

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

**Prepared for**

**Brigadier Exploration Corp.**

3403 – 1011 West Cordova Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia,  
V6C 0B2

Prepared by:

**D. Cullen, P.Geol. and J. Garry Clark, P.Geol.**

**Clark Exploration Consulting**

1000 Alloy Drive  
Thunder Bay, ON  
P7B 6A5

**June 1st, 2015**

**DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE**

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

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario  
June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015

"Des Cullen"

"J. Garry Clark"

Des Cullen, P.Geo.

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo

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**ITEM 1: SUMMARY**

Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. was contracted by Brigadier Exploration Corp. ("Brigadier") of Vancouver, British Columbia, to review historic data for the Brooks Lake A 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 Brooks Lake Area (claim sheet G-2670) approximately 60 km southeast of Kenora, Ontario (Figure 1), in the Kenora Lake Mining Division. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the Property are 447145mE, 5454124mN (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The Property consists of four unpatented mineral claims totalling 62 units, or ~992 hectares.

The claims are held in good standing by Rubicon Minerals Inc. ("Rubicon"). Under an option agreement with Rubicon, Voltaire Services Corp. ("Voltaire") 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 Exploration Corp., can earn Voltaire's 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments of CDN \$50,000 and 500,000 shares over 5 years.

The Property is approximately 220 kilometers southeast of Winnipeg. The town of Fort Frances lies 60 kilometers southeast and Kenora lies 60 kilometers northwest of the Property. Access to the Property can also be gained by way of boat or ice road from the various launches off Highway 71 ~ 17 kilometres to the west. Highway 71 traverses north south joining Trans-Canada Highways 11 and 17.

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. The area of the Property has had little recorded on the ground exploration completed.

Approximately 1.2 kilometres to the southwest of the Property gold is first reported to be discovered in the area by prospectors working for Noranda in 1940. Numerous gold showing have been found on the islands in the area and the project has been diamond drilled by various operators (Roy Martin Occurrence, Hay Island Occurrence and the Roy Martin East Occurrence.)

**THIS PROSPECT IS NOT ON THE PRESENT PROPERTY.**

Approximately 6 kilometres to the north-northeast of the Property gold was reported by a further 1960's Noranda prospecting program. This has had

intermittent exploration with majority of the work from 1983-1989. The development and exploration has resulted in the developed prospect known as the Cameron Lake Deposit. The property is presently held by Chalice Gold Mines Ltd. and a Mineral Resource Summary report meeting NI-43-101 standards is on their website. **THIS PROJECT IS NOT ON THE PRESENT PROPERTY**

Ground exploration on the Property is not recorded in the assessment files. A summary of the industry airborne geophysics is comprised of:

1983: Bruneau Mines Limited completed a large Aeromagnetic Survey that covered approximately 200 metre of the eastern portion of claim 4276023.

1984: Sault Meadows Energy Corporation completed a large airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey that covered most of claim 4276023 and 4276020. The magnetics and electromagnetic responses indicate an west-northeast trend of stratigraphy dipping steeply northward.

1997-1998: Hornby Bay Exploration Ltd. conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over a large claim group that encompassed most of Kakagi Lake, eastward to Cameron Lake and northwestward to Cedartree Lake. A prospecting reconnaissance of the sporadically over the area was done in 1997-1998 but covered only < 200 metres of the south portions of claims 4276020 and 4276023.

2007-2008: Western Warrior Resources Inc. completed an extensive detailed airborne magnetic survey focussed on their Pipestone. This survey covered the entire Property and defined the rock stratigraphy and out lined the Kakagi mafic to ultramafic intrusives.

The Ontario Geological Survey completed mapping of the area in the 1930's (Thompson 1933) and again in the 1970's (Kaye 1973). The 1970's mapping was recompiled in 2007 by John's (John's 2007).

The Property lies within the Archean (2.6 to 2.9 billion year old) Superior Province, within the central portion of the east-trending Wabigoon Subprovince .

The Superior Province is the largest Archean craton in the world with an area of 1 572 000 km<sup>2</sup> , composing 23% of the Earth's exposed Archean crust (Thurston 1991). It is isolated from neighbouring Archean blocks by Proterozoic orogens.

Archean volcanic rocks cover most of the area. The volcanic rocks exhibit both calc-alkaline and tholeiitic affinities. All volcanic rocks have been intruded by late granitic bodies and folded during several phases of deformation. Sill- like porphyry and gabbro bodies (Kakagi Group) have intruded the volcanic

sequence and have been deformed. A late diabase dike intrudes northwest across the entire area. This dike mimics the trend of the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear zone.

The Property lies west of the Pipestone-Cameron Shear Zone and the area where the Chase Bay fault merges with the Pipestone-Cameron Shear Zone. The last active fault is the northwest trending Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear. A northeast trending shear system is marked by the Monte Cristo and Chase Bay faults. These two faults may have been a single one that has been cut and deflected into the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear giving a clear sense of motion on the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear.

The Kakagi Lake 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.

There is no reported gold mineralization on the Brooks Lake A Property.

The previous work on the Property has defined stratigraphy similar to the Roy Martin, Hay Island and the Roy Martin East Occurrences to the southwest and the Cameron Gold Deposit to north. There is no record of prospecting or detailed sampling on the Property just airborne geophysical surveys.

Access to the Property is from Kakagi Lake by boat. This would have hampered past ground exploration. Prospecting in the early spring would allow better visibility of the bedrock before all vegetation is grown.

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

A two-Phase budget of **\$315,650** is required to evaluate the potential of economic gold mineralization on the Property. It is recommended that Brigadier complete an exploration program comprised of prospecting mapping and sampling to assess the presence of alteration and gold mineralization.

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

**ITEM 2: INTRODUCTION**

Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. was contracted by Brigadier Exploration Corp. ("Brigadier") of Vancouver, British Columbia, to review historic data for the Brooks Lake A 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. 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 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

**ITEM 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

Not Applicable

**ITEM 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Property is located in Brooks Lake Area (claim sheet G-2670) approximately 60 km southeast of Kenora, Ontario (Figure 1), in the Kenora Lake Mining Division. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the Property are 447145mE, 5454124mN (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The Property consists of four unpatented mineral claims totalling 62 units, or ~992 hectares; the claim dispositions are listed in Table 1.



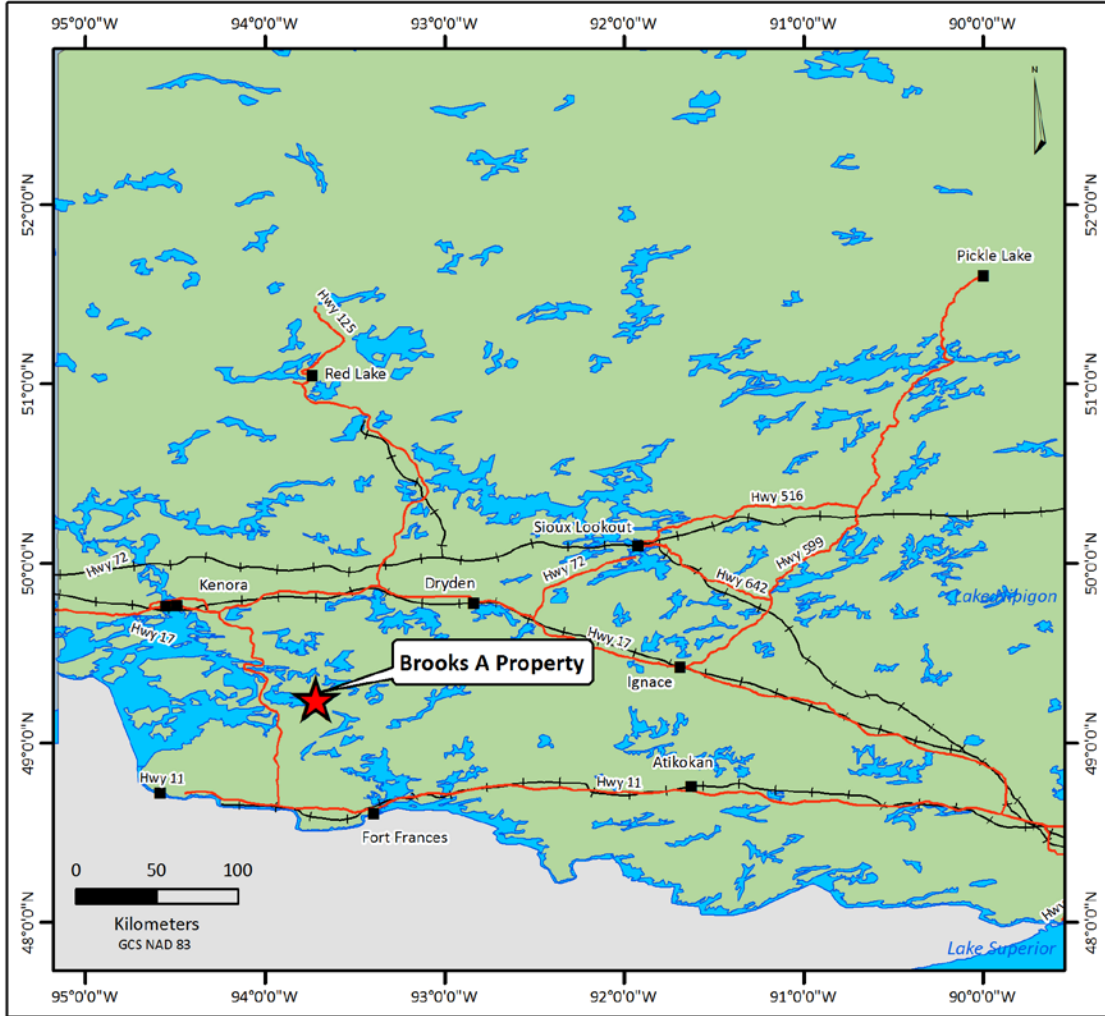


Figure 1. Brooks Lake A Property Location Map

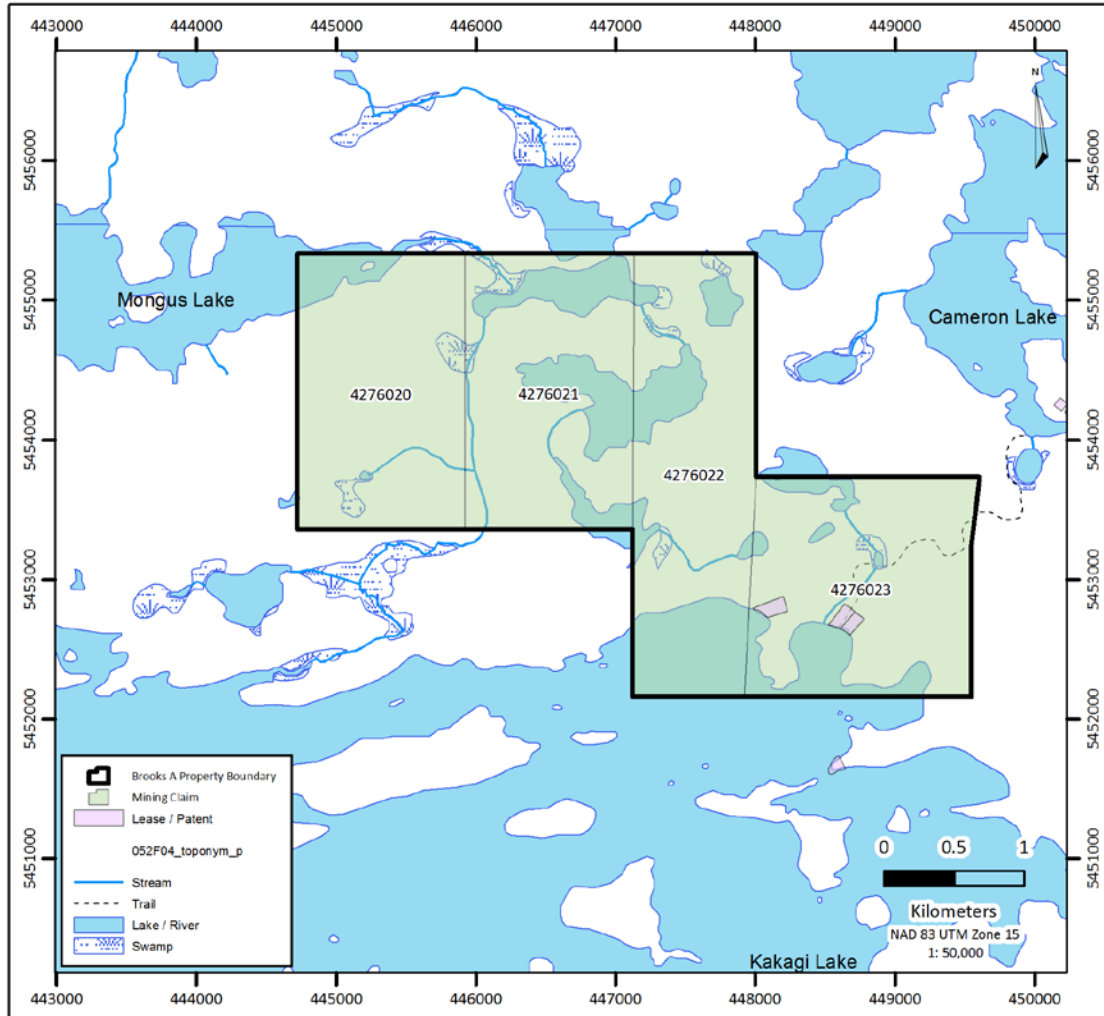


Figure 2. Brooks Lake A Property Claims

The claims are held in good standing by Rubicon Minerals Inc. (“Rubicon”). Under an option agreement with Rubicon, Voltaire Services Corp. (“Voltaire”) 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 Exploration Corp., can earn Voltaire’s 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments of CDN \$50,000 and 500,000 shares over 5 years.

**Table 1. Brooks A Property Claims**

<b>Township/Area</b>	<b>Claim Number</b>	<b>Recording Date</b>	<b>Claim Due Date</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Work Req</b>
Brooks Lake Area	4276020	2013-Oct-07	2015-Oct-07	15	\$6000
Brooks Lake Area	4276021	2013-Oct-07	2015-Oct-07	15	\$6000
Brooks Lake Area	4276022	2013-Oct-07	2015-Oct-07	16	\$6400
Brooks Lake Area	4276023	2013-Oct-07	2015-Oct-07	16	\$6400
<b>Totals</b>				<b>62</b>	<b>\$24,400</b>

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

The Property is approximately 220 kilometers southeast of Winnipeg. The town of Fort Frances lies 60 kilometers southeast and Kenora lies 60 kilometers northwest of the Property. Access to the Property can also be gained by way of boat or ice road from the various launches off Highway 71 ~ 17 kilometres to the west. Highway 71 traverses north south joining Trans-Canada Highways 11 and 17.

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 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 ~992 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.

**ITEM 6: 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. The area of the Property has had little recorded on the ground exploration completed.

Approximately 1.2 kilometres to the southwest of the Property gold is first reported to be discovered in the area by prospectors working for Noranda in 1940. Numerous gold showing have been found on the islands in the area and the project has been diamond drilled by various operators (Roy Martin Occurrence, Hay Island Occurrence and the Roy Martin East Occurrence.) **THIS PROSPECT IS NOT ON THE PRESENT PROPERTY.**

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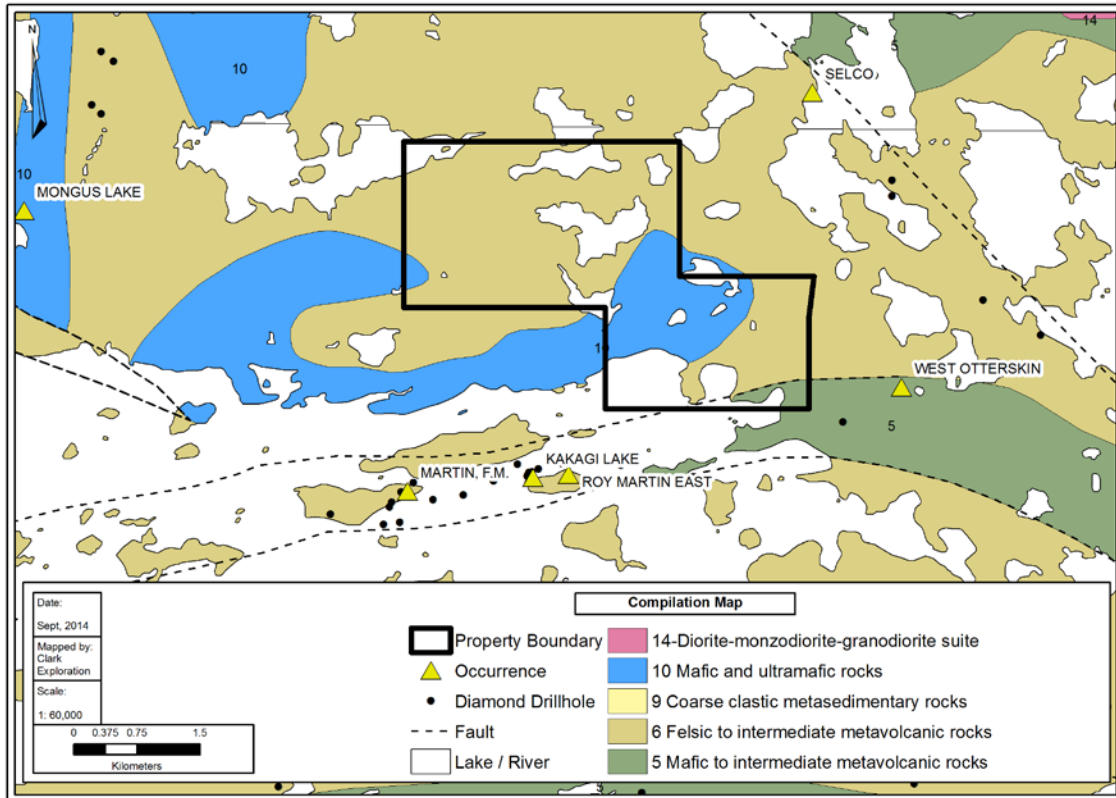
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The Ontario Geological Survey completed mapping of the area in the 1930's (Thompson 1933) and again in the 1970's (Kaye 1973). The 1970's mapping was recompiled in 2007 by John's (John's 2007).



**Figure 3: Brooks Lake A Property Compilation**

## ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### Regional Geology

The Property lies within the Archean (2.6 to 2.9 billion year old) Superior Province, within the central portion of the east-trending Wabigoon Subprovince .

The Superior Province is the largest Archean craton in the world with an area of 1 572 000 km<sup>2</sup> , composing 23% of the Earth's exposed Archean crust (Thurston 1991). It is isolated from neighbouring Archean blocks by Proterozoic orogens.

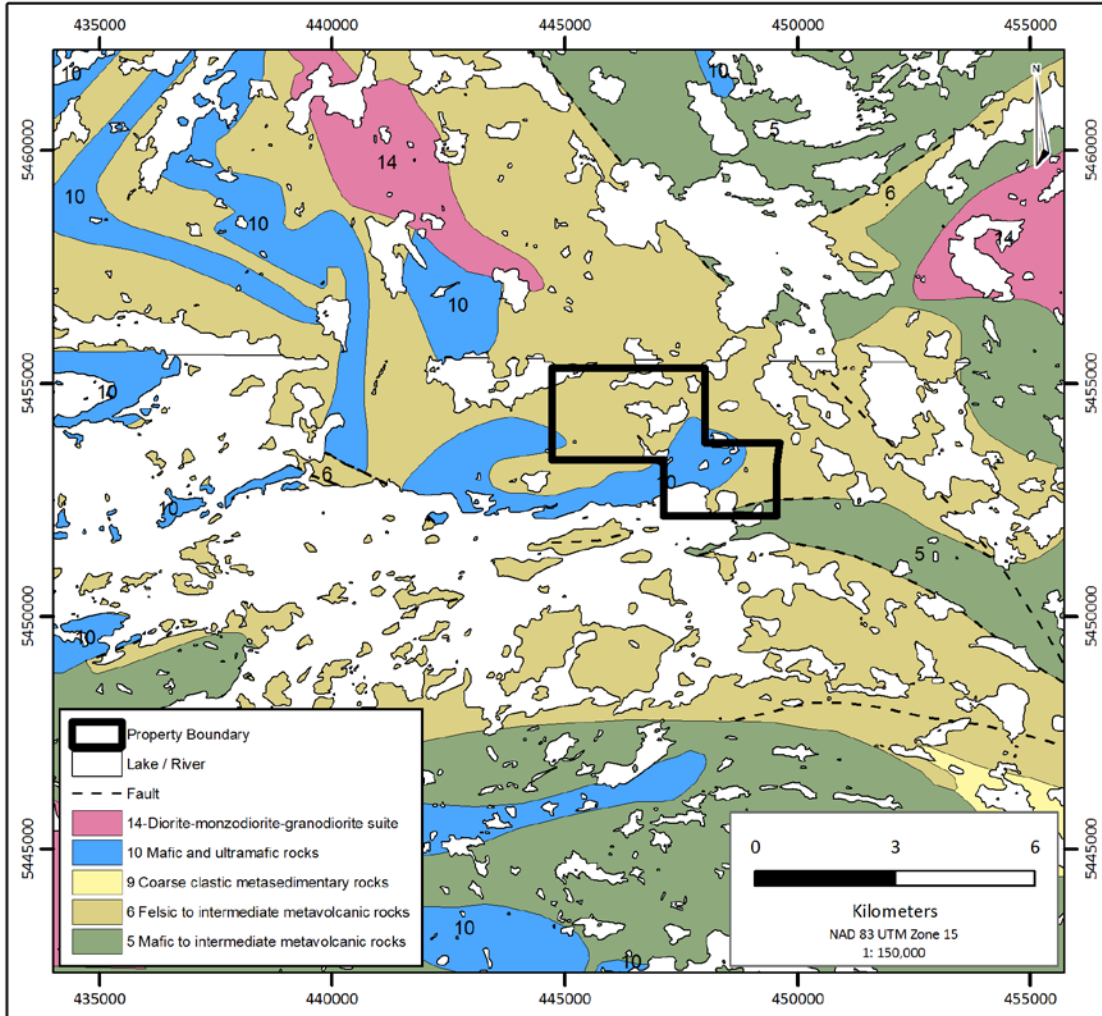
The Superior Province is subdivided into subprovinces characterized by three combinations of distinctive rock types: volcano-plutonic; metasedimentary; gneissic or plutonic; and high-grade gneiss. Wabigoon Subprovince is a volcano-plutonic subprovince characterized by low metamorphic grade greenstone belts consisting of metavolcanic rocks of various ages surrounded and cut by granitic rocks. The map pattern of greenstone belts is a product of multiple deformational events that produced sinuous, bifurcating, commonly synformal metavolcanic belt interrupted by domical gneissic regions (Thurston 1991).

The Wabigoon Subprovince is 900 km-long and 150 km-wide, comprised of metamorphosed volcanic and subordinate sedimentary rocks, ranging in age from about 3 to 2.71 billion years old, cut by 3 to 2.69 billion-year-old granitoid batholiths, gabbroic sills and granitic stocks (Blackburn et al 1991).

The Wabigoon Subprovince was further informally broken down by Blackburn et al (1991) into three regions, a Western, a Central and an Eastern. The Property lies within the Western Wabigoon region, "a series of interconnected greenstone belts surrounding large elliptical granitoid batholiths.....Volcanic sequences comprise ultramafic (komatiitic), through mafic (tholeiitic, calc-alkalic, and minor alkalic and komatiitic) types, to felsic (mostly calc-alkalic) rocks. Sedimentary sequences are mostly clastic rocks of alluvial fan-fluvial, resedimented (turbidite) and rare platformal facies. Minor chemical metasedimentary rocks are predominantly oxide iron formation." As well as granitoid batholiths, "Numerous smaller post-tectonic granitoid stocks intrude the greenstone belts. Mafic to ultramafic sills and stocks are marginal to batholiths or intrude the metavolcanic sequences." (Blackburn et al 1991).

"Mafic metavolcanic units, commonly at the base of supracrustal sequences, have rarely been dated; the oldest unit is a 2775±1 million-year-old interflow tuff.....Most felsic to intermediate volcanism....occurred in the interval 2745 to 2711 Ma, coeval with the early, marginal phases of the internal batholiths. These largely metavolcanic units are overlain by synorogenic metasedimentary units of a resedimented facies association or less commonly by alluvial fan-fluvial

metasedimentary rocks. Deformation and syntectonic to post-tectonic plutonism occurred in the interval 2711 to 2685 Ma." (Blackburn et al 1991).



**Figure 4. Regional and Property Geology**



## Property Geology

Archean volcanic rocks cover most of the area. The volcanic rocks exhibit both calc-alkaline and tholeiitic affinities. All volcanic rocks have been intruded by late granitic bodies and folded during several phases of deformation. Sill- like porphyry and gabbro bodies (Kakagi Group) have intruded the volcanic sequence and have been deformed. A late diabase dike intrudes northwest across the entire area. This dike mimics the trend of the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear zone.

The Property lies west of the Pipestone-Cameron Shear Zone and the area where the Chase Bay fault merges with the Pipestone-Cameron Shear Zone. The last active fault is the northwest trending Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear. A northeast trending shear system is marked by the Monte Cristo and Chase Bay faults. These two faults may have been a single one that has been cut and deflected into the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear giving a clear sense of motion on the Pipestone-Cameron Lake shear.

## Mineralization

The Kakagi Lake 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.

There is no reported gold mineralization on the Brooks Lake A Property.

**ITEM 8: DEPOSIT TYPE**

The deposit type that Brigadier will be targeting on the Property is primarily the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit, as defined by Robert et al. (1997), and summarized below.

Deposits of this type consist of quartz-carbonate veins in moderately to steeply dipping brittle-ductile shear zones and locally in related shallow-dipping extensional fractures. They are commonly distributed along major fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages. Veins have strike- and dip-lengths of 100 to 1000m either singly or, more typically, in complex vein networks. They are hosted by a wide variety of lithologies but there are district-specific lithological associations.

The veins are dominated by quartz and carbonate, with lesser amounts of chlorite, scheelite, tourmaline and native gold; pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite comprise less than 10 vol. % of the veins. The ores are gold-rich (Au: Ag = 5:1 to 10:1) and have elevated concentrations of As, W, B, and Mo, with very low base metal concentrations. Despite their significant vertical extent (commonly >1km), the deposits lack any clear vertical mineral zoning. Wall rock alteration haloes are zoned and consist of carbonatization, sericitization and pyritization. Halo dimensions vary with the composition of the host lithologies and may envelop entire deposits in mafic and ultramafic rocks.

**ITEM 9: EXPLORATION**

Brigadier has not completed exploration of the Property.

A property visit was conducted by D. Cullen on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014. The property was accessed across Kakagi Lake from the west at Highway 71. Examination of the outcrops exposed on the shoreline verified the rock types.

**ITEM 10: DRILLING**

Brigadier has not completed any drilling on the Property. There is no public record of diamond drilling that has been completed on the Property.

**ITEM 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY**

Brigadier has not collected any samples from the property.

**ITEM 12: 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.

**ITEM 13: 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.

**ITEM 14: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

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

**ITEM 15: MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**

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

**ITEM 16: MINING METHODS**

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

**ITEM 17: RECOVERY METHODS**

There are no recovery methods to discuss on the Property.

**ITEM 18: PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE**

Not applicable.

**ITEM 19: MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS**

Not applicable.

**ITEM 20: 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.

**ITEM 21: CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS**

Not applicable.

**ITEM 22.0: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

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

**ITEM 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

The Property is ~ 6 kilometres south of the Cameron Gold Deposit owned by Chalice Gold Mines Limited. The geology and tonnage of the Cameron Gold Deposit are described by Ball (2014) in a NI 43-101 compliant report as:

"The mineralization at the Cameron Gold Deposit is mainly hosted in mafic volcanic rocks within a northwest-trending shear zone (Cameron Lake Shear Zone or CLSZ) which dips fairly steeply to the northeast. In the southeastern part of the deposit where the greatest amount of gold has been delineated, the shear zone forms the contact between the mafic volcanic rocks and diabase/dolerite in the footwall.

The mineralization occurs within quartz breccia veins, associated with intense silica-sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration in a series of zones that dip moderately to steeply to the northwest within and adjacent to the shear zone. Gold is associated with disseminated pyrite with high sulphide concentration generally corresponding with higher grade. Visible gold is very rare. The mineralization is open at depth and along strike to the northwest, so potential exists to expand the mineral resource at this deposit.

The Cameron Gold Deposit is a greenstone-hosted gold deposit and whilst it can generally be considered to be a part of the orogenic family of gold deposits, it bears many atypical characteristics that are commonly identified in the largest gold deposits of this style.

These features include:

- a) mineralization dominated by disseminated sulphide replacement and quartz-sulphide stockwork and quartz breccia veins;
- b) spatial and temporal association of mineralization with porphyry intrusive bodies that have similar alteration assemblages (taking into account primary lithological variations);
- c) relatively minor amounts of auriferous quartz-carbonate vein material comprising the mineralization, which is likely temporally-late compared to the disseminated sulphide replacement and quartz breccia veins;
- d) high-grade mineralization is largely deformed and the disseminated sulphide replacement zones that constitute the bulk of the mineralization are commonly foliated; and e) the alteration assemblage of the mineralization (sericite-albite-carbonate-pyrite) is of the atypical style.

The in-situ mineral resource is reported against the May 2012 update and has not been adjusted for the previous underground excavation but is depleted for the overlying till. The mining studies conducted indicated that there was potential for open cut mining to a depth of 250m below the

surface and underground beneath that. As such the mineral resource is reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off to a depth of 250m and a 1.75 g/t cut-off below that, this is shown below

Cameron Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Statement\* at cut-off grades appropriate to location for open cut and underground mining.

	Open Cut		Underground		Total	
	Au $\geq$ 0.5g/t and RL $\geq$ 750m		Au $\geq$ 1.75g/t and RL $<$ 750m			
Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t
Measured	2,872,000	2.30	157,000	2.77	3,029,000	2.33
Indicated	5,417,000	1.76	559,000	3.23	5,976,000	1.90
Meas+Indic	8,289,000	1.95	716,000	3.13	9,005,000	2.04
Inferred	881,000	2.07	5,709,000	2.78	6,590,000	2.69

\*Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate."

**The mineralization on the adjacent property is not recognized on the Property.**

#### **ITEM 24: 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 authors are 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.

**ITEM 25: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The previous work on the Property has defined stratigraphy similar to the Roy Martin, Hay Island and the Roy Martin East Occurrences to the southwest and the Cameron Gold Deposit to north. There is no record of prospecting or detailed sampling on the Property just airborne geophysical surveys.

Access to the Property is from Kakagi Lake by boat. This would have hampered past ground exploration. Prospecting in the early spring would allow better visibility of the bedrock before all vegetation is grown.

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

**ITEM 26: RECOMMENDATIONS**

A two-phase exploration program is recommended to evaluate the potential of economic mineralization on the Property. The first phase of the program is estimated to cost \$87,650 and would be comprised of:

- Cutting approximately 30km of grid lines to facilitate subsequent mapping, prospecting and ground magnetometric and electromagnetic surveys
- Prospecting and mapping to assess the potential of the presence of parallel gold zones to the known gold mineralization and
- Ground geophysics (mag and EM) over the entire cut grid

Once the results of the Phase 1 field work and detailed evaluation of the geophysics is available, if the results warrant further work a number of priority targets will be identified and tested by a diamond drilling program of ~1,000 metres at an estimated cost of \$228,000. The total cost of the two-phase program is estimated to be \$315,650, with the second Phase being dependant on the results of the first Phase.

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

**Item 26.1: Proposed Budget**

**Phase 1**

Line Cutting (30 kilometres @ \$850/kilometre) .....	25,500
Mapping/Prospecting	
1 Geologist @ \$700/day for 15 days .....	10,500
1 Prospector @ \$450/day for 15 days .....	6,750
Travel to Property .....	3,000
Room, Board, and Boat .....	6,000
Assays 150 @ \$30 / sample .....	4,500
Supplies and Communications .....	2,000
Magnetic Survey (30 kilometres @ \$180/kilometre) .....	5,400
Electromagnetic Survey (30 kilometres @ \$300/kilometre) .....	9,000
Geophysical Supervision & Interpretation (5 days @ \$1,000/day) .....	5,000
Reports and Maps .....	5,000
Contingencies .....	5,000
<b>TOTAL Phase 1</b> .....	<b><u>\$87,650</u></b>

**Phase 2**

Diamond Drilling (1,000 metres @ \$200/metre, all inclusive) .....	200,000
Assaying, Analyses (100 samples @ \$30) .....	3,000
Reports and Maps .....	5,000
Contingency .....	20,000
<b>TOTAL Phase 2</b> .....	<b><u>\$228,000</u></b>
<b>TOTAL Phase 1 &amp; Phase 2</b> .....	<b><u>\$315,650</u></b>



**ITEM 27: REFERENCES**

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- Blackburn, C.E., Johns, G.W., Ayer, J., and Davis, D.W. 1991. Wabigoon Subprovince *in* Geology of Ontario. *Ontario Geological Survey*, Special Volume 4, Part 1, 709p.
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Thurston, P.C. 1991. Archean geology of Ontario: Introduction; *in* Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 1, p. 73-78.

Watts, A., 1983. Report on an Aeromagnetic Survey, Cameron Lake Area, N.W. Ontario, for Bruneau Mines Limited

**ITEM 28: CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS**

**Desmond Cullen**  
R.R. #2  
Kaministiquia, Ontario  
Canada, P0T 1X0  
Telephone: 807-933-4689, Fax: 807-622-4156  
Email: des.cullen@sympatico.ca

**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON**

I, Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. (#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 Brooks Lake A Property, Red Lake District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", and dated June 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 Brooks Lake A Property on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 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 1<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2015.

**SIGNED**

“Desmond Cullen”

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Desmond Cullen, P.Geol.

J. Garry Clark  
1000 Alloy Drive  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
Canada, P7B 6A5  
Telephone: 807-622-3284, Fax: 807-622-4156  
Email: [gjclark@tbaytel.net](mailto:gjclark@tbaytel.net)

**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 Brooks Lake A Property, Red Lake District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", and dated June 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 1<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2015.

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

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J. Garry Clark, P.Ge