NTS SHEET NUMBER 32C03
LAT: 48.021°N
Long: 77.1209°W

Technical Report

on the

Lac Matchi Property

Val-d'Or Mining Camp, Québec, Canada

FOR

Zenith Exploration Inc.

4550 Prime Street
North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V7K 2R4

BY

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc.
145 Walnut Street
London, ON
Tel: 1-519-433-6416

February 10, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

At the request of Zenith Exploration Inc. (the "Company" or "Zenith"), this report on the Lac Matchi Project (the "Property" or "Project") has been prepared to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential and make recommendations for future work on the Property. Zenith has also requested the report as part of the supporting documentation for the filing of a non-offering prospectus with the applicable securities commissions and for seeking a listing on the CSE: Canadian Stock Exchange.

Location

The Lac Matchi Property is situated approximately 55km east of Val-d'Or in the province of Québec and 500km north-west of the city of Montréal. The property is easily accessed via the Trans-Canadian Highway #117 that connects Montréal to Val-d'Or. The city of Val-d'Or is a major full-service center for exploration and mining activities in the region.

Description of Property

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in the Township of Pershing, approximately 55km east of Val-d'Or. It lies within NTS sheet 32C03. The property's center point is located at 341,858mE and 5,320,815mN (UTM Zone 18 Nad 83), 25km east of the village of Louvicourt.

Access to the Lac Matchi Property is by the paved Trans-Canadian Highway #117, which runs from the city of Montreal to Val-d'Or and onwards. Commercial flights are available daily from Montreal to Val-d'Or. Chemin Chimo, which starts at highway 117, passes roughly two kilometers south of the claims with a network of logging and other roads offering access to various areas of the claim block from this point. During the winter months, Chemin Chimo is not plowed from Chemin du Lac Guéguen eastward; from here the claims can be accessed by snowmobile.

The Property is characterized by a large hill (Montagne de la Tour Matchi Manitou) with its peak in the southern-most central claim. From here, the topography grades steeply towards the central claims and

then somewhat more gently towards the flats of the northern claims and the shores of Lac Matchi Manitou to the east. Vegetation consists predominantly of Boreal forest. Exploration efforts can be carried out year-round, however access is somewhat easier in the winter months when the ground is frozen and snow cover allows the use of snowmobiles.

Ownership

The twelve (12) claims comprising the Property were acquired through map designation and cover a total of 691.07 hectares. The dispositions are registered to Reza Mohammed and are held in trust for the beneficial owner: Doctors Investment Group Ltd.

Geology and Mineralization

The Lac Matchi Property is located at the eastern end of the Val-d'Or gold mining camp, approximately 12km northwest of the Grenville Front. The property overlies the Abitibi greenstone belt within the Val d'Or Formation of the Superior Province. The claims are centered on an east-west band of intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, andesites and basalts/amphibolites with the large Pershing-Manitou granitic intrusive covering all or parts of four of the northern claims. All the rocks on the property are of Archean age and belong to the Val d'Or Formation and the Trivio Group of the Abitibi Sub-Group. While diabase dykes of Proterozoic age are known to cut through the rocks in the area, none have been mapped on the property itself. Two regional-scale shear zones cut through the northern and central claim blocks in an east-west direction. A regional fault zone cuts the eastern claims from North to South.

Gold mineralization in the area is typically found in quartz veins located proximal to feldspar porphyries associated with shear zones and sulphides such as Pyrite, Arsenopyrite and Pyrrhotite. At the Chimo Mine ten kilometers to the west, gold was formed within the iron formation and subsequently remobilized and re-deposited in one of two ways: in lenses of semi-massive Arsenopyrite and Pyrrhotite adjacent to the iron formation, or in quartz lenses and veinlets within strongly sheared and altered volcanics with disseminated sulphides. While far less common, base metal showings do occur in the area with Silver, Copper and Zinc found in shear zones flooded by silica and carbonate.

Project Status

The Abitibi region has been extensively explored and mined since the early 20th century with exploration around the Lac Matchi Property dating back to the 1940's when positive results from drilling by Chimo Mines Ltd. created interest in the area. Since then, numerous exploration companies, individuals as well as the Québec Government have completed multiple ground and airborne geophysical surveys (electromagnetic, VLF-EM and magnetic), geological mapping and sampling as well as diamond drilling and trenching. The property itself has been the subject of numerous geophysical and geological surveys. Exploration in 2017 included ground-based geophysical surveys and soil sampling. There has been no advanced exploration or mining performed on this property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2017 exploration work completed by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (EFU) identified several potential targets for further investigation. The soil sampling program returned multiple samples with anomalous gold-in-soil values of up to 59ppb Au. The soils also had maximum values of 5.2ppm Ag, 62 ppm Cu, 336ppm Ni (with several >114ppm Ni), and 102ppm Zn. These anomalous values warrant further investigation through additional soil sampling on a tightly spaced grid to allow contouring for targeting purposes. The ground mag survey also identified several weak conductors that require follow up. It is recommended that the soil and geophysical anomalies should be further investigated. A soil sampling grid with tighter line spacing should be completed in areas with anomalous assay results. A supplemental ground magnetometer survey with decreased line spacing would permit accurate interpretation of the data. Section 26 presents a budget for a single phase of exploration that would follow up on the soil and geophysical anomalies.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This technical report on the Lac Matchi Property has been prepared by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. at the request of Zenith. The report summarizes previous work, analyzes the exploration potential of the Property and makes recommendations for future work. Zenith also requested the report as part of the supporting documentation for the filing of a non-offering prospectus with the applicable securities commissions and for seeking a listing on the Canadian Stock Exchange.

This report is based on a review of all data generated by the 2017 exploration program, in addition to all historical data available on the online databases (SIGÉOM and Examine) of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN). The status and details of the claims discussed within this

report were verified using the MERN's GESTIM database. As a result of the 2017 program, a total of $107,369 was applied to the claims of the Lac Matchi Property.

The author relied on data provided by:

- Rocheleau, et al., 1987. Synthèse stratigraphique, paléogéographique et gitologique du Secteur Vauquelin, Pershing et Haig. Referenced for information on the regional geology and structural information contained within section 7.
- Exploration history of the property in section 6 is based on information from the SIGÉOM database of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec, a database of reports and assessment work files at http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca. This website was accessed multiple times between October 15th and 31st 2017.
- Websites for Ressources Cartier, Globex Mining and Khalkos Exploration for information regarding their respective deposits for section 23 on Adjacent Properties. Websites were accessed March 5th, 2017.
- The status, area and ownership of the claims contained within section 4 were verified on the GESTIM database at http://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca, accessed in October 2017. The claims were found to be in good standing.

The Lac Matchi Property was visited by Abby Peterson, P. Geo., author and "qualified person" under the terms of National Instrument 43-101, on February 17th and 18th, 2017. Ms. Peterson visited the southern claims to inspect soil sampling locations as well as access and infrastructure. All sampling procedures were also reviewed with the Project Manager.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on experts who are not qualified persons for information concerning legal, environmental, political or tax matters in preparing this technical report. This report does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal or any other opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement detailed in section 4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lac Matchi Property is located on NTS sheet 32C03 within Pershing Township and is centered at latitude 48.021°N and longitude -77.1209°W, and UTM 341,858mE and 5,320,815mN, UTM Zone 18 Nad 83.

The property is located at the eastern limit of the Val-d'Or mining camp, 55km east of the city of Val-d'Or and 25km east of the town of Louvicourt. The property is 2km north of Chemin Chimo which runs from the Trans-Canadian highway #117, providing year-round access to the claims. Chemin Chimo is maintained most of the year for vehicular access, however in winter months the road is not maintained east of Chemin du Lac Guéguen and the claims must be accessed by snowmobile. The Route Croinor Rivière Saint-Félix runs N-S parallel to the claims and offers access to the northern portion of the Property. Val-d'Or is a major full-service center for exploration in the region and offers daily flights to and from Montreal.

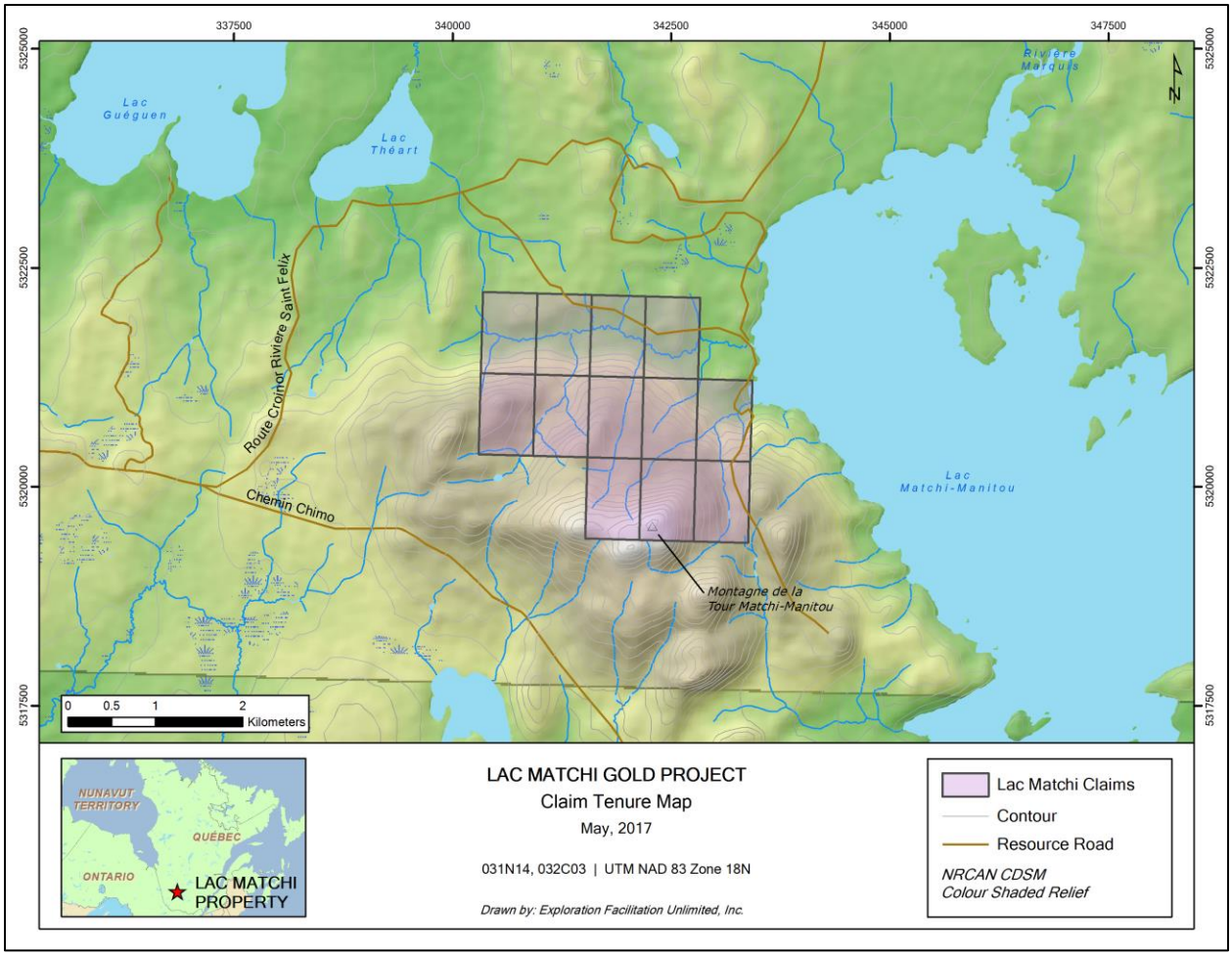


FIGURE 1. LAC MATCHI PROPERTY LOCATION.

The Lac Matchi Property is comprised of twelve (12) claims acquired through map designation, totalling 691.07. The dispositions are registered to Reza Mohammed and are held in trust for the beneficial owner: Doctors Investment Group Ltd., ("the Optionor."). The identification numbers and areas of the claims can be found in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 MINERAL CLAIMS OF THE LAC MATCHI PROPERTY

Claim Number	Ownership	Size (ha.)	Acquired	Expires
CDC2472601	Reza Mohammed	57.60	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472602	Reza Mohammed	57.60	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472603	Reza Mohammed	57.60	2017-01-17	2019-01-16

CDC2472604	Reza Mohammed	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472605	Reza Mohammed	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472606	Reza Mohammed	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472607	Reza Mohammed	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472608	Reza Mohammed	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472609	Reza Mohammed	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472610	Reza Mohammed	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472611	Reza Mohammed	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472612	Reza Mohammed	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
	Total:	691.07		

On December 11, 2017, Zenith Exploration Inc. entered into an Option Agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Matchi Project from Doctors Investment Group Ltd.

To earn the 100% interest Zenith paid $20,000 to the owner, with a further $10,000 due in six months after the “Effective Date”, this being the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin giving notice of the approval by the Exchange of the listing of the Shares of Zenith Exploration Inc. on the facilities of the Exchange and the acceptance by the Exchange of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated by the Option Agreement.

Zenith has also agreed to pay an additional $25,000 on or before that date which is twelve months after the Effective Date and $250,000 on or before the date that is twenty-four months after the Effective date. In the event that the Effective Date is later than June 30, 2018, Zenith shall pay an additional $25,000 to the owner.

In addition, Zenith must issue 200,000 common shares, 100,000 common shares, 500,000 common shares and 750,000 common shares within five days, six months, twelve months and twenty-four months after the Effective Date respectively.

Zenith is also obligated to complete no less than $250,000 and $750,000 in exploration expenditures within fourteen months and twenty-eight months of the Effective Date.

There are no land claim issues, ownership disputes pending on the property or environmental concerns/liabilities. The claims have not been surveyed by the Optionor while in their possession. The claims give the company the rights to explore and identify resources below the bedrock, but do not include surface rights.

The claims must be renewed every two years on their expiration date, at which time renewal fees must be paid in order to maintain ownership. Each claim also requires a minimum number of dollars spent on exploration work over the two-year period, with a report describing the works performed due sixty (60) days before the renewal date of said claims. If works are not performed, the owner may pay an amount varying between 100-200% of the amount required to be spent on the claims in order to be able to renew the claims. If an excess of money has been spent on claims, the amount can be credited forward (over a maximum of six (6) renewal cycles) and/or can be applied to any other claims still requiring expenditures, as long as those claims are within a 4.5km radius of the claim posting an excess in spending

For the Lac Matchi Property, the total renewal fees for the twelve claims amount to $769.08 while the work expenditures required total $9,360. The total excess of work credits for the Lac Matchi property equal $97,240.

The Québec Government requires that the owner of the claims consult the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) as soon as exploration work requires cutting down any size or type of tree or the construction of permanent structures on the claims. For example, line-cutting and diamond drilling would require the acquisition of a permit (Permis d'intervention) as well as First Nations consultations before any work can begin. It also requires hiring a forestry technician to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut during the work in order to assess the proper stumpage fees to be paid.

There are no formally registered land owners on the claims. There is no current commercial logging in the area, therefore there are no known restrictions to land-use on the claims. However, as per Québec law, notice must be provided to the local community 30 days prior to performing any exploration work on the claims.

Due to the fact that First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on the claims (construction, diamond drilling, line cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that breaks in

communications between the government and First Nations could result in delays with issuing permits required to begin work. There are no other known risks or factors that could affect the ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lac Matchi Property is located approximately 55km east of Val-d'Or and 25km east of the town of Louvicourt. The property is accessed via Chemin Chimo, a road that runs east from the Trans-Canadian highway (#117 from Val-d'Or) towards Lac Matchi-Manitou, passing within two kilometers of the southern claim boundary. The Route Croinor Rivière Saint-Félix is a N-S road that parallels the claims, providing additional access to the northern portion of the Property. Val-d'Or is an important economic center for the region, with a population of 32,000 and daily flights and bus service from Montreal.

Access to the claims is somewhat complicated. The northern line of claims is bisected from east to west by a river feeding into Lac Matchi. The only road that crosses the Property proper is north of the river. Access to the south of the river must be done by foot or ATV in summer or snowmobile in winter. A road passes along the eastern-most claims, however it's status is unknown.

The property is located within the municipality of Val-d'Or in Pershing Township on NTS sheet 32C03. The property's central point is located at 48.021° latitude and -77.1209° longitude.

The Lac Matchi Property is characterized by a large hill (Montagne de la Tour Matchi Manitou) with its peak in the southern-most central claim. From here, the topography grades steeply towards the central claims and then somewhat more gently towards the flats of the northern claims and the shores of Lac Matchi Manitou to the east. The property is at an elevation of approximately 370m above sea level with the highest point on the claims at approximately 530m above sea level. Bedrock is overlain by layers of sand and gravel with thin soil cover and sparse vegetation. Rock exposure on the claims is limited, with less than 5% outcrop. Vegetation consists predominantly of Boreal forests. Streams and lakes flow north into the Louvicourt River, then on to the Bell River which flows into James Bay.

Climate data is from Environment Canada's Climate Normals metadata, collected at the Val-d'Or meteorological station between 1971 and 2000 (http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/ accessed October 9, 2017).

The region experiences a continental climate with average daily temperatures of -17.2°C in January, 17.2°C in July and an annual average of 1.2°C. The daily minimum was -23.5°C in January and the daily maximum was 23.4°C in July. Peak rainfall occurs in July with an average of 95.4mm and a total of 635.2mm for the year. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 61.0cm and a total annual snowfall of 300.4cm. Annual precipitation is 914.0mm. Work at Lac Matchi can be performed year-round, however areas of the property covered in wetlands, swamps, or water would be best explored in the fall when ground water levels are at their lowest, or in the winter months when the ground is frozen and access is easier.

6.0 HISTORY

The earliest reconnaissance work in the area was completed under the direction of Robert Bell during his survey of the Bell River, completed between 1887 and 1896. The results of this reconnaissance work were published in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada (vol. III, pt. 1A, 1887-88, p. 22-27; vol. III, pt. A, 1895, p. 75-81; and vol. IX, pt A, 1896, p. 66-67).

Claims in the Lac Matchi area were first staked in 1924 by the Nipissing Mines company. They carried out early prospecting work before optioning the grounds to various entities in the 1930's. GM14043 (Kerr, 1964) mentions the first discovery in the area occurring in 1924 on land later held by the Russian Kid Mining group. This discovery does not fall on the claims of the Lac Matchi Property.

In 1951, an electromagnetic survey was completed in the Lac Matchi-Manitou area on behalf of East Sullivan Mines Ltd. The survey covered all or part of the eight (8) eastern-most claims of the Lac Matchi Property, identifying several conductive zones in the rocks immediately to the east of the property and beneath Lac Matchi-Manitou.

In December of 1954, a large airborne geophysical survey was completed covering parts of Pershing and Vauquelin Townships which included the entire Lac Matchi Property. The main relevant finding of this survey was the discovery of a significant electromagnetic anomaly trending approximately E-W, located roughly two kilometers south of the Property.

There appears to have been little to no work completed on the property between 1954 and 1981, aside from a general geological mapping project undertaken by the Ministère des Richesses Naturelles in 1972, which focused primarily on the Pershing-Manitou batholith as well as land to the north of the

Property. No additional documents outlining work done during this period for the area have been found by the author.

By 1981, all or parts of the property appear to have been acquired by Bluesky Resources Ltd. as part of their "Vauper project", which mostly consisted of claims overlying the Pershing-Manitou batholith to the north. In the spring of 1981, VLF electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the batholith, which overlapped with the north-eastern corner of the Lac Matchi property. Seven targets outlined by the VLF survey were drilled the same year. None of the drill holes fall on the Lac Matchi Property.

Bluesky continued exploration on the Pershing-Manitou batholith into 1982 with the company now renamed Bluesky Oil and Gas Ltd. An aeromagnetic survey was completed outlining a further five drill targets within shear zones or conductors, two of which contained gold mineralization. None of the drill holes fall on the Lac Matchi property.

By 1983, the claims comprising the Vauper project appear to have been taken over by Redford Resources Inc. In this year Redford Resources completed a VLF and Mag study of the large property, which overlapped partially or completely with the 10 northern claims of the present-day Lac Matchi property. 106 magnetic anomalies were identified, most of which were determined to be of little to no interest. The following year, with the Vauper project now under the control of Yorbeau Ressources Inc., a follow-up magnetometer and EM program was undertaken. In the fall of 1984, Yorbeau completed additional geophysical work, as well as a geochemical study and drill program. Due to the low percentage of outcrop in the region, the drill program was used to supplement their geochemical sampling program. By November of that year, 47 drill holes were completed totalling approximately 8,200m. Two of those drill holes are located within the Lac Matchi Property (V84-43 and V84-44, GM41511) and were drilled into the Pershing-Manitou Batholith. The results of the drilling are not included in the associated report.

In 1985, a report by Paul E. Dumont for "CLAIMS PROVOST" details a week-long magnetometer survey completed in an area overlapping the 6 northwestern claims of the Lac Matchi Property (GM47285). In the southwestern portion of these claims, the survey outlined a major magnetic anomaly with a north-east trend but is otherwise inconclusive. The next year (1986), 78 soil samples spaced 200 ft. apart were taken on the western 3rd of the claims, four of which contained anomalous gold values (43ppb Au, 24ppb Au, 17pbb Au, and 12ppb Au). Three of these samples were found to follow a north-north-east trend, correlating with a region of high copper values in the soil. Further soil sampling (78 samples at 200ft) on the rest of the claims in 1988 did not yield any notable results, though a mag survey completed

at the same time identified an anomalous north-west trend which correlated with the previous gold values obtained. A major magnetic anomaly was found to run parallel to the north-east trending creek, which Dumont suggests could indicate a fault along the creek; favourable for gold occurrences.

In 1988 Yorbeau Resources commissioned a 1:20000 scale LANDSAT survey of the Pershing-Manitou batholith (GM48029). The main findings of this survey included the outlining of conjugate shear systems associated with the Cadillac Malarctic break, a NE-SE diabase and/or fault system, a NW-SE tensional fracture and/or fault system, and a N-S diabase and/or fault system. These findings indicate that the Pershing-Manitou and nearby Bourlamaque batholiths have very similar fracture patterns. The Bourlamaque batholith's ENE-NSW shear trend is mineralized and hosts several gold mines; a possible indication of similar potential in the Pershing-Manitou batholith.

This same year Yorbeau undertook a second diamond drilling program on its Vauper Property, this time completing 29 holes totalling 4664.9 meters, two of which are located on the present-day Lac Matchi claims (V88-69 and V88-70 to 64m and 97.23m respectively). Both holes were targeting VLF anomalies, and both intersected chlorite and hematite altered shear zones. The Au values for both holes are listed as 'trace' and no additional assay results could be found (GM48791).

From the late 1980s to the 2000s, the Lac Matchi Property experienced limited exploration with most of the work being either compilation work performed by the Ministry or broad-scale geophysical surveys that encompassed the claims. The eastern half of Vauquelin Township was mapped as part of a large-scale mapping effort completed by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Quebec in 1986 (Rocheleau et al., 1987). It was covered by airborne geophysical surveys including Megatem II surveys flown between 2001 and 2003 (DP2008-41) by Fugro on behalf of several mining companies.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The Lac Matchi Property lies at the southeastern end of the Val-d'Or Mining Camp, just north of the major Cadillac Tectonic Zone (CTZ) and approximately 12km northwest of the Grenville Front. The property is also at the southern end of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province, Abitibi sub-province. The rocks of the region are all Archean in age apart from cross-cutting Proterozoic dykes. The rocks are sub-divided into two volcano-sedimentary packages separated by a shear zone which represents the eastern extension of the Cadillac Tectonic Zone. The first assemblage corresponds to the

eastern extension of the Motte-Vassan depression which is made up of the rock of the Dubuisson and Caste Formations of the Malarctic Group, overlain by the Jacola, Val-d'Or and Héva Formations. The second assemblage corresponds to the Villebon depression and includes rocks from the Villebon, Pontiac and Trivio Groups. The rocks are oriented WNW-ESE, dip steeply to the north and have a younging direction towards the south (Folco, 1988). Numerous mafic to felsic stocks, plutons, dykes and sills intrude the rocks of the region, representing a series of syn- to post-volcanic and deformation events. The northeastern corner of the property overlies the granitic Pershing-Manitou pluton.

Local Geology

The property overlies the eastern-most extent of the Val-d'Or Formation which has an east-west orientation and variable width of 5 to 8km, extending from the city of Val-d'Or to the Grenville front. The Val-d'Or Formation is host to the bulk of the gold deposits of the Val-d'Or mining camp. The Val-d'Or Formation is characterized by felsic to intermediate pyroclastic rocks. The pyroclastic units are inter-fingered with Andesitic to Basaltic flows that can be massive, pillowed or brecciated. The area was also intruded by pre-deformation mafic and felsic plutons, dykes and sills. The most notable felsic intrusive in the area is the Bevcon pluton, a granodiorite to quartz-diorite pluton some 12km^2 in size. Other felsic intrusions include feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes as well as granodiorite to tonalite dykes that can be 20 to 30 m thick. Mafic intrusions include meter-thick diorite and gabbro lenses, often intercalated with the lavas. These lenses can be weakly mineralized with disseminated Pyrite and Pyrrhotite. The Vicour Sill is a 7km long pre-deformation intrusion with an E-W direction that cuts the Val-d'Or Formation near it's contact with the Héva Formation, west of the Lac Matchi Property.

The post-tectonic Pershing-Manitou granitic batholith intrudes the Val-d'Or Formation in four claims of the Lac Matchi Property. The batholith is the most important intrusion in the region and is almost 100km^2 in size. Outcropping of the batholith tends to form large buttes, especially around Lac Guéguen. Elsewhere, outcrops are rare.

Metamorphism in the region is predominantly greenschist facies. However, as one approaches the Grenville Front, metamorphism gradually increases to amphibolite facies. Contact metamorphism has

also been observed around the Pershing-Manitou batholith with a contact aureole at amphibolite facies as well.

The region has been subjected to three deformation events. The first event created localized isoclinal folds that have been noted along the Cadillac Tectonic Zone around the Chimo Mine area. This event also created S1, a schistosity that is difficult to identify due overprinting by the much stronger regional deformation D2. S1 has mostly been identified in sedimentary rocks and some pyroclastic units. The main event, D2, is responsible for the E-W tectonic fabric, the main folds P2 and the dominant schistosity S2. This deformation event is associated with tight isoclinal folds oriented E-W that generally plunge to the NE. Shear zones that parallel the axial planes of the folds are also associated with D2. S2 is parallel to the axial planes of the P2 folds, the E-W shear zones and the flattening of geological features such as pillows, fragments, crystals and vesicles. A regional post-deformation phase created a network of NE dextral kinks and NNW sinistral kinks. NE-SW open folds that plunge to the NE are also associated with this third phase. S3 is characterized by crenulation cleavage that gradually turns into shearing as one approaches the Grenville Front. Large E-W shear zones are interpreted as regional faults.

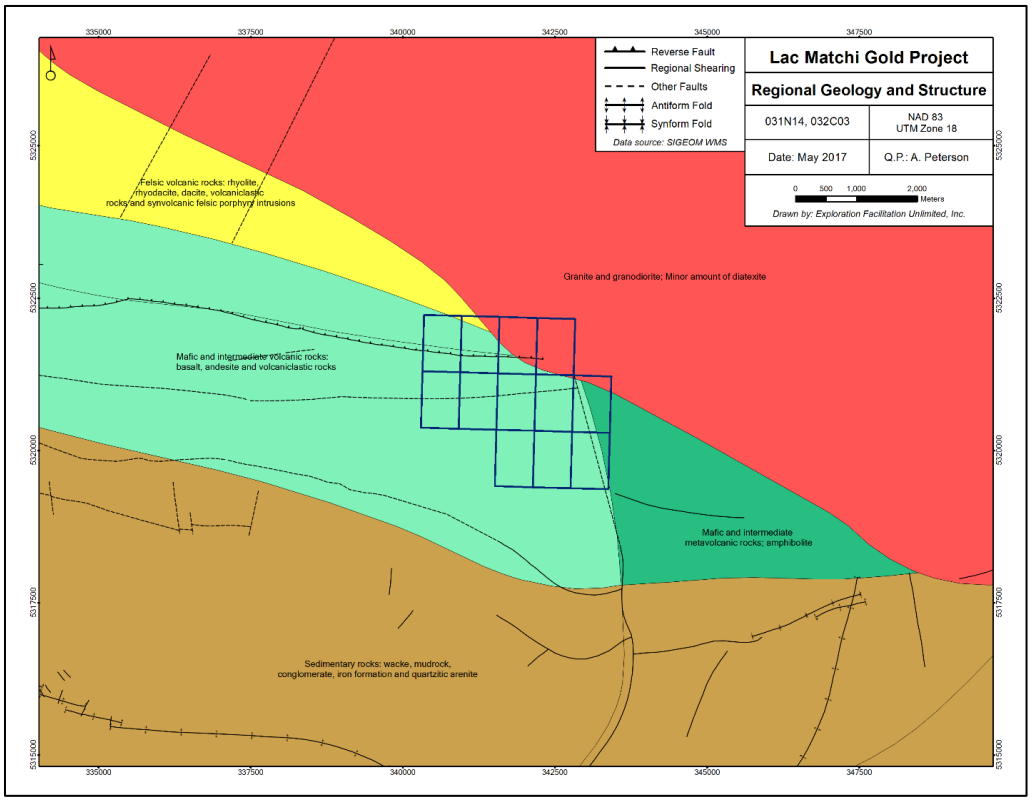


FIGURE 2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY, LAC MATCHI PROPERTY.

Property Geology

The Lac Matchi Property overlies rocks of the Val-d'Or Formation, the Trivio Group and the Pershing-Manitou Batholith. The Property straddles the contact between the La Motte – Vassan and Villebon depressions, the trace of which roughly follows the regional shear that cuts through the central claims. The Val-d'Or Formation is characterized by the appearance of explosive volcanism which accompanies the more effusive lavas, with compositions ranging from basalts to rhyodacites and even rhyolites. It is composed of three bands of pyroclastic rocks intercalated with volcanic flows. The most common facies in the pyroclastic units are block or lapilli tuffs and crystal tuffs with plagioclase. Beds range in thickness from dm- to m-size. The lavas alternate between massive to sometimes vesicular flows at the base covered by pillowed or brecciated flows, with brecciated flows being the dominant facies. The rocks of the Val-d'Or Formation are representative of a calc-alkaline phase of volcanism within the Val-d'Or Domain.

The property is cut by several E-W shear zones; one regional-scale structure that extends for over 7km in strike-length and has demonstrated a reverse sense of movement, and another dextral regional fault to the south, similar in strike length. A probable regional fault zone cuts the easternmost claims in a N-S direction, roughly following the boundary of the amphibolite facies in the Trivio group.

At surface, the property is mostly covered by sand and gravel with less than 5% outcropping.

Mineralization

The region surrounding the Lac Matchi Property is host to anomalous gold values with lesser silver and base metal values. This is evidenced by the presence of numerous gold, silver, copper and Zinc showings on properties proximal to the claims, including the Forsan gold showing (132,000t @ 3.52 g/t, Khalkos), the Chimo gold Mine (historically produced 379,012 ounces of gold) and the Nordeau gold deposit (historical inferred mineral resource of 225,342t @ 4.17 g/t Au). Gold deposits in the area are distributed throughout the different Formations; Chimo and Nordeau are in the Groupe de Trivio while the Forsan showing is in the Val-d'Or Formation. However, all deposits and showings have one thing in common: structure. The various mineralized zones are present as quartz veins and lenses that are associated with shears, faults, tension gashes or tectonic breccias that occur along lithological contacts with marked differences in competence. These E-W deformation zones and their related metasomatism are directly associated with most of the mineralization in the region. In most cases, the gold occurs as

free gold within the quartz veins and lenses, with a small proportion (<20%) occurring as fracture fill in sulphide minerals such as Pyrite and Arsenopyrite. The main showings and deposits in the region indicate a complex history of metasomatism with alteration zones that include: Carbonate, silica, sericite, tourmaline and sulphides. The two most important sulphides are Pyrite (with late Chalcopyrite) and Arsenopyrite (MB87-52).

Silver and base metal showings in the region are far less common than gold, however several occur within 10km of the Lac Matchi Property. These deposits occur in various volcanic units such as breccias and agglomerates, often within quartz veins containing sulphides. Sulphides include Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Sphalerite and Chalcopyrite as either disseminations or semi-massive to massive bands that are cm- to dm-sized.

1.5km to the east of the Lac Matchi Property, the Matchi-Manitou Ouest showing returned an assay of 9.97% Zn in 1936. The mineralization occurs in irregular bands of banded-iron-formation interstratified with tuffaceous rocks and intersected by feldspar porphyry dykes (SIGEOM website).

10km west of the Lac Matchi Property, on the same large-scale E-W shear zone that cuts through the claims, the VO-96-6 showing is comprised of three zones of massive sulphides up to 3cm thick. The showing was discovered through diamond drilling and returned assays of up to 4.42% Cu and 38.9 g/t Ag over 0.35m, 2.84% Zn over 0.32m, 9.7g/t Ag over 1.46m, 8.0% Zn and 13.2 g/t Ag over 1.05m and 8.1% Zn and 6.9% Ag over 0.78m (results taken from SIGEOM website).

The Lac Matchi Property has two of the main ingredients for anomalous metal values; Intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, a large-scale intrusion and structure. Most of rocks on the property belong the Val-d'Or Formation, rocks that host the bulk of the gold showings and deposits of the Val-d'Or mining camp. The shear zones that cross the central part of the claim block have associated metal deposits, making them prime targets for exploration efforts.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Lac Matchi Property was investigated for both gold and base metal mineralization. The large deformation corridors that cut through the central part of the claims were interpreted as favourable structures for anomalous lode gold mineralization while the presence of felsic volcanics showed potential for VMS style deposits. Gold and zinc showings occur adjacent to the Lac Matchi Property. At

Lac Matchi, the Pershing-Manitou batholith intruded felsic to intermediate tuffs and lavas and may have favored the circulation of mineralized fluids along the contacts between the different units as well as along secondary shear zones that bound various lithological units.

The Lac Matchi Property's historical exploration efforts consisted predominantly of broad-scale geological mapping and sampling programs in addition to ground and airborne geophysical surveys. Only four short diamond drill holes were completed on the property prior to 2017. Due to the limited amount of sub-surface work and limited outcrop exposure, mineralization type, location, width and continuity on the property is still unknown although potential is quite good.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Between January 31, 2017 and February 21, 2017, Exploration Facilitation Unlimited conducted field work on the Lac Matchi Property in conjunction with Canexplor Management Ltd. The field program consisted primarily of geophysical surveys (magnetometer and beep mat) with soil samples taken as a complementary data set.

Mag Survey

A ground magnetometer survey was completed on the Lac Matchi property from February 7th to 17th, 2017. The magnetometer survey was completed using a GSM-19V Overhauser Magnetometer built by GEM of Toronto, Ontario. Magnetic diurnal was monitored with a GMS-19 base station. The raw magnetic readings were downloaded with the magnetic diurnal corrections subsequently applied. The survey, which covered six (6) of the twelve (12) claims, consisted of 19.9 line-km over ten (10) lines for a total of 1,537 magnetic readings.

The raw data was sent to Jean M. Hubert, Eng. in Quebec, for interpretation. The results of the survey outlined several magnetic formations trending N-S in the eastern part of the claims, and NE-SW in the western portion. These bodies appear to be approximately 100m-150m in width and around 500m in length. Figure 3 is an interpretation of the magnetic survey with E-W survey lines shown.

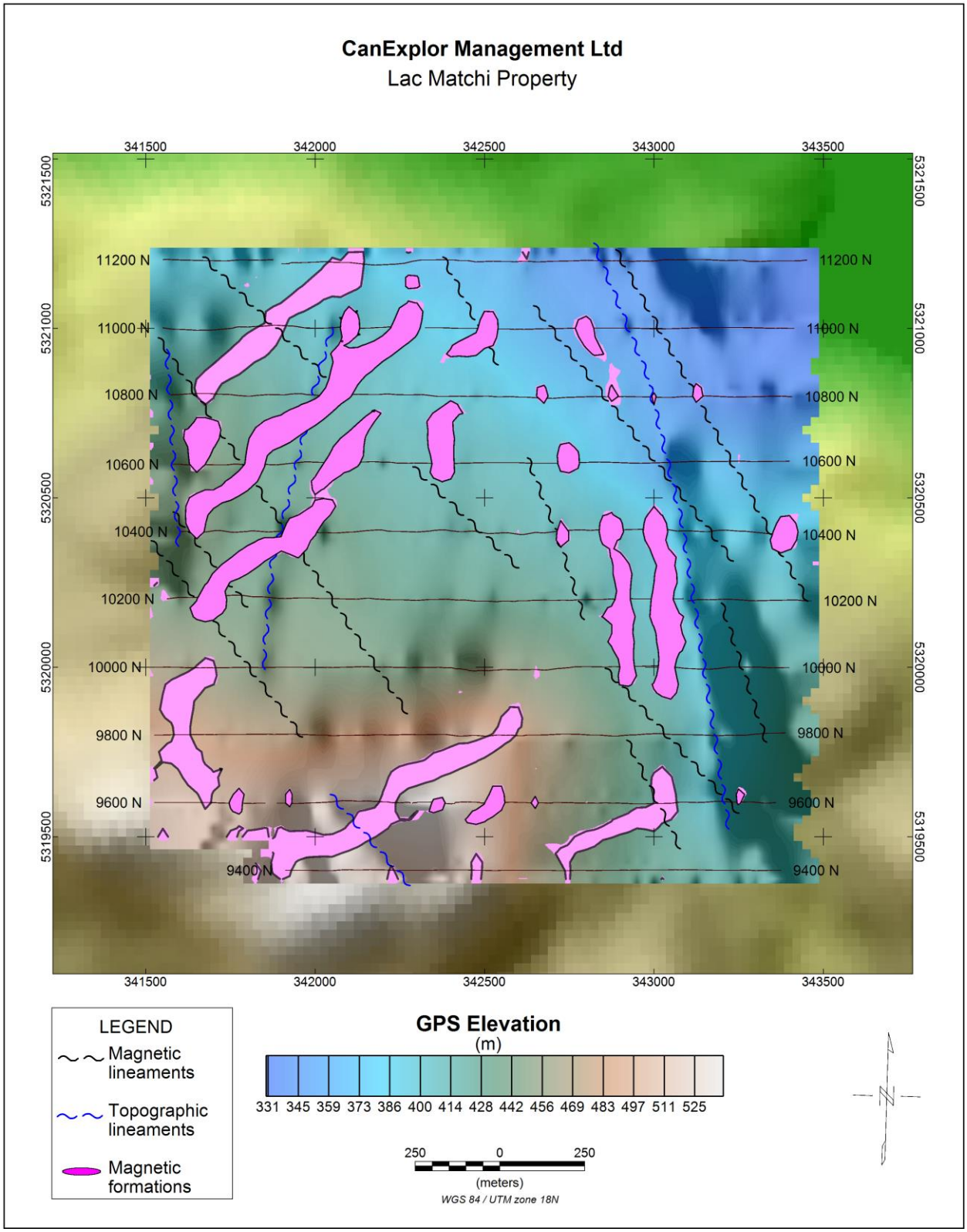


FIGURE 3: MAG INTERPRETATION (WITH E-W SURVEY LINES)

Beep Mat

The beep mat program was designed to cover the six southeastern claims with gridlines spaced 100m apart. Gridlines were oriented E-W and N-S to properly investigate the structures running parallel and perpendicular to the main structures that cross the property.

Areas of interest identified during the initial survey were further investigated using beep mat lines spaced 50m apart. In total, 49.8 line-km of beep mat survey were completed. Due to adverse weather conditions, completion of the E-W lines was given priority over the N-S. Figure 4 shows the area covered by the beep mat survey. Due to the failure of the Beep Mat program to identify potential drill targets, the focus of the exploration program was shifted to a soil sampling program to generate a secondary data set to complement the magnetometer data.

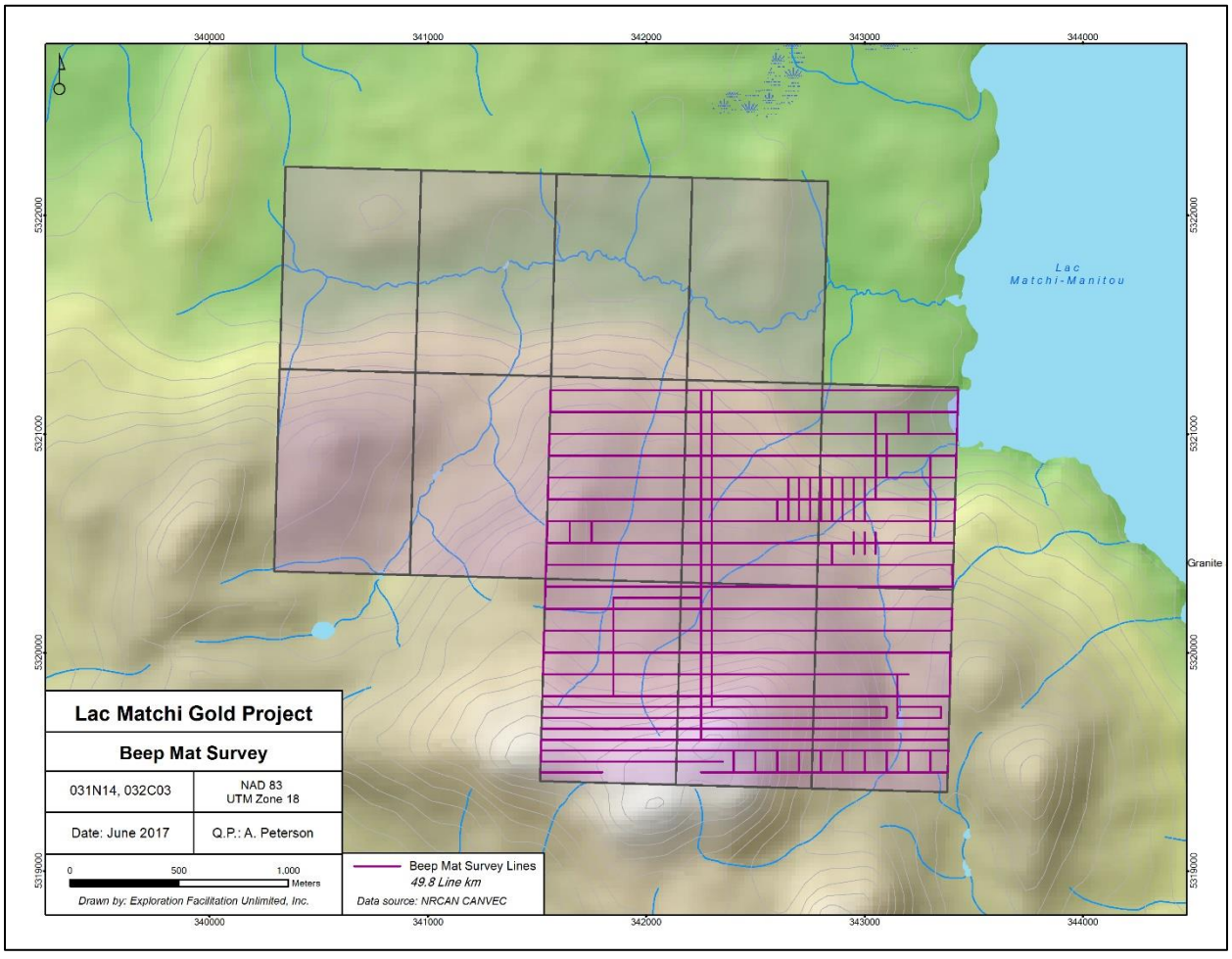
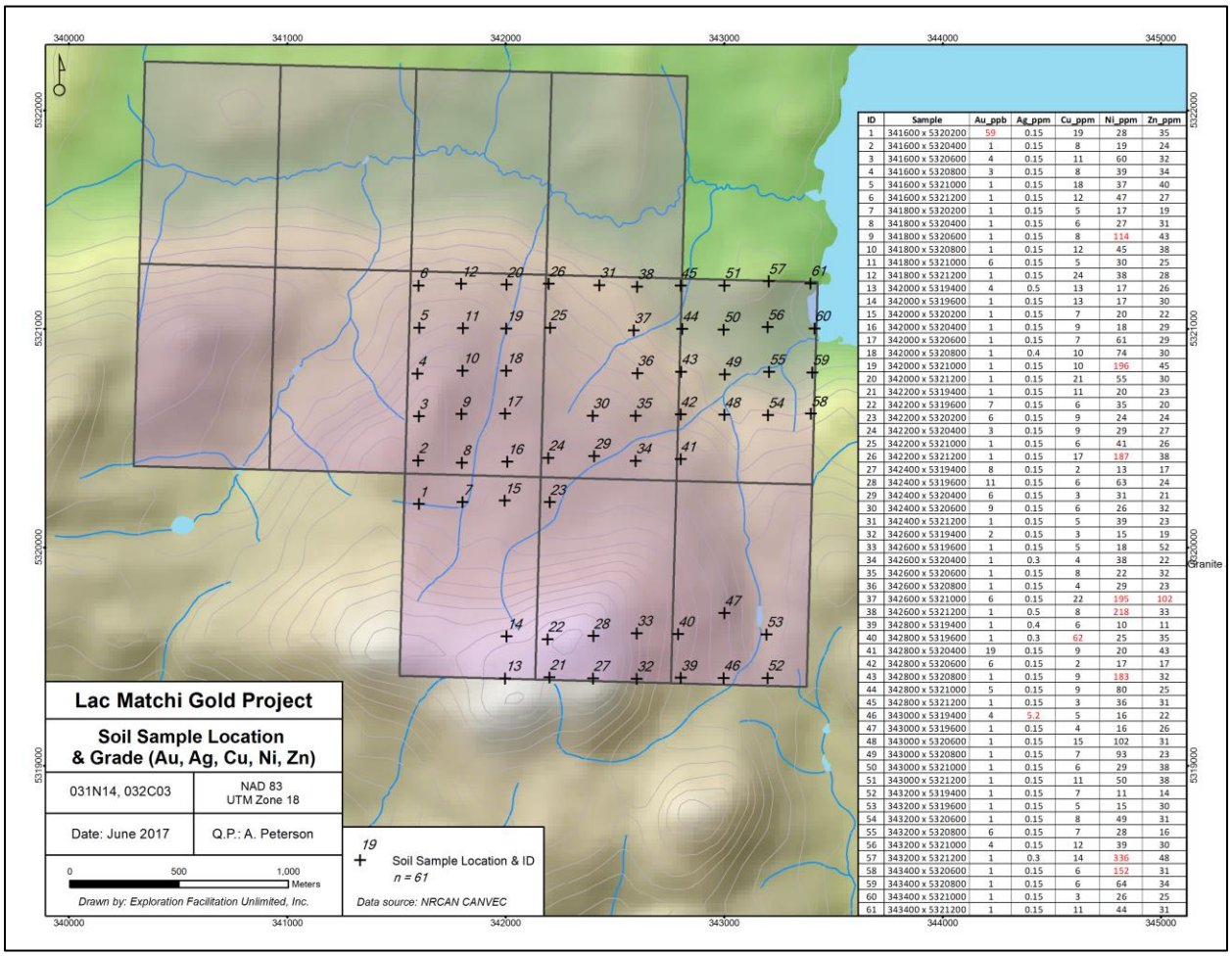


FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF BEEP MAT SURVEY LINES.

Soil Sampling

The middle and southernmost sections of the Property were covered by a soil sampling program at 200m spacing, to complement the geophysics datasets. A total of 61 soil samples were collected. The bulk of the samples collected were from either a sandy clay or silty clay horizon. The soils returned anomalous gold-in-soil values of up to 59ppb Au. The soils also had maximum values of 5.2ppm Ag, 62 ppm Cu, 336ppm Ni (with several >114ppm Ni), and 102ppm Zn. Figure 5 shows the results of the soil sampling program with values determined to be anomalous highlighted in red. These assay values have been highlighted due to their elevated values compared to known background values of these metals in various rock types. We know that the property geology includes mafic to intermediate or felsic volcanics and intrusives. These rocks are known to naturally carry, on average, 0 to 1 ppm Ag, 10 to 100ppm Cu and Zn, <1 to 150 ppm Ni and less than 5ppb Au (http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/mines/prospector/matty_mitchell/avg_adbund_table.html).



ID	Sample	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Zn_ppm
1	341600 x 5320200	59	0.15	19	28	35
2	341600 x 5320400	1	0.15	8	19	24
3	341600 x 5320600	4	0.15	11	60	32
4	341600 x 5320800	3	0.15	8	39	34
5	341600 x 5321000	1	0.15	18	37	40
6	341600 x 5321200	1	0.15	12	47	27
7	341800 x 5320200	1	0.15	5	17	19
8	341800 x 5320400	1	0.15	6	27	31
9	341800 x 5320600	1	0.15	8	114	43
10	341800 x 5320800	1	0.15	12	45	38
11	341800 x 5321000	6	0.15	5	30	25
12	341800 x 5321200	1	0.15	24	38	28
13	342000 x 5319400	4	0.5	13	17	26
14	342000 x 5319600	1	0.15	13	17	30
15	342000 x 5320200	1	0.15	7	20	22
16	342000 x 5320400	1	0.15	9	18	29
17	342000 x 5320600	1	0.15	7	61	29
18	342000 x 5320800	1	0.4	10	74	30
19	342000 x 5321000	1	0.15	10	196	45
20	342000 x 5321200	1	0.15	21	55	30
21	342200 x 5319400	1	0.15	11	20	23
22	342200 x 5319600	7	0.15	6	35	20
23	342200 x 5320200	6	0.15	9	24	24
24	342200 x 5320400	3	0.15	9	29	27
25	342200 x 5321000	1	0.15	6	41	26
26	342200 x 5321200	1	0.15	17	187	38
27	342400 x 5319400	8	0.15	2	13	17
28	342400 x 5319600	11	0.15	6	63	24
29	342400 x 5320400	6	0.15	3	31	21
30	342400 x 5320600	9	0.15	6	26	32
31	342400 x 5321200	1	0.15	5	39	23
32	342600 x 5319400	2	0.15	3	15	19
33	342600 x 5319600	1	0.15	5	18	52
34	342600 x 5320400	1	0.3	4	38	22
35	342600 x 5320600	1	0.15	8	22	32
36	342600 x 5320800	1	0.15	4	29	23
37	342600 x 5321000	6	0.15	22	195	102
38	342600 x 5321200	1	0.5	8	218	33
39	342800 x 5319400	1	0.4	6	10	11
40	342800 x 5319600	1	0.3	62	25	35
41	342800 x 5320400	19	0.15	9	20	43
42	342800 x 5320600	6	0.15	2	17	17
43	342800 x 5320800	1	0.15	9	183	32
44	342800 x 5321000	5	0.15	9	80	25
45	342800 x 5321200	1	0.15	3	36	31
46	343000 x 5319400	4	5.2	5	16	22
47	343000 x 5319600	1	0.15	4	16	26
48	343000 x 5320600	1	0.15	15	102	31
49	343000 x 5320800	1	0.15	7	93	23
50	343000 x 5321000	1	0.15	6	29	38
51	343000 x 5321200	1	0.15	11	50	38
52	343200 x 5319400	1	0.15	7	11	14
53	343200 x 5319600	1	0.15	5	15	30
54	343200 x 5320600	1	0.15	8	49	31
55	343200 x 5320800	6	0.15	7	28	16
56	343200 x 5321000	4	0.15	12	39	30
57	343200 x 5321200	1	0.3	14	336	48
58	343400 x 5320600	1	0.15	6	152	31
59	343400 x 5320800	1	0.15	6	64	34
60	343400 x 5321000	1	0.15	3	26	25
61	343400 x 5321200	1	0.15	11	44	31

FIGURE 5: SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH ASSAY RESULTS FOR AU, AG, CU, NI AND ZN.

10.0 DRILLING

No diamond drilling was completed on this property during the 2017 field season. No other known diamond drilling has been completed on the property, and any diamond drilling completed historically was discussed in Section 6.0.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author does not know any of the sampling or security details regarding historical work programs on the Property. Due to the early stage of exploration on the Property, no formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol has been established. For the 2017 program, samples collected in the field were described in detail before being sealed into plastic sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample. Samples were placed into paper soil sample bags with a sample tag inserted into the bag and the corresponding number written in black permanent marker on the outside of the bag. Sample bags were then sealed using plastic zip ties before being removed from the field. All samples collected during the exploration program were stored under lock and key in the project manager's room until samples were ready for transport to the lab. Samples were reviewed a second time to ensure all samples were properly identified prior to transport. Samples were then transported by EFU employees from the accommodations at Lac Villebon to the EFU facilities in London, Ontario. Here, the soil samples were dried before being submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario. At no time were the samples in the possession of a third party. The author has deemed the sample preparation and security procedures employed by EFU employees to be adequate.

Once at the lab, samples were assayed using a combination of Atclab's 4-acid "Near Total" Digestion in conjunction with INAA analysis of resistive elements. The 4-acid digestion utilizes hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids to digest samples. In order to accurately reproduce digestion conditions for each analysis, Actlabs has automated the process with the use of a microprocessor designed hotbox. Because certain minerals can only be partially dissolved or stable in solution, INAA (Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis) was used to accurately determine the concentration of those elements in the soil samples. INAA yields total metal concentrations and is a very good tool for determining elements such as Au, Co, As and U. Results of the 2017 exploration program were verified using the assay certificates. Blanks, standards and duplicates inserted by the laboratory were found to be within the acceptable ranges of values indicating no contamination between samples during analysis.

Eighty-one samples were sent to the lab, where an additional twenty-five QA/QC samples were inserted into the sample stream. This equates to one QA/QC sample for every three samples submitted to the lab. This exceeds the industry average of one QA/QC sample for every 10 samples submitted.

Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario's quality management system operates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) and is also compliant with CAN-P-1579 Guidelines for Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories. The management system and methods are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada.

The laboratory employs comprehensive quality control programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. Quality control measures include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment in between batches. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. To augment the QA/QC procedures employed by the lab, it is recommended that EFU initiate its own QA/QC procedures moving forward, primarily by inserting blanks and standards into their sample stream before submitting them to the lab. This will allow the company to verify the lab results independently.

Actlabs is considered by the author to have adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures, and to operate at industry standards. Reza Mohammed and Doctors Investment Group Ltd. have no relationship with Actlabs other than as a client.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The data presented within this report were collected from a variety of cited sources including historical documents, scientific papers and government websites. Other than a review of claim status, the author did not attempt to verify other Property information as the accuracy of information provided by the cited sources was considered to be sufficient by the author. None of the assessment or historical work reports used as references in the preparation of this report provided details of the sampling or analytical methods used. Quality control methods and security procedures were not discussed either.

The author finds that the sampling procedures used in the 2017 exploration program were satisfactory and similar to standard practices in the industry. The QAQC procedures at Activation Labs (Actlabs) were ample for the number of samples analyzed and generated data with a high degree of confidence.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is unaware of any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing having been carried out on the subject Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this technical report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIED AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The author is not aware of any environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property. There are no environmental studies currently being undertaken on the Property.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this technical report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While no large deposits occur adjacent to, or along, the same deformation zones that cross the Lac Matchi Property, work done on adjacent claims support the mineral potential of the area.

Forsan Deposit

Located approximately ten kilometers to the west of the property, the Forsan showing (Khalkos Exploration) occurs in the same volcanic rocks as the Lac Matchi Property on the main E-W shear zone that cuts through the central claims. Khalkos completed two diamond drill programs in 2008 and 2009, leading to the discovery of two new mineralized zones, Forsan Southwest Zone and Forsan East Zone. With this data, Khalkos calculated a 43-101 compliant resource estimate which was released in 2009. An Inferred Resource of 132,000 metric tons at 3.52 g/t Au was defined for the main Forsan Mineralized Zone using a cut-off grade of 2.50 g/t Au. The gold at Forsan is hosted in quartz-tourmaline veins with Pyrite and Chalcopyrite. The Author has been unable to verify the information on Khalkos and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lac Matchi Property that is subject to this Technical Report.

Nordeau Deposit

The Nordeau showing is a gold deposit located approximately ten kilometers west of the Lac Matchi Property. The gold zones are found in sheared and deformed corridors hosted in mafic volcanics of the Trivio Formation at the far eastern extent of the Cadillac-Larder Fault. The historical mineral resource, published in 1990 by Mines Vauquelin had a total of probable and possible resources of 689,259 tones at 0.172 oz./ton Au. The most current NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Nordeau West Zone, published by Plato Gold Corp. March 17th, 2009 has a total Indicated Resource of 225,342 tonnes at 4.17 gpt Au and total Inferred Resource of 1,112,321 tonnes at 4.09 gpt Au (Globex Mining Website, accessed March 5th, 2017). Plato had optioned the Nordeau Property from Globex Mining from 2006 to 2011. Diamond drilling by Globex in 2014 confirmed results from drilling completed by Plato and identified new mineralized zones not previously sampled.

Chimo Gold Mine

The Chimo Gold mine is a past-producing gold mine located approximately ten kilometers west of the Lac Matchi Property on the same structure as the Nordeau deposit (Cadillac-Larder Fault), currently owned by Cartier Resources. Historically, the mine has produced 2.4Mt of ore at 4.8 g/t Au over three separate periods: 1964-1967 by Chimo Gold Mines, 1984-1988 by Louvem and 1989-1997 by Cambior. The gold-bearing intercepts are associated with deformation corridors that cut through oxidized iron formations, volcanic rocks and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks. Mineralization consists of coarse-grained Arsenopyrite as semi-massive bands or as laminations associated with Pyrrhotite, smoky quartz veins with free gold, quartz breccia cement with Arsenopyrite, Pyrite and Pyrrhotite and in alteration haloes containing Arsenopyrite, Pyrite and Pyrrhotite. The mineralized zones at the Chimo mine are linked to a geophysical signature consisting of chargeability (in IP), good conductivity (EM) and weak magnetism. However, 3 of the mineralized zones are located in magnetic highs generated by magnetite iron formations.

Matchi-Manitou Ouest

The Matchi-Manitou Ouest Showing, located 1.7km east of the Lac Matchi Property, was originally discovered in 1931 as an anomalous zinc value in drill core. The mineralization consists of sulfides hosted in a banded iron formation, interbedded with tuffaceous rocks that are in turn cut by feldspar porphyry dykes. The host rocks for the mineralization belong to the Malarctic Group. The most

anomalous sample, which ran 9.97% Zinc, consisted of Pyrrhotite, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite and Sphalerite. The showing was stripped, trenched and drilled, and found to be over 30m wide. A second sulfide-rich iron formation was located 400m to the south.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 INTERPRETATIONS

The Lac Matchi Property is located within a favorable environment for gold and VMS-style base metal deposits. The presence of the large Pershing-Manitou batholith in the north of the property, in addition to the two large deformation zones that cut through the claims, create prime conditions for the formation of various types of precious and base metal deposits. It is clear from historical mapping and prospecting programs that the rocks on the Property have been subjected to considerable hydrothermal activity.

The only real risk associated with exploration work at the current stage involves the consultations with First Nations that is required as part of the permit application process. As mentioned in Section 4.0, any exploration work that includes cutting down trees requires a specific permit (Permis d'Intervention) issued by the MFFP. The permit estimates the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut as well as the associated stumpage fees. Part of the permitting process includes consultations with First Nations, which can take anywhere from five to thirty days to complete, assuming that relations between the government and First Nations are positive and moving forward. Any break in communications between the two parties could results in delays, as any work related to the permit can not begin until the permit has been issued.

25.2 CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this technical report is to assess the potential for the Lac Matchi Property to host lode gold or VMS-style mineralization. The Lac Matchi Property overlies lithological and structural environments that have been shown to host VMS and lode gold style deposits within the region and the Abitibi greenstone belt. Historical work on these claims has been quite limited and most of the available

data is quite outdated. Exploration work completed in 2017 discovered several anomalous soil values and outlined multiple magnetic bodies. However, the available data is somewhat spotty and in some cases data points are too far apart to properly interpret results. Therefore, additional work needs to be completed in order the fully assess the mineral potential on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The claims of the Lac Matchi Property have been relatively underexplored, however current data show numerous gaps as well as several favourable target areas that merit additional work to move the property forward. Future exploration work should focus on acquiring data for the unexplored parts of the Property in the north and west while augmenting existing data acquired during the 2017 program. The north-east corner of the Lac Matchi Property overlying the Pershing-Manitou batholith is also worth examining based on the potential for mineralization within that lithology and/or along its contact.

A single-phase exploration program is proposed to confirm existing targets and identity new ones. Work would consist of additional soil sampling and ground mag, coupled with mapping and prospecting. It would be best to complete these programs in summer or fall to access as much of the property as possible.

The ground mag survey lines completed in 2017 were widely spaced; lines with narrower spacing would increase the reliability of interpretations. Since several of the magnetic anomalies align with magnetic features from the airborne data, it is recommended that a ground magnetics survey be completed on 100m line spacing to supplement the existing ground mag data. Completing the entire property at this spacing would equate to approximately 36 line-km. The budget presented below is for 30 line-km, meaning that priority should be given to areas that cross structures or contain anomalous soil sample values. This survey would take approximately 20 days to complete.

Soil sampling should be conducted to tighten line and sample spacing over the entire property to ensure no potentially mineralized areas were missed by the initial, widely-spaced survey. Line spacing should be reduced from 200m to 100m with samples taken at 100m stations along each line. This soil sampling program would allow for proper contouring of anomalous metal-in-soil values. Reliable contouring of soil assay data could help identify key exploration targets moving forward, particularly when used in conjunction with other data sets such as Mag. The soil sampling program would take 15 days with one crew on the soil auger.

26.1 PROPOSED BUDGET

The data collected during the 2017 exploration program (magnetometer survey and soil samples) would not be duplicated during the proposed program. The geophysics and soil sampling would take approximately 25 days to complete. The budget below is based on the costs incurred during the 2017 program at Lac Matchi.

BUDGET – Phase 1

Project Preparation				$4,000
Mobe/Demobe (including transportation and wages)				$6,750
Consumables and Supplies				$1,500
Field Crew:	Rate	Days	Totals	
Project Geologist	700	20	14,000	
Field Geologist (x1)	450	20	9,000	$23,000
Field Costs:				
Transportation[1]	225	20	4,500	
Lodging and Meals	350	20	7,000	$11,500
Assays and Analyses:	Rate	Units		
Soil sample Assays	30	550	16,500	$16,500
Contracts:	Rate	Units		
Ground Mag Survey[2,3]	500	30	15,000	
Geophysical Interpretation			5,000	
Soil Sampling[4]	1,200	15	18,000	
Technical Report			6,000	$ 44,000
Total				$107,250
Contingency Fund (15%)				$ 16,087
			Grand Total:	$123,337

[1] Transportation costs cover pick-up truck rentals, quad/snowmobile rentals and fuel.
[2]The Ground Magnetometer Survey cost includes mobilization and demobilization.
[3]The Ground Magnetometer Survey cost includes the rental of the Magnetometer.
[4]The cost of the soil sampling has been updated to reflect the need for the backpack drills to collect samples. The soil auger ($1,200/day all-in) would be used to collect the samples over 15 days.

All numbers in the budget above are quoted in Canadian dollars ($CAD). The work would take approximately 20 days to complete and the estimated cost for the program is $123,337. Crews would be based out of the Pourvoirie Villebon located on Lac Villebon.

27.0 REFERENCES

ActLabs www.actlabs.com accessed December 5th, 2017.

Brack, W., Gagnon, P., and St-Onge, N., 1989. Report on the 1988-1989 fall and winter exploration program, Vauper Property for Les Ressources Yorbeau Inc.; GM48791, 182 pages and 32 maps.

Dumont, P., 1988. Magnetometer survey on a group of 21 claims in Pershing Township, Val d'Or Que.; GM47285, 3 pages and 1 map.

Folco, P., 1988. Ressources Minières Pro-Or Inc., Projet Vauquelin, Géologie et Géochimie, été 1987; GM48749; 84 pages and 26 maps.

Kerr, T.M., 1964. Report on property of Porcupine Prime Mines Limited, Vauquelin Township, County of Abitibi (East) Quebec; GM14043, 14 pages and 1 map.

Parent, G., 1984. Résumé des Travaux d'Exploration, Les Ressources Yorbeau Inc.; GM41511. 438 pages and 4 maps.

Ressources Naturelles et Faune, Québec, 2008. Levé électromagnétique MEGATEM-II en Abitbi, Exploration Noranda et Mines d'Or Virginia; DP2008-41, 6 pages and 112 maps.

Rocheleau, M., Gaudreau, R., Lacoste, P., Hebert, R., St-Julien, P., Perrier, B., et Racine, M., 1987. Synthèse stratigraphique, paléogéographique et gitologique du secteur de Vauquelin, de Pershing et de Haig. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Québec; MB87-52, 152 pages.

Touborg, J., 1988. Summary report on Lansat interpretation of the Pershing Batholith, Vauquelin and Pershing Townships, Val d'Or area, NW Quebec; GM48029, 37 pages and 1 map.

www.ressourcescartier.com

www.globexmining.com

www.khalkos.com

28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.
946 Lynwood Drive, Sudbury, ON, P3A 3N4
Tel: (705) 988-1025 Email: abby.peterson@mail.mcgill.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Abby Peterson, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc., of 145 Walnut Street, London, Ontario, N6H 1A5.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Planetary Sciences from McGill University, Montreal, Québec in 2004.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, License #1463.

4. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twelve years, working in Québec, Ontario, the Yukon, Nunavut and Burkina Faso, West Africa. In particular, I have worked as an exploration geologist with a focus on gold and base metal exploration within greenstone belts in Ontario, Québec and Burkina Faso.

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

6. I am responsible for all items of the report titled "Technical Report on the Lac Matchi Property, Val-d'Or Mining Camp, Québec, Canada" and dated February 10, 2018 (the "Technical Report"). I carried out an on-site examination of the subject Property on February 17th and 18th, 2017.

7. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

8. I am independent of Zenith Exploration Inc. and Doctors Investment Group Ltd., applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have had no previous involvement with the subject property.

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

Effectively dated this 10th day of February 2018.

Signed this 10th day of February 2018.

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.