TECHNICAL REPORT

NI 43-101

ON THE

MAVERICK GRAPHITE PROPERTY

AVON TOWNSHIP
DISTRICT OF COCHRANE

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

ONTARIO

for

Alibaba Graphite Corp.

Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo.

24 February, 2014

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1. SUMMARY

The Maverick Graphite Property of Alibaba Graphite Inc. (referred to herein as "Alibaba") is an early stage exploration project located approximately 60 kilometres north of Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario. The property is located in the Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane at 81°31'18.78"W and 49°49'4.71"N (NTS 41-I/14) or in NAD 83 co-ordinates, 462457.30 m E and 5518523.29 m N, Zone 17U.

The property consists of 5 contiguous unpatented mining claims composed of 23 claim units covering approximately 368 hectares in Avon Township. Alibaba holds one claim, 4267292, under option while the remaining four claims are 100% owned by Alibaba. An option agreement ("the Agreement") dated February 5, 2014, involving a proposed issuance of shares, will give Alibaba a 100% interest in this claim, allowing a retained 3% NSR to the initial claimholders on claim 4267292 and to an area of mutual interest around the perimeter of this claim. This includes the other 4 newly staked claims by Alibaba. There are no work commitment obligations on the property. As of the date of this report all terms of the Option Agreement have been met and this Agreement is in good standing.

"The Maverick Property is underlain by Neo-MesoArchean (2.5 to 3.4 Ga) metasedimentary rocks of the Quetico subprovince of the Precambrian Shield and lies close to the deepest part of the Superior Craton (>320km). A concise description of the underlying geology of the area of the Maverick claims has been described previously by Boissoneault[1] as follows.

"The Quetico metasediments consist of greywackes, quartz arenites and arkoses, and their migmatized derivatives, interbedded in places with mafic

[1] Boissoneault 2004

metavolcanics. These formations are tightly folded and steeply dipping with a general strike of 70° (N-70°-E) and usually have a gneissic texture. Recrystallization to muscovite granites has occurred in several areas. To the east, the Quetico rocks lie in fault contact with the high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ). These are generally hornblende-pyroxene granulites, intruded by a number of alkalic bodies. The KSZ is considered to be a major thrust fault with 20 km of vertical displacement". About 50 kilometres to the northwest lies a long broad zone of subtle crustal uplift called the "Fraserdale Arch" crosses the region at 55° (N55°E). About 42 kilometres north of the Maverick Graphite Property the relatively flat lying sediments of the Moose River Basin lie unconformably upon the Archean basement with their southern edge uplifted upon the northern flank of the Fraserdale Arch. The sedimentary succession on the property is entirely Devonian in age, and consists mainly of limestones with shales and mudstones near the top of the section and arkosic sandstones of the Sextant Formation at the bottom. At Coral Rapids, 43 kilometres north of the Maverick Graphite Property, the sedimentary section is approximately 100 m thick.

Displacements in both magnetic and gravity trends suggest the presence of a major fault zone crossing the region with a strike of 340° (NNW). It has been named the Eastern Regional Fault in this report. This structure has been shown by Boissoneault to pass through the eastern portion of the Maverick Graphite Property and southward along the Abitibi River.

A series of East-West Striking dikes of unknown age also cuts across the Quetico metasediments in Avon township.

A number of unrelated alkalic intrusions have taken place in the vicinity to the north. These include lamprophyre sills (128 Ma), kimberlitic breccias (235 Ma), an alkalic complex (450 Ma) and two carbonatite bodies (1,100 Ma). From 1980 to 1982, Selco Inc. carried out a drilling program in the vicinity of Coral Rapids

during which a number of diatremes were located. Five of these were logged as kimberlitic; later designated as alnoites, and the others as ultramafic breccias. These intrusions lie within the kimberlite structural corridor along with the kimberlites of Kyle Lake, Attiwapiskat, Hearst, Ranoke, Cobalt and Kirkland Lake. In 2001, the O.G.S. published an Open File Report on an alluvium sampling program in the Coral Rapids area. A significant number of Kimberlite Indicator minerals were recovered from the area, many of them from the sediments of the Abitibi and Little Abitibi rivers, to the north of the property. In addition, an intense chalcopyrite anomaly was located below Coral Rapids along with gahnites of elevated MgO concentrations. Also, gold grains were found throughout the area with one sample below Coral Rapids yielding 60 grains. A compilation of whole rock geochemistry of the intrusives sampled by Selco Inc. was made in 2003. It revealed that these kimberltic-like rocks may be divided into two classifications. Those of low MgO/CaO ratios and high silica are designated as "pseudokimberlites" while those characterized by high MgO/CaO ratios and low silica are called type "K" intrusives. The latter classification has a geochemistry, which places it close to or within the field of diamondiferous kimberlites. The KSZ is generally considered to be a wedge of lower crustal rocks up-thrusted from west to east. If this is so, it must pass under the Maverick Graphite Property and intersect the Eastern Regional Fault at depth in the vicinity of the Axis of a Gravity High. The property therefore lies at or near the confluence of three major structures capable of reaching depths within the diamond stability field. Some of the ultramafic diatremes (K type) drilled by Selco have a geochemistry similar to diamond bearing kimberlites in other regions and kimberlite indicator minerals including G-9 and G-10 garnets, have been recovered from both the Little Abitibi and Abitibi Rivers crossing the property. Because of this and the presence of the deep crustal structures, the Maverick Graphite Property can be considered a favourable location for the emplacement of carbonatites, alkalic intrusives and perhaps even diamondiferous kimberlites. The reported occurrence of carbonatite in core drilled by Keevil Mining Group Limited[2] about 5 kilometres to

[2] Keevil, 1968

the north of the Maverick Graphite Property and adjacent to the Pinard mafic to utramafic intrusive supports the above statement. Such environments may also be favourable for diatremes of hydrothermal graphite as recently reported by Zenyatta Ventures Ltd.

During the O.G.S. alluvium sampling program of 2001, a significant number of chalcopyrite, gahnite and gold grains were recovered from the sediments of both the Abitibi and Little Abitibi rivers, mainly to the north of Coral Rapids. Gahnite is an indicative mineral for zinc and most of the gahnite grains had elevated magnesium concentrations suggesting a base metal (VMS) source. In addition, there a number of base metal occurrences in the Quetico subprovince and these are generally associated with precious metals. Therefore, the possibility exists, that base metal deposits containing copper, zinc and gold could be located on the property. Area Mines Limited reported a sulphide gossan on the shores of the Abitibi River in 1965 along an East-West conductor. Both the gossan and eastward extension of the conductor lie within the Maverick Graphite Property.

Keevil Mining Group drilled several diamond drill holes on the Maverick Graphite Property in 1966 along several conductors. Of particular interest was hole P66-3 which encountered a 10.36 metre intersection of flake graphite and graphitic stringers in a quartz-feldspar rock reported to contain approximately 30% graphite[3].

Note: All resource estimates presented in this report are historical and were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These resource estimates may not be relied upon until they are confirmed using methods and standards that comply with those required by NI 43-101. The potential for the exploration target to replicate the historical resource, or to reach the indicated range of tonnages, is conceptual and is based on historical reports, which cite approximately lengths, widths, depths, grades and projections of the historical resource. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a resource that is currently compliant

[3] McLeod, H.D.1966

with NI 43-101. The Company further cautions that there is a risk that exploration and test work will not result in the delineation of such a currently compliant resource. Neither the Company nor its personnel treat the historical resource estimate or the historical data as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI 43-101, nor do they rely upon the estimate or the data for evaluation purposes; however, these data are considered relevant and will be used to guide exploration as the Company develops new data to support a current mineral/resource estimate in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101.

Other minor intersections of graphite were also encountered during this drilling program. As the Maverick Graphite Property is believed to be within granulite facies it can be assumed that the graphite would not be of the amorphous type.

The Property is at an early stage of evaluation and the recommended exploration program consists of linecutting, EM surveying and an initial drilling program to test conductors of interest. Further analysis of the graphite encountered would be used to determine the basis for further work as warranted.

A Phase 1 exploration program including a max-Min EM survey followed by 500 metres of diamond drilling with analysis for graphitic carbon and petrographic studies is recommended with an expenditure of $231,330. A subsequent Phase 2 program, contingent on the results of Phase 1, would consist of a TDEM survey and a 1000 metre drill program, with similar analysis and petrographic studies for an additional expenditure of $448,250.

2. INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report has been prepared by Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo. at the request of Alibaba Graphite Corp. The report is based on a detailed review of assessment reports, government data, and the recent discovery of hydrothermal graphite within a diatreme discovered by Zenyatta Ventures Ltd.

The purpose of this report is to review the past work, geology and economic potential of the property, with particular focus on high purity graphite. The report includes a proposed exploration program and budget to evaluate the mineral potential of the Property. The report is also being submitted as part of the CSE listing requirements for Alibaba Graphite Corp.

This Technical Report is prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

Historical Assessment data on the Property and surrounding area were reviewed in the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) library in Sudbury as well as their internet site http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/. Other public documents, as well as conventional mineral exploration data were also included in the study. Discussions with other technical persons are also referred to in this report.

The author is familiar with the area geology as a result of extensive exploration work in northern Ontario over the past 30 years. The author did not visit the site to carry out a property visit for the following reasons:

a) *this being an early stage exploration property,*
b) *seasonal weather conditions prevent a qualified person from obtaining beneficial information from it due to the heavy snow and*
c) *it is planned to undertake a personal inspection in the late spring once the snow melts and the spring thaw enables efficient road and trail access.*

To confirm the location of the original claim a claim geo-referencing study compliant to the standards of MNDMF was undertaken by parties independent of the claimholders. This work was later submitted for assessment work on the claim. Subsequent contiguous staking, undertaken from February 6, 2014 to February 9, 2014, also confirmed these locations as the current regulations require geo-referencing the claim posts during staking.

The effective date of the report is February 24, 2014.

2.1 ABBREVIATIONS, CONVERSIONS

Abbreviations:

NI: National Instrument (Canada)
AMIS: Abandoned Mines Inventory System
MNDM: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
MNDMF: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and Forests
NMDI: National Mineral Data Inventory
cpm: counts per minute
MDI: Mineral Database Inventory
cps: counts per second
NTS: National Topographic System
OGS: Ontario Geological Survey
GSC: Geological Survey of Canada
Ga: Billion years ago
Ma: million years ago
NAD: North American Datum
GPS: Geographic Positioning System
NTS: National Topographic System
P.Geo.: Professional Geoscientist registered in Ontario
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator
BG: Background
VLF: Very Low Frequency
EM: Electromagnetic
ICP: Induced Coupled Plasma
Ha: Hectare (10,000 m^2)
CSE: Canadian Securities Exchange
ppm: Parts Per Million
g: grams
m: metre
mm: millimetres
^oC: Celsius degrees
lb: pound = 0.454 kilogram
TDEM: Time Domain EM

2.2 DEFINITIONS

Archean: This is a geologic eon or time period extending from 2500 million years ago (Ma) to the oldest dated rocks on earth.

argillite: A sedimentary rock derived from a siltstone or shale that has undergone, as a result of induration, some degree of recrystallization.

diabase: An igneous rock composed of dark iron and magnesium-rich minerals plus calcium-rich feldspars. It commonly occurs as dykes.

dip: The dip of a planar geological unit is the slope or angle measured below the horizontal, perpendicular to the strike (direction) of the unit.

fault: A surface or zone along which a rock has broken and on which there has been movement of one side relative to the other.

granite: An intrusive igneous rock comprised dominantly of quartz (>10%), alkali feldspars and less amounts of iron-magnesium-rich dark minerals.

Geo-referencing: This refers to the use of a GPS device to locate positions or routes travelled in co-ordinates that can be located on a map.

greenstones or greenstone belt: They are elongate or belt-like, kilometre-scale assemblages of volcanic and sedimentary rocks within granite-greenstone subprovinces with tectonic or intrusive boundaries.

grit: Sandstones with a relatively coarse grain size in the 2 mm range may be referred to as grit.

limestone: This is a general term for those sedimentary rocks that contain greater than 80% carbonates of calcium and/or magnesium.

Proterozoic: This is the geological eon or time period extending from 2500 million years ago (2500 Ma) to 542 Ma.

- Paleoproterozoic: The oldest or earliest part of the Proterozoic eon from 2500 Ma to 1600 Ma.

quartzite: The metamorphic equivalent of a quartz sandstone in which the sedimentary quartz grains have been fused due to the increase in temperature and pressure during metamorphism.

- feldspathic quartzite: A quartzite in which the feldspar mineral content may be up to 25%.

siltstone: A sedimentary rock in which the grain size of the constituent grains ranges between $^{1}/_{16}$ mm to $^{1}/_{256}$ mm.

strike: The strike of a geological unit is the direction as indicated by a bearing or azimuth of a horizontal line on the surface of the unit.

unconformity: An unconformity represents a period of erosion or non-deposition between overlying units and the underlying ones.

Units: A component area of a mining claim equal to 400 x 400 metres (16ha)

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report contains information from government documents, company reports, public documents and other technical reports. These reports may not have been written by Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. The author has reviewed the information and there does not appear to be significant discrepancies in the information. However, the authors were not able to verify any of the assays or earlier survey data.

The data on the location of the claims is believed accurate and is based on the maps provided by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), Alibaba Graphite Corp.'s internal files, field information provided by the claimstakers, a subsequent claim geo-referencing survey and more recent geo-referenced claim staking.

The author of this report, Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo., has discussed the geology and mineralization of the area with Robert Komarechka P.Geo., incoming president of Alibaba Graphite Corp. who in turn has had discussions with the claimholders, the Timmins District Resident Geologist, Brian Atkinson and Ontario Geological Survey Geologist Mike Easton as well as discussions on the nature of hydrothermal graphite with Peter Wood, geologist for Zenyatta Ventures Inc.
Additional consultation was under taken with industrial mineral specialist Ulrich Kretschmar P.Geo.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Maverick Graphite Property consists of five contiguous unpatented, non-leased mining claims composed of 23 claim units covering approximately 368 hectares in Avon Township. One of these claims was staked about 9 months before the others. Details of all of these claims are shown in Table 1.

★ Approximate location of Alibaba Graphite Corp's. Maverick Property

Figure 1 – Index Map of the Maverick Graphite Property

The Maverick Graphite Property is located in northern Ontario, approximately 60 kilometres north of Smooth Rock Falls. The property is located in the Porcupine Mining Division, District of Cochrane at 81°31'18.78"W and 49°49'4.71"N (NTS 41-I/14) or in NAD 83 co-ordinates, 462457.30 m E and 5518523.29 m N, Zone 17U. The Maverick Graphite Property is located on and to the east of the Abitibi River about 7.5 kilometres to the southeast of the Abitibi Canyon power dam in the northeastern part of Avon township. Figures 1 to 4 show the location.

TABLE 1
ALIBABA GRAPHITECORP
MAVERICK GRAPHITE PROPERTY, MINERAL CLAIMS

Township or Area	Claim Number	Claim Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	No. of Units	Required Annual Expenditures
Avon	4267292	2012-May-04	2014-May-04*	Active	2	$ 800
Avon	4270188	2014-Feb-07	2016-Feb-07	Active	1	400
Avon	4270189	2014-Feb-07	2016-Feb-07	Active	4	1600
Avon	4270227	2014-Feb-09	2016-Feb-09	Active	12	4800
Avon	4276727	2014-Feb-09	2016-Feb-09	Active	4	1600
TOTALS	5 Claims				23 UNITS	$ 9,200

*The claim expiry date has not been adjusted for assessment work submitted but not yet recorded. Once approved the new expiry date will be May 4, 2015.

Under the Ontario Mining Act, the staking of a mining claim does not confer title, it only gives the claim holder certain rights to enter onto the land and carry out exploration and other activities subject to certain conditions as specified in the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.14 Sections 50 (1) (a) and (b) and 50 (2). To maintain a mining claim in Ontario in good standing an exploration expenditure of $400 per unit is required on or before 2 years from the date of recording and in each subsequent year.

The Maverick Graphite Property claims forms an irregular contiguous block about 3.6 kilometres long east-west and 1.2 kilometres wide north-south. Claims 4270188, 4270189, 4270227 and 4276727 are 100% held in the name of Alibaba Graphite Corp. Resources Inc. (100%), subject to a 3% NSR as per the original claimholder agreement, “The Agreement”.

The claims in the Maverick Graphite Property have not been legally surveyed and the position of the claim posts is based on GPS information supplied to the Ontario Ministry of Mines by the claimstakers. In Ontario, claims are staked by placing claim posts or cutting off existing trees, marked with appropriate markings, on the ground at required intervals around their perimeter and blazing between them. Claims staked in this manner give the claimholder the exclusive right to explore for minerals and obtain the mineral rights as per the Mining Act of Ontario. No surface rights are allocated in this staking. At this time the surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown.

Claim 4267292 is held in the name of one of the original claimholders, Randy Salo. A partner, Jacques Robert (Ontario Prospector of the year 2013), also holds an unrecorded 50% interest in this ground. This claim is currently under option in accord with “The Agreement” which states that the property would be transferred to Alibaba on issuance of 500,000 shares of Alibaba stock within 30 days of the signing date (February 5, 2014) of this agreement or upon CSE acceptance of this agreement. “The Agreement” further states a 10 kilometer radius of interest around the perimeter of claim 4267292, extending the Vendors vested interest and a 3% NSR of which a 1% can be purchased by Alibaba for one million dollars. The Agreement also states that Alibaba will issue to the Vendor an additional 500,000 common shares in the event that Alibaba options 50% interest or more in the property to a third party.

There are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject. Review of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Abandoned Mines Information Database revealed no environmental or safety concerns related to previous exploration activities on these claims. Review of the Forestry values map of the area reveals sensitive environmental habitats along secondary drainage areas. A notification of potential flooding due to dam expansion along the Albany River is also posted on the claims map.

Aside from the standard rights of way that may exist with existing roads on the Property, standard native right considerations, forest operations on crown lands and development constraints along waterways, the author is not aware of any other constraints on mineral exploration on the Maverick Graphite Property.

As of this report date, all work proposed in this report may be undertaken as long as the claims and option are held in good standing. Notification is required to the Ontario Ministry of Mines, under the terms of advanced exploration prior to stripping an area in excess of 10,000 square metres or displacement of material in excess of 10,000 cubic metres or in excess of 10,000 square metres or displacement of material in excess of 2500 cubic metres within 100 metres from a body of water. Dewatering of shafts and reopening of past workings may also require notification of the Ontario Ministry of Mines. Notification is also required to the Minister of Labour prior to undertaking diamond drilling. Contact with the holders of the timber rights is recommended prior to the stripping and trail construction. Fees may be required for lost timber values. Work restrictions may also prevent activities at various times of high forest fire risk. Contact with the local First Nation should be established prior to undertaking any exploration work. At this time no formal Impacts and Benefits Agreement with the local First Nations is in effect.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is obtained by travelling north from Cochrane to Fraserdale by rail or from Smooth Rock Falls to Fraserdale via highway 634, a distance of 80 km. From here the Abitibi Canyon hydroelectric dam must be crossed and then a number of lumber access roads of varying condition reach the northern part of the property. Helicopter service is also available from Smooth Rock Falls.

The climate is north temperate and typical of the Canadian Shield area but is somewhat moderated by the proximity of James Bay. Winter temperatures (January) range from -13°C to -25°C with extreme lows of -48°C. The average summer temperature (July) ranges from 17°C to 23°C with extreme highs of 37°C. Average precipitation is approximately 550 mm in summer and 266 mm in winter. The area's rather sparse population is generally concentrated in small towns along the Trans Canada Highway 11; Cochrane, Smooth Rock Falls, Kapuskasing and Hearst being the largest of these centers. The town of Cochrane is the site of the Superior Court, and the Offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources for the Cochrane District. As well, the Ontario Northland Railway yards and shops are located there. Cochrane has long been a lumbering centre and presently has one saw mill. With a population of 5,400 it has a well developed infrastructure with good supply outlets and several heavy equipment contractors. It is well located at the junction of the Ontario Northland Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway (Hwy 11) and may be reached from North Bay to the south and Thunder Bay to the west. The town of Smooth Rock Falls has a population of about 2,000. It is the site of the Tembec Pulp and Paper Mill and has power generating facilities. It is located at the junction of Hwy 11 and the Mattagami River, and is the terminus of Hwy 634. This is about 55 km west of Cochrane. Both Smooth Rock Falls and Cochrane are joined to the City of Timmins by Hwy 655, a distance of about 100 km.

Although the local economy is dominated by forestry related industries, the region has a mining background. The City of Timmins, which has a population of 45,000, is a large centre for the mining of gold/silver and copper-zinc.

The only industry in the vicinity of the property is the power generating plant at Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids and some intermittent logging operations. The Abitibi Canyon Hydro site is located 7.5 kilometres northwest of the Maverick Graphite Property. The Ontario Northland Railway between Moosonee and Cochrane is located 5km southwest of the Abitibi Canyon Hydro site at the Fraserdale station.

The Maverick Graphite Property is located within the Boreal Forest Region of Northern Ontario. The area generally consists of low rolling hills, with thin overburden and a number of small outcrops. It is forested mainly by balsam and spruce with poplar on the crests of the ridges. These hills lie between broad low-lying areas of spruce swamps and deeper overburden. In the immediate area of the property the terrain consists of a relatively flat lying area with elevations gently varying from 225 to 234 metres of sand & gravel with black spruce and minor jack pine. Swamps and small bodies of water occupy the lower areas. This flat lying sand area is incised with the Abitibi River (at an elevation of 200 metres above sea level) and a north-south flowing creek near the eastern part of the property. Diamond drilling on the property indicates this sand thickness to be around 30 metres in the area of drilling.

The north central part of the property has been partially logged by clear-cutting. The area is drained by the Abitibi River and its tributaries which flow northward to James Bay of the Arctic Ocean.

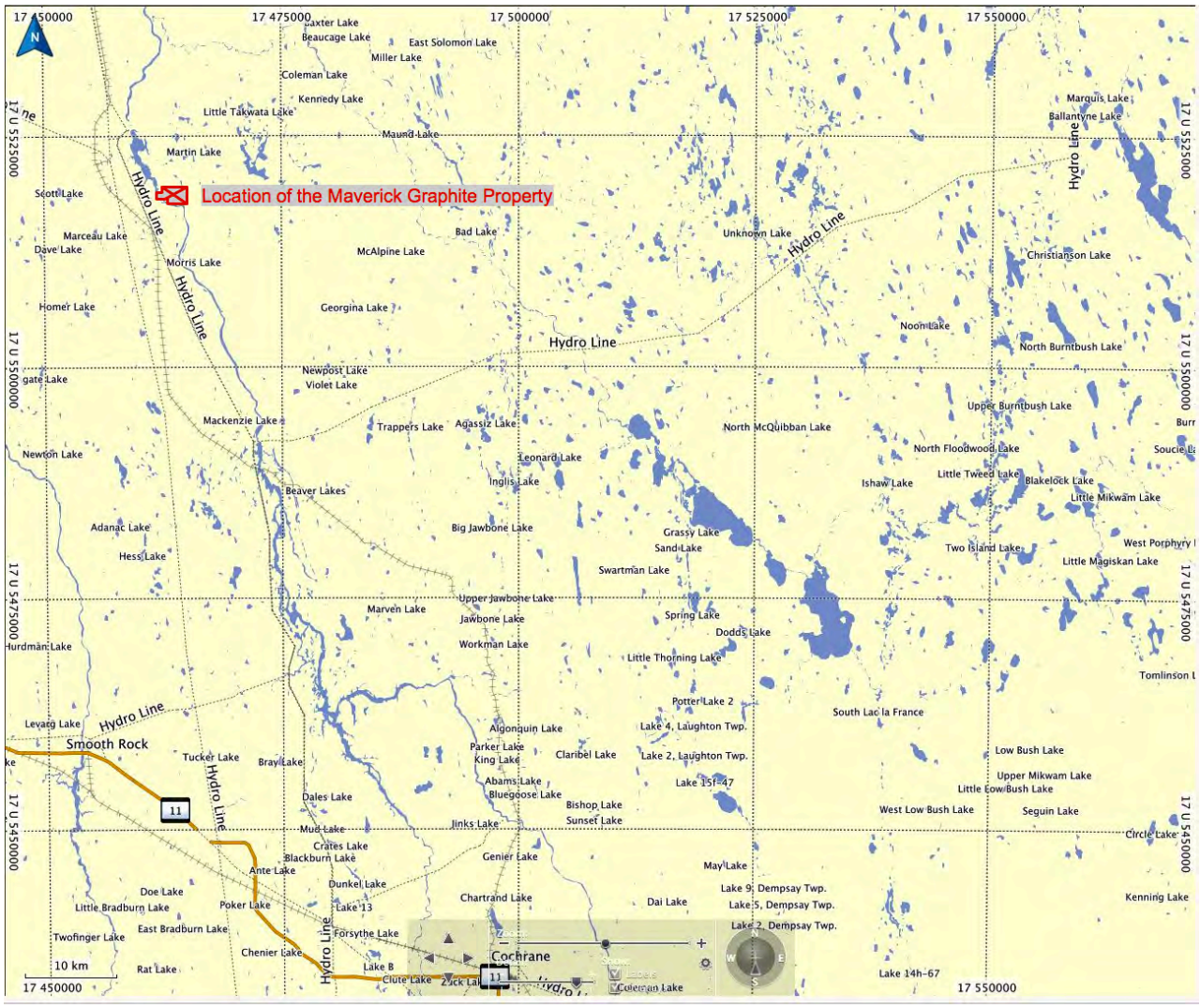

Figure 2: Location Map of the Maverick Graphite Property

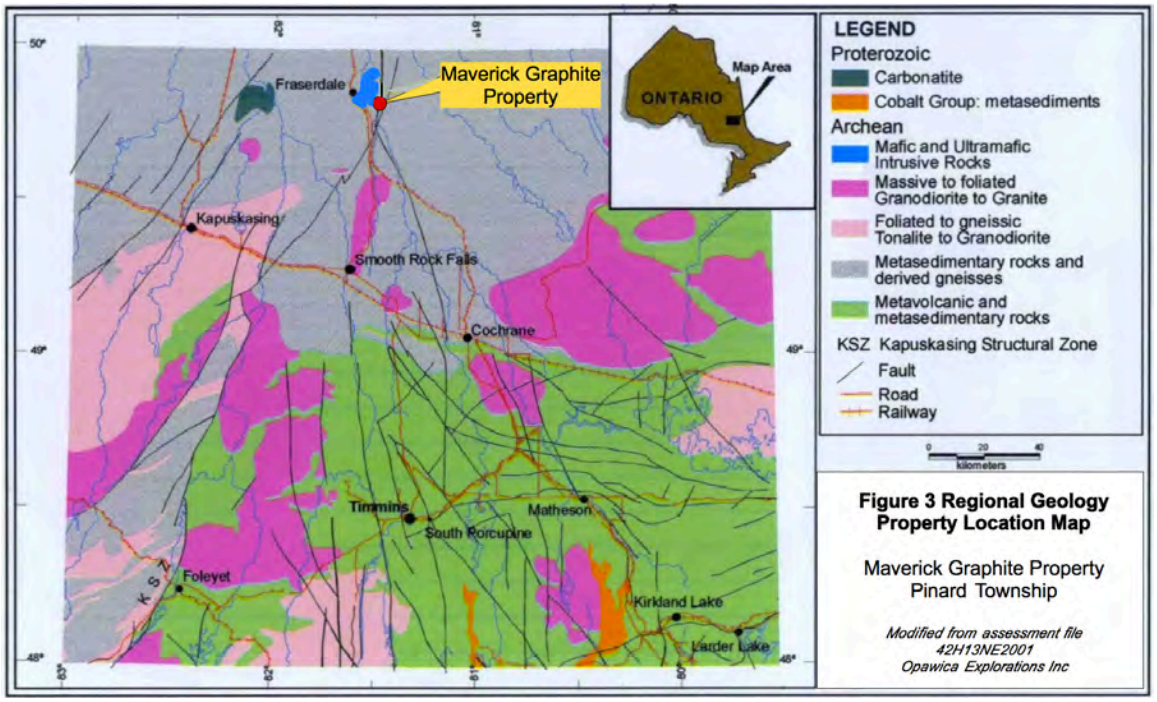

Figure 3: General Geology & Location Map

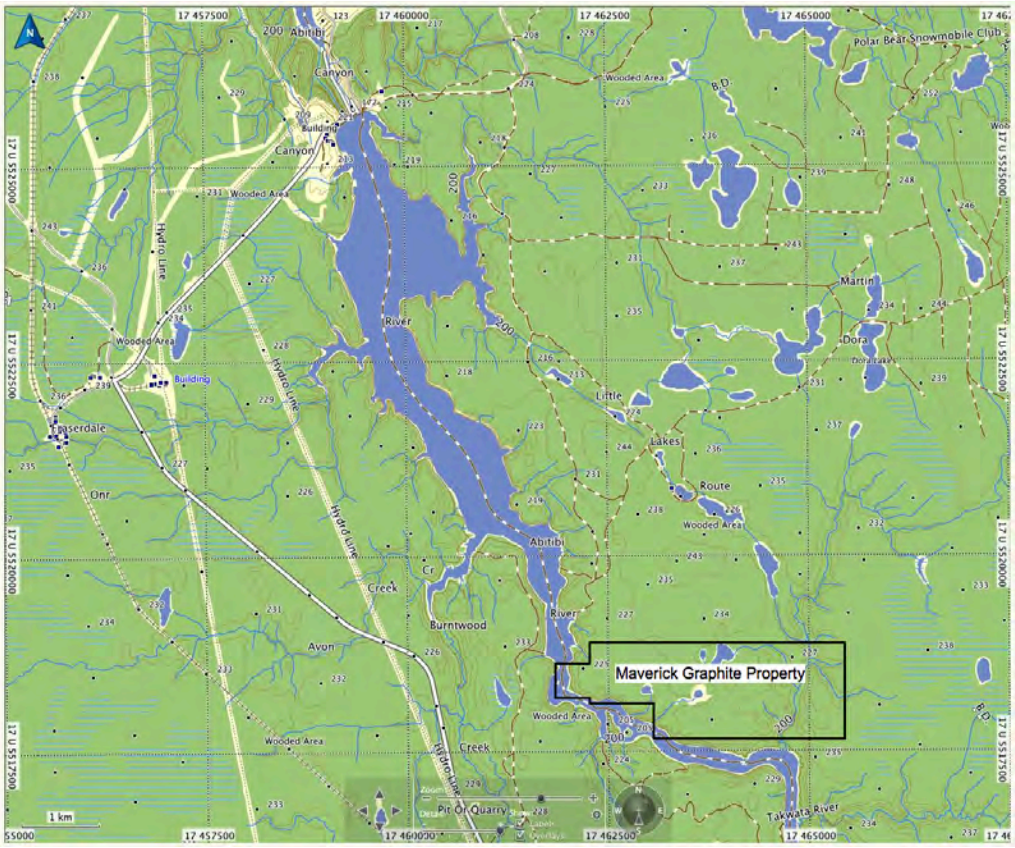

Figure 4: Local Area Map of the Maverick Graphite Property

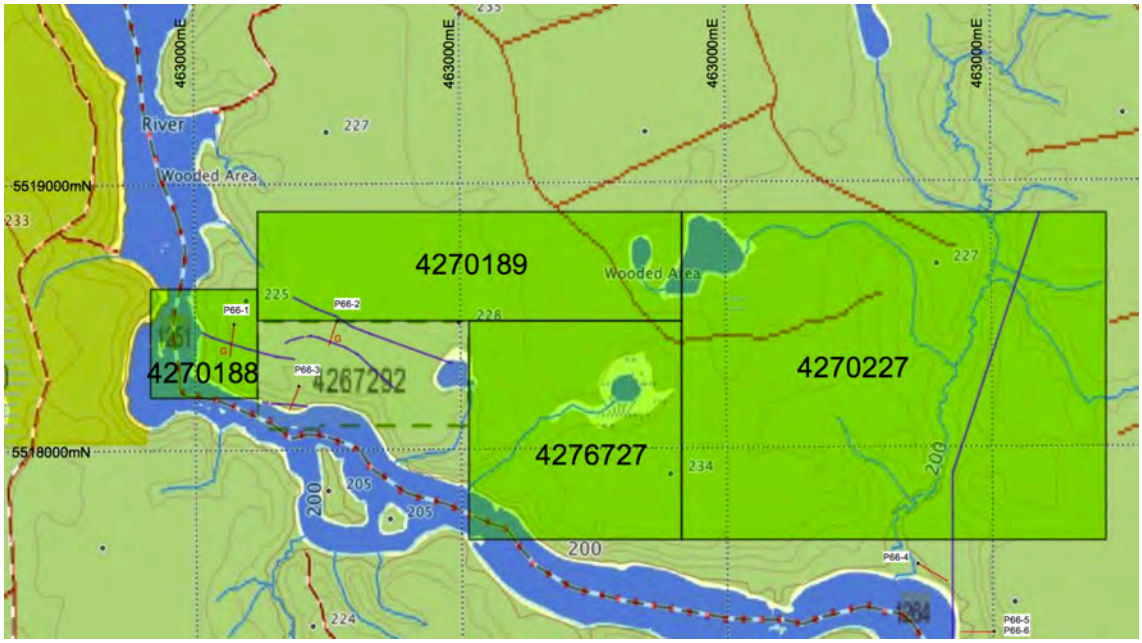

Figure 5: Claim, DDH and Conductor Location Map, showing tertiary logging roads, conductors in purple, diamond drill holes in red and claim numbers. G indicates graphite.

6. HISTORY

6.1 HISTORICAL REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Much of the information below describing the regional exploration in this area was obtained from a previous compilation of past work undertaken by Boissoneault, 2004.

The occurrence of lignite deposits on the banks of the Abitibi River near Onakawana was known as early as 1672, and much of the early work in the area was connected to this fossil fuel. Between 1871 and 1912 Robert Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada wrote a number of reports dealing with the geological aspects of the area. Between 1880 and 1891, E.B. Boron wrote a report on the Moose River Basin, for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The first detailed report on the economic resources of the Moose River Basin was prepared by J.M. Bell for the Ontario Bureau of Mines in 1904. Parks (1899 and

1904) Savage and Van Tuyl (1919), Williams (1920) and Kindle (1924) developed the framework for the stratigraphy of the region.

In 1926, the Ontario Department of Mines began developing the lignite deposits along the Abitibi River. One hundred and sixteen holes were drilled (5200m) and two shafts were sunk with 389m of drift by 1930. In the 1950's, three deep holes reached the Achaean basement, and development of the lignite deposits continued with some 182 drill holes (5120m).

Operation Kapuskasing was initiated in 1966 and in the next few years provided much of the data on the region using aeromagnetic results from the GSC and air photo technology. During the course of this program, a kimberlitic dyke was discovered at Coral Rapids. Because of the previous discovery of kimberlitic indicator minerals by Selco Inc. and Canadian Hard Rock Metals, Brown et al. compiled the data in 1967.

During 1973, an alluvium and esker sampling program was conducted in the Moose River Basin and is described by Wolf W.J. et al. in a 1975 report. This program resulted in the recovery of numerous pyrope garnets, mostly between the Moose River and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ).

The Ontario Treasure Hunt funding program has resulted in several publications by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) during the last few years. These include the results of modern alluvium sampling in the Coral Rapids area (Open File Report 6068, 2001) and in the Fraserdale area (Open File Report 6044, 2000). These programs followed a summary of work done by T.F. Morris in the 1990's and summarized in Open File Report 5967 by the O.G.S. (1998).

O.G.S. released 3 reports by R.P. Sage. Open File Report 6018 deals with the Kimberlites of the Temiskaming Structural Zone, Open File Report 6019

discusses the Kimberlites of the Attawapiskat Area including the Victor deposit (2000) and OGS Study 42 discusses the Alkalic Complexes north of Lake Superior.

The following is a review of the exploration work done in the area and filed at the Provincial Geoscience Assessment Office. These files may be found at the O.G.S. head office in Sudbury or at the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in Timmins Ontario.

1940: Several short holes were drilled along the Abitibi River to assess limestone economic potential E.M.P Long [T-217]

1947: A radioactive carbonate vein was discovered in granitic gneiss in Pitt Twp. above Otter Rapids. It was mapped by Nelson Hogg. [T-217]

1948: A Geiger counter survey was carried out by Broulan Group in Pitt Twp., just west of the Abitibi River. Results were discouraging. [T-260]

1948: Moneta Group carried out a Geiger counter survey in Pitt Twp. just west of the Abitibi River. Results were discouraging. [T-259]

1949: A number of short drill holes were put down near the Abitibi River in Valentine Twp. Dykes Exploration Co. [T-217]

1949-1959: Numerous holes were drilled along the margins of the Abitibi River to acquire geotechnical data pertaining to the generating of electrical energy at Otter Rapids. A large lamprophyre sill was intersected west of the Coral Rapids. Ontario Hydro Electric Commission [T-217]

1962: Alluvial sampling programs were carried out over 325 square km containing the Abitibi, Little Abitibi and Bad Rivers. Hard Rock Metals (Canada) Ltd. (Tremblay 1963) [T-716, T-2408]

1963: Alluvial sampling was done in Valentine Twp. Selection Trust Company (Selco) [T-2408] 1967 Ground magnetics and trenching programs were carried

out along the western side of the Abitibi River at Coral Rapids. Don McKinnon [T-1445]

1967: One drill hole (V-1, 64.6m) located on the west shore of the Abitibi River in Valentine Twp. was put down in an effort to test a composite kimberlite and lamprophyre dike. Consolidated Morrison Exploration Ltd. [T-1410]

1968: Six holes were drilled just south of the Consolidated Morrison hole in Valentine Twp. (929m). All six holes intersected the kimberlitic dyke. Kimberlite Mining Corporation Limited (Lacombe 1968) [T-1436]

1967-1969: High-resolution aeromagnetic survey totalling 292 line kilometers was flown over the Valentine Twp. Carbonatite complex Argor Exploration Limited – Consolidated Morrison Follow up drilling consisted of three diamond drill holes (1504m) into carbonatite complex. [T-1410, T-1232]

1969: The collection of 94 samples, and the washing of 39.4 cubic yards of gravel were carried out on the west bank of the Abitibi River near Coral Rapids. Recovery of garnet and chromite grains and descriptions of sills, dikes and breccia pipes resulted. (Edwards N. & Gratton-Bellow) Selection Trust Exploration Limited (Selco) [T-658]

1969-1970: Asland Oil and Elgin Petroleum conducted geological surveys and drilled 6 holes (800 m) into the carbonatite complex in Kilmer Twp. (Bradshaw R.J.) [T-1336]

1972: Geoterrex Limited carried out a high-resolution aeromagnetic survey totalling 10,104 line km over Valentine and adjacent townships between the Abitibi and Little Abitibi rivers. The exploration's primary objective was the location of hydrocarbon deposits (oil and gas). Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited (Salat 1974) [T-1581]

1972-1974: Aquitaine Company of Canada carried out airborne and ground geophysics as well as diamond drilling on a kimberlite body in Hogg Twp. [T-4452]

1974: Twelve drill holes were put down to test the carbonate rocks for lead-zinc mineralization. These holes yielded poor results. Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited (Salat 1974) [T-1581]

1978: Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. drilled a series of holes (1140 m, reverse circulation) in the vicinity of Coral Rapids and tested for radioactivity [T-1904].

1981: Ontario Energy Corp. did exploration for lignite on a 1 million acre area between the Missinaibi and Mattagami Rivers north of Coral Rapids. Watts, Griffis and McQuat [T-2836]

1981: Geophysical surveys carried out in the vicinity of Coral Rapids outlined a large magnetic anomaly along the western side of the Abitibi River Berman H.J. for Don McKinnon [T-1445]

1979-1983: A surface sampling program carried out over some 98,000 hectares in the Moose River Basin was carried out over several years following geophysical surveys. Diamond drilling of targets began in 1982 and consisted of sixteen holes (1,887m). Ten of these intersected kimberlitic breccias now classified as alnoites (Anderson S). Selco Inc. and Esso Minerals Canada joint venture [T-2408]

1984-1987: Regional sampling programs north-northwest of the Coral Rapids property led to the discovery in 1997 of kimberlitic boulders in the Attawapiskat River. Diamond drilling starting in 1988 led to the locating of nineteen diamondiferous kimberlitic bodies in the Attawapiskat area. Monopros Limited (DeBeers Canada).

1988: Combined airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out in Valentine and Kimer Townships (36 line km). Results indicated the presence of magnetic rock and NNW striking structures which cross the regional strike. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd. for Don McKinnon [T-1445]

1992-1993: A high sensitivity fixed wing aeromagnetic survey was carried out over a large land position in the Coral Rapids area. Several high priority magnetic responses were delineated for several companies. High-Sense

Geophysics for Alcanex Ltd. Published as Ontario Geological Survey 2001, Coral Rapids Area [T-3695]

1987: Ron Sage publishes Geology of: Carbonatites – Alkalic Rock Complexes in Ontario: James Bay Lowlands, Districts of Cochrane and Kenora, Ontario Geological Survey Study 42.

1994: Thirty two alluvial river samples were collected in the down ice direction of the magnetic anomalies. These samples yielded pyrope garnet, high magnesium ilmenite, chromite and chrome diopside grains. Alcanex Ltd. for various companies (Salat H.) [T-3695]

1999-2000: Magnetometer and VLF-EM ground geophysical and geological mapping surveys were carried out on several small grids located predominately on the west side of the Abitibi River in the Coral Rapids area. Several small circular anomalies (100 m diameter) and one larger positive magnetic response (500 m by 300 m) were located near the west shore of the river. Anderson S. for Don McKinnon [T-4484, T-4707]

2002: Big Red Diamond Corporation conducted a ground magnetometer and overburden sampling program in Hamlet Twp. B. Polk, 2002 [T-4711]

2002: A surface stripping, mapping and sampling program was carried out in the northwest part of Pitt Twp, immediately to the east of Otter Rapids. Numerous smoky quartz veins were uncovered throughout the stripped area, These are associated with disseminated sulfides. Randall W. Salo for Don McKinnon [T-4708]

2003: A total of six small areas were stripped and mapped in the southeast corner of the Coral Rapids claim block in Wacousta Twp. Randall W. Salo for Don McKinnon [T-4929]

Table 2 Work Undertaken in the Vicinity of the Maverick Graphite Property				
Site No.	**Assessment #**	**Date**	**Work Performed by**	**Work Undertaken**
1	42H13SE0001	1965	Area Mines Limited	Ground Magnetometer & Vertical coil EM
2	42H14NW0002	1968	Keevil Mining Group	3 DDHs totaling 307 metres
3*	42I03SW0001	1968	Keevil Mining Group	Airborne EM, 6 DDHs totaling 941 metres
4	42H13SE0001	2000	Mark Fekete	Ground magnetometer & IP
5	42H14NW2001	2001	Opawica Explorations	Helicopter magnetometer & Aeroquest EM
6	42H13NE2001	2002	Opawica Explorations	Ground magnetometer & EM37 TEM
7	42H13NE2001	2002	Opawica Explorations	Ground magnetometer & EM37 TEM
8	249383	2011	Villeneuve Construction	Geologic mapping for aggregate
9*		2014	Randy Salo	Claim post geo-referencing

* Work undertaken on the Maverick Claims

6.2 HISTORICAL LOCAL EXPLORATION

Exploration work in the immediate area of the Maverick Property began shortly after the building of the road network for the nearby Hydro dams on the Albany River. This exploration work is shown above in table 2 in sequential order and located in figure 6 below with the numbers matching those in the table. Site location numbers 3 and 9 in Table 2 are located within the Maverick Graphite Property.

The first of these (Site No. 3) consisted of an airborne INPUT EM and magnetometer survey, followed up with cutting of local grids, geological mapping and a ground magnetometer and a Sharpe vertical loop EM survey. A gravity profile was also done over two lines over the north-south EM anomaly 12, near the east side of the property.

A summary of results of this work is described below by the author of this report H. D. McLeod. McLeod, 1966 stated on page 1 of his report that ”The airborne survey was a failure as it located few legitimate bedrock conductors and was sensitive to overburden effects. Six conductors were located on the ground and four tested by diamond drilling (no. 1-1A system and no. 12). Three conductors in the no. 1-1A system were proven to be caused by graphite zones in the gneisses. No adequate explanation for the fourth (no. 12) was found in the drill hole.” Note that both conductors no. 1-1A system and no. 12 (hosting a strong conductive anomaly over a distance of 370 metres) are located on the Maverick Graphite Property as shown in figures 5. Two gravity profiles were run over anomaly 12 showing a gravity low coincident with the conductor axis.

McLeod further stated on page 10 of his report that “ The ground conductor at the south end of anomaly 12 was drilled but not adequately explained. The reason for the existence of the conductor itself is hard to explain. Hole P66-4 indicates that the overburden which consists of fine sand is a minimum of 300 feet deep vertical over the conductor. Since the transmitter-receiver interval used in the survey was only 400 feet there is no reason for the instrument to detect a conductor at depth. This suggests conductive overburden, however the writer has never see a vertical loop conductor of this strength caused by overburden.” McLeod also recommended undertaking an airborne DIGHEM survey over anomaly 12.

A geo-referencing survey (Site No. 12) was also undertaken on behalf of the previous claimholder that confirmed the location of the posts as shown on the maps in this report.

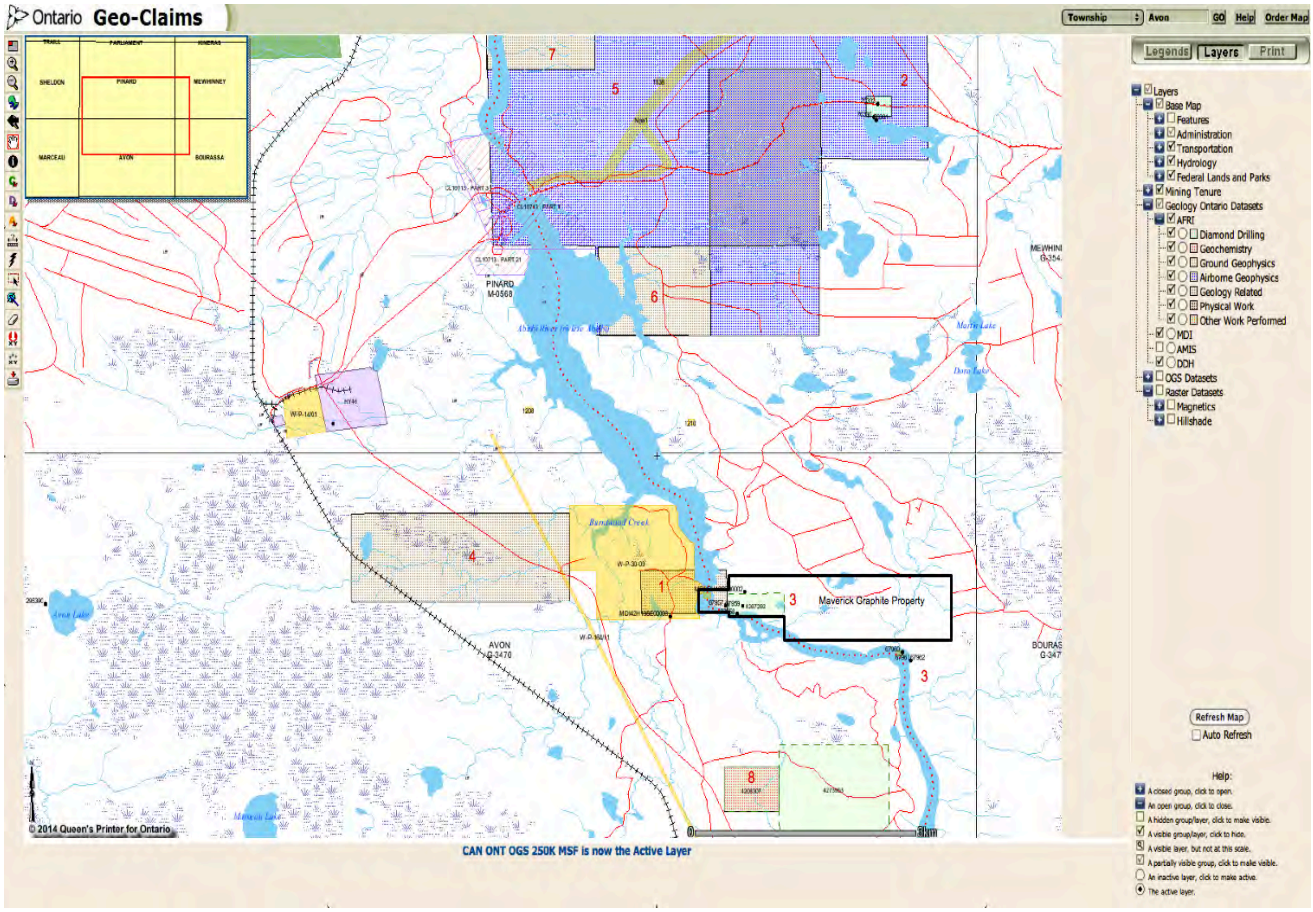

Figure 6: Historical Local Exploration from MNDMF's Geoclaim website

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Much of the information below describing the regional geology in this area was obtained from Boissoneault, 2004. Figure 3 shows the regional geology of the southern part of this area.

The Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield crosses the entire region, extending northeastwardly into Quebec up to the Labrador Trough and westward into Manitoba and Minnesota. The central portion stretches from James Bay to just north of Georgian Bay. It is the largest Archean craton in the world comprising 23% of the exposed Archean crust. The keel or deepest part of the Superior craton lies along a north-south axis, which passes through Hudson Bay and through the southern tip of James Bay. According to seismic tomography, the crustal thickness along this axis exceeds 320 km (Helmstaedt, 1995).

A fairly recent deformation or warping of the Superior craton has taken place, probably during the Paleozoic Era. Long, broad belts of subtle uplifting cross the region in two directions; a southeasterly striking set includes the Saguenay and Severn-Frontenac arches, and a southwesterly set includes the Algonquin-Laurentian, Fraserdale and Cape Henrietta Maria arches. The latter two arches have affected the Paleozoic-Mesozoic sedimentation of the Moose River Basin, and the Fraserdale arch crosses the Maverick Graphite Property (Figure 2).

The supracrustal rocks of the Superior Province consist mainly of long broad belts of isoclinally folded metavolcanic and metasedimentary formations. These are intruded by granitic plutons and in some cases by gabbroic masses, as well as several ages of diabase and lamprophyre dikes. Metamorphism is generally to the greenschist rank (chlorite) and these metavolcanic-metasedimentary sequences are usually referred to as “greenstone belts.”

The Superior Province is subdivided into subprovinces, each of which represents a large structural unit with distinctive rock types, ages and degrees of metamorphism. Contacts between these structural units are usually tectonic. The Maverick Graphite Property is located near the center of the Superior Craton close to its deepest part and about 15 km south of the southern limit of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks of the Hudson Platform, which overlie the Archean

basement. Locally, the Superior Province consists of a broad band of dominantly metasedimentary rocks and their derivatives called the Quetico subprovince.

The Quetico subprovince consists mainly of grey to buff, metre to decimeter-thick beds of feldspathic greywacke with minor quartz arenites, arkoses and cherts. It also contains minor metavolcanic sections and conglomerates with volcanic clasts, as well as some iron formations. These form long linear strips, with little compositional change and are composed mainly of metasedimentary rocks and their migmatitic derivatives. The metasediments have been tightly folded and metamorphosed to the amphibolite rank and beyond. Migmatization has impressed a strong gneissic texture to most of this formation and there are broad sections of remelting and recrystalization of the metasediments to muscovite granites.

Igneous rocks of the Quetico subprovince are dominantly felsic to intermediate, comprised of hornblendites, diorites, syenites and tonalities, all with gneissic textures. There are also swarms of thin mafic sheets, probably sills, near the southern margin.

The subprovince has a relatively constant width of 70 km – 80 km and extends across northern Ontario past the northern shore of Lake Superior into Minnesota. Its eastern end terminates at the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ). The boundaries of the subprovince are steeply dipping and usually tectonic as exemplified by the Quetico Fault and the Gravel River Fault. These are characterized by distinct contrasts in rock type and the partial exclusion of metavolcanics in the Quetico assemblage.

The Quetico formation was formed by rapid sedimentation (turbidite fans) derived from the north and south with little reworking, into a submarine basin of great lateral extent. The sources of sedimentation were calc-alkaline arc volcanics and granite-greenstone terranes whose ages were from 3.0 Ga to 2.7 Ga. These

sources were probably the Wabigoon subprovince to the north and the Wawa subprovince to the south and the time of deposition was about 2.7 Ga.

To the east of the Quetico subprovince is the KSZ, which extends northeasterly from Lake Superior to James Bay crossing the central part of the region and the eastern end of the Coral Rapids property. It cross-cuts the east-west trend of the Superior Province and separates the Quetico subprovince from the Opatica subprovince in the north and the Wawa subprovince from the Abitibi subprovince in the south. Locally, the zone is about 10 km wide and is bounded by the Foxville and Kineras faults in the west and by the Bad River thrust fault in the east.

The KSZ is characterized by high-grade metamorphic terranes consisting mainly of hornblende, pyroxene granulite gneisses with numerous alkalic and carbonatite intrusions. Because the granulite metamorphic rank requires pressure and temperature conditions characteristic of the middle to lower portion of the crust, it is generally accepted that the KSZ is a region of uplifted lower Archean crust. There is some evidence that the structure is a thrust fault from west to east, the vertical displacement being estimated at some 20 km. The actual age of the deformation zone is uncertain, but there is some indication that it is probably in the range of 1.95 to 1.90 Ga (Proterozoic).

To the east of the KSZ, the Opatica subprovince extends northeastward into Quebec where it terminates against granitic plutons. It is lithologically similar to the rocks west of the KSZ, and is considered to be the eastern extension of the Quetico subprovince. It differs from its western counterpart, however, in several aspects. This subprovince is broader, irregular in shape and seems to have a northeast trend. Furthermore, the direction of the fold axes is different and the diabase dikes have a nearly north-south strike while in the Quetico subprovince, the strike is either northwesterly or northeasterly. Also, the Opatica subprovince has a greenstone belt at Kasagami Lake in its northeast sector.

To the south, the Opatica subprovince is bounded by the western part of the Abitibi subprovince, whose greenstone belt is one of the most intensely explored in the world. It is the host of a number of major deposits of base-metals and gold around centers like Timmins and Noranda.

All of the Archean formations have been intruded by a large number of diabase dikes, which belong to three distinct sets. The oldest belong to the Matachewan swarm (2454 Ma), have north-south trends and occur mainly in the Opatica subprovince. The Quetico subprovince contains two sets of dikes, the northeast trending Sudbury swarm (1238 Ma) and the north 60o east trending Abitibi swarm (1141 Ma) of larger dikes.

The northernmost part of the region is occupied by the Hudson platform of relatively flat lying Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments, which uncomformably overlie the Precambrian basement rocks. These were deposited in two intercratonic basins separated by the Precambrian upland called the “Cape Henrietta Maria Arch.” The Hudson Bay Basin, north of the arch, has a composite thickness of 2000 m, while the Moose River Basin on the southeastern flank of the arch has a thickness of 800 m. The latter is centered on the southwestern end of James Bay and extends southward to about 15 km, north of the northern part of the Coral Rapids property.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Limited outcrop is exposed in the area of the Maverick Graphite Property due to an extensive cover of sand of varying thickness from 3.5 m to 60 metres. Limited outcrop is exposed along the shoreline and where examined consists of southeast-northwest striking, steeply north dipping, metasedimentary migmatites or granite gneisses. Similar rocks were also encountered in the drill core commonly containing red garnets. Pegmatite and pyroxenite rocks have also

been reported in the drill core. The Pinard Intrusion is a mafic to ultramafic body, occurs about 300 metres northwest of the claims. Structurally the Maverick Graphite Property lies near the intersection of the northwest trending Kapuskasing Horst structure and the axis of a northeast trending high gravity trend and the northwest trending Eastern Regional Fault. As a consequence of the structure in this area and the trend of carbonatites along the Kapuskasing horst structure and a few kilometres to the north, this area may have potential to host hydrothermal graphite. The report of fissure graphite in the core adds more intrigue to this area and its potential for hydrothermal graphite. Figure 7 below shows the geology in the area.

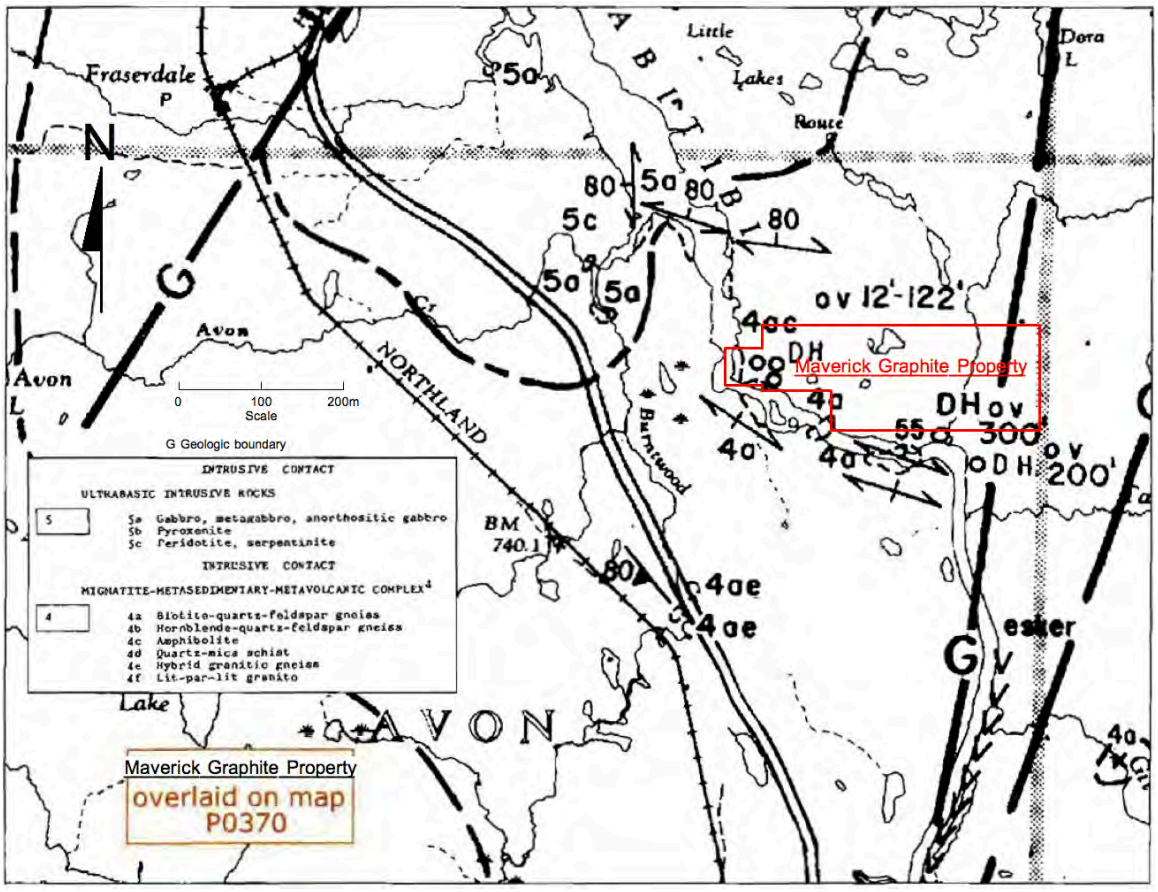

Figure 7: Local Geology Map

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Somewhat simplified, there have been three different natural processes leading to the formation of graphite deposits. These are, in order of increasing purity and value: amorphous, flake and hydrothermal, inclusive of vein or lump graphite and the recently discovered Albany Type. The degree of purity can vary greatly, which heavily influences the use of the material in applications and its pricing.

8.1 GRAPHITE VARIETIES

8.1.1 Amorphous (Sedimentary) graphite is derived from the metamorphism of coal deposits and carbonaceous shales. Graphite formed under these conditions is characterized by incomplete structural ordering, abundant impurities and low crystallization, resulting in low value "amorphous" graphite with its main market in foundry applications.

8.1.2 Flake (syngenetic, sedimentary) graphite is the result of metamorphism of organic material. The formation of these deposits involves sedimentation and then alteration of carbonaceous organic matter to graphite during regional metamorphism ranging from amphibolite to granulite grade and contain abundant impurities. The most significant of these types of deposits are in Sri Lanka and their origin is described by Dissanayake (1981) and Katz (1987) Upgrading of graphite from this deposit type is complex and costly as a result of processing using aggressive acids and/or thermal treatment.

8.1.3 Hydrothermal inclusive of vein and (Volcanic) graphite breccia deposits (Albany-type). The formation of these deposits is associated with migrating supercritical carbon-bearing (C-O-H) fluids or fluid-rich magmas associated with igneous (or volcanic) activity and magmatic degassing. Fluid precipitated graphite is well ordered and can be a source of highly valued crystalline or vein-type graphite. Vein graphite from Sri Lanka and that from

Borrowdale England have been found, from isotope studies, to have their carbon derived from organic material in the surrounding rocks. Although no evidence is available on carbon isotopes to source the carbon from the Albany graphite, it is believed the Albany graphite deposit is a unique example of a hydrothermal graphite deposit in which a large volume of highly crystalline, fluid-deposited graphite occurs within an igneous host.

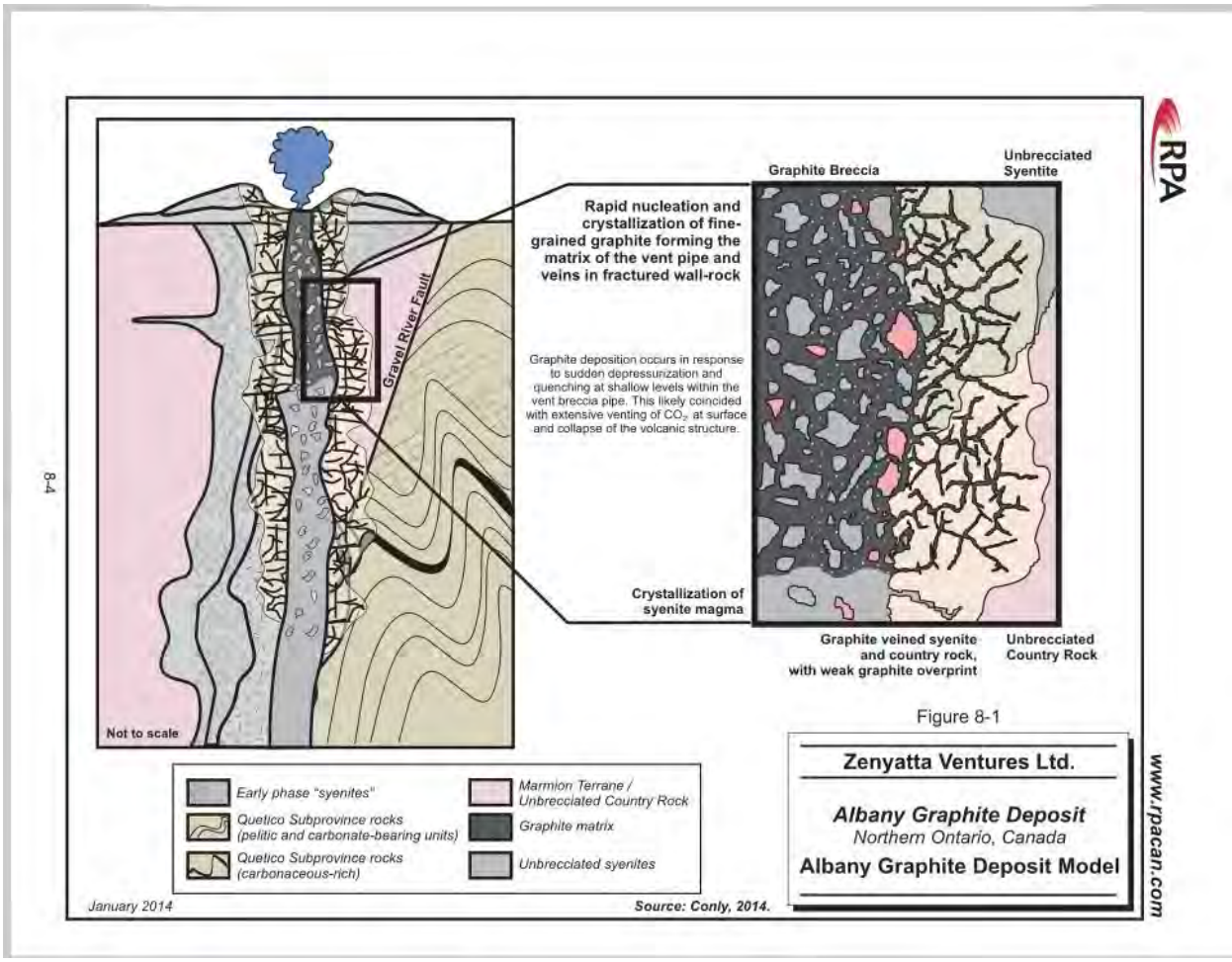

Figure 8: Preliminary Albany Graphite Deposit model according to unpublished report by Conly (2014) to Zenyatta Ventures Ltd.

The Albany graphite deposit is interpreted as a vent pipe breccia that formed from CO_2-rich fluids that evolved due to pressure-related degassing of syenites of the Albany Alkalic Complex reduction of CO_2, CO and/or CH_4 from

hydrothermal fluids under conditions equivalent to the Fischer-Tropsch industrial process. The Albany deposit appears to be unique sub-class of a hydrothermal graphite deposit. A preliminary genetic model has been posted by Zenyatta (www.Zenyatta.com) from which figure 8 is taken.

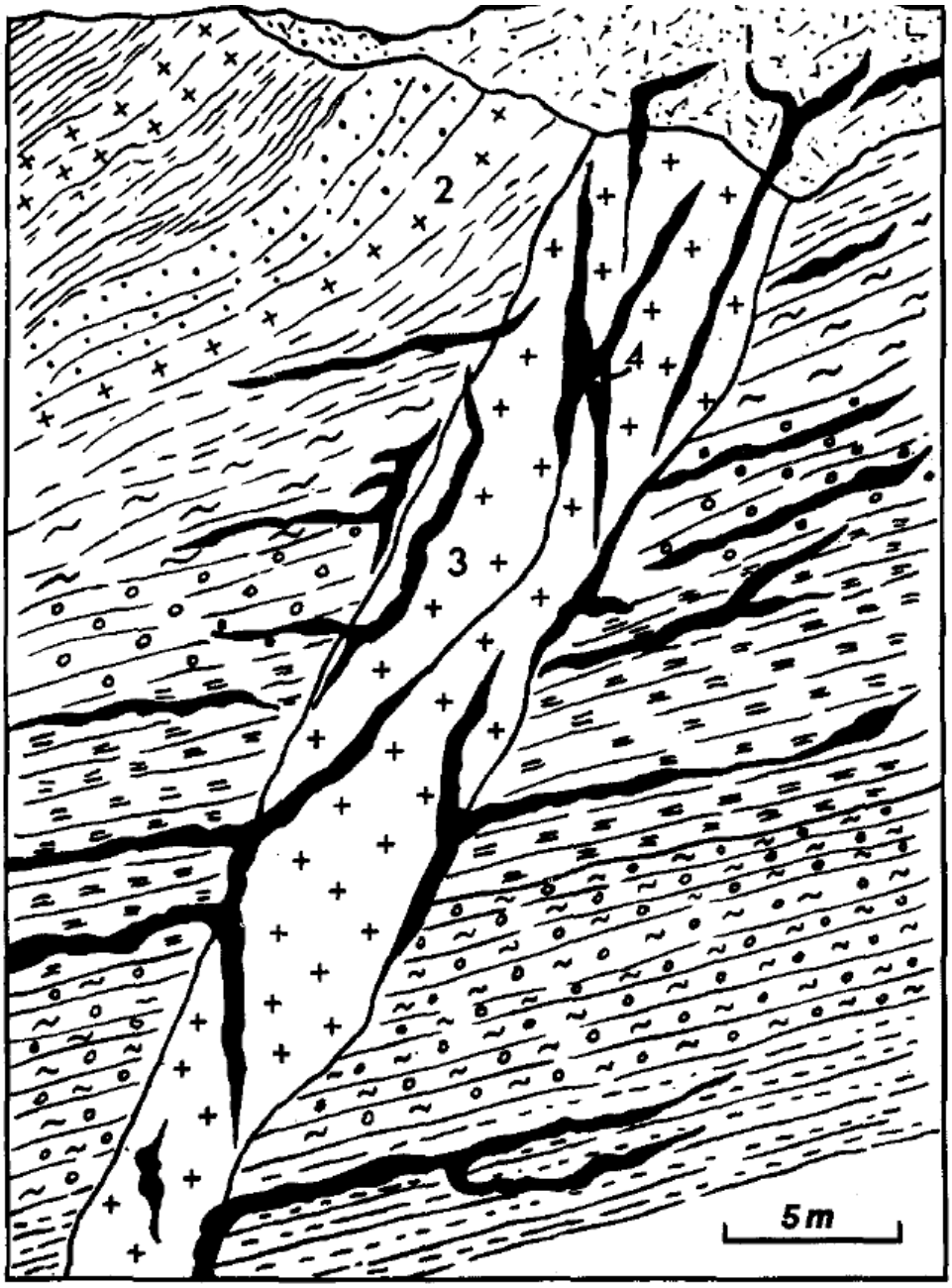

Figure 9: Sketch section of a Vein-Type-Graphite system for a comparison. 2 Country Rock, 3. Pegmatite, 4. Graphite Vein *from Katz 1987.*

The initial stage of formation of the Albany hydrothermal graphite deposit involved intrusion of the Mesoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic syenite host Albany Alkalic Complex (AAC). This may be structurally controlled by the Gravel River Fault, which in part defines the southern margin of the AAC and separates the Marmion Terrane (to the north) from the Quetico Subprovince (to the south). Subsequently, two breccia pipes formed as a result of degassing magma, segregation of a CO_2-bearing fluid and depressurization of the magma at mid- to shallow-level crustal levels and accumulation of CO_2 at the top of the ascending dyke. Sources of the carbon include exsolution from syenite or assimilation of carbonaceous Quetico metasediments. The presence of both angular and rounded breccia fragments is evidence of mixing of juvenile fragments with earlier entrained material, which has been subjected to mechanical erosion due to rapid and turbulent upflow of the CO_2-rich fluid. Graphite deposition probably occurred during sudden decompression and quenching of the CO_2- rich fluid during surface venting.

Main Albany Graphite Deposit characteristics are:

1) presence of highly pure and crystalline graphite; 2) breccia textured angular & rounded fragments in volcanic host rock within a pipe-like structure and, 3) simple mineralogy consisting mainly of 100-300 µ long graphite crystals, quartz & feldspar, with minimal associated alteration. The nature of the graphite-forming fluid is not well constrained at present (i.e. ratio of CO_2 [carbon dioxide] to CH_4 [methane]).

8.2 BENEFICIATION AND MARKETS

The more common occurring flake and amorphous graphite deposits, which is the result of heating and compression of organic matter in situ over a long period of time and this process results in graphite that contains various impurities.

The unusual hydrothermal style in the Albany deposit can be processed, at a cost advantage, to yield high purity, crystalline graphite ideally suited for advanced high-tech applications. There is increasing demand for ultra-high purity graphite powder at an affordable cost in technological applications that need extraordinary performance. Indications are that the Albany-type (hydrothermal) graphite deposit, can be upgraded to 99.99% carbon ('C') and very good crystallinity without the use of aggressive acids and high thermal treatment. A high degree of crystallinity and purity results in enhanced electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, compressibility, dimension stability, bending strength and lubricity.

These qualities are very important for emerging high-tech or clean-tech applications. The highest quality material of ultra-high purity (>99.95% C) graphite will demand a premium price in the range of $5,000 - $25,000 per tonne depending on the application.

Synthetic graphite producers and upgraded flake producers (including China) for instance, are faced with escalating energy costs associated with turning petroleum (needle) coke or flake graphite into high purity powder. It requires extensive thermal treatment (up to 3,000°C) and/or aggressive acid treatment. Not only is this a costly process for others but it also has associated environmental issues.

8.3 APPLICATION AND DEMAND

The outlook for the global graphite market is very favourable with demand growing rapidly from new applications. It is now considered one of the more strategic elements by many leading industrial nations, particularly for its growing importance in high technology manufacturing and in the emerging "green" industries such as electric vehicle components and energy storage. The application for graphitic material is constantly evolving due to its unique chemical,

electrical and thermal properties. It maintains its stability and strength under temperatures in excess of 3,300°C and is very resistant to chemical corrosion. It is also one of the lightest of all reinforcing elements and has high natural lubricating abilities. Some of these key physical and chemical properties make it critical to modern industry.

8.4 MINERALIZATION ON THE MAVERICK GRAPHITE DEPOSIT

Results of historic EM surveying using a ground based vertical EM survey has resulted in a number of conductors being found in the area of the Maverick Graphite Property (see figures 5 and 12). The area of the 1 and 1A conductors are shown below in figure 12. In the historic drill logs these conductors resulted in three intersections of graphite in three separate holes. The largest of these intersections was in hole P66-3 where a 10 metre intersect (estimated 7 metres true width) of a reported 30% graphite (probably by volume) was encountered as shown below in figures 10 and 11. The other holes had minor intersections of less than a metre. What is intriguing is that these holes were drilled in a granulite facies so the graphite should be of the flake, vein or hydrothermal type. The report in the log of fissure type graphite adds evidence for supporting a hydrothermal style of graphite mineralization although the presence of nearby pyrite and other elements reported in the drill logs may suggest a weak VMS environment with associated carbonaceous rocks as the source for the graphite

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

KEEVIL MINING GROUP LIMITED

PROPERTY PROJECT PATHFINDER - ANOMALY 1A **HOLE NO.** P66-3

SHEET NUMBER 1 SECTION FROM ____ TO ____ STARTED February 14, 1966

LATITUDE 7 + 25 N DATUM ____ COMPLETED February 19, 1966.

DEPARTURE 18 + 00 E BEARING S 22° W ULTIMATE DEPTH 497.'0

ELEVATION ____ DIP 50° PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	GOLD $	SLUDGE Copper	SLUDGE Gold $	Zinc	Silver
0.0 - 122.0	OVERBURDEN							
122.0 - 373.0	MIGMATITE -							
	Banded at 45° to 50° to the core axis.							
	Strongly garnetiferous throughout.							
373.0 - 407.0	GRAPHITE ZONE -							
	Flake graphite and graphite stringers in a							
	quartz-feldspar rock. Approximately 30%							
	graphite with 5% disseminated pyrite.							
	373.0 - 384.0	4241	11.0		0.04		0.02	0.05
	384.0 - 395.0	4242	11.0		0.03		Tr.	0.03
	395.0 - 407.0	4243	12.0		0.05		Nil	0.11
407.0 - 497.0	MIGMATITE							
497.0	END OF HOLE.							

N.M.P., TORONTO—STOCK FORM No. 501 REV. 12/51

DRILLED BY Continental Drilling Co. Ltd. SIGNED J. D. McLeod

Figure 10: Hole P66-3 diamond drill log *from* McLeod H. D. 1966.

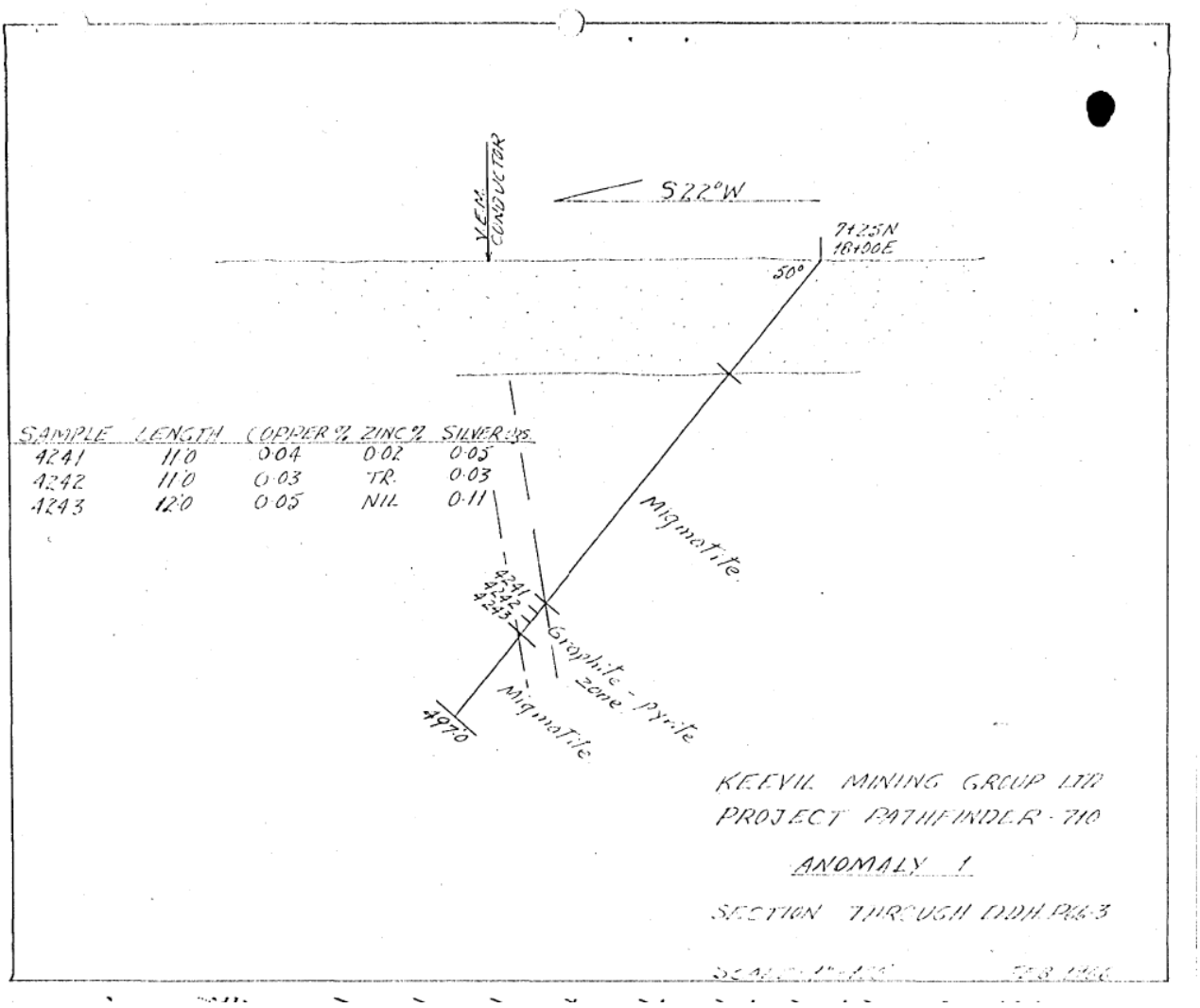

Figure 11: Hole P66-3 diamond drill section *from* McLeod H. D. 1966.

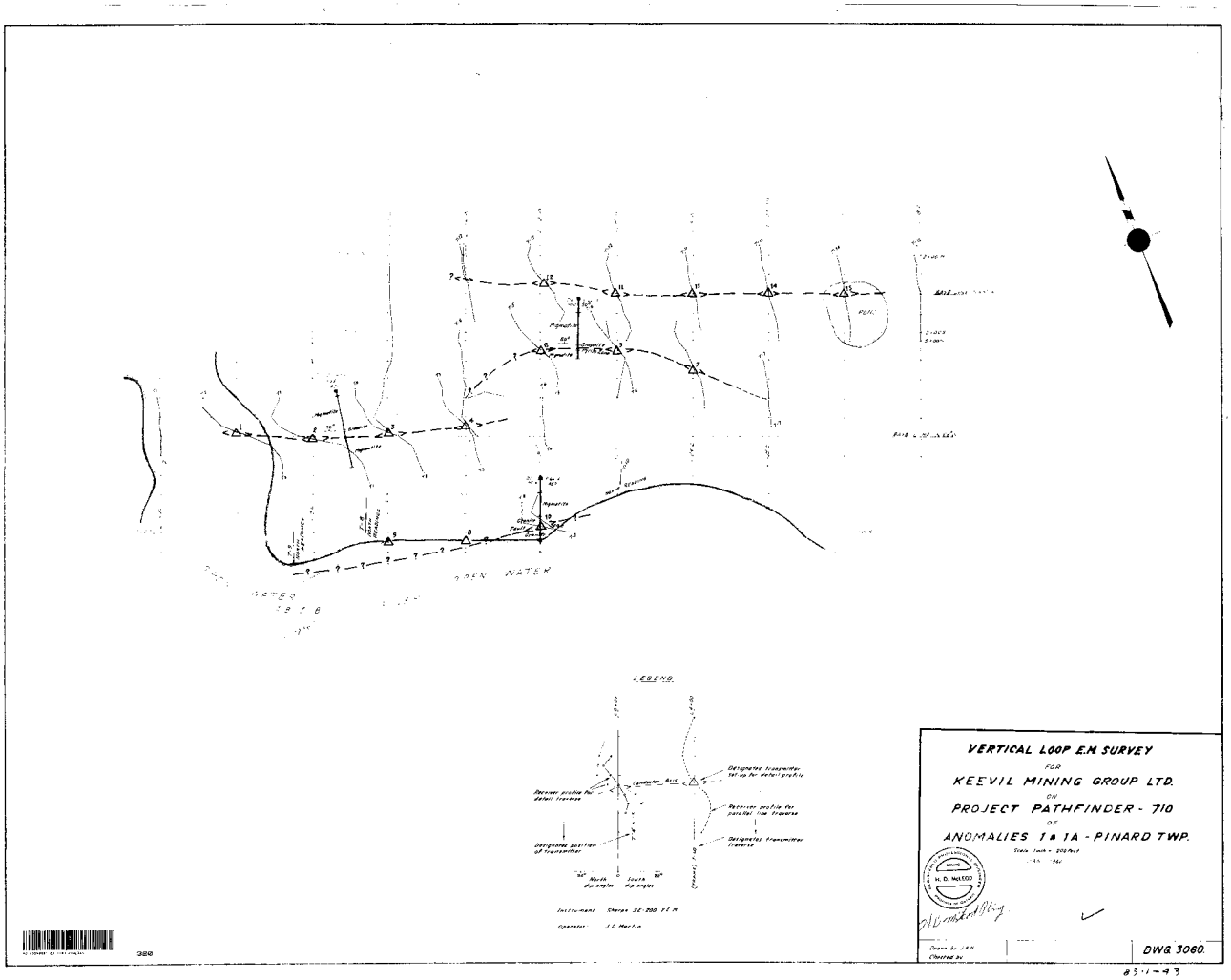

Figure 12: Conductors 1 & 1A showing drill holes (see figure 5 for location of the conductors on the property) *from* McLeod H. D. 1966.

9. EXPLORATION

As of the date of this report Alibaba Graphite Corp. has not undertaken any work on this property since it acquired in February 2014.

10. DRILLING

Alibaba Graphite Corp has completed none on the Maverick Graphite Property.

11 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

No sampling has been undertaken by Alibaba Graphite Corp. on the Maverick Graphite Property.

11.1 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

As no samples were collected, this subsection is not applicable.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Aside from historical data collected, no work or data from the Maverick Graphite Property was collected by Alibaba Graphite Corp.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been undertaken on any material from this Property by Alibaba Graphite Corp.

14. MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve or Mineral Resource Estimates have been calculated on this Property by the authors. Note that all historic numbers on any mineral resource values or reserve estimates given in this report should not be relied upon as they do not meet the current requirements of NI 43-101.

Note: All resource estimates presented in this report are historical and were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). These resource estimates may not be relied upon until they are confirmed using methods and standards that

comply with those required by NI 43-101. The potential for the exploration target to replicate the historical resource, or to reach the indicated range of tonnages, is conceptual and is based on historical reports, which cite approximately lengths, widths, depths, grades and projections of the historical resource. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a resource that is currently compliant with NI 43-101. The Company further cautions that there is a risk that exploration and test work will not result in the delineation of such a currently compliant resource. Neither the Company nor its personnel treat the historical resource estimate or the historical data as defining a current mineral resource, as defined under NI 43-101, nor do they rely upon the estimate or the data for evaluation purposes; however, these data are considered relevant and will be used to guide exploration as the Company develops new data to support a current mineral/resource estimate in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101

Note: Items 15-22 are not included in this report as they are not applicable.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While minor occurrences of graphite have been found in diamond drill holes in the area the author is unaware of any wide intersections of potential economic value. The nearest property with economic potential is Zenyatta's Albany Graphite Project discussed earlier under Deposit types. The Zenyatta Property is also located in the Quetico metasediments and near the Gravel Lake Fault but approximately 211 km to the west of the Maverick Graphite Deposit.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Maverick Graphite property is located in an area of paragneiss and granulites. Such high pressure environments containing carbonaceous rich rocks are conducive to the formation of both flake and potential hydrothermal graphite.

Historic work from a 6 hole drill program on and around the Maverick Graphite Property has indicated the presence in one drill hole of a graphite intersection having an interpreted true width of 7 metres comprised of a visual 30% graphite.

This graphite has been reported to be in fissures suggestive of a hydrothermal style of mineralization. The noted presence in the core of pyrite and elements such as copper, zinc and silver suggest the original rock, prior to being metamorphosed, may have been a carbonaceous weak volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) horizon.

Two other holes from the historical work have also reportedly encountered graphite in minor amounts. Two other holes were lost in overburden. Historical work also suggests an addition conductor was located on the property, orientated in a north-south direction. It was previously recommended by the earlier program geophysicist that this conductor receive further follow up work.

A follow up program is recommended to:

1) determine if the graphite is of a hydrothermal type,
2) determine its extent to warrant further work and
3) determine the quality of the graphite and its end-use market value

As part of the above program an attempt will be made to determine the source of the other N-S #12 conductor anomaly near the east side of the property, using Max-Min EM surveying and drilling.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase 1 program consisting of line cutting, a ground Max-Min EM survey and diamond drilling of NQ core along with graphitic carbon and petrographic analysis is proposed. In addition multi-element ICP analysis including total sulphur would be undertaken. It is recommended that petrographic analysis be undertaken by a metallurgical lab experienced with graphite beneficiation and liberation. The petrographic analysis would greatly help understand conditions for successful subsequent metallurgical tests leading to an enhanced liberation and beneficiation of the graphite for high purity application markets. Should results prove positive from the phase 1 program then a more extensive Phase 2

delineation TDEM and drill program would be undertaken, with similar analysis. Core samples collected from both programs would be retained for later possible metallurgical beneficiation bench tests should results warrant.

TABLE 3
MAVERICK GRAPHITE PROPERTY
RECOMMENDED BUDGET FOR 2014 PROGRAM

Phase 1

1.	Line cutting – 12 km grid/baseline	12 line-km @ $650/km	$7,800
2.	2 frequency 11km Max-Min EM survey /report & interpretation		$12,500
3.	*Preliminary drill program: 500 m @ $300/m		$150,000
4.	Assaying and petrographic analysis		$20,000
5.	Transportation & Accommodation		$10,000
6.	Supervision and administration		$10,000
		Sub-Total	$ 210,300
7.	Contingency at 10%		$21,030
		Phase 1 Total	**$ 231,330**

* Note: Extent of drill program dependant on EM survey results, core observation and analytical results.

Phase 2 (pending positive results from Phase 1)

1.	Further linecutting		
2.	TDEM survey (11km)		$27,500
3.	Delineation drilling 1,000m @ $300/m		$300,000
4.	Assaying and petrographic analysis		$40,000
5.	Transportation & Accommodation		$20,000
6.	Supervision and administration		$20,000
		Sub-Total	$407,500
7.	Contingency at 10%		$40,750
		Phase 2 Total	**$448,250**

Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo.

February 24, 2014

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http://www.sedar.com/

28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Certificate of Qualification – Dean G. MacEachern

I, Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo., of 19 Gemma Street, Sudbury, Ontario, do hereby certify that as the author of the report entitled "Technical Report NI 43-101 on the MAVERICK GRAPHITE PROPERTY, Avon Township, District of Cochrane, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario, for Alibaba Graphite Corp." and dated February 24, 2014, I hereby make the following statements:

- I am a Consulting Geologist and President of Kima Geological Services Ltd. of 19 Gemma Street, Sudbury Ontario, P3E 6G7.

- I am a graduate of The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada in 1989 with a B.Sc. Honours Geology degree.

- I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#644). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since my graduation.

- I have practiced my profession in mineral exploration continuously since graduation. I have over twenty-five years of experience in mineral exploration, production or consulting.

- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

- I authored this report and am responsible for its content.

- I personally examined and studied the literature, assessment reports and company surveys on the property for Alibaba Graphite Corp. I am familiar with the project area. I was in contact with Robert G. Komarechka, P.Geo. who was responsible for collecting significant information on this property.

  As per Part 6.2 Subsection (2) and (3) of Definitions and Interpretation of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure For Mineral Projects (34 OSCB 7054 - June 24, 2011), no site visit was undertaken by the author of this report due to:

  a) this being an early stage exploration property,
  b) seasonal weather conditions prevent a qualified person from obtaining beneficial information from it and
  c) it is planned to undertake a personal inspection in the late spring once the snow melts and the spring thaw enables efficient road and trail access.

- I have no prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

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

- I am independent of the Issuer as described in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not own directly or indirectly, nor am I under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expect to acquire any securities of Alibaba Graphite Corp, or any affiliated entity of the Company. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, in the mineral properties that are subject of the forgoing report or in any adjacent mineral properties in the area.

- I have read Chapter 5 Rules and Policies of the Ontario Securities Commission Bureau, June 24, 2011, regarding National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

- I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any Stock Exchange and 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, of the Technical Report.

Signing Date: February 24, 2014

"Original Document, signed and sealed by Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo."

Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo.
Kima Geological Services Ltd.
President