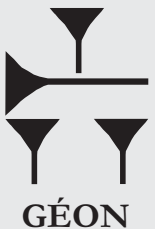


Form 43-101F1
Technical Report
Effective Date: July 24, 2018



**The Meaghers Property
Halifax County, Nova Scotia,
Canada, NTS 11D/14D**

GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD.



Michel Boily, PhD., geo.

**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 practiced the profession of geologist for the last 41 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, Nicaragua and Central Peru

I am the author of the 43-101F1 Technical Report entitled : "The Meaghers Property, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, Canada, NTS 11D/14" written for GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD. with an effective date of July 24, 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.

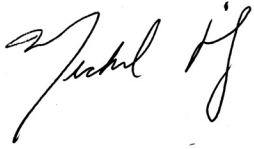
The Qualified Person, Michel Boily, has written this report in its entirety and is responsible for its content.

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 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 July 24, 2018 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.

The author visited the Meaghers property on July 19, 2018.



Michel Boily, PhD., Geo.
Dated at Montréal, Qc
July 24, 2018



DATE AND SIGNATURE	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
ITEM 1 SUMMARY	1
ITEM 2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE	2
ITEM 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	3
ITEM 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	3
ITEM 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	9
ITEM 6 HISTORY	11
ITEM 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	17
<i>7.1- The Meguma Terrane</i>	17
<i>7.2- The Goldenville Formation</i>	19
<i>7.3- The Halifax Formation</i>	20
<i>7.4- The Windsor Group</i>	21
<i>7.5- Structure</i>	22
<i>7.6- Local Bedrock Geology</i>	22
<i>7.7- Quaternary Geology</i>	24
<i>7.8- Mineralization</i>	24
ITEM 8 DEPOSIT TYPE	24
ITEM 9 EXPLORATION	27
ITEM 10 DRILLING	27
ITEM 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY	27
ITEM 12 DATA VERIFICATION	27
ITEM 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	27
ITEM 14 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE	27
ITEM 23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES	27
ITEM 24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	28
ITEM 25 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	28
ITEM 26 RECOMMENDATIONS	31
<i>26.1-Budget Breakdown</i>	34
ITEM 27 REFERENCES	36

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Simplified geological map of Nova Scotia showing the localization of Genius Properties' Meaghers property.	5
Figure 2. Geological map showing the localization of the seven (7) licences comprising 243 claims forming Genius Properties' Meaghers property.	7
Figure 3. Crown Land in the area of Genius Properties' Meaghers property.	8
Figure 4. Aeromagnetic contour map, Meaghers Grant property (license 06335), Acadian Mining Corp.	15
Figure 5. Geological map, Meaghers Grant property (license 06335), Acadian Mining Corp.	16
Figure 6. Simplified structural map of the Meaghers Grant property projected on the aeromagnetic contour map of the region. The localization of the tills samples are also reported.	18
Figure 7. Second Vertical Derivative (SVD) contour map calculated from the aeromagnetic data collected from southwestern Nova Scotia. The low mag SW-NE corridor correspond to the Moose River-Fifteen Mile Stream anticline within the Goldenville Formation.	26
Figure 8. Meguma Gold deposit type represented by a true stacked saddle reefs at the Dufferin extension deposit, Salmon River gold district. This deposit is the extension of the Old Dufferin Mine, Nova Scotia.	
Figure 9. Surficial geology within the area of the Meaghers property.	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of licenses and claims forming Genius Properties' Meaghers property, Halifax County, Nova Scotia.	4
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ITEM1 SUMMARY

The exploration of the Meaghers property, located in Nova Scotia, Canada, represents an opportunity to evaluate the gold potential of a relatively unknown territory located < 10 km from Atlantic Gold's Touquoy Mine (Total Measured and Indicated Reserves of 10.1 Mt @ 1.48 g/t Au (479,000 oz.); Staples et al., 2018). The property reveals similar geological and structural characteristics to that of the Touquoy Mine, such as exposures of the gold-bearing Goldenville Formation, the presence of warped and folded anticlines and a comparable magnetic signature.

The Meaghers property is located in South-Central Nova Scotia within the Halifax County, 39 km NE from the Halifax-Dartmouth conglomeration. The property consists of a continuous block of seven licenses, 100% owned by Genius Properties Ltd., comprising 243 claims and covering 3934 ha. Access from Halifax-Dartmouth urban center to the western end of the property is by a paved road system, whereas several secondary roads crisscross the entire Meaghers property.

The Meaghers property forms part of the Meguma Terrane of southeastern Nova Scotia. It is underlain by folded Cambro-Ordovician age sedimentary sequences of the Meguma Group and extensive Mid-Devonian granitoids. The Meguma Group consists of the Cambrian Goldenville Formation, conformably overlain by black slate of the Cambrian-Ordovician Halifax Formation. The Goldenville Formation forms the lowermost part of the Meguma Group, underlies most of the Goldenville mining properties and is host to most of the known gold deposits in the province. The Goldenville Formation is dominated by metamorphosed sandstones rich in quartz, sodic plagioclase, and matrix altered to secondary chlorite. Sandstones are interbedded with subordinate amounts of grey-green laminated and unlaminated slate. The Halifax Formation forms the upper part of the Meguma Group and typically consists of well-cleaved black slates and rusty-weathering thin- to very thin- bedded siltstones. The formation contains fine-grained, dark slates that carry a significant amount of iron sulphide, including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

In the late 1980's, Seabright Explorations carried out exploration in the southwestern part of the Meaghers property. The work consisted of a reconnaissance exploration program including regional mapping and prospecting followed by regional soil, till and stream surveys. Seabright Exploration also investigated the Meaghers Grant As-Au mineral occurrence described by Temple (1923) and Hurst (1927) (As: 28.8-33.11 wt. % and Au: trace to 2 g/t). Acadian Gold Corp sporadically investigated the northeastern part of the Meaghers property from 2006-2011. The exploration work included prospecting, mapping, sampling and a ground-based magnetic survey totaling 5,200 m. Outcrop and float samples were collected generating disappointing gold assay values. Reprocessing and reinterpretation of the regional aeromagnetic data was implemented and a large till sampling campaign to perform a gold grain study was completed.

The author first recommends to conduct a heliborne survey using the Resolve frequency domain electromagnetic system over the entire Meaghers property. Then, Genius Properties should devote a large part of the 2018 summer season exploration campaign to geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling, especially in the northeastern corner of the property. This exploration phase essentially aims to define prospective gold targets. A 1,000 m drilling program is contemplated.

ITEM 2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

On May 1st, 2017, Genius Properties Ltd. mandated Michel Boily (PhD, geo.) to write a 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Meaghers property located 40 km northeast of Halifax, Nova-Scotia. The Meaghers 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. 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

documents obtained from Genius Properties and other documents (assessment reports and geological reports) and maps acquired from the Nova Scotia Geosciences & Mines Branch and through the NovaROC Minerals Online Registry System. Some of these reports were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101 norms and for the most part followed the accepted rules and procedures. 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 reviewed the licenses and claim titles forming the Meaghers 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). The author has visited the property on July 19, 2018. The property was investigated through the numerous secondary road crossing the property for future access. Outcrops were surveyed to observe the types of lithology and structures present. No mineralization was observed during the course of the visit.

ITEM 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

There is no reliance on other experts.

ITEM 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Meaghers property is located in South-Central Nova Scotia within the Halifax County, 39 km NE of the Halifax-Dartmouth conglomeration (Figure 1). The entire property is included with NTS sheet 11D/14D. The Meaghers property consists of a continuous block of seven licenses, 100% owned by Genius Properties Ltd (51774, 51775, 51776, 51777, 51778, 51779, 51780), comprising 243 claims and covering 3934 ha or 39.34 km² (Table 1). The center of the

Table 1. List of licenses and claims forming Genius Properties' Meaghers property, Halifax County, Nova Scotia

Licence	Holder	Right Type	Location	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Age	No. of Claims	Status
51774	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 13 CLAIMS O,P,Q	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	80	Active
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 33 CLAIMS M,N,O,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 34 CLAIMS E,F,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 35 CLAIMS ALL					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 36 CLAIMS ALL					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 37 CLAIMS A,B,C,D					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 38 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 39 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,P,Q					
51775	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 40 CLAIMS E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	80	Active
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 41 CLAIMS C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 42 CLAIMS E,F,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 51 CLAIMS N,O					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 52 CLAIMS K,L,M,N,O,P,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 53 CLAIMS E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 54 CLAIMS ALL					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 55 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,E,F,G					
51776	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 55 CLAIMS H,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	22	Active
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 56 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 57 CLAIMS A,B,C					
51777	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 67 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,H	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	46	Active
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 68 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 69 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,O,P,Q					
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 70 CLAIMS ALL					
51778	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 74 CLAIMS D,E,F	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	10	Active
			MAP 11D14D TRACTS 75 CLAIMS A,B,C,D,F,G,H					
51779	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 71 CLAIMS E,F,L,M	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	4	Active
51780	(564740) Genius Properties Ltd.	Mineral Exploration Licence	MAP 11D14D TRACTS 33 CLAIMS P	8/10/2017	8/10/2018	1	1	Active

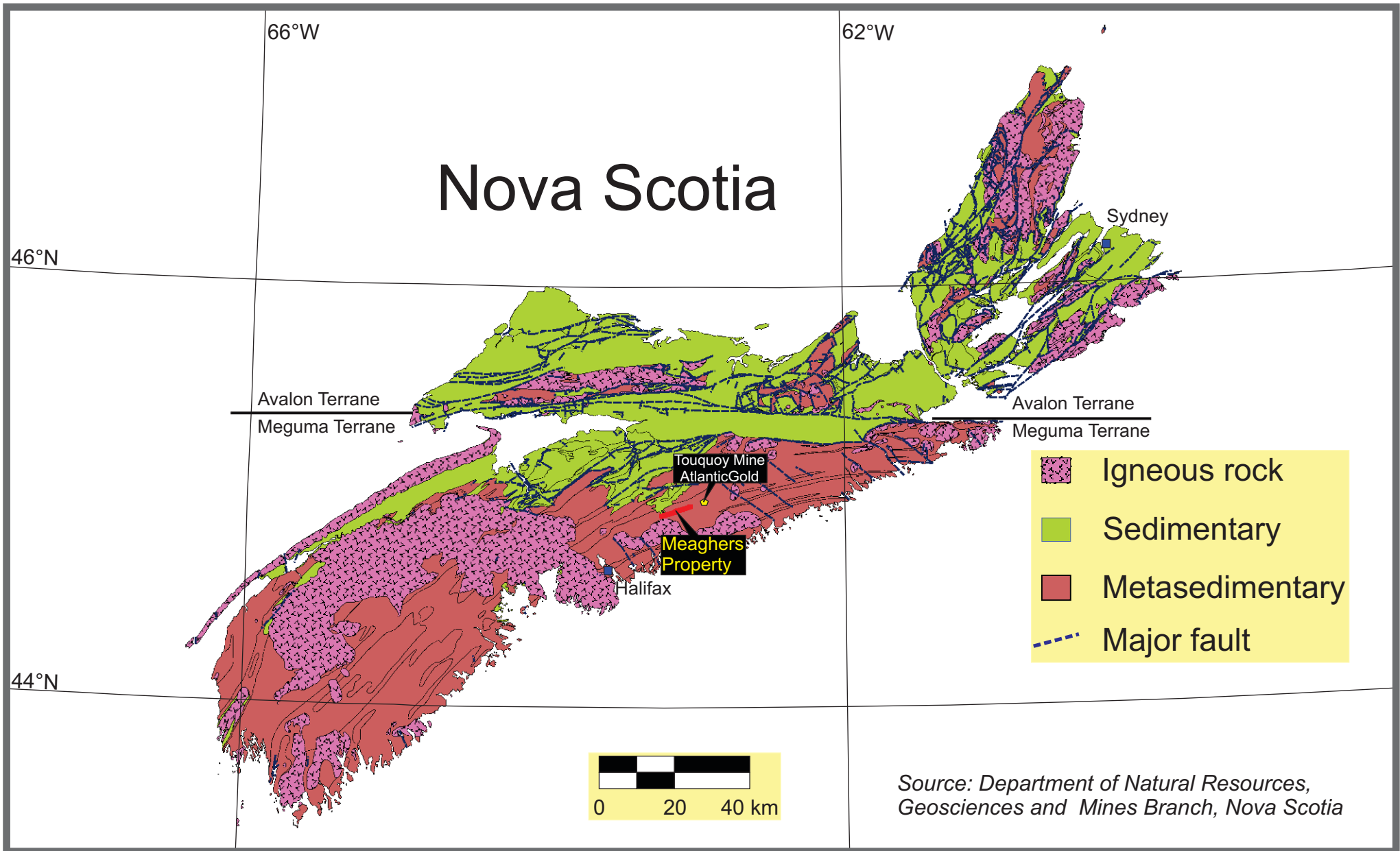


Figure 1. Simplified geological map of Nova Scotia showing the localization of Genius Properties' Meaghers property.

property is situated at UTM coordinates 489,088 m Easting and 4,975,388 m Northing (NAD83; Zone 20N) or 44°55'55" N Lat. and -68°08'18" W Long (Figure 2). The Meaghers property was staked through the *NovaROC* website by Mr. Luc Lamarche (geo.) on behalf of Genius properties Ltd. UTM coordinates and license contours on the geological maps are extracted from the data given on the *NovaROC* website.

According to Nova-Scotia government records, no part of the land covered by the property is a park or mineral reserve. The northern tip of the Ship Harbour Long Lake Wilderness Area is contiguous with the southern limit of license 51775. The property is devoid of royalties, back in rights, payments or other encumbrances. The Issuer does hold all the claim titles of the Meaghers property. Mining exploration is currently permitted on the entire surface. The claims owned by the Issuer are currently valid and in good standing. The licenses expiring date is 2018-08-10. To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Meaghers property.

Mineral rights are held according to provisions of the Nova Scotia Mineral Resources Act 1990. Under the current Mineral Resources Act, prospectors and exploration companies must obtain permission from the landowner (whether private or Crown) prior to accessing licenses. About half of the surface of the Meaghers property is covered by Crown land (Figure 3). An annual claim renewal fee, in an amount depending on the age of the claim, is payable to the Department of Natural Resources prior to the anniversary of each claim. If renewal is not made the claim expires forthwith. In addition, annual minimum expenditures, in an amount depending on the age of the claim, are required to be completed and reported for each claim and for each year in order to effect renewal. Assessment credits from previous years can be carried forward.

Exploration activities on the Meaghers Property is subject to various permits depending on the type of activity proposed and on the requirements of the surface title holder. Such permits include an excavation permit, a permit to explore on Crown Land, as administered by the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources or a permit to bridge a stream as administered by the Department of Environment. Genius will obtain all the necessary permits to carry on its exploration work.

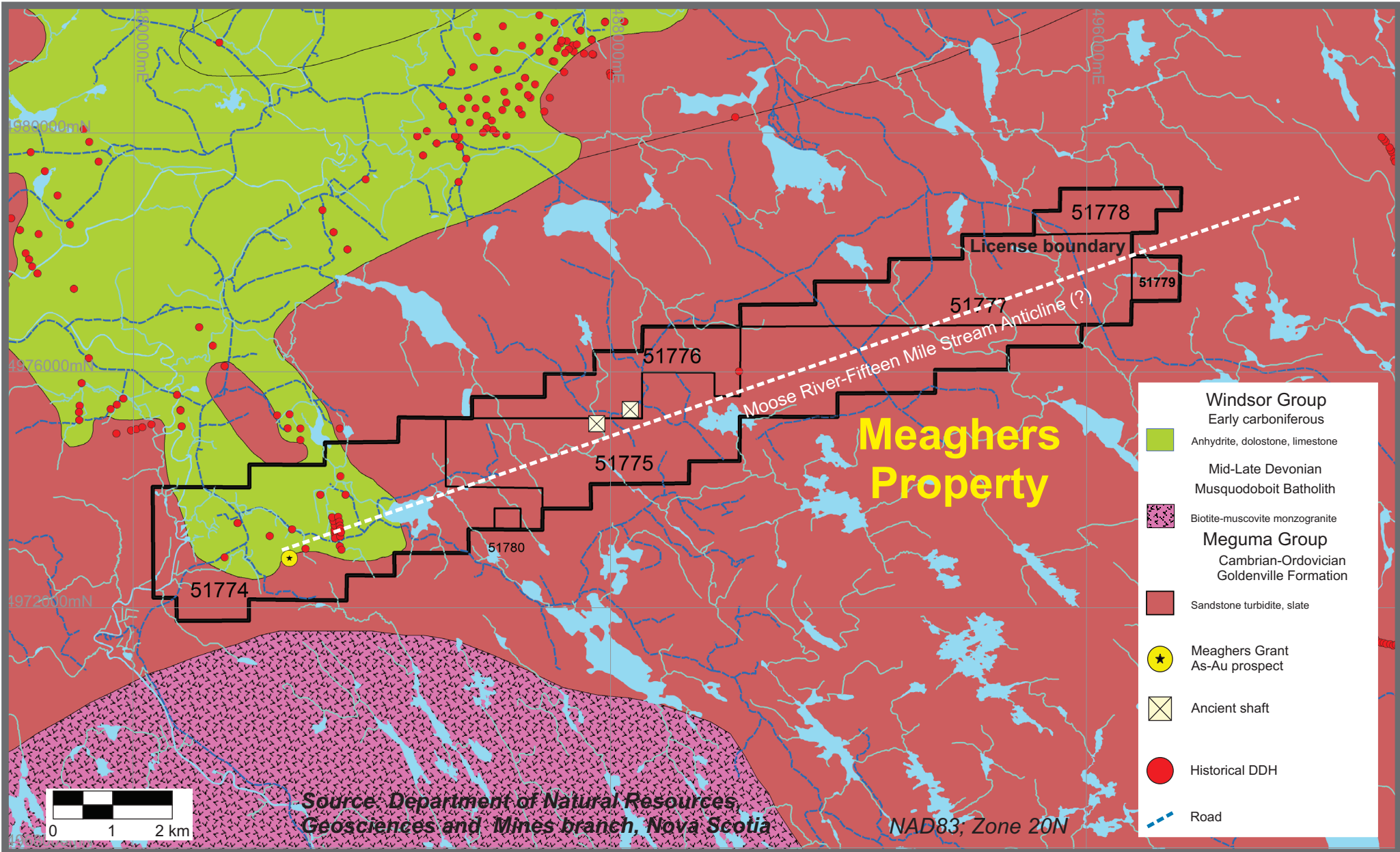


Figure 2. Geological map showing the localization of the seven (7) licenses comprising 243 claims and forming Genius Properties' Meaghers property.

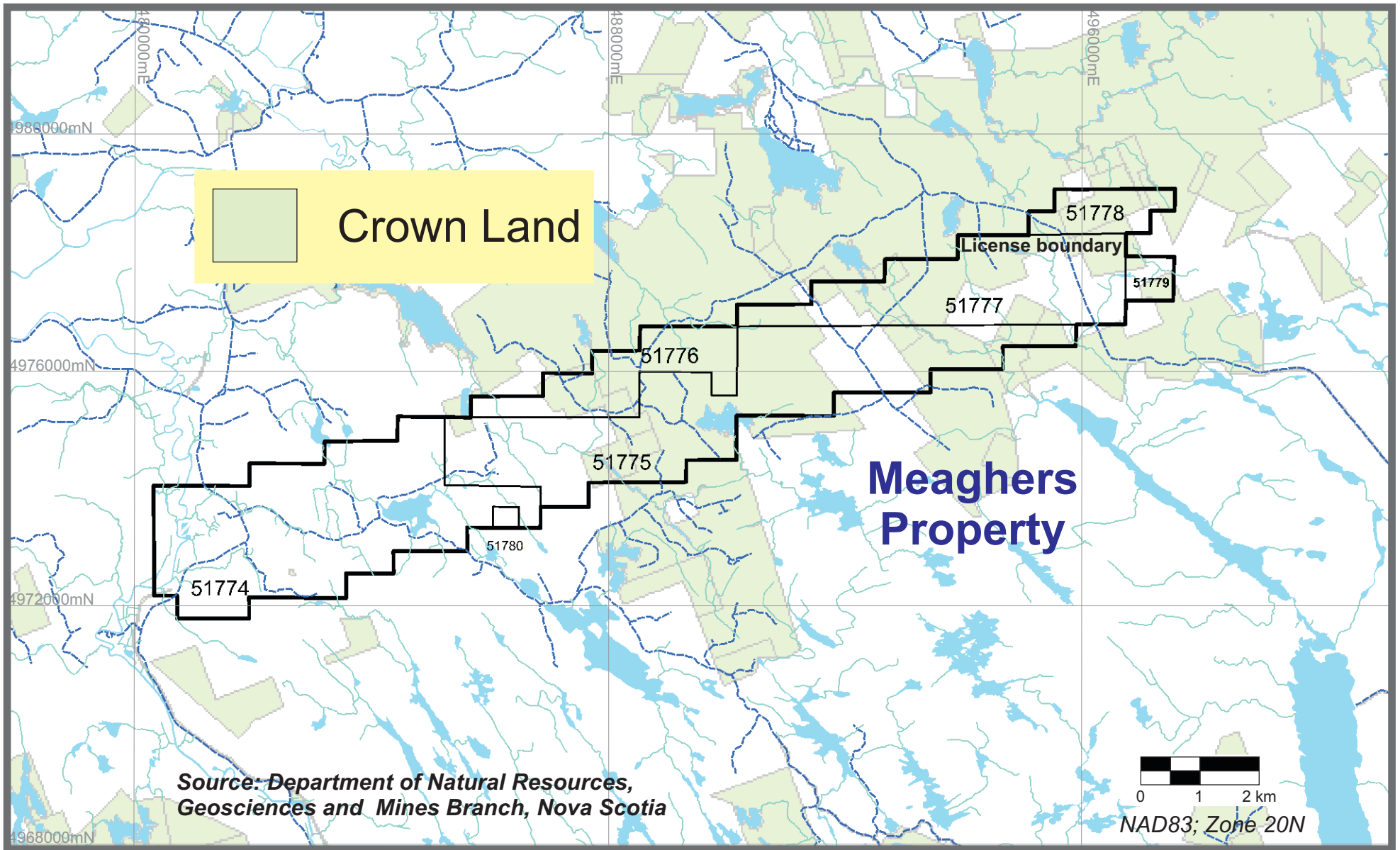


Figure 3. Crown Land in the area of Genius Properties' Meaghers property.

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

The property is located about 40 NE of the Halifax-Dartmouth city area. Access from this urban center to the western end of the Meaghers property is northeastward from Halifax or from Road 118 from Dartmouth. Road 108 merges with Road 102 and progresses to the northeast until reaching the intersection with Road 212. Travelling on Route 212 until attaining the intersection with Road 357, we veer south until reaching the Lower Meaghers area at the intersection of the Lays Lake road. Several secondary roads extend eastward from Road 357 and crisscross the entire Meaghers property.

The Meaghers property area forms part of the South-Central Nova Scotia uplands ecoregion, Beaverbank ecodistrict (Webb and Marshall, 1999). The region is strongly influenced by the Atlantic Ocean and is one of the most humid parts of the Maritime Provinces. Summers around Halifax are relatively short and temperate lasting from early May through mid-September. Average maximum and minimum temperatures for July are 22.1°C and 13.5°C respectively. Winter is moderate and starts in November, extending through April. Average temperatures reach -9.2°C (min) and -0.2°C (max) in January. Snowfall starts in November and ends in April, with an average annual precipitation of 176 cm. Rain occurs all year peaking in November (129 mm), with an annual average precipitation of 1254 mm.

The Beaverbank Ecodistrict is located on a rolling to hummocky till plain. The topography is controlled by the underlying, parallel-banded Paleozoic slate and quartzite bedrock, which runs in a NE-SW direction. The bedrock forms a low ridge and shallow valley topography. The ecodistrict is covered predominantly with gravelly, moderately fine-textured, reddish-brown till. The eastern area of the Meaghers property is overlain with m-thick glacial till and displays numerous local topographic highs, some of which have been identified as northwest trending glacial drumlins. Resistant ridges of quartzite are covered with stony till veneers penetrated by bedrock. However, bedrock exposure in most of the property area is sparse and mostly limited to the margins of lakes and streams. The areas between drumlins generally host peat bogs and wet

softwood stands. Lakes and rivers generally occur along northwest trending faults and flow south eastward to Ship Harbour and Jeddore Harbour.

The hilly ecodistrict is far enough inland to be buffered from the cold summer temperatures of the Atlantic coast and is elevated enough to produce a local climate that encourages tolerant hardwoods, such as sugar maple, yellow birch, and beech, to grow on the ridges. Red spruce forests are significant and the more poorly drained locations support red maple, black spruce, and eastern larch. Forestry is the dominant land use, whereas agriculture is practiced on a small scale. The South-Central Nova Scotia ecoregion provides habitat for white-tailed deer, snowshoe hare, porcupine, raccoon, fisher, red fox, coyote, and beaver.

The property is located about 50 minute drive from Halifax/Dartmouth center (pop. 350,000). Halifax provides the majority of services, including lodging, food, gas, hospital, car and truck rental. The Halifax Stanfield International Airport is situated 25 km north of Halifax and has daily flights from Montreal, Québec. Manpower and expertise to conduct any exploration campaign have to be brought from major cities such as Halifax, Dartmouth and Sydney, although the Atlantic Gold gold mines (ex: Touquoy, Fifteen Mile Stream and Beaver Bam) are located < 30 km of the property center and some manpower can be tapped form these resources.

There are several power lines along secondary roads throughout the Meaghers property reaching small settlements. Water for drilling can be obtained from the numerous streams and lakes present on the property.

There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves on the Meaghers property according to the 2005 CIM Definition Standards. There are no existing tailing ponds, waste deposits and important natural features and improvements relative to the outside property boundaries. However, the property contains mineralized zones manifested by stripped outcrops, small pits, and abandoned exploration shafts. There is sufficient unused land within the Meaghers license blocks for waste and tailing disposal and the construction of a mine and milling installations. The optimum length of the operating season in the Beaverbank Ecodistrict ranges from early May-June to Mid-November, when mining companies usually conduct their field work such as

geological mapping, drilling, overburden stripping, trenching, soil survey and sampling. However, airborne and ground-based geophysical surveys and drilling can be carried out yearlong.

ITEM6 HISTORY

?- Two exploration shafts were sunk on the property (Faribault, 1898?). The *NovaROC* database indicates they were targeting gold mineralization.

1898- The area was first mapped by Faribault of the G.S.C. (Map No. 50, 1898) who projected the Moose River-Mount Thorn Anticline within the western segment of the Meaghers property.

1923-1927- The Meaghers Grant Prospect is underlain by metawackes, metasilstones and quartzites of the Cambro-Ordovician Goldenville Formation that are slightly affected by the thermal metamorphism due to the intrusion of the Musquodoboit Batholith. Temple (1923) and Hurst (1927) unheated and examined the exposed rocks which are composed of an interbedded sequence of metasilstones and metawackes. The actual As-Au mineralization occurs within a highly deformed slate unit between two massive metasilstone beds. The deformation in the slates has been attributed to a shear zone.

Temple (1923) mapped the site and described arsenopyrite mineralization in a 1.5 m-wide slate belt interbedded with quartzite units. The arsenopyrite occurs as a series of massive pods or lenses which, in places, resemble veins. The massive lenses average 5 cm thick and are oriented parallel to a well-developed shear fabric in the slate. Arsenopyrite also occurs as disseminations away from the massive pods. Temple (1923) reported an assay of 40 wt. % As and an anomalous level of Au. Hurst (1927) dug trenches at the site and provided a plan map and recognized the slate belt as a shear zone which controlled the As mineralization. Hurst (1927) reported As values ranging between 28.8-33.11 wt. % and Au contents varying from trace amount to 2 g/t.

1968- The GSC carried out an airborne survey and generated Total Magnetic Field maps for the South-Central Nova Scotia area.

1973- A geochemical soil sampling program was completed in the Meagher's Grant area during April and May 1973 by Getty Mines. The survey was an attempt to locate zinc anomalies over Mississippian limestones of the Windsor Group (Comeau, 1973; AR431720).

1973-1976- Getty Mines sunk 27 drill holes totaling at least 776 m in the area surrounding the Lower Meagher Grant Prospect looking for Pb, Cu and Zn mineralization. Most of the DDH were located 1 km from the 1923 As, Au showing (Figure 2). Results of the drilling were inconclusive and found little sulphide mineralization. Most of the holes were drilled into the Lower Carboniferous Windsor Group instead of the Cambrian-Ordovician Goldenville Formation (Getty Mines; AR1976-04; AR-431720).

1977-1978- The Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy conducted a regional lake sediment survey across the area (Keppie, 1979).

1979- Stea and Fowler (1979) performed a till survey on the Eastern Shore region of Nova Scotia that covered part of the Meaghers property.

1980-1981- Pan East Resources Inc. contracted Sander Geophysics Ltd. in 1980 and 1981 to fly an airborne geophysical survey that include the production of TMI, FVD and VLF contour maps (from Hayward, 1989).

1987- The GSC published gradient and TMI contour maps prepared from an airborne magnetic survey of the area (Scale 1:25,000) (GSC, 1987).

1988- Seabright Explorations Incorporated completed exploration work on claims forming license 1470 that now corresponds to a large part to licenses 51774 and 51780 now held by Genius Properties Ltd. A reconnaissance exploration program was conducted over the claims during the 1988 field season (Hayward, 1989; AR89-094). The work consisted of regional mapping and prospecting followed by a regional soil, till and stream survey. A total of twenty-eight 'B' horizon soils and twenty-eight 'C' horizon tills were sampled on the claims. In addition,

one stream sediment sample was collected. Only one of the twenty-eight soil samples has a value above the detection limit of 5 ppb Au. None of the twenty-eight till samples have analytical results above the gold detection limit. Seabright Exploration reinterpreted the data generated by the 1987 GSC Aeromagnetic Survey over eastern Nova Scotia for the Meaghers Grant area (Irvine, 1988). The interpretation showed the warping of the Moose River fold axis. A single line of magnetometer and VLF-EM was run across the claims to aid in mapping and structural interpretation.

1989- Seabright Exploration Inc. investigated the Meaghers Grant As-Au mineral occurrence and found a one to two meter wide slate-argillite belt present in the ancient pits (Hayward, 1990; AR90-018). Minor quartz was also noted. The pits and trenches were mapped and five rock samples were collected. All samples were gathered from a dark grey slate/argillite with minor quartz vein material. Sample assays yielded gold values varying from 0.07 to 0.20 g/t.

1998- G.A. O'Reilly (1998) examined the As-Au mineral occurrence on behalf of the Department of Natural Resources, Geosciences and Mines Branch of Nova Scotia. The geologist collected two slate samples containing disseminated arsenopyrite from the waste rock dump yielding values of 7.2 and 0.73 wt. % As and 0.19 to 1.18 g/t Au respectively. O'Reilly describes the workings as a 30 m-long zone marked in its extremities by two trenches and with a till covered section between trenches of some 10 m being tested by a pit (shaft?). The workings trend 072° and dip 90° and are assumed to represent the orientation of both the mineralized zone and bedding. The waste rock piles contain many excellent samples of massive and disseminated arsenopyrite.

2006- License 06335 (Meaghers Grant property) straddles part of genius licenses 51777, 51778 and 51779 at the eastern extremity of the property. Mercator Geological Services carried out prospecting, mapping, sampling and a ground magnetic survey on behalf of Acadian Gold Corp. (Kennedy and Nicholson, 2006; AR2006-123). Twenty six outcrop and float samples were collected generating disappointing assay values; no sample yielding concentrations > 0.016 g/t Au. A ground magnetic survey was completed at 25 m intervals along three chained lines totaling 5,200 m.

2007- Geological mapping was completed in the Meaghers Grant property by Acadian Mining Corp. revealing a limited number of outcrops (License 06335; Pelly and Horne, 2007; AR2007-171). Mapping confirmed the location of the Moose River- Beaver Dam - Fifteen Mile Stream Anticline drawn by Faribault (1898). Outcrops comprised several thick intervals of dark slate with a fold geometry showing a steeply dipping north limb. Outcrops of thick intervals of massive metasandstone were observed and the location of the anticline was determined. Locally, there was intense carbonate alteration consisting of brown carbonate spots in metasandstones near the hinge zone of a fold. Three large (30 cm) bedding-concordant quartz veins were identified. Glacial float and outcrops were sampled. Fifteen samples from outcrops and glacial float and five till samples were collected. The presence of bedding concordant quartz veins and local strong carbonate alteration in the hinge area of the anticline provided optimism for potential gold mineralization in the area. However, sampling of quartz veins and altered rock from the property gave disappointing results, with only two samples yielding values above the gold detection limit. In addition, the gold grain studies of till samples indicate only background levels of grains.

2009- Work performed by Acadian Mining Corp on license 06335 consisted of reprocessing and reinterpretation of the regional aeromagnetic data in view of establishing correlations with the stratigraphy of the Goldenville Formation (Horne, 2009; AR2009-094) (Figure 4). East of the Meaghers Grant, Horne and Pelley (2007) used a high resolution helicopter aeromagnetic survey over the Moose River area to subdivide the Goldenville Formation into the Moose River (or Fifteen Mile Stream), Tangier and Taylors Head formations. The Tangier Formation and the Fifteen Mile Formation are exposed 500 m east of license 06335 (Figure 5). The aeromagnetic data suggests a west plunge to the anticline implying the Fifteen Mile Stream Formation occurs at shallow depths on the property.

2011- The property held by Annapolis Properties Corp. overlies a large part of the current Genius eastern Meaghers property, notably licenses 51776, 51777, 51778 and 51779 (Figure 6). Annapolis completed a till sampling program on eight licenses to test for mineralization

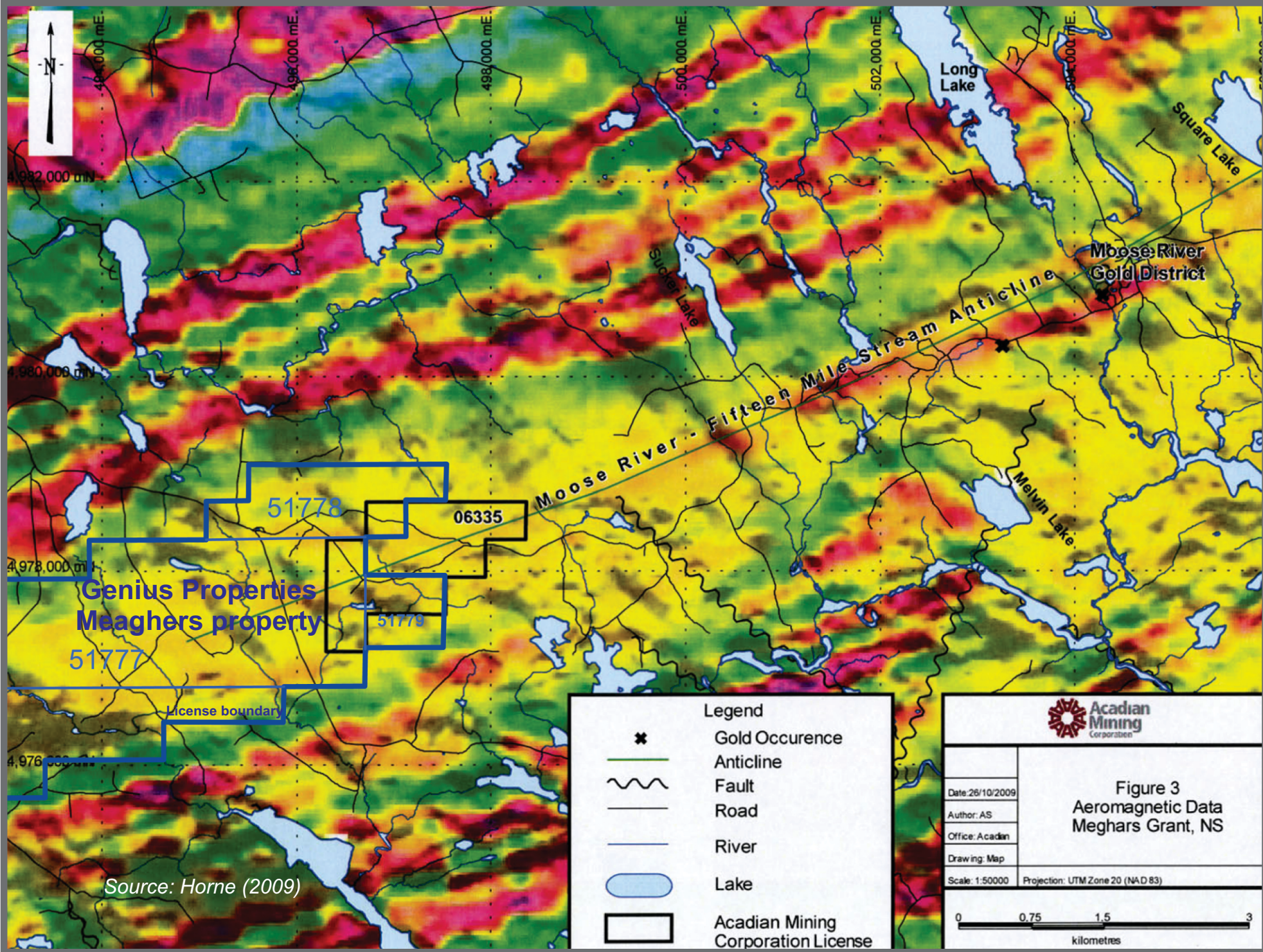


Figure 4. Aeromagnetic contour map, Meaghers Grant property (license 06335), Acadian Mining Corp.

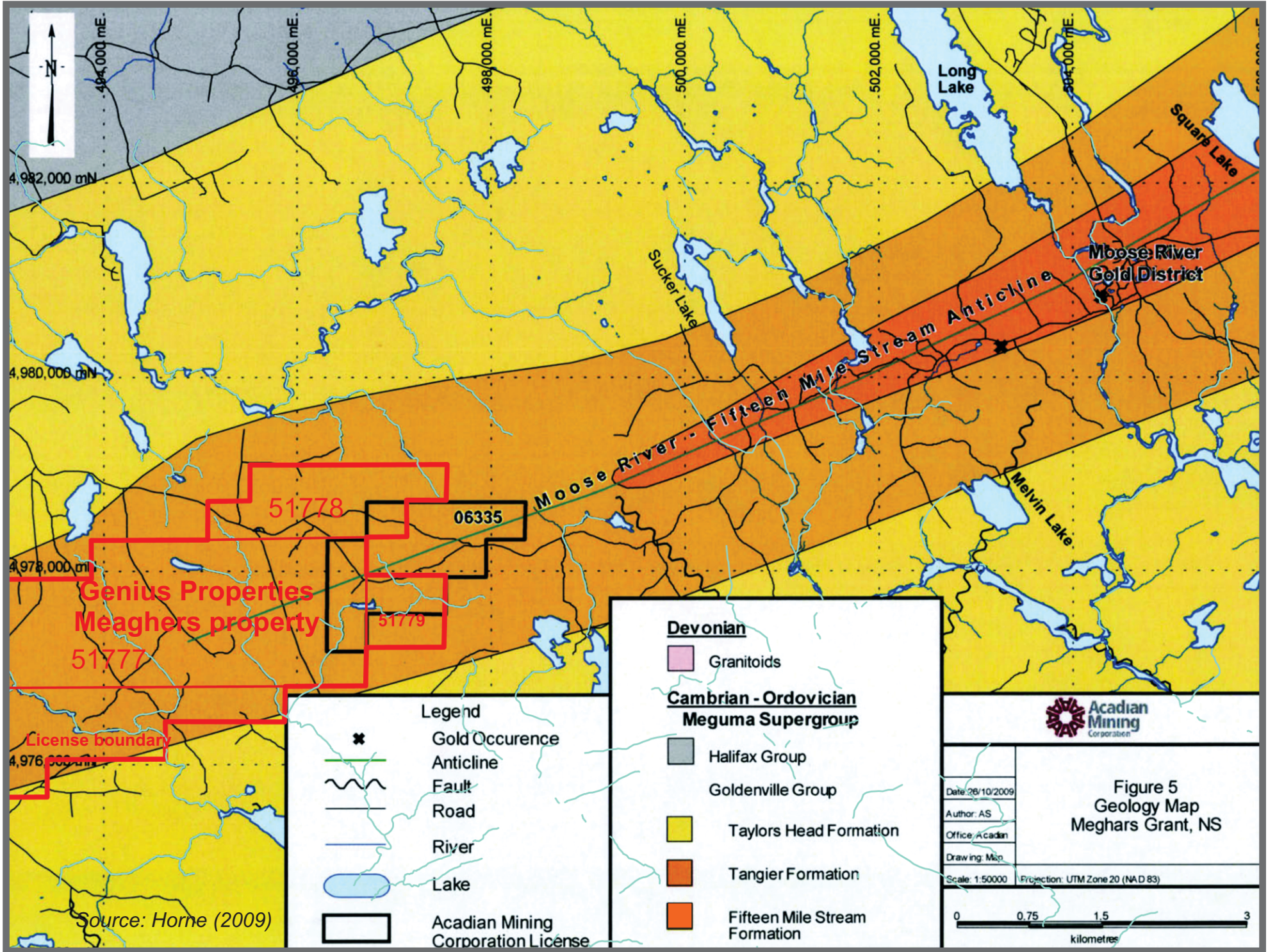


Figure 5. Geological map, Meaghers Grant property (license 06335), Acadian Mining Corp.

concealed by thick glacial till. The result of the study was unsatisfying, with only 13 of 337 samples showing anomalous gold grain levels (Compton et al., 2011; AR2011-100). Of the 13 samples, only two showed pristine grains accounting for approximately 50% of the total grains in those samples (Figure 6). Based on clast roundness data, the study area is interpreted to host several till sheets of varied provenance. Annapolis concluded the sample provenance and gold grain morphologies suggested the overburden-borne gold was likely allochthonous with a locally-derived component. However, according to Annapolis, gold grain morphology provides only a relative measure of the distance travelled and it is possible that a gold source lays only a short distance up-ice of the study area.

ITEM 7 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Meaghers property forms part of the Meguma Terrane of south eastern Nova Scotia. It is underlain by folded Cambro-Ordovician age sedimentary sequences of the Meguma Group and extensive areas of Mid-Devonian granitoids.

7.1- The Meguma Terrane

Nova Scotia displays a geological make-up divided into two distinct parts, the Avalon Terrane to the north and the Meguma Terrane to the south (Figure 1). The two terranes are separated by the EW-trending Minas Geofracture (the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault System). Docking of the two terranes was accompanied by major sinistral, transcurrent motion along this fault, followed by minor dextral movement. The overlying Devono-Carboniferous sediments, which are common on both sides of the Minas Geofracture, stitch these two terranes together (Schenk, 1995).

The exposed Meguma Terrane is 480 km long x 120 km wide and exposes Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks (Meguma Group) that were folded into long EW-trending, doubly plunging folds. These sediments were regionally metamorphosed to greenschist and locally to amphibolite facies during the Devonian Acadian Orogeny (ca. 400 Ma). They were subsequently intruded by voluminous Devonian peraluminous granitoids (ca. 375 Ma) resulting in development of well-defined contact metamorphic aureoles. Carbonate and clastic sedimentary

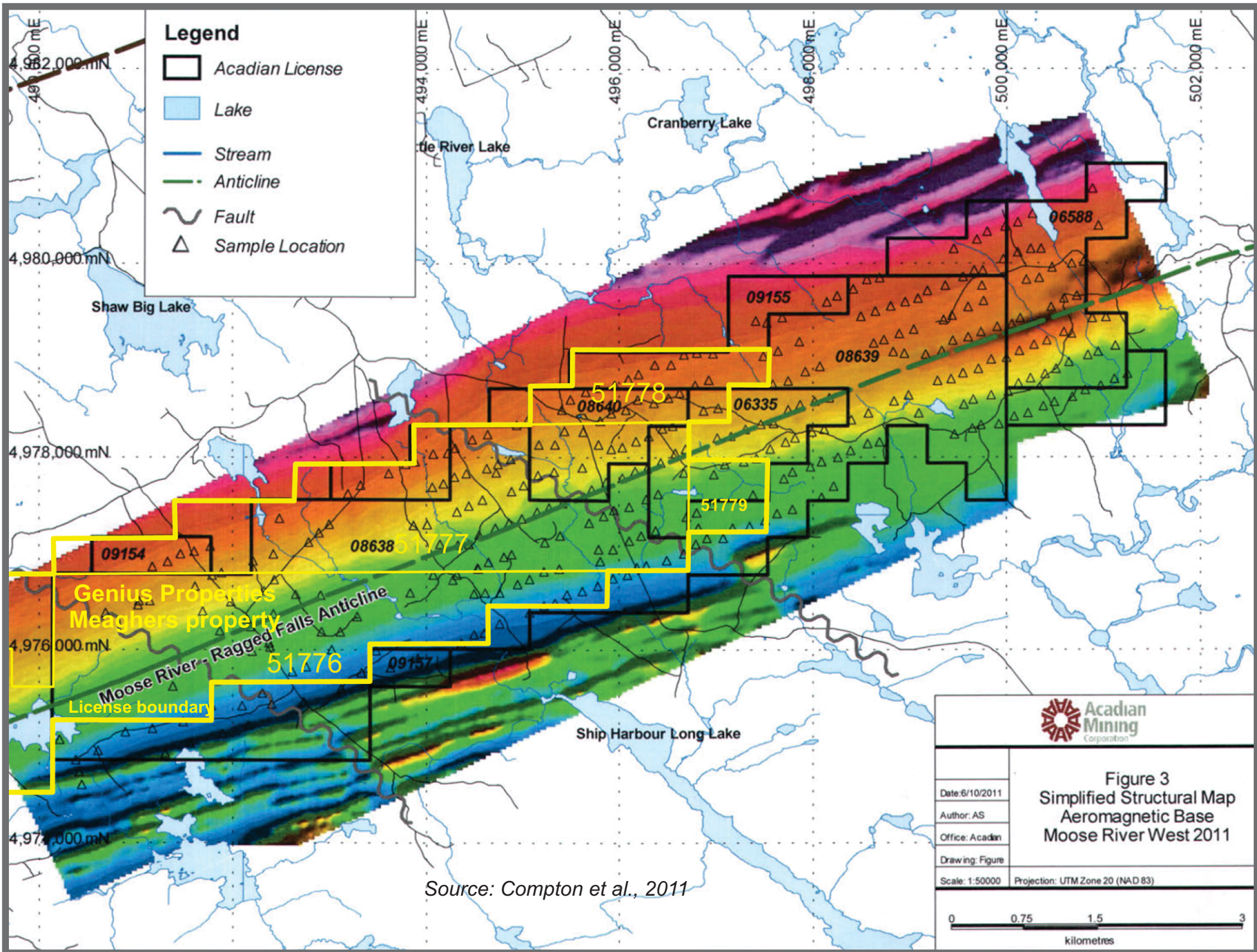


Figure 6. Simplified structural map of the Meaghers Grant property projected on the aeromagnetic contour map of the region. The localization of the tills samples are also reported.

rocks and evaporates of the Horton and Windsor groups were afterwards deposited in the Carboniferous.

The Meguma Group consists of the Cambrian Goldenville Formation metagreywackes, which are approximately 6.7 km thick with an unknown base. It is conformably overlain by black slates of the Halifax Formation, which, in one section near Halifax, are 11.8 km thick. Silurian volcanic and clastic rocks overlie these strata disconformably. The typical Halifax Formation slates consist of about 75% black carbonaceous sulphidic slate and 25% thinly bedded (~10 cm) to cross-laminated metasiltstones. The Upper Halifax Formation most often consists of grey-green slates and siltstones. The proportions of the individual units is variable and most of the Halifax Formation seen in outcrop is carbonaceous and sulphidic.

The stratigraphy of the Meguma Supergroup is reflected in the aeromagnetic data which revealed internal patterns within the Halifax and Goldenville formations. The data helped divide the Goldenville Formation into the Moose River, Tangier and Taylors Head formations. The Moose River Formation is referred to as the Fifteen Mile Stream Formation which is the lowest stratigraphic unit exposed in the Moose River - Fifteen Mile Stream Anticline. The Tangier and Taylors Head Formations are systematically distributed on either side of the anticline.

Alteration in the Goldenville Formation believed to be associated with gold mineralization is characterized by variably developed carbonate, sericite, chlorite and sulphide phases. Moderate to intense silicification and bleaching, especially within greywackes, have locally developed distinct "quartzites" that in some cases act as marker beds within the gold bearing stratigraphy (Smith and Kontak, 1987). Smith et al. (1992) suggest that widespread hydrothermal alteration haloes are associated with gold and sulphide mineralization.

7.2- The Goldenville Formation

The Goldenville Formation forms the lowermost part of the Meguma Group, underlies most of the Goldenville Mining properties and is host to most of the known gold deposits in the Province. The formation is dominated by metamorphosed sandstones rich in quartz, sodic

plagioclase, and matrix altered to secondary chlorite. Sandstones are interbedded with subordinate amounts of grey-green laminated and unlaminated slates. They are dark grey (carbonaceous) to light grey (calcareous) in color. The sandstones typically occur in medium to very thick beds, although thinly-bedded sections are also present. The Goldenville Formation grades upwards through manganese-rich strata into a basal unit of very carbonaceous sulphidic black slate.

Detailed studies of the Goldenville Formation on the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia carried out by Harris (1971) and Harris and Schenk (1975) confirmed the identification of the majority of sandstones as turbidites. Waldron and Jensen (1985) were able to trace packets of amalgamated sandstone beds for several km along strike and demonstrated their lateral interdigitation with more slaty sequences. They interpreted the amalgamated sandstones as deposits of high-density turbidity currents that flowed in major submarine-fan channels. Although the formation is largely unfossiliferous, trilobite fragments recovered near the top of the formation in the area of this study are of Middle Cambrian age (Pratt and Waldron, 1991). Diamictite at the top of the formation was interpreted by Lane (1980) to record glaciation, probably of Late Ordovician age. Repeated turbidite cycles consisting of thick metagraywackes transformed upward to thin metasilstones and black slate caps. Black, sulphide-rich pelite and thinly-banded, multi-colored siltstones are characteristic host rocks for gold mineralization (Smith and Kontak, 1987).

7.3-The Halifax Formation

The Halifax Formation forms the upper part of the Meguma Group and generally consists of well-cleaved black slates and rusty-weathering thinly to very thinly bedded pyrite-rich siltstones. Rare thick to very thick beds of very fine sandstone are also present. The formation carries a significant amount of iron sulphide, including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Slates are commonly graphitic to chloritic, blue grey in color and highly friable along cleavage and bedding. Lower units in the formation are carbonate-rich with calcite and magnesite identified in veinlets and nodules (Smith, 1983).

The Halifax Formation has been locally subdivided into formations. The Cunard Formation defines a stratigraphic marker within the Halifax Group. The formation consists of fine-grained dark slates and interbedded metasandstone beds and hosts significant sulphide mineralization, mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Cunard Formation is locally underlain by carbonate and manganese-rich slates and metasilts, locally characterized by cotecule layers. Various names have been given to this formation, but in the eastern shore area they have been referred to as the Beaverbank Formation (Horne and Pelley, 2007). The stratigraphically highest unit of the Halifax Formation generally consists of gray-green metasilts and metasandstone lithologies. In the eastern shore area, this unit is referred to as the Glen Brook Formation (Horne and Pelley, 2007).

Stow et al. (1984) identified submarine-fan channels in mud and silt turbidite successions of the Halifax Formation. Deposits of the upper part of the Halifax Formation, however, lack unequivocal turbidite structures and were interpreted by Lane (1975) to reflect a progressive shoaling that culminated in deposition of shelf or pro-delta facies.

7.4- The Windsor Group

The Carboniferous Windsor Group outcrops along a 600 km long and up to 150 km wide belt. The Lower Windsor Group consists of thin basal carbonates overlain by generally massive evaporites, which in turn grade upward into interbedded evaporites and thin highly fossiliferous carbonates (Geldsetzer, 1978). The Upper Windsor is a thick succession of mostly fine-grained, red clastic sediments which are periodically interrupted by evaporites and thin fossiliferous carbonates. The total thickness of the in the Musquodoboit Basin is approximately 400 m.

The basal carbonates of the Windsor Group comprise several facies 3 to 50 m thick assigned to either to the Gays River or Macumber Formations (Giles et al., 1979). The Gays River and Macumber Formations are overlain by 160 to 300 m of stratified to massive anhydrite termed the Carrolls Corner Formation. In the Musquodoboit Basin, the Carrolls Corner Formation overlies and is interdigitated, in part, with a marginal nearshore marine terrigenous unit named the Meaghers Grant Formation. The Windsor Group in the Musquodoboit Basins can be subdivided

into three major depositional cycles defined by discrete sedimentological and faunal breaks (Giles, 1978).

7.5- Structure

The Meguma Group has undergone a complex structural history that in some locations records up to five stages of deformation (Mackinnon and Campbell, 1989), although all these fabrics are not recognized in individual gold districts (Smith and Kontak, 1986, 1987). During the Devonian age Acadian Orogeny (ca. 410 Ma), pervasive deformation was superimposed on the Meguma strata producing a series of tight northeasterly-trending, non-cylindrical, doubly plunging folds. In the gold districts, these folds form elliptical shaped domes that plunge on the axial ends. Strong cleavage development within slaty rocks and pressure solution or spaced cleavage within greywacke beds are characteristic of deformation during this time (Smith and Kontak, 1987). The majority of Nova Scotia gold deposits lies on the steepest or overturned limbs of the regionally developed F2 anticlinal folds, within veins that formed prior to, or during, folding. Significant gold mineralization also occurs within fold hinges, as in the Upper Seal Harbour, Salmon River and Mount Uniacke Gold Districts and in other zones of dilation related to folding. Post-folding shears and faults appear to be intimately associated with non-quartz vein styles of gold mineralization such as those seen at Touquoy and North Brookfield.

In the Meaghers Grant area field mapping, the aeromagnetic data appear to confirm the presence of the Moose River - Fifteen Mile Stream Anticline (Figure 7). The Moose River Anticline has a north limb dipping between 70° and 80° in this area and a south limb dipping 65° to 75°.

7.6- Local Bedrock Geology

The western part of the Meaghers property is underlain, in large part, by metagreywackes with minor argillite intercalations of the Goldenville Formation. These rocks have been intruded, to the south, by the biotite-muscovite mozogranites of the Musquodoboit Batholith. To the north, the Goldenville Formation is overlain by the sedimentary rocks of the Windsor Formation. The

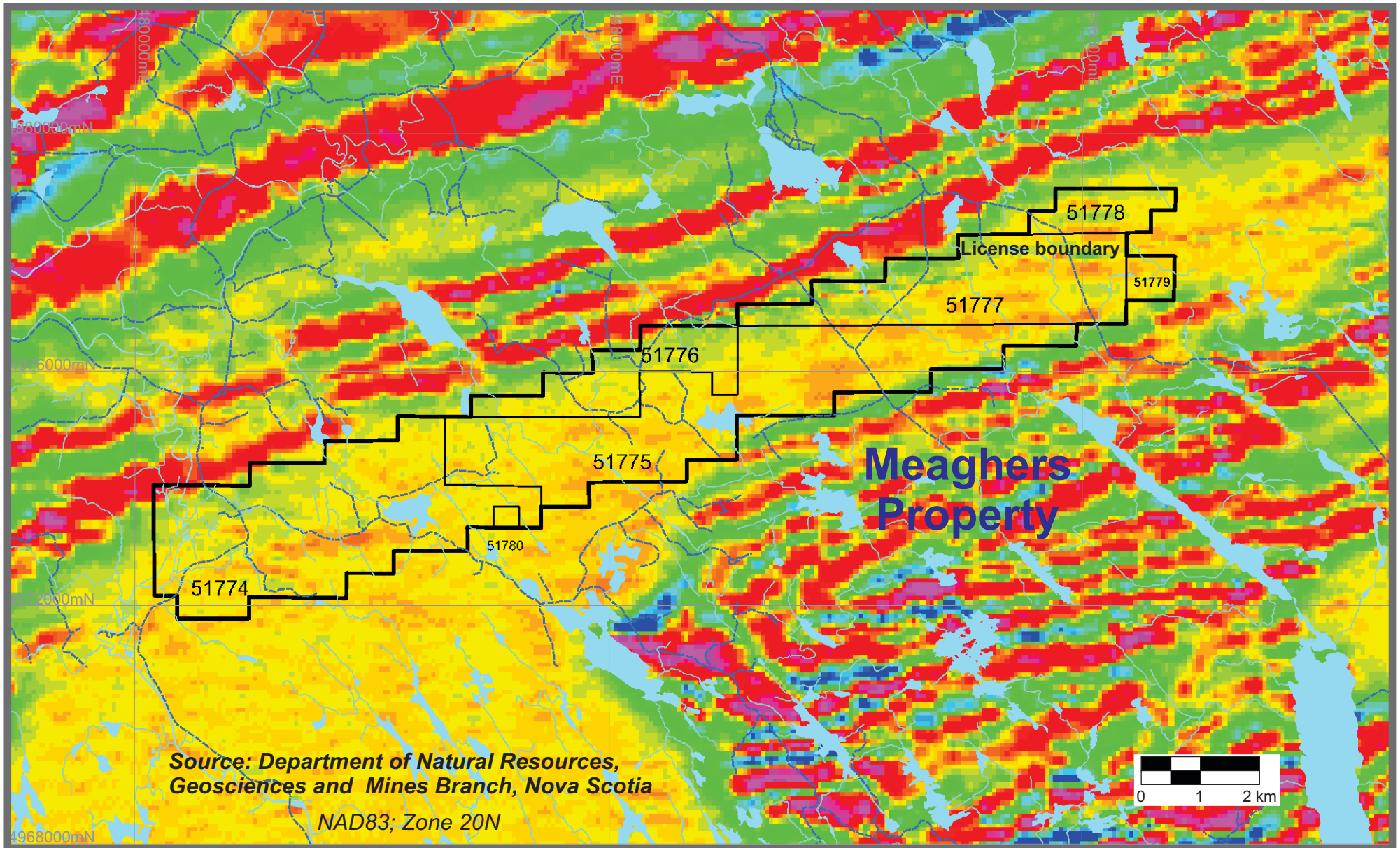


Figure 7. Second Vertical Derivative (SVD) contour map calculated from the aeromagnetic data collected from southwestern Nova Scotia. The low mag SW-NE corridor correspond to the Moose River-Fifteen Mile Stream anticline within the Goldenville and Halifax formations.

Mount Thorn-Moose River-Fifteen Mile Stream Anticline passes through the center of the claims. Hayward (1989) claims there is evidence of NW-SE faulting of regional magnitude which is apparent from the results of the 1987 GSC Airborne Mag survey.

7.7- Quaternary Geology

The northern portion of the western claims are covered by till derived from the Windsor Formation sediments (Stea and Fowler, 1979). The central and southern portions of the western claims are covered by Meguma "quartzite" (greywacke) till. To the immediate south, there is a granite till derived from the Musquodoboit Batholith. Ice direction is assumed to be SSE (150° - 180°) (Hayward, 1989).

7.8- Mineralization

The sole documented mineralization within the Meaghers property is attributed to the Meaghers Grant Prospect which is underlain by metawackes, metasilstones and quartzites of the Cambro-Ordovician Goldenville Formation. Temple (1923) and Hurst (1927) unheated and examined the exposed rocks which are composed of an interbedded sequence of metasilstones and metawackes. The actual As-Au mineralization occurs within a highly deformed slate unit between two massive metasilstone beds. The arsenopyrite mineralization is in a 1.5 m-wide slate belt interbedded with quartzite units. The arsenopyrite occurs as a series of massive pods or lenses which, in places, resemble veins. The massive lenses average 5 cm thick and are oriented parallel to a well-developed shear fabric in the slate. Arsenopyrite also occurs as disseminations away from the massive pods. Temple (1923) reported an assay of 40 wt. % As and an anomalous level of Au. Hurst (1927) reported As values ranging between 28.8-33.11 wt. % and Au contents varying from trace amount to 2 g/t. O'Reilly (1998) collected two slate samples containing disseminated arsenopyrite from the waste rock dump yielding values of 7.2 and 0.73 wt. % As and 0.19 to 1.18 g/t Au respectively.

ITEM 8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Gold mining in Nova Scotia within the Goldenville Formation (ex; the Moose River Gold District) took place in quartz veins, typically associated with the limbs and hinges of anticlines. This type of gold mineralization is often referred to as ‘Meguma style’. The known deposits within the Goldenville Formation are considered to be examples of turbidite-hosted mesothermal gold deposits.

Kontak et al., (2001) divided the “Meguma style’ gold deposits into three main types: a) High grade (approximately 15 g/t Au) narrow gold-bearing quartz veins, b) Low-grade (0.5–4 g/t Au) slate/argillite hosted and c), Low-grade metasediment-hosted. Almost all of the historical production in Nova Scotia came from high-grade veins within 200 m of surface.

The auriferous Goldenville Formation comprises thick beds of light to dark grey sandy metagreywackes that contain thin beds of green chloritic silt and clay on the upper contact of each Bouma cycle (Sangster and Smith, 2007). These green slaty beds are occasionally replaced by a sequence of black sulphidic slate, which occurs abundantly throughout local stratigraphic sections. Auriferous ribbon (laminated, crack-sealed) veins occur within these carbonaceous sections at the upper contacts of slate beds with an overlying metagreywacke. They may extend for several km in length and hundreds of bedding-parallel veins may occur in a single district. Other types of gold mineralization occur in en échelon veins, angular veins, pegmatitic veins, crosscutting veins and saddle reefs (Figure 8). Veins that have undergone extensive deformation are sometimes juxtaposed with undeformed veins, indicating that the vein-forming process occurred over a substantial period of time during deformation. The veins and wall rocks both contain arsenopyrite with accessory pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, and chalcopyrite; carbonate is ubiquitous. Fe-Mg-carbonate alteration (spotting) may occur.

Three general mechanisms have been proposed for the origin of the gold veins: 1) Syngenetic, hydrothermal deposition on the seafloor, 2) Early syntectonic deposition from hydrothermal fluids of diverse origins, and 3), Late syntectonic deposition from magmatic or deep crustal hydrothermal fluids (Sangster and Smith, 2007). Gold mineralization in Nova Scotia is temporarily linked to the waning stages of the Acadian Orogeny, coincident with basement metamorphism and granite intrusion. Absolute ages of 370 and 407 Ma have recently been

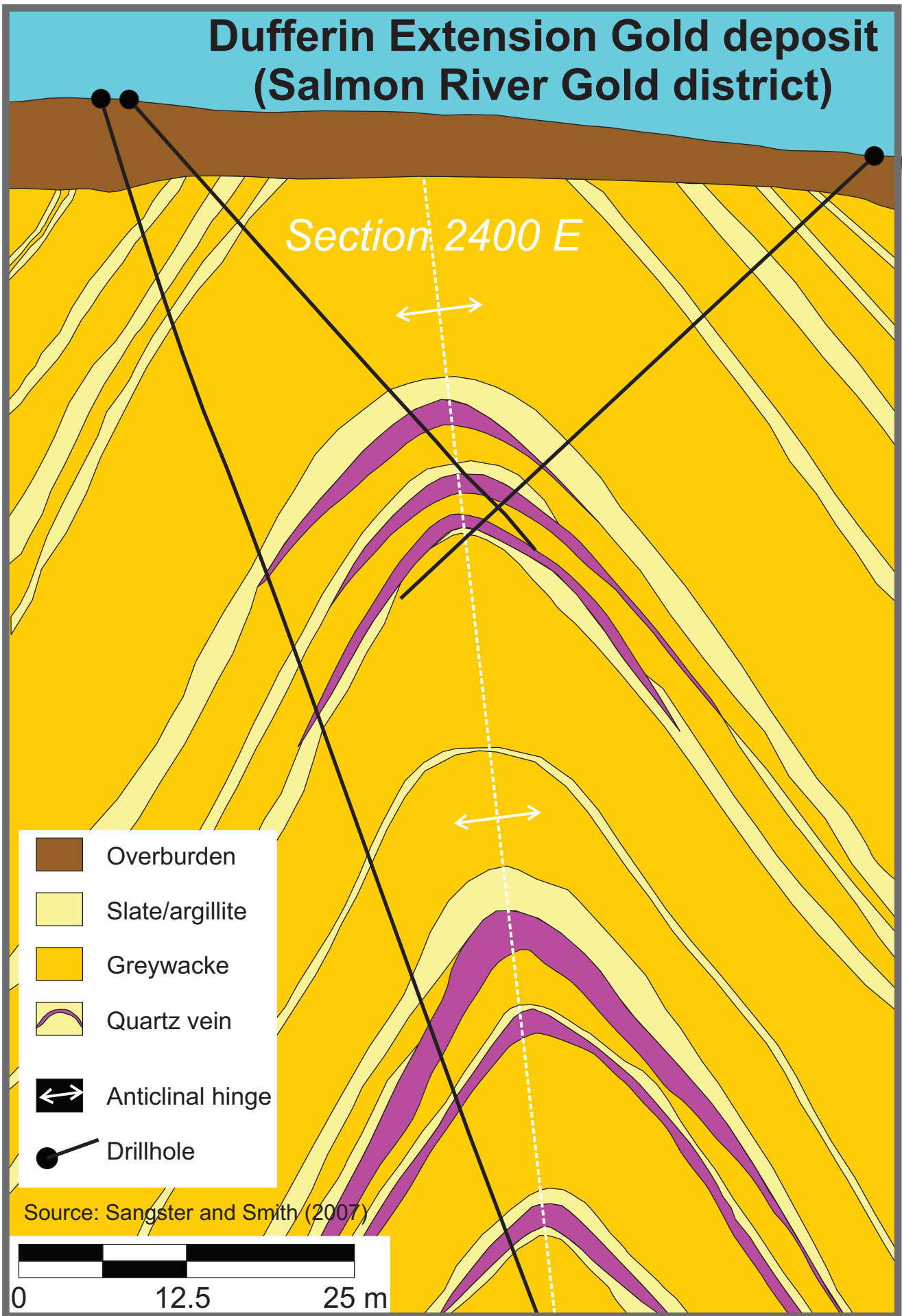


Figure 8. Meguma Gold deposit type represented by a true stacked saddle reefs at the Dufferin extension deposit, Salmon River gold district. This deposit is the extension of the Old Dufferin Mine.

defined for arsenopyrite associated with gold mineralization at two widely spaced sites in Nova Scotia with the implication that gold mineralization occurred as multiple events and /or over a long time span (Morelli, et al, 2005).

ITEM 9 EXPLORATION

The issuer has not conducted any exploration activity during the course of this study.

ITEM 10 DRILLING

No drilling campaign was conducted during the course of this study.

ITEM 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Not applicable.

ITEM 12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has consulted all available data pertaining to the few assay values presented in this report. However the author could not verify the data since the provided documentation did not include certificates of analyses. The author is of the opinion that the assay values presented in this report are a just representation of the mineralization currently present at Meaghers.

ITEM 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing was conducted during the course of this study.

ITEM 14 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are no mineral resource and mineral estimates produced during the course of this study.

ITEM 23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant properties adjacent to the licenses.

ITEM 24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and information.

ITEM 25 CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Current mining operation and expansion by Atlantic Gold at the Moose River Consolidated Project located <10 km from Genius Properties' Meaghers property confirm the extensive gold mineralization in the Goldenville Formation associated with the Moose River–Fifteen Mile Stream Anticline (Staples et al., 2108). According to previous exploration work by Seabright Explorations in the 1980's and Acadian Mining Corp. in the 2000's, the Goldenville Formation and Moose River-Fifteen Mile Stream Anticline extends along a WSW-ESE corridor throughout the Meaghers property (Hayward, 1989; Compton et al., 2011) (Figure 2). Heliborne aeromagnetic surveys carried on the southwestern part of Nova Scotia hint at a similar magnetic signature characterizing the Meaghers property and Atlantic Gold's Touquoy Mine, albeit more diffuse and perhaps buried under a till cover (Figure 7). However, the scope of historic exploration work completed by mining companies southwest of the Touquoy Mine is limited by the absence of systematic geological mapping and drilling. This is part attributed to the extensive till cover over much of the property. However, the property still needs extensive prospection, rock sampling, geological and structural mapping with detailed geophysical and geochemical surveys.

The Meaghers property is located in South-Central Nova Scotia within the Halifax County, 39 km NE of the Halifax-Dartmouth conglomeration. The property consists of a continuous block of seven licenses, 100% owned by Genius Properties Ltd., comprising 243 claims and covering 3934 ha. Access from the Halifax-Dartmouth urban center to the western end of the property is by a paved road system, whereas several secondary roads crisscross the entire Meaghers property. The Meaghers property forms part of the Meguma Terrane of southeastern Nova Scotia. It is underlain by folded Cambro-Ordovician age sedimentary sequences of the Meguma Group and extensive intrusions of Mid-Devonian granitoids. The Meguma Terrane exposes Lower

Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks (Meguma Group) that were folded into long east-west trending, doubly plunging folds. These sediments were regionally metamorphosed to greenschist and locally to amphibolite facies during the Devonian Acadian Orogeny. The Meguma Group consists of the Cambrian Goldenville Formation metagreywackes conformably overlain by black slates of the Halifax Formation.

The Goldenville Formation forms the lowermost part of the Meguma Group, underlies most of the Goldenville Mining properties and is host to most of the known gold deposits in the province. The Goldenville Formation is dominated by metamorphosed sandstones rich in quartz, sodic plagioclase, and matrix altered to secondary chlorite. Sandstones are interbedded with subordinate amounts of grey-green laminated and unlaminated slates. The Goldenville Formation grades upwards through manganese-rich strata into a basal unit of very carbonaceous sulphidic black slate. The Halifax Formation forms the upper part of the Meguma Group and typically consists of well-cleaved black slates and rusty-weathering thinly to very thinly bedded pyrite-rich siltstones. The formation carries a significant amount of iron sulphide, including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

Previous exploration work was undertaken by Seabright Explorations in the late 1980's and Acadian Mining Corp. in the 2000's. The early work consisted of reconnaissance exploration programs including regional mapping and prospecting followed by regional magnetic, soil, till and stream surveys, and gold grain study. Seabright Exploration reinterpreted the data generated by the 1987 GSC Aeromagnetic Survey over eastern Nova Scotia for the Meaghers Grant area. The interpretation showed the warping of the Moose River fold axis. Seabright Exploration also investigated the Meaghers Grant As-Au mineral occurrence described by Temple (1923) and Hurst (1927) (As: 28.8-33.11 wt. % and Au: trace to 2 g/t). The pits and trenches were mapped and five rock samples were collected. All samples were of a dark grey slate/argillite with minor quartz vein material. The samples yielded gold assays from 0.07 to 0.20 g/t. Acadian Gold Corp. sporadically investigated the northeastern part of the Meaghers property from 2006-2011. The exploration work included prospecting, mapping, sampling and a ground-based magnetic survey totaling 5,200 m. Outcrop and float samples were collected generating disappointing gold assay values. Reprocessing and reinterpretation of the regional aeromagnetic

data was implemented and a large till sampling campaign to perform a gold grain study was completed.

Gold mining in Nova Scotia within the Goldenville Formation (ex; the Moose River Gold District) took place in quartz veins, typically associated with the limbs and hinges of anticlines. This type of gold mineralization is often referred to as 'Meguma style'. The known deposits within the Goldenville Formation are considered to be examples of turbidite-hosted mesothermal gold deposits.

Since the successful outcome of finding gold within the Goldenville Formation is highly dependent on the understanding of the magnetic/EM properties which can be translated into a stratigraphic tool for unearthing gold-bearing metasedimentary formations, the author first recommends to conduct a heliborne survey using the Resolve frequency domain electromagnetic system over the Meaghers property. The survey should define potential areas which will be investigated in the next exploration step involving ground exploration work.

The second recommendation of the author is to devote large part of the 2018 summer season exploration campaign to geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling, especially in the northeastern corner of the property. Part of the exploration budget should also be devolved to overburden stripping in prospective areas having a thinner till cover. The focus on the northeastern region is to bring the exploration nearer the most fertile gold terranes within the Goldenville Formation < 10 km southeast of the Moose River Gold Mine. The second exploration phase hinges on the successful outcome of the first phase which essentially aims to define gold targets. Detailed mapping of these potential areas should be accompanied by extensive rock sampling and if necessary ground-based geochemical (till, stream) and geophysical (MAG) surveys. Eventually, drilling should be contemplated.

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 gold market manifesting volatility and a downward price trend since 2014. These factors will have a major incidence on deciding whether or not to raise capital to further develop the

property. The thickness of the till cover on the western segment of the Meaghers property is largely unknown, although previous drilling by Getty Mines in the 1970's in the Windsor Formation outcropping in the southwestern corner of the property shows an average overburden thickness of 28 m. Acadian Mining Corporation also identified a widespread till cover up to several meters thick on their Meaghers Grant property corresponding to the western part of Genius' Meaghers claims. Figure 9 also reveals large variations in the thickness of the surficial deposits ranging from < 1 m to 30 m. This could seriously hamper the completion of ground-based exploration program and heliborne geophysical surveys. Another risk factor is the ability of the company to successfully apply its expertise and knowledge in defining a viable gold deposit, mainly through successive drilling campaigns. There is no guarantee of the successful outcome of these future campaigns.

ITEM 26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the successful outcome of finding gold within the Goldenville Formation is highly dependent on the understanding of the magnetic/EM properties which can be translated into a stratigraphic tool for unearthing gold-bearing metasedimentary formations, the author is proposing to conduct a heliborne survey using the Resolve frequency domain electromagnetic system. The Resolve technique uses a wide frequency range and multi-coil geometry to assure the best possible sensitivity to geologic targets, depth of penetration and distinct anomaly shapes over vertical vs. flat-lying conductive and magnetic bodies permitting determination of target orientation and dip. The survey should define potential areas which will be investigated in the next exploration step involving ground exploration work.

The Meaghers property needs to be prospected and the geology and structure established through mapping, although this task may be difficult to complete owing to the relatively thick till cover. The numerous secondary roads and tracks crisscrossing the property will facilitate access. A visit to the property revealed however several outcrops along secondary roads running through the property as well as numerous outcrops along the banks of streams, rivers and lakes (Michel Boily, personal observation). Thus, the second recommendation of the author is to devote a large part of the 2018 summer season exploration campaign to geological mapping,

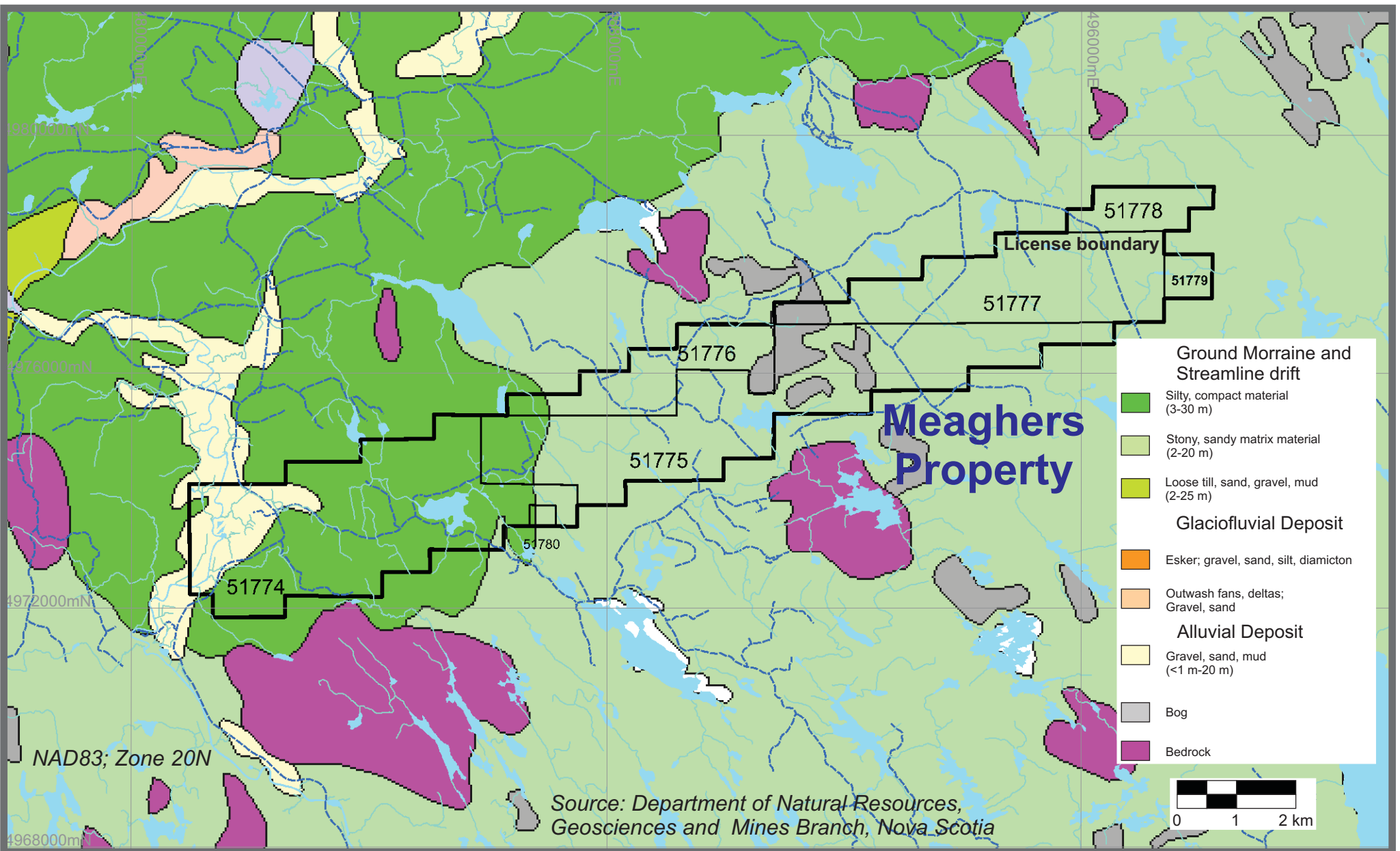


Figure 9. Surficial geology within the area of the Meaghers property

prospecting and rock sampling, especially in the northeastern corner of the property (licenses: 51775, 51777, 51778 and 51779). Part of the exploration budget should also be dedicated to overburden stripping in prospective areas having a thinner till cover. The focus on the northeastern region is to bring the exploration nearer the most prospective gold terranes within the Goldenville Formation <10 km southeast of the Moose River Gold Mine (ex: Touquoy-Beaver Dam-Fifteen Mile Stream).

A small drilling campaign totaling 1,000 m of core is suggested to test the most prospective terranes identified during the earlier prospecting and geological mapping phase. It is well known that in Nova Scotia, the "Meguma type" gold mineralization was principally discovered by drilling; owing to the paucity of outcrops and often thick till overburden recovering the Goldenville Formation.

The author estimates the cost of the exploration campaign to reach \$463,913.

26.1- Budget Breakdown

MEAGHERS PROPERTY EXPLORATION	
BUDGET	
HELIBORNE GEOPHYSICS	Cost
RESOLVE heliborne geophysical survey	\$60,300
OVERBURDEN STRIPPING	
Excavator (20 hrs X \$125/hr)	\$2,500
Location (pumps, hoses, saw,...)(\$580/wk X 2 wks)	\$1,160
Location ATV (2*\$500/wk X 2 wks)	\$2,000
Food and lodging	\$4,200
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND EXPLORATION	
1 geologist :\$500/day X 35 days	\$17,500
1 assistant geologist: \$300/day X 35 days	\$10,500
1 prospector: \$225/day X 35 days	\$7,875
ROCK SAMPLING	
500 samples X \$45/samples (trace elements including precious and base metals)	\$22,500
Sample bags	\$500
Shipping	\$2,000
FOOD AND LODGING	
Food (3 X \$350/sem X 5 sem)	\$5,250
Lodging (3 X \$100/day X 35 days)	\$10,500
EQUIPMENT (Exploration)	
Truck location+gas	\$7,000
ATV (2*\$500/wk X 8 wks)	\$8,000
Maps, stationary, etc..	\$2,000

26.1- Budget Breakdown (Ctnd.)

MEAGHERS PROPERTY EXPLORATION	
BUDGET (Ctnd.)	
DRILLING	
1000m (BQ) X \$90/m	\$90,000
Mobilisation-demobilisation	\$10,000
Drill moving, water set-up	\$3,000
Permits	\$1,000
Core racks	\$2,500
Core shack	\$2,500
Analyses: 350 samples X \$50/sample	\$17,500
Supervision: 1 geologist :\$550/day X 20 days	\$11,000
2 technicians: \$225/day X 20 days	\$9,000
Core splitter, survey instrument, sample bags, etc..	\$10,000
Shipping	\$3,000
Food (3 x 50/day x 20 days)	\$3,000
Lodging (3 x \$100/day X 20 days)	\$6,000
EQUIPMENT (Drilling)	
Truck location+gas	\$3,000
ATV	\$1,500
Maps, stationary, etc..	\$2,000
GEOLOGICAL REPORT	\$12,000
Subtotal	\$350,785
Contingency (15%)	\$52,618
HST (15%)	\$60,510
Grand Total	\$463,913

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