

Technical Report on the Bonanza Gold Property, Lac Mesplet
Township, Quebec, Canada
(in accordance with National Instrument 43-101)

NTS sheets 32B13

Presented to Goldseek Resources Inc.

by
Steven Lauzier, P.Geo OGQ#1430
Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier, P.Geo OGQ#1324

December 12th, 2018

Signature Page – Steven Lauzier

I, Steven Lauzier, P.Ge., do hereby certify that:

I reside at 1395 3rd avenue, Acton Vale, Québec, Canada, J0H 1A0 and I am currently president and employed of SL Exploration Inc, located at 1395 3rd avenue, Acton Vale, Québec, Canada J0H 1A0.

This signature page accompanies the report entitled “Technical Report on the Bonanza Gold Property, Lac Mesplet Township, Quebec, Canada (in accordance with National Instrument 43-101)”, dated December 12th, 2018. The effective date of this report is December 12th, 2018. The issue date is December 12th, 2018.

I received a B.Sc. in Geology from the Université de Montréal in 2010. I’ve completed multiple management and financial courses as part of my B.Sc.. I have been working as a consulting geologist in mineral exploration since 2010. I am an active Professional Geologist and a registered member of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (licence #1430).

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry since the start of my career on projects for various metals and industrial minerals. Most of my experience is in base and precious metals (gold, copper, zinc) and industrial minerals (graphite) exploration with different customers. I’ve been part of the valuation of multiple properties of precious and base metals along with industrial minerals. I’ve taken part in acquisition and sale of mineral properties since 2009.

Based on my experience and the exploration stage of the Bonanza Gold Property, I am allowed to act as the Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

I fulfill the requirements set out in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 for an “independent qualified person” relative to the Issuer.

I am responsible for items 1 to 27 and all tables and figures of the present Technical Report. I was assisted by Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier on items 2 to 24.

I have performed a current personal inspection of the Bonanza Gold Property on October 25th 2018.

I have had no prior involvement with the Bonanza Gold Property which is the subject of this technical report.

I have read and used National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (April 8, 2011 version) to make the present report compliant with its specifications and terminology.

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

December 12th, 2018

“Steven Lauzier”
Steven Lauzier
P.Ge., OGQ #1430

Signature Page – Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier

I, Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier, P.Geo., M.Sc., do hereby certify that:

I reside at 25 Rue du Domaine-du-Huart, Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, Québec, Canada, J0S 1T0 and I am currently employed by SL Exploration Inc, located at 1380 rue Leblanc, Acton Vale, Québec, Canada J0H 1A0.

This signature page accompanies the report entitled “Technical Report on the Bonanza Gold Property, Lac Mesplet Township, Quebec, Canada (in accordance with National Instrument 43-101)”, dated December 12th, 2018. The effective date of this report is December 12th, 2018. The issue date is December 12th, 2018.

I received a B.Sc. in Geology from the Université de Montréal in 2008 and a M.Sc in Earth Sciences in 2012 from the same institution. I have been working as a contract geologist in mineral exploration since 2005 (Geologist in Training, G.I.T.). I am an active Professional Geologist (P.Geo) since 2015 and a registered member of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (licence #1324).

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry for over 10 years on projects for various metals and industrial minerals. Based on my experience and the exploration stage of the Bonanza Gold Property, I am not allowed to act as the Qualified Person for the Project within the meaning of NI 43-101.

I have assisted the Qualified Person for items 2 to 24 and all tables and figures of the present Technical Report.

I have not visited the Bonanza Gold Property.

I have had no prior involvement with the Bonanza Gold Property which is the subject of this technical report.

I have read and used National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (April 8, 2011 version) to make the present report compliant with its specifications and terminology.

December 12th, 2018

“Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier”

Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier
M.Sc, P.Geo., OGQ #1324

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Item 1: Summary

SL Exploration Inc. was retained by Goldseek Resources Inc. in September 2018 to complete a Technical Report on the Bonanza Gold Property ("the Property") located northeast of Val-d'Or. The property is currently held by Goldseek Resources Inc. ("the Issuer"). As of December 12th 2018, the mineral claims are registered to Jon Deluce (100%).

The Property is located in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheet 32B13. The Property consists of 92 map designated claims, covering approximately 5,211.94 hectares or 52.12 km². The Property is an early stage exploration Property and an airborne VTEM survey done in 2018 covered most of the Property.

It is located in the east central part of the Abitibi sub-province, east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, in what is known as the Urban-Barry greenstone belt. The regional metamorphism is at the greenstone facies going to amphibolite close to intrusive rocks.

The Property is located at the south tip of the end of the basalts of the Chanceux Formation. Further east, this formation contains the Souart and Barry deposits. The property is underlain by the Barry Complex, which is made up of meta-sediments and tonalitic gneiss in the area covered by the claims.

In 2018, PROSPECTAIR conducted a heliborne magnetic (MAG) and time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey which allowed to define multiple conductor areas on the Property along with multiple magnetic lineaments. Those lineaments are used in the interpretation to define exploration targets on the Property.

Three targets for gold and copper mineralization are defined on the Property to further test the good potential for gold and copper mineralization of its western area. Target 1 correspond to a series of conductor anomalies that are sitting on magnetic trends similar to adjacent properties, on which gold showing and deposits were found on similar structures. Target 2 includes conductors anomalies on a main magnetic trend and that are also located close to Au-Cu mineralized iron formation boulders located outside of the Property. The third Target includes multiple conductor anomalies on a main magnetic trend.

The author recommends a Phase I regional till sampling survey that will test the three gold and copper targets that are proposed in this technical report. This survey is necessary due to the size of the different targets at this stage of exploration. The regional survey is expected to provide local targets for exploration. This phase is budgeted at 100,000\$, as shown in table 2.

Following a positive phase I survey, a phase II IP survey would test specific local targets on the current known regional targets that would allow to define a possible source for the anomalies defined during the till sampling survey. This phase is budgeted at 115,000\$.

Finally, following a successful phase II program, a drill program could test the best targets defined by the IP survey during a phase III program. This drill program is budgeted at 550,000\$.

Item 2: Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference

SL Exploration Inc. was retained by Goldseek Resources Inc. in September 2018 to complete a Ni 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the Bonanza Gold Property ("the Property") located northeast of Val-d'Or. The property is currently held by Goldseek Resources Inc. ("the Issuer"). As of 12th of December 2018, the mineral claims are registered to Goldseek Resources Inc. (100%).

This technical report on the Bonanza Gold Property provides the reader with a thorough review of the past exploration activities and geology on the property, which is at an early exploration stage.

This report was requested by Goldseek Resources Inc to support an initial public offering on the TSX Venture Exchange. This Report is based, in part, on published government reports and public information as listed in the "References" section of this Report. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted in this Report and are so indicated in the appropriate Sections. A qualified person has completed a current personal inspection on the Property on October 25th 2018.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with industry best practices as described by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" for the disclosure of mineral exploration information, The Canadian Securities Regulators Revised Regulation 43-101 (Disclosure Standards for Mining Projects), Supplemental Instrument 43-101 and the CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (December 11, 2005, November 2011).

The effective date of this report is December 12th, 2018. The issue date is December 12th, 2018.

2.2 Sources of Information

The author relied on:

- Historical information regarding exploration and mining activities in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and such information consists mainly of general that cannot be verified.
- Historical work and exploration information, which includes work declaration report and geophysical report provided to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and are publicly available. Those reports are written by earth science professionals and qualified geophysicists.
- Land tenure information on mining claims obtained from the GESTIM web site maintained by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles ("MERN") and accessed in December 2018.

No confidential data was provided to the qualified person and there is no reason to believe that there is any confidential information to be added to the analysis.

2.3 Qualified Person

Steven Lauzier, P. Geo OGQ1430, is an Independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101 in relation with the Property. He is a consultant in mineral exploration since 2010 and works in mineral acquisition, exploration and development since 2010. Steven Lauzier is the Qualified Person that is responsible for all items of the technical report.

The Qualified Person did a current personal inspection on the property on October 25th, 2018, where field observations were made.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

3.1 Introduction

Although the author has reviewed the available data, they have only validated a portion of the entire data set. Therefore, the author has made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data, and where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, either the data were not used or the procedures modified to account for the lack of confidence in that specific information.

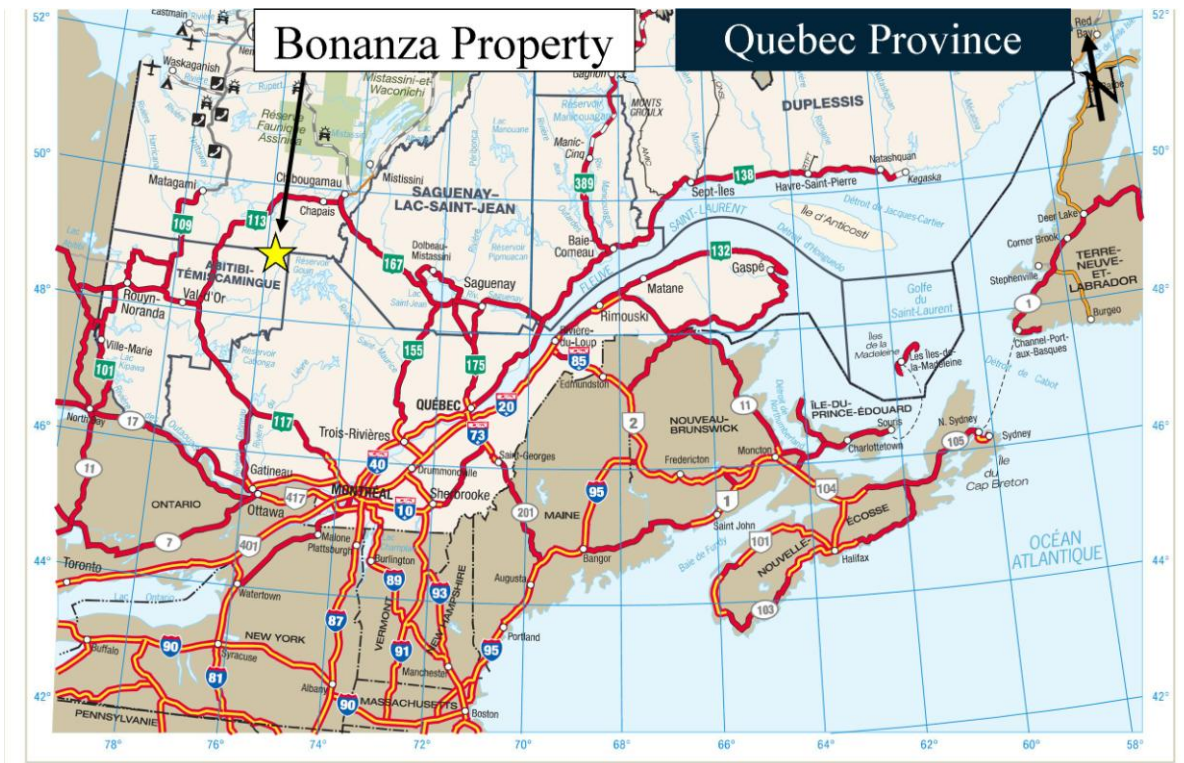
3.2 Mineral Tenure and Surface Right

The author has not performed an independent verification of land titles and tenures, nor did it verify the legality of any underlying agreements that may exist concerning the permits or other agreements between third parties. The author relied on information provided by the issuer for mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities and permits. Neither the QPs nor SL Exploration Inc. are qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to property titles or current ownership and possible litigation.

Item 4: Property Location and Infrastructures

The Property is in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheet 32B13 (Figure 1). It can be accessed by driving for 10 hours from Montreal. It is located about 165 kilometres (km) northeast of the Val-d'Or municipality, 80 km east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon and 165 km southwest of the Chibougamau municipality, where common services are offered. Secondary roads allow access to almost all of the Property. A high-tension powerline passes 8km east of the property in a north-south direction. The center of the property is located approximately at 435,000mE and 5,409,000mN (from Nad83, UTM system, Zone 18).

Figure 1: Location of the Property

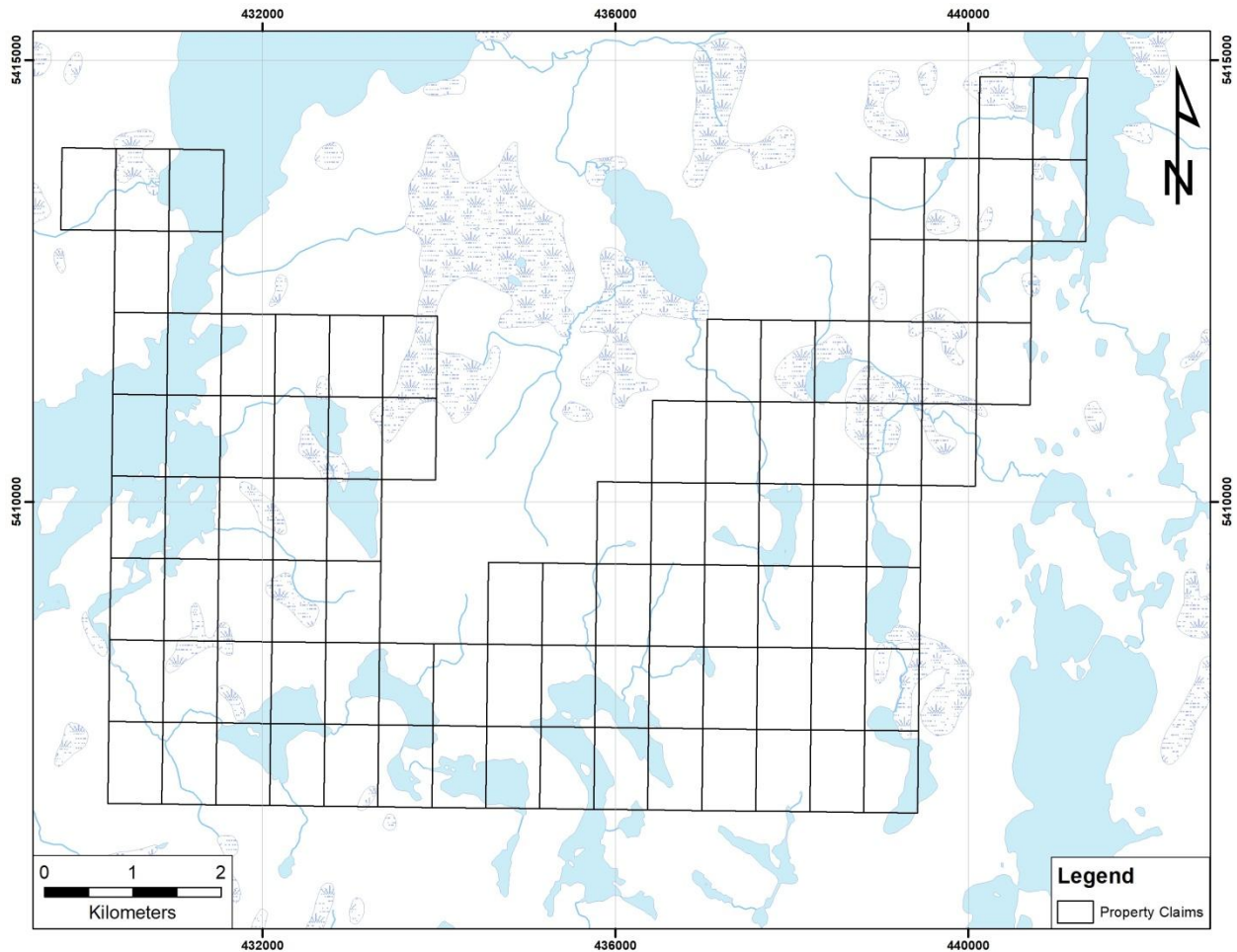


4.1 Area of the Property

The Property consists of 92 map designated claims over approximately 5,211.95 hectares or 52.12 km² (Figure 2).

The claims are described in the Annexe 1 and Annexe 2 of this report.

Figure 2: Property Claims



4.2 Mineral Tenure.

The Property consists of 92 map designated claims, over approximately 5,211.94 hectares or 52.12 km². 90 of them expire on March 7th, 2019 while two of them expire on April 19th, 2019. A minimum of 71,760.00\$ in exploration expenditures is required for claim renewal if the renewal is done prior to December 31th 2018 or 110,400\$ if the renewal is done after that date. There is also a renewal fee of 5,896.28\$. Enough exploration expenses were performed in 2018 to cover the required work to renew the claims of the Property.

The claims are described in the Annexes 1 and 2 of this report.

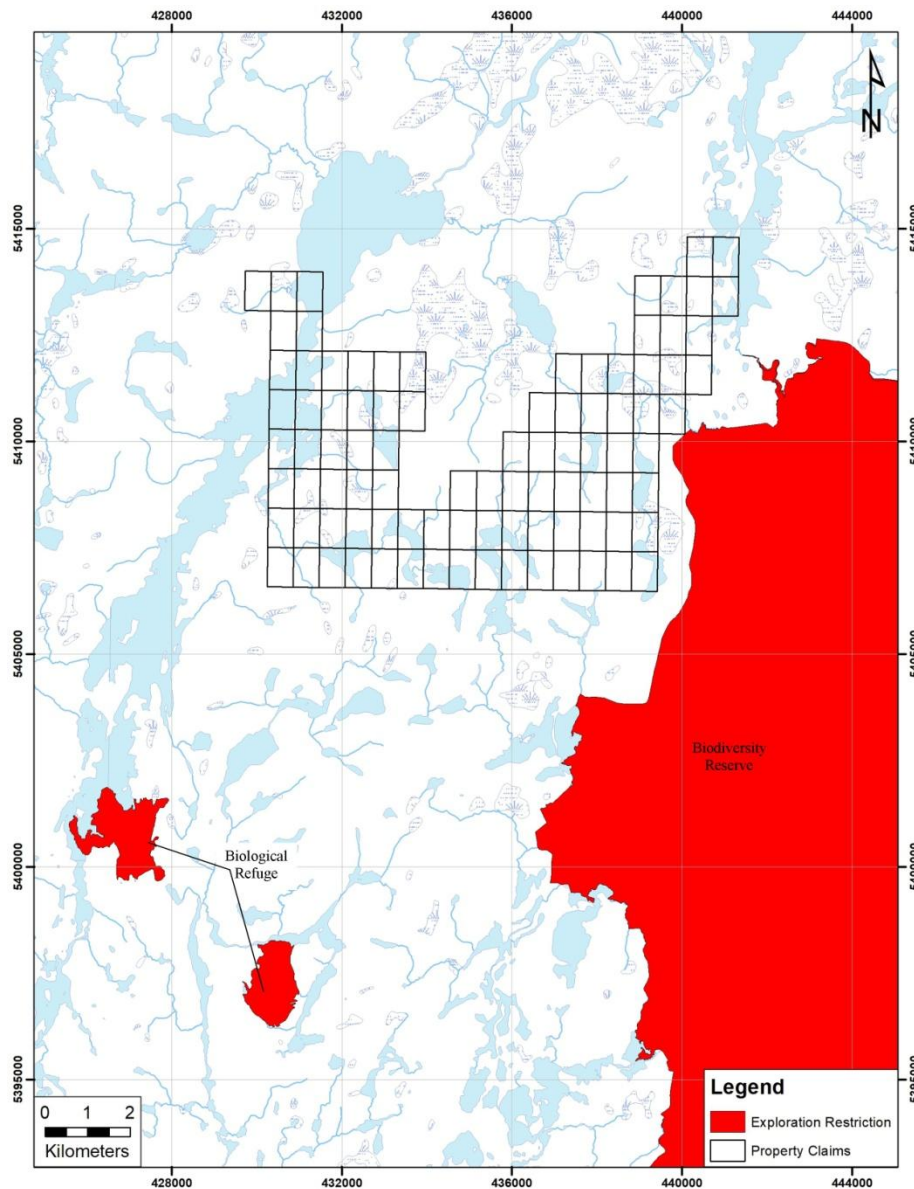
4.3 Exploration Restrictions

The Property is not covered by land restriction (Figure 3). Restrictions are located east and south of the property and are biological refuges where exploration is forbidden.

There is no special environmental consideration so far on the property. Exploration work should be respectful of the environment to limit the impact of activities during exploration work.

Communications with the first nations should be done to inform them of the property's exploration work and to establish relation to define proper communication channels.

Figure 3: Restrictions



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

4.4 Agreements

The Property is subject to an option agreement where Goldseek Resources Inc is the optionee to acquire the Property. The consideration to be paid by Goldseek Resources Inc is of 6,000,000 shares in exchange of the sole and exclusive right to acquire 100% rights, titles and interests in and to the Property. The optionors are Jonathan Deluce (25%), Delford Investments Inc (25%),

Bradel Properties Ltd. (25%) and Delinks Holdings Ltd (25%) (the Optionor) and retain a 3% net smelter return royalty which cannot be bought back by Goldseek Ressources Inc.

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

5.1 Topography

The property shows a relatively hilly topography with a few lacs and swamps. Elevation ranges between 395m (1300 feet) and 487m (1600 feet). The physiography consists in a few protruding rolling hills, and most of the region is covered by glacial deposits. The property covers the Lac Maseres, Delafond, Minson, Germanneau, Gardet, Barue, Bourdes and Lac aux Loutres.

5.2 Access and Local Resources

The property can be accessed by driving for 10 hours from Montreal. It is located about 80 kilometres (km) east of the Lebel-sur-Quévillon municipality and 10 km north-east of the Senneterre municipality, where common services are offered. Secondary roads (dirt or logging roads) allow access to almost all of the Property. A high tension powerline run north-south about 8km east of the property

5.3 Climate

The region is under the influence of a continental climate marked by cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers. The average temperature for July is 23°C, whereas January temperatures hover around -21°C. Rainfall is highest in September with 120 mm and snowfall in January with 520 mm. Snow accumulates from October to May with a peak from November to March.

5.4 Infrastructures

No known permanent infrastructures are present on the property or in the immediate vicinity.

Item 6: History

Throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, some companies conducted exploration programs in the vicinity of the Property. Most of the work was conducted in 1950's and 1990's and cover the north of the Property. The Bonanza property is at an early exploration stage.

6.1 Exploration

In 1935, the Ministry of Natural Resources ("MRN") conducted an exploration campaign in the region of the sources of the Megiscane River. The total area of the explored region is about 1,300 square miles (Faessler, 1935). In 1941 and 1947, the MRN worked in the Wetetnagami Lake area to detail with greater precision the local geology and the stratigraphy (Graham, 1942; Graham, 1947). In 1970, the MRN conducted a stream sediment geochemical survey. The sampling of the

region was conducted simultaneously with geological mapping (Charre, 1970; Charre, 1973). 319 stream sediment samples were collected all over the area. The prospection and cartography was continued in 1975 around the lakes Megiscane and Mesplet (Charre, 1975). In 1989, the MRN mapped the Lac aux Loutres area (Joly and Tait, 1989). The campaign continued in 1990 over the Urban-Barry greenstone belt in the Lac aux Loutres and Lac Lacroix area (Joly, 1990).

In 1987, a joint venture between Cominco Ltd and Agnico-Eagle on the Macho property conducted a reconnaissance geological mapping-prospecting and rock geochemical sampling (Moore, 1987). Gold mineralization was observed on the northwest part of the Bonanza Property, in mafic sills and shear zones.

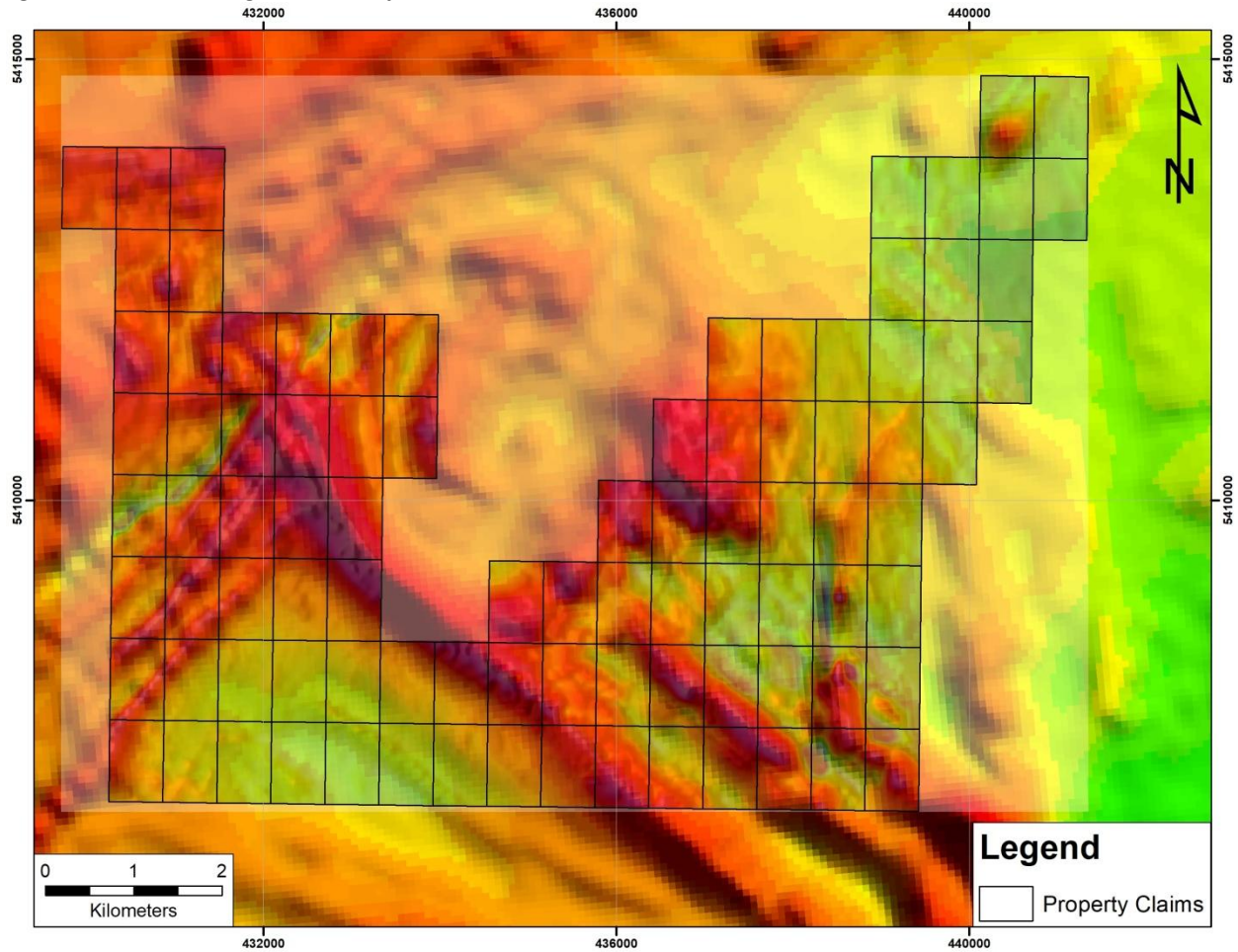
In 1993, Geonex Aerodat Inc conducted a heliborne survey (EM, mag, radiometric and VLF-EM) east of the Maseres Lake (De Carle, 1993). 1103 line-km were flew. The EM data shows a rather resistive overburden with EM and VLF anomalies. Magnetic lineaments are visible, both NW-SW and NE-SW.

In 1998, the MRN conducted a geological review of the Chibougamau segment and the Southern Caopatina segment of the Northern Abitibi Belt (Ministère des ressources Naturelles, 1998). A series of geological map compilation have been produced in 2002 and covers the Lac Meseres and Lac aux Loutres area (Bandyayera et al, 2002a; Bandyayera et al, 2002b) and were described in a RG 2001-14 compendium (Bandyayera et al, 2002c). In 2003, a geoscience study was carried out at Lac aux Loutres which yielded new data to complete the geological compilation and regional surveys carried out since the year 2000 to promote the Urban-Barry Belt (Rheume et al., 2005). The results of the metallogenic synthesis indicate at least three types of mineralization in the area: orogenic gold, gold bearing VMS and epithermal veins. It was updated in 2007 (Rheume & Bandyayera, 2007).

6.2 Geophysics

A series of geophysical survey (Electromagnetic, VLF and Magnetometric) were conducted over the property (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

Figure 4: Claims over Magnetic Intensity



In 1985, the MRN conducted a series of magnetic surveys on and in the vicinity of the Property (Relevés Géophysiques Inc, 1985).

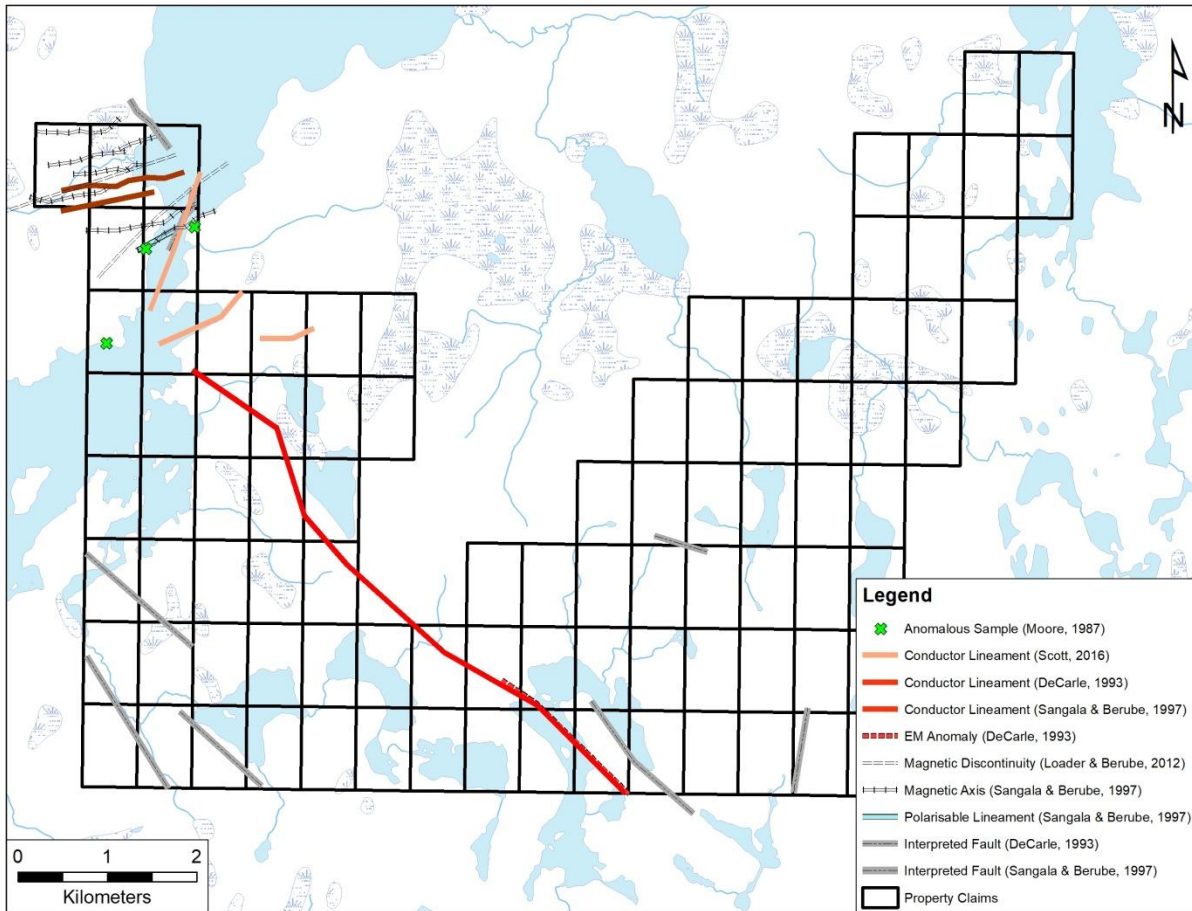
In 1986, H. Ferderber Geophysics conducted an airborne geophysical survey for Golden Harvest Exploration Inc and covered the northwest part of the Bonanza Property. Data was collected on VLF and magnetometer responses (Scott, 1986).

In 1997, Plexmar Resources Inc conducted a magnetometric and provoked polarisation south of the Meseres Lake (Sangala & Berube, 1997). They made 52.8 line-km of ground-based magnetometric and 29.4 line-km of PP. A total of ten axes were identified in a SW-NE general direction.

In 1997, the MRN assembled a compilation of geophysical data collected in the Abitibi area under the name DP-96-01 (Dion & Lefebvre, 1997).

In 2012, Consul-Teck Exploration Inc for Solitaire Minerals Corporation conducted a VLF and magnetic survey south of the Maseres Lake. 9 magnetic lineaments with 3 magnetic domains have been interpreted from the EM survey, and 11 conductive trends from a VLF survey (Loader & Berube, 2012). A compilation of the historical elements are found under item 25.

Figure 5: Historic Geophysical Interpretations



6.3 Geochemistry

In 2013, the MRN realised a bottom lake sediment survey in the Abitibi South-East (Solgadi, 2017). The survey was executed by IOS Services Geoscientifiques and covered of approximately 13,000km² and resulted in the collection of 2153 samples, including 21 on the property. No anomalies are reported for the Property area.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

Both claims blocks are located in the east central part of the Abitibi sub-province, east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, in what is known as the Urban-Barry greenstone belt. The regional metamorphism is at the greenstone facies going to amphibolite close to intrusive rocks.

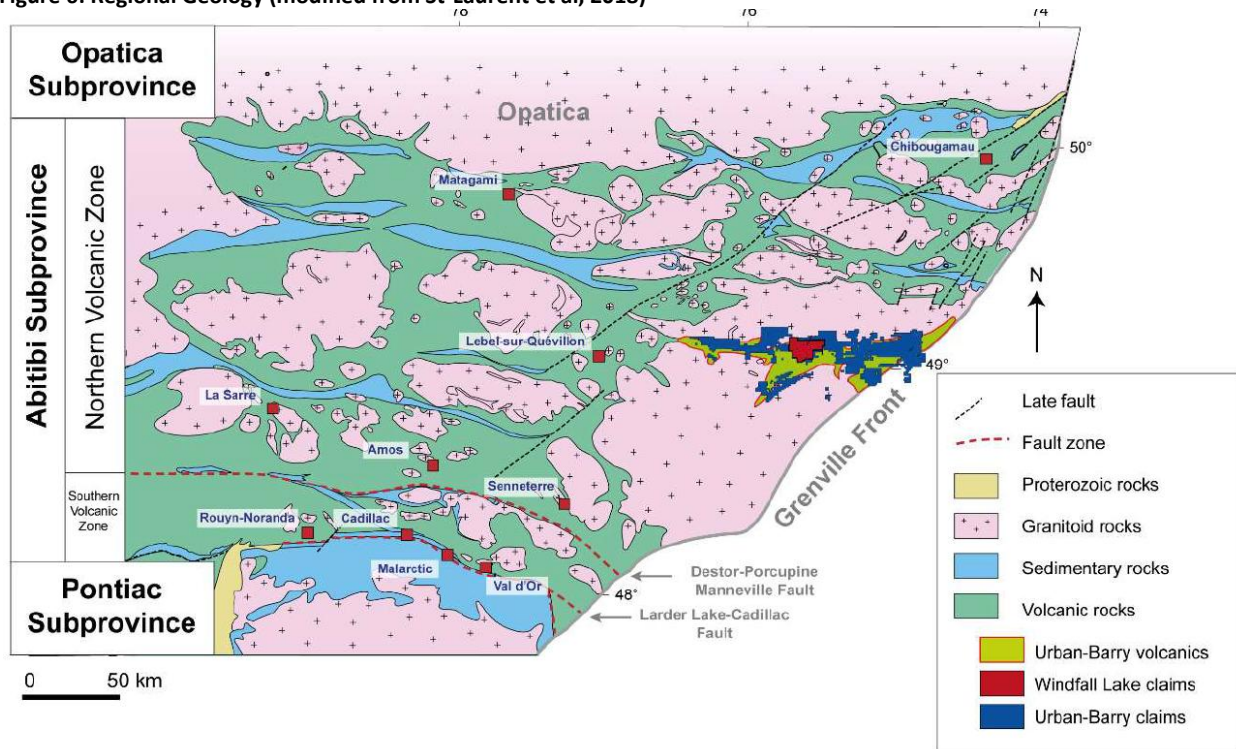
7.1 Regional Geology

The Bonanza property occur within the Urban-Barry greenstone belt located in the eastern part of the Archean Abitibi geological sub province. The Abitibi greenstone belt, divided into the Southern Volcanic zone (SVZ) and the Northern Volcanic zone (NVZ), represents a collage of

two arcs, delineated by the Destor-Porcupine-Manneville Fault zone (Figure 6). The SVZ is separated from the Pontiac sedimentary rocks, an accretionary prism to the south, by the Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault zone (Daigneault et al. 2004). The 2735-2705 Ma NVZ is ten times larger than the 2715-2697 Ma SVZ and both granitoid bodies and layered complexes are abundant in the former.

The Urban-Barry greenstone belt has an east-west extent of 135 km and is 4 km to 20 km wide. The greenstone belt is part of the NVZ of the Archean Abitibi sub province. It is bounded to the north by the Father plutonic suite, to the east by the Proterozoic Grenville province, to the south by granitoid and paragneiss rocks of the Barry Complex, and to the west by syn- to late-tectonic granitoid rocks of the Corriveau and Souart Plutons

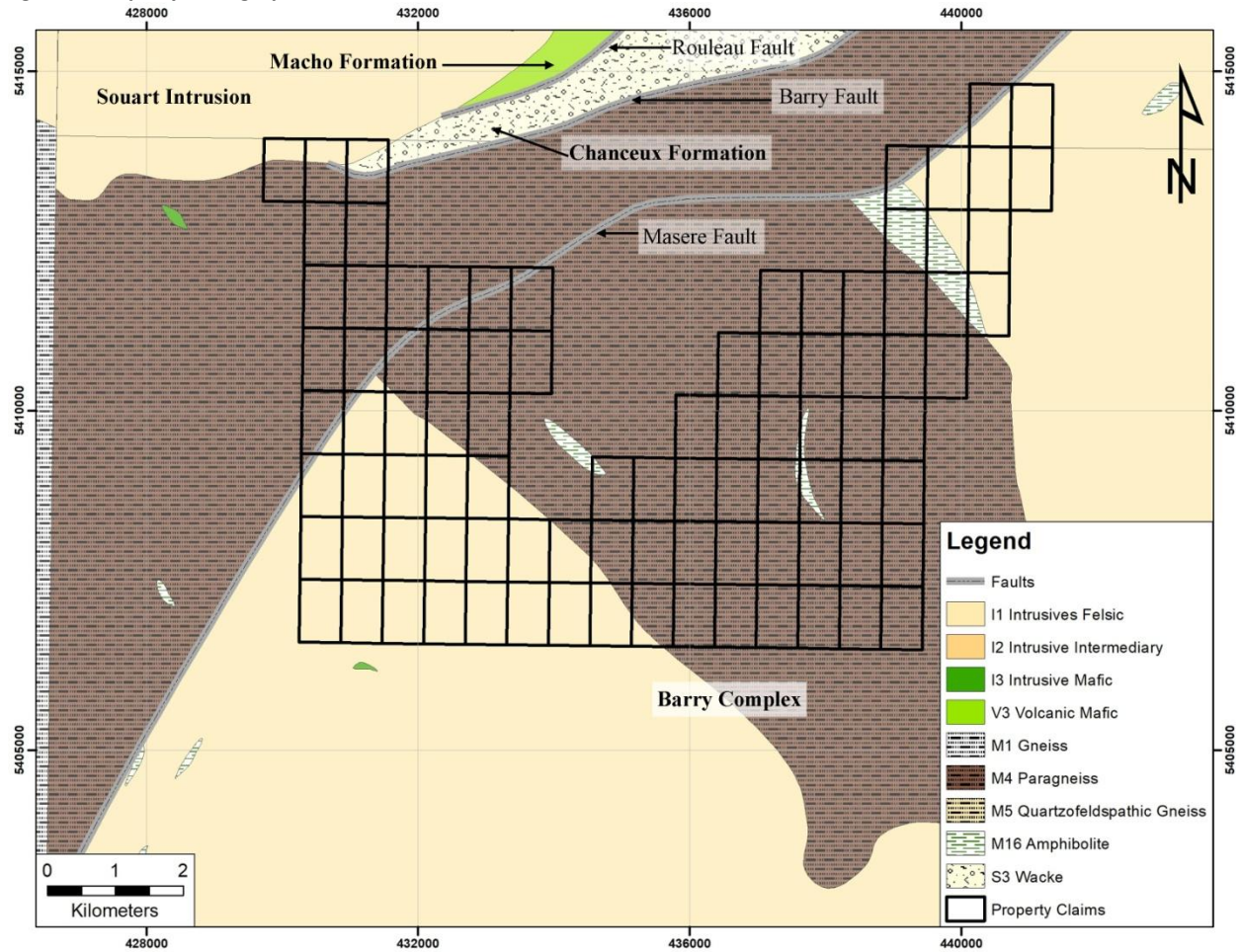
Figure 6: Regional Geology (modified from St-Laurent et al, 2018)



7.2 Local Geology

The north of the property covers the tip of the SW end of the Chanceux Formation, while the rest of the property covers the Barry Complex and the Souart Pluton. The Masères fault crosses the northwestern part of the property in a SW-NE direction (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Property Stratigraphic Units



The Souart Pluton to the NW is a granodiorite intrusion. The rock is massive and locally slightly foliated, often fractured and hematized, intersected by pegmatite dykes or veins (Bandayera et al, 2002c).

The northeastern part of the property covers the tip of the SW end of the Chanceux Formation. The unit is composed of wacke sometimes interbedded with rhyodacitic or rhyolitic volcanites (Bandayera et al, 2002c). The Chanceux Formation is on a discordant (Rouleau Fault) contact with the Macho Formation to the north. This Formation is composed of basalt or andesitic basalts, massive to pillowed, and generally aphyric. They are often highly silicified and carbonated, epidotised, chloritised, foliated and locally schistous. Small felsic dykes are sometimes present and often contain disseminated pyrite.

South of the Barry Fault are the metamorphosed sediments and tonalitic gneisses of the Barry Complex, which includes more than 90% of the rocks underlying the property (Bandayera et al, 2002c). The paragneiss and schist of the eastern unit are highly deformed, locally schistous, injected with granite or magnetite pegmatite ± garnet ± tourmaline and up to 5% amphibolite enclaves. The unit to the NE is composed of dioritic to monzodioritic rocks, characterised by

pronounced mylonitisation. It often contains enclaves or horizons of pillowed to massive basalts, amphibolites and foliated metasediments, sheared or faulted. It is also sometime intersected by pegmatite dyke with locally 1% to 3% disseminated molybdenite. The southwestern unit is composed of migmatized tonalitic gneiss and locally of granodiorite. It is highly deformed and often contains folded amphibolite or diorite enclaves.

Three major regional faults are present. The Masere Fault crosses the property in a NE-SW direction. The Rouleau Fault and the Barry Fault are directly north of the property and runs parallel to the other fault crosscutting important showings in the vicinity (Souart Fault over the Souart Showing; Windfall Fault over the Windfall Deposit; Barry Fault over the Barry Deposit; Rouleau Fault over the Black Dog Showing).

7.3 Mineralization

The historical exploration work performed on the Property consisted of regional geophysical surveys, regional sampling or geological mapping and didn't allow the discovery of significant mineralization on the Property. The vicinity of the Property hosts multiples showings discussed under Item 23.

Two mineralized boulders were found, outside of the Property. However, the source of those boulder is expected to be local and to extend on the Property, so this warrants additional information about the boulders. They were found in 1992 and were described as brecciated, gneissic, pyrrhotitic iron formation recemented by pyrite and chalcopyrite (Averill, 1998). The mineralization they contain are 6.25g/t Au and 0.85% Cu and 10g/t and 1.80% Cu. They are expected to be associated with the close-by iron formation that can be traced over 7km on the Property using the magnetic survey. The presence of those mineralized iron formation boulders doesn't mean that the iron formation on the Property is mineralized but it does provide the Issuer with a very good exploration target.

Item 8: Deposit Types

Three types of deposits are thought to be probable on the property. VMS and orogenic gold mineralization are frequently observed in the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt, while the iron-formation hosted gold type is inferred from the two iron formation Au-Cu mineralized boulders observed in the vicinity.

8.1 Volcanic Massive Sulfides

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

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

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

An unusual feature of VMS deposits is the common association of stratiform “exhalative” deposits precipitated from hydrothermal fluids emanating into bottom waters. These deposits may extend well beyond the margins of massive sulfide and are typically composed of silica, iron, and manganese oxides, carbonates, sulfates, sulfides, and tourmaline.

8.2 Orogenic Gold Mineralization

According to Groves et al (1997), the orogenic gold mineralization is a distinctive type of gold deposit which is typified by many consistent features in space and time. Perhaps the most consistent characteristic of the deposits is their consistent association with deformed metamorphic terranes of all ages. Observations from throughout the world’s preserved Archaean greenstone belts and most recently-active Phanerozoic metamorphic belts indicate a strong association of gold and greenschist facies rocks. However, some significant deposits occur in higher meta- morphic grade Archaean terranes or in lower metamorphic grade domains within the metamorphic belts of a variety of geological ages. Premetamorphic protoliths for the auriferous Archaean greenstone belts are predominantly volcano-plutonic terranes of oceanic back-arc basalt and felsic to mafic arc rocks. Clastic marine sedimentary rock dominant terranes that were metamorphosed to graywacke, argillite, schist and phyllite host younger ores, and are important in some Archaean terranes.

These deposits are typified by quartz-dominant vein systems with sulfide and carbonate minerals. Albite, white mica or fuchsite, chlorite, scheelite and tourmaline are also common gangue phases in veins in greenschist-facies host rocks. Vein systems may be continuous along a vertical extent of 1–2 km with little change in mineralogy or gold grade; mineral zoning does occur, however, in some deposits. Gold:silver ratios range from 10 to 1, with ore in places being in the veins and elsewhere in sulfidized wallrocks. Gold grades are relatively high, historically having been in the 5–30 g/t range. Sulfide mineralogy commonly reflects the litho-geochemistry of the host. Arsenopyrite is the most common sulfide mineral in metasedimentary country rocks, whereas pyrite or pyrrhotite are more typical in metamorphosed igneous rocks. Gold-bearing veins exhibit variable enrichments in As, B, Bi, Hg, Sb, Te and W; Cu, Pb and Zn concentrations are generally only slightly elevated above regional backgrounds.

Deposits exhibit strong lateral zonation of alteration phases from proximal to distal assemblages on scales of metres. Mineralogical assemblages within the alteration zones and the width of these zones generally vary with wallrock type and crustal level. Most commonly, carbonates include ankerite, dolomite or calcite; sulfides include pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite; alkali metasomatism involves sericitization or, less commonly, formation of fuchsite, biotite or K-feldspar and albitization and mafic minerals are highly chloritized. Amphibole or diopside occur at progressively deeper crustal levels and carbonate minerals are less abundant. Sulfidization is extreme in BIF and Fe-rich mafic host rocks. Wallrock alteration in greenschist facies rocks involves the addition of significant amounts of CO₂, S, K, H₂O, SiO₂, Na and LILE.

There is strong structural control of mineralization at a variety of scales. Deposits are normally sited in second or third order structures, most commonly near large-scale compressional structures. Although the controlling structures are commonly ductile to brittle in nature, they are highly variable in type, ranging from: a) brittle faults to ductile shear zones with low-angle to high-angle reverse motion to strike-slip or oblique-slip motion; b) fracture arrays, stockwork networks or breccia zones in competent rocks; c) foliated zones (pressure solution cleavage) or d) fold hinges in ductile turbidite sequences. Mineralized structures have small syn- and post-mineralization displacements, but the gold deposits commonly have extensive down-plunge continuity (hundreds of metres to kilo- metres) (Groove, 1987).

8.3 Iron Formation Hosted Gold

Gold deposits hosted by iron-formation are characterized by: 1) a close association between native gold and iron sulphide minerals; 2) the presence of gold-bearing quartz veins and/or shear zones; 3) structural complexity of the host terranes; and 4) paucity of lead and zinc in the ores (Kerswill, 1996).

Deposits are stratiform by definition, but in all cases the original geometry of ore-bodies has been obscured by folding. Lateral or down-plunge extents of orebodies are tens to hundreds of times greater than their thicknesses.

Some components of iron-formation were deposited during chemical sedimentation (Fe, Ca, some Si and CO₂, etc.), but others related to ore formation (S, Au, Ag, Cu, As, W, some Si and CO₂, etc.) were added during vein-related hydrothermal activity associated with much later deformation, metamorphism, and/or magmatism. Sulphidation of relatively Fe-rich host rocks adjacent to shear zones and/or veins is viewed as the principal ore-forming process.

Item 9: Exploration

Goldseek Ressources Inc. performed limited work on the Property so far. PROSPECTAIR conducted a heliborne magnetic (MAG) and time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey for the mineral exploration company Goldseek Resources Inc. on its Bonanza Property, located in the James Bay region, Province of Quebec. The survey was flown from October 31st to November 2nd, 2018.

One survey block was flown for a total of 582 1-km (Table 1). A total of 4 production flights were performed using PROSPECTAIR's Eurocopter EC120B, registration C-GEDI. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the Lebel-sur-Quevillon Airport located about 85 km northwest of the block

The Bonanza block was flown with traverse lines at 100 m spacing and control lines spaced every 1000 m. The survey lines were oriented N090. The control lines were oriented perpendicular to traverse lines. The survey block is mostly comprised between the Maseres Lake to the west and the Aux Loutres Lake and the Mesplet Lake (Baie des Cedres zone) to the east.

9.1 Results

Two main families of magnetic lineaments are seen in the area. A first family consists in thin lineaments generally striking NE-SW. They appear related to intermediate/mafic dykes to which fault or shear zones structures could be associated, but some could also be related to mafic volcanic or sedimentary rocks enriched in magnetite/pyrrhotite. The group of NE-SW lineaments located in the western half of the block are actually seen in the regional magnetic data and are intermittently extending towards the Gladiator deposit further to the northeast. A second family of lineaments is rather striking NW-SE and is often made of thicker or more complex associations of magnetic anomalies. One of the main NW-SE lineaments is also locally conductive and has been shown to pertain to a weakly conductive iron formation that is interpreted as the source of the mineralized boulders mentioned above under item 7.3 (Averill, 1998). There are also some dispersed lineaments of various orientations throughout the block. For instance, there is a slightly curved lineament generally trending N-S/NNE-SSW seen in the eastern part of the block and extending past the block on the regional magnetic data, pointing towards the Black Dog Project owned by Osisko. In the central part of the block, there are also series of curved lineaments that are depicting an elliptic shape. This elliptic magnetic feature is outlined with a thick dark green dashed line on the figures of this section. This feature could relate to a regional fold or to a contact zone with a large intrusive body.

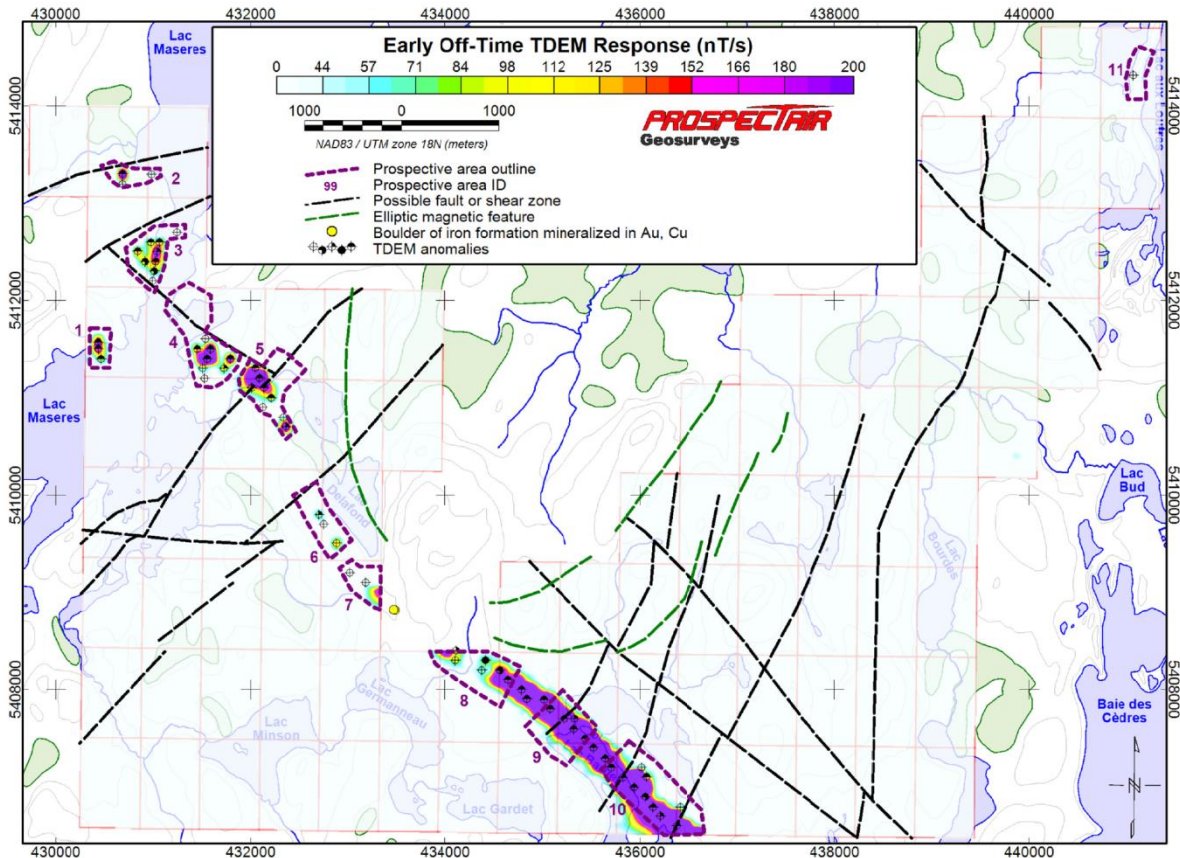
In some areas, the magnetic response is changing abruptly, which denotes possible major faults or shear zones. Shorter wavelength anomalies are greatly enhanced on First Vertical Derivative maps. Narrow magnetic highs or lows can sometime indicate faults or shear zones enriched or depleted in magnetic minerals.

On the Bonanza block, 63 EM anomalies are identified. All marginal/weak anomalies with TAU lower than 0.25 msec are included in a group represented by an empty circle on the anomaly map. In total, 18 anomalies are reported in this class. The remaining anomalies are classified in 4 other groups, with time-constant considered small (0.25 to 0.50 msec, 10 anomalies), intermediate (0.50 to 0.75 msec, 30 anomalies), strong (0.75 to 1.00 msec, 4 anomalies) and very strong (over 1.00 msec, 1 anomaly). These anomalies are reported on all the figures of this section, and the symbols used are similar to the legend on the maps.

The vast majority of the detected conductors are of good quality and are correlated to magnetic responses, which indicate that sulphides (including pyrrhotite) are likely to compose at least part

of the conductive sources. The early off-time map (Figure 8) provides a good overview of the TDEM response amplitude distribution.

Figure 8: Early Off-Time



Item 10: Drilling

No drilling work was carried on the Bonanza Gold Property.

Item 11: Sampling, Assaying and Security

No sampling or assaying work was carried by the Issuer on the Bonanza Gold Property.

Item 12: Data Verification

Land tenure information on mining claims obtained from the GESTIM web site maintained by the MERN and accessed in December 2018. The claims status and expenses fees were kept regularly up-to-date until the issuance of this report.

The historical exploration information available regarding exploration, sampling and drilling were compared to other reports in the vicinity for uniformity or visible aberrations.

The geological information comes from governmental sources, compiled from ground mapping, aerial survey, independent report and geophysical interpretation.

Geophysical reports and results were carried out by qualified geophysicists.

It is the Qualified Person opinion that the data relied upon and produced by qualified professional is adequate for this report. The Qualified Person has done a current personal inspection of the Property and has verified some of the geological information provided in this report, including the presence of paragneiss (metasandstones).

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

As the property is still in an early exploration stage, mineral processing and metallurgical testing have never been done.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

As the property is still in an early exploration stage, mineral resources and mineral reserve estimates have never been done.

Item 15: Mineral Reserve Estimate

This section does not apply to this report.

Item 16: Mining Methods

This section does not apply to this report.

Item 17: Recovery Methods

This section does not apply to this report.

Item 18: Project Infrastructures

There is no infrastructure on the property

Item 19: Market Studies and Contracts

This section does not apply to this report.

Item 20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

There are no special key assumptions, risks or limitations, no known environmental issues, land ownership contestation or special permitting required at this stage.

Item 21: Capital and Operation Costs

This section does not apply to this report.

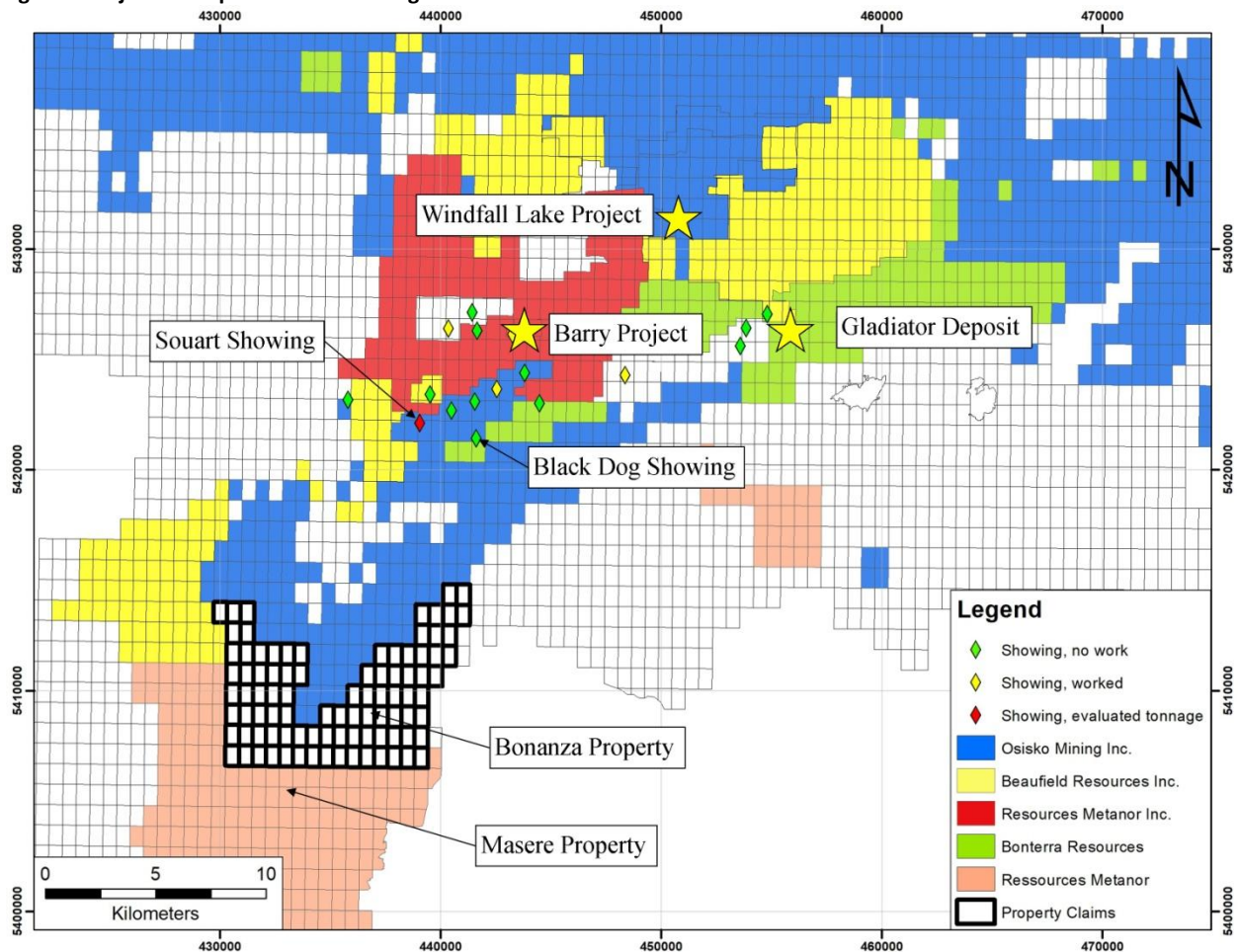
Item 22: Economic Analysis

This section does not apply to this report.

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

Four significant properties are being developed in the vicinity of the Property (Figure 9). The Barry and Windfall Lake showings are gold showings hosted in quartz or quartz-carbonate veins in basalts or diorite. Small showings are also present in the vicinity (Souart, Lac Lapointe, Yassa, Yassa Extension, Lac aux Loutres Nord, Lac aux Loutres Sud, Lac Kent, Lac Christin, Sauder and tens of others.) Mineralisation consists in disseminated sulfides (mainly pyrite, with traces or pyrrhotite, sphalerite or chalcopyrite). BonTerra Resources and Melkior Resources are also working on gold properties close to the Property.

Figure 9: Adjacent Properties and Showings



23.1 Osisko Mining Inc.

The **Windfall Lake** property, owned by Eagle Hill, a wholly owned subsidiary of Osisko Mining Inc., is located about 30km northeast of the Bonanza Gold Property. The Windfall Lake and Urban-Barry properties occur within the Urban-Barry greenstone belt in the Northern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi geological sub province. The Windfall Lake deposit is hosted within the Windfall Member of the Macho Formation, which primarily consists of felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks including tuff and lava units. Volcanic rocks are intruded by a series of younger quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes, commonly referred to quartz-feldspar porphyry "QFP" dikes. Mineralization consists of pyrite-rich and silica > sericite-carbonate-tourmaline (and some base metals) mineral association that is zoned outward into erratic to low gold grade sericite > silica-carbonate-tourmaline halos, which in turn pass into an outer barren chlorite > sericite-rutile zone (St-Laurent et al, 2018). A NI-43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by InnovExplo in 2018 indicated resources to be 2,380,000 tonnes @ 7.85g/t Au and inferred resources at 10,610,000 tonnes @ 6.70g/t Au (Hardie et al, 2018).

The **Souart (Nubar)** deposit is located in the basalt of the Macho Formation, about 11 km to the NE. Mineralization consists in disseminated sulfides (pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, with traces of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and visible gold) in quartz veins. The host rock is fractured and filled black tuffs. Probable and possible reserves have been estimated to be 510,110 tonnes @ 6.17g/t Au and reserve estimated to be 475,000 tonnes @ 4.60g/t Au (that have not been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101) (Descarreaux, 1989).

The **Black Dog** showing is situated 15 kilometres SW of its flagship Windfall Lake Gold Deposit. Drilling targeted geophysical conductors identified with an airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey completed earlier in the year by Osisko that coincide with a 600 x 800 metre circular magnetic anomaly. The geophysical anomalies sit atop a zone of pervasive and/or brecciated quartz-tourmaline-sulfide alteration that has been the object of historical shallow drilling. DDH OSK-BD-16-002 was collared 150 metres to the east of an outcropping alteration zone (dubbed "Tourmaline Hill"). This new hole intersected 6.14 g/t Au and 34.1 g/t Ag over 14.4 metres, including 15.6 g/t Au and 93.5 g/t Ag over 2.8 metres in a mineralized tourmaline breccia containing 2-15% coarse pyrite and 10% chalcopyrite. This intersection is part of a wider intercept that averaged 3.42 g/t Au and 23.2 g/t Ag over the entire intersected length of 32.1 metres. Significant results from the two drill holes are presented in the table below. DDH OSK-BD-16-001 was collared 600 metres to the SW of OSK-BD-16-002 and intersected 5.76 g/t Au and 34.8 g/t Ag over 0.9 metres in a tourmaline breccia (Osisko Mining, 2016-12-06).

23.2 Metanor Resources Inc.

The **Barry 1** property, owned by Metanor Resources inc., is located approximately 16 km to the NE of the property. The deposit is hosted in aphanitic basalt flows and is overprinted by a weak to moderate NE-SW trending foliation parallel to the regional shearing and the contact of the large granitic intrusions. Alterations vary from a regional chlorite alteration to locally carbonate, sericite, epidote and minor silicification, hematization, biotite and actinolite alteration (Tremblay

et al, 2011). Volcanic rocks are intruded by a series of younger quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes, commonly referred to quartz-feldspar porphyry "QFP" dikes.

The mineralization at the Barry mine is structurally controlled and comprises typical orogenic gold veins. It is composed of quartz-carbonates, biotite and ankerite veins with distal biotite-chlorite alteration and proximal quartz-ankerite alteration. The mineralized veins are sheeted and composed of quartz, tourmaline, carbonates and fine grained pyrite.

In 2011, a NI43-101 compliant report prepared by Systeme Geostat International Inc in 2010 calculated measured and indicated resources at 7,701,000 tonnes at 1.25g/t Au with inferred resources of 10,411,000 tonnes at 1.41g/t Au (Tremblay et al, 2012).

23.3 BonTerra Resources

The **Gladiator** deposit is described as a highly silicified and altered sheared mafic volcanics, locally exhibiting intrusions of syenite and quartz porphyry. Smoky quartz veining also occurs locally containing the bulk of the mineralization and free gold. Mineralization consists of minor (trace to 2%) pyrite, chalcopyrite and yellow sphalerite throughout but especially in and near the contacts with the quartz veining (Dzick et al, 2012).

23.4 Melkior Resources

In 2017 Melkior conducted groundwork comprised of soil sampling and an initial prospecting campaign over the EM anomaly trend defined in a historic airborne survey on their **Masere** showing. Both of these endeavors were considered successful with mafic subcrop being identified along with evidence of hydrothermal alteration, veining and limited mineralization.

The results of the 2018 VTEM survey extended the formational conductor, with locally associated anomalous soil geochemistry, about 10 km to the southwest. A substantial soil sampling program was completed before the end of summer. Melkior's news release dated August 27, reported a summary of the results of the first batch of submitted soil samples. The highest sample soil sample assayed 1,100 ppb gold in the A Horizon (1.1 ppm Au). This highly elevated gold in soil anomaly overlies the formational conductive trend and is about 8 kilometers southwest of the 2017 soil survey grid. It is noteworthy that this sample contained other elevated elements such as silver and copper. The remaining part of the soil chemistry results have been received and will be the focus of a news release in the immediate future. It is significant to note that the highest gold in soil result in this second batch of assays was 385 ppb Au, and located close to the 1,100 ppb Au sample and similarly overlying the formational conductor (Melkior Resources, Press Release of September 10th, 2018).

Reconnaissance geology has identified what appears to be metamorphosed mafic flows, mafic tuff and chert. Mafic units are commonly observed in close proximity to the EM conductive trend in outcrop, subcrop and or large angular boulders. Two iron formations boulders mineralized in gold (0.32 and 0.20 opt Au) and copper (1.80 and 0.85 % Cu) were found on the southwestern part of the property.

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

All the relevant data and information is provided in the previous sections.

Item 25: Interpretations and Conclusions

In the opinion of the QP, the following interpretations and conclusions are appropriate following the review of historical and current exploration work done on the Property.

25.1 Interpretations

The historical exploration and geophysical work performed on the property allowed the identification of multiple favourable regional targets for gold and copper mineralization.

25.1.1 NE-SW Magnetic Axis

On the northwestern part of the property is a group geophysical lineament that bear strong resemblance to those of the adjacent properties. Analysis of historical magnetic results in the areas of the Black Dog, Barry, Windfall and Gladiator gold projects tend to show that the general magnetic fabric seen in these areas is similar to that seen in the northwest part of the Bonanza block and possibly in the northeast part of it as well. This supports the hypothesis that some of the volcano-sedimentary units encountered to the north and northeast of the Bonanza property may actually extend within the Property. This hypothesis was stated by Averill (1998) who mentions that the central area of the survey block is "underlain by volcanosedimentary gneisses representing a middle amphibolite facies extension of the Urban-Barry greenschist Belt". A recent press release from Melkior Resources Inc. (Sept. 10 2018) also mentions that volcanic units were recognized on their Maseres Property which borders the Bonanza Property to the south and west.

This area also hosts numerous geophysical anomalies: a series of parallel NE-SW magnetic axis and conductor lineaments, polarisable lineaments and interpreted faults have been identified previously by various authors (Sangala & Berube, 1997; Scott, 1986). The structures follow the contact in a NE-SW direction. Historic campaigns identified diorite dykes and returned grab samples anomalous in gold (Moore, 1987) in that area.

25.1.2 Iron Formations

The discovery of two mineralized boulders outside of the Property related to iron formations indicates that the iron formation that extend over 7km on the Property is a prime target for gold and copper mineralization. This iron formation has been confirmed to be conductive at least in areas (Averill, 1998).

25.1.3 EM Anomalies

Regarding the closest most significant gold discovery made in the area, on the Black Dog project, Osisko Mining states in one of its press releases (Jan. 18 2017) that this discovery "coincides with magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies that are associated with breccia-hosted

quartz-tourmaline mineralization and alteration, with disseminated to semi-massive Au-Ag-Cu bearing sulphides".

In this context, the EM anomalies are seen as the primary targeting tool in the search for sulphide rich occurrences, both for base metals and gold exploration.

In the case of gold lode deposits, the geophysical signature is often very subtle given the absence of marked physical properties contrast. The best approach is rather indirect, and consists in looking for geophysical signatures typical of faults and deformation structures, where gold bearing dilation zones can develop. Areas with interpreted cross-cutting or curved fault structures are therefore considered particularly prospective in this context.

25.2 Targets

Based on the recent airborne survey performed by Dubé (2018) and by the regional geological information available, three targets are defined as premium exploration target on the Property. Figure 10 shows the different targets while Table 1 shows the characteristics of each target.

Figure 10: Proposed Targets

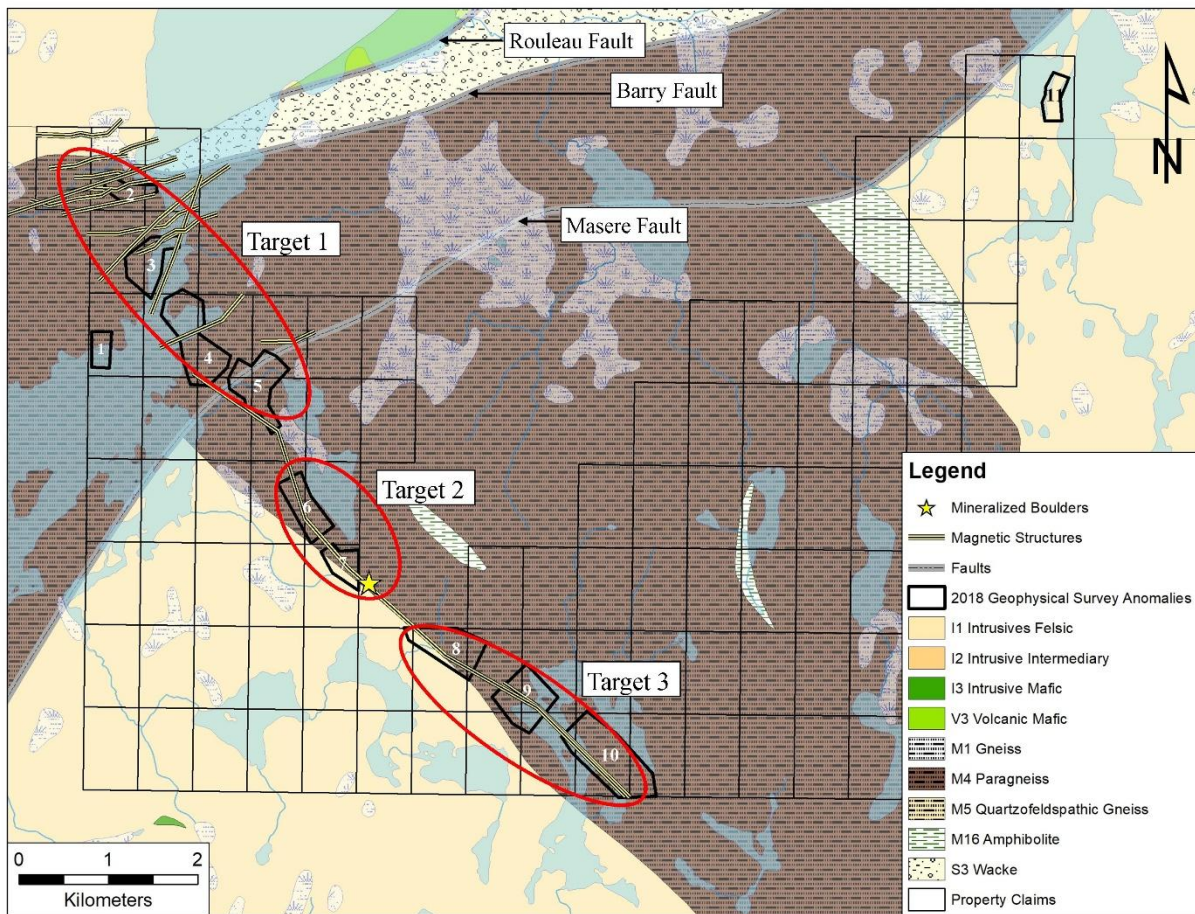


Table 1: Target Description

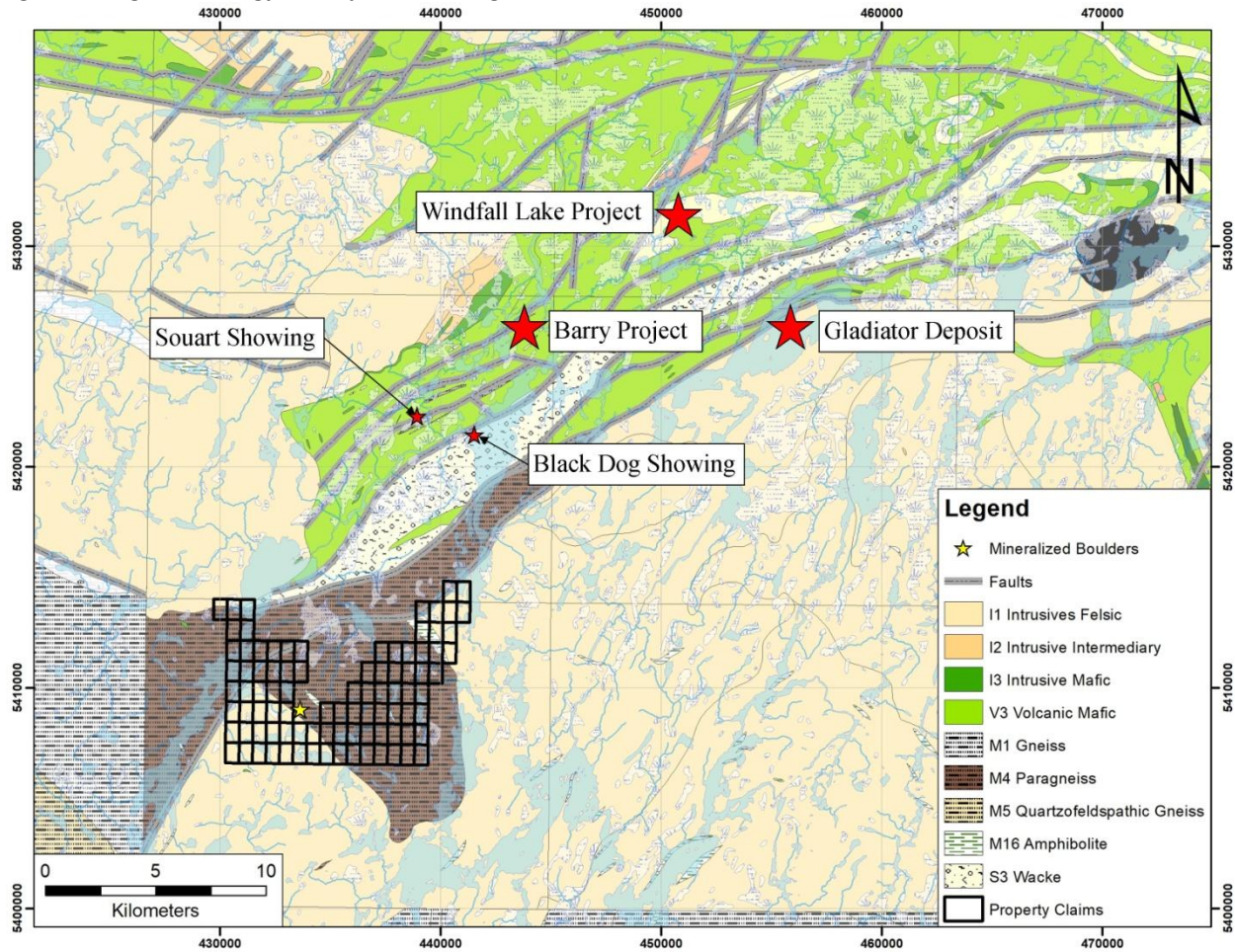
Target	Airborne Magnetic survey(Dubé,2018)	Airborne EM Target(dubé,2018)	Regional Faults	Local Faults	Geology
1	On main structure ; 4 cross cutting structures	4 Conductors Prospective areas	Massere, Barry and possibly Rouleau faults	Multiple cross cutting structure (Dubé, 2018)	Next to mineralized diorite dykes
2	On main structure	2 Conductors Prospective areas			Next to mineralized boulders
3	On main structure; Elliptic structure	3 Conductors Prospective areas			

Target 1 is made of discrete and good quality conductors defined by the 2018 VTEM survey. They may be located near a fold hinge and be associated to a possible ENE-WSW fault or shear zone. Close to those two conductors, historical sampling allowed the discovery of mineralized diorite dikes. The three conductor anomalies 3, 4 and 5 are highly prioritized as they occur in an area where the main magnetic and conductive NW-SE trend interpreted to relate to an iron formation is particularly affected by cross-cutting of possible NE-SW faults and by strong deformation. The Target 1 is also expected to host the Maseres, Barry and possibly Rouleau regional faults. Maseres fault's east extension is spatially located close to the Bonterra Resources Gladiator showing; while other gold deposits are also associated with regional faulting.

Target 2 and Target 3 pertain to the main NW-SE magnetic conductor thought to relate to the iron formation worked in 1998 near the mineralized boulders discussed under Item 7.3. Some conductors are also located close to the regional elliptic magnetic features, which actually seems to cause an inflexion of the main NW-SE conductive-magnetic trend. Be this elliptic feature associated to a regional fold or to a contact zone with an intrusive body, both hypotheses may indicate potential for mineralization of interest.

Although they have not been explicitly defined as exploration targets, interpreted faults/shear zones, or magnetic anomalies that occur near them, exhibit some good potential for gold and copper exploration and could deserve further investigation (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Regional Geology and Adjacent Showings



25.2 Conclusions

SL Exploration Inc. was retained by Goldseek Resources Inc. in September 2018 to complete a Technical Report on the Bonanza Gold Property ("the Property") located northeast of Val-d'Or. The property is currently held by Goldseek Resources Inc. ("the Issuer"). As of 12th of December 2018, the mineral claims are registered to Jon Deluce (100%).

The Property is in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheet 32B13. The center of the property is located approximately at 435,000mE and 5,409,000mN (from Nad83, UTM system, Zone 18).

The Property consists of 92 map designated claims, over approximately 5,211.94 hectares or 52.12 km². 90 of them expire on March 7th, 2019 while two of them expire on April 19th, 2019. A minimum of 71,760.00\$ in exploration expenditures is required for claim renewal if the renewal is done prior to December 31st 2018 or 110,400\$ if the renewal is done after that date. There is also a renewal fee of 5,896.28\$. Enough exploration expenses were performed in 2018 to cover the required work to renew the claims of the Property.

It is located in the east central part of the Abitibi sub-province, east of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, in what is known as the Urban-Barry greenstone belt. The regional metamorphism is at the greenstone facies going to amphibolite close to intrusive rocks.

A recent airborne VTEM survey allowed to define multiple targets on the Property and to review the local geological interpretation. Three main gold and copper targets are defined on the Property. Target 1 correspond to a series of conductor anomalies that are sitting on magnetic trends similar to adjacent properties, on which gold showing and deposits were found on similar structures. Target 2 includes conductors anomalies on a main magnetic trend and that are also located close to an iron formation boulder located outside of the Property. The third Target include multiple conductor anomalies on a main magnetic trend.

Item 26: Recommendations

The author recommends a Phase I regional till sampling survey that will test the targets that are proposed in this technical report to test the good potential for gold and copper mineralization of the western part of the Property. This survey is necessary due to the size of the different targets at this stage of exploration. The regional survey is expected to provide local targets for exploration. This phase is budgeted at 100,000\$, as shown in table 2.

Following a positive phase I survey, a phase II IP survey would test specific local targets on the current known regional targets that would allow to define a possible source for the anomalies defined during the till sampling survey. This phase is budgeted at 115,000\$.

Finally, following a successful phase II program, a drill program could test the best targets defined by the IP survey during a phase III program. This drill program is budgeted at 550,000\$.

Table 2: Proposed Budget for Phase I and Phase II

Work	Cost (\$)
Phase I : Till Sampling	100,000
Phase II : IP	115,000
Phase III: Drilling	550,000

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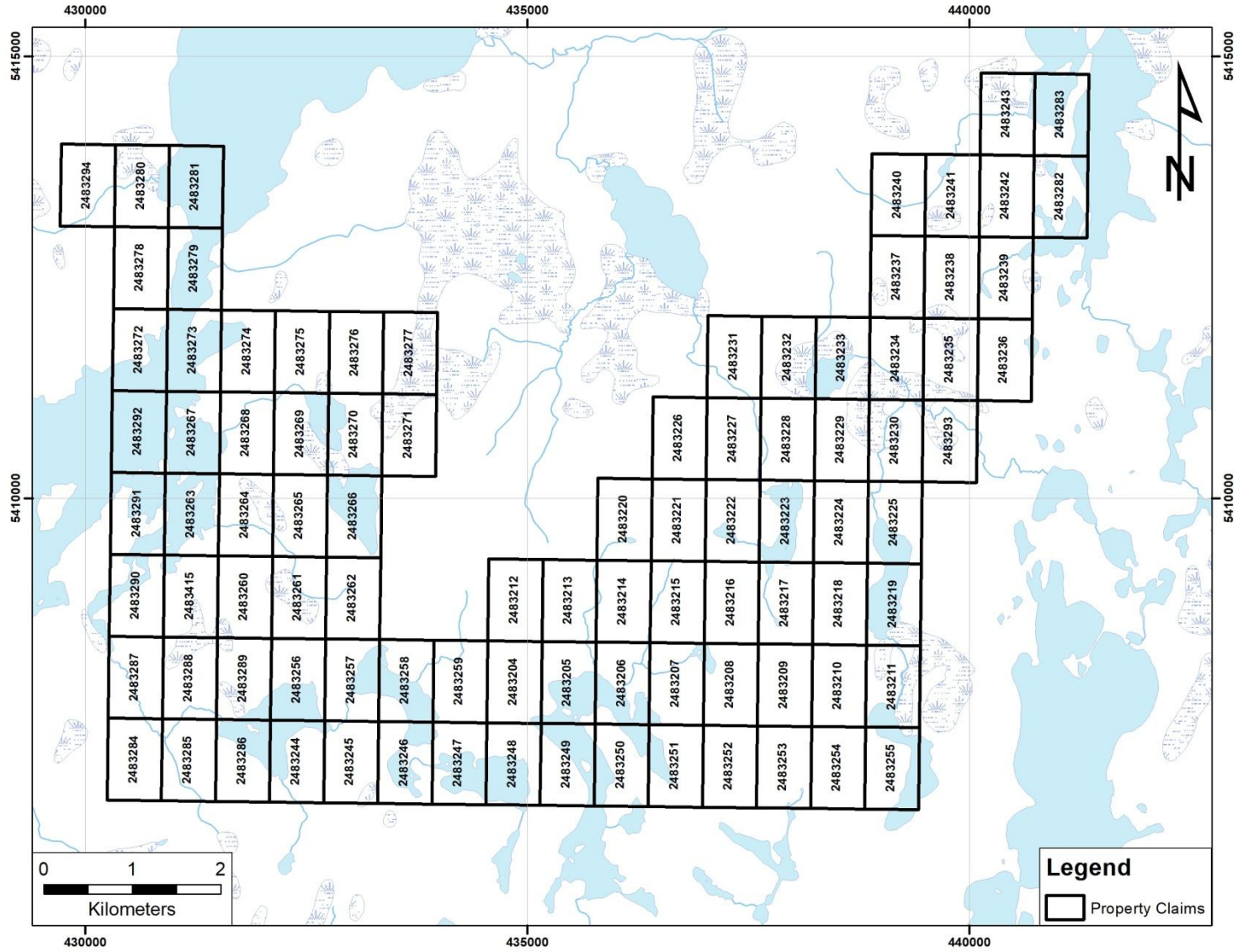
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Annexe 1: Claims Location



Annexe 2: Claims List

Title No.	NTS Sheet	Lot	Range	Part	Area (ha)	Expiry
2483204	32B13	14	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483205	32B13	15	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483206	32B13	16	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483207	32B13	17	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483208	32B13	18	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483209	32B13	19	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483210	32B13	20	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483211	32B13	21	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483212	32B13	14	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483213	32B13	15	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483214	32B13	16	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483215	32B13	17	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483216	32B13	18	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483217	32B13	19	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483218	32B13	20	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483219	32B13	21	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483220	32B13	16	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483221	32B13	17	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483222	32B13	18	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483223	32B13	19	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483224	32B13	20	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483225	32B13	21	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483226	32B13	17	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483227	32B13	18	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483228	32B13	19	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483229	32B13	20	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483230	32B13	21	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483231	32B13	18	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483232	32B13	19	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483233	32B13	20	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483234	32B13	21	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483235	32B13	22	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483236	32B13	23	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483237	32B13	21	14	0	56.62	2019-03-07
2483238	32B13	22	14	0	56.62	2019-03-07
2483239	32B13	23	14	0	56.62	2019-03-07
2483240	32B13	21	15	0	56.61	2019-03-07
2483241	32B13	22	15	0	56.61	2019-03-07
2483242	32B13	23	15	0	56.61	2019-03-07

2483243	32B13	23	16	0	56.60	2019-03-07
2483244	32B13	10	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483245	32B13	11	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483246	32B13	12	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483247	32B13	13	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483248	32B13	14	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483249	32B13	15	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483250	32B13	16	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483251	32B13	17	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483252	32B13	18	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483253	32B13	19	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483254	32B13	20	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483255	32B13	21	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483256	32B13	10	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483257	32B13	11	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483258	32B13	12	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483259	32B13	13	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483260	32B13	9	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483261	32B13	10	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483262	32B13	11	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483263	32B13	8	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483264	32B13	9	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483265	32B13	10	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483266	32B13	11	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483267	32B13	8	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483268	32B13	9	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483269	32B13	10	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483272	32B13	7	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483273	32B13	8	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483274	32B13	9	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483275	32B13	10	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483276	32B13	11	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483277	32B13	12	13	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483278	32B13	7	14	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483279	32B13	8	14	0	56.63	2019-03-07
2483280	32B13	7	15	0	56.62	2019-03-07
2483281	32B13	8	15	0	56.62	2019-03-07
2483282	32B13	24	15	0	56.61	2019-03-07
2483283	32B13	24	16	0	56.60	2019-03-07
2483284	32B13	7	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483285	32B13	8	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483286	32B13	9	8	0	56.68	2019-03-07
2483287	32B13	7	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07

2483288	32B13	8	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483289	32B13	9	9	0	56.67	2019-03-07
2483290	32B13	7	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2483291	32B13	7	11	0	56.65	2019-03-07
2483292	32B13	7	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483293	32B13	22	12	0	56.64	2019-03-07
2483294	32B13	6	15	0	56.62	2019-03-07
2483415	32B13	8	10	0	56.66	2019-03-07
2489270	32B13	1	6	0	56.70	2019-04-19
2489271	32B13	1	7	0	56.69	2019-04-19