

**NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT PERTAINING TO:**

**KONTIKI PROPERTY**

**CHARLEVOIX-SAGUENAY AREA**

**Quebec**

**NTS 22C04**

*January 31, 2014*

***Prepared for Genius Properties Ltd***

32	72.64	28	58.693	92	238.028	16	32.065
Ge	Ni	U	S				
germanium	nickel	uranium	sulfur				

**P R O P E R T I E S**

*Prepared by: Alain Tremblay, Eng., and  
Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A.*

**DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE AND CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION****Certificate of Qualified Person**

I, Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A., do hereby certify that:

- a) I am registered under the name Solumines, and my place of business is located at 54 De La Vigie, Lévis, Province of Quebec, G6V 5W2;
- b) I am the qualified person responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report entitled “*NI 43-101 Technical Report pertaining to: Kontiki Property, Charlevoix-Saguenay area, Quebec, NTS 22C04. Prepared for Genius Properties Ltd.*” and dated January 31, 2014;
- c) I graduated with a degree in geological engineering from the University du Québec à Chicoutimi in 1978. I obtained a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) from Laval University in 1994. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (No. 32368). I have worked as a geological engineer since my graduation in 1978. My relevant experience for the Kontiki project was acquired during my years working as a project geologist for Serem (1978-1981), as a senior geologist for Agnico-Eagle (1982-1989), as a technical inspector for Natural Resources Canada’s C.E.I.P. program (1989-1990), and during the course of many mandates for junior exploration companies;
- d) I did not visit the property;
- e) I am responsible for all the sections of the technical report;
- f) I am independent of the issuer in accordance with Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
- g) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral project, and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;
- h) 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;

- i) As at January 31, 2014, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated January 31, 2014,

*Donald Théberge*



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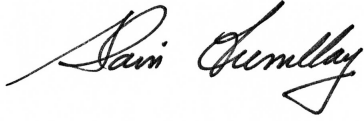
Donald Théberge, Eng., M.B.A.

**Certificate of Qualified Person**

I, Alain Tremblay, B.A.Sc., do hereby certify that:

- a) I am a geological engineer working for 2419-1538 Quebec Inc., a company otherwise known as Consultations Géo-Logic, whose place of business is located at 1032 De Fontenay-le-Comte, Quebec City, Province of Quebec, G1Y 2Y1;
- b) I am the qualified person for the preparation of Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the technical report entitled “*NI 43-101 Technical Report pertaining to: Kontiki Property, Charlevoix-Saguenay area, Quebec, NTS 22C04. Prepared for Genius Properties Ltd.*” and dated January 31, 2014.
- c) I graduated with a B.A.Sc. degree in geological engineering from École Polytechnique in Montréal in 1979. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, No. 33996. From graduation until 1994, I worked for public, para-public and public companies and the government in the field of mining exploration. During that time, I conducted or supervised geological studies and exploration programs on gold, base metals and industrial minerals in all geological provinces of the province of Quebec. I founded 2419-1538 Quebec Inc. in 1994 and have since acted as president of the company, which offers geological services for the exploration and development of mining properties.
- d) I was not involved into previous exploration work on this property. As co-author, I reviewed the historical data for the property and adjacent areas and discussed various issues related to the property with co-author Donald Thériège. I did not visit the property recently.
- e) I am independent of the issuer in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects;
- f) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;
- g) I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form;
- h) As at January 31, 2014, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 31<sup>st</sup> day of January, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alain Tremblay". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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Alain Tremblay, Geol.Eng, OIQ 33996

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## **1.0) SUMMARY**

The Kontiki property consists of one claim block totalling six map-designated cells for 345.39 ha. These claims are located in Sagard and Saguenay townships, in NTS 22C04. They will expire on April 4, 2014. Exploration work in the amount of \$7,200 will be required upon renewal, along with mining duties in the amount of \$217. No accrued work is currently registered on the claims.

On October 2013, Synergy Acquisition Corp. which has changed its name for Genius Properties Ltd., on January 28, 2014 entered into an agreement with two Canadian corporations to purchase 3,200 claims located in Canada, including the Kontiki property, in exchange of 10,000,000 common shares of Genius valued at \$0.06 per share. The shares were delivered and Genius now holds a 100% interest in the Kontiki property. The vendors retain a 1% NSR, of which one-half can be purchased by Genius at any time for an amount of \$500,000.

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Kontiki property. The only permit required to carry out exploration on the property is the usual forestry management permit. As the property is located close to a tourist region (the Malbaie and St-Simeon region), Genius must be cautious and keep the population informed in the event that it proceeds with drilling.

The property shows a very hilly topography, with elevations ranging from 180 to 340 m above sea level. Forest density varies with altitude. There are several creeks and lakes on the property and in the neighbouring area that can be used as a source of water for drilling and eventually mining, as the case may be. Based on historical reports, the overburden is thin, ranging in thickness from 0 to a few metres. The area contains rich wildlife and is a preferred habitat for moose, deer and woodland caribou. The property is easily accessible by paved and gravel roads. Heavy equipment such as drill rigs, bulldozers, etc. can be downloaded directly on the property. Room and board can be found in the village of St-Simeon.

Starting in 1943, the Quebec Ministry of Natural resources (MRNQ) completed regional and local geological mapping, followed by a reinterpretation of the airborne magnetic data collected by the federal government from 1951 to 1963. Regional lake-bottom sediment surveys were also completed. Unfortunately, an electromagnetic survey covering the region was never flown. It is also worth noting that while mapping the area, Rondot discovered the Charlevoix meteoritic impact, which occurred in the Late Devonian era.



From 1949 until now, three exploration periods can be established based on the element searched for. First came a period of uranium exploration extending from 1949 to 1968. Three main exploration companies were involved: Quebec Uranium Corporation, Charlevoix Uranium & Mines Corporation and St-Simeon Uranium. Several ground and airborne surveys were completed and radiometric anomalies were found NE of the Kontiki property.

The next period involved mica exploration and extended from 1973 to 1975. Kontiki Lead and Zinc Mines was the company involved, and soon after the muscovite discovery on the current Kontiki property, a resource of 2MT grading from 15 to 20% was estimated. The resource was only based on a visual estimate and surface work; no holes were drilled. In 1975, the BRGM completed recovery and quality tests on five batch samples from the property. Results ranged from 5 to 10% low-quality muscovite, considered non-commercial at the time.

The third period occurred in 2002-03 and consisted of the discovery of several showings of Platinum Group Elements and copper north of the Kontiki property. Virginia Gold Mines completed some stripping and trenching and abandoned the property.

The Kontiki property is located in the southeastern part of Grenville Province and lies just outside the limit of deformation resulting from the Charlevoix meteoritic impact. Two geological formations are known to occur on the property, the Moulin-à-Baude and the Port-aux-Quilles formations. The first is made up of hornblende schists and amphibolite gneisses, and the second of micaschists and gneisses.

In light of the geological context and the data in the historical reports, the type of deposit sought is LCT<sup>1</sup>-type pegmatite. This type of deposit is found in zoned pegmatites some distance from the granitic source, which could be the case for pegmatites on the Kontiki property.

In conclusion, muscovite has been discovered on the property, but with a non-commercial grade and poor quality, but has never been drilled to test whether grade and quality improve at depth. The pegmatite environment that occurs on the property could also be fertile for lithium, cesium, tantalum and REE, which has also never been assessed.

Considering the favourable geology and all the information available, a two-phase exploration program is recommended, as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> LCT: Lithium, cesium, tantalum and rare earth elements

Phase I:

Phase I would consist of geological and geophysical surveys with stripping and trenching to locate potential mineralized zones.

Phase II:

If the results of Phase I are positive, Phase II should be undertaken, and would consist of diamond drilling to test the extension of the mineralized or anomalous zones at depth.

The detailed budget for both phases is as follows:

<b>Geophysical and geological surveys, stripping and trenching</b>				
<b>Work</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Unit cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Program preparation	3	days	\$800	\$2,400
Line cutting	16	km	\$600	\$9,600
Magnetic survey	16	km	\$150	\$2,400
Geological survey				\$30,000
Stripping and trenching				\$30,000
Assays				\$5,000
Updating of report at the end of Phase I, and filing for statutory purposes				\$10,000
Contingency 12%				\$10,728
			<b>Total Phase I</b>	<b>\$100,128</b>
<b>Phase II: Diamond drilling</b>				
Program preparation	4	days	\$800	\$3,200
Diamond drilling \$100/m all inclusive	800	m	\$100	\$80,000
Updating of report at the end of Phase II, and filing for statutory purposes				\$10,000
Contingency 12%				\$11,184
			<b>Total Phase II</b>	<b>\$104,384</b>
			<b>Total Phase I and II</b>	<b>\$204,512</b>

## **2.0) INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1) RECIPIENT**

This technical report on the Kontiki property has been prepared at the request of Genius Properties Ltd. ("Genius").

### **2.2) OBJECTIVES**

This report describes the scientific and technical information concerning the exploration activities, both historical and recent, carried out on the Kontiki property.

### **2.3) SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION**

This report is based on the documentation provided by Genius and the statutory work filed with the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources (MRNQ). A complete, detailed list of the documentation used is given in Item 27, "References".

### **2.4) SCOPE OF THE PERSONAL INSPECTION BY THE QUALIFIED PERSON**

The author has not visited the property.

### **2.5) UNITS USED IN THIS REPORT**

Unless otherwise indicated, the units used in this report are in the metric system, amounts are in Canadian dollars, and coordinates are in the UTM system, NAD83, Zone 19.

## **3.0) RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

Alain Tremblay, Eng., and Donald Th  berge, Eng., M.B.A., are the authors of this report. Alain Tremblay prepared Item 6.0, "History", Item 7.0, "Geology", and Item 8.0, "Deposit Types". Donald Th  berge prepared all the other sections of the technical report. No other experts were involved in the preparation of the report.

## **4.0) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

### **4.1) AREA**

The property is made up of one claim block totalling six map-designated claims, for a total of 345.39 ha.

### **4.2) LOCATION**

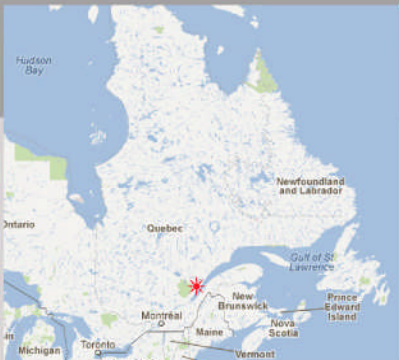
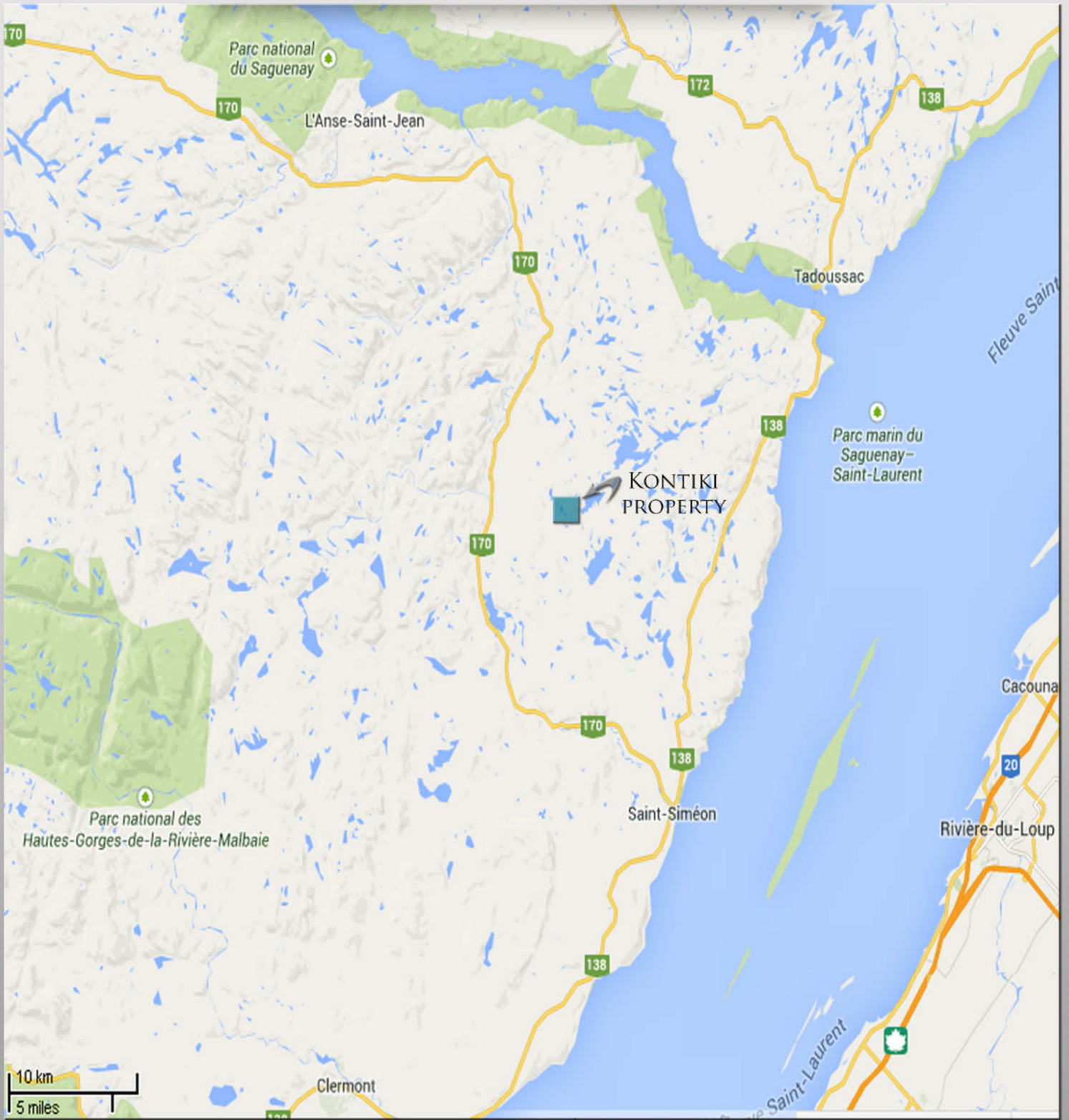
The property covers parts of Saguenay and Sagard townships. The six claims are located in NTS 22C04. The property is centered on UTM coordinates 426 472E / 5 318 700N. It is located approximately 22 km SW of the village of Baie Ste-Catherine or 23 km NNW of the village of St-Simeon. The property boundaries have not been surveyed and do not need to be surveyed, as they are already defined by the NTS coordinate system. The property location is shown in Figure 1, "Location Map".

### **4.3) TYPE OF MINERAL TENURE**

The Kontiki property is made up of six map-designated claims that will expire on April 4, 2014. Exploration work in the amount of \$7,200 will be required upon renewal, along with mining duties in the amount of \$328.50. No accrued work is currently registered on the claims. The claims are actually registered to the name of Synergy Acquisition Corp, but a request will be made to change the name of the titles holder to Genius Properties Ltd. The claims are described in Table 1, "Claims Description", and illustrated in Figure 2, "Claims Map".

**TABLE 1: CLAIMS DESCRIPTION**

NTS sheet	Title type	Title #	Expiry date	Area(Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties	Title holder
22C04	CDC	2340517	April 4, 2014	57.57	\$0	\$1,200	\$54.75	Synergy Acquisition Corp.
22C04	CDC	2340518	April 4, 2014	57.57	\$0	\$1,200	\$54.75	Synergy Acquisition Corp.
22C04	CDC	2340519	April 4, 2014	57.57	\$0	\$1,200	\$54.75	Synergy Acquisition Corp.
22C04	CDC	2340521	April 4, 2014	57.56	\$0	\$1,200	\$54.75	Synergy Acquisition Corp.
22C04	CDC	2340522	April 4, 2014	57.56	\$0	\$1,200	\$54.75	Synergy Acquisition Corp.
22C04	CDC	2340523	April 4, 2014	57.56	\$0	\$1,200	\$54.75	Synergy Acquisition Corp.
			Total	345.39	\$0	\$7,200	\$328.50	

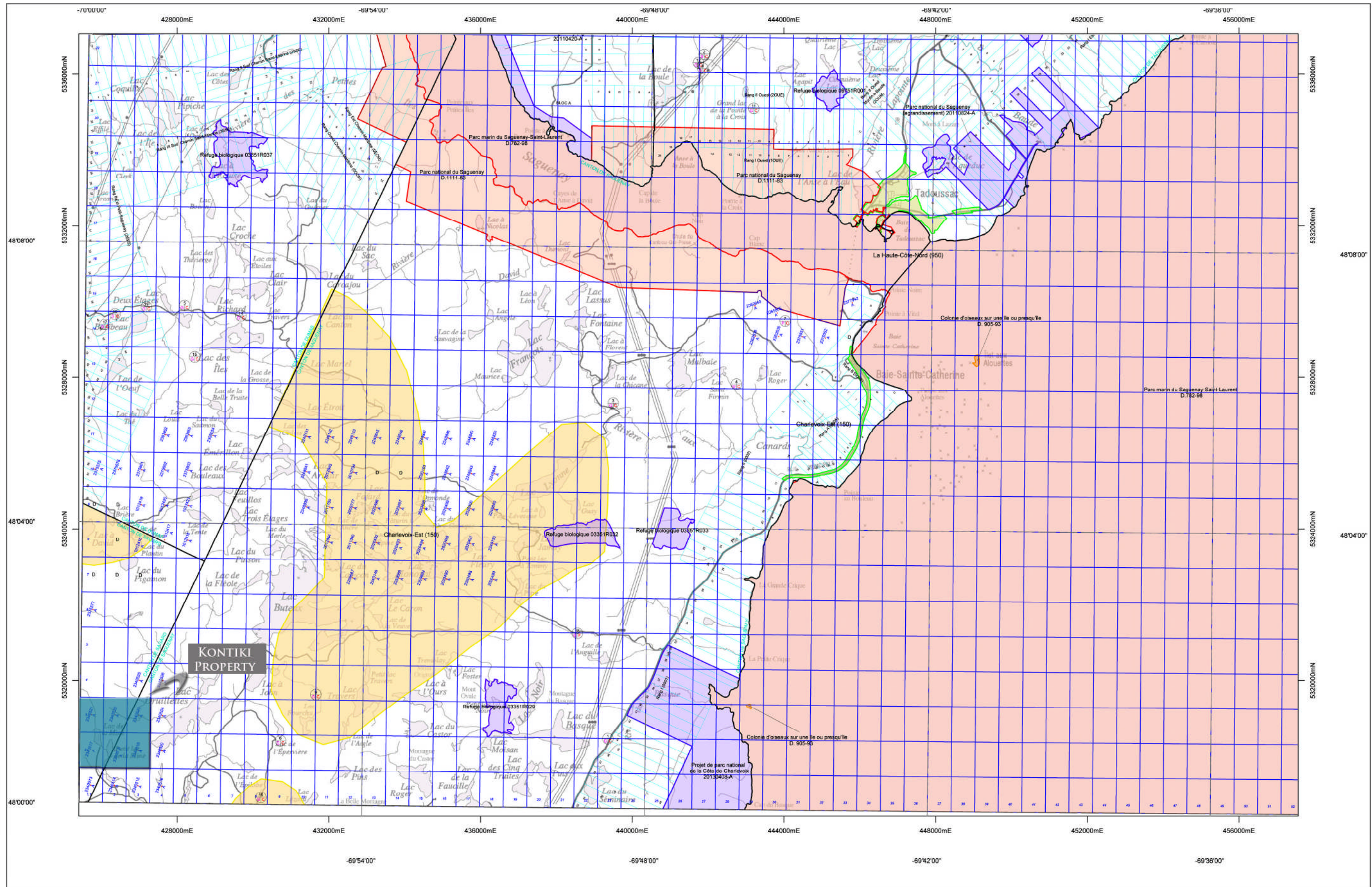


  
**KONTIKI  
 PROPERTY**



**FIGURE:1**  
 PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*  
 DATE: 12/18/2013  
 MAP: 22C04

**LOCATION MAP**  
 Kontiki Property



#### **4.4) NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ISSUER'S TITLES**

On October 2013, Synergy (now known as Genius Properties Ltd.) entered into an agreement with two Canadian corporations to purchase 3,200 claims located in Canada, including the Kontiki property. The consideration for this acquisition is that Genius agreed to:

- Deliver 10,000,000 shares at \$0.06 to the vendors at closing. The shares were delivered and Genius now holds a 100% interest in the Kontiki property.

#### **4.5) ROYALTIES**

The two Canadian Corporations that sold their 3,200 claims to Genius hold a royalty consisting of a 1% NSR,<sup>2</sup> of which one-half (0.5%) can be purchased by Genius at any time for an amount of \$500,000.

#### **4.6) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES**

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Kontiki property.

#### **4.7) REQUIRED PERMITS**

The only permit required to carry out exploration work on the property is the usual permit for forestry management. The company must also respect all the environmental laws applicable to the type of work done.

### **5.0) PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESSIBILITY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLIMATE**

#### **5.1) TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, VEGETATION AND DRAINAGE**

The property is located at an elevation ranging from 180 m to 340 m above sea level. The topography is very hilly in places. The area is mainly covered by a mixed forest made up of spruce, maple, fir, larch, aspen and pine, up to an altitude of 300 m. From 300 m to 600 m, spruce and birch

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<sup>2</sup> NSR: Net smelter royalty.

dominate. The area contains rich wildlife and is a preferred habitat for moose, deer and woodland caribou.

There are several creeks and lakes on the property and in the neighbouring area that can be used as a source of water for drilling and eventually mining, as the case may be. The main lakes are “Grand Lac de la Mine”, “Petit Lac de la Mine” and Lac Druillettes, the last being just east of the property. Based on historical reports, overburden is thin, ranging in thickness from 0 to a few metres.

## **5.2) ACCESSIBILITY**

There are two ways to access the property, both starting from the village of Saint-Simeon:

1) From Saint-Simeon take provincial road 170W, which is the road linking Saint-Simeon to the town of Saguenay. After approximately 15 km, or at UTM 423 700E/5 305 920N, turn north on a logging road for another 15 km, then at UTM 426 755E/5 316 962N, turn north on the road going to Grand Lac de la Mine. This road ends on the shore of Grand Lac de la Mine, on the south part of the property.

2) Alternatively, once again starting from Saint-Simeon, go north on Chemin-du-Port-Aux-Quilles. After approximately 6 km, at UTM coordinates 434 781E/5 305 118N, turn north on Chemin-du-Lac-du-Port-aux-Quilles. After about 20 km, at UTM 427 465E/5 316 510N, turn northwest on the road leading to Grand Lac de la Mine. The road ends after about 3.5 km, on the shore of the lake, on the south part of the property.

Heavy equipment such as a bulldozer, drill rig, etc. can be downloaded directly on the property. Room and board for the geological, geophysical and drilling crews can be found in the village of Saint-Simeon and in the town of La Malbaie. Access roads are shown in Figure 3, “Access Road Map”.

## **5.3) INFRASTRUCTURE**

There is no mining infrastructure on the property. Saint-Simeon, with a population of 1,300, is the closest village. Services and personnel not available in Saint-Simeon can be found in Clermont



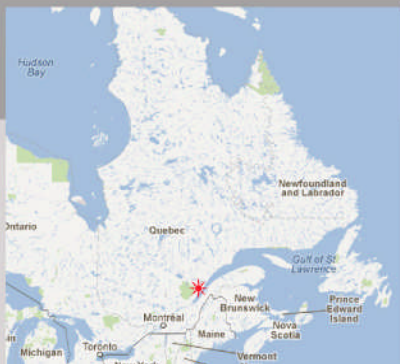
(population 3,000) and La Malbaie (population 10,000), located approximately 50 km from the property. Other services may be obtained from Quebec City, located approximately 200 km to the SW.

#### **5.4) CLIMATE**

The property is located in the northern maritime forest climate zone. This climate zone is characterized by cold winters and cool summers. Daily average temperatures range from -13°C in January to +18°C in July. Strong variations may occur. The extreme maximum recorded for one day is +14°C in January and +37°C in July, and the extreme minimum is -40°C in January and -1.7°C in July.<sup>3</sup> Freeze-up usually occurs in mid to late November and break-up in early to mid April.

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<sup>3</sup> From the Environment Canada website: Statistics for the town of La Malbaie from 1971 to 2000.



- KONTIKI PROPERTY
- ROADS



**FIGURE 3**  
 PREPARED BY: SOLUMINES  
 DATE: 12/18/2013  
 MAP: 22C04



**ACCESS ROADS**  
 KONTIKI PROPERTY

## **6.0) HISTORY**

### **6.1) GEOLOGICAL WORK BY THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT**

The first work reported in the vicinity of the property dates back to the geological surveys by S.H. Ross, from 1943 to 1950, at which time Sagard, Saguenay, Chauveau and Callières townships were mapped. In 1950, A.K Lang, working for the Quebec Government, visited the Quebec Uranium property now covered in part by the Kontiki claims, concluded that the uranium potential was not encouraging and suggested testing other pegmatites.

In 1952 and 1973, M.L Miller completed the geological mapping of the Tadoussac area, including part of the Kontiki property. Finally, in 1983, J. Rondot completed a geological synthesis of the Bas-Saguenay region, also covering the Kontiki property. Rondot established the main rock formations and how they were related.

In 1978, Les Relevés Géophysiques Inc. produced a reinterpretation of the magnetic data collected by the Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) in 1951-52 and 1962-63. The scale of this survey was too large and the flight lines too widely spaced to draw any conclusion about the Kontiki property. In 1986, Choinière did an interpretation of a lake-bottom sediments survey on samples taken by Soquem in 1978. Unfortunately, no anomalous results were obtained in the immediate vicinity of the property. In 2009, Trepanier produced a study on the evaluation of the Cu-Au-U potential in the mafic-ultramafic intrusions in Grenville Province; unfortunately, here again, the scale used does not permit accurate location of the Kontiki property.

The last survey reported was by Labbé in 2011, with a new lake-bottom sediments survey covering the Saguenay – Lac St-Jean and, of course, the Charlevoix area. Here again, no anomalous zones were located in the immediate vicinity of the property. Finally, it is important to mention that no new aeromagnetic surveys have been done since 1963, and no EM surveys have ever been flown over the area.

### **6.2) GEOLOGICAL WORK BY MINING AND/OR EXPLORATION COMPANIES**

The first mention of mining activities in the Kontiki area dates back to early 1900s, when Ross, S.H., RP 244 (1950) reports that artisanal mica books are extracted from pegmatites in the Callières area from small pits. At the time, mica in large books was used in fireproof glasses and electrical circuits.

Documents available in the MRN database indicate that most organized exploration of the property and its surroundings took place essentially during three different periods covering exploration for uranium, then muscovite and most recently Platinum Group Elements.

### **6.2.1) URANIUM**

The first exploration phase extended from 1949 to 1968. With the development of radiometric surveys, it was possible to identify radioactive mineral sources, such as uranium and related minerals. In 1949-50, two small companies, Quebec Uranium Corporation Ltd and Charlevoix Uranium & Mines Corp., did some prospecting, mapping and sampling of the pegmatites found in the central part of the property. Radioactivity responses were found to be associated with very small concentrations of what was probably allanite within biotite-rich pockets hosted by the pegmatites. Mica books a few inches in diameter were also found to be present. Two grab samples of radioactive mineralization returned grades of 0.008% and 0.05%  $U_3O_8$ .

Three years later, St-Simeon Uranium Corporation flew a magnetic and scintillometer survey over an area that included the Kontiki property. A few isolated peaks were identified, but the most continuous anomaly was a one-kilometre zone located some 200 metres off the northern boundary of the Kontiki property. Follow-up was recommended, but no documents are available relative to this recommendation.

The next work was done by Quebec Matagami Minerals Ltd. in 1967-68 on a property contiguous to the Kontiki property to the north. The work consisted of an airborne radiometric survey with ground follow-up of the anomalies. The longest anomaly found is oriented NNW-SSE and overlies the one-kilometre E-W St-Simeon anomaly discussed above. This anomaly reaches the north boundary of the Kontiki property as well. Results reported by Quebec Matagami Minerals Ltd. indicate that this long zone is related to a granitic horizon that shows radioactivity weakly but consistently above background levels. Elsewhere in the area, radiometric peaks correspond to isolated uranorthite concentrations within pegmatites.

Finally in 1968, Geoterrex Inc. flew a radiometric survey over six blocks for F.N. Charlebois. One of these blocks overlies the Kontiki property. In that area, two isolated radiometric peaks were identified. One lies some 300 metres outside the southeast boundary of the property, while the other is located some 250 metres northeast of Petit Lac de la Mine, on the Kontiki property.

### 6.2.2) MICA

All efforts to develop the property's mica potential were driven by Kontiki Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd. Most of the work was carried out between 1973 and 1975. In the first year, prospecting, mapping and sampling were completed.

Shortly thereafter, a few bulk samples were collected and sent to the Centre de Recherches Minérales du Québec (CRM) and Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal. Reports and other communications from Kontiki soon claimed that over 2 millions tons of ore grading between 15-20% muscovite had been identified.

A few published documents indicate that verifications by government geologists strongly suggest that these numbers were highly promotional. The grade was visually estimated and tonnages were presumed on the basis of continuity at depth, even though no drilling was ever done on the showing.

These doubts were confirmed, as feeds received by CRM and Ecole Polytechnique never exceeded 8.5% muscovite. Laboratory tests indicated that around 4% of the muscovite was recoverable, but that the methodology used could not achieve a high degree of purity, as it was difficult to eliminate biotite from the original material and some garnets and dark mineral inclusions were present.

In 1975, the BRGM (Bureau de Recherche Géologiques et Minières, France) was associated with the Kontiki property and worked on five batch samples of mica from the property. Thorough testing was performed on these batches. The recoveries achieved for the five feeds were 10.1%, 10.2%, 6.87%, 5.70% and 5.44% muscovite. As the BRGM considered mica recovery of 8-20% to be a minimal criterion for the material to be considered as having economical potential, only two batches qualified.

The mineralogy of the muscovite concentrates was carefully examined by electron microscope and chemical analysis. It was found that part of the muscovite was contaminated by inherent brown-amber flakes. Oxides and garnet inclusions were also observed in the muscovite flakes. Due to the low recovery and poor quality of the concentrates, BRGM considered the project to have low development potential.

### **6.2.3) PLATINUM GROUP ELEMENTS**

In 2002, a prospector find north of the Kontiki property resulted in a major exploration project by Virginia Gold Mines and BHP Billiton. The southernmost claims of this project overlay the north part of the Kontiki property, but no work was done on the property.

Gold, platinum and palladium mineralization was found to be associated within alteration zones of limited extent hosted by a pyroxenite. None of the zones are close to the Kontiki property.

### **6.3) HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

In 1973, Kontiki Lead and Zinc estimated a resource of 2MT grading 15-20% muscovite. The grade was visually estimated and tonnages were presumed on the basis of continuity at depth, even though no drilling was ever done on the showing. In fact, the showing was never drilled, and the BRGM estimated the muscovite grade at 5 to 10%.

**Please note these resources are historical in nature. The qualified person was unable to verify the accuracy and the validity of the information. Genius is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

### **6.4) PRODUCTION**

There has never been any production from the Kontiki property.

### **6.5) HISTORICAL DRILLING**

Diamond drilling has never been performed on the property.

A summary of the historical work completed on the property is indicated in Table 2, on the next page.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL WORK

Kontiki property				
Year	GM	Company	Exploration	Remarks
1949	00466	Quebec Uranium Corp.	Property visit	Verification for mica and uranium in pegmatites.
1950	00629-B	Quebec Uranium Corp.	Promotional report	
1950	00789	Ministère des Mines Quebec Uranium Corp	Property visit	Two samples were taken and revealed values of 0.006% and 0.050% equivalent $U_3O_8$
1950	00725	Charlevoix Uranium & Mines	Report on the property	Recommend survey with a Geiger counter and systematic sampling of the pegmatites
1953	02719-A	St-Siméon Uranium Corp.	Report on several groups of claims, including the Kontiki property.	Scintillometer survey over part of the Kontiki property. A few isolated peaks discovered, and a 1-km long anomaly located 200 m off the northern boundary of the Kontiki property.
1967	21157	Quebec Mattagami Minerals	Radiometric airborne survey	A long, NNW-SSE-striking anomaly discovered close to the north boundary of the Kontiki property.
1968	24633	Quebec Mattagami Minerals	Summary report	Summary report over a large property that included the Kontiki property. No further exploration recommended.
1968	23867	F.N Charlebois	Radiometric airborne survey	Covered a large property that included the Kontiki project. One anomaly located 250 m NE of Petit Lac de la Mine, on Kontiki.
1969	24241	Claims Charlebois	Surface work	Trenches just south of the property. No assay results indicated.
1969	24240	Claims Charlebois	Surface work	Trenches just west of the property. No assay results indicated.
1973	29639	Kontiki Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd.	Geological mapping	Detailed geological mapping of the mica-bearing pegmatite. Possible ore resources estimated at 2M tonnes at 20% muscovite (based on visual assessment)
1974	33440	Kontiki Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd.	Metallurgical tests	Quality and recovered percentage not enough to support a commercial operation.
1975	31942	Kontiki Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd., Serem Ltd.,	Metallurgical tests	% recovery of muscovite too low, low quality, feldspar recovery not interesting. Project considered as having low development potential.
1977	39070	Shell Canada Ltd.	Regional geological compilation	Regional compilation of the eastern Grenville. Concluded that many areas are unexplored, with good potential.
2002	59329	Claims Boivin, Claims Lavoie	Sampling and analysis	Anomalous copper values found north of the Kontiki property.
2003	60044	Virginia Gold Mines, BHP/Billiton	Exploration work north of the Kontiki property.	Gold, PGE and copper mineralization in a pyroxenite about 5 km north of the Kontiki property.

## **7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**

### **7.1) GENERAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

About two-third or 600,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Grenville geological province lies in Quebec. Grenville Province is 300 to 600 km wide and approximately 2,000 km long. It is bounded to the north and northwest by the Grenville front, and to the south by the St-Lawrence Lowlands. Rocks observed in this province show high metamorphism with high temperature intrusives (anorthosites, mangerites). Grenville Province forms a mobile polycyclic zone, Upper Precambrian in age. It is mainly recognized for its ore deposits of iron, titanium and industrial minerals. Figure 4 show the position of the property relative to the Grenville and illustrate the main deposits located in this geological province.

### **7.2) REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The Kontiki property is located in the south-eastern part of the Grenville geological province. Older rocks of the Grenville in this area are considered to be represented by the Tadoussac Complex, a group of Archean to Aphebian tonalitic to granitic migmatites (around 1.5-1.7 billion years old), interpreted to be the continental crust on which younger sedimentary units were deposited.

The Tadoussac Complex is overlain by the Baie-Comeau Supergroup, composed of various groups of sedimentary formations that occupy most of the terrains between the St-Lawrence River and the Parc des Laurentides. All these formation were affected by the Grenville Orogeny, dated around 1.1 to 1.0 billion years. The sedimentary formations mentioned now present the characteristic of various paragneisses and quartzites.

In the Kontiki area, the metasedimentary units belonging to the St-Simeon Group (Baie-Comeau Supergroup) lie on the migmatites of the Tadoussac Complex. Further west, the charnockitic suites of the Parc des Laurentides Complex dominate, and to the north, approaching the Saguenay River, vast younger anorthositic complexes constitute the limits of the St-Simeon Group. To the southeast, close to the St-Lawrence River, the Grenvillian rocks are overlain by subhorizontal sedimentary units of the Cambro-Ordovician St-Lawrence Lowlands.



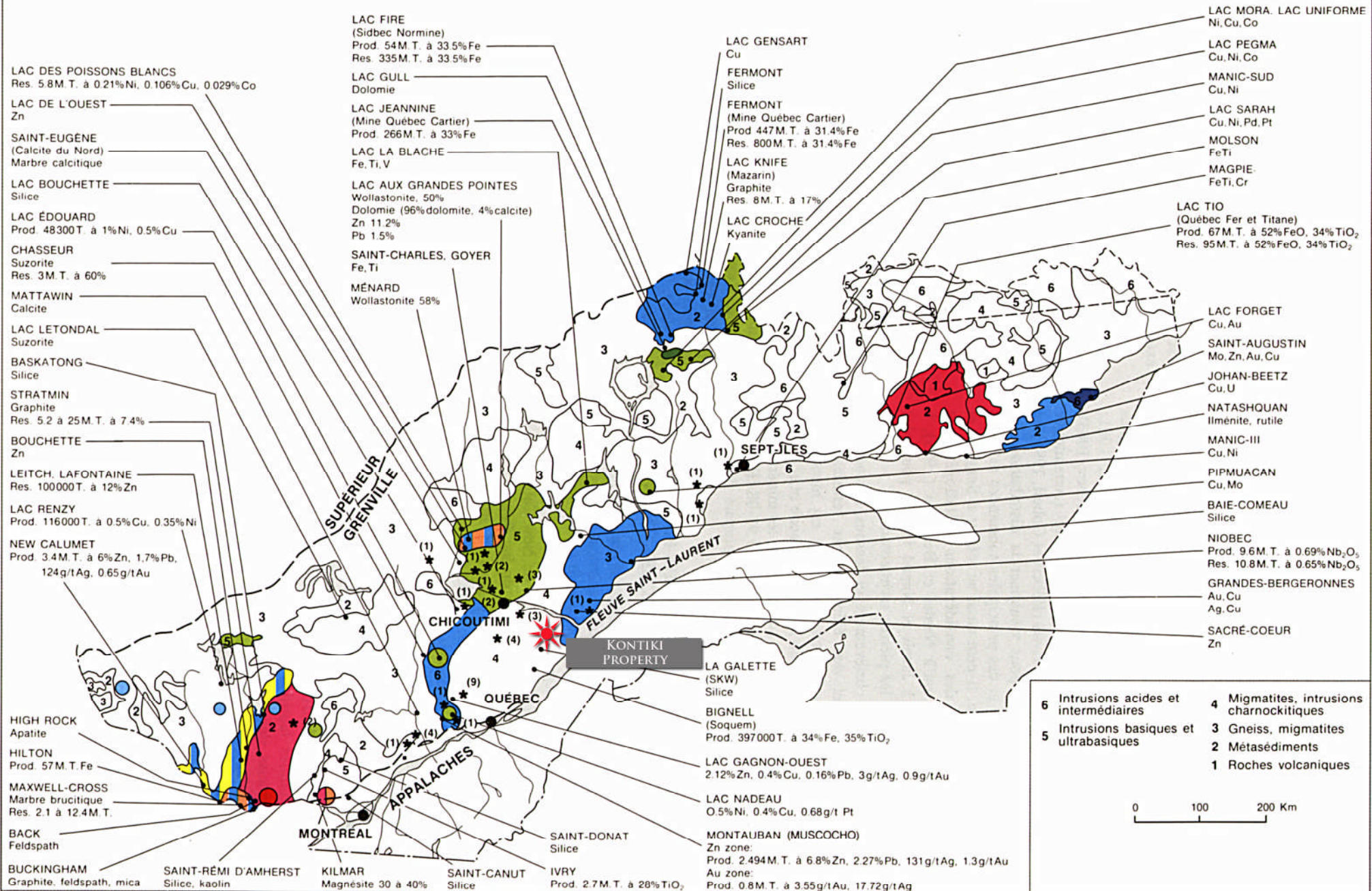
# GRENVILLE

## Main Geological features and Mineralizations

Source: MM 94-01

FIGURE:4

- Zn, Cu, Pb, Au, Ag
- Cu, EGP
- Dolomie
- Zn, Mo, (Cu, Au)
- TR (REE)
- Wollastonite
- Cu
- Graphite
- Feldspath
- Cu, Ni Co EGP
- ★ (3) Nombre de carrières de granite



The St-Simeon Group includes three formations, namely, from top to bottom (younger to older):

- 1) The Port-aux-Quilles Formation, characterized by micaschist and gneisses, mostly composed of quartz and aluminum-rich minerals like garnet and sillimanite;
- 2) The Moulin à Baude Formation, characterized by hornblende schists, amphibolites and amphibolite-biotite gneisses; and
- 3) The St-Paul du Nord Formation, constituted of biotite gneisses and leptynite units.

Due to the intense metamorphism, the mineral assemblages are mostly compatible with an amphibolitic facies, and all the rocks show various stages of multi-folding and faulting. Mafic to felsic dykes and pegmatitic lensy material invade most of the units. The major fault systems recognized are NE-SW and WNW-ENE.

### **7.3) PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

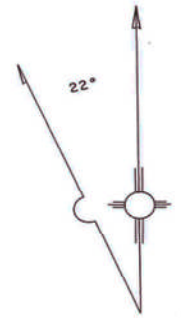
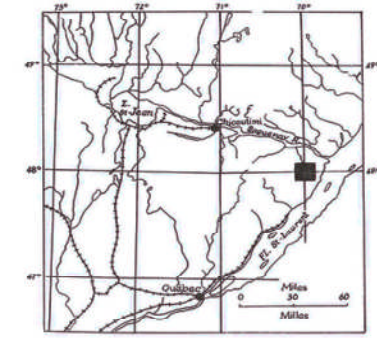
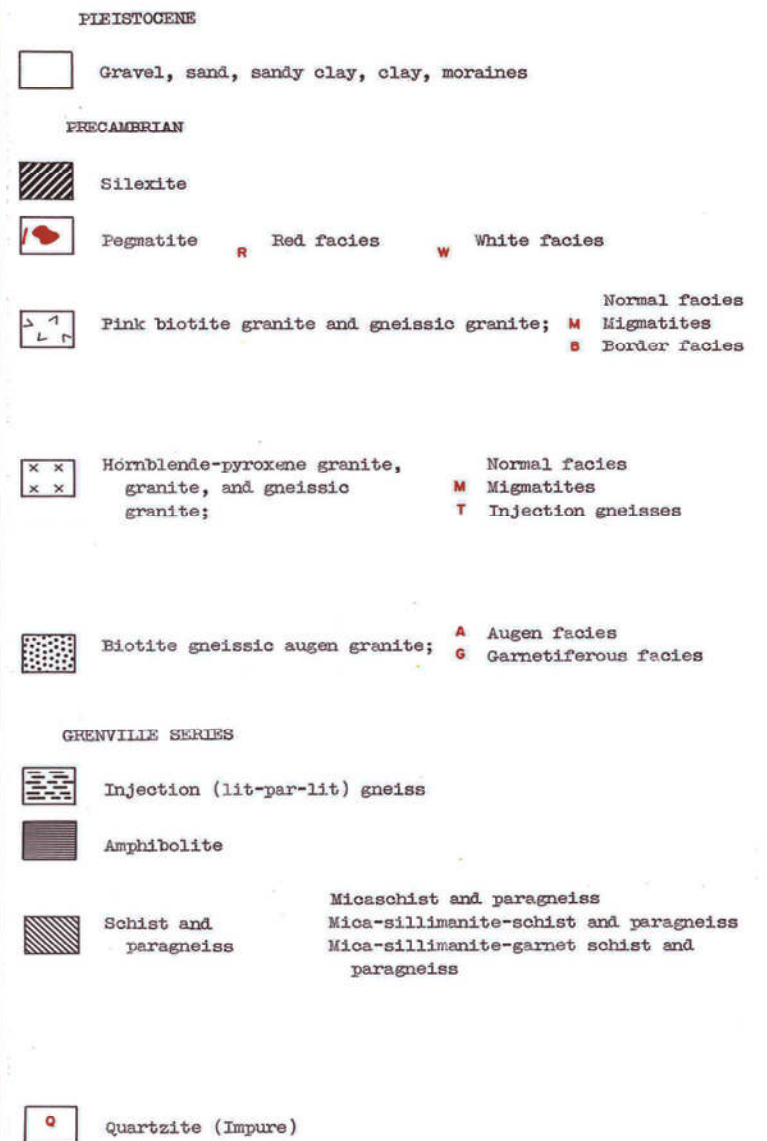
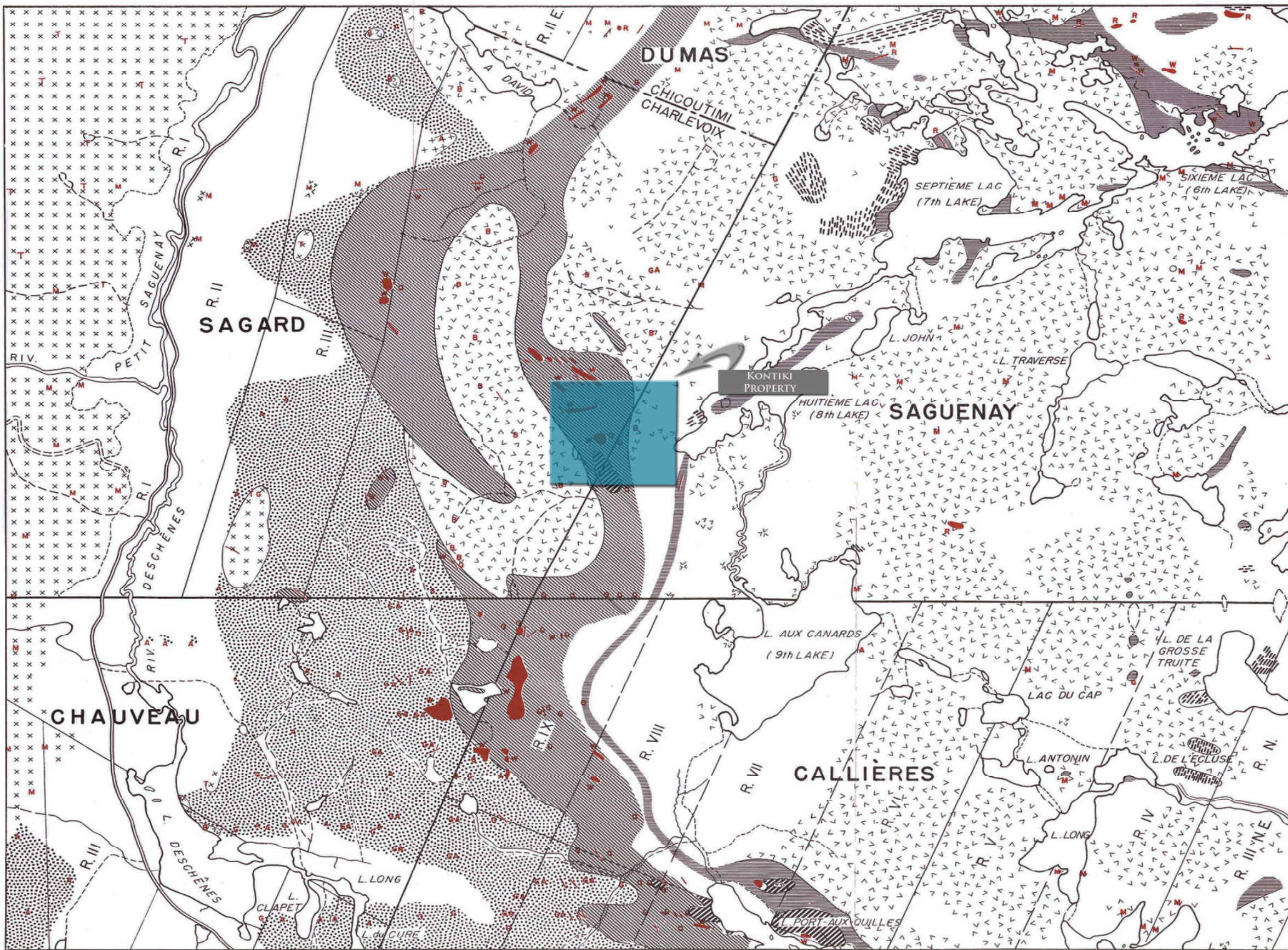
The geology of the property is known from Rondot, J., 1983 (DP-83-16) and Ross, S.H 1950 (RP 244) and from local mapping by Dumont, P.E., 1973 (GM 29639). Figure 5 is taken from RP 244.

The northeast part of the property consists of hornblende schists and amphibolite gneisses with  $\pm$  biotite that belong to the Moulin à Baude Formation. These lie on the various migmatites and granitic gneisses of the Tadoussac Complex further east. The rest of the property is dominated by micaschists and gneisses of the Port-aux- Quilles Formation.

All units show a general NW-SE dominant schistosity with various dips to the east or to the west. J. Rondot identified an N-S antiform structure in the western third of the property.

Detail mapping was done in the central part of the property by Dumont, P.E., in 1973, during an exploration program that focused on the property's muscovite potential. He indicated the presence of granitic gneisses and micaschists striking NW-SE. Granitic gneisses are described as moderately schistose and composed of quartz, feldspar, muscovite and biotite. The schists are more schistose with less quartz, more feldspar, muscovite, biotite and actinolite, garnet and phlogopite as accessory minerals. Both altered as brownish and rusty units.

The central part of the area mapped by Dumont is located some 300 metres northeast of Grand Lac de la Mine, where abundant masses of pegmatite were known to occur. The pegmatites are mostly composed of quartz and feldspar with various amounts of muscovite, biotite, garnet and tourmaline.

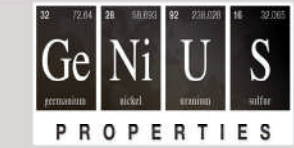


**SAGARD-CALLIÈRES AREA**

**Kontiki Property**



SOURCE: r.p. 244, 1950, Geology by S.H. Ross 1943 # 838



**FIGURE 5**  
PREPARED BY: SOLUMINES  
DATE: 01/28/2014  
MAP: 22C04

**GEOLOGY**  
Kontiki Property

The main pegmatite body from which four bulk samples of muscovite were extracted in the mid-1970s is 75 metres wide and was traced over some 200 metres in a north-south direction. Muscovite frequently forms coarse crystals or books a few centimetres wide and thick in the pegmatites.

Mapping indicated that muscovite was also abundant in the gneisses and schists. From various results, it appears that muscovite can form up to 5-10% of the unit. It was observed that the best muscovite-to-biotite ratios are found in the less altered units. This applies to all the paragneisses and pegmatites.

The structure appears to be complex, as multi-phase folding is characteristic of the local geology. The major fault systems are oriented N-E, NNE-SSW and NW-SE.

#### **7.4) MINERALIZATION**

Up until now, the only mineralized zone discovered is located in the northeast part of the property, on claim 2340522, at UTM coordinates 426 196E / 5 318 872N. It is made up of muscovite books several cm in size, encased in a pegmatite. This mineralization has been described in detail in the preceding item.

#### **8.0) DEPOSIT TYPES**

The Kontiki property is at an early stage of exploration. Only the central part of the property has been the object of exploration, for uranium-related minerals in the 1950s and 1960s, and later for muscovite in the 1970s.

This work did not lead to the discovery of any commodity in concentrations that would indicate that a specific type of mineral deposit can be expected on the property.

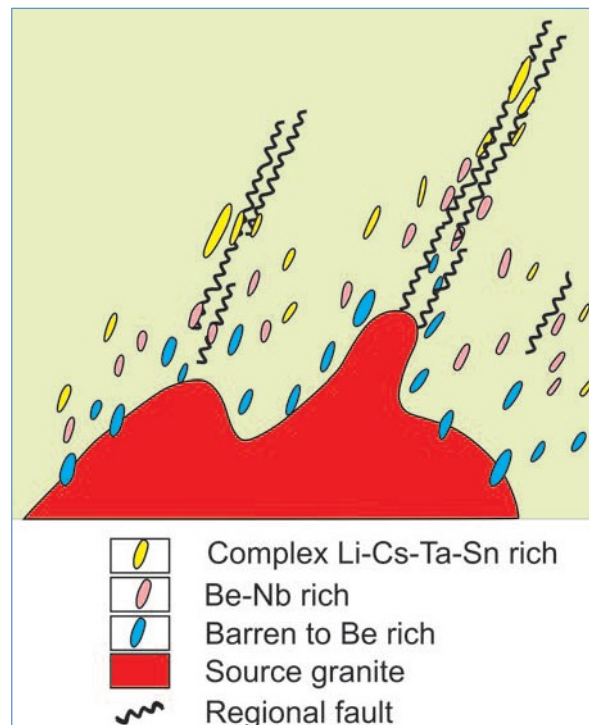
However, previous work indicated the presence of a favourable geological setting for various rare earth element occurrences. This favourable context is associated with the presence of numerous pegmatite lenses. These pegmatites were identified as early as 1911, as they contain coarse muscovite crystals and books. The only map showing the distribution of pegmatites on the property is presented in GM 29639, and only covers an area of roughly 300 by 600 metres. Nevertheless, this small area show pegmatite lenses more than 75 metres wide by 150 metres long.

Pegmatites are known to be present in association with granitic intrusions. They will be observed as lenses or dykes filling schistosity planes and/or linear features related to major fault systems. Pegmatites form at depth and constitute residual phases of the main granitic body. They are enriched in silica, flux components and hydrothermal fluids, making them relatively fluid, so they migrate to some distance from the source magma.

Depending on various conditions, these residual fluids can carry immiscible valuable chemical elements that will form concentrations in the pegmatites as they consolidate in the vicinity of main granitic body. The various conditions will also impact on the segregation level or zoning of the minerals forming the pegmatites.

Poorly zoned or simple pegmatites are composed of coarse-grained quartz, feldspar and mica. The economic potential of this type of pegmatite is essentially uranium. Uranium exploration by radiometric survey has been done previously in the area without significant results, so we will not focus on this type of mineralization.

Another type of pegmatite, called complex pegmatites, are more differentiated or zoned, also composed of mostly quartz, feldspar and mica, but also carry concentrations of various rare earth minerals, as shown in Figure 6.



**FIGURE 6: IDEALIZED ZONED PEGMATITES AROUND A GRANITIC MAGMA. (FROM: LINNEN, R.L., VAN LICHTVELDE, M. AND CERNY, P. 2012)**

Among the most important classes of zoned pegmatites are the LCT group of pegmatites, enriched in lithium, cesium and tantalum and other rare earth elements. A good example of this mineralization is the Tanco deposit near Bernic Lake, Manitoba. The following description is taken from the website of Cabot Corporation, the owner of the mine.

*“The Bernic Lake pegmatite is located in the Bird River greenstone belt within the Superior geological province in the Canadian Shield, and is composed of metavolcanic and derived metasedimentary rocks and synvolcanic to late tectonic intrusive rocks. The Tanco pegmatite is one of a number of sub-horizontal pegmatite sheets, which make up the Bernic Lake pegmatite group and is hosted by a synvolcanic metagabbro intrusive. Over the years since its discovery, the deposit has been the subject of many studies because of its uniqueness.*

*Internally, the pegmatite is composed of eight discrete mineralogical zones with the different ores of economic interest – those of tantalum, spodumene, cesium and rubidium – each essentially occurring in different zones. The pegmatite is the host of more than 80 different minerals, some of which were first identified at Tanco. The Tanco pegmatite hosts about two-thirds of the cesium world reserves as pollucite mineralization.*

*Emplacement of zoned pegmatites produces intense metasomatism halos in the surrounded host rocks. Some elements, like lithium, give a quite large anomalous halo, while others, like rubidium and cesium, are much more restricted to the pegmatite zone itself. Efficient exploration is therefore possible by simple geochemical surveys.”*

## **9.0) EXPLORATION**

Genius Properties Ltd., has not undertaken any exploration work since acquiring the property.

## **10.0) DRILLING**

Genius Properties Ltd., has not done any drilling since acquiring the property.

## **11.0) SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

Genius has not done any sampling on the property. Sampling is reported in historical reports, mainly from geological surveys and trenches. However, almost all these reports were written in accordance with the common practice of the time, before NI 43-101 came into effect, and sample preparation, analyses and security were not described.

## **12.0) DATA VERIFICATION**

It is impossible to verify the historical data. Only the old reports can be consulted, and they are usually incomplete by today's standards. The author had to rely on the reported exploration work alone.

## **13.0) MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

In 1975, the BRGM (Bureau de Recherche Geologique et Minières, France) was associated with the Kontiki property and worked on five batch samples of mica from the property. Thorough testing was performed on these batches. The recoveries achieved for the five feeds were 10.1%, 10.2%, 6.87%, 5.70% and 5.44% muscovite. As the BRGM considered mica recovery of 8-20% to be a minimal criterion for the material to be considered as having economical potential, only two batches qualified.

## **14.0) MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

Historical resource estimates are described in Item 6.3. NI 43-101-compliant mineral resource estimates have never been calculated for the property.

### ***ITEMS 15 TO 22***

Items 15 to 22 are as follows:

- 15.0) Mineral Reserve Estimates;
- 16.0) Mining Methods;
- 17.0) Recovery Methods;
- 18.0) Project Infrastructure;
- 19.0) Market Studies and Contracts;

20.0) Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact;

21.0) Capital and Operating Costs;

22.0) Economic Analysis.

These items refer to properties at the development stage and do not apply to the Kontiki property.

### **23.0) ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

There are currently no adjacent properties that could have a material impact on the Kontiki property.

### **24.0) OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

All the relevant technical data and information available has been provided in the preceding items. With regard to the project's social acceptability, Genius should be cautious with local residents, and should keep them informed when any disturbing field work, like drilling, etc., is planned, to avoid any criticism or rejection by the population, as the property is located near the La Malbaie and St-Simeon tourist area.

### **25.0) INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Kontiki property is located in the southeastern part of Grenville Province, and lies just outside the limit of deformation resulting from the Charlevoix meteoritic impact. Two geological formations are known to occur on the property, the Moulin-à-Baude and the Port-aux-Quilles formations. The first is made up of hornblende schists and amphibolite gneisses, and the second of micaschists and gneisses.

From 1949 until now, the region underwent three exploration periods based on the element searched for:

- 1) Uranium, from 1949 to 1968;
- 2) Micas (muscovite), from 1973 to 1975;
- 3) Platinum Group Elements (PGE) in 2002-03.

Several radiometric anomalies were found to the northeast of the Kontiki property, and PGE were mainly found north of the property. On the other hand, micas in the form of muscovite were discovered in a pegmatite located on the Kontiki property. The mica was first visually estimated at



15-20% muscovite, but later tests by the BRGM revealed a grade of 5 to 10% muscovite, with poor quality. We must also remember that the muscovite-bearing pegmatite was never drilled. In fact, no drill holes are reported or mentioned in any of the historical reports consulted, and the pegmatite has never been tested to verify whether the grade or quality of the muscovite improves at depth.

In light of the geological context and the data in the historical reports, the type of deposit sought is LCT<sup>4</sup>-type pegmatite. This type of deposit is found in zoned pegmatites some distance from the granitic source, which could be the case for pegmatites on the Kontiki property.

In conclusion, muscovite has been discovered on the property, but with a non-commercial grade and poor quality, but has never been drilled to test whether grade and quality improve at depth. The pegmatite environment that occurs on the property could also be fertile for lithium, cesium, tantalum and REE, this has also never been assessed.

## **26.0) RECOMMENDATIONS**

Over the years, several exploration programs have been carried out on the property. Resources containing muscovite were evaluated from surface work, but were not of commercial grade or quality. The pegmatite environment is currently considered favourable for lithium, cesium, tantalum and REE mineralization.

Considering the geology and all the information available, a two-phase exploration program is recommended, as follows:

### *Phase I:*

Phase I would consist of geological and geophysical surveys with stripping and trenching to locate potential mineralized zones.

### *Phase II:*

If the results of Phase I are positive, Phase II should be undertaken, and would consist of diamond drilling to test the extension of the mineralized or anomalous zones at depth.

The detailed budget for both phases is given on next page:

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<sup>4</sup> LCT: Lithium, cesium, tantalum and rare earth elements.

**Budget**

<b>Geophysical and geological surveys, stripping and trenching</b>				
<b>Work</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Unit cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Program preparation	3	days	\$800	\$2,400
Line cutting	16	km	\$600	\$9,600
Magnetic survey	16	km	\$150	\$2,400
Geological survey				\$30,000
Stripping and trenching				\$30,000
Assays				\$5,000
Updating of report at the end of Phase I, and filing for statutory purposes				\$10,000
Contingency 12%				\$10,728
			<b>Total Phase I</b>	<b>\$100,128</b>
<b>Phase II: Diamond drilling</b>				
Program preparation	4	days	\$800	\$3,200
Diamond drilling \$100/m all inclusive	800	m	\$100	\$80,000
Updating of report at the end of Phase II, and filing for statutory purposes				\$10,000
Contingency 12%				\$11,184
			<b>Total Phase II</b>	<b>\$104,384</b>
			<b>Total Phase I and II</b>	<b>\$204,512</b>

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### **27.2) ASSESSMENT REPORTS**

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