TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

Daniel's Harbour Property

Mineral Licences 22337M, 25085M, 25179M, 25180M, 25497M, 25539M & 25555M

NTS 12I/06

Northern Peninsula
Newfoundland and Labrador
Canada

FOR

Ubique Minerals Limited

PREPARED BY

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EFFECTIVE DATE

December 7th, 2017

(Revised August 22nd, 2018 and November 18th, 2019)

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1.0 SUMMARY

This report has been revised twice to comply with regulatory requirements but is still the technical report filed with an effective date of December 1st, 2017. The original report outlined a three phase program in the recommendations section (Section 26) which has been condensed to a two phase program in the first revised version of the report. In the second revision various corrections were made to the text in places where it was inconsistent with 43-101F1 requirements.

The Daniel's Harbour Property consists of 7 mineral licences (22337M, 25085M, 25179M, 25180M, 25497M, 25539M & 25555M) comprised of 108 map-staked claims, covering a total area of 27km^2. One license (22337M) is located west of and separate from the other 7 licenses which are contiguous. The licenses encompass mineral rights but not surface rights. The property is located on NTS map sheet 12I/06, approximately 10 kilometers northeast of the small community of Daniel's Harbour on Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula. The property lies just off of Route 430N, a paved road which joins the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH – Route 1) at the town of Deer Lake.

The Daniel's Harbour area first came to prominence in 1963 when prospectors were performing reconnaissance stream geochemistry, looking for lead and zinc deposition in carbonate rocks (i.e. Mississippi Valley-Type deposits). A significant anomaly led two prospectors to the edge of what would become known as Zinc Lake and the "A" zone was discovered. By the mid-1970s Leitch Gold Mines, the primary project operator during that time, had completed a feasibility study on the property and reported an estimated (non-43-101 compliant) minable ore reserve 4,451,000 tons at an average grade of 8.78% Zn (Billheimer, 1974). Mining began in 1975 with Teck Resources as majority owner and operator. Initial production was at a rate of 1500 tons/day and continued until operations ceased in the early 1990s; during this period the reported production was 7,225,375 tons at an average grade of 7.93% Zn (Caines, 1990).

Mineralization in the Daniels Harbour zinc deposits generally occurs as long, narrow bodies trending in a northeast direction, parallel to both the long axes of dolomite breccia piles and to localized normal faults. In the project area, a total of 21 'zones' named alphabetically 'A' to 'W' have been identified all of which contain sulphide mineralization almost entirely of sphalerite, with local minor quantities of pyrite, marcasite and extremely rare galena. The sphalerite is exceptionally pure and iron deficient.

Zone P is located on the West License and has had some historic mining. The P Zone was a deposit which bifurcated with one arm trending northerly and the other easterly. Both were mined by underground methods with a ramp access. The ramp portal is located on the West License but was backfilled over by Teck Resources, the mine operator, during closure and remediation. There are no historic resources, or any mined out workings of the defined zones on the east licenses.

As of the effective date of this document, work completed on the property by Ubique Minerals has consisted of compilation, prospecting and most recently, diamond drilling. The

diamond drilling comprised nine vertical holes in and around the projected extensions of the P Zone on the West License and six of the holes intersected zinc mineralization with grades over at least 2 metre vertical intervals and grades of at least 4% zinc. These intersections correlate with the geologic environment of the former P Zone

The writer concludes that the West License exploration has demonstrated the extension of the P Zone zinc deposit in at least one direction. The East Licenses cover favourable stratigraphy similar to that hosting the former mine and historic prospecting, geochemical sampling and drilling all confirm the potential for zinc mineralized lithology to extend across the Licenses.

A two-stage work program is recommended, comprised of an initial program of diamond drilling on the West License and soil geochemical surveying on the East Licenses. A Stage 2 program will include more extensive diamond drilling of the West License mineralized areas to initiate definition drilling for a resource and more extensive geochemical surveying on the East Licenses accompanied by geological mapping and initial diamond drilling of any identified anomalies.

2.0 INTRODUCTION & TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report describes the geology, exploration history and mineral potential of Mineral Exploration Licences 22337M, 25085M, 25179M, 25180M, 25497M, 25539M & 25555M herein referred to as the 'Daniel's Harbour Property', located on the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland & Labrador , Canada on NTS 12I/06.

This report was prepared by Elliott M. Stuckless, P.Geo. for Ubique Minerals Limited ("**Ubique**") to comply with technical, reporting and disclosure requirements set out under National Instrument 43-101 and was commissioned by the Ubique Board of Directors. The terms of reference were established between Ubique and the author in August of 2017. It is the understanding of the author that this report will be used to assist in the application for a public listing of Ubique.

The Daniel's Harbour Property is located in the area of a former high grade zinc producer, mined by Teck Exploration (operating as Newfoundland Zinc Mining Limited) from 1975 to 1990. The currently claim areas have been staked to encompass the extents of known breccias and truncated mine areas, deemed by the company to be the most prospective in terms of further development and mine re-activation.

The data presented in this report was obtained from the following sources:

1. Assessment reports describing exploration on and around the Daniel's Harbour Property, filed with the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Mines and Energy by previous operators.

2. Press releases and other documentation put forward by previous operators.

3. Documents and data supplied by Ubique, in particular by Mr. Roland Crossley, former mine geologist at the Daniel's Harbour Mine and now an employee of Ubique.

4. Various published reports and maps dealing with the geology and mineral potential of the Daniel's Harbour area and Mississippi Valley Deposit types.

5. The author's personal knowledge of the property.

Documents used in the completion of this report are listed in Section 27.0 and have been referenced throughout.

The author of this report is a professional geologist (P. Geo) and prepared this report after a review of past exploration on the property. The author is a qualified professional who worked strictly on a fee for service basis with Ubique. A site visit was completed on September 23rd, 2017, at which time mineralization was observed in outcrop, historic workings were viewed, and diamond drilling core was presented from the most recent program completed by Ubique in August 2017. Based on this site visit, as well as verification of data provided by Ubique detailing recent work, the author is of the opinion that the work detailed in this technical report has been completed and executed in a professional manner with the appropriate documentation and reporting.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Daniel's Harbour Property is owned 100% by Ubique and is not subject to any work commitments, option payments, or royalties. The Mineral Licenses are located on NTS map sheet 12I/06, approximately 10 kilometers northeast of the small community of Daniel's Harbour on Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula. The property lies just off of Route 430N, a paved road which joins the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH – Route 1) at the town of Deer Lake (*Figure 1*).

The Daniel's Harbour Property consists of 7 mineral licences (22337M, 25085M, 25179M, 25180M, 25497M, 25539M & 25555M) comprised of 108 map-staked claims, covering a total area of 27km2 (*Figure 2, Table 1*). The table also shows the dates by which work is required on each of the Licenses and the amount of work which must be expended in order for Ubique to maintain the Licenses in good standing.

Table 1: Details of Daniel's Harbour Property Claims

Licence	Claims	NTS	Issued	Renewal	Required Expenditure	Required By
022337M	8	12I/06	2014/08/18	2019/08/18	$ 1,602.81	2019/08/18
025085M	17	12I/06	2017/05/23	2022/05/23	$ 3,400.00	2018/05/23
025179M	16	12I/06	2017/06/21	2022/06/21	$ 3,200.00	2018/06/21
025180M	8	12I/06	2017/06/21	2022/06/21	$ 1,600.00	2018/06/21
025497M	23	12I/06	2017/11/08	2022/11/08	$ 4,600.00	2018/11/08
025539M	28	12I/06	2017/12/04	2022/12/04	$ 5,600.00	2018/12/04
025555M	8	12I/06	20107/12/07	2022/12/07	$ 1,600.00	2018/12/07

For descriptive purposes License 022337M is referred to as the West License and is physically separated from the other contiguous seven licenses which are referred to as the East Licenses. The Mineral Licenses provide for exploration of the Mineral rights beneath them but do not include surface ownership. Access is provided subject to there not being any surface private ownership. Both Licenses areas underlie crown land including areas which were previously mined but which were reclaimed by the former mine operator and returned to the Crown as acceptably restored. There are no liabilities attached to the Licenses for which Ubique is liable.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Daniel's Harbour Property is located on NTS map sheet 12I/06, approximately 10 kilometers northeast of the small community of Daniel's Harbour on Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula. The property lies just off of Route 430N, a paved road which joins the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH – Route 1) at the town of Deer Lake (*Figure 1*).

Primary access to the property is excellent via the town of Deer Lake, which in addition to being located directly on the TCH is also home to a regional airport. Departing Deer Lake, drive north along Hwy 430N for approximately 155 km to the town of Daniel's Harbour, continue along the highway for another 5 km and turn right onto a paved road (Zinc Mine Road). From here it is 8 km to the decommissioned mine site. Turn left at the mine site up a wide gravel road to access the P Zone (on the right side of the road, ~5 km in). On the gravel road you will pass by several mined out open pits and flooded underground workings. Access to other sections of the claim area is via old logging and skidder roads in various conditions.

Daniels's Harbour is a small town on the west coast of the island of Newfoundland which was the host community for the personnel employed by the former zinc mine. Most of the buildings and power distribution systems have been demolished or de-activated after the closure of the former mine operation. The town now supports a population of a few hundred persons.

The terrain covered by the Licenses is gently rolling coastal plain with elevations ranging from 100 to 150 metres above sea level. To the east a range of hills forms a north-northeasterly trending spine to the countryside.

The climate is marine in character; affected by the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the west and the North Atlantic to the east. Temperature extremes are rare, but windy conditions are common. The average daily high for June to September is 15.6° C. The average daily minimum for December to March is –11.1° C, windy conditions and snow may limit access at times. Average precipitation is 806.5 mm of rain and 422.9 cm of snow. The exploration season for "summer" work is from June to October but with the extensive network of old roads it would be possible to extend the work season for diamond drilling to all year round with the appropriate winter support.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Introduction

The Daniels Harbour property and region has effectively been explored and developed by one owner (Teck) since zinc-mineralized Mississippi Valley Type carbonates were discovered in 1963. Operating as a zinc producer, the property reported production was 7,225,375 tons at an average grade of 7.93% Zn (Caines, 1990). The exploration undertaken by Teck covered a much larger area than the properties held by Ubique and the initial description hereafter provides an overview thereof.

6.2 Summary of Past Exploration

6.2.1 Pre-1963

The Daniel's Harbour area of Newfoundland and Labrador was vastly unexplored prior to 1963. The only exception being a regional geological mapping study which delineated rock units in the current project area and identified some local faulting which was completed by the Geological Survey of Newfoundland in 1955 (Nelson, 1955). The British Newfoundland Exploration Company (Brinex) also held a large concession in the Daniel's

Harbour area during this time, however no significant work was reported as having been completed in the project area.

6.2.2 1963-1999

In 1963, Leitch Gold Mines, with Mastadon Highland Bell Mines and American Metals Climax commissioned an exploration program looking for Mississippi Valley Type lead and zinc deposits in carbonate rocks known to be present along the Northern Peninsula. Reconnaissance stream and soil geochemistry identified a significant anomaly along the edge of Bound's Brook approximately 4 km north of the community of Daniel's Harbour. Prospectors J.T. Meagher and Mike Labchuck followed the anomaly up stream to Bound's Pond, where further geological investigation led to the discovery a small high grade zone on the edge of Zinc Lake (later referred to as the A zone). Approximately 9000 soil geochemistry samples were taken in the area, trenching was undertaken on anomalies and zinc boulders were found in till. Line cutting and geophysical surveys were completed with mixed results; gravity returned some weak southwest trending profiles, which were attributed to faults and electromagnetic work showed no response over the Zinc Lake showing.

In September of 1963, Leitch Gold Mines staked a large concession covering approximately 1200 square kilometers of the Northern Peninsula extending from Portland Creek Pond north to the southern shore of Hawke's Bay and from the coast on the west to the base of the Long Range Mountains to the east. Following the initial discovery, the original joint venture partners incorporated Newfoundland Zinc Mines Limited and transferred 99 claims in the discovery area to the new company. By December 16, 1963, Leitch Gold /Newfoundland Zinc Mines had completed 67 diamond drill holes totalling 1,946 meters and identified zinc mineralization in what would become known as the A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K & L zones.

Drilling commenced again in early 1964 and by the July 10th an additional 103 delineation diamond drill holes were completed.

By December of 1967 the number of holes completed in the area totalled 481 and a non-43-101 geological resource of zinc had been outlined (Newfoundland Zinc Mines Limited, 1967).

In 1968 Cominco optioned the property from Leitch Gold and carried out geological mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling surveys. In total an additional 100 diamond drill holes were completed, however no new mineralized zone were discovered. The property was subsequently relinquished back to Newfoundland Zinc Mines Ltd in 1973, which was now operating under the control of the Teck Corporation (Teck having acquired a controlling interest in Leitch earlier). Teck began a large drill program in

February 1973 and by July 1974 an additional 233 diamond drill holes had been completed on definition and exploration targets.

In April of 1974, a feasibility report was completed followed by a public announcement in May 1974 that a new zinc mine would be built near Daniel's Harbour. Construction began in June 1974 and the official opening took place in August 1975. Original production was 1500 tons per day, but was increased to 1600 tons per day about a year later. During mining operations exploration continued and new zones were added, M,N.O,P,Q,R,S,T,U.V,W,X,Y & NNL and the NOSE Zone; not all were developed.

Operations ceased in August 1990, total production was reported to be 7,225,375 tons at a grade of 7.93% zinc; most of this production came from underground operations with approximately 20% from open pits. Recovery in the mill ranged from 96-98%, with an average concentrate grade in the vicinity of 62.5% zinc (Caines, 1990).

Beginning in 1991, Teck spent several years rehabilitating the site – removing all surface buildings, metal and scrap, sculpting the various open pit zones, and grassing over the tailings pond. Once all remediation was completed, mineral rights were relinquished and the majority of the mine area became available for staking in June 1999.

6.2.3 1999-2011

Boliden Westmin Canada limited staked a 129 claim mineral licence in the area in June of 1999 and subsequently completed IP and gravity surveys over two small grid. The eastern grid, located next to a known breccia, produced several northeast striking IP chargeability anomalies with associated gravity response. Soil sampling was also completed by Boliden over both areas of known mineralization and previously unexplored targets. Samples were analyzed with multi-element ICP and Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) techniques; other than reporting a good correlation between the two techniques, no new areas were identified for follow-up (Terry & Scott, 2000)

Boliden withdrew from exploration in Canada the following year and the licence lapsed in 2002.

Topsails LLC staked 94 claims in the area in November of 2004 and subsequently completed IP and gravity surveys in the areas previous identified by Boliden with their 1999 work (Scott, 2005). By 2006, targets had been identified for drill testing and a four hole, 590m program was completed. Only one hole intersected zinc mineralization, with trace amounts being reported over a short interval. The source of coincident IP and gravity responses was deemed to be unexplained and property was dropped in 2009 (Scott, 2006).

Messina Minerals Inc. acquired 80 claims when the ground came open for staking. Initial compilation and field reconnaissance indicated zones of interest lay outside these claims which lead to Messina staking an additional four licences, covering 101 claims, in October 2009.

During 2009-2012 Messina undertook preliminary exploration including road GPS surveys, drill hole compilation (See Appendix IV), drill collar location, logging of a previously unlogged drill hole, a prospecting program, and a conceptual evaluation of the resource required to re-initiate mining (Tallman, 2010). Messina intent was to relocate historic drill collars and re-establish old mine grid coordinates from the Teck era; although several reference points were identified, the program was deemed minimally successful and the property was dropped. Messina's decision to relinquish the property was reportedly due to a lack of financial resources and as such they still viewed the expanded mineral potential of the area to be very good (Tallman, 2012).

6.3 History of Exploration on the West License

In the course of regional and mine area exploration Teck located mineralization which with sufficient vertical diamond drill holes was defined as the P Zone. This Zone was incorporated in their mine plan and a decline ramp driven into it from which stopes were developed in two directions to follow two arms of the orebody. This orebody, like all the others in this mine area were elongated, near horizontally oriented lenses, with widths of 10 – 20 metres, heights of 5 – 15 metres and lengths which ranged from a few tens of metres to several hundred metres. The long axes of these deposits was not always linear and bends of up to 90 degrees were not uncommon.

The P Zone exploration included extensive diamond drilling with some hundred or more holes drilled within the limits of the current West License. Examination of the historic logs of those holes revealed some with mineralized intersections which were of sufficient zinc grade to justify follow-up drilling to determine if the mineralization had any extent.

The writer is unaware of any geochemical or geophysical exploration work as having been undertaken.

6.4 History of Exploration on the East Licenses

Regional mapping by both Government and Teck geologists indicates that the area of the East Licenses is underlain by the same suite of sedimentary rocks as hosts the Daniel's Harbour zinc deposits. Teck undertook limited diamond drilling in this greater region and Ubique was not able to provide the writer with any information on specific drill holes or mineralized showings on the Licenses. The company selected these lIcenses for

acquisition based largely on extrapolation of regional trends of the breccia zones known to be associated with the zinc mineralization.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Setting

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The island of Newfoundland forms the northern end of the Appalachian Orogen. The Island is split-up into 4 distinct geological subdivisions; from west to east these are the Humber, Dunnage, Gander and Avalon zones (*Figure 3*). These zones are based on stratigraphic and structural contrasts related to the formation and later destruction of a late Precambrian - early Paleozoic ocean known as Iapetus, the proto-Atlantic Ocean. The Humber Zone, in the west, a remnant of the North American continental margin, is comprised of Paleozoic shelf facies units (sedimentary rocks) deposited on crystalline Precambrian (Grenville) basement. The Dunnage zone units, in central Newfoundland, consist of ophiolitic and volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of island arc and back arc affinity that represent the vestiges of the Iapetus (proto Atlantic) Ocean. The Gander Zone, in east central Newfoundland, is comprised of mainly deep-water sedimentary rocks deposited at or near the eastern side of Iapetus. The Avalon Zone, in eastern Newfoundland, is formed by late Precambrian volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks overlain by early Paleozoic platformal sedimentary rocks which formed part of the European continent.

A basement of Precambrian granites and gneiss believed to be of Grenvillian age underlies the claim area; they form a platform on which the overlying sediments were deposited.

The basal unit is the Labrador Group of lower Cambrian Age; this is followed by the Port Au Port Group of middle to upper Cambrian Age, followed by the St. George Group of lower Ordovician age and finally the Table Head Group of middle Ordovician Age.

The platform sediments dip under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the northwest and butt up against the Long Range Mountains to the southeast. The Long Range Mountains are Precambrian and under lie the coastal plain to the west, they are uplifted an estimated 1700 to 2000 m, this north east trending fault is assumed to be close to vertical.

The Labrador group is composed of three formations, the Bradore Fm., the Forteau Fm., and the Hawke Bay Fm. The Bradore Fm. is basal red sandstone,

which lies unconformable on the basement. The overlying Forteau Fm. varies from limestone to silt stone to shale. The top unit is the Hawke fm., a quartz arenite with minor red green and gray shales. Total thickness of the Labrador group is estimated at 400m ±. No mineralization has been observed in this group.

The Port Au Port group conformably overlies the Labrador group it is divided into two formations, the March Point Fm., and the Petit Jardin Fm. Total thickness is estimated at about 500 m ±. The March Point Fm. is mixture of shales, glauconitic and phosphatic sandstones thin quartzite beds and argillaceous dolostone. The over lying Petit Jardin Fm., consists of dolostone, limestone, and shale. Occasional lead and zinc mineralization is seen in both.

The St. George group conformably overlies the Labrador Group and has an estimated thickness of about 400 m ±, it is divided into four formations. The Watts Bight Fm, the Boat Harbour Fm, the Catoche Fm, and the Aguthuna Fm. The Watts Bight Fm consists of gray to black limestones and gray-tan diagenetic dolostones. The Boat Harbour Fm., consists of metre-thick repetitive sequences of limestone, dolomitic limestone and dolostones; minor lead and zinc mineralization is seen in dolostone and weakly developed pseudobreccia occurs. The Catoche fm. lies above the Watts Bight fm., it consists of cyclical light to medium grey limestones, the upper 75 m is replaced in some areas by diagenetic dolostones and pseudobreccia, this section plays host to all the economic zinc mineralization mined in Daniel's Harbour. Evidence indicates there may have been active movements by northeast trending faults and uplift at this time, resulting in erosion and development of a major erosional disconformity in the upper Catoche leading to the development of Matrix Breccias. The upper most unit is the Aguathuna Fm (mine terminology-- siliceous dolomite) it consists of primarily of meter-thick cyclical sequence of microcrystalline light grey dolostone and green and gray shales and minor limestones, its early stage development is thicker were it is infilling depressions left it the Catoche by matrix breccia filled sink holes.

The Table Head Group is next at an estimated thickness of 460 m ±, it is divided locally into two formations, the Table Point Fm. and the Table Cove Fm. The Table Head fm. is primarily limestone with minor dolostone, occasional lead zinc mineralization is seen near it base. The upper most formation is the Table Cove fm., which is primarily black shales with minor limestones and sandstones.

7.1.2 Property Geology

Sufficient diamond drilling has been completed in and along trend of the West License area to create a good picture of the local geology. The belt of rocks known to contain economic zinc mineralization appears to stop to the

west along major northeast trending fault with about 300 feet (91 m) of vertical displacement up on the west side, there is no way to tell if there is any horizontal movement or if it is significant. To the south east the area is moderately well defined by drilling and appears to end about 3 miles (5000m) from the above mentioned fault, beyond this point the favourable units appear to dip down into an area of moderately intense folding. From south west to the northeast drilling low grade to ore and mineralization is known to exist over a strike length of at least 5 miles (8000m). Several small faults are known in this area but most are minor. Weak mineralization approaching ore grade in some areas has been found over another approximate 10 miles (16km) to the north east of the P zone (*Figure 4, 5 & 6*).

Several open folds have been identified in the area, with the P zone appearing to be on the eastern side of a small anticline, which separates it from the mined out C, D and E zones west of the License.

West License Area

Drilling and underground mining has identified 6 matrix breccias in the area. These oval shaped objects range in size from the smallest about 100 X 200 ft (33 X 66 m) to the largest 6000 X 1200 ft (1800 X 360 m). These appear to have developed in later stages of the Catoche fm. They developed when the area was subject to uplift erosion and karstifcation. Large sinkholes appear to have developed, probably controlled by small fracture originating in the basement. They were subsequently filled with the Aguthuna fm., which is down warped into the depression left by the sinkholes. These matrix breccias are partially filled with broken material from higher up in the stratigaphic column. These breccias may in part be one of the controls for the dolomitization of the Catoche fm. As you move away from them in most areas dolomite and pseudo breccia changes to a porous dolomite then to a razor dolomite (mine term) and eventually to a razor limestone. The P zone is located a short distance north of a poorly defined matrix breccia.

The pseudo breccia beds (ps bx) are well developed in many parts of the upper 180 ft (55m) of the Catoche formation. They may contain up to 80%+ white sparry dolomite the rest is medium to dark gray fine-grained dolomite; they can vary in thickness from a few inches to 5 ft (<0.1 to 1.5 m). Each sparry bed is separated from the one above and below by a medium to dark gray fine grained dolomite bed. The top of each bed has a good sharp cleavage and was used in the underground for grade and back control purposes, in the pit they were used for floor control.

All ps bx beds are measured from a distinct marker bed that is found 7 to 15ft (2.1 to 4.6 m) below the contact of the overlying siliceous dolomite and the dark gray dolomite. This bed called the “worms’ marker bed” has been observed in almost all holes that penetrate this area of the section. It normally varies from 12 to 24 inches, (30.5 to 61.0 cm), it appears as small

(1-2 mm) white dolomite tubes in a dark find grained dolomite and is thought to be lithified worm burrows. Immediately below the worms marker is another bed called the pellet marker, it may not be present in some areas. Occasionally there are well-developed networks of sparry dolomite veins with sphalerite that usually enhance the mineralization. From 0 to 30 ft (0 to 9.1 m) below the worms' marker there are often no ps bx beds or occasionally one to three weakly developed ones. There are three other readily recognizable markers that can be usually be seen in core one at "66ft" (20.1 m), one at "80ft" (24.4 m) and one at "120ft" (36.6 m).

Faulting has not been conclusively demonstrated as having influenced the geology of the West License / P Zone area.

The Muddy Pond Brook Zone is located approximately 500m south of the P Zone (*Figure 21*) and is just south of an underexplored, poorly defined matrix breccia. This is a geological environment similar to the L Zone, which for a large part of its length follows along the south edge of the Trout Lake Matric Breccia, The K Zone, which follows along the southern edge of the Mike Lake Matrix Breccia and the F Zone, which occurs along the south corner of the East Matrix Breccia.

This area, which structurally appears to be a continuation of the M Zone (See Section 23.12), is documented as having intersected near ore grade mineralization in several historic drill holes (*Figure 20*)

East Licenses Area

These Licenses cover mapped Aguathuna Formation sediments and are on the projected trend of mineralization in a north-northeasterly direction. This area encompasses an area around Tilt Pond which was prospected and drilled by Teck prior to 1990 and on which they found showings or drilled mineralization on their "Black Duck" and "Trapper" claims. There is no known mineralization on the East Licenses.

7.2 Mineralization in the P Zone License Area

Mineralization can be located anywhere from the "30" ps bx bed to about the "150" stratigraphic level or over about 120 to 130 ft (36.5 to 39.6m) section of the altered Catoche fm. Mineralization tends to occur in the upper part of the ps bx bed first but may fill the entire ps bx bed in some locations. Average ore thickness is usually in the 15 to 30 ft (4.6 to 9.1m) if several beds are mineralized, but can range from as little as 3 to 5 ft (0.9 to 1.5 m) of high grade in one ps bx bed, to a maximum in one location of 90 ft, (27.4 m). An estimated 90 % + of the mineralization occurs in the ps bx beds replacing the sparry dolomite part of the bed. Minor mineralization may also

occur as veins and fractures fillings and vugs in broken grey dolomite beds between ps bx intervals.

The change from high-grade mineralization to waste (a few traces at best) is abrupt in most ps bx beds. It can go from 45% Zn over 2-3 ft (0.7-0.9 m) to a trace in 1 to 2 feet (0.3-0.6m) measured at right angles to strike, in this distance there is often no visible traces left in the wall of some well mineralized ps bx beds. In thicker sections of ore were mineralization occurs in several or more beds, it has a tendency to step up and away giving a step stair pattern in cross section. Plate 1 shows core from Ubique's diamond drill holes UM4-17 which displays massive sphalerite bands alternating with white and grey sparry pseudo-breccia intervals, with very sharp contacts between sulphide bands and host rock.

Plate 1

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (After Tallman, 2010)

The Daniels Harbour Property is prospective for 'Mississippi Valley Type' ("MVT") sulphide zinc deposits. MVT lead-zinc deposits account for approximately 25% of the world's resources of these metals. Individual MVT deposits are generally less than 2 million tonnes, are zinc-dominant and possess grades that rarely exceed 10% (Pb+Zn). The deposits do however characteristically occur in clusters, referred to as 'districts'. For example, the

Cornwallis district in Nunavut hosts the Polaris deposit (45 Mt @ ~17.5% Pb+Zn) and approximately 80 showings.

Examples of MVT lead-zinc deposits within the Appalachian orogenic belt, extending along the eastern USA and Canada, include Daniels Harbour as well as the Virbunum Trend and Old Lead Belt mines of southern Missouri, as well as those in the Upper Mississippi Valley within the drainage basin of the Mississippi River (from which the deposit class name is derived), also in Illinois-Kentucky Cave-in-Rock District and the central Tennessee Mascot-Jefferson City District among others.

Some of the largest MVT deposits in the world have been discovered in Canada including Pine Point in NWT, Polaris, NWT and Nanisivik (43 Mt @ ~9% Pb+Zn) on Baffin Island, Nunavut. Examples of Canadian Appalachian MVT deposits include Upton (1.3 Mt @ ~3% Pb+Zn) in Quebec, Gays River (6 Mt @ ~7% Pb+Zn), Walton (barite and some Pb+Zn), Most MVT deposits are zinc enriched relative to lead with the exception of the Southeast Missouri deposits which contain lead with very little zinc with ratios of Zn/(Zn+Pb)=<0.1. Of comparative interest, Daniels Harbour and the many deposits of Eastern Tennessee (eg. the Young, Coy, and Immel mines presently owned by Glencore, who purchased the assets for $65 million from Asarco in 2006) are essentially lead-free and have Zn/ (Zn+Pb) ratios=1.0.

MVT lead-zinc deposits are a family of epigenetic ore deposits that form predominately in dolostone and which lead and zinc are the major commodities Worldwide, most MVT deposits are found in Cambrian-Ordovician (eg. Daniels Harbour), Devonian-Carboniferous, and Triassic age rocks. Foreland carbonate platforms are the favoured tectonic setting for MVT deposits (including Daniels Harbour); fewer are in carbonate sequences in foreland thrust belts bordering foredeeps and fewer still are associated with rift zones. MVT deposits typically are in districts covering hundreds or thousands of square kilometres.
Within districts, deposits display remarkably similar features including mineral assemblages, isotopic compositions, and textures. Ore controls typically are district-specific; examples include limestone-dolostone transitions, reef complexes, solution collapse breccias, faults, and basement topography. Most MVT ore districts are the product of regional or subcontinental scale hydrologic processes. Therefore diversity among MVT districts is expected because of wide ranging fluid compositions, geological and geochemical conditions, fluid pathways, and precipitation mechanisms possible at the scale of MVT fluid migration.

Geophysical exploration for MVT deposits has had some successful applications indirectly. Airborne magnetic surveys have been used in Southeast Missouri to define buried Precambrian basement topography. Induced Polarization (IP) has been used in the USA and Ireland to detect conductivity of lead and pyrite halos to zinc mineralization. Resistivity surveys (IP and others) have been used to map subsurface faults that control mineralization. Geochemical exploration for MVT deposits has yielded the most direct successes. Daniels Harbour was initially detected by analysis of zinc in stream silts and soils. The geochemical mobility of zinc conceptually produces broad primary and secondary

near-surface zinc geochemical halos that can be further refined using other exploration methods.

The Daniels Harbour property is the most significant concentration of MVT mineralization in the Canadian Appalachians, however other MVT zinc-lead occurrences, showings and prospects are known to occur throughout the carbonate rocks of western Newfoundland from the Port aux Port Peninsula in the SW to the Round Pond area in the NW over a distance of 250 kilometers.

There are numerous zinc occurrences and showings throughout the carbonate stratigraphy of the Northern Peninsula. In particular there are many zinc occurrences north of Daniels Harbour, as well as north and south of Round Pond. Many of the mineral occurrences are located along the coast – a reflection of the lack of outcrop inland and open coastal exposures. Near the northern extremity of carbonate platform rocks along the Northern Peninsula, approximately 100 km north of Daniels Harbour, is a series of zinc showings over a 10 km square area including the Round Pond prospect which is the most significant of them (Rhodes & Young, 1972).

9.0 EXPLORATION

As of the effective date of this report exploration on Daniel's Harbour Property by Ubique has consisted of compilation, prospecting and most recently a nine hole, 556.4 m, diamond drilling program (See *Figure 7* & Section 10).

10.0 DRILLING

Ubique's 2017 drill program was laid out to investigate two areas, one north of the P Zone's North Drift (*Figure 8*) to determine if mineralization continues in that direction, and two to investigate the south east end of the P Zone's East Drift (*Figure 9*) to see if earlier drilling had missed a possible change in strike of the mineralized zone and to confirm the presence of the mineralization seen in earlier drilling. Diamond drilling used BQTK thin wall wireline equipment so as to maximise the core diameter without having to bring in a larger heavier rig. All hole drilled were vertical and none of them were more than 100 metres deep. Core recovery was excellent being essentially 100% except for very minor sections of broken ground. The holes were not accurately surveyed at the time of drilling, neither as to collar position nor down hole deviation. The short length of holes and the preliminary reconnaissance nature of the drilling program did not justify such added expense.

10.1 Results from 2017 Diamond Drilling (after Crossley, 2017)

P ZONE - NORTH DRIFT DRILLING:

Three drill holes were completed on section 23510N just north of the last know drill fence completed in the area during mine production in the late 1980s. UM-1, 2 & 3 for a total of 94.5 meters. All three failed to intersect any zinc mineralization (*Figure 10*).

P ZONE - EAST DRIFT DRILLING:

Six holes were drilled southeast of the stopped underground face of the P Zone East Drift for a total of 461.9 m. The purpose of the drilling was two-fold to confirm the earlier drilling results and interpretation and to look for a possible continuation of the mineralization.

DDH UM–4, 6 & 9 were drilled to fill gaps in earlier drilling. All three intersected significant mineralization. DDH UM-4 (*Figure 8*), intersected 13.60% zinc/12.2m with 17.43% Zinc over 8.6m, which vastly exceeded what was predicted based on historic drilling in this area. DDH UM-6 intersected 5.06% zinc/11.5m and appears to be the continuation of the ore intersected in UM-4. DDH UM-9 intersected 5.37% zinc/4.2m and is likely on the edge of the mineralized zone.

DDH UM-5, 7 & 8 were drilled to look for the continuation of mineralization that had been proven by two historic drill hole fences (*Figure 9*) to have terminated the ore to the south east. All three holes intersected hi-grade mineralization over short intervals the best being UM-7 which intersected 12.79% zinc/1.7m at 66.5m deep.

Several of the holes in this program, as well as several historic holes, intersected a section of hematitic alteration a short distance below the zinc mineralization. The dolomite and pseudo breccia are a pink to reddish in colour due to fine disseminations of hematite and in small fractures. The oxidizing conditions are hard to explain below what must have been a reducing environment during zinc emplacement.

Within the limitations of collar elevation estimation, the mineralization interested in all six holes appears to be approximately at the same elevation and also is stratigraphically consistent in terms of depth below the “worms” marker bed. The holes are therefore interpreted to have made true thickness intercepts of a flat dipping zone of mineralization.

An assessment report has been filed with the Newfoundland and Labrador Government Ministry of Mines which includes the drill logs and all details of the 2017 drilling program.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All 2017 drill core samples were split by Ubique personnel and placed in clear plastic bags together with a paper ticket depicting a unique sample number. Each bag was then tied

with vinyl flagging tape and labeled with a permanent marker. Samples were stored under the care and control of Ubique personnel and delivered directly to Eastern Analytical Limited in Springdale, NL for processing.

11.1 Control Standards, Duplicates & Procedures

During the 2017 Daniel's Harbour diamond drill program, nine duplicate assays were performed from pulps from the group of 56 samples submitted for assay. Eastern Analytical also has an analytical system using controls, duplicates, and blanks.

All samples submitted to Eastern Analytical Ltd. of Springdale, NL are prepared to the following specifications (from Eastern Analytical brochure, website, personal communication, etc.):

Samples are organized and labeled when they enter the lab. They are then placed in drying ovens until they are completely dry. After drying is complete samples are taken and crushed in a Rhino Jaw Crusher to approximately -10 mesh material. The entire crushed sample (-10 mesh) is riffle split to 300 g. The remaining un-pulverized sample is bagged and stored as "coarse reject". The 300 g split is then ring milled to 98% -150 mesh (~ < 100 microns) material. The ring mills and jaw crushers are cleaned with silica sand between clients. The rings and bowls are also inspected after each sample and cleaned with silica sand as necessary.

A sub-sample of the resulting rock powder is then transferred to a small envelope (the "pulp") and submitted to Eastern Analytical's laboratory for various analyses.

Eastern Analytical Limited Analytic Procedures

Rock samples are analyzed using a 34-element aqua ICP-OES suite, while Au is determined by fire assay as described further below.

34-Element ICP Sample Digestion

A 0.200 g sample is digested with 2 ml HNO3 in a 95°C water bath for ½ hour, after which 1 ml HCL is added and the sample is returned to the water bath for an additional ½ hour. After cooling, samples are diluted to 10 ml with deionized water, stirred and let stand for 1 hour to allow precipitate to settle. Samples are then ready for ICP Analysis. Each rack is to contain one blank, two CanMet standards and up to 37 unknowns, of which two will be duplicates. Detection limits for ICP-34 are as listed below:

Element	Detection Limit	Element	Detection Limit
Ag *(Silver)*	0.2 – 6.0ppm	**Mn** *(Manganese)*	1 – 20,000ppm
Al* *(Aluminum)*	0.01 – 20.00%	**Mo** *(Molybdenum)*	1 – 1000ppm
As* *(Arsenic)*	5 – 10,000ppm	**Na*** *(Sodium)*	0.01 – 10%
Ba *(Barium)*	5 – 10,000ppm	**Ni** *(Nickel)*	1 – 1100ppm

Be *(Beryllium)*	0.5 – 1000ppm	**P** *(Phosphorus)*	0.01 – 10%
Bi *(Bismuth)*	2 – 1000 ppm	**Pb** *(Lead)*	2 – 2200ppm
Ca* *(Calcium)*	0.01 – 20%	**S** *(Sulfur)*	0.01 – 20.00%
Cd *(Cadmium)*	0.5 – 1000ppm	**Sb** *(Antimony)*	3 – 440ppm
Ce *(Cerium)*	2 – 5000ppm	**Se** *(Selenium)*	10 – 1000ppm
Co *(Cobalt)*	2 – 550ppm	**Sn*** *(Tin)*	10 – 220ppm
Cr* *(Chromium)*	5 – 10,000ppm	**Sr** *(Strontium)*	1 – 10,000ppm
Cu *(Copper)*	5 – 10,000ppm	**Ti** *(Titanium)*	0.01 – 10%
Fe *(Iron)*	0.01 – 10.00%	**U** *(Uranium)*	2 – 1000ppm
In *(Indium)*	2 – 1000ppm	**V** *(Vanadium)*	1 – 550ppm
K* *(Potassium)*	0.01 – 10%	**W*** *(Tungsten)*	10 – 1000ppm
La* *(Lanthanum)*	1 – 5000ppm	**Zn** *(Zinc)*	5 – 2200ppm
Mg* *(Magnesium)*	0.01 -10%	**Zr** *(Zirconium)*	1 – 5000ppm

The assay procedure is used for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co & Ag when samples exceed the ICP upper detection limits.

Assay Procedure for Au Fire Assay

The sample is weighed into an earthen crucible containing PbO fluxes and then mixed. Silver nitrate is then added and the sample is fused in a fire assay oven to obtain a liquid which is poured into a mold and let cool. The lead button is then separated from the slag and placed in a fire assay oven which contains a silver bead containing gold. The silver is removed with nitric acid and then hydrochloric acid is added. After cooling, deionized water is added to bring the sample up to a present volume. Then the sample is analyzed by the Atomic Absorption method.

Assay Procedure for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co

A 0.200 g sample is digested in a beaker with 10 ml of nitric acid and 5 ml of hydrochloric acid for 45 minutes. Samples are then transferred to 100 ml volumetric flasks and then analyzed by the Atomic Absorption method. Lower detection limit is 0.01 %, no upper detection limit.

Assay Procedure for Ag

A 1000 mg sample is digested in a 500 ml beaker with 10 ml of hydrochloric acid and 10 ml of nitric acid with the cover left on for 1 hour. Remove the covers and evaporate to a moist paste. Add 25 ml of hydrochloric acid and 25 ml of deionized water, heat gently and swirl to dissolve solids. Cool, transfer to a 100 ml volumetric flask and analyze by the Atomic Absorption method. Lower detection limit is 0.01 g/t, no upper detection limit.

Data Evaluation

Each full sample run contains one blank, two CanMet standards and 37 unknowns (40 in total), of which two will be duplicates. All data are reviewed by the laboratory's chief assayer, and signed before release to the client.

Ubique did not retain the pulps or rejects from the assay program and therefore check assaying by a second laboratory cannot be undertaken. Ubique's geologist, who has many years of experience with Daniel's Harbour core and assaying did make visual estimates of sulphide percentages and then compared them with returned assays and did not identify any samples which appeared to be inconsistent with the results returned.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the site shortly after the 2017 drilling program had concluded. Accompanied by a Ubique geologist, all drill sites were viewed, diamond drill core was personally assessed, collar locations were verified via handheld GPS and a walkthrough of sampling and storage facility was completed. Throughout the day details of the planning, execution, logistics and results of the program, as well as sampling procedures and protocols were discussed at length. No independent sampling for verification purposes was conducted at this time.

All diamond drill records were cross referenced with assay certificates provided by the lab, including all QA/QC samples such as blanks, standard reference material and field duplicates. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC sample program is acceptable and shows no bias.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As of the effective date of this report no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed by Ubique.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates were prepared as part of this report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserve estimates were prepared as part of this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Ubique holds the exclusive right to explore for minerals within the boundaries of mineral licences 22337M, 25085M, 25179M, 25180M, 25497M, 25539M & 25555M but does not hold the surface rights to the property. Access to the property has always been granted to exploration companies by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in the past and the author has no reason to assume access would be denied in the future.

To the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities applicable to the Daniel's Harbour Property. At the time of this report, no new work is being carried out on the property and no exploration permits are currently in place. For any future work contemplated, exploration approval must be obtained from the provincial Department of Natural Resources and all provincial and federal conditions, acts or regulations complied with. Exploration approval for the property has always been granted in the past and there is no reason to assume that exploration approval would be denied in the future. A summary of approvals that may need to be obtained can be found below and it should be noted that 4-6 weeks should be allowed to acquire the necessary approvals.

1. **Exploration Approval Permit:** This permit would cover prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry, line cutting, trenching, bulk sampling, airborne &/or ground geophysical surveys, fuel storage, ATV usage, diamond drilling, etc.

2. **Timber Rights Permit:** This permit would cover the removal of timber for line cutting, diamond drilling site preparation, trenching, etc.

3. **Temporary Water Use Permit:** This permit would allow the use of water, from a specified location, for camp and drilling related needs.

4. **Licence to Occupy:** This would be required if a camp location was to be used for a period of time longer than that which was allowed as part of the Exploration Approval. This permit is obtained from the Provincial Department of Crown lands.

20.1 Summary of Exploration Licence Requirements

Mineral exploration licences are issued by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources and must be registered with the Mineral Claims Recorders Office. Licences are comprised of 500 m^2 single claim blocks which are based on one-quarter of a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid square. Licences are acquired via map staking using an online system and are referenced using UTM coordinates for the corner points in a relevant map projection. A maximum of 256 contiguous claims can be covered by one exploration licence. The fees for staking are comprised of a $10/claim claim staking fee as well as $50/claim security deposit, which is refunded upon completion of the 1st year assessment requirements. Each licence is issued for a 5 year term and may be held for a maximum of 20 years, with renewal fees due on the anniversary date in assessment years 5, 10 and 15. In order for claims to remain in good standing, assessment expenditures must be met for each year, with a report summarizing work completed due annually. A summary of the renewal fees and expenditure requirements can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Claim Renewal Fees and Expenditure Requirements

Assessment Year	Renewal Fees	Minimum Expenditure
1	N/A	$200/claim
2	N/A	$250/claim
3	N/A	$300/claim
4	N/A	$350/claim
5	$25/claim	$400/claim
6 through 10	$50/claim (Year 10)	$600/claim
11 through 15	$100/claim (Year 15)	$900/claim
16 through 20	N/A	$1200/claim

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several zinc showings occur on the properties immediately adjacent to the Daniel's Harbour Property (*Figure 22*). These showings/prospects share a similar deposit type and style of mineralization with the showings found on the Daniel's Harbour Property. These showing are all related to the former Teck mining operation and have had varying proportions of extraction.

Subsequent to the announcement of their drilling results by Ubique several other parties have acquired Mineral Licenses in the vicinity of Ubique's property but to date have not filed reports with the Newfoundland Government which are now in the public domain, nor have issued press releases. So at this time there is no information related to Adjacent Properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data or information is available that would affect future exploration on the Daniel's Harbour Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Daniel's Harbour area has been the site of mineral exploration for over 50 years; exploration that has identified several prospects which contain zones of highly anomalous zinc, many of which were the focus of an extensive mining operation throughout most of the 1970s and 1980s. Based on the author's assessment and interpretation of all available, historically relevant data, the following exploration targets have been recommended for further assessment (See Figure 21 for generalized location).

25.1 P Zone

The P Zone area on their West Mineral License was the focus of 2017 exploration by Ubique and saw the completion of nine new diamond drill holes, totalling 556.4m. The P Zone has been a known zinc showing for decades and was partially mined as part of Teck's operation prior to mine closure in 1990. When Teck closed the mine they stated that their were no resources or reserves left unmined.
Located north of a poorly defined matrix breccia, The P Zone is comparable to the B and C zones which are located north of the East Matrix Breccia; This type of mineralization is common, with similar situations occurring at the Q zone, which appears to follow along the north side of the Mike Lake Matrix Breccia, and the T, X and NNL Zones which all follow along the north side of the Trout Lake Matrix breccia.

As discussed in Section 10 of this report, the drilling was separated into two areas, the first of which is located just north of the previously mined P-Zone (The North Drift) and a second area just southeast of the stopped underground face (The East Drift).

Despite the fact that the three holes completed in the North Drift area failed to intersect mineralization, the geological information provided was valuable in allowing correlation between the last drill fence completed by Teck and the most recent drilling 100m north. The correlation of Ubique hole DDH UM-1 and historic hole 2655. Section 23410N (*Figure 11*) and 23510N (*Figure 10*) indicate a possible correlation between DDH 2655 and DDH UM-1 which are quite similar especially in pseudo breccia development. Joining these holes gives a northeast strike (the common strike direction for mineralization) and may indicate that the drilling along Section 23510N was not continued far enough to the east.

Low grade mineralization typically continues for long distances after ore grade material is no longer present, with as much as 50m seen in historic drilling. No trace of mineralization was seen whatsoever in the drilling completed by Ubique and as such may be indicative of a change in strike to the northeast, which had been documented on several occasions during mine operation. To verify if this is indeed the case, drilling additional holes, of similar depth, east of UM-3 are recommended. These holes should me spaced no more than 10m apart along the same grid line (*Figure 18*).

Six holes were drilled southeast of the stopped underground face of the P Zone East Drift for a total of 461.9 m.

As stated in Section 10, DDH UM–4, 6 & 9 were drilled to fill gaps in earlier drilling. UM-4 intersected 13.60% zinc/12.2m with 17.43% Zinc over 8.6m, historic drilling in this area indicated that mineralization on the order of 5-6 meters at 7-9% zinc was typical. DDH UM-6 intersected 5.06% zinc/11.5m and appears to be the continuation of the ore intersected in UM-4. If this interpretation is correct the ore zone may be much wider than originally expected and would indicate a definite kink/bulge in the zone.

The thickening of the ore in UM-4 is likely due to a small thrust fault, which has resulted in approximately five meters of the ore zone being repeated (*Figure 12*). This however does not explain the thick section of mineralization in UM-6 as the fault was not seen and projects below the bottom of this hole.

Additional drilling 10m south of UM-4 and 10m southwest of UM-6 would provide clarity on the thickness of the zone as well as give a clearer indication of width. This would also serve to infill the area and help better define potential extension of the mineralization in multiple directions. Additional drilling in this area may be necessary, contingent upon the result of the first two recommended holes.

DDH UM-5, 7 & 8 were drilled to look for the continuation of mineralization that had been proven by two drill hole fences to have terminated the ore to the south east. All three holes intersected hi-grade mineralization over short intervals and appear to indicate a change in the strike of the ore horizon to the northeast. Historically speaking, this has been the favourable direction for mineralization in this belt. The narrowing and thinning of the ore is common and occurred about 100m northwest of this area, where the mineralized zone expanded after a short section of similar material to that observed in drilling.

To verify if this has occurred again in this area, an additional drill hole fence 30-40m northeast of UM-7 is recommended. Additional holes to the south, spaced 10-12m apart, should also be considered depending on the findings in the first hole (*Figure 19*).

25.2 Muddy Pond Brook

The Muddy Pond Brook Zone is located approximately 500m south of the P Zone (*Figure 21*) and is just south of an underexplored, poorly defined matrix breccia. This is a geological environment similar to the L Zone, which for a large part of its length follows along the south edge of the Trout Lake Matric Breccia, The K Zone, which follows along the southern edge of the Mike Lake Matrix Breccia and the F Zone, which occurs along the south corner of the East Matrix Breccia.

This area, which structurally appears to be a continuation of the M Zone (See Section 23.12), is documented as having intersected near ore grade mineralization in several historic drill holes (*Figure 20*); If the original diamond drill holes can be located, definition drilling of the shallowest sections is highly recommended.

25.3 Tilt Pond & Cobo's Pond

These areas are in the East Licenses, northeast of the former mined areas and have only been subjected to sporadic diamond drilling despite exhibiting elevated geochemical soil sample results and hosting several large mineralized boulder fields, the source of which has yet to be identified. The drilling that has been completed in these areas is widely spaced (400-1600m) and intersected weak mineralization in good geology but no follow-up was ever completed to provide a clear definition of mineralized intercepts.

The location of historic drill collars, geological mapping, prospecting and detailed soil sampling of interesting areas is recommended to determine if known mineralized trends continue to the northeast, or if these areas potentially host untapped resources, potentially deeper than previous identified ore bodies.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this report, the following recommendations are presented for ongoing exploration:

26.1 Phase I

1. Complete diamond drilling on existing targets in the P Zone and Muddy Pond Brook areas. This will provide better understanding of these zones and allow targets to be developed for an expanded drill program to be completed as Phase II. This should include, but not be limited to, drill targets discussed in the Sections 25.1 and 25.2.

2. A detailed digital compilation of all data acquired though historic exploration should be completed, including all geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys. Much of this data exists on paper, or in incompatible/inconsistent digital forms; having all data related to the property in one format, using consistent nomenclature, coordinate system and units of measure would prove invaluable moving forward.

3. Core from previous drilling should be located, re-examined and systematic sampling should be carried out. Specific attention should be given to the sections of core that were reported to have contained zinc mineralization in previously unmined areas. Much of the drilling that exists on the property was completed using a mine grid system and as such, accurate relocation of these holes would serve to give a clearer picture of mineralized trends and help refine future drilling targets.

4. Establish exploration grids to follow-up on existing targets, as well as any new targets identified during the course of Phase I. Geological mapping/prospecting and geochemical soil sampling (Basal Till?) are recommended, particularly for the East Licenses area.

5. Identify new/refine existing drill targets and make recommendations for Phase II exploration program.

6. Establish QA/QC programs and introduce standards and blind samples into the analytical stream.

Table 3: Estimated Phase I Exploration Budget

Proposed Exploration	Estimated Cost
Diamond Drilling (1,500-2,000m)	$ 200,000.00
Planning & Supervision – Qualified Professional	$ 35,000.00
Drilling Assistant	$ 15,000.00
Geochemical Assays	$ 15,000.00
Logistics, Site Preparation, etc.	$ 25,000.00
Detailed Data Review/Compilation	$ 15,000.00
Re-location/Re-examination of Historic DDH	$ 15,000.00
Grid Establishment	$ 7,500.00
Prospecting/Mapping	$ 10,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE	**$ 337,500.00**

26.2 Phase II

1. Complete diamond drilling on new targets identified in Phase I to define any potential resource and provide better context on the feasible reality of re-establishing mining operations at Daniel's Harbour. This drilling would likely be extensive and should only be undertaken based on positive results from Phase I exploration and upon the establishment of a comprehensive target generation/review process. It should be noted that access becomes increasingly difficult as you move away from the historic mine infrastructure and as such diamond drill and site preparation expenses are expected to be proportionately higher for the northern claim areas (ie Tilt Pond and Cobo's Pond).

Table 4: Estimated Phase II Exploration Budget

Proposed Exploration	Estimated Cost
Diamond Drilling (10,000m+)	$ 1,500,000.00
Planning & Supervision – Qualified Professional	$ 100,000.00
Drilling Assistant	$ 50,000.00
Geochemical Assays	$ 75,000.00
Logistics, Site Preparation, etc.	$ 200,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE	**$ 1,925,000.00**

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully Submitted,

Elliott M. Stuckless

Elliott M. Stuckless, P. Geo.

November 18, 2019

Date:

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Elliott M. Stuckless, P. Geo. do hereby certify thot:

1. I currently reside in Paradise, Newfoundland and Labrador and that I am currently employed by:
   Vale
   Suite 700, Baine Johnston Centre
   10 Fort William Place St.
   John's, NL Canada A1C
   1K4

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Earth Science from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

3. I am a registered member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL) – Membership No. 05677.

4. I have been employed as a geologist in the mining and exploration industry in Newfoundland and Labrador for 18 Years.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that I fulfill the requirements by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and relevant past work experience.

6. I am the qualified person responsible for all items in the technical report titled:

   "Technical Report on the Daniel's Harbour Property, Mineral Licences 22337M, 25085M, 25179M, 25180M, 25497M,25539M & 25555M NTS 12I/06 Northern Peninsula Newfoundland and Labrador Canada For Ubique Minerals Limited. Prepared by Elliott M. Stuckless, P. Geo. December 7th, 2017 (Revised August 22nd, 2018 and November 18th, 2019)

7. This report includes content updates as requested by the OSC in November 2019. It should be noted that all technical information, recommendations, budgets, etc. Contained within have not been updated and are meant to reflect the property status as of the original effective date.

8. I visited the Daniel's Harbour Property on September 23rd, 2017, accompanied by VP Exploration Roland Crossley.

9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, all sections within this technical contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to ensure that those sections are not misleading.

10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F and believe that this technical report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument and form.

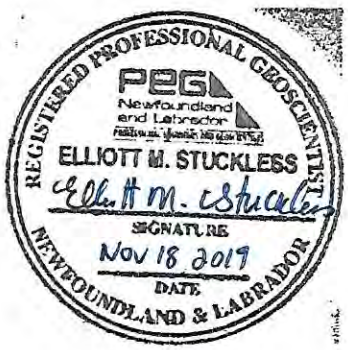
11. As of the effective date of this report, I am independent of Ubique Minerals Limited and all its affiliates applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101 guideline.

12. I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and publication by them for regulatory processes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Dated this 18th day of November 2019

Elliott M. Stuckless

Elliott M. Stuckless, P. Geo.



APPENDIX II

MAPS & FIGURES

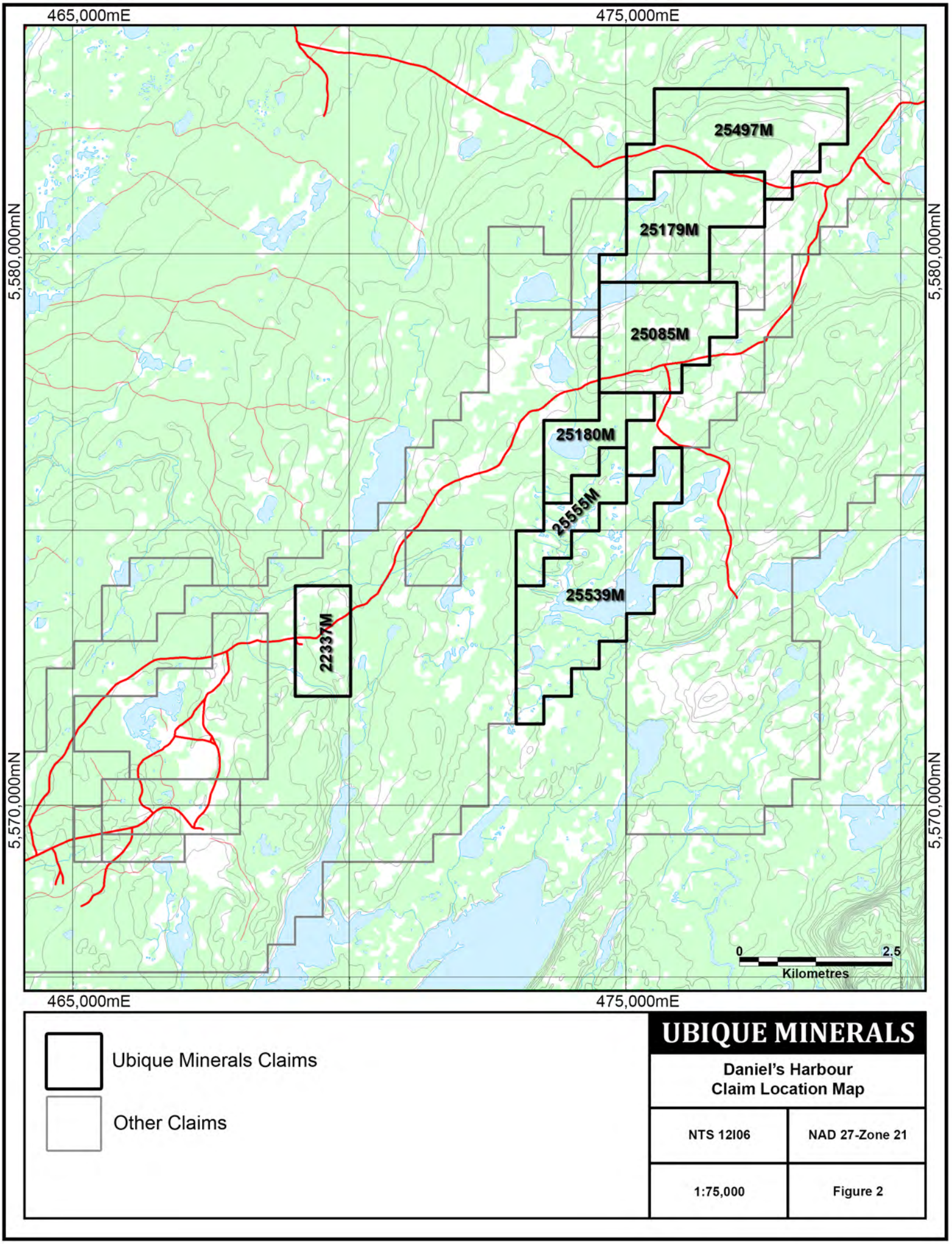
-50 0 50 100 150

Kilometres

UBIQUE MINERALS

Daniel's Harbour Property Location Map

Licence 022337M	NAD 27-Zone 21
1:3,000,000	Figure 1



Ubique Minerals Claims

Other Claims

UBIQUE MINERALS

Daniel's Harbour
Claim Location Map

NTS 12I06	NAD 27-Zone 21
1:75,000	Figure 2

GEOLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

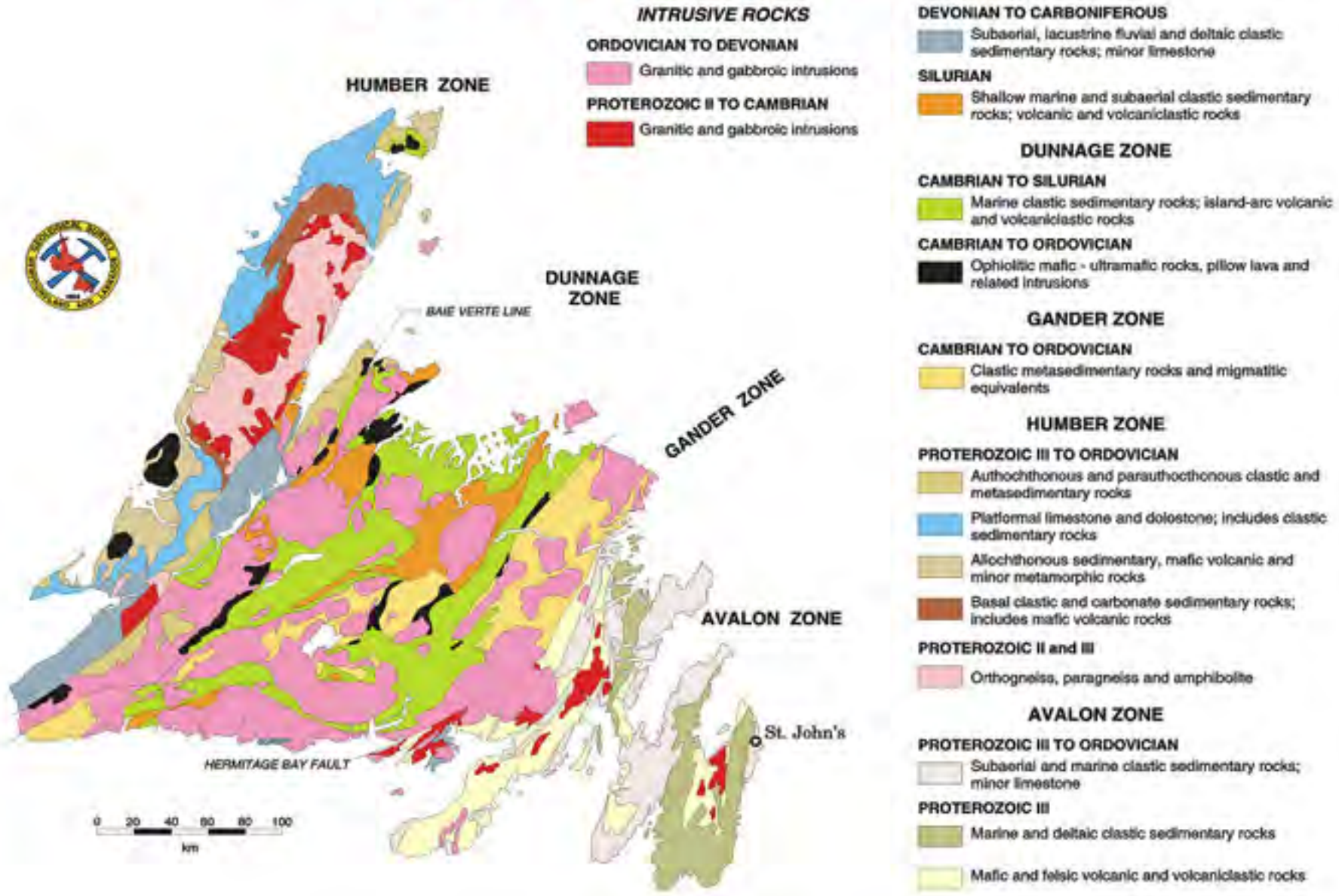
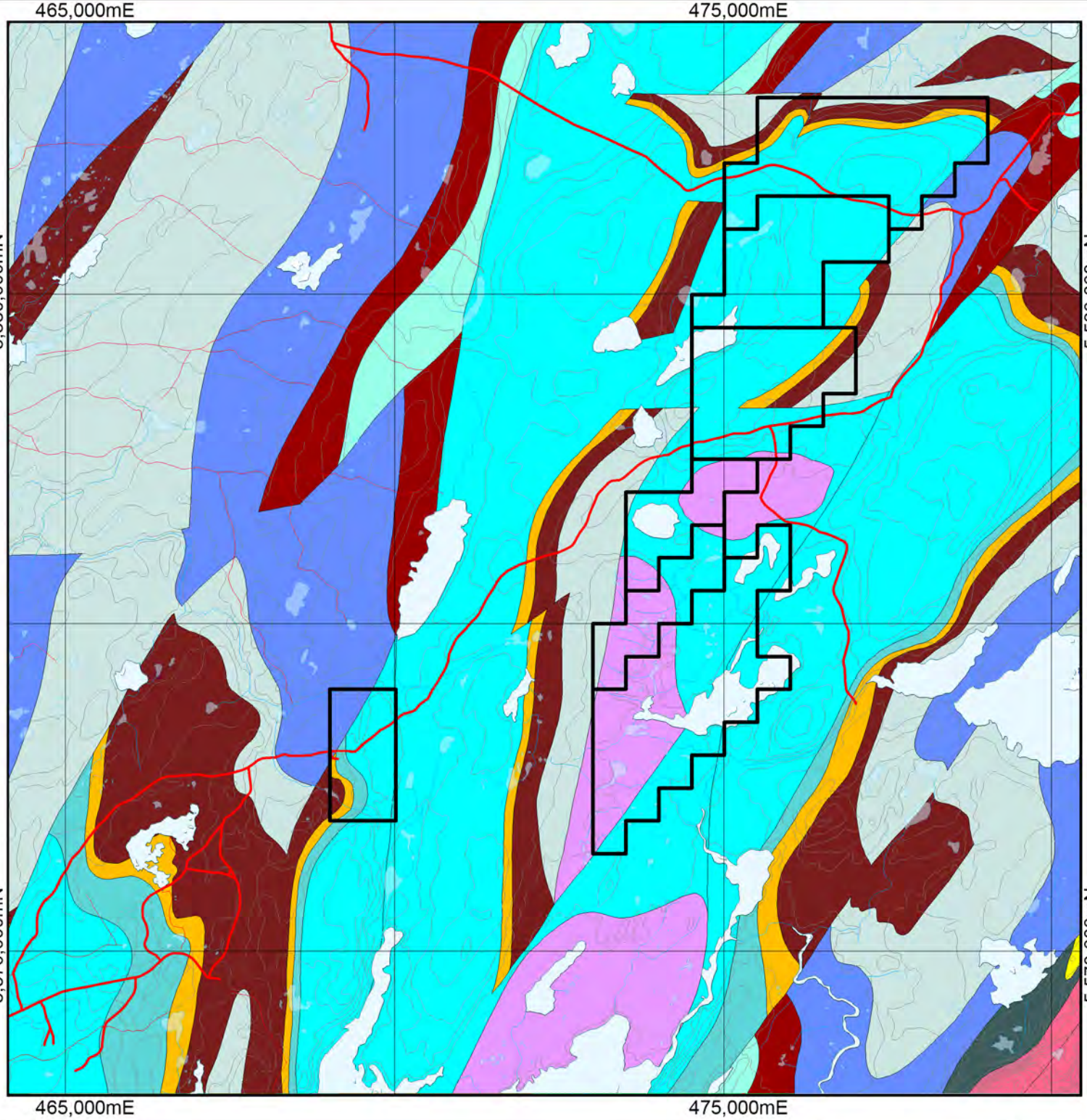


Figure 3 - Generalized Newfoundland Geology Map
(Coleman-Saad et al, 1990)



GOOSE TICKLE GROUP
- American Tickle Formation - Siliciclastic Marie Sandstone
- Black Cove Formation - Siliciclastic Black Shale

TABLE HEAD GROUP
- Table Cove Formation - Carbonate Limestone
- Table Point Formation - Carbonate Dolostone
- Table Point Formation - Carbonate Limestone

ST. GEORGE GROUP
- Aguathuna Formation - Carbonoate Dolostone
- Catoche Formation - Carbonate Dolostone
- Catoche Formation - Carbonate Limestone
- Boat Harbour Formation - Carbonate Dolostone
- Watts Bight Formation - Carbonate Dolostone

PORT AU PORT GROUP
- Petit Jardin Formation - Carbonate Dolostone
- March Point Formation - Carbonate Dolostone

LABRADOR GROUP
- Hawke Bay Formation - Siliciclastic Marie Sandstone
- Forteau Formation - Siliciclastic Marie Sandstone

GRENVILLIAN GRANITOID ROCKS
- Lake Michael Intrusive Suite - Leucocratic Granitoids
- Lake Michael Intrusive Suite - Mesocratic Granatoids

0 2.5
Kilometres

UBIQUE MINERALS

Daniel's Harbour Property Geology Map

NTS 12I06	NAD 27-Zone 21
1:75,000	Figure 4

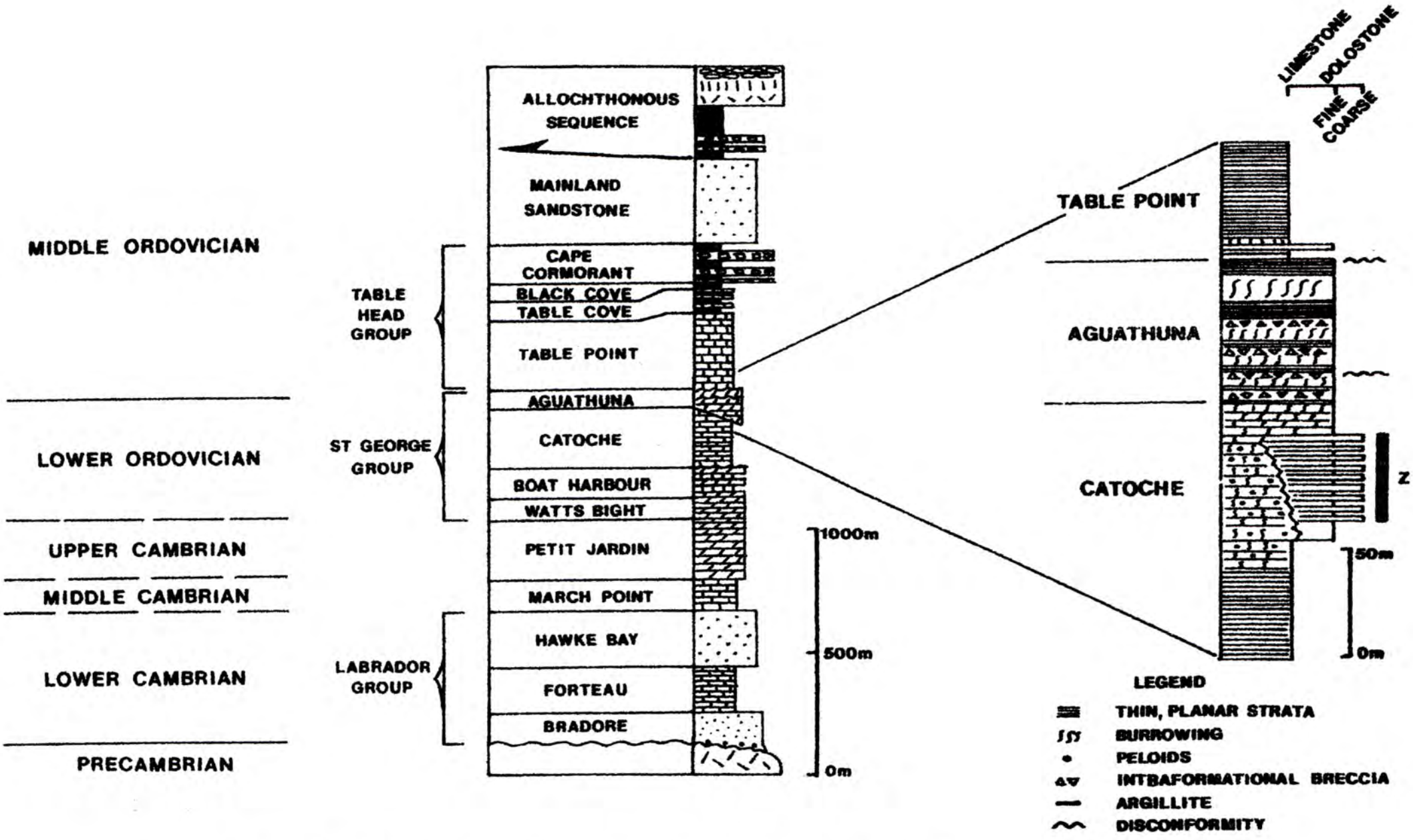


FIGURE 5 Stratigraphy from Newfoundland Zinc Mines set in the stratigraphy of the Humber Zone Autochthon (adapted from James and Stevens, 1982).

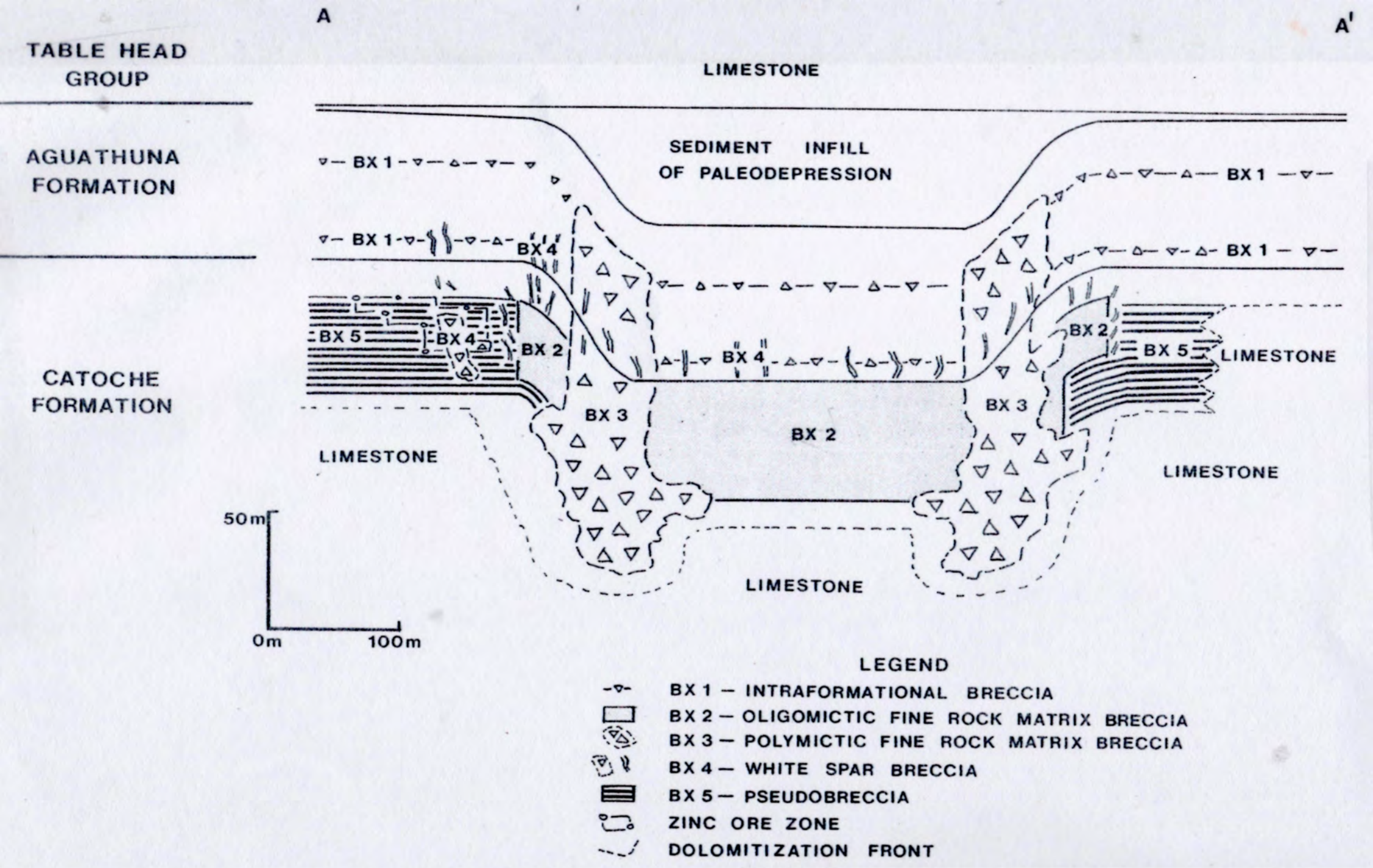


FIGURE 6 **Distribution of the fine breccia types across an ore zone and a structural depression (After Tom Lane)**

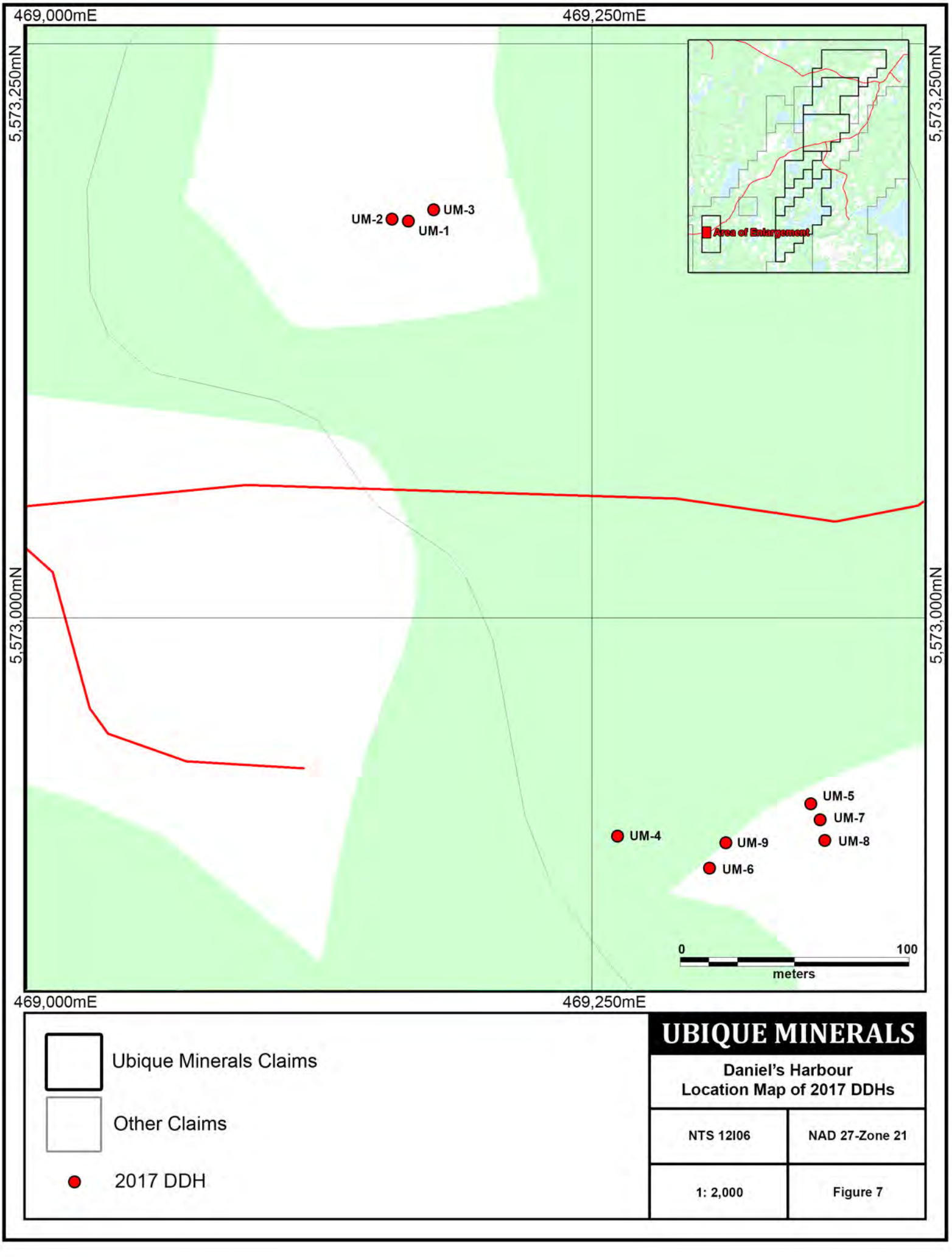

469,000mE
469,250mE
5,573,250mN
5,573,000mN
UM-1
UM-2
UM-3
UM-4
UM-5
UM-6
UM-7
UM-8
UM-9
Area of Enlargement
0
100
meters
Ubique Minerals Claims
Other Claims
2017 DDH
UBIQUE MINERALS
Daniel's Harbour
Location Map of 2017 DDHs
NTS 12I06
NAD 27-Zone 21
1: 2,000
Figure 7

FIGURE 8

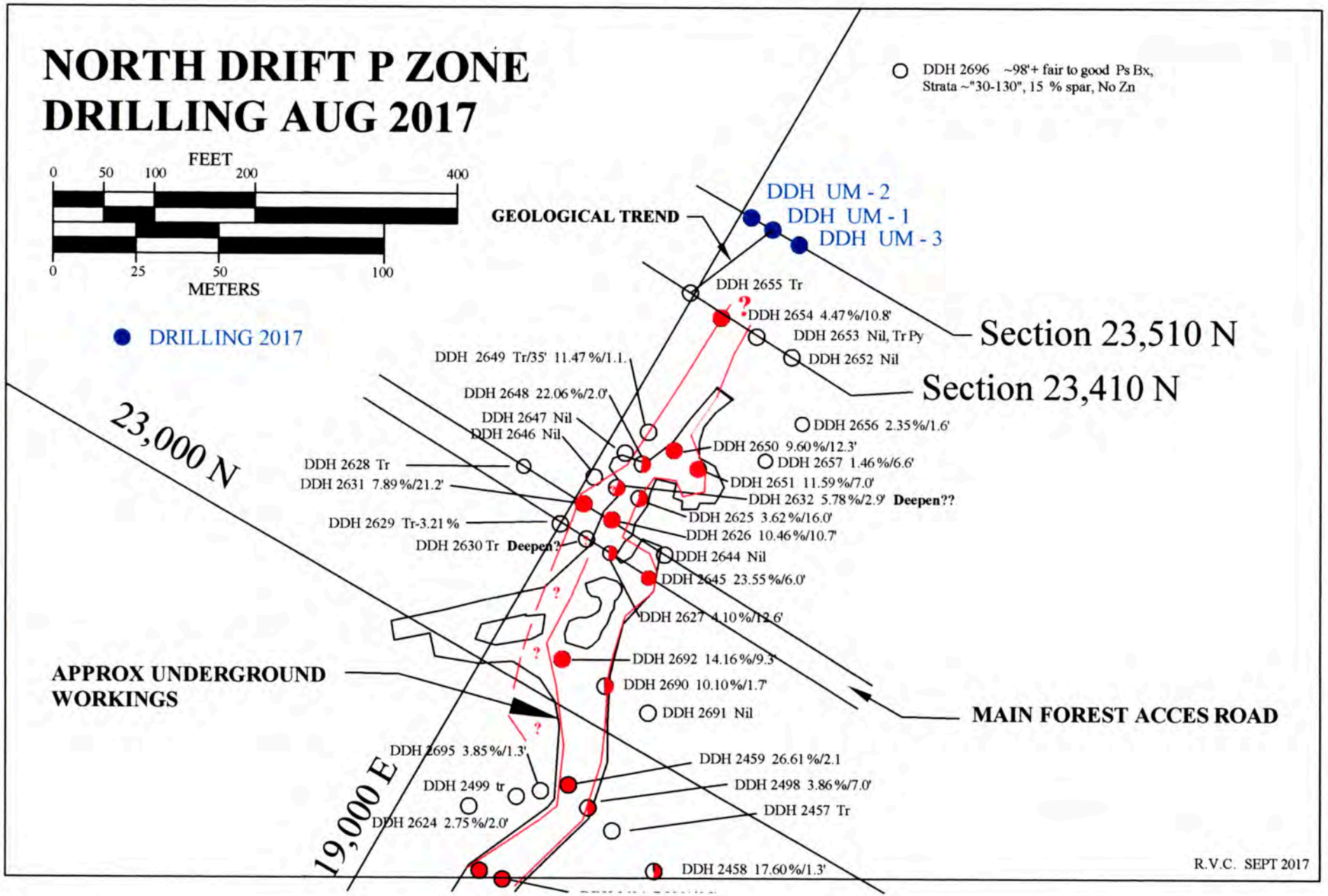

NORTH DRIFT P ZONE
DRILLING AUG 2017
FEET
0 50 100 200 400
0 25 50 100
METERS
DRILLING 2017
DDH 2696 ~98'+ fair to good Ps Bx, Strata ~"30-130", 15 % spar, No Zn
GEOLOGICAL TREND
DDH UM - 2
DDH UM - 1
DDH UM - 3
DDH 2655 Tr
DDH 2654 4.47%/10.8'
DDH 2653 Nil, Tr Py
DDH 2652 Nil
Section 23,510 N
Section 23,410 N
DDH 2649 Tr/35' 11.47%/1.1'
DDH 2648 22.06%/2.0'
DDH 2647 Nil
DDH 2646 Nil
DDH 2656 2.35%/1.6'
DDH 2650 9.60%/12.3'
DDH 2657 1.46%/6.6'
DDH 2628 Tr
DDH 2631 7.89%/21.2'
DDH 2651 11.59%/7.0'
DDH 2632 5.78%/2.9' Deepen??
DDH 2629 Tr-3.21%
DDH 2625 3.62%/16.0'
DDH 2626 10.46%/10.7'
DDH 2630 Tr Deepen?
DDH 2644 Nil
DDH 2645 23.55%/6.0'
DDH 2627 4.10%/12.6'
23,000 N
DDH 2692 14.16%/9.3'
DDH 2690 10.10%/1.7'
APPROX UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
DDH 2691 Nil
MAIN FOREST ACCES ROAD
DDH 2695 3.85%/1.3'
DDH 2459 26.61%/2.1
DDH 2499 tr
DDH 2498 3.86%/7.0'
DDH 2624 2.75%/2.0'
DDH 2457 Tr
19,000 E
DDH 2458 17.60%/1.3'
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 9

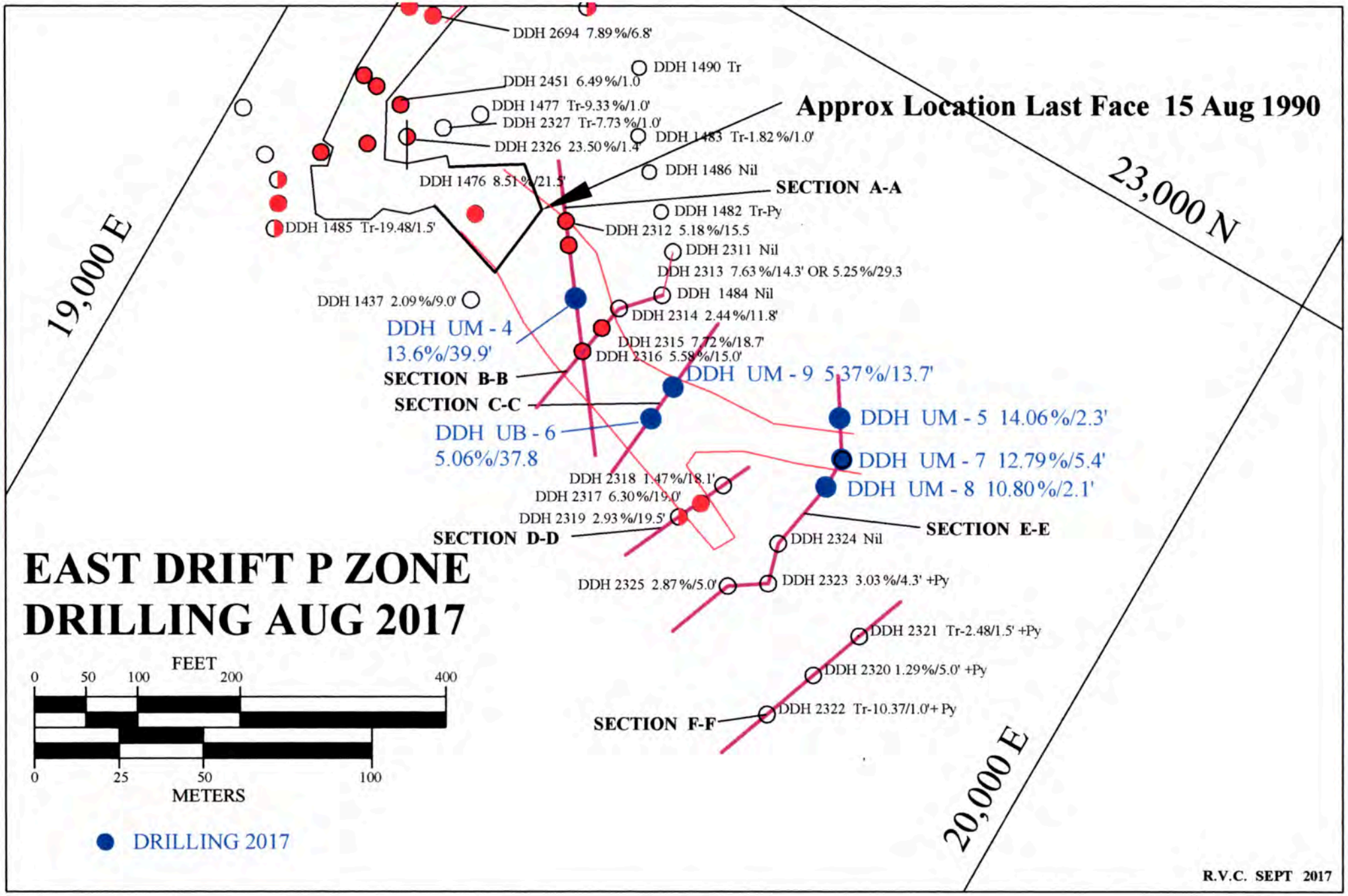

DDH 2694 7.89%/6.8'
DDH 1490 Tr
DDH 2451 6.49%/1.0
DDH 1477 Tr-9.33%/1.0'
DDH 2327 Tr-7.73%/1.0'
DDH 2326 23.50%/1.4'
DDH 1483 Tr-1.82%/1.0'
Approx Location Last Face 15 Aug 1990
DDH 1476 8.51%/21.5'
DDH 1486 Nil
SECTION A-A
23,000 N
19,000 E
DDH 1485 Tr-19.48/1.5'
DDH 1482 Tr-Py
DDH 2312 5.18%/15.5
DDH 2311 Nil
DDH 2313 7.63%/14.3' OR 5.25%/29.3
DDH 1437 2.09%/9.0'
DDH 1484 Nil
DDH 2314 2.44%/11.8'
DDH UM - 4
13.6%/39.9'
DDH 2315 7.72%/18.7'
DDH 2316 5.58%/15.0'
SECTION B-B
DDH UM - 9 5.37%/13.7'
SECTION C-C
DDH UM - 5 14.06%/2.3'
DDH UB - 6
5.06%/37.8
DDH UM - 7 12.79%/5.4'
DDH UM - 8 10.80%/2.1'
DDH 2318 1.47%/18.1'
DDH 2317 6.30%/19.0'
DDH 2319 2.93%/19.5'
SECTION D-D
SECTION E-E
DDH 2324 Nil
EAST DRIFT P ZONE
DRILLING AUG 2017
DDH 2325 2.87%/5.0'
DDH 2323 3.03%/4.3' +Py
FEET
0 50 100 200 400
0 25 50 100
METERS
DDH 2321 Tr-2.48/1.5' +Py
DDH 2320 1.29%/5.0' +Py
SECTION F-F
DDH 2322 Tr-10.37/1.0'+ Py
20,000 E
DRILLING 2017
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 10

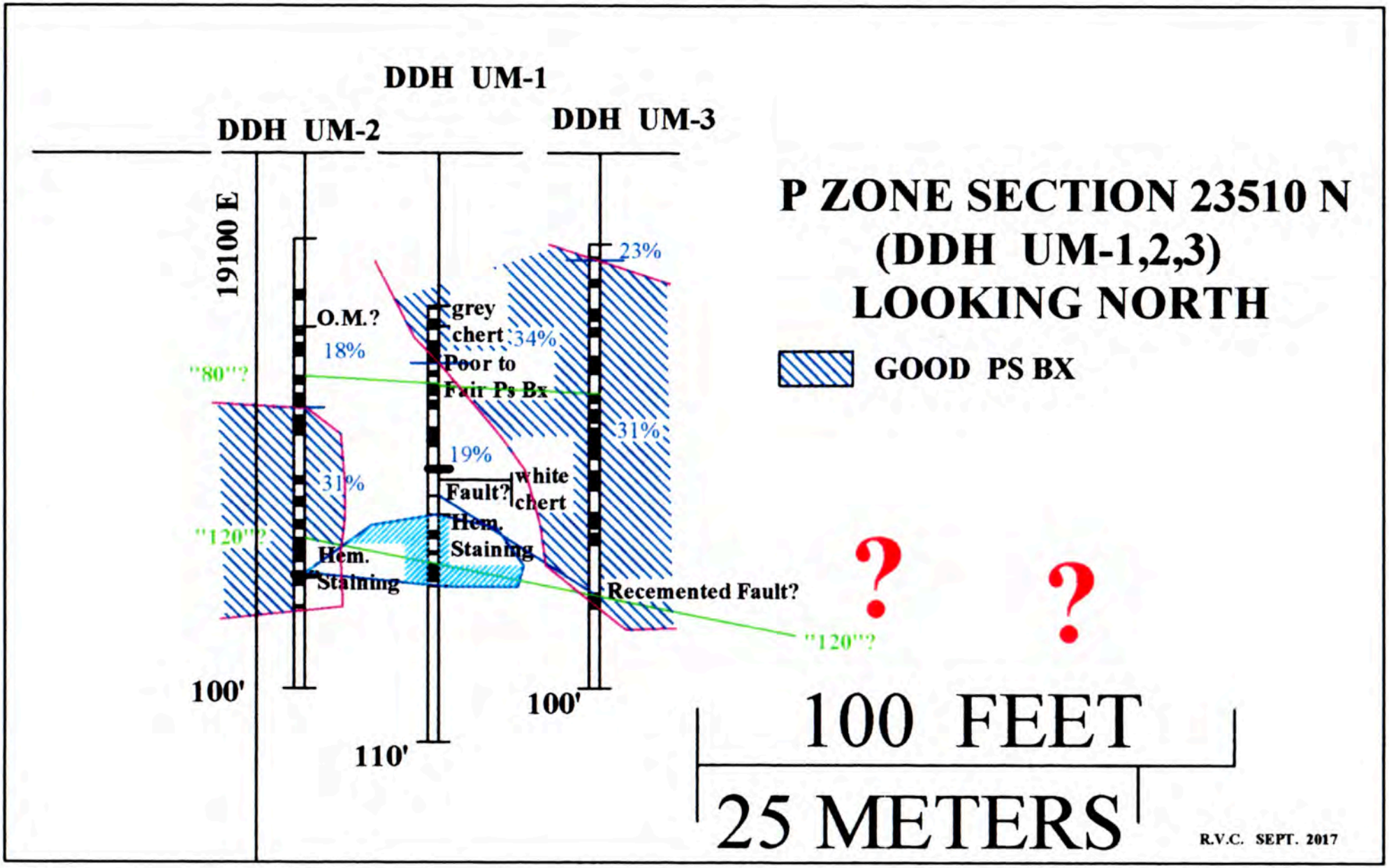
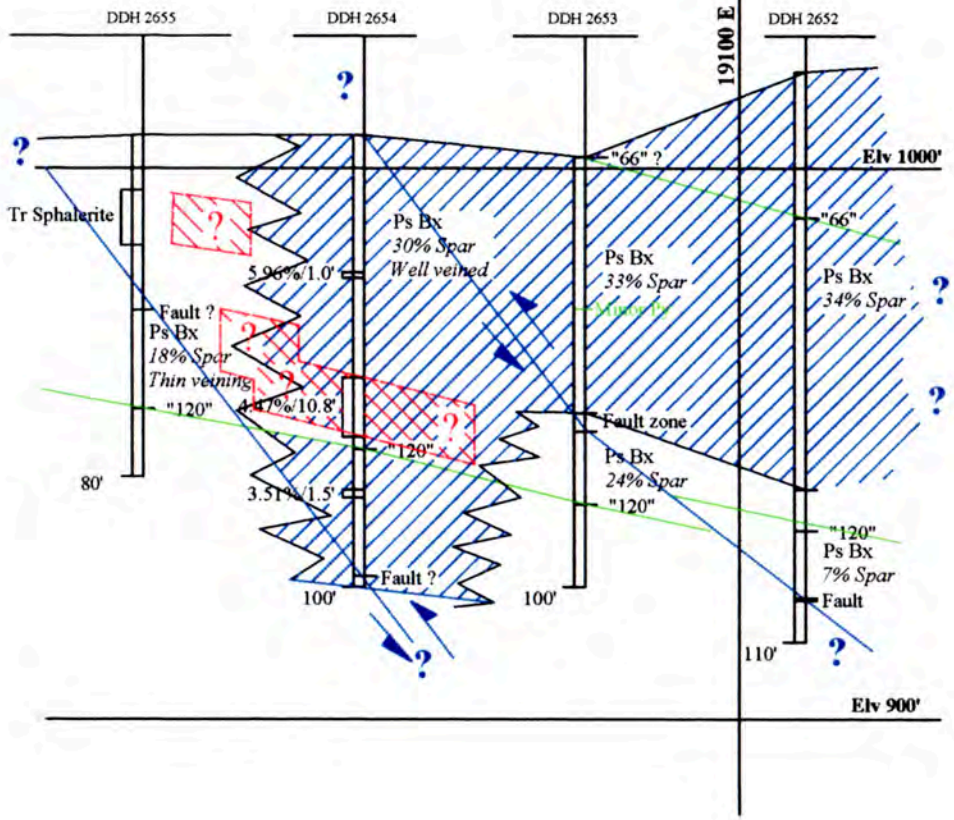

DDH UM-1
DDH UM-2
DDH UM-3
19100 E
O.M.?
18%
"80"?
31%
"120"?
Hem.
Staining
grey
chert
34%
Poor to
Fair Ps Bx
19%
Fault?
white
chert
Hem.
Staining
23%
31%
Recemented Fault?
"120"?
100'
110'
100'
P ZONE SECTION 23510 N
(DDH UM-1,2,3)
LOOKING NORTH
GOOD PS BX
100 FEET
25 METERS
R.V.C. SEPT. 2017

FIGURE 11



P ZONE (23410N)

DDH (2652-55)

Looking north

Stratigraphic markers "66" or "120"

Mineralization

Good Ps Bx

100 FEET
30 METERS

JUNE 2017 R.V.C.

FIGURE 12

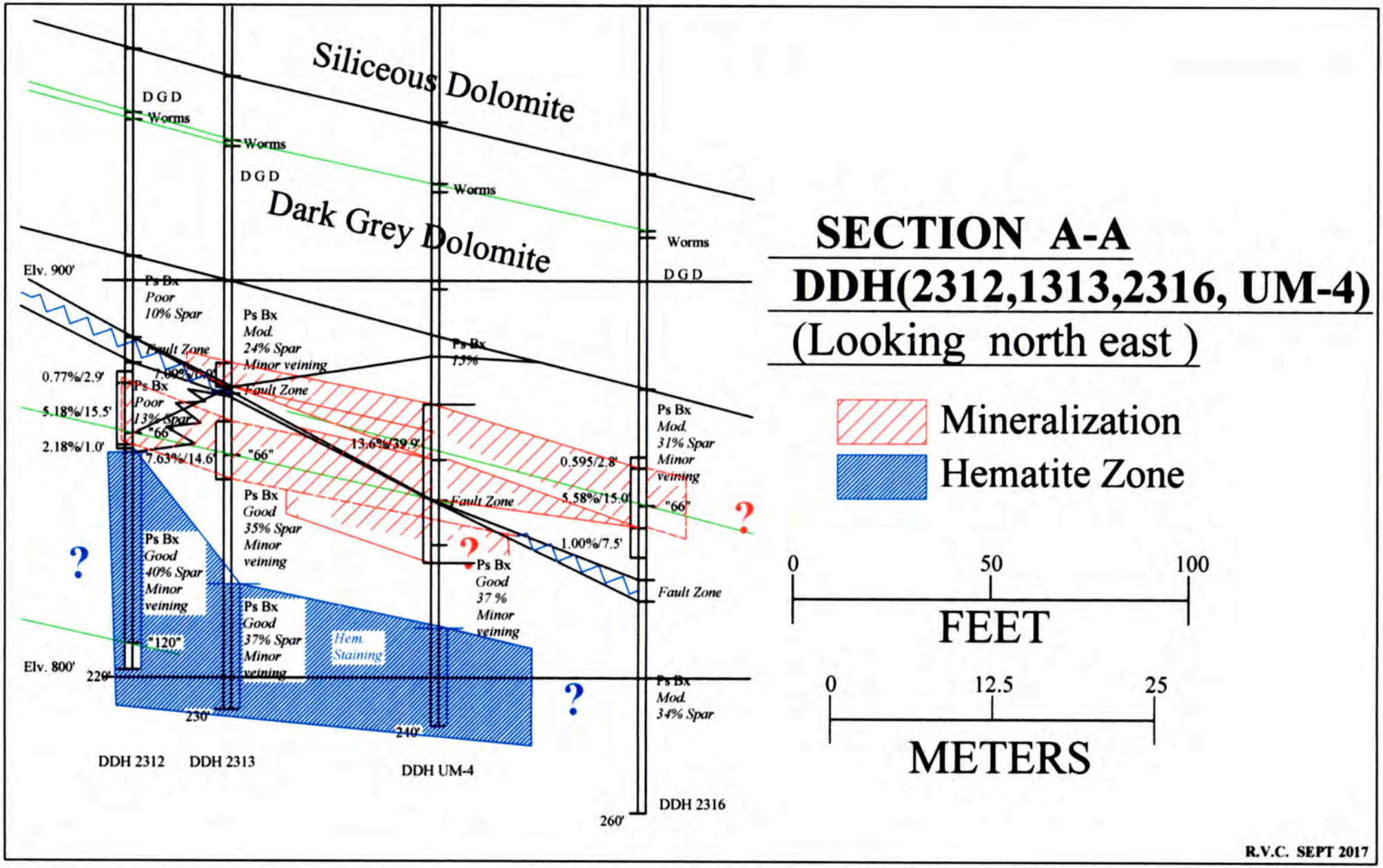

Siliceous Dolomite
Dark Grey Dolomite
DGD
Worms
Elv. 900'
Elv. 800'
Ps Bx Poor 10% Spar
Fault Zone
7.60%/15.0'
0.77%/2.9'
Ps Bx Poor 13% Spar
5.18%/15.5'
"66"
2.18%/1.0'
7.63%/14.6'
Ps Bx Mod. 24% Spar Minor veining
Ps Bx 15%
13.6%/39.9'
Ps Bx Good 35% Spar Minor veining
Ps Bx Good 40% Spar Minor veining
"120"
220'
Ps Bx Good 37% Spar Minor veining
Hem. Staining
230'
240'
Ps Bx Good 37 % Minor veining
0.595/2.8'
5.58%/15.0'
Ps Bx Mod. 31% Spar Minor veining
1.00%/7.5'
Ps Bx Mod. 34% Spar
260'
DDH 2312
DDH 2313
DDH UM-4
DDH 2316
SECTION A-A
DDH(2312,1313,2316, UM-4)
(Looking north east)
Mineralization
Hematite Zone
0
50
100
FEET
0
12.5
25
METERS
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 13

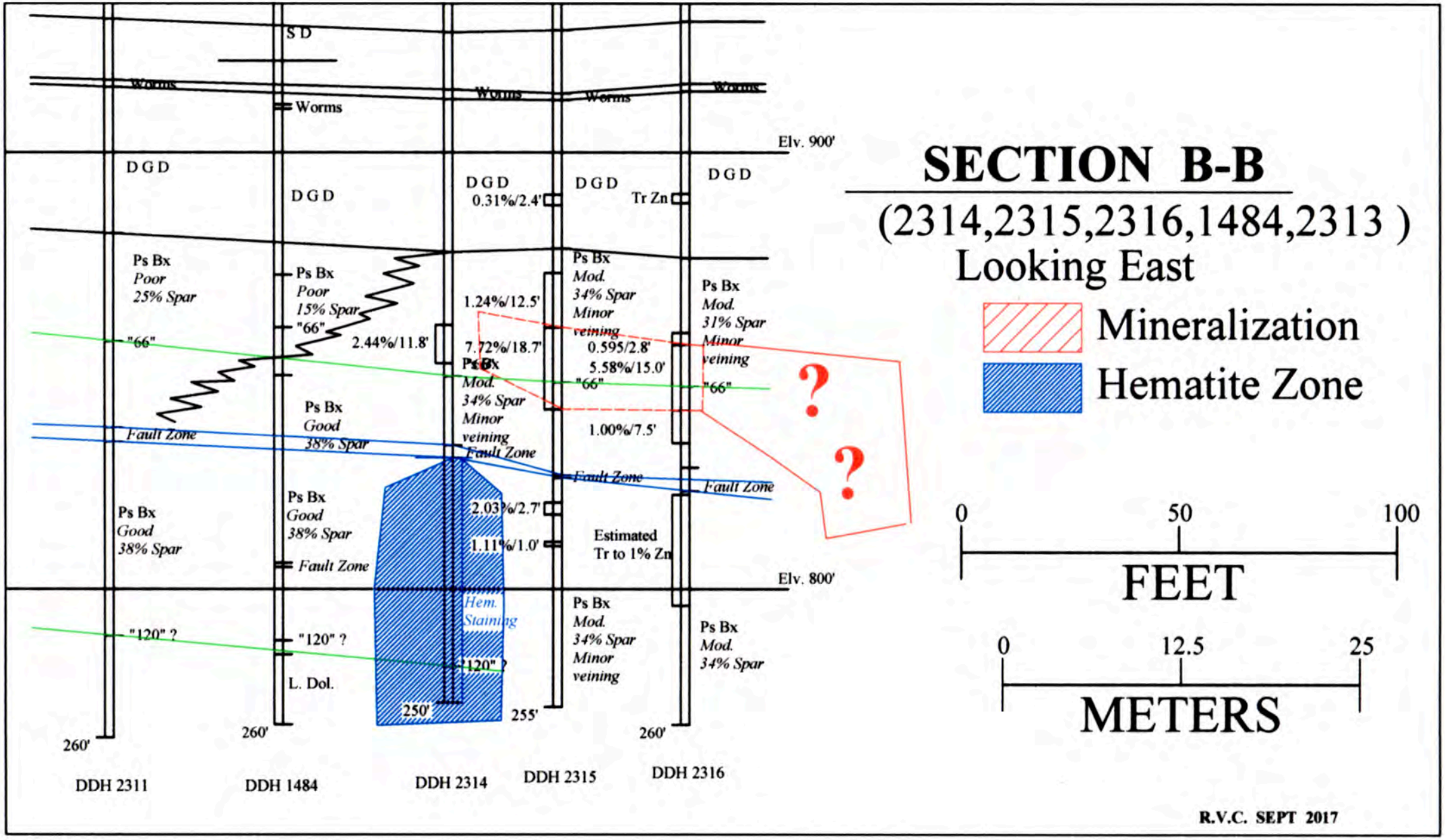

SECTION B-B
(2314,2315,2316,1484,2313)
Looking East
Mineralization
Hematite Zone
0
50
100
FEET
0
12.5
25
METERS
S D
Worms
Elv. 900'
Elv. 800'
DGD
0.31%/2.4'
Tr Zn
Ps Bx
Poor
25% Spar
Poor
15% Spar
"66"
2.44%/11.8'
1.24%/12.5'
7.72%/18.7'
Mod.
34% Spar
Minor
veining
0.595/2.8'
5.58%/15.0'
Mod.
31% Spar
Minor
veining
1.00%/7.5'
Fault Zone
Good
38% Spar
2.03%/2.7'
1.11%/1.0'
Estimated
Tr to 1% Zn
Hem.
Staining
"120" ?
L. Dol.
250'
255'
260'
DDH 2311
DDH 1484
DDH 2314
DDH 2315
DDH 2316
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 14

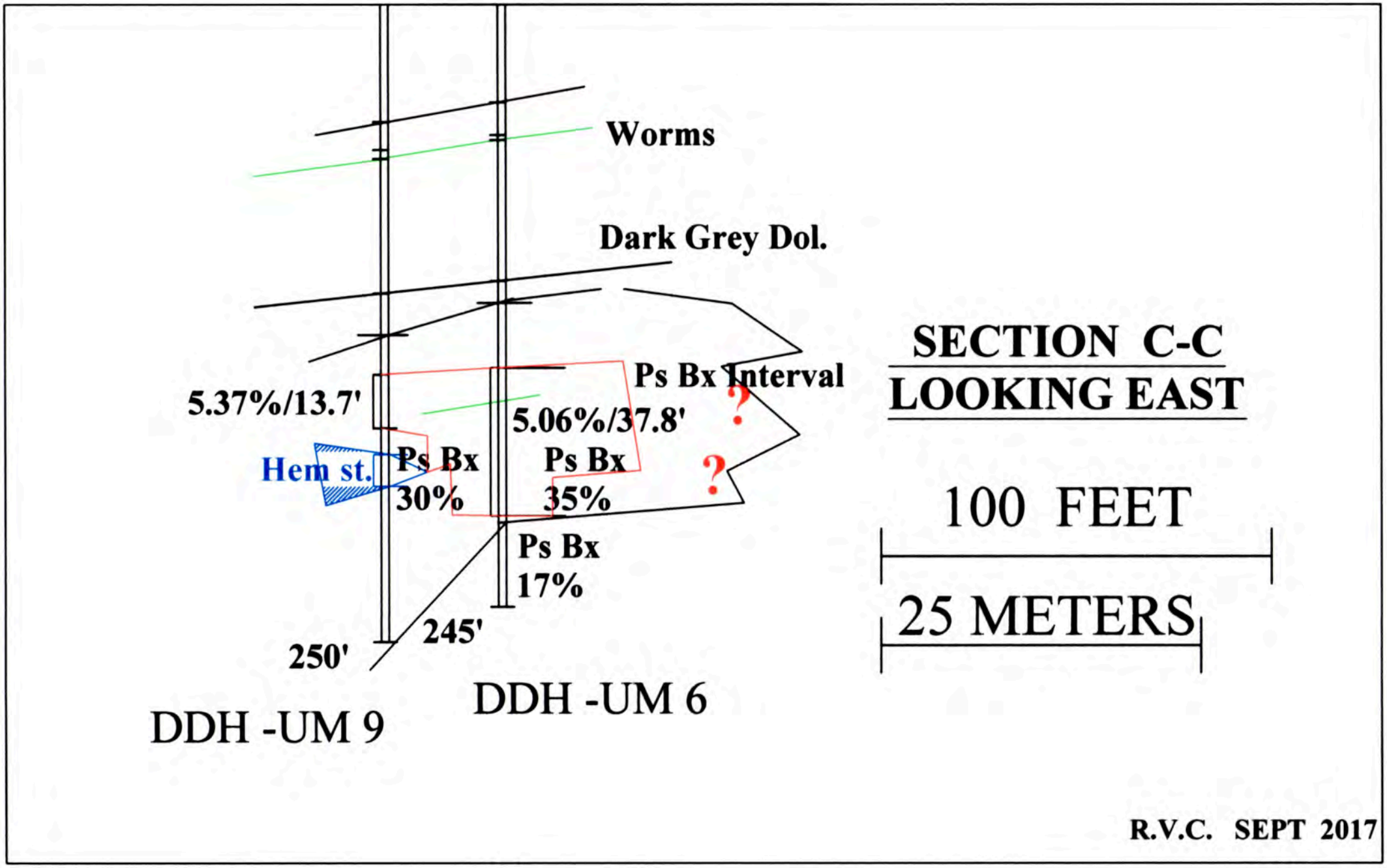

Worms
Dark Grey Dol.
Ps Bx Interval
5.37%/13.7'
5.06%/37.8'
Hem st.
Ps Bx
30%
Ps Bx
35%
Ps Bx
17%
245'
250'
DDH -UM 9
DDH -UM 6
SECTION C-C
LOOKING EAST
100 FEET
25 METERS
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 15

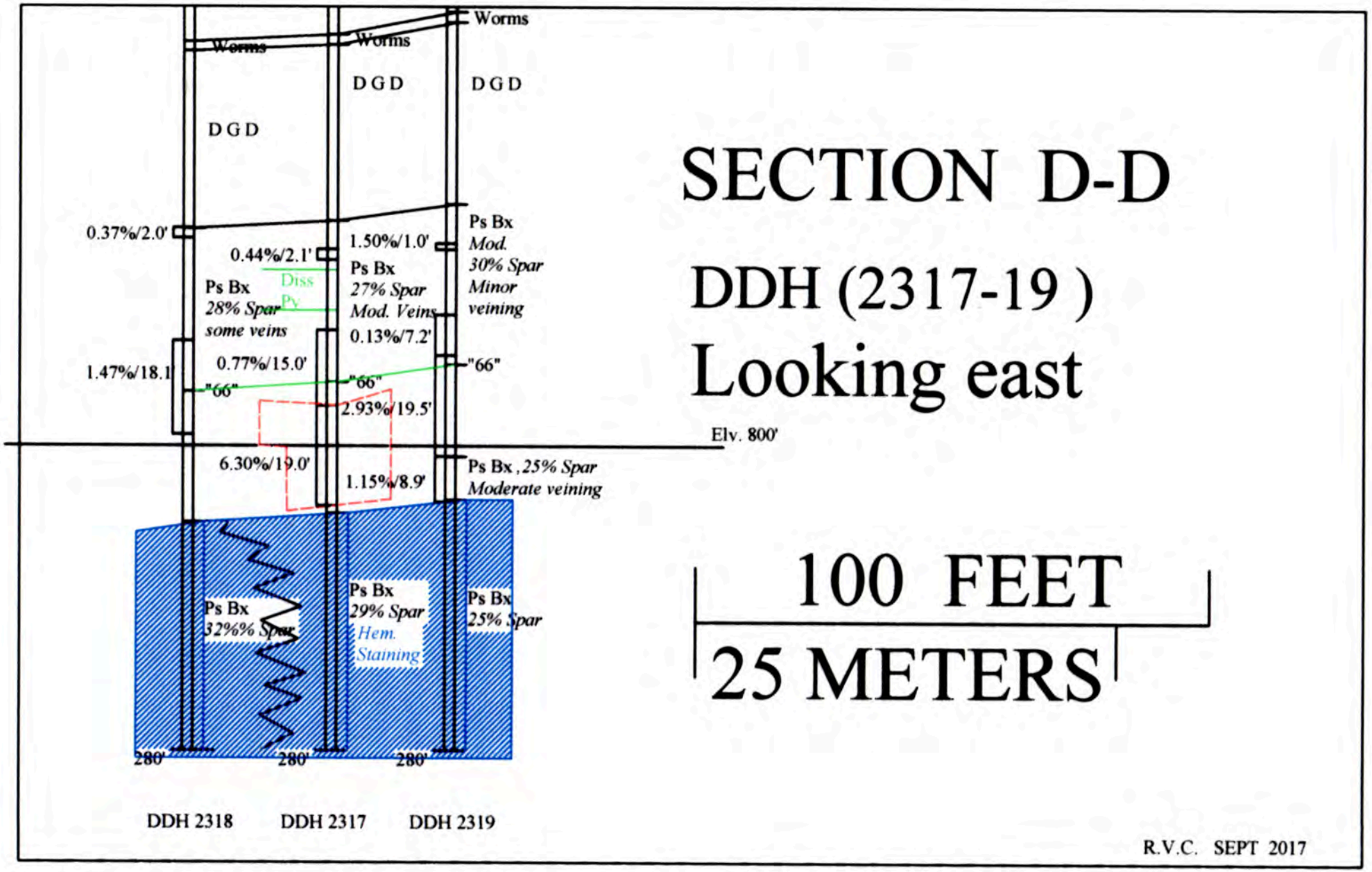

Worms
Worms
Worms
DGD
DGD
DGD
0.37%/2.0'
0.44%/2.1'
1.50%/1.0'
Ps Bx
Mod.
30% Spar
Minor
veining
Diss
Py
Ps Bx
28% Spar
some veins
Ps Bx
27% Spar
Mod. Veins
0.13%/7.2'
1.47%/18.1'
0.77%/15.0'
"66"
"66"
"66"
2.93%/19.5'
Elv. 800'
6.30%/19.0'
1.15%/8.9'
Ps Bx, 25% Spar
Moderate veining
Ps Bx
32%% Spar
Ps Bx
29% Spar
Hem.
Staining
Ps Bx
25% Spar
280'
280'
280'
DDH 2318
DDH 2317
DDH 2319
SECTION D-D
DDH (2317-19)
Looking east
100 FEET
25 METERS
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 16

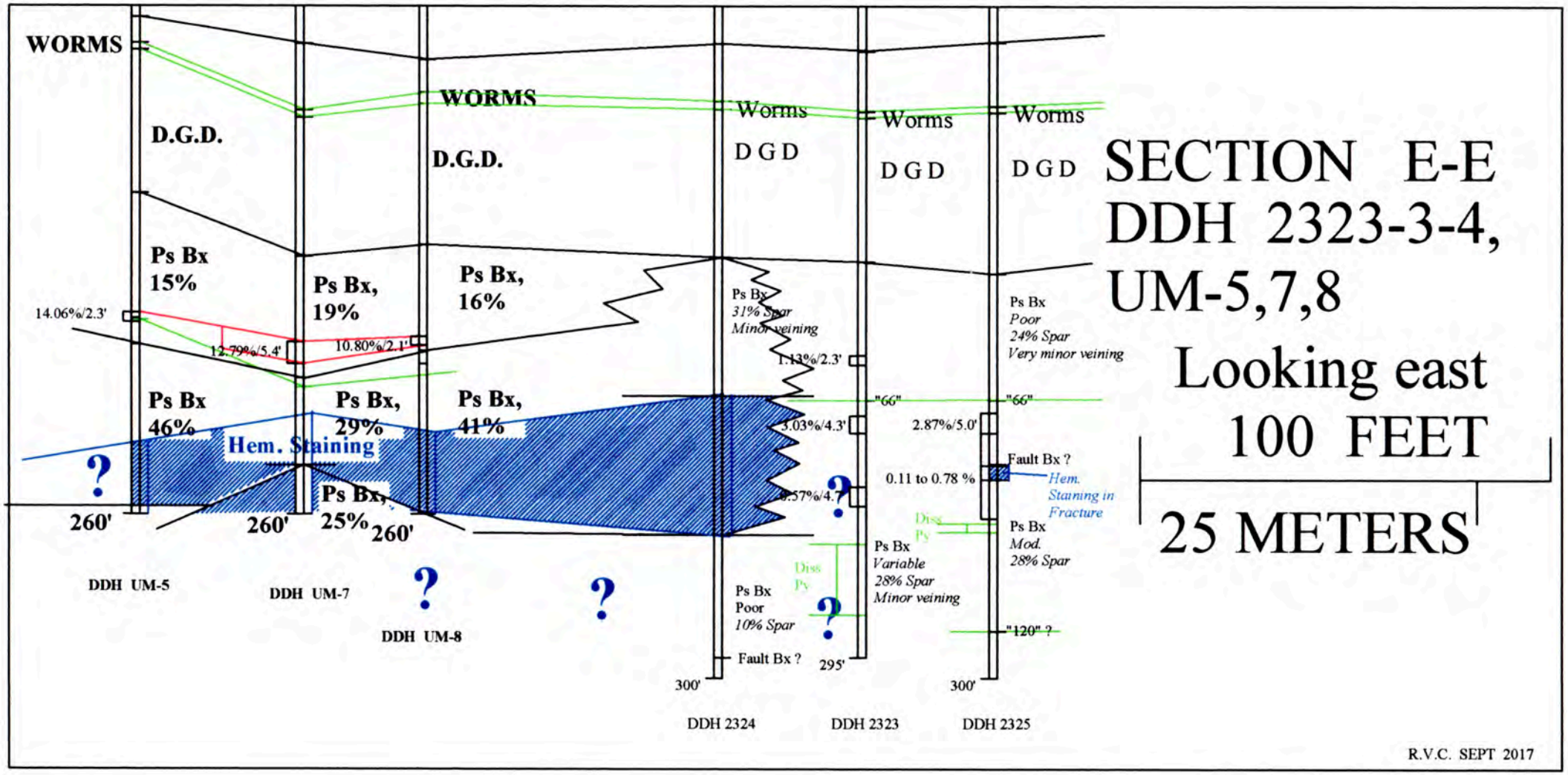

WORMS
D.G.D.
Ps Bx
15%
14.06%/2.3'
12.79%/5.4'
Ps Bx
46%
Hem. Staining
260'
DDH UM-5
WORMS
D.G.D.
Ps Bx,
19%
10.80%/2.1'
Ps Bx,
29%
260'
DDH UM-7
Ps Bx,
16%
Ps Bx,
41%
Ps Bx,
25%
260'
DDH UM-8
Worms
DGD
Ps Bx
31% Spar
Minor veining
1.13%/2.3'
3.03%/4.3'
Ps Bx
Poor
10% Spar
Fault Bx ?
300'
DDH 2324
Worms
DGD
"66"
0.11 to 0.78 %
Ps Bx
Variable
28% Spar
Minor veining
295'
DDH 2323
Worms
DGD
Ps Bx
Poor
24% Spar
Very minor veining
"66"
2.87%/5.0'
Fault Bx ?
Hem. Staining in Fracture
Ps Bx
Mod.
28% Spar
"120" ?
300'
DDH 2325
SECTION E-E
DDH 2323-3-4,
UM-5,7,8
Looking east
100 FEET
25 METERS
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 17

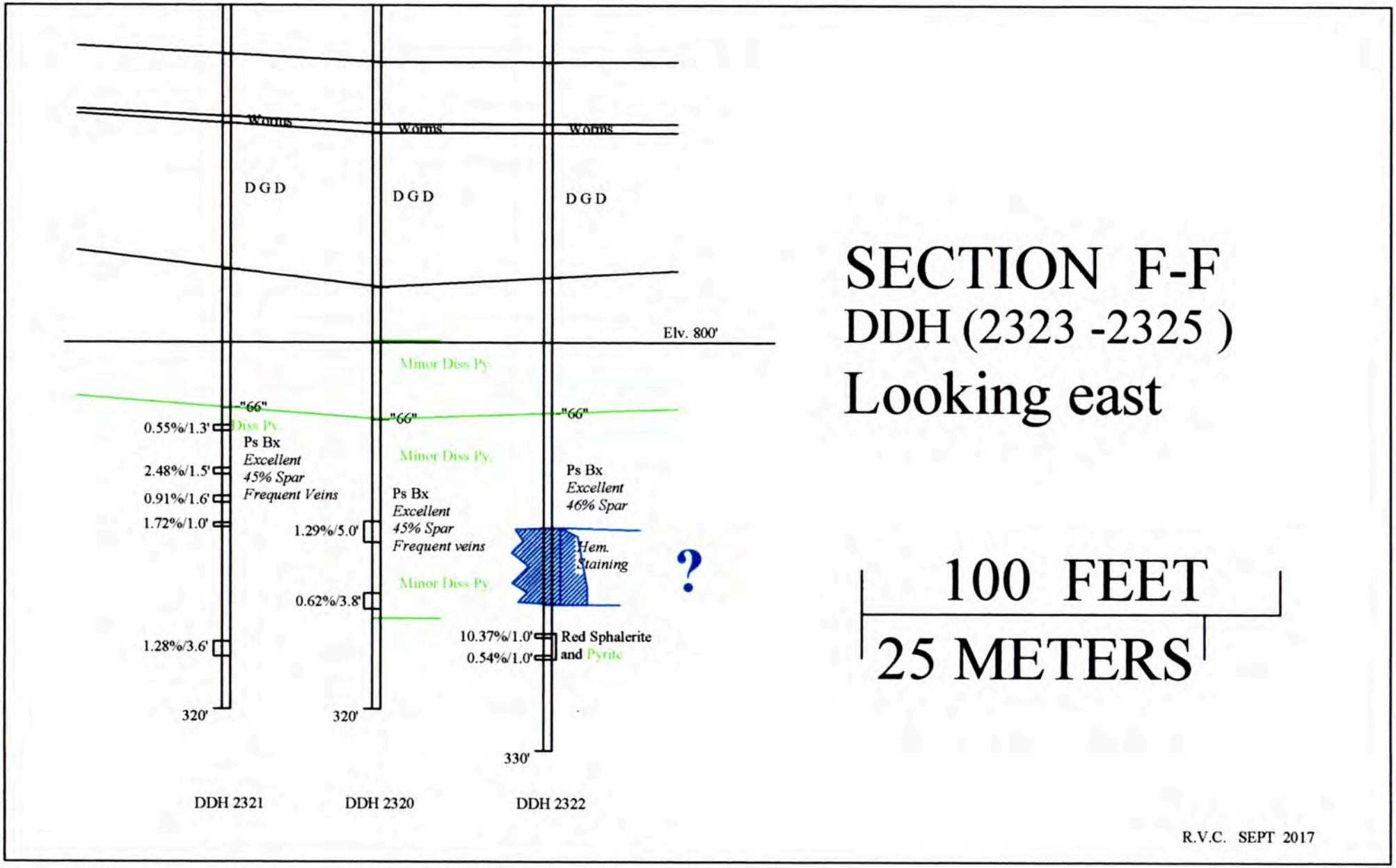

Worms
Worms
Worms
DGD
DGD
DGD
Elv. 800'
Minor Diss Py
"66"
"66"
"66"
0.55%/1.3'
Diss Py
Ps Bx
Excellent
45% Spar
Frequent Veins
2.48%/1.5'
0.91%/1.6'
1.72%/1.0'
1.29%/5.0'
Ps Bx
Excellent
45% Spar
Frequent veins
Minor Diss Py
Minor Diss Py
Ps Bx
Excellent
46% Spar
Hem.
Staining
?
0.62%/3.8'
1.28%/3.6'
10.37%/1.0'
0.54%/1.0'
Red Sphalerite
and Pyrite
320'
320'
330'
DDH 2321
DDH 2320
DDH 2322
SECTION F-F
DDH (2323 -2325)
Looking east
100 FEET
25 METERS
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 18

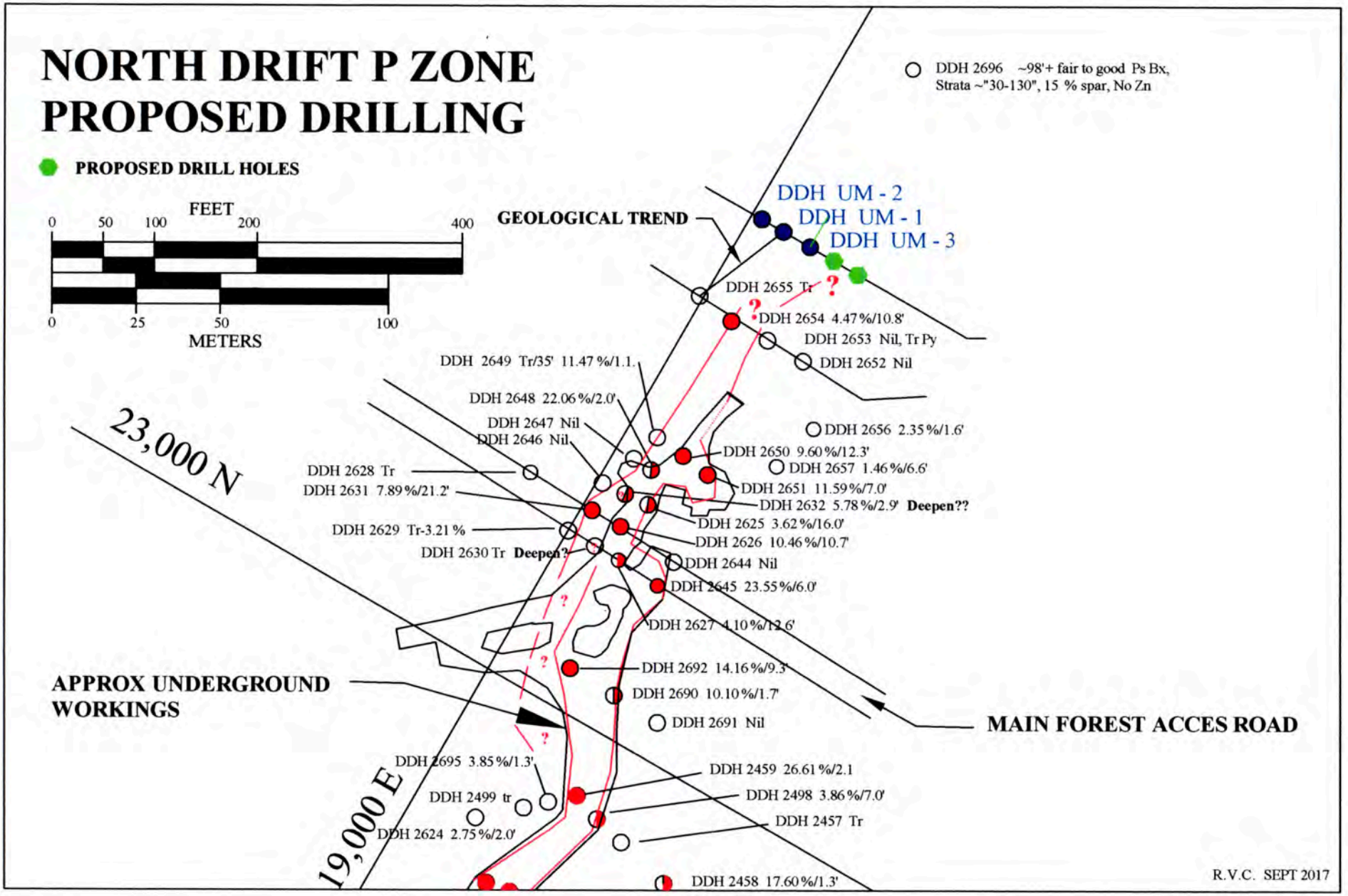

NORTH DRIFT P ZONE
PROPOSED DRILLING
PROPOSED DRILL HOLES
FEET
0 50 100 200 400
0 25 50 100
METERS
GEOLOGICAL TREND
DDH 2696 ~98'+ fair to good Ps Bx, Strata ~"30-130", 15 % spar, No Zn
DDH UM - 2
DDH UM - 1
DDH UM - 3
DDH 2655 Tr
DDH 2654 4.47%/10.8'
DDH 2653 Nil, Tr Py
DDH 2652 Nil
DDH 2649 Tr/35' 11.47%/1.1.
DDH 2648 22.06%/2.0'
DDH 2647 Nil
DDH 2646 Nil
DDH 2656 2.35%/1.6'
DDH 2650 9.60%/12.3'
DDH 2657 1.46%/6.6'
DDH 2651 11.59%/7.0'
DDH 2632 5.78%/2.9' Deepen??
DDH 2625 3.62%/16.0'
DDH 2626 10.46%/10.7'
DDH 2644 Nil
DDH 2645 23.55%/6.0'
DDH 2627 4.10%/12.6'
DDH 2628 Tr
DDH 2631 7.89%/21.2'
DDH 2629 Tr-3.21%
DDH 2630 Tr Deepen?
23,000 N
APPROX UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
DDH 2692 14.16%/9.3'
DDH 2690 10.10%/1.7'
DDH 2691 Nil
MAIN FOREST ACCES ROAD
DDH 2695 3.85%/1.3'
DDH 2499 tr
DDH 2624 2.75%/2.0'
DDH 2459 26.61%/2.1
DDH 2498 3.86%/7.0'
DDH 2457 Tr
19,000 E
DDH 2458 17.60%/1.3'
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 19

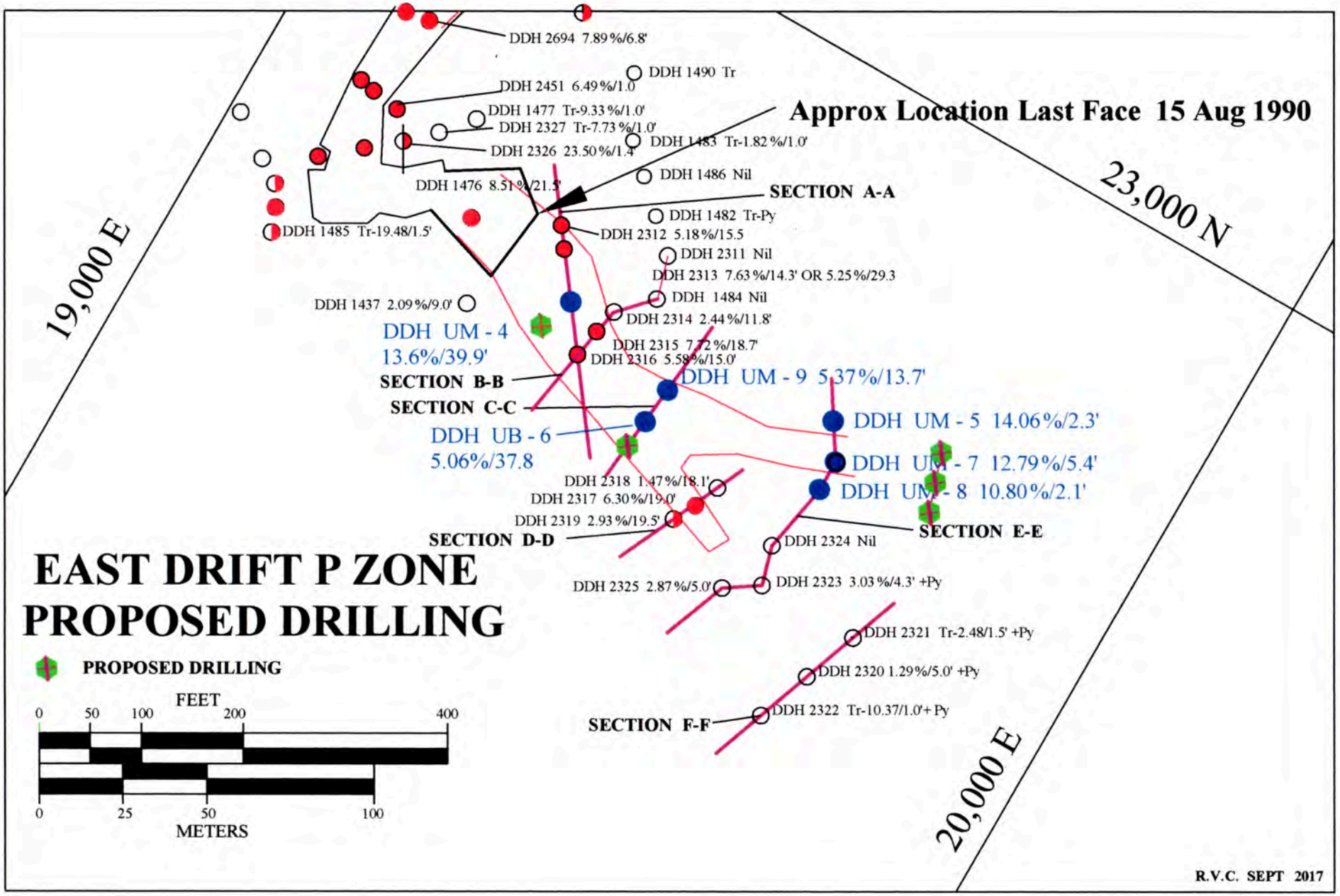
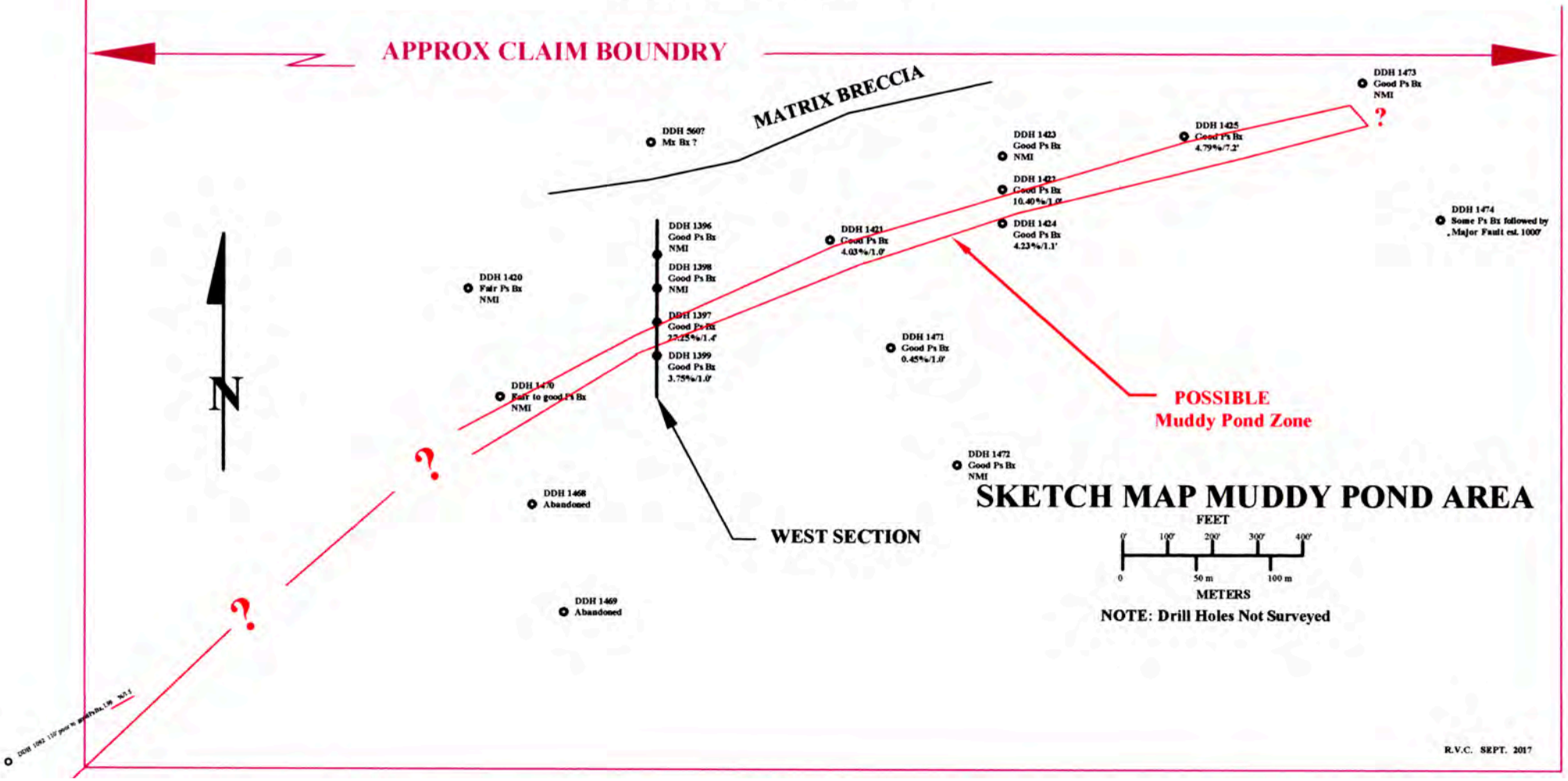
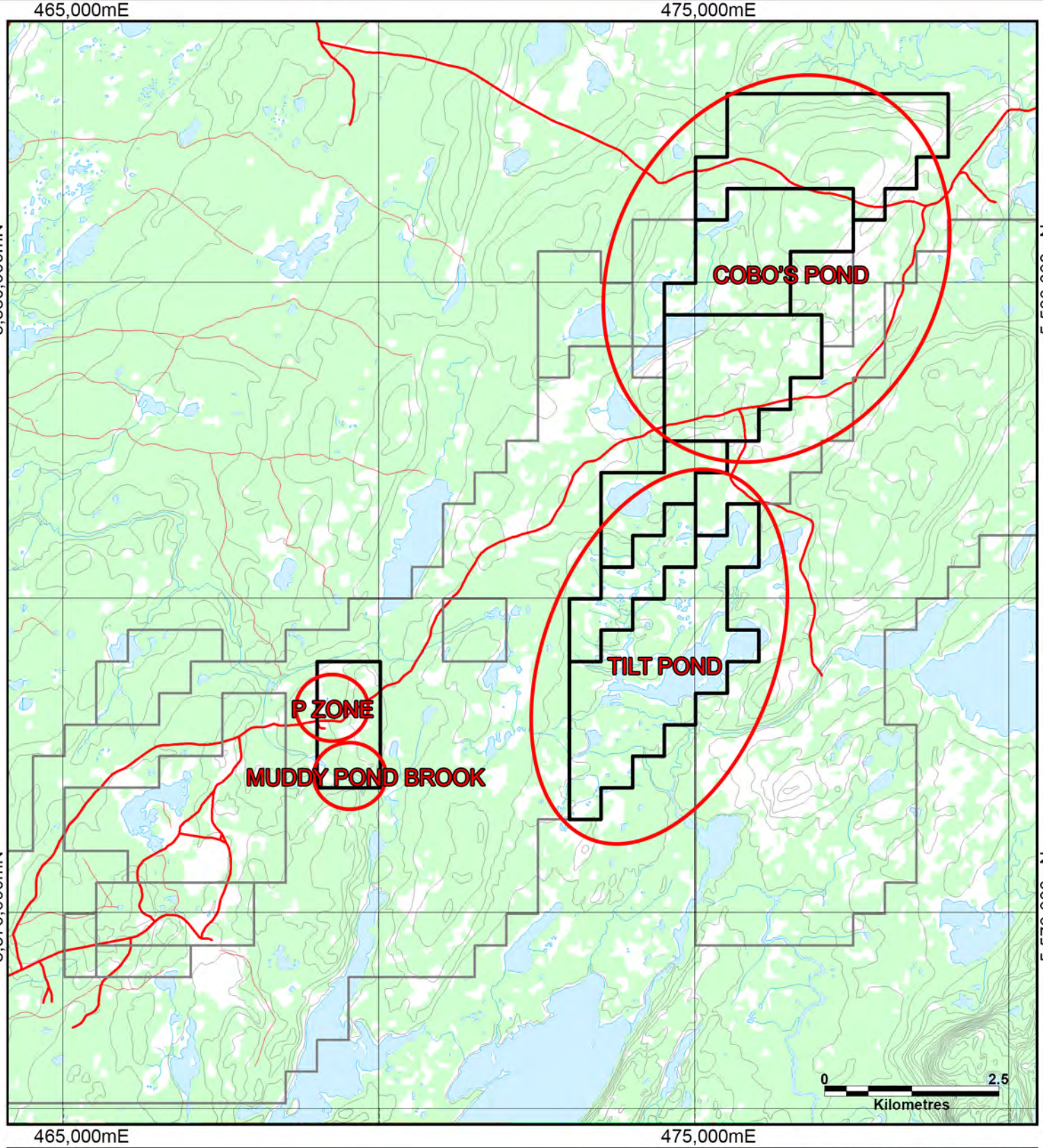

DDH 2694 7.89%/6.8'
DDH 1490 Tr
DDH 2451 6.49%/1.0
DDH 1477 Tr-9.33%/1.0'
DDH 2327 Tr-7.73%/1.0'
DDH 2326 23.50%/1.4'
DDH 1483 Tr-1.82%/1.0'
DDH 1486 Nil
DDH 1476 8.51%/21.5'
Approx Location Last Face 15 Aug 1990
SECTION A-A
DDH 1485 Tr-19.48/1.5'
DDH 1482 Tr-Py
DDH 2312 5.18%/15.5
DDH 2311 Nil
DDH 2313 7.63%/14.3' OR 5.25%/29.3
DDH 1437 2.09%/9.0'
DDH 1484 Nil
DDH 2314 2.44%/11.8'
DDH UM - 4
13.6%/39.9'
DDH 2315 7.72%/18.7'
DDH 2316 5.58%/15.0'
SECTION B-B
DDH UM - 9 5.37%/13.7'
SECTION C-C
DDH UM - 5 14.06%/2.3'
DDH UB - 6
5.06%/37.8
DDH UM - 7 12.79%/5.4'
DDH UM - 8 10.80%/2.1'
DDH 2318 1.47%/18.1'
DDH 2317 6.30%/19.0'
DDH 2319 2.93%/19.5'
SECTION D-D
SECTION E-E
DDH 2324 Nil
DDH 2325 2.87%/5.0'
DDH 2323 3.03%/4.3' +Py
DDH 2321 Tr-2.48/1.5' +Py
DDH 2320 1.29%/5.0' +Py
SECTION F-F
DDH 2322 Tr-10.37/1.0'+ Py
19,000 E
23,000 N
20,000 E
EAST DRIFT P ZONE
PROPOSED DRILLING
PROPOSED DRILLING
FEET
0 50 100 200 400
0 25 50 100
METERS
R.V.C. SEPT 2017

FIGURE 20


APPROX CLAIM BOUNDRY
MATRIX BRECCIA
DDH 560?
Mx Bx ?
DDH 1473
Good Ps Bx
NMI
?
DDH 1423
Good Ps Bx
NMI
DDH 1425
Good Ps Bx
4.79%/7.2'
DDH 1422
Good Ps Bx
10.40%/1.0'
DDH 1424
Good Ps Bx
4.23%/1.1'
DDH 1474
Some Ps Bx followed by
.Major Fault est. 1000'
DDH 1396
Good Ps Bx
NMI
DDH 1421
Good Ps Bx
4.03%/1.0'
DDH 1420
Fair Ps Bx
NMI
DDH 1398
Good Ps Bx
NMI
DDH 1397
Good Ps Bx
22.25%/1.4'
DDH 1399
Good Ps Bx
3.75%/1.0'
DDH 1471
Good Ps Bx
0.45%/1.0'
DDH 1470
Fair to good Ps Bx
NMI
N
POSSIBLE
Muddy Pond Zone
DDH 1472
Good Ps Bx
NMI
?
DDH 1468
Abandoned
WEST SECTION
SKETCH MAP MUDDY POND AREA
FEET
0' 100' 200' 300' 400'
0 50 m 100 m
METERS
NOTE: Drill Holes Not Surveyed
?
DDH 1469
Abandoned
R.V.C. SEPT. 2017



Ubique Minerals Claims

Other Claims

Area Recommended for Follow-up Work

UBIQUE MINERALS

Location of Areas Recommended for Follow-up Work

NTS 12I06	NAD 27-Zone 21
1:75,000	Figure 21

UBIQUE MINERALS

Daniel's Harbour Property
Location of Mineral Occurrences

NTS 12I06	NAD 27-Zone 21
1:50,000	Figure 22

★ Trapper Zone
★ Black Duck Zone
★ P Zone
★ E Zone
★ D Zone
★ C Zone
★ J Zone
★ N Zone
★ Q Zone
★ B Zone
★ A Zone
★ G Zone
★ M Zone
★ K Zone
★ F Zone
★ H Zone
★ L Zone
★ O Zone

0 2
kilometres
Scale: 1:50,000