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GENIUS PROPERTIES

The Robelin Property, Northern Labrador Through, Kativik, Koksoak River, Québec, NTS 24F12 and 13

GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD.

View of Proterozoic rocks of the Labrador Through from the Koksoak River near the confluence with the Caniapiscau River.

Michel Boily, PhD., geo.

GÉON

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS
DATE AND SIGNATURE

I, Michel Boily, Ph.D., P. Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am a Canadian citizen residing at 2121 de Romagne, Laval, Québec, Canada.

I obtained a PhD. in geology from the Université de Montréal in 1988.

I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ; permit # 1097). I have praticed the profession of geologist for the last 40 years.

I had the following work experience:

From 1986 to 1987: Research Associate in Cosmochemistry at the **University of Chicago**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

From 1988 to 1992: Researcher at **IREM-MERI/McGill University,** Montréal, Québec as a coordinator and scientific investigator in the high technology metals project undertaken in the Abitibi greenstone belt and Labrador.

From 1992 to present: Geology consultant with **Geon Ltée,** Montréal, Québec. Consultant for several mining companies. I participated, as a geochemist, in two of the most important geological and metallogenic studies accomplished by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec (MRNQ) in the James Bay area and the Far North of Québec (1998-2005). I am a specialist of granitoid-hosted precious and rare metal deposits and of the stratigraphy and geochemistry of Archean greenstone belts.

I have gathered field experience in the following regions : James Bay, Quebec; Strange Lake, Labrador/Quebec; Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec; Grenville (Saguenay and Gatineau area); Cadillac, Quebec; Otish Mountains, Quebec, Lower North Shore, Quebec,Sinaloa, Sonora and Chihuahua states, Mexico, Marrakech and Ouarzazate, Morocco, San Juan, Argentina and Nicaragua

I am the author of the 43-101F1 Technical Report entitled : "The Robelin property, Northern Labrador Through, Kativik, Koksoak River, Québec, NTS 24F12, 13" written for GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD. with an effective date of May 30, 2017 and mofified on May 18, 2018.

I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

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" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The Qualified Person, Michel Boily, has written this report in its entirety and is responsible for its content.

I read the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the "Instrument") and the report fully complies with the Instrument.

I am an independent qualified person, QP, according to NI 43-101. I have no relation to GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD. according to section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and thus I am independent of the Issuer. I am also independent of the Vendor. I am not aware of any relevant fact which would interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

As of the effective date of May 30, 2017, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

Michel Boily, PhD., Geo.
Dated at Montréal, Qc
May 18, 2018

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ITEM 1 SUMMARY

An important magnetic anomaly centred on the Robelin property, partially investigated by a drill hole revealing disseminated Zn, Cu mineralization, coupled with grab samples assays showing elevated gold (743 ppb) and zinc contents provide a good incentive to pursue exploration campaigns. Mineralization of the type encountered on the Robelin property presents similar geological characteristics to that of the Koke (Boylen) and Kan deposits, the former located just 15 km to the southeast of the Robelin property and revealing an historical resources of 1.06 Mt of @ 6.86 wt. % Zn, 1.03 wt. % Pb, 54, 52 g/t Ag, 1.03 g/t Au and 0.70 % Cu.

The Robelin property, 100% owned by Genius Properties Ltd, is composed of 78 continuous claims and located in the northwestern Labrador Through (New Québec Orogen) in the Province of Québec. The Labrador Trough is composed of three depositional cycles bounded by erosional unconformities: two volcanosedimentary cycles (2 .17- 2.14 Ga and 1.88- 1.87 Ga) and a third sedimentary cycle composed of molasses. The northern segment of the Labrador through is subdivided into four lithotectonic zones from west to east: the Chioak and Baby zones (foreland) and the Rachel and Kuujjuaq zones (hinterland). Rocks of the Robelin property belongs to the second volcanosedimentary cycles within the Baby lithotectonic zone. The Robelin Property straddles parts of the Mélèzes and western Gerido domains of the Baby zone which are separated by the Robelin fault. The latter thrusts carbonate-rich iron formations over the Abner Formation (dolomites) near the western property boundary. East of the fault, silicate iron formation, pyritic graphitic shale or sulphide facies iron formation, phyllitic sediments (rythmite) (Baby Formation), minor basalt/sericite schists (Hellancourt Formation), and gabbros (Montagnais Sills) occur in a series of folds and thrusts.

Mineralization of the type encountered on the Robelin property was classified into exhalative Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au-bearing massive sulfides in graphitic mudstones. The sole drill hole investigating the important magnetic anomaly revealed 140 m of interbedded magnetite-rich graphitic schist and quartzite (chert?) core material containing 10 to 15 % sulphides; mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and accessory chalcopyrite.

The author recommended to GENIUS Properties the completion of a sophisticated high resolution VTEM or ZTEM airborne survey of the property while geologists roam the site to map and sample the different lithologies, completing the exploratory work of Kennecott Canada. This would constitute Phase I of the exploration work whose cost is detailed in the Budget Breakdown section.

ITEM 2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

On April 10, 2017, Genius Properties Ltd. mandated Michel Boily (PhD, geo) to write a 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Robelin property located in the Labrador Through in northern Québec, Canada. The Robelin property constitutes a property of merit for Genius Properties Ltd. The purpose of this report is to describe the geological, structural and metallogical characteristics of the property and summarize the historical exploration work. This report will also comply with the CSE regulatory requirements and follow the guidelines and framework defined in the Form 43-101-F1 pertaining to National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects". Finally, the report will support the technical disclosures by Genius Properties Ltd. in its Annual Information Form. The study is based on in-house reports and documents obtained from Genius and other documents (assessment reports and geological reports) and maps acquired from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec SIGEOM website. The majority of these reports were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101 norms and for the most part did not follow the accepted rules and procedures. However, the author believes the information provided in these reports is verifiable in the field and portrayed a reasonable representation of the mineralization.

The author has relied upon a limited amount of correspondence, pertinent maps and agreements information that described the MOI into which Genius Properties Ltd entered into the Robelin project. The author has also reviewed the claim titles forming the Robelin property owned by Genius Properties Ltd and found that they were in good standing. The author does not accept any responsibility for errors pertaining to this information.

Units presented in this report use the metric system. Precious metal concentrations are given in

grams of metal per metric ton (g/t) or in parts per million metal (ppm). Tonnage figures are in dry metric tons unless otherwise stated. Currency units used are the Canadian Dollar ($CAD). The weight and the measurement which are used in the course of this study are in conformity with the nomenclature of the international system (IS).

Due to the weather condition prevailing at the Robelin site during the winter of 2016-2017, the author was unable to perform a property site visit (43-101 CP Part 6.2.2 b). The author is planning to travel to the property during the month of August 2018 when the weather conditions will provide complete access.

ITEM 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

There is no reliance on other experts.

ITEM 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Robelin property is located in the northwestern Labrador Through (New Québec Orogen) in the Province of Quebec and contained within NTS sheets 24F12 and 13. The core of the property is positioned 85 km WSW from the town of Kujjuuaq (pop. 2375) (Figure 1). It consists of one block of 78 continuous mineral claims totalling 3586 ha or 35.9 km^2 (Appendix 1). The approximate center of the property is located at 462043 mE and 6405320 mN (NAD83; Zone 19 N) or Lat: 57°47’18’’ and Long: 69°38’18’’. The claims are 100% owned by Genius Properties Ltd. The Robelin property was staked through the GESTIM website run by the Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec. UTM coordinates and grid contours on the geological maps are extracted from the information given on the GESTIM website.

According to Québec government records, no part of the land covered by the property is a park or mineral reserve. The property is devoid of royalties, back in rights, payments or other encumbrances. The Issuer does hold the claim titles of the Robelin property. The Robelin property is not subject to environmental liabilities except for those specified in the “Loi sur les Mines” (L.R.Q. chapter M-13.1). There are no other significant factors and risks that may affect

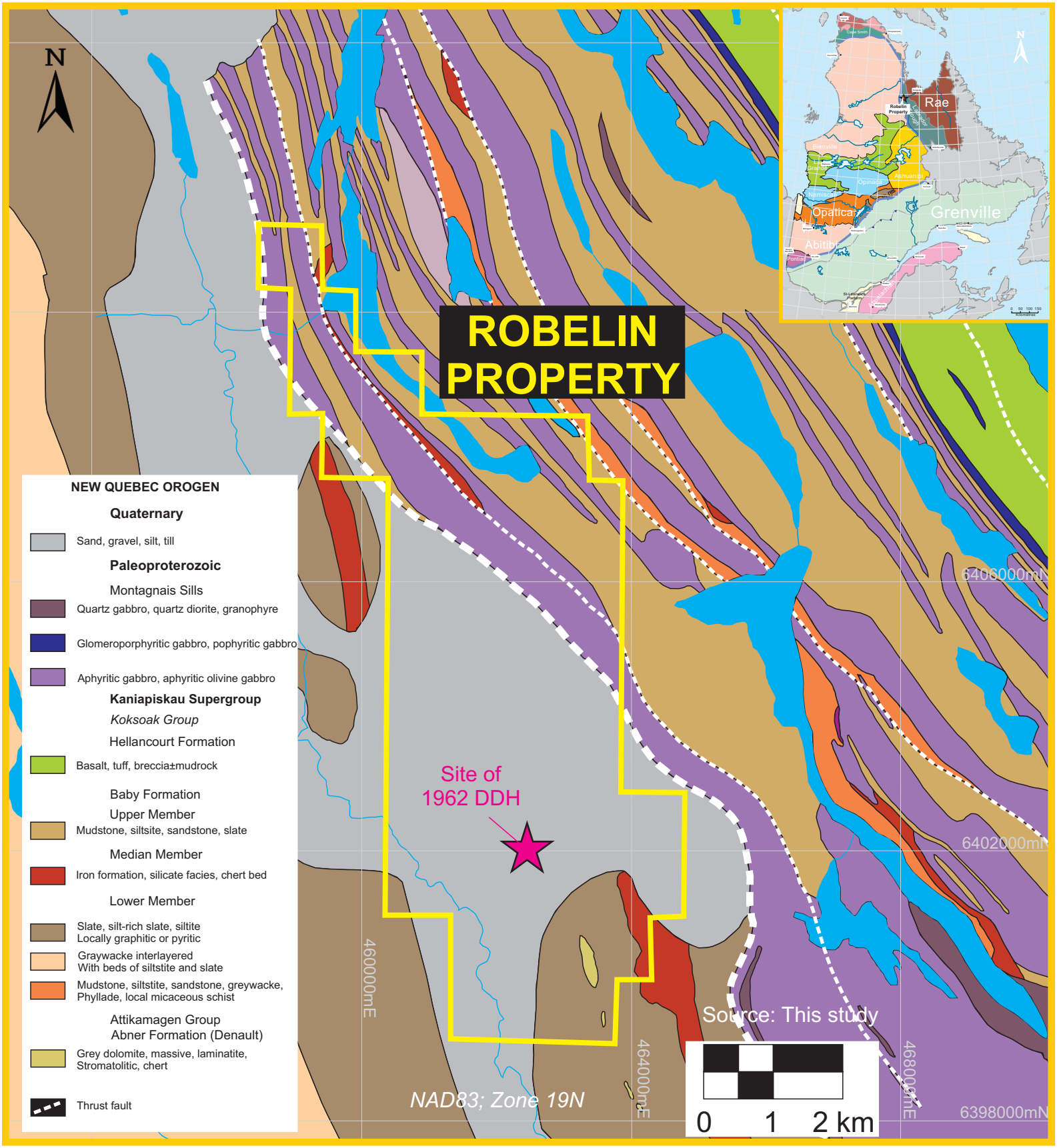

Figure 1. Geological map of the Robelin property, Northern Labrador Through.

access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities, public hazards or any other liabilities associated with the property.

The new mining act of Québec requires a claim holder to notify the local municipality, the landowner, the State lessee and the holder of an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances of the claim obtained, within 60 days after registering the claim in the register of real and immovable mining rights, and in the manner determined by regulation. A claim holder also needs to notify the local municipality and the owner of the land on which the claim is situated of the work that will be carried out, at least 30 days before the work begins.

The new mining act of Quebec allows a company or an individual to hold a claim up to a period of two years before renewal. The claim renewal fee is $148.48 per claim having an area larger than 50 ha. The owner or optionor also must spend a minimum of $87.75 to $1,625 depending on the number of validity periods (1 to 7 years) of each claim having an area > 45 ha. The amount needs to be spent on exploration work (i.e. geological mapping, geophysical survey, drilling…) for the claim to remain in good standing. The renewal must be forwarded to the Quebec government, at a cost, 60 days before the claim expiration date. The renewal is obtained only if the exploration expenses satisfy all the requirements of the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec.

Since the Issuer property is located on Crown Land, the CDC claims allow legal access to all parts of the land staked and provide surface rights to conduct exploration work year round. The claims owned by the Issuer are currently valid and in good standing. The claim expiring dates range from December 2017 to June 2019. Permitting from the Quebec Government to conduct overburden stripping and drilling is in the process of being obtained. There are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Robelin property.

Pursuant to an Agreement dated April 5, 2017 between **Patricia Lafontaine/9248-7792 Quebec Inc.** and **GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD.** (hereinafter **"Genius**"), having its head office PO Box 130, Chester Basin, Nova Scotia, B0J 1K0, Canada (and collectively the "**Parties**"); **Patricia**

Lafontaine and **9248-7792 Quebec Inc. ("the Vendors")** owning a 100% interest in 78 mining claims, which are located in the Province of Québec within the NTS sheets 24F12 and 24F13; the **Parties** have agreed to complete the following transaction relating to the Robelin Property on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement:

The Vendors will receive in total from **Genius** (the "**Issuer**") 6,500,000 shares of **Genius** at $0.15 per share, in accordance with the following schedule: 1- (a) Completion of the Due Diligence Period, (b) Approval from Genius' Board of Directors; 2- **Genius** will grant to **Vendors** a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty (NSR) on the Property. 1.0% of the Net Smelter Returns Royalty may be purchased for $1,000,000 by **Genius**.

Genius is required to complete a financing of a minimum of $800,000 on or before April 30, 2017.

ITEM 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The region covered by this report tilts smoothly and regularly towards the NE of the Ungava Bay. The terrane exposes N to NW-oriented ridges that follow the contacts of the geological formations. The western side of the ridges are commonly steep with the eastern side falling more gently reflecting the dip of the geological beds. To the west, the granitic rocks define elevated and undulated plateaux, with steep mesas attributed to dolomitic formations. In the center of the region, sandstone and silt rocks form alternating ridges and valleys. The gabbroic sills occur as high-crested ridges associated with deep valleys constituted of sedimentary rocks. The highest point reaches 325 m ASL, but the elevation of the Proterozoic rocks usually varies between 25 and 125 m.

Lakes and ponds are abundant. Several ponds occur on top of rocky ridges without feeder stream and are desiccated during the summer months. Water courses are small, since the region straddles the watershed between the Koksoak River hydrographic basin and that of the Lake aux Feuilles and Bay aux Feuilles. The streams feeding the Gerido, Harveng, Rougemont, Thêvenet

and Robelin lakes are the more important watercourses. Water flows generally toward the Bay aux Feuilles. However, some of the drainage near lakes Thêvenet, Léopard and Gerido occurs toward the Koksoak River to the south.

The Nunavik possesses four terrestrial ecozones: 1) Taiga Shield, 2) Arctic Cordillera, 3) Low Arctic and 4), High Arctic. The Robelin property is located within the Taiga Shield near the upper boundary of the tree line marking the transition between the forest tundra and the shrub vegetation of the arctic tundra. The Taiga Shield or the Boreal Zone incudes the Taiga subzone and forest tundra subzone. The former is characterized by a low-density forest cover, dominated by black spruce with a lichen understory. In the forest tundra subzone shrubby barrens grow with scattered forests, whose size is limited by forest fires and the presence of discontinuous permafrost. Alder, willow and larch groves occur in boggy areas. The characteristic wildlife of this barren territory consist of caribou, moose, wolf, snowshoe hare, arctic fox, black bear and, wolverine. Most of the birds found in Nunavik are seasonal visitors. Canada goose, common loon, red-throated loon, American tree sparrow, grey-cheeked thrush and arctic hoary redpoll make-up the bird species.

Rain is particularly scarce ranging from 175 mm to 300 mm/yr. For instance, in Kuujjuaq located 80 km to the NE, rain totals 277 mm a year falling mainly from May to October. Snowfall is however abundant and lasts from October to May with an average of 257 cm. Thus the climate is harsh; Kuujjuaq registers extremely low temperatures in winter with average minimum and maximum in January of -28.8°C and -19.7°C, respectively. Summers are short and last a few months with average minimum and maximum daily temperature of 5.8 °C and 17.1°C in July.

Access to the Robelin property is exclusively by helicopter or floatplane since no road brings access to the Northern Labrador Through. There is no infrastructure in the immediate region surrounding the Robelin property. The town of Kuujjuaq located 80 km NE along the Koksoak River serves as an airbase for all transportation needs to the site. Kuujjuaq is a modern Inuit city designed as the capital of the Kativik region. With ocean access and two runways at the Kuujjuaq Airport, the city is the transportation hub of the entire region. Air Inuit and First Air have regular flights from Montréal to Kuujjuaq. The city hosts a number of hotels, restaurants,

stores, food, gas and hospital. Manpower and expertise to conduct any exploration campaign have to be brought from Val d'Or, Rouyn-Noranda or Montreal.

Water for drilling can be obtained from the numerous streams and lakes throughout the property including the Ducreux and Robelin lakes. There are no powerlines in the vicinity of the property. The optimum length of the operating season in the Kativik area is short, ranging from the end of June to Mid-September, when mining companies usually conduct their field work such as geological mapping, overburden stripping, trenching, drilling, soil survey and sampling. However, airborne geophysical surveys can be carried out year long, except for radiometric surveys.

There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves on the Robelin property according to the 2005 CIM Definition Standards. There are no existing mine workings, tailing ponds, waste deposits and important natural features and improvements relative to the outside property boundaries. There is sufficient unused land within the Robelin claims for waste and tailing disposal and the construction of a mine and milling installations.

ITEM 6 HISTORY

The first regional mapping of the Labrador Through in the Québec Province happened during the 1950s and 1960s, leading for instance to the publication of a 1:250,000 scale map of NTS sheet 24F (Fahrig, 1962).

1961- Boylen Engineering prospector discovered Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au mineralization and staked the Koke property located 15 km to the SE of the Robelin property. The company conducted 152.4m of trenching and detailed mapping. Additional claims were staked to constitute four separate properties.

1962- Boylen Engineering staked an area covering a strong local magnetic anomaly on the Robelin property determined by a 1961helicopter survey. The anomaly occurs within similar sedimentary formations that hosts the Koke Zn-Cu-Ag deposit. 35 km of gridline were cut and a

magnetometer survey completed revealing a huge 1,500 x 920 m anomaly with a relief over 5,000 nT (Baldwin, A. 1962; GM17613). 500 m west of the magnetic anomaly there is a 490 m- long conductor zone. A 229 m DDH was collared on the site of the main anomaly. The drillhole first intersected phyllite and quartzite rocks. The magnetic anomaly is attributed to the presence of 140 m of interbedded magnetite-rich graphitic schists and quartzites (chert?) containing 10 to 15 % sulphides; mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite. Accessory chalcopyrite was noted in various parts of the hole.

1963-Boylen Engineering pursued further exploration on the Koke property involving property scale grid mapping, an helicopter-borne magnetic survey, ground-based magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. Two drilling programs totaling 30 DDH were implemented. The first phase including 14 holes and totaling 1,691 m of core allowed the outline of an historical resource of 0.9Mt@ 6.9 wt. % Zn, 1 wt. % Pb, 0.7 wt. % Cu, 55 g/t Ag and 1g/t Au. Another 16 holes program totaling 1,670 m of core was conducted along strike north and south of the Koke deposit (GM 13334-B, A)

1965- Geologic report of the Gerido and Thêvenet lakes areas (Sauvé and Bergeron, 1965; RG104)

1974- Cominco Ltd. purchased 50% of the Koke property from Telestar Metal Mines. The Koke deposit was remapped, drill core re-logged and electromagnetic, magnetometer and gravity surveys completed.

1977- Cominco Ltd. sunk one 200 m drill hole on the Koke property to test the down plunge potential of the disseminated sulphides in the cherty horizon. The best drilling intersection obtained was 1.22 m @ 1.4 wt. % Zn and 0.48 wt. % Cu.

1979- Preliminary geological report on the Herodier Lake Area carried out by the MERN (Clark, 1979; T, DPV-568). Geology of the Napier Lake (Clark, 1979; DPV-663).

1981- Inventory of the Cu-Zn et Cu-Ni deposits in the northern section of the Labrador Through (Fournier, 1981; DPV-835).

1988- Stratigraphy, petrography and petrochemistry of the Baby iron formation in the Lake Hérodier area (Clark, 1987; ET87-13).

1989- Metallogeny of sulphide showings north of latitude 57° in the Labrador Trough (Wares, and Goutier, 1989; MB89-38).

1993- Kennecott Canada completed a combined helicopter-borne magnetic electromagnetic survey and VLF-EM survey on a suite of claims containing the Koke deposit and part of the GENIUS claims to the northwest. The magnetic survey shows an extensive bull's eye-type anomaly having an amplitude of over 12,000 nT above background in at the center of the Robelin property (Figure 2). Woolham (1993; GM52215) suggested the overall magnetic patterns reflect thrust faulting of a sequence of magnetic units one over the other, explaining the intense magnetic response.

There are a great many highly conductive intercepts throughout the survey block, including at the northern end (Figure 2). Woolham (1993; GM52215) mentioned almost all the magnetic linears within wide conductive zones are associated with the higher amplitude conductive responses. The zones probably reflect iron formation in the sulphide facies and intercalated magnetic/pyritic/graphitic sedimentary units indicated by geology.

1995- Kennecott Canada carried some prospection in and around GENIUS Robelin's claims (Rostalli, 1995; GM53513). At the northern claim boundary, Kennecott discovered a north-south trending 1.6 km x 0.5 km zone of weakly anomalous gold and zinc mineralization was partially defined by 23 samples. Limited sampling of graphitic shale outcrops yielded three results ranging from 270 ppm to 110 ppm Zn, exceeding the background value calculated at 35 ppm. Further south, approximately 4.2 km to the west of Lac Ducreux, a second gold anomalous zone was outlined. A quartz vein averaging l m to 2 m in width with locally semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-pyrite was prospected and sampled over 90 m of exposure. Sampling showed

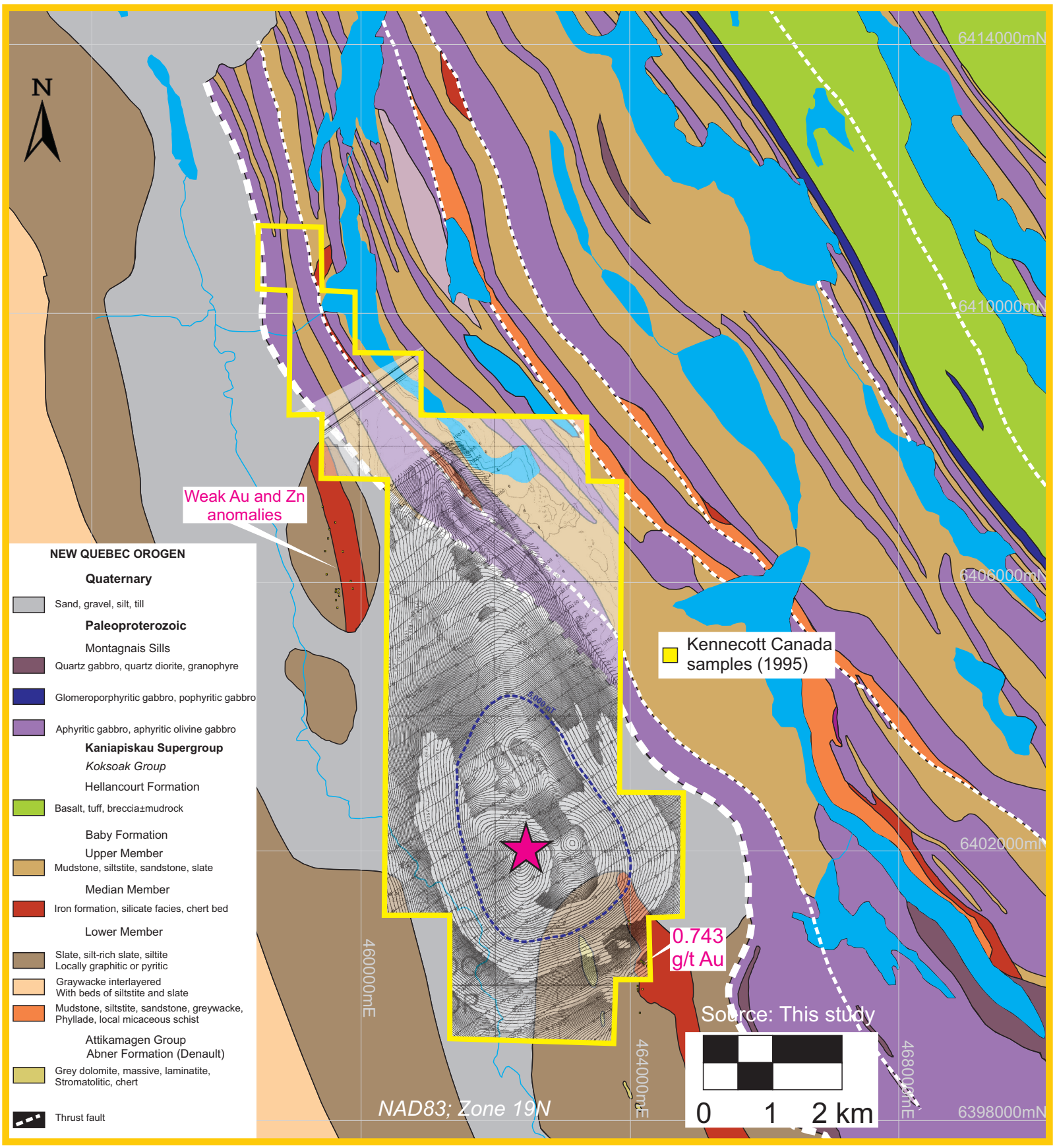

Figure 2. Localisation and definition of the important magnetic anomaly at the centre of the Robelin property as determined by Kennecott Canada in 1993 (GM52215). The position of grab samples collected by Kennecott in 1995 with assays showing some Au, Zn and Cu anomalies are reported on the geological map (GM53513).

elevated gold values in the host silicate iron formation up to 743 ppb gold from a rock-chip sample.

A possible on-strike extension of the zone located 2.2 km to the southwest was also prospected and sampled. Siliceous graphitic shale with fine disseminated pyrite in fractures and quartz veins were sampled over an exposure of l00 m. The lithology is composed of brecciated and folded graphitic shales and intercalated with sericite schists. Zinc concentrations including quartz vein material and sericite schists averaged 1,980 ppm zinc. Remobilized sphalerite was noted in quartz veining assaying 7 l00 ppm and 11 ,200 ppm zinc. Remobilized chalcopyrite in quartz veining was occasionally recognized.

2000- Noranda Inc. performed a ground-based gravimetric survey accompanied by stream sediment, soil sampling and collection of erratic blocks fragments on the Koke property. Block sampling yielded average assay values of 10 wt. % Zn, 7 wt. % Pb, 250 g/t Ag, 1.0 g/t Au et 0.5 wt. % As. Eleven DDH were collared on the entire property, with three drill holes intersecting massive stratiform sulphides on 15 to 30 cm at 300 m depth near the Koke deposit. Best values yielded 0.3 m @ 10.80 wt. % Zn, 7.36 wt. % Pb, 270 g/t Ag and 0.76 g/t Au. In the Abner sector, sulphide-rich breccias and massive sulphide zones were discovered containing pyrite, sphalerite and galena in stromatolithic dolomites, with the best value obtained from three DDH being 0.1 m @ 6.85 wt. % (Trépanier and Dessureault, 2000; GM58601).

2005- Lithotectonic and metallogenic synthesis of the Québec portion of the Labrador Through (Clark and Wares, 2005)

2012- Airborne magnetic and spectrometric surveys in the Koksoak River area (D'Amours and Intissar, 2012). Aeromagnetic surveys allowed D'Amours and Simard (2012) the identification of exploration targets in the La Moyne Lake and Koksoak River area.

2014- Geology of the Lake Saffray region (SNRC 24G, 24F).

ITEM 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1- The Labrador Through

The western part of the Paleoproterozoic New Québec Orogen exposes the Labrador Trough, extending for 850 km from the Grenville Front in the south to the Ungava Bay in the north (Hoffman, 1988; Clark,1994;). The orogen formed east of the Archean Superior Province and corresponds to part of the Archean Proterozoic Southeastern Churchill Province (Hoffman, 1988, 1990). The orogen defines part of the Circum-Ungava Geosyncline which surrounds the north eastern part of the Superior Province and also includes the Ungava Orogen (Cape Smith Belt), the Ottawa Islands, and the Belcher Islands Belt (Dimroth et al., 1970; Baragar and Scoates, 1981) (Figure 3).

Rocks of the Labrador Trough were deposited along the margin of the Archean Superior Province after rifting of a larger craton about 2.2 billion years ago. The Labrador Trough is composed of three depositional cycles bounded by erosional unconformities: two volcanosedimentary cycles (2 .17- 2.14 Ga and 1.88- 1.87 Ga) and a third sedimentary cycle composed of molasses. The three cycles of sedimentation and volcanism make up the Kaniapiskau Supergroup (Figure 4). The Labrador Trough was subdivided into three supracrustal belts: (1) a western, parauthochthonous to allochthonous belt composed mainly of platform sedimentary rocks, (2) a central, allochthonous belt composed mainly of greenschist facies, deep-water, volcanosedimentary rocks intruded by numerous gabbroic sills and (3), an eastern allochthonous belt constituted of amphibolitic rocks and tectonic nappes of Archean basement rocks (Figure 5) (Clark and Wares, 2005).

7.1.1- The First Cycle

The first cycle is associated with continental rifting (arkoses, conglomerates, slightly alkalic volcanic rocks), the build-up of a passive continental margin (quartz sandstones, dolomites), the foundering and rifting of this platform (flysch, basalt, mafic sills), and the eventual reconstruction of the platform (dolomites). First cycle rocks are situated between latitude 57°30'N and the Grenville Front. They lie discordantly on the Superior craton and begin with

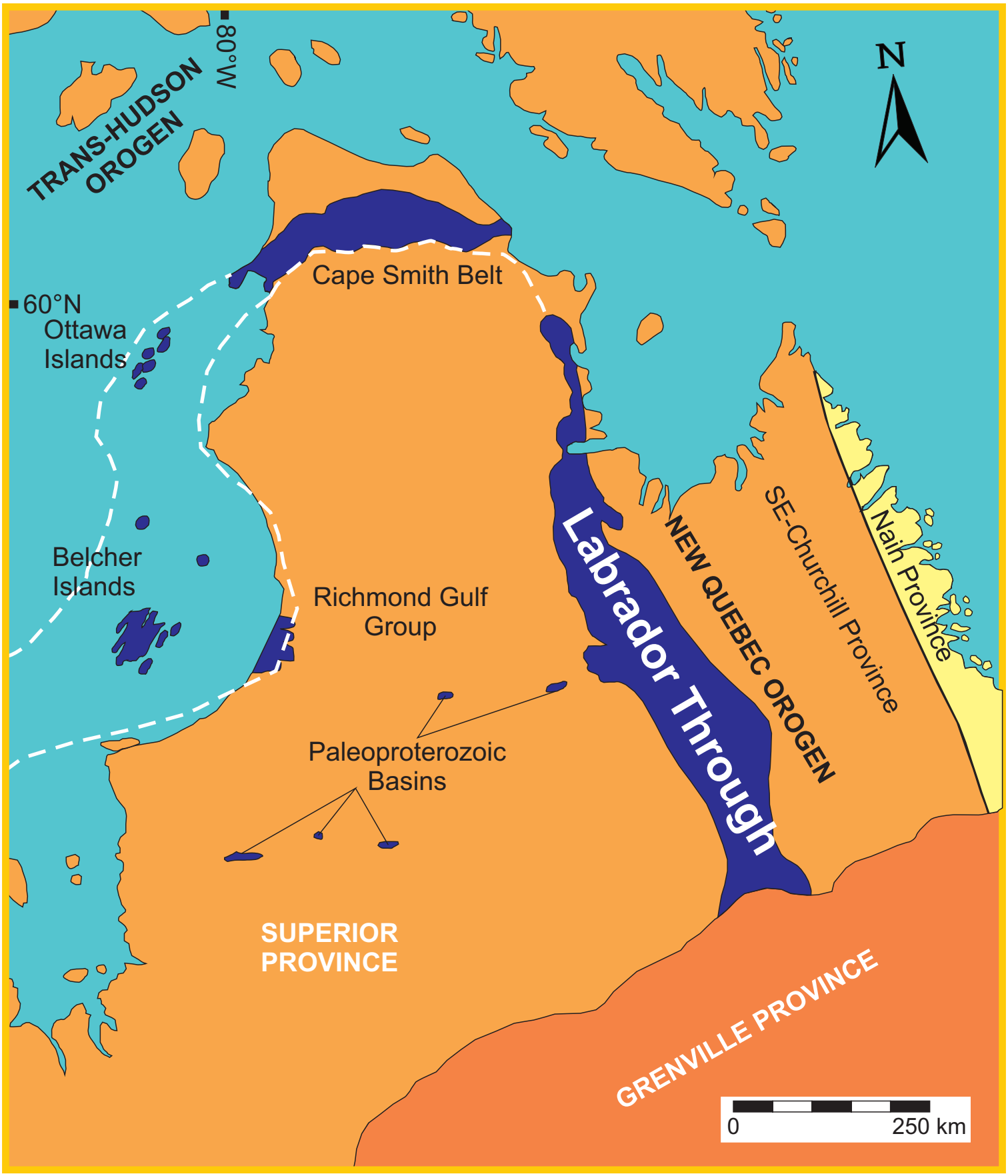

Figure 3. Tectonic framework of the New Quebec Orogen (Labrador Through) which forms part of the Circum-Ungava belt located at the northeastern end of the Trans-Hudson Orogeny.

an immature, continental rift sequence (Seward Group). This sequence was deposited about 2.2 Ga (Hoffman, 1988; Wardle et al., 2002). The immature sedimentary rocks of the Seward Group were deposited in rivers generally oriented parallel to the rift (Baragar, 1967). Sandstones and dolomites of the Pistolet Group were then deposited on a passive margin platform which foundered and led to the formation of basalt and flysch of the Swampy Bay Group in a marine basin. The sequence is overlain by the shallow-water rocks of a dolomitic reef complex (Attikamagen Group), indicating the establishment of a platform and a marine regression at the end of the first cycle (Hoffman and Grotzinger, 1989) (Figure 4).

7.1.2- The Second Cycle

The first cycle was followed by a long period (> 175 Ma) of relative tectonic quiescence without deposition or preservation. The rocks lie above a low-angle unconformity affecting mainly the oldest first-cycle rocks located near the western margin of the orogen. The second cycle (1.88-1.87 Ga) comprises a transgressive sequence composed of platform sediments (Ferriman Group which includes sandstones of the Wishart Formation and iron formations of the Sokoman Formation) and turbidites (Menihek Formation sandstones and mudstones). The alkalic volcanic rocks of the Nimish Formation (Evans, 1978) and the intrusive and effusive rocks (meimechites, carbonatites) of the Castignon complex (Chevé, 1993) are contemporaneous with the Wishart and Sokoman rocks. In the south-central part of the Trough, the Wishart-Sokoman-Menihek sequence correlates with the basalts and flyschs of the Doublet Group (Dimroth, 1981; Le Gallais and Lavoie, 1982).

North of latitude 57°N, the Abner Formation is equivalent to the first-cycle Denault Formation (Attikamagen Group), mapped in the southern part of the trough (Hoffman and Grotzinger, 1989) and the Sokoman iron Formation is interpreted as equivalent to the iron formation forming the middle unit of the Baby Formation (Clark, 1988) (Figure 4). The Ferriman Group is considered to be of the same age as the Baby-Hellancourt sequence (named the Koksoak Group) and may be correlative with the Doublet Group in the southern part of the Trough (Rohon et al., 1993) (Figure 4). Finally, the volcanic rocks, conglomerates, and dolomites of the Le Moyne

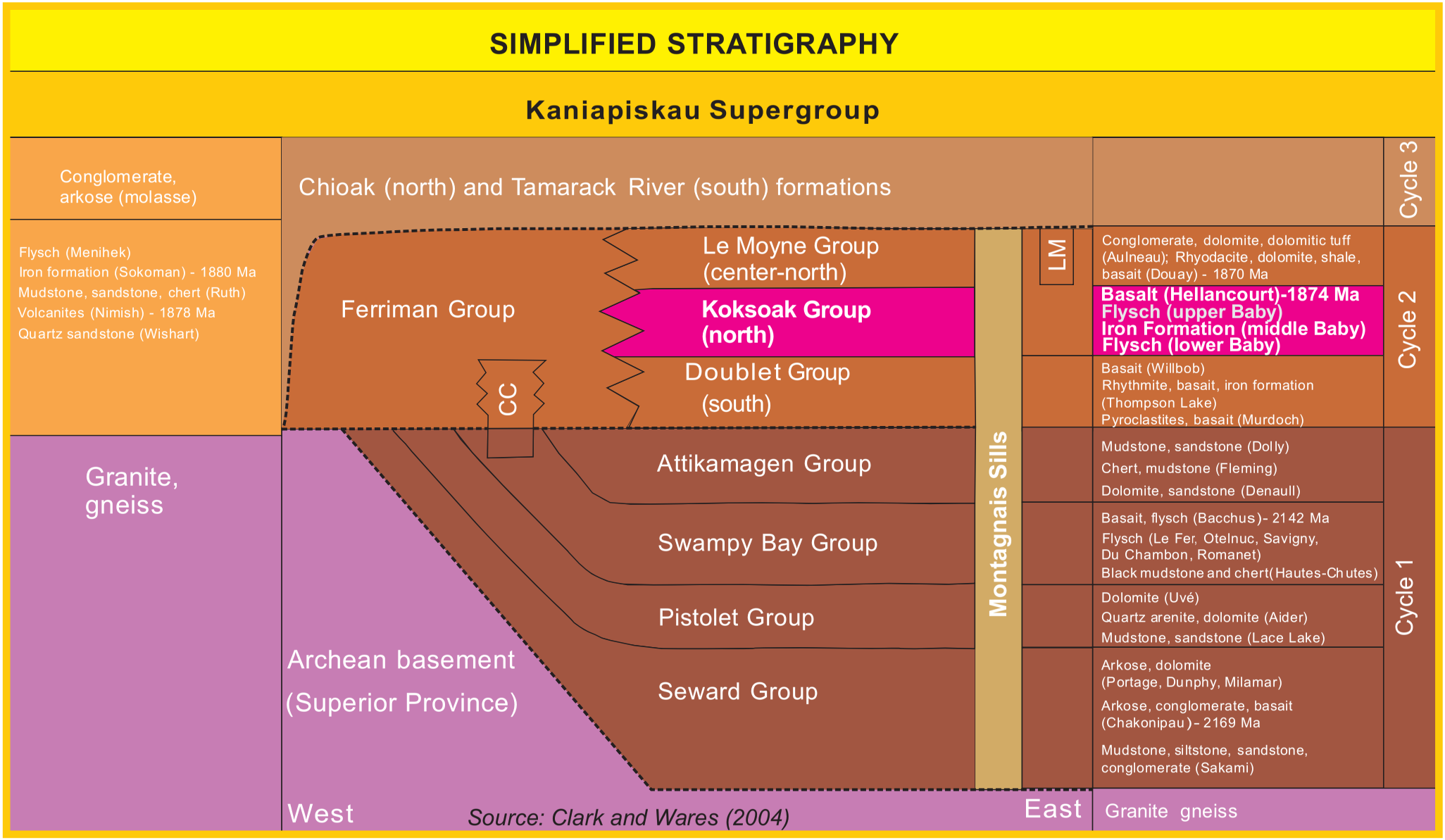

Figure 4. Stratigraphy of the foreland of the New Québec Orogen (Labrador Through) showing the three volcanosedimentary cycles. CC=Castignon Complex; LM=Le Moyne Carbonatite.

Group, located in the north-central part of the Trough, were deposited near the end of the second cycle.

7.1.3- The Third Cycle

The second-cycle platform sequence is unconformably overlain, in the north, by the Chikoak Formation and, in the south, by the Tamarack River Formation. These formations, composed of synorogenic molasse (foredeep sediments), are now assigned to a third sedimentary cycle (Hoffman, 1987, 1988).

Moreover, all formations in the Central Labrador Trough (cycles 1 and 2) are intruded by numerous tholeiitic, mafic-ultramafic sills (the "Montagnais Sills") which are contemporaneous and comagmatic with associated volcanic rocks (Dimroth, 1978, Skulski et al., 1993; Findlay et al., 1995).

7.2- Metamorphism

Metamorphic grade increases from west to east in the foreland of the orogen, changing from the subgreenschist facies to upper greenschist facies (Wares et al.,1988; Perreault and Hynes, 1990). Rocks in the hinterland were metamorphosed to the upper greenschist facies, the amphibolite facies, or the granulite facies. Metamorphism increases from west to east in the immediate hinterland of the orogen (Perreault and Hynes, 1990; Girard, 1995).

7.3- Lithotectonic Zones

Lithotectonic zones in the Labrador Trough are separated from each other by major thrust faults and composed of either autochthonous/parauthochthonous or allochthonous assemblages. In all, there are three autochthonous/parautochthonous, sedimentary zones lying on the craton margin (Bérard, Cambrien, and Tamarack; Wares et al., 1989; Wares and Goutier, 1990; Skulski et al., 1993); three allochthonous, sedimentary zones (Mélèzes, Schefferville, and Wheeler) ; one allochthonous, volcanosedimentary zone composed mostly of first-cycle formations (Howse);

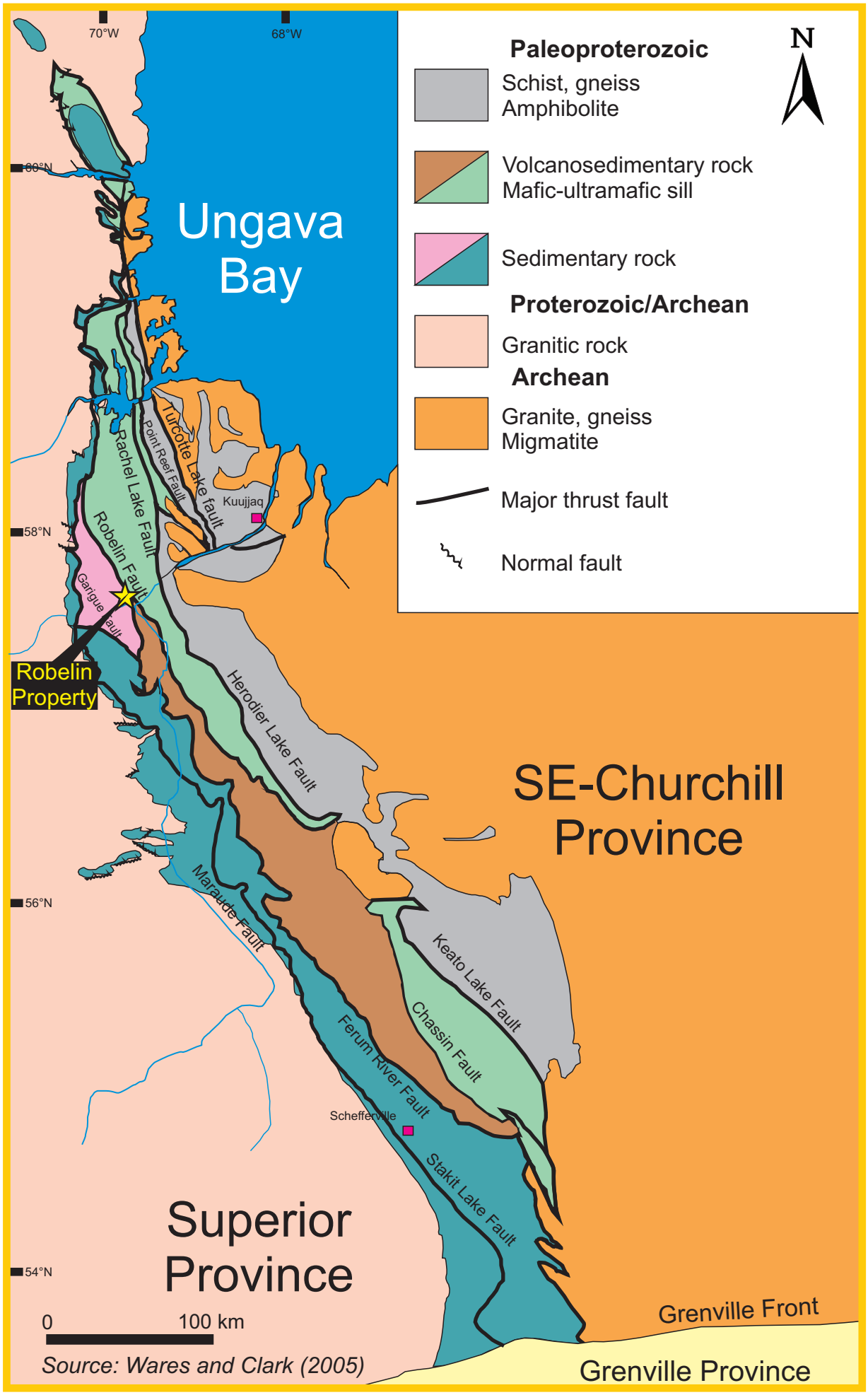

Figure 5. Ancient subdivisions of the Labrador Through into three belts: a) a western miogeosynclinal belt made of sedimentary rocks, b) a central eugeosynclinal belts containing volcanosedimentary rocks and 3), an eastern hinterland composed of schists and gneiss.

three allochthonous, volcanosedimentary zones composed mainly of second-cycle formations (Payne, Gerido, and Retty); one allochthonous, volcanosedimentary zone defined by first- and second-cycle formations (Hurst).

Wares and Goutier (1990) have divided the northern segment of the Labrador through into four zones from west to east : the Chioak and Baby zones (foreland) and the Rachel and Kuujjuaq zones (hinterland) (Figure 6). The Chioak Zone forms an autochthonous-parautochtonous belt resting unconformably on the Superior craton. The lower Ferriman Sub-group, a shallow water shelf sequence, is overlain unconformably by the Menihek Formation turbidites and syntectonic, immature Chioak Formation continental clastic sediments. The Baby Zone comprises rift-derived volcanosedimentary sequence within a strongly folded and thrust-faulted belt. The lower Abner Dolomite Fm is overlain by the Baby Fm turbidites and iron formations and the Hellancourt basalts (Koksoak Group) (Figure 4). Tholeiitic gabbroic sills intrude the sequence. Meta-argillite and quartzite layers devoid of gabbroic sills of the Thêvenet Formation, overlies the Hellancourt basalts and may represent syn-tectonic foredeep sediments. The Rachel Zone defines the western edge of the hinterland and is composed of amphibolite grade thrust-imbricated Baby Zone rocks, metasedimentary rocks and Archean basement (Moorehead and Hynes, 1990; Poirier et. al., 1990). The Kuujjuaq Zone contains remobilized Archean basement, early Proterozoic amphibolite to granulite metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, syn-tectonic intrusions and minor post-kinematic dykes, probably representing the root of a continental arc terrain (Machado et. al., 1989 ; Perreault and Hynes, 1990; Poirier et al.,1990)

The Chioak, Baby and Rachel zones are bounded by three major faults. The low-angle Garique fault separates the Chioak and Baby zones and represents the basal décollement of the Baby Zone (Clark et. al., 1990). The Baby and Rachel zones are separated by the Rachel high-angle reverse fault (Moorehead and Hynes, 1990) and the Turcotte Fault divides the Rachel and Kuujjuaq zones (Perreault and Hynes, 1990).

7.3-1-The Baby Zone

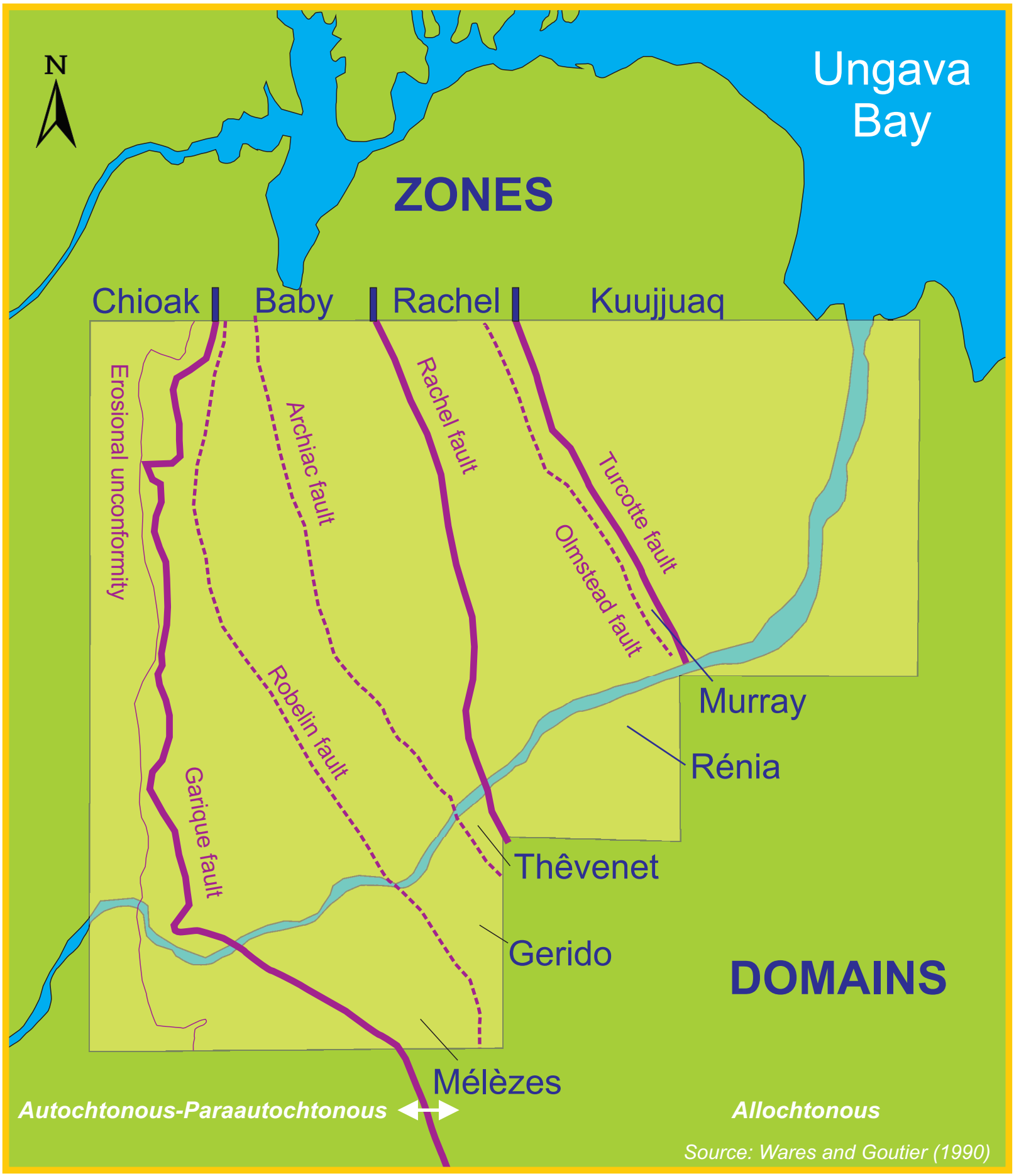

Figure 6. Lithotectonic zones and domains of the northern segment of the Labrador Through.

Wares and Goutier (1990) further sub-divided the Baby Zone was into three domains. In the western segment, the Mélèzes domain build-up of thrust imbricated Abner dolomite and Baby turbidites. Folds are isoclinal, overturned to recumbent near thrust faults, open and upright within allochthons, and are west-vergent. The Gerido domain occupies the central volcanosedimentary sector and is characterized by imbricated synclines and duplexes and low- to high-angle reverse faults with dips increasing towards the east. Synclines are tight and overturned towards the west. The eastern portion (Thêvenet domain) presents similar lithologies to that of the Gerido domain and is dominated by large scale tight to open, inclined to upright anticlines and synclines.

7.4- Geology of the Robelin property

The Robelin Property straddles parts of the Mélèzes and western Gerido domains which are separated by the Robelin fault. The latter thrusts carbonate-rich iron formations over the Abner Dolomite near the western property boundary. East of the fault, silicate iron formations, pyritic graphitic shales or sulphide facies iron formations, phyllitic sediments (rythmites), minor basalt/sericite schists, and gabbros occur in a series of folds and thrusts. ·

7.4.1- The Abner Formation (Denault Formation)

The Abner Formation (Denault Fm) is dominated by grey, massive and thick beds of dolomite interlayered with “boudinaged” chert commonly overlying layers of laminated dolomite, dolomitic sandstone, stromatolite-bearing dolomite, conglomerate with chert and dolomite clasts, calcarenite and oolithes dolomites (Clark, 1979; Wares and Goutier, 1990).

7.4.2- Baby Formation (Lower Member)

This is the most abundant lithofacies of the Baby Formation. The latter presents a sequence of mudstones, siltstones and interlayered sandstones showing a rhythmic texture. The Lower Member rhytmites consist of cm- to m-thick layers of slates, chloritic mudstones interlayered with white colored siltstones and quartzofeldspathic sandstones. Observed sedimentary textures are limited to graded bedding and parallel laminations (Wares and Goutier, 1990).

7.4.3- Baby Formation (Median Member)

The Median formation consists of iron formations defined as marker horizons within the allochtonous portions of the Northern Labrador Through (Wares and Goutier, 1990). Their thickness varies from 30 to 200 m and the iron formation exposes a principal silico-carbonated facies, with secondary facies of : 1) mudstone and magnetite sandstones rich in chlorite and grunerite, 2) chlorite-grunerite (>50%), accompanied by stilplomelane, quartz, ankerite, magnetite and pyrite forming laminated cm-thick bands, 3) a magnetite sub-facies containing nodules and cm-thick beds of carbonated chert interlayered with beds of massive magnetite or laminated fine-grained magnetite (70%) with ankerite and stilplomelane and 4), ankerite sub-facies revealing a porphyroblastic assemblage of ankerite in a fine-grained ankeritic matrix (> 60 %) containing quartz+chlorite+stilplomelane+magnetite+pyrrhotite+pyrite and chert nodules..

7.4.4- Baby Formation (Upper Member)

The maximum thickness of the Baby Upper Member is estimated at 800 m. The member is composed of five units. The most important includes rhythmic sedimentary beds having lost their sedimentary textures and exposing banded quartz+plagioclase+biotite±muscovite slates and schists. Another unit consists of a quartzite band interlayered with the rhytmites. This a massive quartzite with trace of plagioclase and including thin layers of sandstones. A third unit (maximum of 200 m-thick) is constituted of rhythmites and cherty and sulphide-bearing slates representing the top layers of the Upper Member underlying the volcanic rocks of the Hellancourt Fm. The schists are composed of cm-thick beds of quartz+biotite+plagioclase+pyrrhotine±graphite±chlorite±chalcopyrite with occasional almandine garnet porphyroblasts (Wares and Goutier, 1990).

7.4.5- Hellancourt Formation

The Hellancourt Formation consists of basal glomeroporphyritic massive and pillowed basaltic flows overlain by massive equigranular to pillowed tholeiitic basaltic flows. The formation thickness is estimated at 900 m.

7.4.6- The Montagnais Sills

The sills outcrop throughout the sector and are injected in the Baby and Hellancourt formations. They present four different varieties: 1) mesocratic equigranular gabbros; 2) peridotite, 3) pyroxenite and 4), glomeroporphyritic sills. The sill thicknesses are variable but commonly reach 100 m extending for several kilometers on strike. They display a massive aspect being undeformed and competent. The sills develop a schistosity when injected in fold hinges or in faults. The mineralogy is metamorphic but with observable residual textures (Clark, 1990; Wares and Goutier, 1990).

7.4.6.1-Peridotite

The peridotite unit is observed within the Upper Member of the Baby Fm and in the Hellancourt volcanic rocks. It is associated with the formation of a basal cumulate within thick equigranular sills of gabbroic composition. The peridotite is a medium-grained greenish rock composed of a serpentine+chlorite+actinote±talc± carbonate mineral assemblage.

7.4.6.2-Equigranular Mesocratic Gabbro

The most common gabbroic sills cropping in the Northern Labrador Through are medium-grained, mesocratic and equigranular presenting a sub-ophitic texture. They are massive and poorly differentiated being composed of idiomorphic saussuritized plagioclase included in a actinote+chlorite+epidote+quartz±biotite matrix. In certain cases, the primary mineralogy is replaced by a metamorphic assemblage of hornblende+plagioclase+quartz.

7.4.6.3- Pyroxenite

The pyroxenite or green “amphibolite”, defines a thin sill unit (< 30 m) at the base of glomeroporphyritic gabbroic sills. Dark green in color, the ultramafic rock is a medium to coarse-grained equigranular rock containing actinolite, poecilitic hornblende with clinopyroxene pseudomorphs, a melange of magnetite, leucoxene replacing magnetite, and interstitial chlorite and zoïsite

7.4.6.4- Glomeroporphyritic Gabbro

Glomeroporphyritic gabbros, or spotted gabbros, form 100 m-thick units injected in the Upper Member of the Baby Fm. The gabbro is characterized by abundant, heterogeneously distributed glomerophenocrysts of saussuritized plagioclase commonly occurring at the center of the sill. The phenocryst are composed of clinozoïsite+quartz+albite enclosed in a actinolite+epidote+quartz+biotite matrix.

7.5- Mineralization

The paucity of outcrop within the Robelin property necessitated the use of geophysical methods to identify mineralized targets. One such target was determined in 1962 by Boylen Engineering through a ground-based magnetometer survey revealing a huge 1,500 x 920 m anomaly with a relief over 5,000 nT. A 229 m DDH was collared on the site of the anomaly. The drill hole first intersected phyllite and quartzite rocks (chert?). The magnetic anomaly is attributed to the presence of 140 m of interbedded magnetite-rich graphitic schists and quartzites (chert?) containing 10 to 15 % sulphides; mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite. Accessory chalcopyrite was noted in various parts of the hole (Baldwin, 1962; GM17613).

About 300 m west of Genius northern claim boundary, Kennecott Canada discovered a NS-trending 1.6 km x 0.5 km zone of weakly anomalous gold and zinc mineralization was partially defined by 23 samples (Figure 2). Limited sampling of graphitic shale outcrop yielded three results ranging from 270 ppm to 110 ppm Zn. Further to the south, approximately 4.2 km to the west of Lac Ducreux, within the limit of the Robelin property, a second gold anomalous zone was outlined. A quartz vein averaging l m to 2 m wide with locally semi-massive to massive

pyrrhotite-pyrite was prospected and sampled over 90 m of exposure. Sampling showed elevated gold values in the host silicate iron formation up to 743 ppb gold from a rock-chip sample (Rosatelli, 1995; GM53515).

A possible on strike extension of the zone located 2.2 km to the southwest was also prospected and sampled by Kennecott. Siliceous graphitic shales with finely disseminated pyrite in fractures and quartz veins were sampled over an exposure of l00 m. The lithology is made of brecciated and folded graphitic shales and intercalated with sericite schists. Zinc concentrations including quartz vein material and sericite schists averaged 1,980 ppm zinc. Remobilized sphalerite was noted in quartz veining assaying 7, l00 ppm and 11,200 ppm zinc. Remobilized chalcopyrite in quartz veining was occasionally recognized (Rosatelli, 1995; GM53515)..

ITEM 8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Mineralization of the type encountered on the Robelin property presents similar geological characteristics to that of the Koke (Boylen) and Kan deposits, the former located just 15 km to the southeast of the property. Clark and Wares (2005) classified these deposits into the type 3B exhalative Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au-bearing massive sulfides in graphitic mudstones. The Kan and Koke deposits contain polymetallic massive sulfides and are hosted in a sequence of black, graphitic mudstones and chert belonging to the middle iron-rich member of the Baby Formation (Wares et al., 1988; Trépanier and Dessureault, 2000).

The Koke deposit forms a 10 m thick and 275 m long highly deformed, stratiform massive sulfide body located in the hinge zone of an isoclinal syncline, which is probably a sheath fold in a down-plunge direction (Wares et al., 1988) (Figure 7). The present shape of the body is that of an undulating, east-plunging tongue. A minor thrust fault is located in the footwall of the deposit. The trace of the Robelin Fault, a regionally important thrust fault, is located approximately 1 km southwest of the deposit. The massive sulfide is contained within a 400 m-long layer of disseminated sulfides (Trépanier and Dessureault, 2000). In the Koke deposit, the massive sulfides and sulfidic mudstone beds are hosted in carbonate facies iron formations overlying silicate facies iron formations . The sulfides are associated with cherts, iron carbonates, graphitic

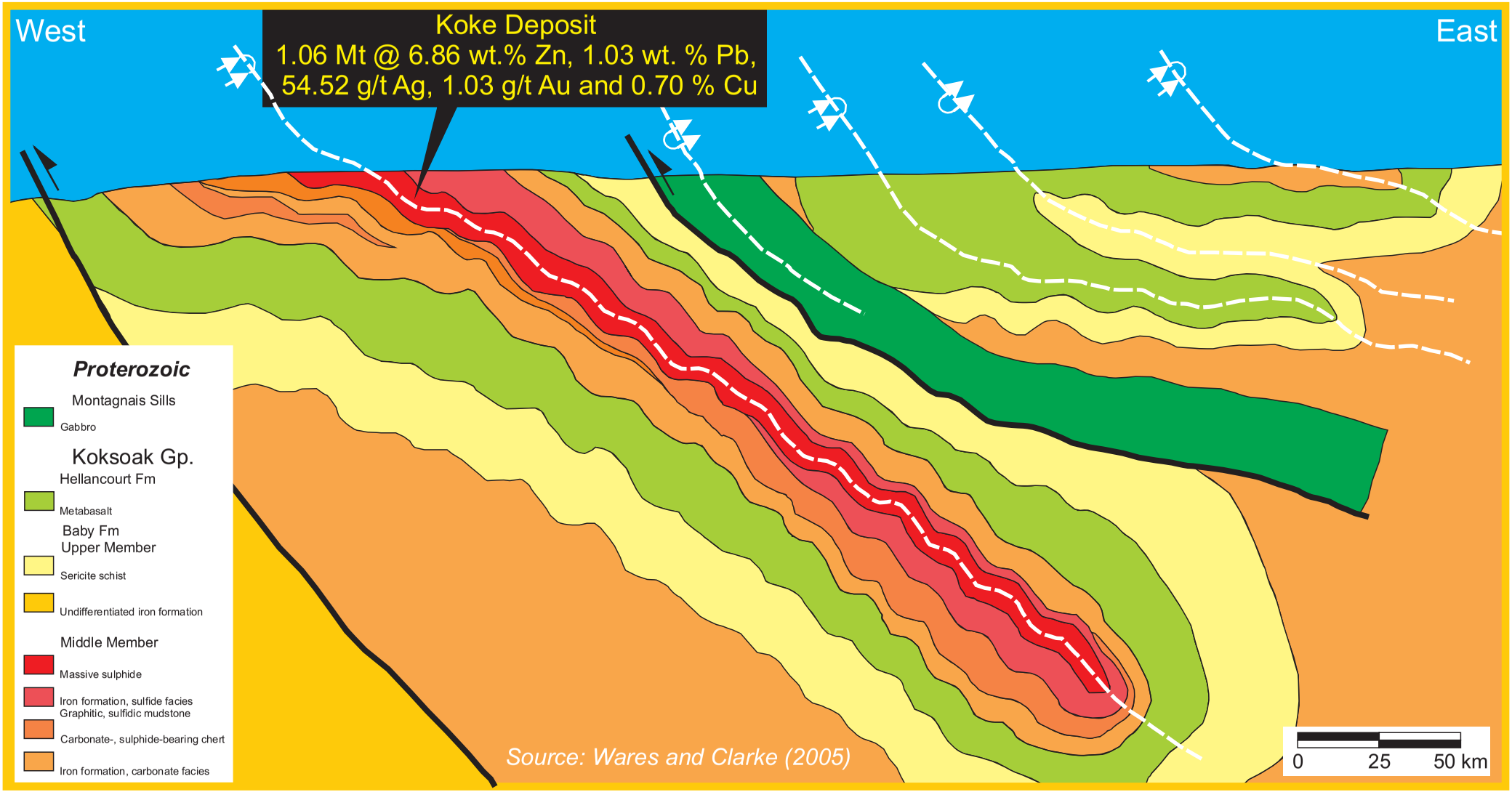

Figure 7. EW-oriented vertical section of the Koke deposit. The massive sulphide body (in red) forms an undulating tongue plunging eastward.

mudstones and sericite schists. They are fine grained and granoblastic, due to metamorphic recrystallization and consist of an allotriomorphic assemblage of sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite, with disseminated pyrite crystals. Layers of metabasalts and sericite schists intercalated in carbonate facies iron formations below the Koke deposit provide clues to coeval volcanic and hydrothermal activity. A horizon of finely laminated and banded sulfidic chert (pyrite and sphalerite) lying immediately below the deposit is interpreted by (Wares et al.,1988) as chemical exhalite of submarine hydrothermal origin.

In the Labrador Through, Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au deposits are viewed as exhalative in origin and associated with local mafic volcanic and hydrothermal activity. The concordant nature of the deposits and their association with graphitic and sulfidic layers imply a syngenetic origin. Laminated pyrite and graphitic- sulfidic mudstone units, closely related to the massive sulfide bodies, were formed by sedimentary accumulation of pelagic matter and pyrite micro-particles. The pyrite micro-particles are interpreted as chemical precipitates resulting from the saturation of seawater in iron sulfides close to hydrothermal vents (Barrett et al., 1988).

These deposits are contained in a stratigraphic assemblage dominated by platform sedimentary rocks. Above and below the deposits layers of basalts occur, suggesting the deposits formed in a volcanosedimentary environment. Volcanism and associated chemical sedimentation (iron formation, chert) occurred sporadically, in deep water on a collapsing continental-margin platform. This volcanism was a precursor to extensive rifting and eruption of voluminous, MORB-like basaltic lava emplaced at the summit of cycle 2. The numerous gabbro sills intruding the cycle 2 sequence are probably related to this volcanism (Clark and Wares, 2005).

The Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au deposits define volcanogenic, exhalative sulfide bodies similar to those commonly found in volcanosedimentary terrains. They present certain similarities with the Zn-Pb-Cu deposits of the Bathurst-Newcastle camp in New Brunswick (Peter, 2003). For example, the Koke deposit is hosted in iron formation, like the Bathurst-Newcastle deposits (Clark and Wares, 2005).

ITEM 9 EXPLORATION

No exploration work was conducted by GENIUS Properties Ltd.

ITEM 10 DRILLING

No drilling campaigns were carried out by the Issuer

ITEM 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Non relevant

ITEM 12 DATA VERIFICATION

Non relevant

ITEM 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There was no mineral processing or metallurgical testing during the course of this study.

ITEM 14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

There was no mineral resource estimate conducted during the course of this study.

ITEM 23 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and information.

ITEM 24 ADJACENT PROPERTY

There are no adjacent properties.

ITEM 25 DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The structural and geological setting of the Robelin property within the framework of the Labrador Through indicates a good potential for discovering exhalative Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au-bearing massive sulfides mineralization. The property sits at the northern end of a NW-SE-oriented lithological assemblage of graphitic and sulfidic mudstones, chert, iron formation and phyllites that belongs to the Middle to Upper members of the Baby Formation and in which the Koke (Historical resources of 1.06 Mt @ 6.86 wt. % Zn, 1.03 wt. % Pb, 54,52 g/t Ag, 1.03 g/t Au et 0.70 % Cu) and Kan deposits occur. There is a huge circular magnetic anomaly accompanied by moderate secondary conductive zones characterizing the Robelin property. One short drill hole (229 m), collared on the magnetic anomaly in 1962 by Boylen Engineering, intersected 140 m of interbedded magnetite-rich graphitic schists and quartzites (chert?) containing 10 to 15 % sulphides; mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. In 1995, Kennecott Canada discovered a south-trending, 1.6 km x 0.5 km, weakly anomalous gold and zinc zone lying just 300 m west of GENIUS claims. Further investigations to the south, within the limits of the Robelin property, revealed a quartz vein averaging l m to 2 m wide containing locally semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite. Sampling showed elevated gold values in the host silicate iron formation up to 743 ppb. Finally, 2.2 km to the southwest along strike, Kennecott collected samples of siliceous graphitic shales, quartz vein material and sericite schists with fine disseminated pyrite in fractures yielding an average zinc content of 1,980 ppm. Remobilized sphalerite was noted in quartz veining assaying 7, l00 ppm and 11,200 ppm zinc. The author is of the opinion that the paucity of outcrops and the extensive Quaternary cover over 80 % of the property constituted an impediment to past mining exploration, especially when mining companies held vast swath of land that included the Koke and/or Kan deposits.

The Robelin property consists of 78 continuous designed mineral claims, 100% owned by GENIUS Properties Ltd, located in the northwestern Labrador Through in the Province of Quebec, within NTS sheets 24F12 and 13. The Labrador Trough extends for 850 km from the Grenville Front in the south to the Ungava Bay in the north and forms the western part of the Paleoproterozoic New Québec Orogen. Rocks of the Labrador Trough were deposited along the

margin of the Archean Superior Province after rifting of a larger craton about 2.2 billion years ago. The Labrador Trough is composed of three depositional cycles bounded by erosional unconformities: two volcanosedimentary cycles (2 .17- 2.14 Ga and 1.88- 1.87 Ga) and a third sedimentary cycle composed of molasses.

Wares and Gautier (1990) have divided the northern segment of the Labrador Through into four zones from west to east: the Chioak and Baby zones (foreland) and the Rachel and Kuujjuaq zones (hinterland). The Baby Zone comprises rift-derived volcanosedimentary sequences within a strongly folded and thrust-faulted belt. In this sequence, the lower Abner Dolomite Fm. is overlain by the Baby Fm. turbidites and iron formations and the Hellancourt basalts (Koksoak Group). Tholeiitic gabbroic sills intrude the sequence. Wares and Goutier (1990) further sub-divided the Baby Zone into three domains from west to east: the Mélèzes domain build-up of thrust imbricated Abner dolomites and Baby turbidites; the Gerido volcanosedimentary domain characterized by imbricated synclines and duplexes and low to high angle reverse faults and the Thêvenet domain dominated by large scale light to open, inclined to upright anticlines and synclines.

The Robelin Property straddles parts of the Mélèzes and western Gerido domains which are separated by the Robelin fault. The latter thrusts carbonate-rich iron formations over the Abner Dolomite near the western property boundary. East of the fault, silicate iron formations, pyritic graphitic shales or sulphide facies iron formations, phyllitic sediments (rythmites), minor basalts/sericite schists, and gabbros occur in a series of folds and thrusts. ·

Lithologies exposed within the property and surrounding area correspond to the Abner Fm. (Denault Fm.) dominated by grey, massive and thick beds of dolomite interlayered with "boudinaged" chert commonly overlying layers of laminated dolomites. The Baby Fm. comprises three members: The Lower Member presents a sequence of mudstones, siltstones and interlayered sandstones showing a rhythmic texture; the Median Member includes iron formations (30 to 200 m in thickness) principally in the silico-carbonated facies, with secondary sub-facies of mudstones and magnetite-rich sandstones, chlorite- grunerite, magnetite-rich and ankerite-stilplomelane exhalative rocks; the Upper Member contains rhythmic banded slates

interlayered with schists, massive quartzite, rhythmites with cherty and sulphide-bearing slates and schists. The Hellancourt Fm. overlies the Baby Fm. and consists of basal glomeroporphyritic massive and pillowed basaltic flows overlain by massive equigranular to pillowed tholeiitic basaltic flows. The Montagnais Sills outcrop throughout the sector and are injected in the Baby and Hellancourt formations. They present four varieties: 1) mesocratic equigranular gabbro; 2) peridotite, 3) pyroxenite and 4), glomeroporphyritic sills.

Zn and Au-mineralized samples collected by Kennecott Canada in 1995 inside and adjacent to the Robelin property were extracted from the iron formations of the Median Member of the Baby formation. Moreover, the mineralization intersected by the sole drill hole in 1962 probably sits within the Median or Upper members of the Baby Fm.

The paucity of outcrops on the property and extensive Quaternary cover compel GENIUS Properties to make use of geophysical tools to unearth new mineral targets. A sophisticated high resolution VTEM or ZTEM airborne survey of the property is envisaged followed by 3D inversions of the produced data. At the same time, prospectors and geologists will roam the property to map and sample the different lithologies completing the exploratory work of Kennecott Canada. This will constitute Phase I of the exploration work estimated at $191,637. Contingent upon a successful outcome of the geophysical survey, a 1,500 m drilling campaign is proposed as a follow-up to the enticing outcome of the 1962 DDH. This second phase of exploration is expected to cost $496,246.

There are certain risks and uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the project's potential economic viability. One is the prevailing conditions of the commodity market which in general manifests a downward price trend since 2014, but has just picked-up since the middle of 2016. These factors will have a major incidence in deciding whether or not to raise capital to further develop the property. Another risk factor is the remoteness of the Robelin property; bringing important logistical constraints and costs to the exploration of terranes located in the Ungava Bay region. There are no access roads and transport of men and equipment must be conducted exclusively by helicopter or floatplane. Finally, there

is a very short interval starting from the end of June to late August to carry out a drilling campaign.

ITEM 26 RECOMMENDATIONS

An helicopter-borne airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM survey with a spacing of 100 m was already completed in 1993 by Kennecott Canada Ltd on their property claims encompassing the GENIUS property at its northern extremity. The results provided the confirmation of the huge “bull’s eye” magnetic anomaly centered on the property accompanied by secondary conducting zones. The author proposes a more sophisticated survey with a 100 m spacing using the VTEM or ZTEM technology to be completed on the Robelin claims. The purpose of the airborne survey is to unearth and define more precisely any deep conductive anomaly that could be investigated by drilling. The VTEM technology allows greater depth perception and higher resolution as a result of high-quality signal-to-noise levels and has the ability to energize strong conductors and explore more deeply through adjustable pulse widths. A 3D inversion of the EM data is also envisaged. The author also suggests sending team of geologist to map key areas of the property where outcrops are present and confirm the sampling campaign completed by Kennecott in 1995. This would constitute the first phase of exploration at an expected cost of $190,373.

Contingent on the successful outcome of the first exploration phase, the author recommends a follow-up 1,500 m drilling campaign that will have to be carried out by helicopter and necessitate the setup of a base camp on the property. The cost of this Phase II of exploration is estimated at $502,729.

26.2- Budget Breakdown

ROBELIN PROPERTY	
(PHASE I)	
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	
VTEM airborne geophysical survey: 320 km x $300/km	$96,000
MAPPING AND EXPLORATION	
1 geologist :$500/day X 15 days	$7,500
1 assistant geologist: $300/day X 15 days	$4,500
50 samples x $45/samples (trace elements including rare metals)	$2,225
Sample bags	$200
Shipping	$2,000
CAMP ROBELIN	
Location and installation equipment	$15,000
Food (2 x150/week x 2 weeks)	$600
HELICOPTER-FLOATPLANE	
Helicopter: 5 hrs x $1,300/hr	$6,500
Floatplane: 10 hrs x $600/hr	$6,000
EQUIPMENT	
Truck location, ATV	$5,000
Maps, stationary, etc..	$1,000
TRAVEL TO KUUJJUAQ	$4,000
Subtotal	$150,525
Contingency (10%)	$15,053
GST (5%)	$8,279
QST (9.975%)	$16,516
Total	***$190,373***

26.2- Budget Breakdown (Ctnd.)

ROBELIN PROPERTY	
(PHASE II)	
DRILLING	
1,500 m (NQ) X $100/m	$150,000
Mobilisation-demobilisation	$12,000
Drill moving, water set-up (Helicopter)	$18,000
Daily crew changes/core slinging/fuel slinging (Helicopter)	$18,000
Tree cutting and bush clearing for the drill	$5,000
Permits	$1,500
Core racks	$2,000
Core shack	$5,000
Analyses: 700 samples X $45/sample	$31,500
Core splitter, survey instrument, sample bags, etc..	$5,000
Shipping	$5,000
CAMP ROBELIN	
Location and installation of equipment (e.g. tents, showers, kitchen…)	$60,000
Food (9 x $150/wk x 5 wks)	$6,750
GEOLOGISTS AND TECHNICIANS	
1 senior geologist: $500/day X 35 days	$17,500
1 junior geologist : $325/day X 35 days	$11,375
1 technician: $225/day X 35 days	$7,875
1 cook ($325/day x 40 days)	$13,000
1 Foreman ($350/day X 20 days)	$7,000
TRAVEL TO KUUJJUAQ	$16,000
EQUIPMENT	
Truck location, ATV	$4,000
Maps, stationary, computers, etc..	$1,000
Subtotal	$397,500
Contingency (10%)	$39,750
GST (5%)	$21,863
QST (9.975%)	$43,616
Grand Total	***$502,729***

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Appendix 1

Appendix 1. CCD claims of the Robelin property, Northern Labrador Through, Québec.

NTS Sheet	CDC title	Expiration date	Area (Ha)	Owner
NTS 24F13	2395415	12/3/2017	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477384	2/6/2019	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477385	2/6/2019	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477386	2/6/2019	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477387	2/6/2019	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477388	2/6/2019	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477389	2/6/2019	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477390	2/6/2019	45.98	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477391	2/6/2019	45.98	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477392	2/6/2019	45.97	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477393	2/6/2019	45.97	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477394	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477395	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477396	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477397	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477398	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477399	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477400	2/6/2019	45.96	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477401	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477402	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477403	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477404	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477405	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477406	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477407	2/6/2019	45.95	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477408	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477409	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477410	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477411	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477412	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477413	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477414	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477415	2/6/2019	45.94	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477416	2/6/2019	45.93	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477417	2/6/2019	45.93	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477418	2/6/2019	45.93	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477419	2/6/2019	45.93	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477420	2/6/2019	45.92	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477421	2/6/2019	45.92	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477422	2/6/2019	45.91	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2477423	2/6/2019	45.91	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2477378	2/6/2019	46.03	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2477379	2/6/2019	46.03	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2477380	2/6/2019	46.03	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2477381	2/6/2019	46.03	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2477382	2/6/2019	46.03	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2477383	2/6/2019	46.02	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434881	12/3/2017	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434882	12/3/2017	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434883	12/3/2017	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434884	12/3/2017	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434885	12/3/2017	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434886	12/3/2017	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434887	12/3/2017	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434888	12/3/2017	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434889	12/3/2017	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434890	12/3/2017	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434891	12/3/2017	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)

Appendix 1. CCD claims of the Robelin property, Northern Labrador Through, Québec.

NTS Sheet	CDC title	Expiration date	Area (Ha)	Owner
NTS 24F13	2434892	12/3/2017	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434893	12/3/2017	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434894	12/3/2017	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434895	12/3/2017	45.99	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434896	12/3/2017	45.98	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434897	12/3/2017	45.98	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434898	12/3/2017	45.98	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434899	12/3/2017	45.98	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434900	12/3/2017	45.97	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434901	12/3/2017	45.97	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434902	12/3/2017	45.97	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2434903	12/3/2017	45.97	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2438570	3/22/2018	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2438571	3/22/2018	46.01	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F13	2438572	3/22/2018	46.00	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2434876	12/3/2017	46.02	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2434877	12/3/2017	46.02	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2434878	12/3/2017	46.02	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2434879	12/3/2017	46.02	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)
NTS 24F12	2434880	12/3/2017	46.02	GENIUS Properties Ltd. (100 %)