N.I. 43-101 Technical Report

On the

Midas Gold Project

Located in: NTS 42 C/08

Bruyere and Riggs Townships

Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division

Northern Ontario, Canada

Prepared For:

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November 1, 2016

Date and Signature Page

This report titled "N.I. 43-101 Technical Report on the Midas Gold Project" and dated November 1, 2016 was prepared and signed by the following author:

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
November 1, 2016

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1.0 Summary

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. has been retained by Miramont Capital Corp. to review and evaluate the Midas Gold Property in Northern Ontario. This report is based on assessment file data pertaining to NTS area 42-C-08 from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines online database as well as the author's personal experience having conducted the last exploration program on the Midas Property.

The claims are registered to ALX Uranium Corp. (formerly Lakeland Resources Inc.) subject to an option agreement with Miramont Capital Corp. (the "**Option Agreement**"), British Columbia, Canada. The report was prepared to support the listing requirements of the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) by Miramont Capital Corp. and the filing of its non-offering prospectus. Details regarding the terms of the Option Agreement are contained in this report under Section 4.

The mining claims that comprise the Midas Gold Property are located roughly 26 kilometers east-southeast of Dubreuilville, Ontario and 52 kilometers northeast of Wawa, Ontario. The property is situated in townships of Bruyere and Riggs and within National Topographic System (NTS) map area 42 C/08 in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division. The approximate UTM center point of the Midas Gold Property is 705700E, 5349338N (NAD 83, Zone 16U). The Midas Gold Property consists of ten unpatented mining claims (108 claim units) covering an area of 1,728 hectares.

The Midas Property lies within the 2.745 Ga Wawa Assemblage of the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane of the Superior Province. Most geologists accept a correlation between the Wawa and Abitibi terranes across the transverse Kapuskasing uplift.

The Midas Property is predominantly underlain by a series of east-north-easterly striking iron tholeiitic massive and pillowed basalt flows intercalated with very minor intermediate volcanic components. Previous operators have logged thin sulfide facies iron formations during the 2011 drilling program but these have been reinterpreted by the author as sulfide mineralized shear zones. These mineralized shear zones appear to correlate with the I.P. chargeability anomalies mapped on the Property.

Mineralization on the Property consists mainly of gold within quartz veining and/or quartz-breccia zones that appear associated with alteration and structural corridors.

The property underwent a two-phase diamond drill program conducted by Lakeland Resources (now ALX) in 2011 comprised of 2,353 meters in sixteen holes. The purpose of the 2011 drill program was to test I.P. chargeability anomalies identified

in 2011 and surface gold showings located by a 2011 stripping program conducted by Lakeland Resources.

In 2013, the Property was optioned to New Dimension Resources Ltd. who completed an exploration program consisting of mapping, channel sampling and diamond drilling. The 2013 diamond drill program was designed to test the along strike and down dip extensions of gold mineralization encountered in previous drilling. Drill holes were also positioned to better define structural corridors that are key to mineral distribution.

New Dimension completed an eleven-hole diamond drill program totalling 1,499 meters of NQ drill core. The drill program confirmed and further defined gold mineralization that was previously identified in Lakeland's 2011 drill program. Gold mineralization on the Midas Project is hosted within quartz stockwork veining developed along east-west trending strongly pyritized shear zones.

In September 2015, ALX Uranium Corp. (ALX) resulted from a business combination between Lakeland Resources Inc. and Alpha Exploration Inc.

It is recommended that Miramont Capital undertake a two phase CAD $279,675 exploration program consisting of:

Phase I

- Assaying selected pulps from the 2013 drill program using a multi-element suite which will aid in the interpretation of alteration as well as identify possible pathfinder elements that could be used as a potential vector to mineralization,
- Completion of 2011 grid mapping and stripped area #7 mapping and incorporating that into an updated interpretation of the mineralization and controls on mineralization in the Midas Grid Area,
- Prospecting and systematic sampling the Midas Grid, the remainder of the Property as well as other showings on the Property specifically the Camp and Peters veins.

Item	Rate	Units	Cost
Assaying of 2013 Pulps	$45	250	$11,250
Grid, Trench 7 (VG) Mapping	$1,500	15	$22,500
Prospecting and Sampling	$1,500	25	$37,500
Assays (Au + Multi Element)	$65	400	$26,000
Interpretation and Reporting	$600	15	$9,000
Subtotal			$106,250
Contingencies (10%)			$10,625
Total (without HST)			**$116,875**

Phase II

- Completion of 7 short (70-125 metre) diamond drill holes to assess updated interpretation of alteration and gold mineralization.
- Inputting of all data to create a 3 dimensional (3D) computer model to assess the all the data to determine additional targets.

Item	Rate	Units	Cost
650 metres of diamond drilling (Inclusive)	$200	600	$120,000
3D modelling	$800	20	$16,000
Interpretation and Reporting	$600	20	$12,000
Subtotal			$148,000
Contingencies (10%)			$14,800
Total (without HST)			**$162,800**

The above work program is necessary to aid in the determination of which structural feature is the control on mineralization both in the Midas Grid Areas as well as the remainder of the Property. This will assist in focusing upcoming exploration programs on the areas most prospective for gold mineralization.

2.0 Introduction

This report was prepared for Miramont Capital Corp. The purpose of this report is to fulfill the listing requirements on the CSE and for the filing of the non-offering prospectus. It describes and assesses the potential orogenic gold mineralization in the Project area and provides recommendations including a work plan and recommendations for further exploration. The report follows prescribed criteria and guidelines set forth by the Canadian Securities Administrators and described in National Instrument 43-101- *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report).

The author has also relied on previous exploration reports as referenced in Section “References”. The historical exploration information was mostly gathered from the Ontario government databases and from documents provided by Miramont Capital Corp. (Miramont) and ALX Uranium Corp. (ALX). These reports may or may not have been completed by qualified persons as defined by N.I. 43-101. After reviewing the reports and associated data, the author is satisfied the data presented is accurate.

Figure 1: Location of Midas Gold Property.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Information presented in this report is based on the author's personal knowledge of the property and the area in question. Although this report cites the work of other experts who may or may not be considered qualified persons, the interpretation of this information and the conclusions and recommendations made in this report are based on the author's personal knowledge of the Midas property and are the sole responsibility of the author.

While title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this 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 in Section 4.0

4.0 Property Description and Location

The mining claims that comprise the Midas Gold Property are located roughly 26 kilometers east-southeast of Dubreuilville, Ontario and 52 kilometers north-northeast of Wawa, Ontario. The property is situated in the townships of Bruyere and Riggs and within National Topographic System (NTS) map area 42 C/08 in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division. The approximate UTM center point of the Midas Gold Property is 705700E, 5349338N (NAD 83, Zone 16U). The Midas Gold Property consists of ten unpatented mining claims (108 claim units) covering an area of 1,728 hectares.

On October 19, 2016, Miramont Capital Corp. (Miramont) entered into an option agreement with ALX Uranium Corp. (ALX) to acquire a 100% interest in the Midas Project as outlined in Table 1 and Figure 2 from ALX in return for cash and share considerations noted below:

1. Issuing to ALX the following shares:
    a. 100,000 common shares in the capital of Miramont within five (5) days of the Listing Date;
    b. an additional 250,000 common shares in the capital of Miramont on or before December 31, 2017; and
    c. an additional 650,000 common shares in the capital of Miramont on or before December 31, 2018.
2. Paying ALX the following:
    a. CAD$15,000 upon signing of the Option Agreement;
    b. an additional CAD $15,000 on or before December 31, 2016;

c. an additional CAD$70,000 on or before December 31, 2017; and
d. an additional CAD$100,000 on or before December 31, 2018.

Upon successfully completing the earn-in phase of the Option Agreement, ALX Uranium Corp. will transfer 100% legal title to Miramont Capital Corp. with ALX retaining a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty (NSR) on claims. One-half of the NSR (or 1%) can be purchased by Miramont at any time for CAD $1,000,000.

Miramont may terminate the agreement upon giving 30 days notice to ALX and providing ALX with copies of all data and information related to the property together with (if applicable) a final report on all work carried out, as well as all drill core and unprocessed assay samples, remove any equipment and buildings from the property within 180 days, perform any and all reclamation work required, and leave the claims in good standing for at least two years following the date of termination.

Table 1: Midas Gold Property claim details.

Claim Number	Township / Area	Claim Units	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
4220834	BRUYERE	6	2007-Dec-17	2019-Dec-17	Michael Tremblay (50%), Lakeland Resources (50%)	$2,400	$24,000	$144,485
4251911	BRUYERE	16	2009-Oct-22	2017-Oct-22	Michael Tremblay (50%), Lakeland Resources (50%)	$6,400	$38,400	$0
4251915	BRUYERE	6	2010-Feb-23	2017-Feb-23	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$2,400	$12,000	$24,528
4251917	BRUYERE	11	2010-Feb-23	2019-Feb-23	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$4,400	$30,800	$32,492
4256764	BRUYERE	16	2011-Jan-12	2018-Jan-12	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$6,400	$32,000	$0
4256765	BRUYERE	12	2011-Feb-25	2017-Feb-25	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$4,800	$19,200	$0
4256766	BRUYERE	6	2011-Feb-25	2017-Feb-25	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$2,400	$9,600	$0
4257767	BRUYERE	16	2011-Feb-25	2017-Feb-25	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$6,400	$25,600	$0
4257771	BRUYERE	15	2011-Feb-25	2017-Feb-25	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$6,000	$24,000	$0
4240492	RIGGS	4	2009-Jun-19	2017-Jun-19	Lakeland Resources (100%)	$1,600	$9,600	$0

* Lakeland holds executed transfers from Michael Tremblay
In September 2015, ALX Uranium Corp. (ALX) resulted from a business combination between Lakeland Resources Inc. and Alpha Exploration Inc.

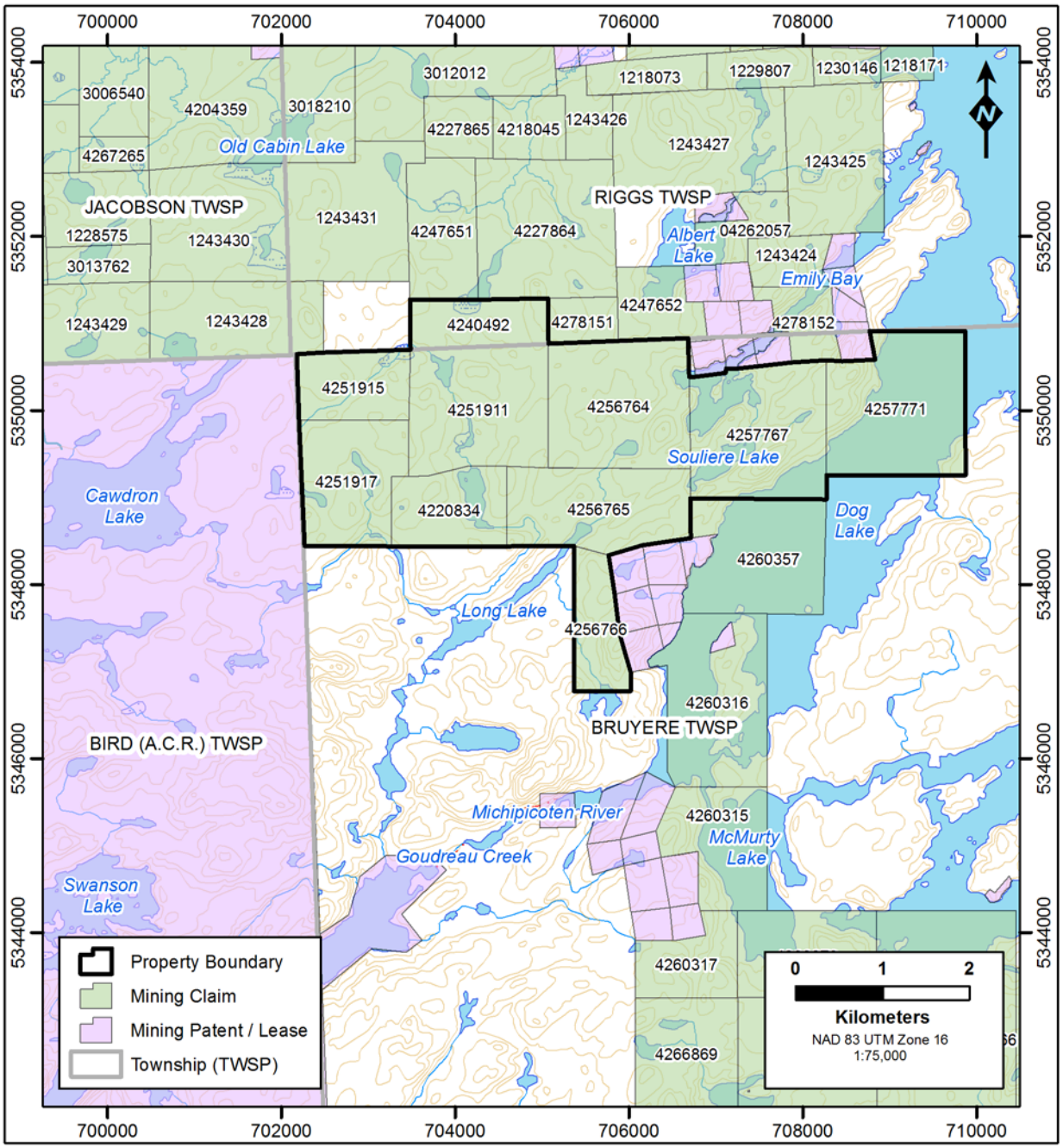

Figure 2: Midas Gold Property claim map.

The claims comprising the Midas Project have not been legally surveyed. All claims are currently in good standing. The government of Ontario requires expenditures of $400 per year per unit, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The report must be submitted by the expiry date.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property. The proposed exploration program in this report is subject to the guidelines, policies and legislation of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans regarding surface exploration, stream crossings, and work being carried out near rivers and bodies of water, drilling and sludge disposal, drill casings, capping of holes, storage of core, trenching, road construction, waste and garbage disposal.

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permits or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands for any activity outside of prospecting or mapping and sampling. The permit and plans are obtained from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Processing periods of 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by the Ministry and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands are located where the work is to be executed.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The mining claims that comprise the Midas Gold Property are located roughly 26 kilometers east-southeast of Dubreuilville, Ontario and 52 kilometers northeast of Wawa, Ontario.

The Property is accessed from Dubreuilville by travelling a series of gravel surfaced forestry roads for a total of approximately 36 kilometers. From this point the Property is accessed by a series of drill trails that extend southerly into the areas of 2011 and 2013 diamond drilling. These trails are ATV and foot accessible.

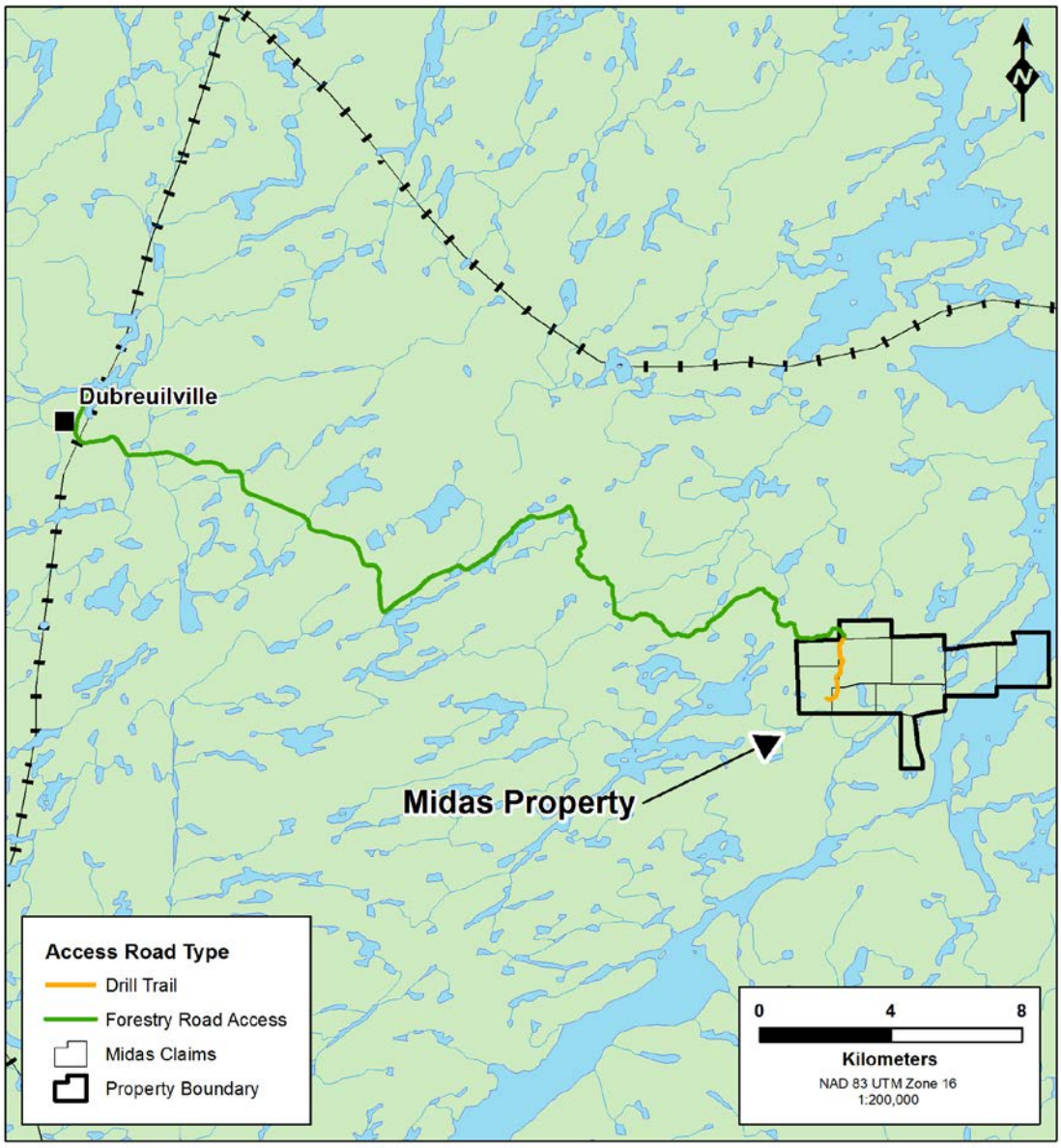

Figure 3: Property access map.

The following description of topography and climate has been modified from Hunt (2013). The Property consists of topography characterized by small hills surrounded by narrow incised valleys that appear to align with both with structural features of the underlying bedrock and glacial direction. The two most prominent topographic lineament azimuths are at 230° (ice direction) and 150° to 170°. Small wetland areas occupy topographic depressions. Elevations generally range from just under 350m to 410m. Tree cover consists of white and jack pine, birch, spruce and balsam on elevated topography, and cedar, spruce, birch and tamarack in swampy lowlands. Overburden is comprised of boulder laden glacial till and outwash deposits, with

muskeg and organic deposits in low-lying areas. Poorly exposed outcrop is estimated to make up no more than 10% of the total area (Hunt 2013).

The area exhibits a northern boreal climate, with short, warm summers and cold winters with moderate snowfall. Freezing temperatures can be expected from late October through mid-May. Ground access to the property might be hampered in spring by wet and slippery conditions along roads and trails.

The closest community of any appreciable size is Wawa, Ontario, with a population of approximately 3,500. Wawa is located on Trans-Canada Highway 17, a distance of approximately 104 km from the Property by road. Wawa is a forestry, mining and tourism oriented community and could be a source of some exploration and mining equipment, supplies and personnel.

The area is serviced by Trans-Canada Highway 17 extending west to Thunder Bay and east to Sault Ste. Marie, both within a day's drive. Rail transportation is available via the Canadian National Railway main line that passes within 9 km north of the property, and the Algoma Central Railway through Dubreuilville, 22 km west-northwest of the property. The Wawa airport, with a paved runway, has no scheduled commercial flights at the present time. The Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie Airports host numerous commercial flights daily. Several small lakes, ponds and streams on the claim group could supply limited quantities of water. Electric power is available at Dubreuilville. The closest source of natural gas is the Trans-Canada line lying along the Highway 11 corridor, 160 km to the north.

The current land holdings are sufficient to allow for exploration. There are currently no encumbrances on surface rights and the potential surface rights holdings can be triggered when the claims go to lease. However, it is beyond the author's scope to determine whether or not the current land holdings are sufficient for development of infrastructure to sustain a mining operation.

6.0 History

The following describes historical exploration and work conducted by previous operators within the boundaries of the Midas Gold Property. Any work mentioned that falls outside of the current Property boundary is clearly stated as being such. The historical information is based on information obtained from assessment files pertaining to NTS area 42 C/08 obtained digitally on the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines online geoscience database. It should be noted that the historical property boundaries associated with the following reports in the information below were not the same as those of the current claims. In many cases assay results from these materials are not supported by signed assay certificates and therefore cannot be verified by the author.

Reference to AFRI and AFRO #'s are provided to assist the reader in finding the referenced reports. These numbers can be searched online at www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca.

Figures referred to in Exploration History are at the end of Item 6.2.

6.1 Property Ownership

The claims making up the current Property (Table 1, Figure 2) have had no previous owners other than the original Optionors (M. Tremblay, J. Robert and R. Salo), the First Optionee (ALX Uranium Corp.) and the Second (current) Optionee (Miramont Capital Corp.)

In September 2015, ALX Uranium Corp. (ALX) resulted from a business combination between Lakeland Resources Inc. and Alpha Exploration Inc.

6.2 Exploration History

Pre-1953 - W. Garvey

AFRI #: 42C08SE0031

4 diamond drill holes were completed in the western portion of claim 4257767. These holes are reported to have intersected mafic metavolcanic rocks however no drill logs or assay results are available.

1977 - Ontario Geological Survey

P. Srivastava and G. Bennet mapped Riggs and West Townships in 1977 for the Ontario Geology Survey with results published in OGS Map M2353. Bruyere Township has never been mapped at a Township scale by the Ontario Geological Survey.

1981 - Kingswood Explorations Limited

AFRI #: 42C08SE0027

AFRI #: 42C08SE0028

AFRI #: 42C08SE0029

In 1981 Kingswood Explorations Limited completed geological mapping, ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on their W. N. Millar Property which covers the eastern half of claim 4256765, claim 4256766, 260316 and the western half of 4260357 of the current property.

1983 - Kingswood Explorations Limited

AFRI #: 42C08SE0024

In 1983 Kingswood Explorations Ltd. carried out a program consisting of geological mapping, soil sampling, ground magnetics and induced polarization surveys on a claim group covering the south-eastern half of the present Midas property. Several chargeability and resistivity anomalies as well as gold-in-soil anomalies (characterized by gold values > 20ppb) were identified. An assay of 3.429 g/t Au was reported from a small trench near the central part of the eastern boundary of claim 4256766. Further exploration, including several diamond drill holes, was recommended based on the results of this work.

1984 - Kingswood Explorations Limited

AFRI #: 42C08SE0026

In the winter of 1984 Kingswood Explorations Ltd. conducted an 11 hole (647.4 meter) diamond drill program. Four of the holes were drilled on the present Midas property with the remainder of the drill holes testing targets on the Millar occurrence. Holes K-3-84, K-4-84 and K-9-84 were drilled to test IP anomalies along the eastern boundary of claim 4256766, and K-11-84 was drilled to test an IP anomaly in the southwest corner of 4260316. Hole K-4-84 reported 2.61 g/t gold over 0.54m in a sericite-quartz fault breccia with 10 to 20% pyrite and 2% chalcopyrite. The other holes did not report any significant gold values.

1985 - H. Ferderber Geophysics

AFRI #: 42C08NE0044

In 1985 H. Ferderber Geophysics flew a fixed-wing airborne magnetics and VLF-EM geophysical survey over several large areas, including the whole of the current Midas. Several VLF-EM conductor axes were identified on the Property.

1985 - Kingswood Explorations Limited

AFRI #: 42C08SE0023

In 1985 Kingswood Explorations Ltd. carried out an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical survey covering all but the northwest quarter of the Property.

1986 - Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd.

AFRI #: 42C08SE0016

In 1986 Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd. carried out a program of reconnaissance geological mapping, rock sampling and lithogeochemistry in the southeast quarter of the Midas claim group. At the Camp Vein, situated immediately west of the small lake occupying the eastern part of Claim SSM 4220834, a network of north-easterly and northwesterly striking quartz veins returned assays from 1.03 g/t Au across 0.10m to 18.51 g/t over 0.10m. In addition, a few rock lithogeochemistry samples returned values of greater than 10 ppb gold. Follow-up work consisting of line cutting, grid mapping and prospecting, mag and VLF-EM geophysical surveys and possible diamond drilling, was recommended.

1986 - Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd.

AFRI #: 42C08SE0507

In 1986 the property was extended westward by Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd. to cover all of Claims SSM 4220834 and 4251917. A grid was cut, and geological, sampling, ground magnetic and VLF-EM, and induced polarization surveys were completed. Follow up work consisting of additional induced polarization surveys and 900m of diamond drilling were recommended.

1987 - Ontario Geological Survey

In 1987 the Ontario Geological Survey contracted an airborne geophysical (DIGHEM) and total field magnetic survey over a large area including the Midas Property. Results covering the Midas Property are published on OGS Map 81019.

1987 - Fenton Scott

AFRI #: 42C08SE0018

In the winter of 1987 Fenton Scott drilled 4 diamond drill holes, totalling 682.1m, to test an electromagnetic conductor axes in the Dog Lake area. Three of the four holes were drilled in the south-eastern half of present claim SSM 4260357. One hole was lost in overburden. The other two holes intersected granodiorite, quartz diorite and minor mafic volcanics. No significant mineralization was reported.

1987 - Cominco Limited

AFRI #: 42C08SE0017

In 1987 Cominco Ltd. carried out a magnetic and VLF-EM survey on a property that overlapped the south-eastern corner of Midas Claim SSM 4251911. North-easterly striking VLF-EM axes were thought to be related to bedrock shear zones. Geological mapping was recommended to evaluate the conductors.

1987 - Tenoga Consultants Inc.

AFRI #: 42C08SE0019

In 1987 Tenoga Consultants Inc. carried out a DIGHEM III and magnetic airborne survey over the entire property area.

1988 - Cominco Ltd.

AFRI #: 42C08SE0015

In 1988 Cominco Ltd. completed two diamond drill holes in the southeast corner of claim SSM 4256764 and the southwestern part of 4287767 to test beneath old trenches. The holes intersected locally carbonatized mafic volcanics, with one quartz-feldspar dyke noted. Sulfide concentrations (pyrite and pyrrhotite) of up to 10% were observed, with local trace amounts of chalcopyrite. No assays were noted on the drill logs.

1989 - Kingswood Explorations Ltd.

AFRI #: 42C08SE0014

In 1989 Kingswood Explorations Ltd. carried out a short program of trenching and ground-truthing of electromagnetic anomalies a short distance west of Souliere Lake, in the north-eastern part of claim SSM 4256765. No significant gold values were reported.

1989 - Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd

AFRI #: 42C08SW0505

AFRI #: 42C08SW0564

In 1989 Consolidated Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd. carried out additional rock assay and lithogeochemical sampling on their grid covering Claims SSM 4220834 and 4251917.

2010 - R. Salo and J. Robert

Following the staking of the five westernmost claims of the current property, a prospecting program was carried out by R. Salo and J. Robert during the fall of 2010 (Salo, 2010). Examination of historic gold showings in the north-western corner of claim SSM 4220834, extending into the eastern part of 4251917 returned assays of up to 14.30 g/t Au.

2011 - ALX Uranium Corp.

ALX Uranium Corp. (ALX) optioned the property in January of 2011 and subsequently conducted line cutting, ground geophysics, trenching, mapping and diamond drilling.

Shortly after optioning the Property an induced polarization (I.P.) and magnetic survey was over a small grid cut in the southwestern portion of the Property. A final report on the survey is not available however plan maps of total field magnetics, I.P. chargeability and resistivity are available as well as I.P. pseudosections.

I.P. chargeability anomalies and magnetic features were the main targets of the initial phase of diamond drilling (Phase 1) conducted between February and March, 2011. A total of 5 holes (Phase 1) were drilled for a total of 863 meters (M-11-01 to M-11-05). Results from both Phases 1 and 2 are shown below in Table 2.

Table 2: 2011 Diamond Drill Program, Significant Gold Assay Values (only assays greater than or equal to 1.00 g/t gold considered significant). From Hunt (2013).

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t) / m	Description and Comments
M-11-01	33.00	34.00	1.060 / 1.00	Mafic volcanics, carbonate and rust-staining in quartz stringer zone, locally up to 50% py and po.
	36.00	37.00	1.440 / 1.00	Mafic volcanics, quartz stringer zone, locally up to 50% py and po.
	55.00	57.00	4.610 / 2.00	Mafic volcanics, locally porphyritic and siliceous, occasional quartz-ankerite veining, 2 to 5% pyrite.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t) / m	Description and Comments
				Composite of 2 samples.
M-11-03	55.40	56.80	1.060 / 1.40	Mafic volcanics, 5% white quartz-carbonate veinlets, trace pyrite.
M-11-04	45.70	50.40	5.924 / 4.70	Sulphide facies iron formation, up to 20% quartz-carbonate bands, veinlets and up to 25% disseminated and banded combined py and po. Composite of 5 samples.
	21.00	22.00	1.340 / 1.00	Mafic volcanics, possibly minor quartz-ankerite veinlets, trace pyrite
M-11-05	28.90	30.90	7.025 / 2.00	Sulphide facies iron formation, 10% cherty bands, 10 to 20% quartz-carbonate veining, interbedded pyrite and pyrrhotite. Composite of 2 samples
	37.00	38.00	1.246 / 1.00	Mafic volcanics, bleached and sericite, with trace pyrite.
	50.00	51.50	1.166 / 1.5	Possibly sedimentary mineralized zone. Silica-ankerite-albite alteration, trace pyrite. Composite of 2 samples
M-11-06	55.30	56.15	1.128 / 0.85	Possibly sedimentary mineralized zone, silicified-chloritized-ankerite breccia zone, up to 10% pyrite.
	56.50	57.50	2.391 / 1.00	Mineralized zone. Quartz-chlorite-pyrite-ankerite breccia, local tourmaline and sericite, variable pyrite. Composite of 2 samples.
M-11-08	82.50	83.00	1.848 / 0.50	Mineralized zone. Quartz-pyrite-ankerite-albite-chlorite alteration, banded and brecciated, variable sulphides.
M-11-09	59.20	61.00	4.041 / 1.80	Quartz stringer breccia zone in mafic volcanics. 60% quartz-ankerite stringers, 10% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Composite of 3 samples.
M-11-11	57.00	57.60	1.370 / 0.60	Mafic volcanic alteration zone, silica-albite alteration, locally up to 5% pyrite.
M-11-14	11.60	12.25	1.049 / 0.65	Mafic volcanics, bleached, 5% pyrite.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t) / m	Description and Comments
	36.50	37.50	3.328 / 1.00	Mafic volcanic alteration zone. Quartz-ankerite stringers, trace pyrite.

During the spring and early summer of 2011 a number of areas were stripped off and channel sampled and a portion of the grid was mapped. Three rough sketches of stripped areas 7, 9 and 10 were completed (Appendix I). A partially digitized version of stripped area 7 was completed (Appendix I). The stripped areas are illustrated on Figure 11.

A total of 92 samples were taken, with 8 samples returning values over 500 ppb Au (Table 3). All of the 8 samples over 500 ppb were from stripped area 7.

Table 3: Gold assay results over 500 ppb from 2011 channel sampling. All samples are from stripped area 7. Table sorted by sample number.

Sample	Length (m)	Description	Au g/t
1225701	1.00	1a- hornfelsed-20% py locally	9.31
1225707	1.00	1a-hornfels-2-3% py/po 2cm flat veins	0.911
1225718	1.05	hornfels, 2+8cm N-S veins 5-10% py/po on margins	0.703
1225719	0.89	1a hornfels-cc alt'n massive py on margins of 5cm N-S vein	0.624
1225720	0.85	hornfels tr py 1.5 + 3 cm N-S veins	1.05
1225724	0.97	hornfels ank 20% pyd(25cm) 1cm n25e veinlts	1.77
1225753	1.20	1a hornfels with silicif. Tr py	0.964
1225754	1.02	mV ank, 25-50% flat QAS, 10% py	0.759

ALX completed a Phase 2 eleven hole, 1,490 meter diamond drill program was conducted in August of 2011 (M-11-06 to M-11-16). The program was designed to follow up on Phase 1 results as well as test additional I.P. anomalies and magnetic features. Highlights of results are shown above in Table 2.

Recommendations included extending the current grid to the east to cover the Camp Vein, completion of grid and stripped area mapping, detailed airborne magnetics, prospecting of areas outside of grid and diamond drilling.

2013 – New Dimension Resources Ltd.

During 2013 New Dimension Resources carried out a program consisting of prospecting, stripped area mapping, channel sampling and diamond drilling. An initial

property visit revealed that a number of stripped areas from 2011 were not mapped and channel sampled.

Between October 15th and November 17th, 2013 a number of these stripped areas from were mapped and sampled.

New Dimension Resources Ltd. then completed an eleven-hole diamond drill program totalling 1,499 meters of NQ drill core. The drill program was conducted between October and November of 2013 and drilling was supervised by Clark Exploration Consulting geologist Steven Siemieniuk, P.Geo. as well as Mike Tremblay.

The 2013 diamond drill program was designed to test the along strike and down dip extensions of gold mineralization encountered in previous drilling. Drill holes were also positioned to better define structural corridors that are key to the distribution of mineralization.

Highlights of the 2013 diamond drill program are provided in the table below:

Drill Hole	Zone	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	Drill Intercept (metres)	Gold (g/t)
MC-13-17	GZ1	-50°	43.30	45.50	2.20	0.402
			46.50	**47.00**	**0.50**	**1.870**
			61.00	61.50	0.50	0.317
MC-13-18	GZ1	-70°	**37.20**	**38.00**	**0.80**	**1.145**
			38.90	39.80	0.90	0.786
MC-13-19	GZ1	-50°	**16.80**	**17.80**	**1.00**	**1.084**
			47.30	**48.80**	**1.50**	**7.598**
including			**47.80**	**48.30**	**0.50**	**15.391**
and			**48.30**	**48.80**	**0.50**	**6.241**
MC-13-20	GZ1	-70°	No significant results			

Drill Hole	Zone	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	Drill Intercept (metres)	Gold (g/t)
MC-13-21	GZ1	-70°	**25.70**	**27.70**	**2.00**	**1.598**
			32.40	**33.00**	**0.60**	**1.487**
			39.00	41.00	2.00	0.478
MC-13-22	GZ2	-45°	56.70	57.70	1.00	0.330
			63.45	64.45	1.00	0.880
			178.00	179.00	1.00	0.782
MC-13-23	GZ2	-45°	44.10	45.10	1.00	0.422
			45.75	46.25	0.50	0.679
			49.15	**50.10**	**0.95**	**1.213**
			77.40	78.00	0.60	0.748
MC-13-24	GZ2	-65°	**49.40**	**50.60**	**1.20**	**1.987**

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7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Midas Property lies within the 2.745 Ga Wawa Assemblage of the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt of the Wawa-Abitibi Terrane of the Superior Province. Most geologists accept a correlation between the Wawa and Abitibi terranes across the transverse Kapuskasing uplift (Percival, 2007) (Figure 4).

The Michipicoten Greenstone Belt, including the adjacent Gamitagama and Mishubishu greenstone belts, is one of the key localities with respect to the Superior Province (Wawa Subprovince) geology, partly because of the importance of its Algoma-type iron formations, partly because many important concepts of greenstone belt geology are based there, and partly because it contains a record of volcanism, sedimentation and plutonism that spans at least 240 Ma of Archean time (Card and Poulsen 1998).

Mineralization occurs in two main regions within the Wawa Subprovince: the Michipicoten-Mishubishu belt in the Wawa area and the Shebandowan-Schreiber belt to the west (Percival, 2007). Gold deposits in the Michipicoten-Mishubishu region mainly occur within veins associated with shear zones in plutonic rocks of variable composition and age.

The Michipicoten Greenstone Belt is a structurally and stratigraphically complex assemblage of volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks that were metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite facies (Attoh 1981; Williams et al. 1991). To the east and south, the Michipicoten greenstone belt and satellite Gamitagama greenstone belt are bounded by plutonic rocks of the Wawa gneiss domain, mainly tonalite gneiss with abundant granitic intrusions (Card and Poulsen 1998). The north-eastern Wawa Subprovince consists of similar gneissic and plutonic rocks along with the small Saganash Lake and Kabinakagami Lake greenstone belts. At the eastern edge of the Michipicoten greenstone belt, a Meso-archean sequence (Cycle 1) of basalt and komatiite, overlain by calc-alkaline tuff, is intruded by the 2888 Ma Hawk granite and 2881 Ma felsic sills (Sage 1994; Card and Poulsen 1998). This sequence is in contact with 2747 Ma tonalite gneiss cut by 2698 Ma intrusions of the Whitefish Lake batholith. The Meso-archean rocks may represent a basement to the younger volcanic succession (Jackson and Sutcliffe, 1990). The Meso-archean and Neo-archean supracrustal rocks form at least three mafic-felsic cycles with intercalated sediments, notably the thick Helen iron formation that caps the lower cycle and consists of a lower siderite member, a middle pyritic carbonate member, and upper chert-carbonate and

black-shale members (Goodwin 1962; Sage 1987; Sage 1994). Cycle 2 is a 2749 to 2746 Ma and 2729 Ma sequence consisting of tholeiitic basalt and andesite overlain by calc-alkaline dacite and rhyolite (Sage 1994; Card and Poulsen 1998). The upper volcanic cycle (Cycle 3), which is separated from the lower cycles by the Dore conglomerate containing tonalite clasts as young as 2698 Ma, consists of tholeiitic basalt with minor komatiite, capped by 2701 to 2691 Ma calc-alkaline felsic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks that include wacke, arkose, polymictic conglomerate and oligomictic quartz conglomerate (Sage 1994; Card and Poulsen 1998). Detrital zircons from the sedimentary rocks are as young as 2680 Ma (Corfu and Sage 1992), demonstrating that these sediments, like similar sequences in the Abitibi greenstone belt, were deposited following major volcanism. The petrography of the wacke units indicates that they were derived from bimodal mafic-felsic volcanic sequences (Ayres 1983).

Several suites of plutonic rocks ranging in composition from gabbro to monzogranite and syenite occur in and around the Michipicoten Greenstone Belt. Early tonalite, trondhjemite and granodiorite plutons with ages of 2747 to 2737 Ma, 2729 to 2721 Ma and 2698 to 2693 Ma, respectively – similar to the ages of the main volcanic cycles – are probably syn volcanic and have characteristics consistent with derivation from melting of basaltic sources (Card and Poulsen 1998).

The rocks of the Michipicoten and Gamitagama Greenstone Belts have been repeatedly deformed and metamorphosed under low-pressure, greenschist to lower amphibolite facies conditions (Ayres 1969, 1983; Studemeister, 1983; McGill and Shrady 1986; Arias and Helmstaedt 1990; McGill 1992; Sage 1993 and 1994). Early structures include major recumbent folds, thrusts and associated cleavages (Card and Poulsen 1998). Later superimposed upright folds are accompanied by steep cleavages. The latest structures include northeast-trending shear zones that host auriferous vein systems (Heather 1989) and northerly-trending sinistral faults.

The Michipicoten-Mishubishu mineral belt is dominated by iron and gold deposits; lesser prospects include nickel sulphide and copper-vein deposits. Iron formation deposits are widely distributed in this region. Gold deposits also typify the Michipicoten-Mishubishu mineral belt. Most of these occur in a linear zone extending west-southwest from Renabie in the east, through the Goudreau-Lochalsh area, to Mishubishu Lake. Although the gold deposits of this area occur in a terrane with extensive iron formations, they display a remarkable association with altered shear zones and plutonic rocks regardless of composition or age (Studemeister, 1985; Studemeister and Kilias 1987; Heather and Arias 1987 and 1992).

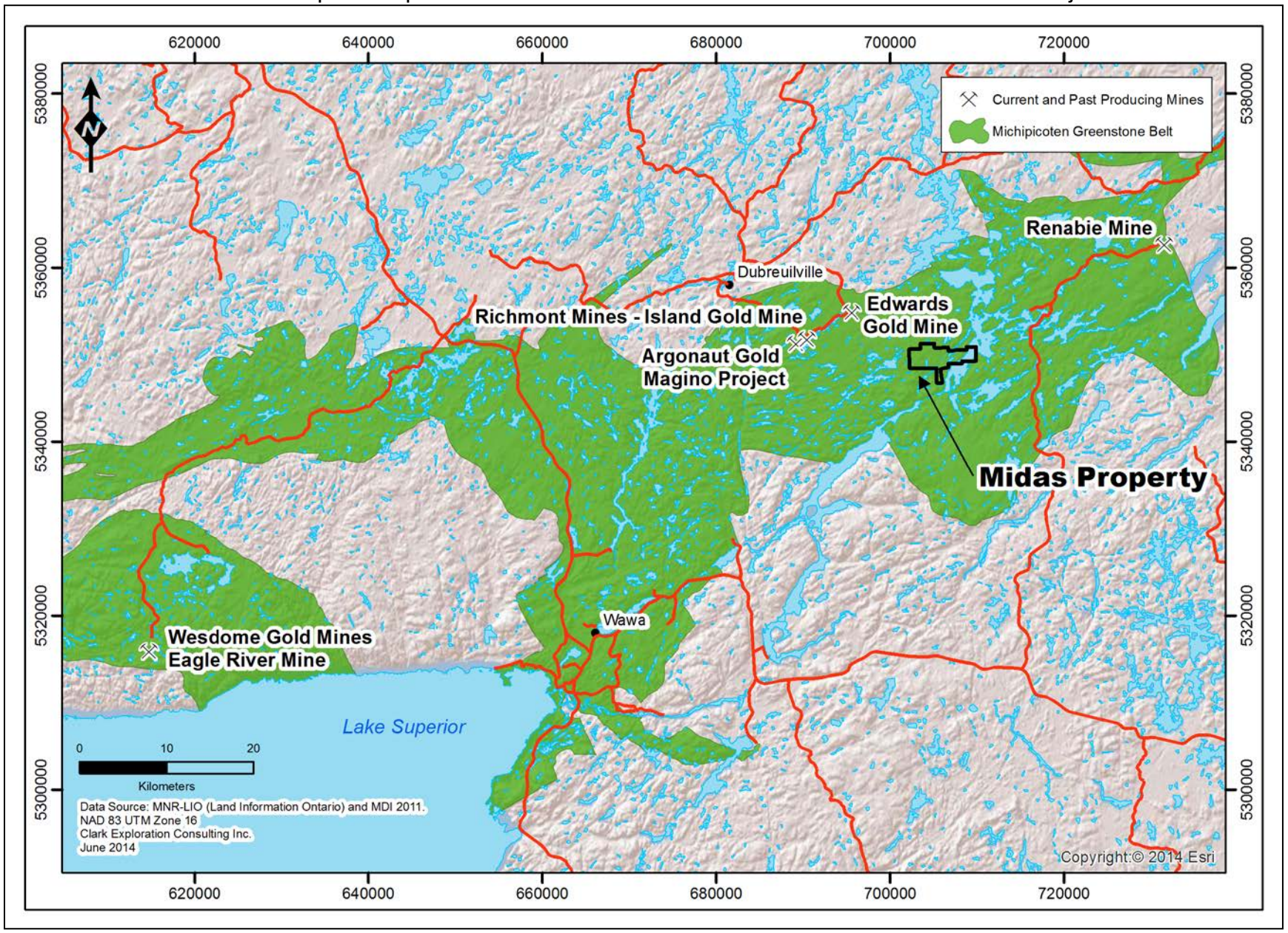

Figure 4: Location of the Midas Property within the Mishibishu Greenstone Belt showing past and presently producing mines.

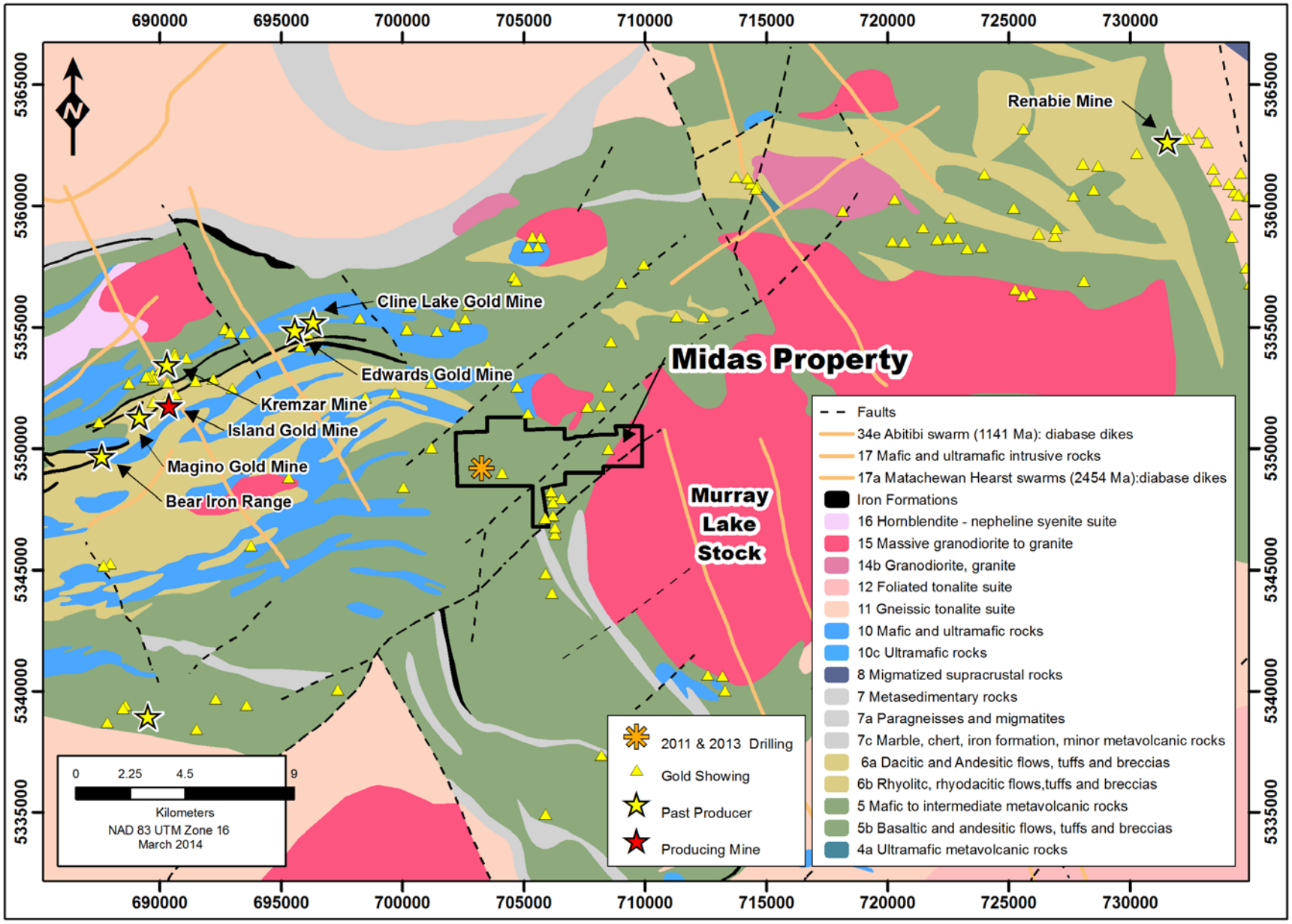

Figure 5: Regional geology of the Midas Property.

7.2 Property Geology

The Midas Property is predominantly underlain by a series of east-north-easterly striking iron tholeiitic massive and pillowed basalt flows intercalated with very minor intermediate volcanic components. Previous operators have logged thin sulfide facies iron formations during the 2011 drilling program but these have been reinterpreted by the author as sulfide mineralized shear zones. These mineralized shear zones appear to correlate with the I.P. chargeability anomalies mapped on the Property.

Diabase dykes are present on the Property exposed in stripping, intersected in drill core and appear to correlate well with magnetic anomalies.

Small (decimeter to 1-2 meters in width) late dykes are present in drill core but not observed in outcrop. These dykes are black, aphanitic, carbonaceous and xenocryst rich.

Previous operators mapped several irregularly-shaped ultramafic volcanic flow horizons that were defined partly on the basis of spinifex texture. No ultramafic flows were logged in the 2011 program however some large, tabular ankerite alteration was present giving the appearance of pseudo-microspinifex. It should also be noted that fuschite was logged in the 2011 drill program suggesting the presence of ultramafic rocks.

In the eastern part of the property, mafic volcanic flows are often shown as being intercalated with gabbroic sills or intrusions. Keeping with the opinion of Hunt (2013) it is possible that these rocks are, in fact, more massive portions of the volcanic flow sequences.

Alteration within the Midas 2011 grid area appears to be common and consists of widespread silicification and carbonitization often associated with shearing (Hunt, 2013). During the 2013 drill program widespread pervasive carbonitization was noted in drill core and strong silicification was associated on the flanks of mineralized shear zones.

East-north-easterly striking fault or shear zones, including the Emily Bay Deformation Zone (EBDZ), are commonly observed. These faults or shears are either identified by surface lineaments or by magnetics and north-northwest to northwest striking fault zones or lineaments make up a second common structural dimension.

The EBDZ is located on the west side of Dog Lake in southern Riggs Township. The EBDZ is a 500 m wide, east-northeast trending zone of intense ductile shearing and weakly to strongly strained rocks. The EBDZ can be traced up to 4 km to the southwest of Dog Lake but cannot be traced to the eastern side of Dog Lake. The EBDZ is localized within massive to pillowed mafic metavolcanic rocks that are deformed to

chlorite-calcite and chlorite-iron carbonate schists within several discrete ductile shear zones. These shear zones are NE-trending and vary in width from 1 m to greater than 30 m.

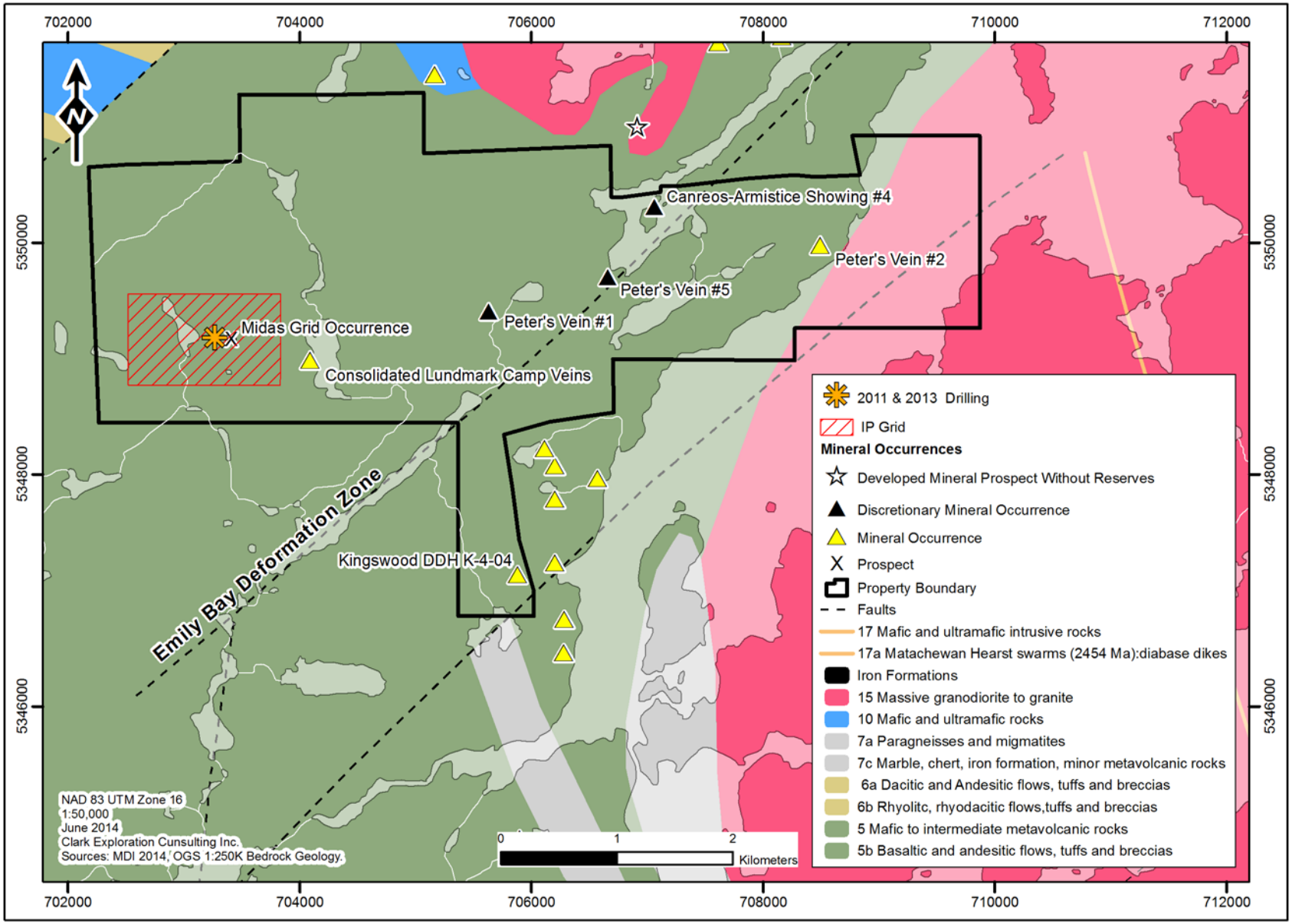

Figure 6: Detailed Midas Property geology.

7.3 Property Mineralization

Mineralization on the Property consists mainly of gold within quartz veining and/or quartz-breccia zones that appear associated with alteration and structural corridors.

Two prominent vein directions are present on the Midas Property in the vicinity of the Midas Grid area with a less prominent third being observed in one stripped area (Stripped Area 7):

1. A series of east-west trending veins (approximately 270-90, subvertical) are present on the property and seem to follow the same orientation as the mineralized shear zones.
2. A set of veins trending 020 degrees (the "twenty veins") are present on the property.
3. A set of flat lying veins that have no preferred orientation (Figure 7).

The east-west, 020 veins and flay lying veins appear in outcrop and drillcore to be epigenetic to the surrounding mafic metavolcanic rock but all appear to be emplaced at the same time with no distinct crosscutting features observed in drillcore or in outcrop.

Figure 7: Picture from above showing relationship between 020 veins and flat lying veins in Stripped Area 7.

Gold mineralization associated with quartz veining and/or quartz-breccia zones is prominent in the area of the Midas grid, as well as in the eastern part of the claim group where extensive exploration of the Millar Occurrence was carried out over many years. It should be noted that the Millar Occurrence, which consists of a series of patented claims, is not part of the Midas property; however mineralization similar to the Millar vein systems may extend to the west along strike onto the Midas claim group.

Gold mineralization associated within quartz veining and/or quartz-breccia zones is characterized by erratic, often nuggety gold values, associated with quartz ± calcite ± ankerite ± tourmaline veins, stringers or breccia complexes. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are the dominant sulphides, occurring in amounts up to 50%; minor chalcopyrite is occasionally noted, and arsenopyrite has been identified by previous operators. Surrounding wall rocks are commonly silicified and carbonatized.

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) - Mineral Deposit Inventory Points

The Midas Property contains a number of Mineral Deposit Inventory points in the which can be viewed MNDM's online application Geoclaims.

Midas Grid Occurrence (MDI000000001302)

In the MNDM's 2011 Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) data release this occurrence is referred to as the Midas Gold Sample 4228 Prospect. The author believes that this sample has been misidentified in the MNDM's MDI as being a Prospect and is being referred to as an Occurrence and is now referred to in this report as the Midas Grid Occurrence.

In 2010 two samples returned gold values of 6.7 g/t Au and 14.3 g/t Au (Salo, 2010). Sample 4228 was from local rubble, contained approximately 30% porphyritic ankerite crystals and contained 2-3% disseminated pyrite cubes less than 1 cm in size. The rock appeared dioritic on surface according to Salo (2010). Sample 4229 was taken 4 metres to the north and was described as a highly silicious rock, possibly a metasediment with 2% cubic and patchy pyrite.

Consolidated Lundmark Camp Veins (MDI42C08SW00188)

The showing consists of a series of subparallel quartz-carbonate veins with the individual veins generally a couple of metres apart and at least one vein present at right angles to the main vein. Grab samples collected in 1986 by Consolidated Lundmark returned values of 0.54 oz/t Au. A sample of the pyritiferous wall rock returned assays of 0.02 oz/t Au and 0.03 oz/t Au. Grab samples collected by Consolidated Lundmark Mines in 1987 returned assays of 0.46 oz/t Au, 0.54 oz/t Au, 0.03 oz/t Au, 0.07 oz/t Au and 0.15 oz/t Au.

Kingswood DDH K-4-84 (MDI42C01NE00035)

A 1.8 ft section of drill core returned an assay of 0.072 oz/t Au, 0.09% Cu and 0.24% Zn in sericite schist that has been described as both a fault gouge and fault breccia.

CanReos-Armistice Showing #4 (MDI42C08SE00088)

Chip samples from sheared quartz on the east shore an of island in Emily Bay. Chip samples taken from the sheared felsite and quartz ranged from trace to 0.006 oz/t Au over 3 feet.

Peters Veins 1, 2 and 5 (MDI42C08SE00011 to 13)

Peters Vein #1

The occurrence consists of a narrow quartz vein in sheared mafic metavolcanic rocks. Although unverified, hand written notes on a claim map indicate that it was possible to pan free gold from a 24 ft wide vein at this approximate location.

Peters Vein #2

Hand written notes on a claim map indicate that a sample of $50.00 gold (from 1949) was obtained from this site. This assay value has not be verified.

Peters Vein #5

This historical occurrence reportedly consists of a strong sugary quartz filled shear zone. Hand written notes on a claim map indicate lots of free gold obtained from this vein. This has not been verified.

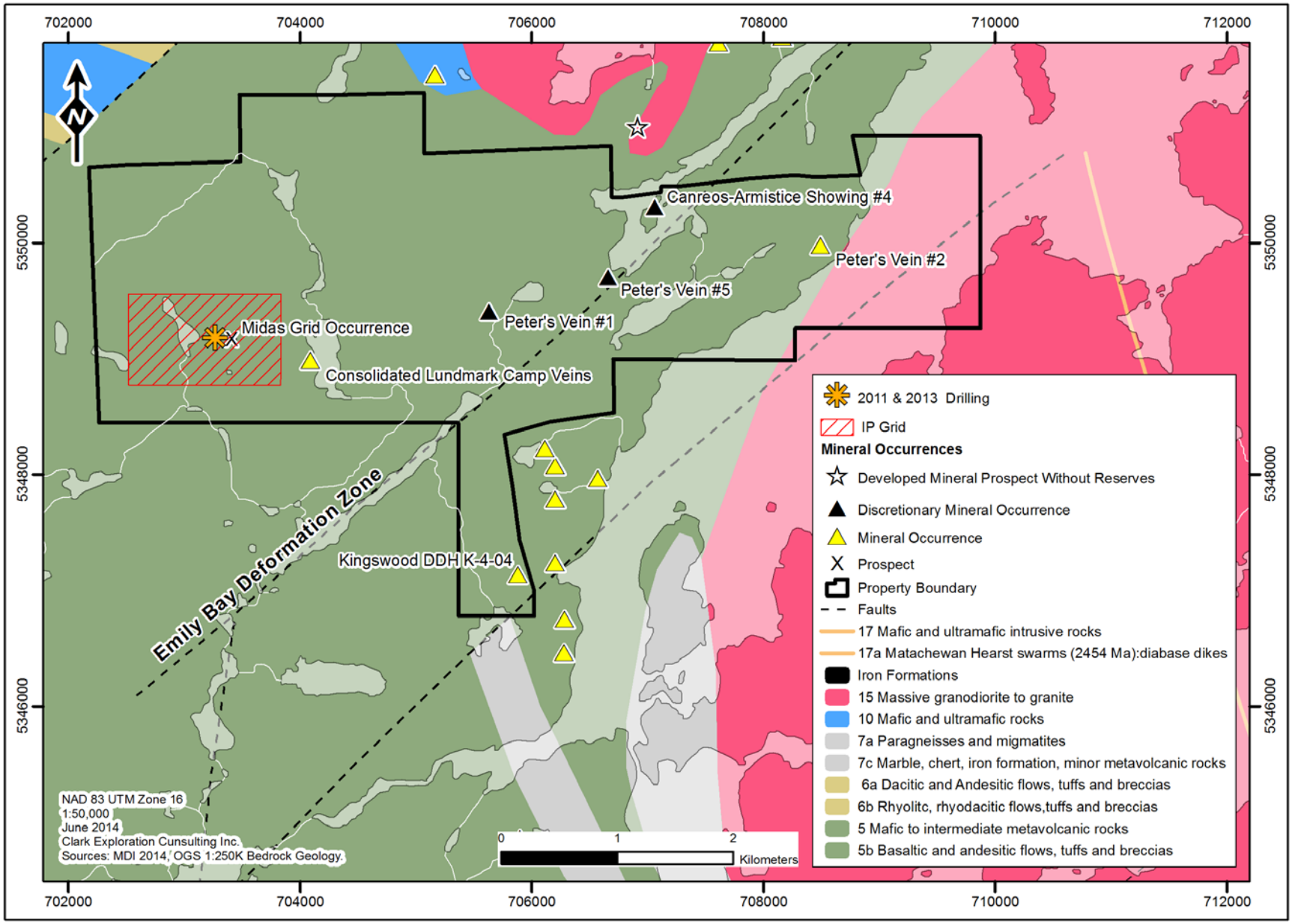

Figure 8: Occurrences on the Midas Gold Property.

8.0 Deposit Types

Gold mineralization on and adjacent to the Midas Property falls broadly into Archean gold deposits and more specifically into the Mineral Deposits of Canada classification of Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits.

Much has been published on gold deposits in the last 15 years which has lead to significant improvement in the understanding of some models, the definition of new types or sub-types of deposits, and the introduction of new terms (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). There remains significant uncertainty regarding the distinction between some types of deposits and, consequently, deposits are sometimes ascribed to different deposit types by different authors. As summarized by Dubé and Gosselin (2007) there are currently thirteen globally significant types of gold deposits presently recognized, each with its own well-defined characteristics and environments of formation. Robert et al. (1997) and Poulsen et al. (2000) proposed that many of these gold deposits can be grouped into clans of deposits that either formed by related processes or that are distinct products of large scale hydrothermal systems. Figure 9 shows the thirteen globally significant gold deposit types and their corresponding classes of gold models: orogenic; intrusion-related; and epithermal. Some deposits such as the Witswatersrand deposits are still controversial and viewed either as modified paleoplacer or orogenic depoits while other deposit types such as gold-rich VMS, Carlin and low-sulfidation are viewed by different authors either as stand-alone or as members of the broader intrusion -related clan (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

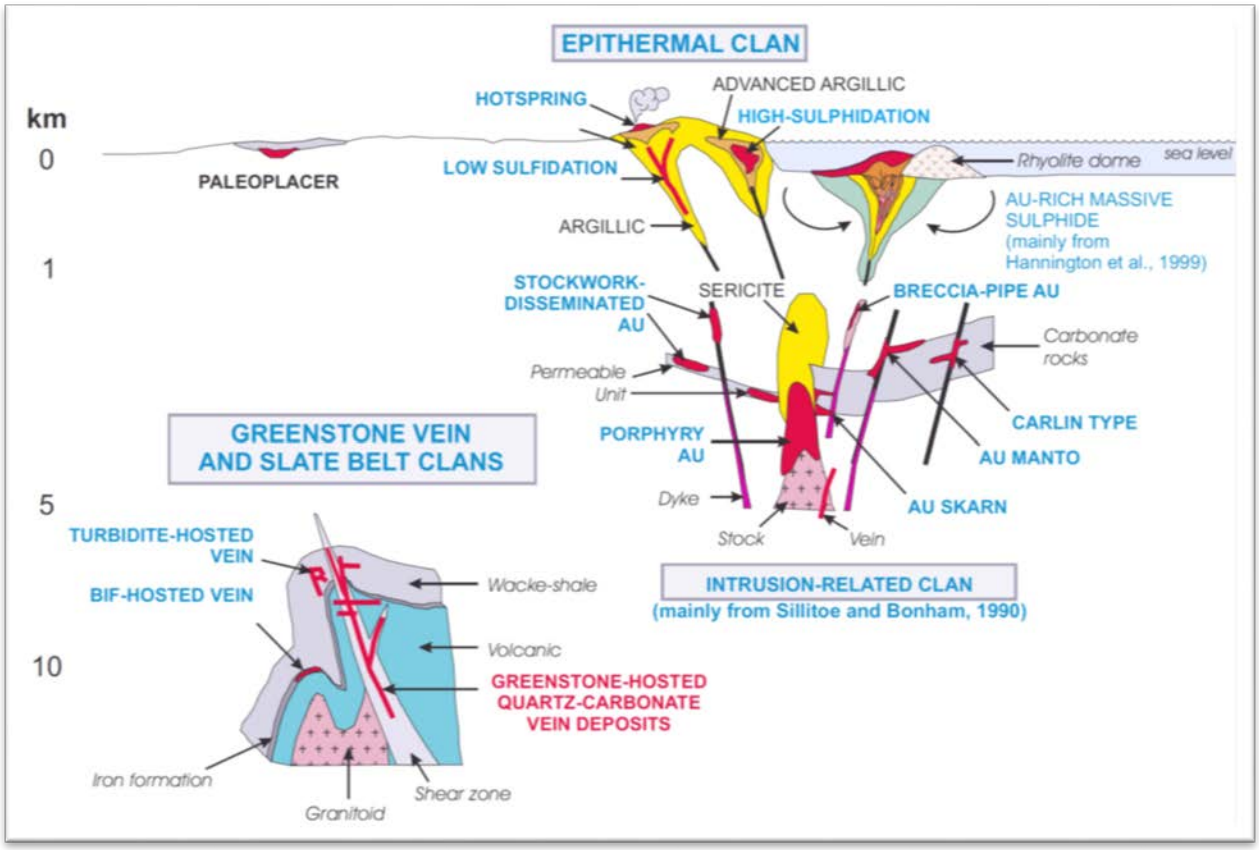

Figure 9: Inferred crustal levels of gold deposition showing the different types of gold deposits and their inferred deposit clan (from Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

8.1 Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits

The following description is a brief summary of the major characteristics of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits deposit model taken from Dubé and Gosselin (2007). For a more detailed description of Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits the reader is referred to the paper titled "Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits" by Benoît Dubé and Patrice Gosselin in Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5.

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits that are hosted in deformed and metamorphosed terranes. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones

and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are dominantly hosted by mafic metamorphic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies and formed at intermediate depths (5-10 km). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. The relative timing of mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism. They are formed from low salinity, H2O-CO2-rich hydrothermal fluids with typically anomalous concentrations of CH4, N2, K, and S. Gold is mainly confined to the quartz-carbonate vein networks but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulfidized wall rock. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are distributed along major compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages, but are more abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes.

There are 103 known greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits world-wide containing at least 30 tonnes (~1 M oz) Au (production and reserves), including 31 Canadian deposits, whereas 33 other deposits in Canada, and several hundred worldwide, contain more than 7.5 tonnes (~250 000 oz) but less than 30 tonnes (Gosselin and Dubé, 2005b). The temporal and geographic distribution of greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits is shown on Figure 10. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits occur in greenstone terranes of all ages. Although they are present in Paleozoic to Tertiary terranes, they are mainly concentrated in Precambrian terranes, and particularly in those of late Archean age. In Canada, all the world-class deposits but one (Bralorne-Pioneer) are of late Archean age. Their concentration in the Archean is thought to be related to 1) continental growth and the related higher number of large-scale collisions between continental fragments (and/or arc complex), and 2) the associated development of major faults and large scale hydrothermal fluid flow during the supercontinent cycle and mantle plume activity (cf. Barley and Groves, 1992; Condie, 1998; Kerrich et al., 2000; Goldfarb et al., 2001).

Grade and Tonnage Characteristics

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are second on total tonnage of gold only to the Witwatersrand paleoplacers of South Africa. The largest greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit in terms of total gold content is the Golden Mile complex in Kalgoorlie, Australia, with more than 1800 tonnes Au (Gosselin and Dubé, 2005a). The Hollinger-McIntyre deposit in Timmins, Ontario, is the second largest deposit of such type ever found with 987 tonnes Au (Gosselin and Dubé, 2005a). In contrast to the Golden Mile complex, open pit mining of the Hollinger-McIntyre deposit is now impossible due to housing, which leaves a significant part of the total gold content of the deposit inaccessible. The average grade of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate deposits is fairly consistent, ranging from 5 to 15 g/t Au, whereas the tonnage is highly

variable and ranges from a few thousand tonnes to over 100 million tonnes of ore, although more typically these deposits contain only a few million tonnes of ore. In Canada, this type of gold deposit is widely distributed from the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian Orogen on the east coast (e.g. Hammer Down and Deer Cove Newfoundland, Dubé et al., 1993; Gaboury et al., 1996), through the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior (Dome and Sigma-Lamaque) and Slave provinces (Con and Giant) in central Canada, to the oceanic terranes of the Cordillera (Bralorne-Pioneer). The average gold grade of world-class Canadian deposits is 10 g/t, which is slightly higher than the average for this type of deposit worldwide (7.6 g/t). World-class deposits in Canada have on average lower tonnage (20.91 Mt of ore) than those worldwide (39.91 Mt). Perhaps this is in part because mining in Canada has traditionally taken place underground, whereas in other countries open pits have also been developed.

Additional Information and Detailed Deposit Characteristics

For detailed information on greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits the reader is again referred to titled "Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits" by Benoît Dubé and Patrice Gosselin in Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5. This paper details information such as mineralogy, textures, dimensions, morphology, host rocks, ore chemistry, alteration mineralogy and chemistry, continental scale geological properties, district scale geological properties and deposit scale geological properties. This paper also provides many helpful charts, illustrations and photographs to help the reader better understand greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits as well as outlines current knowledge gaps in current understanding of ore deposit genesis.

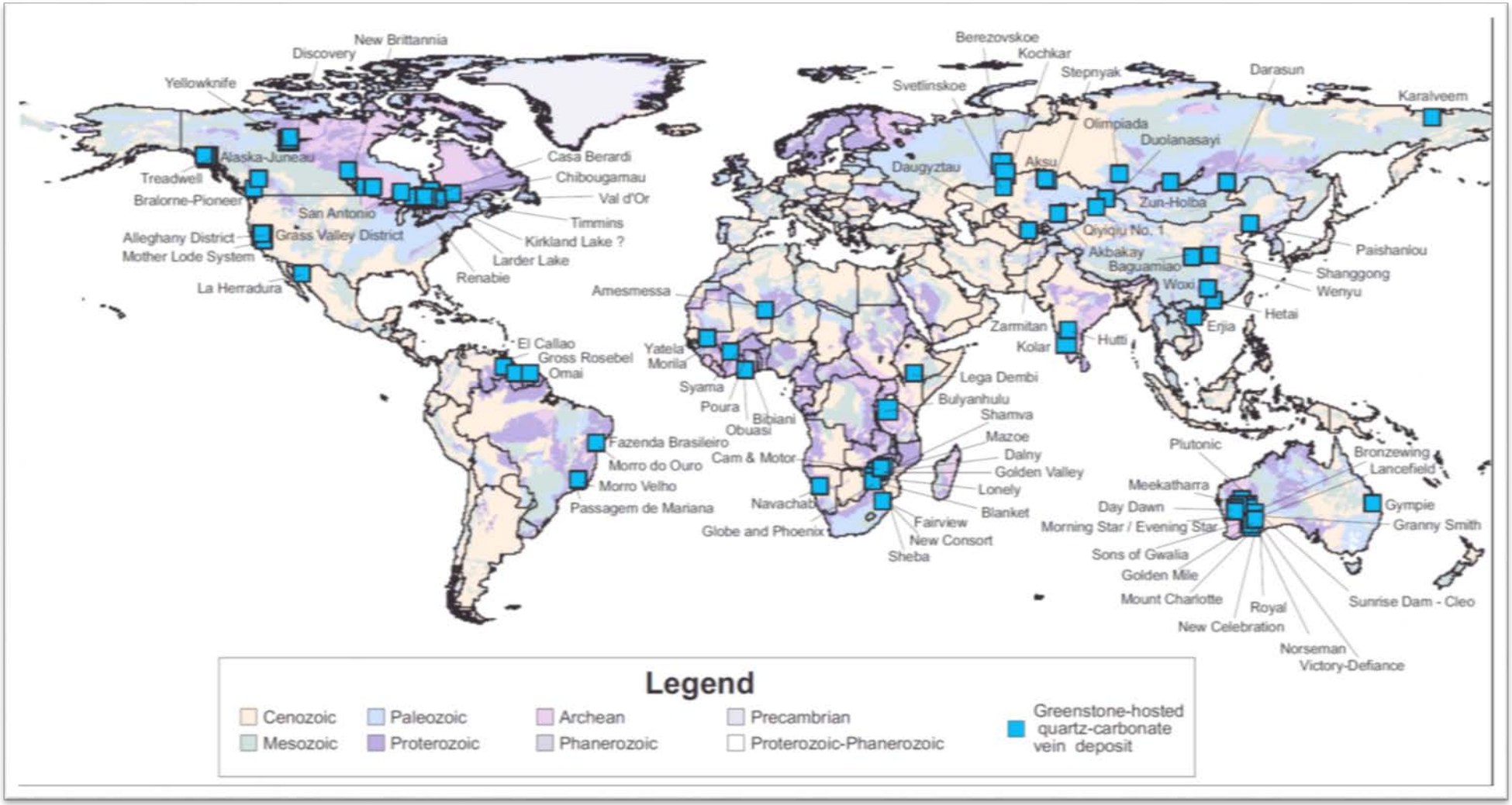

Figure 10: World distribution of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits containing at least 30 tonnes of Au (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

9.0 Exploration

Miramont Capital Corp. has not conducted any exploration on the Property.

10.0 Drilling

Miramont Capital Corp. has not conducted any drilling on the Property.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Because there has been no activity on the Property by Miramont, a review of currently used procedures is not applicable.

During the 2013 drilling campaign, the author used the following procedures:

Sampling of the NQ core was done so that no sample was shorter than 40 cm in length. The minimum sample size was intended to be 50 cm in length, however shorter intervals of mineralization dictated that a one 40 cm sample and four 45 cm samples were taken during the program. Samples were split using a diamond core saw with 1/2 of the sample remaining in the core tray and the other 1/2 sample being sent for assay.

A standard QA/QC program was implemented using standards and blanks inserted randomly so that every 25 samples had one standard, one blank and one duplicate. Duplicates consisted of quartered core of the initial 1/2 core sample split above. Blank material was selected from diabase drilled during the 2011 Phase 2 drill program. Because the diabase was not sampled, each blank consisted of a whole section of NQ core generally about 30 centimetres in length. The blanks were split using a diamond core saw with 1/2 of the sample remaining in the core tray and the other 1/2 sample being retained in case needed for review. The majority of standard material was provided by Accurassay Laboratories of Thunder Bay, however standard material from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd. was used near the end of the program when the Accurassay standard material ran out. Standards used during the drill program were:

HGS1 (Accurassay): 2784 +/- 225 ppb Au

HGS3 (Accurassay): 4009 +/- 250 ppb Au

OREAS 17Pb (Ore Research): 2.388 ppm Au (+3σ: 2.5641 ppm; -3σ: 2.2119 ppm)

OREAS 61Pa (Ore Research): 4.446 ppm Au (+3σ: 4.761 ppm; -3σ: 4.131 ppm)

OREAS 61Pb (Ore Research): 4.476 ppm Au (+3σ: 6.344 ppm; -3σ: 3.176 ppm)

Once samples were split, bagged and put into rice bags the samples were delivered to Accurassay in Thunder Bay, Ontario either by geotechnician Craig Maitland or picked up and delivered by Manitoulin Transport to Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Samples were prepared using Accurassay preparation package ALP1. Samples are processed using both Jaw Crushers and Ring Mill Pulverizers. During the ALP1 preparation process samples are dried, crushed, split and pulverized. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to 85 % passing a 10 mesh (2 mm) screen. A split of 500 grams is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 74 micron (µ) (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen.

All samples were then assayed using code ALFA1 which is a 30g Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Samples assaying > 3 ppm Au from the ALFA1 procedure were reassayed using the code ALFA7 which is a Fire Assay with a Gravimetric finish.

It is the author's opinion that that:

- Sufficient care was applied to ensure the integrity of the samples during collection and processing and that the chain of custody applied to samples is appropriate for the level of exploration on the project, and that
- The sample preparation and analytical / assay methods selected are appropriate for the mineralization encountered, and
- The analytical data generated by Accurassay Laboratories is reliable and sufficiently precise and accurate for the purpose of the Technical report.

12.0 Data Verification

The data presented in this report is located within web accessible databases available from the Ontario Geological Survey. The author has reviewed the historical data, and can verify that the information has been presented accurately as it exists in those files and reports to the best of his ability. Those reports contain the assay certificates and other supporting documentation for the data presented for the most recent work on the Property. The author is satisfied with the adequacy of the data for the purposes of this report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

16.0 Mining Methods

Not applicable.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

22.0 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

At the Millar Occurrence, occupying a series of patented mining claims along the eastern portion of the Midas Property, gold has been reported in a series of east-northeasterly striking quartz vein and quartz breccia systems apparently occupying shear structures in massive to pillowed mafic volcanic flows. Sporadic work by several operators between the 1940s and 1980s consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, channel sampling, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and extensive diamond drilling.

Two main vein structures, the Reed Vein and the North Vein, with strike lengths approaching 250m, received extensive work, with erratic, nuggety gold assays of up to 356.57 g/t Au across 1.52m reported.

Similar mineralization may extend along strike and north across stratigraphy onto adjacent portions of the Midas property.

The current holder of these claims is not known.

The author has been unable to verify the information on the adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other data relevant to the property.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The channel sampling and diamond drilling was successful in further locating additional gold mineralization on the Property however the exact controls on mineralization are still poorly constrained.

Gold mineralization is hosted within quartz stockwork veining developed along east-west trending pyritized shear zones with 10 out of the 11 drill holes intersecting these previously known shears referred to as GZ1 and GZ2. Both the GZ1 and GZ2 target zones trend east-west with shallow southward dips. These zones are sub-parallel and positioned approximately 200 metres apart. Geophysics interpretations suggest there is a flexure that locally disrupts mineral continuity, but further drilling is required to confirm this. More work is also necessary to better predict the relationship between the zones as well as the relationship between vein sets and gold assays.

It is still unknown what the most prospective targets are for encountering gold mineralization. It appears as though larger white-coloured quartz veins that crosscut the foliation of the pyritized shears are present when grades over 1 g/t Au are reported. No visible gold has been observed in drill core.

Higher grade assay values could also be the result of the large amount of iron found in the pyritized shear zones allowing for preferential deposition of gold through sulfidation reactions as it is being transported as bisulfide complexes in the hydrothermal fluid. Because no visible gold was observed in drill core it is not possible to determine whether the gold values encountered in the shear zones were due to gold in quartz veining (020 or east west) or gold in pyrite associated with the shear zones themselves which appear to be formed earlier than the quartz-veins which crosscut them in a number of places in drill core.

The author does not recognize any significant risks or uncertainties that would prevent the continued exploration of the Property for gold mineralization.

The author concludes that the work completed to date indicates the Property has potential to host economic concentrations of gold.

Figure 11: Photograph of the mineralized zone in MC-11-04. Area of missing core contained the highest assay value and is reported to be a large white coloured quartz vein.

Figure 12: Photograph of mineralized zone in MC-13-19 showing the presence of white-coloured quartz veining within the pyritized shear zone.

26.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that Miramont Capital undertake a two phase CAD $279,675 exploration program consisting of:

Phase I

- Assaying selected pulps from the 2013 drill program using a multi-element suite which will aid in the interpretation of alteration as well as identify possible pathfinder elements that could be used as a potential vector to mineralization,
- Completion of 2011 grid mapping and stripped area #7 mapping and incorporating that into an updated interpretation of the mineralization and controls on mineralization in the Midas Grid Area,
- Prospecting and systematic sampling the Midas Grid, the remainder of the Property as well as other showings on the Property specifically the Camp and Peters veins.

Item	Rate	Units	Cost
Assaying of 2013 Pulps	$45	250	$11,250
Grid, Trench 7 (VG) Mapping	$1,500	15	$22,500
Prospecting and Sampling	$1,500	25	$37,500
Assays (Au + Multi Element)	$65	400	$26,000
Interpretation and Reporting	$600	15	$9,000
Subtotal			$106,250
Contingencies (10%)			$10,625
Total (without HST)			**$116,875**

Phase II

- Completion of 7 short (70-125 metre) diamond drill holes to assess updated interpretation of alteration and gold mineralization.
- Inputting of all data to create a 3 dimensional (3D) computer model to assess the all the data to determine additional targets.

Item	Rate	Units	Cost
650 metres of diamond drilling (Inclusive)	$200	600	$120,000
3D modelling	$800	20	$16,000
Interpretation and Reporting	$600	20	$12,000
Subtotal			$148,000
Contingencies (10%)			$14,800
Total (without HST)			**$162,800**

The above work program is necessary to aid in the determination of which structural feature is the control on mineralization both in the Midas Grid Areas as well as the remainder of the Property. This will assist in focusing upcoming exploration programs on the areas most prospective for gold mineralization.

Execution of Phase I will direct the Phase II program. Phase I results and interpretations will direct Phase II but Phase II is not contingent on positive results.

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28.0 Certificate of Qualifications

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Steven E. D. Siemieniuk , P. Geo. (#2288), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist working for Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. with an office at 1000 Alloy Dr., Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 2009. My Honours Thesis was completed on the characterization of alteration and mineralization on the Elora Gold Property, Northwestern Ontario. I also partially completed my M.Sc. at Lakehead University focusing on the computer-aided predictive modeling of gold deposits. During employment I have worked on numerous Gold projects.

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "N.I. 43-101 Technical Report on the Midas Gold Project.", dated November 1, 2016.

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#2288) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 7 years since my graduation from university.

6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and am independent of the vendor of the property.

7. I am responsible for the preparation of the entire Technical Report including the Current Personal Inspection of which was completed during the 2013 exploration program. I also supervised and executed the 2013 exploration program for Lakeland Resources on the Midas Gold Property.

8. I am independent of the party or parties (the “issuer”) involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all requirements in Section 1.5 of N.I. 43-101.

9. I have had no other prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. I have read N.I. 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

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

Dated this 1st day of November, 2016.

SIGNED

“Steven E. D. Siemieniuk”

_____
Steven Siemieniuk, P.Geo.