Turner Lake Property NI43-101 Report

For

Declan Resources Inc.

On

5498 Nunavut Inc.'s

T1 Mineral Claim

District of Kitikmeot
NUNAVUT

N.T.S. 76N/02
Latitude 67^{o} 13' 20" N
Longitude 108^{o} 56' 30" W

UTM Grid Zone 12
7458000mN, 590000mE (NAD 83)

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Geocon Enterprises Inc.

Effective Date: July 05, 2017

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Item 1: Summary

Declan Resources Inc. has entered into an agreement to buy a 100% interest in the T1 mineral claim known as the Turner Lake Property from 5498 Nunavut Inc.

The T1 claim covers approximately 1125 hectares located near Bathurst Inlet in the Kitikmeot District of western Nunavut, Canada, 560 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T. Access to the property is by air.

The T1 claim is located in the northern Archean Slave Structural Province (SSP) in the Yellowknife Supergroup and is underlain by mainly metamorphosed supracrustal turbiditic sedimentary rocks. Archean intrusive rocks range from granite to gabbro composition and range from 2.58-2.67 Ga. Deformation occurred in a number of overlapping events, resulting in a complex fold and fault pattern throughout the SSP. Structural trends include northerly striking steep penetrative fabrics. The SSP has been subjected to low pressure-high temperature regional metamorphism, from lower to upper amphibolite facies.

A north to north-northeast trending shear zone of regional significance dominates the west side of the property. Associated with the shear zone is a 500 metre long, east-west striking and probable steep southerly dipping axial plane shear structure with a steep westerly plunge. An ultramafic amphibolite unit is spatially related to the shear zone. A fold on the east side of the shear developed as movement continued along the shear zone. The mineralized unit, metagreywacke and hornblende gneiss appears to have behaved as a rigid body, rotating with the developing fold while the more ductile ultramafic amphibolite flowed under the stress. The result of this competency contrast was a favorable structural trap for mineralizing fluids.

Gold mineralization is associated with at least two phases of quartz veining, typically centimetre scale, and occurring as veinlets and stockworks that are usually discontinuous, and deformed. A number of vein orientations including small north-south trending quartz veins and veinlets and larger north-south trending quartz veins have been mapped. Trenches 87-5 and 87-6 uncovered north-south trending veins parallel to the foliation but at a high angle to contacts between the mineralized host rock and ultramafic amphibolite. In TR87-8, veining is parallel to foliation but perpendicular to the trend of the mineralized unit. In TR87-11, quartz veins trend at $140^{o}/60^{o}$SW, oblique to the sub parallel layering and foliation in the mineralized unit.

Previous exploration activity on T1 claim area, known as Turner Lake Project was focused on geological mapping, limited airborne and ground-based geophysics, extensive trenching, and a total of 51 diamond drill holes. Detailed chip, channel, muck and bulk sampling have effectively mapped the distribution of gold and true thickness throughout the surface exposure of the mineralized trend, describing at least 3 high-grade “shoots” of gold mineralization. Detailed channel sampling in 1989 returned average grades of 4.5 grams per tonne over an average true width of 3.2 metres.

Continued diamond drilling programs are proposed for the Turner Lake Project to define these steeply plunging high-grade shoots Given that Archean gold systems are known to have remarkable down structure extent and continuity.

Item 2: Introduction

This technical report describes the Turner Lake Property, a mineral exploration area. The report was commissioned by Declan Resources Inc. for the purpose of the exchange's acceptance of their July 05, 2017 agreement with 5498 Nunavut Inc. The author, Lorne M. Warner conducted the last diamond drilling exploration program completed on the property from July 22 to August 04 2009 and was on site during the entire drilling program core logging. The author has relied on and does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the analysis of mining, geophysical, environmental and metallurgical data collected by employees of and consultants to Silver Hart Mines Ltd. or Chevron Minerals Ltd. Reports relied upon for discussion of these topics is listed in Item 27, References.
The author has been in contact with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, confirming no additional exploration work has been conducted on the property since the removal of the diamond drill and gear in July 2010.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

Reports and other material supplied to the author are sufficient to allow a comprehensive examination of the property and its exploration potential. No reliance on other experts was required.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

Location

The Turner Lake Property covers approximately 1125.0 hectares located near Bathurst Inlet in the Kitikmeot District of western Nunavut, Canada, 560 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Figure 1). The property sits on NTS map sheet 076N02, at 67^{o} 13' 20" latitude and 108^{o} 56' 30" longitude, and UTM coordinates 7458000mN and 590000mE (UTM Zone 12 – NAD 83).

Property Status

The Turner Property consists of the T1 Mineral Claim – Claim Number K90329. Surface rights fall under Inuit Owned surface rights with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. In order to gain access to any Inuit owned lands the local association must be contacted and an access license must be obtained.

As per January14, 2017 documents from the Nunavut mining recorder the T1 mineral claim is held in a 100% interest by 5498 Nunavut Inc. and is in good standing until November 11, 2018.

Purchase Agreement

On July 05, 2017 a Nunavut based company named 5498 Nunavut Inc. agreed to sell their 100% interest in the T1 mineral claim to Declan Resources Inc. for $12,500.00.

Reclamation and Permitting

There are currently no known reclamation bonds on the property and there is no permits in place or currently in application for mineral exploration work to be conducted on the property.

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Turner Property covers rounded glacially carved hills and valleys classified as the Wilberforce Hills of the Mackenzie Uplands. Turner Lake occupies much of the southeast quarter of the claim (Figure 4). Turner Lake drains into the James River, 3 kilometres to the north, which in turn drains into the Hood River, 5 kilometres to the east. Elevations range from 149 metres at Turner Lake to over 270 metres on the hilltops. Outcrop is extensive on the ridges and hills with relatively thick till cover in the intervening valleys. Vegetation consists of dwarf birch, willow, slide alder, blueberry, heather and alpine fireweed, mostly along drainages.

Access to the Turner Property is achieved by plane, such as the DE Havilland Twin Otter with floats or skis to Turner Lake, or wheels to a flat sandy esker, near Wilberforce Falls on the Hood River 9 kilometres to the south. The hamlet of Bathurst Inlet lies 20 kilometres to the east of the property. The viability of establishing a port and permanent road in the Bathurst area is currently being investigated by a group made up of the Nunavut government, federal government, private sector and Inuit organizations. Such development would have a significant positive impact on the economics of the Turner Lake Project.

Yellowknife is the main supply and transportation centre of the north. Transportation and limited supplies are available in Cambridge Bay, 300 kilometres to the northeast. Iqaluit, almost 2000 kilometres to the east, is the capital of Nunavut and another major supply centre.

Daily mean temperatures at Kugluktuk (formerly Coppermine), Nunavut, approximately 280 kilometres to the west of the property, range from $-27.8^{o}C$ in January to $+10.7^{o}C$ in July. Temperature extremes range from $-47^{o}C$ to $+34.9^{o}C$. Snowfall can be expected from September to June with a total accumulation of 166 centimetres. Mean snow depth ranges up to 48 centimetres. At Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, approximately 300 kilometres to the northeast, daily mean temperatures range from $-33.0^{o}C$ in January to $+8.4^{o}C$ in July. Temperature extremes range from $-52.8^{o}C$ to $+28.9^{o}C$. Snowfall can be expected in any month except July, with a total accumulation of 82.1 centimetres. Mean snow depth ranges up to 31 centimetres. On the property, fog and mist from the Arctic Ocean is common. In winter, strong winds cause extensive drifting of snow. Break-up on Turner Lake is usually complete by late June with freeze-up beginning by mid to late September therefore, field work is best conducted from June 15 to August 15.

There are many examples of successful mines operating in remote locations throughout the north, including the Lupin Mine, just over 200 kilometres to the southeast of Turner Lake. Attracting mining personnel to the area would not be difficult. The property itself affords space for the development of tailings storage areas, waste disposal sites, heap leach pads, and processing facilities.

Item 6: History

The Geological Survey of Canada first explored the area in 1962. A helicopter-supported reconnaissance geological mapping program assigned metasedimentary rocks in the area to the Yellowknife Group (Fraser, 1963).

The Turner Lake gold showing was discovered in December 1963 by Noel Avadluk and George Turner, two prospectors working for Roberts Mining Company (RMC) of Duluth, Minnesota (Carlson and Knutson, 1965).

In 1964, RMC established a 100-foot rectangular grid from a surveyed north-south baseline for control in geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet. The claim area was mapped at 1 inch equals 1000 feet, and the “permit area” at 1 inch equals 5000 feet. Fifteen trenches cut across gossans along two fold limbs were mapped at 1 inch equals 5 feet and chip sampled for assaying. A ground magnetometer survey was run over the grid, with readings taken every 10 feet. The highest readings were recorded over the mineralized micaceous quartzite and bordering amphibole-chlorite-biotite schist.

The Roberts Mining Company Ltd. blasted a total of 46 trenches across various gossans during the 1964-65 field seasons. Trenches were mapped at 1” = 5’ and chip sampled. Many of those trench locations are shown on Figure 5. Results for the 1964 portion of the program are presented in Carlson and Knutson (1965), but detailed information on sample locations, sampling and analytical techniques, and the assay certificates are missing. A trench sample record and drill logs is the only record of the 1965 exploration program to be uncovered. Finally, 2 AX holes totaling 164 metres were drilled with the best result being 2.4 grams per tonne over 3 metres

In 1967, the Hope Bay Syndicate optioned the claims but either failed to carry out any exploration work in subsequent years (Clode, 1987), or did carry out some additional trenching and sampling, the results of which are not on record (Staargaard, 1987a).

In 1981, S.M. Roscoe (1984) of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the Bathurst Inlet area as part of an assessment of the area’s mineral potential.

The Turner 1 claim was staked over the Turner gold showing by Silver Hart Mines Ltd. in 1984, to examine the possibility that gold mineralization may be associated with an unrecognized iron formation (Staargaard, 1987a). Preliminary sampling in 1984 failed to confirm the significant gold grades reported by RMC in 1965. Several brief visits were made to the property in 1985 to help formulate an exploration program for the following year. The Turn 1-5 claims were staked to cover more favorable stratigraphy.

In 1986, Silver Hart Mines mapped the main showing area at 1:1000 scale, focusing on geological controls for mineralization. A ground magnetic-VLF survey was also completed in the main showing area. Four trenches, 86-1a, 86-1b, 86-2a, and 86-2b, were excavated and sampled by chipping panels typically 1 x 2 metres in size. . In addition, all Roberts Mining trenches were cleaned and chip sampled. Concurrently, an airborne geophysical survey was flown over the property. Dighem Surveys & Processing Inc. of Mississauga, Ontario was contracted to conduct an aerial electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic/VLF-EM survey over four project areas in the Bathurst Inlet area. A total of 510 line-kilometres were flown over the Turner Lake block over east-west flight lines at 125-metre line spacing.

Data were plotted on 1:10,000 photo mosaic maps for total field magnetic, enhanced magnetic, filtered VLF, frequency domain EM, resistivity, and EM magnetite. Magnetic maps were useful mapping tools. For instance, Nickel Knob is associated with a moderate 250 gamma magnetic high. Filtered VLF and resistivity show only weak responses over Nickel Knob and outlined a portion of the silicate iron formation. The strongest EM anomalies coincide with the Turner Lake and James River valleys, likely the result of conductive clay layers in glacial, fluvial and lacustrine deposits. Nickel Knob mineralization gives only a weak EM responses. The Main Showing area does not really register in any of the airborne surveys (Staargaard, 1987a).

Once detailed mapping of the main zone was complete, the central portion of the property was mapped and sampled at a scale of 1:10,000. The structure and petrography of the showing area is the subject of a M.Sc. thesis based on the detailed mapping and subsequent laboratory work (Clode, 1987).

Also in 1986, Silver Hart Mines conducted a ground magnetic-VLF survey in the Main Showing area, using a Scintrex MP-4 computerized Mag-VLF unit (Staargaard, 1987a). The mineralized horizon is marked by a weak and discontinuous magnetic high. The Nickel Knob sulphide occurrence is marked by a well-defined magnetic high distinct from the olivine gabbro plug. VLF responses were noisy and ambiguous over both the Main Showing area and Nickel Knob.

In 1987, 12 new trenches, 87-1 to 87-12, were excavated in the Main Showing area across the full width of the mineralized zone over the western half of the mineralized horizon (Staargaard, 1987b). Mineralized sections were sampled with panels approximately 1 x 0.5 metres in size, laid out respecting lithology. Grades and true widths have been tabulated by Staargaard (1987b). Seventeen diamond drill holes, mainly NQ size, totaling 1598.35 metres, were completed, testing a zone 575 metres along strike and 145 metres down dip (Staargaard, 1987b).

A three year program of 1:50,000 scale geological mapping in the Lower Hood - James River region was established in 1988 under the Canada – Northwest Territories Mineral Development Agreement (Johnstone, 1992). Mapping was spread over the 1988-90 field seasons focusing on the Torp Lake Metasedimentary Belt (Figure 3), with the aim of assessing mineral potential, particularly for Lupin-style gold deposits. Work focused on the area immediately north of the James River, just north of the Turner Lake area.

In 1988, Chevron Minerals optioned both the Pistol Lake and Turner Lake properties from Silver Hart Mines and completed a program of geological mapping, including field checks on previous mapping, and a review of previous drill core. Trenches 64-5, 86-1a, 86-1b, 86-2a, 87-5, 87-6, 87-8, 87-11, and 87-12 were saw-cut sampled, and blasted for muck and bulk sampling. Twenty-two samples were cut and chiseled from 6 different trenches in order to compare gold values from quartz veins and from mineralized host rock. A total of 4 bulk samples of approximately 500 kilograms each were collected from 4 different trenches; TR87-5, TR87-6, TR87-12, and TR65-4. Forty-four rocks were selected for sample descriptions, 11 for gold and 32-element ICP analyses, 10 of which were also analyzed for major oxides by whole rock analysis. Those 10 were also chosen for petrographic study (Getsinger, 1988).

In 1989, Chevron continued a detailed sampling program, intending to cut channel samples every 15 metres over a 500-metre strike length. Fumerton (1989) describes stripping 31 trenches along the length of mineralization with 24 of those being new and 7 being expansions of pre-existing trenches. Bulk sampling was discontinued but muck and channel sampling continued with a total of 141 channel samples, 47 muck samples, and 20 bulk samples collected. Only 7 of the bulk samples were analyzed. All trenches were mapped and plotted at 1:100 scale (Fumerton, 1989). Four diamond drill holes totaling 459 metres were completed and additional core from 1987 was sampled. Finally, the area was mapped at 1:500 scale and 5 previous drill holes were relogged.

In 2001, Navasota Resources Limited and Cassidy Gold Corporation jointly acquired the Turner Lake Property. During the period July 2-13, 2002, Navasota, as operator, conducted a brief geological investigation and sampling program to confirm previous results.

In 2003, Trade Winds Ventures Inc. (Trade Winds) acquired a 100% interest in the Turner Project from Navasota Resources that entailed the Jam 1 claim only, later the Jam 2-4 claims were staked in early 2006.

Northrock Resources Inc. (now Bama Gold Corp.) entered into an option agreement with Trade Winds in 2008 whereby Northrock can earn a 65% interest in the Turner Lake property by completing $1,000,000 of work on the property in the first year and issuing 150,000 shares to Trade Winds. Northrock can earn an additional 10% by spending a further $500,000 in year 2 and issuing an additional 250,000 shares to Trade Winds.

Northrock's diamond drilling program totaling 21 holes in 2,894.04 metres was conducted on the Turner Lake property from June 23 to August 17, 2008. On the Turner Lake Main Gold Showing of the 16 diamond drilling holes undertaken, two were abandoned in overburden before reaching target depth for a total of 2,284.32 metres completed. Visible gold was observed in 13 of the completed 14 holes. Assay results indicated higher grade gold mineralization occurring along the main east-west trend where the high-grade "shoots" occur. More drilling along strike and to depth is required on the Main Gold Zone.

The previously untested Ni Knob gossan, located approximately 2 kilometres south of the Main Gold Showing had 5 diamond drill holes completed for a total of 609.72 metres. Massive sulphide mineralization was discovered in the drill core over 14 metre core lengths. The massive sulphide consists mainly of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, pentlandite with minor galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Assay results confirmed high concentrations of copper, nickel, silver with lesser lead, zinc, gold and traces of platinum and palladium.

Northrock's 2009 diamond drilling program totaling 9 holes in 1,181.72 metres was conducted on the Turner Lake property Main Gold showing from July 26 to August 04. Visible gold was observed in eight of nine holes completed. Based on the metallic and fire assay results, more drilling along strike and to depth is required on the Main Gold Zone. On December 13, 2011 Northrock Resources changed its name to Bama Gold Corp.

On November 29, 2017, 5498 Nunavut Inc. physically staked the mineral rights of the Main Gold Zone Showing after the claims were allowed to lapse by Bama Gold Corp. with the T1 mineral claim. The issue date for the claim is November 09, 2016.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

The Turner Property is located in the northern Archean Slave Structural Province (SSP), immediately west of the northwest-trending Proterozoic Bathurst Fault (Figure 3). The SSP can be subdivided into four main lithotectonic groups (Johnstone, 1992). The Yellowknife Supergroup is made up of 80% metamorphosed supracrustal turbiditic sedimentary rocks and 20% tholeiitic and lesser calc-alkaline volcanic rocks dated at 2.65-2.715 Ga. Pre-Yellowknife volcanic and sedimentary rocks date to 2.7-2.9 Ga. Archean intrusive rocks range from granite to gabbro composition and range from 2.58-2.67 Ga. Early syn-volcanic plutonism includes hornblende diorites, biotite tonalites and granodiorites to syntectonic granodiorites to monzogranite.

Deformation occurred in a number of overlapping events, resulting in a complex fold and fault pattern throughout the SSP. Tectonic activity ended with the intrusion of granitoid plutons around 2.6 Ga. Structural trends include northerly striking steep penetrative fabrics. The SSP has been subjected to low pressure-high temperature regional metamorphism, to lower to upper amphibolite facies, which continued post-deformation.

The Turner Lake Property is surrounded by a number of significant regional features. All gold showings in the area occur within 5 kilometres of the 10 x 25 kilometre foliated felsic Hood River Intrusive Complex, several kilometres to the south of Turner Lake. To the immediate west, muscovite-bearing granitic rocks of the James River Complex border Hood River Metasedimentary Belt. The northwest-trending sinistral Bathurst Fault separates the Hood River Belt from the Proterozoic Goulburn Supergroup immediately to the northeast. Strike-slip displacement along the fault is 84 kilometres. To the east, Goulburn sediments were deposited in the Kilohigok Basin, an early Proterozoic intracratonic basin covering more than 7000 km^2 of the northern Slave Province (Johnstone, 1992).

Property Geology

The Turner Lake Property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup, intruded by a series of intrusive rocks. Regional foliation strikes to the northeast with a steep northwest dip. Bedding strikes more northerly to northeasterly with steep westerly dips on the east side of the property and steep easterly dips on the west side. A north to north-northeast trending shear zone of regional significance dominates the west side of the area. Kinematic indicators suggest sinistral movement (Staargaard, 1987). Associated with the shear zone is a 500 metre long fold with an east-west striking and probable steep northerly dipping axial plane and steep westerly plunge.

An ultramafic amphibolite unit is spatially related to the shear zone and may have been structurally emplaced along the shear zone or perhaps the shear zone is a reactivated structural break that was once the site of ultramafic magmatism (Getsinger, 1988). The fold on the east side of the shear developed as movement continued along the shear zone. The mineralized unit, consisting of metagreywacke and hornblende gneiss, appears to have behaved as a rigid body, rotating with the developing fold while the more ductile ultramafic amphibolite flowed under stress. One phase of folding is seen as discontinuous chevron folds within the ultramafic amphibolite. Similarly, the foliation in the amphibolite parallels the contact with the mineralized units while the foliation within those mineralized units may be crosscut by the contact. The result of this competency contrast was a favorable structural trap for mineralizing fluids, particularly at the hinge zone and on the west-northwest-trending limb.

Lithology

Rock types have been reinterpreted several times. This report documents the various descriptions and interpretations for these units and uses the rock units of Getsinger (1988) as a basis for discussion. Figure XX is based on Getsinger's compilation geology map, which built on Staargaard's (1987b) geological map. Differences arise in the interpretation of the mineralized horizon and the host lithologies.

Unit 1 Metasediments
The youngest unit is the regionally extensive metasedimentary unit, alternatively called micaceous quartzite/quartz-biotite schist by RMC (Carlson and Knutson, 1965), turbiditic metasediments by SHM (Staargaard, 1987), metagreywacke by Getsinger (1988), and biotite arenite by Fumerton (1989). Fumerton describes the unit as a medium to coarse-grained, thickly bedded sandstone. The metagreywacke includes micaceous psammite to cordierite bearing pelitic, schistose rock and the turbidite is a light grey arenite metamorphosed to plagioclase biotite quartz gneiss +/- cordierite (Getsinger, 1988).

Unit 2 Conglomerate/Agglomerate
This unit has been alternatively described as a meta-agglomerate by Getsinger (1988), a pebble to boulder conglomerate by Staargaard (1987), and a polymictic conglomerate by Fumerton (1989). Clode (1987) noted the presence of arenite, quartz diorite, argillite, granite, quartz, and chert clasts. Getsinger (1988) noted that while there are a few exotic clasts, these represent <1% of the total clasts and that clasts are predominantly andesitic in composition. In addition volcanic textures are noted. Rounding of clasts is attributed to stretching elongation during deformation.

Unit 3 Mixed Amphibolite and Quartzite
A mixed unit of metasedimentary and metavolcanic schist and gneiss is mapped to the south of the mineralized zone by both RMC and Getsinger, (1988). Staargaard (1987) included this unit in the "mineralized horizon" described as a biotite-plagioclase-quartz-amphibole gneiss or a plagioclase-amphibole sill or albitite dyke (Clode, 1987). Fumerton (1989) included this unit as part of the "intercalated arenite and wacke, including the mineralized arenite".

Unit 4 Hornblende Gneiss

Hornblende gneiss includes metadioritic to gabbroic orthogneiss and amphibolite. The unit is distinct and labeled as diorite by Staargaard (1987), metadiorite by Clode (1987), gneissic amphibolite or metadiorite by RMC (Carlson and Knutson, 1965), and intrusive diorite by Fumerton (1989).

Unit 5 Ultramafic Amphibolite

This unit includes the Turner Lake mineralized horizon and is very important in the interpretation of the geological setting and genesis of that mineralization. Thin section work by Getsinger (1988) shows a composition of between 75-90% hornblende, <10% phlogopitic biotite, <10% chlorite, <4% talc and <4% plagioclase. This composition suggests either a metamorphosed pyroxenite or mafic komatiite.

Other workers have described this unit as amphibole-chlorite-biotite schist or gneiss (Carlson and Knutson, 1965), amphibolite (Staargaard, 1987), and metaperidotite (Clode, 1987). Fumerton (1989) describes volcanic features and classifies the lower sequence as a basaltic komatiite and the upper sequence as an ultramafic komatiite.

Unit 6 Mineralized Metagreywacke and/or Hornblende Gneiss

The mineralized unit consists of a number of rock types ranging from metagreywacke to hornblende amphibolite, suggesting that there is no mineralized unit or single lithologic layer (Getsinger, 1988). Silver Hart Mines workers described the unit as “BAP” or biotite-amphibole-plagioclase gneiss. Clode (1987) called the unit a plagioclase-amphibole sill, while Staargaard (1987) described soda-rich albitite dykes. Fumerton (1989) describes these mineralized and unmineralized units within the amphibolite (Unit 5) as arenites with hornblende-rich zones representing metamorphosed matrix material. He describes two arenite beds that are mineralized but suggests that the unusual composition of all the beds within the amphibolite are primary and not the result of widespread hydrothermal alteration, concluding that the source of the detrital material is different than the other metasedimentary rocks in the sequence. This interpretation supports his theory that gold mineralization is the result of a paleoplacer.

Unit 7 Shear Zone Rocks

The north to north-northeast trending shear zone on the west side of the showing area consists of biotitic mica schist and semischist, metagreywacke, conglomerate, and carbonate-altered rocks (Getsinger, 1988). This shear zone was mapped as sheared conglomerate by Silver Hart Mines (Staargaard, 1987).

Unit 8 Granitic Pegmatite

Pegmatite plugs and dykes intrude all Archean rock types as irregular to dyke-like bodies trending north to northeast. These pegmatites are relatively undeformed and composed of pink and grey feldspar, quartz, muscovite, and black tourmaline.

Unit 9 Diabase Dykes

Diabase dykes and sills are common, crosscutting all other map units. Silver Hart Mines identified at least two sets of diabase dykes (Staargaard, 1987). An earlier phase is plagioclase porphyritic and trends east-west to the south of the mineralized trend and is cut by a later north-northwest trending diabase or fine-grained gabbro dyke.

Mineralization

Diamond drilling confirmed that gold mineralization is mainly confined to a crackle fractured greywacke located between to ultramafic units. The surface expression of the zone is approximately 450 metres in length, trending nearly east-west. Drill testing has so far indicated the zone to range from approximately 0.5 to 8.0 metres in width, dipping steeply to the north near surface, rolling in some areas to a steep southern dip. The zone has been tested to a depth of 250 metres below surface and remains open to depth.

Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining, typically centimetre scale and occurring as veinlets and stockworks that are usually discontinuous, and deformed (Staargaard, 1987). Three or four different vein types or stages have been noted. The first consists of fine quartz stringers, closely spaced and interlaminated, and centimetre-scale blowouts of white granular quartz. Bleached margins and hornblende selvages are typical. Type 2 veins consist of are deformed stringers of black smoky quartz veinlets that appear to crosscut the stage 1 veining. The third type consists of coarse banded white quartz veins that crosscut the first two stages. Gold and sulphides (arsenides) are associated with the first two stages but not the third. A fourth type that hosts only anhedral ilmenite grains may be present.

Hornblende, cordierite, fibrolitic sillimanite and occasional almandine garnet occur immediately adjacent to stage 1 and 2 veinlets. Clode (1987) suggests that this assemblage is incompatible with the plagioclase gabbro host and may represent a hydrothermal alteration selvage. Hornblende forms selvages up to a centimetre wide adjacent to stage 1 veinlets and as continuations of the quartz veinlets. Cordierite has been recognized with fibrolitic sillimanite inclusions adjacent to veinlets and sulphides and pink garnets occur up to 10 centimetres into the vein wall rock.

Mineralization consists of native gold associated with pyrrhotite ($Fe_{1-x}S$), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), ilmenite ($FeTiO_3$), minor chalcopyrite (FeCuS), and loellingite ($FeAs_2$). This mineralogy is associated with quartz veining and occurs in the immediate wall rock. Pyrrhotite is most common averaging approximately 5% of the veined host rock and ranging up to 20%, occurring as tabular grains and disseminated anhedral blebs, elongated parallel to the axial planar foliation. Pyrrhotite also rims arsenopyrite and ilmenite grains and is, in turn, occasionally rimmed by chalcopyrite (Clode, 1987). Arsenopyrite occurs as individual euhedral grains and lesser massive coarse-grained patches. Ilmenite grains range in size from 0.1millimetres to 2 centimetres, in veinlets, associated with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. Rutile (TiO_2) has been identified in thin sections. Native gold is visible, occurring as discrete grains up to 2 millimetres in size in quartz veining and within arsenopyrite and loellingite.

Fumerton (1989) describes 4 types of veining with the first three corresponding to those described by Staargaard (1987), and a fourth consisting of hydraulic crackle veins filled with quartz and arsenopyrite. The orientations on vein types 1-3 include:

- Parallel to the regional 040^o foliation
- Parallel to bedding
- $110^o/20^o$N
- parallel to the fault/dyke trend of 150^o

Getsinger (1988) describes a number of vein orientations including small north-south trending quartz veins and veinlets and larger north-south trending quartz veins. Trenches TR87-5 and TR87-6 uncovered north-south trending veins parallel to the foliation but at a high angle to contacts between the mineralized host rock and ultramafic amphibolite. Again in TR87-8, veining is parallel to foliation but perpendicular to the trend of the mineralized unit. In TR87-11, quartz veins trend at $140^o/60^o$SW, oblique to the sub parallel layering and foliation in the mineralized unit.

Item 8: Deposit Types

A number of gold deposit types have been described in the Slave Province, indicating that gold can occur in virtually any lithology given a source for the gold and an appropriate structural setting. Gold deposits at Yellowknife are volcanic-hosted in shear zones, deposited from metamorphic or magmatic hydrothermal fluids. Iron formation-hosted deposits such as Lupin Mine have been modeled as syngenetic-exhalative in origin. Gold deposits at sedimentary-volcanic contacts have been attributed to remobilized syngenetic fluids. Turbidite-hosted quartz vein deposits, such as Ptarmigan, are epigenetic deposits derived from metamorphic fluids. Finally, intrusion-hosted deposits are also epigenetic in origin, derived from magmatic hydrothermal fluids.

At Turner Lake, the mineral assemblage is virtually identical to that at Lupin, despite the absence of banded iron formation. Gold deposition may be less reliant on host lithology and much more dependent on a metal source, heat generator, and structural setting that permits gold deposition.

Alternatively, Fumerton (1989) has suggested that gold at Turner Lake has a paleoplacer origin. The idea comes from observations that alteration at Turner is not conspicuous. He further suggests that gold is confined to one or two specific arenite beds within a stacked series. These particular beds mark a transition from epiclastic amphibolites of basaltic komatiite composition to those of ultramafic komatiite composition.

Drilling programs completed in 2008 and 2009 used the Lupin model and were successful in defining the gold mineralization, however it is noted that gold mineralization in these programs was mainly confined to a crackle fractured greywacke and is currently the best target when planning an exploration program.

Item 9: Exploration

Last exploration work conducted within the T1 claim area was completed from July 26 - August 04, 2008 by Northrock Resources. All field work was related to diamond drilling.

Item 10: Drilling

Previous Operators

Roberts Mining Company completed two diamond drill holes in mid-July 1965. Boyles Brothers of Yellowknife drilled AX size core with a BBS diamond drill. The first hole, TL-1, was drilled at -45^{o} to azimuth 270^{o} to a depth of 302 feet (92.05 metres). The second hole, TL-2, was drilled at -40^{o} to azimuth 225^{o} to a depth of 238 feet (72.54 metres). Sample intervals were 2 feet or 5 feet in TL-1 with the best result being 0.02 ounces per ton. All samples were 5 feet in length in TL-2 with the best assay being 0.12 ounces per ton (4.12 grams per tonne). Only summary logs were available to the author, describing the units as either amphibolite or schist. Only the schist was sampled. No assay certificates were found.

In July and August, 1987, 17 diamond drill holes, mainly NQ size, totaling 1598.35 metres, were completed, testing a zone 575 metres along strike and 145 metres down dip. Drill hole collar locations are shown in Figure 5 and drill sections are included in Staargaard (1987) and selected reinterpreted section in Getsinger (1988). Again, no original drill logs or assay certificates were available to the author. Therefore, only general comments can be made concerning geology and grades.

In 1989, four drill holes, TP89-18 → 21; totaling 459.6 metres were completed in the Main Zone. Three of the four holes were drilled to the south, one to the north (see Table 2). Drill logs are included in Fumerton (1989); however, neither a description of the program, nor interpretation of the results is included in that report. No verification of sampling methology or quality control protocol of this stage of the program can be made.

Drilling by Northrock

In the summer of 2008 and 2009 Northrock Resources collared 30 NQ core size, diamond drill holes, all but 2 holes reached the proposed target depth. 25 holes were collared on the Turner Lake Main Zone, 2 of which did not reach their proposed target depth. 5 holes were also completed on the Ni Knob Showing, located approximately 500 metres south of the Main Gold Showing.

Drill collar coordinates and orientations for all of the Northrock 2008-2009 drilling program are listed below in Table 1.

Table # 1

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length of Hole
TL08-001	588967.3	7457057.5	190.00	-45.00	102.41
TL08-002	588968.0	7457057.0	190.00	-70.00	23.16
TL08-003	588968.0	7457057.0	190.00	-70.00	15.24
TL08-004	588967.5	7457058.7	190.00	-70.00	148.13
TL08-005	588961.2	7457134.0	190.00	-45.00	190.86
TL08-006	588626.6	7457188.6	250.00	-45.00	95.70
TL08-007	588627.4	7457188.8	250.00	-63.00	159.71
TL08-008	588627.7	7457188.9	250.00	-72.00	200.25
TL08-009	588694.6	7457176.0	250.00	-45.00	102.41
TL08-010	588695.2	7457176.5	250.00	-61.00	206.25
TL08-011	588695.5	7457176.7	250.00	-72.00	197.30
TL08-012	588696.8	7457175.9	155.00	-45.00	142.15
TL08-013	588696.3	7457176.6	155.00	-65.00	331.01
TL08-014	589375.0	7454624.4	303.00	-45.00	86.00
TL08-015	589375.5	7454624.6	303.00	-65.00	178.71
TL08-016	589375.2	7454624.7	303.00	-57.00	110.95
TL08-017	589343.7	7454697.5	120.00	-45.00	128.93
TL08-018	589343.3	7454697.7	120.00	-65.00	105.13
TL08-019	588717.8	7457151.1	250.00	-45.00	147.52
TL08-020	588718.6	7457151.5	250.00	-57.00	141.73
TL08-021	588719.0	7457151.6	250.00	-67.00	105.00
TL08-022	588715.0	7457100.0	50.00	-45.00	92.96
TL08-023	588715.0	7457100.0	50.00	-62.00	81.08
TL08-024	588715.0	7457100.0	50.00	-72.00	110.95
TL08-025	588715.0	7457100.0	40.00	-80.00	71.63
TL08-026	588715.0	7457100.0	40.00	-85.00	126.80
TL08-027	588715.0	7457100.0	95.00	-45.00	99.36
TL08-028	588715.0	7457100.0	95.00	-65.00	157.28
TL08-029	588715.0	7457100.0	95.00	-70.00	166.12
TL08-030	588715.0	7457100.0	95.00	-85.00	275.54

Results

2008 Drilling Program

19 of 21 drill holes reached their proposed target depth and of those to reach their target depths significant gold values were obtained in all but one. Results indicated gold mineralization does occur in all areas tested by drilling but further exploration and subsequent grid drilling will be required to determine

the gold zone's continuity and plunge to mineralization. 16 of the holes were completed on the Turner Lake Gold Zone. The remaining 5 holes (TL-08-014 to TL-08-18) were completed on the Ni Knob Showing.

Table # 2 lists all of the significant gold values intercepted in the 2008 drilling program.

Table # 2

Hole Name	From	To	Interval	Gold	Gold	Visible Gold	Area Tested
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)		
TL-08-001	33.70	35.00	1.30	9.53	0.28		East Fold Nose
	44.00	48.90	4.90	4.41	0.13	VG	
	52.00	54.00	2.00	1.69	0.05		
TL-08-004	19.00	22.00	3.00	6.25	0.18		East Fold Nose
	26.90	27.90	1.00	8.96	0.25		
	76.00	78.00	2.00	4.95	0.14		
TL-08-005	NSV						East Fold Nose
TL-08-006	47.00	57.00	10.00	3.18	0.09	VG	West Fold Area
	74.00	75.00	1.00	3.34	0.10		
	80.00	83.00	3.00	2.65	0.08		
TL-08-007	68.00	77.34	9.34	2.49	0.07	VG	West Fold Area
	98.00	101.00	3.00	1.39	0.04		
	146.00	149.00	3.00	1.25	0.04	VG	
TL-08-008	105.30	107.15	1.85	3.06	0.09		West Fold Area
TL-08-009	65.30	72.20	6.90	3.22	0.09	VG	Main Gold Zone
TL-08-010	126.60	129.10	2.50	2.95	0.09		Main Gold Zone
TL-08-011	171.00	176.00	5.00	4.7	0.14	VG	Main Gold Zone
	180.00	181.00	1.00	1.42	0.04		
	183.00	184.00	1.00	3.8	0.11		
TL-08-012	115.20	123.70	8.50	16.2	0.47	VG	Main Gold Zone
Including	116.20	118.20	2.00	31.85	0.93	VG	
Including	121.20	123.20	2.00	25.2	0.74	VG	
TL-08-013	275.00	280.00	5.00	8.9	0.26	VG	Main Gold Zone
TL-08-019	42.00	46.00	4.00	4.9	0.14	VG	Main Gold Zone
TL-08-020	59.00	69.00	10.00	4.39	0.13	VG	Main Gold Zone
including	67.00	68.00	1.00	15.3	0.45	VG	
TL-08-021	86.00	88.00	2.00	1.53	0.05	VG	Main Gold Zone
	92.00	100.00	8.00	8.36	0.24	VG	
including	96.00	98.00	2.00	18.6	0.54	VG	

2009 Program

Significant gold values as indicated in Table # 4 below were intercepted in all 9 holes. Visible gold was also observed in every hole. The 2009 program also noticed the zone beginning to roll steeply to the south with depth and bifurcate. The zone remains open to depth as indicated in the longitudinal section in Figure # 8.

The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness is unknown as the mineralization appears to roll from a steep north to south dip with depth. More detailed drilling is required before mineralization orientations are known.

Table # 3

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au grams/tonne
TL-09-22	28.50	32.50	4.00	4.91
Including	31.50	32.50	1.00	**9.80**
TL-09-23	34.20	34.70	0.50	**19.20**
TL-09-24	40.70	44.10	3.40	2.35
Including	40.70	41.20	0.50	9.42
TL-09-25	50.00	61.20	11.20	3.32
Including	50.00	52.00	2.00	**9.35**
	60.00	61.20	1.20	**10.10**
TL-09-26	93.00	111.00	18.00	5.60
Including	93.00	95.00	2.00	**12.50**
Including	98.00	99.00	1.00	**10.70**
Including	103.00	108.00	5.00	**8.70**
TL-09-27	88.60	93.60	5.00	3.30
Including	91.60	93.60	2.00	5.74
TL-09-28	101.0	102.0	1.00	6.36
	111.0	113.0	2.00	**22.54**
	124.0	132.0	8.00	4.92
Including	124.0	127.0	3.00	6.49
TL-09-29	104.0	117.0	13.0	**13.21**
Including	113.0	117.0	4.00	**29.73**
Including	113.0	114.0	1.00	**75.60**
Including	116.0	117.0	1.00	**31.80**
	124.0	131.0	7.00	4.85
	136.0	147.0	11.00	**7.31**
Including	138.0	142.0	4.00	**11.14**
TL-09-30	168.0	171.0	3.00	4.52
	180.0	183.0	3.00	5.45

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Core from the 2008 and 209 drilling programs was sampled on site under the supervision of the Qualified Person. The core was split using a core splitter, bagged, labeled, and delivered directly to Ecotech Laboratories (now a division of the Alex Stewart Group) in Kamloops, B.C. Canada. Half the core was left in the core boxes as a permanent record. Ecotech is ISO 9001 certified, certificate CDN 52172-07.
The sample numbers during sampling were taken from the Ecotech sample tag books. Half core samples were analyzed by Ecotech Laboratories using standard 28 multi-element ICP package. The laboratory conducts in house quality control using well known standards.

Ecotech sends the results to the Project Geologist and assay certificates to the Northrock head office in Vancouver once analyses are completed. These values are then merged into the Excel drill logs and into the database.

At the Turner Lake site there is an established quality control procedure using standards, duplicates, and blanks. Samples were divided into batches of 20 prior to shipment. Each batch would include a minimum of one standard, one duplicate, and one blank sample. These control samples would be inserted by a geologist. Duplicates were inserted after well-mineralized samples, especially those with visible gold. Blanks provided by Ecotech would also be inserted after these well-mineralized samples to test for possible contamination.

QA/QC results are checked carefully by the project geologist. The blank samples did not indicate any laboratory contamination problems. Variations observed in gold values for standard samples were generally within acceptable limits. The values obtained for the duplicate samples were also generally within acceptable limits. Sampling collection, preparation, security, and analysis were conducted to industry standards. It is the opinion of the authors that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are adequate.

Core handling, geotechnical, logging, and sampling procedures were established at the beginning of the drilling program by Lorne Warner P. Geo., the qualified person responsible for the management of Northrock Resources Inc. exploration program at Turner Lake. Upon arrival at the logging station, the core is subject to the following.

1) Core is marked every one metre. Geotechnical logging including core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) is recorded on paper logs and entered into Excel spreadsheets.

2) Drill core is photographed 3 boxes at a time using a digital camera and downloaded onto the office computer.

3) Geologists log core onto graphical log sheets identifying rock type, structure, alteration, and mineralization. This information is then entered into Excel spreadsheets.

4) Geologists determine and mark out sample intervals according to geological controls and any observed mineralization. Sample intervals are typically 1m but range from 0.5m to 1.5m. Geologists marked cut lines on important sections, such as those containing extensive mineralization. All cores within the mineralized zones as well as 2m on either side were routinely sampled. Sections that could potentially host Au mineralization were also sampled.

5) The core is split in half with a core splitter.

All of the above procedures are performed on site under direct geological supervision.

There are no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially affect the validity of the samples. Sample recovery through the mineralized zones is generally quite good.

The samples appear to be representative. The core is carefully marked and cut so that equal amounts of mineralization go into the bag for analysis and are retained as a permanent record. In most areas, the mineralization is equally distributed throughout the core so this is not an issue. Thus, it does not appear that any bias is introduced in the sampling procedures.

Item 12: Data Verification

Prior to 2002, written reports contain tables and maps of assay data, most of which contains no assay certificates, The author was thus unable to verify the drill data , but has no reason to doubt that they exist. All diamond drilling conducted since then (2008-2009) has been under the author's supervision and does meet all requirements for future use in a resource study if warranted.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing and/or any metallurgical testing have been completed on the Turner Lake Gold Zone.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

There has been no documented resource estimate completed on the Turner Lake Gold Zone.

Item 15: Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties.

Item 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

The author believes that all relevant information has been included in the report.

Item 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

The Turner Lake Property has been shown to host a significant gold occurrence. Considerable mapping, trenching, diamond drilling, and sampling during three separate phases of exploration have established good continuity and geological elements required to model the mineralized zone. Given that Archean gold systems are known to have remarkable down structure extent and continuity, Turner Lake presents good potential for gold mineralization to continue to depth.

When considering using previous diamond drilling data the author would consider only using the drilling from the 2008 and 2009 programs. Being that the project is located in a remote area; away from any significant infrastructure any negative changes to continuity or decrease in gold concentrations could lower significantly the project's potential economic viability.

It is concluded that from exploration work completed to date that significant gold concentrations occur on the property and that more diamond drilling is required along strike and to depth to determine the project's potential economic viability.

Item 18: Recommendations

1. In 2017, additional claim staking, permit applications, site orientation surveys plus database compilation.
2. In February-March 2018, due to the higher costs to exploration in the arctic it is recommended that following the application of permits that a winter ice strip be constructed at Bathurst Inlet Lodge in early 2016 and fuel is hauled using aircraft capable of +20 drums of fuel per trip for a summer season's requirements of fuel for drilling.
3. In 2018 diamond drilling is proposed to define the Main Gold Zone, a diamond drilling program of approximately 5,000 metres at a 50m X 50m pattern be undertaken to define the upper 400m strike length of the zone and to a depth of 250 metres from surface.
4. Upon completion of the drilling program and final completion and verification of the data a 3-D geological modeling program should be undertaken with the possibility of a 43-101 resource study completed.

Table # 4 provides the proposed exploration costs associated with field expenditures for 2017 and 2018.

Table 4

Proposed Exploration Budget

2017			
Additional Claims			$ 55,000
Permit Applications			$10,000
Database			$ 15,000
Compilation			$5,000
2017 Total			**$90,000**

2018			
Ice Strip		February	$15,000
Fuel and Flights		March	$225,000
Drill Mobilization		June	$65,000
Camp Costs		June-August	$95,000
Environmental			$ 10,000
Drilling	HQ/NQ	5000 m @ $120 per metre	$600,000
Helicopter-Fixed wing			$324,000
2018 Total			**$1,429,000**

Respectfully submitted,

Lorne M. Warner, P.Geo
Consulting Geologist
Geocon Enterprises Inc.

July 05, 2017

Item 19: References

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Warner, L. (2010) 2009 Assessment Report on Diamond Drilling of the Jam 1-4 Mineral Claims, Turner Lake, Nunavut for Northrock Resources Inc.

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Certificate of Qualified Person:

I, Lorne M. Warner of Kamloops B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist currently residing at 2269 Ainslie Place, Kamloops, BC, V1S 1H3.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with B.Sc. Geology (1985).

3. I have worked continuously in mineral exploration on a fulltime basis since 1985 in the employ of Noranda Inc. (1985-1988) and Placer Dome Exploration Limited (1988-2000) with experience in North and South America.

4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Professional Geoscientist in Ontario. I am also a registered member of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists for Nunavut and Northwest Territories and am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

5. I conducted exploration on the Turner Lake Property described in this report, in July 2002, July-August 2008 and in July-August 2009.

6. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this report titled “Turner Lake Property NI43-101 Report “ has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and has an effective date of July 05, 2017.

7. I was responsible for all sections of the report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or change that is not reflected in the report.

"Lorne M. Warner"

Lorne M. Warner, P.Geo.
July 05, 2017

Item 20: Illustrations

Figure # 1 Location Map

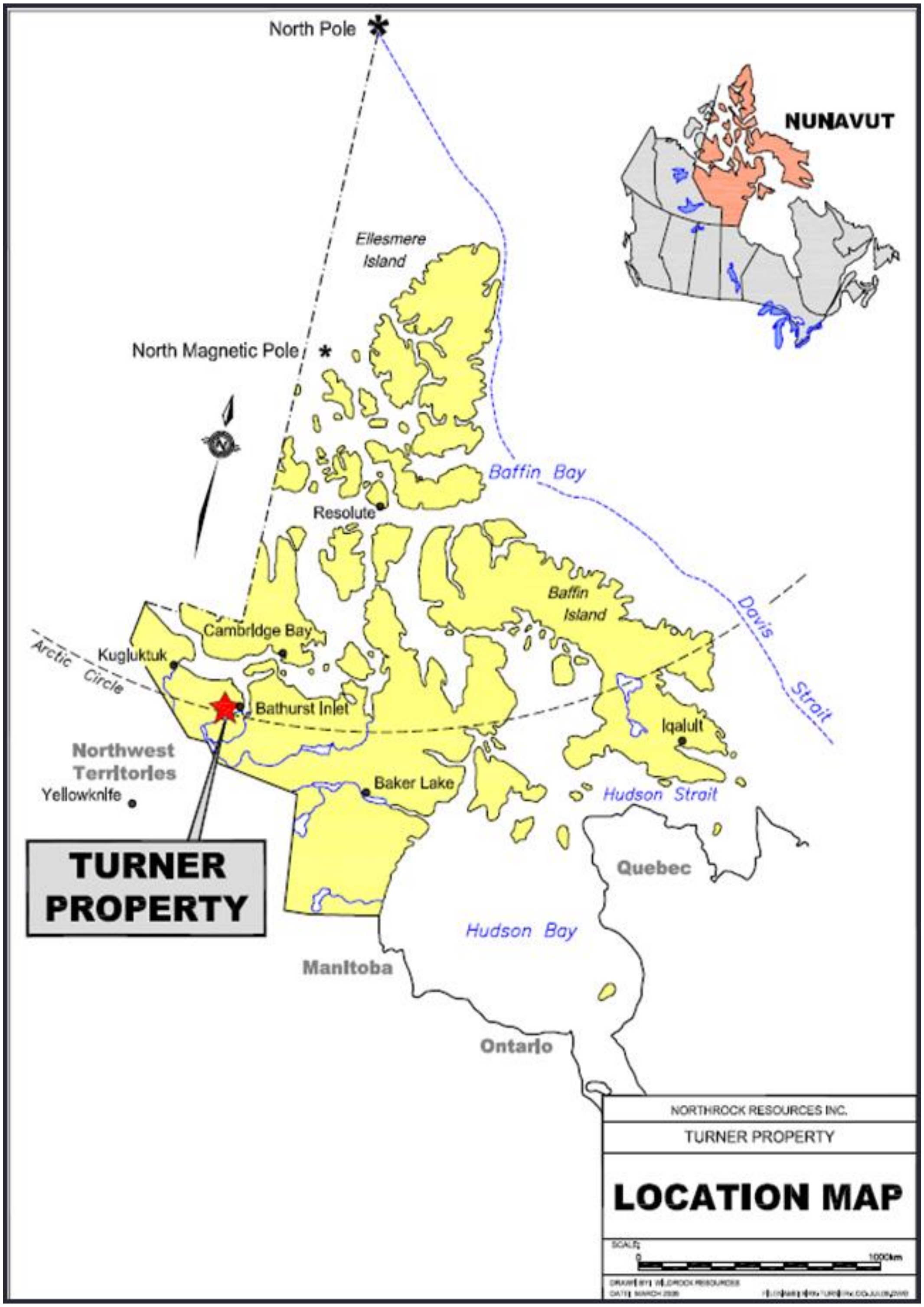

Figure # 2 Claim Location Map

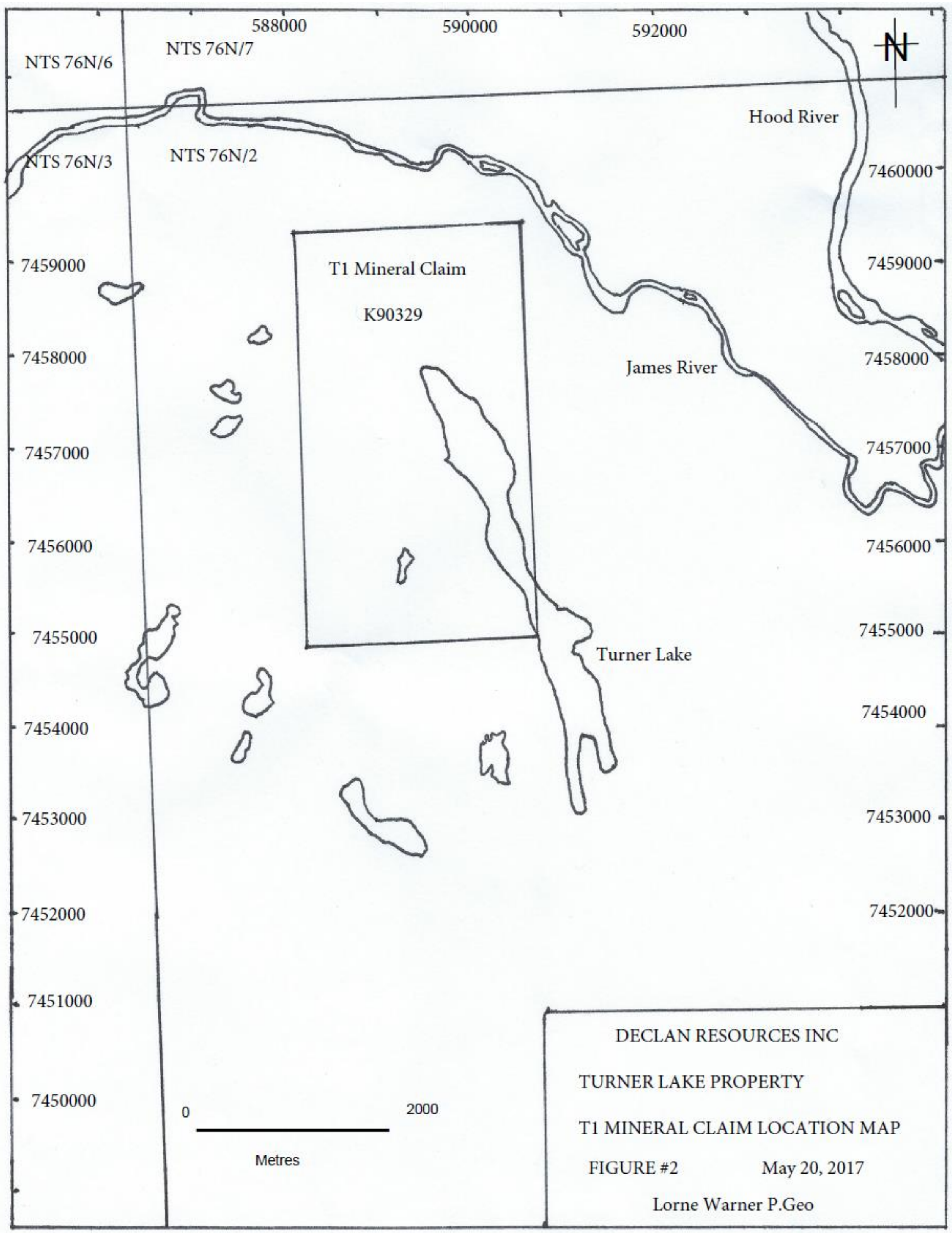

Figure # 3 Regional Geology

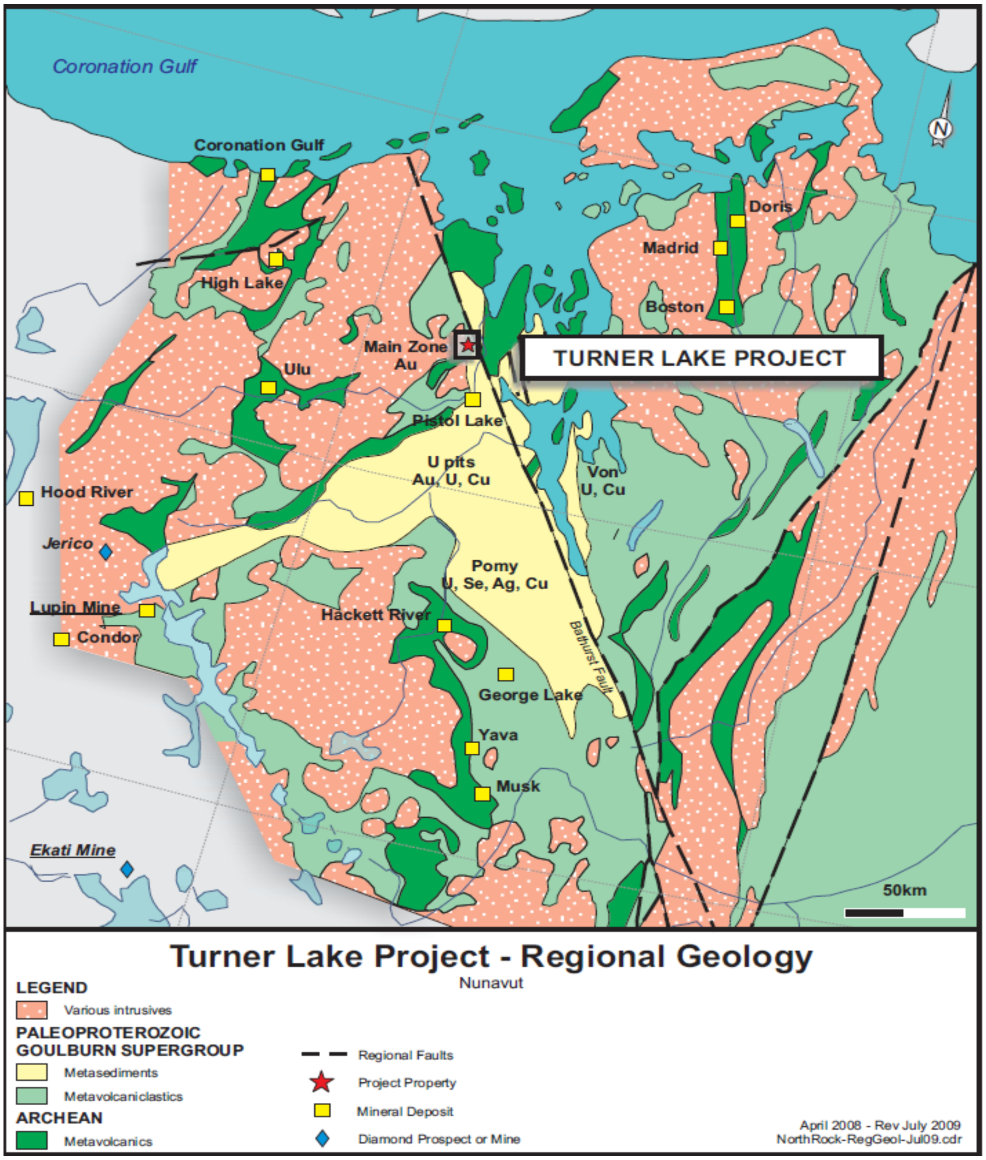

Figure # 4 Local Geology

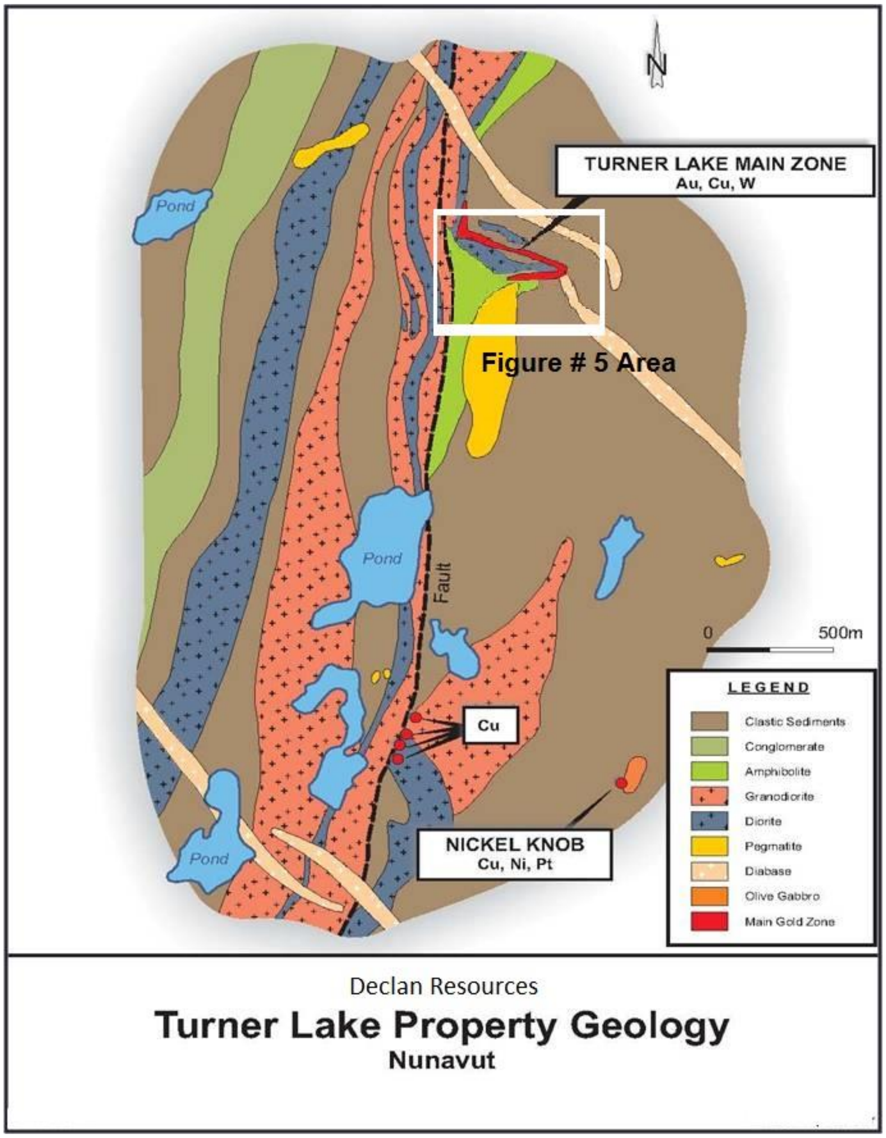

Figure # 5 Plan View of Main Gold Zone

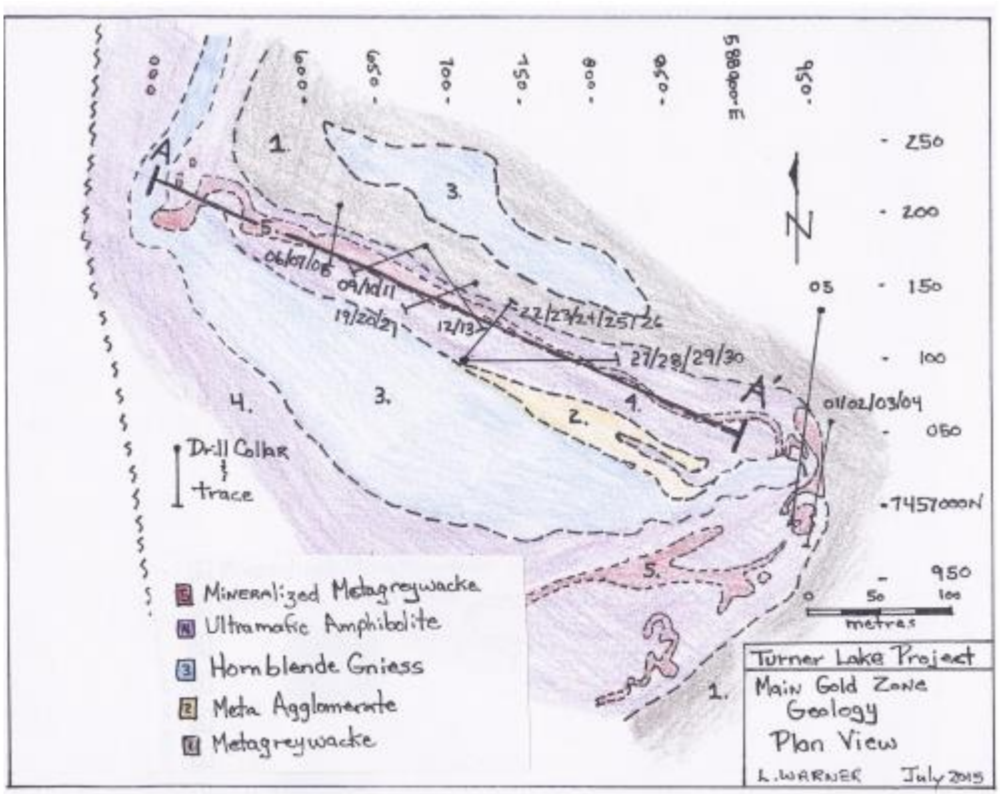

Figure # 6 Main Gold Zone Cross Section
See Figure # 5 for drill hole locations. Looking North

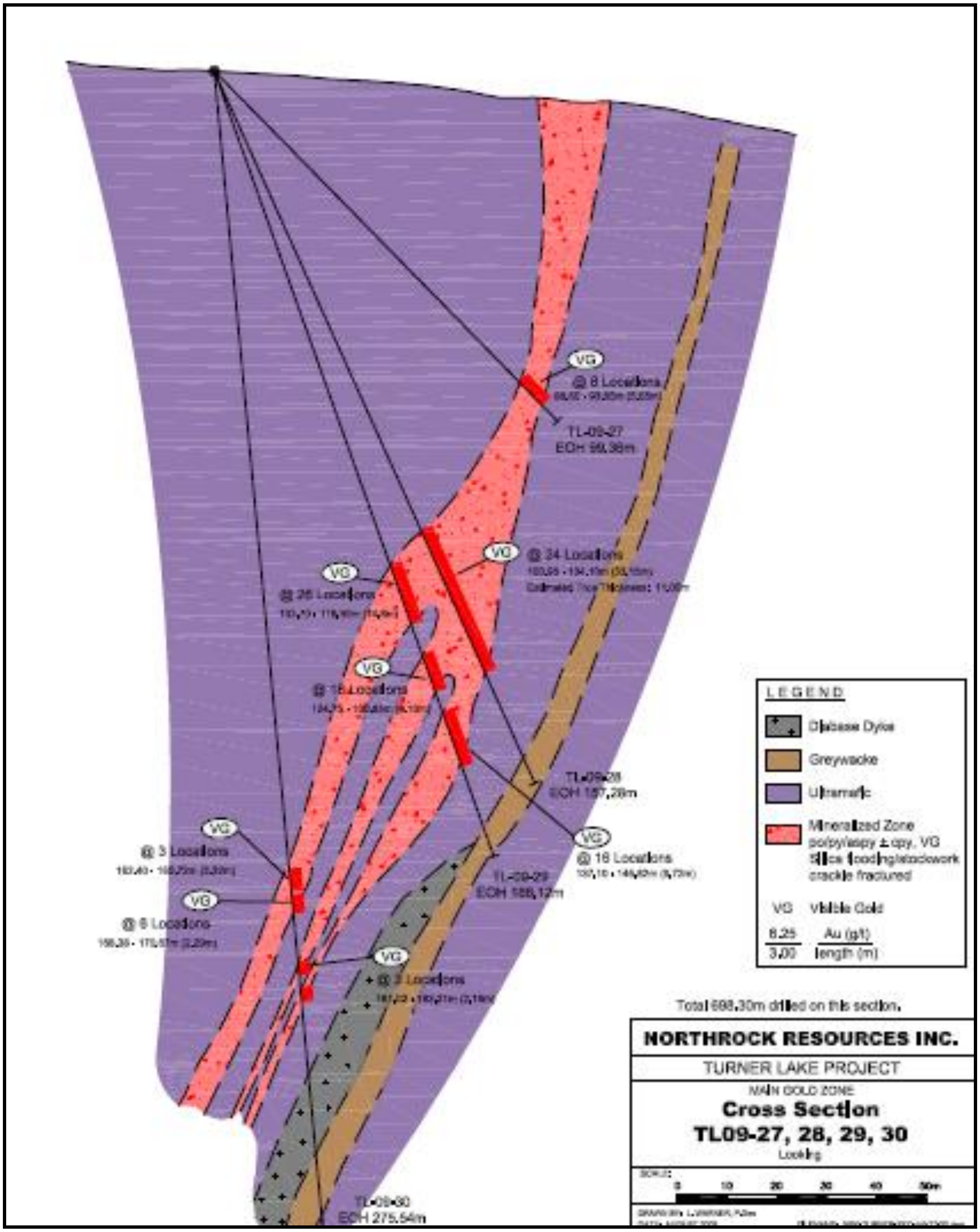

Figure # 7 Longitudinal Section of Main Gold Zone