NI 43-101 Technical Report
on the

Maude Lake Property
Larder Lake Mining Division
Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

RJK Explorations Ltd.
4 Al Wende Avenue
Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada P2N 3J5

Effective Date: June 22, 2017
Report Date: June 30, 2017

Prepared by:

Seymour M. Sears, B.A., B.Sc., P.Geo.
and
Joan M. Barry, B.Sc., P. Geo.

Sears, Barry & Associates Limited

International Geological Consultants

840 Hillsdale Crescent, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 3S9

APGO Certificate of Authorization No. 90150

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Summary 6
1.1 Property Location and Description 6
1.2 Geology 6
1.3 Mineralization 7
1.4 Exploration 8
1.5 Conclusions 8
1.6 Recommendations 8

2.0 Introduction 11
2.1 Purpose of Report 11
2.2 Sources of Information 11
2.3 Units of Measure 12

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts 15

4.0 Property Location and Description 16
4.1 Property Location 16
4.2 Land Tenure 16
4.3 Royalties 23
4.4 Environmental Regulations 23
4.5 Liabilities 24
4.6 Security Risks and Political Stability 24
4.7 Permits 24
4.8 Terms of Acquisition Agreements 25

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography . 27
5.1 Accessibility 27
5.2 Climate 27
5.3 Local Infrastructure and Resources 28
5.4 Physiography 29

6.0 History 30
6.1 Ownership History 30
6.2 Exploration History 31

6.2.1 Summary of Previous Work 31
6.3 Historical Exploration Results 33
6.3.1 Pre 1981 Exploration and Development 33
6.3.2 1981 - 1993 Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited Exploration (after Bennett, 1994) 33
6.3.3 1981 Exploration Program 33
6.3.4 1982 Exploration Program 34
6.3.5 1983 Exploration Program 34
6.3.6 1984 Exploration Program 34
6.3.7 1985 Exploration & Bulk Sample Program 35
6.3.8 1986 Exploration Program 36
6.3.9 1987 Deep Drilling Exploration Program 36
6.3.10 1987 - 88 Underground Exploration Program 36
6.3.11 1989 Outside Exploration Program 37
6.3.12 1993 Exploration Program 37
6.3.13 1994 - 1999 Les Mines McWatters Inc. 38
6.3.14 1996 Exploration Program (McWatters) 38
6.3.15 1997 Exploration Program (McWatters) 38
6.3.16 1999 Exploration Program (McWatters) 39
6.3.17 2001 - 2004 Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. Acquisition 39
6.3.18 2004 - 2007 Vedron Gold Mines Inc. 39
6.4 Summary of Historical Drilling 40
6.5 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates 42
6.5.1 Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited 1994 Resource Estimate (Bennett, 1994) 42
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization 46
7.1 Geological Setting 46
7.1.1 Regional Geology 46
7.1.2 Local Geology 48
7.1.3 Property Geology 50
7.2 Mineralization 54
8.0 Deposit Types 56
9.0 Exploration 59
10.0 Drilling 60
10.1 Method of Field Location of Holes 60
10.2 Down-hole Survey Procedures 60

10.3 Drill Core Logging Procedures 61
10.4 Drill Core Logging Details 61
10.5 Drill Program Results 62
11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security 70
11.1 Sample Preparation Procedures 70
11.2 Sample Security Procedures 70
11.3 Assay Laboratories 70
11.3.1 Swastika Laboratories Ltd. Sample Procedures 71
11.3.2 Actlabs (Timmins) Sample Procedures 71
11.4 Quality Assurance /Quality Control Program 71
11.4.1 Certified Standards 72
11.4.2 Preparation Duplicates 74
11.4.3 Blanks 74
11.5 Analytical Laboratory Internal Controls 75
11.6 Adequacy of the QA/QC Program 75
12.0 Data Verification 76
13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing 76
14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates 76
15.0 – 22.0 Sections not relevant to this report 76
23.0 Adjacent Properties 77
24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information 78
25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions 79
26.0 Recommendations 81
27.0 References 84
28.0 Certificates of Qualifications 87
28.1 Seymour M. Sears 87
28.2 Joan M. Barry 88
29.0 Date and Signature Pages 89
29.1 Seymour M. Sears 89
29.1 Seymour M. Sears 90

FIGURES

Figure 1 Regional Location Map 13
Figure 2 Property Location Map 14
Figure 3 Maude Lake Property Claim Map 22
Figure 4 Regional Geology 47
Figure 5 Local Geology Map 49
Figure 6 Property Geology Map 52
Figure 7 Geology of 5 Zone Gold Deposit 53
Figure 8 Greenstone Lode Gold Model 58
Figure 9 Drill Hole Location Plan 65
Figure 10 Twinned Drill Hole Locations RJK 2017 66
Figure 11 Longitudinal Section of Ramp Vein 67
Figure 12 Chart of Duplicates 74
Figure 13 Chart of Blanks 75
Figure 14 Longitudinal Section of Ramp Vein showing proposed holes 82

TABLES

Table 1 Maude Lake Property Centroid Coordinates 16
Table 2 Maude Lake Property Land Holdings 17
Table 3 Patented Mining Claim Data 18
Table 4 Leased Mining Claim Data 19
Table 5 Unpatented Mining Claim Data 19
Table 6 Ontario Exploration Plans and Permits 25
Table 7 Payment Schedule for the Maude Lake Property 26
Table 8 Temperature Statistics for Kirkland Lake, Ontario 27
Table 9 Precipitation Statistics for Kirkland Lake, Ontario 28
Table 10 Equinox Underground Development (after Bennett, 1994) 37
Table 11 Historic Drilling Summary - Maude Lake Property 40
Table 12 Bennett Resource Estimate 1994 45
Table 13 RJK 2017 Drill Hole Data 60
Table 14 Comparison of Lithologies in Twinned Holes 62

Table 15 Comparison of Mineralization in Twinned Holes 64
Table 16 RJK 2017 Drill Program QA/QC 72
Table 17 Performance of Certified Standards 73
Table 18 Proposed Drill Hole Data 81
Table 19 Phase I Budget 83

Photos

Photo 1 Norex drill set up on hole RJK17-03 68
Photo 2 Casing and hole marker for hole RJK17-01 on edge of open pit 68
Photo 3 Hole RJK17-01 showing part of sample that ran 36.84 g/t Au / 0.5m at 120m . 69
Photo 4 Hole RJK17-02 showing part of sample that ran 17.42 g/t Au / 0.9m at 100m . 69

1.0 Summary

Sears, Barry & Associates Limited has been retained by RJK Exploration Limited (RJK) to complete an independent technical review and prepare a report on the Maude Lake Property (Property) in Northeastern Ontario, Canada. This report is prepared in compliance with guidelines prescribed by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy NI 43-101CP of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

RJK is a TSX-V listed company with the trading symbol RJX. RJK has acquired a 100% interest in the Maude Lake Property subject to annual payments and certain retained royalties on future production. The Maude Lake Property is host to 3 known gold bearing zones that have reached the advanced exploration stage. The Shaft Vein represents the original discovery zone. During the period from 1917 to 1920, the discovers completed a 62 metre shaft and 192 metres of drifting on at least 2 levels in an effort to develop a mine in this area. A 50 ton per day mill was constructed and 940 grams (33 ounces) of gold was produced from development muck. In the early 1980s a drilling program by Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd. intersected additional gold mineralization approximately 250 metres southeast of the Shaft Zone. Two adjacent zones in this area were identified and have since been the focus of extensive drilling and other exploration/development activity. The 5 Zone was exposed by an “open pit” for bulk sampling purposes and the Ramp Vein was explored by means of a decline ramp.

This report provides details of a small drilling program designed to confirm historical gold mineralization that has been documented on the Property.

1.1 Property Location and Description

The Maude Lake Property is located approximately 8 kilometres (km) north of the town of Matheson which lies along regional highway 101. Access from Highway 101 is northward approximately 8 km along the Beatty Township Road # 6, an all-weather road, approximately 3 km east of Matheson that leads to Lady Maude Lake. A 600 metres (m) east branch of this road leads directly to the Maude Lake 5 Zone open pit.

The Property consists of 1,650 hectares of mining rights made up of 14 patented mining claims, 66 unpatented mining claims and 3 mining leases. Included in the land holdings are several parcels of patented and leased surface rights.

1.2 Geology

The Maude Lake Property lies along the Pipestone Fault, a subparallel splay of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone in the Archean aged Abitibi Greenstone Belt. At least 110 million ounces of gold have produced from mines that are spatially associated with The Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone and related splay faults. The Property is mainly underlain by a northwest trending belt of tholeiitic basalts and lesser komatiitic to tholeiitic basalt lavas, minor felsic volcanics and interlayered sediments that are part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage. The Kidd-Munro Assemblage is bounded on the south by metasedimentary rocks of the Porcupine Group. In the area of the Maude Lake Property, the komatiites and tholeiitic rocks are separated by a distinct pyrite bearing marker horizon referred to as the Key Tuffite. All of the known gold bearing structures on the Maude Lake Property are best developed in the northwest-southeast trending basaltic unit which conformably underlies the pyritic Key Tuffite horizon. All of the volcanic rocks in the immediate area are intruded by younger, east-west trending, felsic, feldspar and feldspar-quartz porphyry dykes and cut by north-south to northeast-southwest trending diabase dykes.

Numerous gold deposits are associated with the Pipestone fault, including the past producing Croesus Deposit, 10 km to the southeast and the Clavos Deposit, 20 km to the west.

1.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization on the Maude Lake Property is found in two structural settings. The most common of these host structures are northeast-southwest trending quartz veins. They include the Shaft Vein and the Ramp Vein as well as numerous other similar veins. These veins are best developed in the basalt lava unit and pinch out when approaching the komatiitic unit. The veins range from a few centimetres to 5 metres in width and can be traced for hundreds of metres. They dip steeply towards the north.

The other host structure on the Property is an east-west trending swarm of quartz and silicified breccia zones that are developed within a highly sheared and altered volcanic sequence. The alteration consists of carbonate, silica, sericite and pyrite. The gold mineralization in the 5 Zone is the best-known deposit of this type on the Property. The 5 Zone was stripped and a bulk sample taken from a 200 by 150 metre open pit. A ramp was collared in the north side of the pit and driven northward to explore and sample the Ramp Vein.

In 1994, R.A. Bennett completed a mineral resource estimate on behalf of Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited. This historical estimate indicated a mineral resource for the combined 5 Zone, Ramp Vein and Shaft Vein deposits of 747,564 tonnes grading 8.11 g/t Au (grams per tonne gold).

Cautionary Statement: The reader is cautioned that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the 1994 historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

1.4 Exploration

Since acquiring the Maude Lake Property, RJK carried out a comprehensive review, compilation and re-interpretation of all historical work completed on the Property and commenced a drilling program to verify some of the mineralization outlined by previous workers. The principal focus of the data analysis was to assess the potential of the Shaft Vein, 5 Zone and adjacent Ramp Vein in the southeast corner of the claim group. The compilation and interpretation concluded that a drilling program designed to verify some of the historical information was required. A database that was previously initiated by Vedron Gold Mines in 2004 was revised by RJK to convert the historical mine grid coordinates to a more convenient UTM grid (NAD 83, Zone 17N) and updated to include all reliable historical information and current exploration data.

A 2,211 metre drilling program consisting of 7 holes, 6 of which were designed to twin historical holes and 1 hole to test the down dip extension of the mineralized zones was completed between January and May 2017. The purpose of the work program was to confirm gold mineralized structures and to verify assay results from historical drilling.

1.5 Conclusions

The results from the 2017 work program were reasonably successful considering the inherent variability of the deposit model, a Greenstone-hosted Quartz Carbonate Vein Deposit. Three of four holes twinning historic holes in the 5 Zone and Ramp Vein area showed a strong similarity in lithologies and mineralized structures with gold grades being equal or better in the 2017 holes. The fourth 2017 twin hole in these zones may have deviated slightly from the trace of the historical hole. It encountered somewhat different lithologies and had lower gold values in the targeted area. This hole intersected a zone that was not detected or at least not recognized in

the historic hole. A gold assay of 121.0 g/t Au over a core length of 0.4 m was intersected in the upper portion of this hole. A fifth hole drilled in this area was lost due to drilling problems before reaching the target zones.

One hole was located as a twin of a historic hole in the Shaft Vein. It encountered similar lithologic units but differed in that there was very little vein development and only trace gold values in the targeted area of the 2017 hole.

The last hole of the initial program was designed to test for a down dip extension of the 5 Zone and Ramp Vein. This hole did not intersect any significant gold mineralization in the area tested. There is a strong possibility that the gold mineralization has a westerly rake and was therefore not well developed in the area tested. Further drilling may be warranted to test the down-dip potential at a later date when the orientation of the mineralized shoot has been better defined.

The drilling program has successfully demonstrated that the historical data can be relied upon with a relatively high level of confidence. The drilling along with the data compilation and interpretation suggests that there is a well-developed zone of higher grade gold mineralization in the area of the decline ramp and extending at least 150 metres below the lowermost ramp level. The zone has potential for expansion along strike and down-dip towards the southwest. There are several parts of the known mineralized zone where drill spacing is in the order of 50 or more meters. Additional infill drilling from surface is required in these areas to reduce this spacing to a minimum of 25 to 30 metres.

1.6 Recommendations

The next phase of exploration on the Maude Lake Property should focus on further defining the Ramp Vein and adjacent 5 Zone where the majority of the known mineralization is currently outlined. Four additional drill holes are recommended within an area extending 150 - 200 metres below the lowermost level of the underground workings. These holes will help to delineate the orientation of the higher-grade zone and determine whether this zone has any further potential in a down-dip direction. The results will also provide the data necessary to determine if the ramp should be extended to allow for detailed evaluation of this part of the Property for resource estimation and ultimate development.

The existing database of drill holes and sampling results should be updated and verified to provide the foundation for an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate. The database

revision and Mineral Resource estimate should be initiated early in the next drilling campaign. This Phase I program is estimated to cost CAD$ 363,000.

Assuming that the Phase I program is positive as anticipated, the Phase II program should consist of de-watering the open pit and underground workings at the Ramp Vein and extending the ramp to a level approximately 150 metres below its current elevation. A modest drilling program should also be carried out for the purpose of exploring the west and east extension of the Ramp Vein and 5 Zone.

A Phase II program consisting of dewatering the open pit and underground workings, deepen the decline ramp in the Ramp Zone and surface exploration of the western part of the Maude Lake Property is dependent upon positive results from the infill drilling in Phase I.

2.0 Introduction

Sears, Barry & Associates Limited has been retained by RJK Exploration Limited (RJK) to complete an independent technical review and prepare a report on the Maude Lake Property (Property) in Northeastern Ontario, Canada. This report is prepared in compliance with guidelines prescribed by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy NI 43-101CP of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

RJK is a TSX-V listed company with the trading symbol RJX. RJK has acquired a 100% interest in the Maude Lake Property subject to annual payments and certain retained royalties on future production.

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report is designed to summarize the scientific and technical data available for the Maude Lake Property and to make recommendations for a work program to advance the exploration and possible development of the Property.

The relationship between RJK Explorations Ltd. and Sears, Barry & Associates Limited is a professional relationship between a client and an independent consultant. This report is prepared in return for fees that are standard commercial rates and the payment of these fees is not contingent on the results or recommendations in this report.

2.2 Sources of Information

Sources of information used in this report are summarized below. A more detailed listing of sources can be found in Section 27, 'References'.

- Review of various geological reports and maps or summaries thereof, produced by various departments of the Ontario Government, in particular, the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM).
- Review of previous assessment work filed with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.
- Review of digital archived data provided by RJK Explorations Ltd. including a partial report initiated by Vedron Gold Inc. in 2005.

- Personal experience by the authors in other areas within the Superior Province that have a similar geological setting; general personal experience in the exploration of base and precious metal deposits.
- Field visit to the Maude Lake Property on June 21, 2017 by J. Barry.

2.3 Units of Measure

All units of measure are in the metric system unless otherwise stated and all monetary values are in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. For the large-scale maps, some of the small-scale maps and recorded field positions, location coordinates are expressed in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates, using NAD 83, Zone 17N. For some of the small-scale maps Canadian Lambert Conformal Conic Projection is used. The coordinate system is noted on each map.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map

Figure 2 Property Location Map

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

All conclusions, opinions and recommendations concerning the Maude Lake Property are based upon the information available to Sears, Barry & Associates Limited as of the effective date of this report.

Information relating to the title and ownership of the Maude Lake Property was obtained from RJK Explorations Ltd. and verified from records of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines website:

http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals

The author has relied on the information available from RJK Explorations Ltd. including parts of an incomplete 2005 report prepared by Vedron Gold Inc. on the work program.

Information relating to the claim data is detailed in Section 4.0 of this report.

The author has also relied on the following legal document provided by RJK:

- Executed Option Agreement dated May 16, 2016 pertaining to the Maude Lake Property between Globex Mining Enterprises Inc., the Vendor, (Globex) and RJK Explorations Ltd., the Optionee, (RJK).
- Executed documents on leased and patented mining claims and patented surface claims pertaining to the Maude Lake Property.

4.0 Property Location and Description

4.1 Property Location

The Maude Lake Property is located in Beatty, Carr, Coulson and Wilkie Townships, Northeastern Ontario, Canada 8 kilometres (km) northeast of the town of Matheson and approximately 80 km north-northwest of Kirkland Lake and 80 km east-northeast of Timmins. It is centered at 541,000E and 5,385,000N (UTM: NAD 83, Zone 17N). See Figures 1 and 2 and Table 1.

Table 1 Maude Lake Property Centroid Coordinates

Maude Lake Project Centroid Coordinates		
Coordinate System	**Easting**	**Northing**
NAD 1983 Zone 20N (projected)	280,650	5,278,150
WGS 1984 Geographic	--65.93°	47.62°

4.2 Land Tenure

The Maude Lake Property consists of 14 patented mining claims, 3 mining leases and 66 unpatented mining claims for a total of 1,650 hectares. See Tables 2 – 5 and Figure 3. The Property also includes a surface patent on Lease 818518 and a surface only patent on claim P2600. The patented and leased claims have been legally surveyed as per requirements of the MNDM however, the unpatented mining claims have not been legally surveyed. Assessment work is required to be performed and/or filed on each of the unpatented mining claim at a rate of $400/claim unit per year. Excess credits can be reserved and applied to the claim or assigned to other claims as required (certain conditions apply).

All of the claims within the Maude Lake Property are currently in good standing. Patented mining claims are held in perpetuity (Table 3). The mining leases are held for a period of 21 years and can be renewed for an additional 21 years. The earliest expiry date for the leases is August 31, 2027 (Table 4). The earliest expiry date for the unpatented mining claims is June 14, 2019, (Table 5).

To the extent known, there are no significant factors and risks besides those stated in this technical report that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

Table 2 Maude Lake Property Land Holdings

Maude Lake Project Land Holdings			
Property	**Number of Claims / Leases / Parcels**	**Claim Units**	**Area (hectares)**
Patented Mining Claims	14	26	406
Mining Leases	3	9	139.6
Unpatented Mining Claims	66	69	1,104
TOTAL	**83**	**104**	**1,649.6**

Table 3 Patented Mining Claim Data

Patented Mining Claim Data - Maude Lake Property										
Claim Number	**Parcel Number**	**Claim Units**	**Hectares**	**Lot/ Concession**	**Tenure Rights***	**Expiry Date**	**Land Registry Office**	**Reserve $**	**Township**	**Registered Owner**
7128	2743	4	69	13/5	M & S	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
245	3359	4	69	13/5	M & S	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
3929	18267	1	16	11/5	M & S	na	Cochrane	1,952	Beatty	Globex
4521	18268	1	16	11/5	M & S	na	Cochrane	79,060	Beatty	Globex
18263	18263	4	57	11/6	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
18264	18264	4	65	11/6	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
18265	18265	4	63	13/6	Mining	na	Cochrane	4,759	Beatty	Globex
18266	18266	4	63	13/6	Mining	na	Cochrane	4,512	Beatty	Globex
40779	12127	1	16	12/5	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
40780	12128	1	16	12/5	Mining	na	Cochrane	2,000	Beatty	Globex
40781	12129	1	16	12/5	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
40782	12126	1	16	12/5	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
41286	12130	1	15	12/6	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
41287	12131	1	15	12/6	Mining	na	Cochrane	0	Beatty	Globex
46938	12153	1	16	11/5	Mining	na	Cochrane	31,000	Beatty	Globex
46939	12154	1	16	11/5	Mining	na	Cochrane	40,274	Beatty	Globex
Total		**34**	**544**					**$163,557**		
* M = Mining; S = Surface										

Table 4 Leased Mining Claim Data

Leased Mining Claim Data - Maude Lake Property									
Claim Number	**Lease Number**	**Hectares**	**Lot/ Concession**	**Expiry Date**	**Sub-Tenure Type**	**Tenure Rights**	**Land Registry Office**	**Township**	**Registered Owner**
550885	108020	31.1	10/6	31-Mar-28	21 Year	Mining	Cochrane	Beatty	Globex
571647									
618518	108021	75.9	12/6	31-Mar-28	21 Year	Mining	Cochrane	Beatty	Globex
618519									
618520									
618521									
618522									
617455	108022	32.6	10/5	31-Aug-27	21 Year	Mining and Surface	Cochrane	Beatty	Globex
618517									
	Total	**139.6**							

Table 5 Unpatented Mining Claim Data

Unpatented Mining Claim Data - Maude Lake Property									
Claim Number	**Claim Units**	**Hectares**	**Recording Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Work Required**	**Total Work Applied**	**Total Reserve**	**Township**	**Registered Owner**
772555	1	16	09-Jan-84	9-Jan-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Beatty	Globex
772556	1	16	09-Jan-84	9-Jan-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Beatty	Globex
682428	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682429	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682430	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682433	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682434	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682435	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682436	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682437	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex

Unpatented Mining Claim Data - Maude Lake Property									
Claim Number	Claim Units	Hectares	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Work Required	Total Work Applied	Total Reserve	Township	Registered Owner
682438	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682443	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
682444	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Carr	Globex
714793	1	16	21-Jun-83	21-Jun-19	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
714794	1	16	21-Jun-83	21-Jun-19	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
714795	1	16	21-Jun-83	21-Jun-19	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
714796	1	16	21-Jun-83	21-Jun-19	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
714797	1	16	21-Jun-83	21-Jun-19	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
714798	1	16	21-Jun-83	21-Jun-19	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
787130	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Carr	Globex
1217492	4	64	30-Sep-96	30-Sep-19	$1,600	$33,600	$0	Coulson	Globex
1217493	1	16	30-Sep-96	30-Sep-19	$400	$8,400	$0	Coulson	Globex
737479	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
737480	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
737481	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
737493	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
737496	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
787086	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
787087	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
787089	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
787090	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
787092	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Coulson	Globex
1180144	1	16	14-Jun-96	14-Jun-19	$400	$8,400	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682425	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682426	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682431	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682432	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682439	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex

Unpatented Mining Claim Data - Maude Lake Property									
Claim Number	**Claim Units**	**Hectares**	**Recording Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Work Required**	**Total Work Applied**	**Total Reserve**	**Township**	**Registered Owner**
682440	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682441	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682442	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682445	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682446	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682447	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682448	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682449	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682450	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682451	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682452	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682453	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682454	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682455	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682456	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682457	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682458	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
682459	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
700911	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
700912	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
700913	1	16	06-Apr-83	21-Oct-19	$400	$13,600	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737483	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-22	$400	$14,800	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737484	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737485	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737486	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737488	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737489	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Wilkie	Globex
737492	1	16	22-Mar-84	22-Mar-20	$400	$14,000	$0	Wilkie	Globex
Total	**69**	**1,104**				**$918,400**			

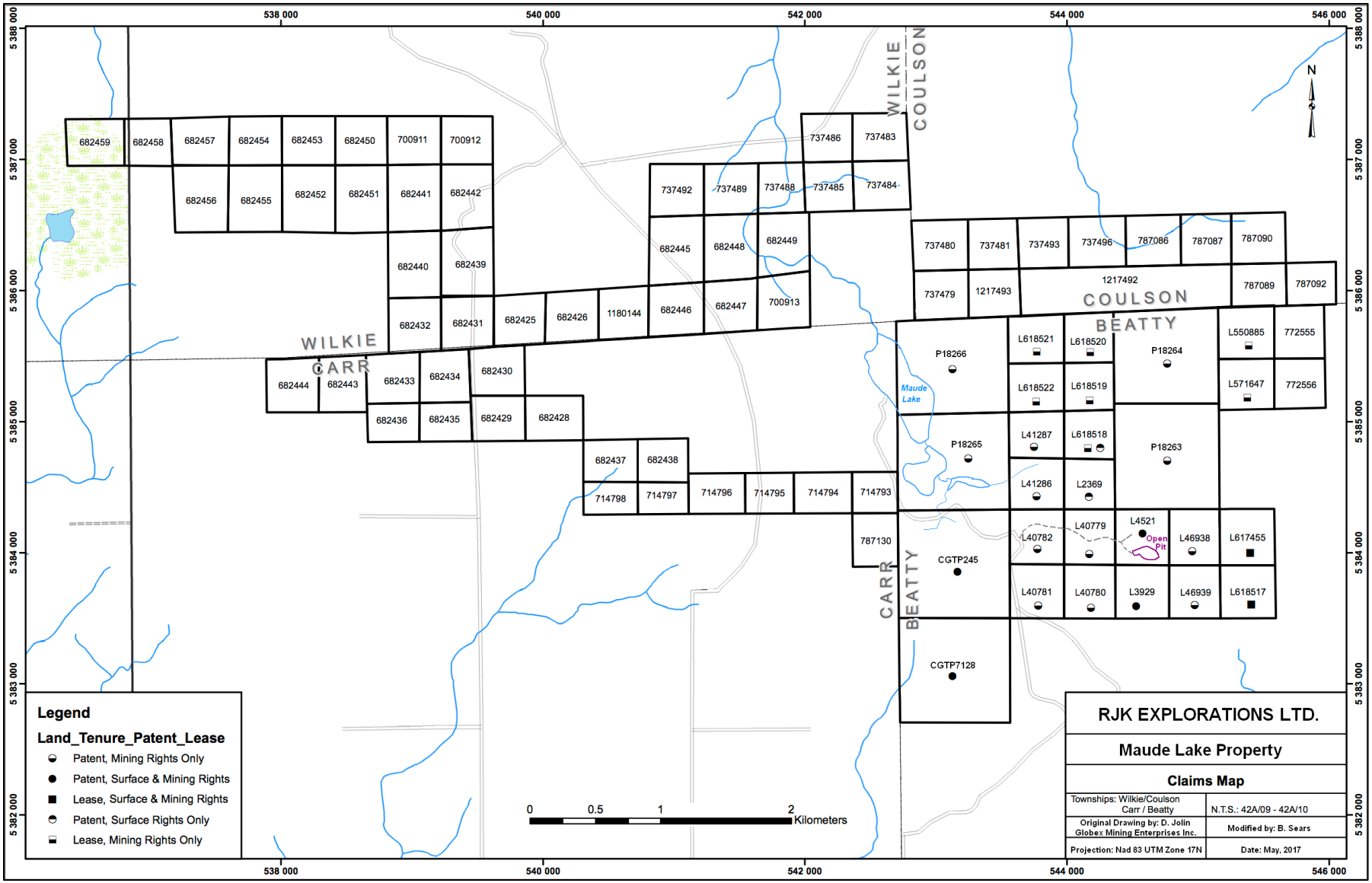


Figure 3 Maude Lake Property Claim Map

4.3 Royalties

The following information has been taken from the Option Agreement between Globex and RJK with an effective date of May 16, 2016:

The Property is subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty held by Jack Stoch, Geoconsultant Services Ltd. on the entire Maude Lake Property. There is an additional 1.5% NSR royalty on 2 patented mining claims, CP245 and TP128, held by River Oaks Gold Corporation (River Oaks). One percent (1%) of the River Oaks NSR may be purchased from River Oaks for CAD$ 300,000. There are no Royalties due to the Province of Ontario or to Canadian Government.

A 2.5% Gross Metal Royalty (GMR) is payable to Globex on all metals produced from the Property. One percent (1%) of which may be purchased by RJK in increments of 0.5% at any time by the payment of CAD$ 1,000,000 cash for each 0.5% within 3 years of Commercial Production. This GMR is subject to a minimum annual payment of $250,000 (see annual payment, Table 7).

Gross Metal Royalty: shall be defined as the agreed upon percentage of the value of all metals including but not limited to gold, silver, tungsten, etc. Produced from the Property as delivered by an arm's length refinery or smelter. No costs of any kind whatsoever, including but not limited to mining, transportation, administration, smelter or treatment charges, etc. shall be deducted from the value or amount of the metals produced from the Property in the calculation of the Gross Metal Royalty.

4.4 Environmental Regulations

Environment matters in Ontario are governed by the 'Environmental Bill of Rights' enacted in 1993. The purpose of this bill is to minimize adverse effects of exploration and mining activities on public health and safety and the environment through rehabilitation of mining lands in Ontario.

Preliminary Environmental Assessment studies are required for advanced stage projects in Ontario.

4.5 Liabilities

With the exception of the royalties described in Section 4.3 the Maude Lake Property is free and clear of any hypothecs, liens, commercial leases, charges and to the best of the Vendor's (Globex's) knowledge there are no reclamation or similar orders from regulatory bodies with respect to environmental disturbances or clean up.

4.6 Security Risks and Political Stability

Ontario, as part of Canada has an extremely low risk of terrorism, kidnapping and civil war. It has a long established democratic system of government and its sound legal system is based on the British common law. Mining activities are governed by the modern, well-defined Ontario Mining Act. Mining claims in Ontario have a guaranteed security of tenure provided that all required conditions are met under the Ontario Mining Act.

4.7 Permits

The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines implemented Exploration Plans and Permits Regulations effective April 01, 2013. Table 6 outlines the plans and permits currently required for specific activities. No plans or permits are required for geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil or stream sediment sampling, airborne geophysical surveys or ground geophysical surveys that do not require a power generator. In addition to these currently required plans and permits, consultation with First Nations is also required prior to commencement of a work program on crown land. To date RJK has worked only on patented land which does not require consultation with the First Nations however, where work is conducted on land that is owned by another surface patent holder, surface lease holder or private land, RJK must notify that land owner. RJK has complied with this requirement by notifying, in writing, all surface land holders for the lands they are currently working.

Table 6 Ontario Exploration Plans and Permits

Ontario Plans and Permits			
Activity	**Exploration Plans**	**Exploration Permits**	**Advanced Exploration**
Validity Period	2 years	3 years	
Geophysical Survey	where a power generator is required		
Linecutting	where the width of the line is 1.5m or less	where the line is > 1.5m	
Drilling	drills <150kg in weight	drills >150kg in weight	
Mechanical Stripping	where the total surface area stripped is <100m^2, within a 200m radius	where the total surface area stripped is >100m^2, within a 200m radius	where the total area stripped is >10,000m^2 of surface area, or >10,000m^3 within 500m radius; or >2,500m^2 of surface area or >2,500m^3 of volume within 100m of a body of water
Test Pitting and Trenching	1-3m^3 in volume, >15cm in depth and within a 200m radius	>3m^2 in volume within a 200m radius	>1,000 metric tonnes (350m^3) within a radius of 500m

4.8 Terms of Acquisition Agreements

RJK Explorations Ltd. (Optionee) has an option agreement to acquire from Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (Vendor), a 100% beneficial interest in the “Ramp Property” which is referred to as the Maude Lake Property in this report. The option to acquire this interest can be maintained by making a series of annual payments and is subject to the Gross Metal Royalty and the Net Smelter Royalty (Royalties: see Section 4.3). See Table 7. The following information has been taken from the Option Agreement between Globex and RJK with an effective date of May 16, 2016:

Table 7 Payment Schedule for the Maude Lake Property

Payment Schedule for the Maude Lake Property		
Payment Schedule	**Payment**	**Cumulative Interest**
Upon signing of option agreement	$10,000	
July 15, 2016	$250,000	100%**
Annually on every anniversary of the Effective Date, July 15	$250,000*	
* adjusted for inflation as reported by the Bank of Canada per the Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator		
** as long as RJK makes timely annual payments and subject to the Gross Metal and Net Smelter Royalties		

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Maude Lake Property is excellent. The Property is located approximately 8 km north of the town of Matheson which lies along regional highway 101. Access from Highway 101 is northward approximately 8 km along the Beatty Township Road # 6, an all-weather road, approximately 3 km east of Matheson that leads to Lady Maude Lake. A 600 metres (m) east branch of this road leads directly to the Maude Lake 5 Zone open pit.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical of Northern Ontario. Average yearly precipitation in the Property area is 884.4 millimeters (mm). Average winter snowfall for November to April is 285 centimetres (cm). Field work, including the recommended exploration programs in Section 26.0, can be carried out year-round with very few exceptions due to snow storms in winter however, mining operations can be carried out year-round. Tables 8 and 9 show the average temperatures and precipitation for Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The sampling period for this data covers 30 years. Tables 8 and 9 source:
http://www.eldoradocountyweather.com/canada/climate2/Kirkland%20Lake.html

Table 8 Temperature Statistics for Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Temperature Statistics for Matheson, Ontario (°C)												
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Average	-14.8	-6.6	-4.4	3.1	12.4	16.3	18.4	16.4	12.4	6.1	-1.2	-11.5
Average high	-8.3	0.4	2.3	8.8	18.5	21.9	24.0	21.6	17.0	10.5	1.6	-6.6
Average low	-21.2	-13.5	-11.0	-2.7	6.3	10.7	12.9	11.1	7.8	1.7	-3.9	-16.3

Table 9 Precipitation Statistics for Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Precipitation Statistics for Kirkland Lake, Ontario													
Monthly	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Total**
Rain (mm)	1.9	1.2	14.5	33.8	70.7	90.4	90.5	92.0	99.5	70.6	21.8	2.8	**589.7**
Snow (cm)	64.9	47.5	46.6	20.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.8	37.1	68.7	**294.3**
Total (mm)	66.8	48.6	61.6	54.0	73.6	90.6	90.5	92.0	100.0	76.3	58.9	71.5	**884.4**

5.3 Local Infrastructure and Resources

The Maude Lake Property is well located in terms of existing infrastructure. The town of Matheson, the closest populated area, is located 8 km south of the Property, has a population of 2,410 as of 2011. The mining town of Kirkland Lake 80 km to the south-southeast has a population of 7,981 as of 2016 and the mining city of Timmins is located 80 km west-southwest of the Property and has a population of 41,788 as of 2016. The main industries in these populated areas is mining, forestry and tourism. See Figure 2.

Kirkland and District Hospital, a 62-bed hospital, is located in Kirkland Lake and the Timmins and District Hospital, a 132-bed hospital, is located in Timmins, both serve their communities and the general districts. Kirkland Lake and Timmins are home to University and College Campuses and offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources as well as schools, fire and police services. The immediate areas of Matheson, Kirkland Lake and Timmins have a good supply of skilled trades people for the mining industry.

The general area of Northeastern Ontario is a long-established mining district with base metal and/or gold mines in Kirkland Lake, Timmins and Sudbury and hosts all the necessary infrastructure to support mining operations.

There is an ample supply of water to support a mining operation on the Maude Lake Property however hydro would have to be upgraded to supply a mining operation. Currently, a hydro line is located 3 km from the Maude Ramp open pit. The Maude Lake Property contains a considerable land area covered by either patented or leased surface rights which would be more than ample for tailings storage, potential waste disposal, heap leach pad area and potential processing plant site.

5.4 Physiography

The Maude Lake Property is generally flat with elevations ranging from 270 to 294 m above mean sea level. The area is covered by typical boreal forest some of which has been logged and is currently in a regrowth stage. Vegetation on the elevated land includes poplar, spruce and jack pine. The lower areas contain swamp as well as tamarack, alder and black spruce. Overburden in the area includes clay, sand and gravel and till deposits ranging in thickness from 0 m on bedrock knolls to 36 m. Local drainage on the Maude Lake Property flows into tributaries of the Abitibi River which flows northwards into the Moose River and ultimately into James Bay.

6.0 History

Note: Text in this section in *italics* has been taken directly (or with minor modifications for clarity) from Needham and Guy, 2005.

This report is designed to document all of the exploration activity on the Maude Lake Property and to summarize the results from this work. A chronological summary of the work is presented in Section 6.2, Exploration History. A summary of the results from this historical work is presented in Section 6.3, Historical Exploration Results. These results are based upon and paraphrased from historical assessment and other company reports that were available at the time of writing. There have been numerous estimates of Mineral Resources over the years by various exploration companies. None of these estimates are NI 43-10 compliant. The most recent and relevant estimates are reported under section 6.4, Historical Resource Estimates.

6.1 Ownership History

The mining claims covering most of the know gold occurrences on the Maude Lake Property were originally staked in 1915 by W.H.G. Parsons and sold the following year to Hill Gold Mining Co. Following work programs by various parties, the claims were purchased by Dr. R.M. Box in 1940 and consolidated with adjacent claims in the name of Argyll Gold Mines Limited.

In 1973, the property was acquired by a private company which ultimately became Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited. In 1996, Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited amalgamated with Les Mines McWatters Inc. In 2001, the property was acquired by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. by means of a property exchange agreement with Les Mines McWatters Inc. Between 2004 and 2007 the property was held under option from Globex by Vedron Gold Inc. This option was terminated in 2007. In August 2016, RJK Explorations Ltd. made the first payment of a long-term purchase agreement to acquire 100% interest in the Maude Lake Property from Globex.

6.2 Exploration History

6.2.1 Summary of Previous Work

The following is a brief tabulation of exploration activities on the Maude Ramp Project (also referred to as the Maude Lake Property). This information is compiled from previous reports of activities and from a compilation report by Bennett (1994).

1915: Gold was first discovered by W.H.G. Parsons (Gold Anchor Mining Co. Ltd.) and subsequently sold to Hill Gold Mining Company.

1917 – 1918: Hill Gold Mining Company sunk a shaft to a depth of 38 m (125 feet [ft]) and completed 55 m of lateral development; also built a 50 tpd ball mill and produced 940 g (33.23 oz [ounces]) of gold from development rock.

1919 – 1920: Premier Gold Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. deepened the shaft to 62 m and completed approximately 137 m of lateral development on 2 levels.

1940 – 1944: Dr. R.M. Box acquired the property and formed Boxada Mines; in 1944, this company merged with an adjacent property holder, Stronada Mines, to from Argyll Gold Mines Limited (Argyll).

1944 - 1946: Argyll dewatered the shaft, sampled the shaft and 1st level and completed 6,575 m (21,570 ft) of drilling; they reported 7 auriferous veins in the shaft area.

1947: Sylvanite Gold Mines optioned claims and drilled 5 holes totaling 1,487 m (4878 ft).

1960: Rio Rupinini Mines optioned property from Argyll and drilled 6 holes for 439 m (1,439 ft); intersects the #5 Zone.

1964 – 1965: Lake Osu Mines Ltd., completed a ground magnetic survey and drilled 17 holes totaling 2,061 m (6,762 ft).

1973: The property was sold to a private company which was eventually renamed Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited.

1981: Maude Lake Gold Mines drilled 14 holes totaling 1,053 m (3,455 ft) on the shaft and the #2 Veins; also, dewatered the Argyll shaft and completed sampling on the 100 ft and 200 ft levels.

1982: Maude Lake Gold Mines carried out stripping and channel sampling of a small section of the #5 Zone; drilled 79 close spaced percussion holes totaling 1,473 m (4,833 ft) collared in the stripped pit area, and 49 vertical diamond drill holes totaling 1,568 m (5,144 ft) east of the pit; stripping 34,000 ft^2.

1983: Maude Lake Gold Mines; extended the stripping program to cover all of the #5 Zone (62,000 cubic yards) carried out mapping, channel sampling and 907 tonne (1,000 ton) bulk sample.

1984: Maude Lake Gold Mines; detailed diamond drilling at 100 ft centers consisting of 36 holes totaling 5,767 m (18,921 ft) to test the #5 Zone to the 350 ft level; additional work directed towards other targets; located the 'Field' Zone.

1985: Maude Lake Gold Mines; bulk sampling (16,800 tons) of the #5 Zone pit area consisting of a 4.6 m (15 ft) bench of most of the outcropping zone for modelling and metallurgical testing; drilled 10 duplicates – 3,593 m (11,788 ft) below the #5 Zone; also completed IP geophysical surveys, RC and diamond drilling of 15 holes totaling 2,714 m (8,904 ft).

1986: Maude Lake Gold Mines; geophysical surveys and 7 drill holes totaling 1,145 m (3,757 ft) on outside property targets.

1987: Freeport McMoran Gold Co.; optioned property and completed 11 drill holes totaling 5,310 m (17,421 ft) below the #5 Zone; abandoned option.

1987 (October) – 1988: Equinox Resources Ltd; underground development consisting of 833 m (2,733 ft) decline ramp to 465 level, 1,053 m (3,455 ft) drifting, 200 m (656 ft) raises on the 100 m, 60 m and 30 m levels.

1997 – 1999 Les Mines McWatters Inc.; completed 41 drill holes for 8,945 m (29,347 ft), 4 holes on outside targets; 33 on the Ramp and 04 Zones and 4 holes east of the Ramp Zone, discovering a new Zone; linecutting, 33,2 km of ground magnetic survey and data compilation.

2001: Globex acquired the Maud Ramp Project.

2004: Vedron Gold Inc. optioned the property and carried out a program consisting of linecutting (re-established old grid), IP survey, database construction and the drilling of 11 holes – 1,986 m (6,515 ft).

6.3 Historical Exploration Results

Note: In this section Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited is also referred to as 'Maude Lake' and 'Company'.

6.3.1 Pre 1981 Exploration and Development

Between the period of 1915 and 1981 at least 8 gold prospects had been discovered on the Maude Lake Property. The most advanced work was a shaft and underground development on a northeast-southwest trending quartz vein referred to as the Shaft Vein. The 5 Zone had been intersected by drilling during the 1960s.

6.3.2 1981 - 1993 Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited Exploration (after Bennett, 1994)

In 1981, Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited (Maude Lake) became the owner of the property. Between 1981 and 1993, Maude Lake and joint venture partners carried out an extensive work program, primarily in the main mine area which includes the 5 Zone and Ramp Vein mineralization (claim no. L.4521). A much lesser amount of work was done on the Shaft and # 2 Vein located approximately 300 m northwest of the 5 Zone. The Maude Lake program included 227 surface diamond drill holes totaling 37,1091.83 metres, 92 underground drill holes totaling 5,263.58 metres, and 938 percussion drill holes totaling 4,935.02 metres. Approximately $9 million was spent for exploration on the Company's mineral claims. The following describes the work completed and the most significant results as extracted from an incomplete report for Vedron Gold Mines Ltd (Needham and Guy, 2005). Please note that resources referred to in the original 2005 report are historical and in this report the tonnages and grade are referred to as mineralized zones or mineralized targets.

6.3.3 1981 Exploration Program

"In the summer of 1981, Maude Lake drilled 14 surface holes totaling 1,053 meters (metres) *along the east-west structure coined the 5 Zone. The results indicated a 40 to 120 ft. wide auriferous structure at least 500 ft. long and 200 ft. deep that showed* (a mineralized target) *zone of 201,000 tons grading 0.09 oz/ton* (ounce per ton).

In the Fall, the Company dewatered the old Argyll shaft to investigate the underground workings and detail sample the Shaft Vein on the 100 and 200 ft. levels. In addition, 11 surface drill holes

totaling 1,540 meters were drilled into the Shaft and #2 Veins. The combined (size of the mineralized zone defined) *for these structures showed 75,750 tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold."* (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.4 1982 Exploration Program

In 1982 the exploration focus was directed towards the 5 Zone. "*Since the 5 Zone gold mineralization did not outcrop and the geological interpretation was uncertain, the Company decided to strip a small section of the 5 Zone for detailed mapping and sampling before further diamond drilling of the potential open pit. After detailed mapping and channel sampling, 79 close-spaced percussion holes (1,473 m) were drilled into the 5 Zone from the pit floor. In addition, 49 vertical diamond drill holes (1,568 m) were drilled to the 100 ft level east of the excavation. The results indicated a potential* (mineralized zone consisting) *of 216,264 tons grading 0.146 oz/ton to the 180 ft. level (55 m)."* (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.5 1983 Exploration Program

"In order to firmly establish the relationship between the gold mineralization and the geology, to test for continuity and ore sortability, and hence the mineability of the 5 Zone, the Company decided to expose all of the 5 Zone deposit for detailed mapping, channel sampling, and bulk sampling purposes. 1,000 tons of 5 Zone mineralization were shipped to Noranda's Horne Smelter for processing and analysis. The results not only clarified the geological setting and controls but also demonstrated that the mineralization was of ore tenor and the "ore" and "waste" were sortable using selective open pit mining techniques. Preliminary cash flow analysis indicated that positive revenues could be generated for the Company from the existing open pit." (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.6 1984 Exploration Program

"The principal objectives of the 1984 program were to: detailed diamond drilling of the 5 Zone to the 350 ft. level (107 m) and exploration drill beneath the 5 Zone to increase the reserve estimates such that an on-site gold mill could be considered; strip additional overburden to facilitate a larger bulk sample of all the gold mineralization for metallurgical testing; and, continue to explore the property outside the Mine Area. Detailed diamond drilling at 100 ft. centers (36 holes totaling 5,767 m) to the 350 ft. level increased (the size of the 5 Zone mineralized zone) *to 448,040 tons grading 0.205 oz/ton.*

The outside exploration work located several high potential gold targets throughout the Properties; one, coined the Field Zone returned core assays of 0.33 oz/ton over 3 ft. (or 0.18 oz/ton/7ft) and 0.10 oz/ton over 4 ft. The Field Zone is located approximately 1 kilometer west-northwest of the MINE AREA." (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.7 1985 Exploration & Bulk Sample Program

"During 1985, the entire exposed and subcropping 5 Zone gold mineralization was bulk sampled for detailed metallurgical testing and mill flowsheet development; and to help establish the true "mining grade" and mining costs of an open pit operation. Deep diamond drilling beneath the 5 Zone was also done to test the larger, underground potential.

A 15 ft. (4.6 m) mining bench of most of the subcropping 5 Zone was percussion drilled, sampled, blasted, hauled to surface, crushed to minus 5/8 (in) inch size, and passed through a 3-stage mechanical sampling tower. The fully diluted sample tower grade for the selected mineralization returned 0.13 oz/ton (+6,000 tons). The mining costs for the test as calculated from the actual expenses were $4.38 per ton. Detailed metallurgical testwork at Lakefield Research indicated gold extraction of at least 92.6% could be expected from a float/cyanide mill typical of the Porcupine Gold camp. A mill flow sheet was developed to achieve this recovery.

The deep diamond drill program (10 holes totaling 3,593 m) showed that the 5 Zone gold structures continued to depth; the best intersections begin 0.31 oz/ton along 12 ft. at the 1050 ft. level, 0.523 oz/ton along 26.5 ft. or 0.23 oz/ton along 68.5 ft. at the 1200 ft. level, and 0.30 oz/ton along 7 ft. at the 1250 ft. level. Preliminary grade X thickness estimates indicated a potential for (a mineralized target of) *about 1 million tons grading in the 0.20 oz/ton range for the 5 Zone to the 1300 ft level (400 m).*

The 1985 outside exploration included a reverse circulation drilling program, IP geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Several excellent RC and IP targets were located, but those tested failed to return any important assays (15 holes totaling 2,714 m). Many of the targets remain to be tested.

It was the 1985 results that caused Maude Lake to actively seek an experienced mining partner to help further develop its 5 Zone Deposit toward a positive feasibility." (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.8 1986 Exploration Program

"During 1986, while negotiating a joint venture agreement, Maude Lake completed geophysical exploration and drilled 7 diamond drill holes totaling 1,145 m over portions of its outside properties. The work extended the known strike length of the Pipestone Break and located several future drill targets. Drilling of 4 of the targets returned only sub-economic gold mineralization.

In December 1986, Freeport-McMoRan Gold Company entered into a farm-in joint venture agreement with the Company to further develop the 5 Zone Gold Deposit. The agreement called for deep diamond drilling followed by shaft sinking and a full feasibility to the 1500 ft. level (460 m) and finally mine development and production (by June 1991). Freeport-McMoran could earn a 60% participating interest." (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.9 1987 Deep Drilling Exploration Program

"Under the terms of the joint venture, 11 holes totaling 5,310 meters were drilled below the 5 Zone. Due to bad ground, tight geometry between diabase and porphyry dykes and the komatiites, and other problems inherent in deep diamond drilling, only 6 of the 11 holes tested the targets. The best results returned 0.15 oz/ton along 52 ft. including 0.30 oz/ton along 18 ft. at the 700 ft. level, and 0.39 oz/ton along 7 feet at the 1600 ft. level (490 meters).

Freeport was not prepared at the time to sink a 1500 ft shaft in order to meet the Stage 2 feasibility requirement in the J.V. Agreement, thereby terminating the agreement." (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.10 1987 - 88 Underground Exploration Program

"In October 1987, Equinox Resources Limited of Vancouver entered in a joint venture agreement with the Company to explore and develop the Maude Properties. Equinox could obtain up to 60% participating interest by completing the following work: 20% for constructing an exploration ramp to the 500 ft. level and doing underground and surface diamond drilling; 20% by completing a feasibility study to the 500 ft. level, erecting a 400 tpd gold mill, and go into production; and, 20% by sinking a 1500 ft. shaft and completing a feasibility study, and expending $2 million for exploration outside the mine area. Since Equinox, as the project operator, has no mining technical staff, they contracted Phillips Barratt Kaiser, also of Vancouver, to manage the first stage of underground exploration.

The first round for the portal was blasted December 8, 1987 and the decline reached the 60 meter level on February 10, 1987." (Bennett, 1994). Table 10 is a summary of the underground work.

Table 10 Equinox Underground Development (after Bennett, 1994)

Equinox Underground Development	
Type of Work	**Amount**
Decline	832.6 m
X-Cuts	176 m
Drifts in Mineralization	498.7 m
Drifts for Drilling, Other	179.9 m
Sumps, Muck & Safety Bays	85.8 m
Raises	199.5 m
Slashing	2,701 cubic m

"The results of all this work (outlined a mineralized zone consisting) *of 175,000 tons grading 0.184 oz/ton (ounces per ton) to the 140 meter level for that part of the 5 Zone tested. Deeper "mineralization" was indicated but not calculated, and a few "new" high grade gold zones and veins were discovered within and near the underground workings. No follow-up testing of these discoveries was completed."* (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.11 1989 Outside Exploration Program

"Geological mapping of the remaining outside properties (212 claims) and 9 diamond drill holes totaling 1,831 meters were drilled during 1989. The mapping and drilling located favourable geological environments for gold, but only low and slightly anomalous gold assays were returned." (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.12 1993 Exploration Program

"Eight diamond drill holes totaling 2,418 meters were drilled into and around the 5 Zone Gold Deposit to section, sample and delimit:

- *the high-grade gold discovery found in the 1988 underground program*
- *the Ramp Vein found in the decline openings, and*

- *the deeper eastern and western extensions of the "04" and "02" gold structures of the 5 Zone*

The results proved very encouraging and indicated that:

- *the high-grade discovery forms part of the Ramp Vein*
- *the Ramp Vein contains a* (mineralized target zone*) consisting of 128,000 tons grading 0.375 oz/ton*
- *deep economic gold potential for the '01" Zone exists in the western portions of the 5 Zone (0.572 oz/ton over 4 ft.)*
- *deep economic gold potential for the "04" and "02" Zones exist in the eastern portions of the 5 Zone, and*
- *another new discovery of highly altered, sheared, and gold mineralized lavas was sectioned north of the known 5 Zone structures (0.053 oz/ton over 46 ft, including 0.23 oz/ton over 3 ft.)."* (Bennett, 1994).

6.3.13 1994 - 1999 Les Mines McWatters Inc.

In 1994, Les Mines McWatters Inc. (McWatters) acquired the Maude Lake Property. Between 1994 and 1999, McWatters completed the following work program:

- Data compilation and digitization including the conversion of data from the Imperial measurement system to Metric.
- Diamond Drilling of 41 holes totaling 8,945 m.
- Linecutting and Ground Magnetic Surveys totaling 33.2 km.

6.3.14 1996 Exploration Program (McWatters)

Drilled 4 holes for 745 m to test stratigraphy near the Field Zone Au prospect and to locate the favourable pyritic horizon that marks the contact between komatiites and basalts approximately 1,300 m northwest of the 5 Zone (also known as the 05 Zone). No significant assays.

6.3.15 1997 Exploration Program (McWatters)

Completed 2 separate drilling programs. The first program tested the Maude Ramp and 04 Zones near surface (7 holes for 675 m); the second targeted the lateral and down dip extension of these zones (22 holes for 6,775 m). The near surface potential of the Ramp Zone was discouraging; however, the holes intersected significant gold values beyond the known

mineralized zone. Two wide step-out holes (length of 720 m) southeast and northwest of the 5 Zone pit area did not locate extensions beyond north-south diabase dykes that bound the 5 Zone. One of the two holes totaling 504 m were drilled in the Shaft and #2 Vein area; one of these intersected encouraging mineralization and the second encountered a diabase dyke.

6.3.16 1999 Exploration Program (McWatters)

Four holes totaling 733 m were drilled to the east of the 5 Zone looking for a southeast extension of the zone. One of these holes, 97-03, intersected a previously unknown mineralized zone approximately 300 m southeast of the 5 Zone. A 1.4 m interval assayed 16.0 g/t Au (grams per tonne gold) (Roy, 1999).

6.3.17 2001 - 2004 Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. Acquisition

Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. purchased the Maude Ramp property from McWatters on July 30th, 2001. No further exploration work was completed by Globex on the Maude Ramp property. In March of 2004, Vedron Gold Inc. signed a letter of intent with Globex to earn a 50% interest in the Maude Lake Property.

6.3.18 2004 - 2007 Vedron Gold Mines Inc.

Vedron Gold Mines Inc. held an option on the Property between 2004 and 2007 that included the following:

- Linecutting (16.775 km)
- IP Survey
- Database compilation and construction
- Diamond Drilling

All of the above work was completed in 1994. During the remainder of the option period, Vedron compiled data and prepared a comprehensive database of previous work with the intention of preparing an NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate.

The cut grid and IP survey was conducted mostly in the area of the open pit and essentially was a re-establishment of a portion of an earlier grid cut by McWatters. Lines were established at 50 metre intervals at a bearing of 040 degrees. The grid was also used as a control for the field spotting of drill holes.

The IP survey appears to have been successful in detecting important geological units on the Property. However, the grid was oriented parallel to the gold bearing veins (for example, the Ramp Vein, Shaft Vein and No 2 Vein) and unlikely to have had any chance of detecting them. Although the grid crossed, at a low angle, the east-west trending shear zones that host the most important gold mineralization at Maude Lake, it is likely that subtle east-west trending features would have been lost in the dominant lithological trend or masked by north-south trending diabase dykes.

The 2004 drilling was designed to test two targets selected by Vedron as important in expanding the known mineralization in the area of the 5 Zone open pit. Both targets were identified in the previous work program by McWatters. The best intersection in the Vedron drill program was Hole VR-05, which intersected 15.12 g/t Au over 1.0 m approximately 25 m west of an intersection in a previous McWatters. Most of the Vedron drill holes were oriented parallel to their grid - either northeast or southwest - parallel to the northeast striking veins. Two holes were oriented towards the north and intersected silicified and pyritic altered rocks containing no significant gold mineralization. However, they were located too far to the south to have had any chance of intersecting the east-west trending 5 Zone in the open pit area.

6.4 Summary of Historical Drilling

Historical Drilling Summary Table 11 is a summary of all known drilling completed on the Maude Lake Property.

Table 11 Historic Drilling Summary - Maude Lake Property

Historic Drilling Summary - Maude Lake Property				
Drilling Type	**Company**	**Hole-ID**	**Total Number of Drill Holes**	**Total Length (m)**
Percussion Drilling	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	P82-01 to P82-79	79	1,440.1
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	83-01 to 83-13	13	245.3
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	P83-384 to P83-475	92	280.6
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	P85-81001 to P85-82522	767	3,214.3
Surface Core Drilling	Argyll Gold Mines (1940-1946)*	1S to 8S, 1 to 29	37	6,575.0
	Sylvanite Gold Mines (1947)*	SY30 to SY34	5	1,487.0
	Rio Rupunini Mines *	R36 to R41	6	270.0
	Lake Osu Mines (Conwest) *	L1 to L17	17	2,060.0

Historic Drilling Summary - Maude Lake Property				
Drilling Type	**Company**	**Hole-ID**	**Total Number of Drill Holes**	**Total Length (m)**
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	81-01 to 81-25	25	2,552.6
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	82-80 to 82-134 (82-134 not in database)	54	1,847.1
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	84-01 to 84-41	40	6,659.9
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited *	MX84-01 to MX84-03	3	336.5
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	85-01 to 85-28	20	5,502.9
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited *	WC86-1 to WC86-04	4	413.0
	Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited	86-01 to 86-02	3	815.9
	Freeport McMoran Gold Company (1987)	87-01 to 87-09	12	5,713.8
	Equinox Resources Limited	E87-01 to E87-6	6	1,292.3
	Equinox Resources Limited	E88-13 to E88-16	4	941.5
	Equinox Resources Limited	93-01 to 93-08	9	2,463.2
	Les Mines McWatters Inc.	96-01 to 96-04	4	762.0
	Les Mines McWatters Inc.	97-01 to 97-33	34	7,360.6
	Les Mines McWatters Inc.	99-01 to 99-04	4	733.0
	Vedron Gold Inc.	VR04-01 to VR04-11	11	1,986.3
Underground Core Drilling	Equinox Resources Limited	UG-01 to UG-91	92	5,263.6
Total Percussion Drill Holes			951	5,180.4
Total Surface Core Drill Holes			298	49,772.6
Total Underground Core Drill Holes			92	5,263.6
GRAND TOTAL			**1,341**	**60,216.5**

*Diamond Drilling not included in the Vedron 2005 Gemcom Database

6.5 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The most rigorous resource estimate completed on the Maude Lake Property was completed on behalf of Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited in 1993 (Bennett, 1994). Despite being relatively thorough and certainly acceptable at that time, the estimate is not compliant with current industry practices as required by the regulations demanded by National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The author however, feels that the estimate is relevant to the further advancement of the project. The historical estimate uses categories that are currently acceptable by the mining industry. An additional 37 drill holes were completed by Les Mines McWatters Inc. between 1997 and 1999, results of which postdate the 1994 report.

Section 6.5.1 describes the parameters and procedures used in that estimate.

6.5.1 Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited 1994 Resource Estimate (Bennett, 1994)

"The geo-technical and analytical database for the 5 Zone Gold Deposit includes open pit percussion and channel samples, +9,000 ton open pit bulk sample tests, surface diamond drill (BQ size) intersections, underground face, back and bulk samples, and underground diamond drill (AX size) intersections. Previous Maude Lake reserve estimates were wholly based on open pit, trenching and chip sampling work, and surface diamond drill results for the known 5 Zone (to 400 m level) and Shaft - #2 Vein deposits. This reserve calculation combines all the data available at the time, including the 1993 surface diamond drill results. Reserves in the proven, probable, possible and drill indicated categories have been calculated for the Shaft and Ramp Veins, and the 5 Zone accessible by the decline, and to the 220 meter level. Drill indicated reserves have been calculated for the #2 Vein, and previously, for the deeper 5 Zone to the 400 meter level.

PREPARATORY WORK

A considerable amount of preparatory work had to be completed before any reserve calculations could be completed. These included:

1. <u>Database Consistency</u>

Since the pre-1988 sections, plans, and longitudinals were drawn in the imperial scale, they had to be enlarged or reduced to the same 1:250 scale used for the underground sections. In additional, all the surveyed co-ordinates for the surface data were converted to the underground metric mine grid co-ordinates.

2. Core Logging

The 1988 underground drill core was logged by 4 different geologists. All the surface drill core logs and surface mapping are described by the author (R.A. Bennett). In order to attain the most consistent geological description and interpretation, most of the underground holes were re-logged. Special attention was given to core angle measurements for the "favourable" quartz veins and structures. The geology and mineralized zones seen in the underground holes and workings were compared with the nearby surface holes to ensure consistent correlation.

3. Re-plotting Sections

All the pertinent surface geological and assay information was corrected and/or plotted onto the 1:250 underground sections, including diamond drill holes, percussion holes, open pit channel sample and bulk sample results. The trace of the open pit slope and pit floor were also corrected and/or plotted onto the sections. Since many of the underground holes were not surveyed and some of their exact locations are suspect, minor adjustments were made to obvious discrepancies such to make the interpretation consistent with the already known geology.

4. Longitudinal Sections

1:250 longitudinal sections were drafted for each of the 7 MINE AREA gold structures (Shaft, #2, and Ramp Veins; 04, 03,02,01 Zones in the 5 Zone). All the pertinent TRUE WIDTH underground and surface drill holes assay intercepts, open pit channel and bulk sample assay results, and underground sampling results were plotted to the 250 meter level, including the 1993 drill results.

ORE RESERVE CRITERIA AND METHODS

Calculation of the tonnage for each of the seven gold structures was made using the 1:250 scale longitudinal sections. The reserves were blocked out by rectangular areas centered around individual data puncture points. Where underground drill assay intercepts were lacking and/or contradictory to the more detailed channel or bulk assay results, the later datum were used. No external dilution was applied to the reserved blocked out; however, some internal low-grade dilution was factored when surrounded by blocks above the defined grade cut-offs.

A combined total of 256 ore blocks have been outlined on the 7 longitudinals. Of these, only 4 showed assays greater than 1.0 oz/ton. As a result, all the assay values have been taken at

face value and none of the ore blocks have been cut. However, cut values (arbitrarily to 1 oz) are shown on the appended calculation tables for those blocks exceeding 1.0 oz/ton.

The minimum ore block true width used was 1.20 meters. Where ore structures were less than 1.2 meters but contained high-grade gold mineralization, the assays were diluted to the 1.2 meter width with the assumption that the enclosing wallrock values were nil. Isolated small blocks of ore grade mineralization remote to the current underground workings were not factored into the reserves.

The specific gravity (sg) of the gold mineralization was taken at 3.0 short tons per cubic meter. Past test on 5 Zone ore samples showed the sg falls between 2.9 and 3.3. No tests have been done on any Vein Deposit samples. Cut-off grades used in the calculations were:

- *for "outside" blocks - 0.08 troy oz/ton, and:*
- *for "inside" blocks surrounded by >.08 oz/ton = 0.05 troy oz/ton*

Previous reserve estimates were presented as open pit reserves and underground reserves. Since marked discrepancies exist between some of the underground drilling data and past surface work, no attempt has been made here to separate or differentiate these groupings. (It is likely that at least 50,000 tons could be readily extracted by open pit methods from the existing 5 Zone pit). The results presented are calculated between subcrop and the 220 meter level, and do not reflect any allowances for crown pillars or operational mining dilution.

Since no new information is available below the 220 meter level, no new calculations have been done for the very deep reserves. Previous calculations are restated." (Bennett, 1994).

Table 12 outlines the estimated “Resources” and “Reserves”.

Table 12 Bennett Resource Estimate 1994

Bennett Resource Estimate 1994				
Zone	**Tons**	**Au (oz/ton)**	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**
5 Zone (above -220 level)	510,116	0.25	462,770	8.50
5 Zone (below -220 level)	30,574	0.20	27,736	6.89
Shaft Zone	283,358	0.22	257,058	7.54
Total	**824,048**	**0.24**	**747,564**	**8.11**

Cautionary Statement: The reader is cautioned that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the 1994 historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Geological Setting

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The regional and local geological setting for the Maude Lake Property was well presented in a Property Report, 1993 Compilation, Beatty Township Area, Larder Lake Mining Division by R. A. Bennett, 1994. Figure 4 is a regional geological map.

"The Maude Lake Property lies within the Archean-aged "ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT" in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This belt is approximately 800 by 250 kilometers in dimension and hosts a large number of world-class gold camps; namely, the Porcupine, the Larder Lake, the Cadillac-Malartic-Val d'Or, the Casa Berardi, and the Chibougamau Camps. The Abitibi is truncated on the southeast by the Proterozoic "Grenville Province", and on the west by the "Kapuskasing Structure". The supracrustal lithologies within the Abitibi are dominated by various volcanic formations and their derived sediments that have been folded and intruded by batholiths of granitic composition. The lavas are predominantly tholeiitic basalts with lesser komatiitic-tholeiitic, calc-alkaline andesites to rhyolites, and rare alkalics. Syn-volcanic intrusives include peridotite and gabbro to syenite and felsic porphyry. The sediments are mostly locally derived clastics that can contain cherty exhalites, banded iron formation, and carbonate beds. The volcano-sedimentary successions within the Abitibi have been divided into four mega-cycles.

The Maude Lake Deposits occur near the base of the third mega-cycle, in the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. Other gold deposits hosted by this type/age of formation include: The Dome, the Pamour, the Hollinger, the McIntyre, and the Hoyle Pond in the Porcupine Camp the Ross, the Holt-McDermott, and the Freewest-Noranda in the Matheson Camp; the Kerr Addison in the Larder Lake Camp, as well as most of the Cadillac-Malartic-Val d'Or gold mines in Quebec." (Bennett, 1994).

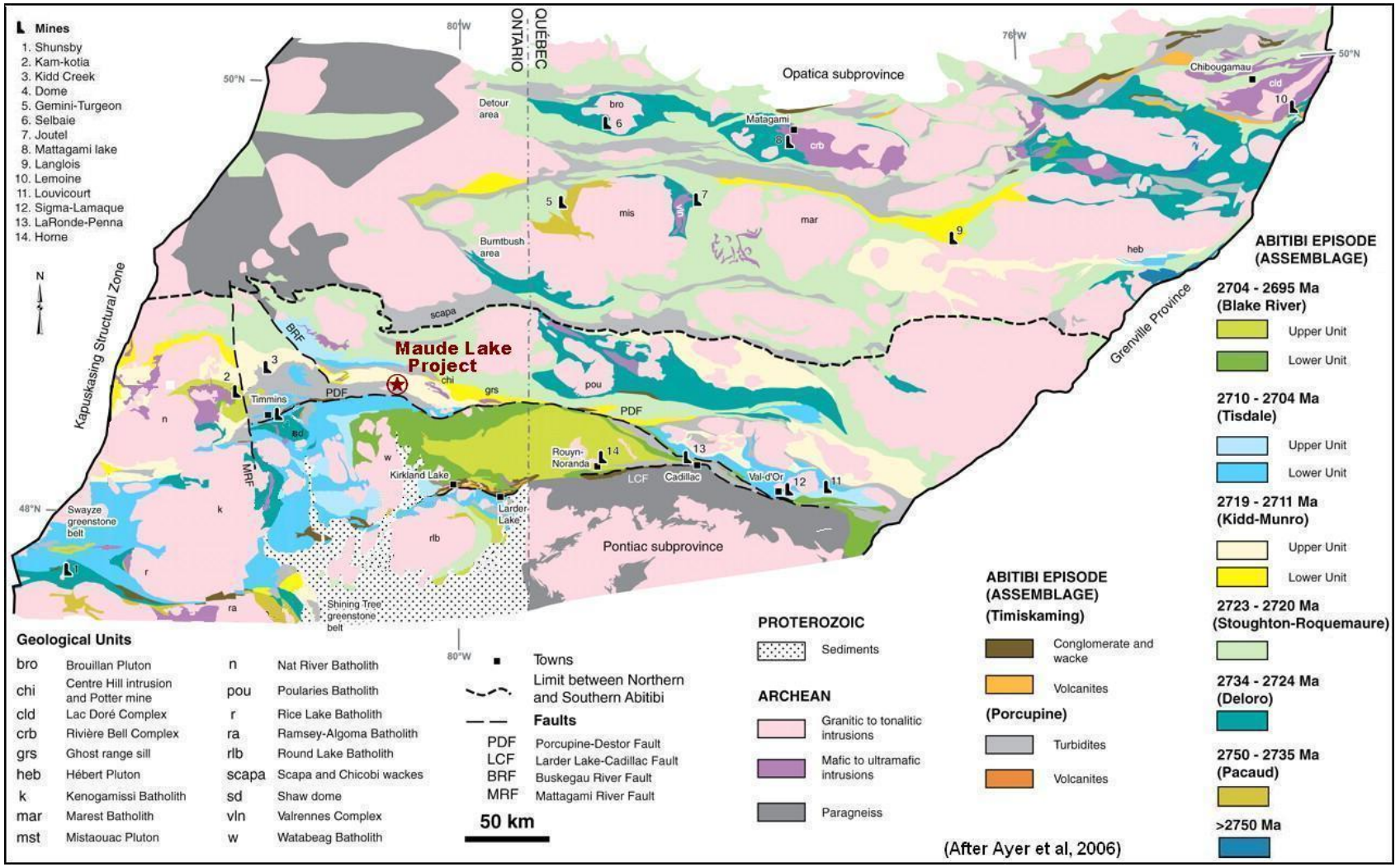


Figure 4 Regional Geology

7.1.2 Local Geology

"The oldest formations underlying the Maude Lake Property are north-facing Porcupine Group sediments which include feldspathic arenite, greywacke, and lesser argillite and quartzite. These are unconformably overlain by Stoughton-Roquemaure Group komatiitic and tholeiitic basalts that have been invaded by mafic and ultramafic intrusives. The basalts are typically well-pillowed with tops to the north. Small "islands" of older Hunter Mine Group felsic volcaniclastics interdigitate with the basalts both east and west of the MAIN GROUP. Major syenitic to granitic intrusives and lesser porphyry dykes intrude the volcano-sedimentary pile. North-striking Matachewan diabase dykes cut all of the above and locally can represent up to 30% crustal expansion. The youngest rocks are late pre-Cambrian-aged, northeast striking Keweenawan olivine diabases.

The Maude Lake Property lies only a few kilometers north of the Porcupine-Destor Break, a major locus for gold mineralization locally. Four or more west to northwest striking subsidiary "sister" faults to the Porcupine-Destor, including the Pipestone-Munroe Break cut within or near the Maude Lake Properties. All the structures are known to host or be associated with gold mineralization. The Pipestone Break lines just a few tens of meters northeast of the 5 Zone Gold Deposit, and the Shaft Vein - 2 Vein Deposits." (Bennett, 1994).

Figure 5 is a local geological map.

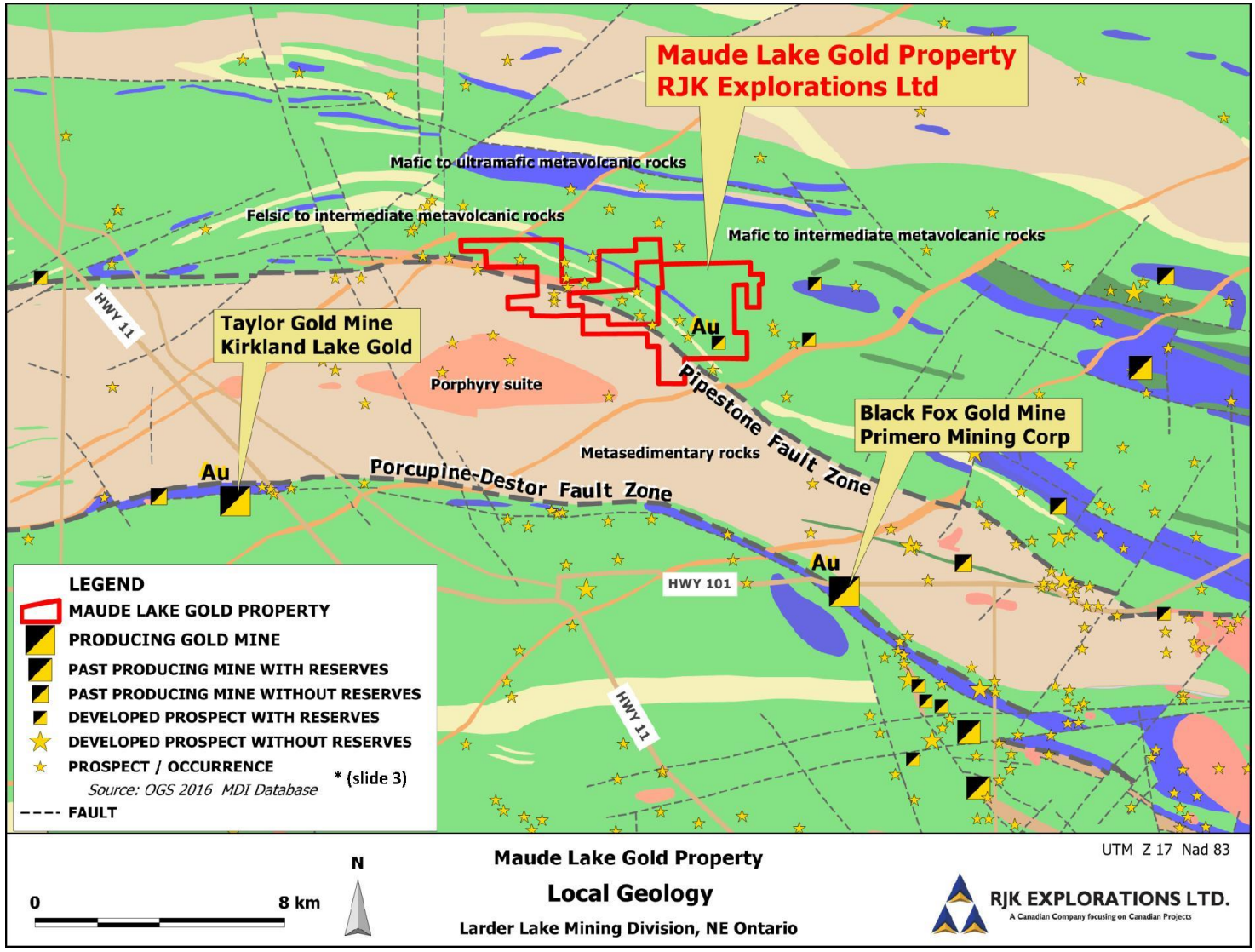


Figure 5 Local Geology Map

7.1.3 Property Geology

Note: All text in this section, written in *italics,* has been taken directly from a report by Bennett, 1994.

Three groups of northwest-southeast trending, steeply north dipping rocks underlie the Maude Lake Property. From northeast to southwest these include: 1) a band of komatiite flows and local inter-flow sediments; 2) a younger, narrow belt of pillowed to massive basalts with local feldspar and feldspar-quartz (also referred to as quartz-feldspar) porphyry dykes and sills. A sulphide bearing sedimentary horizon, commonly with associated nodular pyrite, marks the contact between the Komatiites and the basalt flows; and 3) a younger belt of Porcupine Group pelagic meta-sediments. Near the center of the Property, historical drilling indicates that the sediments and volcanic rocks are intruded by an elongated leuco-tonalite stock. Numerous north-south Matachewan diabase dykes cut all of these units. The three bands of rocks are interpreted to be separated by fault zones that are splay structures associated with the east-west trending Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone that passes approximately 10 km to the south of the Property. Both of these faults have been described in historical reports as being the Pipestone Fault. In this report, it is assumed that they are both part of a structure referred to as the Pipestone Fault.

Figure 6 shows the generalized Maude Lake Property geology. Figure 7 shows the 5 Zone Gold Deposit area geology with the surface projection of the known mineralized zones outlined.

Following is a description of the rock types found on the Property.

Table of Rock Types (Bennett, 1994)

Pillow Basalts *- The 5 Zone and Vein Deposits are wholly enclosed within Stoughton-Roquemaure iron-tholeiitic pillow basalts. They are green to grey-green in colour and quite fresh, having suffered only typical greenschist metamorphism. The flows face north-northeast, dip steeply, strike west-northwest, and are typically 6 to 10 meters thick. Pillows are .3 to 1.5 meters in size and show excellent chilled selvages with little to no tectonic flattening. Flow tops are marked by micro-pillows, minor flow top breccia, and weak sulphide enrichment.*

Pyrite-Tuff Bed *- Stratigraphically above the basalts is a thin (1 to 3 meter), irregular massive pyrite and cherty tuff horizon. Massive pyrite often lobes down into the inter-pillow spaces and can completely surround a pillow. Locally, but rarely, sphalerite and galena can be seen.*

Where quartz veins cut the pyrite-tuff bed, gold and silver values can exist. The pyrite bed typically grades upward into a thinly bedded, pyrite-rich tuffite and finally into a cherty tuff. This volcanopause represents an important marker horizon that could develop its own economic importance.

Komatiites *- A thick unit of komatiitic lavas directly overly the tuff bed. In the only exposure known (subcrop in 5 Zone open pit), it appears as massive, grey, soft, and talcose peridotite. In drill cores, spinifexoidal structures, balling, and other flow features can be seen. Geophysically, the komatiites show up as a magnetic high, and as a huge chargeability high/resistivity low. A 2 to 4 meter wide talc-chlorite schist and mud/gouge zone within the komatiites is interpreted to represent the Pipestone Break.*

Mafic Diabase *- A narrow, north-striking, near vertically dipping, 4 to 6 meter wide mafic diabase dyke cuts across the center of the 5 Zone Deposit. Subcrop and subsequent underground mapping shows a sinistral fault movement of above 8 meters; the vertical component is not known but it is suspected to be considerably more. It is likely that this dyke is associated more with the komatiites than the younger Matachewan quartz diabase dykes.*

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry - *Irregular, easterly trending felsic porphyry dykes crosscut the pillow lavas south of the 5 Zone. The contacts are very sharp and show thin chill margins. These dykes are aphanitic to fine-grained, grey to brick to cream in colour, carry 1 to 3% finely disseminated pyrite, and have coarse feldspar phenocrysts averaging 5 to 8 mm in diameter. Grey, rounded quartz "eyes" are rare and average 2 mm in diameter. The porphyry becomes buff coloured (sericite) where it cuts the 5 Zone gold structures, and can carry gold mineralization when favourable grey quartz veins are present.*

Matachewan Diabase *- North-striking, near vertically dipping quartz diabase dykes crosscut all the above formations. They are medium to coarse grained, moderately magnetic, dark grey to mottled, and have good chill margins. No vertical or lateral displacement is suggested along these dykes that typically are 25 to 35 meters wide.*

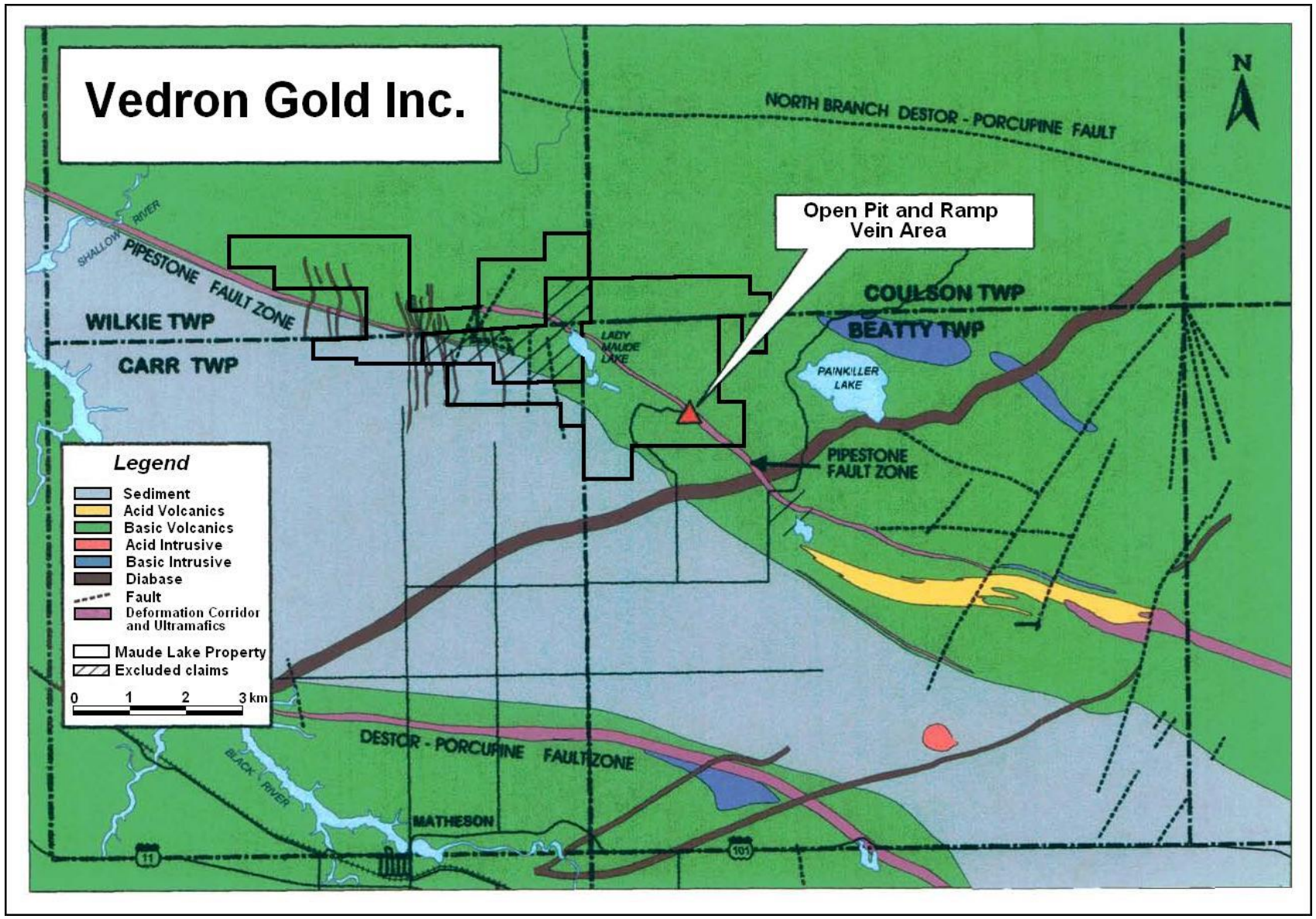


Figure 6 Property Geology Map

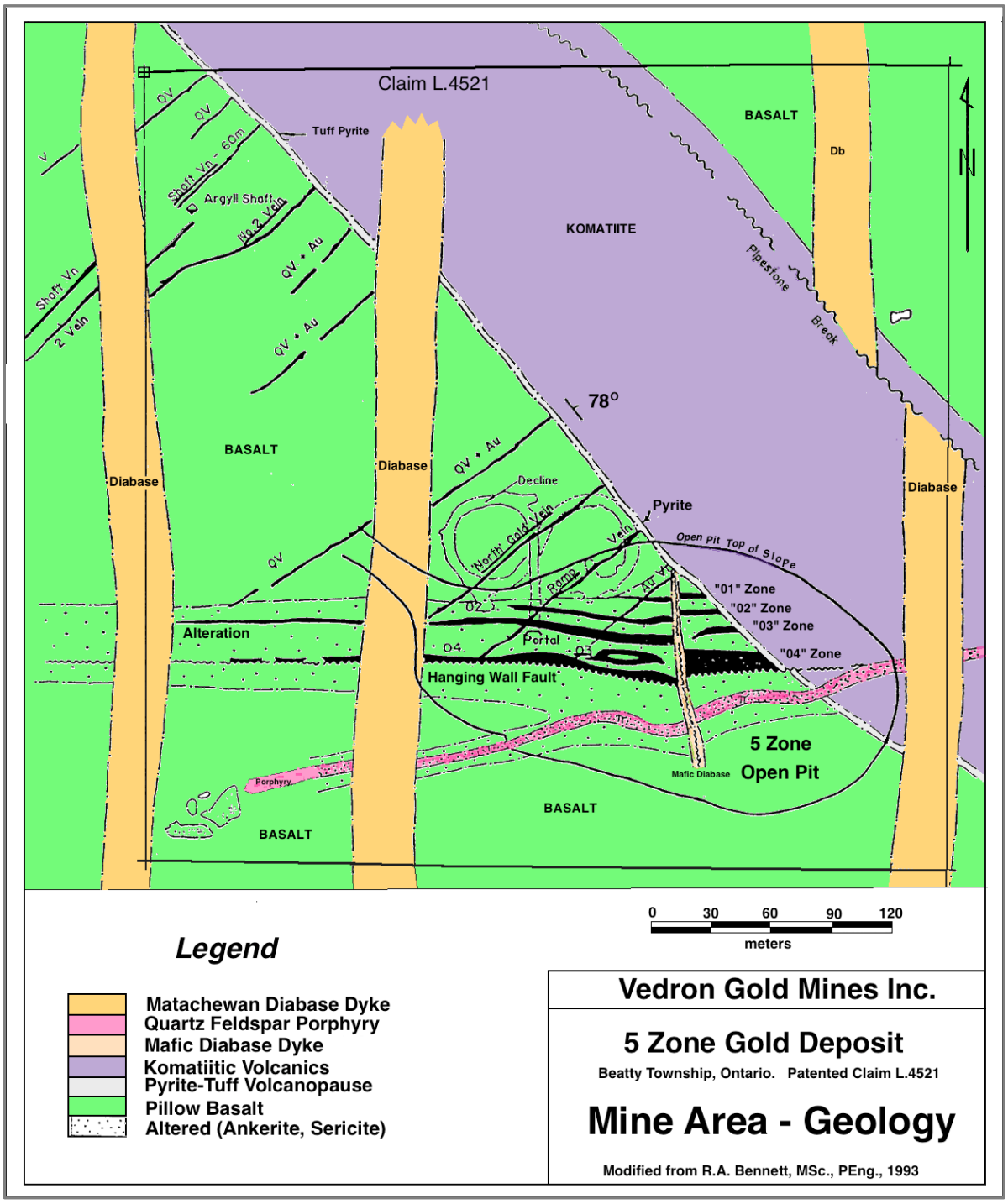


Figure 7 Geology of 5 Zone Gold Deposit

7.2 Mineralization

The known gold mineralization on the Maude Lake Property is of two types based upon their host structures. The most extensive type is referred to as ‘zones’. The ‘zones’ consist of east-west trending vein swarms enclosed in sheared, carbonatized, sericitized and silicified basalts. At least 4 of these vein swarms are recognized - 01, 02, 03 and 04 Zones. Collectively these 4 zones, along with minor vein type mineralization, are labeled the 05 Zone or simply the 5 Zone. The 5 Zone consists of silicification and quartz veining in sheared structural zones that are enveloped by strong wallrock alteration. Evidence suggests that the shear displacement is small, a few 10s of meters and it may have been re-activated numerous times. Irregular quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes invade the 5 Zone structure, and cut through the komatiites and overlying pillow lavas. Porphyries, located a kilometer along strike both east and west of the 5 Zone, are reported to carry minor gold mineralization.

The other type of gold bearing structures are ‘veins’. The ‘veins’ are northeast-southwest trending, discrete quartz-carbonates-sulphides laminated veins. The most important known ‘veins’ are the Shaft Vein, the No. 2 Vein and the Ramp Vein. “*The Vein deposits (Shaft, #2, Ramp, etc.) and all the other horsetail structures are single quartz veins that have sharp walls and occur in relatively unaltered lavas. There is only very minor displacement of the stratigraphy by the Veins, suggesting they do not occupy major structures, but rather only cracks and fractures in competent rocks.”* (Bennett, 1994).

All of the known gold bearing structures are best developed in a northwest-southeast basaltic unit which conformably underlies a semi-massive pyrite horizon and a sequence of komatiitic lavas. Those units are part of the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group. Both units are intruded by younger, east-west trending, felsic, feldspar and feldspar-quartz porphyry dykes. All of these units are cut by north-south to northeast-southwest trending diabase dykes.

With regards to the genesis and formational history of the Maude Lake gold deposits (from Bennett, 1994): *the sequence of events that best fits the data is a simple volcanic/hydrothermal scheme as follows:*

1. *Eruption of the Stoughton-Roquemaure pillow lavas (1 km thick).*
2. *Volcanopause deposits pyrite-tuff bed from underwater fumerole.*
3. *Komatiitic lavas erupt and are buried by more pillow lavas.*

4. *Pile tumescence and later collapse opens hydrothermal discharge conduits for convectively circulating sea water and volcanic gases to begin the gold mineralization event.*

5. *Ankerite/sericite hydrothermal alteration around the major conduits and ankerite + quartz + pyrite + gold deposits in cracks and fractures to form the stockwork ores of the 5 Zone. Quartz + pyrite + gold deposited in single fractures forms the Vein deposits. The komatiites, being less susceptible to fracturing, choke-off the gold shoots.*

6. *Quartz-feldspar porphyries invade the main structures and where they cut into the gold shoots, carry gold mineralization. The hydrothermal gold event continues through the porphyry channelways until exhausted.*

8.0 Deposit Types

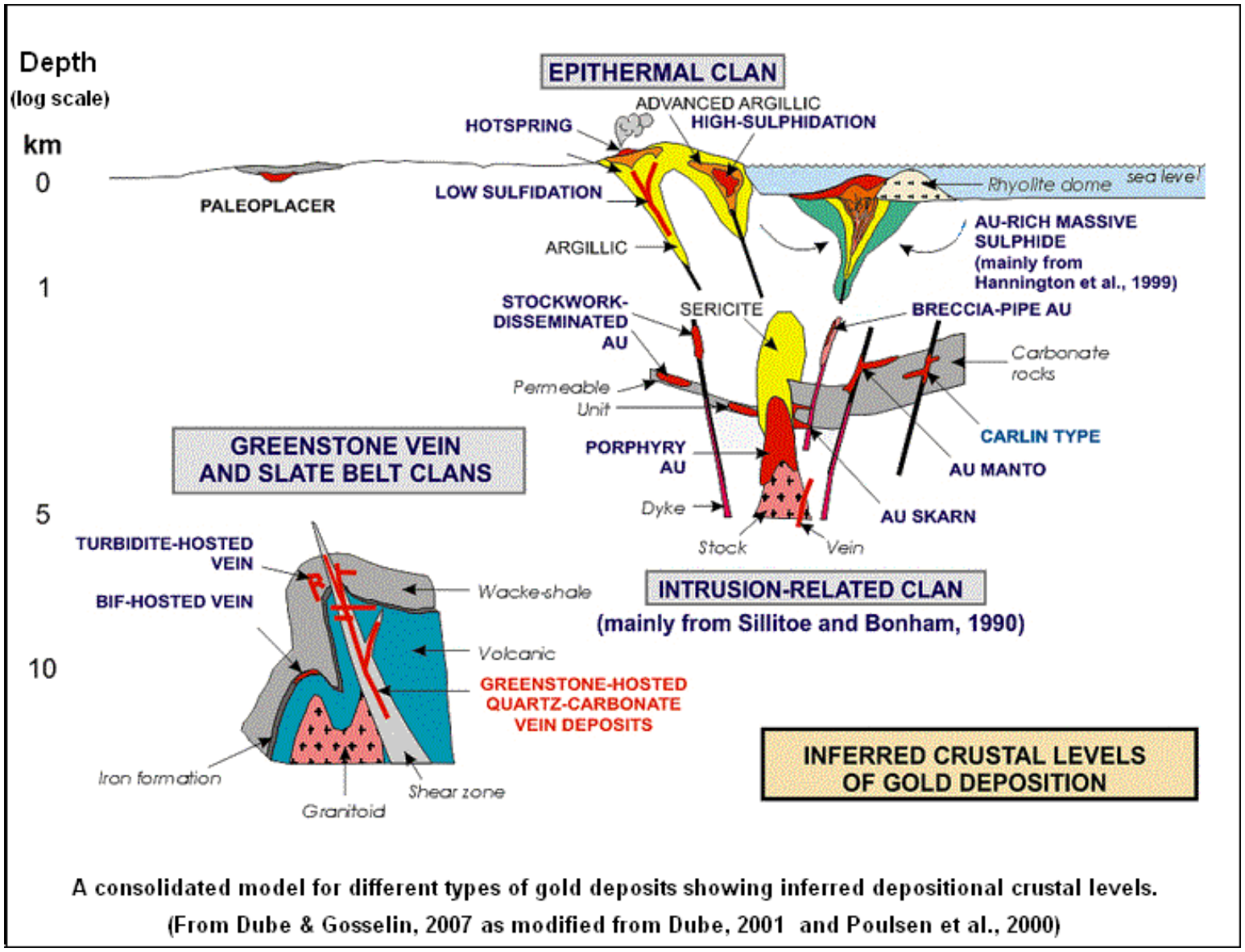
The Maude Lake Gold deposit is considered to be a Greenstone-hosted Quartz Carbonate Vein Deposit, a sub-type of Lode Gold Deposit. This type of deposit has been described by many geologist and is continually being modified and revised. The following is a very good description reproduced from an abstract by Dube and Gosselin, 2007:

> *"Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dyke. They are distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g. Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor Porcupine Fault). This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities. These types of deposits are most abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. However, a significant number of world-class deposits are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes.*
>
> *In Canada, they represent the main source of gold and are mainly located in the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces. They also occur in the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian orogen and in the oceanic terranes of the Cordillera. The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5- 10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-*

carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

There is a general consensus that the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, Au-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channeled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components - notably gold - from the volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wall-rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling processes and temperature, pH and other physico-chemical variations."

Figure 8 shows a variety of gold deposit types including the Greenstone Vein Clan.



A consolidated model for different types of gold deposits showing inferred depositional crustal levels.
(From Dube & Gosselin, 2007 as modified from Dube, 2001 and Poulsen et al., 2000)

Figure 8 Greenstone Lode Gold Model

9.0 Exploration

Since acquiring the Maude Lake Property, RJK carried out a comprehensive review, compilation and re-interpretation of all historical work completed on the property and commenced a drilling program to verify some of the mineralization outlined by previous workers. The principal focus of the data analysis was to assess the potential of the 5 Zone and adjacent Ramp Vein in the southeast corner of the claim group. The 5 Zone has stripped and a bulk sample was taken by Maude Lake Resources between 1983 and 1985. It is now covered by a pond referred to as the open pit. The Ramp Zone was explored by Equinox Resources Ltd. In 1987-88 by means of an underground decline ramp and drifting on several levels. The compilation and interpretation concluded that a drilling program designed to verify some of the historical information was required. A database that was previously initiated by Vedron Gold Mines in 2004 was revised by RJK to convert historical mine grid coordinates to a more convenient UTM grid (NAD 83, Zone 17N) and updated to include all reliable historical information and current exploration data.

A drilling program consisting of 7 holes, 6 of which were designed to twin historical holes and 1 hole to test the down dip extension of the mineralized zones was completed between January and May 2017. The results from this drilling program are discussed in Section 10.0 – Drilling.

10.0 Drilling

RJK drilled a total of 7 holes totaling 2,211 metres between January 16 and May 09, 2017. Six (6) of those holes were designed to twin drill holes that intersected a mineralized zone during previous drilling programs by Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited between 1981 and 1987. One of those holes was a twin of a historical hole that tested the Shaft Vein. The 7th hole was drilled to test for the depth extension of the Ramp Vein. See Tables 13, 14 & 15. Drilling was contracted to Norex Drilling Ltd., Porcupine, Ontario.

Table 13 RJK 2017 Drill Hole Data

RJK 2017 Drill Hole Data							
Hole No.	Collar				Depth (m)	Core Size	Target
	NAD 83, Zone 17N		Bearing	Inclination			
	Easting	Northing					
RJK17-01	544574	5383975	0°	-61°	155	NQ	twin hole 84-13
RJK17-02	544665	5383942	0°	-51°	152	NQ	twin hole 85-05
RJK17-03	544481	5384236	341°	-45°	125	NQ	twin hole 81-18
RJK17-04	544726	5383943	0°	-51°	146	NQ	twin hole 84-08
RJK17-05	544732	5384206	186.6°	-62.3°	269	NQ	twin hole 85-06
RJK17-06	544663	5383849	357.8°	-65.4°	572	NQ	twin hole 87-06
RJK17-07	544663	5383849	0.9°	-74.2°	792	NQ	test depth extensions
Total					**2211**		

10.1 Method of Field Location of Holes

The current drill holes were spotted in the field by RJK field personnel and verified by the supervising geologist (W. McRea, P.Geo.). The collar locations and orientation pickets were established by an Ontario Lands Surveyor. Two fore sites were used to orient the drill. Drill holes were marked with a 2x2" stake, and labelled with an inscribed aluminum tape.

10.2 Down-hole Survey Procedures

Down hole orientation tests were conducted by the drilling crew, at approximately 50 m intervals, using a digital magnetic based system called EZ-shot by Reflex Instruments. This instrument measures digitally the hole inclination, azimuth relative to magnetic north, magnetic susceptibility and bottom hole temperature. The EZ-shot test results for direction and dip are

recorded on the drill logs and the drillers notes for each hole are retained on file. The magnetic susceptibility reading is primarily used to determine the validity of the directional readings.

10.3 Drill Core Logging Procedures

Core was picked up at the drill site by the RJK core technician each morning, delivered to the core shack and placed in core racks. The following procedures were used in the process of logging the core:

- All core boxes labeled with aluminum tags and placed on racks, then moved to benches in batches of 12 boxes at a time.
- The core was then logged by a P.Geo, either the project geologist or the project supervisor. Detailed descriptions of the core were inputted by the geologist into a digital spreadsheet file. The sections of the core that warranted sampling were identified by placing a 2-part tag at the end of the sampling interval.
- The core was then sampled by the core technician using a diamond bladed saw. See details in Section 11.1.

10.4 Drill Core Logging Details

The data logged and recorded in digital worksheets for each hole included the following:

- Collar Information including: Hole number, hole location in UTM coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 17N); elevation; start/completion date; casing information; date logged; drilling contractor; target zone; date logged and by whom; core size; length of hole; down hole orientation survey data (depth, dip and azimuth readings).
- Lithology – Major and minor unit intervals and descriptions including alteration, mineralization type and percentages, vein type, percentages and orientation.
- Sample data locations and assay results were compiled into a separate digital spreadsheet then incorporated into the drill hole sample data worksheet.
- Holes 05, 06 and 07 were photographed prior to logging as well as portions of the other 4 holes.

10.5 Drill Program Results

The 2017 drilling was designed to verify gold mineralization intersected by historical drilling at the Maude Lake Property and to increase the confidence level of data used in historic reserve and resources estimates. The information gained from this phase of drilling is to be used in a proposed, future resource estimate that will be compliant with NI 43-101 guidelines. In the current 2017 drill program, six historic drill holes were randomly selected to be twinned by a new hole. One additional hole, RJK-17-07, was drilled to test for the down-dip extension of the 5 Zone mineralization. The hole locations are shown on Figures 9 and 10. The pierce pints of these and many of the reliable historic holes are shown on a longitudinal section, Figure 11.

A summary of the lithologies intersected in the RJK and historical drill holes is shown in Table 14 and the more significant values encountered in the gold bearing zones are shown in Table 15. Five of the 6 twinned holes were successful in replicating previous results. True widths are not well understood at this time.

Table 14 Comparison of Lithologies in Twinned Holes

Comparison of Lithologies in Twinned Holes						
Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.			Lithology	RJK Explorations Ltd.		
Original Hole	From (m)	To (m)		From (m)	To (m)	RJK Hole
84-13	0.0	12.5	Casing	0.0	12.0	RJK-17-01
	12.5	23.3	Feldspar Porphyry	12.0	24.0	
	23.3	25.0	Basalt	24.0	25.5	
	25.0	26.7	Feldspar Porphyry	25.5	27.3	
	26.7	151.8	Basalt	27.3	155.0	
84-05	0.0	17.1	Casing	0.0	18.0	RJK-17-02
			Feldspar Porphyry	18.0	41.5	
	17.1	69.8	Basalt	41.5	60.2	
	69.8	74.3	Feldspar Porphyry	60.2	70.0	
	74.3	97.4	Basalt	70.0	128.5	
	97.4	114.0	Diabase			
			Komatiite	128.5	152.0	
81.18	0.0	8.5	Casing	0.0	10.7	RJK-17-03
	8.5	124.7	Basalt	10.7	125.0	

Comparison of Lithologies in Twinned Holes						
Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.			**Lithology**	**RJK Explorations Ltd.**		
Original Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**RJK Hole**
84-08	0.0	15.2	Casing	0.0	13.0	RJK-17-04
	15.2	62.9	Basalt	13.0	54.0	
	62.9	74.4	Feldspar Porphyry	54.0	63.4	
	74.4	90.8	Basalt	63.4	80.8	
	90.8	95.4	Feldspar Porphyry	80.8	88.3	
	95.4	105.2	Basalt	88.3	146.0	
	105.2	109.7	Feldspar Porphyry/Basalt			
	109.7	126.2	Basalt			
	126.2	127.7	Lamprophyre			
	127.7	137.2	Pyritic Tuffite			
	137.2	144.5	Komatiite			
85-06	0.0	8.2	Casing	0.0	9.0	RJK-17-05
		145.8	Diabase			
		301.1	Komatiite	9.0	269.0	
		506.5	Basalt	*hole lost*		
		530.4	Feldspar Porphyry			
		533.9	Basalt			
		534.6	Feldspar Porphyry			
87-06	0.0	18.9	Casing	0.0	23.6	RJK-17-06
		247.4	Basalt	23.6	214.5	
		253.9	Diabase			
		270.9	Feldspar Porphyry	214.5	231.2	
		323.0	Basalt	231.2	263.1	
		336.2	Feldspar Porphyry	263.1	286.4	
		567.8	Basalt	286.4	572.0	

Table 15 Comparison of Mineralization in Twinned Holes

Comparison of Mineralization in Twinned Holes									
Original Holes - Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.						Twinned Holes - RJK Explorations Ltd.			
Maude Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)		Au (g/t)	Width (m)	From (m)	To (m)	RJK Hole
84-13	74.37	78.36	3.99	1.07		0.11	3.30	74.40	77.70	RJK-17-01
84-13	124.97	127.41	2.44	3.65		6.00	3.80	119.00	122.18	RJK-17-01
84-05	91.44	94.18	2.73	5.22		9.05	2.50	98.50	101.00	RJK-17-02
81-18	109.12	110.49	1.37	2.85		0.52	1.10	107.00	108.10	RJK-17-03
81-18	115.37	119.48	4.11	1.70		0.28	0.85	110.00	110.85	RJK-17-03
81-18	116.74	117.04	0.30	20.91		*no significant mineralization*				RJK-17-03
84-08	94.18	128.32	34.14	1.74		2.23	34.14	88.25	122.39	RJK-17-04
84-08	96.01	98.15	2.14	12.16		16.23	2.20	98.80	101.00	RJK-17-04
85-06	376.73	379.17	2.44	4.97		*hole lost before mineralized zone*				RJK-17-05
85-06	410.26	431.14	20.80	7.80						RJK-17-05
87-06	472.74	477.32	4.58	2.63		121.00	0.40	425.20	425.60	RJK-17-06
87-06	544.07	546.20	2.13	13.49		3.34	4.40	545.30	549.70	RJK-17-06

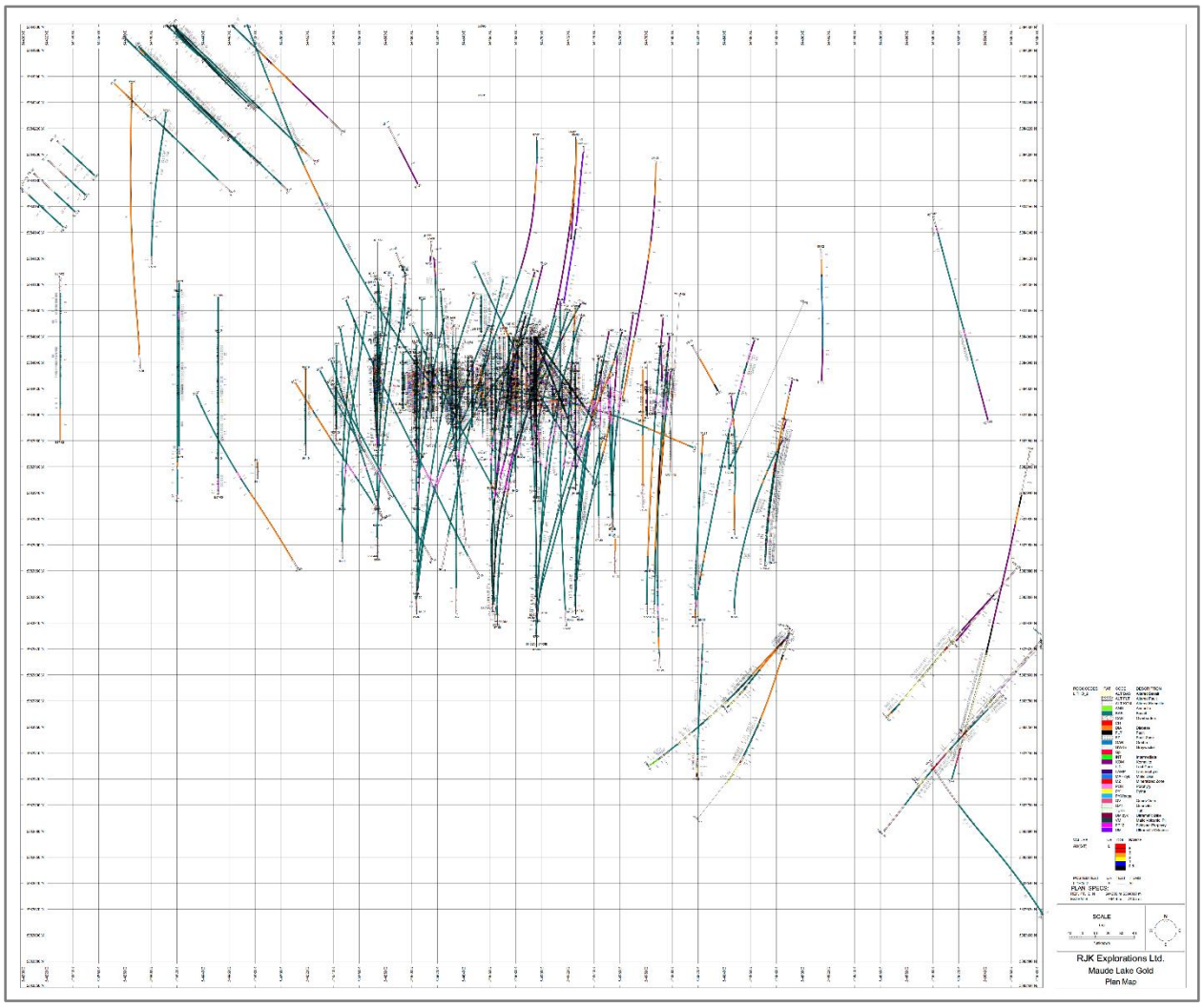


Figure 9 Drill Hole Location Plan

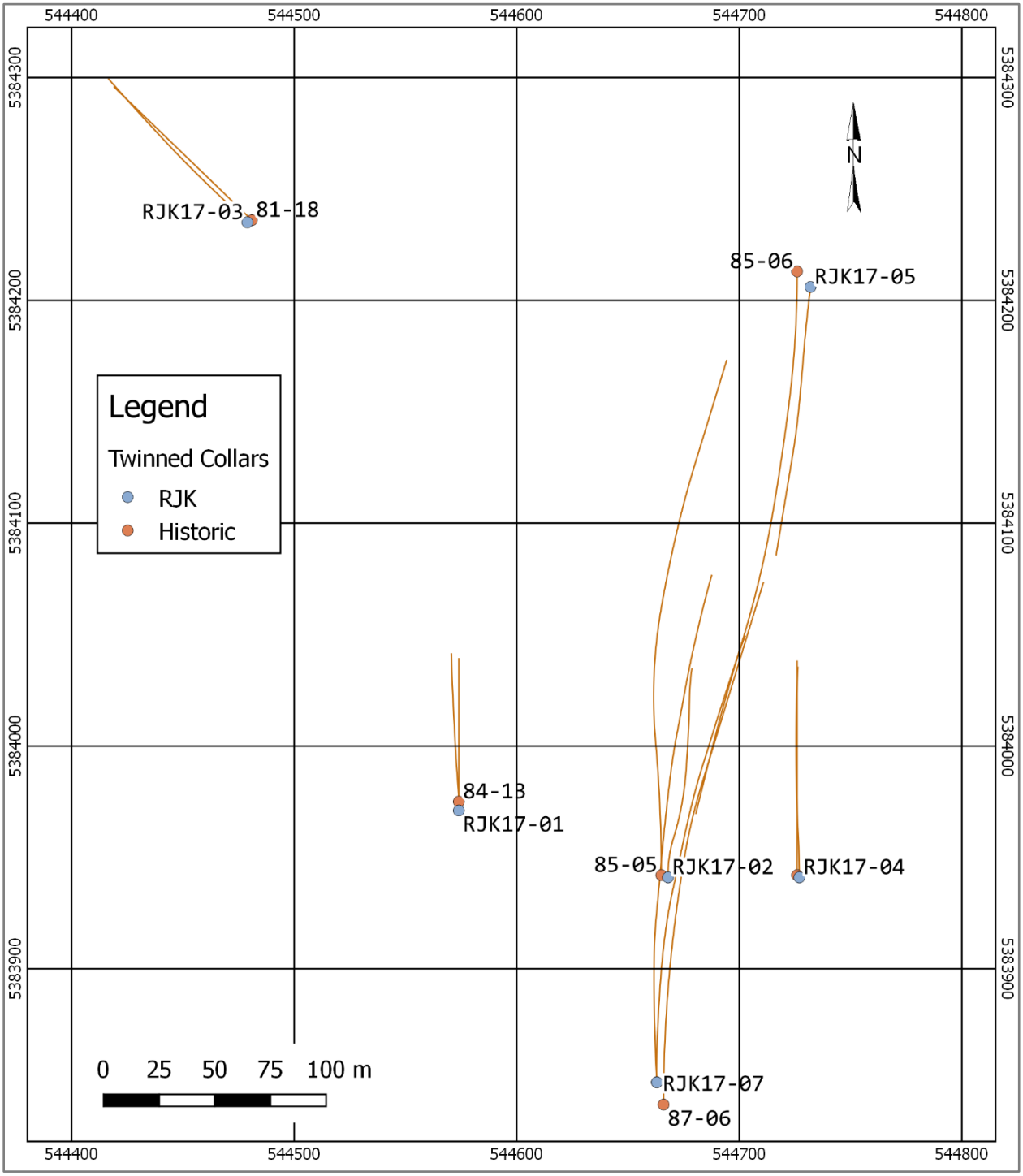


Figure 10 Twinned Drill Hole Locations RJK 2017

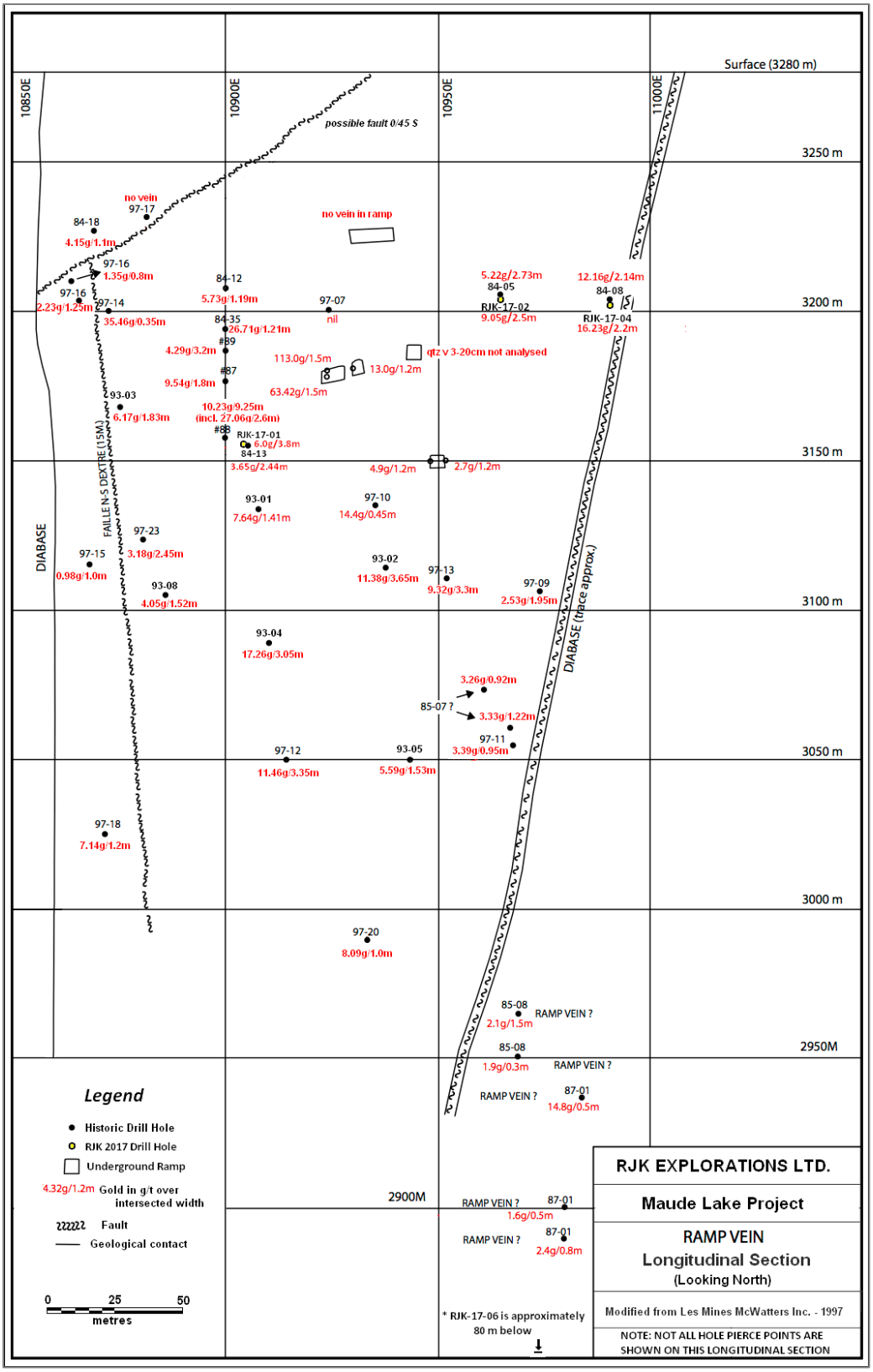


Figure 11 Longitudinal Section of Ramp Vein

Photo 1 Norex drill set up on hole RJK17-03

Photo 2 Casing and hole marker for hole RJK17-01 on edge of open pit

Photo 3 Hole RJK17-01 showing part of sample that ran 36.84 g/t Au / 0.5m at 120m

Photo 4 Hole RJK17-02 showing part of sample that ran 17.42 g/t Au / 0.9m at 100m

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sample Preparation Procedures

The RJK 2017 drill program and drill core sampling, including the quality assurance/quality control program, was supervised by William MacRea, a Qualified Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario, Canada. An RJK core technician picked up the drill core at the drill site every morning and transported it directly to the RJK secure logging facility in Kirkland Lake, Ontario where it was placed in racks. The core was subsequently placed on benches (12 boxes at a time) and logged by a Professional Geologist. The appropriate sections were selected for sampling and identified by placing a two-part tag at the end of the sample. The core technician proceeded to saw the core along the long axis and place one half of the sawn core sample in a sample bag with the corresponding tag. The remaining half was returned to the core box. The same half of the core was always placed in the sample bag to prevent the introduction of sampling bias. The samples were then packaged in batches corresponding to the tray capacity of the laboratory and delivered to the lab by the core technician. Tray capacity for Swastika Laboratories Ltd. (Swastika) was 20 samples and for Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) was 35 samples. Sample core length was generally in the 1.00 m range but varied from 0.30 to 1.70 depending on lithology and mineralized units. RJK did not process any of the samples prior to delivery to the certified laboratory.

11.2 Sample Security Procedures

Each sample bag, with it corresponding tag, was secured with a cable tie and then placed in sealed rice bags. The sample numbers of all samples contained in each rice bag were marked, with a permanent marker, on the outside of each rice bag along with the number of rice bags within each shipment. A submittal form listing sample numbers was completed and one copy inserted into the first rice bag of the sample shipment. The other copy was retained and entered into an excel file. The rice bags were stored in the secure core logging facility until there was a sufficient number of samples to warrant a delivery by the RJK core technician to the laboratory.

11.3 Assay Laboratories

A total of 472 samples were sent for analyses. The core samples from holes RJK17-01 – RJK17-04 were analyzed by Swastika Laboratories Ltd. in Swastika, Ontario and the core samples from holes RJK17-05 – RJK17-07 were analyzed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. in

Timmins, Ontario. Both Swastika and Actlabs (Timmins) are ISO: 17025 accredited. RJK is independent of both Swastika Laboratories Ltd. and Activation Laboratories Ltd. See Table 16.

Once the samples were received by the laboratory, they were sorted in numerical order and verified against the packing list. Preparation and analytical methods for each laboratory are discussed in Sections 11.3.1 and 11.3.2.

11.3.1 Swastika Laboratories Ltd. Sample Procedures

A total of 168 samples were submitted to Swastika including 9 certified standards (standards), 6 duplicates and 11 blanks. Samples preparation method: the samples were dried at 80°C in a forced air circulation system, crushed to > 80% passing minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), rotary split to obtain a 350 – 400 g sample and then pulverized to at least 90% passing minus 150 mesh (107 microns). A 30-g aliquot was assayed using method FA-AAS, (Fire Assay with an atomic absorption finish). Analytical method details can be viewed on the following Swastika website page: http://swaslab.ca/prod/v1/services/#qualitycontrol.

11.3.2 Actlabs (Timmins) Sample Procedures

A total of 304 samples were submitted to Actlabs (Timmins) including 8 standards, 8 duplicates and 10 blanks. Samples were prepped by method RX1-T, they were dried, crushed to a nominal minus 10 mesh (1.7 mm), riffle split to obtain a representative sample and then pulverized to at least 95% passing minus 150 mesh (106 microns). A 30-g aliquot was assayed using Code 1A2, Fire Assay with an AA finish. Over limits (>5000 ppb) were assayed by Code 1A3, Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish. Analytical method details can be viewed on the following Actlabs website page:

http://www.actlabs.com/page.aspx?page=473&app=226&cat1=549&tp=12&lk=no&menu=64

11.4 Quality Assurance /Quality Control Program

The tray capacity was determined for Swastika to be 20 samples and Actlabs (Timmins) to be 35 samples. The RJK core sample batch size was set to coordinate with each laboratory tray capacity. Ideally, a certified standard (certified reference material), duplicate and blank were inserted in each batch to make up a batch of 20 samples total for Swastika and 35 samples total for Actlabs (Timmins).

Table 16 RJK 2017 Drill Program QA/QC

RJK 2017 Drill Program QA/QC						
Laboratory	**Hole #**	**Samples**	**Standards**	**Duplicates**	**Blanks**	**Total**
Swastika	RJK17-01	43	2	2	2	49
	RJK17-02	22	2	2	2	28
	RJK17-03	38	3	1	4	46
	RJK17-04	39	2	1	3	45
Actlabs	RJK17-05	0	0	0	0	0
	RJK17-06	195	6	5	6	212
	RJK17-07	83	2	3	4	92
	Total	**420**	**17**	**14**	**21**	**472**

11.4.1 Certified Standards

A total of 17 certified standards were inserted into the sampling stream during the RJK drill program. These consisted of 6 Oreas certified standards with mean values ranging from 1.02 to 6.60 g/t Au. Prior to the insertion of the standard into the sample stream, the identifying tag was removed and it was given a sequential sample tag. A standard was placed in each sample batch. Two analyses of the certified standards plotted outside of the generally accepted range of 2-standard deviations from the mean. One analyses of the nine Oreas 15Pb samples, with a mean value of 1.06 g/t Au and a standard deviation of 0.03 g/t Au, assayed 0.99 g/t Au. This plots slightly outside the -2-standard deviation. Oreas 15h with a mean value of 1.019 g/t Au and a standard deviation of 0.025 g/t Au, assayed 0.92 g/t Au, which plots between -3 and -4-standard deviations from the mean. See Table 17.

Table 17 Performance of Certified Standards

Performance of Certified Standards								
Certified Standard	**-2 stdev g/t Au**	**-1 stdev g/t Au**	**Mean Value g/t Au**	**+1 stdev g/t Au**	**+2 stdev g/t Au**	**Lab g/t Au**	**Hole Number**	**Laboratory**
Oreas 10c	6.28	6.44	**6.60**	6.76	6.92	**6.37**	RJK-17-01	Swastika
Oreas 15h	0.97	0.99	**1.02**	1.04	1.07	**0.92**	RJK-17-03	Swastika
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.07**	RJK-17-06	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.03**	RJK-17-06	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.05**	RJK-17-06	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.04**	RJK-17-06	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.05**	RJK-17-06	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.06**	RJK-17-07	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.08**	RJK-17-07	Actlabs
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**1.01**	RJK-17-02	Swastika
Oreas 15Pb	1.00	1.03	**1.06**	1.09	1.12	**0.99**	RJK-17-03	Swastika
Oreas 16a	1.69	1.75	**1.81**	1.87	1.93	**1.73**	RJK-17-04	Swastika
Oreas 16b	2.07	2.14	**2.21**	2.28	2.35	**2.07**	RJK-17-01	Swastika
Oreas 16b	2.07	2.14	**2.21**	2.28	2.35	**2.15**	RJK-17-02	Swastika
Oreas 16b	2.07	2.14	**2.21**	2.28	2.35	**2.22**	RJK-17-06	Actlabs
Oreas 17c	2.88	2.96	**3.04**	3.12	3.20	**2.93**	RJK-17-03	Swastika
Oreas 17c	2.88	2.96	**3.04**	3.12	3.20	**2.98**	RJK-17-04	Swastika

Legend	-1stdev — +1stdev	> -1stdev — -2stdev; > +1stdev — +2stdev	> -2stdev; > +2 stdev

Note: values are rounded to 2 decimal places

11.4.2 Preparation Duplicates

Duplicate samples serve a dual role of monitoring the laboratory's ability to repeat an assay with relative accuracy and to check for inhomogeneity within the mineralized zone being sampled. A total of 14 preparation duplicates were used during the RJK drill program. RJK used a second sample of the crushed reject to check for repeatability. To indicate the duplicate, an assay tag was placed in an empty sample bag following the sample to be duplicated, this indicated to the lab personnel to take a second cut of the reject material. Thirteen (13) of the 14 duplicates samples plot very close to the original assay (Figure 12). One (1) sample, # 23760 assayed 2.025 g/t Au while the duplicate assayed 2.640 g/t Au. This could be explained by a gold nugget effect in the sample.

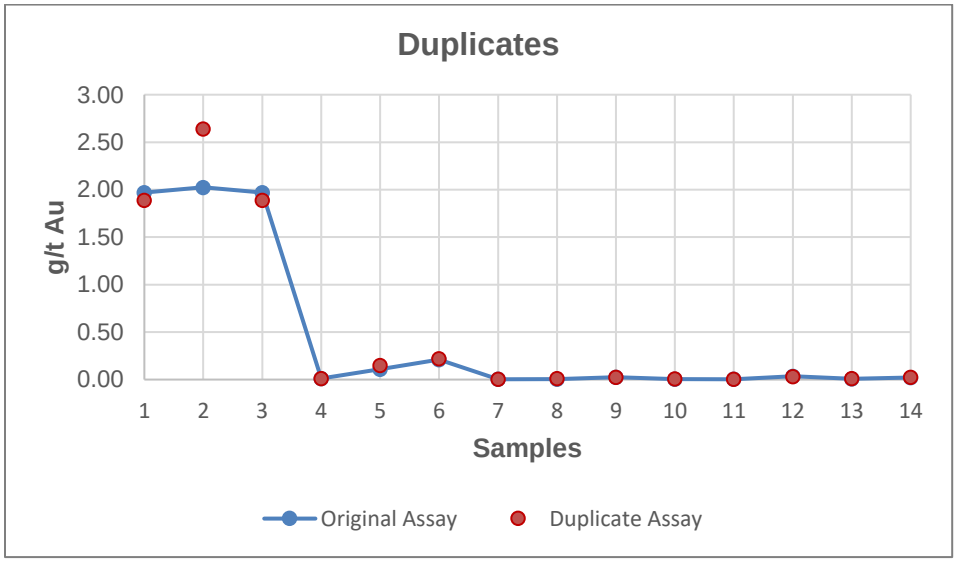


Figure 12 Chart of Duplicates

11.4.3 Blanks

A total of 21 blanks were used during the RJK drill program. Eleven (11) were submitted to Swastika and 10 were submitted to Actlabs (Timmins). The blanks consisted of sawn feldspar porphyry dyke core with the intention to create a true blind blank. The porphyry was expected to contain negligible or no gold. The objective was to place a blank immediately after a sample that had a high probability of containing Au mineralization. A coarse blank helps to check for contamination during the sample preparation process, such as improper cleaning of crushers, screens or other equipment. One blank sample # 23785, assayed at Swastika, from drill hole RJK17-01, assayed 4990 g/t Au (See Figure 13). This blank sample immediately followed

sample # 23784 which assayed 36.84 g/t Au. This blank # 23785 was re-assayed and communicated verbally by the laboratory to be contain <0.01 Au. To date, RJK has not received the assay certificate for this sample. It was assumed that the high Au value in the original assay of blank (# 23785) was a run-on from the previous mineralized sample (# 23784) and that the equipment had not been sufficiently cleaned.

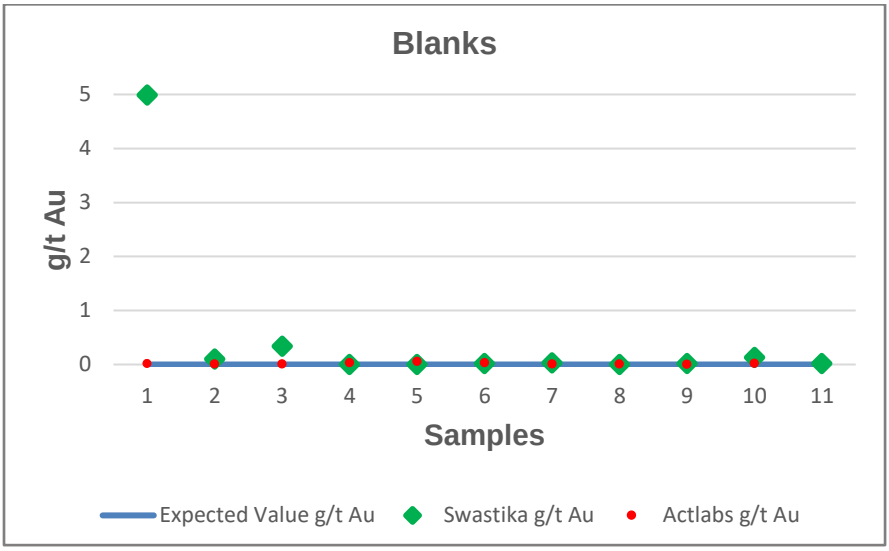


Figure 13 Chart of Blanks

11.5 Analytical Laboratory Internal Controls

Both Swastika and ALS monitor the analytical accuracy and precision by the regular analysis of blanks, reference material and replicate samples. No abnormal results were identified by their in-house procedures.

11.6 Adequacy of the QA/QC Program

The RJK Quality Assurance (QA) program at the Maude Lake Property included procedures for core logging, sampling, secure sample storage, data management and other exploration methods that are compliant with industry best practice guidelines. It is recommended that RJK send samples for a secondary laboratory check and follow up on the discrepancies with the standards, blanks and duplicates; and where warranted, re-run the entire batch.

12.0 Data Verification

Data available digitally was examined in detail by the author however, the raw data was not verified at this time.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

RJK Explorations Ltd. has not done any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Maude Lake Property to date.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no mineral resource estimate to report on the Maude Lake Property at this time.

15.0 – 22.0 Sections not relevant to this report

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Maude Lake Property lies along the Pipestone Fault, one of numerous splay faults that are associated with the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone. At least 110 million ounces of gold have been produced from mines associated with the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone and its splay structures. There are two notable gold deposits and many gold occurrences that are located along the Pipestone Fault and that have geological similarities to the Maude Lake mineralization. The past producing Croessus deposit is located approximately 10 km southeast of Maude Lake. Although small, production of milled ore from a shaft and underground workings in the early 1900s is reported in MNDM records as being 5,333 short tons, exclusive of direct shipped ore. This deposit is considered to be the highest-grade gold deposit in Ontario (Constantine Metals Resources Ltd. Website http://constantinemetals.com/projects/croesus/). Gold is associated with relatively flat lying, north-south trending quartz veins near there contact with a carbonaceous volcanic flow unit. It is included within a large property being explored by Constantine Metal Resources Ltd.

The Clavos gold deposit lies approximately 20 km to the west of Maude Lake, currently owned by Sage Gold Inc. The Clavos deposit has been developed by means of a ramp decline and associated underground workings. A limited amount of production was carried out intermittently at Clavos between 2005 to 2007. Sage Gold Inc. reported in 2012 an NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate of 1,258,400 tonnes grading 4.81 g/t Au in the Indicated category (194,600 oz of Au) and an additional Inferred mineral resource of 796,000 tonnes grading 4.7 oz/ton Au (120,000 oz). These estimates were based upon a cut-off grade of 2.75 g/t Au with all assays capped at 60 g/t Au (Sage Gold Inc. Website, June 30, 2017 http://www.sagegoldinc.com/clavos/). Gold mineralization at Clavos is associated with east-west quartz veining in mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks cut by a porphyry dyke system.

The above properties are significant to the Maude Lake Property since gold mineralization is hosted in similar east-west and north-south quartz veining in close proximity to the Pipestone Fault. However, the authors have been unable to verify the information on these properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Maude Lake Property that is the subject of this technical report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information to report at this time.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

RJK Explorations Ltd. has completed a drilling program designed to twin a number of randomly selected historical drill holes at their Maude Lake Property near Matheson, Ontario. The purpose of the work program was to confirm gold mineralized structures and to verify assay results from historical drilling. The data obtained from the drilling is to be used to provide assurance that the historical data can be used with confidence in commissioning an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate in several of the better-defined gold zones at Maude Lake. The work was focused on 3 target areas that were included in several historical mineral resource estimates including a well-documented estimate completed on behalf of the previous owners, Maude Lake Gold Mines Limited in 1993 (Bennett, 1994). These 3 areas include the Shaft Vein – the original discovery zone which has been developed by a shaft and related underground workings; the Ramp Vein – a strong vein zone that has been evaluated by a decline ramp, drifting and several raises in the mineralized zone; and the 5 Zone – a series of shear related silicified zones that have been explored by stripping of a large open pit and bulk sampling.

The results from the 2017 work program were reasonably successful considering the inherent variability of the deposit model, a Greenstone-hosted Quartz Carbonate Vein Deposit. Three of four holes twinning historic holes in the 5 Zone and Ramp Vein area showed a strong similarity in lithologies and mineralized structures with gold grades being equal or better in the 2017 holes. The fourth 2017 “twin” hole in these zones may have deviated slightly from the trace of the historical hole and encountered somewhat different lithologies. Only the lowermost gold bearing zone, the Ramp Vein, was intersected in the similar location and the 2017 hole had lower gold values in that area. The hole intersected a zone that was not detected or at least not recognized in the historic hole. A gold assay of 121.0 g/t Au over a core length of 0.4 m was intersected in the upper portion of this hole. A fifth hole drilled in this area was lost due to drilling problems before reaching the target zones.

One hole was located as a twin of a historic hole in the Shaft Vein. It encountered similar lithologic units but differed in that there was very little vein development and only trace gold values in the targeted area of the 2017 hole.

The last hole of the initial program was designed to test for a down dip extension of the 5 Zone and Ramp Vein. This hole did not intersect any significant gold mineralization in the area tested.

There is a strong possibility that the gold mineralization has a westerly rake and was therefore not well developed in the area tested. Further drilling may be warranted to test the down-dip potential at a later date when the orientation of the mineralized shoot has been better defined.

The drilling program has successfully demonstrated that the historical data can be relied upon with a relatively high level of confidence. The drilling along with the data compilation and interpretation suggests that there is a well-developed zone of higher grade gold mineralization in the area of the decline ramp and extending at least 150 metres below the lowermost ramp level. The zone has potential for expansion along strike and down-dip towards the southwest. There are several parts of the known mineralized zone where drill spacing is in the order of 50 or more meters. Additional infill drilling from surface is required in these areas to reduce this spacing to a minimum of 25 to 30 metres. Figure 14 is a preliminary longitudinal section showing the location of four areas where drilling is critical to delineate the higher grade portion of the target zone.

26.0 Recommendations

The next phase of exploration on the Maude Lake Property should be focused on further defining the Ramp Vein and adjacent 5 Zone where the majority of the known mineralization is currently outlined. Four additional drill holes are recommended within an area extending 150 - 200 metres below the lowermost level of the underground workings. The collar information for the 4 proposed holes is shown Table 18. These holes will help to delineate the orientation of the higher-grade zone and determine whether this zone has any further potential in a down-dip direction. The results will also provide the data necessary to determine if the ramp should be extended to allow for detailed evaluation of this part of the Property for resource estimation.

Table 18 Proposed Drill Hole Data

RJK 2017 Proposed Drill Hole Data							
Hole No.	Collar					Depth (m)	Core Size
	NAD 83, Zone 17N		Elevation	Bearing	Inclination		
	Easting	Northing					
A	544604	5383930	294	348°	-56°	240	NQ
B	544574	5383891	293	353°	-57°	300	NQ
C	544604	5383890	292	358°	-53°	300	NQ
D	544605	5383862	292	352°	-62°	360	NQ
Total						**1200**	

The existing database of drill holes and sampling results should be updated and verified to provide the foundation for an NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate. The database revision and Mineral Resource estimate should be initiated early in the next drilling campaign. This Phase I program is estimated to cost CAD$ 363,000 as outlined in Table 19.

Assuming that the Phase I program is positive as anticipated, the Phase II program should consist of de-watering the open pit and underground workings at the Ramp Vein and extending the ramp to a level approximately 150 metres below its current elevation. A modest drilling program should also be carried out for the purpose of exploring the west and east extension of the Ramp Vein and 5 Zone.

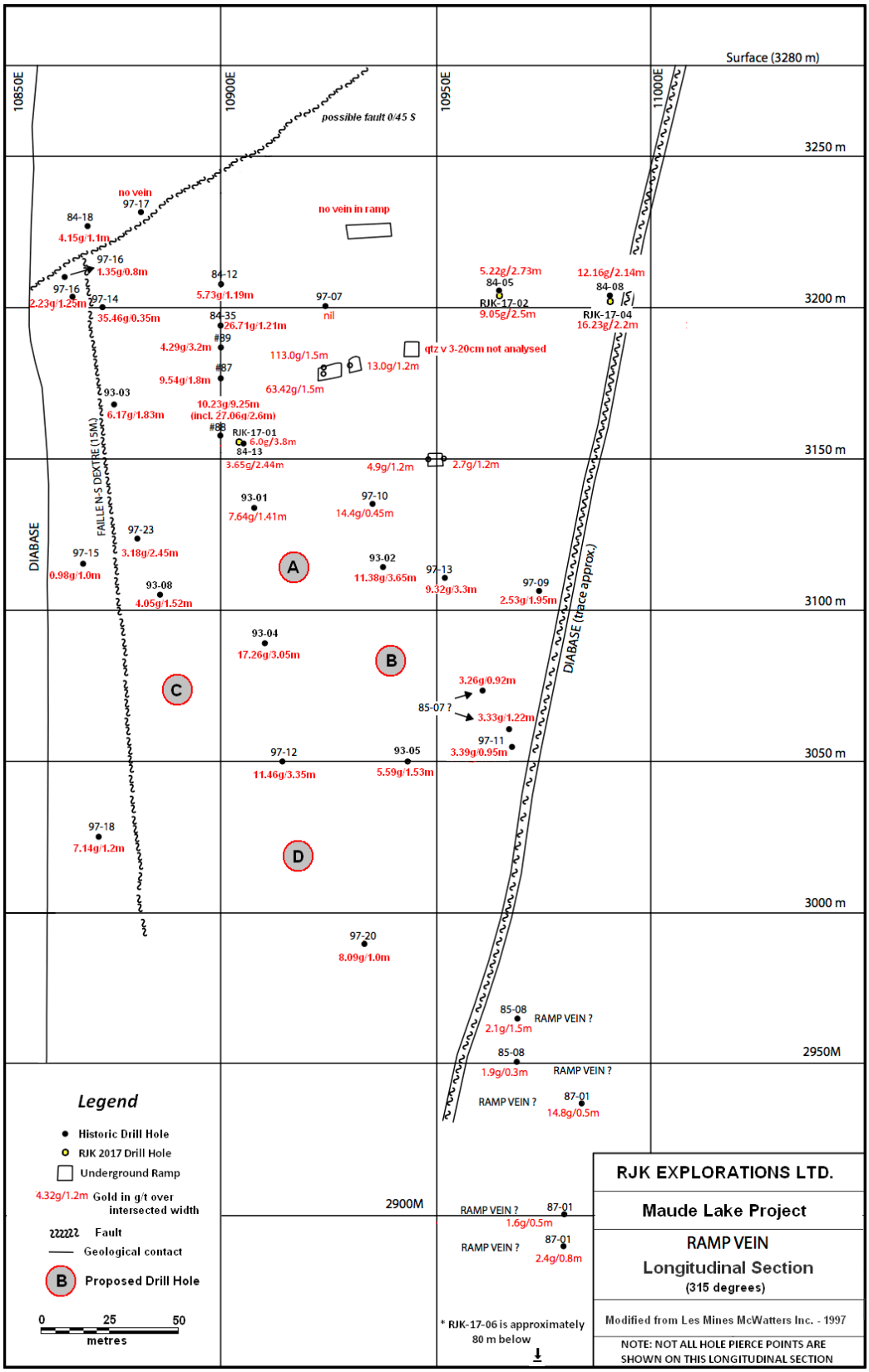


Figure 14 Longitudinal Section of Ramp Vein showing proposed holes

Table 19 Phase I Budget

Phase 1 - Estimated Budget - Maude Lake Project				
Description	**Unit Value**		**CDN$**	**CDN$**
	Units	**Unit Cost**		
Diamond Drilling				
Drilling (4 holes, 1,200 m)	1,200	120	144,000	
Core Logging, Supervision (40 days - 3 man crew)	40	1,000	40,000	
Assaying	200	50	10,000	
Total Drilling			194,000	194,000
Complete NI 43-101 Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate				
Database verification and update (Geo & Assistant)	20	800	16,000	
Independent Review and Resource Estimate	1	75,000	75,000	
Total Ground Surveys and Assaying			91,000	91,000
Support Costs				
Field Office (rent, consumables, communication, insurance, etc) 3 months	3	5,000	15,000	
Drafting, Plotting etc (1 field assistant for 30 days)	30	300	9,000	
Transportation (vehicle, fuel, mileage, etc)	60	150	9,000	
Supervision & Reporting	20	600	12,000	
Total Support Costs			45,000	45,000
SUBTOTAL PHASE 1				330,000
Contingency andAdministration @ approximately 10%				33,000
TOTAL PHASE 1				**$363,000**

The Phase II program should also include funding designated for the evaluation of the remainder of the Maude Lake Property. Since the known gold mineralization occurs immediately adjacent to the west of the Key Tuffite Horizon, it is important that this contact zone be accurately defined in the underexplored northwestern part of the Property. The IP survey carried out by Vedron in 2004 appeared to detect this contact so it is logical to extend this survey to cover the remainder of the Property. It is possible that a detailed airborne geophysical survey (mag, EM and radiometrics) may define the contact in a more cost-effective manner. Following this, a series of drill holes oriented towards the southeast or northwest could determine the potential for other vein and shear zone hosted gold mineralization of the type currently recognized on the Property.

The Phase II program is dependent upon positive results from Phase I. The cost of this Phase II program which includes ramp dewatering and extension, airborne geophysical (or ground based IP) survey and 1,000 m of drilling, is estimated to cost CAD$ 2,000,000.

27.0 References

Ayer, J.A., Berger, B.R. and Trowell, N.F. 1999: Geological compilation of the Lake Abitibi area, Abitibi greenstone belt; Ontario Geological Survey, Map P.3398, scale 1:100 000.

Bennett, R.A., 1981: Report on Exploration, Main Group; Beatty Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. Ontario; Assessment Report for Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1981: Exploration Program Report – Oct - Dec 1981, Beatty Township; an OMEF Report for Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1983: Report on Exploration, 1983; an OMEF Report for Maude lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1984: Carr Township Claims – Group of 8, Carr Township; an Assessment Report for Maude lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1984: Report on Exploration, 1984; an OMEF Report for Maude lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1985: Report on Exploration, 1985; an OMEF Report for Maude lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1986: Report on Exploration, Beatty, Coulson, Wilkie, and Carr Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario; Assessment Report for Maude lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1986: Reverse Circulation Drill Program, Wilkie & Carr Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario; Assessment Report for Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1986: Geological Report for Northeast and Coulson Claims, Beatty, Coulson and Warden Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division. Ontario; Assessment Report for Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Bennett, R.A., 1994: Property Report, 1993 compilation Beatty township area, Larder Lake Mining Division for Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Berger, B. 2008: Precambrian geology, Coulson and Beatty townships. Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3601, scale 1:20 000.

Berger, B.R., 2011: The Kidd–Munro Episode – Volcanism and Mineralization Between 2720 and 2710 Ma; in Results from the Targeted Geoscience Initiative III Kidd–Munro Project, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6258, 142p.

Bleeker, W. and van Breemen, O. 2011: New geochronological, stratigraphic, and structural observations on the Kidd–Munro assemblage and the terrane architecture of the south-central Abitibi greenstone belt, Superior craton, Canada; in Results from the Targeted Geoscience Initiative III Kidd–Munro Project, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6258, 142p.

Dubé, B. and Gosselin, P., 2007: Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A synthesis of Major Deposit-Types,

District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publications No. 5, p 49-73.

Dvorak, Z., 1988: Report on Combined Helicopter Borne Electromagnetic, Magnetic and VLF Survey, Matheson Area, East-central Ontario; by Aerodat Limited for Equinox Resources & Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd.

Groves, D.J., Goldfarb, R.J., Gebre-Mariam, M. Hagemann, S.G. and Robert, F., 1998: Orgenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationships to other gold deposit types: Ore Geology Reviews, v. 13, p.7-27.

Guy, K., 2006: Report on Exploration - Maude Ramp Gold Project, Diamond Drilling and Geophysics, May 2004 to February 2005, Beatty, Carr, Coulson and Wilkie Townships, Northern Ontario; Assessment Report for Vedron Gold Inc.

Jackson, S.L. and Fyon, A.J. 1991: The Western Abitibi Subprovince in Ontario; in Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 1, pages 405-482.

Johnstone, R.M. 1991: Geology of Beatty Township; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Map 158, scale 1:15 840.

Lovell, H.L., Frey, E.D. and de Grijis, J. 1973: Beatty Township, District of Cochrane, Ontario Div. Mines, Prelim. Map P.864 Kirkland Lake Data Series, scale 1 inch to ¼ mile. Data compiled 1972, 1973.

Needham, R.B. and Guy, K., 2005: 2004 Summary Report, Maude Ramp Project for Vedron Gold Inc. Beatty, Carr, Coulson and Wilkie Twp., Ontario. *Incomplete Report*

Poirier, R and Webster, B., (JVX), 1996: A Logistical and Interpretive Report on Magnetometer and VLF-EM Surveys Conducted on the Maude Lake Area, Carr Township, Northern Ontario.

Rioux, L.1996: Maude Lake Property Matheson Area, Ontario. 1996 Diamond Drilling for Maude Lake Gold Mines Ltd. and McWatters Mining Ltd. (AFRO ID: W9680- 00439).

Rioux, L. (2009): NI 43-101 Technical Summary Report on the Blue Quartz Property Beatty Township (NTS 42A/09) Province of Ontario, July 10, 2009. Amended July 27, 2009. (www.redmileminerals.com).

Roy. F., 1997: Exploration Work, Summer 1997, Matheson, Ontario; Assessment Report by Presented by Derco Gestion Conseil for McWatters Mining Ltd.

Roy, F, 1999: 1999 Exploration Program, Ramp Vein Property, Matheson, Ontario; an Assessment Report for the Ontario M.N.D.M. on behalf of Les Mines McWatters Inc.

Websites:

Accessed numerous times up to June 22, 2017:

http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals

http://www.eldoradocountyweather.com/canada/climate2/Kirkland%20Lake.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirkland_Lake

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirkland_and_District_Hospital

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timmins

http://swaslab.ca/prod/v1/services/#qualitycontrol

http://www.actlabs.com/page.aspx?page=473&app=226&cat1=549&tp=12&lk=no&menu=64

http://constantinemetals.com/projects/croesus/

http://www.sagegoldinc.com/clavos/

28.0 Certificates of Qualifications

28.1 Seymour M. Sears

To accompany the report entitled: "*Technical Report on the Maude Lake Property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada"* with an effective date of June 22, 2017.

I, Seymour M. Sears, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 840 Hillsdale Crescent, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3E 3S9.
2. I am a graduate of Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick with a B.A. in Psychology and a B.Sc. in Geology.
3. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1972.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO # 0413).
5. I am a partner of Sears, Barry & Associates Limited (APGO Certificate of Authorization # 90150), a firm of consulting geologists based in Sudbury, Ontario.
6. I have extensive work experience over the past 45 years in the exploration and evaluation of gold deposits in Canada, USA, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.
7. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 by virtue of my education, qualifications, work experience and membership in the professional association of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada.
8. I have not visited the Maude Lake Property.
9. I am responsible for all sections of this report.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read the NI 43-101 – standards of disclosure for mineral projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy NI 43-101CP of the Canadian Securities Administrators and have prepared this report in compliance with these documents and with generally accepted Canadian mining industry standards.
12. As of the effective date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.

    Dated this 30 day of June 22, 2017.

Seymour M. Sears, P.Geo. (APGO # 0413)
Sears, Barry & Associates Limited

28.2 Joan M. Barry

To accompany the report entitled: "*Technical Report on the Maude Lake Property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada"* with an effective date of June 22, 2017.

I, Joan M. Barry, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 840 Hillsdale Crescent, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3E 3S9.
2. I am a graduate of Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland with a B.Sc. in Geology.
3. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1976.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO # 0584).
5. I am a partner of Sears, Barry & Associates Limited (APGO Certificate of Authorization # 90150), a firm of consulting geologists based in Sudbury, Ontario.
6. I have extensive work experience over the past 41 years in the exploration and evaluation of gold deposits in North and South America.
7. I am a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Instrument 43-101 by virtue of my education, qualifications, work experience and membership in the professional association of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada.
8. I visited the Maude Lake Property on June 21, 2017.
9. I am responsible for all sections of this report.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read the NI 43-101 – standards of disclosure for mineral projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy NI 43-101CP of the Canadian Securities Administrators and have prepared this report in compliance with these documents and with generally accepted Canadian mining industry standards.
12. As of the effective date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.

    Dated this 30th day of June, 2017.

Joan M. Barry, P.Geo. (APGO # 0584)
Sears, Barry & Associates Limited

29.0 Date and Signature Pages

29.1 Seymour M. Sears

This report entitled: "NI 43-101 *Technical Report on the Maude Lake Property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada"* with an effective date of June 22, 2017

Dated

June 30, 2017

Seymour M. Sears, P.Geo. (APGO # 0413)

President and Consulting Geologist

Sears, Barry & Associates Limited

29.1 Joan M. Barry

This report entitled: "Ni 43-101 *Technical Report on the Maude Lake Property, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada"* with an effective date of June 22, 2017.

Dated

June 30, 2017

Joan M. Barry, P.Geo. (APGO # 0584)

Manager and Consulting Geologist

Sears, Barry & Associates Limited