GEOLOGICA
GROUPE-CONSEIL

NUNAVIK NICKEL MINES LTD.

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF BADEN PROPERTY

Abitibi Greenstone Belt
Ontario, Canada

Val-d'Or, Quebec
April 26, 2017
Updated June 27, 2017

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P. Geo., OGQ (#227), FGAC
Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng., OIQ (# 39834)

SIGNATURE

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF BADEN PROPERTY

Prepared for

NUNAVIK NICKEL MINES LTD.
152 Chemin de la Mine École
Val-d'Or, Quebec
Canada, J9P 7B6

Signed in Val-d'Or, April 26, 2017
Updated June 27, 2017

(signed) "*Alain-Jean Beauregard*"

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., OGQ (#227), FGAC

(signed) "*Daniel Gaudreault*"

Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng., OIQ (# 39834)

Certificate of Qualification (Alain-Jean Beauregard)

I, Alain Jean Beauregard, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and the President of:
   Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.
   450, 3rd Avenue, Suite 202,
   P.O. Box 1891, Val-d'Or (Québec), J9P 6C5
2. I am a qualified geologist, having received my academic training at Concordia University, in Montréal, Québec (B.Sc. Geology and Mining – 1978) with an attestation in Business Administration (Val-d'Or – 1988).
3. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report of Baden Property" (the "Technical Report"). This report was written for Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd. and dated April 26, 2017 and updated June 27, 2017.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada #F4951 (FGAC) and also a member of the Order of Geologists and Geophysicists of Québec #227 (OGQ), of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ), of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).
5. I have field experience mapping, prospecting, sampling and compiling data in the highly metamorphic terrain of the Grenville Province for iron, titanium, uranium, rare earth minerals, graphite, precious and base metals. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 39 years since my graduation from University with the production of more than one thousand and five hundred (>1500) technical and financial evaluation reports in English or French for government authorities, private and public companies including numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots projects to developed mines, and several companies' entire portfolio of properties. I have also organized and managed many exploration campaigns for gold, base metals and industrial metals, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, but also in other parts of Québec (Labrador Trough, Gaspé Peninsula, James Bay, St-Lawrence River, North Shore, Ungava, etc.), in eastern Canada, Europe, Africa and the Americas.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible of Sections 1 to 19 of the Technical Report. I plan to make a property visit in early August 2017, when weather conditions are drier.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I had no prior involvement with the properties that are subject of the Technical Report.
10. I am independent of the issuers (Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd. and Golden Valley Mines Ltd.) and the Baden Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

Dated this 26th day of April 2017
Updated June 27, 2017

(signed) "*Alain-Jean Beauregard*"

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., OGQ (#227), FGAC

Curriculum Vitae (Alain-Jean Beauregard)

KEY EXPERIENCE

Sound knowledge of geological sciences associated with extended experience in property management.

Involvement with the evaluation, management and realization of several mining exploration and development properties. Production of nearly 1,500 technical and financial evaluation reports in English or French for government authorities and private companies including numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots properties to developed mines, and several companies' entire portfolio of properties.

Organization and management of many exploration campaigns for gold, base metals and industrial minerals, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, but also in other parts of Québec (Gaspé Peninsula, Gatineau, St-Lawrence River ("Lowlands"), North Shore, James Bay, etc.), in eastern Canada, Europe, Africa and the Americas.

Very good knowledge of Latin American and African countries. Excellent communication and mediation skills as well as sound administration practice.

2007 – 2012: Supervision of exploration mapping and follow up drilling on the Nemaska Lithium (Wabouchi), Geomega (Montviel) and Quest Rare Earth (Strange Lake)

INTERNATIONAL MANDATES

South and Central America – Peru: 1993-2016 - Property Evaluations for Dynacor Gold Mines. Panama and Nicaragua: Property evaluation for C2C, Fortress Mining, Cambior, Cambiex, Placer Dome.

USA- Nevada: reconnaissance mapping, sampling and property evaluations.

Europe – 2002 to 2003 – Drill Program Supervision and Property Evaluation for C2C in Spain and Portugal.

East Africa - September 1994 - Evaluation of mining properties in Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and Eritrea for Pangea Goldfields and KWG Resources Inc., EAG Inc., Placer Dome (now Barrick), Outokumpu Exploration.

United Arab Emirates - June 1994 - Off-shore and on-shore oil and gas property evaluations. Geoscientific compilations in order to define potential prospective areas for chromite within the ophiolite belt of Semail.

West Africa (Based out of London, U.K.) - 1994 - Evaluation of mining properties in Mauritania, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Ghana for Placer International Exploration and Placer Outokumpu Exploration Ltd., Semafo, EAG and KWG.

Morocco - November 1992 to April 1993 - Compilation of the Anti-Atlas in Morocco, in north-western Africa (180 km^2) at the scale of 1:100 000. A detailed report of the Guemassa area (Douar El Ajar VMS deposit) was also completed. Ref. Mr. Garth Wilson, Placer Outokumpu Ltd., London., BRPM.

Argentina - April-May 1991 - Mission in the WNW Andes to evaluate properties for potential gold and base metal deposits: the Cerro Castillo Gold deposit, the Baja de Alumbrera Porphyry Copper deposit, the Farallon Negro Epithermal Gold-Manganese deposit for Placer Dome Exploration.

Republic of Guyana - March 1991 - Evaluation of an alluvial diamond and gold deposit located on the Mazaruni River in the Roraima Formation, 300 km south of Georgetown.

CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

-Founder, shareholder, director and administrator of Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc., Val d'Or, (Québec) since 1985 - Management, property supervision, property evaluations, geoscientific compilations at the national and international level.

-Mining Geologist, Les Mines Sigma of Placer Dome Inc., Val d'Or (Québec), 1981-1985 - Property geologist, geological and geochemical surveys, drilling supervision, grade verification and reserve estimates.

-Project Director and Geologist, Serem Ltée, Val d'Or (Québec), 1977-1981 - Geological and geochemical surveys, supervision of geophysical surveys (Mag, EMH and IP), drill program supervision.

-Assistant Geologist, Serem Ltée, Val d'Or (Québec), 1975, under the supervision of Mr. Paul Girard Ph.D and Mr. Ray Goldie Ph.D and for Hollinger North Shore and Labrador Exploration, Eastern Townships and Gaspesia, 1974 -Exploration for base metals and uranium.

-Over the past 36 years, Geologica was the key lead and instrumental geological consulting group in the discovery of significant precious and base metals occurrences, mineralized zones and deposits of Abitibi: 2008-2016: Integra Gold Corp Lamaque South Property – namely on the recent Triangle Deposit Discovery (drill definition program and resources calculation); 1981-1993: Mine Langlois VMS Deposit Discovery (drill program supervision and resources calculation, now owned by Nyrstar), West Africa, Central and South America. Assisted and advised the founding members of SEMAFO on strategic gold property acquisitions in West Africa between 1993 and 1998.

Certificate of Qualification (Daniel Gaudreault)

I, Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a geological engineer by:
   Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.
   450, 3rd Avenue, Suite 202,
   P.O. Box 1891, Val-d'Or (Québec), J9P 6C5
2. I graduated with a degree in Geological Engineering ("Eng.") from the University of Québec in Chicoutimi in 1983.
3. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report of Baden Property" (the "Technical Report"). This report was written for Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd. and dated April 26, 2017 and updated June 27, 2017.
4. I am a member of the "Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ)", #39834, of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).
5. I have field experience mapping, prospecting, sampling and compiling data in the highly metamorphic terrane of the Grenville Province for iron, titanium, uranium, rare earth minerals, graphite, precious and base metals. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 34 years since my graduation from university. As an engineer specializing in geology and mining, I have been involved with all aspects of planning, organization and supervision of mineral exploration projects, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, Québec. I have been in charge of teams of professionals and technicians on geological projects in the most severe conditions. I have also completed several geoscientific compilations and technical reports on areas of interest in Québec, Ontario, USA (California & Nevada) and South America (mainly Peru).
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for Sections 1 to 19 of the Technical Report. I have not visited the subject property.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I had no prior involvement with the properties that are subject of the Technical Report.
10. I am independent of the issuers (Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd. and Golden Valley Mines Ltd.) and the Baden Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

Dated this 26th day of April 2017
Updated June 27, 2017

(signed) "*Daniel Gaudreault*"

Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng. (OIQ #39834)

Curriculum Vitae (Daniel Gaudreault)

KEY EXPERIENCE

An engineer specialized in geology and mining, I have been involved with all aspects of planning, organization and supervision of mineral exploration properties especially in remote areas of Abitibi, Québec. I have been in charge of teams of professionals and technicians on geological properties in the most severe conditions. I have completed several geoscientific compilations on areas of interest in Québec and Ontario, have written several technical reports in the USA (Nevada and California) and completed geological surveys in Labrador (Newfoundland).

I have produced a great number of technical reports in both English and French for government authorities and private companies, such as property evaluations, exploration and environmental reports. I have completed numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots properties to developed mines. Use several types of softwares: Office Suite, AutoCAD, ArcView, GEMS (Gemcom), Geotic Suite (Log, Graph, Cad and Mine) and Gocad.

WORK EXPERIENCE

2010-2016: Participated in the resources definition of the Triangle Deposit and fifteen (15) other mineralized zones of Integra Gold Corp Lamaque South property in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada.

Project Director, Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc., Val d'Or (Québec), since 1985 - Project manager, planning, mapping, drilling supervision, due diligence, property evaluations, market value assessments, environmental reports, NI 43-101 Technical Reports, Technical Fieldwork reports.

Property Geologist, Boileau and Gauthier (Kiwatin) Val d'Or (Québec), 1985 – Project Supervision, Planning, mapping and sampling.

Property Geologist, Campbell Resources Ltd., Chibougamau (Québec), 1984-1985 - Project geologist, planning, drilling supervision, core logging, mapping.

Property Geologist, Boileau and Gauthier (Kiwatin) Val d'Or (Québec), 1983-1984 -Drilling program supervision, reports.

Property Geologist, Lac Minerals Ltd., Malartic (Québec), 1983 - Exploration campaign supervision, drilling program, mapping and reports.

Assistant Geologist, Lac Minerals Ltd., Val d'Or (Québec), 1982 and Ministry of Energy and Resources of Québec, Desmaraisville (Québec), 1981.

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1.0 SUMMARY (Item 1)

At the request of Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd. (“Nunavik Nickel Mines”), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. (“Geologica”) was given the mandate to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report of Baden Property (“the Property”). The issuer, Nunavik Nickel Mines, is a new Canadian mineral exploration company. Geologica is an independent mining exploration consulting firm based in Val-d’Or (Quebec).

This report was initially commissioned by Uranium Valley Mines Ltd. in connection with a transaction with Golden Valley Mines Ltd. The transaction was terminated effective February 17, 2017. Subsequent to the termination, Golden Valley Mines Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd with respect to the property. This report is now being commissioned by Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd.

Geologica reviewed and evaluated the information submitted by Nunavik Nickel Mines and Golden Valley Mines in order to prepare the Technical Report and has formulated its own conclusions and recommendations.

The authors relied on public documents filed at the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development (MNDM) and information provided by both Uranium and Golden Valley Mines for description of title and claim status. Moreover, significant sections and chapters of this report were taken from work reports prepared by previous property owners, from federal and provincial government studies as well as from work reports prepared by Golden Valley Mines

There are no known environmental concerns or land claim issues pending with respect to the Property. It is understood and agreed that the properties were received by Nunavik Nickel Mines "as is" and that Nunavik Nickel Mines shall ensure that all exploration programs on the properties are conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

The authors are unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the claims of the Property. However, the authors have not conducted a thorough inspection of these claims. The exploration activities were planned to have a minimum impact on the environment. Garbage was brought out on a daily basis. No mechanical instruments were used other than hand shovels, grub hoes, hammers and chisels were used to manually clean and sample the observed outcrops.

No right or authorization is required for access to the property. However, an Exploration Plan is required from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines of Ontario for grid establishment and geophysical surveys requiring a generator. In the case of surface bedrock stripping or trenching and drilling, an Exploration Permit is required. For the First Phase of work, a Exploration Plan will be required. An Exploration Permit will be required to carry-out the Phase II work program.

To the best of our knowledges, no other significant factors and risks are known that could affect the exploration work, except an economic risk, by example with the decline of metal prices resulting in a lack of liquidity through inadequate funding to achieve the exploration work.

The Baden property is located approximately 15 km northwest of Matachewan, Ontario, in the Larder Lake Mining Division. Access is made easy using highway 566 travelling west for about 15.8 km from Matachewan and north towards Beaudin Lake and then to the property using logging roads and trails. A power line exists 7.6 kilometres to south of the property along Highway 566. An abundant water supply is available on the property via the Lower and Upper Ponds and/or immediately to the south from Mistinikon.

The property features low, rolling to flat topography with relief of up to 90m. Bedrock exposure is good over large central portions of the Property and poor over parts of the West and north parts of it. Overburden is for the most part shallow. Five (5) small lakes occur across the Property. Drainage is random but generally southward toward the Mistinikon Lake. The Property is covered by second and third growth jackpine, white pine, spruce, poplar and birch.

The Abitibi region has an active economy based upon mining, mining exploration and forestry industry. As a result a large skilled workforce with all related service industries is available. The topography consists of low rolling hills with relief of up to 90 meters.

The Baden Township has been actively prospected for gold since the early part of the 20th century. On the property, gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered and traced by outcrop stripping, trenching and drilling revealing significant values varying from traces of gold to 3.79 oz/t (117.90 g/t Au) in a drillhole intersection of No. 7 Vein completed by Manitou Gold Mines Limited in 1976. Several gold mineralized occurences were found at different locations on the Property during various episodes of surface exploration dating back to the 1930's. The J.E. McVittie Showing (French Vein), the Quilty Showing, the Fondawa Showing including No. 2, No. 6 and No. 7 Veins are the most important and best known mineralized zones.

The property is located in the south-central part of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. It is within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is the largest Archean-aged greenstone belt in the world and the most prolific in terms of gold and base metals production. The belt is comprised of mafic to felsic volcanics and sedimentary derivatives, all of which are intruded by intermediate to felsic plutons. Mafic to ultramafic basal crustal sill complexes are exposed locally. The dominant rock type is subaqueous, ocean-floor basalt and Proterozoic-aged diabase dykes intrude these rocks.

The Baden property geology is characterized by a northwest trending swarm of alkali dykes and porphyry intrusive rocks that crosscut intermediate, massive locally amydaloidal and pillowed flows, which carry in places plagioclase and pyroxene phenocrysts locally amygdaloidal. Northwest striking shear fabrics have been observed to be locally associated with hydrothermal carbonatization, sericitization and silicification. The dykes are fine grained, pink syenite and all the above units are intruded by NNE trending diabase Proterozoic dykes

which occur in swarms. Several NW-SE shears and fracture zones are present in the central part of the property. These structures intersect, at approximately 45°, the volcanic sequences and the porphyry dykes. Some of the fractures contain gold-bearing quartz.

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate gold deposits contain valuable amounts of gold and silver, in fault and shear zones. They are a subtype of lode gold deposits also known as mesothermal deposits. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quatz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias.

At the local scale, the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration commonly distributed along major fault zones and associated subsidiary structures. At the deposit scale, the nature, distribution and intensity of the wall rock alteration is largely controlled by the composition and competence of the host rocks and their metamorphic grade. Typically the alteration haloes are zoned and characterized, at greenschist facies, by iron-carbonatization and sericitization with sulphidation of the immediate vein selvages (mainly pyrite, less commonly arsenopyrite). The main gangue minerals are quartz and carbonate with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, scheelite and tourmaline. The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 10% of the ore. The main ore minerals are native gold with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

In 2007, Golden valley Mines carried out a ground magnetic field survey and a measured vertical gradient contours over a total of 4.43 line-km. In 2008, a total of 8.5 km of IP surveying and 7 km of magnetic surveying were carried out. Twelve anomalous chargeability trends were identified and prioritized accordingly. All depicted anomalies were qualified as subcropping to outcropping. In July 2013, Golden Valley Mines carried out a prospection survey with sampling on the Vein No.2, No. 6 and Quilty Showing. Several grab samples were collected to validate results obtained previously. The most significant values returned 8.13 to 15.95 g/t Au on veins No. 2 and No. 6 and up to 6.66 g/t Au on the Quilty Showing. In December 2013, Golden Valley Mines completed 29.6 line-km of Magnetometer and 26.5 line-km of Induce Polarization (IP) Survey.

Due to the winter season and abundant snow covering the overall property, the authors will visit and sample the property in spring 2017. The data coroboration chapter will be completed once the assay results are in and the report will then be updated.

The Baden Township has been actively prospected for gold since the early part of the 20th century. It is within the Matachewan Mining Camp a westward extension of the Larder Lake - Cadillac Break which has historically been considered to be a major locus for the occurrence of gold deposits. Several Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake and Matachewan gold deposits are spacially and genetically related to younger syenitic intrusions. Important regional factors for gold mineralization remain at proximity to regional scale, roughly east-west structures, structural preparation at deposit scale and late post-orogenic felsic intrusion. The more local factors are the extent and orientation of the local structures, temperature domains along these structures and gold host-rock lithologies.

Several gold occurences were recognized on the property in the J.E. McVittie (French Vein), the Quilty Showing and the Fondawa Showing areas where significant drill intersections were obtained such as 0.38 oz/t Au over 4 ft (13.0 g/t Au over 1.21 m), 0.35 oz/t Au over 1.58 ft (12.0 g/t Au over 1.48 m), 0.31 oz/t Au over 2.5 ft (10.6 g/t Au over 0.76 m), 0.18 oz/t Au over 5.25 ft (6.17 g/t Au over 1.22 m) on Vein No. 2; and 3.79 oz/ Au over0.8 ft (117.9 g/t Au over 0.24 m), 3.23 oz/t Au over 2 ft (100.5 g/t Au over 0.61 m), 2.26 oz/t Au over 1.6 ft (70.3 g/t Au over 0.49 m), 0.545 oz/t Au over 0.6 ft (16.95 g/t Au over 0.18 m), 0.44 oz/t Au over0.6 ft (13.70 g/t Au over 0.18 m), 0.29 oz/t Au over 2 ft (9.02 g/t Au over 0.61 m) and 0.175 oz/t Au over 6 ft (5.44 g/t Au over 1.83 m) on Vein No. 6. Grab sampling completed by Golden Valley Mines in 2013 returned up to 15.95 g/t Au on Veins No. 2 and No. 6 and 6.66 g/t Au on the Quilty Showing.

Considering a favourable metallogeny on the Baden Property, the recommended exploration program is divided into two (2) phases. The second phase is of the program is conditional on the success of the first phase. Phase 1 is estimated at $219,120 and Phase 2 at $198,000 for a combined total of $417,120. These recommendations for further exploration work on the property are based on a technical evaluation of all previous work filed with the MNDM and from the initial fieldwork conducted on the property by Golden Valley Mines.

1. Geological and geophysical compilation with interpretation of mineralized zones (including cross-section of drill holes);
2. Complete grid in-fill over historical No. 2 Vein and establish detailed grids over the historical J.E. McVittie Showing (French Vein) and Quilty Showing at 50m line spacing to conduct Magnetic and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys;
3. Follow-up geological/structural mapping, prospecting and sampling programs;
4. Geochemical soil survey; and
5. Geological Site Visit.

Phase 1

Geological / Geophysical Compilation and Interpretation of mineralized zones	
- 30 days @ $600/day including creation of GIS Database	$ 18,000
Exploration Plan Application & Aboriginal Consultation	$ 6,000
Geophysical Surveys	
- 15 line kilometres of new extension grid establishment @ 750/km	$ 11,250
- 15 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveying @ $150/km	$ 2,250
- 10 line kilometres of I.P. surveying @ $1,250/km	$ 12,500
- Mobilization & Demobilization	$ 2,000
- Report	$ 1,200
	$ 29,200
Geological/Structural Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling Program (including QAQC)	
- Geologist & 2 Prospectors @ $1,700/day x 30-days	$ 51,000
- Assaying @ $30/sample x 200 samples	$ 6,000

- Pick-up, all terrain vehicule, food, accommodation, fuel, etc,	$ 16,000
	$ 73,000
Soil geochemistry survey (1000 samples at $50/sample, all included)	$50,000
Geological Site Visit @ $600/day x 5-days (all-inclusive)	$ 3,000
Follow up technical work report with maps and figures	$ 20,000
Subtotal	**$ 199,200**
Administration & Contingencies (±10%)	$ 19,920
Total Phase 1:	**$ 219,120**

Phase 2 (if warranted from Phase 1)

Diamond Drilling (NQ size) on coinciding structural, geophysical, geological, geochemical anomalies and drilling results in Phase 1 as well as on lateral and depth extensions of mineralized zones:

- 1,500 m @ 120$/m (all inclusive)	$ 180,000
Subtotal	**$ 180,000**
Administration & Contingencies (±10%)	$ 18,000
Total Phase 2	**$ 198,000**
TOTAL BUDGET PHASES 1 & 2:	**$ 417,120**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (Item 2)

At the request of Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd ("Nunavik Nickel Mines"), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. ("Geologica") was given the mandate to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report of Baden Property ("the Property"). The issuer, Nunavik Nickel Mines, is a Canadian mineral exploration company listed on the TSXV under the quote KZZ. Geologica is an independent mining exploration consulting firm based in Val-d'Or (Quebec).

This report was initially commissioned by Uranium Valley Mines Ltd. in connection with a transaction with Golden Valley Mines Ltd. The transaction was terminated effective February 17, 2017. The proposed transaction is just an option agreement between Golden Valley Mines Ltd. and Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd. to acquire a 100% interest in the property. This report is now being commissioned by Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd.

Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault of Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. are Qualified Persons under the National Instrument 43-101. I, Alain-Jean Beauregard, plan to make a property visit in early August 2017, when weather conditions are drier.

Geologica reviewed and evaluated the information submitted by Nunavik Nickel Mines and Golden Valley Mines in order to prepared the Technical Report and has formulated its own conclusions and recommendations. Geologica believes that such information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Properties and the purpose for which the Technical Report is being prepared. To the best of their knowedge, the authors fully researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations made in the Technical Report. All the documents were reviewed between December 2016 and mid-January 2017.

The authors relied on public documents filed at the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and information provided by Nunavik Nickel Mines and Golden Valley Mines for the descriptions of title and claim status. Moreover, some parts of this Technical Report were taken from reports prepared by previous property owners as well as from federal and provincial government studies.

Geologica is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of Nunavik Nickel Mines and Golden Valley Mines management and exploration personnel, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

All currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars. Quantities are stated in both imperial and SI units (Canadian and international practice), including metric tonnes (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for gold grades; and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for silver, platinum and palladium grades; percentage (%) for nickel and copper grades. Precious metals quantities may also be reported in troy ounces (ounces), a common practice in the gold mining industry.

2.1 Agreement between Golden Valley Mines and Nunavik Nickel Mines

Pursuant to a Mining Option Agreement made as of April 18, 2017 between Golden Valley Mines and Nunavik Nickel Mines (Press Release April 18, 2017), Golden Valley Mines has granted to Nunavik Nickel Mines an option to acquire a 100% interest in 61 of its grassroots properties (the "Properties") including the Baden Property. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, Nunavik Nickel Mines must incur $4,000,000 of expenditures with respect to exploration and other mining operations on the Properties before December 31, 2021 (with $500,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2018; $750,000 to be incurred on or before the December 31, 2019; $1,000,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2020 and $1,750,000 to be incurred on or before December 31, 2021).

As consideration for the option, Nunavik Nickel will issue 16,666,668 common shares to Golden Valley at a deemed price of $0.12 per share for an aggregate deemed value of $2,000,000 (issuable as to 25% on or before each of December 31, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021). In addition, Nunavik Nickel has granted Golden Valley a royalty equal to 1.25% of the net smelter returns from the Properties on the terms set out in the Option Agreement. 1% of the royalty may be bought back by Nunavik Nickel by paying Golden Valley $5,000,000 at Nunavik Nickel's option, in cash or shares at a deemed price per share equal to the market price of Nunavik Nickel's shares at the time of such election.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (Item 3)

Geologica offers no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles claimed. A description of the Property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 4)

The Baden Property is located approximately 15km straight line (about 16km driving on truck and 7km on all terrain vehicles (ATV trail) northwest of Matachewan, Ontario. The property is located in Baden Township, Larder Lake mining division. The central part of the property is approximately located at UTM (zone 17, NAD 83) coordinates 5 322 000mN and 517 800mE (Figures 1 & 2).

All claims are currently active (Table 1) and have expiry dates of May 24, 2018 and September 12, 2018. Golden Valley Mines is the registered titleholder of all the 4 claims and holds a 100% interest (Figure 3). The Property covers 256 hectares. The status of the claims was validated at the website of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines of Ontario. There are no surface rights associated to the land holdings.

Table 1 - Baden Property - Mining Title List

Title No	Recording date	Claim due date	Claim Units	Total Work	Required Work	Total Reserve	Hectares
L 4209242	2005-Sep-12	2018-Sep-12	6	26 400.00 $	2 400.00 $	15 991.00 $	96
L 4209243	2005-Sep-12	2018-Sep-12	1	4 400.00 $	400.00 $	- $	16
L 4271341	2012-May-24	2018-May-24	5	8 000.00 $	2 000.00 $	4 363.00 $	80
L 4271342	2012-May-24	2018-May-24	4	6 400.00 $	1 600.00 $	9 466.00 $	64
				45 200.00 $	**6 400.00 $**	**29 820.00 $**	**256**

Regulation 6/96 of the Ontario Mining Act, states that an assessment work submission form, in a form approved by the Minister, and a technical report applicable to the type of activity and any other required supporting documents for the activity or the expenses must be filed the year between the date of recording of a claim and the first anniversary date.

Until a lease is applied for, the holder of a mining claim must perform and apply on that claim assessment work having the minimum value as specified in Column 2 within the period specified in Column 1 of the table below:

Column 1	Column 2
Number of assessment years after the recording of the claim	Cumulative value of assessment work for each unit of 16 hectares or other size claim unit required by s. 5 (12) to (17) of Ontario Regulation 7/96 (Claim Staking)
1	$0
2	400
3	800
4	1,200
5	1,600
6 and subsequent years	An additional $400 per year

Until the recorded holder of a mining claim has met all of the requirements in the Act and the regulations to apply for a lease of the claim, including the payment of any required fee, the recorded holder of the mining claim shall continue to perform and apply on that claim the required annual assessment work.

Except for a 1.25% NSR to Golden Valley Mines, following the recent Option Agreement (see Item 2.1 above), no back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances are related with the Property.

There are no known environmental concerns or land claim issues pending with respect to the Property. It is understood and agreed that the Property was received by Nunavik Nickel Mines “as is” and that Nunavik Nickel Mines shall ensure that all exploration programs on the Property are conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

The authors are unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the claims of the Property. However, the authors have not conducted a thorough inspection of these claims. The exploration activities were planned to have a minimum impact on the environment. Garbage was brought out on a daily basis. No mechanical instruments were used other than hand shovels, grub hoes, hammers and chisels were used to manually clean and sample the observed outcrops.

No right or authorization is required for access to the property. However, an Exploration Plan is required from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines of Ontario for grid establishment and geophysical surveys requiring a generator. In the case of surface bedrock stripping or trenching and drilling, an Exploration Permit is required. For the First Phase of work, an Exploration Plan will be required. An Exploration Permit will be required to carry-out the Phase II work program.

To the best of our knowledges, no other significant factors and risks are known that could affect the exploration work, except an economic risk, by example with the decline of metal prices resulting in a lack of liquidity through inadequate funding to achieve the exploration work.

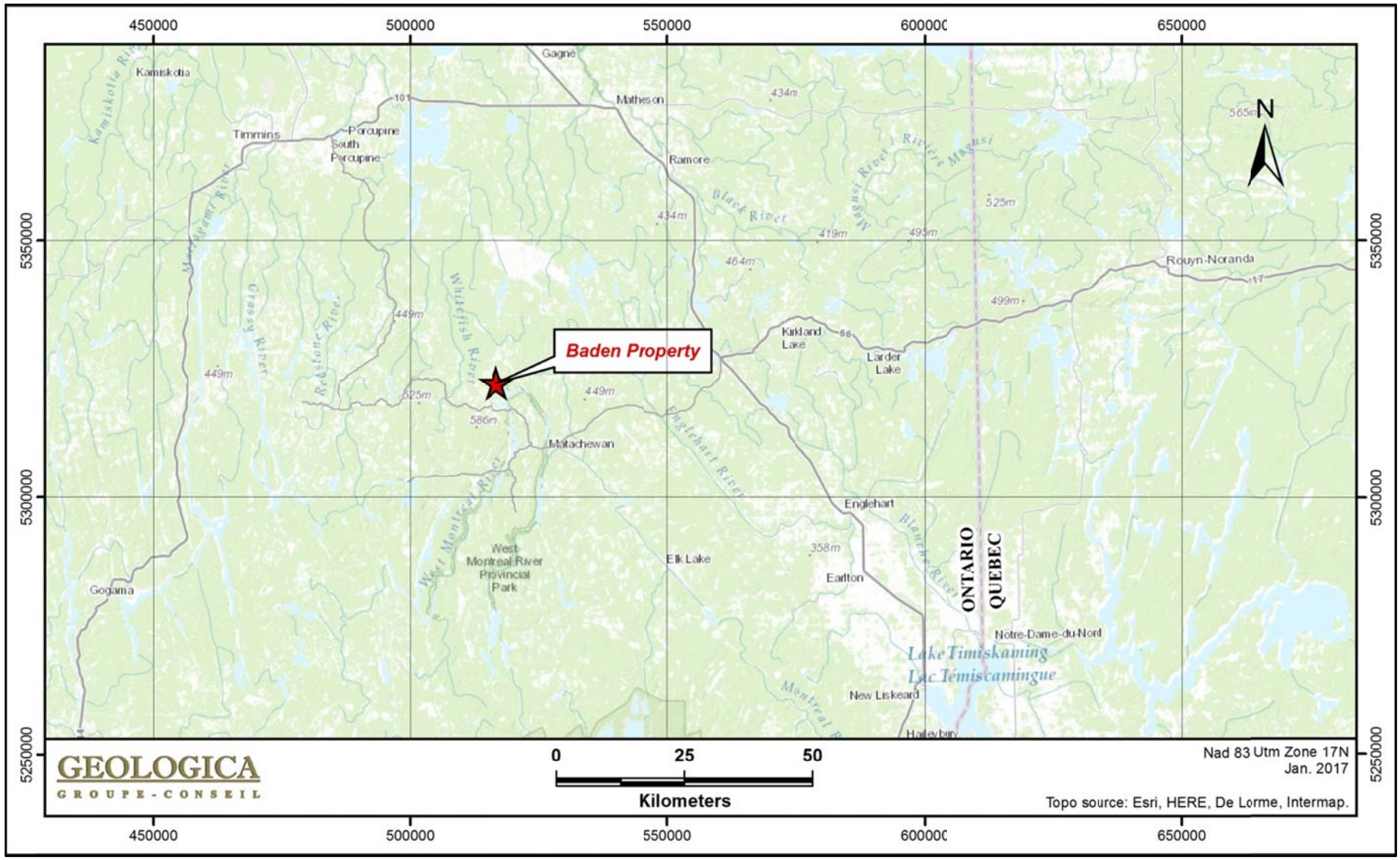

Figure 1 - General Location of Baden Property

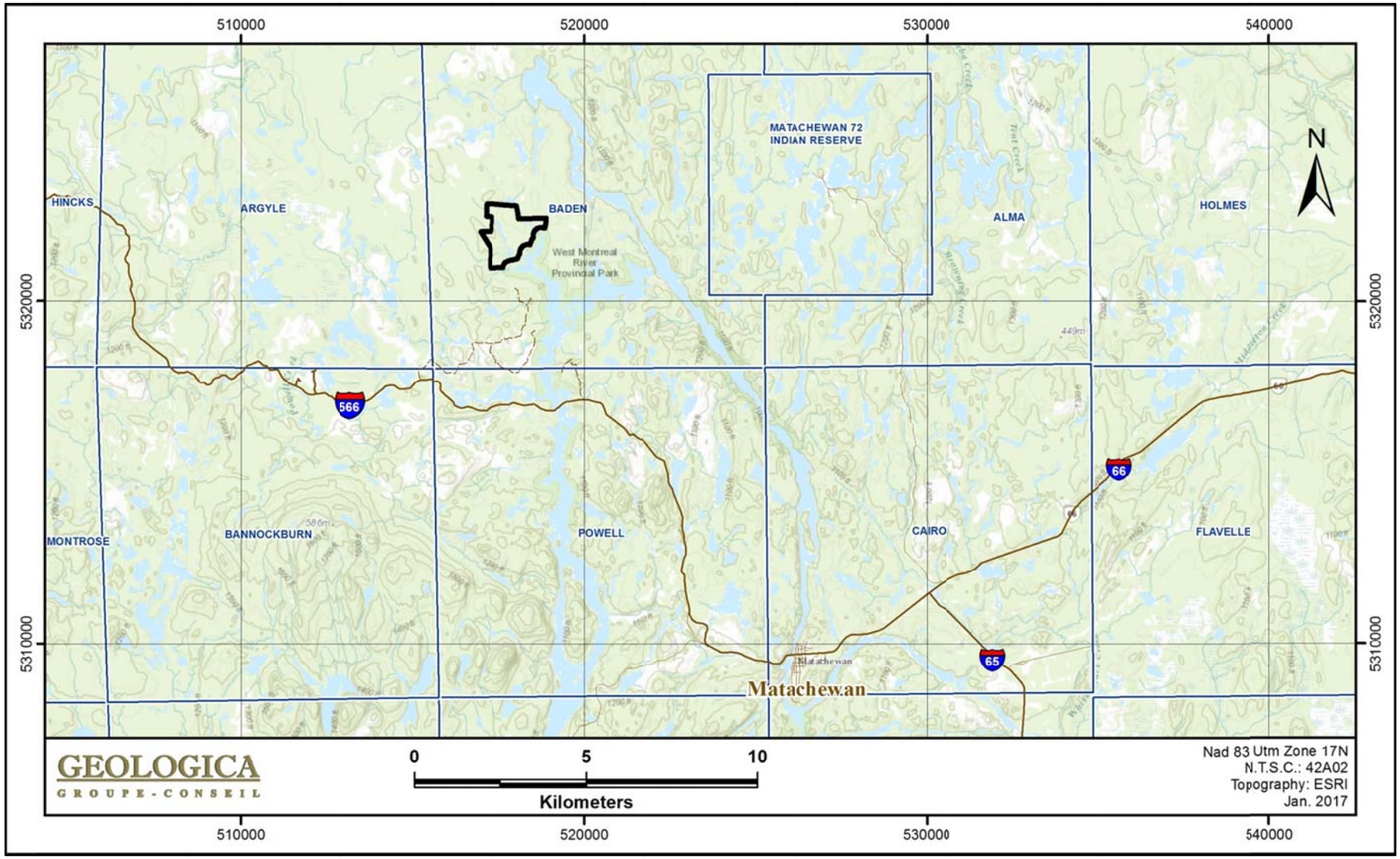

Figure 2 - Baden Property - Detailed Location

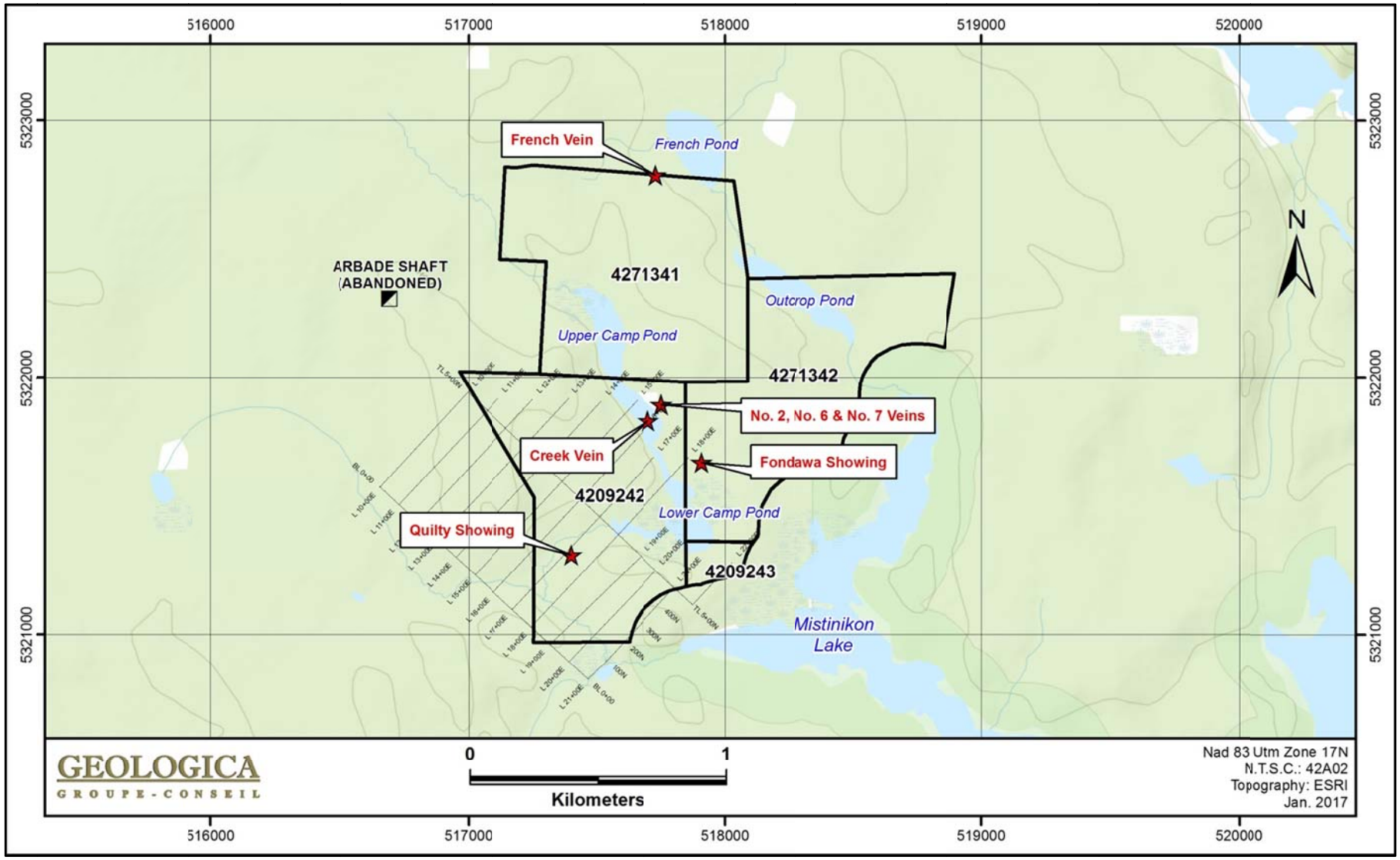

Figure 3 - Baden Property - Mining Titles

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCE, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Item 5)

Access to the Baden Property from Matachewan (Ontario) is gained by travelling west and northwest along Highway 566 for about 15.8 kilometers and then turning north onto Beaudin Lake Road which is immediately east of Beaudin Lake. Travelling north from this junction for approximately 350 meters brings one to a branch road that heads east. After travelling east on this road for about 750 meters one arrives at a parking area on the north side of the road. ATV travel is necessary from this point on. Travel along this unmaintained track for approximately 6.5 kilometers brings one to the area of the historic Ypres Cadillac/Fondewa Gold Mines trenching and diamond drillhole workings.

The Abitibi region of northeastern Ontario has an active economy based upon mining, mining exploration, and forestry products. The region has a long, continuous gold mining history dating back to the gold discoveries in the Timmins, Matachewan and Kirkland Lake areas in the early 1900's. As a result, a large workforce skilled in mining, mining exploration, and the processing of gold ores is locally available. All related service industries are also locally available. The nearest town to the property is Matachewan with a population of 500 inhabitants and offering all basic services and also mining vocation.

A power line exists 7.6 kilometres to south of the property along Highway 566. An abundant water supply is available on the property via the Lower and Upper Ponds and/or immediately to the south from Mistinikon.

The property features low, rolling to flat topography with relief of up to 90m. Bedrock exposure is good over large central portions of the Property and poor over parts of the West and north parts of it. Overburden is for the most part shallow. Five (5) small lakes occur across the Property. Drainage is random but generally southward toward the Mistinikon Lake. The Property is covered by second and third growth jackpine, white pine, spruce, poplar and birch.

No surface rights exist over the Baden property claims with ownership of the land being deemed as "Crown Land". The Property is suitable for the construction of potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites. However an environmental impact assessment will have to be carried out in advance of this work.

The region has a cool continental type climate with long cold winters and cool, variable summers. Winter temperatures in the -20°C to -40°C ranges are common. Summer temperatures average in the +10°C to +20°C range and may reach +30°C. Average winter snow accumulation is 2 to 3 metres. The best operating season for the basic exploration work (prospection, mapping, linecutting, geophysical and geochemical surveys and stripping) is approximately four (4) months (July to October). Ideal winter drilling conditions last from early January to the end of March.

6.0 HISTORY (Item 6)

The Baden Township has been actively prospected for gold since the early part of the 20th century. Some parts of the property were explored by Arno Mines Ltd, Arbade Gold Mines Ltd. and J. French (including prospection, mapping, sampling, diamond drilling, EM and Mag surveys). The most significant gold indication in this early work was the Arbade Gold Mines shaft zone located approximately 400 meters west of the present limit of the property.

1931 Arno Mines Limited acquired claims after the discovery of a gold-bearing quartz vein hosted in a syenite porphyry dyke traced by stripping and trenching over 900m. A drilling program of 12 holes for a total of 606m was carried out. Most of the assays from sections of the porphyry contained low gold values from traces to 0.03 oz/t except for one assay that was 0.10 oz/t gold. The option was dropped.

1934 J. French discovers a narrow gold-bearing quartz vein on the west side of the 'French Pond'. Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited completed 6 diamond drill holes to test the vein.

1933-40+ Arbade Gold Mines Limited acquires the property in 1933. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 17m on the site of the original discovery and completed 214m of x-ray diamond drilling. In 1935, trenching, stripping and some diamond drilling was carried out and erection of a small mining plant. In 1936, Arbade Gold Mines deepens the shaft to 65.5 and two levels were established at 38m and 60m. Seventeen meters of horizontal development work was done on the upper level. One-hundred-twenty-seven metres (127m) of crosscutting north and south of the shaft intersected nine (9) syenite dykes varying in width from 2m to 7m. Three of these were reported to be gold bearing.

Fondewa Gold Mines Ltd., Manitou Lake Gold Mines Ltd., J. Quilty, Ronda Copper Mines Ltd., Shiningtree Gold Resources Inc. and Golden Valley Mines Ltd. have realized exploration works on the limit of property, including prospection, mapping, sampling, diamond drilling, EM and Mag surveys. The most significant gold indication in this early work was the No. 2 and 7 veins zones (near the present lines 16E to 18E, around 10N).

1935 J. Quilty discovers gold-bearing vein west of 'Lower Camp Pond'. Further work was carried out in 1948.

1937 Fondewa Gold Mines Limited did a diamond drill program of 10 holes totalling 911m on a gold bearing structure known as the No.2 vein on the east side of the 'Lower Camp Pond'.

1973-74 Ronda Copper Mines Limited completed 8 drill holes totalling 492m at the French vein. A magnetometer survey followed the drilling program to delineate a diabase dyke

which was then perceived as being a controlling factor on gold mineralization and completed 4 additional holes totalling 358m along a diabase dyke.

1974-79 Manitou Lake Gold Mines staked the area of the veins no. 2 and no. 7 and completed 10 diamond drill holes totalling 695m in the immediate vicinity of the two veins and six holes encountered significant gold values. A second diamond drilling program was undertaken for a total of 661m. Eight of these holes were drilled to test to further check the No.2 and 7 veins and two (2) were directed to probe the Ronda diabase dyke, a structure with which gold-bearing quartz stringers are known to be associated. In 1978, geophysical surveys including EM and magnetometer work were carried out in the drift covered area north and west of the No. 7 vein zone area and in the vicinity of the Arbade shaft zone. Two diamond drill holes were abandoned in heavy overburden. Six additional diamond drill holes totalling 406m were done. Three holes were drilled to check for the north extension of the No. 7 vein zone, two short holes further probed the Ronda dyke and one was drilled to investigate the Quilty showing. An additional three diamond drill holes tested geochemical anomalies from a humus sampling program.

1983-84 Shiningtree Gold Resources Inc, completed VLF and magnetic surveys and concluded that the low sulphide content of the syenite dykes was undetectable by traditional electromagnetic methods. They warrant the use of a possible IP survey and humus sampling. In 1984, they completed power stripping in the area of the Arbade shaft.

2003-2007 Golden Valley Mines Limited acquired the property on the basis of historical exploration work. In 2004, an IP survey was conducted and defined weakly IP anomalies in the immediate area of the Arbade Shaft, hosting variably development quartz-calcite-pyrite fracture stockwork, weakly anomalous in gold. The grid was extended and more geophysical surveys were performed. In 2007, Golden valley Mines carried out a ground magnetic field survey and a measured vertical gradient contours over a total of 4.43 line-km.

2008 On behalf of Golden Valley Mines, a resistivity / induced polarization and a magnetic field surveys was performed by Abitibi Geophysics on the project. A total of 8.5 km of IP surveying and 7 km of magnetic surveying were carried out. Twelve anomalous chargeability trends were identified and prioritized accordingly. All depicted anomalies were qualified as subcropping to outcropping.

2013 A magnetometer (Mag) and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys covering 29.6 line-km of mag and 26.5 km of I.P. suveys were carried out by Geosig Inc. on a Southeast-Northwest direction grid. The magnetometer survey gives a good image of the geology and helps to discriminate some magnetic horizons generally with predominant northwest-southeats trend. The IP survey led to detection and description of several weak and very subtle anomalies (Figure 4).

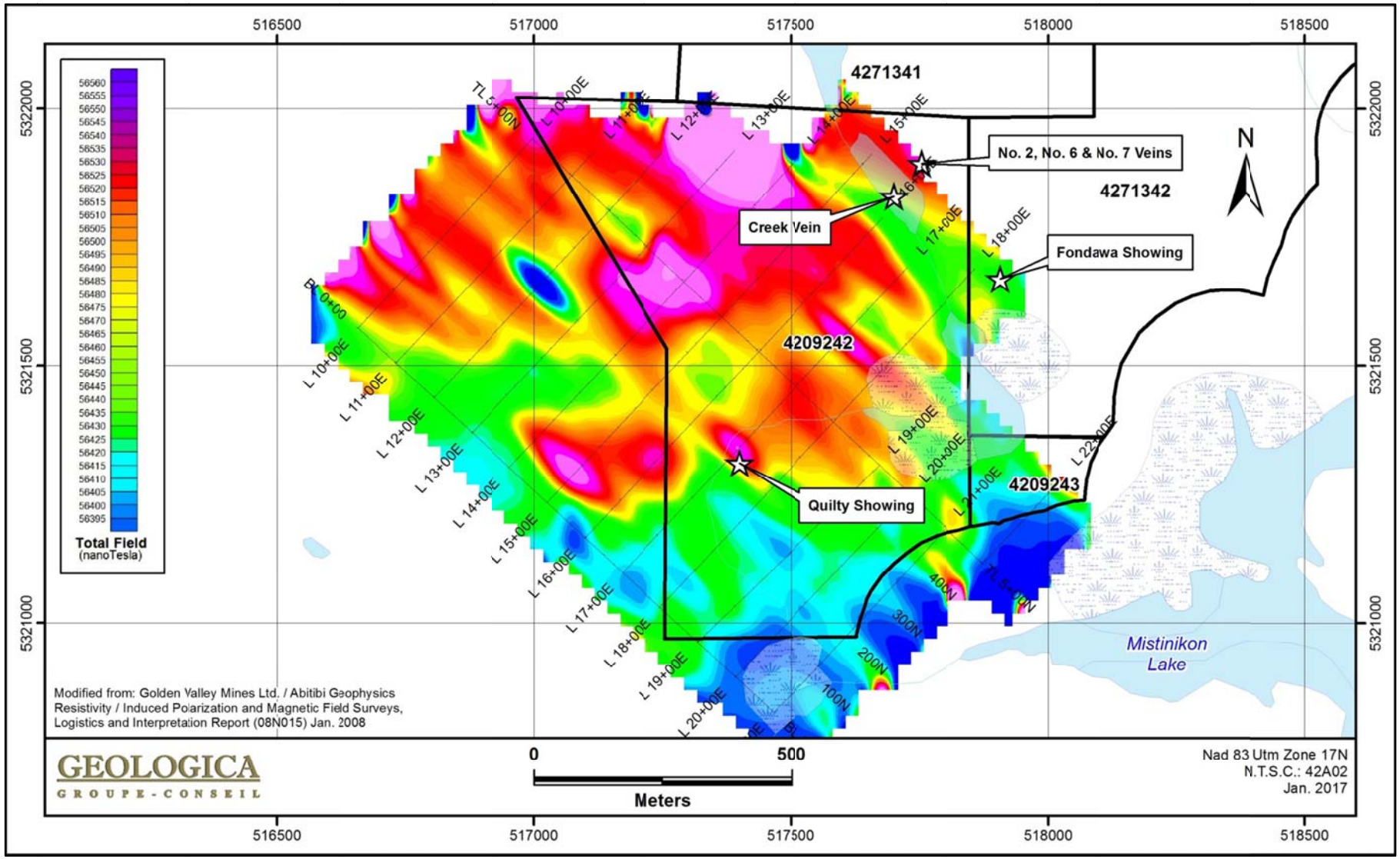

Figure 4 - 2008 Ground Magnetic Field Survey

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Item 7)

7.1 Regional Geology

The Baden Property is situated in the south-central part of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is the largest Archean-aged greenstone belt in the world and, in terms of gold and base metals production, the most prolific. The belt is comprised of metamorphosed mafic to felsic volcanics and sedimentary derivatives, all of which are intruded by intermediate to felsic plutons. Mafic to ultramafic basal crustal sill complexes are exposed locally. The dominant rock type is sub-aqueous, ocean-floor basalt. All of the aforementioned rocks are of mid to late Archean ages. Proterozoic-aged diabase dykes intrude these rocks.

The dichotomous origin of the volcanic rocks is reflected in tholeiitic and calc-alkaline and, in some cases, bimodal, compositions. Large expanses of tholeiitic, ocean-floor basalts and gabbro sills, when subjected to plate tectonic processes, were intruded and overlain by large calc-alkaline volcanic complexes. Calc-alkaline volcanism was accompanied by penecontemporaneous sedimentation into adjacent basins. The last phase of the intrusive process was intermediate to felsic plutonism. These processes, occurring across the Abitibi over a long period, involved several episodes of intrusive/extrusive activity in alternately extensional and tensional tectonic regimes in active, oceanic island arc environments.

During the Late Archean the entire region was subjected to orogeny. This involved large-scale compression and isoclinal folding about (present) east-west axes, regional greenschist facies metamorphism, the formation of east-west crustal scale fault zones, and late stage felsic plutonism and concurrent metasomatism. As a result, the original stratigraphic configuration has been tilted such that volcano-sedimentary sequences are now vertical to steeply dipping. This has resulted in exposure of entire basaltic crust and calc-alkaline volcano-sedimentary sequences. Quaternary glacial and glacio-fluvial deposits have covered the majority of this stratigraphy.

All of the gold and base metals deposits in the Abitibi greenstone belt can be attributed to specific episodes in the above geologic processes. Gold deposits in the Abitibi occur in all geologic environments within the Archean rocks alluded to above, from the older mafic/ultramafic oceanic crustal rocks to the later plutonic rocks, and all the volcano-sedimentary sequences in between. The ingredients required to form an Archean gold deposit are: extensional structural preparation; a nearby, long-term, heat source; formation and mobilization of fluid-phase, gold-bearing complexes from a large volume of rock; and a spatially-defined, thermo-chemical domain along/adjacent to the structures favourable to precipitation of the gold. All Archean gold deposits are variations on this theme.

The dominant feature of Matachewan area geology is the Cairo syenite stock occupying the northeast quadrant of Cairo Twp. and beyond into Flavelle, Holmes, and Alma Townships (Figure 5). The Cairo stock is a multi-phase trachytic syenite, syenite, porphyritic syenite with satellite plugs and dykes intruded into the isoclinally folded, greenschist facies sequence of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks, as described below. The volcanic

rocks possibly correlate with the tholeiitic and calc-alkalic suites of the Upper Supergroup, as defined by Pyke (1978) for the Timmins-Matachewan area. They are overlain conformably to disconformably by conglomerate, arkose, greywacke, and quartzite of the Timiskaming Group. The N-NE-trending swarm of Diabase Dykes intrudes these rocks.

The Upper Supergroup volcanic rocks have late Archean ages ranging from about 2725 Ma to about 2703 Ma. The Cairo syenite stock is varied texturally and compositionally, and displays a crude mineralogical zonation (Wolfe, 1972). The age of the Cairo stock is probably latest Archean. It is older than the Matachewan dykes, which have been dated as young as 2485 Ma (earliest Paleo-Proterozoic) and as old as 2633 Ma (latest Archean), and younger than the Timiskaming Group metasediments.

A study of lead isotope ratios for several gold and porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Matachewan area indicates at least two mineralization episodes separated by a comparatively lengthy time interval. An early emplacement of syenite with gold and base metals was evidently followed much later by remobilization of gold and other metals. Evidence of this crosscutting relationship can be seen at the Stancop deposit (Sinclair, 1980).

Regional greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphism affects all of the Archean volcano-sedimentary rocks. During the Kenoran Orogeny this was overprinted onto earlier hydrothermal metamorphism related to calc-alkalic volcanic activity.

The Kenoran event resulted in crustal shortening, which is manifested by tight to isoclinal folding about roughly east-west trending axes across the Superior Province. Thrust and strike-slip faulting on regional scales along steeply dipping, roughly east-west planes accompanied folding. The best-known example of this type of structure is the Larder Lake - Cadillac Break (LLCB), a westward extension of which strikes across the Matachewan property. Branching and subsidiary parallel structures of this type occur periodically along the LLCB (Figure 5).

The LLCB has historically been considered to be a major locus for the occurrence of gold deposits. However, this is based more upon an empirical spatial association rather than any direct evidence implicating the LLCB in gold mineralization.

The Kenoran event was accompanied by the intrusion of late granitic to syenitic batholiths and stocks. Some of these intrusives, such as the Bourlamaque Batholith near Val d'Or and the Cairo Syenite Stock (Figure 5) near Matachewan, are multi-phase. Most of the known gold deposits proximal to the LLCB are spatially and genetically related to this late intrusive activity. All of the Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake and Matachewan gold deposits are spatially and genetically related to syenitic intrusives.

The important regional factors for gold mineralization remain proximity to regional scale, roughly east-west structure(s) resulting in structural preparation at the deposit scale, and late to post-orogenic felsic intrusion. The more local factors are the extent and orientation of the local structures, temperature domains along these structures, and gold host-rock lithologies.

Quaternary glacio-lacustrine deposits on the Matachewan property consist of thin discontinuous pockets of sand, gravel, and clay. These deposits cover low-lying areas over about 70% of the surficial area and range from 0 up to 33m in thickness. Thick surficial deposits occur along the Whiskyjack Creek Fault and along the trace of the LLCB.

Two principal ice movement directions are noted in the vicinity of the property – NNW striae at 345° and NW striae at 320°.

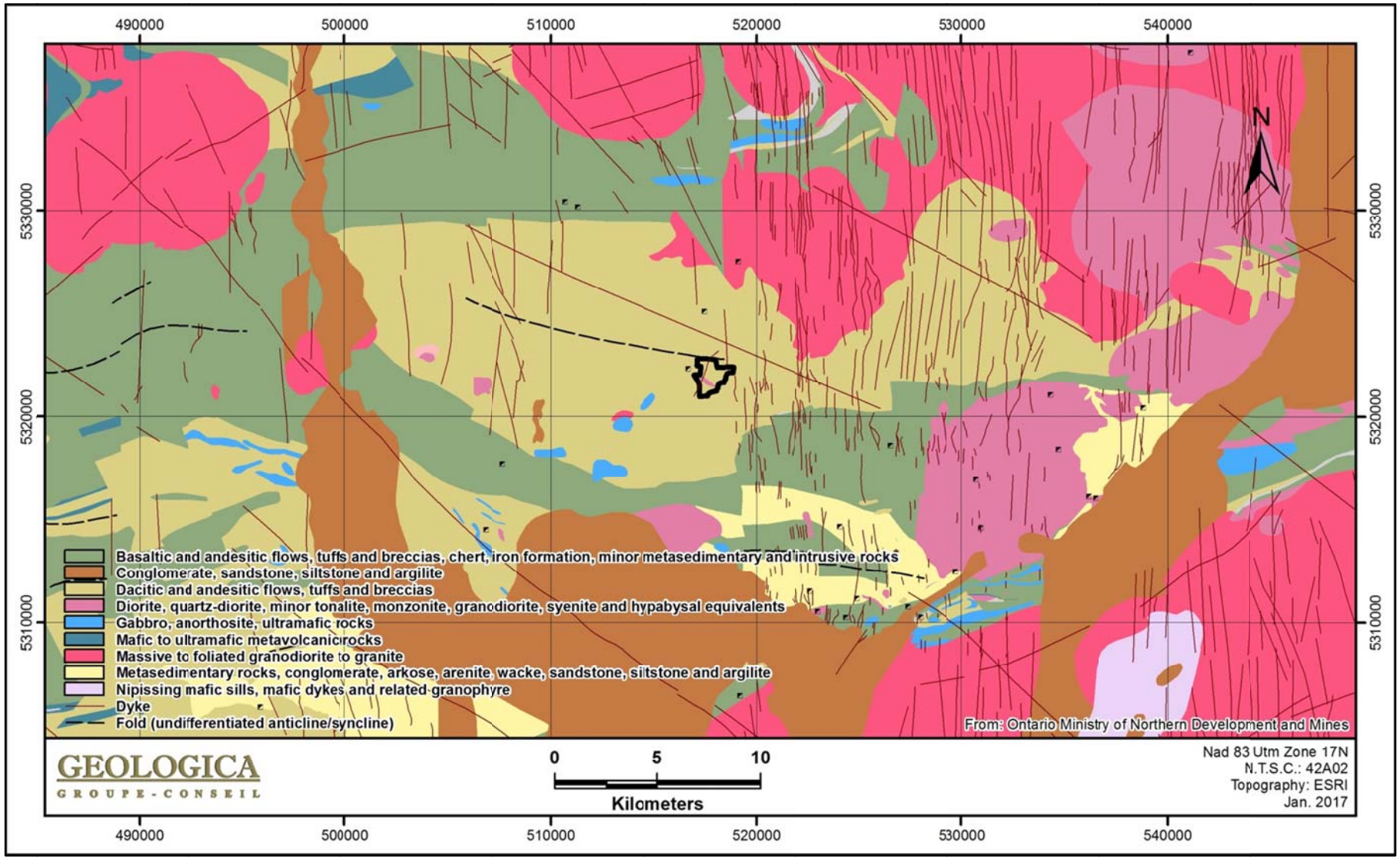

Figure 5 - Baden Property - Regional Geology

7.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Baden Property is mainly characterized by a northwest trending swarm of alkali dykes and porphyry intrusive rocks that crosscut intermediate, massive and pillowed flows, which carry in places plagioclase and pyroxene phenocrysts, and are locally amygdaloidal. Northwest striking shear fabrics have been observed that are accompanied by local; hydrothermal carbonatization, sericitization and silicification (Figure 6).

These dykes have been described as fine-grained, pink syenite by Dyer (1936) and Lovell (1967) and in various past company reports.

All of the above units are intruded by NNE trending diabase dyke. These dykes occur in swarms and are up to 20m thick.

Several shears and fractures zones, striking NW-SE, are present in the central part of the Baden Property where several past exploration programs were completed by Fondewa Gold Mines Ltd. These fractures intersect the units at about 45 degrees and therefore traverse the volcanic sequences as well as the porphyry dykes. Some of the fractures contain gold bearing quartz.

7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization has been found at several different locations on the property during various episodes of surface exploration dating back to the 1930's (Figure 6).

The current Baden Property has been assembled from smaller claim groups that were individually prospected during periodic exploration episodes in the past. The known mineralization present on the current Property is described below with respect to these areas of superseded former properties.

1) J.E. McVittie Showing (French Vein)

This showing is located at the northern limit of the Property and consists of a narrow striking N55°E and dipping 80-85 SE quartz vein within strongly altered metavolcanic rocks along of the diabase dyke. Best intersections obtained by drilling (Ronda Copper Mines Limited (1973) were 0.265 oz/t Au over 1 ft (DDH #5), 0.475 oz/t Au over 3 ft (DDH #1-#2) and 0.29 oz/t Au over 2.2 ft (DDH #6). Mineralization appears to be controlled by the preferential orientation of the diabase dyke within a highly altered metavolcanic rock. The authors were not able to find details on the length, width and continuity of the mineralization, as well as the actual thickness of the mineralization.

2) Quilty Showing

This showing is located in the southwest corner of the Property where an old trench exposes white quartz vein containing 1-2% pyrite across as well as ankerite veins. The

metavolcanic host rock is silicified near the veins. Dyer (1935-36) describes the showing as a 2-foot vein of brecciated quartz and silicified greenstone. Based on the historical information, the vein strikes N300° and dips 80° NE. However, the authors were not able to find details on the length, width and continuity of the mineralization, as well as the actual thickness of the mineralization. A grab sample by Lovell in 1967 has revealed 0.45 oz/ Au (14 g/t Au).

3) Fondawa Showing

This main showing occurs in the central part of the Property and consists of a NW-SE trending swarm of alkali dykes that crosscut intermediate volcanites. These dykes were recognized over 1,800 meters and a wide from 150 to 450 meters. Northwest striking shear zones are also present and are accompanied by the hydrothermal carbonatization, sericitization and silicification. The dykes are well exposed in trench exposures near the timbered test pit. At this place, gold occurs in a series of sub-parallel quartz veins and small stockworks which are spatially associated with the dykes. Based on the historical information, the veins appear to be narrow and are commonly drusy and strike N320°parallel at the orientation of the dykes with a dip of 85° NE. The host rock to the veins is carbonatized, presenting a rusty aspect on the weathered surface. Best values obtained in the past were within the No. 2 Vein by Fondewa Gold Mines Ltd. (Table 2) and the No. 7 Vein by Manitou Gold Mines Ltd. (Table 3). The authors were not able to find details on the length, width and to confirm the actual thickness of the mineralization.

Table 2 - Best values from the No.2 Vein by Fondawa Gold Mines (1937)

Drill Hole No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	Au (oz/t)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
DDH No.2	59.00	63.00	4.00	0.18	1.22	6.17
DDH No.5	59.00	62.00	3.00	0.07	0.91	2.40
DDH No. 6	85.00	86.58	1.58	0.35	1.48	12.00
DDH No.7	89.00	93.00	4.00	0.38	1.21	13.00
DDH No.8	21.00	26.25	5.25	0.11	1.60	3.77
DDH No. 9	96.00	98.00	2.00	0.02	0.59	0.70
DDH No.10	88.00	90.50	2.50	0.31	0.76	10.60

Table 3 - Best values from the No.7 Vein by Manitou Gold Mines (1976)

Drill Hole No.	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	Au (oz/t)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
DDH No.4	155.00	161.00	6.00	0.175	1.83	5.44
	177.80	178.40	0.60	0.44	0.18	13.70
DDH No.6	184.30	186.30	2.00	0.29	0.61	9.02
DDH No. 7	73.40	75.00	1.60	2.26	0.49	70.30
	132.00	132.60	0.60	0.545	0.18	16.95
DDH No. 8	130.00	132.00	2.00	3.23	0.61	100.50

DDH No. 9	147.40	150.00	2.60	0.015	0.79	0.47
DDH No.10	188.40	189.20	0.80	3.79	0.24	117.90

In July 2013, Golden Valley Mines carried out a prospecting survey with sampling on the area of the No. 2 Vein and No. 6 Vein; and the Quilty Showing. Several grab samples were collected to validate the previous results obtained by past owners. These samples were collected using hand shovels, grub hoes, hammers and chisels. These samples correspond to silicified wall rocks (syenitic dykes and metavolcanic units) and quartz veins and/or veinlets with traces to 2% disseminated pyrite. Best values obtained for Veins No.2 and No. 6 are presented in Table 4; and in the Table 5 for Quilty Showing.

Table 4 – Most significant values from the No.2 & No.6 Veins (Golden Valley Mines 2013)

Sample No.	Au (g/t)
31159	2.56
31160	1.07
31161	1.08
31162	0.066
31163	15.95
31164	31.9
31165	9.9
31174	0.007
31175	0.006
31176	0.063
31177	0.826
31178	15.75
31179	12.12
31180	0.093
31181	0.055
31183	8.98
31184	8.13

Table 5 - Best values from the Quilty Showing by Golden Valley Mines (2013)

Sample No.	Au (g/t)
31190	0.259
31191	2.17
31192	1.13
31193	0.238
31194	6.66
31195	0.048
31196	0.017

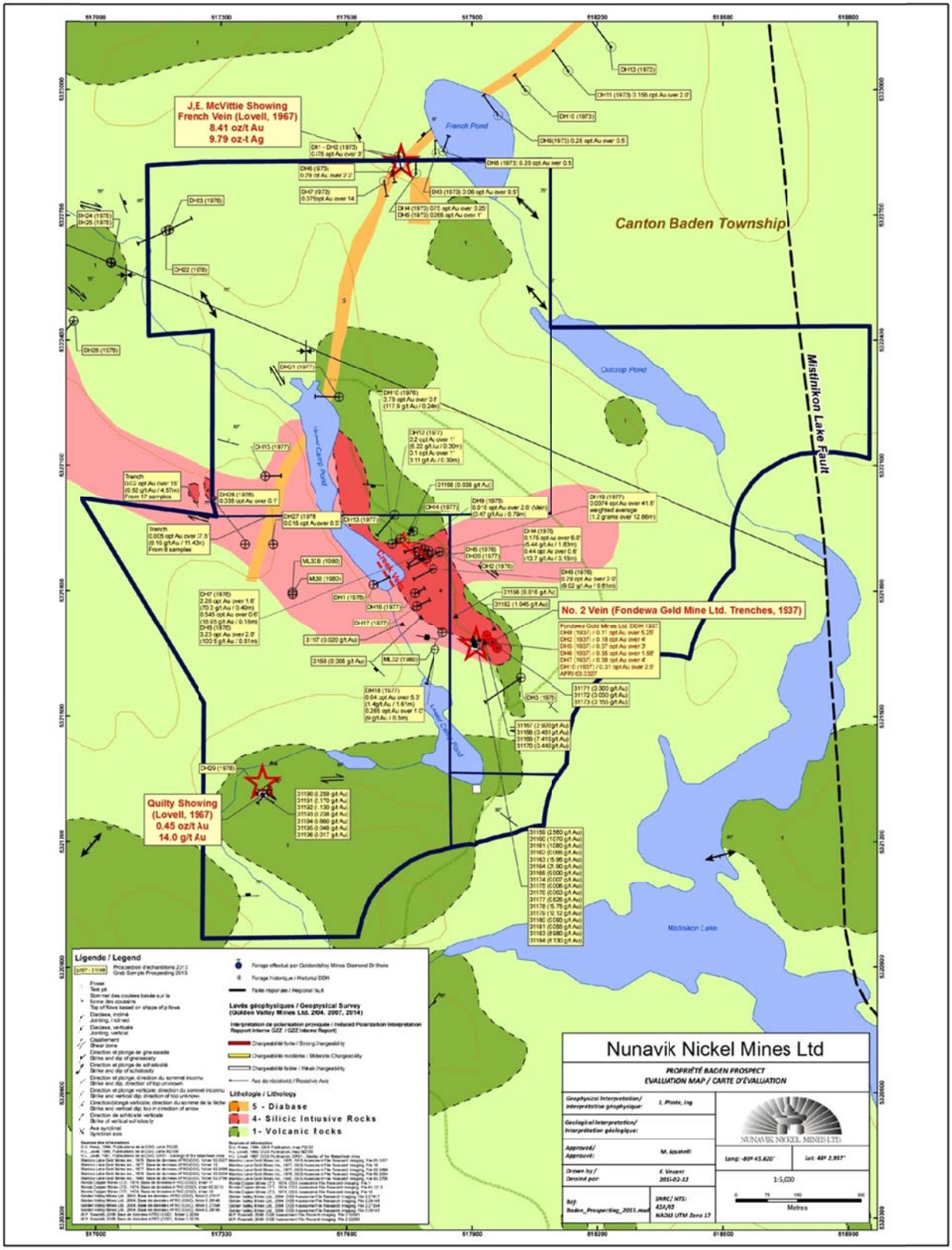

Figure 6 - Baden Property - Local Geology and Mineralization

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Item 8)

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate gold deposits occur as quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, with valuable amounts of gold and silver, in faults and shear zones located within deformed terranes of ancient to recent greenstone belts commonly metamorphosed at greenschist facies (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of lode gold deposits (Poulsen et al., 2000). They are also known as mesothermal or gold deposits. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They can coexist regionally with iron formation-hosted vein and disseminated deposits, as well as with turbidite-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits. They are typically distributed along reverse-oblique crustal-scale major fault zones, commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries such as volcanoplutonic and sedimentary domains. These major structures are characterized by different increments of strain, and consequently several generations of steeply dipping foliations and folds resulting in a fairly complex geological collisional setting (Figure 7).

The crustal scale faults are thought to represent the main hydrothermal pathways towards higher crustal level. However, the deposits are spatially and genetically associated with higher order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique brittle-ductile high-angle shear zones commonly located less than 5 kilometres away and best developed in the hanging wall of the major fault (Robert, 1990). Brittle faults may also be the main host to mineralization as illustrated by the Kirkland Lake Main Break; a brittle structure hosting the 25 Moz Au Kirkland Lake deposits. The deposits formed typically late in the tectonic-metamorphic history of the greenstone belts (Groves et al., 2000) and the mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist facies and syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism (cf. Kerrich and Cassidy, 1994; Hagemann and Cassidy, 2000). The qualified persons have been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Stockworks and hydrothermal breccias may represent the main host to the mineralization when developed in competent units such as granophyric facies of gabbroic sills. Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of the vein network varies from simple such as the Silidor deposit, Canada, to more commonly fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks and associated structures (Dubé et al., 1989; Hodgson, 1989, Robert et al., 1994, Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

Ore-grade mineralization also occurs as disseminated sulphides in altered (carbonatized) rocks along vein selvages. Ore shoots are commonly controlled by: 1) the intersections between different veins or host structures, or between an auriferous structures and an especially reactive and/or competent rock type such as iron-rich gabbro (geometric ore shoot); or 2) the slip vector of the controlling structure(s) (kinematic ore shoot). For laminated fault-fill veins, the kinematic ore shoot will be oriented at a high angle to the slip vector (Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

At the local scale, the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration commonly distributed along major fault zones and associated subsidiary structures (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). At the deposit scale, the nature, distribution and intensity of the wall-rock alteration is largely controlled by the composition and competence of the host rocks and their metamorphic grade. Typically, the alteration haloes are zoned and characterized, at greenschist facies, by iron-carbonatization and sericitization with sulphidation of the immediate vein selvages (mainly pyrite, less commonly arsenopyrite).

The main gangue minerals are quartz and carbonate with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, scheelite and tourmaline. The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 10% of the ore. The main ore minerals are native gold with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite without significant vertical zoning (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

The Young-Davidson mine is an underground mining operation located in Northern Ontario, Canada, and the better example for the gold type mineralization in the area (Figure 7). This mine is owned by Alamos Gold Inc. and is situated on the site of two past producing mines that produced one million ounces from 1934-1957. The Young-Davidson open pit mine achieved commercial production on September 1, 2012, and on October 31, 2013, the Company declared commercial production at the Young-Davidson underground mine following the commissioning of the shaft hoisting system. Young-Davidson is situated within the southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, one of the largest greenstone belts in the world with historic production of 160 million ounces of gold. Gold mineralization at Young-Davidson is associated with syenite intrusive rock quartz granite). Within this syenite, the gold mineralization is associated with a stockwork of quartz veinlets and narrow quartz veins, rarely greater than a few centimetres thick that are within a broader halo of disseminated pyrite and potassic alteration. Historic mining demonstrated the continuity of mineralization from surface to a depth of approximately 500 metres. Mineralization is known to extend beyond 1,500 metres below surface (orebody open at depth). In December 2015, Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves was estimated at 45.7Mtonnes at 2.64 g/t Au for 3.87 Moz of gold (Ref.:website:http://www.alamosgold.com/mines-and-projects/reserves-and-resources/default.aspx. The qualified persons have been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

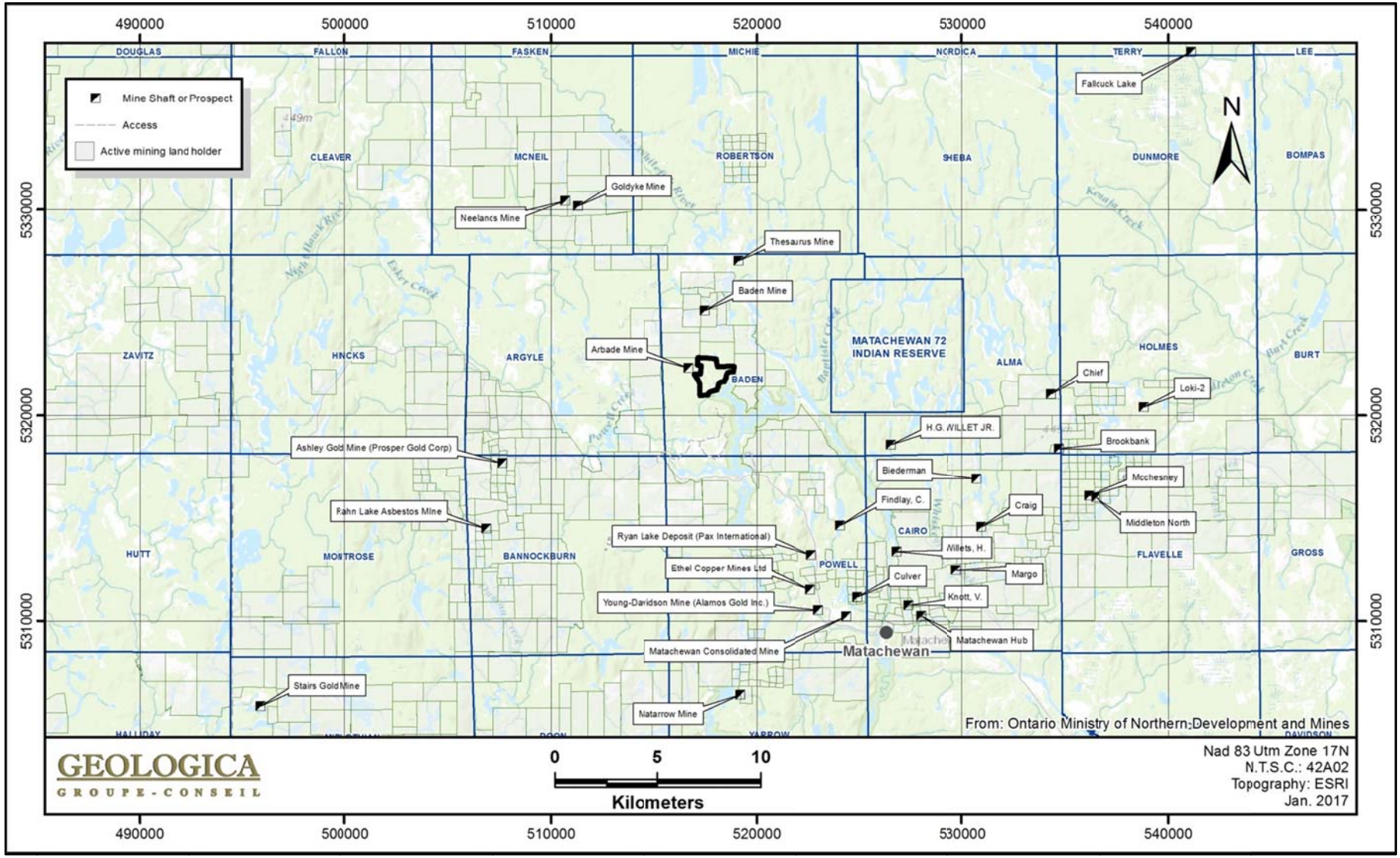

Figure 7 - Recent and Past Producers on the Matachewan Mining Camp

9.0 EXPLORATION WORK (Item 9)

No exploration work was completed by Nunavik Nickel Mines on the Baden Property.

However, in 2007, Golden Valley Mines carried out a ground magnetic field survey and a measured vertical gradient contours over a total of 4.43 line-km; in January 2008, a resistivity / induced polarization and a magnetic field surveys by Abitibi Geophysics from val d'Or (Quebec). A total of 8.5 km of IP surveying and 7 km of magnetic surveying were carried out. Twelve (12) anomalous chargeability trends were identified and prioritized accordingly. All depicted anomalies were qualified as subcropping to outcropping.

In July 2013, Golden Valley Mines carried out a prospection survey with sampling on the area of the No. 2 Vein, No. 6 Vein and the Quilty Showing. Several grab samples were collected to validate the previous results obtained by past owners. These samples were collected in using hand shovels, grub hoes, hammers and chisels. These samples correspond to silicified wall rock (silicified syenitic dykes and metavolcanic units) and quartz veins and/or veinlets with traces to 2% disseminated pyrite Best values obtained for Veins No.2 and No. 6 are presented in Table 6; and in the Table 7 for Quilty Showing. Figure 6 shows the location of these samples.

Table 6 - Best values from the No.2 & No.6 Veins by Golden Valley Mines (2013)

Sample No.	Au (g/t)
31159	2.56
31160	1.07
31161	1.08
31162	0.066
31163	15.95
31164	31.9
31165	9.9
31174	0.007
31175	0.006
31176	0.063
31177	0.826
31178	15.75
31179	12.12
31180	0.093
31181	0.055
31183	8.98
31184	8.13

Table 7 - Best values from the Quilty Showing by Golden Valley Mines (2013)

Sample No.	Au (g/t)
31190	0.259
31191	2.17
31192	1.13
31193	0.238
31194	6.66
31195	0.048
31196	0.017

In December 2013, Golden Valley Mines completed Magnetometer (29.6 line-km) and IP (26.5 line-km) surveys on the Property. The magnetometric equipment used for this survey was three GSM-19WV units (one for the base station and two for the field). This magnetometer system measures the value of the total magnetic field with a precision of ±0.1 nT. Field readings of the earth's Total Magnetic Field were taken with a sensor installed on a pole. Readings were taken every 6.25 m, while the base station readings were recorded every 10 seconds. Diurnal corrections and instrument drifts were then automatically computed when the data of both instruments were dumped to a computer. The IP survey was performed in the time domain mode with a standard waveform: 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF. We used a dipole-dipole array, with a = 25m electrode spacing, and readings were taken at every separation (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6). Steel pin electrodes were used for the receiver and the transmitter. On the receiver electrode spreads, stainless steel pin electrodes were used in order to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. The following equipment was used: Receiver: Elrec-6 built by IRIS/BRGM, s/n 168 and 108; Transmitter: TX-II 1800 W s/n 218 built by Instrumentation GDD Inc.

The survey area is characterized by a magnetic contrast provided by a diabase dyke crossing the grid N-S and a couple of smaller E-W dykes and by several weak and subtle IP anomalies showing various shapes. For the interpretation, Géosig Inc. used the map of the chargeability as a guide to help for the correlation from line to line of the IP anomalies and a couple of narrow magnetic anomalies showing the direction of the geology where there is a couple of IP anomalies parallel to the magnetic anomaly. Interpretation should eventually be modified and improved with available geological information (Figure 8). All IP anomalies are associated with high resistivity areas. The area of the IP anomalies IP-6, IP-7 and IP-8 should correspond to the location of the hitorical No. 2 and No. 7 veins.

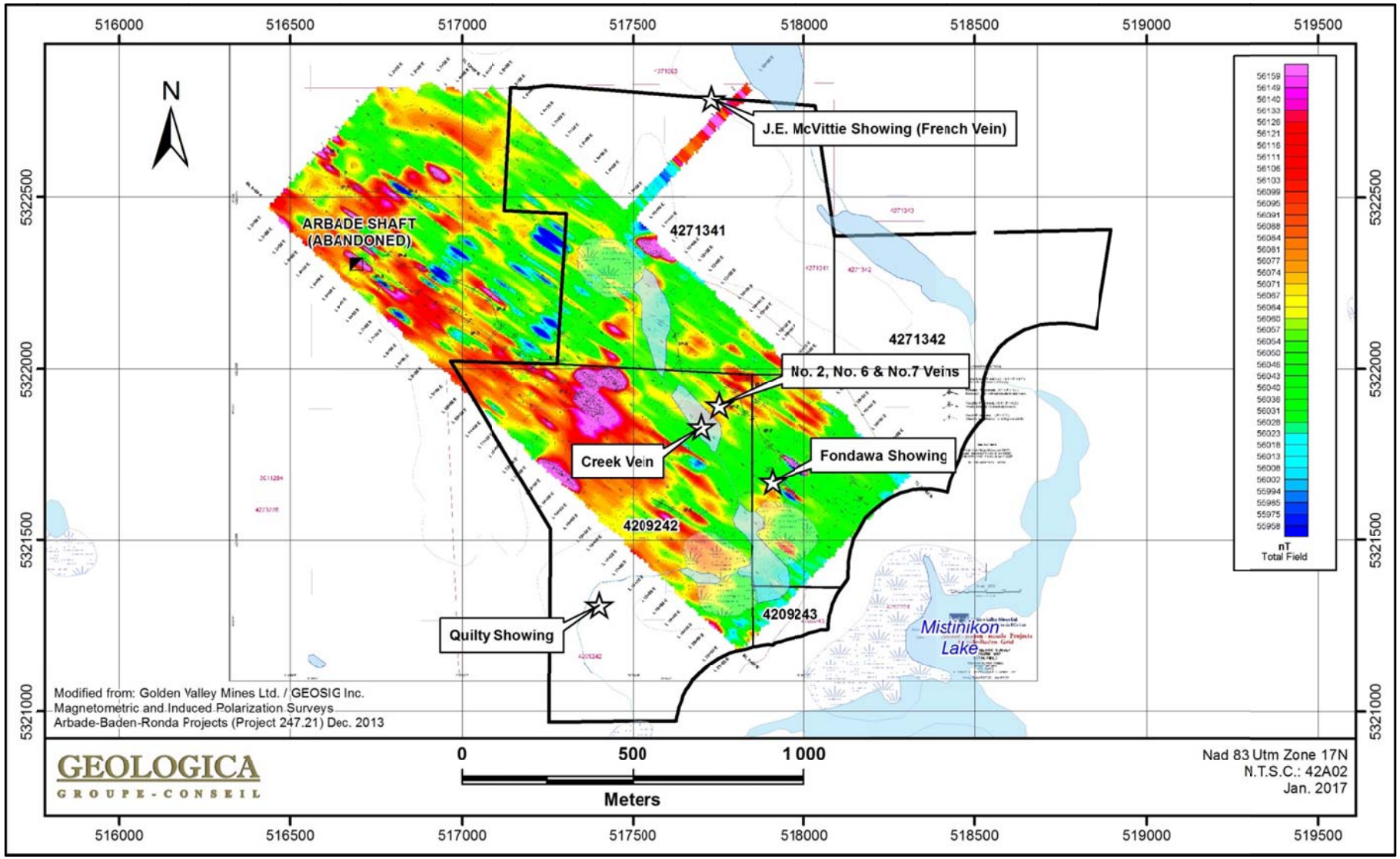

Figure 8 - Baden 2013 Total Field Magnetometric Survey

10.0 DRILLING (Item 10)

No diamond drilling has been carried out by Nunavik Nickel Mines on the Baden Property.

11.0 PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (Item 11)

No sampling was completed by Nunavik Nickel Mines

However, Golden Valley Mines has collected thirty-five (35) rock samples from the outcrops and trenches submitted for analysis at the ALS Mineral in Val-d'Or, Quebec, the independent and certified laboratory (ISO 9000-2008 and ISO 17025).

1) Each sample was collected using a sledge hammer with a chisel, and samples that were sampled were altered rocks and quartz veins;
2) The sample was placed in a plastic bag and tied with a tie wrap. A numbered sample tag was also placed in the plastic bag with the sample. Each sample number is unique and entered in the database;
3) A lab requisition form was completed with the instructions for assay procedure. The samples requisition forms were delivered by Golden Valley Mines to the accredited laboratory, ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or, Quebec and a requisition form was signed;
4) At the lab, the samples underwent customary crushing and pulverizing techniques. The entire sample was passed through a primary crusher to a fine crushed product where greater than 70% passed through a minus 2 mm (-10 mesh) screen. Samples were then riffle split to obtain a one kg sample. The one kg crushed sample was then pulverized in a tungsten carbide ring mill pulverizer. All samples were pulverized greater than 75% of the ground material passing through a minus 75-micron screen. Samples were analyzed by ALS Mineral in Val-d'Or for Au (FA-AA) and gravity finish (FA-GRAV).

The authors agree with the sampling method utilized and, it is a common standard used in the mining industry; however no QAQC analysis (blank, stardards and duplicate) was used during this sampling, thus allowing a better reliability in the results of the laboratory analysis. The authors recommend in the future sampling that a QAQC protocol be initiated.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Item 12)

Due to the late spring thaw and heavy rains hindering access to the Property, no property visit has been conducted at this time of writing. Alain-Jean Beauregard will make a property visit in August during drier weather conditions.

After this visit and the reception of the assay results, an update of this Technical Report will be completed.

The majority of the historical information used in this report was taken mainly from reports produced before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 (the "NI 43-101")

for the *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* within Canada. Little is known about sample preparation or analytical and security procedures for the historical work in the reviewed documents. The authors have reviewed and verified the existing data of all available past and recent reports. According to elements reported in the statutory documents, sampling work and the analysis thereof seem to have been done according to standards in force at that time and are still valid today, even though the procedure and method are not described.

Grab samples were collected on outcrops by Golden Valley Mines were not systematic locations. The authors agree with the sampling method used and that is a common standard used in the mining industry; however no QAQC (blank, stardards and duplicate) was used during the limited sampling program.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 13)

No Mineral Processing and Metallurgical testing has yet been undertaken on the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (Item 14)

No Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates have yet been undertaken on the Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Item 23)

Immediately around of the Baden Property, the Mining Claims are owned by Tamarack Gold Resources (King Gold Property). This project is an early stage exploration property part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt which consists of ENE and WSW trending Archean felsic to mafic metavolcanic rocks (Figure 9).

A significant shear zone is located on the property and hosts auriferous mineralization consisting of disseminated pyrite and gold bearing quartz/iron carbonate veins in intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks. Assays reported by Sylvanite gold Mines in 1940 included 6.5 g/t Au over 5.2 m and 17 g/t Au over 1.5 m from channel sampling. Work in 1997 by Maude Lake Exploration in the same zone over a length of 120 meters returned values of 14.1, 8.0 and 21.7 g/t Au. Sampling in 1998 on the same zone also revealed best assays of 3.0 to 31.0 g/t Au. Visible gold was also observed within a quartz vein in one trench (Ref: website of the company - http://www.tamarackgold.com/projects.html). The qualified persons have been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

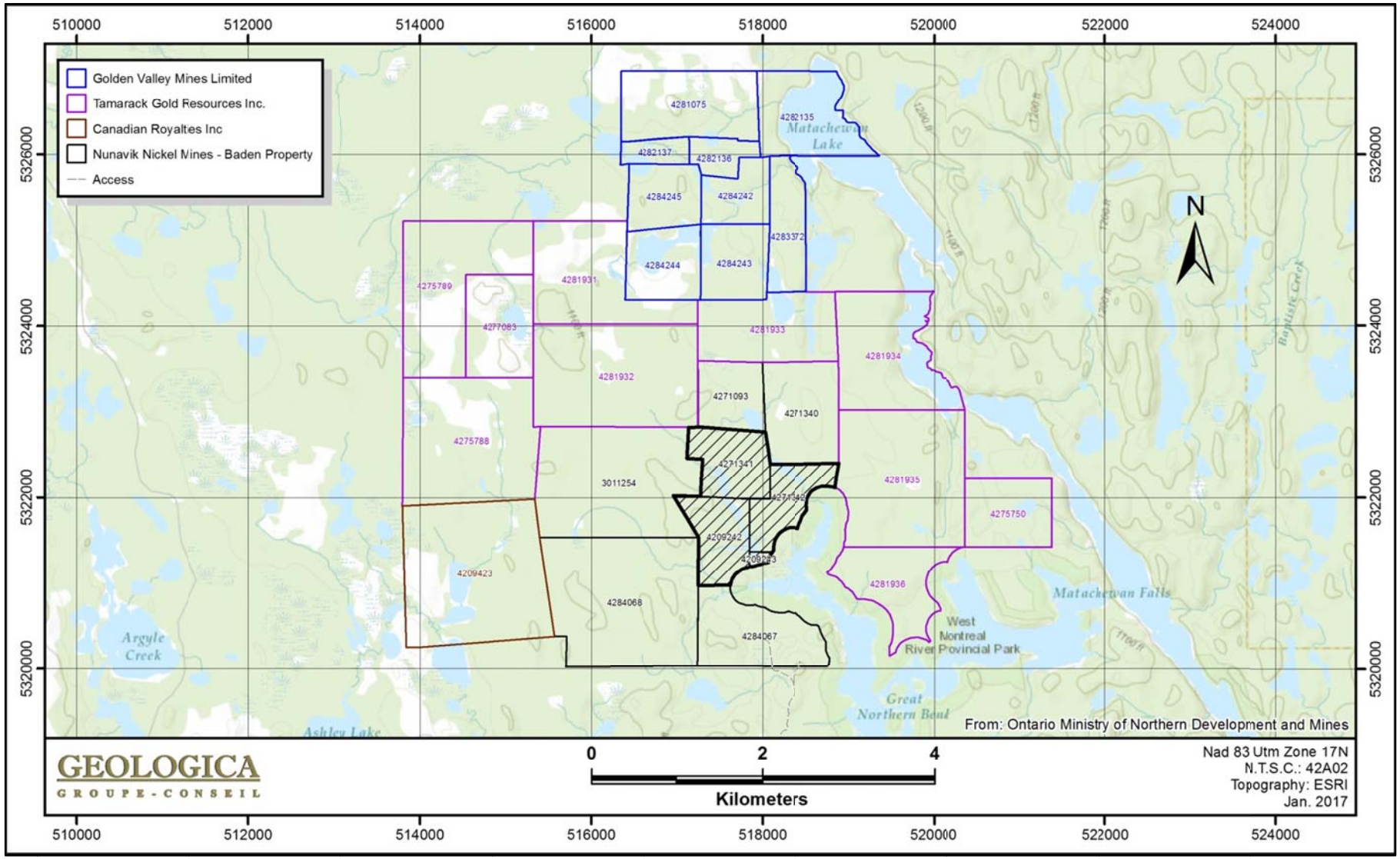

Figure 9 - Baden Property - Adjacent Properties

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (Item 24)

The Matachewan area has had a history of mining that date back to the 1930's with the Young-Davidson Mine put into production in 1934 by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. The Matachewan community has been favourable to mining over the years. The province of Ontario, through programs of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") has helped supply valuable geophysical information and geochemical programs. MNDM also supports the mineral industry by providing it with valuable information about the province's geology. It also delivers and administers Ontario's Mining Act to improve the investment climate for mineral development.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Item 25)

The Baden Township area has been actively prospected for gold since the early part of the 20th century. It is within the Matachewan Mining Camp a westward extension of the Larder Lake - Cadillac Break which has historically been considered to be a major locus for the occurrence of gold deposits. Several Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake and Matachewan gold deposits are spacially and genetically related to younger syenitic intrusions. Important regional factors for gold mineralization remain at proximity to regional scale, roughly east-west structures, structural preparation at deposit scale and late post-orogenic felsic intrusion. The more local factors are the extent and orientation of the local structures, temperature domains along these structures and gold host-rock lithologies.

Several gold occurences were recognized on the property in the J.E. McVittie (French Vein), the Quilty Showing and the Fondawa Showing areas where significant drill intersections were obtained such as 0.38 oz/t Au over 4 ft (13.0 g/t Au over 1.21 m), 0.35 oz/t Au over 1.58 ft (12.0 g/t Au over 1.48 m), 0.31 oz/t Au over 2.5 ft (10.6 g/t Au over 0.76 m), 0.18 oz/t Au over 5.25 ft (6.17 g/t Au over 1.22 m) on Vein No. 2; and 3.79 oz/ Au over0.8 ft (117.9 g/t Au over 0.24 m), 3.23 oz/t Au over 2 ft (100.5 g/t Au over 0.61 m), 2.26 oz/t Au over 1.6 ft (70.3 g/t Au over 0.49 m), 0.545 oz/t Au over 0.6 ft (16.95 g/t Au over 0.18 m), 0.44 oz/t Au over0.6 ft (13.70 g/t Au over 0.18 m), 0.29 oz/t Au over 2 ft (9.02 g/t Au over 0.61 m) and 0.175 oz/t Au over 6 ft (5.44 g/t Au over 1.83 m) on Vein No. 6. Grab sampling completed by Golden Valley Mines in 2013 returned up to 15.95 g/t Au on Veins No. 2 and No. 6 and 6.66 g/t Au on the Quilty Showing.

Moreover, the recent survey completed by Golden Valley Mines is characterized by a magnetic contrast provided by a diabase dyke crossing the grid N-S and a couple of smaller E-W dykes and by several weak and doubtful IP anomalies showing various shapes.

All IP anomalies occur in highly resistive area. The area of the IP anomalies (IP-6, IP-7 and IP-8) should correspond to the location of the old veins no. 2 and no. 7 from the older works.

The authors are of the opinion that the exploration work completed by the Vendor (Golden Valley Mines) on the Baden Property met its objectives. On the basis of geological, sampling and geophysical surveys completed today, the authors conclude that the property has merit and offers good exploration potential for auriferous mineralization similar the other

same type of deposits elsewhere in the Matachewan Camp.

Moreover, the authors believe that the only risks that may affect the progress of the project would be economic factors, by example with the decline of metal prices resulting in a lack of liquidity through inadequate funding to achieve the exploration work.

Following these interesting and significant results, Geologica beleives that the Baden Property of Nunavik Nickel Mines Ltd deserves a systematic follow up exploration program.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Item 26)

The following recommendations for further exploration work on the property are based on a technical evaluation of all previous work filed with the MNDM and from the initial fieldwork conducted on the property by Golden Valley Mines.

1. Geological and geophysical compilation with interpretation of mineralized zones (including cross-section of drill holes);
2. Complete grid in-fill over historical No. 2 Vein and establish detailed grids over the historical J.E. McVittie Showing (French Vein) and Quilty Showing at 50m line spacing to conduct Magnetic and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys;
3. Follow-up geological/structural mapping, prospecting and sampling programs;
4. Geochemical soil survey; and
5. Geological Site Visit.

Phase 1

Geological / Geophysical Compilation and Interpretation of mineralized zones	
- 30 days @ $600/day including creation of GIS Database	$ 18,000
Exploration Plan Application & Aboriginal Consultation	$ 6,000
Geophysical Surveys	
- 15 line kilometres of new extension grid establishment @ 750/km	$ 11,250
- 15 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveying @ $150/km	$ 2,250
- 10 line kilometres of I.P. surveying @ $1,250/km	$ 12,500
- Mobilization & Demobilization	$ 2,000
- Report	$ 1,200
	$ 29,200
Geological/Structural Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling Program (including QAQC)	
- Geologist & 2 Prospectors @ $1,700/day x 30-days	$ 51,000
- Assaying @ $30/sample x 200 samples	$ 6,000
- Pick-up, all terrain vehicule, food, accommodation, fuel, etc,	$ 16,000
	$ 73,000
Soil geochemistry survey (1000 samples at $50/sample, all included)	$50,000

Geological Site Visit @ $600/day x 5-days (all-inclusive)	$ 3,000
Follow up technical work report with maps and figures	$ 20,000
Subtotal	$ 199,200
Administration & Contingencies (±10%)	$ 19,920
Total Phase 1:	**$ 219,120**

Phase 2 (if warranted from Phase 1)

Diamond Drilling (NQ size) on coinciding structural, geophysical, geological, geochemical anomalies and drilling results in Phase 1 as well as on lateral and depth extensions of mineralized zones:

- 1,500 m @ 120$/m (all inclusive)	$ 180,000
Subtotal	**$ 180,000**
Administration & Contingencies (±10%)	$ 18,000
Total Phase 2	**$ 198,000**
TOTAL BUDGET PHASES 1 & 2:	**$ 417,120**

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