

**Technical Report
On the
Boyer Lake Property
Kenora District,
Northwestern Ontario**

**Prepared for
Brigadier Exploration Corp.**

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June 1st, 2015

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This report titled "Technical Report on the Boyer Lake Property, Kenora District, Northwestern Ontario", and dated June 1st, 2015 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
June 1st, 2015

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1.0 SUMMARY

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. was contracted by Brigadier Exploration Corp. (“Brigadier”) of Vancouver, British Columbia, to review historic data for the Boyer Lake Property (Property), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report compliant with NI 43-101 for the purposes of an Initial Public Offering on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The Property is located in Boyer Lake Area (claim sheet G-2572) approximately 50 km south of Dryden, Ontario (Figure 1), in the Kenora Mining Division. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the Property are 521902mE, 5469662mN (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The Property consists of seven unpatented mineral claims totalling 53 units, or ~848 hectares.

The claims are held in good standing by Rubicon Minerals Inc. (“Rubicon”). Under an option agreement with Rubicon, Voltaire Services Corp. can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments of CDN \$96,000 to Rubicon, over a period of 4 years. This agreement is also subject to a 2% NSR to Rubicon, with an optional buyout of 50% of the royalty (1%) for a one million dollar cash payment. In a separate option agreement with Voltaire, Brigadier can earn Voltaire’s 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments of CDN \$50,000 and 500,000 shares to Voltaire over 4 years.

The Property lies approximately 50 kilometres south of the town of Dryden, Ontario. Access to the Property can also be gained by way of logging roads leading west from Highway 502 south from Dryden ~ 60 road kilometres. At this point the Mosher Bay logging road departs westerly and at ~ 6 kilometres onto crosses the Property. Various branch roads provide access the claim block.

Exploration on the Upper Manitou Lake area intensified with the discovery of gold dating to 1890 at Goldrock. This discovery led to production of approximately 12,078 ounces of gold from the Big Master, Jubilee and Laurentian mines from 1900 and 1948 (Blackburn 1982). Gold mineralization on adjacent claims to the Property is first documented by Thomson (1933) with development work on a quartz vein on the southeastern shore of Mosher Bay (Giant East and West shafts) (Figure 3). This east-west trending quartz vein was proximal to porphyry dikes.

Access to the area had been restricted to water until logging roads were completed in the 2000 to 2006. This has allowed more detailed examination of the gold occurrences and geology.

Ontario government work in the regional area of the Property is comprised of:

- Geological mapping Thomson (1933)

- Geological mapping Blackburn (1982)
- Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey (1980 and 2001)
- Property visits and descriptions Parker (1989)

Assessment data for the Property includes:

1970: Freeport Canadian Exploration Co. completed a regional airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey that covered the Property.

1985: Jalna Resources completed a regional airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey that covered the Property.

1990: Noranda Exploration Company Limited completed a regional airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey that covered the Property. Also a humus survey was completed covering a south part of the Property with 20 samples (582 samples total) ranging from 10 to 55 ppb gold sporadically across the grid.

1996: Black Pearl Minerals Inc. completed spectral IP, resistivity. HLEM and magnetic surveys over part of the southern portion of the Property covered by Sunshine Lake.

2010: Mega Precious Metals Inc. completed prospecting and sampling on the present Property reporting no samples reporting significant gold mineralization. The survey interpretation identified 2 high and 2 medium priority targets that were not followed up.

2011-2012: Manitou Gold Inc. completed a prospecting, mapping and diamond drill program that tested a larger property that encompassed the present Property. Two diamond drill holes MB-12-04 (315 m) and MB-12-07 (231 m) were completed to test alteration in the metasediments associated to quartz feldspar porphyry dikes. Both holes intersected altered metasediments and porphyries but failed to intersect significant gold values (Taras 2012).

The Property is mainly underlain by metasediments of the “Manitou Series” of Thomson (1933) as well as quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks (Figure 5). This metasedimentary belt is approximately 3.2 km in width and is divided into two parts which are on the same strike but are separated by a mass of intrusive granite (Thomson, 1933).

The sediments extend as an arcuate band from the north end of Lower Manitou Lake to a point near Rattlesnake Lake, where they are nosed out by the Taylor Lake Stock (Thomson, 1933). The same rock assembly appears again five kilometres to the north-east of the Taylor Lake Stock at Kenny Lake where it strikes east on the northern part of Washeibemaga Lake.

The Mosher Bay metasediments comprise a thick, steeply northerly to vertically dipping sequence, composed of conglomerates, sandstones, mudstones and minor ironstone (Blackburn, 1981). Top determinations by Blackburn (1981) based on grain gradation and cross-bedding show that the sequence is a homocline facing north-northwest, although near the top of the sequence on Mosher Bay minor folding of the sequence can be observed (Blackburn, 1981). Quartz feldspar porphyry dykes occur in various localities throughout the metasedimentary sequence, and are commonly associated with gold mineralization in the area

The Manitou Lakes area has been the scene of mining exploration for almost a hundred years. In this time numerous gold prospects have been discovered. Gold occurrences in the area are hosted by quartz veins, shears, sulphide zones and quartz porphyry dykes. Mineralization associated with the gold occurrences is pyrite, chalcopyrite and/ or pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena/telluride. Alteration products include iron carbonate, chlorite, calcite, sericite and silica.

The Sunshine Lake occurrence is located in the southwest of the Property (Figure 3) (Thurston et.al.1988). Sampling by the Ontario Government returned 0.19 ounces gold per ton from a grab sample of pyritic, carbonatized mafic flow.

The previous work on the Property has defined the presence of altered sediments with porphyry intrusions and the Sunshine Lake gold occurrence. Exploration on the adjoining properties have located gold mineralization also associated with altered sediments and porphyry intrusions.

Additional zones of gold mineralization or extensions of the known mineralization have not been thoroughly evaluated. Logging roads and trails are now cross the property and allow for better access.

The Property has not had adequate exploration to fully evaluate the potential of economic gold mineralization.

It is recommended that Brigadier complete a Phase 1 exploration program comprised of:

- Prospecting and mapping to assess the potential gold mineralization the Property, and also to determine if gold mineralization adjacent to the Property extends onto the Property itself.
- Mechanical stripping to compliment the prospecting and sampling, allowing detailed, continuous mapping and channel sampling.

The estimated cost of Phase 1 is **\$75,425**.

Upon completion of the Phase 1 program, the results should be evaluated and a Phase 2 exploration program should be undertaken consisting of about 1100 metres of diamond drilling. The location, depth and orientation of the holes would be determined based on the results of Phase 1. The estimated cost of Phase 2 is **\$256,000**, for a total of **\$331,425** for the two Phases.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. was contracted by Brigadier Exploration Corp. (“Brigadier”) of Vancouver, British Columbia, to review historic data for the Boyer Lake Property (Property), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report compliant with NI 43-101 for the purposes of an Initial Public Offering on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The report was written and edited by both authors. The illustrations were completed by Steve Siemieniuk and edited by Desmond Cullen. The report and recommendations are based on:

1. Public data archived at the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Kenora District Geologist’s Office, Kenora, Ontario and on the “Geology Ontario” website (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/). The assessment files used in the completion of this report are demarked in Section 21.0 References.
2. A personal site visit by D. Cullen to the property on September 19th, 2014.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Not Applicable

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in Boyer Lake Area (claim sheet G-2572) approximately 50 km south of Dryden, Ontario (Figure 1), in the Kenora Mining Division. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the Property are 521902mE, 5469662mN (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The Property consists of seven unpatented mineral claims totalling 53 units, or ~848 hectares; the claim dispositions are listed in Table 1 (Figure 2).

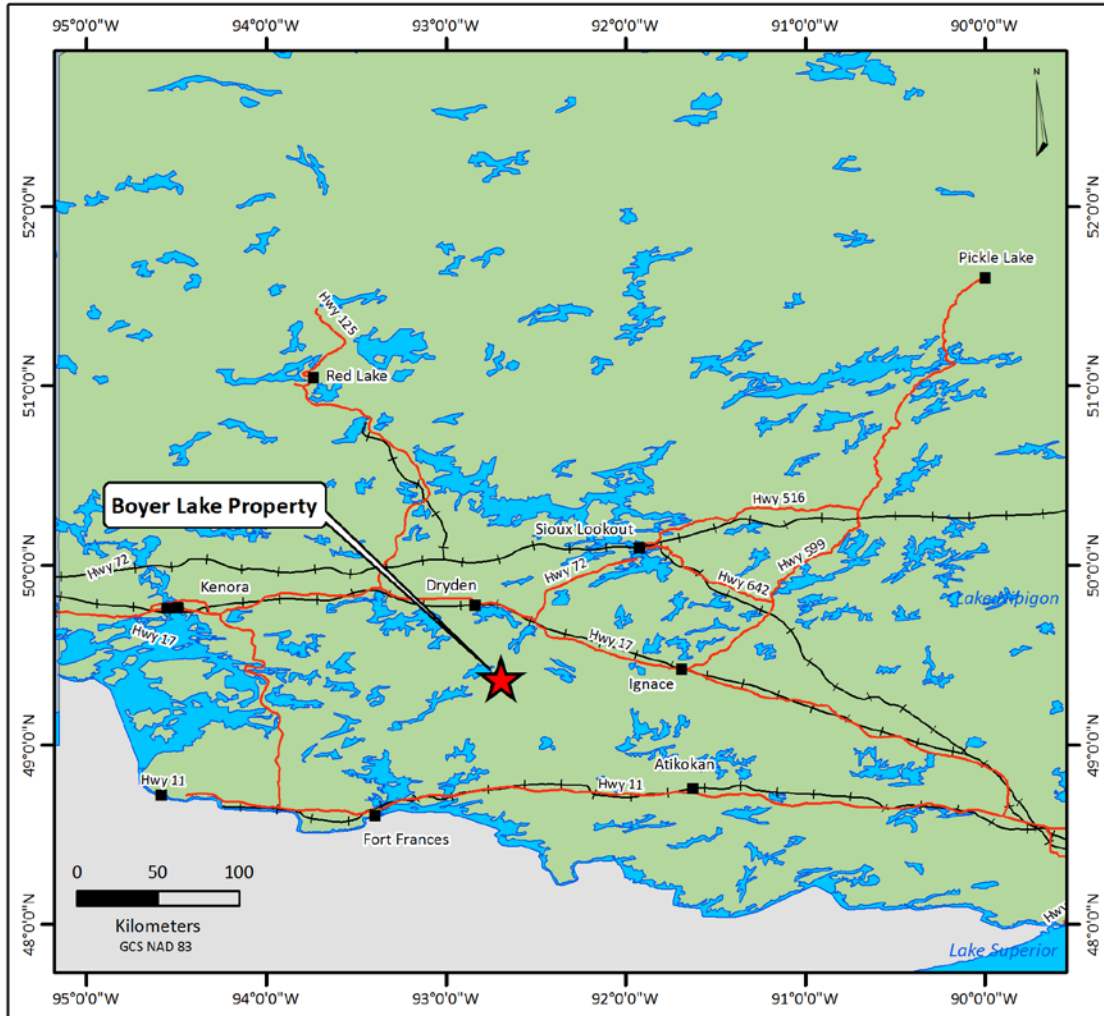


Figure 1. Location Map

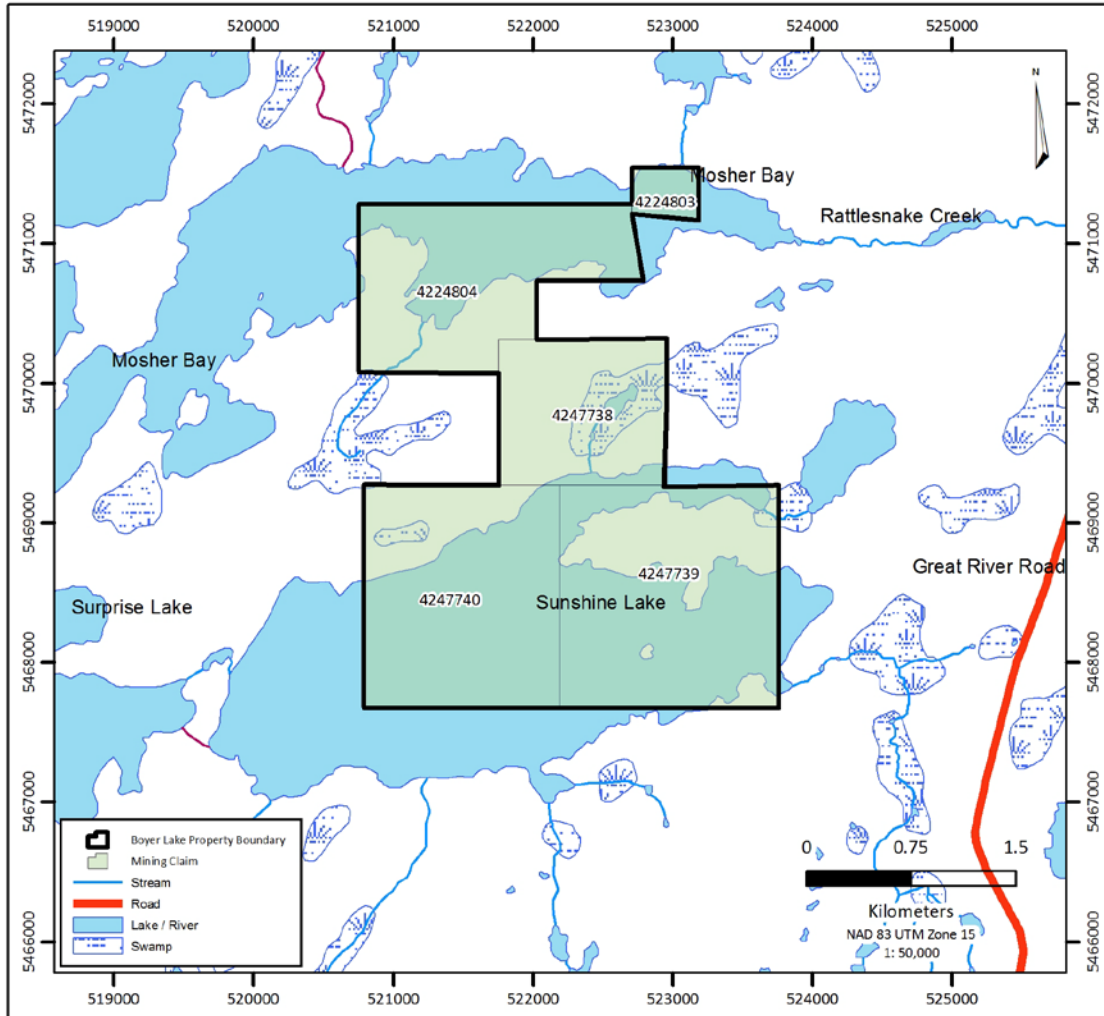


Figure 2. Claims

The claims are held in good standing by Rubicon Minerals Inc. (“Rubicon”). Under an option agreement with Rubicon, Voltaire Services Corp. can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments of CDN \$96,000 to Rubicon, over a period of 4 years. This agreement is also subject to a 2% NSR to Rubicon, with an optional buyout of 50% of the royalty (1%) for a one million dollar cash payment. In a separate option agreement with Voltaire, Brigadier can earn Voltaire’s 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments of CDN \$50,000 and 500,000 shares to Voltaire over 4 years.

Table 1. Boyer Lake Property Claims

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Units	Work Req
Boyer Lake Area	4224803	2008-Apr-21	2015-Aug-06	1	\$400
Boyer Lake Area	4224804	2008-Apr-21	2015-Aug-06	12	\$4,800
Boyer Lake Area	4247738	2010-May-18	2015-May-18*	8	\$320
Boyer Lake Area	4247739	2010-May-18	2015-May-18*	16	\$6,400
Boyer Lake Area	4247740	2010-May-18	2015-May-18*	14	\$5,600
Totals	5			53	\$23,920.00

* A request for an extension on these claims has been filed with the MNDM and is pending

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property lies approximately 50 kilometres south of the town of Dryden, Ontario. Access to the Property can also be gained by way of logging roads leading west from Highway 502 south from Dryden ~ 60 road kilometres (Figure 1). At this point the Mosher Bay logging road departs westerly and at ~ 6 kilometres onto crosses the Property. Various branch roads provide access the claim block.

Topography is generally gentle with elevations ranging from 390 to 420 metres above sea level. A mixed second growth forest of mostly spruce, balsam, poplar and birch covers the claims, with swampy vegetation in low-lying areas and local areas of forest blow-down.

Temperatures range from highs of 35° C in summer to lows of -30° C in winter, with snow cover between November and May. The best season for exploration is between June and October, although in lake covered or swampy areas exploration activities such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling might best be conducted after winter freeze up.

The community of Dryden and Fort Frances are located north and south, respectively on Trans-Canada highways 17 and 11 which provide access to Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. There is a population of skilled tradesmen and experienced miners in Northwestern Ontario. All necessary supplies are available locally or in Winnipeg and Thunder Bay. Water is abundant in the area of the claims. Rail and electrical power is available on the Trans -Canada highway corridors.

The Property is comprised of ~848 hectares of unpatented mining claims that could be leased from the Ontario Government under the provisions of the Mining Act. These lands when leased, in the authors' opinion, should be sufficient in size to support all infrastructure required for a mine and mill complex.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property. The Property is subject to the guidelines and policies of and legislation administered by MNDM, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans regarding surface exploration, stream crossings, and work being carried out near rivers and bodies of water, drilling and sludge disposal, drill casings, capping of holes, storage of core, trenching, road construction, waste and garbage disposal.

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permit or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the MNDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the

documents are reviewed by the Ministry and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work.

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The authors have reviewed the assessment files describing previous exploration work on the property. These are filed at the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) District Geologist's Offices in Kenora and Sudbury.

Exploration on the Upper Manitou Lake area intensified with the discovery of gold dating to 1890 at Goldrock (Figure 4). This discovery led to production of approximately 12,078 ounces of gold from the Big Master, Jubilee and Laurentian mines from 1900 and 1948 (Blackburn 1982). Gold mineralization on adjacent claims to the Property is first documented by Thomson (1933) with development work on a quartz vein on the southeastern shore of Mosher Bay (Giant East and West shafts) (Figure 3). This east-west trending quartz vein was proximal to porphyry dikes.

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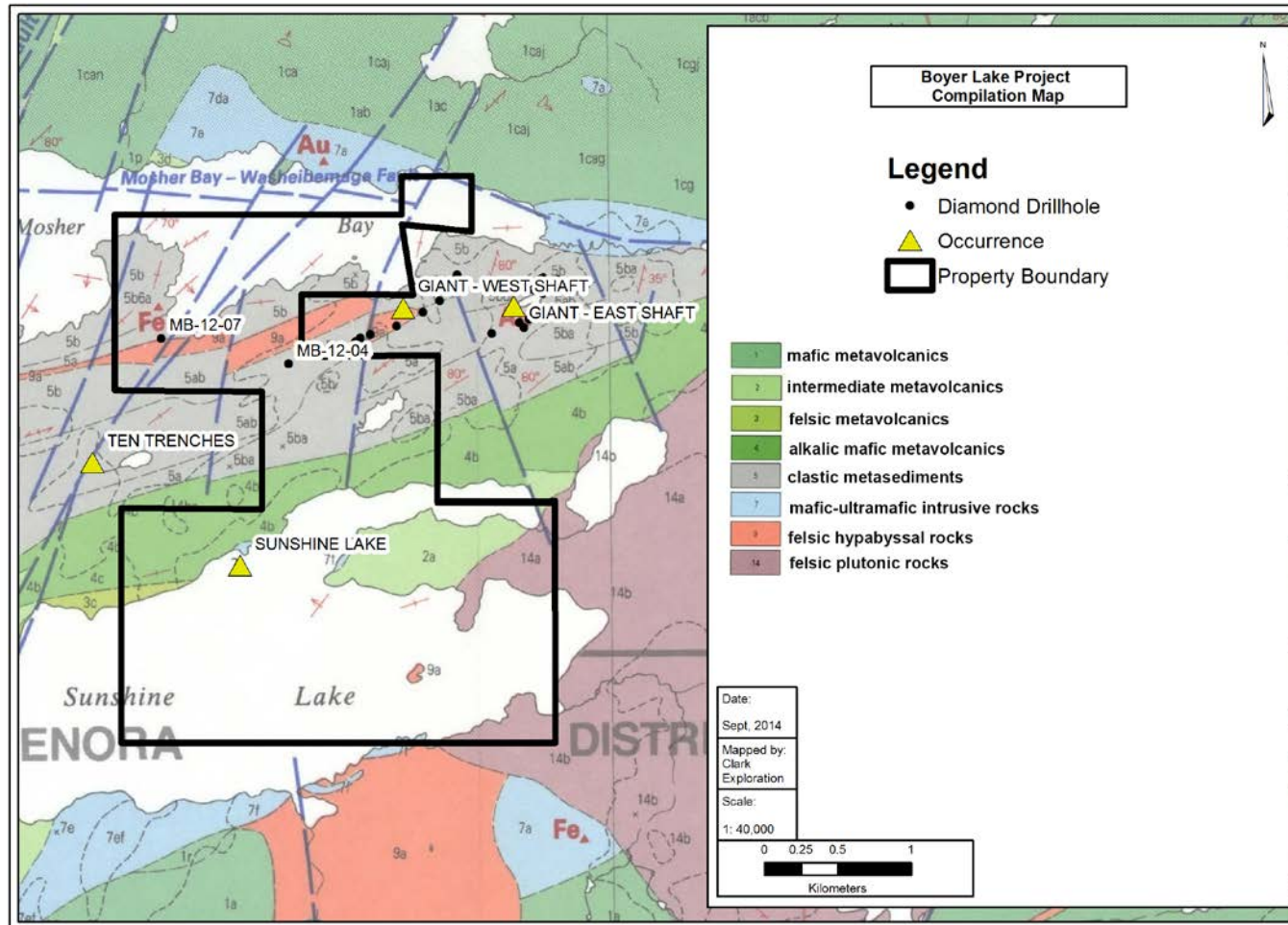


Figure 3: Boyer Lake Property Compilation

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The following geological summary is provided by Tamara Taras (2012). The Property is located within the Eagle-Wabigoon-Manitou Lakes greenstone belt and straddle portions of the Boyer Lake Area and the Meggisi Lake Area in Northwestern Ontario (Figure 4). Regional geological mapping in the area was carried out by Thompson (1933) and Blackburn (Blackburn, 1979 & 1982). The most recent compilation map is of the Kenora-Fort Frances area, compiled from mapping in the 1970's by Blackburn (Blackburn 1982).

The Property is located in the western Wabigoon sub-province of the Superior Province in the Canadian Shield. The area is underlain by Precambrian rocks. The bedrock geology is described in the O.G.S. Report 202 (1981) by C. Blackburn and by Thompson (1933). The Wabigoon sub-province contains several Archean greenstone belts, including the Eagle-Wabigoon-Manitou Lakes greenstone belt. This greenstone belt trends northeast, is Archean in age, and is bounded by younger Archean granitoid intrusives; to the northwest by the Atikwa granitoid batholith and on the southeast by the Irene-Eltrut Lakes batholith, and the Meggisi granitoid pluton. The greenstone belt consists mainly of a thick sequence of mafic to felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks with minor volcanoclastic rocks and a sequence of sedimentary rocks with lesser mafic to felsic stocks and sills. The northeast-trending, steeply southeast-dipping Manitou Straits Fault ("MSF") has been mapped through the centre of the western portion of the belt for approximately 50 km., and bisects the greenstone belt. It is located just to the east of Upper and Lower Manitou Lakes, and passes through the most western portion of the Mosher Bay and Sunshine Lake Properties. Immediately to the west of the Manitou Straits Fault is the sub-parallel Manitou Anticline, which has been traced for approximately 30 km through the Manitou Lakes area.

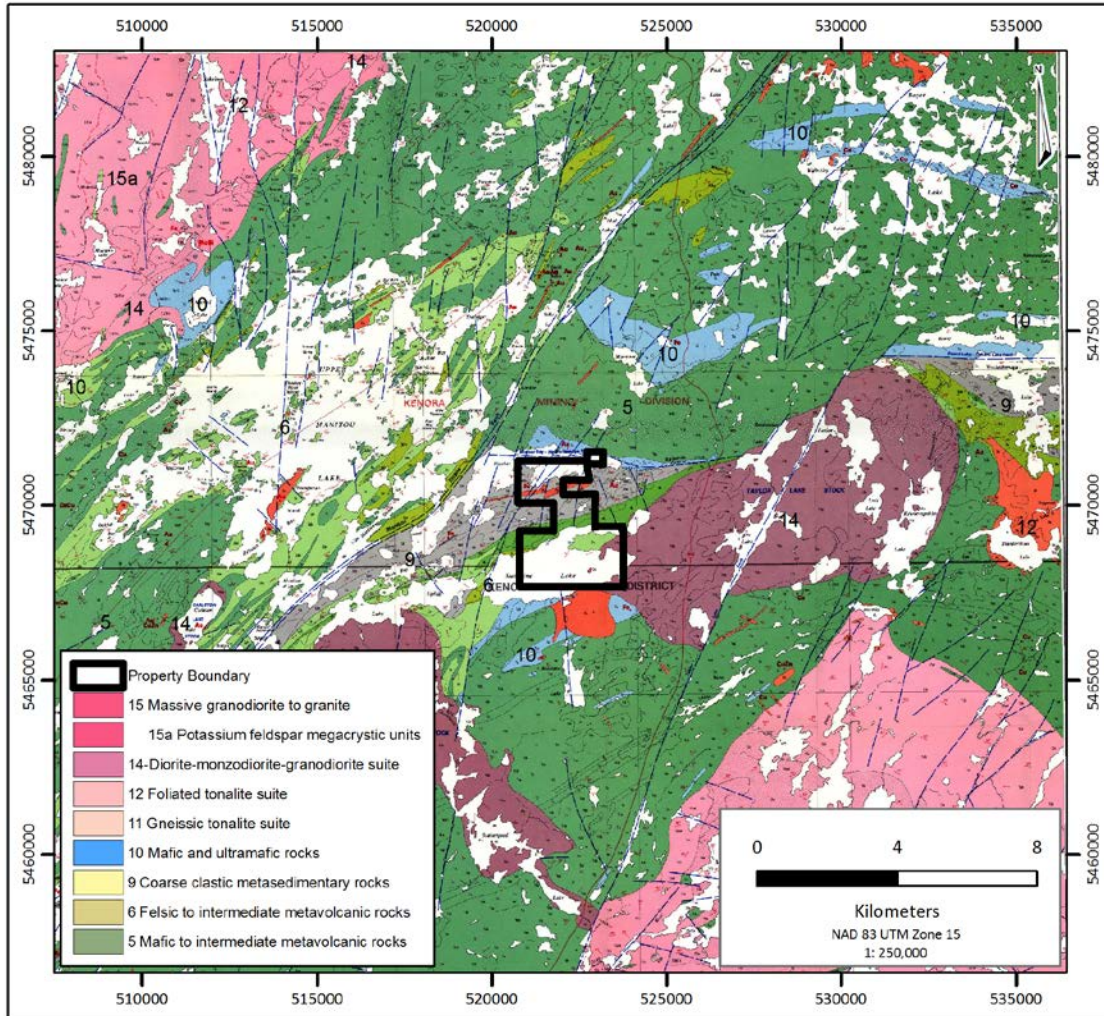


Figure 4. Regional Geology

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is mainly underlain by metasediments of the “Manitou Series” of Thomson (1933) as well as quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks (Figure 5). This metasedimentary belt is approximately 3.2 km in width and is divided into two parts which are on the same strike but are separated by a mass of intrusive granite (Thomson, 1933).

The sediments extend as an arcuate band from the north end of Lower Manitou Lake to a point near Rattlesnake Lake, where they are nosed out by the Taylor Lake Stock (Thomson, 1933). The same rock assembly appears again five kilometres to the north-east of the Taylor Lake Stock at Kenny Lake where it strikes east on the northern part of Washeibemaga Lake.

The Mosher Bay metasediments comprise a thick, steeply northerly to vertically dipping sequence, composed of conglomerates, sandstones, mudstones and minor ironstone (Blackburn, 1981). Top determinations by Blackburn (1981) based on grain gradation and cross-bedding show that the sequence is a homocline facing north-northwest, although near the top of the sequence on Mosher Bay minor folding of the sequence can be observed (Blackburn, 1981). Quartz feldspar porphyry dykes occur in various localities throughout the metasedimentary sequence, and are commonly associated with gold mineralization in the area. Gold appears to be confined to irregular networks of quartz stringers within the porphyry dykes (Thomson, 1933). Native gold has been noted in a porphyry dyke near Mosher Bay (Thomson, 1933) with weaker shears trending northeast-southwest.

7.3 Mineralization

The Manitou Lakes area has been the scene of mining exploration for almost a hundred years. In this time numerous gold prospects have been discovered. Gold occurrences in the area are hosted by quartz veins, shears, sulphide zones and quartz porphyry dykes. Mineralization associated with the gold occurrences is pyrite, chalcopyrite and/ or pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena/telluride. Alteration products include iron carbonate, chlorite, calcite, sericite and silica.

The Sunshine Lake occurrence is located in the southwest of the Property (Figure 3) (Thurston et.al.1988). Sampling by the Ontario Government returned 0.19 ounces gold per ton from a grab sample of pyritic, carbonatized mafic flow.

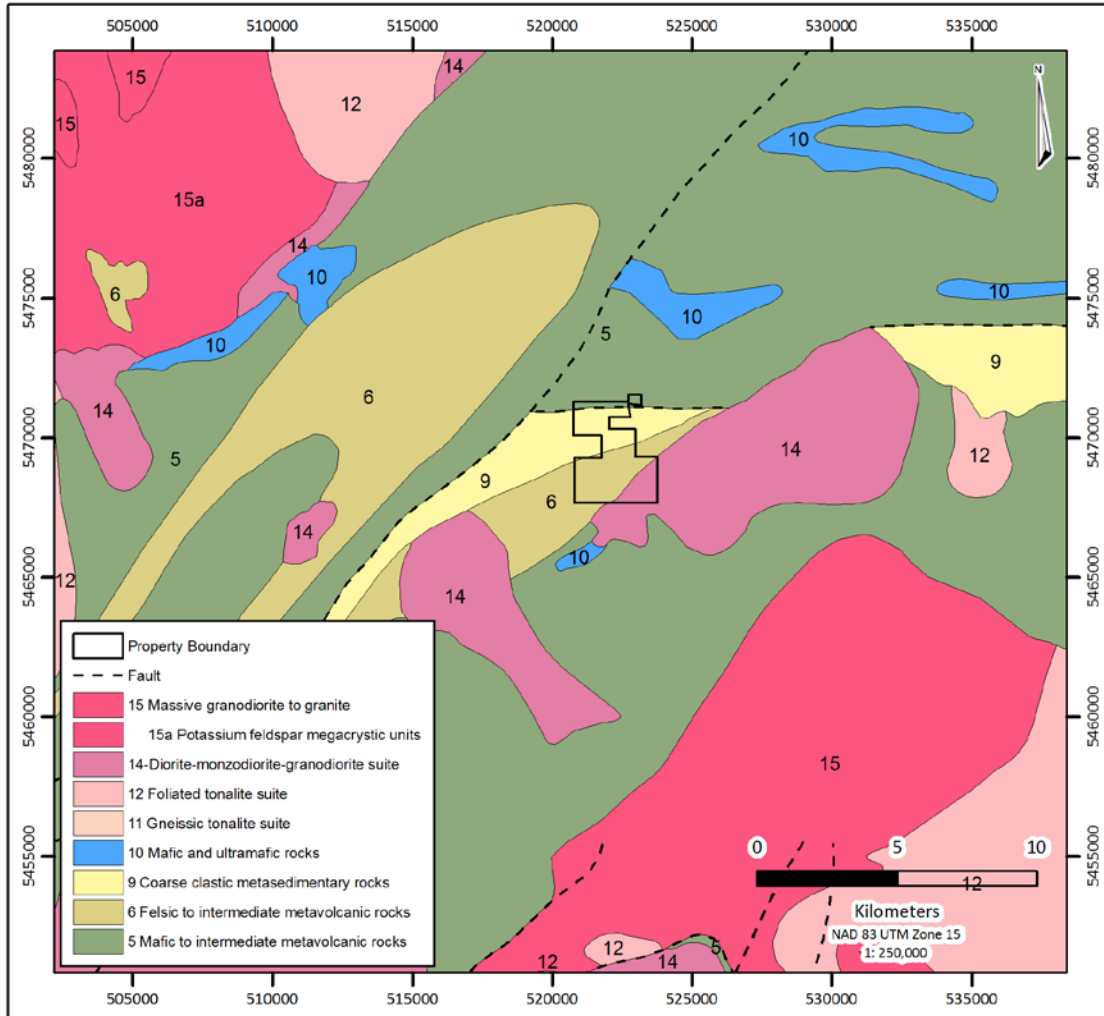


Figure 5: Boyer Lake Property Geology

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Gold deposits in the area are typical of Archean lode-gold deposits, and work by the OGS has indicated that almost all of the gold deposits in the Manitou Lakes area are controlled by shear and fracture zones which appear to be regionally related to movement along the Manitou Straits Fault (Figure 4). Gold-bearing quartz veins are commonly controlled by northeast- and east-trending shear zones which may be secondary shear bands sub parallel to the shear boundaries of the Manitou Straits Fault. Most of the shearing and fracturing was developed after the emplacement of the Atikwa Batholith. However, there are other occurrences of gold mineralization that appear to be stratigraphically controlled, and possibly genetically related to volcanism (Parker, 1989). Quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive also play a very important role in gold mineralization within the Mosher Bay area.

Davis and Smith (1991) indicate that the gold occurring in faults, shears, and tension veins developed in response to a late Archean northwest-directed contraction and emplacement of contemporaneous plutons, such as the Atikwa Batholith. Their work indicated that gold mineralization was closely linked in time to the emplacement of late intrusions and was likely a short-lived event that occurred at about 2709 Ma.

The Property is located northeast of the Scattergood Lake Stock, west of the Taylor Lake stock, and lies east of the Manitou Straits Fault and west of the Taylor Lake Fault, both of which are north-northeast trending faults. A west trending structure, known as the Mosher Bay-Washeibemaga Fault, follows the north shore of Mosher Bay. There is excellent potential for gold mineralization in quartz veins related to shearing and fracturing caused by the emplacement of a late pluton.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Brigadier has not completed exploration of the Property.

A property visit was conducted by D. Cullen on September 19th, 2014. The property was accessed from the Mosher Bay logging road from Highway 502. Various outcrops were examined and the rock types verified.

10.0 DRILLING

Brigadier has not completed any drilling on the Property. The diamond drilling that has been in the area of the Property is described in Section 6.0 Property History.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Brigadier has not collected any samples from the property.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the assessment files at the Kenora Resident Geologist's Office. The authors can verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

There were no limitations placed on the Author in conducting the verification of the data. The majority of the data relied upon was modern data completed by qualified persons. The author is of the opinion that these data sets were adequate for the completion of the technical report.

13.0: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no mineral resource on the Property therefore there has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing of any samples.

14.0: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has been no mineral resource estimate done on the Property.

15.0: MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There has been no mineral reserve estimate done on the Property.

16.0: MINING METHODS

There are no current or proposed mining methods to discuss on the Property.

17.0: RECOVERY METHODS

There are no recovery methods to discuss on the Property.

18.0: PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable.

19.0: MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable.

0.0: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

There is no mineral development on the Property and therefore no environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact studies were done on the Property.

21.0: CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable.

2.0: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

There is no mineral development on the Property and therefore there is no economic analysis completed.

23.0: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The historic Giant prospect consisting of the Giant East and West shaft and an adit is adjacent to the Property (Figure 6). This prospect was operated from 1897 to 1905 (Thomson 1933). The gold bearing an east-west quartz vein hosted within a shear zone proximal to porphyries. Delisle (1990) reports that an ore shoot was mined and sent to Goldrock. Manitou Gold completed 3 diamond drill holes in the area of the Giant prospect and one hole intersected 1.11 grams per ton gold over 11 metres within sheared and altered metasedimentary rocks with trace to 1% pyrite and pyrrhotite. The other two holes hit sporadic narrow anomalous gold mineralization.

24.0: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this report. The author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

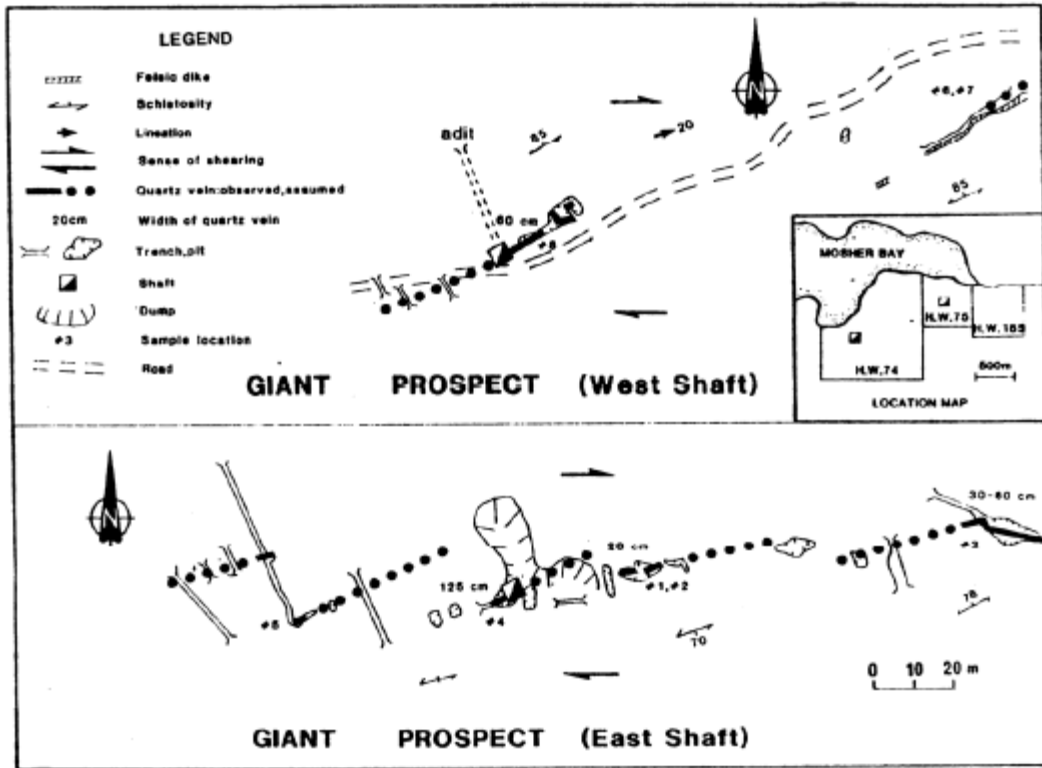


Figure 6: Giant Prospect (Delisle 1990)

25.0: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The previous work on the Property has defined the presence of altered sediments with porphyry intrusions and the Sunshine Lake gold occurrence. Exploration on the adjoining properties has located gold mineralization also associated with altered sediments and porphyry intrusions.

Additional zones of gold mineralization or extensions of the known mineralization have not been thoroughly evaluated. Logging roads and trails are now cross the property and allow for better access.

The Property has not had adequate exploration to fully evaluate the potential of economic gold mineralization.

26: RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Brigadier complete a Phase 1 exploration program comprised of:

- Prospecting and mapping to assess the potential gold mineralization the Property, and also to determine if gold mineralization adjacent to the Property extends onto the Property itself.
- Mechanical stripping to compliment the prospecting and sampling, allowing detailed, continuous mapping and channel sampling.

The estimated cost of Phase 1 is **\$75,425**.

Upon completion of the Phase 1 program, the results should be evaluated and a Phase 2 exploration program should be undertaken consisting of about 1100 metres of diamond drilling. The location, depth and orientation of the holes would be determined based on the results of Phase 1. The estimated cost of Phase 2 is **\$256,000**, for a total of **\$331,425** for the two Phases.

It is the opinion of the authors that the Property is of sufficient merit to justify the proposed exploration program.

26.1 Proposed Budget**Phase 1**

Prospecting, Stripping, mapping and sampling	
1 Geologist @ \$700/day for 21 days	14,700
2 Technician @ \$450/day for 21 days	18,900
Trucks	6,000
Excavator (50 hours @ \$125/hr)	6,250
Quad rental (21 days @ \$75/day)	1,575
Pump, hose and saw rental.....	4,000
Room, Board	8,000
Assays 200 @ \$20 / sample.....	4,000
Supplies	2,000
 Report and Maps	 5,000
 Contingencies	 <u>5,000</u>
 Total Phase 1.....	 \$75,425

Phase 2

Diamond Drilling (1,100 metres @ \$200 /metre all inclusive)	220,000
Assaying, Analyses (200 samples @ \$30)	6,000
Report and Sections	5,000
Contingency	25,000
 Total Phase 2.....	 <u>\$256,000</u>
 Total Phase 1 & Phase 2.....	 <u>\$331,425</u>

27.0 REFERENCES

- Blackburn, C.E. 1976: Geology of the Lower Manitou-Uphill Lakes Area, District of Kenora; Ontario Div of Mines, GR142, 81 p. Accompanied by Map 2320, scale 1 inch to 1/2 mile.
- Blackburn, C.E. 1979: Geology of the Upper Manitou Lake Area, District of Kenora; Ontario Geological Survey Report 189, 74p. Accompanied by Map 2409, scale 1:31,680 (1 inch to ½ mile).
- Blackburn, C.E. 1981: Geology of the Boyer Lake-Meggisi Lake Area, District of Kenora; Ontario Geological Survey Report 202, 107p. Accompanied by Maps 2437 and 2438, scale 1:31,680 (1 inch to ½ mile) and 3 Charts.
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28.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Desmond Cullen, P.Ge. (#0164) do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with Clark Exploration of Thunder Bay, Ontario
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1988
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Technical Report on the Boyer Lake Property, Red Lake District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", and dated June 1st, 2015.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0164) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 18 years since my graduation from university.
6. 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 as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I have worked extensively in Northwestern Ontario since graduating University.
8. I visited the Boyer Lake Property on September 19th, 2014.
9. I have reviewed and edited the entire Technical Report.
10. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
12. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been

prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

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

Dated this 1st day of June, 2015.

SIGNED

"Desmond Cullen"

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0245), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 1000 Alloy Dr., Thunder Bay, Ontario.
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. I have been a consulting geologist since 1987 working extensively in Ontario and Quebec but also internationally. I have completed all aspect of gold exploration from prospecting to resource definition drilling. I have written qualifying gold property reports for companies such as Rainy River Resources and Canoe Mining.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Technical Report on the Boyer Lake Property, Red Lake District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", and dated June 1st, 2015.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0245) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 29 years since my graduation from university.
6. 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 as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for the entire Technical Report. I directed the creation of the illustrations.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer" and "vendor") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

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

Dated this 1st day of June, 2015.

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.