TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Kenora Gold Property
Jaffray, Haycock, and Pettypiece Townships, Kenora
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P.Geo., (the "Author") was retained by Makara Mining Corp. ("Makara" or "the Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Kenora Gold Property ("the Property"). The purpose of the report is to meet the listing requirements of the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE").

The Property consists of 40 mining cell claims (the "**Claims**") totalling approximately 800 hectares land in Jaffray, Haycock, and Pettypiece townships in Kenora Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada. Makara has the option to own 100 % of the Claims by making cash payments, issuing shares and carrying out exploration work.

Geologically, the Property is situated in the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Geological Province. This Subprovince consists mainly of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock sequences intruded by larger granitoid plutons, mainly granodiorite to granite in composition. Mafic volcanic rocks form ~90% of the sequence in the Kenora area, typically tholeiitic mafic flows. Felsic-metavolcanic and metasedimentary units comprise the remainder of the volcanic-sedimentary lithologies. These units typically exhibit evidence of at least greenschist facies of metamorphism. Regional deformation tends to trend in the east/northeast direction which is also the direction of alignment of regional structures. The Property area is dominated by a large quartz diorite intrusion that extends past its eastern boundary on contact to a tonalite pluton. The western contact of the quartz diorite consists of interlayered mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks. Gold mineralization is typically associated near the boundaries of the major shear zones that have been previously mapped on the property.

Various shear hosted high grade gold mineralization occurrences are located on the Property which are associated with quartz veins in low permeable diorite rock. Sulphides, typically hosts much of the gold, usually makes up less than 5% of the vein material, and consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite with minor local chalcopyrite, sphalerite and/or galena.

Historically, gold mineralization was observed in the Property area as early as 1894. Various shafts are located throughout the Property indicating historical exploration and development work, but no verified production data is available. The area lay dormant until 1984 when various exploration companies picked up properties in this area and commenced work. Notable exploration activities include prospecting, drilling and trenching near the eastern shores of Breakneck Lake and the southern shores of Black Sturgeon Lake. These activities lead to discovery and development of several showings which were explored at the start of the 20th century. Canstar Resources Inc. ("**Canstar**") was an owner and operator of the Property and carried out exploration work during 2014-17 period.

In 2014, Canstar completed a reconnaissance fieldwork program which indicated anomalous values of gold in rock samples associated with shear zones. These results prompted implementation of a Soil Gas Hydrocarbons (SGH) survey to test the continuity of the gold bearing structures across the property.

In 2015 Canstar completed prospecting and trenching over several locations on the Property. Highlights from this channel sampling program include:

- An 18.0-meter-wide channel containing 2.0 g/t gold including 5.0 meters containing 6.8 g/t gold on its Aviator trend,
- A 2.7-meter-long select chip sample containing 5.0 g/t gold on its Hilly Lake trend,
- A 1.4-meter-wide channel containing 1.8 g/t gold on its Black Sturgeon trend, and
- Discovery of a new showing parallel to the Aviator trend containing a select channel sample of 0.7 meters containing 1.7 g/t dubbed "Avro East".

In 2017, Canstar completed a diamond core drilling program on the Property which was aimed to test previous targets identified during exploration work in 2014-16 and other historical work. A total of 19 holes (based on personal communication with Alex Pleson (the "Optionor")) were drilled but currently, the data is available for 8 holes. The total depth of these eight holes is 1,268 meters. All drill holes were sampled in completion, for a total of 1,317 samples including QA/QC samples. Drilling, core logging, sampling and assaying work commenced during Jan-March 2017 period, data compilation and technical assessment work report on drill program was completed and filed on December 23, 2017. Total cost of this work program was $248,353.64. From June to August 2017, Canstar also completed a trenching and sampling program, comprised of fieldwork, lab work for sample preparation and analysis and data compilation and reporting, at a cost of $54,635.

Highlights from the drilling program was in hole KG17-08, which intercepted 22 meters of 0.5 g/t gold including 1 g/t gold over 3 meters. The program was successful in intercepting several zones of low-grade mineralization at depth, interpreted to be associated with the Ace Showing, including:

- 11.0 meters of 0.3 g/t gold from 109 to 120 meters (KG-17-01)
- 3.2 meters of 0.3 g/t gold from 74 to 77.2 meters (KG-17-01)

Mineralization style for the Property suggests a lode type Mesothermal Archean Lode Gold deposit model in Superior Geological Province. One prominent characteristic of all significant gold deposits in the Superior Province is their occurrence within or immediately adjacent to greenstone belts. The faults, and associated splays, which control gold mineralization, are typically part of a larger deformational zone that can reach kilometers in thickness and several hundred kilometers in strike. There are three types of gold mineralization identified in the area: (a) in quartz veins hosted in volcanic rocks and felsic dikes within shear zones, (b) in narrow semi-massive sulphide bands filling fissures, and (c) in altered rocks within shear zones with or without quartz veins.

Makara has not carried out any exploration work on the Property.

The author visited the property on November 27, 2019 to verify historical exploration work, including the drill program completed in 2017, trenching and channel sampling programs carried out during 2014-17, mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data. A total of six samples including one duplicate were collected by the author from drill core of 2017 program and channel sampling areas. The samples from property visit were delivered by the author to SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia which is an accredited laboratory in Canada. The samples were assayed using SGS analytical code GE FAA515. Assay results indicated gold values in the range of 110 ppb to 2,770 ppb.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Makara, Ontario ENDM (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines), the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Ontario Geological Survey. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicating shear hosted gold mineralization in trenches and drill holes and findings of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit, with good potential for discovery of economic concentration of gold mineralization through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. The historical exploration data collected on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

Recommendations

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property is sufficient to merit the following phased work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Data Compilation, Mapping, Trenching and Sampling

The Phase 1 exploration work will comprise of two main tasks which include compilation of all historical data as Task 1, and mapping, trenching and sampling as Task 2.

Task 1 – Data Compilation

The Property area has been actively explored for gold since 1894 with several reports, data and maps available in the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) online database. All this data needs to be compiled into a single database with digitized maps showing location of historical samples, trenches, drill holes and assay results. This task will help in locating prospective areas and targets for follow up exploration work in Task 2.

Task 2 – Mapping, Trenching and Sampling

Detailed mapping, trenching, prospecting, and sampling work will be planned from compiled data maps and implemented over new target areas and in extension of existing showings.

2014-17 work by Canstar was focussed on Hilly Lake, Black Sturgeon and Aviator / Ace showings and trends. The following other historical showings need to be mapped, sampled and explored in detail after data compilation.

- Sweden occurrence (UTM 15N 405385 E 5516597 N),
- Roseman occurrence (UTM 15N 402401 5511464),
- Westin occurrence (UTM 15N 403265 5511444),
- Norway occurrence (UTM 15N 404624 E 5513774 N),
- Princess occurrence (UTM 15N 403541 E 5518122 N),
- Triumph occurrence (15N 404170 5511566), and
- Rajah (15N 400601 5516928)

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $139,200 and it will take about three months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Detailed Drilling and Resource Estimation

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed trenching and drilling program would be warranted to check the most promising targets identified during prospecting, mapping, trenching and sampling work in Phase 1. The scope of work for drilling and location of drill holes would be determined based on the findings of Phase 1 investigations.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

In November 2019, Makara commissioned the Author to visit the Property and prepare this technical report in support of the Company's application for listing on the CSE.

2.2 Sources of Information

The author carried out a visit of the Property on November 27, 2019. The scope of the visit was to verify historical exploration work and to appraise the geological environment and nearby infrastructure, verify historical exploration work and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold and other metals. The geological work performed to verify the existing data consisted of drill core and rock chip sampling and visiting reported approachable historical exploration work areas.

The present report is based on published assessment reports available from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (ENDM) Ontario, and published reports by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

The author has also reviewed the land tenure on the ENDM Database. The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure information and, accordingly, does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property. The Author has relied upon information pertaining to ownership and legal status of the Property (as further set out in Section 1 (Summary) and Section 4 (Property Description and Location) provided by Grant Hendrickson, CEO of Makara. A limited search of tenure data on the ENDM Ontario website on December 10, 2019, confirms such information.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property consists of 40 mining cell claims totalling approximately 800 hectares land in Jaffray, Haycock, and Pettypiece townships in Kenora Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 1 and 2). It is located about 488 kilometers to the west of Thunder

Bay and 209 kilometres to the east of Winnipeg, near the eastern city limits of Kenora to Black Sturgeon Lake in the northeast and Haycock Lake in the east.

Pursuant to a property purchase option agreement (the "**Option Agreement**") between the Optionor and Makara, dated November 24, 2019, Makara holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Claims by making cash payments, common shares issuances and exploration expenditures as follows:

I. $40,000 in cash within 7 days of the signing of this Agreement;
II. The company agrees to spend a minimum of $110,000 in the first year on exploration of the Property.
III. $30,000 in cash, 300,000 of Makara's shares on the first anniversary of the listing of Makara on a stock exchange.
IV. $40,000 in cash, 400,000 of Makara's shares, and incurring a minimum of $250,000 of exploration expenditures on the Property on or before the second anniversary of the Option Agreement.

The Option Agreement also provides for a royalty in the Optinor's favour equal to 1% Net Smelter Return ("**NSR**") on the Property. The royalty will be payable to the Optionor for as long as Makara and/or its successors and assigns hold any interest in the Claims. There is also a 4.5% underlying NSR from Canstar and other previous owners of the Property.

The Claims were originally staked on ground by erecting physical posts as required by claim staking regulations in Ontario. As part of the process to update the provincial *Mining Act*, Ontario has launched a new online, self-service claim staking system in 2018. The new electronic *Mining Lands Administration System* (MLAS) replaces the province's century-old traditional ground staking methods. All the mining claims in Ontario, which existed prior to the modernization (legacy claims in the new parlance), have been converted to what are now known as cell claims or boundary claims. A cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid. A boundary claim is a claim that is made up of only a part or parts of one or more cells.

All cell mining claims are subject to $200 - $400 per unit worth of eligible assessment work to be undertaken before their expiry date as shown in Table 1 below. The Property is subject to annual assessment work requirements of $12,000.00. Eighteen of the claims comprising the Property have enough work credit to keep them in good standing for several years if the amount available in Exploration Reserve (see Table 1) is applied before the their respective expiry dates.

The mineral claims comprising the Property do not include surface rights. The Ontario Mining Act provides legal access for exploration purposes. Before undertaking certain early exploration activities, an exploration plan or permit must be submitted, and notification provided to any surface rights owner(s).

There are several Aboriginal communities and organizations in Kenora area. Asubpeeschoseewagong First Nation (also known as Grassy Narrows First Nation or the Asabiinyashkosiwagong Nitam-Anishinaabeg in the Ojibwe language) is an Ojibwe First Nations band government who inhabit northern Kenora in Ontario, Canada. Their land base is the 4,145 ha (10,240 acres) English River 21 Indian Reserve. Any exploration and mining work in on the Property will need to be carried out in consultation with these communities.

Claim data is summarized in Table 1, while a map showing the Claims is presented in Figure 2. There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented.

There are no known environmental liabilities. An exploration work permit for trenching, channel sampling and drilling is in place for the Property which need to be revised to include Makara as an operator.

Table 1: List of Property Claims

Tenure ID	Township / Area	Tenure Type	Expiry Date	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Total Available Exploration Reserve
101360	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$11
298354	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$400	$11
213543	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$11
165621	JAFFRAY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$11
101361	JAFFRAY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$11
104865	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
339985	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$12,748
336174	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
325203	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$400	$12,737
308047	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
287809	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
241397	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
223531	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
211486	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$400	$12,748
174665	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$12,737
172510	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$400	$14,337
172509	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
154513	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$400	$13,137
139462	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$12,737
139461	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
127999	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$12,737
127998	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$400	$12,737
127997	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
101098	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-09-10	Active	$400	$432	$36
173606	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-02-01	Active	$200	$800	$0
203852	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-02-01	Active	$400	$1,200	$0
203853	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-02-01	Active	$400	$1,200	$0
239784	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-01	Active	$400	$800	$200
247846	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-01	Active	$400	$800	$400
247847	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-01	Active	$200	$400	$176
143489	JAFFRAY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$11
211487	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$400	$200	$11
163610	JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-18	Active	$200	$200	$12,737
228373	HAYCOCK, PETTYPIECE	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$200	$200	$36
336012	HAYCOCK, JAFFRAY, PETTYPIECE	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$200	$200	$36
174425	HAYCOCK, JAFFRAY	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$200	$200	$36
336013	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$200	$200	$36
228388	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$400	$419	$0
174444	HAYCOCK, PETTYPIECE	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$400	$406	$19
220399	HAYCOCK	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-07-03	Active	$200	$200	$36
Total					$12,000	$13,857	$245,113

Figure 1: Property Location Map

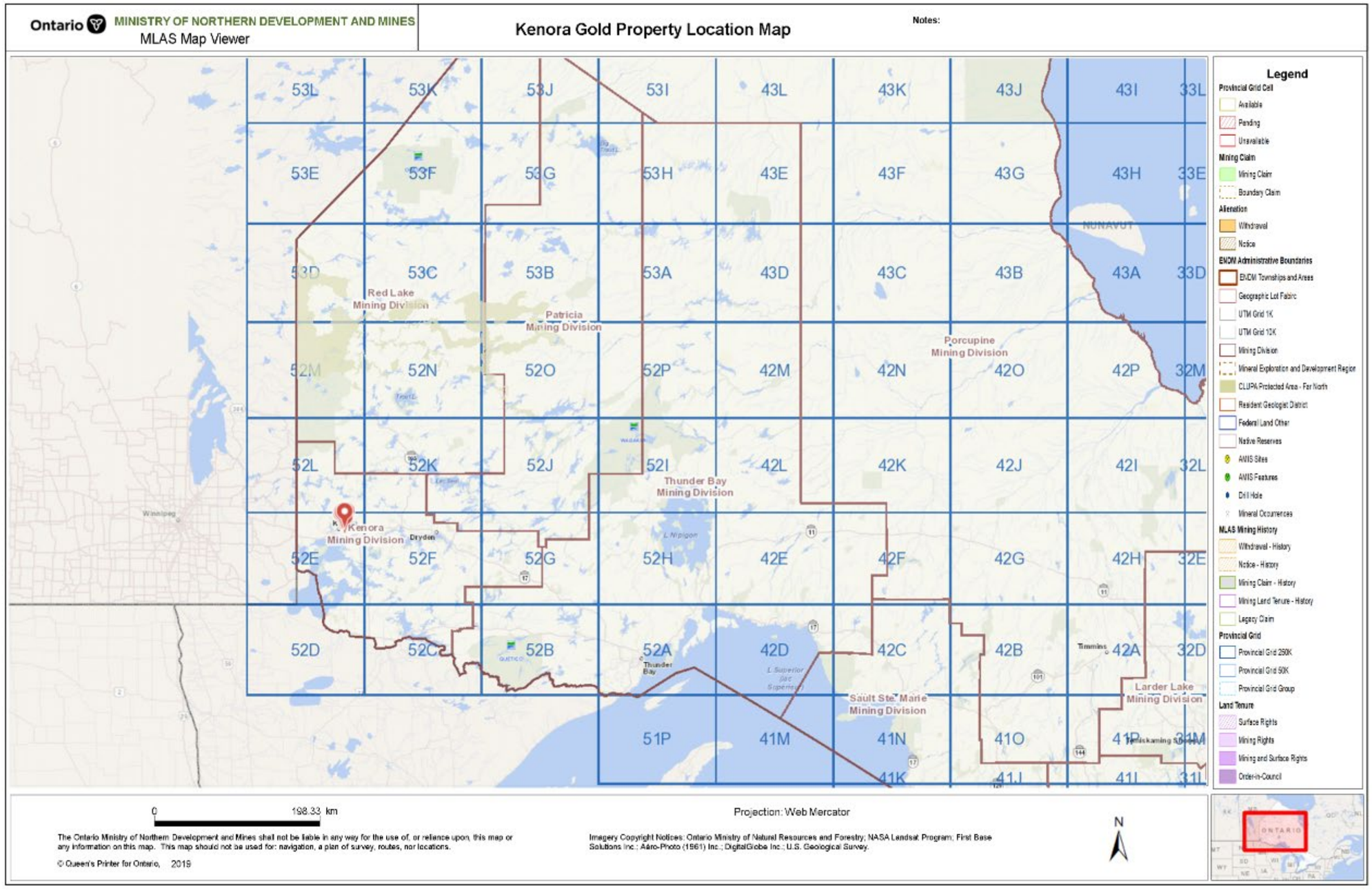
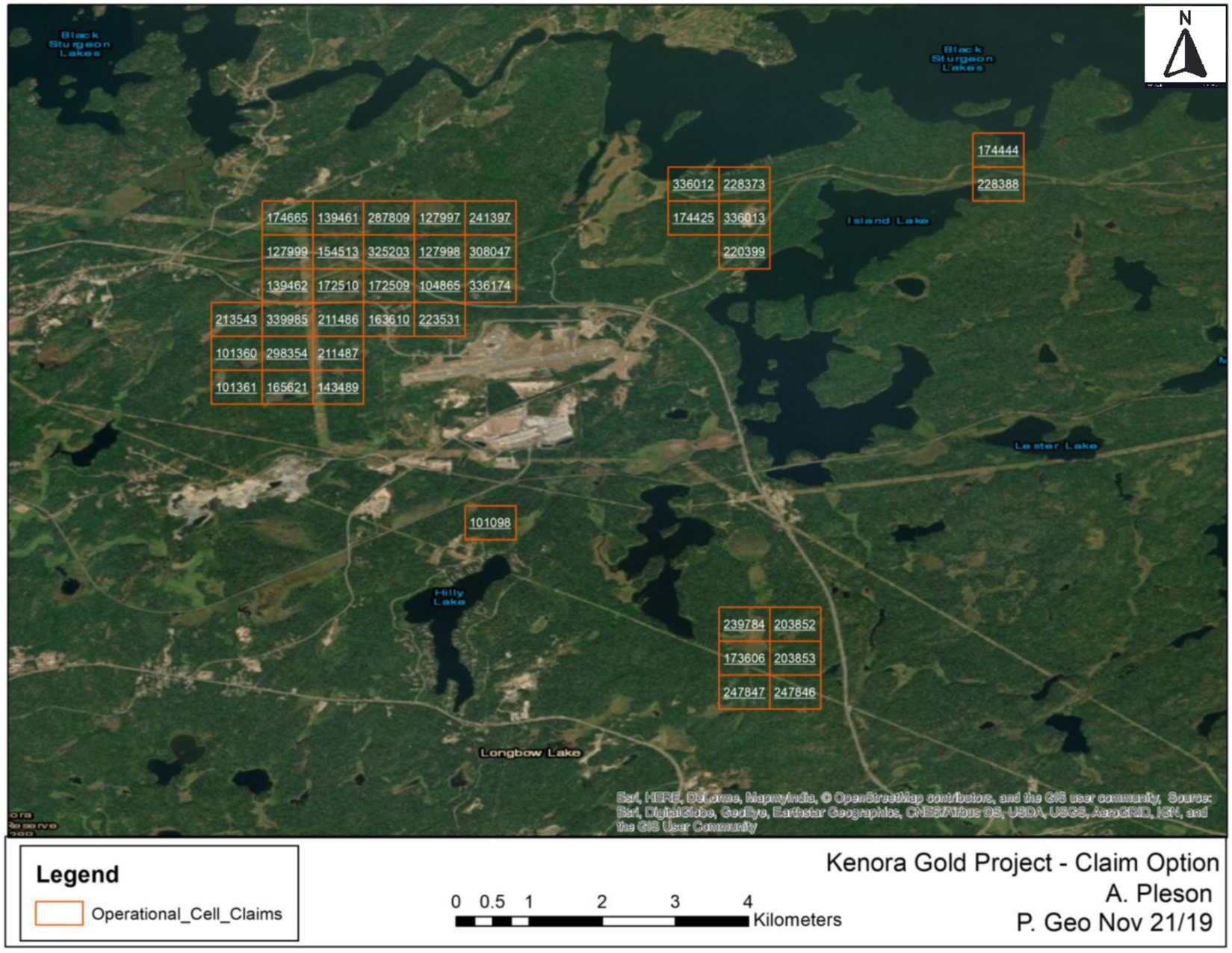


Figure 2: Claim Map



5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Access

The Property covers 5 separate blocks totaling approximately 800 hectares land. The Property is located from the eastern city limits of Kenora to Black Sturgeon Lake in the northeast and Haycock Lake in the east (Figures 1 and 2). The TransCanada Highway's #17A and #17B cut through the property and provide the bulk of the access. Highway 671 to Grassy Narrows I.R. provides access to the northern property boundary. An intense network of snowmobile and quad trails allows easy access to 90% of the claims while some surveys areas are best accessed by canoe on Black Sturgeon Lake and Island Lake.

The Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) mainline railway transects through the central portion of the property as well as both natural gas and hydro transmission lines. The 2016 and 2017 exploration programs for drilling and trenching were accessed via trails off Airport Road, close to the Kenora Airport.

5.2 Climate

The climate on the Property mirrors that of Kenora town. A portion of the property surrounds the city airport where Environment Canada monitors the weather conditions. The 30-year temperature range is -56.7°C to 35.8°C whereas the average annual temperatures is shown in Figure-3. The average annual precipitation for Kenora is 662 cm, with a higher density of precipitation in the spring, and about 160 mm falls as snow. Typical snow accumulations, in the eight-month period, September to May, range from 0.8 to 32 cm with typical peak accumulations in the period November to January. However, extreme snow falls of greater than 20 cm have been recorded for September to May. Most rainfall occurs in the period, May to September with monthly average greater than 70 mm. It ranges from 72 to 118 mm, with recorded peak 24-h storms of 150 mm. Exploration work such as geological mapping, prospecting, trenching and sampling can be carried out during summer months, whereas drilling and geophysical surveying can be done throughout the year.

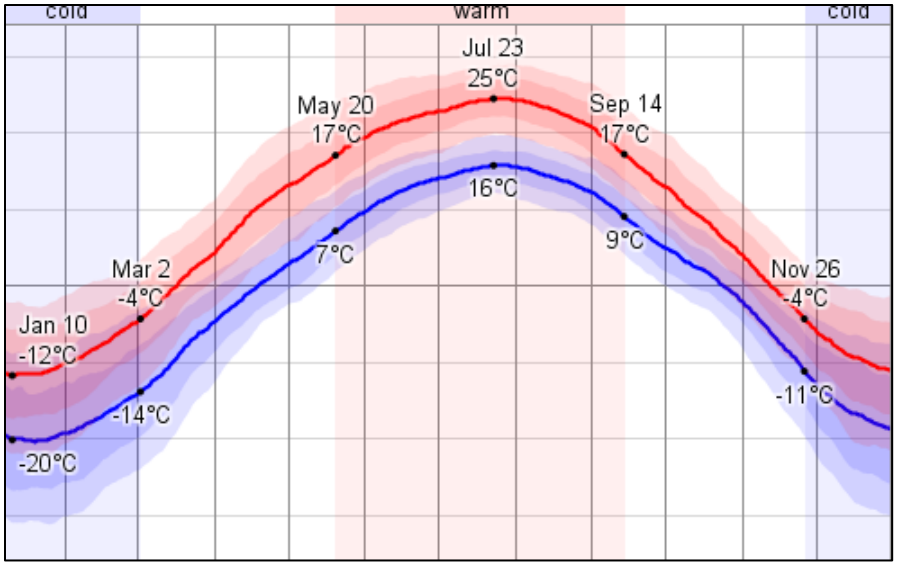


Figure 3: Kenora Average Annual Temperatures (Source: Weatherspark.com)

5.3 Physiography

Physiography of the Property (Figure4) is typical of the Canadian Shield, with large competent outcrops surrounded by lakes and swamps. The property comprises broadly rolling surfaces of Canadian Shield bedrock that occupies most of northwestern Ontario and which is either exposed at surface or shallowly covered with Quaternary glacial deposits. Modest topographic relief is exhibited throughout the property due to the density of intrusive bodies. Local topographic relief is limited to less than 100 m in typical Precambrian glaciated terrain and is mantled by low swamp or muskeg areas. In the low-lying areas, often underlain by recessively weathered rocks, there is a thin veneer of glacial till, whereas the higher areas are occupied by scoured outcrops of intrusives.

Mature coniferous forests cover most of the property, with sporadic young regeneration of deciduous trees due to past logging operations. The Property area is covered by boreal forest with the dominant species being Jack pine and Black Spruce. Willow shrubs and grasses dominate the low marshy areas. The land surface within the area varies somewhat from the region in that there is considerable relief between the lakes in most areas and the ground surface.

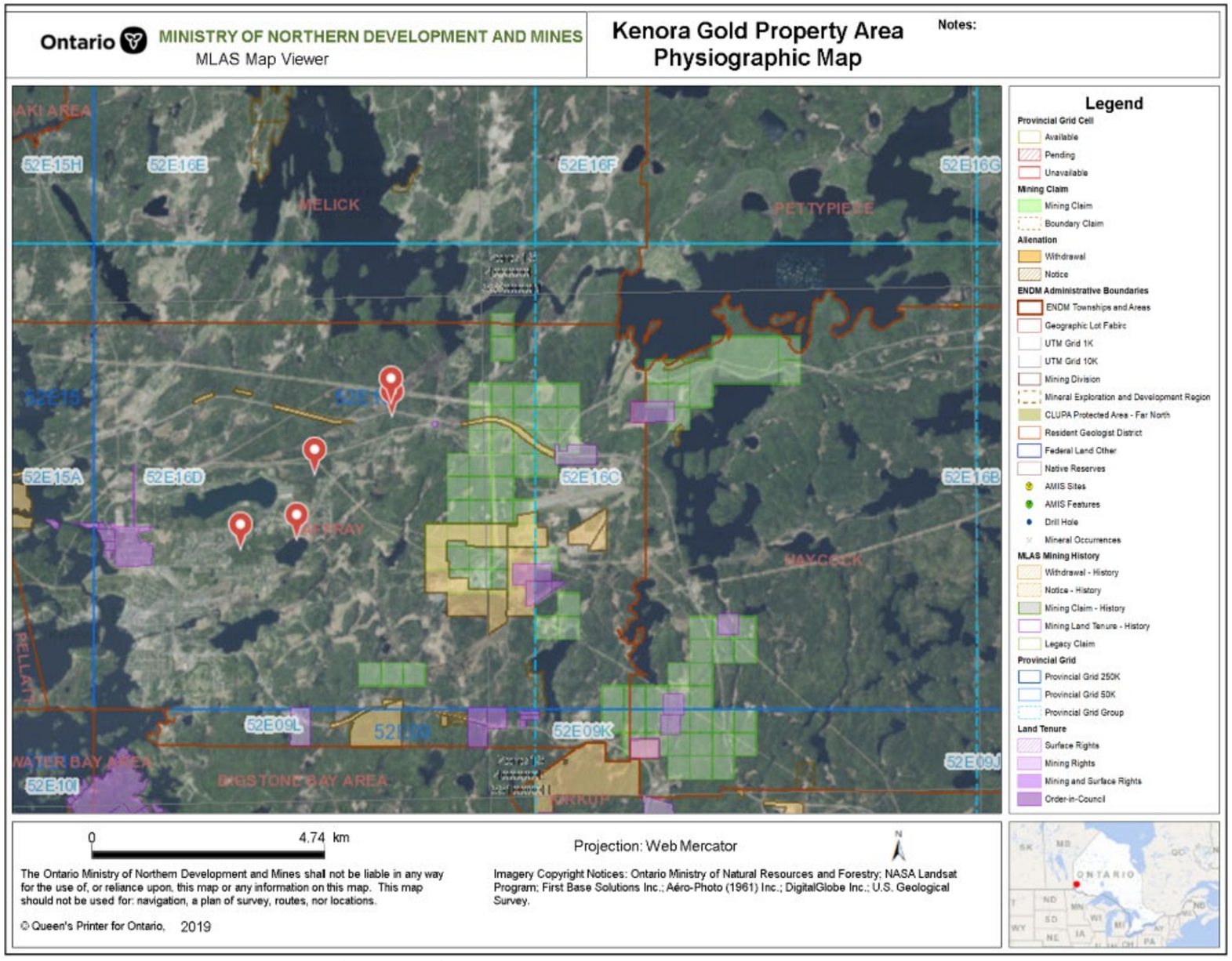


Figure 5: Physiographic map of the Property area (Source: MLAS)

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is located near the town of Kenora which has a population of around 15,000 people. The population balloons in the spring and summer to almost double the normal population when summer residents move in. The Lake of the Woods and numerous smaller lakes situated all around Kenora are the major draw for cottagers who summer here. Many are from the neighboring province of Manitoba and the state of Minnesota. Local economy is based on mining, forestry and tourism.

A Canadian Pacific (CP) rail corridor runs approximately parallel to Highway 17 through the area also, as does a natural gas pipeline. There are two primary transmission corridors through the area. There are several lakes, rivers and creeks in and around the Property area which can be a source of water for exploration work. Kenora airport is served by Bearskin Airlines.

City of Winnipeg is located approximately 200 kilometres to the west of the Property. It is the capital and the largest city of the province of Manitoba with a population of 778,500. Known as the "Gateway to the West", Winnipeg is a railway and transportation hub with a diversified economy.

The town of Thunder Bay, located about 488 kilometres from the Property, is the largest city in Northwestern Ontario, serving as a regional commercial centre. The town is a major source of workforce, contracting services, and transportation for the forestry, pulp and paper and mining industry. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as the TransCanada highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada. It is close to the Canada-U.S. border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with Minnesota, United States. Thunder Bay has an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba and the United States. There is a large port facility on the St. Lawrence Seaway System which is a principal north-south route from the Upper Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

The cities of Thunder Bay and Winnipeg has most of the required supplies for exploration work including grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels, and a hospital. Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour.

6.0 HISTORY

Gold mineralization was observed in the Property area as early as 1894. Previous gold and silver production occurred at the Scramble Mine located ~200 meters east of the Property although no production data is available. Various other shafts are located throughout the property with no verified production data. The area lay dormant until 1984 when various exploration companies picked up surrounding properties and commenced work. Notable exploration activities include prospecting, drilling and trenching near the eastern shores of Breakneck Lake

and the southern shores of Black Sturgeon Lake. These activities lead to discovery and development of several showings which were explored and mined near the start of the 20th century. Canstar was an owner and operator of the Property and carried out exploration work during 2014-17 period. In 2019, Canstar sold this Property to the Optionor but still holds a 3% NSR on it. The following work summary is taken from four assessment work reports filed by Canstar (Assessment Report # 2.57014, dated July 18, 2016; # 2.56963, dated August 31, 2016; # 2.58034, dated August 01, 2017 and # 2.58383, dated December 23, 2017).

6.1 Canstar Exploration Program 2014-16

In the summer of 2014 Canstar conducted a small reconnaissance mapping program including sampling. The Property was developed to locate various structures that have the potential for gold mineralization. The Property also intended to re-examine historic occurrences and evaluate their economic potential. Of approximately 108 samples, 25 samples yielded high-grade gold mineralization near or in shear zones. This prompted the design and implementation of a Soil Gas Hydrocarbons (SGH) survey which is an organic geochemistry that detects Hydrocarbon signatures in surficial samples to locate and identify deeply buried mineralization targets. The purpose of SGH soil survey completed in 2014 was to test the continuity of the gold bearing structures across the Property.

A subsequent prospecting campaign in April and May 2015 was completed to evaluate these findings and lead to the discovery of new showings near the historical Rajah, Roseman, Westin and Triumph occurrences. This program was extremely successful in locating new showings and confirming the potential of the historic showings. The highlight of the campaign was discovering a 68 g/t sample in a near mineralized shear zone east of the Triumph and Treasure Showing and a 9.8 g/t sample from a shear zone at the Westin occurrence which originally was thought to only consist of high-grade Au in quartz veins.

In 2015-17 Canstar completed prospecting and trenching over several locations on the Property. A total of 85 samples were collected over 7 channels with additional 7 chip samples following the Company's most recent reconnaissance program which highlighted a number of high-grade gold-bearing areas on the Property.

Highlights from this channel sampling program include:

- An 18.0-meter-wide channel containing 2.0 g/t gold including 5.0 meters containing 6.8 g/t gold on its Aviator trend,
- A 2.7 meter long select chip sample containing 5.0 g/t gold on its Hilly Lake trend,
- A 1.4 meter wide channel containing 1.8 g/t gold on its Black Sturgeon trend, and
- Discovery of a new showing parallel to the Aviator trend containing a select channel sample of 0.7 meters containing 1.7 g/t dubbed "Avro East".

The discovery of 18.0 wide meter channel sample on the Aviator Trend led Canstar to focus additional work on this trend in 2016 (Figure 6). This channel was named the "Ace Showing." Follow-up work on the Ace Showing was completed in consideration that the 18.0 meter wide channel sample was limited by a lack of outcrop exposure.

Additional trenching allowed for greater exposure and sampling channels were extended to either side; highlights from this work include:

- The east side of the channel was extended by 5.5 meters and yielded gold values of 8.0 g/t over this length.
- The west side returned a 4.5-meter section grading 0.6 g/t.
- In total, the channel extends for 29.3 meters grading 3.1 g/t over its width, removing the low-grade west channel extension yields values of 3.6 g/t of 24.8 meters.

Previous results from the Westin Showing returned high-grade samples of up to 15.8 g/t. New trenching over this area resulted in additional high-grade assays, including the following highlights:

- 0.3-meter channel containing 15.4 g/t gold.
- 0.15-meter channel containing 10.8 g/t gold.

The Ace Channel rocks appear to be permeable with respect to gold bearing fluids, allowing for the development of more extensive systems of parallel and sigmoidal arrays of quartz, resulting in appreciable widths. Structurally, the rock fabric is subvertical to vertical, and thus the channel widths represent estimated true widths with respect to mineralization. In contrast, at the Westin showing, a less permeable diorite appears to be controlling the mineralization resulting in more discrete, high-grade veins. During the trenching program of 2017 (report 2.58034, dated August 01, 2017) a total of 22 channel samples were collected.

Figure 7: 2015-16 Trenching map

6.2 Canstar Diamond Drilling and Trenching Program 2017

In 2017, Canstar completed a diamond core drilling program on the Property which was aimed to test previous targets identified during exploration work in 2014-16 and other historical work.

A total of 19 holes were drilled (based on personal communication with the Optionor). However, the data is available for eight holes (Figure 8). The cumulative depth of these eight holes is 1,268 meters. As this represented one of the first drilling programs in the area after a long time, all holes were sampled in completion, for a total of 1,317 samples. Drilling, core logging, sampling and assaying work commenced in Jan-March 2017, data compilation and technical assessment work report on drill program was completed and filed on December 23, 2017. Total cost of the program was $248,353.64. From June to August 2017, Canstar also completed a trenching and sampling program, comprised of fieldwork, lab work for sample preparation and analysis and data compilation and reporting, at a cost of $54,635. A total of 29 grab rock samples and 22 channel samples were collected as part of this program. The prospecting and grab sampling results show anomalous gold values, however the trenching and channel sampling failed to intersect significant mineralization.

Table 2 shows the collar header table for the drilling program indicated location in UTM coordinates, azimuth, dip and length.

Table 2: 2017 Drill holes detail

Drill Hole ID	Coordinates		Elevation (MSL)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (angle)	Length of hole (m)	Number of samples	Average RQD
	Easting	Northing						
KG17-01	400568	5516970	384	125	-45	161	210	89.9
KG17-02	400568	5516923	376	145	-45	155	192	84.7
KG17-03	400601	5516989	376	160	-45	182	227	89.6
KG17-04	400582	5517003	376	117	-45	146	181	92.5
KG17-05	400588	5517008	378	130	-45	176	210	89.9
KG17-06	400610	5517013	379	305	-45	104	124	93.3
KG17-07	400756	5516990	409	310	-45	25	27	80.8
KG17-08	400756	5516990	409	310	-64	113	146	90.5

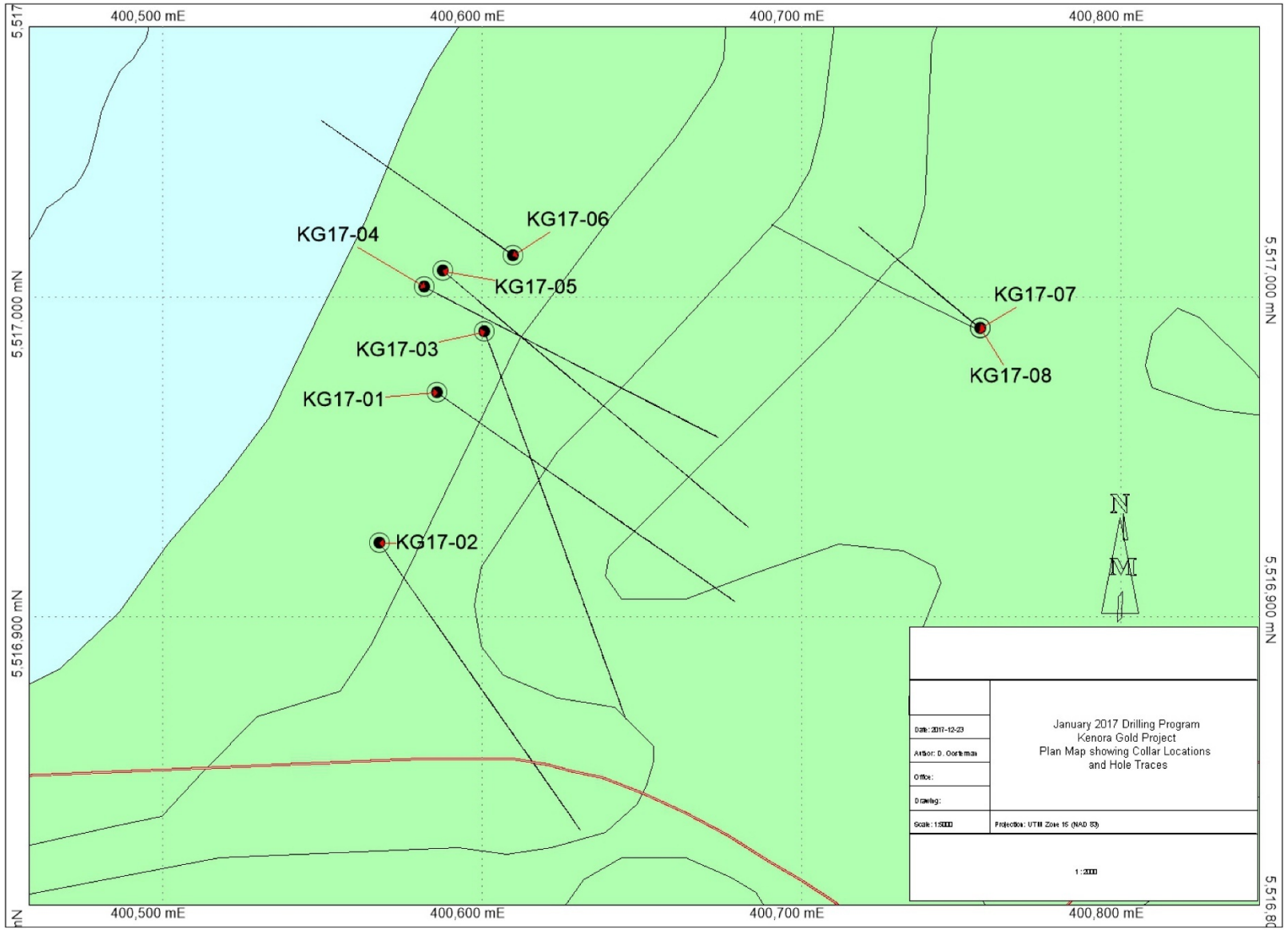


Figure 9: Drill hole location map

Highlights from the drilling program are tabulated in Table 3. The most significant results the program was in hole KG17-08, which intercepted 22 meters of 0.5 g/t gold including 1 g/t gold over 3 meters. The program was successful in intercepting several zones of low-grade mineralization at depth, interpreted to be associated with the Ace Showing, including:

- 11.0 meters of 0.3 g/t gold from 109 to 120 meters (KG-17-01)
- 3.2 meters of 0.3 g/t gold from 74 to 77.2 meters (KG-17-01)

The depth-to-top of these zones are 77 meters for deeper zone and 63 meters for the shallower zone. The deeper of the two zones does not occur directly under the vertically dipping Ace Showing but rather 20 meters to the east of the showing. This may suggest the mineralization is dipping eastward and oblique to the stratigraphy or may represent an entirely new zone.

Hole ID	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Core Length	Gold (g/t)
KG17-01	384	125	-45	35.4	36.5	1.1	0.4
				74.0	77.2	3.2	0.3
				109.0	120.0	11.0	0.3
KG17-02	376	145	-45	48.0	50.0	2.0	0.3
				80.0	81.0	1.0	0.5
KG17-03	376	160	-45	75.0	77.1	2.1	1.2
				88.2	89.3	1.1	1.0
				158.80	160.10	1.3	0.6
KG17-04	376	117	-45	52.4	53.0	0.6	0.3
				82.0	83.0	1.0	0.3
				84.0	85.0	1.0	0.4
KG17-05	378	130	-45	110.0	111.0	1.0	0.4
				115.8	117.2	1.4	0.4
				128.3	128.8	0.5	1.7
				134.0	134.3	0.3	1.6
				159.0	160.0	1.0	0.4
KG17-06	379	305	-45				NSV
KG17-07	409	310	-45				NSV
KG17-08	409	310	-64	43.0	65.0	22.0	0.5
			...Incl.	43.0	53.9	10.9	0.6
	DTT	51m	...Incl.	58.0	65.0	7.0	0.7
			...Incl.	62.0	65.0	3.0	1.0

Table 3: Summary of Significant Results for 2017 Drilling Program

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated in the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Geological Province. This Subprovince consists mainly of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock sequences intruded by larger granitoid plutons, mainly granodiorite to granite in composition. Mafic volcanic rocks form ~90% of the sequence in the Kenora area, typically tholeiitic mafic flows. Felsic-metavolcanic and metasedimentary units comprise the remainder of the volcanic-sedimentary lithologies. These units typically exhibit evidence of at least greenschist facies of metamorphism. Regional deformation tends to trend in the east/northeast direction. Major structures in the area also exhibit similar orientations. (Breaks et al., 1978). This portion of the east trending Wabigoon Subprovince is typically referred to as the Western Wabigoon Terrane (WWT) and lies to the south of the Winnipeg River Terrane (WRT) and to the north of the Quetico Terrane (QT). The WRT and QT are typically high-grade metamorphic terranes consisting of plutonic and metasedimentary assemblages. (Percival and Easton, 2007). The general geology of the Property area can be seen in Figure 7.

Regional structural trends defined by lithologic contacts, foliations, gneissosity and faults are aligned mainly easterly to northeasterly in the central Wabigoon Subprovince area and indeed in most of the western Superior Province. The easterly trending boundary between the Quetico and Wabigoon subprovinces represents the most regionally extensive structural element in the area. Most structures dip subvertically although local areas of low-dip fabric are observed (Oosterman 2017, AR 2.58383).

Figure 10: Regional Geology map

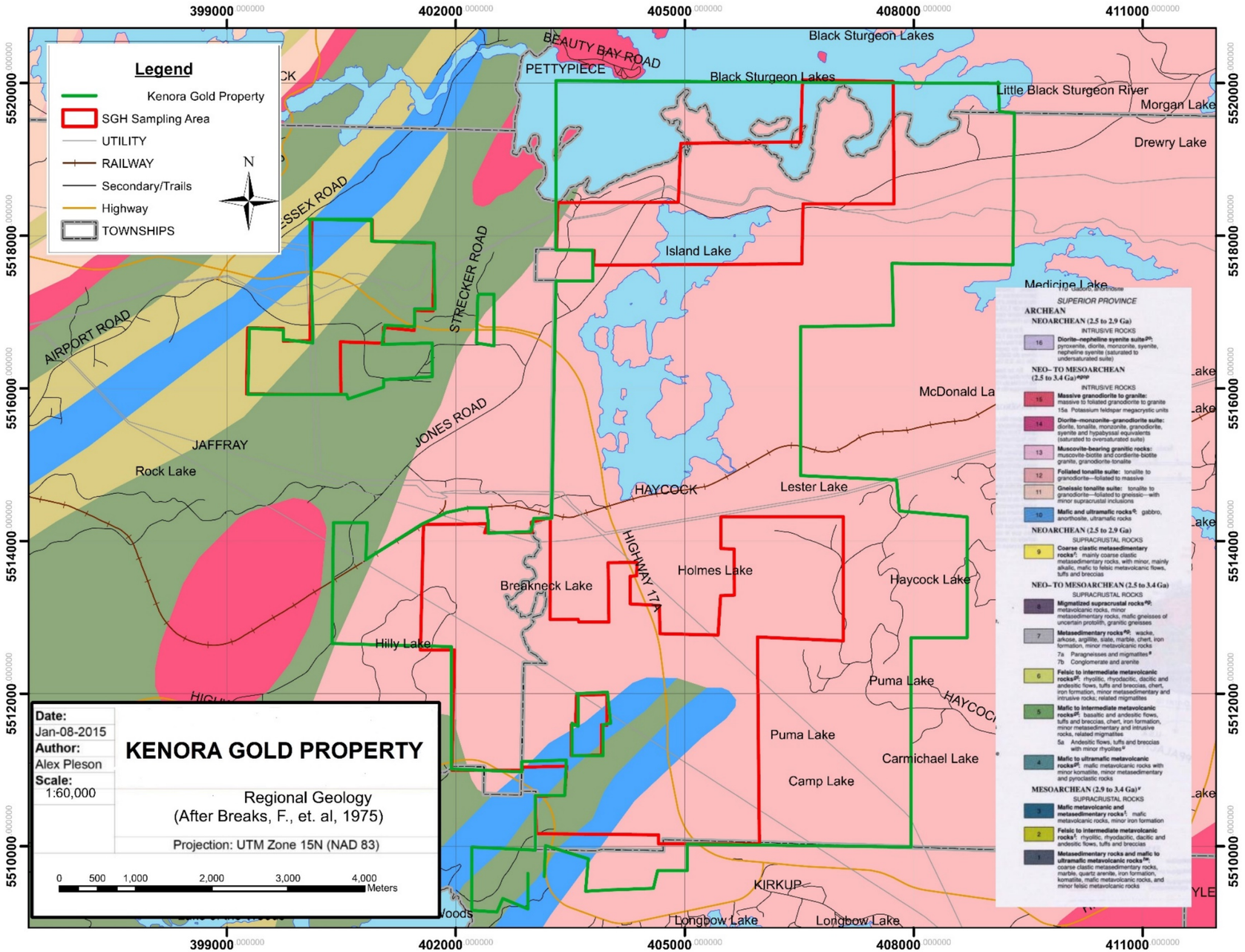
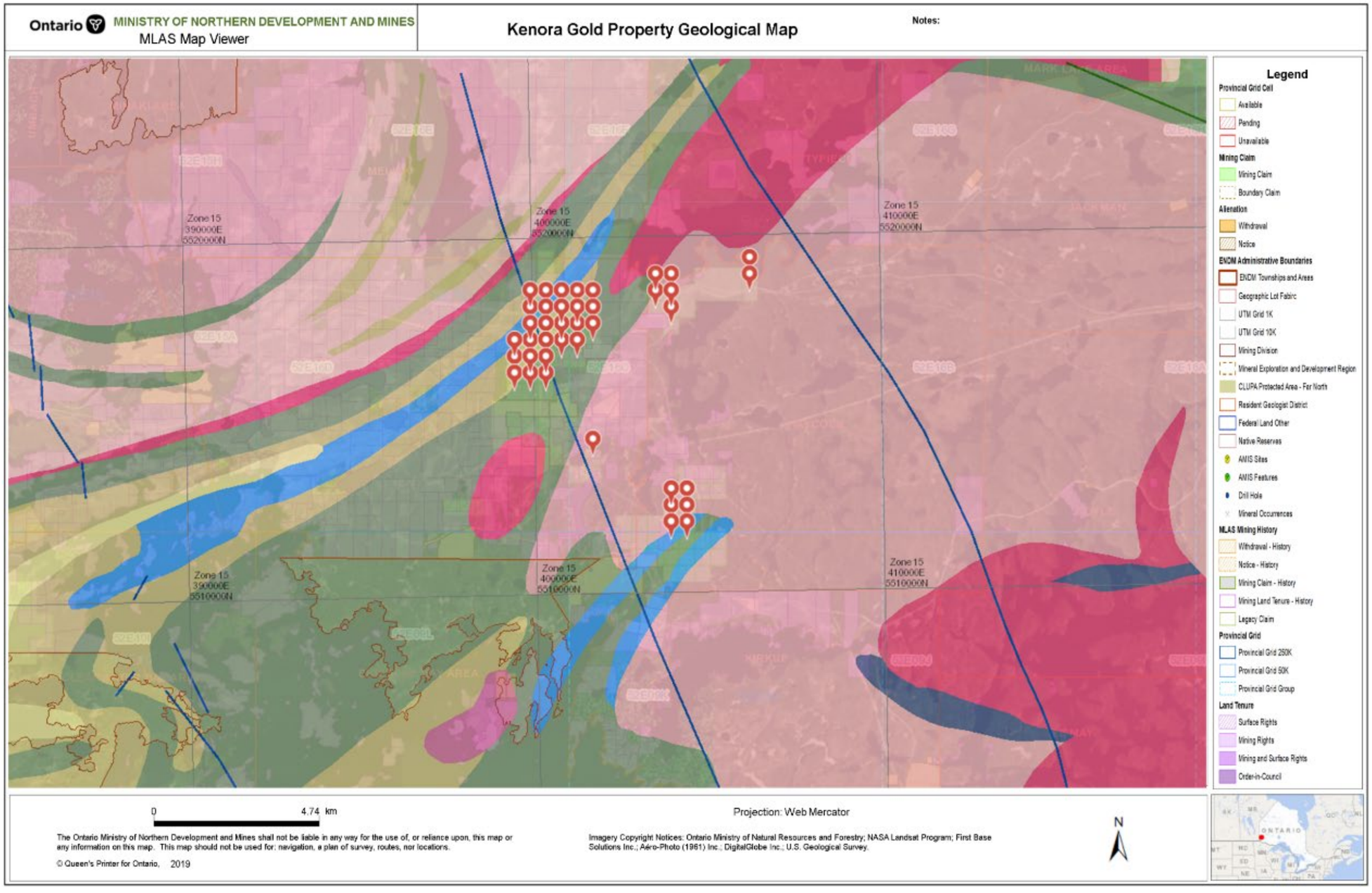


Figure 11: Property Geology Map



7.2 Property Geology

The Property is dominated by a large quartz diorite intrusion that extends past the eastern boundary of the Property on contact to a tonalite pluton. The western contact of the quartz diorite consists of interlayered mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks. Minor quartz monzonite intrusions bound the metavolcanic rocks in the north. Intrusive mafic-intermediate rocks (diorite to gabbro) are also mapped along a northeast trending contact to the felsic and mafic metavolcanic rocks. Gold mineralization is typically observed at or near the contacts of the metavolcanic units and the quartz diorite. Large regional faults and mineral foliations are mapped by *King 1983* and typically have northeast strikes. The shear zones on the Property exhibit the same overall trend. Gold mineralization is typically associated near the boundaries of the major shear zones that have been previously mapped on the Property (Oosterman 2017 AR 2.58383).

The 2016 trenching program indicated local geology of the Ace showing (Figure 9) which occurs in a foliated metasediments with minor fragments of a brecciated mafic metavolcanic and intrusive intermediate rocks. Fragments of both rock types are observed in the units as xenoliths suggesting a complex tectonic brecciation of the rocks at this locality. The units were later ductilely deformed and fractured with evidence exhibited by the shearing of the metasediments unit and the presence of a large amount of conjugate quartz-carbonate veins (Assessment report: 2.57014).

7.3 Mineralization

There are various shear hosted high grade gold mineralization occurrences on the Property, out of which most important are: Sweden occurrence (UTM 15N 405385 E 5516597 N), the Roseman occurrence (UTM 15N 402401 5511464), Westin occurrence (UTM 15N 403265 5511444), the Norway occurrence (UTM 15N 404624 E 5513774 N), the Princess occurrence (UTM 15N 403541 E 5518122 N), Triumph (15N 404170 5511566), Rajah (15N 400601 5516928) and the Black Sturgeon occurrence (UTM 15N 404762 E 5518278N). This mineralization is in quartz veins in low permeable diorite rock. Sulphides, which typically hosts much of the gold, usually makes up less than 5% of the vein material, and consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite with minor local chalcopyrite, sphalerite and/or galena as well as occasional tellurides. Sulphides are also found in wall rocks, and are typically auriferous as well.

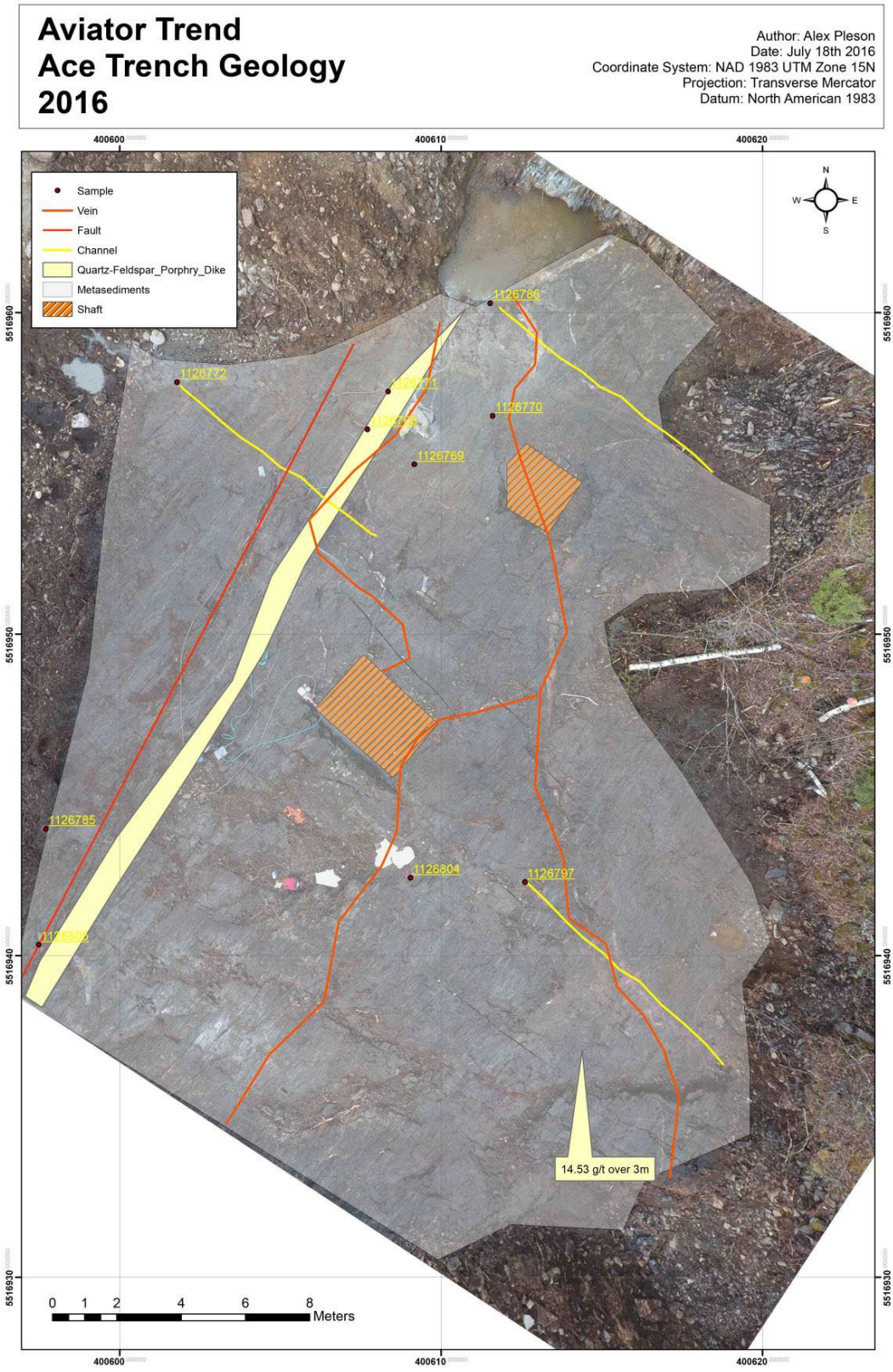


Figure 12: Property geology as depicted in 2015-16 trenching program

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Superior Province is the largest exposed Archean craton in the world which is known for its gold deposits. Mineralization style for Property suggests a lode type Mesothermal Archean Lode Gold deposit model.

One prominent characteristic of all significant gold deposits in the Superior Province is their occurrence within or immediately adjacent to greenstone belts. They are not, however, preferentially hosted by a specific greenstone lithology or lithological assemblage but occur within all greenstone lithologies. A second, equally prominent, characteristic of the gold deposits is their occurrence within major tectonic zones which comprise linear composite shear systems. These shear systems, or deformation zones, are commonly of regional extent, exhibit systematic orientations and sense of shear, and may truncate all Archean lithologies (Colvine A.C. et. al. 1988). The faults, and associated splays, which control gold mineralization, are typically part of a larger deformational zone that can reach kilometers in thickness and several hundred kilometers in strike (Hodgson, 1993). Structural and stratigraphic continuity are locally completely disrupted by late shearing, associated with the major deformation zones. Locally, gold mineralization at the Property scale is more controlled by regional and local structures while lithology has little control. There are three types of gold mineralization identified in the area: (a) in quartz veins hosted in volcanic rocks and felsic dikes within shear zones, (b) in narrow semi-massive sulphide bands filling fissures, and (c) in altered rocks within shear zones with or without quartz veins.

Gold-bearing quartz veins are the most common type of mineralization in the area. The veins have wispy to well-layered “crack-seal” textures, with sericite, chlorite, ferroan carbonate, 1-5% sulphides, and occasionally tourmaline along the selvedges. Gold is concentrated in the “crackseal” fractures and in selvedges along the quartz vein margins. Calcite filled fractures within quartz veins also carry gold. Narrow gold-bearing semi-massive sulphide filled fractures within fissile zones also contain significant gold values. Pervasive ferroan carbonate alteration, disseminated sulphides, and very small barren quartz veinlets characterize the fissile zones. Sulphides are predominantly pyrite, with variable amounts of chalcopyrite. The gold tenor appears to be related to the quantity of pyrite present in the wall rock and in the veins.

The following controls of gold mineralization is identified in Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines report “Archean Lode Gold Deposits in Ontario” (Colvine A.C. et. al. 1988).

A. Lithological Controls

1. Mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks have been suggested as preferred host rocks to gold.
2. Clastic metasediments host mineralization in a frequency approximately proportional to their belt-wide occurrence.

3. Felsic metavolcanic rocks have a somewhat higher incidence in the mineralized areas than within greenstone belts as a whole.
4. Chemical metasediments such as banded iron formations are only a minor proportion of greenstones and more frequently associated with economically poorer deposits.
5. The post-volcanic felsic plutons are minor in volume; however, these post-volcanic intrusions are very common in mineralized areas. In several deposits, gold mineralization is either completely (e.g. The Young-Davidson Mine at Matachewan) or predominantly (e.g. the Macassa Mine at Kirkland Lake) hosted by felsic to intermediate, silica-saturated to undersaturated intrusions which cut the folded and tilted supracrustal package.

B. Structural Controls

1. **Zones of anomalously high strain within a deformation zone.** Examples include the mines of the Red Lake and Hemlo camps and the Detour Lake and Macassa Mines in Ontario, and the Sigma Mine at Val d'Or in Quebec. Both brittle (fracture and breccia vein systems) and ductile (replacement vein systems) deformation styles are recorded in these deposits, perhaps reflective of the depth in the crust at which they formed.
2. **pre-existing structural anisotropies.** An excellent example of this control of mineralization is the Cameron Lake deposit near Kenora, in which the mineralization occurs where sympathetic, bedding-controlled splays to a shear zone intersect that shear. The plunge of the ore zone parallels the lineation formed by the intersection of the shears.
3. **a preferred lithology, where a strong competency contrast exists between adjacent rock types.** Structurally more competent lithologies can be preferentially mineralized. Examples include ore zones in the Macassa and Sigma Mines and the Duport deposit on Lake of the Woods, in which felsic intrusive rocks contain more mineralization than surrounding, less competent lithologies. The competency difference may be a result of original lithological differences, as in the examples cited above, or may result from alteration processes. The later control is displayed in the Dome Mine at Timmins and the Cochenour-Willans Mine at Red Lake, where metasomatic ankerite - rich units were more competent than enclosing lithologies and deformed in a brittle manner.
4. ***fold limbs and fold noses.*** Folding of sequences of rocks of contrasting thicknesses and competencies has long been known to create permeable zones that may host mineralization. Other folding - related surfaces (e.g. between layers in fold limbs, or an axial planar cleavage) may also be preferred sites for mineralization, "Saddle reef gold deposits in fold noses have long been known. Examples of this control of mineralization in Ontario include ore zones at Geraldton (Colvine ***et al.*** 1984) and the Musselwhite deposit at Opapimiskan Lake (Hall and Rigg 1986), where gold is hosted in fold noses and foliation - parallel veins. Many of the lode gold deposits contain an apparently complex assemblage of gold – bearing veins. However, the

types of veins, their orientations, and the temporal relationships that they display can be explained in terms of the deformation processes under which they formed.

Gold - bearing veins include replacement, extension, breccia and fracture types. In most cases, veins transect lithological contacts, and are not restricted to a specific rock type. However, veins may be stratabound where they are controlled by the competency or chemistry of a particular unit. Such is the case at Geraldton, where veins occur largely in layers of iron formation (Macdonald 1984a).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Makara. has not carried out any exploration work on the Property.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been done on the Property by Makara.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The Author visited the property on November 27, 2019. A total of five samples were collected by the author from drill core of 2017 program and channel sampling areas. One duplicate sample was included for quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC). The Author observed the core boxes stored on the Property and identified relevant core intervals to take representative samples. Samples were obtained by taking one half of the already sawed core. The samples were placed in a numbered sample bag and the other half was stored back in the core box for reference.

At all relevant times, all samples were under the care and control of the Author. The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices, and were personally delivered by the Author to SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") in Burnaby, British Columbia for sample preparation and analyses. SGS is a commercial, accredited ISO-Certified Laboratory, independent of Makara Mining Corp. and Pleson Geoscience (the Vendor).

No officer, director, employee or associate of Makara Mining Corp. or Pleson Geoscience was involved in sample preparation and analysis.

The analytical results of the QA/QC samples provided by SGS did not identify any significant analytical issues. The Author is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used meet industry standards and are of sufficient integrity and quality to be used for further investigations.

11.1 2014-17 Exploration Samples

The samples for the 2014-16 trenching and sampling campaign, and the 2017 drill program were analyzed at Activation Laboratories (ACTLABS) in Thunder Bay, Ontario and were tested either at its Thunder Bay, Ontario. Actlabs is an independent group of laboratories accredited under both ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 for specific registered tests.

Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay): The procedure for this analysis is described below:

Fire Assay

A sample size of 5 to 50 grams can be used but the routine size is 30 g for rock pulps, soils or sediments (exploration samples). The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible, the mixture is preheated at 850°C, heated at an intermediate 950 °C and finished at 1060 °C. The entire fusion process should last 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au.

ICP-OES

The Ag doré bead is digested in hot (95°C) HNO_3 + HCl. After cooling for 2 hours, the sample solution is analyzed for Au by ICP-OES using a Varian 735 ICP.

Code 1A2-ICP (Fire Assay-ICP-OES) Detection Limits (ppb)

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Au	2	30,000

Source: ()

Code 1A4 (100mesh)-Tbay Au-Fire Assay-Metallic Screen-500g:

A representative 500-gram split is sieved at 100 mesh (149 micron) with assays performed on the entire +100 mesh and 2 splits of the -100 mesh fraction. A final assay is calculated based on the weight of each fraction.

The Author reviewed 2017-18 exploration assessment work reports and assay certificates of Actlabs. Actlabs are accredited independent laboratories, and the Author considers that sample preparation, analysis and security respecting the samples collected for such reports was completed appropriately, and that industry best practices applicable at the time were followed. The Actlabs maintains an internal quality control program, including the use of blank, duplicate, and standard reference ore samples inserted into the sample stream. A review of the assay certificates shows satisfactory QA/QC results.

11.2 Author Collected Samples

The samples collected by the Author during his November 27, 2019 visit were prepared and analyzed at SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia which is an accredited laboratory in Canada. The samples were assayed using SGS Fire Assay package GE FAA515 (50 g, Fire assay, AAS finish). The laboratory is an independent Canadian certified lab.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property on November 27, 2019 to verify historical exploration work, including the drill program completed in 2017, trenching and channel sampling programs carried out during 2014-17, mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data. The data verification also included an independent re-analysis of channel samples and selected core samples. During the visit of the Property, GPS coordinates using NAD 83 datum were recorded for the drill hole casing and trench location.

The drill core for holes KG17-1 to KG17-8 is stored at location 0400816E, 5516971N on the Property (Photo-1). All core boxes are labelled and properly stacked. Drill core handling, logging and sampling were conducted satisfactorily. The author visited accessible drill hole collar locations (Photo-2), viewed various core sections (Photo 3) and collected three representative samples from selected intervals (Table-4) for Au analyses.

Outcrops (Photo-4) and trenches (Photo-5) were mostly covered with snow. Two channel samples were collected in the field from two different locations (Table-5).

A total of six samples including one duplicate were collected by the author from drill core of 2017 program and channel sampling areas (Table 4&5) and were sent to SGS lab for analyses. All samples were under the care and control of the author and are considered representative.

The sample assay results (Table-4&5) indicated gold (Au) values in the range of 110 parts per billion (ppb) to 2770 ppb. These results are consistent with earlier results of samples from 2017 drilling and channel samples from trenches.

Overall, the author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

Historical exploration work from 2014-17 was carried out under the supervision of the Optionor, who is a registered professional geoscientist in Ontario. The technical assessment work report for 2017 drill program was prepared by Daniel Oosterman, P.Geo., a professional geologist who is also a director of Canstar, the former owner and operator of the Property. For the present study, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officer, director, employee or associate of Makara was involved in sample preparation. The author was able to verify location of 2017 drill holes and 2014-15 channel sampling areas during his Property visit. A limited search of tenure data on the ENDM Ontario website on December 2nd, 2019, conforms to the data supplied by Makara However, the limited research by the author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

Historical grades and assay data are taken from ENDMF assessment reports and OGS geological reports which are deemed reliable. Historical geological descriptions taken

from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers and are deemed reliable.

Photo 1: Core boxes stack (KG17-1 to 8)

Photo 2: Drill Hole KG17-03

Photo 3: Core from KG17-04 (sample interval 52.40m-53.00m).

Photo 4: Outcrop covered with snow

Photo 5: Trench at Sample KG19-04

Field description of the samples collected during the November 27, 2019 Property visit is provided in the following table.

Table 4: Core Sample 2019 Description (from Kenora Gold Property)

Sample ID	Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Description	Au (ppb)
Kg19-01	KG17-04	52.40	53	0.60	Mafic Volcanics, dark green to grey, fine grained, foliated, some carbonate veinlets, trace pyrite, weakly sheared.	306
Kg19-02	KG17-05	128.30	128.80	0.5	Mafic Volcanics, dark green, fine grained, foliated, abundant carbonate veinlets, trace pyrite, slightly sheared	2770
Kg19-03	KG17-01	35.95	36.45	0.5	Mafic Volcanics/Gabbro, grey to dark grey, fine grained to coarse grained, foliated, minor carbonate veinlets, trace pyrite.	284
Kg19-06	KG17-01	Duplicate of Kg19-03				725

Table 5: Trench Sample 2019 Description (from Kenora Gold Property)

Sample ID	Width CM	Easting	Northing	Description	Au (ppb)
Kg19-04	50	0400747	5517005	Dark gray volcanic rock, some pyrite and quartz veins.	215
Kg19-05	70	400612	5516944	Greenish grey Schist, Fe-stained, foliated, quartz veinlets-tourmaline common, trace pyrite.	251

Table 6: Comparison of Assay Results of Samples Collected by author and Historical Samples

2019 Results (author collected samples)		2016-17 Exploration Results		
Sample ID 2019	Au (ppb)	Drill hole/ Trench ID	Sample ID 2017	Au (ppb)
Kg19-01	110	KG17-04	274688	306
Kg19-02	2770	KG17-05	274958	1650
Kg19-03	284	KG17-01	382042	479
Kg19-04	215			
Kg19-05	251	Trench 2016 A3 East	1126798 & 1126799	115/801
Kg19-06	725	Duplicate Kg19-03		

The samples were delivered by the author to SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia which is an accredited laboratory in Canada. The samples were assayed using SGS analytical code or element GE FAA515 (50 g, Fire assay, AAS finish).

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the author. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from ENDM) Ontario, and published reports by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, and personal observations.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing was done on the Property by Makara

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates were done by Makara

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Kenora is located in the heart of the mineral rich Canadian Shield, on the western edge of Northwestern Ontario, in close proximity to Manitoba to the east and Ontario's Ring of Fire to the west. In Ontario there are several mines and exploration projects that are in close proximity to the property (Source: http://business.kenora.ca/key-industries/mining/).

The Property is located in an active and historical mining and mineral exploration region where many operators carried out exploration and/ or development work on the Property and the surrounding area. The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The writer has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report.

Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the mineralization located on the adjacent properties may not be indicative of the potential mineralization on the Property.

23.1 Cameron Gold Project

On June 9, 2016, First Mining completed the acquisition of the Cameron Gold Project from Chalice Gold Mines Limited. Cameron (Figure 13) is an advanced-stage resource project located in the highly mineralized Kakagi Lake Greenstone Belt of the Archean-aged Superior Province located in the southern part of western Ontario, approximately 80 km south-east of the Property. Cameron project consists of a total of 226 unpatented claims, 24 patented claims (mineral rights only), seven mining licenses of occupation (MLO) and four mining leases for a total land package of 44,853 hectares.

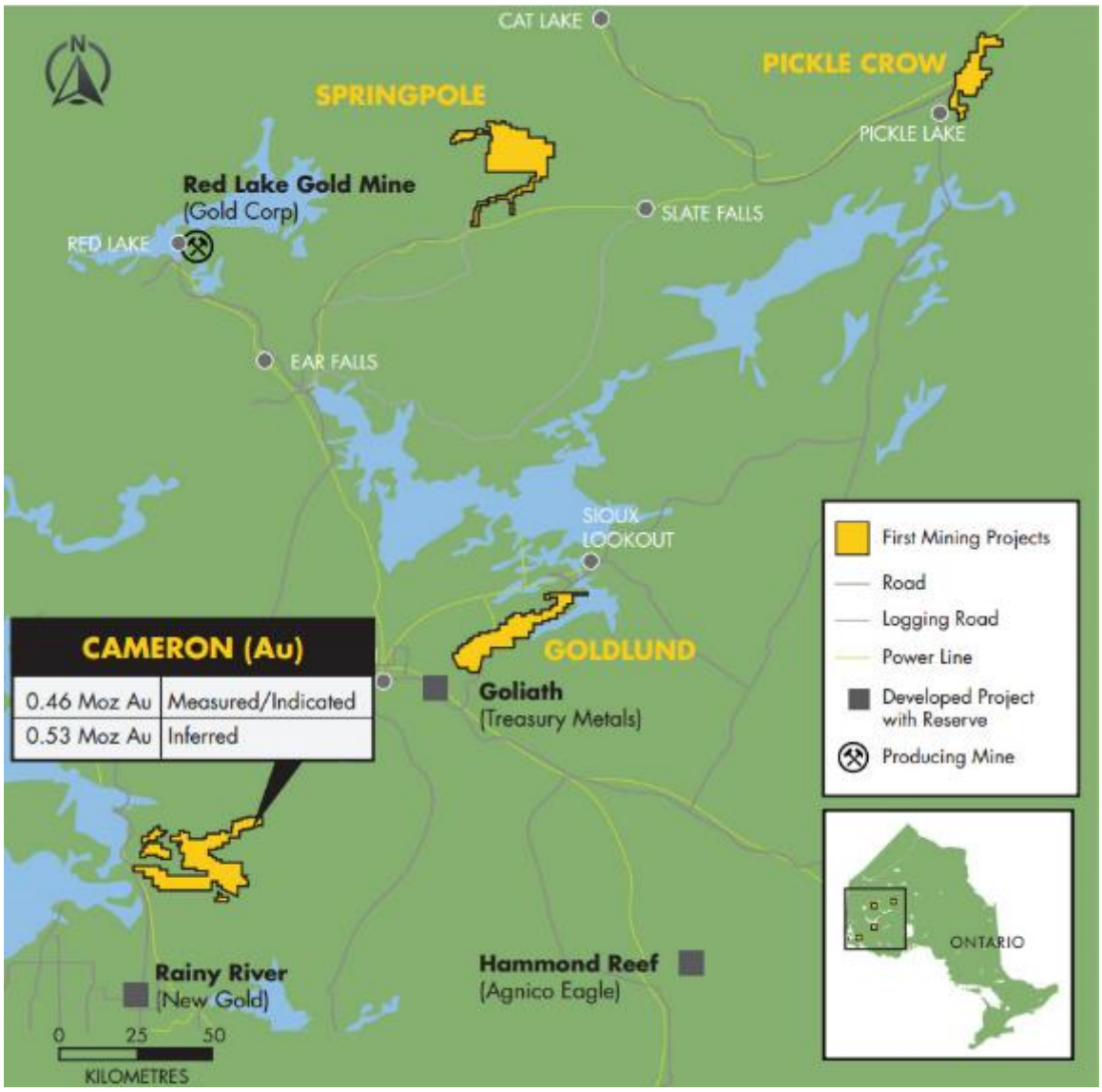


Figure 14: Map of Cameron Gold and other Projects of First Mining

(Source: https://firstmininggold.com/Propertys/ontario/cameron-Property/)

23.2 Avalon's Separation Rapids Lithium Project

Avalon Advanced Metals Inc., a Toronto Stock Exchange listed company (TSX;V- AVL) owns Separation Rapids Project (Figure 15) situated approximately 70 km by road north of the Property. It consists of 15 Mineral Claims and one Mining Lease covering approximately 5,982 acres (2,421 hectares). Tenure for the mineral resource is held under a 421 hectare, 21 year Mining Lease (Ontario CLM469).

In 2014, Avalon re-activated the Separation Rapids Project after receiving expressions of interest in its petalite from several international glass manufacturers. The process

flowsheet was greatly simplified and in 2015 new petalite samples were produced for analysis by these customers - all of whom confirmed they met the desired specifications in terms of lithium grade and impurity levels. Avalon then conducted a pilot plant trial to successfully produce one tonne of concentrate for further evaluation by the customers in glass-ceramics applications.

Avalon concurrently began investigating how its petalite could be used to produce high purity lithium chemicals for the battery industry relatively inexpensively compared to other existing alternative lithium source materials. Market studies suggest that lithium hydroxide will be in increasing demand as a feedstock for lithium ion battery cathode chemistries. Consequently, Avalon developed a process flowsheet to make lithium hydroxide from its petalite. The potential for production of high grade lithium hydroxide (99.9%) was demonstrated through laboratory test work performed in 2015 and defined in a Preliminary Economic Assessment filed in 2016.

Avalon carried out additional drilling (April - May 2017, Jan-Feb 2018) to expand the lithium resource and provide better definition of the lithium mineralogical zoning in the total resource. The following table summarizes different categories of mineral resources on the Separation Rapids Property.

Table 7: Separation Rapids Resource Estimate at 0.6% Li2O Cut-off Grade
(As at November 15, 2017) (Source:http://avalonadvancedmaterials.com/projects/separation_rapids/)

Mineral Resource Category	**Petalite Zone**			**Lepidolite-Petalite Zone**			Total Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Rb_2O (%)
	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Rb_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Rb_2O (%)			
Measured	2.86	1.39	0.313	1.18	1.38	0.467	4.04	1.39	0.358
Indicated	3.42	1.36	0.338	0.67	1.40	0.484	4.09	1.37	0.362
Measured + Indicated	6.28	1.37	0.327	1.85	1.38	0.473	8.12	1.37	0.360
Inferred	0.94	1.30	0.321	0.26	1.42	0.505	1.20	1.33	0.361

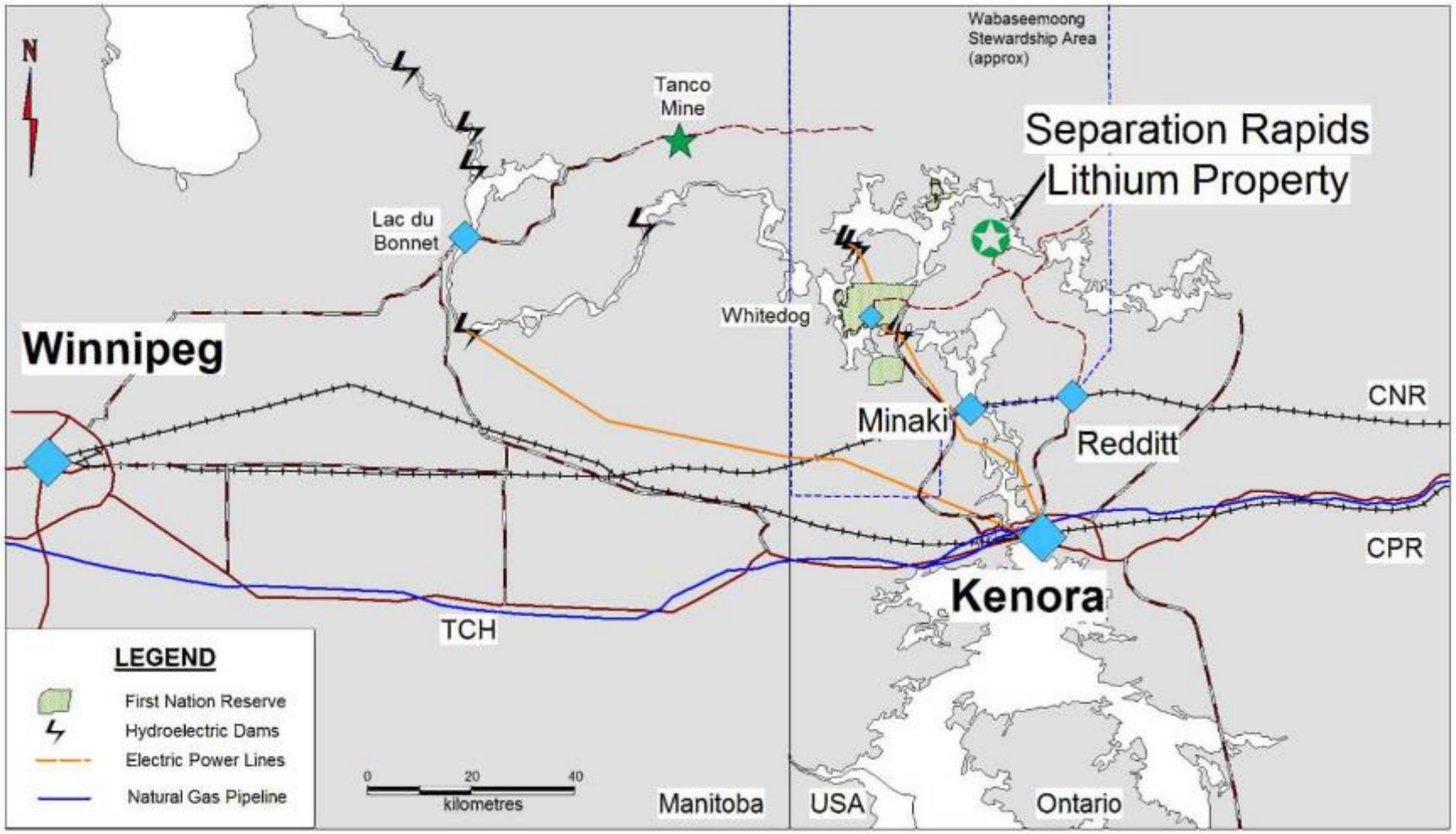


Figure 16: Separation Rapids Lithium Project Location Map

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity. An exploration work permit was issued for the Property for Canstar which can be used for further exploration work by extending its time.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the Property is situated in the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Geological Province. This Subprovince consists mainly of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock sequences intruded by larger granitoid plutons, mainly granodiorite to granite in composition. Mafic volcanic rocks form ~90% of the sequence in the Kenora area, typically tholeiitic mafic flows. Felsic-metavolcanic and metasedimentary units comprise the remainder of the volcanic-sedimentary lithologies. These units typically exhibit evidence of at least greenschist facies of metamorphism. Regional deformation tends to trend in the east/northeast direction which is also the direction of alignment of regional structures. Within the Property, area is dominated by a large quartz diorite intrusion that extends past its eastern boundary on contact to a tonalite pluton. The western contact of the quartz diorite consists of interlayered mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks. Gold mineralization is typically associated near the boundaries of the major shear zones that have been previously mapped on the Property.

Various shear hosted high grade gold mineralization occurrences are located on the Property which are associated with quartz veins in low permeable diorite rock. Sulphides, typically hosts much of the gold, usually makes up less than 5% of the vein material, and consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite with minor local chalcopyrite, sphalerite and/or galena.

Historically, gold mineralization was observed in the Property area as early as 1894. Various shafts are located throughout the Property indicating historical exploration and development work, but no verified production data is available. The area lay dormant until 1984 when various exploration companies picked up properties in this area and commenced work. Notable exploration activities include prospecting, drilling and trenching near the eastern shores of Breakneck Lake and the southern shores of Black Sturgeon Lake. These activities lead to discovery and development of several showings which were explored and mined near the start of the 20th century. Canstar was an owner and operator of the Property and carried out exploration work during 2014-17 period.

In 2014, Canstar completed a reconnaissance fieldwork program which indicated anomalous values of gold in rock samples associated with shear zones. These results prompted implementation of a Soil Gas Hydrocarbons (SGH) survey to test the continuity of the gold bearing structures across the Property.

In 2015 Canstar completed prospecting and trenching over several locations on the Property. Highlights from this channel sampling program include:

- An 18.0-meter-wide channel containing 2.0 g/t gold including 5.0 meters containing 6.8 g/t gold on its Aviator trend,
- A 2.7-meter-long select chip sample containing 5.0 g/t gold on its Hilly Lake trend,
- A 1.4-meter-wide channel containing 1.8 g/t gold on its Black Sturgeon trend, and
- Discovery of a new showing parallel to the Aviator trend containing a select channel sample of 0.7 meters containing 1.7 g/t dubbed "Avro East".

In 2017, Canstar completed a diamond core drilling program on the Property which was aimed to test previous targets identified during exploration work in 2014-16 and other historical work. A total of 19 holes (based on personal communication with the Optionor) were drilled. However, at present, data is available only for 8 holes. A total of 1,268 meters were drilled in these eight holes. As this represented one of the first drilling programs in the area in over a century, all holes were sampled in completion, for a total of 1,317 samples including standards as QA/QC. Drilling, core logging, sampling and assaying work commenced during Jan-March 2017 period, data compilation and technical assessment work report on drill program was completed and filed on December 23, 2017. Total cost of the program was $248,353.64.

Highlights from the drilling program was in hole KG17-08, which intercepted 22 meters of 0.5 g/t gold including 1 g/t gold over 3 meters. The program was successful in intercepting several zones of low-grade mineralization at depth, interpreted to be associated with the Ace Showing, including:

- 11.0 meters of 0.3 g/t gold from 109 to 120 meters (KG-17-01)
- 3.2 meters of 0.3 g/t gold from 74 to 77.2 meters (KG-17-01)

Makara has not carried out any exploration work on the Property.

Mineralization style for Property suggests a lode type Mesothermal Archean Lode Gold deposit model in Superior Geological Province. One prominent characteristic of all significant gold deposits in the Superior Province is their occurrence within or immediately adjacent to greenstone belts. The faults, and associated splays, which control gold mineralization, are typically part of a larger deformational zone that can reach kilometers in thickness and several hundred kilometers in strike. There are three types of gold mineralization identified in the area: (a) in quartz veins hosted in volcanic rocks and felsic dikes within shear zones, (b) in narrow semi-massive sulphide bands filling fissures, and (c) in altered rocks within shear zones with or without quartz veins.

The author visited the Property on November 27, 2019 to verify historical exploration work, including the drill program completed in 2017, trenching and channel sampling programs carried out during 2014-17, mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data. A total of six samples including one duplicate (Table 4 & 5) were collected by the author from various drill core of 2017 program and channel sampling areas. The samples from the Property visit were delivered by the author to SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia, which is an accredited laboratory in Canada. The samples were assayed using SGS analytical code or element GE FAA515. Assay results indicated gold values in the range of 110 ppb to 2770 ppb.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Makara, Ontario ENDMF, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Ontario Geological Survey. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered enough to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

There are some risks associated with this Property. Although historical exploration work has been carried out on the Property with some good results, it is still an early stage exploration Property with no mineral resource.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicating shear hosted gold mineralization in trenches and drill holes and the findings of the present study, it is concluded that the Property is a Property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of economic concentration of gold mineralization through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. The historical exploration data collected on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

The author believes the present study has met its original objectives.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Property is enough to merit the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Data Compilation, Mapping, Trenching and Sampling

The Phase 1 exploration work will comprise of two main tasks which include compilation of all historical data into a single database as Task 1, and data compilation, trenching and sampling as Task 2.

Task 1 – Data Compilation

The Property area has been actively explored for gold since 1894 with several reports, data and maps available in the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) online database. All this data needs to be compiled into a single database with digitized maps showing location of historical samples, trenches, drill holes and assay results. This task will help in locating prospective areas and targets for follow up exploration work in Task 2.

Task 2 – Mapping, Trenching and Sampling

This task will include detailed mapping, trenching, prospecting, and sampling work will be planned and implemented over new target areas and in extension of existing showings identified in Task 1. 2014-17 work by Canstar was focussed on Hilly Lake, Black Sturgeon and Aviator / Ace showings and trends. The following other historical showings need to be mapped, sampled and explored in detail after data compilation.

- Sweden occurrence (UTM 15N 405385 E 5516597 N),
- Roseman occurrence (UTM 15N 402401 5511464),
- Westin occurrence (UTM 15N 403265 5511444),
- Norway occurrence (UTM 15N 404624 E 5513774 N),
- Princess occurrence (UTM 15N 403541 E 5518122 N),
- Triumph occurrence (15N 404170 5511566), and
- Rajah (15N 400601 5516928)

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $139,200 (Table 8) and it will take about three months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Detailed Drilling and Resource Estimation

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed trenching and drilling program would be warranted to check the most promising targets identified during prospecting, mapping, trenching and sampling work in Phase 1. The scope of work for drilling and location of drill holes would be determined based on the findings of Phase 1 investigations.

26.1 Budget

Table 8: Phase 1 Budget

Item	Unit	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total
Task 1: Data Compilation				
Downloading maps and reports from ENDM, OGS, GSC and other sources	days	$700	5	$3,500
ENDM Thunder Bay Data search	days	$700	3	$2,100
Digitizing maps and data tabulation	days	$550	10	$5,500
GIS Maps and database creation	hrs.	$75	40	$3,000
Project Management	days	$750	3	$2,250
Sub Total				**$16,350**
Task 2: Mapping, Trenching and Sampling				
Geological mapping (geologist 1)	days	$850	7	$5,950
Geological mapping (geologist 2)	days	$850	7	$5,950
Prospecting (2-person crew)	days	$950	7	$6,650
Excavator for stripping	hrs.	$120	40	$4,800
Mob and demob of excavator	ls	$1	1000	$1,000
Channel cutting and sampling	m	$500	50	$25,000
Accommodations and Meals	day	$250	100	$25,000
Supplies	ls	$7,000	1	$7,000
Sample Assays	sample	$150	150	$22,500
Transportation Road	km	$1	8,000	$8,000
Flights	flights	$1,000	1	$1,000
Data Compilation	days	$700	5	$3,500
Report Writing	days	$700	5	$3,500
Project Management	days	$750	4	$3,000
Sub Total				**$122,850**
Total Phase 1 Budget				**$139,200**

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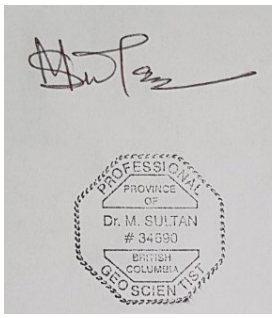
28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled “Form 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Kenora Gold Property, Jaffray, Haycock, and Pettypiece Townships, Kenora Northwestern Ontario, Canada”, is April 14, 2020.



Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5

Dated: April 14, 2020

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Muzaffer Sultan, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Kenora Gold Property, Jaffray, Haycock, and Pettypiece Townships, Kenora Northwestern Ontario, Canada", dated April 14, 2020, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist.

2. This certificate applies to the current report entitled "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Kenora Gold Property, Jaffray, Haycock, and Pettypiece Townships, Kenora Northwestern Ontario, Canada", dated April 14, 2020.

3. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA.

4. I am a member (Professional Geoscientist, Licence No. 34690) of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).

5. I have worked continuously as a geologist for over 43 years and have broad experience in mineral exploration and evaluation for base metals, gold, silver, iron and titanium, lithium and rare earths and coal. I have five years of experience with exploration work on sulphide mineralizations related to gold and copper deposit types. I have reviewed work reports and visited several gold and base metals prospects as part of my geological consulting work.

6. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, having written numerous published and private geological reports and technical papers, that I am qualified as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian *National Instrument 43-101*.

7. I visited the property on November 27, 2019, and I am the author of this report.

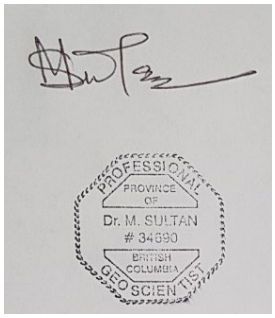
8. I am responsible for all items of this report.

9. I am independent of Makara, as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I do not own any securities of Makara.

10. I have no prior involvement with the Kenora Gold Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.

12. As at the date of this certificate, 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.



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