NTS 73P/10 and 73P/11
Lat: 55° 42' N
Long: 105° 15' W

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
BORYS LAKE PROPERTY
La Ronge Mining District
Saskatchewan, Canada

For

AVARONE METALS INC
Suite 610 - 700 W Pender St
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1G8
Tel: (604) 669-9788

By

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC
3476 Dartmoor Place
Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: 604-984-3663 Fax: 604-437-9531

30 November 2015

TABLE of CONTENTS – Borys Lake Property Technical Report

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Avarone Metals Inc (the "Company", "Issuer", or "Avarone"), this report has been prepared on the Borys Lake Property (the "Property") to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. This report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published data, and maps made by cited persons, and a field examination of the Property. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The Property is situated approximately 65 kilometers north-northeast of the town of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and 20 kilometers northwest of the village of Missinipe, Saskatchewan. The Property comprises nine mineral dispositions, seven of which are contiguous, totaling approximately 2,881 hectares ("ha"). The dispositions are beneficially owned by Geomode Mineral Exploration Ltd. Through an option agreement effectively dated 20 November 2015, Avarone Metals Inc has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Borys Lake Property.

From 1957 through 2002, various companies carried out a variety of work programs on and in the general area of the Property. Eight anomalous sites have been identified on the Property. Historical work on the main Borys Lake deposit led to a non NI-43-101-compliant mineral resource of 1,336,500 tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead (the zinc to lead ratio is approximately 10:1).

The Borys Lake deposit occurs within northeast-trending, steeply northwesterly-dipping rocks at the eastern margin of the Crew Lake Belt of the lithological La Ronge Domain. The immediate area of the deposit is underlain by interbedded biotite gneisses, hornblende gneisses, and granulites, calc-silicates, and quartzites. These rocks have been intruded by a sill-like body of granodiorite located on the southwest side of Borys Lake.

Rocks have undergone at least one major phase of folding, and have undergone upper amphibolite facies metamorphism.

On 17 April 2013, helicopter-borne versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEMplus) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical surveys were carried out over the Borys Lake Property. The surveys consisted of a total of 229 line-kilometers of geophysical data, representing an approximate area of 44 km2.

The airborne geophysical survey outlined five anomalous conductive zones designated A, B, C, D, and E, that were interpreted from VTEM and magnetic data. Anomaly A is situated approximately 500 meters northwest of the Property. Anomalies B, C, D, and E are located on the Borys Lake Property. All anomalous zones show conductors and are closely associated with historical mineral occurrences.

The Borys Lake Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program. Phase 1 work should consist of prospecting using a light-weight portable drill. Prospecting would investigate mineralization along the strike of the main zone. The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $56,000.

Phase 2 is contingent upon Phase 1 identifying areas suitable for follow-up. Phase 2 work should consist of further prospecting using a light-weight portable drill, followed by diamond drilling. With drill holes averaging 200 meters in depth, total drilling will be approximately 1,500 meters (4,900). Phase 2 drilling is estimated to cost approximately $1,100,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Avarone Metals Inc (the "Company", "Issuer", or "Avarone"), this report has been prepared on the Borys Lake Property (the "Property"), La Ronge Mining District, Saskatchewan, Canada, to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

This report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published data and maps made by cited persons, and a field examination of the Property. The writer was on the Property and examined geology and infrastructure on 25 June 2012. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based on a review of information provided by published and unpublished geologic reports, historical work reports filed with the Saskatchewan government, observations made during the Property examination, and the online land status review carried out on 25 November 2015.

All interpretation and conclusions are based on the writer's research. The writer has relied on the accuracy of cited information, and does not believe further verification is necessary.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The mineral dispositions comprising the Borys Lake Property are located in the La Ronge Mining District of Saskatchewan, Canada, as shown on 1:250,000 Map Sheet NTS 73P, and 1:50,000 Map Sheets NTS 73P/10 and 73P/11. The Property is centered at latitude 55^{o} 42' North, longitude 105^{o} 15' West, and UTM 6,170,500 m North, and UTM 500,000 m East (NAD 27, Zone 13) (Figures 1 and 2).

The Property is situated approximately 65 kilometers north-northeast of the town of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and 20 kilometers northwest of the village of Missinipe, Saskatchewan. Provincial Highway 102 runs north from La Ronge, through Missinipe, to Reindeer Lake.

The Borys Lake Property consists of nine mineral dispositions, seven of which are contiguous, totaling approximately 2,881 hectares ("ha"). The dispositions, established by physical staking, are registered to Phalanx Disposition Management Ltd ("Phalanx"), and are beneficially owned by Geomode Mineral Exploration Ltd ("Geomode").

Table 1: Disposition Data

Disposition	Size (ha)	Good to Date	Registered Owner
S-112594	336.71	2-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-112595	330.69	2-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-112597	139.97	15-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-112598	209.58	15-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-112599	643.18	15-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-112600	64.85	15-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-112343	309.62	2-Sep-16	Phalanx
S-113948	227.18	15-Sep-16	Phalanx
MC0000 3669	619.32	6-May-17	Phalanx
Total	***2,881.10***		

Through an option agreement effectively dated 20 November 2015 (the "Agreement"), Avarone Metals Inc of Vancouver, BC ("Avarone") has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Borys Lake Property by:

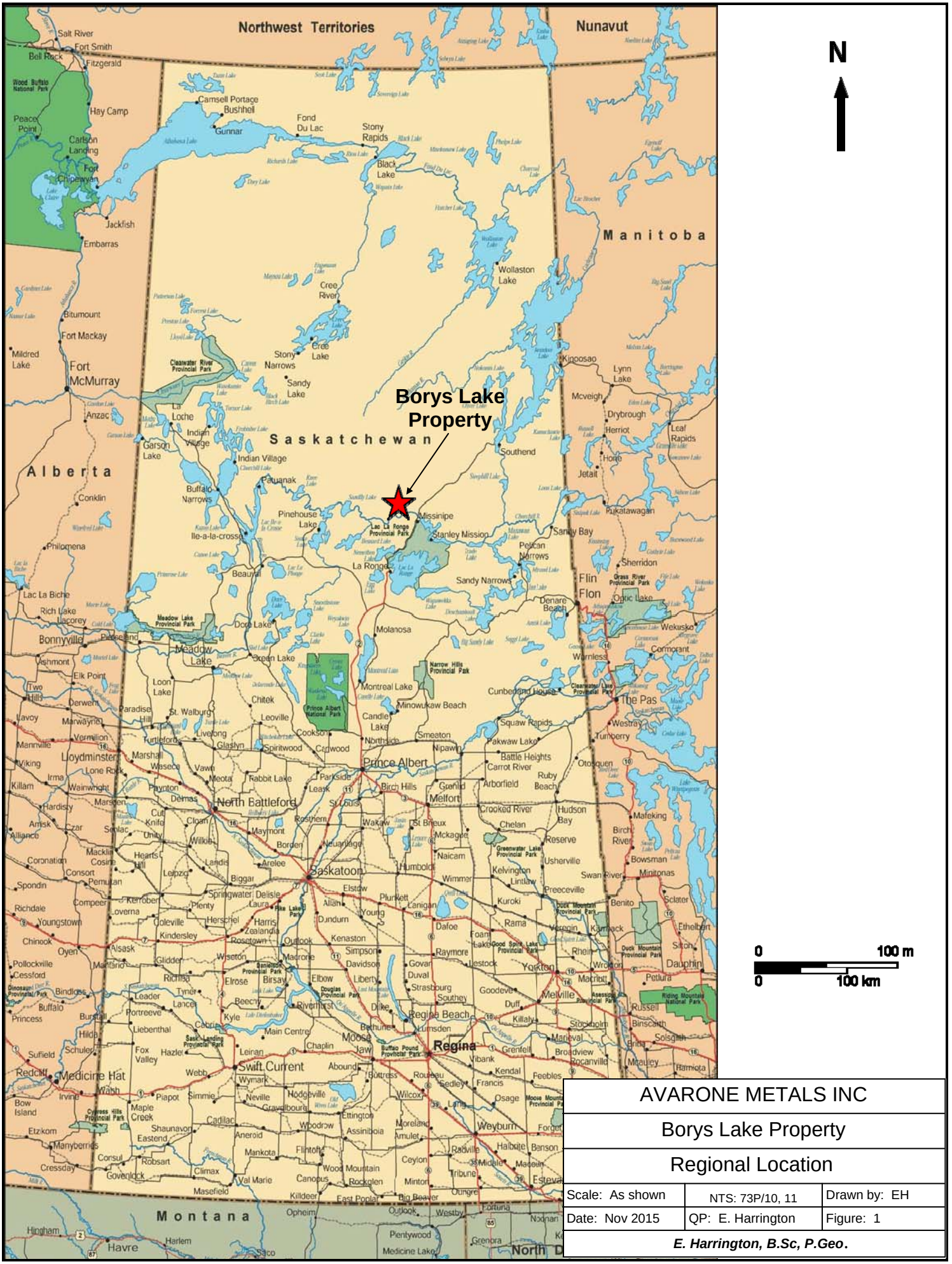
- Issuing 5,000,000 common shares of Avarone to Geomode within 5 days of regulatory approval of the Agreement; and
- Completing $1,000,000 of exploration expenditures on the subject Property within 5 years of the signing of the Agreement.

Geomode reserves a one percent (1%) Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), which may be purchased at any time by Avarone paying to Geomode $1,500,000, less all amounts previously received by Geomode as NSR payments.

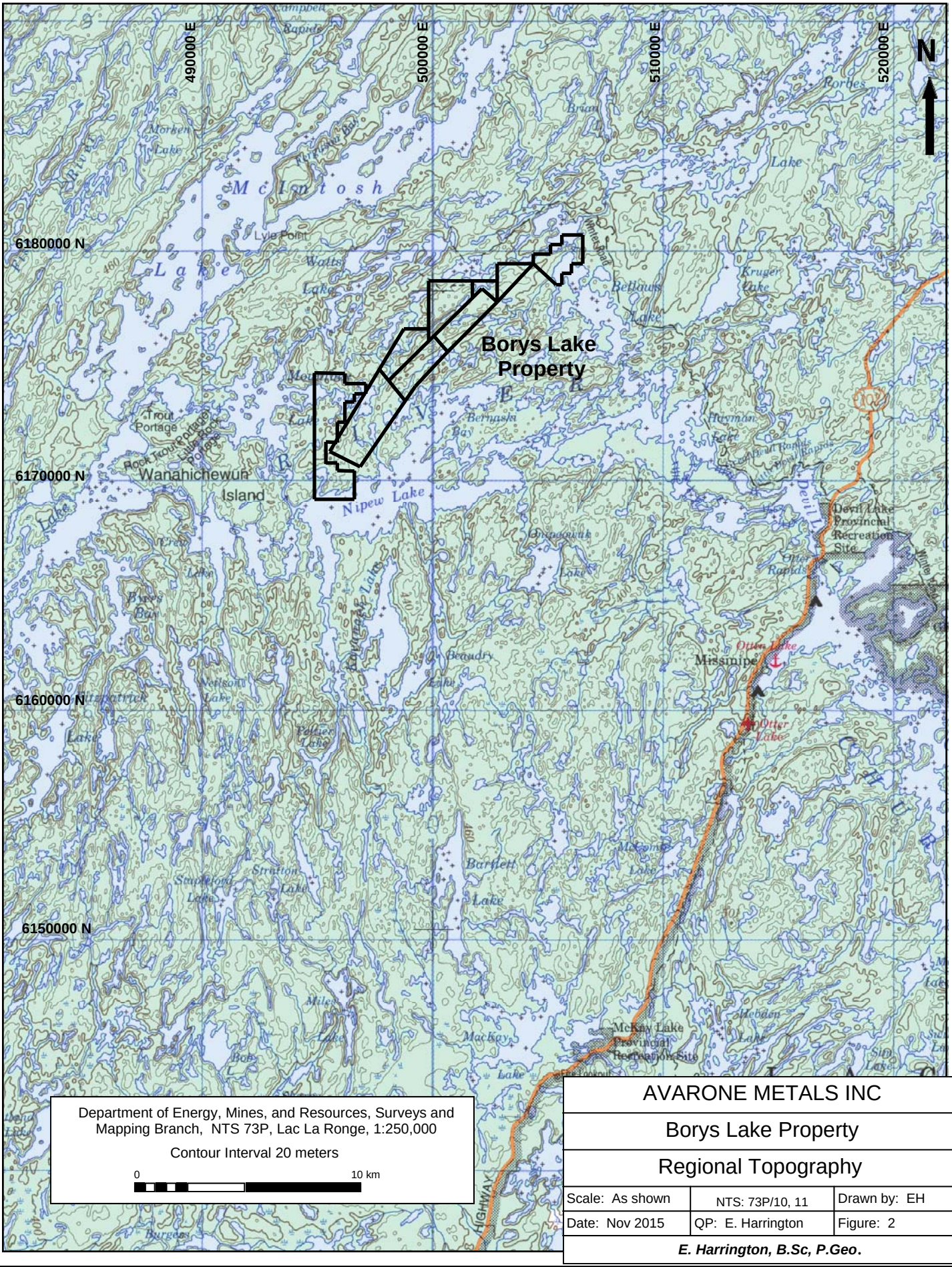
In order to conduct mineral exploration activities on Crown Land within Saskatchewan, permits are required from the Ministry of Environment prior to work commencement. Necessary permissions may include Forest Products, Aquatic Habitat Protection, Work Authorization, or Temporary Work Camp permits. There are no bonding requirements for work, including drilling, that causes surface disturbance. No work permits for the Borys Lake Property have been applied for.

For more detail regarding permit content, refer to the applicable Best Management Practice (BMP) found in the Mineral Exploration Guidelines for Saskatchewan at http://www.saskmining.ca/uploads/news_files/16/mineral-exploration-guidelines-2012.pdf

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development within the area of the Borys Lake Property.



AVARONE METALS INC		
Borys Lake Property		
Regional Location		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 1
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		



AVARONE METALS INC

Borys Lake Property

Regional Topography

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 2

***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.**

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Borys Lake Property is by helicopter 65 kilometers north-northeast from La Ronge, Saskatchewan. There are regular scheduled commercial flights to La Ronge from the city of Saskatoon, which is situated approximately 345 kilometers south-southwest of La Ronge. Provincial Highway 102, a well-maintained all-weather gravel road servicing area mines, cuts through the region.

The Property is on relatively flat to gently rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 355 meters (1,164 feet) to 450 meters (1,460 feet). Property topography would not pose any undue problems for construction of exploration and exploitation infrastructure. Vegetation consists of jack pine, alder, and scrub undergrowth. Low areas usually contain standing water and muskeg.

Climate is variable, with hot dry summers and cold winters. Winter temperatures generally range from -8^{o}C to -32^{o}C, and in summer from 12^{o}C to 30^{o}C. Annual average rainfall is 224 mm, with heaviest precipitation from May to October. Snowfall averages 215 mm, with heaviest snowfall from November to January. Ice break-up usually occurs late in May or early June and freeze-up is typically in October. Line-cutting, geophysics, and diamond drilling operations can be conducted year round, but extreme cold in January and February can make work difficult.

As there are no power lines through the area, power will have to be generated on site. La Ronge and Prince Albert are the regional exploration supply centers.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Area History

Exploration has been carried out in the area since the 1920s. Most of this early work is undocumented. In the 1950s, exploration work in the region identified economic gold and base metal deposits.

6.2 Previous Work

From 1957 through 2002, various companies carried out a variety of work programs on and in the general area of the Property. Eight anomalous sites have been identified on the Property. Areas of mineralization were identified using an indexed numbering system, the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI) (Figures 3 and 4). The following work histories have been taken from http://www.ir.gov.sk.ca/SMDI, the Government of Saskatchewan's mineral deposit query online resource.

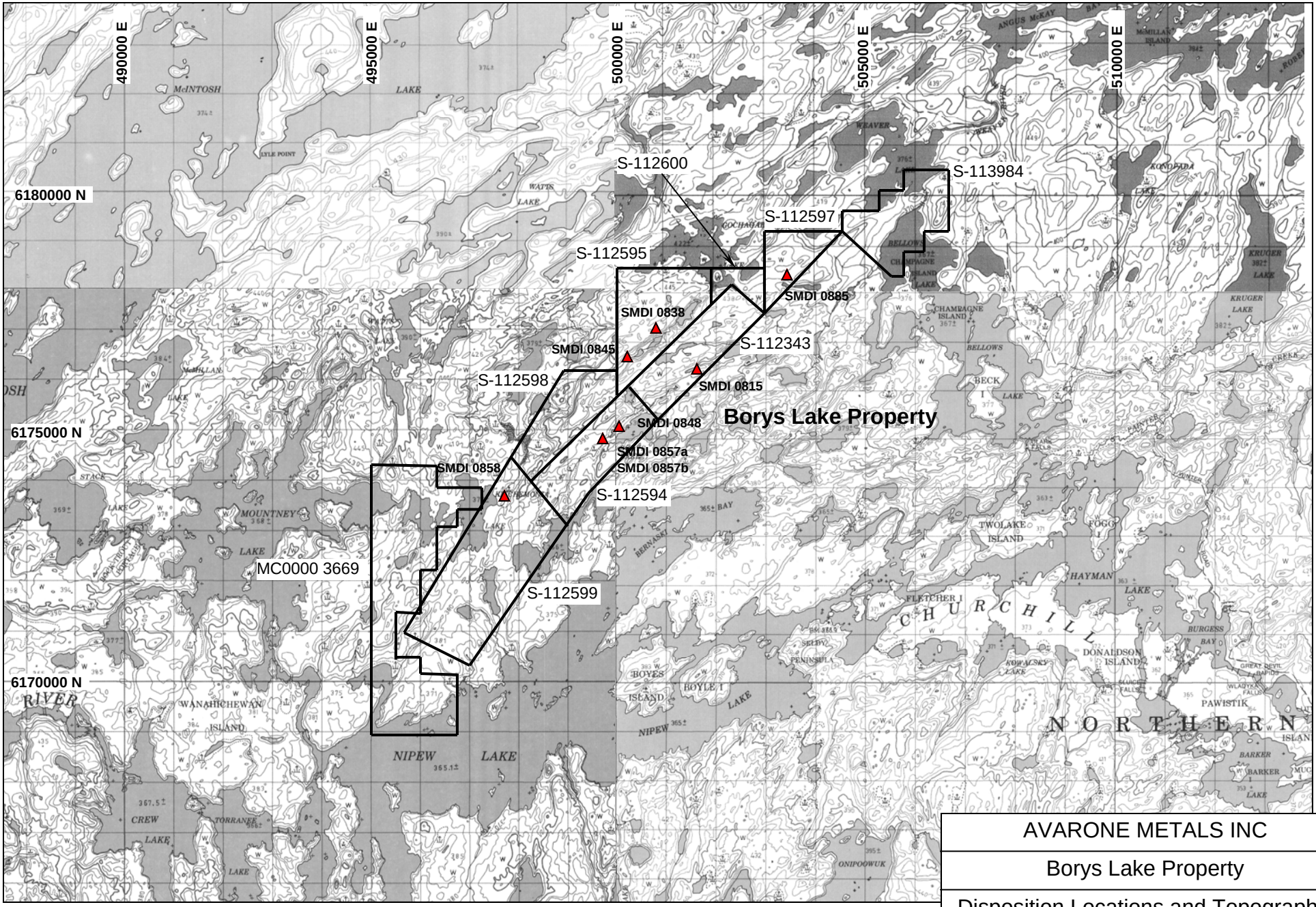
Table 2: Property SMDI Occurrences

SMDI	Assessment Report	Year	Company	Description
0815		1957	Pre-Cam Exp	ground magnetometer, 1 diamond drill hole
0838		1960	SGS	discovered during mapping by Saskatchewan Geological Survey
0845	73P10-0038;-0039;-0054;-0055;	1966	Noranda	airborne EM
		1967 1968		ground EM, 22 diamond drill holes
0848	73P10-0003;-0020;-0055;-0069;-0070;-0071;-0103; 73P11-0001;-0003;-0007;-0012;	1958		VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, prospecting, 1 x-ray drill hole
		1959	Embassy Mines	15 diamond drill holes
		1965	McIntyre Porcupine	HLEM surveys and diamond drilling
		1967	Noranda	HLEM surveys
		1971	Wollex Exp	geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys
		1972		11 diamond drill holes, geological, geochemical, geophysical surveys
		1982	Bonn Energy	geological mapping, prospecting, EM and magnetic surveys
		1987	Claude Resources	ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, prospecting, trenching, and sampling

SMDI	Assessment Report	Year	Company	Description
0857a 0857b	73P10-0003;-0020;-0055;-0069;-0070;-0071;-0103, 73P11-0001;-0003;-0007;-0012;	1956		prospecting
		1958		prospecting, magnetometer survey, x-ray diamond drill hole, sampling
		1961	PreCam Exp	EM survey and geological mapping, trenching
		1962	McLeod	2 x-ray diamond drill holes
		1963	McIntyre Porcupine	EM and geological mapping, trenching, sampling
		1971 1972	Husky Oil	geological mapping, trenching, sampling, ground EM and mag, sampling, 16 drill holes
		1987	Claude Resources	ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, prospecting, trenching, and sampling
0858	73P10-0003;-0020;-0055;-0069;-0070;-0071;-0103; 73P11-0001;-0003;-0007;-0012;	1956		prospecting
		1958		prospecting, magnetometer survey, x-ray diamond drill hole, sampling
		1965	McIntyre Porcupine	3 diamond drill holes
		1967	Noranda	ground EM, 6 diamond drill holes
		1971 1972	Husky Oil	geological mapping, trenching, sampling, ground EM and mag, sampling, 16 drill holes
		1982	Bonn Energy	geological mapping, prospecting, EM and magnetic surveys
		1987	Claude Resources	ground VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, prospecting, trenching, and sampling
0885	73P15-0037;-0039;-0041;-0042;-0044;	1968	Scurry Rainbow	ground EM
		1970		geological mapping, chip sampling, ground magnetometer surveys, 3 diamond drill holes
		1971		2 diamond drill holes
		1974		1 diamond drill hole, ground scintillometer survey

SMDI 0815 Grab Claim No. 21

Lithology consists of hornblende gneiss, hornblende-calc-silicate gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, and minor biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss. The showing is along-strike and approximately 2.5 km northeast of the main Borys Lake deposit (SMDI 0848 and 0857). Drill hole No. 1 intersected northeast-trending Archean quartz-biotite gneiss and quartzite, with up to 6% pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite.



Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch,
NTS 73P/10 (Otter Lake) and 73.P/11 (Kavanagh Lake), 1:50,000

Contour Interval 10 meters

0 4 km

AVARONE METALS INC

Borys Lake Property

Disposition Locations and Topography

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 3

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

SMDI 0838 Bellows Lake Pyrrhotite Occurrence

Lithology consists of meta-sediments of the Archean La Ronge Domain. Minor amounts of pyrrhotite occur in quartz-rich calcareous layers.

SMDI 0845

Pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and graphite mineralization were intersected by diamond drilling sited on EM anomalies identified through airborne and ground geophysical surveys. Core analysis from hole KIE 28 returned a value of 0.01 ounce per ton ("opt") (0.34 grams per tonne ("g/t")) gold over 11.4 feet (3.47 meters). Mineralization is commonly associated with Crew Lake Belt biotite gneiss, and hornblende and calc-silicate gneiss.

SMDI 0848 Borys Lake Zn-Cu Deposit

The showing is underlain by an interlayered metasedimentary assemblage of Crew Lake Belt rocks, which consist of biotite gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, quartzite, and hornblende gneiss. Quartzite contains pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization, forming a distinctive 100 to 300 ft (30.5 to 91.4 m) southeast-trending horizon, sub parallel to a major northeast-trending sphalerite- and galena-bearing shear zone. Sphalerite and galena mineralization is confined to the fault zone. Silver occurs in association with galena.

Hydrothermal alteration of the shear zone consists of biotization, chloritization, and sericitization. At surface, parallel, but not contiguous, horizons of pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization (up to 30% combined) occur within a 30 to 80 ft (9.1 to 24.4 m) thick layer of grey, impure, graphitic quartzite. Select rock samples have returned values of up to 0.02 opt (0.69 g/t) gold, 4.42 opt (152 g/t) silver, 13.5% zinc and 13.4% lead. Core assays have returned values of 7.3% zinc, 0.84% lead, and 0.83 opt (28.5 g/t) silver over 20 ft (6.1 m).

SMDI 0857a and 0857b Will Showing

Lithology consists of quartz-biotite and hornblende gneisses, containing conformable lenses of calc-silicates, and intruded by granodiorite. Mineralization consists of veinlets, disseminations, and blebs of galena and sphalerite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, and rare chalcopyrite. Mineralization occurs as replacements in a narrow conformable zone of calc-silicate gneiss lenses. Selected drilling results follow:

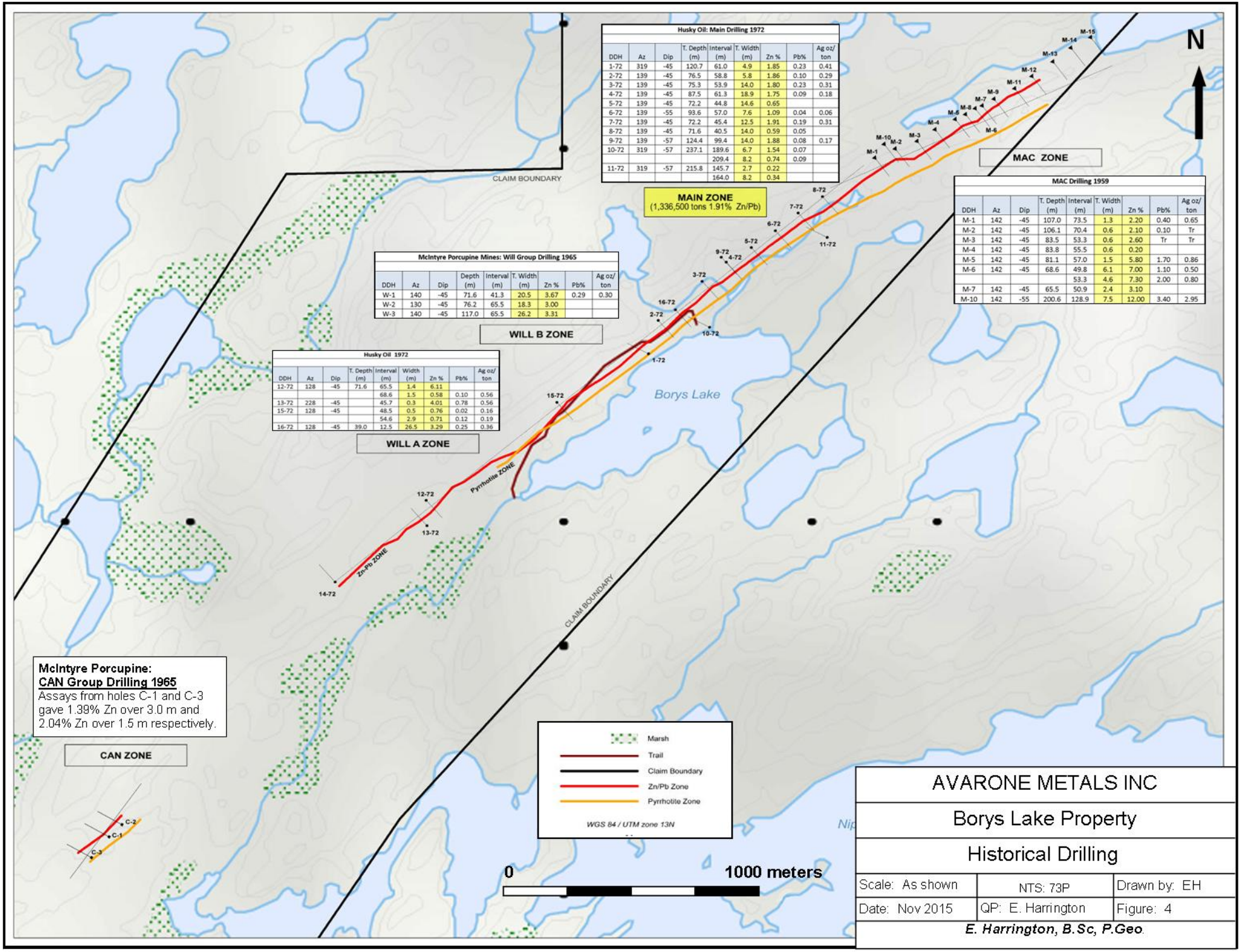
- Drill core analyses from hole 12-72 returned values of 13.01% zinc, 2.44% lead, and 2.14 opt (73.4 g/t) silver over a drilled interval of 0.8 meters; and
- Drill hole 16-72, situated on the main zone, returned 3.5% zinc, 0.28% lead, 0.11% copper and 0.41 opt (14.1 g/t) silver over a true width of 16.0 meters.

Based on drilling, the deposit was interpreted to have an approximate strike length of 975 m and widths varying from 5.3 to 19.5 m. Using a cut-off vertical depth of 30 m, the deposit was calculated to contain 1,336,500 tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead (the zinc to lead ratio is approximately 10:1) (SEM 1991).

The deposit calculations are considered by the writer to be relevant, but are historical, do not meet NI 43-101 standards, and therefore should not be relied upon. The writer has not verified the calculations or the assay results supporting them, nor has Avarone done the drilling and sampling necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve. Neither the writer nor Avarone is treating the historical estimates as 43-101-compliant mineral resources or reserves.

SMDI 0858 Borys Lake Zn-Cu Deposit (Southwest Extension)

The showing is underlain by northeast-trending biotite, hornblende, and calc-silicate gneisses. In 1965, drill holes completed on the showing intersected bands of 1% to 3% sphalerite, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite associated with the hornblende gneisses. Assays from holes C-1 and C-3 returned 1.39% zinc over 3.0 m and 2.04% zinc over 1.5 m respectively.



Husky Oil: Main Drilling 1972

DDH	Az	Dip	T. Depth (m)	Interval (m)	T. Width (m)	Zn %	Pb%	Ag oz/ ton
1-72	319	-45	120.7	61.0	4.9	1.85	0.23	0.41
2-72	139	-45	76.5	58.8	5.8	1.86	0.10	0.29
3-72	139	-45	75.3	53.9	14.0	1.80	0.23	0.31
4-72	139	-45	87.5	61.3	18.9	1.75	0.09	0.18
5-72	139	-45	72.2	44.8	14.6	0.65		
6-72	139	-55	93.6	57.0	7.6	1.09	0.04	0.06
7-72	139	-45	72.2	45.4	12.5	1.91	0.19	0.31
8-72	139	-45	71.6	40.5	14.0	0.59	0.05	
9-72	139	-57	124.4	99.4	14.0	1.88	0.08	0.17
10-72	319	-57	237.1	189.6	6.7	1.54	0.07	
				209.4	8.2	0.74	0.09	
11-72	319	-57	215.8	145.7	2.7	0.22		
				164.0	8.2	0.34		

McIntyre Porcupine Mines: Will Group Drilling 1965

DDH	Az	Dip	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	T. Width (m)	Zn %	Pb%	Ag oz/ ton
W-1	140	-45	71.6	41.3	20.5	3.67	0.29	0.30
W-2	130	-45	76.2	65.5	18.3	3.00		
W-3	140	-45	117.0	65.5	26.2	3.31		

Husky Oil 1972

DDH	Az	Dip	T. Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Zn %	Pb%	Ag oz/ ton
12-72	128	-45	71.6	65.5	1.4	6.11		
				68.6	1.5	0.58	0.10	0.56
13-72	228	-45		45.7	0.3	4.01	0.78	0.56
15-72	128	-45		48.5	0.5	0.76	0.02	0.16
				54.6	2.9	0.71	0.12	0.19
16-72	128	-45	39.0	12.5	26.5	3.29	0.25	0.36

MAC Drilling 1959

DDH	Az	Dip	T. Depth (m)	Interval (m)	T. Width (m)	Zn %	Pb%	Ag oz/ ton
M-1	142	-45	107.0	73.5	1.3	2.20	0.40	0.65
M-2	142	-45	106.1	70.4	0.6	2.10	0.10	Tr
M-3	142	-45	83.5	53.3	0.6	2.60	Tr	Tr
M-4	142	-45	83.8	55.5	0.6	0.20		
M-5	142	-45	81.1	57.0	1.5	5.80	1.70	0.86
M-6	142	-45	68.6	49.8	6.1	7.00	1.10	0.50
				53.3	4.6	7.30	2.00	0.80
M-7	142	-45	65.5	50.9	2.4	3.10		
M-10	142	-55	200.6	128.9	7.5	12.00	3.40	2.95

McIntyre Porcupine:
CAN Group Drilling 1965
Assays from holes C-1 and C-3 gave 1.39% Zn over 3.0 m and 2.04% Zn over 1.5 m respectively.

AVARONE METALS INC

Borys Lake Property

Historical Drilling

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 4

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

SMDI 0885 Gochager Lake Area Pyrite Occurrence

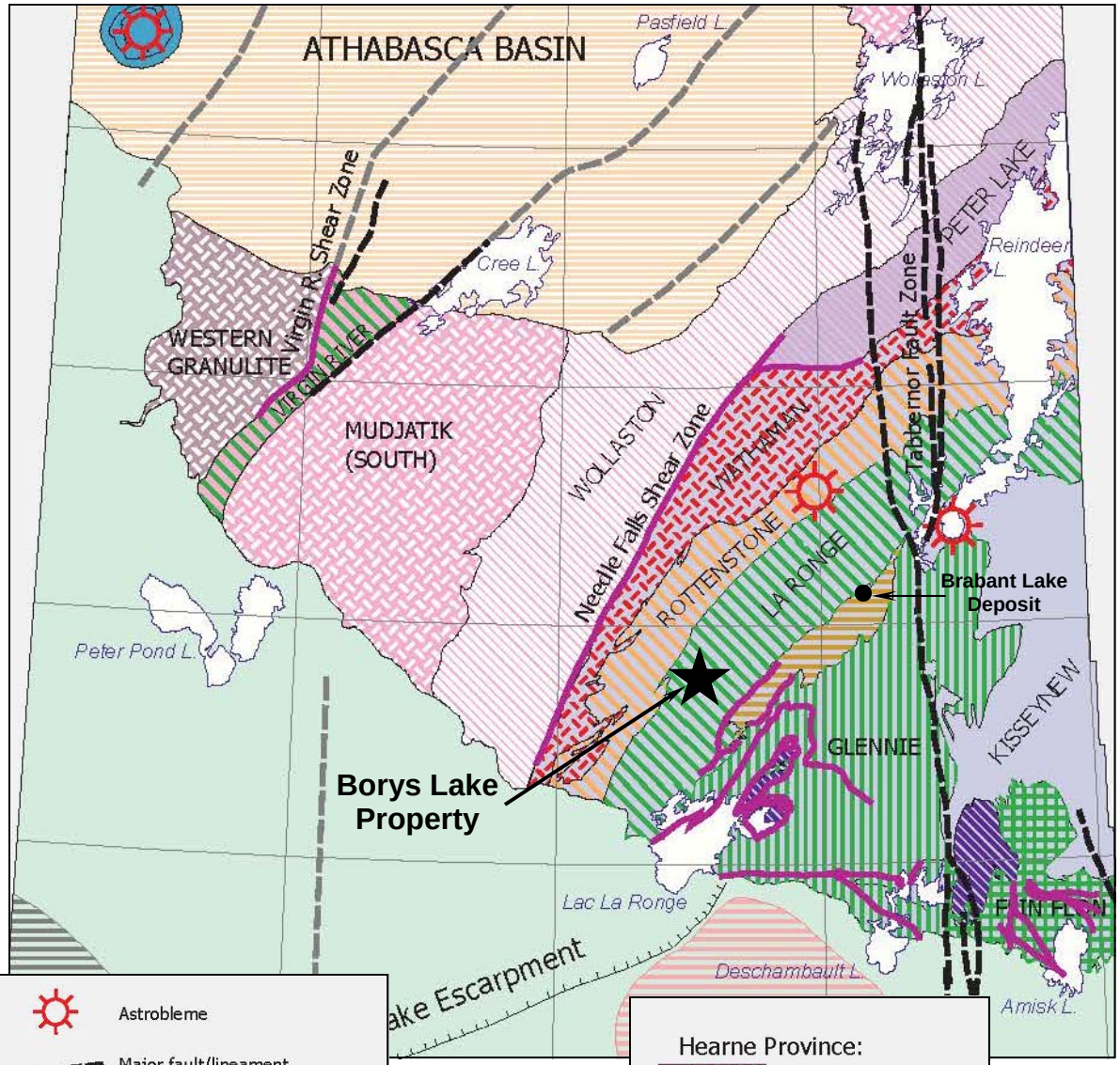
The showing is underlain by a sequence of northeast-trending basic metavolcanics of the Glennie Domain, consisting of interlayered biotite gneiss, with minor hornblende gneiss and calc-silicate gneisses. Mineralization consists of disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, minor pyrite, and very minor chalcopyrite. Mineralization is exposed as large northeast-trending gossan zones at several locations on surface. A belt of EM conductors extends from the south end of Gochager Lake to the south end of Weaver Lake, and corresponds to surface gossan and pyrrhotite outcrops. Diamond drill holes intersected pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and graphite. Core assays returned 0.005% to 0.05% copper and 0.01% to 0.05% nickel.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

In northeastern Saskatchewan, the Canadian Shield comprises a series of northeast-trending divisions including, from northwest to southeast, the Rae Province, the Hearne Province, and the Reindeer Zone. The Reindeer Zone consists of a number of northeasterly-trending divisions, which include the La Ronge, Rottenstone, Kisseynew, Glennie, and Flin Flon domains. The Borys Lake Property is situated near the contact between the La Ronge, Kisseynew, and Glennie domains (Figure 5).

The La Ronge Domain is a metamorphosed volcanic-sedimentary-plutonic belt of early Proterozoic age. The metavolcanic rocks range from basalt through andesite to dacite and rhyolite. The Kisseynew Domain consists of metasedimentary gneiss comprising turbidites and continental sandstones, both of which are interlayered with rare volcanic rocks and intruded by plutons. The Glennie Domain consists predominantly of felsic plutonic rocks.



Carswell Structure

Athabasca Basin (unmetamorphosed)

Rae Province:

- Granulite facies rocks, locally retrograded
- Archean plutonic terrain
- Proterozoic supracrustals on sheared Archean basement
- Largely cataclasites
- Undivided

N

Reindeer Zone:

- Wathaman Batholith
- Rottenstone Migmatite Belt
- La Ronge-Lynn Lake Belt (greenstone)
- Kisseynew (Burntwood) Domain (high grade turbidite-psammite basin)
- Glennie Domain (pluton-greenstone)
- Flin Flon Domain (greenstone)
- Major shear belts with included Archean structural inliers
- Peter Lake Domain: Archean/Proterozoic

0 200 km

- Astrobleme
- Major fault/lineament
- Major lineament (ductile shear zone with late coincident faulting)
- Postulated major fault/lineament (subsurface)
- Subsurface erosional edge
- Structural Williston Basin outline

Hearne Province:

- Mudjatik felsic basement
- Wollaston Domain
- Virgin River Domain

(After Macdonald, R. and Slimmon, WL, 1999, Geological Map of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Industry and Resources, 1:1,000,000 scale)

AVARONE METALS INC

Borys Lake Property

Lithological Domains

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 5

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

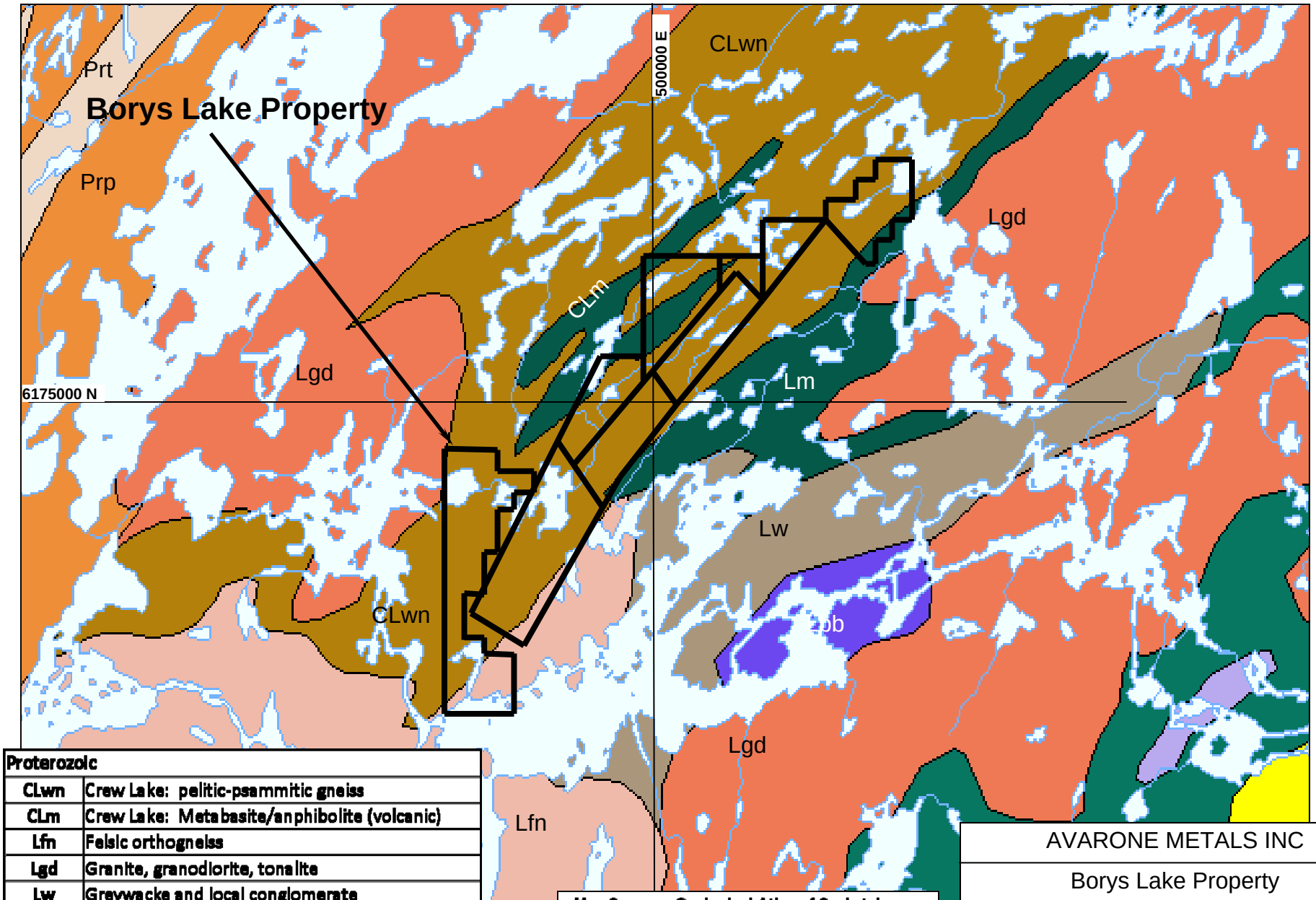
7.2 Property Geology

Property lithology consists of an interlayered metamorphic assemblage of Crew Lake Belt rocks (Figure 6). Crew Lake rocks are Proterozoic-age and belong to the La Ronge Domain. The meta-sedimentary assemblage comprises northeast-trending bands of biotite gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, quartzite, and hornblende gneiss. The assemblage is intruded by strongly foliated and refolded granodiorite and granite to the southwest, and by quartz diorite and quartz monzonite to the northeast. Regional-scale faults trend in a generally northeast to north-northeast direction and occur in the southern portion of the Property.

The Borys Lake deposit occurs within northeast-trending, steeply northwesterly-dipping rocks at the eastern margin of the Crew Lake Belt of the La Ronge Domain. The deposit lies on the northwestern limb of a major antiform. The rocks have undergone at least one major phase of folding, and have undergone upper amphibolite facies metamorphism. The antiform core, which is situated southeast of the Borys Lake deposit, is composed predominantly of hornblende gneisses. Biotitic gneisses predominate to the northwest of the deposit. The immediate area of the deposit is underlain by interbedded biotite gneisses, hornblende gneisses, and granulites, calc-silicates, and quartzites. These rocks have been intruded by a sill-like body of granodiorite located on the southwest side of Borys Lake.

7.3 Mineralogy

On the Property, structurally controlled mineralization consists of a suite of sulfide minerals, including pyrrhotite (iron sulfide), sphalerite (zinc sulfide), with lesser chalcopyrite (copper sulfide), pyrite (iron sulfide), and galena (lead sulfide). Graphite, as well as gold and silver, are also present. Sulfides occur as fine disseminations, isolated blebs, and rare veinlets. Massive sphalerite-galena mineralization occurs within quartz-rich veins and lenses.



Proterozoic	
CLwn	Crew Lake: pelitic-psammitic gneiss
CLm	Crew Lake: Metabasite/anphibolite (volcanic)
Lfn	Felsic orthogneiss
Lgd	Granite, granodiorite, tonalite
Lw	Greywacke and local conglomerate
Lm	Metabasite/anphibolite (volcanic)
Lbb	(Diorite)-gabbro-(ultramafite)
Prt	Trondjemite-tonalite
Prp	Biotite and hornblend gneiss

Map Source: Geological Atlas of Saskatchewan
http://www.er.gov.sk.ca/mining
Projection: UTM NAD 83, Zone 13

0 4km

AVARONE METALS INC

Borys Lake Property

Property and Regional Geology

Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11, 14, 15	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 6

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

Hydrothermal alteration in the host rocks consists of biotization, chloritization, sericitization, and hematization, with the predominant alteration minerals being actinolite, tremolite, and diopside.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Possible deposit types include volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits ("VMS") and polymetallic vein deposits.

Typically, VMS deposits form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments from metal-enriched fluids associated with seafloor hydrothermal convection. Host rocks can be either volcanic or sedimentary. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they occur in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environments. Most, but not all, significant VMS mining districts are defined by deposit clusters formed within rifts or calderas (Galley et al. 2006).

Polymetallic vein deposits are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed, and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism.

Historical work on the Property shows that host meta-sedimentary rocks have been sheared and faulted, giving rise to zones of weakness where sulfide-rich polymetallic siliceous fluids have intruded and accumulated.

9.0 EXPLORATION

On 17 April 2013, Geotech Ltd of Aurora, Ontario ("Geotech") carried out helicopter-borne versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM^{plus}) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical surveys over the Borys Lake Property. The surveys consisted of a total of 229 line-kilometers of geophysical data, representing an approximate area of 44 km^2. The objectives of the geophysical surveys were to identify magnetic and conductive zones, and to evaluate survey results for indications of base metal deposits.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM^{plus}) system, and horizontal magnetic gradiometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were prepared at Geotech's Aurora office.

Surveys were flown in a northwest-southeast (N 140° E azimuth) direction with traverse line spacing of 200 meters. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines at a spacing of 2,000 meters. The helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 75 meters above the ground with an average survey speed of 80 km/hour, providing actual average EM bird terrain clearance of 41 meters and a magnetic sensor clearance of 51 meters. The survey was flown using a Eurocopter Aerospatiale (AStar) 350 B3 helicopter, registration C-FKOI, owned and operated by Geotech Aviation. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by a Geotech crew. The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, was converted by Geotech into the NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 13 North coordinate system in Oasis Montaj. Processed VTEM survey results are presented as calculated dBz/dt time constant (Tau), which is an indicator of geological unit's electrical conductance.

9.1 Survey Results

The airborne geophysical survey, carried out in 2013, outlined five anomalous conductive zones designated A, B, C, D, and E, that were interpreted from VTEM and magnetic data (Figure 7). Anomaly A is situated approximately 500 meters northwest of the Property. Anomalies B, C, D, and E are located on the Borys Lake Property.

Zone A

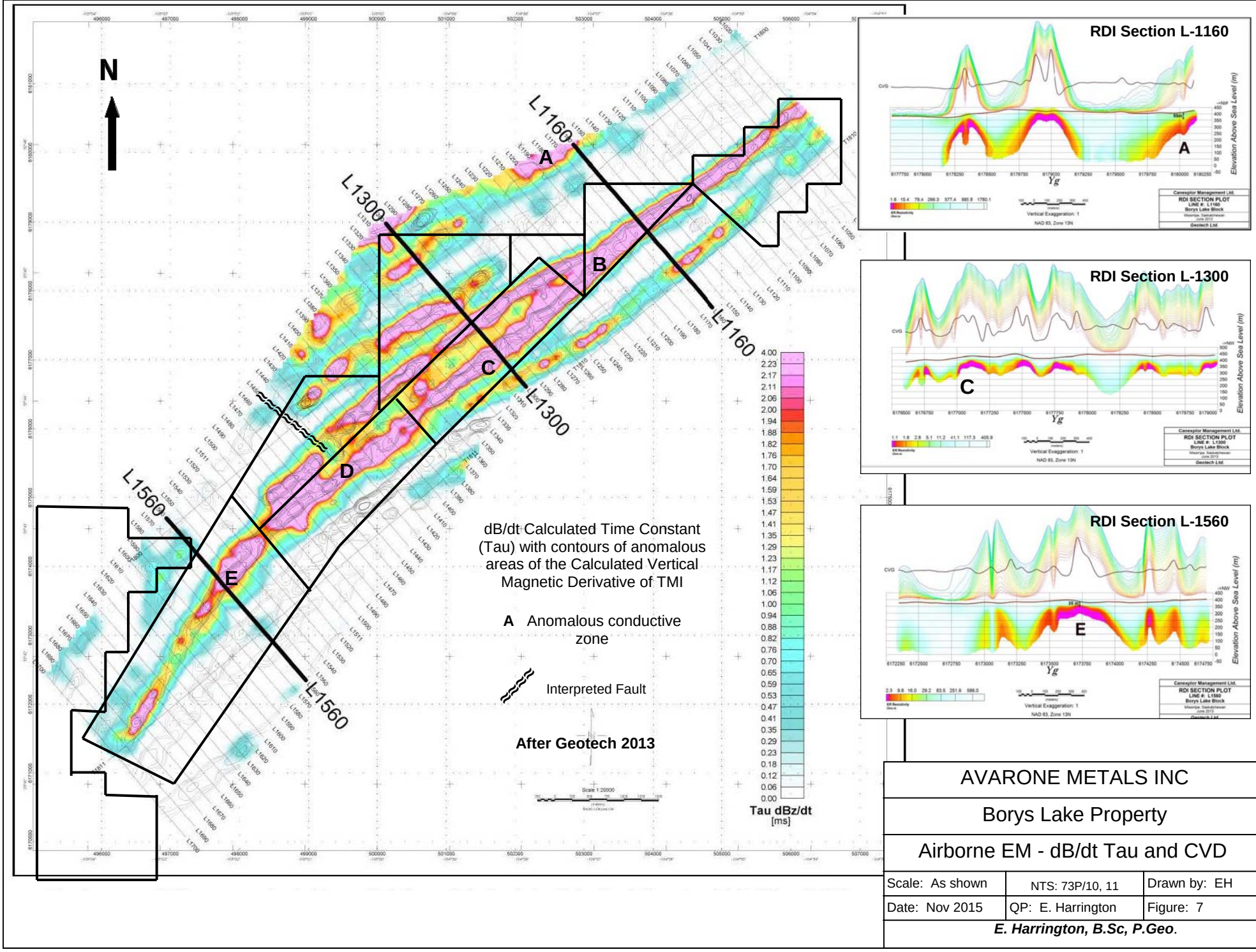
Anomalous zone A has a 975-meter long conductive trend between survey lines L1160 to L1200. The resistivity depth image ("RDI") of L1160 shows a thin sub-vertical conductor (double-pick anomaly) dipping to the north, where anomaly A is located. The conductor top has an approximate depth of 50 meters. Zone A shows a Time-constant (Tau) value of 3 milliseconds, which is favorable for nickel mineralization. Zone A is located in the area of showing SMDI 0880.

Zone B

Two conductive trends with visible association to magnetic anomalies join in the Zone B area. These conductors appear to be structurally related, possibly reflecting changes in lithology. Where the conductors join, cross-cutting systems favorable for mineralization can be formed. Zone B is located in the area of showing SMDI 0885.

Zone C

Zone C shows a thin sub-vertical conductor (double-pick TEM anomaly) with time-constant (Tau) of 2 ms. There is minimal magnetic association at this location, possibly attributed to the lower magnetic susceptibility of the silicate gneiss rocks. Copper and zinc mineralization was shown by drill testing at SMDI 8155, which is located in the vicinity of Zone C.



AVARONE METALS INC		
Borys Lake Property		
Airborne EM - dB/dt Tau and CVD		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 7
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

Zone D

Zone D is located on the north shore of Borys Lake and shows TEM response of complex dB/dt and Bfield geometry. Tau values in the range of 2.6 ms to 3.9 ms occur between survey lines L1420 and L1450. The conductive zone also shows magnetic association. Zone D is in the area of showing SMDI 0848. Zinc-copper mineralization extends from SMDI 0848 southwest to the north shore of Dead Lake where SMDI 0857a and b are located. Mineralization is interpreted to be structurally controlled, with faults cross cutting the geological contact between the Rottenstone and La Ronge domains. Faulting is identified from measured and calculated derivatives of magnetic data.

Zone E

Zone E is a broad conductive TEM anomaly in the general area of the SMDI 0858 zinc showing. The TEM anomaly exhibits time-constant (Tau) values up to 3 ms, and has magnetic association. The conductor top is interpreted to be at a depth of approximately 30 meters. The zone's apparent resistivity is < 3 ohm-m, which is a favorable indicator for base metal mineralization.

10.0 DRILLING

Historical drilling carried out on the Property has been outlined in Section 6.2 Previous Work. To the writer's knowledge, there has been no other drilling carried out on the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, and SECURITY

No information regarding sample preparation, analysis, or security of the outlined historical exploration work in Section 6 is available to the writer.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Other than a review of a claim status review and the Property examination, the writer did not attempt to verify other Property information as the accuracy of information provided by the cited sources is considered by the writer to be sufficient.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

The writer is unaware of any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing having been carried out on the subject Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Borys Lake Property. No work permits have been applied for.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While not adjacent to the subject Property, the nearby Brabant Lake sulfide deposit is considered by the writer to be relevant.

Brabant Lake

The Brabant Lake property is located approximately 175 kilometers north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan, and approximately 90 kilometers northeast of the Borys Lake Property. Prospecting in 1956 led to the discovery of what has become known as the McKenzie deposit.

The Brabant Lake property is located within the Reindeer Zone, which comprises a lithologically and structurally complex mix of arc-related volcanic and plutonic rocks, coeval or derived volcanogenic clastics, subordinate later arkosic deltaic assemblages and crustal melt fractions. Biotite gneiss and semi-continuous bands of interbedded amphibolite, and calc-silicate gneisses comprise the predominant lithologies on the property. Pegmatites and other melt fractions are common.

The deposit consists of two parallel, generally north-northeasterly-striking and moderately west-northwesterly-dipping zones referred to as the Upper and Lower Zones. Many of the historical diamond drill holes on the property did not go deep enough to intersect the Lower Zone (Chamois et al. 2006).

Mineralization consists of variable amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena forming tabular- to lens-shaped bodies of disseminated to massive sulfides, sulfide-rich breccias, concordant to discordant veins, and veinlets. Mineralization has been traced along strike by drilling for over 1,000 meters and down dip for over 700 meters.

Average true width of the mineralization, at a 2% zinc cutoff and minimum 3 meter width, is 4.9 meters in the Upper Zone and 5.15 meters in the Lower Zone. The deposit has an NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource (Murchison Minerals website).as follows:

- Indicated Resource of 1.5 Mt grading 9.2% zinc and 0.8% copper; and
- Inferred Resource of 3.0 Mt grading 5.6% zinc and 0.6% copper

Re-interpretation of VTEM and BHEM surveys has identified numerous conductors laterally and down dip from known mineralization, which confirms that the deposit remains open to expansion by drilling in all direction.

While mineralization found in the Brabant Lake deposit is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Borys Lake Property, similarities in lithological type, age, and structure indicate exploration potential.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretations

Necessary conditions for structurally controlled or replacement deposits include a well-developed fracture system and a physical and chemical environment that will permit efficient gold precipitation sufficiently long enough to form an economic deposit.

Favorable host rock types will be competent (brittle) and therefore more likely to form through-going upward-branching open fractures under faulting stresses. Less competent rocks under similar stresses tend to form stockworks. The introduction of silica, as host rock replacement and as quartz gangue in vein and breccia fillings, is an important ground preparation event enhancing the host rock's ability to fracture and maintain open fissures.

Host rock porosity is also a depositional factor, as increased porosity facilitates the movement of pore fluids. The more fluid moving through the rock, the more opportunity for mineral deposition.

Porosity is a genetic characteristic of rocks. Some rocks, by their method of formation, are more porous than others. Porosity can be increased by physical and/or chemical means. Physical means include faulting, brecciation, and fracturing. Chemical porosity enhancement could include removal and/or remobilization of rock components during metamorphism or by the general processes of weathering and alteration. Disseminated-style mineralization is more likely in rocks that are naturally porous or have been made porous by chemical means.

The following statements are consistent with the above observations:

- Property lithology consists of Proterozoic-age metamorphic gneissic rocks of the La Ronge Domain, with some felsic granitic intrusions;

- The Property area has undergone at least one series of deformation resulting in the formation of folds, shears, and faults;
- Felsic intrusions could have provided the heat source for mineralizing hydrothermal activity;
- The Borys Lake Property is near the tectonic contacts between the La Ronge, Glennie, and Kisseynew Domains;
- All eight of the SMDI mineral occurrences located on the Property show structural deformation, silicification, quartz vein formation, and sulfide mineralization;
- In 1972, drill hole 16-72, sited on the main zone, returned 3.5% zinc, 0.28% lead, 0.11% copper and 0.41 opt (14.1 g/t) silver over a true width of 16.0 meters;
- Historical drilling has outlined a NI 43-101 non-compliant deposit containing approximately 1.3 million tons grading 1.91% combined zinc and lead; and
- Interpretation of EM and magnetic data from the airborne geophysical survey shows elongated northeast-trending highs suggesting geological structures, such as faults and/or veining.

25.2 Conclusions

The Property is classified as an early-stage prospect and is considered to have potential to host economic zinc-lead-copper mineralization because:

- On the Borys Lake Property, favorable indicators for sulfide mineralization are suggested by the presence of conductive targets associated with magnetic anomalies;
- Detailed resistivity depth imaging shows that the conductor tops vary in depth from near surface to about 100 meters; and
- Historical exploration work shows a main zone containing significant zinc and lead mineralization, and other sulfide mineralization, as well as gold and silver values, occurring over a strike length of approximately 4.5 kilometers.

DDH 8-72 @ 152.5 ft along core:
Sphalerite and pyrrhotite in quartz

DDH 6-72 @ 355 ft along core:
Sphalerite and pyrrhotite in quartz

Main Zone Gossan

AVARONE METALS INC		
Borys Lake Property		
Photos		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 73P/10, 11	Drawn by: EH
Date: Nov 2015	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 8
E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.		

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Borys Lake Property is of sufficient merit to justify the following two-phase exploration program:

Phase 1

Phase 1 work should consist of prospecting using a light-weight portable drill. Prospecting would investigate mineralization along the strike of the main zone. The budget is based on work being carried out from a camp established on the Property, and supplied by helicopter as needed. The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $56,000.

Phase 2:

Phase 2 is contingent upon Phase 1 identifying areas suitable for follow-up. Phase 2 work should consist of further prospecting using a light-weight portable drill, followed by diamond drilling. With drill holes averaging 200 meters in depth, total drilling will be approximately 1,500 meters (4,900). Phase 2 drilling is estimated to cost approximately $1,100,000.

Proposed Budgets: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Work

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 1 Exploration Program
Borys Lake Property, Saskatchewan,
Canada

						ALL CAN$
Project preparation					$	3,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)						4,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Days		Totals	
Project Geologist	$	800	2	$	1,600	
Geotechnician x 2		800	7		5,600	
Prospector		700	7		4,900	12,100
Field Costs:						
Food & Accommodation	$	750	7		5,250	
Communications		75	7		525	
Shipping					1,500	
Supplies		100	7		700	
Vehicle Rental		200	4		800	
Other Rentals		75	7		525	9,300
Assays & Analyses:		Rate	Units			
Rock Samples	$	50	60			3,000
Contracts:						
Helicopter support		1,200	10 hrs.			12,000
Drill rental and field supplies		250	7			1,750
Report:						
Technical report [NI 43-101]						5,000
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit (10%)						5,015
			Total		$	55,165
			Rounded up to		**$**	**56,000**

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program
Borys Lake Property, Saskatchewan, Canada

Project Preparation					$	6,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl. freight, transportation, and wages)						10,000
Geological Field Crew:		**Rate**	**Days**	**Totals**		
Project Geologist	$	800	30	$ 24,000		
Geotechnician x 2		800	30	24,000		
Prospector		700	30	21,000		
				45,000		69,000
Field Costs:						
Food and Lodging (7 @ $250/day)		1,750	30	52,500		
Communications		75	30	2,250		
Shipping				10,000		
Supplies		150	30	4,500		
Rentals (truck and fuel)		250	6	1,500		
Other Rentals		50	30	1,500		
				72,250		72,250
Assays and Analyses:		**Rate**	**Units**			
Rock		50	350			17,500
Contracts:						
Prospecting and light drill		250	30	7,500		
Helicopter Support (4 hr/day min)		7,400	30	$ 222,000		
Weather Days		2,500	3	7,500		
Diamond Drilling		300	1,500	450,000		
Mobe/Demobe				60,000		
				747,000		747,000
Project Report:						
Technical Report (NI 43-101- compliant)						7,000
				Sub-Total		928,750
Contractor (admin and profit @ 10%)						46,438
Operator (admin and profit @ 6%)						55,725
				Total	$	1,030,913
				Rounded up to	$	**1,100,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

Chamois, P., and Harron, G,. 2006:
Technical Report on the Brabant Lake Property, Saskatcewan, Canada, for Manicouagan Minerals Inc.

Galley, A., Hannington, M. and Jonasson, I., 2006:
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits; Consolidation and Synthesis of Mineral Deposits Knowledge web site, Geological Survey of Canada.

Geotech Ltd, 2013a:
Interpretation Report on a Helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM^{plus}) and Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer Geophysical Survey, Borys Lake, Missinipe, Saskatchewan, Canada, for Canexplor Management Ltd, June 2013.

Murchison Minerals Ltd, 2015:
News Release May 4.

Murchison Minerals Ltd website: http://www.murchisonminerals.com/s/Home.asp
Accessed 28 November 2015.

SEM (Saskatchewan Energy and Mines), 1991:
Base Metals in Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Open File Report 91-1, pp 149-153.

Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index Website: http://www.ir.gov.sk.ca/SMDI

GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers ("km")	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("ha")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonne	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	Grams/tonne	34.2857
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Alteration: Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Anomaly: A geochemical or geophysical character deviating from regularity.

Arenite: A clean sandstone that is well sorted, contains little or no matrix material, and has a relatively simple mineral composition

Argillization: The replacement or alteration of feldspars to form clay minerals.

Antiform: A fold whose limbs close upward in strata for which the stratigraphic sequence is not known.

Clastic: Consisting of fragments moved from their place of origin.

Chloritization: The replacement by, conversion into, or introduction of chlorite

Conglomerate: Detrital sedimentary rock made up of more or less rounded fragments of such size that an appreciable percentage of volume of rock consists of particles of granule size or larger.

Epigenetic: A mineral deposit formed later than the enclosing rocks. In ore petrology, applied to mineral deposits of later origin than the enclosing rocks or to the formation of secondary minerals by alteration.

Gangue: Assessory minerals associated with ore in a vein.

Hydrothermal: An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

Ma: Million years.

Pluton: Igneous rock formed beneath the surface by consolidation from magma.

Silicification: The introduction of, or replacement by, silica, generally resulting in the formation of fine-grained quartz, chalcedony, or opal, which may fill pores and replace existing minerals.

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

3476 Dartmoor Place, Vancouver, BC, V5S 4G2
Tel: (604) 437-9538 Email: ed.harrington.geo@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.

2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.

3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over thirty years in Canada, the United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Argentina, Australia, Greenland, and Mexico. Relevant work experience includes drilling and other exploration activities on structurally-hosted base metal deposits in Greenland and Canada.

4. 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”.

5. I am responsible for the information presented in the technical report titled “Technical Report on the Borys Lake Property, La Ronge Mining District, Saskatchewan, Canada” and dated 30 November 2015 (the “Technical Report”). I inspected the Property on 25 June 2012. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

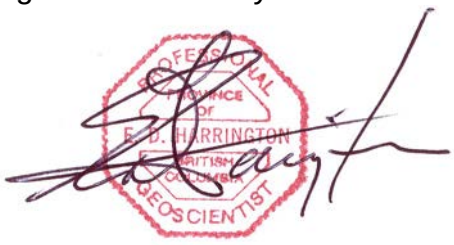
6. I am independent of both Avarone Metals Inc (the “Issuer”) and Geomode Mineral Exploration Ltd (the “Vendor”) applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me and/or in the Reliance Geological Services library and records, and I have visited the subject property personally.

8. I consent to the use of this Technical Report only in its entirety for filing with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files or their websites accessible by the public.

Effectively dated this30th day of November 2015

Signed this 30th day of November 2015



Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.