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.

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BY

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1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

At the request of Zenith Exploration Inc. (the "Company", "Zenith", or "Issuer"), 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.

The main author, Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P. Geo (OGQ no.1463) completed the report and reviewed the historical works, geological setting and all relevant information judged adequate and reliable. Jean M. Hubert, Eng. (OIQ no. 22848) performed the analysis on the ground magnetometer survey data and authored the associated portion of section 9.

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-Canada 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, but 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 can be carried out year-round, however access is t 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 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-trending 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. Lithological units 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. 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 and individuals, as well as the Québec Government have completed multiple ground and airborne geophysical surveys (electromagnetic, VLF-EM and magnetic), geological mapping and sampling, diamond drilling, and trenching. The Property has been the subject of numerous geophysical and geological surveys. Exploration in 2017 included a ground magnetic geophysical survey 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. Analytical results from the soil program follow:

- Gold values range from 1 to 59 ppb;
- Silver values range from 0.15 to 5.2 ppm;
- Copper values range from 2 to 62 ppm;
- Zinc values range from 11 to 102 ppm; and
- Nickel values range from 10 to 336 ppm, with multiple significant values of 114, 152, 183, 187, 195, 218 and 336 ppm.

The anomalous nickel values warrant further investigation through additional soil sampling on a tightly spaced grid to allow contouring for targeting purposes. The ground magnetic survey also suggested several magnetic anomalies, attributed to potential mafic or ultramafic formations, that should be confirmed and better defined by detailed 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 nickel results (highlighted in bold in figure 5). A supplemental ground magnetometer survey with decreased line spacing would permit a more 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 and 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 authors relied on data provided by:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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; and
- 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 Lac Matchi Property was visited by Abby Peterson, P. Geo., co-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 Project Manager Justin Rensby, owner and operator of Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc ("EFU"). EFU were contracted by Doctors Investment Group Ltd to perform the exploration works discussed in section 9. CanExplor Management Ltd. were contracted by Doctors Investment Group Ltd. ("DIG") to conduct exploration work on the Lac Matchi Property. This exploration work was then sub-contracted to Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. ("EFU"), who completed the surveys described in section 9 of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are not relying on a report of opinion of any experts. The ownership and current status of the claims constituting the property were taken from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelle's online mining title database GESTIM (Gestion des Titres Miniers), last checked on October 9th, 2017.

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.

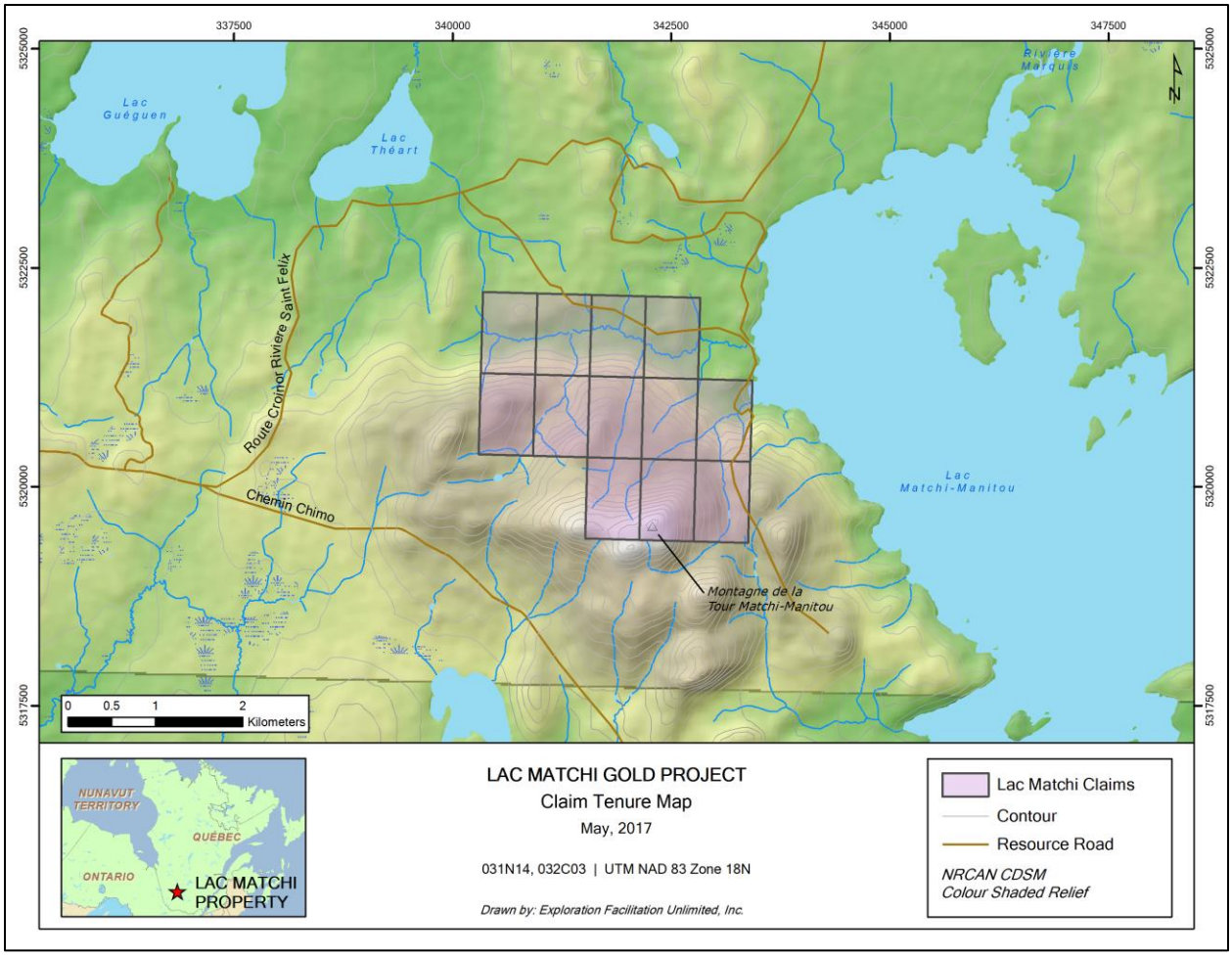


FIGURE 1. LAC MATCHI PROPERTY LOCATION.

The Lac Matchi Property is comprised of twelve (12) claims acquired through map designation, totalling 691.07. The dispositions are registered to 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	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.60	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472602	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.60	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472603	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.60	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472604	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16

CDC2472605	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472606	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472607	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472608	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.59	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472609	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472610	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472611	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
CDC2472612	Doctors Investment Group ltd.	57.58	2017-01-17	2019-01-16
	Total:	691.07		

Through an option agreement ("Agreement") effectively dated December 11, 2017 ("Effective Date"), Zenith Exploration Inc. has the option 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 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. 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 is $769.08. The work expenditure is $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. There are no known restrictions to land-use on the claims. 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 is north of the river. Access 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 that 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, 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 is not located on the claims comprising 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 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 survey showed a significant, generally east-west-trending electromagnetic anomaly, located approximately two kilometers south of the Property (R.M. Parkinson, 1954).

Little work was completed on the property between 1954 and 1981. In 1972, a general geological mapping project was undertaken by the Ministère des Richesses Naturelles that focused primarily on the Pershing-Manitou batholith and land to the north of the Property. No additional documents outlining work done during this period for the area have been found by the authors.

By 1981, parts of the property appear to have been acquired by Bluesky Resources Ltd. as part of their Vauper project. Work was carried out predominantly on claims overlying the Pershing-Manitou batholith to the north. In the spring of 1981, VLF electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the batholith,

covering 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 are located 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 along the contacts of the Pershing-Manitou batholith. A follow-up diamond drill program was completed. Two of the holes intersected gold in sulfide-bearing quartz veins with grades of 0.02 oz/ton over 1 ft and 0.01 oz/ton over 3 ft. (J. Hansen and D. Harder, 1982). None of the drill holes are located 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 with the 10 northern claims of the present-day Lac Matchi property. The VLF survey identified 106 anomalies which were confirmed by the horizontal loop EM survey but did not show up on the magnetic survey. The surveys failed to identify any strong anomalies. 69 weak conductors were selected for follow-up and 10 miles of Induced Polarization were recommended (Lavoie, C., 1983). 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, Parent, G., 1984) 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 (Dumont, P., 1988). In the southwestern portion of these claims, the survey outlined a major northeast-trending magnetic anomaly, is otherwise inconclusive. The next year (1986), 78 soil samples spaced 200 ft. apart were taken on the western 3rd of the claims. Four samples returned anomalous gold values (43ppb, 24ppb, 17pbb, and 12ppb). Three of these samples were found to follow a north -east trend, correlating with a region of high copper values in the soil. In 1988, further soil sampling (78 samples at 200ft) on the rest of the claims did not yield any notable results, though a mag survey completed at the same time identified an anomalous north-west trend correlating with the previous gold values obtained. A major

magnetic anomaly was found to run parallel to the north-east-trending creek, interpreted by Dumont to suggest a fault along the creek, possibly favourable for gold mineralization.

In 1988 Yorbeau Resources commissioned a 1:20000 scale LANDSAT survey of the Pershing-Manitou batholith (Touborg, J., 1988). The main findings of this survey included the outlining of conjugate shear systems associated with the Cadillac Malartic break, a NW-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-WSW 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, completing 29 holes totalling 4,664.9 meters. Two holes (V88-69 to 64m and V88-70 to 97.23m) are located on the present-day Lac Matchi claims. Both holes were targeting VLF anomalies, and both intersected chlorite and hematite altered shear zones. The gold values for both holes are listed as 'trace' and no additional assay results could be found (Brack, W., Gagnon, P., and St-Onge, N., 1989).

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 Québec in 1986 (Rocheleau et al., 1987). The Property 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. Regional lithology is Archean in age with cross-cutting Proterozoic dykes. The rocks are sub-divided into two volcano-sedimentary packages separated by a shear zone representing 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 Malartic 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 is 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 approximately 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 trend that cuts the Val-d'Or Formation near it's contact with the Héva Formation to the 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. Outcroppings of the batholith tends to form large buttes, especially around Lac Guéguen. Elsewhere, outcrops are rare.

Metamorphism in the region is predominantly greenschist facies. Approaching 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.

The region has been subjected to three deformation events. The first event created localized isoclinal folds along the Cadillac Tectonic Zone in 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 D2 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 post-deformation phase. S3 is characterized by crenulation cleavage that gradually turns into shearing approaching the Grenville Front. Large E-W shear zones are interpreted as regional faults (Rocheleau, et al., 1987).

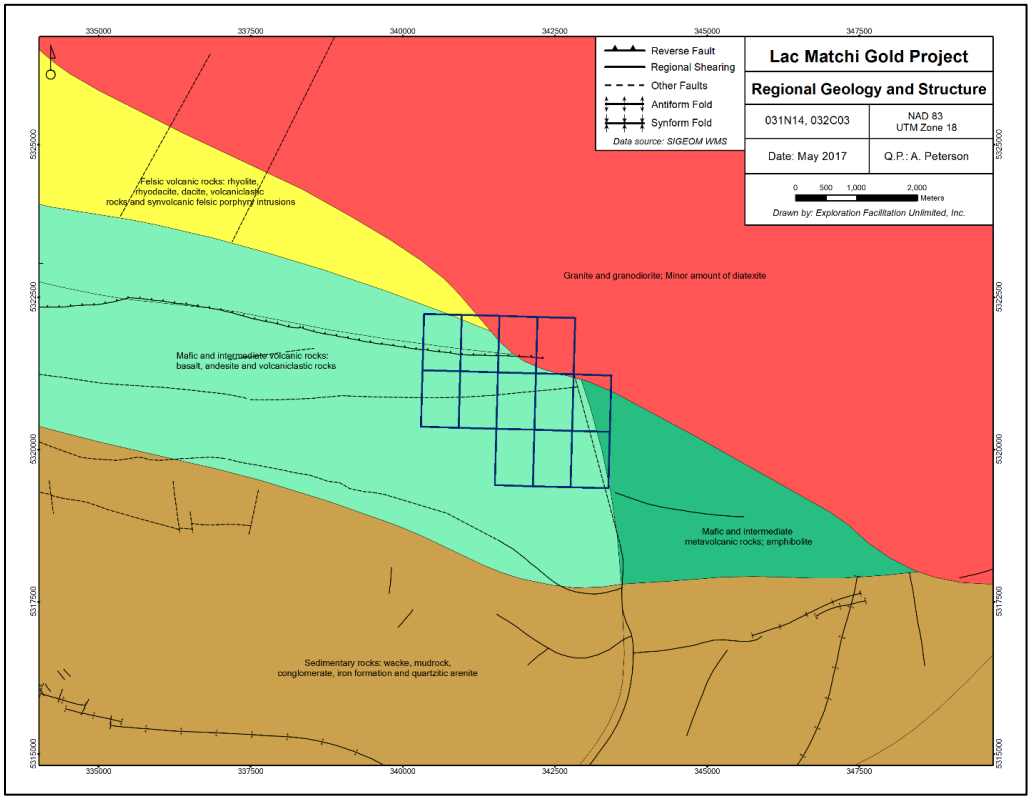


FIGURE 2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY, LAC MATCHI PROPERTY.

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 rhyolites. The Val-d'Or Formation is composed of three bands of pyroclastic rocks intercalated with volcanic flows. The most common facies in the pyroclastic units comprise 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

Due to the limited amount of exploration carried out thus far on the Lac Matchi claims, the nature, extent and grade of any potential mineralization on the Property remains unknown. Of the four diamond drill holes historically completed on the claims, two intersected chlorite and hematite altered shear zones that returned trace amounts of Au.

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 thought to be favourable structures for anomalous lode gold mineralization by management at EFU in their exploration proposal, 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.

Due to the limited amount of sub-surface work and limited outcrop exposure, mineralization type, location, width and continuity of any potential deposit on the property is still unknown.

9.0 EXPLORATION

From 31 January through 21 February 2017, Canexplor Management Ltd contracted Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc to carry out a work program on the Lac Matchi Property. The field program consisted primarily of ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer and beep mat) with soil samples taken as a complementary data set.

Magnetic 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, and the magnetic diurnal corrections subsequently applied. The survey, which covered six (6) of the twelve (12) claims, consisted of 19.9 line-km and a total of 1,537 magnetic readings. Readings were taken every 12.5m along ten (10) survey lines spaced 200m apart.

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. The interpretation attributes these magnetic anomalies to possible mafic to ultramafic formations. The magnetic lineaments have been interpreted from the available Aeromagnetic data and are considered to potentially represent NW-SE structures. Figure 3 is an interpretation of the magnetic survey with E-W survey lines shown.

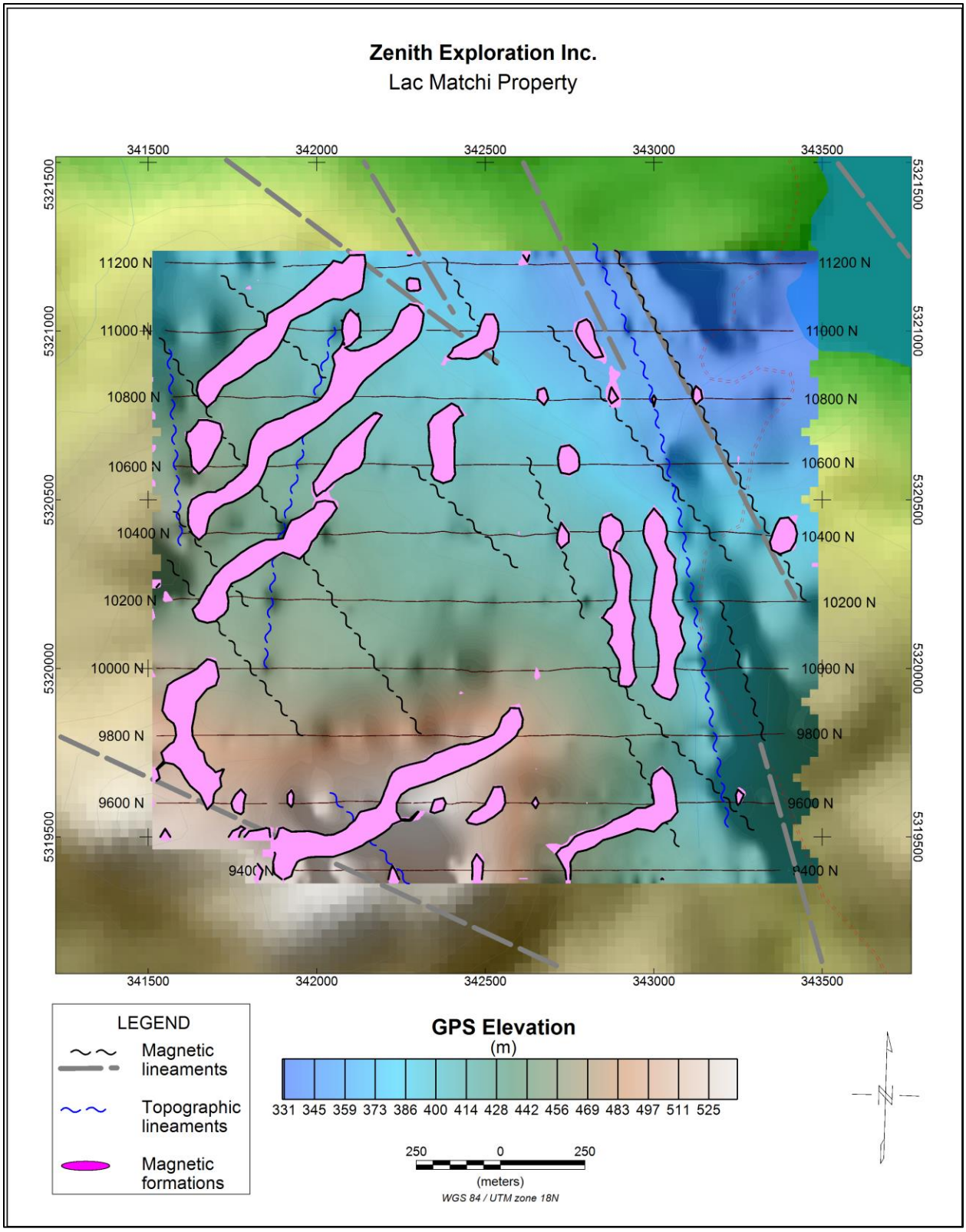


FIGURE 3: MAG INTERPRETATION (WITH E-W SURVEY LINES)

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.

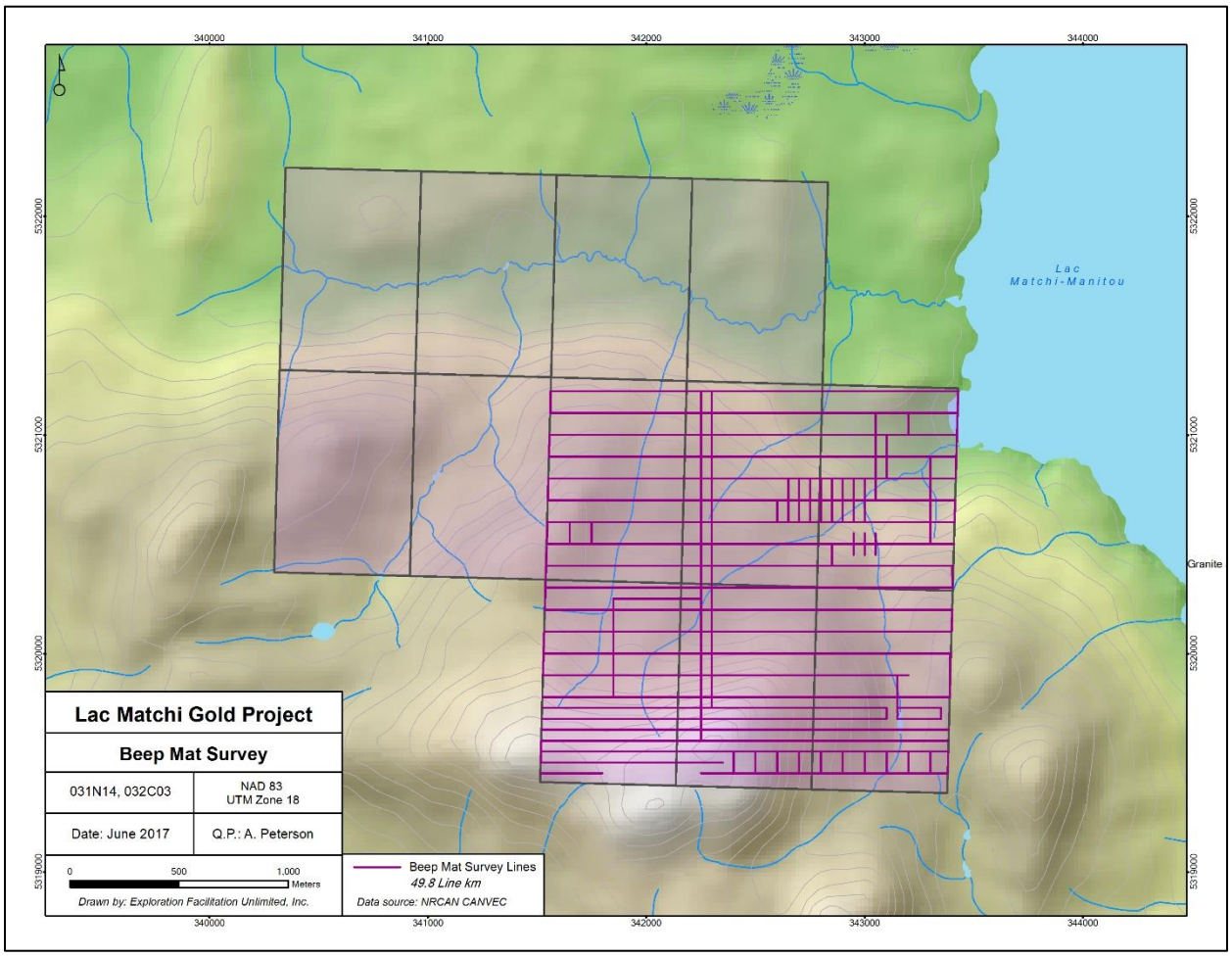
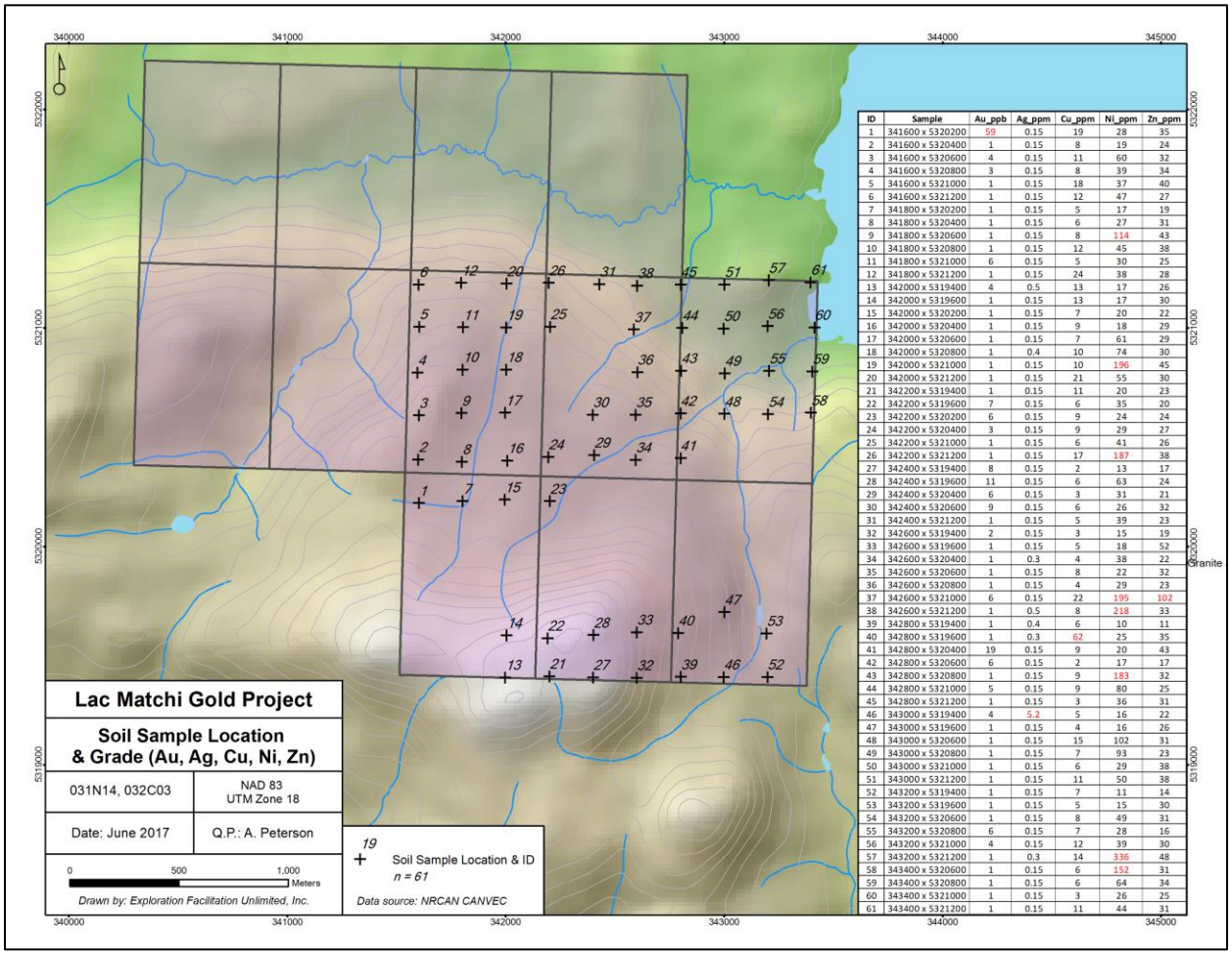


FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF BEEP MAT SURVEY LINES.

Soil Sampling

The middle and southern 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. Actual sample depths were not recorded, only the sampled horizon. Figure 5 shows the results of the soil sampling program with values determined to be anomalous highlighted in red. Mapping indicates 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.

The soils returned gold-in-soil values ranging from background to 59ppb Au. The soils also returned background to maximum values of 5.2ppm Ag, 62 ppm Cu, 336ppm Ni and 102ppm Zn. Of the 61 samples collected, 11% returned anomalous nickel values between 152 and 336 ppm.

10.0 DRILLING

No diamond drilling was completed on this property during the 2017 field season. The four historical diamond drill holes completed within the current property boundaries were discussed in the History Section.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The authors do 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 inserted into plastic sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample. Samples were placed into plastic 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 Justin Rensby's room until samples were ready for transport. Mr. Rensby is EFU's staff P. Geo who supervised all exploration activities at Lac Matchi. Samples were reviewed a second time to ensure all samples were properly identified prior to transport. Samples were then transported by Mr. Rensby from the accommodations at Lac Villebon to the EFU facilities in London, Ontario. Here, the soil sample bags were opened and allowed to air dry for 7 days before being sealed once again with zip ties once dry. The samples were then transported by Mr. Rensby to Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs") in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. At no time were the samples in the possession of a third party. The authors have 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 Actlab'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 automates the process with the use of a microprocessor designed hotbox. Because certain minerals can only be partially dissolved 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 gold, cobalt, arsenic and uranium.

Actlab'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 Company chose not to submit external standards in the 61-sample soil program and chose to rely on the QA/QC protocols of Actlabs.

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

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Co-author Peterson has reviewed the historical information listed in the reference section. No irregularities were noted by the author. The authors have reviewed the data from the exploration programs completed by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. on behalf of the vendor and sees no irregularities. 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. Co-author Peterson visited the Lac Matchi Property on February 17th and 18th, 2017 and verified numerous soil sampling locations. The authors are therefore satisfied the exploration data is adequate for the exploration program it supports for the purposes of this technical report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The authors are 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.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties relevant to this report. The following information on the nearby Forsan and Nordeau deposits, the Chimo Gold mine and the Matchi-Manitou Ouest showing are considered by the authors to be relevant. The Forsan and Nordeau deposits, and the past-producing Chimo Gold mine are located approximately 10 kilometers west of the Lac Matchi Property. The Matchi-Manitou Ouest showing is located approximately 1.7 kilometers east of the subject Property.

Forsan Deposit

The Forsan showing, controlled by Pershimex Resources, formerly Khalkos Exploration,occurs in the same volcanic rocks as the Lac Matchi Property that host the main E-W shear zone that cuts through the Property's northern claims. Golden Share Mining Corp. completed trenching and two diamond drill programs in 2008 and 2009, culminating in the discovery of two new mineralized zones, added to the existing Forsan Main Zone: The Forsan Southwest and Forsan East zones. In 2009, Golden Share Mining Corp. calculated a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate comprising an Inferred Resource of 132,000 metric tons at 3.52 g/t for the main Forsan Mineralized Zone using a cut-off grade of 2.50 g/t gold (Turcotte and Pelletier, 2009). Gold mineralization at Forsan is hosted in quartz-tourmaline veins with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The authors have not verified the Golden Share information and resource estimate.

Nordeau Deposit

The gold mineralization at the Nordeau Deposit occurs in sheared and deformed corridors hosted in mafic volcanics of the Trivio Formation at the far eastern extent of the Cadillac-Larder Fault. In 2009, Plato Gold Corp. published a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate that included an Indicated Resource of 225,342 tonnes at 4.17 gpt gold and an Inferred Resource of 1,112,321 tonnes at 4.09 gpt gold using a cut-off grade of 2.76 gpt gold (Langton and Horvath, 2009). In 2014, diamond drilling by Globex Mining confirmed results from drilling completed by Plato and identified new mineralized zones not previously sampled. The Plato resource estimate was not updated. The authors have not verified the Nordeau exploration information and resource estimate.

Chimo Gold Mine

The Chimo Gold mine is a past-producing gold mine controlled by Ressources Cartier and is located on the same structure as the Nordeau deposit (Cadillac-Larder Fault). 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 (taken from Ressources Cartier's website). The gold-bearing intercepts are associated with deformation corridors that cut through oxidized iron formations, volcanic rocks and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks. Mineralization at Chimo varies depending on the zone and can consist 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
- 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. The authors have not verified the Chimo production information.

Matchi-Manitou Ouest

The Matchi-Manitou Ouest Showing was originally discovered in 1931 as an anomalous zinc value in a trench sample. 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 Malartic Group. A sample returning 9.97% Zinc consisted of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite (SIGEOM website's information card for the Matchi-Manitou Ouest showing). 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. The authors have not verified the Matchi-Manitou Ouest exploration information.

While mineralization found at Forsan, Nordeau, Chimo and Matchi-Manitou Ouest is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Lac Matchi Property, similarities in lithological type, age and structure demonstrate exploration potential on the Property.

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. Historical mapping and prospecting programs show that the rocks on the Property have been subjected to considerable hydrothermal activity.

The Lac Matchi Property has several 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 and northern parts of the claim block have associated metal deposits, making them prime targets for exploration efforts. The soil sampling program returned highlight Ni values of 114, 196, 187, 195, 218, 183, 336 and 152ppm, all but two of which fall within a narrow corridor that parallels the contact of the Pershing-Manitou batholith in the north-east portion of the property. Large-scale intrusives like the Pershing-Manitou batholith promote the circulation of mineralized fluids along their margins and their contacts or fractures along the contact are often the site of deposits. The identification of several magnetic anomalies could signal the potential for metallic or polymetallic deposits on the property, given that these bodies have been interpreted as possible mafic or ultramafic layers. Nickel in the near-surface is most commonly associated with ultramafic or mafic rocks. The presence of numerous Ni values along the batholith's contact, adjacent to magnetic anomalies, indicates good potential for mineralization on the Lac Matchi property.

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 is limited and most of the available data is quite outdated. Exploration work completed in 2017 discovered several anomalous soil values and outlined multiple magnetic anomalies. While the soil anomalies show considerable scatter, making interpretation difficult, they do suggest the possibility of mineralization on the Property and should be followed up. In the authors' opinion, additional work needs to be completed in order the fully assess the mineral potential on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

While the claims of the Lac Matchi Property have been relatively underexplored, the limited historical and current exploration data indicate the presence of several favourable target areas that merit additional work. 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 identify 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 identified in Mr. Hubert's interpretation align with magnetic features from the historical airborne geophysical 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. This survey would take approximately 24 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 200m stations along each line. This soil sampling program would allow for proper contouring of 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 10 days with one crew on the soil auger.

To augment the QA/QC procedures employed by the lab, it is recommended that the Issuer 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.

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 24 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				$1,500
Field Crew:	Rate($/day)	Days	Totals ($)	
Project Geologist	700	24	16,800	
Field Geologist (x1)	450	24	10,800	$27,600
Field Costs:				
Transportation[1]	225	24	5,400	
Lodging and Meals	350	24	8,400	$13,800
Assays and Analyses:	Rate($/Unit)	Units		
Soil sample Assays	30	415	12,450	$12,450
Contracts:	Rate ($/km)	Units (km)		
Ground Mag Survey[2,3]	500	36	18,000	
Geophysical Interpretation			5,000	
Soil Sampling[4]	1,200	10	12,000	
Technical Report			6,000	$ 41,000
Total				$107,100
Contingency Fund (15%)				$ 16,065
			Grand Total:	$123,165

[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 24 days to complete and the estimated cost for the program is $123,165. Crews would be based out of the Pourvoirie Villebon located on Lac Villebon.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.
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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 July 1, 2018 (the "Technical Report") with exception of Section 9. All geophysical statements outside of Section 9 have been reviewed and co-authored by Mr. Jean Hubert. 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 1st day of July 2018.

Signed this 1st day of July 2018.

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

Jean Hubert, Eng.
1912 Boulevard, Laurier Quebec, Quebec
Tel: (418) 688-9450 Email: jeanmhubert@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Jean Marie Hubert, certify the following:

1. I am an independent Consulting Geophysicist with office and residence at 1912 Boulevard Laurier, Quebec, Quebec.

2. I graduated in 1972 from Ecole Polytechnique, Université de Montréal, Quebec with a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering.

3. I am a registered member in good standing of Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (License # 22848).

4. Since my graduation, I have worked continuously in applied geophysics, mainly in mineral exploration, but also in hydrogeology, environment and geotechnics exploration. I have worked on exploration projects in Canada, West Africa, Mexico and Peru.

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 co-authoring Sections 1, 9, 25 and 26 of the report titled "Technical Report on the Lac Matchi Property, Val-d'Or Mining Camp, Québec, Canada" and dated July 1, 2018 (the "Technical Report") and the review of all other geophysical statements in the report. I did not perform an onsite property examination.

7. 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 a prior involvement with the property as I wrote, in April 2017, the report entitled "Report of a Magnetic Survey on the Lac Matchi Property, Abitibi, 32C/03".

8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

9. As of the effective 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.

Signed at Québec, this 1st day of July 2018

Jean M Hubert, Eng.