

**Technical Report
On the
Joyce River Property
Red Lake District,
Northwestern Ontario**

**Prepared for
Brigadier Exploration Corp.**

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June 1st, 2015

DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

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

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
June 1st, 2015

"Des Cullen"

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1.0 SUMMARY

Clark Exploration Consulting was contracted by Brigadier Exploration Corp. ("Brigadier") of Vancouver, British Columbia, to review historic data for the Joyce River 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 Property is located in Joyce River Area (claim sheet G-1797), approximately 50 km north-northeast of Ear Falls, Ontario, in the Red Lake Mining Division. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the Property are 499612m E, 5657239m N (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The Property consists of fifteen unpatented mineral claims totaling 137 units, or ~2192 hectares.

The claims are held in good standing by Rubicon Minerals Inc. ("Rubicon"). Under an option agreement with Rubicon, Chelsea Exploration Corp. ("Chelsea") 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 agreement between Rubicon, Chelsea and Voltaire Services Corp. ("Voltaire") Chelsea will assign its interest to Voltaire.**

The Property area lies within the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the western Uchi Subprovince of Northwestern Ontario. This belt records a stratigraphic history that spans approximately 290 Ma, involving repeated episodes of rifting, and associated sedimentary and volcanic depositional and magmatic phases. Unconformity-bounded sequences of mafic to felsic volcanic strata and primarily clastic sedimentary strata accumulated between ca. 2992 Ma and 2700 Ma upon a complex extensional architecture, which largely formed the template upon which later compressional structures were superimposed.

The Property has had no previously recorded exploration until 2008 when Raymond Frank located sulfide mineralization on his claim. Eight samples were assayed and returned 0.55% to 4.31% copper and two of the samples assayed 1.967 and 8.072 grams gold per ton. **The Joyce River Property does not include the Raymond Frank claim.**

In the winter of 2010, Perry English acquired two claims magnetically on strike of the Raymond Frank sulfide bearing claim. In the Fall of 2011, Perry English acquired an additional 13 claims to cover areas of prospective rocks. The present Joyce River Property is comprised of these 15 claims.

2012: Advanced Exploration Inc. the Joyce River Property from Perry English and the Raymond Frank claim as a total package. Advanced Exploration Inc.

contracted Clark Exploration Consulting to complete an integrated exploration project comprised of the following:

- Aeroquest Helicopter AeroTem and Magnetic survey (272.6 line kilometres)
- Selection of conductive zones and magnetic areas
- A 15 kilometre ground grid oriented north south with 2/3 covering the covering the present Property
- Geological mapping of the grid and prospecting off the grid
- Prospecting focussed on the conductive zones was completed
- A total of 17 rocks were collected for assay of Copper and Nickel. Only three were from the present Property
- Test soil sampling of 87 samples over the conductive zones with 58 samples covering the present Property

The results of the work on the Property by Advanced Exploration have defined conductive zones that have not been explained by the prospecting and mapping. The soil sampling has defined two weakly anomalous copper and nickel zones over the two conductive areas

The previous work on the Property has defined conductive zones that have not been explained in the field. Soil sampling of material overlying two of these conductive zones has indicated a weakly anomalous copper/nickel relationship.

Advanced Explorations work verified the copper and nickel values on the adjacent Raymond Frank claim. The copper - nickel mineralization is associated with an ultramafic body of unknown dimensions. The explanation of the conductive zones on the Property may be related to similar intrusions.

The Property has not had adequate exploration for copper - nickel - PGM mineralization. Advanced Exploration did not assay for PGM's and further work is required.

A two-phase exploration program (**\$283,079**) is recommended to evaluate the potential of copper - nickel - PGM mineralization on the Joyce River Property. The first phase of the program is estimated to cost \$75,790 and would be comprised of:

- Prospecting of the conductive zones to try and determine the reason for the conductivity
- Lake bottom sampling of the areas of conductivity covered by water
- Power trenching of areas that are conductive but are overburden covered.

Once the results of the Phase 1 field work are available, and if those results warrant further follow-up work, priority targets will be identified and tested by a

diamond drilling program of ~900 metres at an estimated cost of \$208,000. The total cost of the two-phase program is estimated to be \$283,079, with Phase 2 being dependant on the results of Phase 1.

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

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Clark Exploration Consulting was contracted by Brigadier Exploration Corp. (“Brigadier”) of Vancouver, British Columbia, to review historic data for the Joyce River 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, Red Lake District Geologist’s Office, Red Lake, Ontario, and archived in the assessment files at the Ontario Ministry of Development and Mines 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 August 16th, 2014.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Not Applicable

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in Joyce River Area (claim sheet G-1797), approximately 50 km north-northeast of Ear Falls, Ontario (Figure 1), in the Red Lake Mining Division. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the Property are 499612m E, 5657239m N (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The Property consists of fifteen unpatented mineral claims totalling 137 units, or ~2192 hectares; the claim dispositions are listed in Table 1.



Figure 1. Location Map

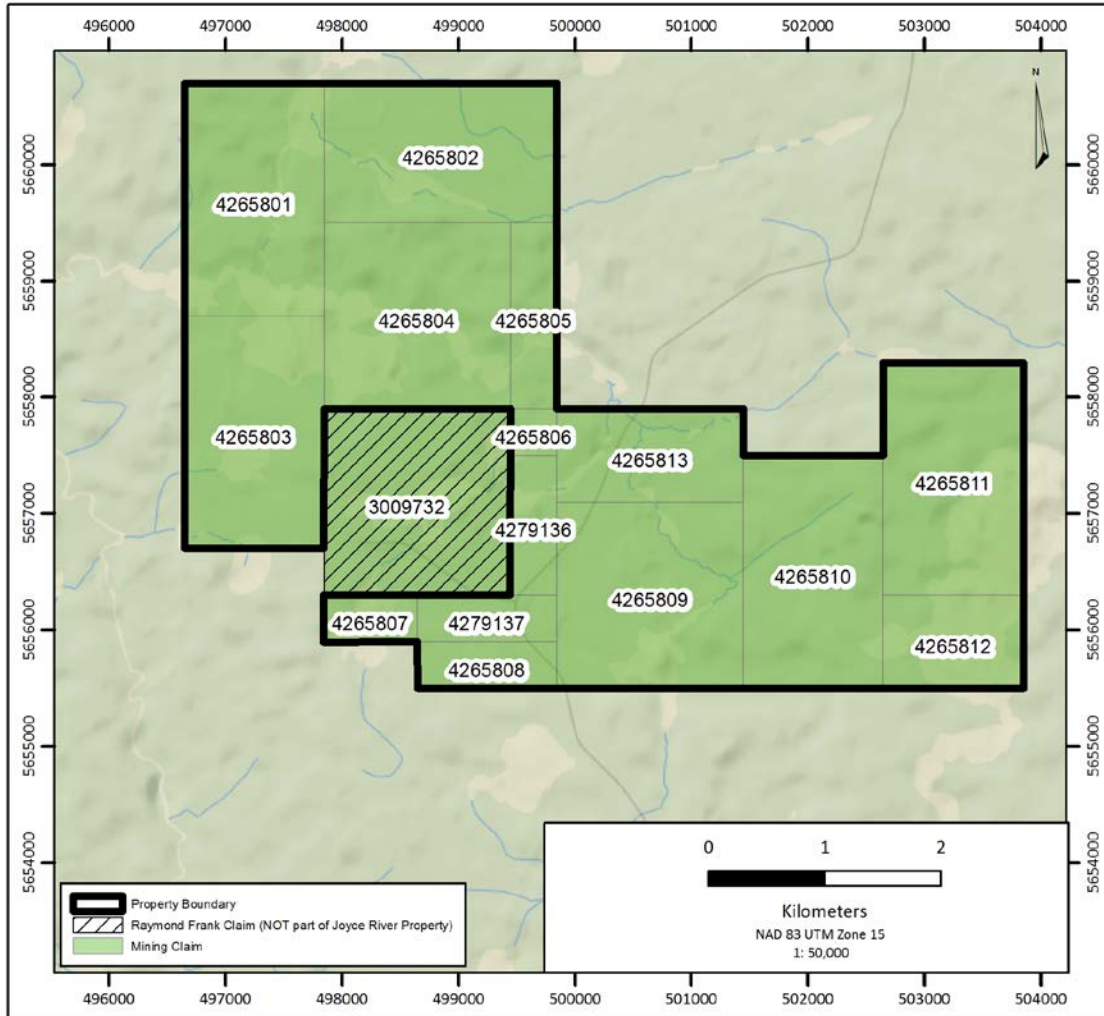


Figure 2. Claims

The claims are held in good standing by Rubicon Minerals Inc. (“Rubicon”). Under an option agreement with Rubicon, Chelsea Exploration Corp. (“Chelsea”) 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 agreement between Rubicon, Chelsea and Voltaire Services Corp. (“Voltaire”) Chelsea will assign its interest to Voltaire.

Table 1. Joyce River Property Claims

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Units	Work Req
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4279136	2015-Apr-10	2017-Apr-10	3	\$1,200
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4279137	2015-Apr-10	2017-Apr-10	3	\$1,200
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265801	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	15	\$6,000
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265802	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	15	\$6,000
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265803	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	15	\$6,000
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265804	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	16	\$6,400
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265805	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	4	\$1,600
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265806	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	1	\$400
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265807	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	2	\$800
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265808	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	3	\$1,200
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265809	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	16	\$6,400
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265810	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	15	\$6,000
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265811	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	15	\$6,000
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265812	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	6	\$2,400
JOYCE RIVER AREA	4265813	2011-Oct-11	2015-Oct-11	8	\$3,200
Totals	15			137	\$54,800.00

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property lies approximately ~55 kilometres east of the town of Red Lake, Ontario. Access to the Property can also be gained by way of logging roads leading northeast off Highway 105 at Ear Falls. These logging roads provide access directly to the Property.

Topography is generally gentle with elevations ranging from 390 to 420 metres above sea level. A mixed 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 Red Lake Mining Community, population 4,700, is located at the end of Highway #105 which is 175 km north of Kenora on the Trans-Canada Highway. The town is serviced by regular air flights from Thunder Bay and Winnipeg, seven days a week. The local population includes skilled tradesmen and experienced underground miners. All necessary supplies are available locally or in Winnipeg and Thunder Bay. Water is abundant in the area of the claims and a hydro electric generating station is located 50 kilometres to the southwest in Ear Falls.

The Property is comprised of ~2192 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. The Lac Seul and Wabauskang First Nations are the identified communities.

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 Red Lake and Sudbury.

The Property has had no previously recorded exploration until 2008 when Raymond Frank located sulfide mineralization on his claim. Eight samples were assayed and returned 0.55% to 4.31% copper and two of the samples assayed 1.967 and 8.072 grams gold per ton (Figure 3). **The Joyce River Property does not include the Raymond Frank claim.**

In the winter of 2010, Perry English acquired two claims magnetically on strike of the Raymond Frank sulfide bearing claim. In the Fall of 2011, Perry English acquired an additional 13 claims to cover areas of prospective rocks. The present Joyce River Property is comprised of these 15 claims.

2012: Advanced Exploration Inc. acquired the Joyce River Property from Perry English and the Raymond Frank claim as a total package. Advanced Exploration Inc. contracted Clark Exploration Consulting to complete an integrated exploration project (Figure 4) comprised of :

- Aeroquest Helicopter AeroTem and Magnetic survey (272.6 line kilometres)
- Selection of conductive zones and magnetic areas
- A 15 kilometre ground grid oriented north south with 2/3 covering the covering the present Property
- Geological mapping of the grid and prospecting off the grid
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- A total of 17 rocks were collected for assay of Copper and Nickel. Only three were from the present Property (Appendix I)
- Test soil sampling of 87 samples over the conductive zones with 58 samples covering the present Property

The results of the work on the Property by Advanced Exploration have defined conductive zones that have not been explained by the prospecting and mapping. The soil sampling has defined two weakly anomalous copper and nickel zones over the two conductive areas (Figure 4). The prospectors reviewed various conductor areas:

- **conductor 1** was found a tonalite intrusion which was non magnetic and as such did not find the source of the conductor.

- **conductor 2** was found to be a medium grained, magnetic, biotite and chlorite rich rock, with no apparent foliation, and no sulphides were noted.
- **conductor 3** corresponded with a steep ridge of tonalite and no source for the conductor was found.
- **conductor 4** found a 10m x 30m area which was comprised of a dark metavolcanic unit rich in biotite and chlorite. The unit was soft and magnetic (serpentinized?) but no sulphides were observed.
- **conductor 5** no outcrop in the area.
- **conductor 10** metavolcanics with trace pyrite are located along the topographical ridge to the west of conductor 10.
- **conductor 11** was not located, but the surrounding rock is tonalite.

Figure 3: Assay Certificate from Raymond Frank Samples



1046 Gorham Street
Thunder Bay, ON
Canada P7B 5X5

Tel: (807) 626-1630
Fax: (807) 622-7571

www accurassay.com
assay@accurassay.com

Certificate of Analysis

Monday, September 22, 2008

Frank, Raymond
Box 66
Earl Falls, ON, CAN
P0V1T0
Ph#: (807) 222-3680
Email#: ray_frank@hotmail.com

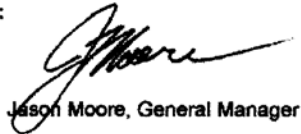
Date Received: Sep 4, 2008
Date Completed: Sep 16, 2008

Job #: 200843284
Reference:
Sample #: 8 Rock

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
276045	28237	8072	<15	34				5933				
276046	28238	1967	44	<10				6270				
276047	28239	59	93	<10				43171				
276048	28240	12	18	<10				5578				
276049	28241	40	58	<10				32321				
276050	28242	52	30	21				9044				
276051	28243	18	52	<10								
276052	28244	37	17	29				41140				
276053 Dup	28244	30	<15	24				42386				

PROCEDURE CODES: AL4APP, AL4ICPAR

Certified By:


Jason Moore, General Manager

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested
The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

AL917-0142-09/22/2008 3:40 PM

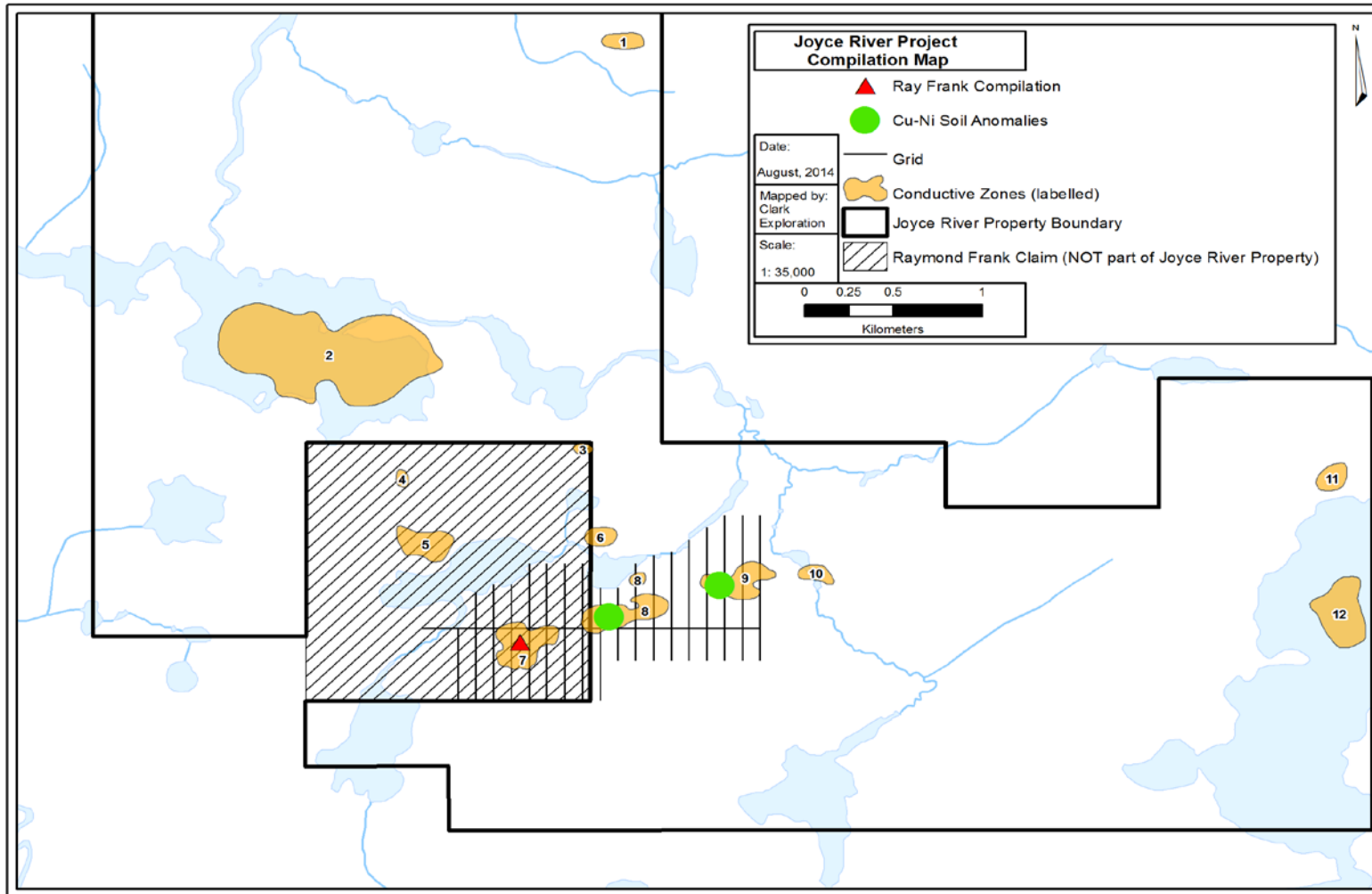


Figure 4: Compilation

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The following geological summary is provided by Montgomery (2001) and Mark O'Dea of Fronteer Development Group Inc, and is based on their personal knowledge of the geology of the area as well as on reports by Stott & Corfu 1992 and Thurston 1985. The regional geology is shown in Figure 3.

The Property area lies within the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the western Uchi Subprovince of Northwestern Ontario. This belt records a stratigraphic history that spans approximately 290 Ma, involving repeated episodes of rifting, and associated sedimentary and volcanic depositional and magmatic phases. Unconformity-bounded sequences of mafic to felsic volcanic strata and primarily clastic sedimentary strata accumulated between ca. 2992 Ma and 2700 Ma upon a complex extensional architecture, which largely formed the template upon which later compressional structures were superimposed.

Supracrustal strata in the belt have been subdivided into 3 volcano-sedimentary mega-cycles (Stott & Corfu 1992, Thurston 1985) each comprising variably mafic to felsic volcanic strata and subordinate clastic sedimentary strata. From oldest to youngest these mega-cycles are comprised of the following assemblages:

- The Balmer Assemblage (2987 Ma) is primarily an Fe-tholeiitic sequence of mafic volcanic strata, with minor interbeds of banded iron formation. The distribution of this assemblage is restricted to the extreme western edge of the Birch-Uchi Belt immediately adjacent to the Trout Lake Batholith.
- The Woman Assemblage (2858 Ma) is also primarily an Fe-tholeiitic sequence of mafic volcanic strata, with minor interbeds of banded chemical sediments and pyritic siltstones and shales. This assemblage is unconformable or paraconformable on the Balmer assemblage and occurs along the western edge of the Birch-Uchi Belt stratigraphically above the Balmer Assemblage.
- The Confederation Lake Assemblage (2750-2700Ma) is by far the most aerially extensive assemblage in the belt. It comprises an assemblage of intermediate to felsic flows and pyroclastic strata, which are unconformably overlain by conglomeratic to argillaceous rift-related sediments. The Confederation Lake Assemblage also has minor interbeds or banded iron formation.

At least 3 phases of regional deformation affected the area resulting in the widespread development of folds, axial planar fabrics, and ductile shear zones. D1 deformation involved NW-SE shortening, the development of NE to N-striking

folds and faults. Evidence for this D1 event is best preserved in the southern part of the belt in the Confederation Lakes area. D2 deformation involved NE-SW to N-S shortening and the development of ~E-W to WNWSE striking regional folds, faults and fabrics. This event is manifested to varying degrees throughout the belt from the Casummit Lake area in the north to the Slate Lake area in the south. D3 deformation appears to have involved renewed E-W shortening and is restricted to the northern part of the belt in the Mink Lake/Casummit Lake area. This shortening event resulted in the buckling of the regional S2 foliation into N-S folds. This event was accompanied by N-S striking S3 crenulation cleavage and ENE plunging F3 fold development.

7.2 Property Geology

The main types of rocks underlain by the Property include hornblendite (nepheline syenite suite), foliated tonalite suite, and mafic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The property is located within the Uchi Subprovince, an east-west fault-bounded Subprovince dominated by metavolcanic and lesser metasedimentary rocks intruded by granitoid batholiths and plutons. Within this subprovince the Woman Assemblage, is dominated by a range of volcanic rocks associated with both subarial and subaqueous arc volcanism. To the northwest of the property, the Trout Lake Batholith is a dominantly tonalitic intrusion which may have played a role in mobilizing fluids in the area. Numerous gold occurrences are present adjacent to the property and exploration work in the area has been ongoing for decades.

7.3 Mineralization

The targeted mineralization on the Property is copper, nickel sulfides with potential platinum group metals (PGM). The Raymond Frank property that is encompassed by the Property hosts two sulfide occurrences within pyroxenitic/hornblendite mafic intrusions. The sulfides are pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in blebs and bands within the irregularly shaped mafic intrusion. The area of mineralization has been blasted and rock contacts are hard to determine due to waste rocks. Samples and assays from the Raymond Frank property are presented in Appendix I and in Figure 3. The work in 2012 by Advanced Exploration did not assay for PGM's.

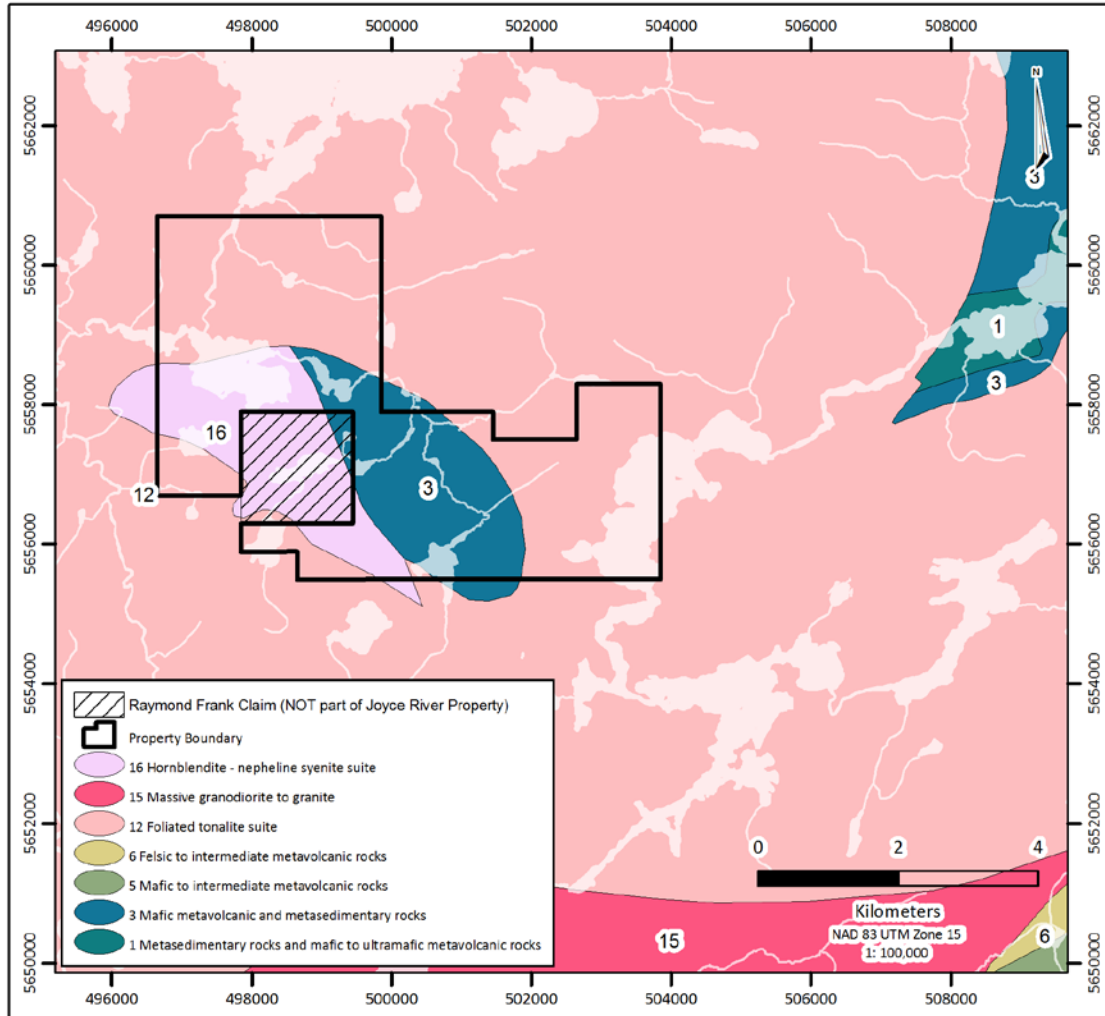


Figure 5. Regional and Property Geology

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The mineral deposit type being explored for on the Property is copper-nickel-platinum group elements (PGE) magmatic ore. The best potential for new sources is in layered, ultramafic to mafic intrusions which may be indicated by the Raymond Frank sulfide occurrences.

According to M. L. Zientek, (2012), layered, ultramafic to mafic intrusions are uncommon in the geologic record, but host magmatic ore deposits containing most of the world's economic concentrations of platinum-group elements. There are two general types of magmatic ore deposits that host (PGE) in layered intrusions: Reef-type PGE and Contact-type Cu-Ni-PGE deposits. A description* of these types of PGE deposits is summarized from a paper by Zientek that can be found at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2012/1010/contents/OF12-1010.pdf>

* *Reef-type PGE deposits consist of stratabound disseminated iron-, copper-, nickel-, and PGE-bearing sulfide minerals that are associated with one or more layers within a layered igneous intrusion.....The host rocks for the disseminated sulfide minerals include silicate cumulates such as (1) plagioclase-olivine cumulates that host the J-M Reef in the Stillwater Complex, (2) orthopyroxene cumulates that are associated with the Merensky Reef in the Bushveld Complex, and (3) pyroxene cumulates that host the Main Sulphide Zone in the Great Dyke, as well as oxide cumulates such as (4) the UG2 chromitite in the Bushveld Complex, and (5) the iron-titanium oxide layers in the Stella Intrusion in South Africa..... The average grades of PGE reefs that are being mined or actively explored, expressed as the sum of all PGE and gold, range from about 3 to 20 g/t..... The thickness of the mineralized layers range from less than 1 m to about 25 m... Tonnages of PGE reefs are positively correlated with the size of the layered igneous intrusion (Green and Peck, 2005; Naldrett, 2010a). For example, the areal extent of the Bushveld Complex is about 60,000 km² and about 4.2 billion tons of ore have been identified for the Merensky Reef. The Stillwater Complex has an aerial extent of approximately 200 km²; the total resource delineated for the J-M Reef is about 320 million tons.*

Copper-nickel-PGE-gold contact-type deposits consist of disseminated, net-textured, and massive copper-nickel-PGE-enriched sulfide minerals found near the lower contact or margin of mafic to ultramafic layered intrusions. The host rocks for the disseminated sulfide minerals include both the igneous rocks and contact metamorphosed country rocks... Contact-type mineralization is not uniformly concentrated in the igneous and country rocks near the margin of a layered intrusion. The median value of ore for the 37 known contact-type deposits is 70 million tons, with median grades of 0.16 percent nickel, 0.25 percent copper, 0.245 g/t platinum, 0.62 g/t palladium, and 0.0846 g/t gold.

The Author has been unable to verify the above information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Properties.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Brigadier has not completed exploration of the Property.

A property visit was conducted by D. Cullen on August 16th, 2014. A number of outcrops were examined, consisting of the hornblendite – nepheline syenite suite.

10.0 DRILLING

Brigadier has not completed any drilling on the Property. There is no known drilling that has been in the area of the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Accurassay Laboratories of Thunder Bay, Ontario (ISO 17025 certified laboratory) was used to determine the Cu and Ni values of samples taken from the Property by the recent sampling.

All samples taken by Clark Exploration Consulting staff were placed in bags in the field, tagged and sealed. A flag with a number corresponding to the sample number was hung near the sample location. The prospecting sample bags were sealed and delivered to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON. This method of chain of custody provides sufficient security to ensure validity and integrity of the samples. The authors are confident the quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures consisting of direct bagging and sampling of the samples and relying on the laboratories internal controls are adequate for this level of exploration but when more in-depth exploration commences a more rigorous QA/QA procedure should be implemented.

Accurassay is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory. Samples were prepared using a jaw and ring crusher once dried. Crushing was complete create 70% of the sample to -8 mesh with a 500 gm split then pulverized to 90% -150 mesh. The sample was then assayed using standard industry techniques to determine the Cu and Ni content. Every tenth sample is run in duplicate/replicate to ensure reproducibility of results. All quality data from lab standards, blanks and duplicates are analyzed to detect trends in performance and overall laboratory accuracy and reliability.

Accurassay Laboratories is independent and unrelated to Brigadier Exploration Corp.

It is the authors' opinion that:

- Sufficient care was applied to ensure the integrity of the samples during collection and processing and that the chain of custody applied to samples is appropriate for the level of exploration on the project, and that
- The sample preparation and analytical / assay methods selected are appropriate for the mineralization encountered, and
- The author reviewed the sampling and considers the sampling to have been done properly, in a manner appropriate for the deposit type and mineralization style, and that
- The analytical data generated by Accurassay Laboratories is reliable and sufficiently precise and accurate for the purpose of the Technical report.

Accurassay Laboratories employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay Laboratories uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house by Accurassay Laboratories and tested by round robin with laboratories across Canada, and ISO certified calibration standards purchased from suppliers. Should any of the standards fall outside the warning limits ($\pm 2SD$); reassays will be performed on 10% of the samples analyzed in the same batch and the reassay values are compared with the original values. If the values from the reassays match original assays the data is certified, if they do not match the entire batch is reassayed. Should any of the standard fall outside the control limit ($\pm 3SD$) all assay values are rejected and all of the samples in that batch will be reassayed.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the assessment files at the Red Lake 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.

20.0 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.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property encompasses the Raymond Frank claim where there is a sulfide showing described in Section 6.0 with assays presented in Figure 3.

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 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.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The previous work on the Property has defined conductive zones that have not been explained in the field. Soil sampling of material overlying two of these conductive zones has indicated a weakly anomalous copper/nickel relationship.

Advanced Explorations work verified the copper and nickel values on the adjacent Raymond Frank claim. The copper - nickel mineralization is associated with an ultramafic body of unknown dimensions. The explanation of the conductive zones on the Property may be related to similar intrusions.

The Property has not had adequate exploration for copper - nickel - PGM mineralization. Advanced Exploration did not assay for PGM's and further work is required.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase exploration program (**\$283,079**) is recommended to evaluate the potential of copper - nickel - PGM mineralization on the Joyce River Property. The first phase of the program is estimated to cost \$75,790 and would be comprised of:

- Prospecting of the conductive zones to try and determine the reason for the conductivity
- Lake bottom sampling of the areas of conductivity covered by water
- Power trenching of areas that are conductive but are overburden covered.

Once the results of the Phase 1 field work are available, and if those results warrant further follow-up work, priority targets will be identified and tested by a diamond drilling program of ~900 metres at an estimated cost of \$208,000. The total cost of the two-phase program is estimated to be \$283,079, with Phase 2 being dependant on the results of Phase 1.

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

26.1 Proposed Budget

Prospecting

1 Geologist @ \$700/day for 16 days	11,200
1 Technician @ \$450/day for 16 days	7,200
Travel to Property	5,000
Room, Board, and Boat	6,000
Assays 100 @ \$40 / sample	4,000
Supplies	2,000
 Lake bottom Sampling	
50 samples @ \$100 per sample (all inclusive)	5,000
 Trenching and Sampling (all inclusive)	25,000
 Report and Maps	5,000
 Contingencies	<u>10,000</u>

TOTAL Phase 1 **\$80,400**

Phase 2

Diamond Drilling (900 metres@ \$200/metre, all inclusive)	180,000
Assaying, Analyses (100 samples @ \$40)	4,000
Report and Sections	4,000
Contingency	20,000
 TOTAL Phase 2	<u>\$208,000</u>
 TOTAL Phase 1 & Phase 2	<u>\$288,400</u>

27.0 REFERENCES

- AeroTEM Survey, 2012: Report and Maps for the Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey
- Frank, R., 2009: Assessment Report on Sampling, Stripping and Trenching Raymond Frank Prospect, Joyce River Area, Claim 3009732
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28.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

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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 Joyce River 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 Joyce River property on August 16th, 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”

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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 Cu, Ni, PGE exploration from prospecting to resource definition drilling. I have written qualifying property reports for companies such as Discovery Harbour and Rainy River Resources both companies having CU, Ni, PGE potential on their properties.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Technical Report on the Joyce River 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 taking responsibility 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.

Appendix I – Advanced Exploration 2012 Rock Samples

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
JR 079901	499402	5656894	Moderately foliated diorite consisting primarily of quartz and biotite with lesser amphibole and up to 1% sulphides; rusted weathered surface; foliation at 268°/near vertical; locally weakly effervescent.	17	44
JR 079902	499398	5656794	Tonalite; slightly magnetic where pyrrhotite is present; non-effervescent; high silica content.	8	28
JR 079903	499606	5656779	Sampled a quartz vein hosted in basalt; 10 cm wide; white; no sulphides; vein striking north at 360° dipping 75°.	2	18
JR 079904	499803	56568779	Sample taken from a rusted section of an intermediate mafic intrusive; quartz veining and alteration present; rusted patches throughout outcrop contain up to 3% sulphides and weakly magnetic pyrrhotite; non-effervescent; outcrop appears to be latterlay extensive and complex.	434	69
JR 079905	499098	5656567	Magnetic iron formation? Hosted in quartz diorite; contains chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite; banded texture; banding is generally striking at 260°.	1147	94
JR 079906	499015	5656682	Host rock is ultramafic (hornblendite?), contains olivine(?) fine grained small amounts, green plagioclase, weakly magnetic. Sulphides occur as stringers, and disseminated throughout host rock.	1465	438
JR 079907	499016	5656682	"as above"	11104	239
JR 079908	499016	5656681	Host rock is ultramafic similar description as above. But contains a black mineral with conchoidal fracture and hardness of ~6 (obsidian??, smokey qtz??). Sulphides occur as stringers (bands), there are bands of course and fine grained host rock the courser grained sections contain more qtz + plag and are very weakly magnetic where as the finer grained sections are strongly magnetic and contain the majority of the sulphides	14541	229
JR 079909	499024	5656687	Ultramaifc (hornblendite?) host rock, strongly magnetic, mineralization consists of cpy + pyrrhotite medium to fine grained. Mineralized veinlets are ~1cm in width.	1658	168
JR 079910	499021	5656689	ultramafic (hornblendite?), very strongly magnetic. Medium-fine grained	203	69
JR 079911	499018	5656689	Tonalite (?), coarse grained, qtz + feldspar rich. Non magnetic	24	78
JR 079912	499077	5656677	Host rock is ultramafic (hornblendite?), contains veinlets of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.	1096	81

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
JR 079913	499076	5656678	Ultramafic host rock (hornblendite?), contains fine grained chalcopyrite, and fine to medium grained pyrrhotite. Strongly magnetic.	70699	158
JR 079914	499085	5656678	Ultramafic host rock (hornblendite?), contains vein of chalcopyrite, weakly magnetic in some spots (possibly trace pyrrhotite). The rock is foliated, vein is parallel to foliation. Relative to other samples there is a higher accumulation of chalcopyrite and no pyrrhotite.	76602	82
JR 079915	499087	5656675	This is a sample of strictly wall rock to gain control on the mineralization and rule out the wall rock for possible resource potential. Ultramafic (hornblendite?), weathered surface is brown, fresh surface is black/white. Mineralogy: quartz, plagioclase feldspar, and black fine grained (possibly amphibole?) . Non-magnetic	1638	98
JR 079916	498455	5657818	Contains biotite, chlorite, sericite(?). Magnetic, potentially due to magnetite (?).	137	915
JR 079917	498158	5658651	Metavolcanics? Magnetic. biotite, chlorite, Sample collected	55	132

Non-highlighted sample numbers are from Joyce River Property that is subject of the Report. Others are from Raymond Frank property.