (Z). The block model was rotated 30° counter clockwise. Separate block models were created for rock type, bulk density, volume percent, P_2O_5, Nb_2O_5, Ta_2O_5, U_3O_8, La, Ce, Sm, Nd and Y.

The volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining domain. As a result, the domain boundary was properly represented by the volume percent model ability to measure infinitely variable inclusion percentages within that domain.

The composites were extracted from the Microsoft Access database composite table into separate files. Inverse distance squared grade interpolation was utilized for grade determination for all elements. A single spherical grade interpolation pass was utilized since the exploration target estimate cannot be classified according to CIM guidelines. The resulting P_2O_5 and Nb_2O_5 grade blocks can be seen on the block model cross-sections in Appendix D. Grade blocks for all elements were interpolated using the parameters shown in Table 14.3.

TABLE 14.1
BLOCK MODEL INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Interpolation Profile	Dip Dir.	Strike	Dip	Dip Range	Strike Range	Across Dip Range	Max No. / Hole	Min No. Sample	Max No. Sample
All Elements	240°	330°	-90°	500 m	500 m	500 m	2	1	20

14.11 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

Due to insufficient drill data to confidently define the mineralized continuity within the 3-D domains, this ET cannot be classified in compliance with CIM guidelines.

14.12 EXPLORATION TARGET (ET)

The ET was derived from applying a 1% P_2O_5 cut-off grade to the block model and reporting the resulting ranges of tonnes and grades (Table 14.4).

TABLE 14.2
PRAIRIE LAKE EXPLORATION TARGET (ET)*

Commodity	Main/SW Zone	Jim's Showing	East Zone	NE Zone	Total
P_2O_5 (%)	3.0 - 4.0	3.5 - 4.5	2.5 - 3.0	2.5 - 3.5	3.0 - 4.0
Nb_2O_5 (%)	0.095 - 0.115	0.100 - 0.120	0.040 - 0.050	0.085 - 0.105	0.090 - 0.110
Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	18 - 25	25 - 30	5 - 7	10 - 12	18 - 21
U_3O_8 (%)	0.005 - 0.007	0.015 - 0.020	0.002 - 0.003	0.004 - 0.005	0.006 - 0.007
La (ppm)	275 - 340	295 - 360	305 - 370	200 - 250	280 - 340
Ce (ppm)	650 - 790	670 - 820	670 - 820	450 - 550	650 - 790
Sm (ppm)	55 - 70	55 - 70	55 - 70	50 - 60	55 - 70
Nd (ppm)	295 - 360	290 - 360	320 - 390	235 - 290	300 - 360
Y (ppm)	85 - 100	90 - 110	80 - 100	135 - 170	85 - 100
La+Ce+Sm+Nd+Y (ppm)	1360 - 1660	1400 - 1720	1430 - 1750	1070 - 1320	1370 - 1660
m^3 (million)	140 - 175	12 - 14	13 - 16	2 - 3	170 - 210
Tonnes (millions)	**435 - 530**	**35 - 45**	**40 - 50**	**7 - 8**	**515 - 630**

***** *The potential quantity and grade of the ET is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Nuinsco's Prairie Lake Property is surrounded by claims held by Rudolph Wahl (Wahl) of Marathon, Ontario. The claims, known as the Good Hope Property, are currently under option to Plato Gold Corp (Plato) based in Toronto, Ontario. The property is at an early exploration phase. In 2010, Wahl collected a sample assaying 1.63% Nb_2O_5 from a site located on the west side of Prairie River and approximately 200m north-west of Nuinsco's property boundary. Since then the property has been optioned to several different companies which have explored the area for both rare earth elements and niobium.

In 2018, Plato drilled 5000m in the area immediately to the north-west of Nuinsco's Property targeting niobium-bearing carbonatite dykes. The mineralized zone drilled consisted of variably fenitized alkalic rocks (ranging from syenite to alkali feldspar granite) brecciated by later carbonatite dykes and crosscutting carbonatite veins. Plato's 2018 drilling program intersected 0.95% Nb_2O_5 over 1.1 m within an intersection of 0.190% Nb_2O_5 and 2.04% P_2O_5 over 93.08 m (drill hole PGH-18-06; 354.18- 447.26 m).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other data considered relevant to this Technical Report that have not previously been included.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is an example of a Proterozoic age carbonatite-alkalic intrusion. The intrusion has a somewhat oval, subvertical, cylindrical shape with a pronounced circular topographic expression. The entire 2.8 km^2 (at surface) Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is contained within Nuinsco's 100% owned Prairie Lake Property.

The Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex is intruded into Archean biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss country rocks and consists of a dominant pyroxene-nepheline bearing ijolite rocks intermixed with irregular and complexly interfingered arcuate bands of carbonatite. Mineralization occurs at surface with carbonatite rock units continuing to depths of at least 500 m with similar grades of mineralization to those at and near surface. Drilling completed in 2008 intersected 3.16% P_2O_5, 0.104% Nb_2O_5 and 32 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 82.32 m (drill hole NP0809; 443 to 525.58 m) and 3.96% P_2O_5, 0.082% Nb_2O_5 and 25 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 372 m (drill hole NP0810; 125 to 497 m).

Higher-grade intervals from drilling in 2007 indicate that there is also potential for domains of elevated grade. Hole NP0709, which was drilled outside of the Main/SW Zone and Jim's Showing target areas, intersected 18.05% P_2O_5, 0.76% Nb_2O_5 and 175 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 1 m (drill hole NP0709; 49 to 50 m). Hole NP0711, drilled within the Main/SW Zone target area, intersected 6.12% P_2O_5, 1.01% Nb_2O_5 and 70 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 1 m (drill hole NP0711; 97.5 to 98.5 m) and 4.41% P_2O_5, 0.37% Nb_2O_5 and 579 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 1 m (drill hole NP0711; 23.75 to 24.75 m).

In late fall 2010, Laframboise Drilling was contracted to drill seven diamond drill holes on the Property. A total of 4,004 m of NQ-sized (48 mm) core was drilled, with holes ranging from 527 m to 605 m in length. All holes were drilled in the southwest quadrant of the Property with the aim of expanding the Main/SW Target Zone defined in the 2010 Exploration Target.

Samples from the 2010 drill program returned individual assays of up to 23.08% P_2O_5, 0.953% Nb_2O_5 and 0.910% REEs. Results included a continuously sampled interval in hole NP1001 of 3.415 P_2O_5, 0.118% Nb_2O_5 and 1,016.2 ppm combines REEs over 246.5 m from 49.0 to 292.5 m, as well as 3.74% P_2O_5, 0.106% Nb_2O_5 and 1908ppm REEs over 195.5 m from 4.5 to 200.0 m in hole NP1007.

In 2010, Nuinsco completed trenching on the Property totalling 2,068 m in length. The trenches, known as Dragonfly, Wollastonite-Trailside, Grouse, and Raspberry Hill, were excavated in the SW, SE and NE quadrants of the Property

A total of 1,042 samples were collected over 1,565 m of trench length. The results from the channel sampling of the trenches included individual analyses up to 13.67% P_2O_5, 0.423% Nb_2O_5 & 1.098% REEs (Y, La, Ce, Nd, Sm).

A substantial amount of metallurgical testwork dating from 2009 to 2014 has been undertaken on material from the Prairie Lake project. The target minerals are primarily apatite (phosphorpus) and pyrochlore (niobium) although there are components that could potentially yield minor by-products such as rare earths. In one test a 70% recovery of Nb at 1.2% Nb_2O_5 was achieved.

COREM tested a proprietary collector on a 1,000 kg sample in September 2011 which gave encouraging results for Nb, however, still short of the above at 0.17% Nb_2O_5 and 90% recovery.

COREM produced a coarse-grained 30% P_2O_5 Apatite rougher concentrate containing an apparently acceptable level of impurities. It was expected that a new combination of (proprietary) reagents may significantly improve results.

The Pyrochlore rougher concentrate using a preparatory reagent (YX3 and YX5) assayed 1.19% Nb_2O_5 at a 70% Nb_2O_5 recovery.

Flotation is the expected primary concentration method although methods such as dense media separation, magnetic separation and reverse flotation were explored. Encouraging results were obtained but further improvement via testwork is required. Flotation will almost certainly be applied; at least for apatite recovery. Accordingly, the evaluation of potential flotation reagent schemes would be an important part of a future metallurgical test program.

The conceptual ET estimate demonstrates the huge scale and potential economic significance of Nuinsco's Prairie Lake Property. The ET sets the target estimate for the four areas drill tested to date, the Main/SW Zone, Jim's Showing, East Zone and NE Zone at between 515 and 630 Mt averaging 3.0% to 4.0% P_2O_5 and 0.09% to 0.11% Nb_2O_5 (0.9 to 1.1 kg/t). In addition to phosphorus and niobium, the suite of minerals of economic significance includes tantalum, uranium and REE (including lanthanum, cerium, samarium, neodymium and yttrium).

The ET was defined from 59 of the 73 diamond drill holes drilled on the Property from 1969 to 2010 Four zones, the Main/SW Zone, Jim's Showing, East Zone and NE Zone were determined to have sufficient drill hole density to allow an ET. The surface area used to define the ET represents less than 30% of the total surface area of the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The conceptual ET estimate indicates that the Property holds significant potential to be a large tonnage low grade multi-commodity deposit. Further exploration work is therefore warranted on the Prairie Lake Property.

Infill diamond drilling as well as additional sampling of the existing drill core is recommended in order to convert the conceptual ET to an Inferred Mineral Resource.

The first proposed program would consist of additional sampling of drill core from the 2007, 2008, and 2010 drilling programs to fill in gaps in the previous sampling sequence. A budget of $190,000 is proposed to complete this sampling program (Table 19.1).

TABLE 26.1
ADDITIONAL SAMPLING OF 2007, 2008 AND 2010 DRILL CORE:
JIM'S SHOWING AND MAIN/SW ZONE

Items	Units	Cost / Unit	Estimated Cost
Geologist	30 days, 1 geologist	$400-550 / day	$9,500
Technician/Core Cutter	500 hours, 1 technician	$20 / hour	$10,000
Analyses	1,500 samples	$95 / sample	$142,500
Travel, Accommodations and Meals			$5,000
Supplies			$1,000
Sub-Total			$172,750
+10 % Contingency			$17,250
Total			**$190,000**

Additionally, a program is proposed which would consist of approximately 9 new holes totalling 2,500 m of infill drilling at Jim's Showing and 32 holes totalling 12,000 m of infill drilling at the Main/SW Zone. A budget of $3,359,000 is proposed to complete this drill program (Table 19.2).

TABLE 26.2
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR AN INFILL DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM:
JIM'S SHOWING AND MAIN/SW ZONE

Items	Units	Cost / Unit	Estimated Cost
Jim's Showing			
Diamond Drilling (9 holes)	2500 m	$125 / m	$312,500
Drilling Supervision / Geologists	35 days, 2 geologists	$400-550 / day	$33,250
Technicians	35 days, 1 technician	$ 200-250 / day	$7,875
Accommodations and Meals			$15,000
Analyses	1500 samples	$95 / sample	$142,500
Travel			$10,000
Supplies			$10,000
Main/SW Zone			
Diamond Drilling (32 holes)	12,000 m	$125 / m	$1,500,000
Drilling Supervision / Geologists	100 days, 3 geologists	$400-550 / day	$142,500
Technicians	100 days, 2 technicians	$200-250 / day	$45,000
Accommodations and Meals			$45,000
Analyses	8,000 samples	$95 / sample	$760,000
Travel			$20,000
Supplies			$10,000
Sub-Total			$3,053,625
+10 % Contingency			$305,375
Total			**$3,359,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Prairie Lake Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of November 30, 2018.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for Bachelor's Degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778), Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (License No. 5998), Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216), Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252) the Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010) and Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

   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.

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:

   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present

4. I have visited the Prairie Lake Property on June 2, 2011.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Prairie Lake Property as a co-author on the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Prairie Lake Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" with an effective date of January 3, 2010.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: November 30, 2018
Signing Date: November 30, 2018

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[*Eugene Puritch*]

____

Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Prairie Lake Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of November 30, 2018.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B.Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with more than 35 years of experience as a geologist. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License No 1890);

   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.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Minex Geologist (Val d'Or), 3D Modeling (Timmins), Placer Dome 1993-1995
   - Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX, 1996-1998
   - Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine 1998-2000
   - Database Manager, Gemcom modeling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine) 2001-2003
   - Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp. 2003-2006
   - Consulting Geologist 2006-present
4. I have visited the Prairie Lake Property on December 2, 2009.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Prairie Lake Property as a co-author on the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Prairie Lake Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" with an effective date of January 3, 2010.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: November 30, 2018
Signing Date: November 30, 2018

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Antoine R. Yassa]

____

Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Prairie Lake Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of November 30, 2018.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 20 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

   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.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold 1997-1998
   - Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience 1998-1999
   - Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd. 1999-2003
   - Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd. 2003-2005
   - Project Manager, Jacques Whitford 2005-2008
   - Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources 2008-2009
   - Consulting Geologist 2009-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 11, and 15 to 24 and co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25 and 26 of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: November 30, 2018
Signing Date: November 30, 2018

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[David Burga]

____
David Burga, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ALFRED S. HAYDEN, P. ENG

I, Alfred S. Hayden, P. Eng., residing at 284 Rushbrook Drive, Newmarket, Ontario, L3X 2C9, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently President of:
   EHA Engineering Ltd.,
   Consulting Metallurgical Engineers
   Box 2711, Postal Stn. B.
   Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4E 1A7
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Prairie Lake Property, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of November 30, 2018.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1967 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and a Professional Engineer and Designated Consulting Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for over 40 years since my graduation from university.

   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.

   My summarized career experience is as follows:

EHA Engineering Ltd: (President)	1990-Present
EH Associates: (Partner)	1985-1990
A.H. Ross & Associates Ltd. (Senior Associate)	1976-1985
Eldorado Nuclear Limited (Chief Metallurgist/Mill Engineer)	1966-1976

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 13 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25 and 26 of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

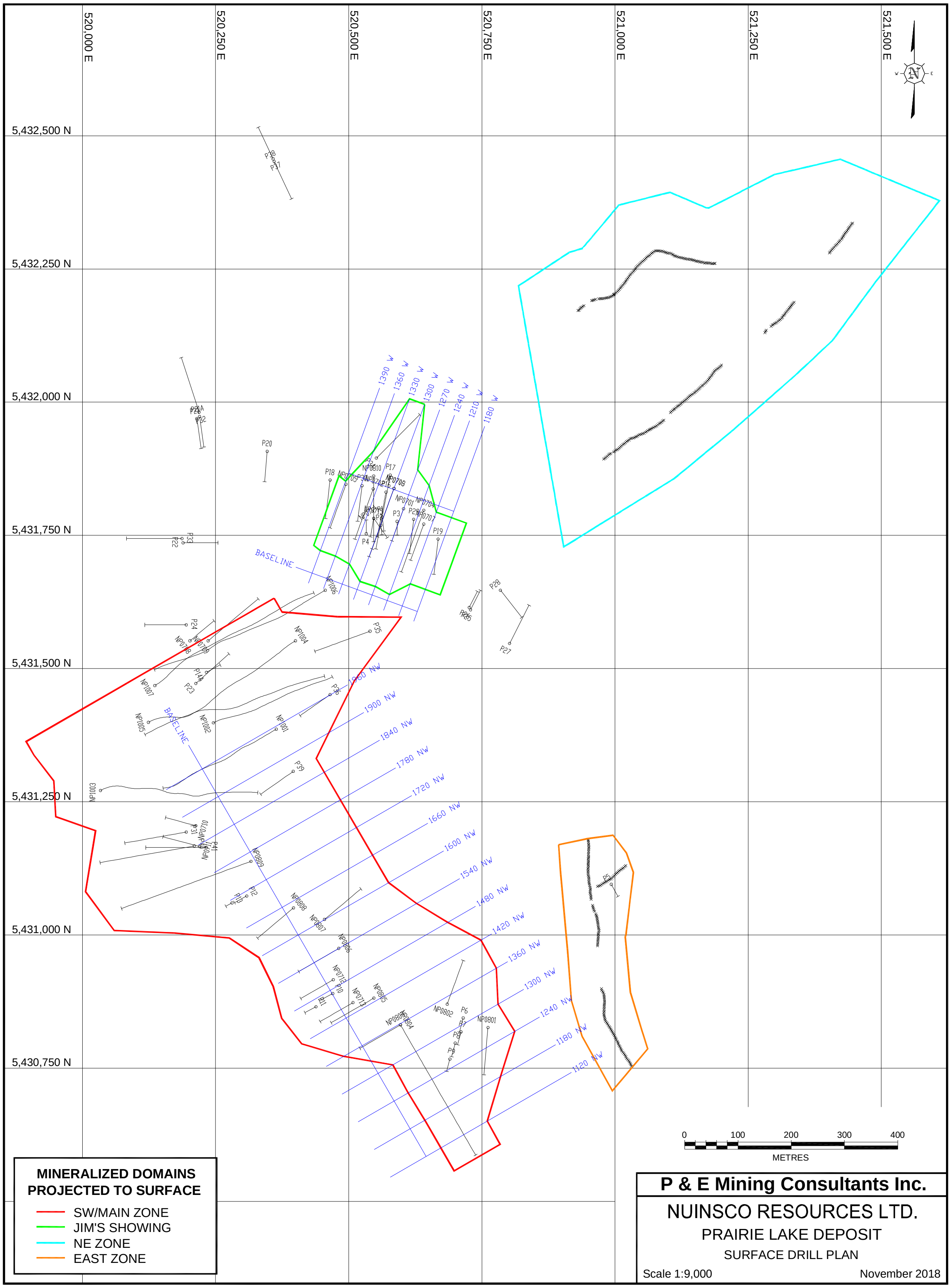
Effective Date: November 30, 2018
Signing Date: November 30, 2018

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Alfred Hayden]

Alfred S. Hayden, P.Eng.

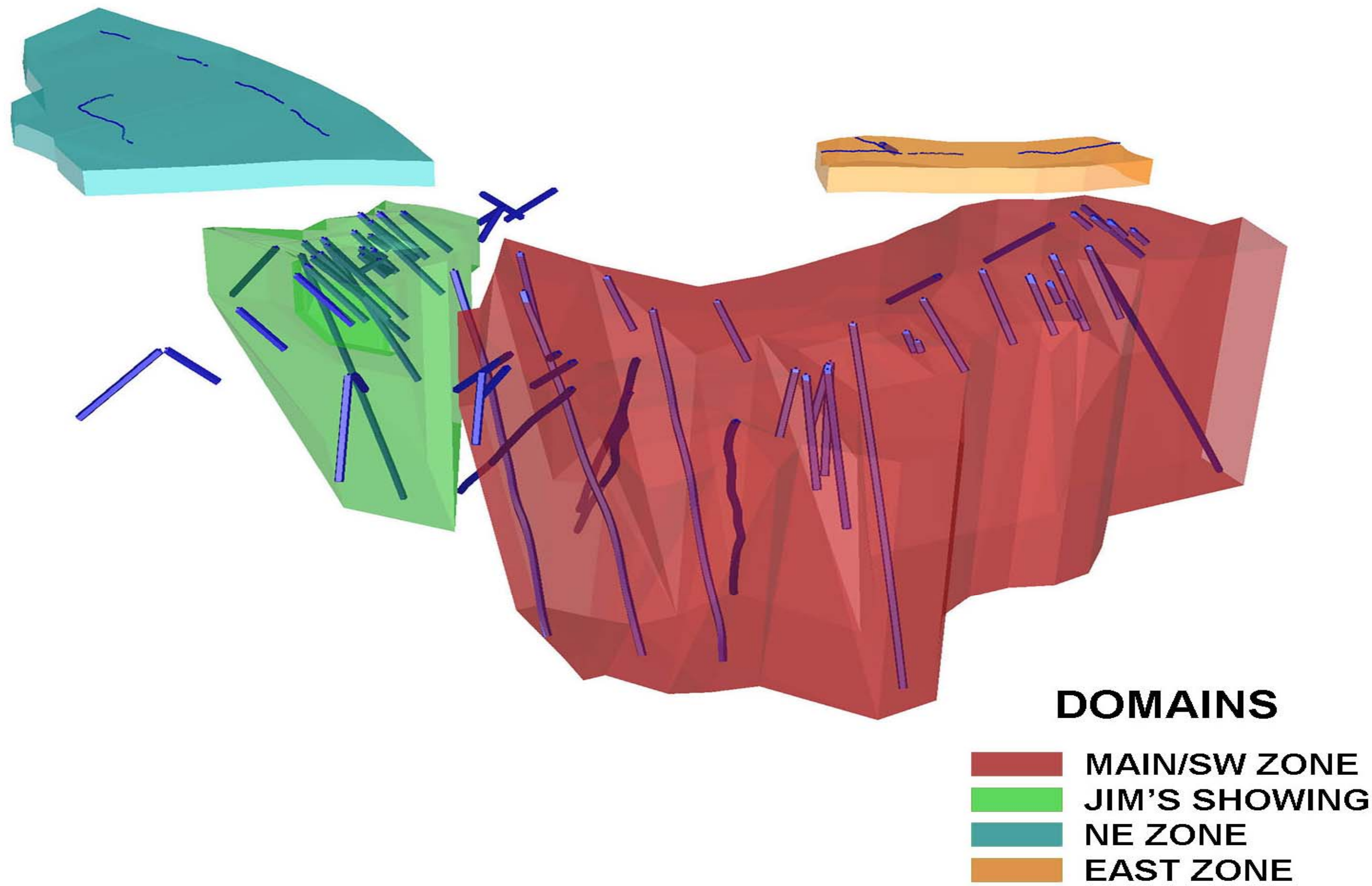
APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN

Coordinate System: UTM NAD 83 Zone 16



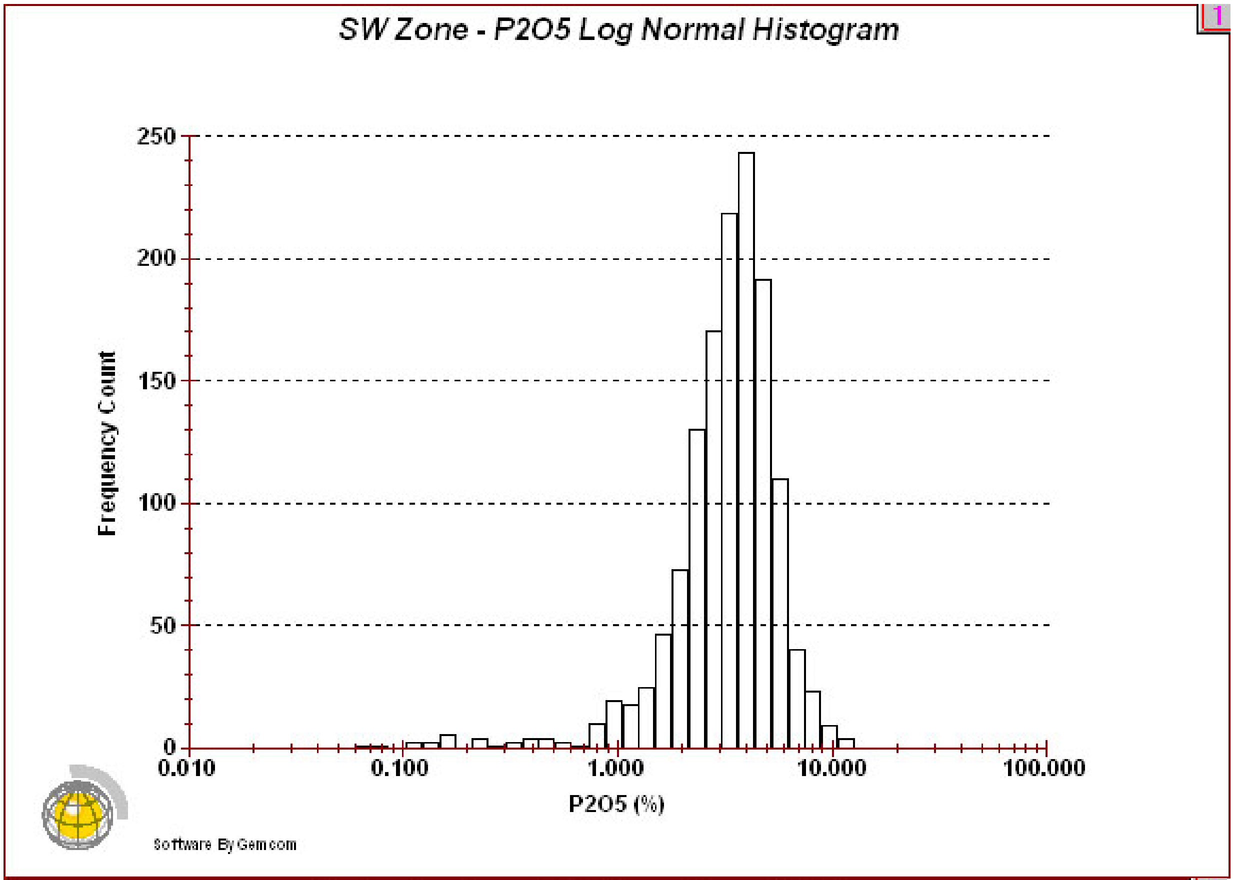
APPENDIX B 3D DOMAINS

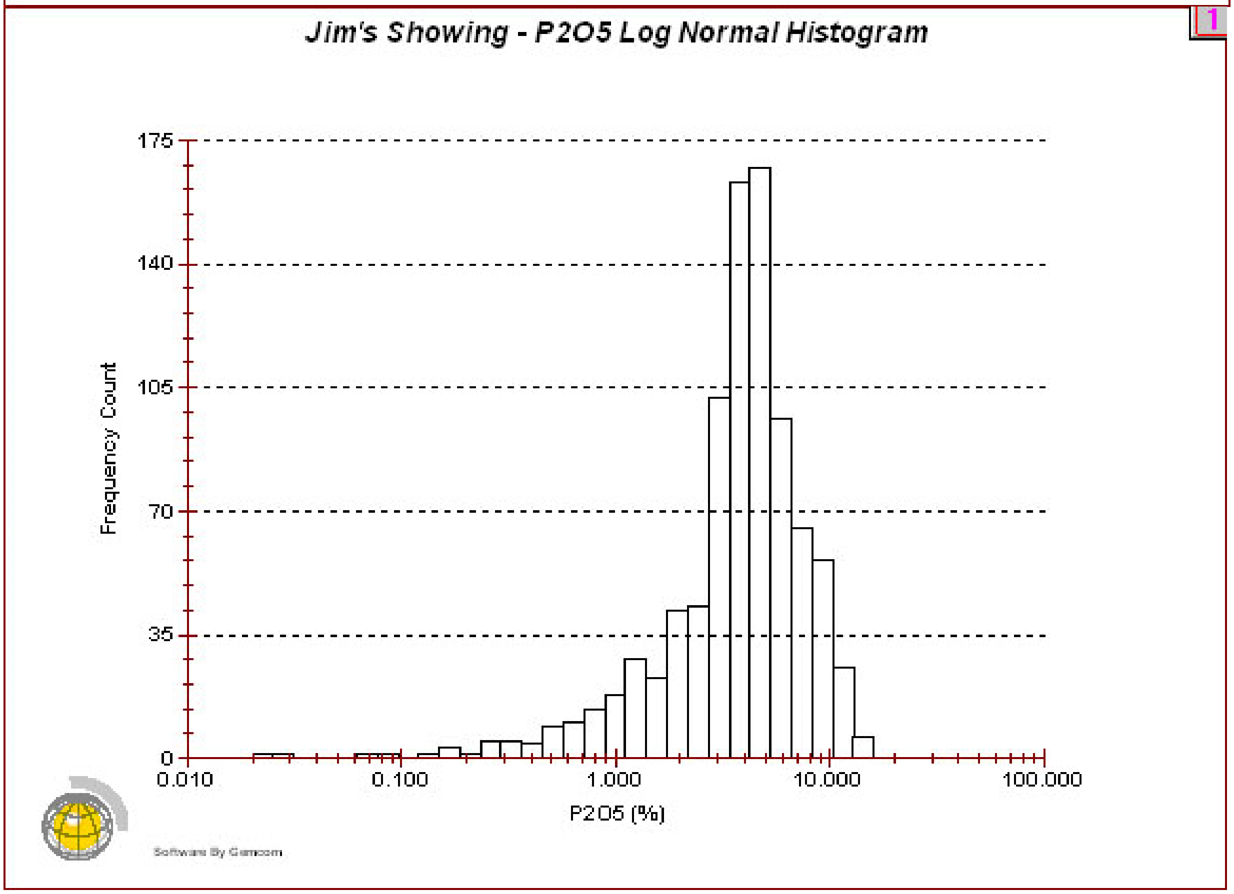
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT - 3D DOMAINS



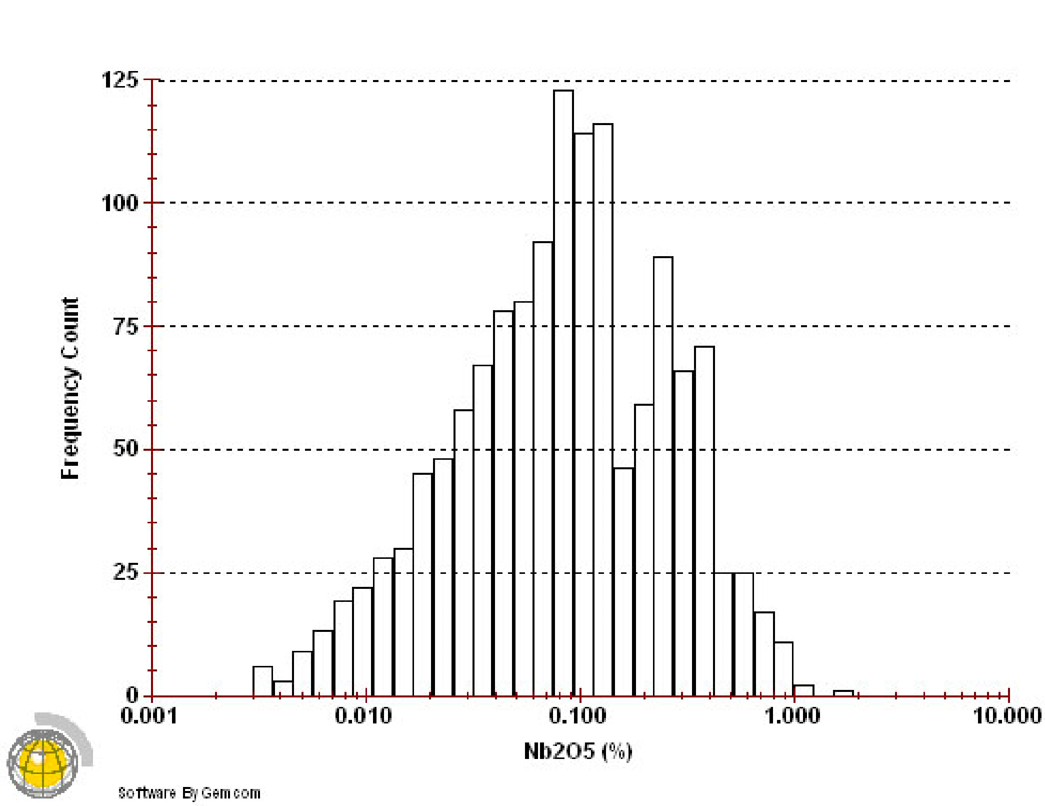
APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS

18 histograms for the Main/SW Zone and Jim's Showing for commodities:
P_2O_5
Nb_2O_5
Ta_2O_5
U_3O_8
La
Ce
Sm
Nd
Y.

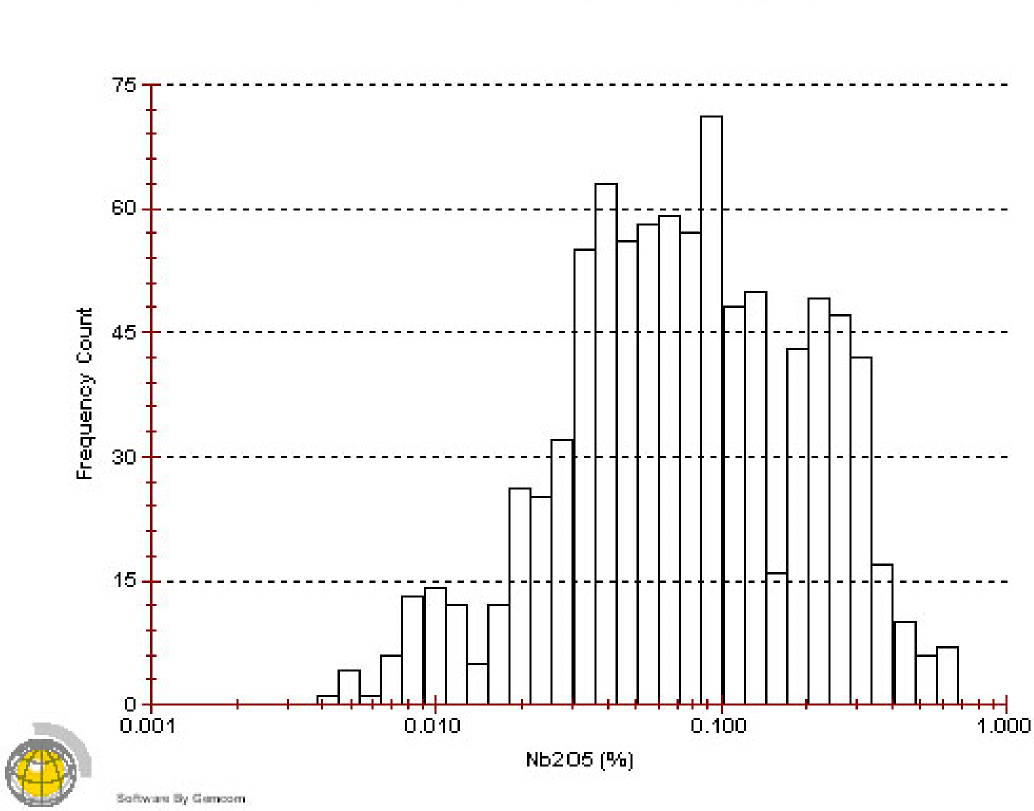

SW Zone - P2O5 Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
250
200
150
100
50
0
0.010
0.100
1.000
10.000
100.000
P2O5 (%)
Software By Gemcom

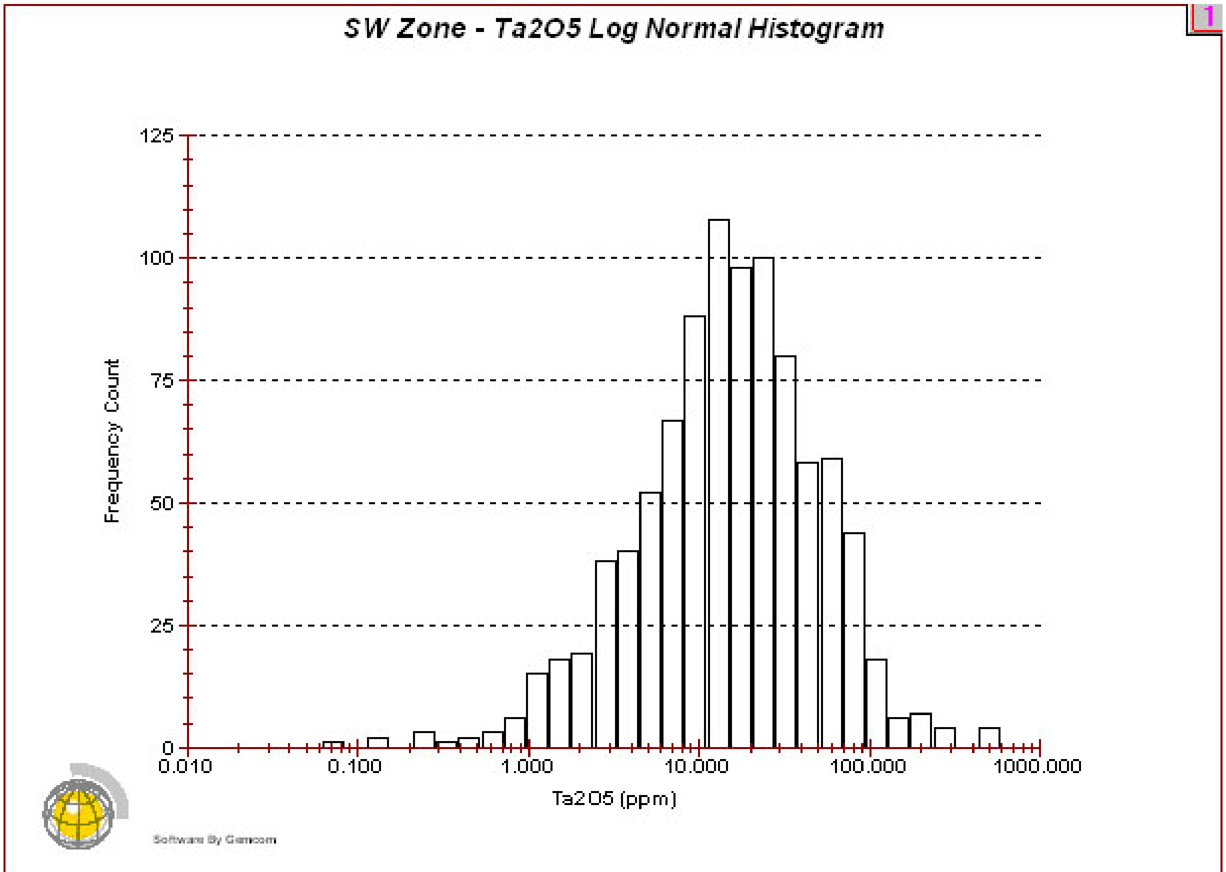

Jim's Showing - P2O5 Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
175
140
105
70
35
0
0.010
0.100
1.000
10.000
100.000
P2O5 (%)
Software By Gemcom

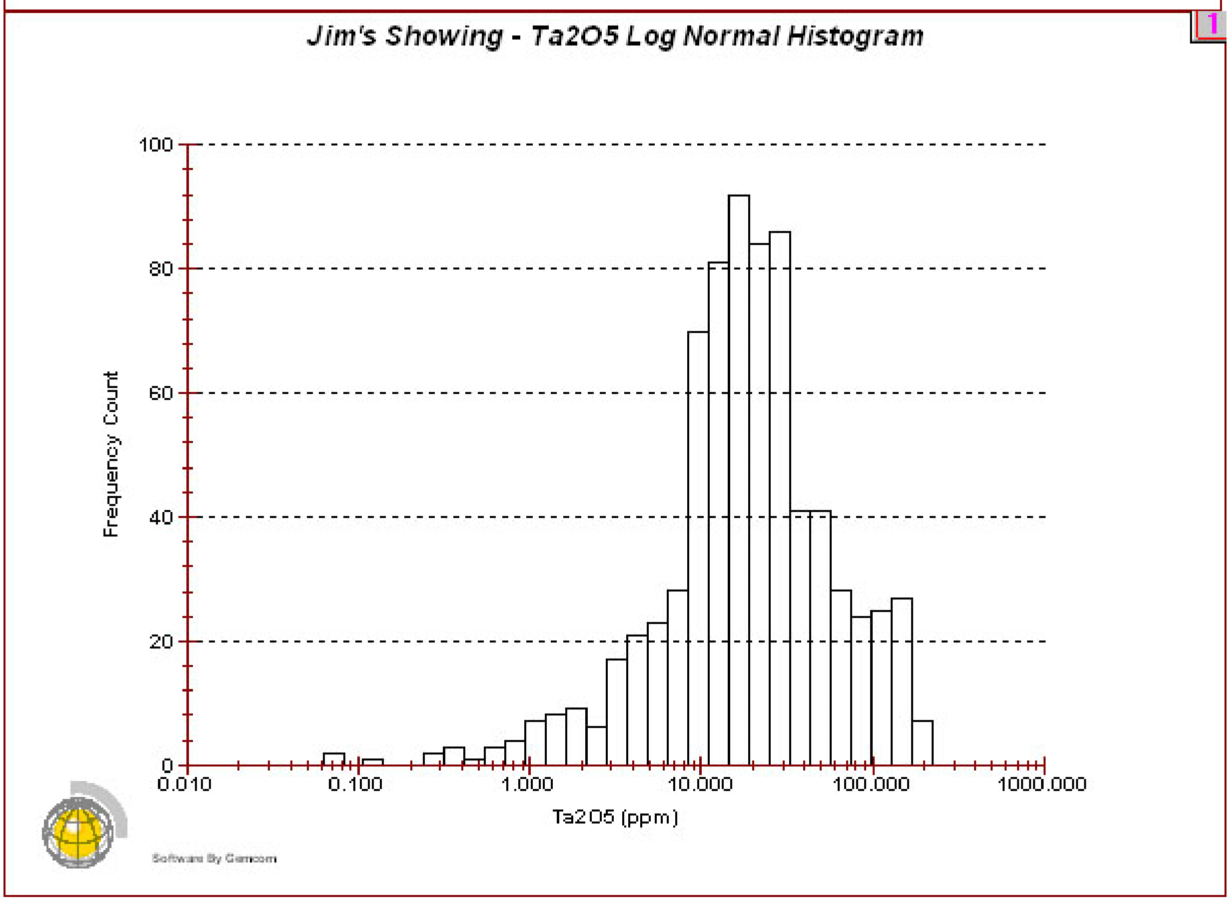
SW Zone - Nb2O5 Log Normal Histogram

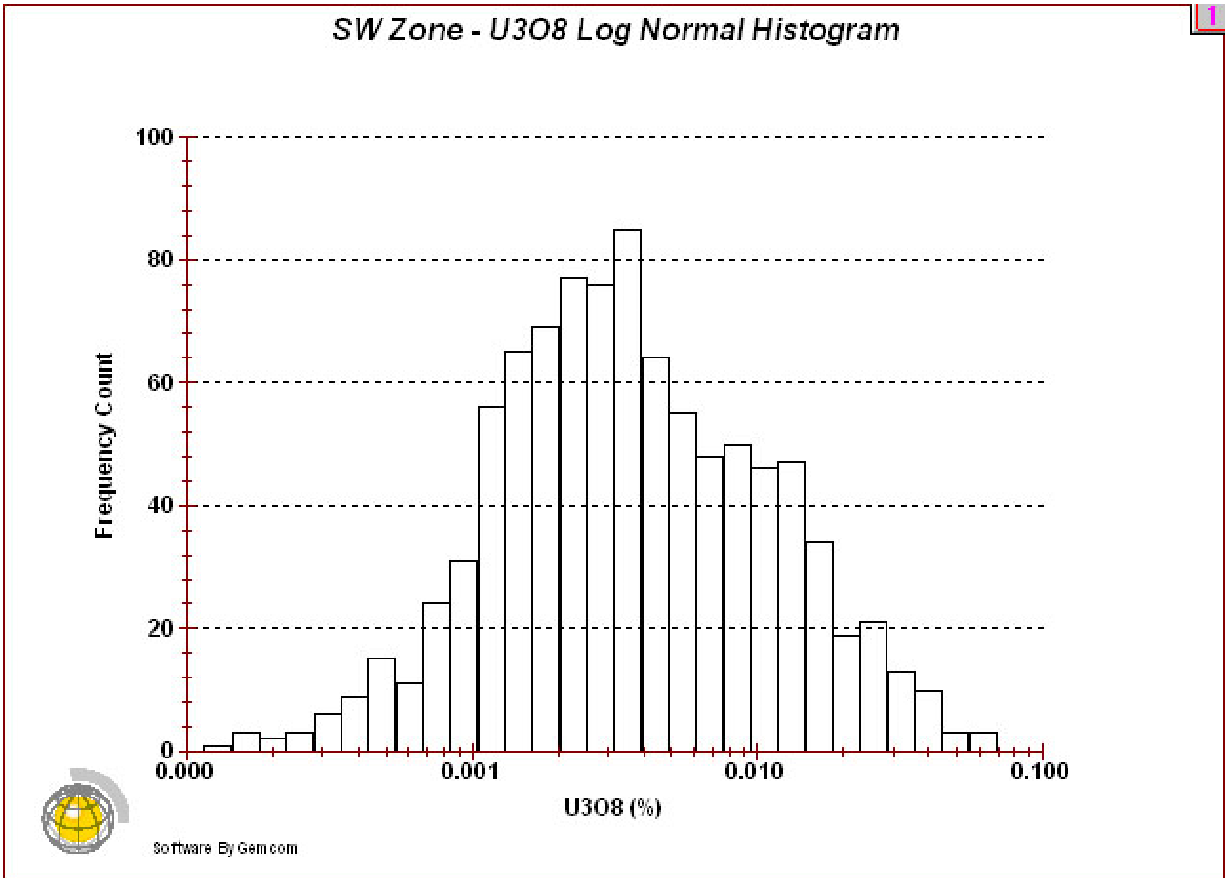


Jim's Showing - Nb2O5 Log Normal Histogram




SW Zone - Ta2O5 Log Normal Histogram
125
100
75
50
25
0
Frequency Count
0.010
0.100
1.000
10.000
100.000
1000.000
Ta2O5 (ppm)
Software By Gemcom


Jim's Showing - Ta2O5 Log Normal Histogram
100
80
60
40
20
0
Frequency Count
0.010
0.100
1.000
10.000
100.000
1000.000
Ta2O5 (ppm)
Software By Gemcom



SW Zone - U3O8 Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
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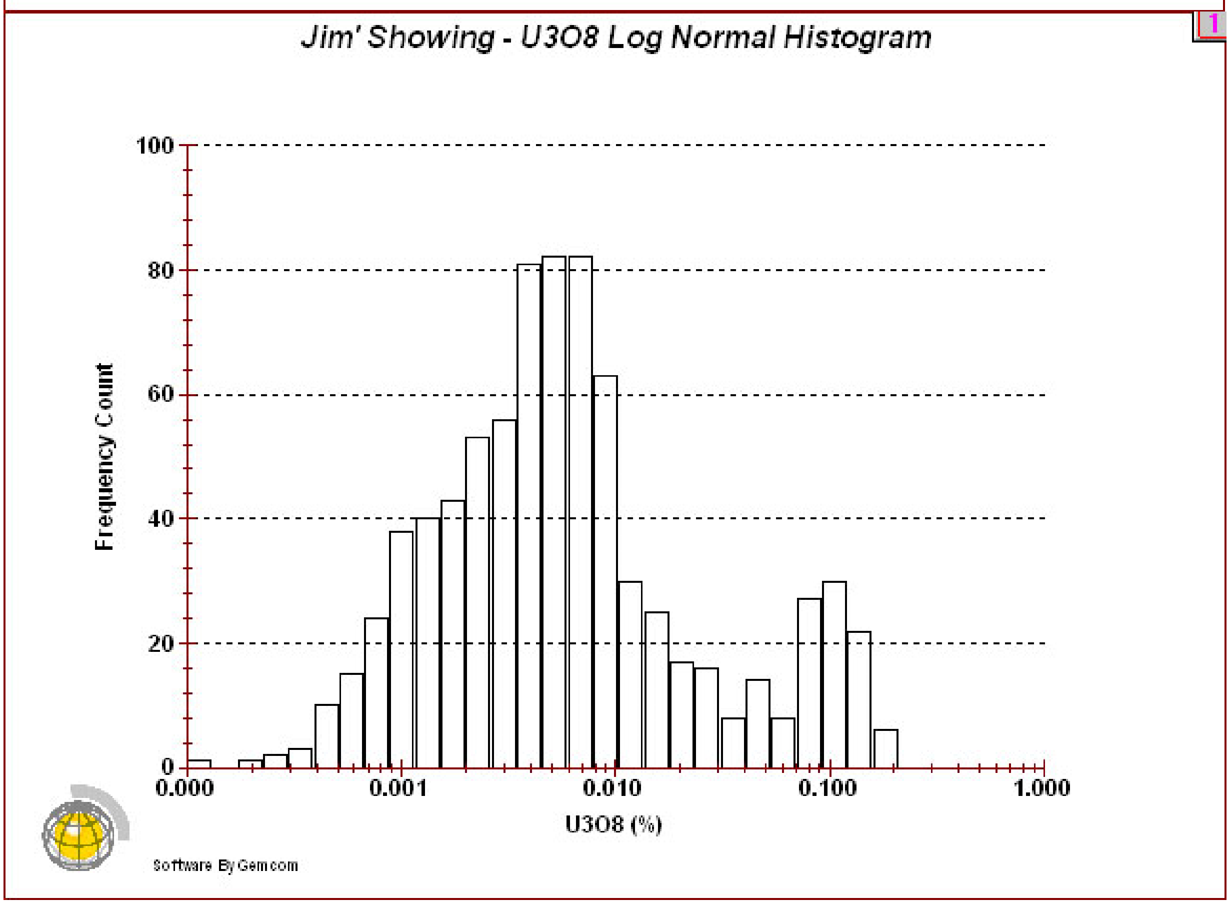
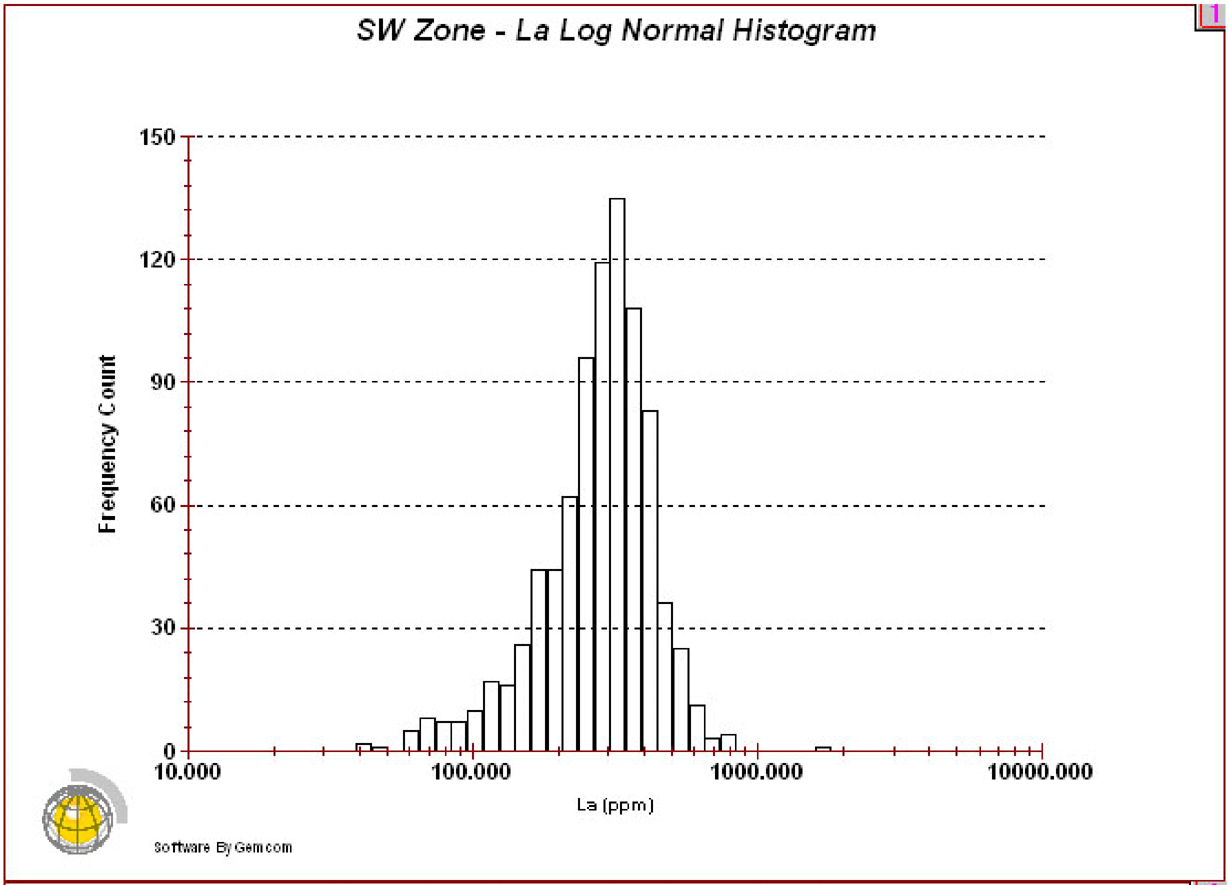
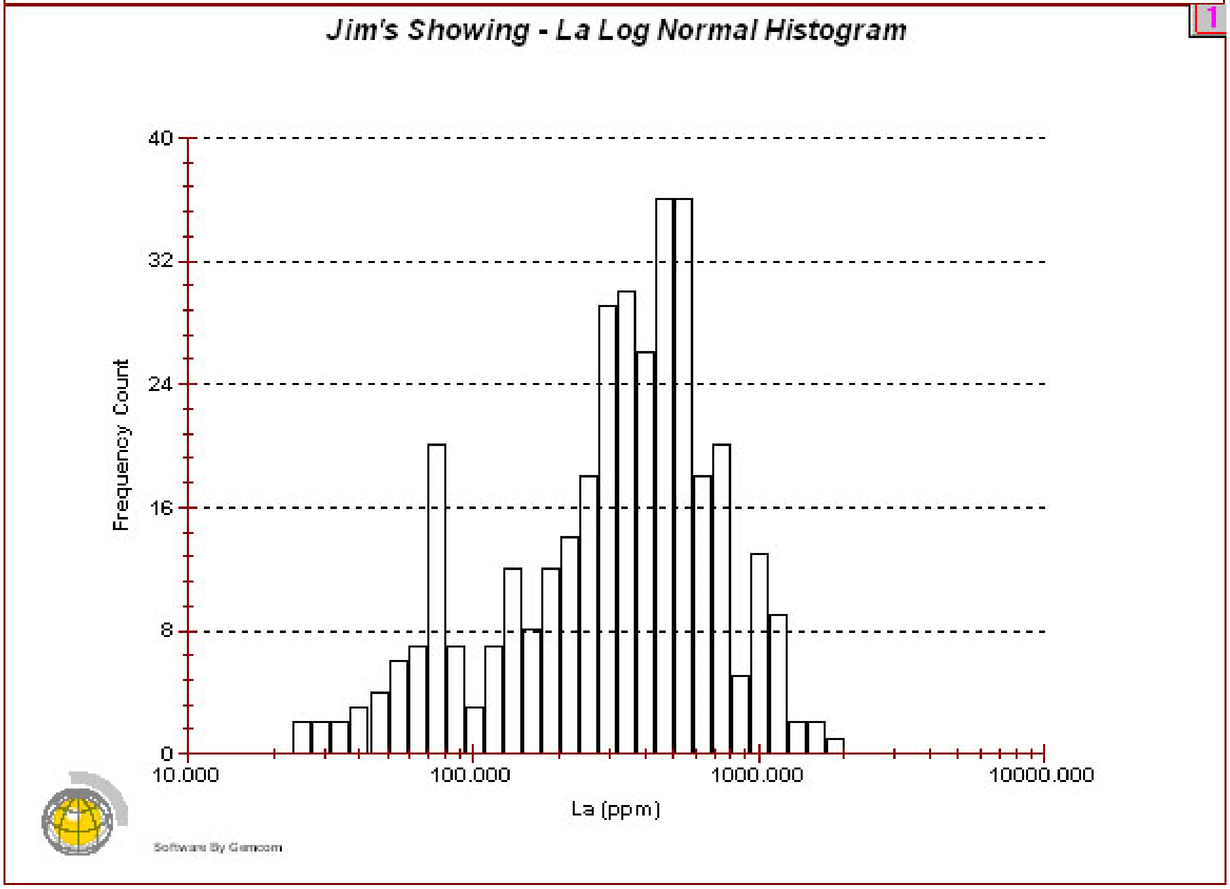
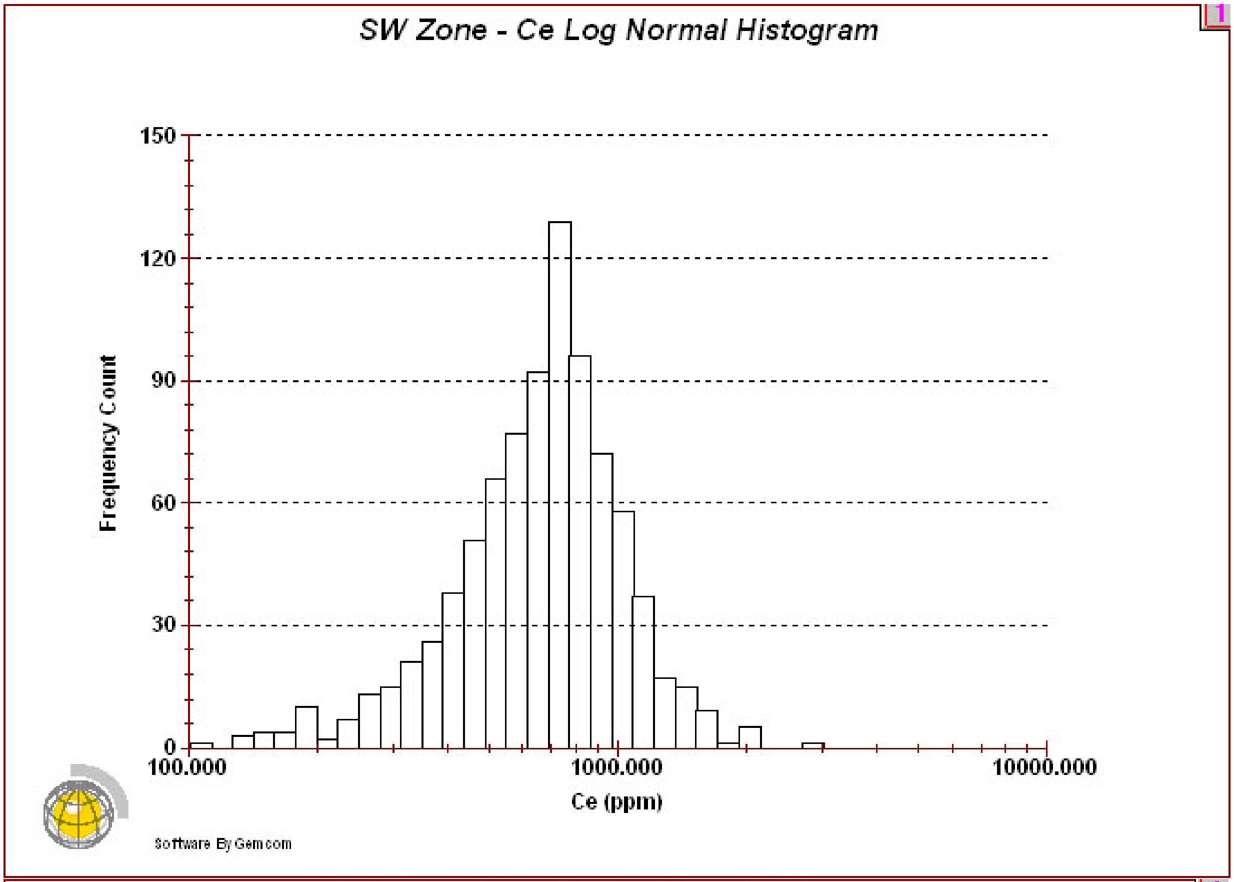
80
60
40
20
0
0.000
0.001
0.010
0.100
U3O8 (%)
Software By Gemcom

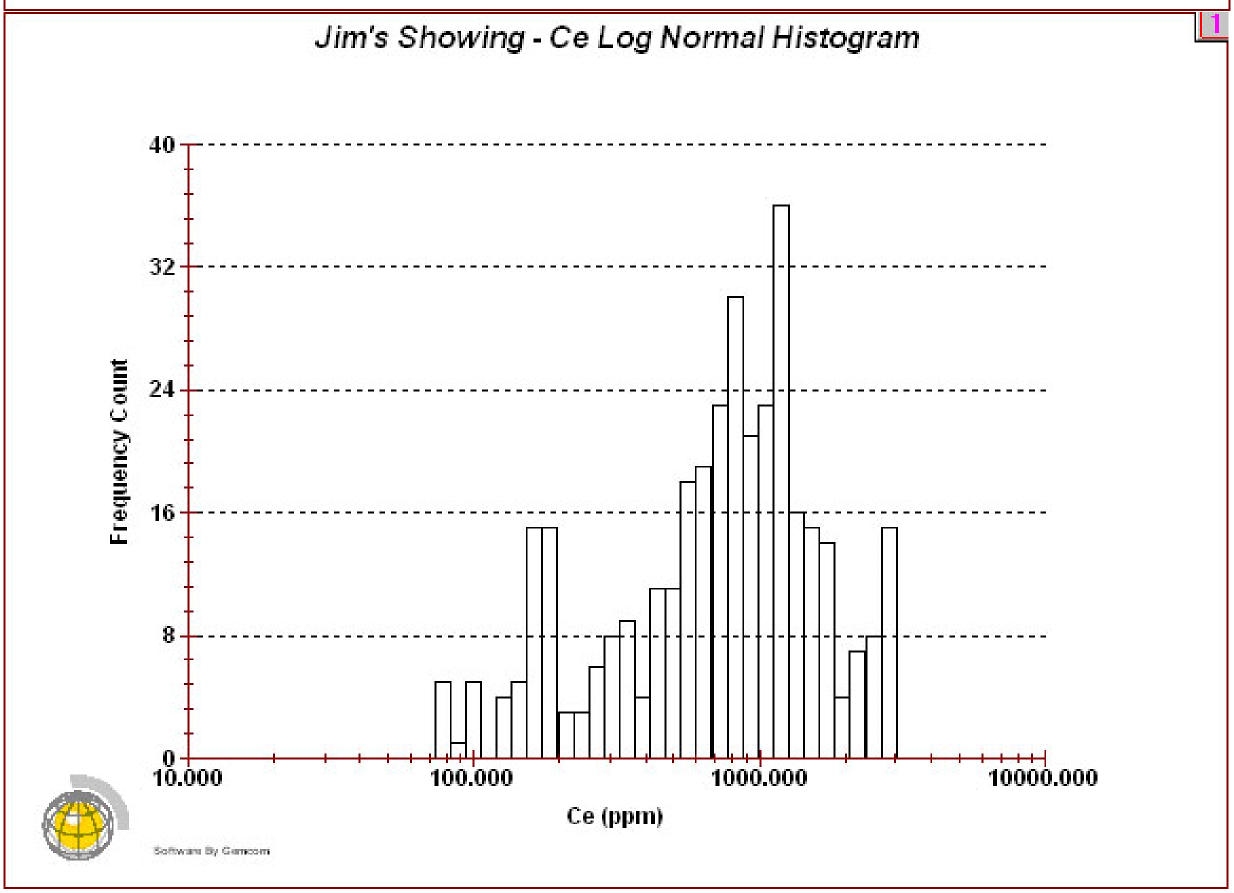


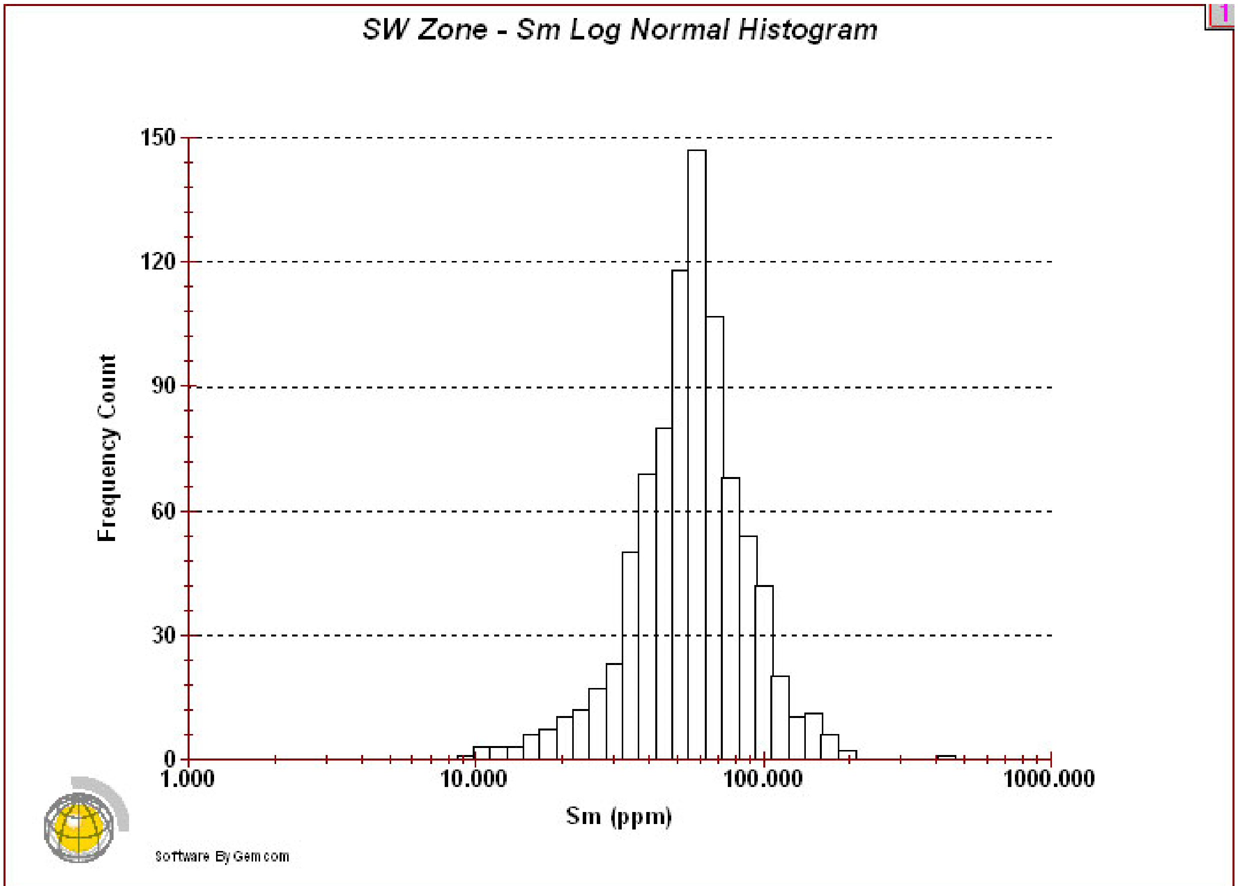
Jim' Showing - U3O8 Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
100
80
60
40
20
0
0.000
0.001
0.010
0.100
1.000
U3O8 (%)
Software By Gemcom

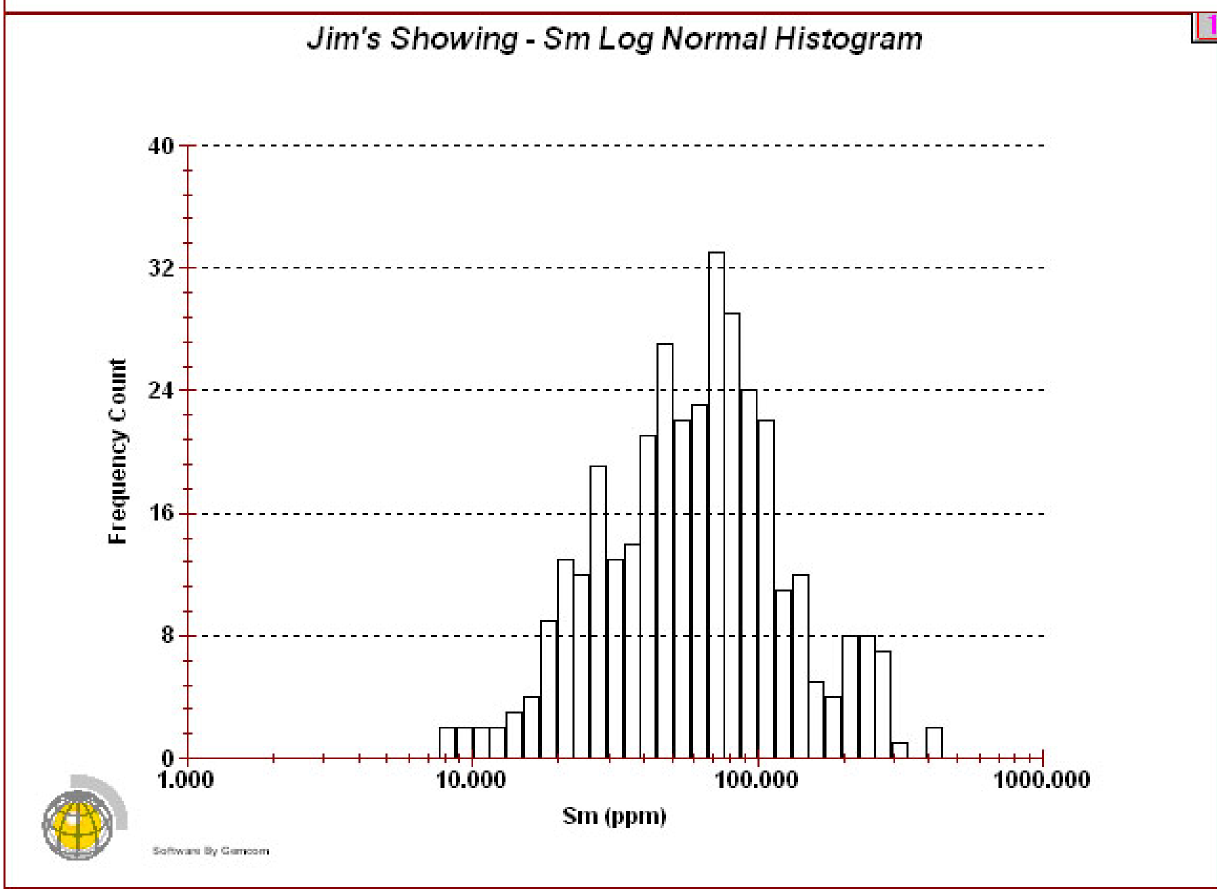

SW Zone - La Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
150
120
90
60
30
0
10.000
100.000
1000.000
10000.000
La (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

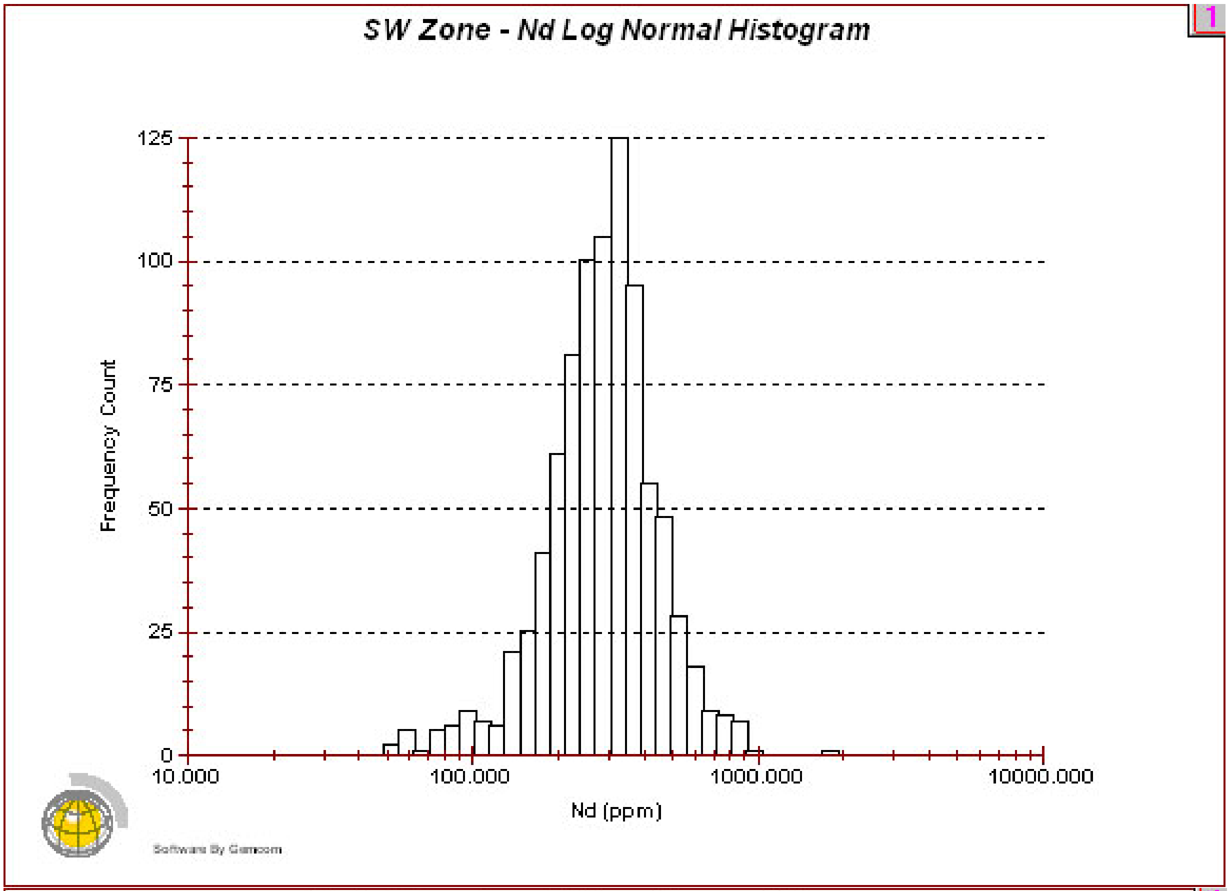

Jim's Showing - La Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
40
32
24
16
8
0
10.000
100.000
1000.000
10000.000
La (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

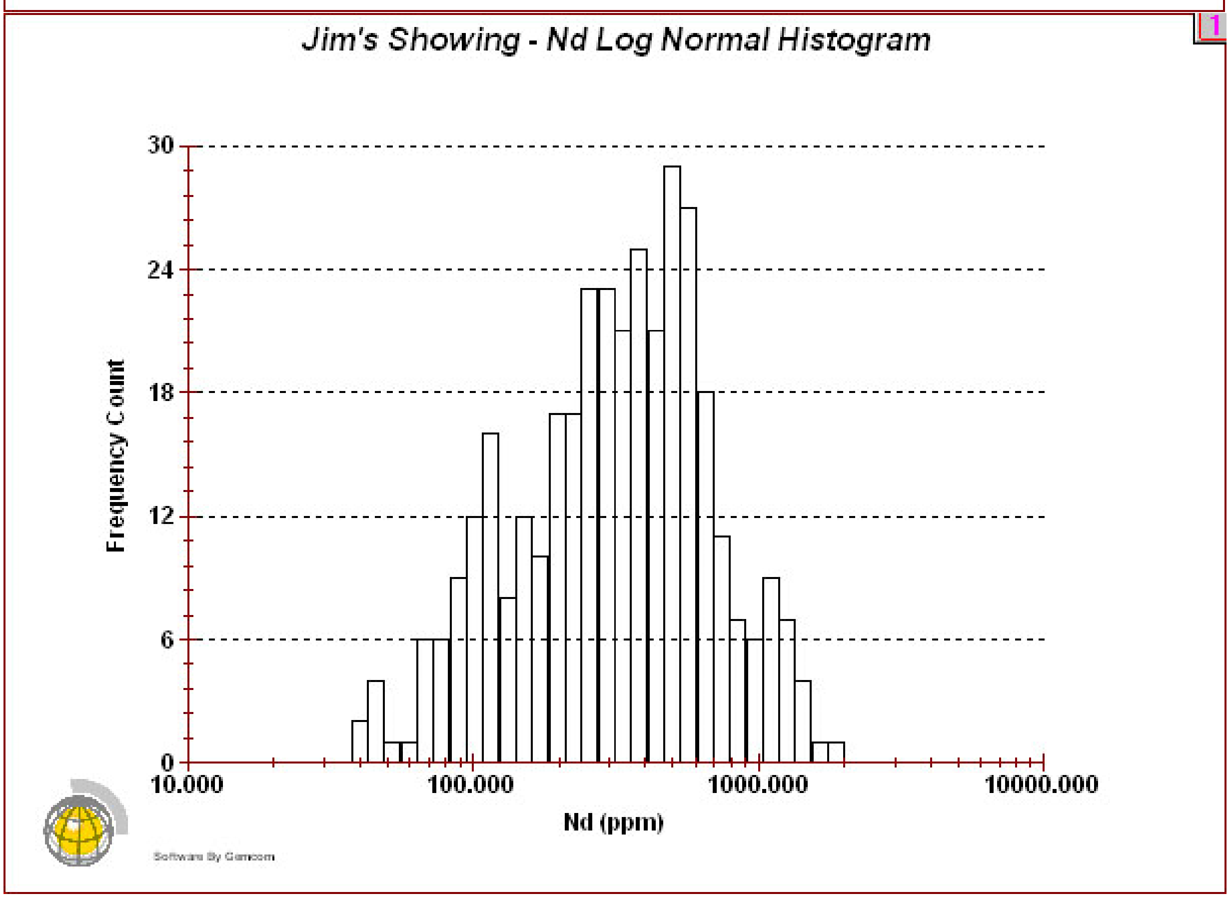

SW Zone - Ce Log Normal Histogram
150
120
90
60
30
0
Frequency Count
100.000
1000.000
10000.000
Ce (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

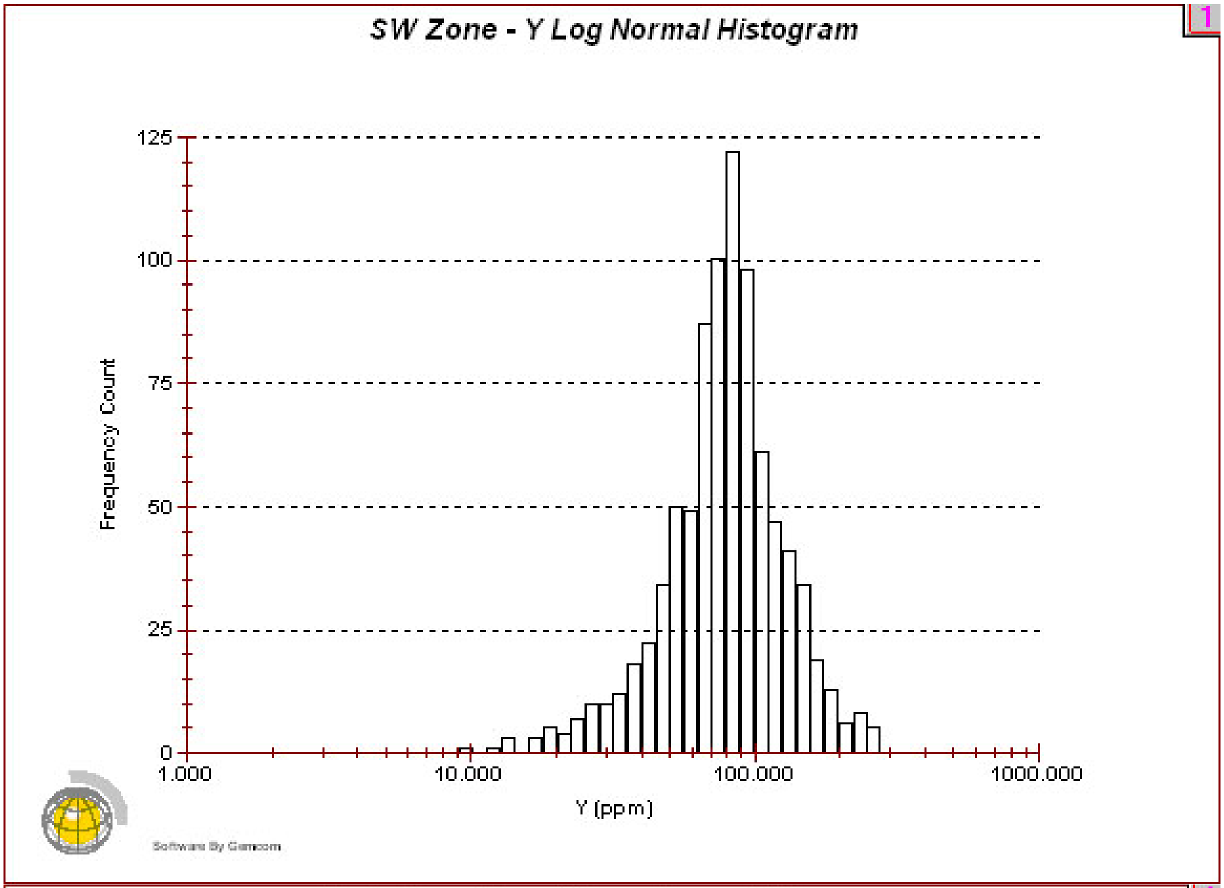

Jim's Showing - Ce Log Normal Histogram
40
32
24
16
8
0
Frequency Count
10.000
100.000
1000.000
10000.000
Ce (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

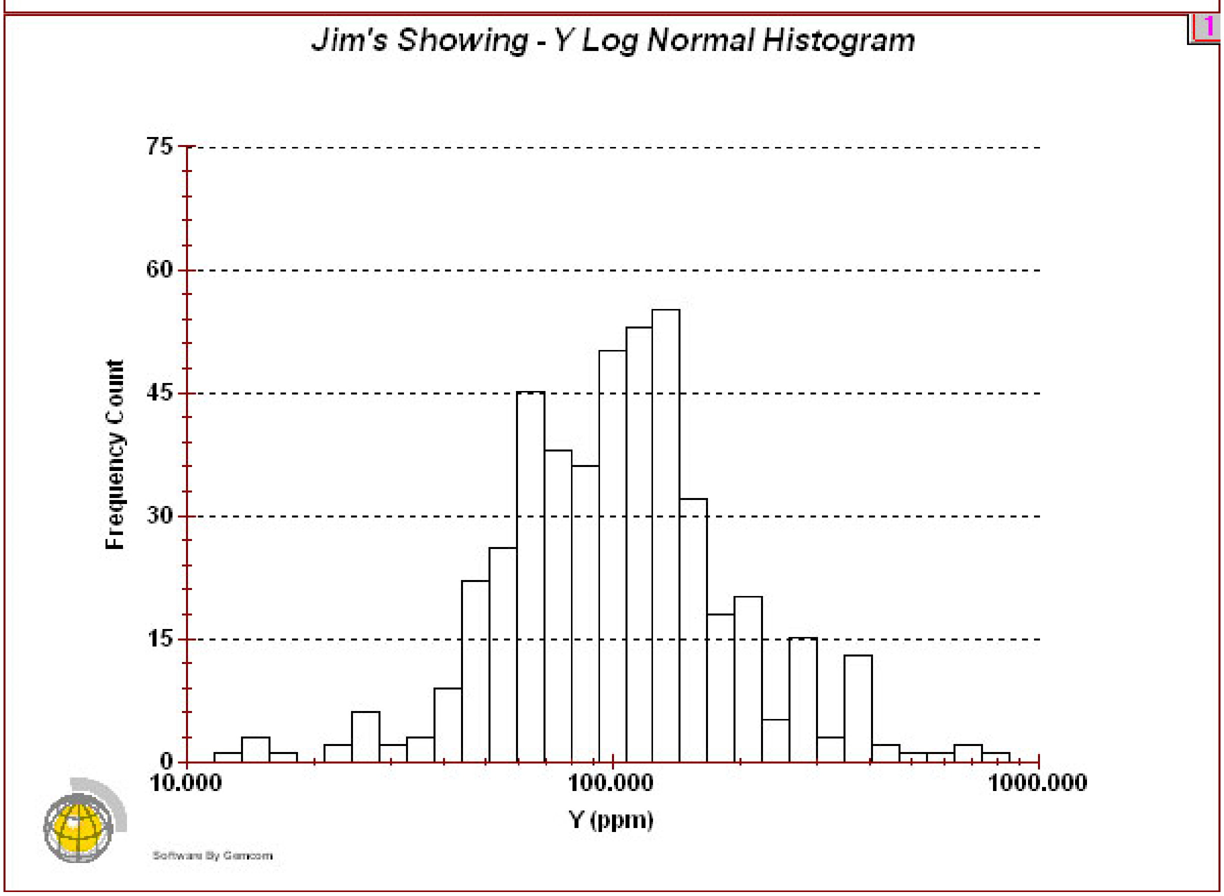

SW Zone - Sm Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
150
120
90
60
30
0
1.000
10.000
100.000
1000.000
Sm (ppm)
Software By Gemcom


Jim's Showing - Sm Log Normal Histogram
Frequency Count
40
32
24
16
8
0
1.000
10.000
100.000
1000.000
Sm (ppm)


SW Zone - Nd Log Normal Histogram
125
100
75
50
25
0
Frequency Count
10.000
100.000
1000.000
10000.000
Nd (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

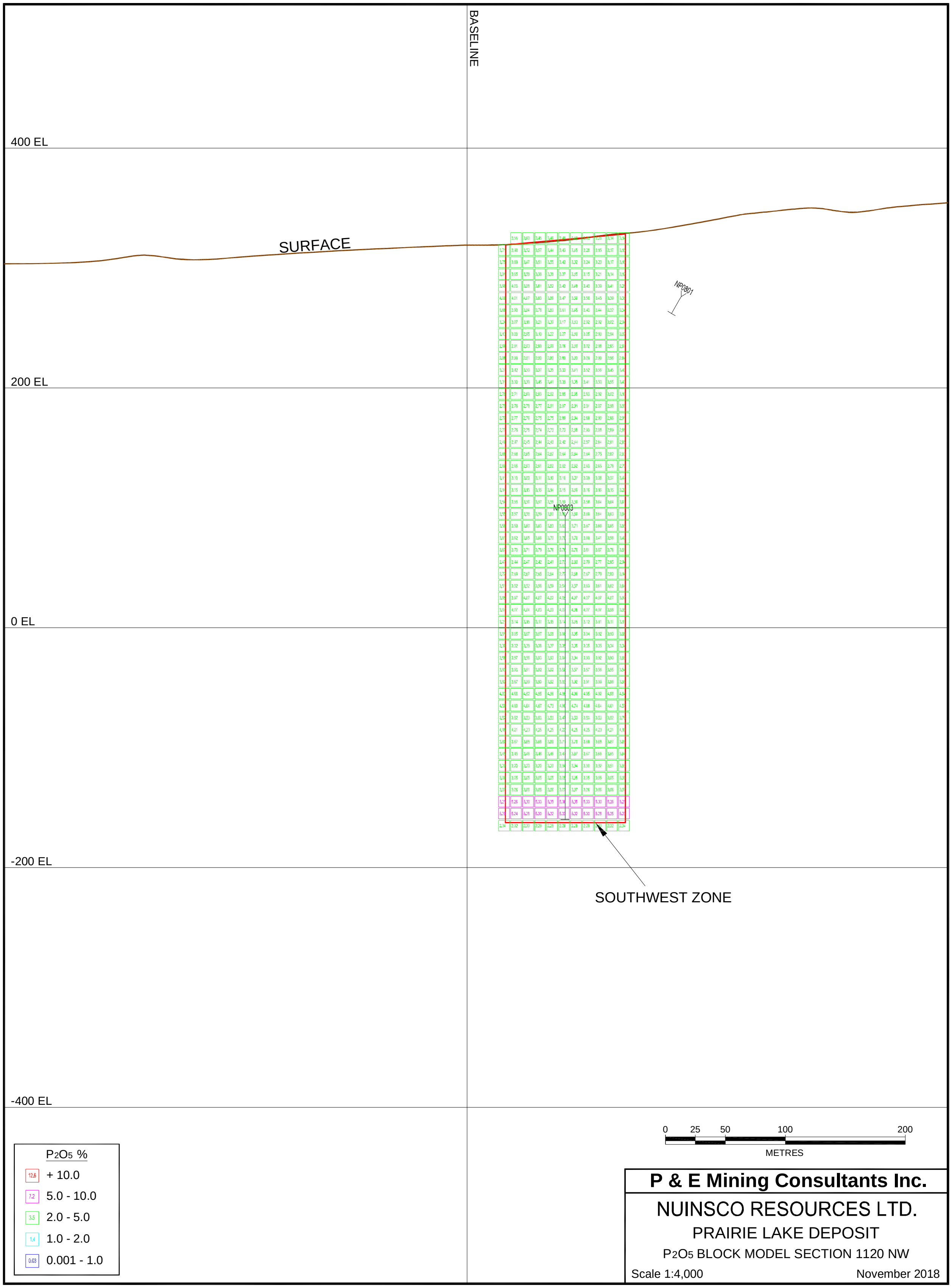

Jim's Showing - Nd Log Normal Histogram
30
24
18
12
6
0
Frequency Count
10.000
100.000
1000.000
10000.000
Nd (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

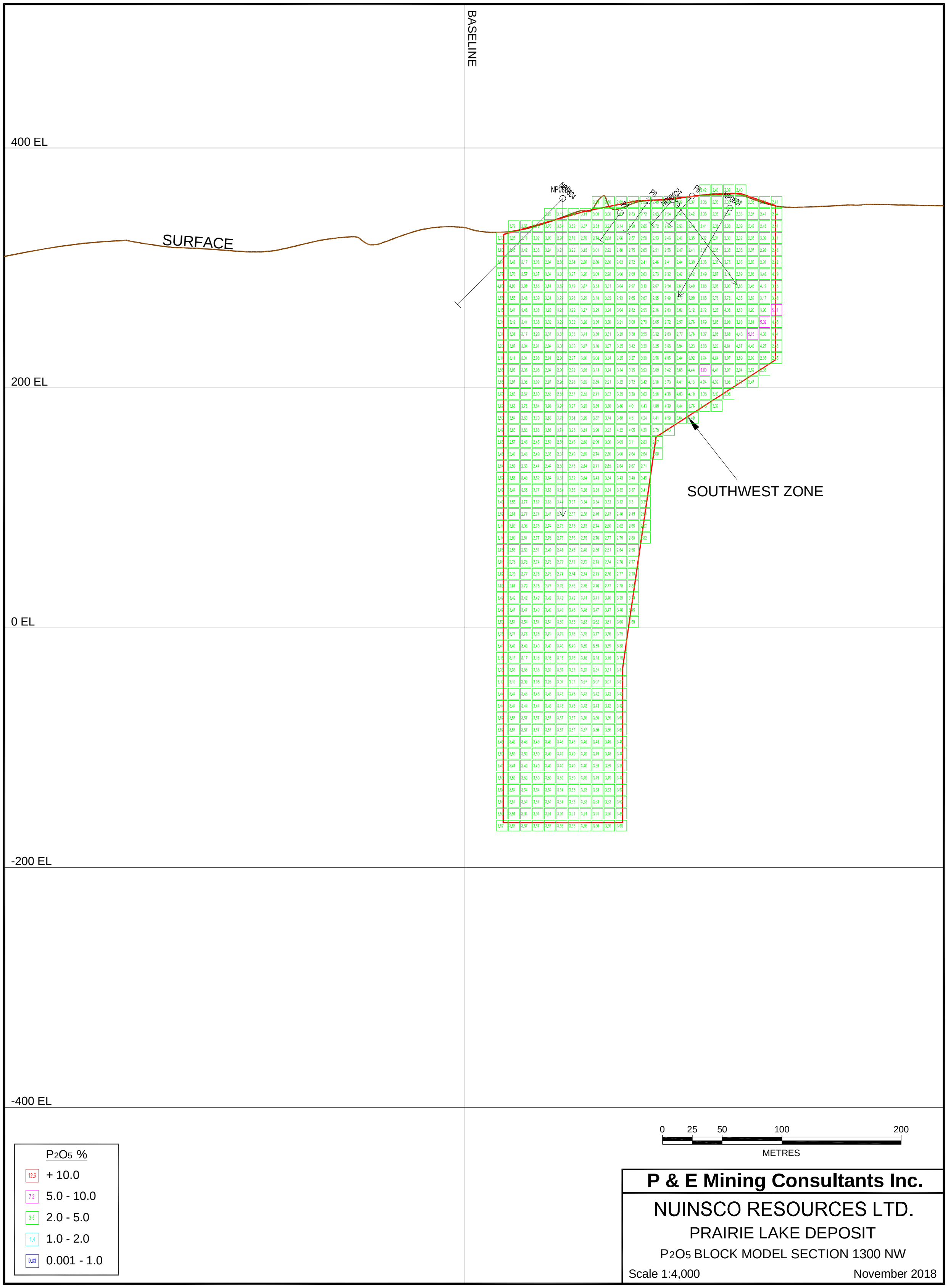

SW Zone - Y Log Normal Histogram
125
100
75
50
25
0
Frequency Count
1.000
10.000
100.000
1000.000
Y (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

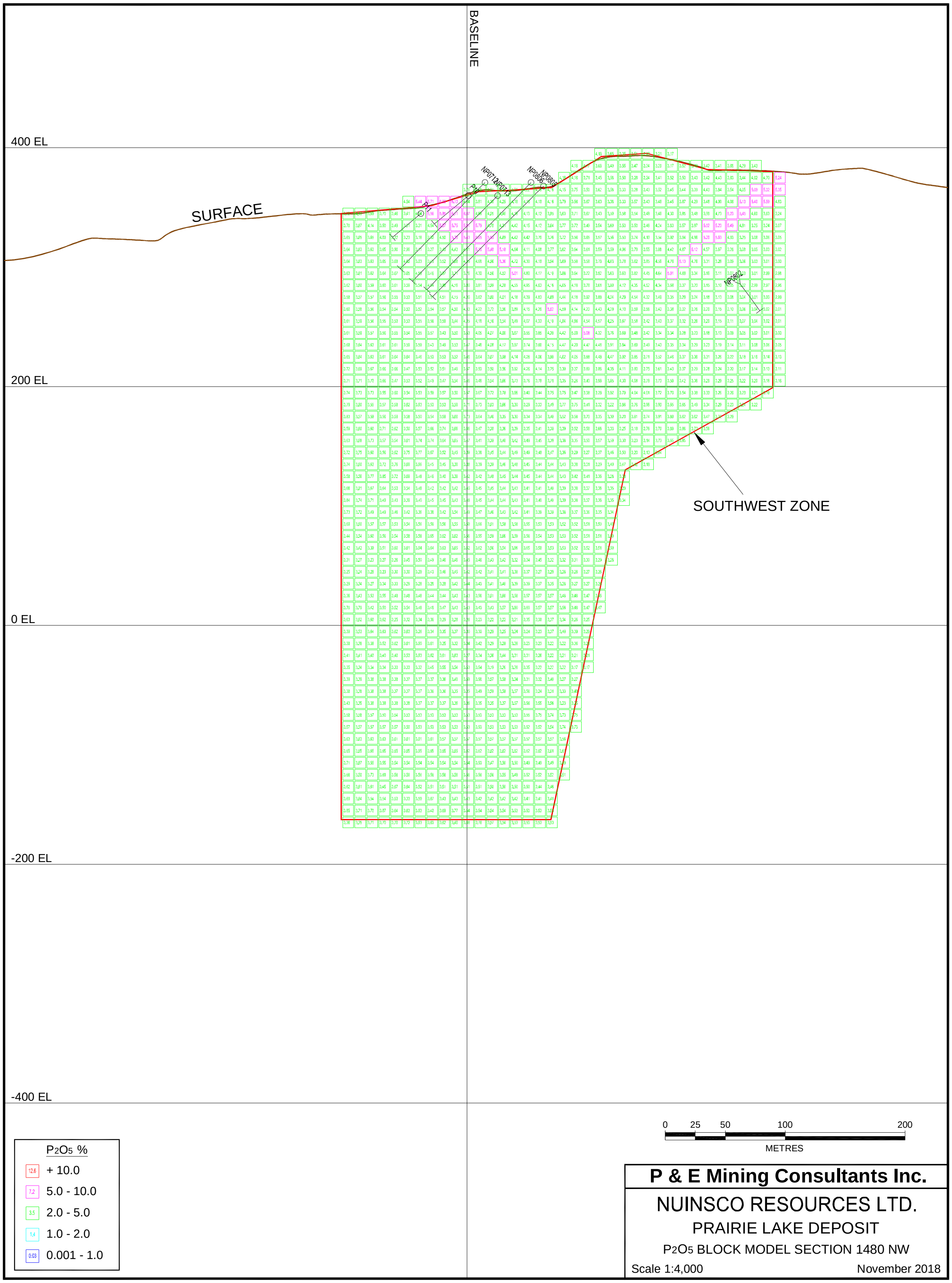

Jim's Showing - Y Log Normal Histogram
75
60
45
30
15
0
Frequency Count
10.000
100.000
1000.000
Y (ppm)
Software By Gemcom

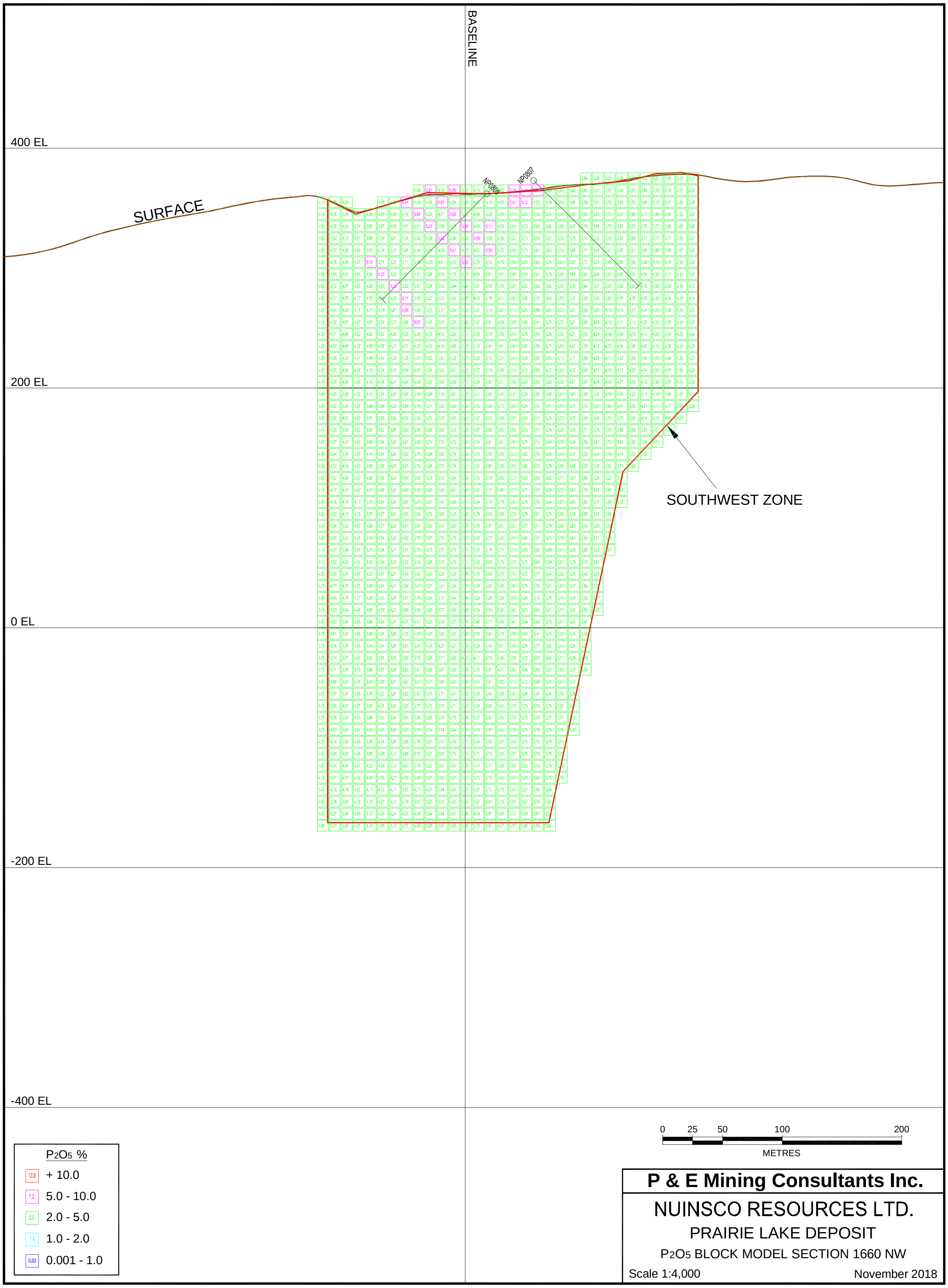
APPENDIX D P_2O_5 AND NB_2O_5 BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS

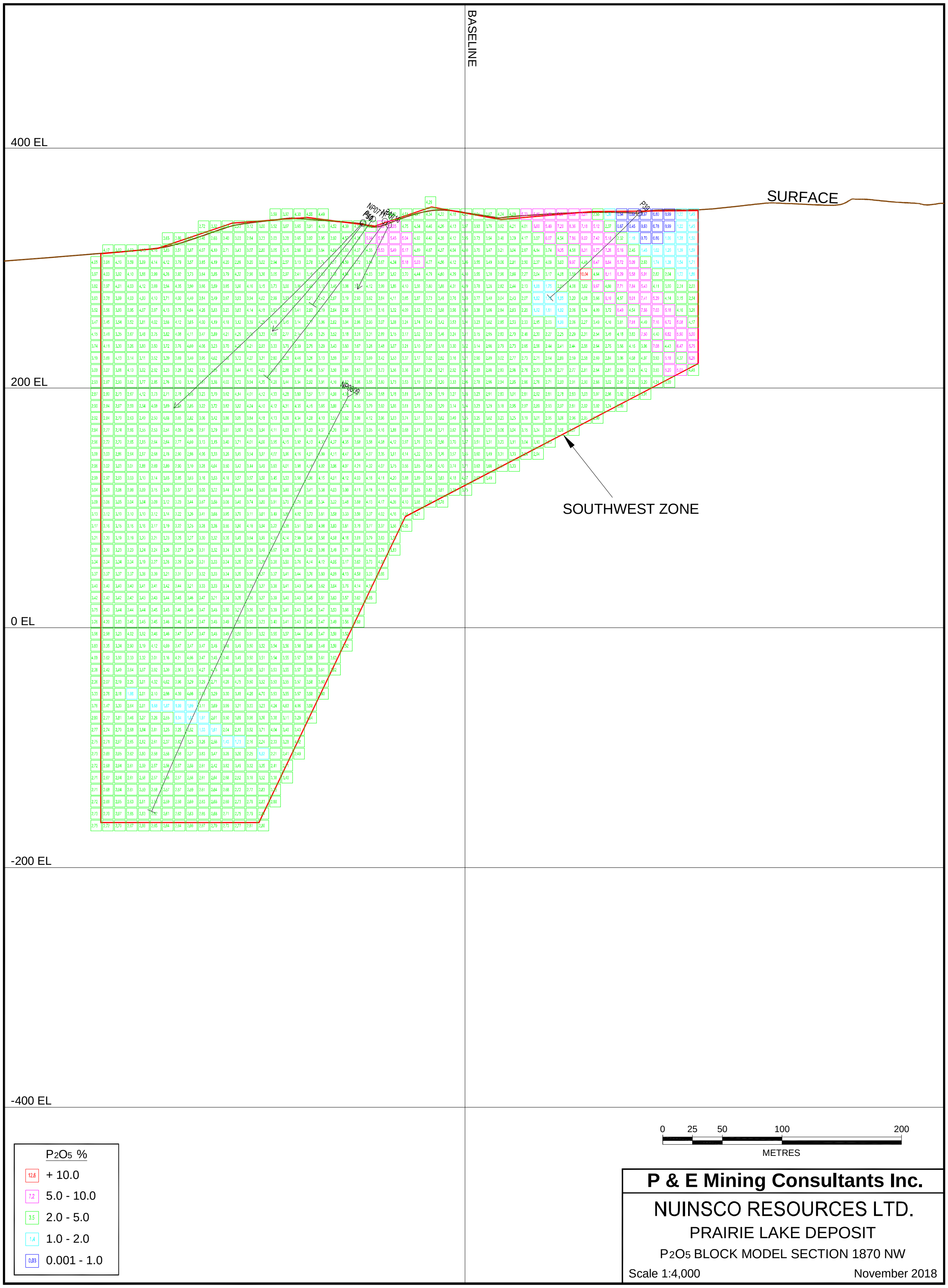
16 cross sections of the P_2O_5 and Nb_2O_5 block model.

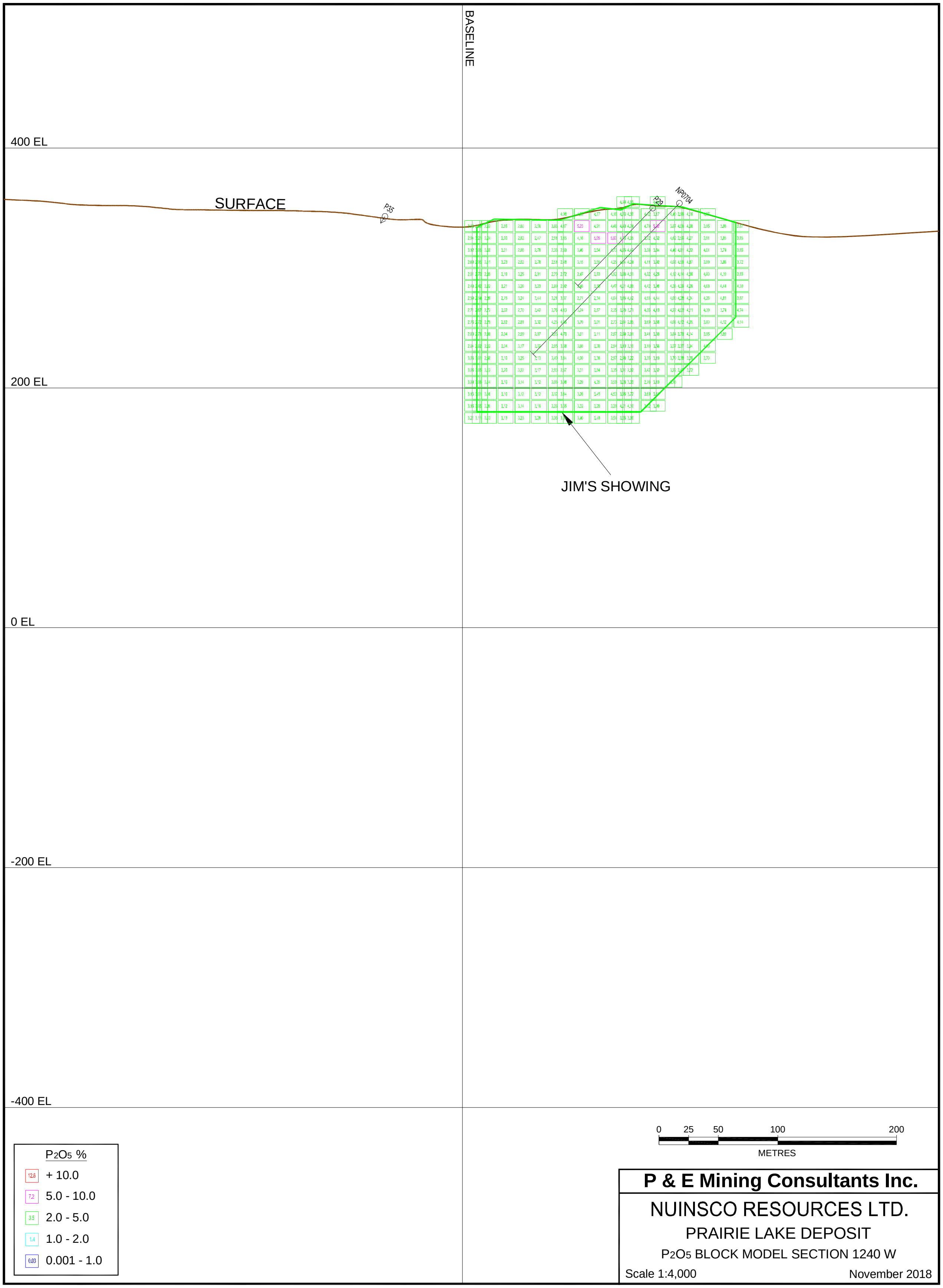

BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
NP0801
NP0803
SOUTHWEST ZONE
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1120 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

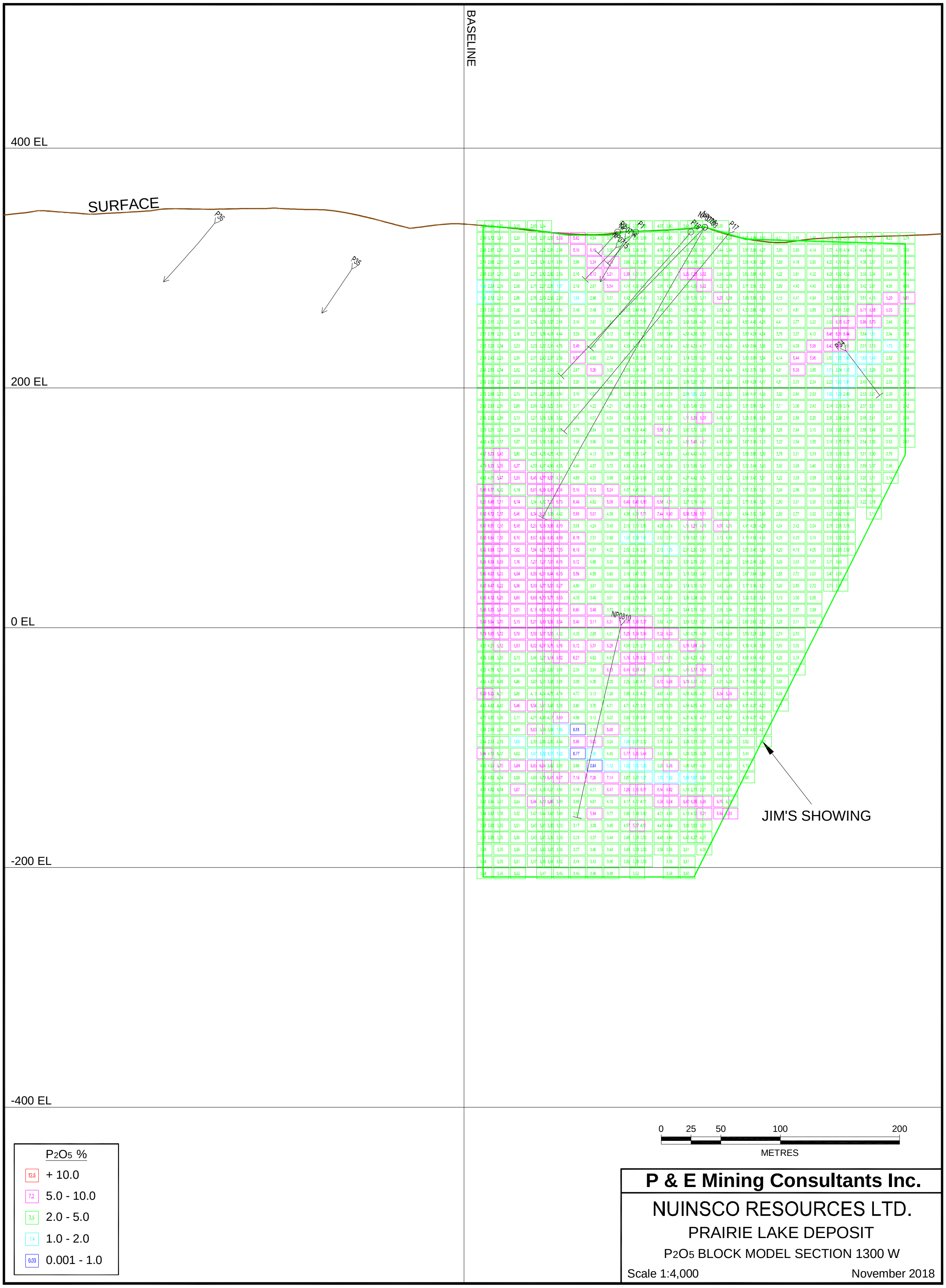

BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
SOUTHWEST ZONE
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0
25
50
100
200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1300 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
SOUTHWEST ZONE
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1480 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

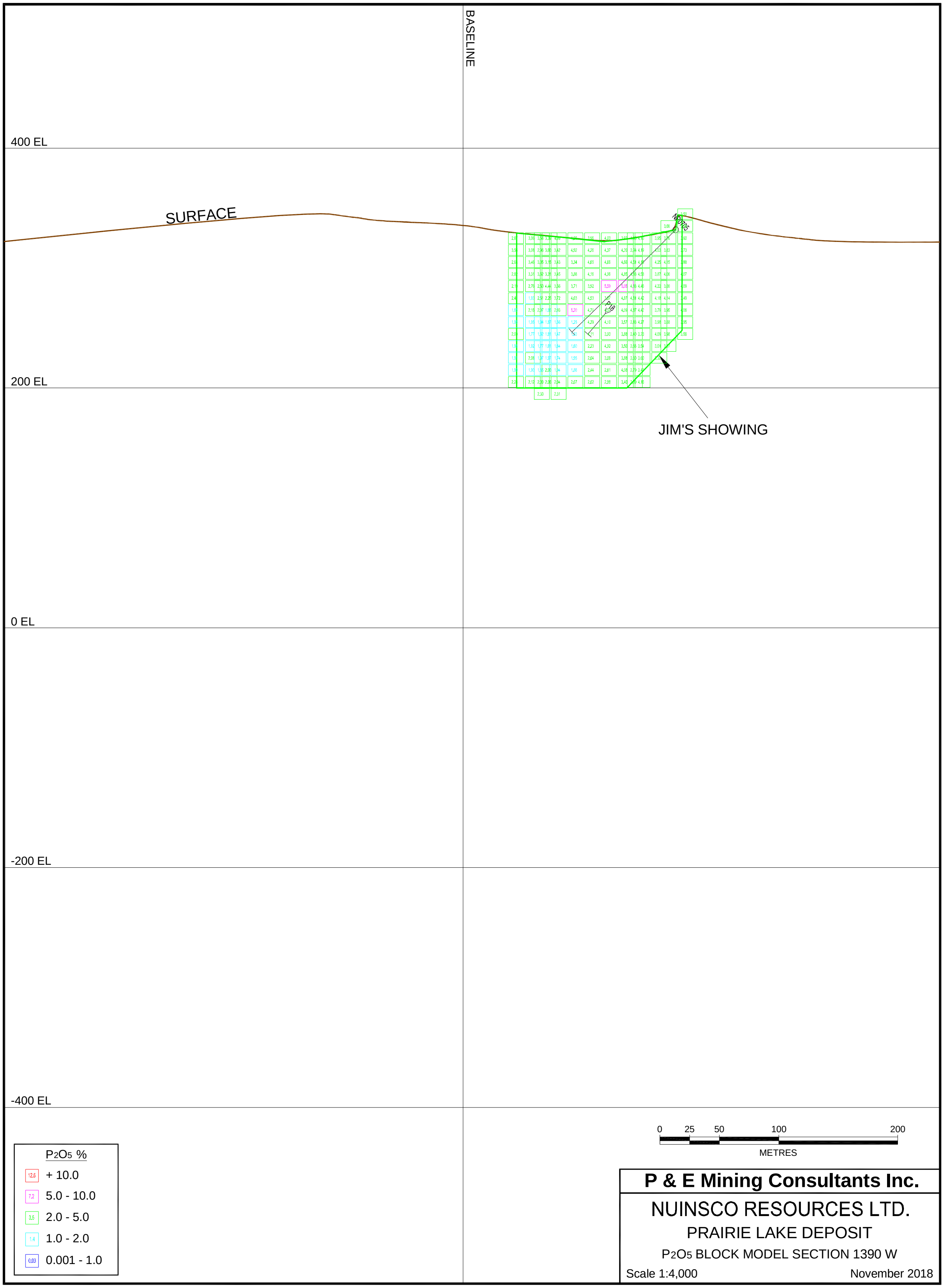

BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
NP0808
NP0807
SOUTHWEST ZONE
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0
25
50
100
200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1660 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
SOUTHWEST ZONE
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0
25
50
100
200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1870 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

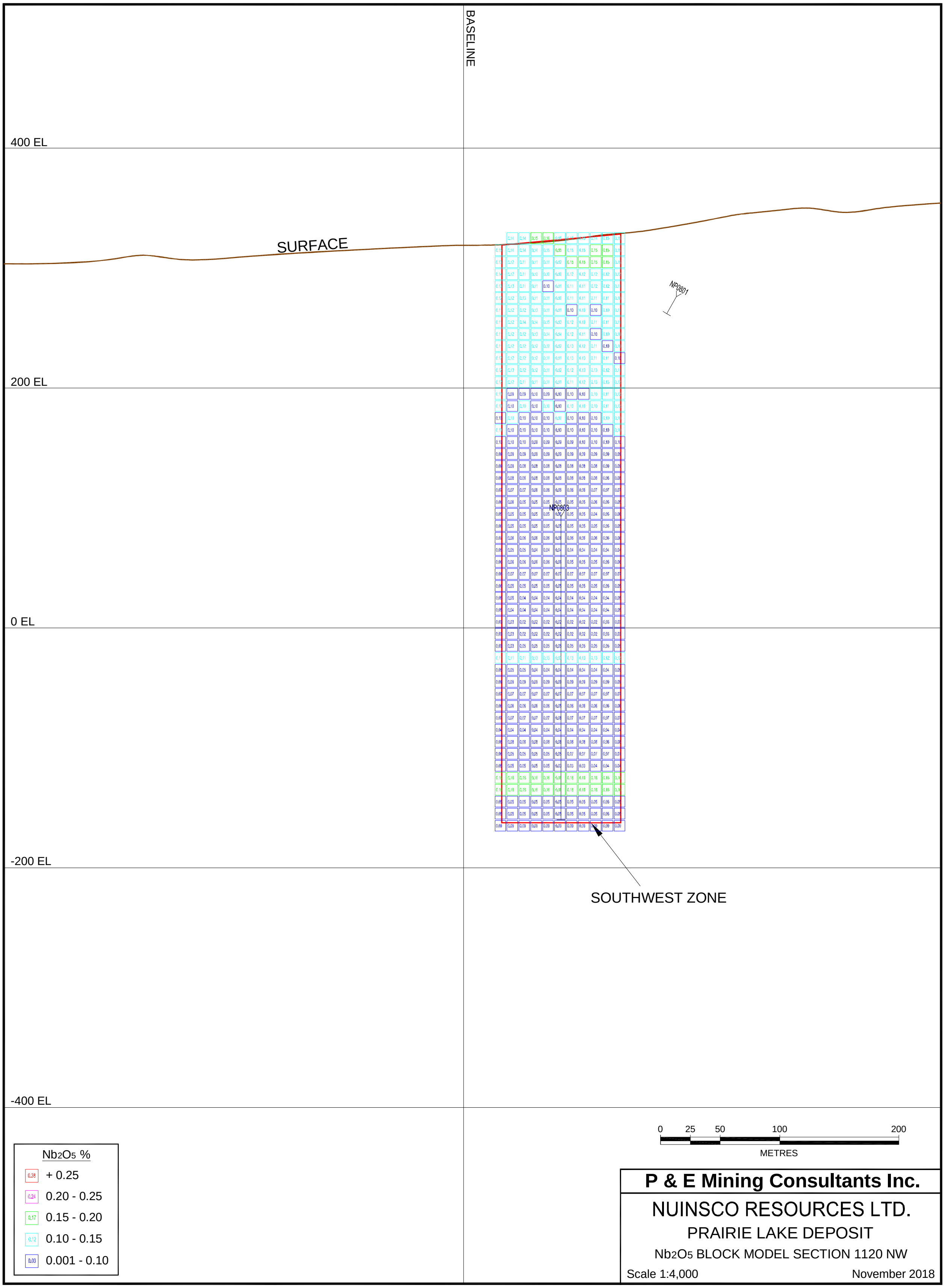

BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
P35
P20
NP07-04
200 EL
JIM'S SHOWING
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1240 W
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

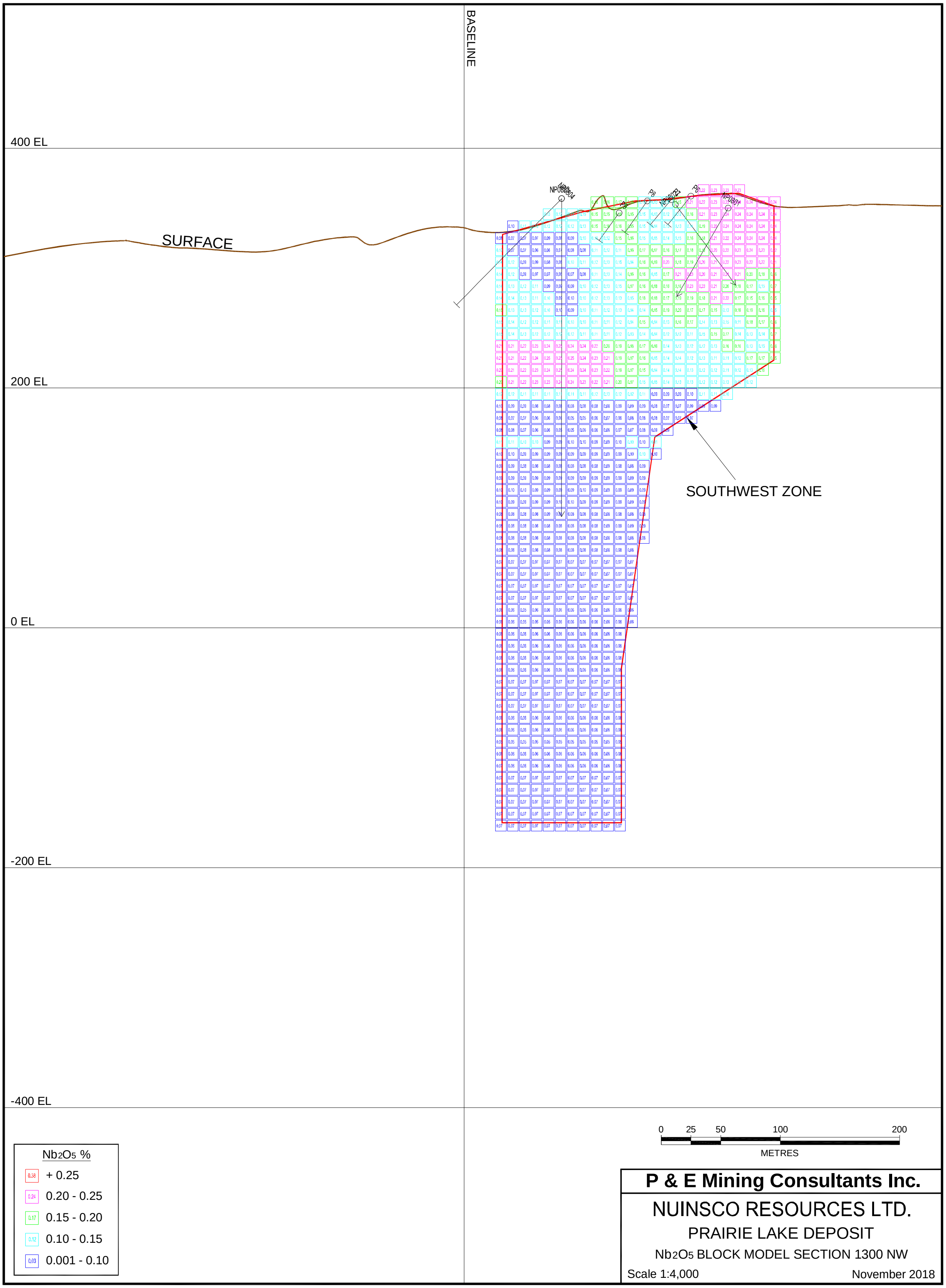


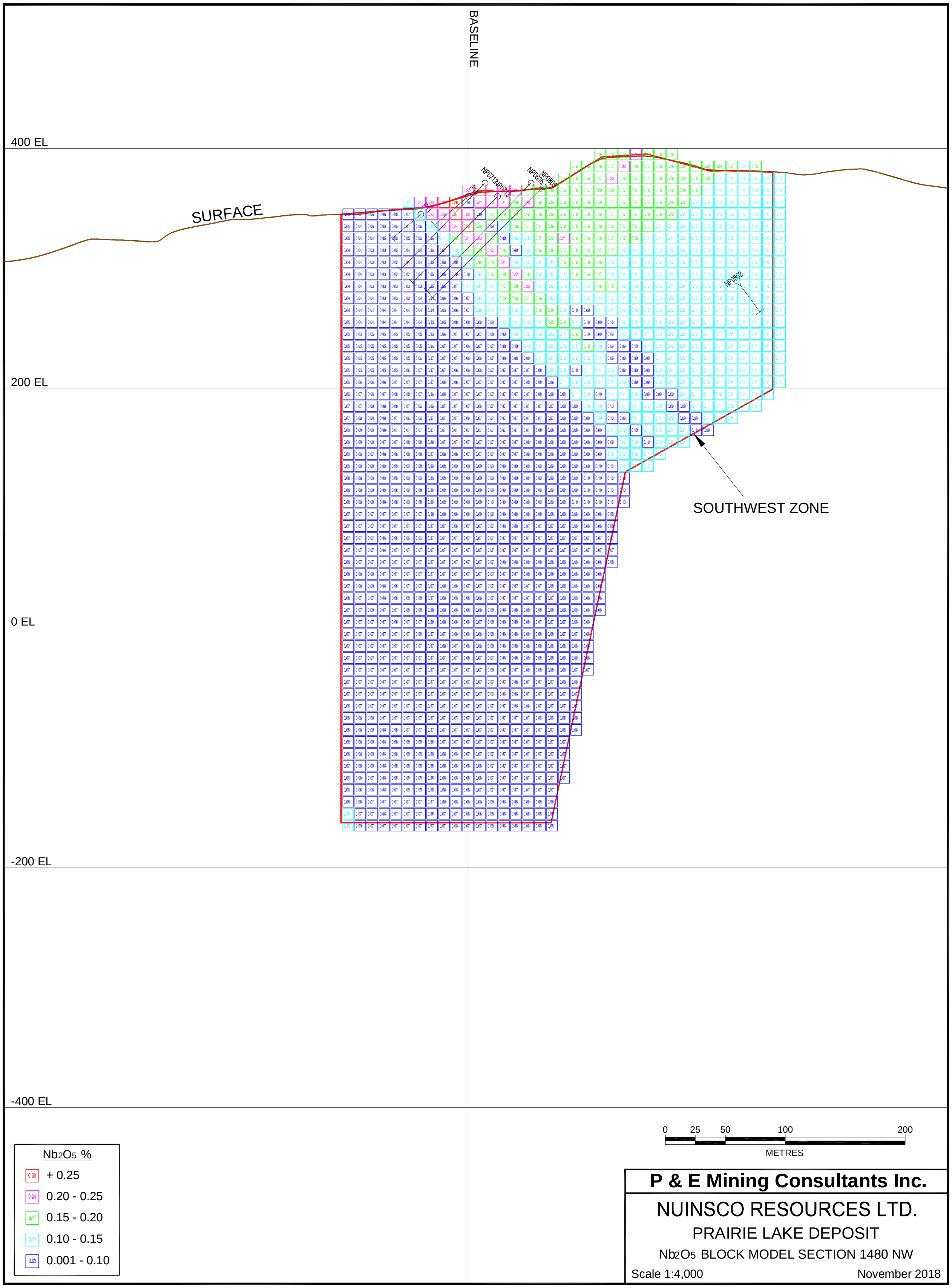
BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
JIM'S SHOWING
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1300 W
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018



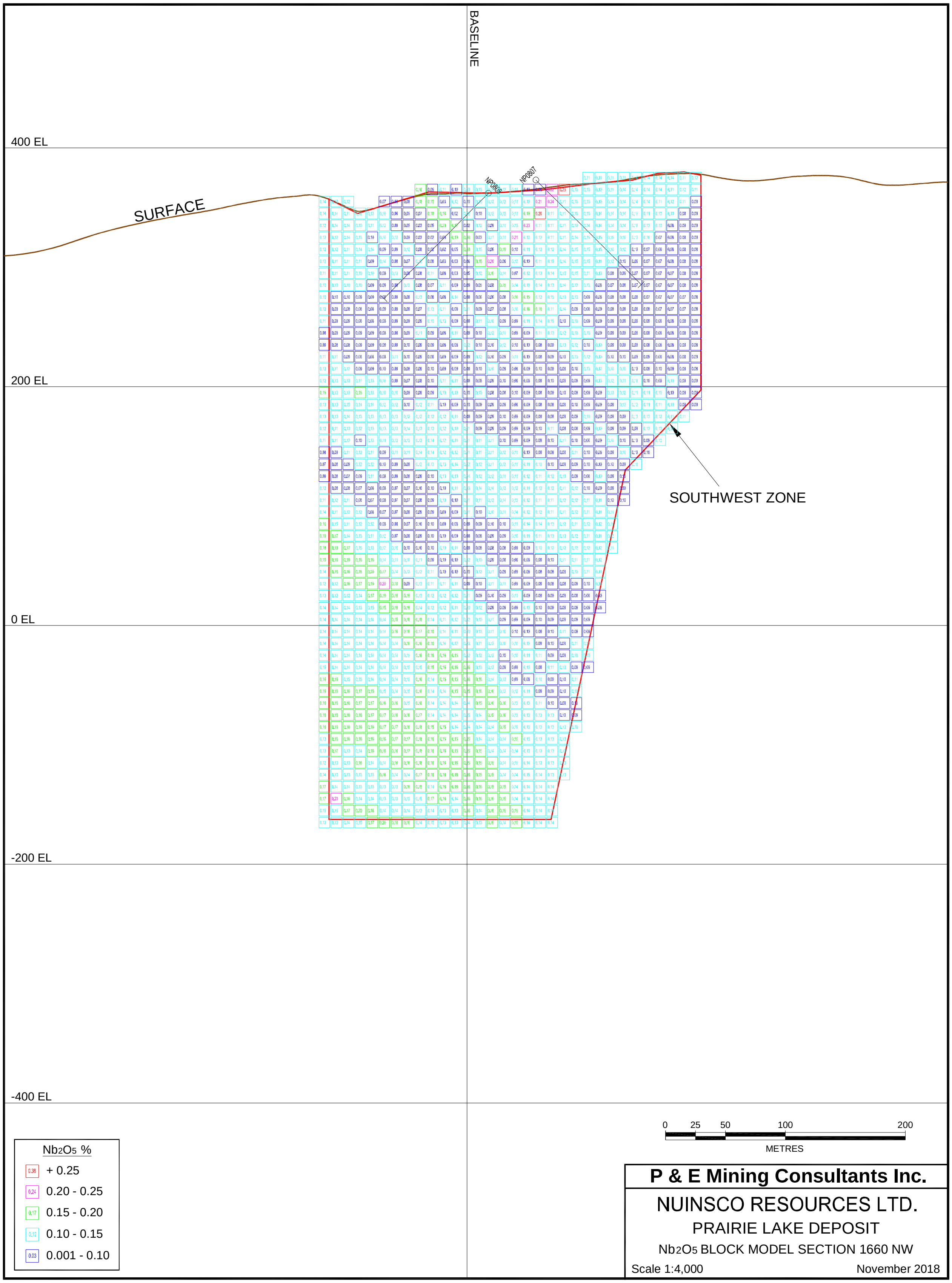
BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
JIM'S SHOWING
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
P2O5 %
+ 10.0
5.0 - 10.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.001 - 1.0
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
P2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1390 W
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

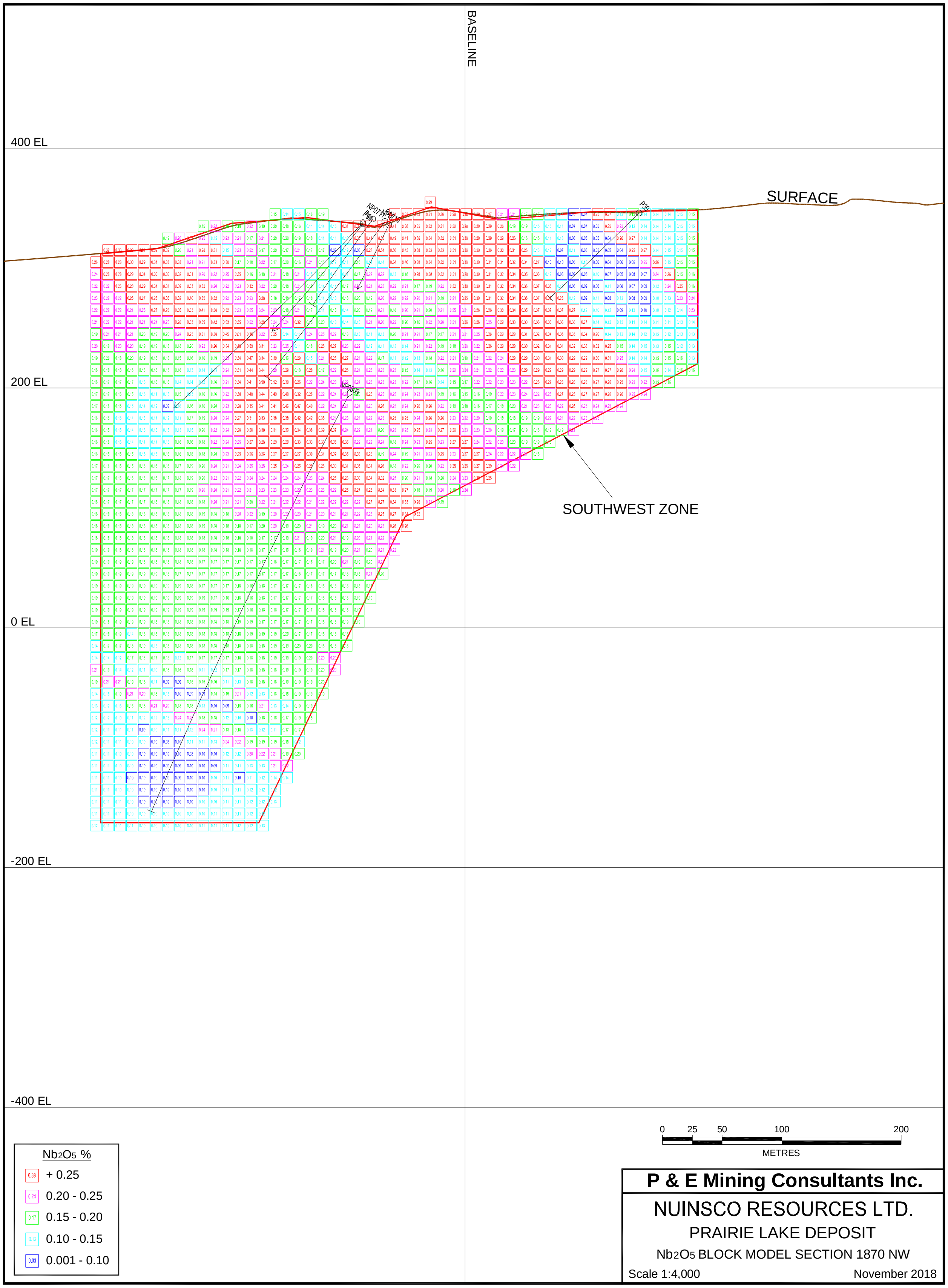

BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
SOUTHWEST ZONE
-400 EL
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1120 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

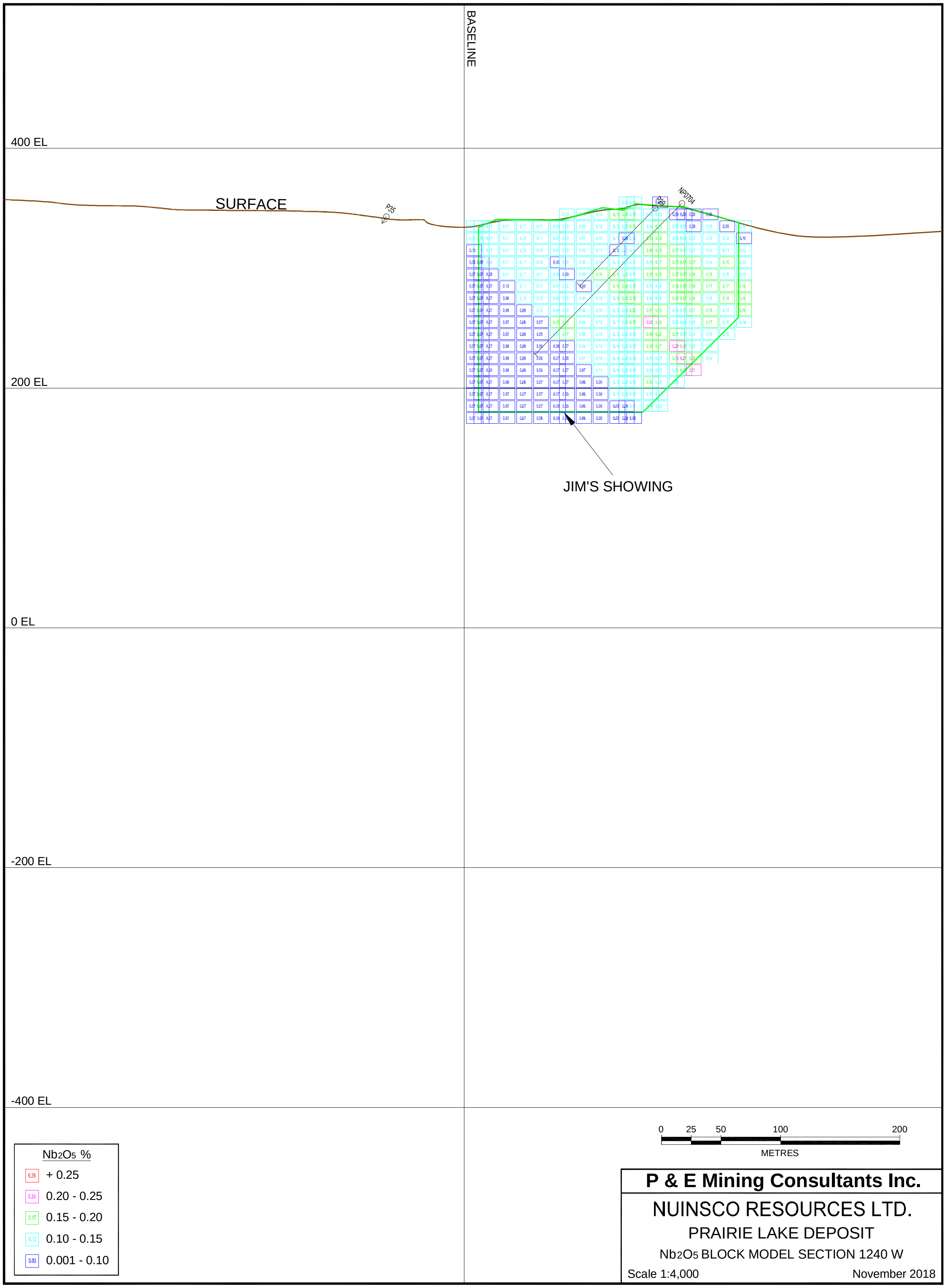

BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
SOUTHWEST ZONE
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1300 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018

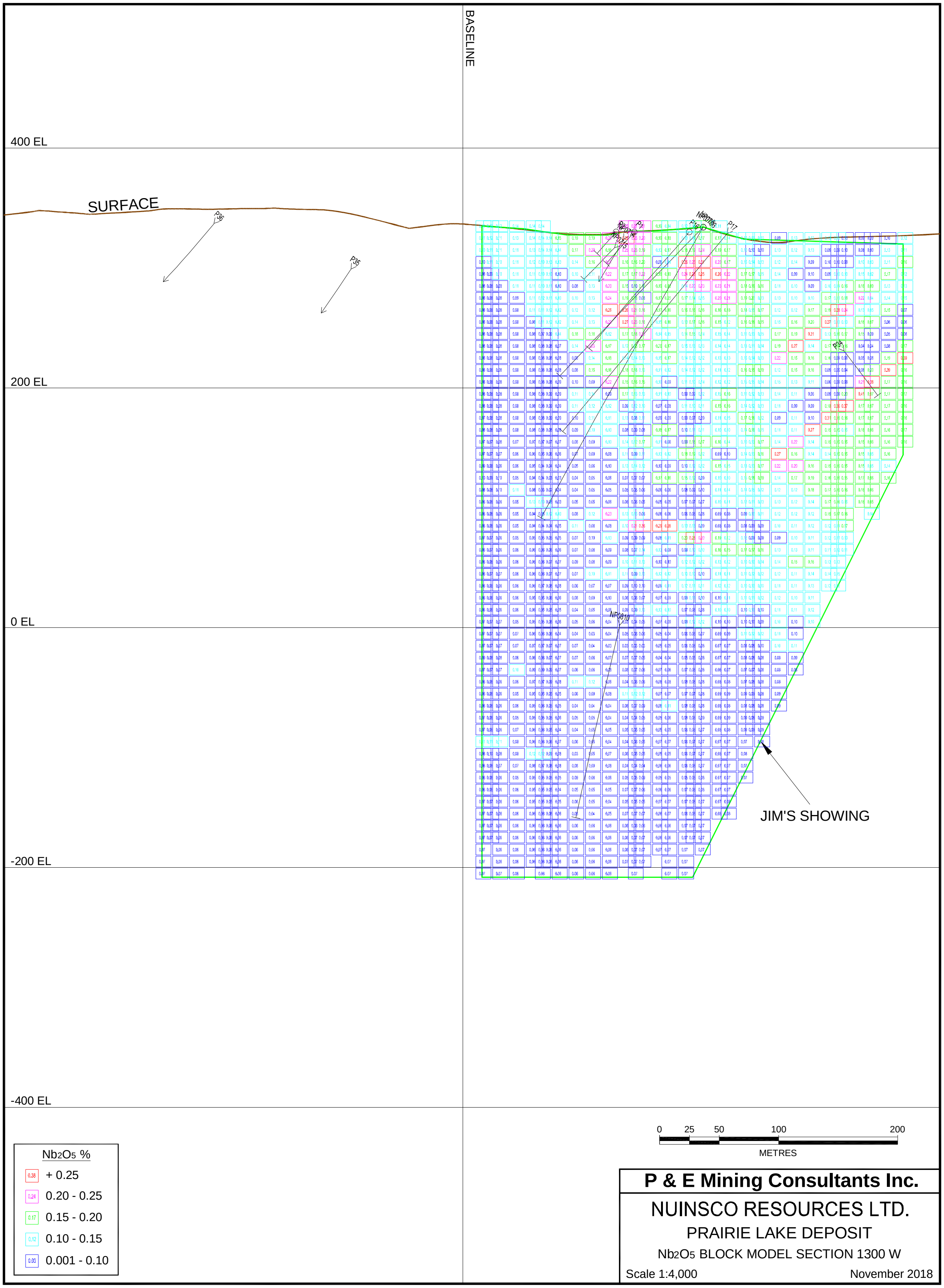


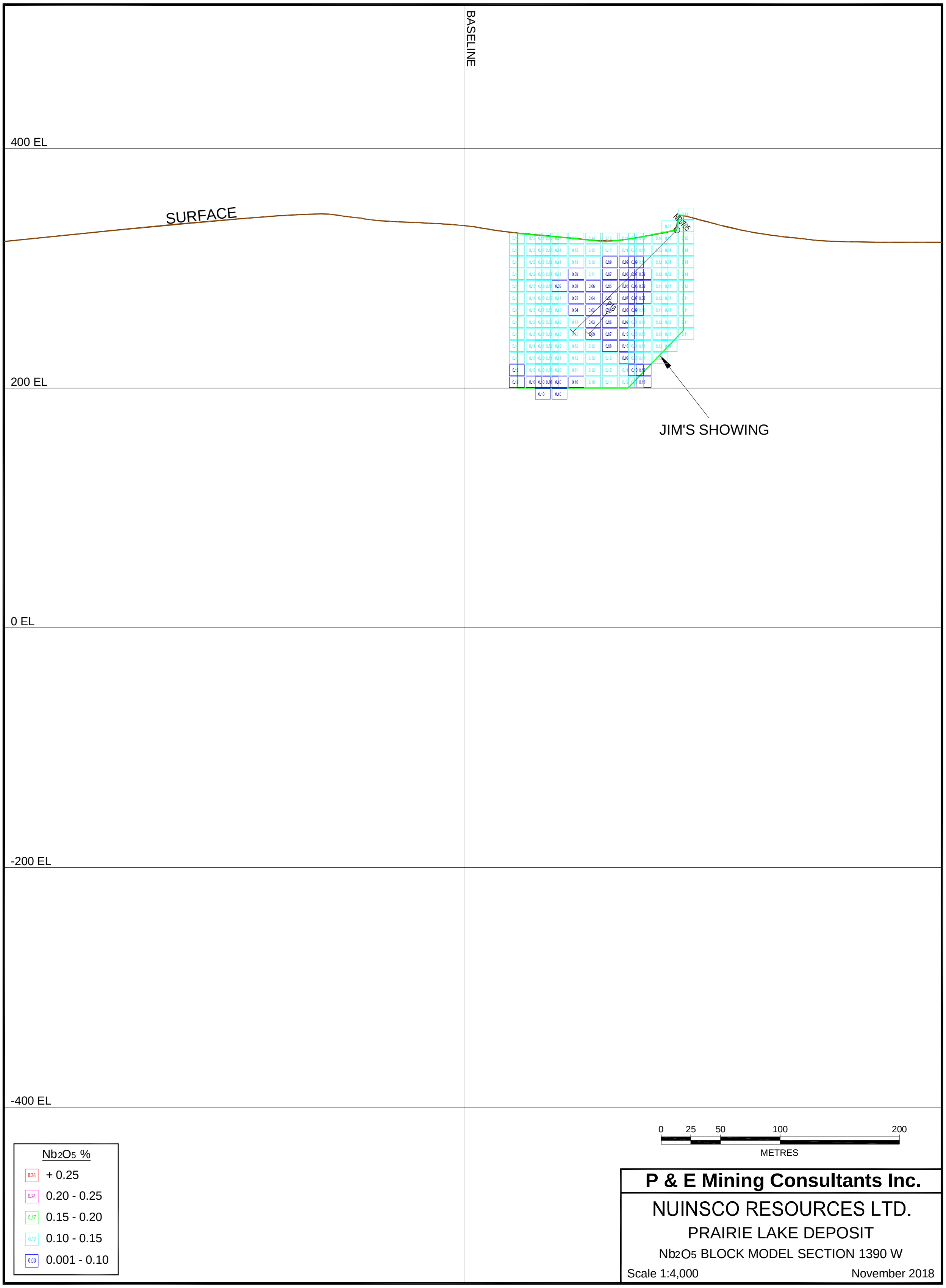
BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
SOUTHWEST ZONE
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0
25
50
100
200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1480 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
SURFACE
NP0808
NP0807
SOUTHWEST ZONE
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1660 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
SOUTHWEST ZONE
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1870 NW
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
JIM'S SHOWING
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1240 W
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
JIM'S SHOWING
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1300 W
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018


BASELINE
400 EL
SURFACE
200 EL
JIM'S SHOWING
0 EL
-200 EL
-400 EL
Nb2O5 %
+ 0.25
0.20 - 0.25
0.15 - 0.20
0.10 - 0.15
0.001 - 0.10
0 25 50 100 200
METRES
P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
NUINSCO RESOURCES LTD.
PRAIRIE LAKE DEPOSIT
Nb2O5 BLOCK MODEL SECTION 1390 W
Scale 1:4,000
November 2018