Technical Report on the Pluto Property, Dolomieu and Daubrée Townships, Quebec, Canada

(in accordance with National Instrument 43-101)

NTS sheets 32G14, 32G15

Submitted to 1109692 B.C. LTD.

and
Syd Financial Inc.

Isabelle Robillard
M. Sc. P.Geo
OGQ member #287

November 14th, 2017

Signature Page and Qualification for the Author

I, Isabelle Robillard, P.Geo., M.SC., do hereby certify that:

I reside at the 7667 Chateaubriand Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2R 2M2 and I am currently an Associate of Inlandsis Consultants s.e.n.c., located at the same address.

This certificate accompanies the report entitled "Technical Report on the Pluto Property, Dolomieu and Daubrée Townships, Quebec, Canada" dated by November 14, 2017.

I received a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Montreal in 1987 and a M. Sc. degree in Geochemistry in 1990 from McGill University. I have been working as a geologist on various exploration project since 1997. I am an active Professional Geologist presently registered with the Ordre des Géologues du Quebec, permit # 287.

Although I did not visit the Pluto Property, I am familiar with the geology and mineralization of the Chapais area and was involved in mineral exploration projects in the Pluto Property surroundings.

I am a "qualified person" for the purposes of this National Instrument 43-101 and I am independent of the issuer Syd Financial Inc . and of the vendor, 1109692 B.C. LTD .as set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have no prior involvement with the Property.

I have read NI 43-101 and confirm that this Technical Report has been prepared in accordance therewith.

As of the date of this Technical report, 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.

November 14, 2017

<<Signed Isabelle Robillard>>

Isabelle Robillard,

M.Sc., P.Geo., OGQ # 287

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Item 1: Summary

Property Description

The Pluto Property is located 8 km west of the Chapais in Quebec (NTS sheet 32G/14 and 32 G/15). It can be accessed from paved road 113, which is located less than 2km north of the Property. A network of all-weather gravel roads, are connected from Road 113 and provides direct access to most of the property. The town of Chapais can provide lodging, food and other services.

Ownership

The Property is made of one block of 102 claims covering approximately 5,668.77 hectares or 56.68 km^2. These comprised 82 active claims (4,557.37ha) and 20 pending claims (1,111.40 ha). They were staked for and are entirely held (100%) by 1109692 B.C. LTD.

Geology

The property is mainly overlain by the volcano-sedimentary rocks of Obatogamau, Waconichi and Gilman Formations, which all belong to the Roy Group. These units consists of mafic (tholeiites) to felsic volcanic rocks (rhyolites, rhyodacites, dacites and synvolcanic felsic porphyric intrusions). Sedimentary rocks of the Opemisca Group (Stella and Daubrée Formations) are locally observed in the northeast and northwest part of the property. An intrusive of granodioritic to syenitic composition (Jean Luc Stock) is partly overlapping the southwest portion of Pluto Property. The Property is traversed from east to west by the Kapunapotagen shear zone and two cartographic targets defined by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource (MERN) are found on each side of the Pluto Property: 1) Ruisseau Marquette -Nord, partly overlapping the east limit of the Property is along the Kapunapotagen shear zone and 2) Houghton Bordure about 4 km west of the property is along an E-W deformation corridor located north of the Houghton Pluton.

Deposit type

Volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits, also known as volcanic-hosted massive sulfide, are important sources of copper, zinc, lead, gold, and silver (Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, and Ag). These deposits form at or near the sea floor where circulating hydrothermal fluids driven by magmatic heat are quenched through mixing with bottom waters or porewaters in near-seafloor lithologies. Massive sulfide lenses vary widely in shape and size and may be podlike or sheetlike. They are generally stratiform and may occur as multiple lenses.

Exploration

On October 13th, 2017, Prospectair conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey for 1109692 BC Ltd. Two blocks identified East and West, were flown for a total of 448 line-km.

A till sampling survey, composed of 77 tills, was conducted in May-June 2017. Tills were processed by SL Exploration Inc to produce heavy mineral concentrates of about 400g. that were sent at Activation Laboratories LTD located at Ancaster, Ontario, Canada for chemical analysis.

Conclusions and Recommendations

With the results of the till survey, three anomalous zones were delineated. To the east, Zone 1 includes four weakly anomalous gold signals ranging from 13 to 389 ppb Au. Zone 1 is at the south contact between a felsic and a basaltic unit. A series of parallel high-mag anomalies are visible up-ice from the zone and could correspond to a sulfide-rich source.

About 1.5 km west of Zone 1, Zone 2 is defined by a strongly anomalous gold signal (3120 ppb Au and 4.6 ppm Ag) that could originate either from a magnetic anomaly located on the other side of the felsic about 1 km to the northeast or a more proximal source reflected by a weaker but closer magnetic anomaly. In the southwest portion of the property, next to the north limit of the granodioritic/syenitic intrusive, Zone 3 is made of three anomalous signals including two for gold (59 ppb and 138 ppb Au). Zone 3 is located southwest of a very sharp magnetic anomaly possibly reflecting the contact between a felsic and mafic unit.

Based on the favorable geological context of the property and the results of the till survey, the property clearly deserves follow-up works. In order to increase the level of information and to better quantify the mineral potential of Pluto Property, it is recommended 1) to conduct follow-up till surveys with systematical sampling over the 3 zones; 2) to carry out detailed mapping and structural studies where outcrops are observed; 3) to perform induced-polarization surveys on potential sources. Accordingly, an exploration program is recommended with a budget of 101,175C$.

Item 2: Introduction

2.1 Issuer

Inlandsis Consultants s.e.n.c. have been assigned to the preparation of an independent report on the Pluto Property. The present report was prepared for a qualified transaction between Syd Financial Inc. and 1109692 B.C. Ltd (Press Release dated of July 14, 2017). Accordingly, it is submitted to both companies.

This Technical Report describes the Pluto Gold Property, which is held by 1109692 B.C. LTD. It is prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and form 43-101F1 (collectively referred as "NI43-101").

2.2 Source of information

This report is based on available public documents found on the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Internal reports (published and unpublished) and notes were also used. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted in this Report, and are so indicated in the appropriate Items.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

Land tenure information on mining claims was obtained from the GESTIM web site maintained by the MRN and accessed in November 9, 2017. Geophysical surveys and reports discussed under Item 9 and 25 (Exploration Works and Interpretations and Conclusions) were carried out by qualified geophysicists.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Property is situated in the Eeyou Istche / Baie-James territory of Quebec, in the NTS sheet 32G14 and 32G15 (Figure 1). The center of the property is located approximately at 492,000mE and 5,515,000mN (from WGS 1984, UTM system, Zone 18N).

4.1 Land Tenure

The property is composed of 82 contiguous active claims and 20 pending claims for a total area of 5,668.77ha. The active claims cover an area of 4,557.37ha and the pending claims covers 1,111.40ha. They were staked directly for 1109692 B.C. Ltd.

Figure 1. General Location of Pluto Property

Active claims will come to expiry on May 31, 2019. A minimum of 63,960.00$ in exploration expenditures will be required for the claim renewal, along with renewal fees of 5,255.38$. To date, exploration works carried out by SL Exploration Inc and Prospectair exceeds 75,000$ and therefore, are sufficient to renew the claims for an additional 2 year-period.

The location of the claims is depicted in Appendix 1 and a detailed list of the claims is provided in Appendix II of this report.

4.2 Exploration Restrictions

The property is partly covered by restrictions concerning native population and Hydro transmission lines as stated by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement:

> "Québec, La Société d'Énergie de la Baie James, Hydro-Québec and La Société de Développement de la Baie James and their nominees and such other persons acting lawfully shall have the right subject to all applicable laws and regulations to develop the land and resources in Category III lands." "However, the developers shall be submitted to the Environmental Regime which takes into account the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regime." (JBNQA - 5.5.1)
>
> Title holders of claims are invited to communicate with the Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government.

A high-tension power line (Radisson-Hervey-Jonction line) traverses the property in a north-south direction (Figure 2). Exploration in this sector is allowed under conditions.

There are no other known significant factors or risks in addition to those noted in the Report that could affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the recommended exploration program.

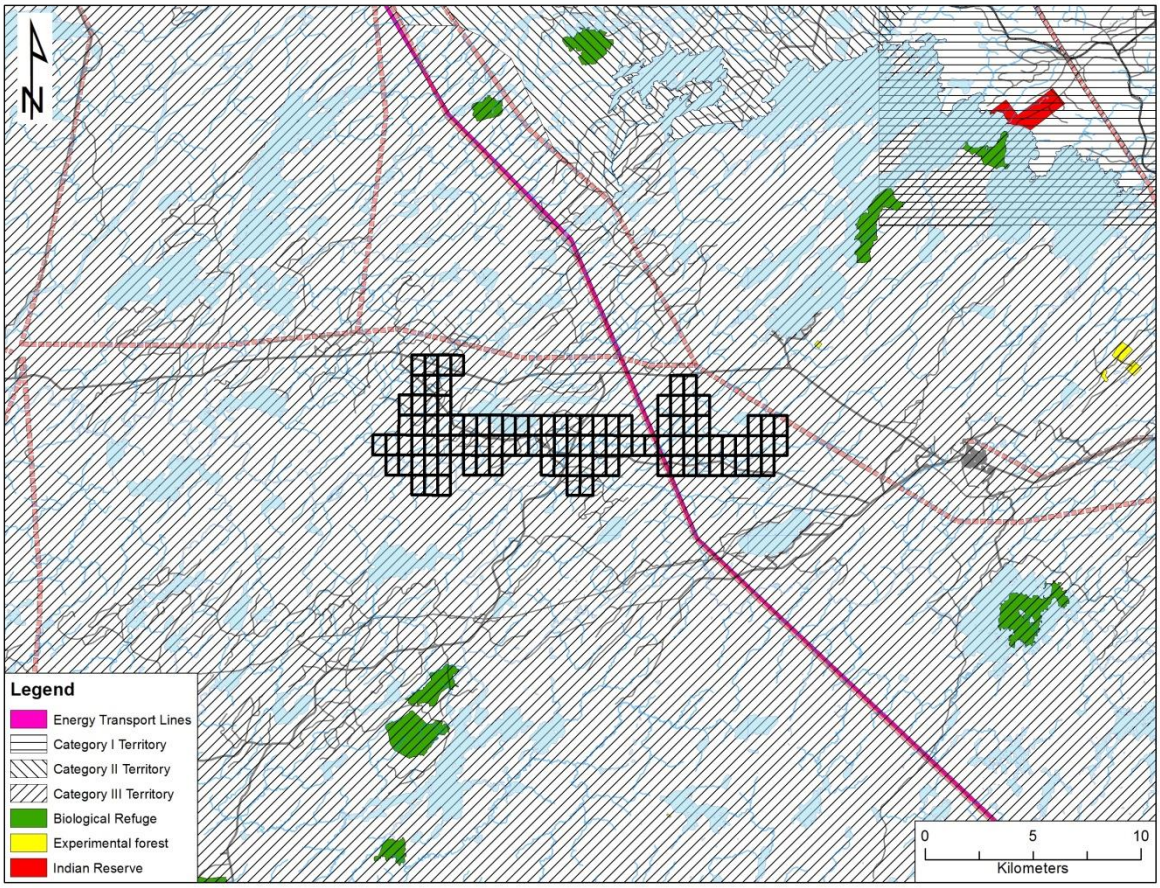

Figure 2: Land Restriction on Pluto Property

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

5.1 Topography

The property shows a relatively flat topography with a few hills and swamps. Elevation ranges between 350m and 400m, with an average of 355m. Except for a few protruding rolling hills, most of the region is covered by glacial deposits, with a thickness ranging from less than one meter up to 10 m. Several creeks and a few small lakes are present within the limits of the Property. Ruisseau Daubrée crosses the entire property in a E-W direction. and Obatogamau River flows in its southwest portion. Dolomieu Lake is the largest lake present in the immediate area and is partly located in the north central area of Pluto property. Other smaller lakes such as Lac de la Flèche, Lac Héloïse and Lac Progress are also present in the eastern portion of the property. The forestry cover is typical of northeastern Abitibi and consists of primary poplars and conifers.

5.2 Access and Local Resources

The property is located about 720 km of Montreal and 8 km west of Chapais, a small town with available lodging, food and other services (Figure 1). In this sector, Road 113 is oriented along an east-west direction and is generally located less than 2 km north of the Property. All weather gravel roads, which are part of a network of logging roads, connect to the highway and allow access to most of the property.

5.3 Climate

The Pluto Property is located near the subarctic climate limit and is characterized by long cold winter and short fresh summers. Temperatures can range from 5°C to 35°C during the summer months and can reach -35°C, rarely rising above 0°C during the winter months. According to Environment Canada, the sector receives an annual average of 650 mm of rain and close to 310 cm of snow.

5.4 Infrastructures

A high-tension power line is parallel to road 113, about 3km to the north, in follows an east-west direction, and another power line (Radisson-Hervey-Junction line) traverses the eastern half of the property in a roughly north-south direction. A railroad system is present 4km south of the property and a terminal is present in Chapais Municipality, about 9km to the east.

Item 6: History

The property was recently acquired through map staking, with 82 registered claims that were staked in April 2017. A second and third phases of staking took place in September and October 2017 and constitute 20 pending claims. These claims are being processed and are no longer available for map staking. GESTIM (the Mining Title Management System of Quebec's

Government) attributed the transaction number of the staking and payment to 1109692 B.C. Ltd, which therefore confirms that these 20 pending claims will eventually be issued to 1109692 B.C. Ltd .

6.1 Regional surveys

Geological mapping in the area of the Property was performed from 1948 to 2012 and revealed the presence of multiple base metal and precious metal mineralization in the vicinity. Numerous airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and gravimetric surveys were carried out from 1948 to 2010. A series of geochemical campaigns took place from 1982 to 1995 and drilling was conducted from 1956 to 1972 (16 holes). The MERN identified a cartographic target along the Kapunapotagen shear zone to the east (Ruisseau Marquette-Nord), which is considered favorable to VMS mineralization. To the west, a regional heavy mineral in till survey (project 1987502) was conducted and returned anomalous values of gold and base metals. During the 1981 to 1985 mapping campaigns, rock samples assayed up to 100ppb Au in volcanic and mafic rocks.

6.2 Historical Exploration Works

Approximately two dozen exploration campaigns were conducted on various parts of the property. On the east portion, Lavoie (1971) and Larouche et al. (2012) reported rhyolites and basalts and conductive anomalies. These lithologies were confirmed by drilling. Disseminated sulfide mineralization was observed. Trottier et al. (1980) covered the eastern and western parts of the Property and reported felsic rocks interbedded with chert tuffs that were mineralized in pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Magnetic and electromagnetic surveys delineated several anomalies that were tested by Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd. The same company conducted a series of campaign between 1977 and 1981 and Demers Chibougamau Mines Ltd from 1956 to 1957 on the central part of the Pluto property. The works described by Assad (1957) covered the central band. Drilling returned pyrite, pyrrhotite and graphite mineralization hosted in felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. No precious metals were observed.

A joint venture was later concluded and covered almost all the center and west part of the Property (Leduc, 1969). Exploration work was conducted to test EM conductors, which were interpreted to reflect the presence of pyrite-pyrrhotite or graphitic tuffs. The Landing Lake gabbro sill was considered as a potential target but was not drilled.

The west part was explored between 1978 and 1981 by the SDBJ, Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd, Mines Patino Ltd (De Grosbois, 1981; De Grosbois, 1982) and Shell Canada Drilling (Birkett, 1979). Drilling programs were carried out to test geophysical anomalies. mineralization (Pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) hosted in felsic to mafic volcanic rocks was noted.

In 1982, a detailed local geological map was made at the request of Mines Northgate Patino Inc (Tremblay, 1982).

In 1997, Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc conducted a large scale geophysical/geological campaign covering the entire property. Anomalous results in Cu were reported from grab samples (Poirier, 1997).

The MERN identified a cartographic target along the Kapunapotagen shear zone to the east (Ruisseau Marquette-Nord). The target is situated along the Allard and Scott Members of the Waconichi Formation, which is considered favorable to VMS mineralization (Dion, 2009). To the west is the Houghton-Bordure cartographic target. It is an E-W shearzone with mineralized pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite hosted in an amphibolite that is north of the Houghton pluton (Leclerc 2012; MRN 2012).

6.3 Geophysics

From 1948 to 2010, at least 25 geophysical survey campaigns or reinterpretations were performed on several parts of the property. Only the most recent surveys are discussed in this report.

In 1956, Dolomieu Mine Reg'd conducted a magnetometer survey on the westernmost portion of Pluto property (Dumont, 1956a). A zone of several anomalies up to 6500 gamma were observed.

In 1956, Demers Chibougamau Mines Ltd conducted two magnetic and self-potential surveys in the southwest portion of Pluto property (Rukeyser, 1956; Dumont, 1956b). Several electrical potential anomalies were observed, 5 of which being consistent with magnetic anomalies.

In 1956, Roxton mining and development Ltd conducted electrical resistivity and magnetic surveys in the easternmost portion of Pluto property (Maurice, 1956). Five resistivity anomalies were observed with values up to 2000 ohm/cm^3. Some low resistivity values are associated with high magnetic values.

In 1970, Eskimo copper mine ltd carried out a magnetic and EM survey in the northwest part of Pluto property (Christopher, 1970). 3 magnetics anomalies were observed with values greater than 2000 gamma with respect to the background. Also, 4 magnetics anomalies were coincident with EM anomalies.

In 1970 and 1971, Opemiska copper mines ltd conducted two magnetic and EM survey, covering most of Pluto property (Moreau, 1970; Woodard, 1971). A few isolated high and low magnetics anomalies were observed, in association with conductive anomalies. These anomalies were explained by the presence of magnetic dykes and geological contacts.

In 1974, Falconbridge copper ltd conducted a magnetometric survey in the center of Pluto property (Robert, 1974). Some magnetic anomalies were observed, including 2 major high anomalies, respectively 5000 and 3000 gamma, and 3 low intensity anomalies. These anomalies were correlated with geological contacts and tectonic structures. In 1975, a "Radem" survey was performed. resulting in several Radem anomalies associated with EM airborne anomalies, which were coincident with the presence of sulfide (Nichol, 1975).

In 1977, Campbell Chibougamau mines Ltd conducted a ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey in the Southwest half of Pluto property and defined an east-west trending regional conductor (Ford, 1977) roughly following the general trend of geological units (Arseneau, 1978).

It was followed with a HLEM (Horizontal loop EM) survey, that picked up several conductors coincident with the input results (Arseneau and Ford, 1978). The Dee Dee 1 property was later investigated by Ressources Camchib Inc, in 1982 and it was concluded that the anomalies reflected the presence of a diabase dyke (Labelle, 1982b).

In 1977, Shell Canada Ltd flew a 1462.8 line-km airborne EM survey covering the western half of Pluto property (De Carle, 1977) and delineated 6 major anomalies In 1982, Essex Mineral Co conducted a magnetic and HLEM survey in the west part of Pluto property. Several conductive zones associated with magnetic highs were observed (Park, 1982)

In 1982, Mine Northgate Patino Inc carried out a magnetic and EM survey in the north center of Pluto property and noted some anomalies associated with mineralization along a lithological contact (De Grosbois, 1982).

In 1983, 1997 and in 2006, the MRNF compiled the existing geophysical data DP 84-03 (MER, 1983), DP 96-05 (Dion and Lefebvre, 1997) and DP-2006-02 (Dion and Loncol-Daigneault, 2006).

In 1988, Ressources Cheminee De Cu Ltee conducted a magnetic and EM (T.B.F) survey in the southwest portion of Pluto property (Plante, 1988). 87 anomalies were observed that could be explained either by the presence of graphite associated with magnetics formations or disseminated sulphides.

In 1990, Val d'Or Geophysique Ltee conducted a magnetic and EM-VLF survey on the east portion of Pluto property (Lambert and Turcotte, 1990). Predominantly non-magnetic rocks interlayered with mafic horizons were observed along with erratic magnetic blocks within the overburden. conductive horizons oriented WNW-ESE were identified.

In 1991, Westminer Canada Ltd performed an IP survey and a drilling campaign in the southwest part of Pluto property (Champagne, 1991; Lapointe and Gaucher, 1991). Despite a favorable environment, no new gold showing was found in the drilling. The induced polarization was inconclusive.

In 2009, Goldman Exploration Enr realised a Beep Mat and sampling survey on behalf of Native Exploration Inc in the central sector of Pluto property (Gaucher and Gaucher, 2010). No significant base or precious metal values were returned.

6.4 Geochemistry

The MRNF performed several soil geochemical surveys in 1982 (Beaumier 1982) and 1989 (Beaumier and Leduc). The Table Jamésienne de Concertation Minière conducted an esker sampling in 2005 for heavy minerals in the Chibougamau-Chapais area (De Corta and De Chavigny, 2005).

In 1982, the SDBJ carried out a prospection survey, in the west portion of Pluto property (Labelle, 1982a). Au values ranging from < 5 ppb (undetected) to 90 ppm were assayed with slightly anomalous values being located within a massive conductive carbonated zone in the Dolomieu Lake area.

In 1986, Corporation Falconbridge Cu conducted an overburden drilling and geochemical analysis in the westernmost portion of Pluto property (Burns et al., 1986). Some till analysis shows values from < 5 ppb (undetected) up to 1000 ppb Au next to the Dolomieu Lake.

In 2005, TJCM performed sulphide counts and a chemical analysis on garnets to document an exploration method using heavy mineral concentrates for the exploration of various substances (De Corta and De Chavigny, 2005).

6.5 Historical Drilling

From 1957 to 2012, a total of 16 holes were drilled on various parts of the property, within the scope of 6 distinct drilling programs:

Canadian Nickel Co. drilled one hole (McGregor and Thrall, 1957) on the west part of the property. They intersected 0.67 m (2.2 ft) of massive sulfide (pyrite, magnetite) hosted in a pyrite disseminated tuff. No assays were reported.

Demers Chibougamau Mines drilled 4 holes near the center of the property, in the Obatogamau formation (Dallaire and Dumont, 1957). Host rock appears to be andesite, with disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite. Assay returned 0.05% Cu over 0.46 m (1.5 ft) from massive sulfides in hole No.1. In hole No.4, felsic rocks were observed, with disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite. that assayed 0.05% Cu and 0.15% Zn over 0.85 m (2.8 ft).

From 1970 to 1972, Opemiska Copper Mines Ltd drilled 9 holes on the property, with most of them (6 holes) distributed along the Waconichi felsic tuff (Gagnon, 1970). One hole was emplaced north of the band (W-25) and two holes (Y-9 and Y10) were drilled in the east portion of the property: Several narrow graphitic bands hosted in tuff were slightly mineralized in hole W-13, with up to 0.10% Cu over 0.3 m (1ft) and 0.013% Zn and 0.014% Ni over 0.61 m (2 ft) (Gagnon, 1970). Hole W-25 showed a succession of mafic-felsic tuffs with some small mineralized intersections: disseminated sulfides returned up to 0.20% Cu over 0.61 m (2 ft), while a graphitic banded tuff returned 0.05% Cu, 0.02oz/t Au, 0.12oz/t Ag, 0.01% Zn and 0.015% Ni over 0.46 m (1.5 ft) (Lavoie and Leduc, 1971). In hole Y-10, a small gabbro intrusion hosted in felsic tuffs returned 0.10% Cu and 0.022% Ni over 0.6 m (2 ft) (Gagnon et al., 1972).

Ressources Géomega Inc drilled two holes on the property that targeted unexplained EM anomalies within the Waconichi tuff (Pelletier et al, 2012). Both holes intersected basalts, gabbro and shear zones/mylonite, but none of them showed significant sulfide or graphitic content that could explain the EM anomalies.

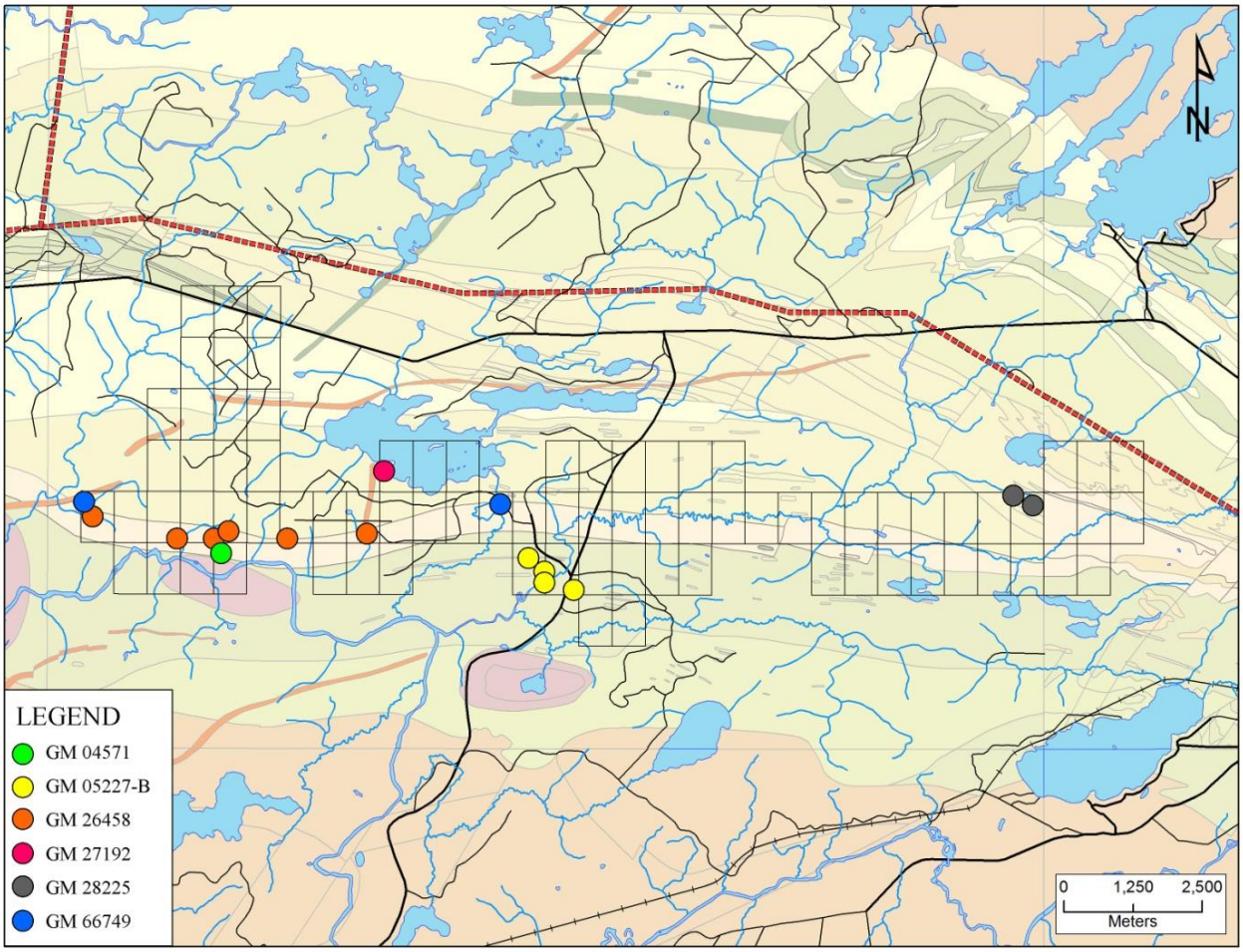

Figure 3: Location of historic drill holes

Item 7: Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Chapais area lies within the Matagami-Chibougamau section of the Archean, Abitibi orogenic belt. The area is underlain by mafic to felsic rocks of the Roy Group and a younger sedimentary sequence identified as the Opemisca Group. The Roy group is formed of three successive volcanic cycles, with Obatogamau Formation (O) being part of the second volcanic cycle while the Waconichi (W) and Gilman (GI) Formations belong to the third volcanic cycle (Figure 3 and Leclerc et al. 2010). The Opemisca Group is divided into the Haüy (HY) and Stella (S) Formations. Pre- to post-kinematic pluton and stocks. Roy Group volcanites are intruded by numerous coeval and comagmatic, differentiated mafic sills. The Dore Lake Complex, a major layered intrusive, is found within the older volcanic cycle of the Roy Group. Three distinct differentiated sills of the Cummings Complex (Roberge, Ventures, and Bourbeau Sills) are found within the third, younger volcanic cycle (BB and V). In the surroundings, the volcano-sedimentary rocks are intruded by the Dolodau syenite, about 2 km south of the Property, the Houghton Pluton a monzodioritic suite, some 4 km west of Pluto Property and the Jean Luc stock, a granodiorite/syenite partly overlapping the southwest portion of the Property. The presence of layered sills and lack of komatiitic volcanic rocks are distinctive of greenstone belt of Matagami-Chibougamau region (Allard and Gobeil, 1984)

The Kapunapotagen Fault separates the volcano sedimentary sequence of the Opemisca Group sediments from the volcanites of the Roy Group. It is associated with shear zones ranging from 10m to 15m in width and is characterized with iron carbonates, chlorite, epidote and ± chloritoïde alteration. The fault mostly parallels the regional schistosity. It was generated in compression and resulted in a N-S horizontal shortening. The known movement of the fault is inverse (Morin, 1994). On the ground, the shear zone is reflected by the transformation of volcanic rocks into chlorite-sericite schists, a strong ankerite alteration and stretching/flattening of clasts in tuffs and conglomerate. The layouts of the corridor correspond to the trace of the Chapais Synclinal, as defined by Daigneault and Allard (1990).

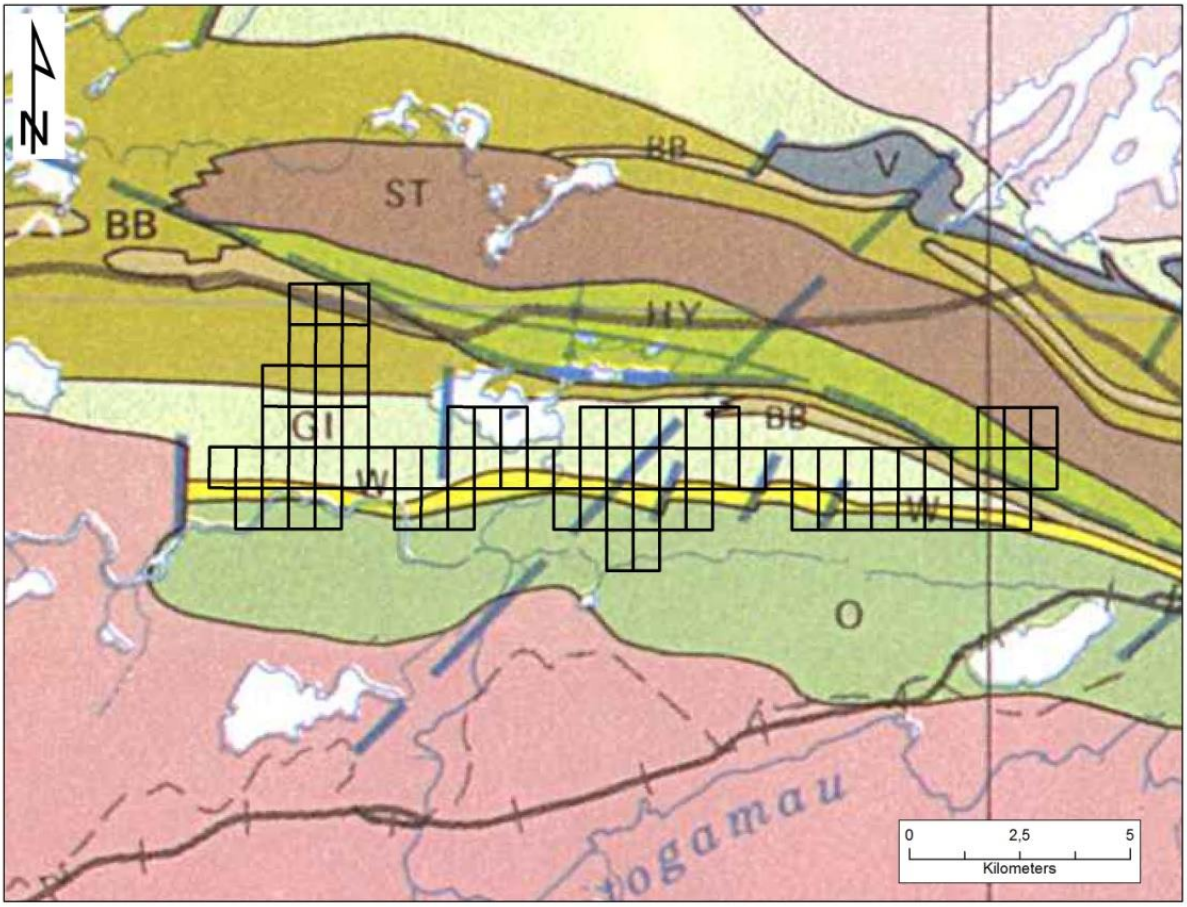

Figure 4: Regional Geology (after DV-83-16)

7.2 Local Geology

The property is mostly underlain by the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Bruneau, Waconichi and Obatagamau Formations, all part of the Roy Group., these formations are distributed along an east west orientation and lies conformably from north to south, The Northwest end and east portion of the Property are partly overlain by Opemisca Group, which comprises the Haüy ant Stella Formations (Leclerc 2012).

In the Northwest corner of the property lay a series of sills, Ventures (Aven) and Bourbeau (Abou) from the Cummings Complex. The Ventures Sill is at the contact between the Bruneau Formation and the Blondeau Formation. It is composed of pyroxenite at its base, and gabbros at its top. Above the Ventures Sill is the Bourbeau Sill. It varies upward from a pyroxenite (Abou1), a leucogabbro (Abou2) and a ferrogabbro (Abou3) (Figure 5 and Leclerc, 2012).

The Blondeau Formations from the Roy Group conformably overlay the Bruneau (Gilman) Formation and is intercalated with the Cummings Complex. It is found in the west portion of the Property and is composed of subarkose, felsic tuff and undifferentiated metasediments (Abl2) and some andesitic to basaltic flows (Abl1) (Morin 1994; Leclerc et al., 2012). The underlying Bruneau Formation (previously identified as the Gilman Formation) mainly consists of volcanoclastic rocks of mafic to felsic composition and andesitic to basaltic flows (Abnu) The Bruneau Formation is underlain by the Waconichi Formation which is represented in the Pluto Property by the Queylus Member (Aqu2), which is composed of rhyodacite and volcanoclastic rocks of transitional to calc-alkaline composition (Leclerc 2012).

The south portion of the Property is overlain by the Obatogamau Formation and is mainly composed of basalts with phenocrysts and comagmatic gabbroic sills (Aob). Basalts flows can be either massive, pillowed and are locally brecciated. They are often flattened in the regional schistosity (Morin, 1994). Stratified rhyolite tuffs and carbonated rocks represent about 10% of the formation (Charbonneau et al., 1991). Over the Property, the Kapunapotagen shear zone shown at the contact between the Queylus Member of the Waconichi Formation and the basalts of the Obatogamau Formation.

The Chrissie Formation which has been recently defined as the first volcanic cycle of the Roy Group is partly overlapping the southernmost portion of the Property (Acs). It consists of the upper member and contains gabbro, lapilli tuffs of mafic to felsic composition, rhyolite and exhalite (Leclerc et al. 2010).

The northeast part of the property are overlain by the sediments of the Stella, Daubrée and Haüy Formations (Opemisca Group). The Daubrée Formation (Ada) is composed of feldspathic wacke and arkose, siltstone, argillite and rare conglomeratic horizons. The Stella Formation (Ast) unconformably lies on the Roy Group (Bruneau Formation) and is composed of fine sandstone, argillite and polygenic conglomerate lenses. The Stella Formation is overlain by the Haüy Formation (Ahy) which is composed of andesites and porphyritic basalts that may present a shoshonitic affinity, cherts tuffs and mafic blocks tuffs, lithic sandstone, conglomerate lenses and seldom argillite (Leclerc, 2012; Morin, 1994). In the southwest portion of the Property, the basalts of the Obatogamau Formation are intruded by the Jean Luc Stock, an intrusive of granodioritic to syenitic composition. Diabase and gabbro dykes are present throughout the property. These Proterozoic dykes, 30m to 60m thick, are generally ENE.

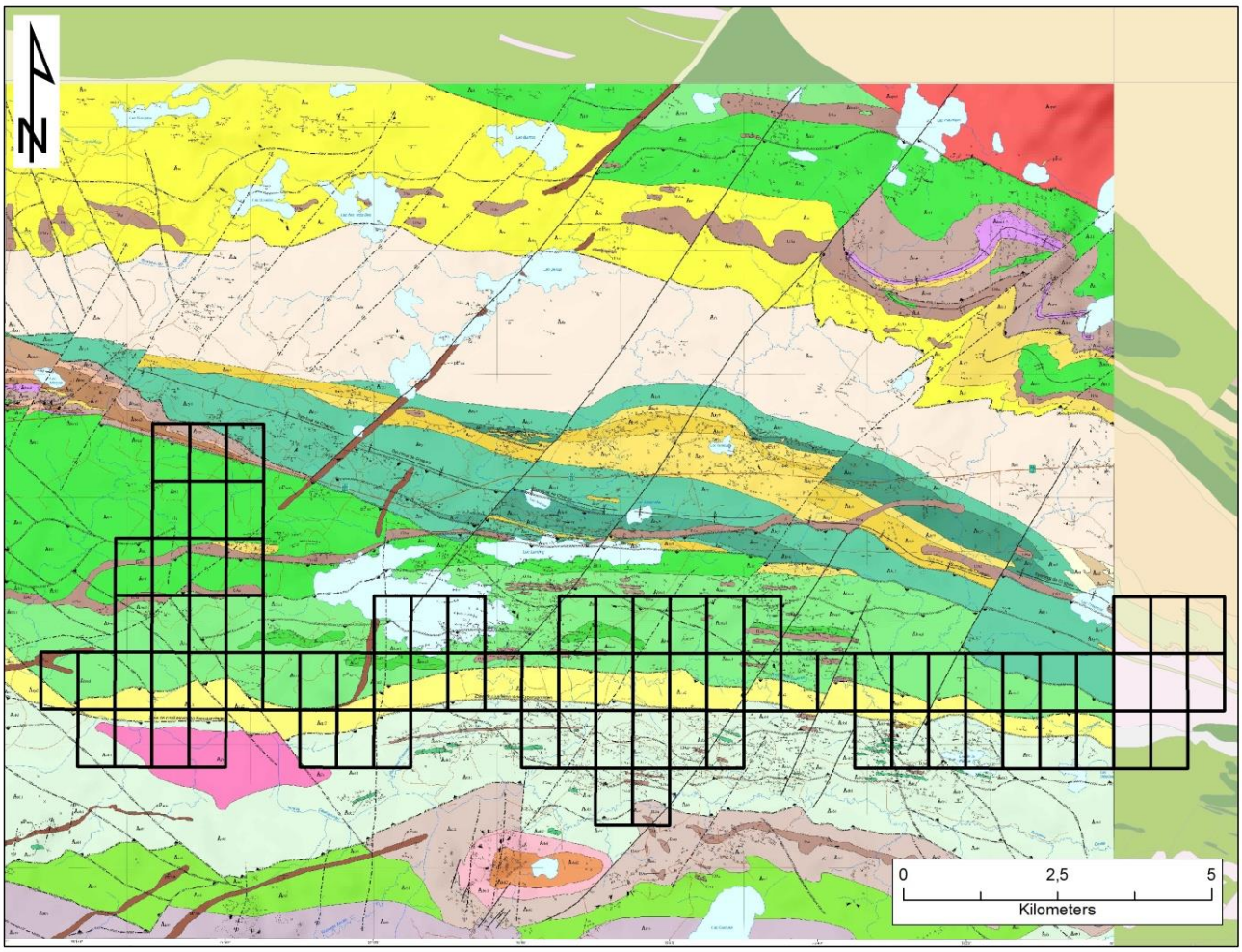

Figure 5: Local Geology (after Leclerc 2012 and RP2010-09)

7.3 MERN Targets

The MERN identified two targets in the vicinity of the property The first cartographic target (Ruisseau Marquette-Nord) is partly overlapping the east portion of Pluto property. It is located along the Kapunapotagen shear zone at the contact between the Allard and Scott Members of the Waconichi Formation, which is considered to be favorable to VMS mineralization (Dion, 2009).

About 4 km west of the property, is defined the Houghton-Bordure cartographic target (Au Cu). It is described as an E-W shear zone north of the Houghton pluton which contains disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalchopyrite) hosted in an amphibolite (MRN 2012).

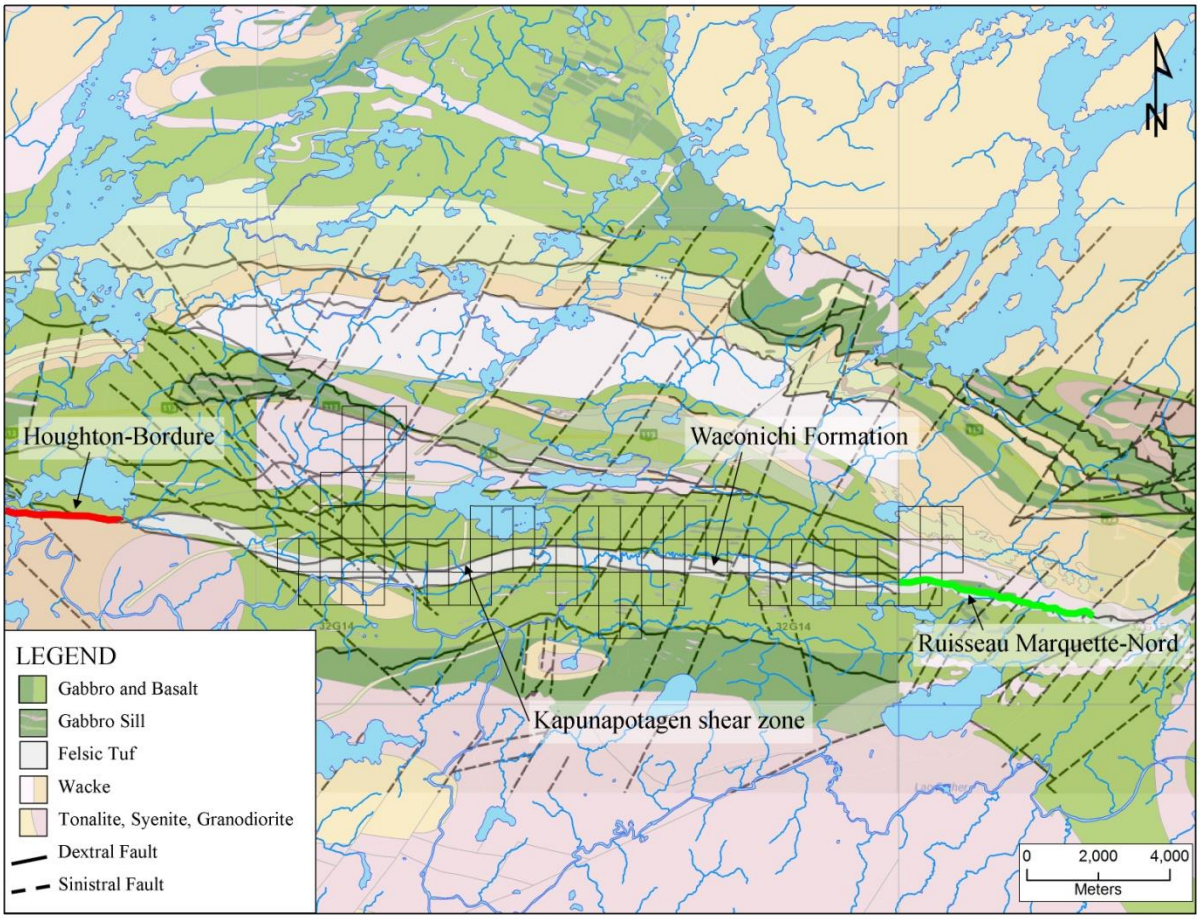

Figure 6: MERN Targets

Item 8: Deposit Types

Volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits are important sources of copper, zinc, lead, gold, and silver (Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, and Ag). These deposits form at or near the seafloor where circulating hydrothermal fluids driven by magmatic heat are quenched through mixing with bottom waters or porewaters in near-seafloor lithologies. Massive sulfide lenses vary widely in shape and size and may be pod-like or sheet-like. They are generally stratiform and may occur as multiple lenses. Deposits range in size from small pods of less than a ton (which are commonly scattered through prospective terrains) to supergiant accumulations (Shank and Thurston, 2012).

Massive ore in VMS deposits consists of >40 percent sulfides, usually pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena; non-sulfide gangue typically consists of quartz, barite, anhydrite, iron (Fe) oxides, chlorite, sericite, talc, and their metamorphosed equivalents. Ore composition may be Pb-Zn-, Cu-Zn-, or Pb-Cu-Zn-dominated, and some deposits are zoned vertically and laterally.

Many deposits have stringer or feeder zones beneath the massive zone that consist of crosscutting veins and veinlets of sulfides in a matrix of pervasively altered host rock and gangue. Alteration zonation in the host rocks surrounding the deposits are usually well-developed and include advanced argillic (kaolinite, alunite), argillic (illite, sericite), sericitic (sericite, quartz), chloritic (chlorite, quartz), and propylitic (carbonate, epidote, chlorite) types (Bonnet and Corriveau, 2007).

Item 9: Exploration

In 2017, SL Exploration Inc. was mandated by 1109692 B. C. Ltd. to conduct an exploration program which included a till sampling campaign and a helicopter-borne geophysical survey. Till sampling was selected as an exploration method as it provides a large coverage to highlight the potential mineral of the Property. The unconsolidated deposits are largely composed of till in the area, which is therefore suitable for such type of survey.

9.1 Geophysical Survey

On October 13th, 2017, Prospectair was mandated by SL Exploration to peform a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey for 1109692 BC Ltd. on its Pluto Property. Two survey blocks, identified East Block and West Block, were flown for a total of 448 l-km. A total of 2 production flights were performed using PROSPECTAIR's Eurocopter EC120B, registration C-GEDI.

The strongest magnetic anomalies and variation are concentrated in the southwestern part of the West survey block, and are likely caused by variable concentrations of magnetite associated to the intrusive (Jean-Luc Stock) (Dubé 2017).

In the East block, magnetic lineaments are preferentially trending from E-W to ESE-WNW (Figure 7). Two main families of lineaments are recognized in the West block. The most prominent one is striking from ENE-WSW (in the southeast part of the block) to ESE-WNW (in the north part of the block). The second family of lineaments is rather striking NNE-SSW, and these lineaments are

likely related to mafic dykes. Other magnetic anomalies generally trending E-W in the entire surveyed area are possibly associated to mafic volcanic or intrusive rocks. Other areas that are magnetically quieter are rather characteristic of sedimentary and of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks (Dubé, 2017).

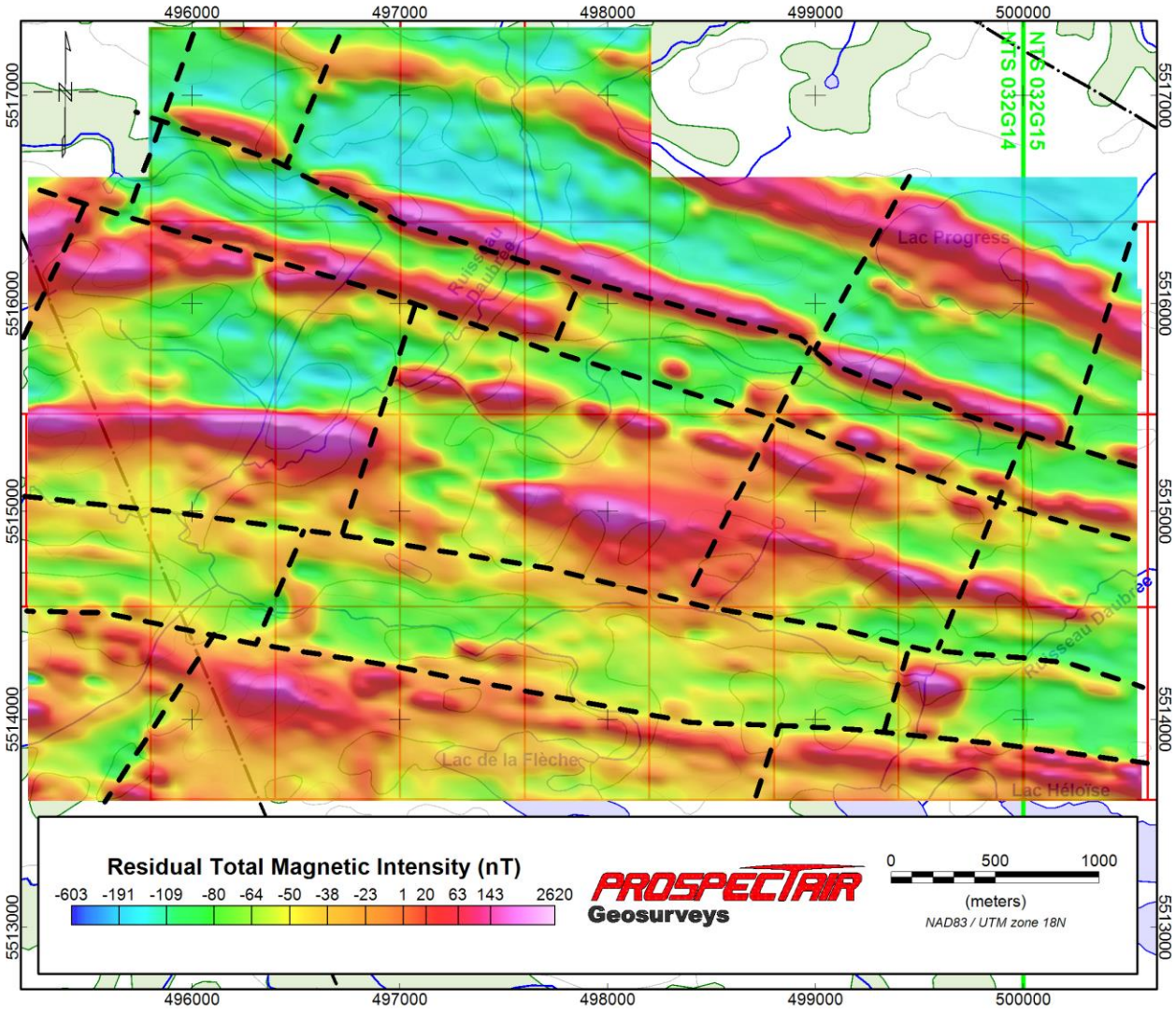

Figure 7: Total Magnetic Intensity for the East Block

Throughout the blocks, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones.

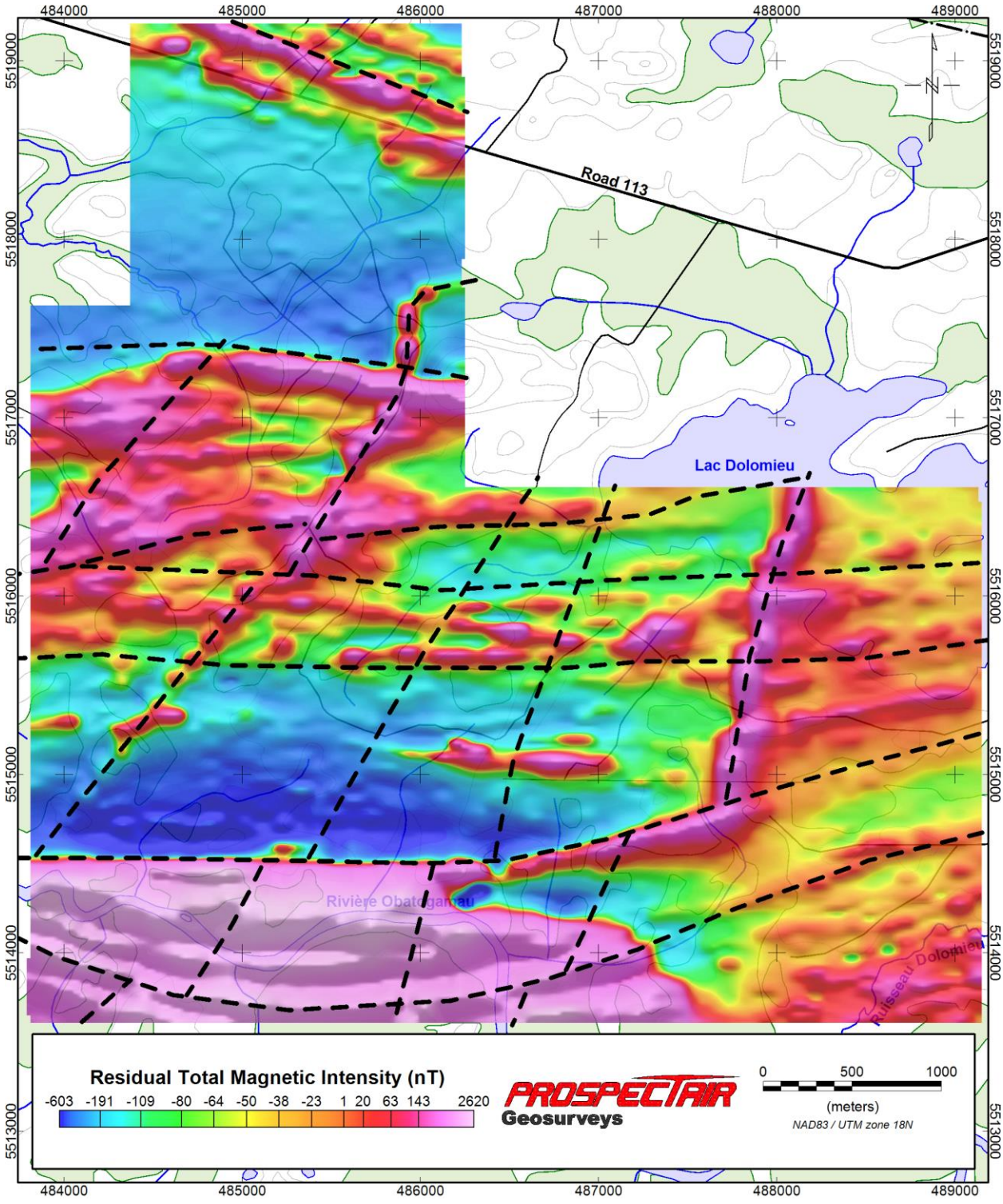

Figure 8: Total Magnetic Intensity for the West Block

9.2 Till Survey

From May 27, 2017 to June 5, 2017, 77 tills samples were collected on the property along an east-west oriented line with samples collected every 200m along the line and, wherever possible, southwest (down ice) of the felsic tuff unit. Some additional lines parallel to the Main line were sampled in the southwest portion of the property since this sector could be easily accessed.

The main target was the Kapunapotagen shear zone, since the MERN identified two targets on both sides of the property, and it was reasonable to think the mineralization would extend inside the property. The location of each till sample is shown in Appendix III.

15 kg till samples were collected at the base of the B-Horizon by digging a hole with a shovel and placed into a large plastic rice bag. At some places where the altered B-horizon crust could not be dig across, A-horizon samples were rather taken. Pebbles and blocks larger than 5cm were manually removed to increase the precision of the sample. Plastified paper tags with serialized numbers were inserted in the sample bags. Four duplicate samples were taken to test the reproducibility of the method.

Tills were processed by technicians and geologists of SL Exploration Inc. Sieves and pans were used to produce a concentrate of heavy minerals, weighing about 400g. These Heavy mineral concentrates were sent to Activation Laboratories LTD (Actlabs), Ancaster, Ontario, Canada for chemical analysis.

9.3 results and interpretation

9.3.1 Statistical Treatment

The obtained Geochemical data was statistically processed to highlight anomalous samples. Values of 85^{e} percentile and 95^{e} percentile were calculated for all elements. Table 1 presents the values for selected elements in till samples. Detection value for gold is 5ppb. Values above 10ppb were considered anomalous and those above 44ppb were considered strongly anomalous. For the other elements, a threshold value above 16ppm Cu or 35ppm Zn was selected.

Table 1:Au, Cu and Zn Percentile Values for Till Samples

Element	85^{e} Percentile	95^{e} Percentile
Au	12ppb	44ppb
Cu	12ppm	16ppm
Zn	29ppm	35ppm

Ag and As values are very low (near the detection limit of 0.2ppm Ag or 2ppm for As), except for one sample with As value of 20ppm (017) or 4.ppm Ag (028)

9.3.2 Gold and Base Metals

Three anomalous zones were delineated (Figure 9 and Table 2):

- Zone 1, in the east portion of the property consists of multiple samples anomalous in Au, Cu and Zn. Four (4) samples were anomalous in Au (13ppb, 28ppb, 31ppb, 39ppb), two (2) in Cu (14ppm) and one (1) in Zn (32ppm).
- Zone 2 located near the central east portion of the property is highly anomalous in Au (3120ppb) and Ag (4.6ppm).
- Zone 3 in the west portion of the property, shows several samples anomalous in Au, Cu and Zn. Two (2) samples were anomalous in Au (59ppb and 138ppb), three (3) in Cu (14ppm, 16ppm and 22ppm) and one (1) in Zn (37ppm).

Table 2: Till Values above 85^{e} Percentile for Selected Zones

Zone	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Zone 1	13ppb 28ppb 31ppb 39ppb	14ppm 14ppm	1432ppm	
Zone 2	3120ppb			4.6ppm
Zone 3	59ppb 138ppb	14ppm 16ppm 22ppm	37ppm	

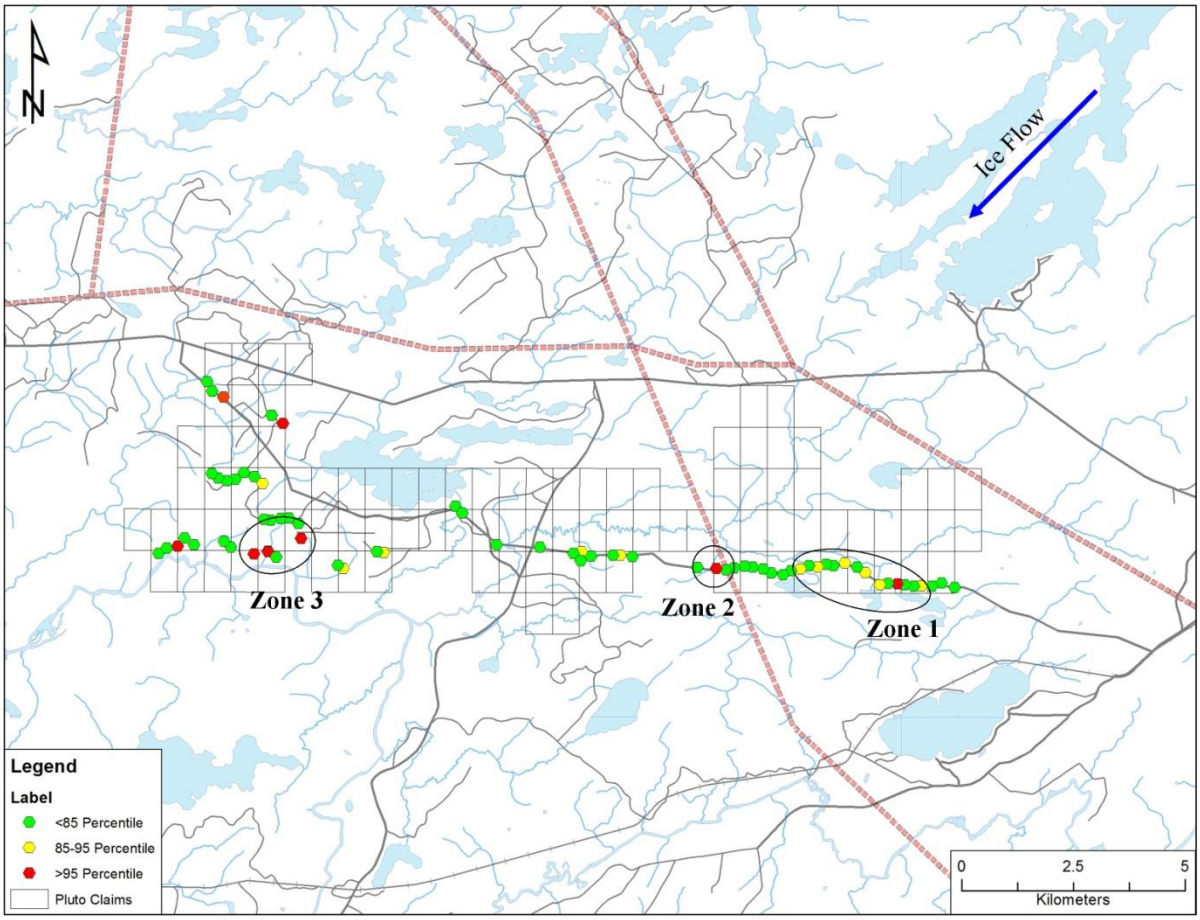

Figure 9: Percentile Values for selected Elements

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Preparation Methods

At the laboratory, samples were prepared by protocol Rx-1, which consists in drying, crushing (<7 kg) up to 90% passing 10 mesh, riffle splitting (250 g) and pulverizing (mild steel) to 95% passing 105µ.

11.2 Analyses

Base metal and other elements in till samples were assayed using 1E3 package from Actlabs, which consists in partial extraction using Aqua Regia. ICP-OES finish yield partial metal. A suite of 49 elements were also analyzed for some of the samples by aqua regia digestion and ICP analysis. The multi-element package comprised Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

Gold was assayed using the 1A2 Au package from Actlabs, which consists in AA fire assay. Only gold is analyzed in this package.

Duplicate samples were taken on the field, and routine duplicate and standard analyses were performed by the laboratory for the purposes of quality assurance and quality control.

11.3 Quality Control

Activation Laboratories Ltd (Actlabs) is an accredited laboratory meeting international standards ISO 9001:2000 with certification No. CERT-0032482, and the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Standard ISO/IFC170252005 accreditation No. A3200.

Four samples were duplicated on the field to test the reproducibility of the method. No blanks or standards were inserted during the till sampling campaign. Only routine duplicate and standard analyses performed by the laboratory were performed for the purposes of quality assurance and quality control. Results were verified multiple time.

Item 12: Data Verification

The exploration work discussed herein did not involve the systematic introduction of standard materials or duplicates in the sample series. Assay results recorded in the certificates of analysis were verified multiple times.

Four duplicate samples were taken to test the reproducibility of the method.

Table 3: Duplicate Results

Sample	Duplicate	Au	Cu	Zn
046	A	<5ppb	6ppm	20ppm
047	A	<5ppb	10ppm	26ppm
056	B	<5ppb	7ppm	20ppm
057	B	<5ppb	8ppm	21ppm
069	C	<5ppb	11ppm	26ppm
070	C	<5ppb	11ppm	30ppm
072	D	<5ppb	12ppm	23ppm
073	D	138ppb	14ppm	26ppm

For gold assays from duplicate D, the measured value largely differs between the two samples. (<5ppb vs 138ppb Au), which could be explained by a nugget effect (if gold nuggets are scarce in a sample, it is either present or absent). For the other elements (Cu and Zn), results are similar and within error margin of the analytical method.

Item 13 to 22: (Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing, Mineral Resource Estimates, Mineral Reserve Estimate, Mining Methods, Environmental Studies and Economic Analysis)

These sections are required for advanced properties and therefore, they do not apply to the Pluto Property.

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

Several companies are present in the immediate area of Pluto Property and are actively exploring for either gold and/or base metals. Note that the information regarding adjacent properties cannot be directly verified by the author and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization present within Pluto Property.

Maryse Property of Exploration Kintavar inc is located 1.8 km northwest of the property and includes the Alouette showing. This showing is located 3km northwest of the property and is 91m

long by 30m wide. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite, with nickel and cobalt sulfides and is disseminated in diorite and andesite. Best assay results returned 8.49g/t Au, 10.89g/t Ag (Marcotte, 1952) and 14.8% Cu on grab samples (Tessier, 1994).

Cavan Property next to the east limit of Pluto Property is held by Tomagold Corporation. It includes the Lac Cavan-Nord showing, 400 m east of the property. This Archean lode gold showing is hosted in andesitic basalts and the mineralization is found in quartz-pyrite veins within shear zones. Its size is about 91m by 30m and a similar proximal showing is about 200m by 15m. Chosen grab samples returned up to 12.30g/t Au, while drilling returned up to 1.37g/t Au over 1.4m (Larouche, 2009).

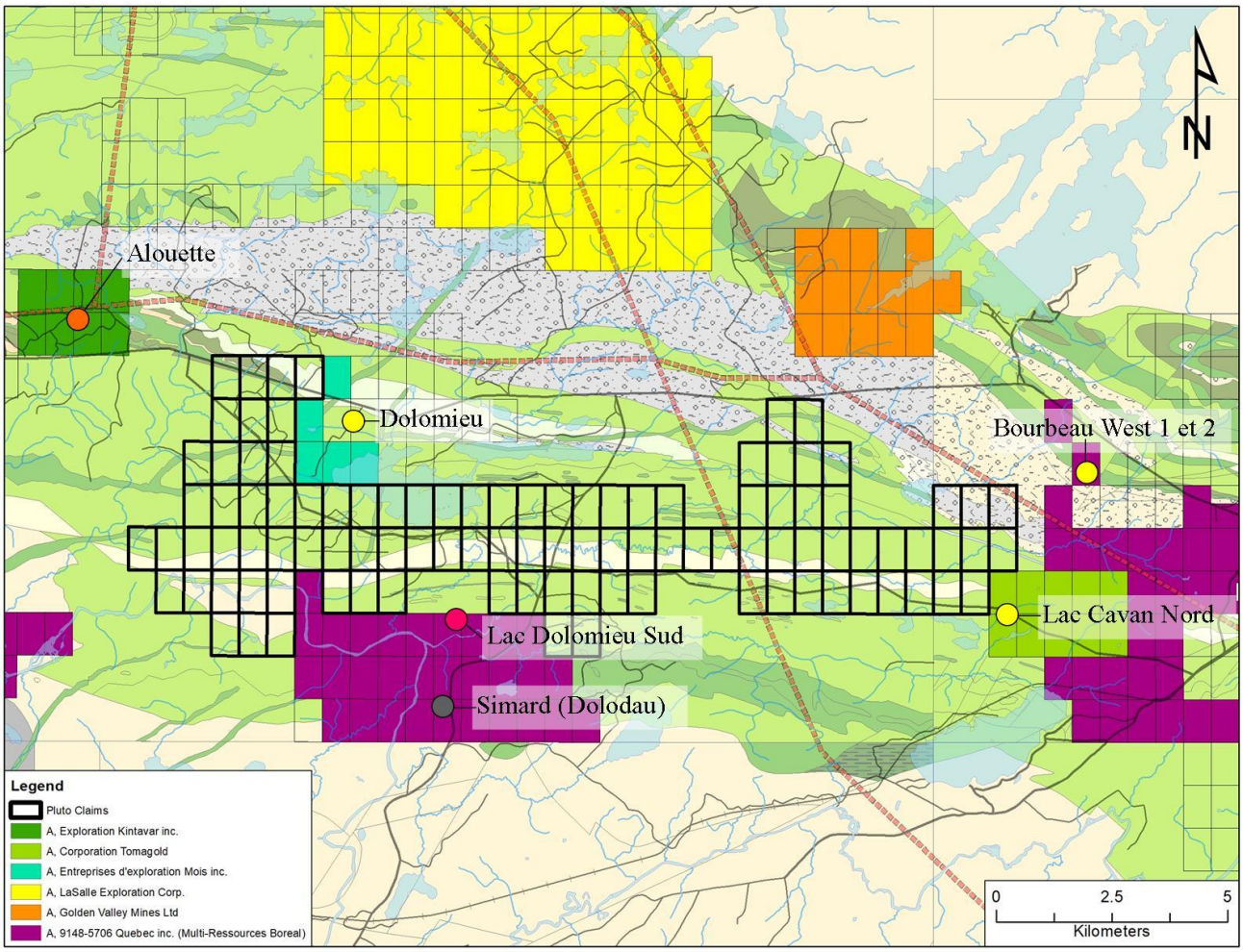

Figure 10: Adjacent properties

Miska Property of LaSalle Exploration Corp is located, 6 km north or Pluto Property.. Numerous gold anomalous values are reported in the Property surroundings and are associated to sericite alteration, porphyries, quartz veins or chloritic schist. Several NE faults are sub-parallel to the known gold-bearing Gwillim and Lamark mineralising faults.

Dolodau Property of Multi-Ressources Boréal is bordering the south limit of the property. This property includes the Simard (Au, W), Lac Dolomieu-Sud (Ag) and Oriana (REE) showings. Lac Dolomieu-Sud showing is less than one km south of the property. It is hosted in graphitic felsic tuffs and the mineralization consists of pyrite-pyrrhotite-bearing veinlets. Best assay returned up to 5.14g/t Ag and 0.24% Zn over 1.0m (Arseneau et al., 1979).

The Simard (Dolodau) showing is about 2km south of the property. This showing is in quartz vein associated with a shear zone hosted in gabbro sills intercalated with volcanoclastic rocks. Mineralization appears either as disseminated pyrite and magnetite in carbonate veins or as pyrite-quartz-carbonate veinlets. The shearzone extends in a north-northwest/ south-southeast direction and border the west limit of the syenitic pluton (Dolodau stock). Additional stripping was done in 2016 by Multi- Ressources Boréal for a length of about 100 m and returned several gold, silver and tungsten values. Scheelite was observed over the full length of the exposed shear zone with values ranging from 0.61% in a grab sample up to 14.9% over 0.6 m from a channel sample. A channel sample from the D-Sud stripped area returned 6.42 g/t Au and 30.9 g/t Ag over 0.4 m. Grab samples from the stripped areas, ranged from 0.4 to 30.2 g/t for gold and from 9 to 226 g/t for silver (Multi-Ressources Boréal's website).

Four historic mines are located in the Chapais area:

- The Perry Mine was operated from 1965 to 1991 and produced 9Mt at 2.16% Cu and 3.03g/t Au (Pilote, 1998). The probable and proven reserve were evaluated at 64,091t at 4.58%Cu, 0.58g/t Au and 21.94 g/t Ag in 1992.
- The Cook Mine was in production between 1977 and 1989. 1.084Mt of ore was extracted at 0.64% Cu and 5.02 g/t Au (MERN, 1988; MERN 1989).
- The Springer Mine extracted 12.5Mt of ore, grading 2.56% Cu and 1.23g/t Au since 1954 until the closing of the mine (1991). Total production was 517,126t of copper, 27,074kg of gold and 282,000kg of silver (MERN, 1990; Pilote, 1998). The probable and proven resources were evaluated at 2.22%Cu, 2.67g/t Au and 12.69g/t Ag in 1992.
- The Robitaille Mine (1970-1972) produced 196,858t of ore at 2.04% Cu , 0.53g/t Au and 11.21 g/t Ag. Total production was 37,000t of copper, 131kg of gold and 2,016kg of silver (Lavergne, 1985; Pilote, 1998).

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information about the property

Item 25: Interpretations and Conclusions

25.1: Interpretations

The two MERN targets at both sides of the property (the Houghton-Bordure and the Ruisseau Marquette-Nord) are positioned in the vicinity of the Kapunapotagen shear zone, defined as a deformation zone by the MERN and considered as highly prospective for VMS deposits. Based on the assumption that a potentially mineralized zone could be located along this shear zone in the continuity of the two targets defined on each side of Pluto Property, the geochemical survey of 2017 was emplaced down-ice of the shear zone. Punctual sources could be at the origin of the different geochemical anomalies for precious and base metals. Glacial drift indicates possible sources NE of the till lines, which are down ice of the contact between the felsic and mafic units.

Three zones appear to be of greater interest for the implementation of future exploration works. In the east portion of Pluto property, Zone 1 is located at the south contact between the felsic and basaltic units. A series of high-magnetic anomalies parallel to each other are located up-ice from the zone and could correspond to a sulfide-rich zone which would represent the potential source.

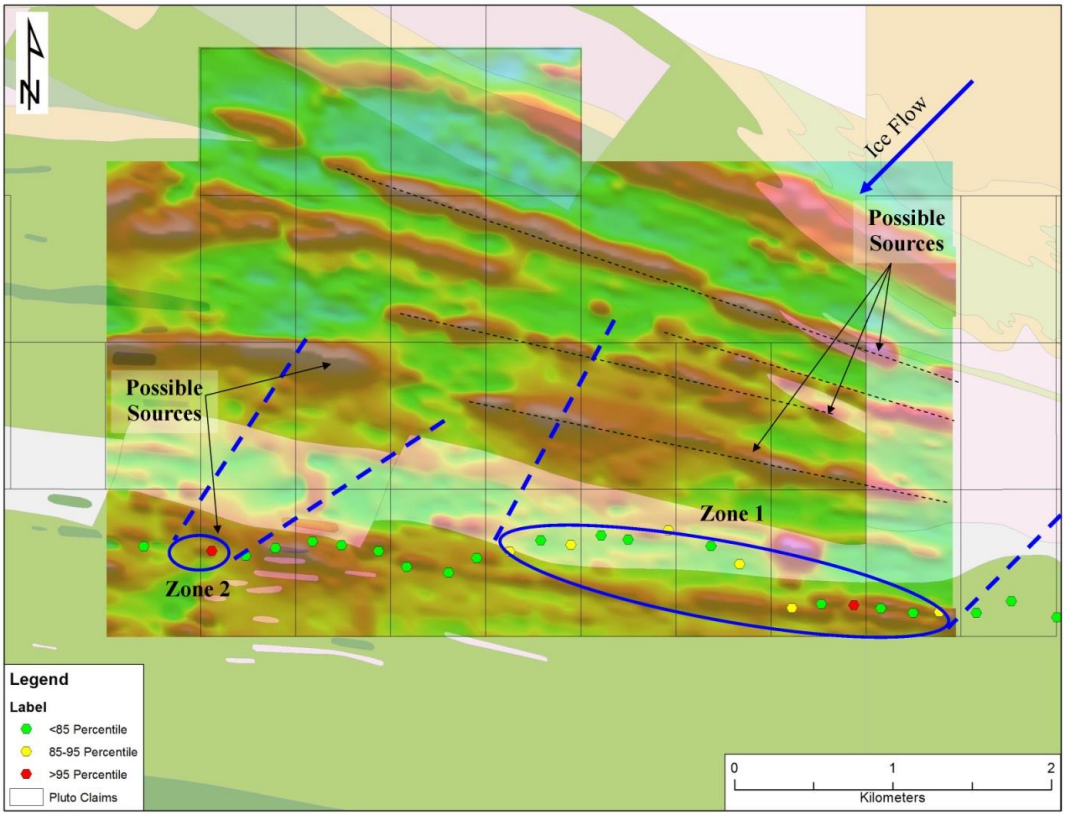

Figure 11: Geophysical Survey (TMI) and anomalous zones 1 and 2, East block

Zone 2 is southwest of a large magnetic anomaly, about 1 km northeast of the felsic unit and directly southwest of a weaker magnetic anomaly. This weaker but closer anomaly could be the most plausible source, since the gold and silver anomaly is punctual and very strong and could therefore reflect a more proximal source.

Zone 3 is southwest of a very sharp magnetic anomaly. The E-W anomaly is parallel to the contact between the felsic unit and the basalt and could correspond to a sulfide-rich source.

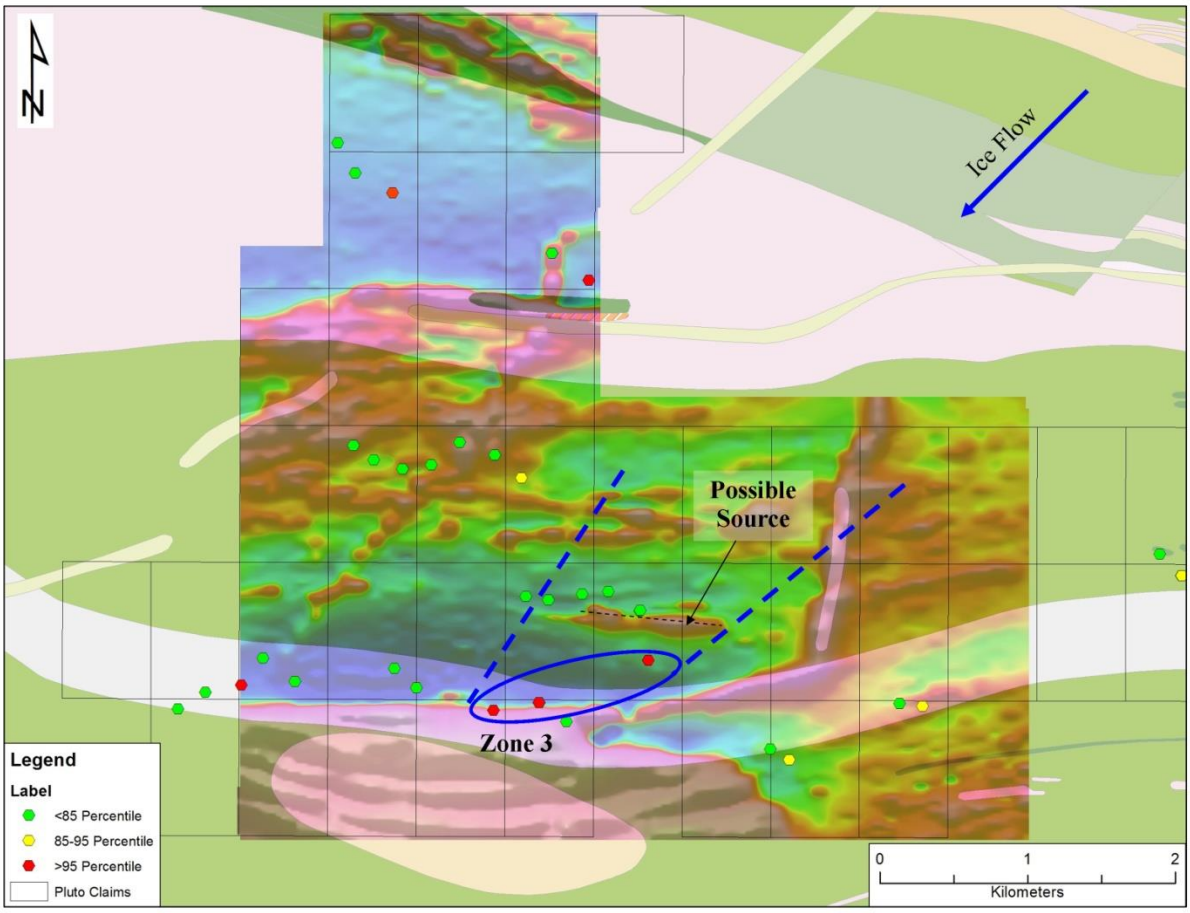

Figure 12: Geophysical Survey (TMI) and anomalous zone 3, West block

Geophysical interpretations of the magnetic survey yield a series of large E-W deformation corridors. Other N-S structures are also presents and the intersections of these two directional groups represents a good potential for mineralization, similar to Lac Bachelor (Fayole, 2016).

Other prospective sectors within the Pluto Property can be derived from the geophysical survey and includes structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones and could represent favorable targets.

The presence of a syenitic intrusion to the west of the property (Jean Luc Stock), with a strong magnetic expression, is also a good target for gold mineralization. Gold may be directly associated

with such type of intrusions but may also be mobilized along crosscutting shear zones and within quartz veins.

25.2 Conclusions

The property is located next to the Chapais-Chibougamau mining camp, the second largest camp in Quebec. It is located inside the Plan Nord territory, and is subjected to government credits for exploration and prospection. The property is easily accessed via the main road 113 and secondary (forestry) roads. Exploration can be done with pickup truck and ATV, which makes exploration easier, cheaper and less dependent on weather.

The property is located on geological units that are prospective for gold-rich stratiform sulphide deposits associated with volcanic rocks (VMS). Some of these prospective features were recently outlined by the MERN and include: 1) exhalite layers in the upper member of the Chrissie Formation; 2) the base of felsic rocks in the Queylus Member (Waconichi Formation) where transitional mafic volcanic rocks similar to those recognized at the Lemoine mine and Selco-Scott deposit occur and 3) along the contact between the rhyolites of the Blondeau Formation and the Bourbeau Sill (Leclerc et al. 2010).

Two cartographic targets were defined by the MERN east and west of the property. These two VMS targets are near the same lithological units that extends into the Property. More specifically, the east target, Ruisseau Marquette-Nord, is reported to be at the contact between the Allard and Scott Members of the Waconichi Formation (Dion 2009).

The Pluto Property has been historically sparsely explored for base and precious metal and historic assay results returned Cu-Zn-Au-Ag values. Some of the historic diamond drill holes returned visible sulfide mineralization. The presence of a VMS showing (Dolomieu-Sud) and Cu-Zn-Au-Ag mineralization in the vicinity of the Property indicate a good potential of discovery for this type of deposit within the limits of the Property. Recent exploration works completed at the Pluto property resulted in anomalous gold and base metals values in till samples and three distinct anomalous zones were outlined. The till survey targeted the Kapunapotagen zone, known to be prospective for VMS type of deposit as it is found at the contact between felsic and mafic volcanism.

The southwest area of Pluto property could be prospective for Intrusion-related type of deposit owing the location of the Jean Luc Stock, an intrusion of granodioritic to syenitic composition. The intersection of structures near these intrusions represents good targets for mineralization. The Property's geophysical survey revealed presence of such magnetic signature and their associated faulting near the north and east limit of the intrusion and this sector should be subjected to a

comprehensive structural interpretation. The gold showing of Multi Ressources Boréal (Dolodau) is spatially related to the Dolodau intrusive, within a nearby shear zone.

Item 26: Recommendations

Based on the favorable geological context of the property and the results of the till survey, the property clearly deserve follow-up works. In order to increase the level of information and investigate the potential of the Property for gold and base metals mineralisation, the following tasks are recommended with a detailed budget (Table 4):

- Follow-up survey on till anomalies

- Detailed mapping and structural study focusing on structural features outlined in the geophysical survey that are offsetting magnetic lineaments;

- Ground induced-polarization survey on potential source of the gold anomalies

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Phase I	**quant.**	**item**	**@**	**cost (C$)**
Field works (geologist)	3	days	$650.00	$1,950.00
Field works (technician)	3	days	$450.00	$1,350.00
Lodging and food	6	man-days	$175.00	$1,050.00
Field supply				$1,000.00
Detailed till sampling	105	samples	$350.00	$36,750.00
Ground IP/PP Survey	40	line-km	$1000.00	$40,000.00
Laboratory assay	105	samples	$65.00	$6,825.00
Maps and report	5	days	$650.00	$3,250.00
Contingency (approx 10%)				$9,000.00
Total				**$101,175.00**

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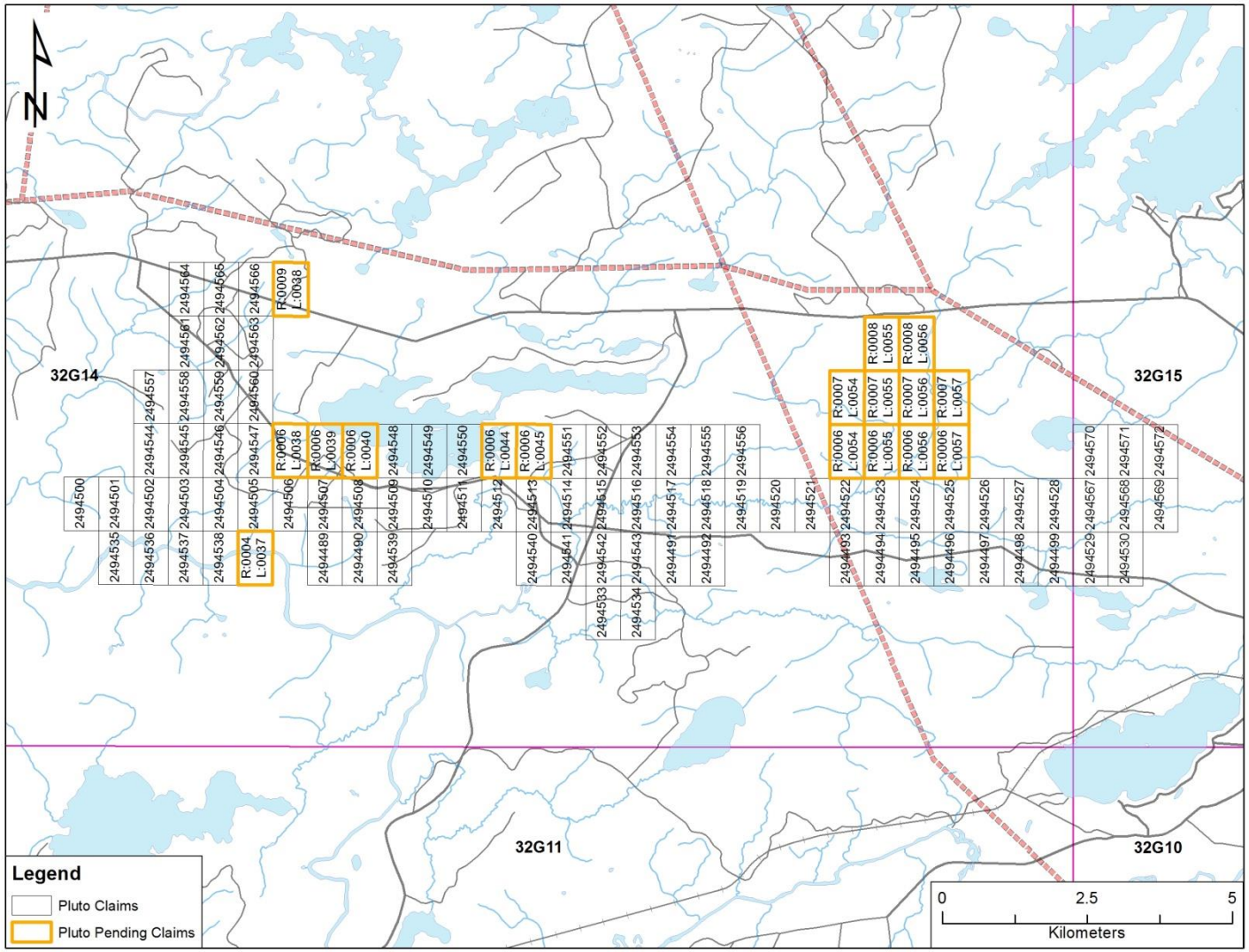
Appendix 1: Claim Location



Appendix 2: Claim List

Title Number	NTS Sheet	Range	Lot	Part	Surface (ha)	Expiry
2494489	32G14	4	39	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494490	32G14	4	40	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494491	32G14	4	49	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494492	32G14	4	50	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494493	32G14	4	54	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494494	32G14	4	55	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494495	32G14	4	56	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494496	32G14	4	57	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494497	32G14	4	58	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494498	32G14	4	59	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494499	32G14	4	60	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494500	32G14	5	32	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494501	32G14	5	33	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494502	32G14	5	34	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494503	32G14	5	35	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494504	32G14	5	36	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494505	32G14	5	37	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494506	32G14	5	38	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494507	32G14	5	39	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494508	32G14	5	40	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494509	32G14	5	41	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494510	32G14	5	42	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494511	32G14	5	43	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494512	32G14	5	44	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494513	32G14	5	45	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494514	32G14	5	46	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494515	32G14	5	47	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494516	32G14	5	48	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494517	32G14	5	49	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494518	32G14	5	50	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494519	32G14	5	51	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494520	32G14	5	52	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494521	32G14	5	53	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494522	32G14	5	54	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494523	32G14	5	55	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494524	32G14	5	56	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494525	32G14	5	57	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494526	32G14	5	58	0	55,58	2019-05-31

Title Number	NTS Sheet	Range	Lot	Part	Surface (ha)	Expiry
2494527	32G14	5	59	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494528	32G14	5	60	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494529	32G15	4	1	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494530	32G15	4	2	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494533	32G14	3	47	0	55,6	2019-05-31
2494534	32G14	3	48	0	55,6	2019-05-31
2494535	32G14	4	33	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494536	32G14	4	34	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494537	32G14	4	35	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494538	32G14	4	36	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494539	32G14	4	41	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494540	32G14	4	45	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494541	32G14	4	46	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494542	32G14	4	47	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494543	32G14	4	48	0	55,59	2019-05-31
2494544	32G14	6	34	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494545	32G14	6	35	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494546	32G14	6	36	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494547	32G14	6	37	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494548	32G14	6	41	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494549	32G14	6	42	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494550	32G14	6	43	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494551	32G14	6	46	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494552	32G14	6	47	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494553	32G14	6	48	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494554	32G14	6	49	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494555	32G14	6	50	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494556	32G14	6	51	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494557	32G14	7	34	0	55,56	2019-05-31
2494558	32G14	7	35	0	55,56	2019-05-31
2494559	32G14	7	36	0	55,56	2019-05-31
2494560	32G14	7	37	0	55,56	2019-05-31
2494561	32G14	8	35	0	55,55	2019-05-31
2494562	32G14	8	36	0	55,55	2019-05-31
2494563	32G14	8	37	0	55,55	2019-05-31
2494564	32G14	9	35	0	55,54	2019-05-31
2494565	32G14	9	36	0	55,54	2019-05-31
2494566	32G14	9	37	0	55,54	2019-05-31
2494567	32G15	5	1	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494568	32G15	5	2	0	55,58	2019-05-31
2494569	32G15	5	3	0	55,58	2019-05-31

Title Number	NTS Sheet	Range	Lot	Part	Surface (ha)	Expiry
2494570	32G15	6	1	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494571	32G15	6	2	0	55,57	2019-05-31
2494572	32G15	6	3	0	55,57	2019-05-31
Pending	32G14	4	37	0	55.59	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	38	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	39	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	40	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	44	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	45	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	56	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	57	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	7	56	0	55.56	32G14
Pending	32G14	7	57	0	55.56	32G14
Pending	32G14	8	55	0	55.55	32G14
Pending	32G14	8	56	0	55.55	32G14
Pending	32G14	9	38	0	55.54	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	55	0	55.57	32G14
Pending	32G14	7	54	0	55.56	32G14
Pending	32G14	7	55	0	55.56	32G14
Pending	32G14	6	54	0	55.57	32G14

Appendix 3: Location of till samples