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TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SILVERSIDE PROPERTY LUNDY TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO

PREPARED FOR ACCEND CAPITAL CORPORATION

NI 43-101 Report

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August 30, 2017

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1 Summary

1.1 Executive Summary

Accend Capital Corporation (Accend) has retained Agnerian Consulting Ltd. (Agnerian) to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Silverside property. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent assessment of the potential for cobalt mineralization within the Silverside property, situated approximately 30 km northwest of the Town of Cobalt, Ontario. This report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Agnerian visited the project area on May 26, 2017.

Accend is a publically listed Canadian Capital Pool Company (CPC) on the NEX Board of the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V), with its office in Vancouver, British Columbia. The company plans to use this Technical Report as Qualifying Transaction for its Filing Statement and in support for a listing as a Tier 2 company on the TSX-V. On May 25, 2017, Accend signed an agreement with Caamo Capital Corp. and Mr. Gino Chitaroni (Vendors) to acquire a 100% interest in four claims covering 336 ha for total cash payments of $200,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors

On May 31, 2017, Accend entered into another agreement with Gino Chitaroni to acquire eleven additional claims totalling 2,400 ha, adjacent to the original four claims, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships from the Vendors, for total cash payments $175,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to Mr. Chitaroni. For this second agreement, a cash payment of $25,000 is non-refundable. For this Technical Report, the claims under these two agreements are considered to constitute one property.

The combined Silverside property covers fifteen contiguous mineral claims (171 claim units), covering approximately 2,736 ha and situated approximately 450 km (550 km by road) north of Toronto, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships, near the Town of Cobalt, in the Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario. Access is by the Trans-Canada Highway (Hwy 11), then by the Mowat Landing Road (Regional road 558), and gravel road. The property is at an early stage of exploration with only some recent airborne geophysical surveys over the central part (in Lundy Township) of the property and ground geochemical sampling done also on a small area on the central part of the property by Accend. To date, there has been limited drilling to test geophysical or geochemical targets on the property. Accend plans to test the ground geophysical targets for cobalt, copper, and silver mineralization by drilling during the 2017 summer and fall exploration program.

1.1.1 Conclusions

Based on the review of technical reports on past exploration and publications on regional geology, and recent exploration by Accend, Agnerian concludes that:

- Middle Precambrian metasedimentary rocks and the Nipissing Diabase almost equally underlie the Silverside property. The metasedimentary rocks, which form part of the Firstbrook Member of the Cobalt Group, including argillite, greywacke, siltstone, and arkose. Past geological mapping indicates that outcrops of the Nipissing Diabase are commonly present on the western part of the property.
- In general, the sedimentary rocks are subhorizontal or strike northeast with very gentle northwest dip.
- In general, the Nipissing Diabase or the metasedimentary rocks do not exhibit strong hydrothermal alteration.
- There is at least one copper and cobalt occurrence in rocks in the central part of the property.
- Results of the recent airborne magnetic survey over the original four claims indicate that the western part of the survey area is characterized by high magnetic susceptibilities,

which coincides with areas underlain by the different facies of the Nipissing Diabase. The eastern two-thirds of the survey area, on the other hand, exhibits relatively low magnetic susceptibilities. In addition, two magnetic anomalies are present in the eastern half of the survey area. These are:

  - A circular anomaly in the north-central part of the original four claims, which is hitherto unknown. It may be an expression of a kimberlite pipe, since it coincides with a topographic low, and the area had been explored for diamonds in the past.
  - A northwest trending linear magnetic high. This anomaly, too, has not been detected in the past. At the present time it is uncertain as to the cause of this anomaly, but based on the magnetic intensity, it may represent a facies of the Nipissing Diabase.
- Results of the recent airborne VLF-EM survey indicate two prominent northwest trending structures in the Quadrature-Phase map, in the northeastern part of the survey area. One of these coincides with the northwest trending magnetic high in the northeastern corner area of the survey area. The other one is located near the north-central part. A less prominent, northeast trending structure extends from the southwestern part to the northeastern part of the survey area.
- Geochemical survey results over the western part of the original four claims indicate that:
  - There are a number samples which contain anomalous values in cobalt, silver, cobalt, copper, nickel, and gold in soil samples.
  - There is poor correlation between gold and silver values in soil samples.
  - There is moderate to good correlation between silver and cobalt values in soil samples.
  - There is good correlation between copper and nickel values in soil samples.
  - The cobalt and silver values have similar patterns. In particular, a number of small areas of high values indicate a northwest trending zone in the central part of the grid area.
  - The silver values outline a northwest trend in the northeastern corner of the grid, which coincides with the margin of a topographic high. This could indicate the presence of another northwest trending lineament.
  - The copper and nickel values have similar patterns with generally higher metal content in the western part of the grid, and in particular, a northeast trending zone, which coincides with the margin of a topographic high, in the northwestern corner area of the grid.
  - In general, the gold values are low, but they outline a north-northwest trend in the eastern part of the grid, and a weak coincidence with the northwest trend seen in the cobalt and silver values.
  - Of the eleven rock chip samples collected, two contain anomalous values in silver, cobalt, copper, and nickel, such as: 708 ppm Co, 4,060 ppm Cu, 182 ppm Ni, 74.9 ppm Ag and 11,000 ppm Pb (1.1% Pb).
- Historic results indicate that high-grade cobalt, such as 0.74% Co and 0.62% Co, occurs in mineralized intersections of diamond drill core. These grades are comparable to the average grades at the historic mines in Cobalt.
- Past and recent exploration has established some favourable criteria suggesting the possibility of sizeable accumulations of cobalt, silver and copper sulphide minerals within the metasedimentary rocks, at depths ranging from near surface to approximately 80 m to 90 m below the surface.
- Exploration data suggest that the likely environments of cobalt mineralization are areas of the doming of the Nipissing Diabase, a structural feature associated with the Ag-Co veins at Cobalt.
- The most likely source of cobalt mineralization is hot fluids, which acted with wallrock along fractures within the sedimentary rocks.
- There are no risks or uncertainties regarding past or recent exploration data that could impact the reliability or confidence in those data.

- There are no foreseeable impacts risks or uncertainties regarding the economic viability of the Silverside project.
- There is good to moderate potential for the discovery of cobalt and silver mineralization within the Silverside mineral claims and drill testing is warranted.

1.1.2 Recommendations

Agnerian recommends that Accend explore for cobalt and silver on the Silverside property with a systematic exploration program to assess the exploration potential for the existence of vein-hosted Co-Ag deposit similar to the high-grade Ag-Co veins at Cobalt, as follows:

- Phase One: A program of fall 2017 ground geophysical (magnetometer and EM) surveys and drilling to extend and test EM anomalies. Agnerian recommends the EM survey lines to be oriented northeast-southwest so as to detect the postulated structural zones associated with the northwest trending lineaments, similar to the Montreal River Fault just south of the southwestern corner of the Silverside property. The drilling would consist of approximately 2,500 m of diamond drilling in 12 drill holes. The exact collar locations are not yet determined at this time. Agnerian notes that drilling should start near 1985 Drill Holes SS85-L-2 and SS85-L-6 to corroborate mineralized intersections in those holes.
- Phase Two: A program of additional diamond drilling, depending on the results of the Phase One drilling, to extend the zones of mineralization at the known target areas. Agnerian recommends testing the northwest trending magnetic anomaly in the northeastern part of the property as well as the northwest trending geochemical lineaments in the central part of the geochemical sampling grid within Claim 4281606. The total amount of drilling during Phase Two would consist of 3,000 m of diamond drilling in 15 drill holes.

Agnerian has prepared a preliminary budget for a Phase One program to be carried out during the fall of 2017 or spring of 2018, which is in the order of $400,000 (Table 1-1). Since the mineralized veins in the Cobalt and Gowganda camps may be oriented both parallel as well orthogonal the contact zones between the Nipissing Diabase and Cobalt Group metasedimentary rocks, Agnerian recommends that the geophysical surveys be conducted with lines oriented both parallel as well as orthogonal to the interpreted contact zones.

Table 1-1 Phase One Recommended Exploration Budget		
Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario		
Item	**Amount ($)**	**Remarks**
Line cutting: 22 km @ $600/km	13,200	Grids in SW and NE parts of the property.
Ground magnetometer survey: 20 line-km @ $250/km plus report	5,800	Survey over the new SW and NE grids.
Ground EM survey: 20 line-km @ $550/km plus report	12,000	Survey over the new SW and NE grids.
Geological mapping: 20 days @ $500	10,000	One geologist and an assistant.
Trenching or pits: 100 m @ $200/m	20,000	
Diamond drilling: 2,500 m @ $75/m	187,500	Drill testing geophysical targets.
Mob & demob for drilling program	10,000	
Geological support during drilling: 30 days @ $500	15,000	Includes one geologist and one technician.
Assays: 1,000 samples @ $30	30,000	
Accommodation & meals: 40 days @ $300/day	12,000	
Travel and related	5,000	
Technical Report	25,000	
Supervision and G & A	15,000	
Subtotal, direct costs	360,500	
Contingencies @ ~11%	39,500	
Total	**400,000**	

A Phase Two program of drilling in the order of $400,000 may be carried out over other parts of the Silverside property upon successful results of the Phase One drilling.

1.2 Technical Summary

1.2.1 Objective

Accend's objective in the Cobalt area in northeastern Ontario is to outline an economic cobalt deposit. The exploration target is cobalt-silver mineralization associated with calcite veins and hydrothermal alteration adjacent to contact zones between Archean rocks (mafic volcanic rocks and interflow sedimentary rocks) and Proterozoic sedimentary rocks, and younger mafic intrusive rocks (Nipissing Diabase) which cut both Archean and Proterozoic rocks.

1.2.2 Property Status

The Silverside project is at an early stage of exploration. Several early operators, including Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle), Silverfields Corporation (Silverfields, a subsidiary of Teck Corporation) and others, have sporadically explored the area since the mid-1950s. From the early 1960s to 1988, much of the Cobalt Camp was controlled by Agnico Eagle, which owned and operated several underground silver mines and mills in the general area. The general depressed market for silver in the late 1980s and 1990s forced Agnico Eagle to shut the mines and eventually, in 1997, allow the many mining properties to lapse. Consequently, there was no exploration for silver or any other metals in the Cobalt area until the early 2000s when mining companies explored for diamond deposits.

On May 25, 2017, Accend signed an agreement with Caamo Capital Corp. and Mr. Gino Chitaroni (Vendors) to acquire a 100% interest in the original four claims for total cash payments of $200,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors. The agreement is subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty from future production.

On May 31, 2017, Accend entered into an agreement with Gino Chitaroni to acquire additional claims totalling 2,400 ha, adjacent to the original four claims, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships from the Vendors, for total cash payments $175,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors. For this second agreement, a cash payment of $25,000 is non-refundable. For this Technical Report, the claims under these two agreements are considered to constitute one property. The combined Silverside property comprises fifteen contiguous mineral claims (171 claim units), covering approximately 2,736 ha. The claims are registered for Mr. Gino Paul Chitaroni, a resident of Cobalt, Ontario, and President of CanAgCo Mining Corp. (CanAgCo). There are no cottages or other dwellings whose owners might have surface rights within the claims of the Silverside property.

Agnerian understands that neither Accend, nor its affiliates, are subject to any liens or encumbrances regarding the Silverside property.

1.2.3 Location and Access

The Silverside property is located approximately 450 km (550 km by road) north of Toronto, and approximately 30 km northwest of the Town of Cobalt. The northeast trending property extends approximately 10.5 km (northeast-southwest) by 3.5 km (northwest-southeast) in the southwestern and central parts of Lundy Township, southeastern part of Auld Township, northeastern part of Klock Township, and northwestern part of Barr Township, Nipissing District, Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of the central part of the property are approximately N526200, E576000.

Access to the property is by the Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 11), approximately 10 km south of New Liskeard (or Temiskaming Shores), then 20 km by Mowat Landing Road (Regional road 558). From Mowat Landing, a tourist and fishing lodge, access is by boat. Supplies and heavy equipment are brought to the site by trucks, or other four-wheel drive vehicles by alternate all-weather road. Currently, there is no permanent camp at the site.

1.2.4 Topography and Climate

The Silverside property lies northwest of Mowat Landing and on both sides of Montreal River, which coincides with a northwest trending regional lineament extending from the Town of Latchford to the Town of Elk Lake in northeastern Ontario. The property is situated within an area of low hills, and topographic relief ranges from 25 m to 55 m. The elevation on the property ranges from 275 m to 340 m above mean sea level.

The climate at Cobalt and in northeastern Ontario is continental with significant differences in seasonal temperature. The average temperature during the winter months (November to March) is -8°C and ranges from -20°C to +0°C. The average temperature during the spring, summer and fall (April to October) ranges from 5°C to 15°C within a range of 0°C to 25°C. The annual precipitation is approximately 930 mm, and the average monthly precipitation ranges from 40 mm to 100 mm, mostly as snow during the winter months and as rain during the summer months. Exploration in the Silverside area may be carried out throughout the year.

1.2.5 Physiography and Land Use

The property area is covered with extensive overburden, especially along the flanks of low hills and swampy areas. On the western part of the property, however, outcrops of the Nipissing Diabase are common. Vegetation in the area is “mixed forest” as it is situated between the Northern Boreal Forest (of balsam, tamarack and black spruce) and the more temperate Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region, where pine and hardwood forests are more common. In low lying areas, alder is also common. Overburden cover ranges from <20 cm to 3 m. Locally, however, overburden may be up to 10 m thick, especially in swampy areas.

Some parts of the land near the Town of Cobalt and near Mowat Landing are used for farming. The general area is known for its past mining activities, with several rich silver mines at Cobalt as well as at the nearby Town of Haileybury. Currently, however, tourism is the main industry, with some logging by forestry companies.

The Cobalt area is rich in wildlife with various species of mammals (including moose, lynx, bear, beaver, squirrel, foxes, etc.), various species of birds (including, loons, eagle, grouse, hummingbird, etc.), various species of fish (including perch, sunfish and bass), and various species of snakes and amphibian animals, such as frogs and turtles.

1.2.6 Infrastructure

Local infrastructure is available at Cobalt and the nearby Town of Haileybury. There is no infrastructure at the site, and diesel generators provide electric power. Infrastructure at Cobalt includes electrical power, limited road building equipment, Internet service, and cell phone network. In particular, the Yukon cobalt refinery, the facility that was used in the past, is located within the Town of Cobalt. Recently, First Cobalt Corp. announced that it had optioned to acquire 50% of this plant and refinery, and is forming a joint venture with Cobalt One Limited, to jointly operate the mill. The Town of Cobalt obtains its potable and industrial water from nearby lakes. Diamond drilling equipment is available in Kirkland Lake, as well as in other towns in the neighbouring Province of Québec, such as Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or. For drilling programs, water is available from nearby ponds and creeks. There is an airstrip at North Bay, approximately 145 km south of Cobalt. Chartered helicopter service may also be available at North Bay. There is an airstrip at Cobalt, but it is rarely used.

1.2.7 History

Exploration for base metals, gold, and silver in northeastern Ontario dates back to the mid-19th century A.D. Exploration in the general area of the property commenced upon the discovery of gold by prospecting in the early 1900s. In 1905, the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway (now the Ontario Northland Railway) was completed from North Bay to New Liskeard. This opened up the region to settlement and development, and led to the discoveries of gold, copper, nickel, and in particular silver, near the Town of Cobalt.

Several early operators, including Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle), Silverfields Corporation (Silverfields, a subsidiary of Teck Corporation) and others, have sporadically explored the area since the mid-1950s. From the early 1960s to 1988, Agnico Eagle controlled much of the Cobalt Camp, as it owned and operated several underground silver mines and mills in the general area. The general depressed market for silver in the late 1980s and 1990s forced Agnico to shut the mines and eventually, in 1997, allow the many mining properties that it held to lapse. Consequently, there was no exploration for silver or any other metals in the Cobalt area until the early 2000s when mining companies explored for diamond deposits.

On May 25, 2017, Accend entered into an agreement with Mr. Gino Chitaroni and Caamo Capital Corp. (The Vendors) to earn a 100% interest in the original four claims, and on May 31, 2017, Accend entered into an agreement with Gino Chitaroni to acquire eleven additional claims totalling 2,400 ha, adjacent to the original four claims, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships, for total cash payments $175,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors. Subsequently, Accend commenced its systematic exploration program, including airborne geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF-EM) over the original four claims area, and geochemical soil sampling on Claim 4281606, in the western part of the original four claims. Sunrise Drilling Ltd. (Sunrise) of Vancouver, a contractor carried out the exploration program for the Vendors.

1.2.8 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Silverside property is situated within the Southern Province of the Canadian Shield in northeastern Ontario. The eastern half of the property is underlain by northeast trending Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks, including greywacke, argillite, siltstone, and arkose. A one to four- kilometre wide band of diabase, which trends northeast and dips northwest, underlies the western half of the property. Based on an antiformal structure to the west and a synformal structure in the east, the metasedimentary rocks as well as the intrusive rocks (diabase sill) conform to the southeast dipping flank of the antiform. A prominent northwest trending lineament, known as the Montreal River Fault, is present close to the southwestern part of the property. Based on the drainage in the area, northeast trending lineaments (faults) may also be present close to the eastern part of the property.

Copper and cobalt mineralization occurs within the diabase sill on the southwestern corner area of the property. This showing is hosted by the diabase sill and close to the contact zone between the metasedimentary rocks and the diabase sill. Anomalous silver, cobalt, and gold values are reported in 1985 drilling, and high-grade silver has been intersected in diamond drill core on the property.

1.2.9 Exploration Programs

The exploration methodology applied in the past by early operators, and during the exploration programs by Agnico Eagle and Silverside Resources Inc. (Silverside) from the early 1950s to late 1980s, has been to carry out geological mapping and prospecting, together with ground geophysical surveys, and evaluate the targets by drilling.

In August 1985, Silverside carried out a program of geological mapping and prospecting. During the follow-up diamond drilling program, Silverside intersected cobalt mineralization, ranging from 0.62% Co to 0.74% Co, associated with anomalous silver values and sulphide minerals in quartz and calcite veins. One 0.2-foot sample contained 25 oz/ton Ag.

In late May 2017, Sunrise carried out a combined airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys over the original four claims and a soil geochemical sampling program on Claim 4281606, in the western part of the original four claims. Geophysical results indicate strong to moderate magnetic anomalies are present in the western and northeastern parts of the property. Soil geochemical results indicate northwest and northeast trending zones, which coincide with topographic lows. To date, neither the Vendors nor Accend have carried out any drilling on the Silverside property.

1.2.10 Exploration Potential

The Silverside property is at an early stage of exploration. At least three areas of magnetic highs and three areas of VLF-EM anomalies have been detected. The large northeast trending magnetic anomaly in the western part of the property coincides, in general, with the area underlain by the Nipissing Diabase, which hosts the historic Cu-Co showing. The sharp linear northwest trending magnetic anomaly has not yet been explored. The third magnetic high is a circular anomaly located in the north-central part of the property, in an area of low topographic relief, and may indicate the presence of a kimberlitic pipe. Results of the airborne VLF-EM survey indicate two prominent northwest trending structures in the northeastern part of the property. One of these coincides with the northwest trending magnetic high in the northeastern corner area of the property. The other one is located near the north-central part of the original four claims. A less prominent, northeast trending structure extends from the southwestern part to the northeastern part of the survey area. Agnerian is of the opinion that these structures, and in particular, the areas of intersections with magnetic highs, warrant drill testing.

Agnerian also notes that a historical Cu-Co mineral showing occurs within the Nipissing Diabase, near the western boundary of the property, not far from the contact with metasedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation.

2 Introduction

Accend Capital Corporation (Accend) has retained Agnerian Consulting Ltd. (Agnerian) to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Silverside property. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent assessment of the potential for cobalt mineralization within the Silverside property, situated approximately 30 km northwest of the Town of Cobalt, Ontario (Figure 2-1). This report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Accend is a publically listed Canadian Capital Pool Company (CPC) on the NEX Board of the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V), with its office in Vancouver, British Columbia. The company plans to use this Technical Report as Qualifying Transaction for its Filing Statement and in support for a listing as a Tier 2 company on the TSX-V. On May 25, 2017, Accend signed an agreement with Caamo Capital Corp. and Mr. Gino Chitaroni (Vendors) to acquire a 100% interest in four claims covering 336 ha for total cash payments of $200,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors (Accend Capital Corporation, Press Release, May 29, 2017). The agreement is subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty from future production.

On May 31, 2017, Accend entered into another agreement with Gino Chitaroni to acquire eleven additional claims totalling 2,400 ha, adjacent to the original four claims, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships, for total cash payments $175,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend Mr. Chitaroni. For this second agreement, a cash payment of $25,000 is non-refundable. For this Technical Report, the claims under these two agreements are considered to constitute one property.

The combined Silverside property covers fifteen contiguous mineral claims (171 claim units), covering approximately 2,736 ha and situated approximately 450 km (550 km by road) north of Toronto, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships, near the Town of Cobalt, in the Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario. Access is by the Trans-Canada Highway (Hwy 11), then by the Mowat Landing Road (Regional road 558), and gravel road. The property is at an early stage of exploration with only some recent airborne geophysical surveys over the central part (in Lundy Township) of the property and ground geochemical sampling done also on a small area on the central part of the property by Sunrise Drilling Ltd. (Sunrise) for the Vendors. To date, there has been limited drilling to test geophysical or geochemical targets on the property. Accend plans to test the ground geophysical targets for cobalt, copper, and silver mineralization by drilling during the 2017 fall exploration program.

Accend's objective in the Cobalt area in northeastern Ontario is to outline an economic cobalt deposit. The exploration target is cobalt-silver mineralization associated with calcite veins and hydrothermal alteration adjacent to contact zones between Archean rocks (mafic volcanic rocks and interflow sedimentary rocks) and Proterozoic sedimentary rocks, and younger mafic intrusive rocks (Nipissing Diabase) which cut both Archean and Proterozoic rocks.

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report is prepared under the terms of a proposal to Accend by Agnerian, dated May 16, 2017. For this report, Mr. Hrayr Agnerian, President of Agnerian Consulting Ltd., carried out a site visit to the Silverside property on May 26, 2017, and reviewed results of past exploration by Silverside Resources Inc. (Silverside), which include geological mapping and prospecting, ground geophysical (magnetometer and VLF-EM) surveys, and diamond drilling. Mr. Agnerian also reviewed results of early reconnaissance geological mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) in the 1960s and 1970s, geochemical till sampling in the general area by other operators in the early 2000s, and other technical reports. In addition, Mr. Agnerian carried out a title search for the claims at the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) website on June 15,

2017 and reviewed the results of recent airborne geophysical survey and geochemical sampling carried out by Sunrise.

2.2 Scope of Site Inspection

Agnerian carried out the site visit on May 26, 2017, which was comprised of geological inspection of a number of outcrops to verify the geological setting of the Silverside property. Agnerian also verified the locations of some claim posts and supervised initial lithological and geochemical sampling carried out on the property by Mr. Ben Bethune, B.Sc., Accend Geologist, and Mr. Arnold Cockerill, Sunrise employee. Mr. Thomas Cardinal von Widdern, a prospector based in Latchford, ON, accompanied Mr. Agnerian and the other Accend/Sunrise personnel during the site visit.

2.3 Sources of Information

For this report, Accend supplied information related to the terms of acquisition for the Silverside property. Mr. Gino Paul Chitaroni, B.Sc., President of CanAgCo Mining Corp. (CanAgCo), supplied general information about the Cobalt Camp and miscellaneous maps. Mr. Chitaroni is one of the Vendors and a professional knowledgeable on the project. Technical documents and other sources of information are listed at the end of this report, in Item 27, References.

In this report, Agnerian also presents a summary of significant amendments to the Ontario Mining Act 2009 (Appendix A).

The Qualified Person for this Technical Report is Mr. Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc. (Applied), P.Geo., who is responsible for all of the sections included in this Technical Report.

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system and all currency in this report is in Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted. The list of abbreviations used in this report is shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 List of Abbreviations
Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

a	Annum (Latin for year)
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
Cal	Calorie
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetres
cm^3	cubic centimetre
ft.	Feet
g	Gram
G	giga (billion)
g/l	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
Ha	Hectare
Hz	Hertz (frequency)
K	kilo (thousand)
Kg	Kilogram
kHz	Kilohertz
Km	Kilometre
km^2	square kilometres
KW	Kilowatt
L	Liter
lb.	Pound (weight)
μ	Micron
μg	Microgram
m	Metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metres
m^3	cubic metres
masl	metres above sea level
mi	Miles
mm	Millimetre
mV	Millivolt
nT	nanotesla (measure of magnetic susceptibility: one-trillionth tesla)
oz/ton	ounce per ton
pH	measure of acidity of solutions
ppm	part per million
s	second (time)
T	metric tonne
tpd	Tons per day
US$	United States Dollar
V	Volt
yr	Year

Figure 2-1 Location Map

Source: Chitaroni, 2017a.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

Agnerian Consulting Ltd. has prepared this report for Accend Capital Corporation (Accend).

Agnerian has searched title to the Silverside property, and has relied on data contained in and information on title documents supplied by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Agnerian carried out the title search on June 15, 2017.

Agnerian has not reviewed requirements for land use regarding the Silverside property, but has relied on information supplied by CanAgCo.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Silverside property is located approximately 450 km (550 km by road) north of Toronto and approximately 30 km northwest of Cobalt, a town of approximately 1,150 people, in northeastern Ontario. The property covers a roughly rectangular area approximately 10.5 km (northeast-southwest) by 3.5 km (northwest-southeast), situated in the southwestern part of Lundy Township, southeastern part of Auld Township, northeastern part of Klock Township, and northwestern part of Barr Township, Nipissing District, Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of the central part of the property are approximately N526200, E576000 (Figure 4-1).

4.2 Property Status

The Silverside project is at an early stage of exploration. Several early operators, including Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle), Silverfields Corporation (Silverfields, a subsidiary of Teck Corporation) and others, have sporadically explored the area since the mid-1950s.

On May 25, 2017, Accend signed a Purchase Agreement with Caamo Capital Corp. and Mr. Gino Chitaroni (Vendors) to acquire a 100% interest in the Silverside property for total cash payments of $200,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors. The agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on future production of a mineral deposit on the Silverside property (Chitaroni, 2017a).

On May 31, 2017, Accend entered into another agreement with Gino Chitaroni to acquire eleven additional claims totalling 2,400 ha, adjacent to the Silverside property, in Lundy, Auld, Barr, and Klock Townships from the Vendors, for total cash payments $175,000 and issuing 200,000 shares in the capital of Accend to the Vendors. For this second agreement, a cash payment of $25,000 is non-refundable. For this Technical Report, the claims under these two agreements are considered to constitute one property.

The combined Silverside property comprises fifteen mineral claims (171 claim units) covering a total area of approximately 2,376 ha (Table 4-1). The claims are registered by Mr. Thomas von Cardinal for Mr. Gino Paul Chitaroni, a resident of Cobalt, Ontario, and President of CanAgCo Mining Corp. (CanAgCo) (Figure 4-2). There are no cottages or other dwellings whose owners may have surface rights within the claims of the Silverside property, and Agnerian is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Silverside property.

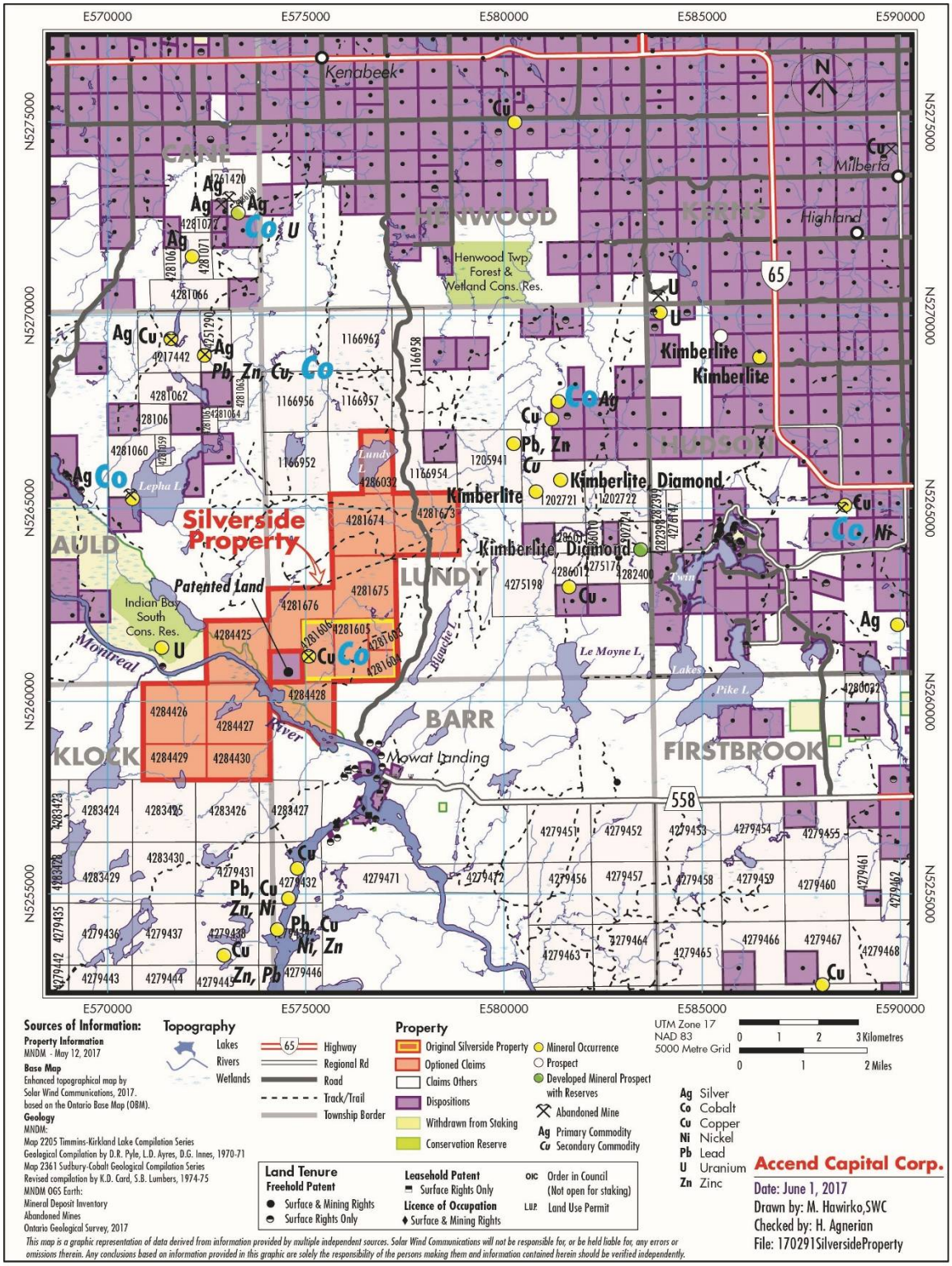
Agnerian also understands that neither Accend, nor its affiliates, are subject to any liens or encumbrances regarding the Silverside property (Edelmeier, 2017). Agnerian notes that Accend will apply for permits for exploration work and will receive permits from MNDM prior to commencement of exploration activities on the property. Agnerian also notes that recently there have been some amendments to the Ontario Mining Act (Appendix A).

Table 4-1 Property Status						
Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario						
Claim No.	**Township**	**Claim Units**	**Area (ha)**	**Date Recorded**	**Assessment Work Requirement ($)**	**Good Until Date**
4281603	Lundy	4	64	March 15, 2017	1,600	March 15, 2019
4281604	Lundy	4	64	March 15, 2017	1,600	March 15, 2019
4281605	Lundy	8	128	March 15, 2017	3,200	March 15, 2019
4268106	Lundy	8	128	March 15, 2017	3,200	March 15, 2019
4281673	Lundy	16	256	April 25, 2017	6,400	April 25, 2019
4281674	Lundy	16	256	April 25, 2017	6,400	April 25, 2019
4286032	Lundy	8	128	April 25, 2017	3,200	April 25, 2019
4281675	Lundy	16	256	May 11, 2017	6,400	May 11, 2019
4281676	Lundy	12	192	May 18, 2017	4,800	May 18, 2019
4284425	Auld	16	256	May 23, 2017	6,400	May 23, 2019
4284426	Klock	16	256	May 23, 2017	6,400	May 23, 2019
4284427	Klock	16	256	May 23, 2017	6,400	May 23, 2019
4284428	Barr	11	176	May 18, 2017	4,400	May 18, 2019
4284429	Klock	10	160	May 23, 2017	4,000	May 23, 2019
4284430	Klock	10	160	May 23, 2017	4,000	May 23, 2019
Total		**171**	**2,736**		**68,400**	

Source: MNDM, 2017.
Notes:

1. The claims were staked by Mr. Thomas von Cardinal, and the registered owner of all the claims is Mr. Gino P. Chitaroni.
2. The shaded claims constitute the original four Silverside claims (24 claim units), and the others are the eleven claims (147 claim units) under option from Mr. Gino P. Chitaroni.
3. Status of claims verified on June 15, 2017.

Figure 4-1 Silverside Property Map



Source: Chitaroni, 2017b.

Figure 4-2 Silverside Property Claim Post

Note: Claim post No. 3 of Ontario Claim 4281606, staked by S. Poirier.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Physiography & Infrastructure

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Silverside property is by road; first by the Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 11) north to New Liskeard (near Cobalt), then by Mowat Landing Road (Regional road 558), which leads from Hwy 11 approximately halfway between Cobalt and New Liskeard or Temiskaming Shores, a distance of 20 km. From Mowat Landing, access is by boat and trail, a distance of approximately 3 km. From New Liskeard, access (from the north) is also by Provincial Highway 65 and by gravel road. The total distance by road from Toronto to the property is approximately 525 km, and from Cobalt to the property is approximately 32 km. Supplies and heavy equipment are brought to the site by trucks, or other four-wheel drive vehicles. Currently, there is no permanent camp at the site.

5.2 Climate

The climate Cobalt and in northeastern Ontario is continental with significant differences in seasonal temperature. The average temperature during the winter months (November to March) is -8°C and ranges from -20°C to +0°C. The average temperature during the spring, summer and fall (April to October) ranges from 5°C to 15°C within a range of 0°C to 25°C. The annual precipitation is approximately 930 mm, and the average monthly precipitation ranges from 40 mm to 100 m, mostly as snow during the winter months and rain during the summer months (Environment Canada website, 2017). Exploration in the Silverside area may be carried out throughout the year.

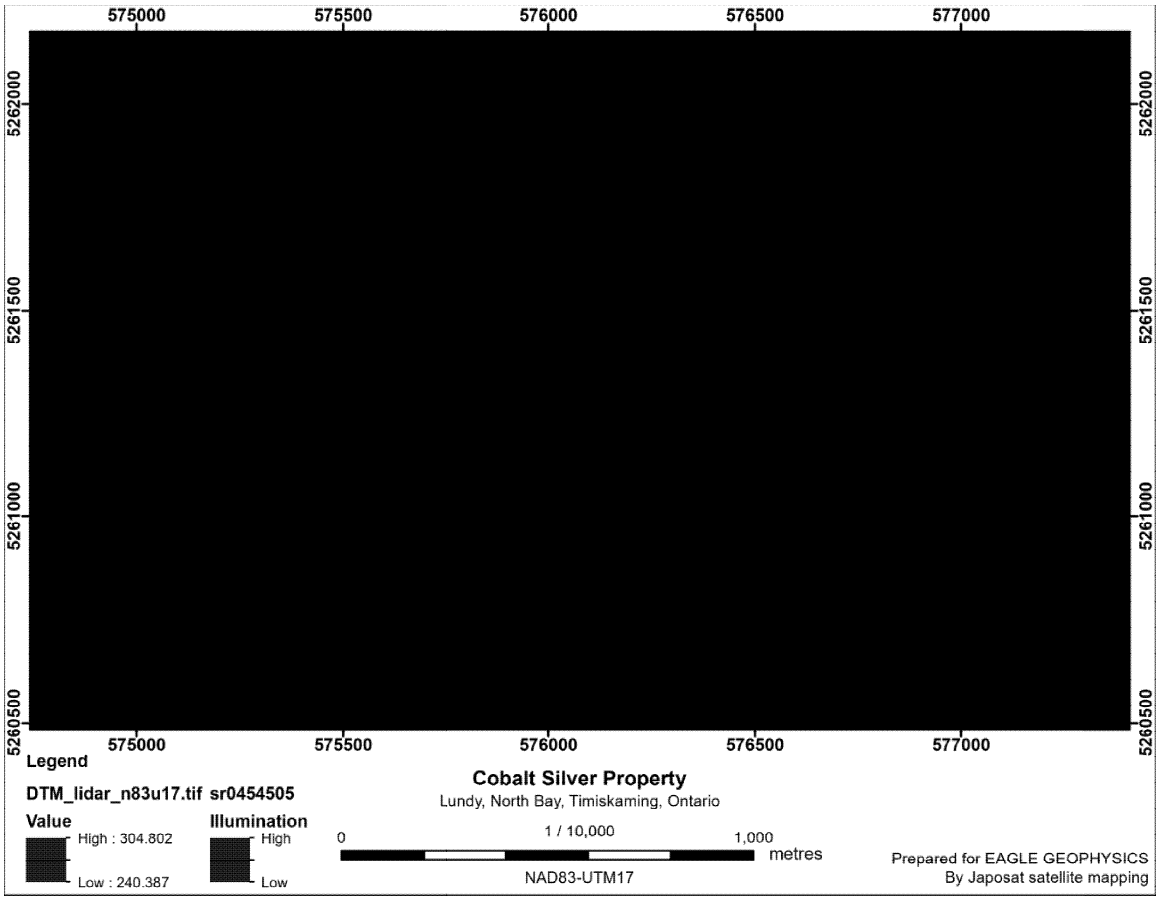
5.3 Local Resources

Local resources are available in nearby towns, such as Cobalt and New Liskeard.

5.4 Physiography and Land Use

The Silverside property lies on both sides of the northwest trending Montreal River, within an area of low hills, and topographic relief ranging from 25 m to 55 m. The elevation in the general area ranges from 275 m to 340 m above mean sea level (Figure 5-1). A northeast trending unit of the Nipissing Diabase is exposed along a series of low hills in the western and much of the property. In the low-lying areas, partly in the northeastern part of the property, the Huronian metasedimentary rocks are weathered and, in general, do not outcrop.

Figure 5-1 Silverside Property Topographic Map



Source: Labranche, 2017.

Notes:

1. Colour codes (value) in bottom left corner of Figure are in metres.
2. Topographic survey covers the area over the original four claims.

A major north-south oriented lineament (topographic low) coincides with a creek flowing into Montreal River in the southern part of the property. Another north trending lineament is present in the northeastern corner area of the original four claims. Two east trending lineaments are present in the northwestern and northeastern parts of the original four claims. Other short east-west lineaments are present in the southwestern corner area of the original four claims.

The property area is covered with extensive overburden, especially along the flanks of low hills and swampy areas. Along road cuts and the western part of the property, however, where the Nipissing Diabase is present, outcrops are common. Vegetation in the area is “mixed forest” as it is situated between the Northern Boreal Forest (of balsam, tamarack and black spruce) and the more temperate Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region, where pine and hardwood forests are more common. In low-lying areas alder is also common. Overburden cover ranges from <20 cm to 3 m. Locally, however, overburden may be up to 10 m thick, especially in swampy areas.

Some parts of the land in the Cobalt-New Liskeard area is used for farming and large tracts of land has been cleared for dairy and beef cattle farms or other agriculture. Currently, however, tourism is the main industry, with some logging by forestry companies.

The area west of Cobalt is rich in wildlife with various species of mammals (including moose, lynx, bear, beaver, squirrel, foxes, etc.), various species of birds (including, loons, eagle, grouse, hummingbird, etc.), various species of fish (including perch, sunfish and bass), and various species of snakes and amphibian animals, such as frogs and turtles (Canadian Wildlife Federation website 2017).

5.5 Infrastructure

Local infrastructure is available at Cobalt and the nearby Town of Haileybury. There is no infrastructure at the site, and diesel generators provide electric power. Infrastructure at Cobalt includes electrical power, limited road building equipment, Internet service, and cell phone network. In particular, the Yukon cobalt refinery, the facility that was used in the past, is located within the Town of Cobalt. Recently, First Cobalt Corp. announced that it had optioned to acquire 50% of this plant and refinery, and is forming a joint venture with Cobalt One Limited, to jointly operate the mill (First Cobalt Corp. Press Release, June 1, 2017). The Town of Cobalt obtains its potable and industrial water from nearby lakes. Diamond drilling equipment is available in Kirkland Lake, as well as in other towns in the neighbouring Province of Québec, such as Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or. For drilling programs, water is available from nearby ponds and creeks.

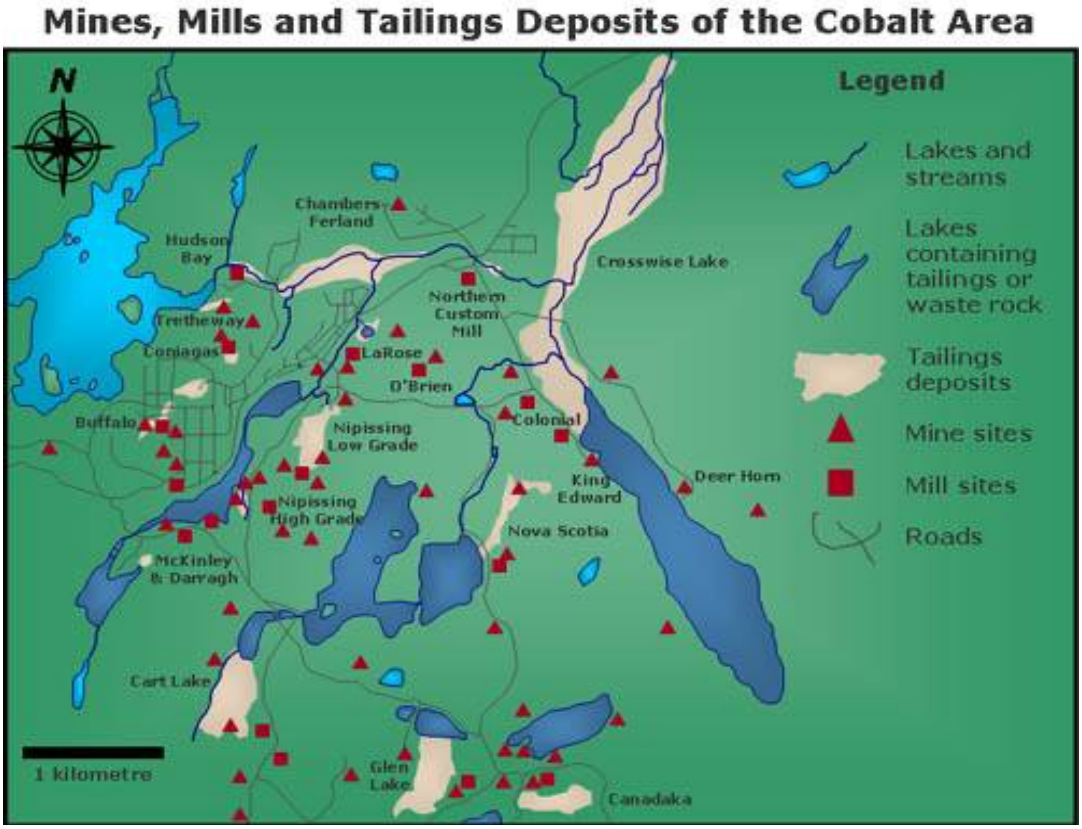
There is an airstrip at North Bay, approximately 145 km south of Cobalt. Chartered helicopter service may also be available at North Bay. There is an airstrip at Cobalt, but it is rarely used.

6 History

6.1 History of Exploration, Development and Production in the General Cobalt Area (1900-1950)

Exploration for base metals, gold, and silver in northeastern Ontario dates back to the mid-19th century A.D. Exploration in the general area of the property commenced upon the discovery of gold by prospecting in the early 1900s. In 1905, the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway (T&NO, now the Ontario Northland Railway) was completed from North Bay to New Liskeard. In the summer of 1903, Messrs. James J. McKinley and Ernest Darragh, two contractors supplying railway ties to the T&NO, discovered a mineralized outcrop which contained high-grade silver along the west shores of Cobalt Lake; one sample contained 4,000 oz/ton Ag (Pain, 1960 and Barnes, 1986). Mr. Fred Larose and others made similar discoveries in 1903. These discoveries opened up the region to settlement and development, leading to the discoveries of gold, copper, nickel, and in particular, silver near the Town of Cobalt. Several silver-cobalt deposits were developed in the Cobalt area, such as the McKinley-Darragh Mine. By 1907, there were sixteen operating silver mines in the Cobalt Camp. These included the McKinley-Darragh Mine, O'Brien Mine, Coniagas Mine, Drummond Mine, Buffalo Mine, Tretheway Mine, Larose Mine, Silver Queen Mine, Kerr Lake Foster Mine, Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mine, Nova Scotia, Townsite and Right-of-Way, and Nipissing Mine, which was the top producer (Figure 6-1). Other mines in the general area included the Castle Mine and Mann Mine in Gowganda, Keeley-Frontier Mine and the Langis Mine at the Silver Centre camp (Chitaroni, 2017c). The "Cobalt Rush" was instrumental in opening up northern Ontario for mineral exploration.

Figure 6-1 Historic Mines and Mills of Cobalt Area, Ontario



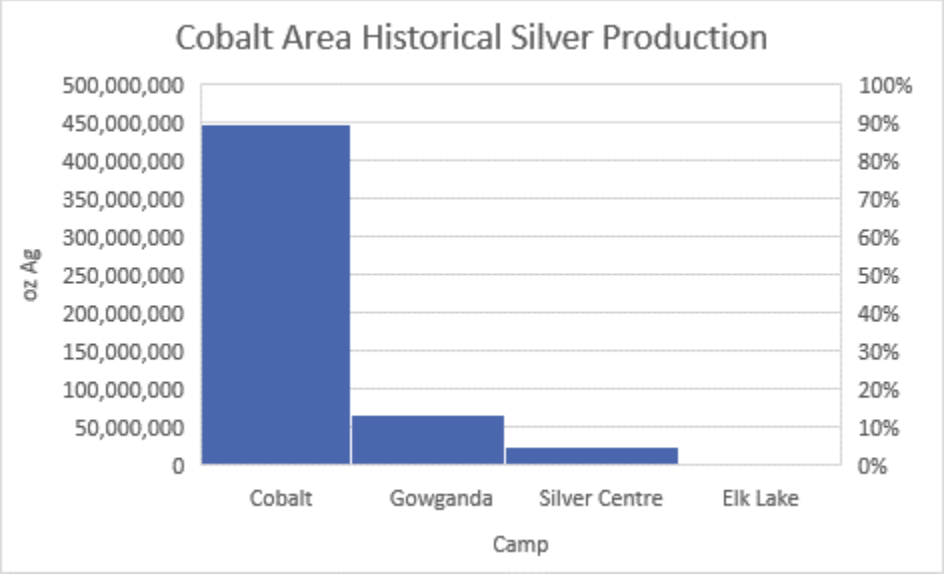
Source: Stock Syndicate website, 2017.

By 1912, the Town of Cobalt had a population of 15,000, with 3,500 people working at the various mines, and annual production of 30 million ounces of silver. The Town of Cobalt was the biggest silver mining camp in the world and was known by everyone in North America. By 1922, more than 330 million ounces of silver had been produced from the Cobalt camp. Mining continued until the 1930's, but then slowed down considerably. Activity renewed in the 1950s, then slowly dropped off, and there were no longer any operating mines in the area. By the 1950s approximately 540 million ounces of silver and 30 million pounds of cobalt were produced from the Cobalt and nearby Gowganda camps (Joyce, 2011). Of these, approximately 90% of the silver and 80% of the cobalt production came from the Cobalt camp. Figures 6-2 and 6-3 show the proportion of silver and cobalt production from different camps in the general Cobalt area.

One characteristic feature of the silver deposits at the Cobalt and nearby camps was that the mineralized veins were exposed at the surface, which allowed relatively easier development of the veins in underground workings. Joyce (2011) reports that the country rock is hard, but the mineralized veins are soft and weathered. Figure 6-4 shows the various mining camps in the Cobalt area.

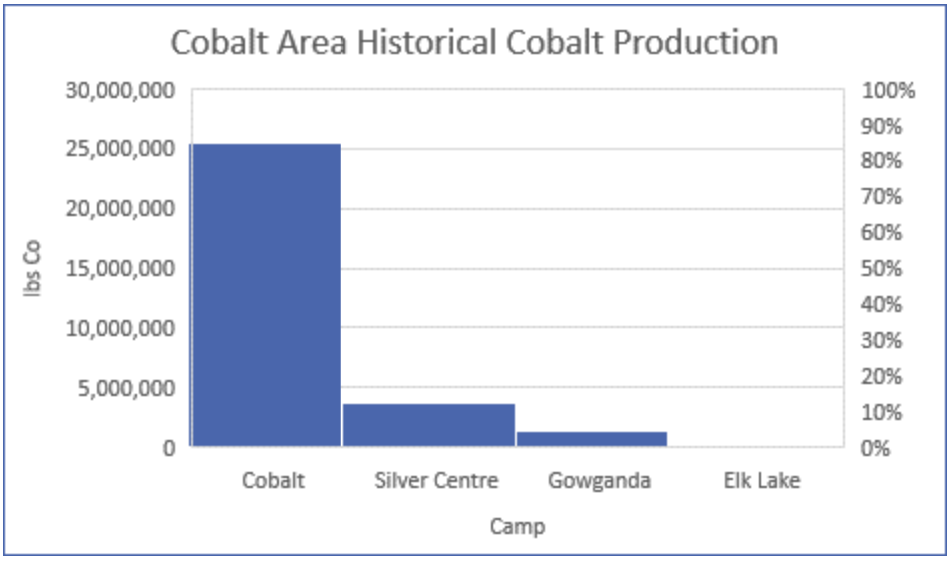
The Cobalt camp is considered by some to be the cradle of the Canadian mining industry, because the Cobalt Stock Exchange (CSE), as it was known in its heyday, eventually moved and joined with the Toronto Stock Exchange TSE, now the TSX. Some of the mining companies, which were registered on the CSE, and afterwards on the TSE, enriched the wealth of Canadian banks and became the leading members of the TSX (Turner et al, 2015).

Figure 6-2 Cobalt Area Historical Silver Production



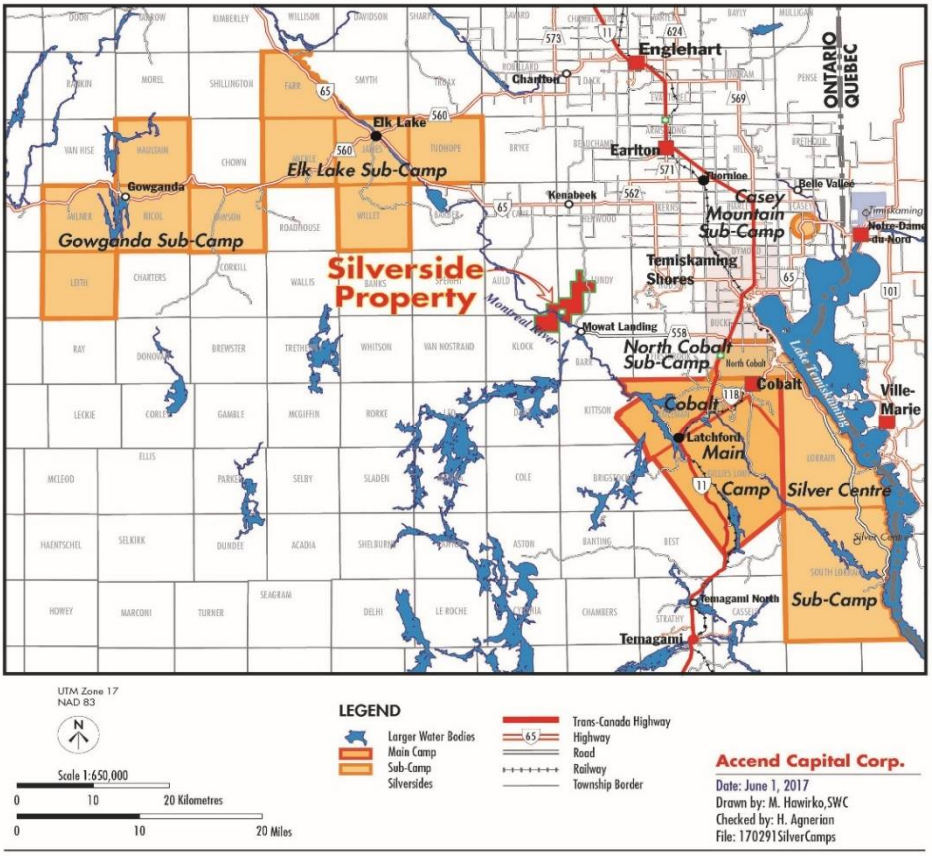
Source: Joyce et al, 2011.

Figure 6-3 Cobalt Area Historical Cobalt Production



Source: Joyce et al, 2011.

Figure 6-4 Cobalt Area Mining Camps



Source: Chitaroni, 2017b.

6.2 Regional Exploration and Development from 1950 to 2000

The general area of the Silverside property was dormant for almost three decades due to a land dispute by the Teme-Augama Anishnabai First Nation. In 1973, the Tema-Agama Anishnabai (TAA) band, or the Temagami First Nation, exercised a Land Caution against development, such as logging and mineral exploration, on the Crown land comprising 10,000 km^2, most of the land around Temagami. The Government of Ontario challenged the Land Caution and the TAA band lost this case in 1984. The TAA band appealed the case at the Supreme Court of Canada, but lost again, and the Land Caution was eventually lifted. Despite the lifting of the Land Caution, members of the TAA band continued to oppose the decision, and blocked expansion of the construction of the Red Squirrel logging road, which traversed through the TAA territory (Chitaroni, 2017a).

In the early 1980s, the Resident Geologist of the Ontario Department of Mines for the Cobalt region conducted a lithogeochemical sampling program over the entire Lundy Township. This survey detected a number of silver, gold, cobalt, and copper anomalies (Hill, 1985a).
In 1981, L. Owsiacki, then the Resident Geologist of the Ontario Geological Survey, carried out geological mapping of Lundy Township, and reported on the gold potential within the Nipissing Diabase as well as the metasedimentary rocks in the area (Owsiacki, 1981).

In September 1984, Exsics Exploration Ltd. carried out a ground magnetometer survey for Mr. Bruce Ferguson over an area of six claim units, which coincide with the central part of the present property. Results indicate that there are two north trending magnetic highs that are cut by an east trending lineament (Grant, 1984). Although the area of the ground magnetometer survey is small, the lineament could be the expression of the eastern margin of the Nipissing Diabase sill in the central part of the current Silverside property. The author of the report records that “there is a predominant outcrop ridge striking north-south between lines 300’ and 2400’ with semi swamp to swampy areas to the south and north, into which this outcrop disappears” and “ there also appears to be definite strike length to the old workings on the northern tip of the main magnetic trend” (Grant, 1984). This record indicates that there is an area of old workings, which hitherto does not have a description.

6.2.1 Silverside Resources Inc.

In 1985, Silverside Resources Inc. (Silverside) carried out prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical surveys (VLF-EM and Proton magnetometer) and completed approximately 4,000 ft. (1,300 m) of drilling in eight inclined diamond drill holes in the area of four small old pits (Figure 7-8). Silverside surveyed the holes at 100 ft. to 150 ft. (33 m to 50 m) intervals by the Tro-Pari method, and reported encouraging results, including 0.74% Co and 0.62% Co, and 0.75 oz/ton Ag in core samples. The exact locations of these samples, however, are not known at this time, and the drill core is not available. Silverside reported that vandalism destroyed the core before it could be removed and stored at a different location (Hill, 1985a). Silverside tested the contact zone between the Nipissing Diabase and the argillites and arkoses of the Firstbrook Member of the Cobalt Group sedimentary rocks in the central part of the current property (south-central part of Claim 4281606 in Figure 7-6). In general, Silverside collected continuous 10-ft long split diamond drill core and sludge samples and sent them to the Bell White Analytical Laboratories (Bell White) in Haileybury, Ontario, mainly for silver and gold assays by the fire assay method. Drill Holes SS85-L-2 and SS85-L-6 provided the best results with anomalous silver and gold values, as described below. Based on reported results, Agnerian concludes that at Bell White the detection limit for silver was 0.02 oz/ton Ag, and for gold it was 2 ppb Au. Silverside also assayed a few samples for cobalt (Hill, 1985b). In total, Silverside assayed 405 samples for silver, 60 samples for gold, and 2 samples for cobalt. Results are summarized below.

Drill Hole SS85-L-1 (total length: 478 ft. or 157 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 080º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of varied texture Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 36 m below the surface it intersected almost horizontal dark grey meta-argillite of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation, with calcite veining near the contact with the

chilled margin of the diabase, and ended in similar rocks. In general, assay results ranged from trace values to 0.02 oz/ton Ag.

Drill Hole SS85-L-2 (total length: 502 ft. or 165 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 080º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of medium-grained quartz diorite, a facies of the Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 25 m below the surface it intersected almost horizontal dark grey meta-argillite of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation, with quartz veining containing trace amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite near the contact with the chilled margin of the diabase, and ended in similar rocks. In general, assay results ranged from trace values to 0.02 oz/ton Ag. At 373.5 ft. (122 m) a one-foot sample contained 0.48 oz/ton Ag. Further below, at 445.5 ft. (146 m) three consecutive 0.2 ft. to 0.55 ft. samples contained high grade silver values ranging from 0.27 oz/ton Ag to 25 oz/ton Ag in light grey argillite with common fractures. For one sample, two halves of the core assayed 0.83 oz/ton and 25 oz/ton Ag. The mineralization is associated with a 0.25 inch thick subvertical carbonate vein (at 30º to core axis) containing cobalt arsenides and visible native silver.

Drill Hole SS85-L-3 (total length: 578 ft. or 184 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 080º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of medium-grained quartz diorite, a facies of Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 25.5 m below the surface it intersected the dark grey meta-argillite of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation, with calcite veining near the contact with the chilled margin of the diabase, and ended in similar rocks. In general, assay results ranged from trace values to 0.02 oz/ton Ag. At 91 ft. (30 m) a one-foot sample contained 0.06 oz/ton Ag in diabase.

Drill Hole SS85-L-4 (total length: 478 ft. or 157 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 080º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of medium-grained quartz diorite, a facies of Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 25 m below the surface it intersected the dark grey meta-argillite of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation, with calcite veining near the contact with the chilled margin of the diabase, and ended in similar rocks. In general, assay results ranged from trace values to 0.02 oz/ton Ag. At 313.3 ft. (102.7 m) and 345.3 ft. (113.2 m) two 0.5-foot samples contained 0.08 oz/ton Ag and 0.06 oz/ton Ag, respectively, and at 359 ft. (117.7 m) a 1.6 ft. sample contained 0.17 oz/ton Ag in dark grey argillites.

Drill Hole SS85-L-5 (total length: 478 ft. or 157 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 080º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of medium-grained quartz diorite, a facies of Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 21 m below the surface it intersected the dark grey meta-argillite of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation, with chlorite blebs near the contact, and ended in similar rocks. In general, assay results ranged from trace values to 0.02 oz/ton Ag.

Drill Hole SS85-L-6 (total length: 498 ft. or 163 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 80º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of medium-grained quartz diorite, a facies of Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 26 m below the surface it intersected the dark grey meta-argillite of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation, with chlorite blebs and fractures near the contact, and ended in similar rocks. In general, assay results ranged from trace values to 0.02 oz/ton Ag but the hole contained a number of mineralized intersections with anomalous values of silver and gold in both diabase as well as the argillites, as follows:

From 38 ft. to 48 ft. (10 ft.): 1.22 oz/ton Ag (in diabase).
From 48 ft. to 88 ft. (40 ft.): 0.07 oz/ton Ag (in diabase).
From 108 ft. to 148 ft. (40 ft.): 0.065 oz/ton Ag (in argillites).
From 340.25 ft. to 342.75 ft. (2.5 ft.): 0.105 oz/ton Ag and 95.8 ppb Au (in argillites).
From 362.5 ft. to 369.0 ft. (6.5 ft.): 0.06 oz/ton Ag (in argillites with calcite veining).

Drill Hole SS85-L-7 (total length: 403 ft. or 132 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 165º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 18 m below the surface it intersected grey meta-argillites of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda

Formation and ended in similar rocks. Many of the samples contain trace values of silver. Out of 23 samples with higher than the detection limit for silver, one sample contained 0.18 oz/ton Ag.

Drill Hole SS85-L-8 (total length: 458 ft. or 150 m). This hole was oriented due Azimuth 150º and inclined at -50º. It was collared in overburden on top of Nipissing Diabase. At approximately 31 m below the surface it intersected the Firstbrook Member meta-argillites and ended in similar rocks. Many of the samples contain trace values of silver. Out of 23 samples with higher than the detection limit for silver, one sample contained 0.08 oz/ton Ag.

6.2.2 Diamond Exploration

In 1993, Sudbury Contact Mines Limited (Sudbury Contact) carried out reconnaissance glacial till and esker pit sampling and airborne magnetic survey as part of an exploration program for diamond and gold over most of Lundy Township. In 1994, Sudbury Contact staked four claims (672 claim units) over magnetic and geochemical (till) anomalies situated near Montreal River, close to the northeastern part of the current Silverside property. In 1995, Sudbury Contact followed up with drill testing (with reverse circulation drills (RC)) these anomalies and discovered two kimberlite pipes (95-1 and 95-2 pipes), which contained some microdiamonds. The locations of these 95-1 and 95-2 pipes are shown as “Kimberlite” in Figure 7-6). Reverse Circulation drilling results from the 95-2 pipe include 16 macro diamonds (>0.5 mm) and 27 microdiamonds, and the nearby 95-1 pipe contained 26 microdiamonds. The company assessed that the value of these pipes would be ranging from 0.2 carat per tonne (cpt) to 0.4 cpt (Pollock, 2004).

From 1997 to 1999, Kennecott Exploration (Canada) Ltd. (Kennecott) and Monopros Ltd. (Monopros) carried out geochemical till sampling as part of exploration programs for diamond. Assessment work reports show that these companies discovered kimberlite indicator minerals (KIM), such as G9 pyrope garnets, in glacial till and stream sediment samples, but no diamonds are reported (Pollock, 2004).

6.3 Exploration on Lundy Township from 2000 to 2017

Recent exploration in the area west and northwest of Cobalt started in the early 2000s, when mining companies, such as Falconbridge Limited (Falconbridge) and Temex Resources Corp. (Temex) started exploring for base metals, gold, and diamond.

In 2003, Canabrava Diamond Corporation (Canabrava) carried out a till sampling program over Claim 1249491, which consisted of 16 claim units in the central part of Lundy Township. In its assessment report, the company reported that “a number of diabase intrusions and faults” are present in the central part of Lundy Township. Till sample 1 contained anomalous concentrations of metals, including 148 ppm Co, <0.02 ppm Ag, 152 ppm Zn, 4 ppm Pb, 1,214 ppm Cu, and 74 ppm Cr (Pollock, 2004). The author further reported that prior to 2003, very little prospecting, airborne or ground geophysical surveys had been done on the property. Agnerian notes that these anomalous samples are located near the northeastern corner of the present Silverside property.

In 2006, Adroit Resources Inc. (Adroit) carried out diamond drilling in the area near Sudbury Contact’s 95-2 pipe, which is located approximately 2 km east of the northeastern corner of the Silverside property in Lundy Township. Results, however, are not available (Adroit Resources Press Release, February 15, 2006).

On May 25, 2017, Accend entered into an agreement with Mr. Chitaroni and Caamo Capital Corp. to earn a 100% interest in the Silverside property, and Sunrise, on behalf of the Vendors, commenced its systematic exploration program, including airborne geophysical surveys (magnetometer and VLF-EM) over the entire property area, and geochemical sampling over the southwestern part of the property.

In total, only eight historic diamond drill holes have been completed in the area within the Silverside property, with anomalous silver, copper, and cobalt values.

7 Geology and Mineralization

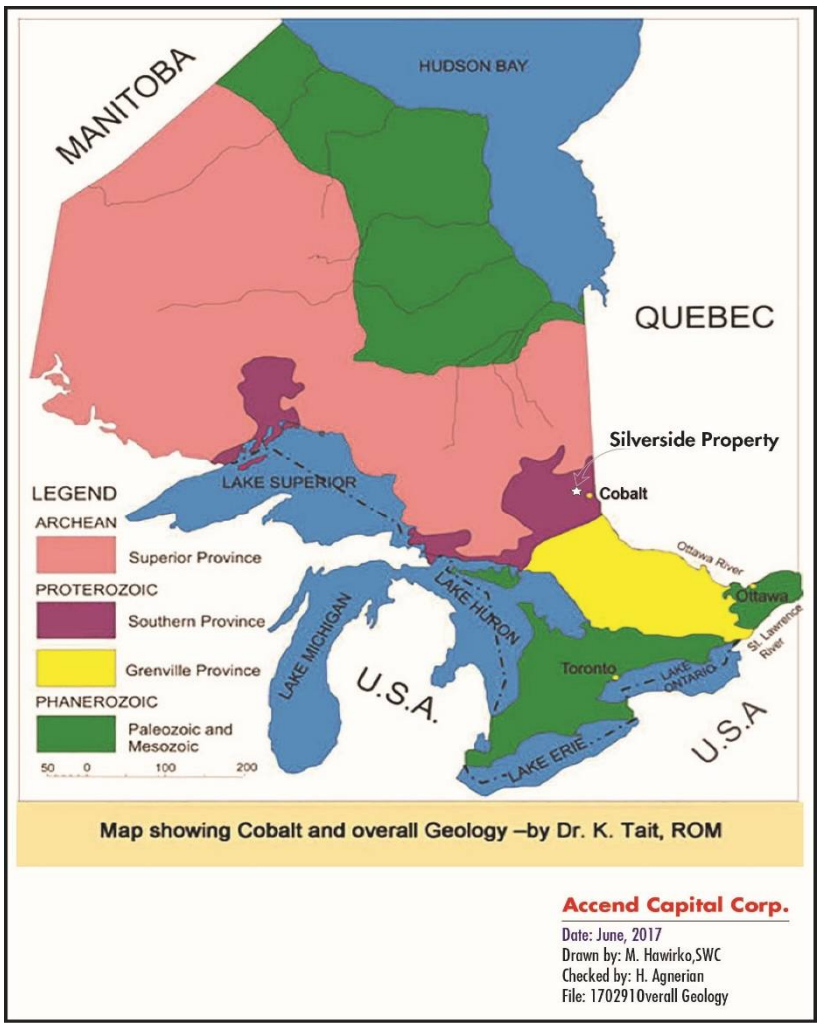
7.1 Geological Setting

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The following discussion on the regional geology of the Cobalt-Gowganda area is taken largely from Joyce, 2011.

The silver deposits of the Cobalt-Gowganda area occur along the northern and eastern margins of the Southern Province in an area referred to as the Cobalt Embayment. The term Embayment derives from the overall "bay-like" shape of this large, approximately 29,500 km^2 area, which is bounded on the north and east by Archean basement rocks (Superior Province) and to the southeast by the Grenville Front (Figure 7-1). A small outlier of Paleozoic strata is preserved at the north end of Lake Timiskaming.

Figure 7-1 Structural Provinces of Ontario



Source: Joyce, 2011.

The Silverside area is underlain by Early Proterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup, which overlie unconformably on Archean granitic, metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Superior Province (Finn, 2005). The Huronian Supergroup consists of an assemblage of sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks that were deposited between 2,500 Ma and 2,220 Ma ago, and is subdivided into four stratigraphic groups, which in ascending order, are the Elliot Lake Group, Hough Lake Group, Quirke Lake Group, and Cobalt Group.

In the Cobalt-Gowganda area the Huronian sequence consists of a variety of essentially flat-lying coarse to fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group, which have been subdivided into the Gowganda, Lorrain, and Gordon Lake Formations (Figure 7-2). The Gowganda Formation is subdivided into the Firstbrook and Coleman members. The Coleman Member, predominately conglomerate, laminated siltstone, and sandstone, is the most important host to the silver vein deposits (Figure 7-3).

Figure 7-2 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks of Lower Coleman Group

Note: Stop 5 of Heritage Silver Trail, Cobalt.

Figure 7-3 Basal Conglomerate in Cobalt Area

Note: Stop 2 of Heritage Silver Trail, Cobalt.

Archean basement rocks are exposed within the Cobalt Embayment as isolated inliers, and both the sedimentary rocks and basement rocks have been intruded by sills and dikes known as the Nipissing diabase (Turner et al., 2015). Corfu and Andrews (1986) report a U-Pb baddeleyite (a rare zirconium oxide mineral) age of 2,219.4±4 Ma for Nipissing diabase near Gowganda, but because of its widespread occurrence throughout the Huronian Supergroup, it is not known whether these intrusions occurred as a single event or in stages over a considerable period. Compositionally, an olivine tholeiite, the Nipissing diabase occurs as a suite of gabbroic sills and steeply dipping dikes and plugs (Figure 7-4). The sills, more accurately described as undulating sheets, maintain a relatively uniform thickness ranging from 320 m to 360 m.

Figure 7-4 Nipissing Diabase in Cobalt Area

7.1.1.1 Structure

Three major regional scale fault trends occur within the area. They cut all the rocks in the Cobalt Embayment and extend for hundreds of kilometres into the Grenville Front to the south and the Archean basement rocks to the north. Although mineralized veins do occur in these faults, they commonly cut them, and most regional faults are barren. No clear relationship has been established between the veins and these regional scale faults (Jambor, 1971a *in* Joyce, 2011).

Within the Lundy Township, an antiformal structure, with its axis trending northeast, is interpreted by MNDM to be present in the southeastern part of the township. In addition, "two prominent lineaments are apparent; in the northwestern part of the township, northwest trending lineaments are accompanied by parallel sets of closely-spaced joints, which seem to intensify toward the lineaments. A second set of lineaments and parallel joints trend north, and dominate the north-central part of the township. These have some control over the occurrence of the outline of Lorrain Formation quartzites in this area. A third, poorly developed, set of lineaments trends west" (Hill, 1985a).

7.1.1.2 Metamorphism

The oldest Archean rocks consist mostly of intermediate to mafic, massive, pillowed volcanic rocks, and minor pyroclastic and interflow sedimentary rocks. Archean granites followed by minor mafic, ultramafic and lamprohyric dikes and sills intruded these rocks. The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks subsequently underwent a regional greenschist facies metamorphic event and were isoclinally folded. The Huronian strata are mainly flat lying and very well preserved, and only exhibit a sub-greenschist-facies metamorphism.

Within the general area, an alteration referred to as "chlorite spots or spotting" is associated with the Nipissing diabase and is interpreted to be the result of contact metamorphism. This feature is developed mainly in Huronian sedimentary rocks, but it also occurs in Archean mafic metavolcanic rocks and mafic plutonic rocks. This alteration appears as dark green spherical aggregates of chlorite, ranging in size

from 1 mm to 5 cm in diameter. This type of alteration, although erratic, is confined to the northeastern portion of the Cobalt Embayment and is extensively developed in the Cobalt-Gowganda camp, and occurs within 160 m of the contact with the Nipissing diabase. There appears to be a spatial relationship between "chlorite spotting" and silver-cobalt mineralization. In addition, mineralized veins cut through rocks exhibiting chlorite spots, thus indicating two separate events (Jambor, 1971c and Andrews et al., 1986 *in* Joyce, 2011).

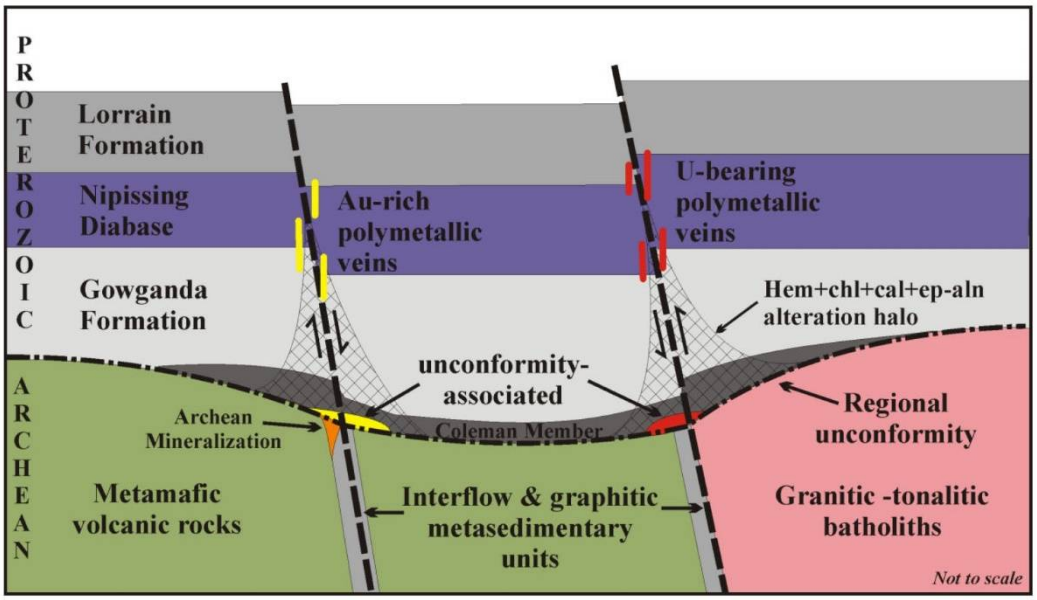
7.1.1.3 Character and Distribution of Mineralized Veins

The mineralized veins in the Cobalt-Gowganda area occur in a variety of rock types, but mostly in Huronian sedimentary rocks (mainly Coleman Member), Nipissing diabase, and Archean metavolcanic rocks and metasedimentary rocks. Nichols (1988) interprets three distinct environments for Ag-Co mineralization, as follows:

- The contact zone between the lowermost Coleman sedimentary rocks and Archean rocks (Coleman Zone),
- Lower contact zone between Nipissing Diabase and Archean rocks (Lower Nipissing), and
- Upper contact zone between Nipissing Diabase and Archean rocks (Upper Nipissing).

Occasionally, Ag-Co mineralization also occurs in Archean granites and late lamprophyre dikes. The vein widths vary from a few centimetres to over 30 cm with an average width of less than 5 cm. The veins may be over 300 m long and 100 m deep, and exhibit pinch-and-swell structures along strike. Mineralization is typically discontinuous along strike, and the veins occur in local shear zones, along faults, and zones of dilation, mainly as discrete and narrow fissure fillings, and rarely as a network of multiple veins, which can branch and join both along strike and at depth. Regionally, and based on production records of historic mines in the area, the best target for silver and cobalt mineralization is the contact zone between the lowermost units (Coleman Member) of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group, Huronian Supergroup (Figure 7-5).

Figure 7-5 Simplified Exploration Model for Ag-Co Deposits



Source: Potter and Taylor, 2010.

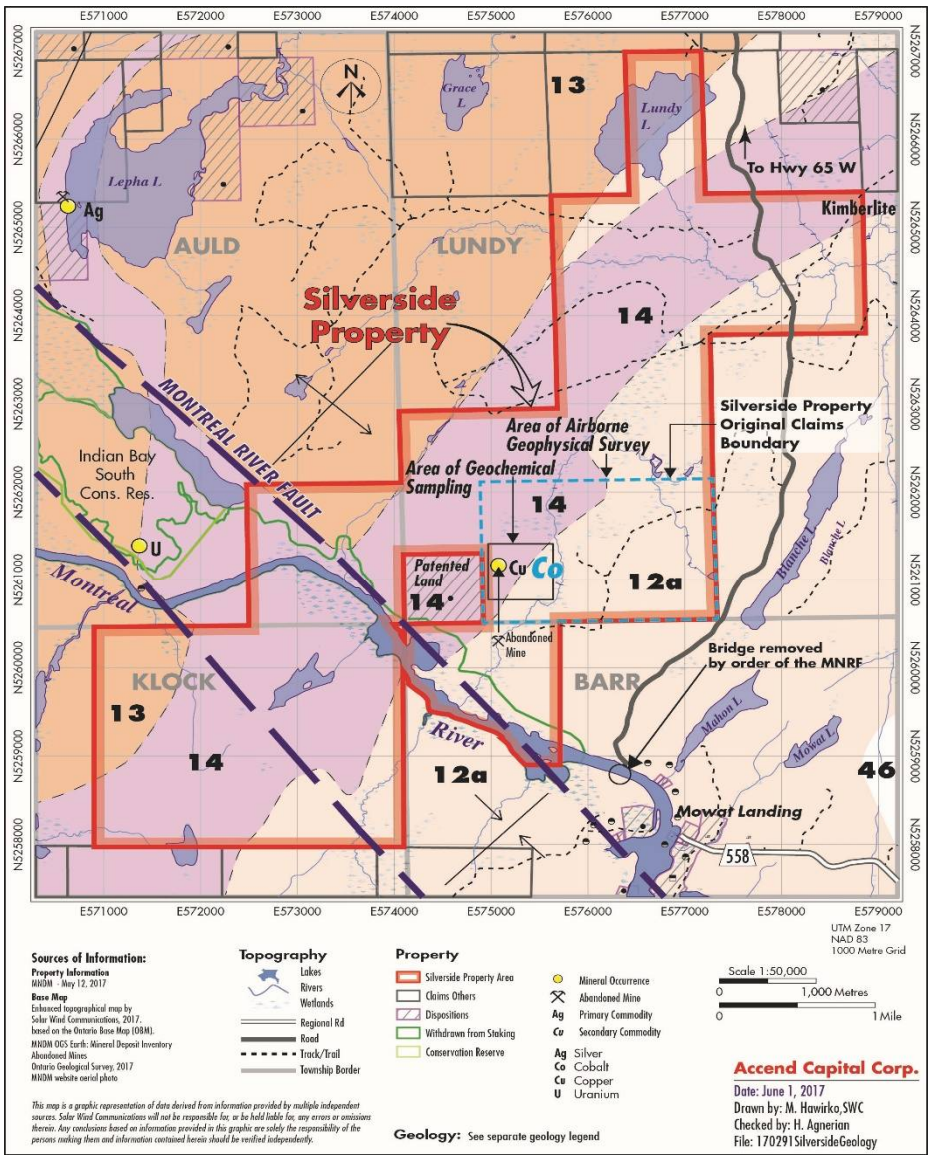
The mineralogy and textures of the silver-arsenide veins are notably consistent throughout the Cobalt-Gowganda area and does not vary with the type of host rock. Veins are predominantly composed of

carbonates (calcite and/or dolomite) with arsenides and sulpharsenides of Co, Ni, and Fe, with native silver and bismuth. The veins are typically zoned, as the carbonates make up the central or main part of the vein while silicates occur as thin, less than one centimetre thick, layers immediately adjacent to vein walls. The silver-bearing assemblages, when present, occur at or near the interface between the silicates and carbonates.

7.1.2 Local Geology

Outcrops of Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group and Nipissing Diabase occur in the general area within and northeast of the Silverside property (Figure 7-6). The former comprise greywacke, siltstone, quartzite, polymictic conglomerate, and sedimentary breccia, deposited on the basement rocks. The contact zones between the Nipissing Diabase (Unit 14 in Figure 7-6) and Cobalt Group metasedimentary rocks are favourable for silver and cobalt mineralization, as evidenced by a number of cobalt deposits in the Cobalt camp.

Figure 7-6 Local Geology



Source: Card and Lumbers, 1974 and Pyle et al., 1970.

Figure 7-7 Explanation to Figure 7-6

Source: Chitaroni, 2017a.

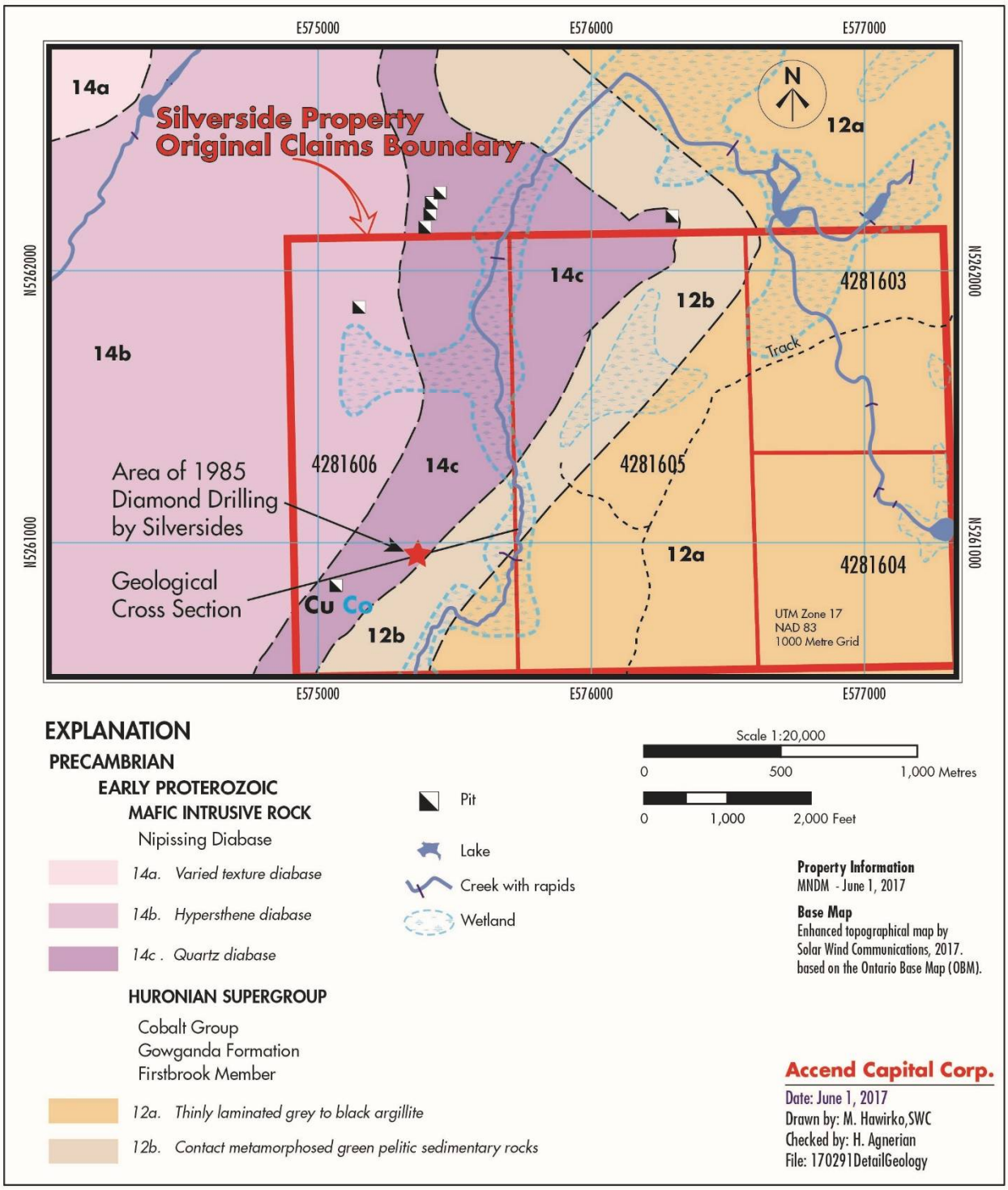
7.1.3 Property Geology

The Silverside property is situated within the Southern Province of the Canadian Shield in northeastern Ontario. It is underlain by northeast trending and very gently northwest dipping Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks, including greywacke, argillite, siltstone, and arkose (Pollock, 2004). In the western part of the property, a one to four-kilometre wide band of diabase (units 14a and 14b) trends northeast and dips northwest (Figures 7-8 and 7-9). Based on an antiformal structure to the west and a synformal structure in the east, the metasedimentary rocks as well as the intrusive rocks (diabase sill) conform to the southeast dipping flank of an antiform. A prominent northwest trending lineament, known as Montreal River Fault, is present close to the southwestern part of the property (Figure 7-6). Based on the drainage in the area, northeast trending lineaments (faults) may also be present close to the northeastern part of the property (Figure 5-1).

The Coleman Member argillites and siltstones outcrop on the eastern part of the property (Hill, 1985b). This author also reports that major fractures trend northwest and northeast, and a slight doming of the diabase may be present in the central part of the property.

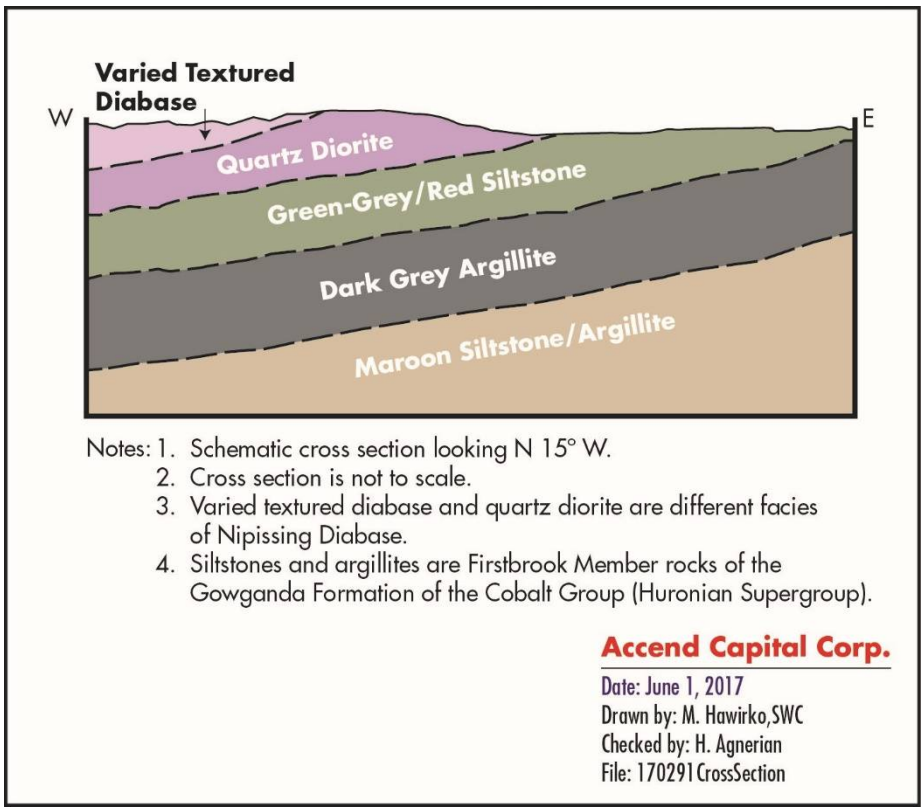
There are a number of small pits dug by previous operators in the area of the Silverside property, all of them located within the Nipissing Diabase, and date back to the early 1900s. Evidently, the target for these showings was silver, gold and base metal mineralization. Copper and cobalt mineralization occurs on the western part of the property, within the Nipissing Diabase sill, and high-grade cobalt has been intersected in diamond drill core on the property (Figure 7-8). Past mineralogical studies reveal that the minerals at the showing in the western part of the property are comprised of the hydrated cobalt arsenide, erythrite [$Co_3(AsO_4)_2.8H_2O$] and chalcopyrite (Hill, 1985a).

Figure 7-8 Property Geology



Source: Adapted after Hill, 1985b.

Figure 7-9 Schematic Geological Cross Section



7.2 Mineralization

Exploration work to date suggests that copper and cobalt mineralization in the Silverside area occurs near the western boundary of Claim 4281606, in the central part of the Silverside property, near the southern contact zone of the northeast trending Nipissing Diabase with Gowganda Formation sedimentary rocks. A number of other base metal showings (Cu-Zn-Pb) as well as kimberlite (for diamond) are present northeast of the Silverside property within Lundy Township.

The mineral assemblage at the Cobalt mines is made up of, primarily, the common sulphide minerals, such as pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena, and "silver-coloured" sulphides and arsenides, such as cobaltite (CoAsS), skutterudite ($CoAs_3$), safflorite [$(CoFe)As_2$], gersdorffite (NiAsS), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), glaucodot [(CoFe)AsS], rammelsbergite ($NiAs_2$), and elements such as bismuth and silver. Since these minerals have similar colouration and occur in intimate association, identification of individual minerals in a sample, by eye is usually very difficult without the aid of carefully executed chemical tests, electron dispersion spectroscopy (EDS) microprobe analyses or X-Ray diffraction (XRD) analyses (Joyce, 2011). In addition to the arsenides and sulphides, silver minerals such as acanthite (Ag_2S, pseudomorphs of acanthite, also known as argentite), proustite (Ag_3AsS_3), stephanite (Ag_5SbS_4), and native silver, commonly occur at Cobalt. In the area of the Silverside property, the hydrated cobalt arsenide, erythrite [$Co_3(AsO_4)_2.8H_2O$] occurs in one of the showings.

It is interesting to note that the silver minerals in the Cobalt camp are hosted predominantly by calcite veins, whereas dolomite veins predominate in the Gowganda camp (R. Mielke, 2015 *in* Joyce, 2011).

"*The crystallization of minerals into the host rocks appears to have occurred during emplacement of Co-Ni-Fe-Ag-Sb-As-S rich solutions, with the chemical make-up of the solutions varying somewhat with each phase, probably due to the depletion of certain elements in a progressively cooling system. Generally, the silver crystallized first with arsenides and sulfides later, with silver (with significant antimony content) deposited throughout the entire depositional period. It appears that some silver and antimony was remobilized during the latter phase of the deposition and re-precipitated as silver (no antimony) and silver antimonides. Gangue minerals, mostly carbonates, chlorite and quartz appear to be contemporaneously deposited with the ore minerals with a generation of quartz and chlorite often first. Oxidation of vein materials occurred in the upper portions of the orebodies but significant secondary enrichment was not common.*

The complex emplacement of the ore minerals resulted in an extremely layered texture in the ores. The various minerals were deposited as botryoidal, dendritic and branching aggregates, which in cross-section, appear as multilayered "rosettes" with earlier minerals at the centre and later minerals in the outer layers. The highest grade ores have silver at the core of the rosettes and in association with the arsenide suite of minerals (Petruk, 1971). Often, the cores are empty with silver having migrated to fractures in the veins and wall-rock. Pseudomorphs of arsenide minerals after silver crystals are common. The combinations are very interesting and attractive and have drawn mineralogists to examine their make-up since their initial discovery.

The ore veins occur in "groups" that have basically similar composition and characteristics within a nest. The chemical make-up of the groups varies to some degree although the general characteristics remain similar" (Joyce, 2011).

Diamond drill hole results from the 1985 program by Silverside indicate that a number of anomalous silver and gold values are associated with northeast trending subvertical quartz and calcite veins, with one occurrence reporting up to 25 oz/ton Ag in drill Hole SS85-L-2, as noted in Item 6, History.

7.2.1 Silverside Resources Showing

A Cu-Co showing is located in the southwestern corner area of the present property. This showing has led previous operators, such as Silverside, to explore for silver, gold, and cobalt in Lundy Township. At this location (UTM coordinates 0575030E, 5261207N) a 2 m by 2 m pit (currently filled with water) exposes quartz diorite, which is a facies of Nipissing Diabase. The rock is dark green-grey, medium-grained, and with hypidiomorphic texture. The mineral assemblage comprises 30% to 40% mafic minerals, 30% to 40% feldspar, approximately 10% quartz, and <1% sulphide minerals, mostly pyrite and chalcopyrite, commonly along fractures and adjacent to ≤ 1 cm quartz-calcite veins (Figure 7-10). Agnerian notes that pinkish alteration (cobalt bloom?) occurs along some of the fractures associated with quartz and calcite veins.

Figure 7-10 Silverside Cu-Co Showing

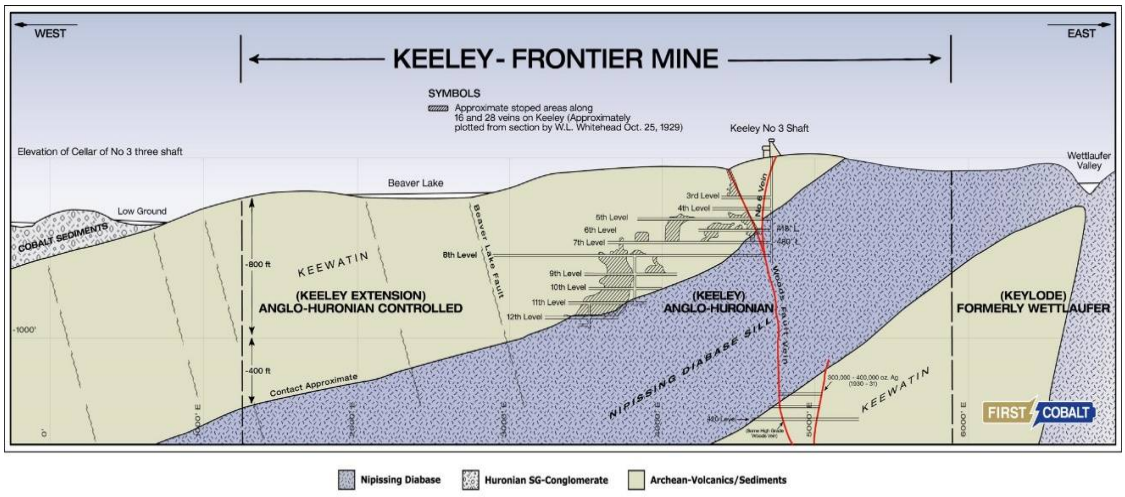
7.2.2 Agnerian Comments

Agnerian notes that the Silverside Cu-Co showing is situated within the Nipissing Diabase, and close to the contact with Firstbrook Member argillites and siltstones of the Gowganda Formation. Past geological mapping indicates that outcrops of the historically more promising Coleman Member (lowest unit) of the Gowganda Formation occur in the eastern part of the property, but drill hole data do not (yet) indicate the distance to the overlying Firstbrook Member. Nevertheless, the contact zones with the Nipissing Diabase constitute good targets for detailed geophysical surveys and drilling.

8 Deposit Types

The origin of the silver-bearing veins and their metal sources in the Cobalt-Gowganda camps is still in debate, despite their discovery in 1903. Many of the various models on the origin of the silver veins are based on the occurrence and distribution of the silver veins. All of the deposits occur at or near the Archean-Huronian unconformity (Nichols, 1988). Typically, they occur within interflow metasedimentary rocks (Coleman Member) of the Gowganda Formation, and are spatially associated with Nipissing diabase either within the diabase or within 200 m of its upper and lower contacts. Many of the mineralized veins occur on the upward projection of Archean supracrustal rocks and are proximal to volcanogenic base metal sulfide deposits in the Archean basement (Figure 8-1 and Andrews et al., 1986). Figure 8-1 is a cross section of the Keeley-Frontier Mine showing the typical environment of Ag-Co mineralization in the Cobalt area.

Figure 8-1 Typical Silver-Cobalt Mineralization in Cobalt Area, Ontario



Source: Stock Syndicate website, 2017.

Based on the above observations virtually every rock type that occurs in the area has been proposed as possible source of the metals and gangue vein material.

The veins are commonly associated with sulphide minerals, such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, and widths vary from a few centimetres to over 30 cm with an average width of less than 5 cm. The veins are commonly subvertical and oriented both almost orthogonal as well as parallel to the contact zone between Archean metavolcanic rocks and Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks. The veins may be over 300 m long and 100 m deep, and exhibit pinch-and-swell structures along strike as well as at depth. Mineralization is typically discontinuous along strike, and the veins occur in local shear zones, along faults, and zones of dilation, mainly as discrete and narrow fissure fillings, and rarely as a network of multiple veins.

A recent example of typical mineralization within the Cobalt and Gowganda camps is the result from a channel sampling program at the adit of the historic Castle Mine near Gowganda, with assays ranging from 0.81% Co to 1.8% Co, 5.9% Ni to 8.0% Ni, and 4.1 g/t Ag to 32.0 g/t Ag (Castle River Resources Press Release June 12, 2017).

9 Exploration Programs

The exploration methodology applied in the past by early operators, and during the recent exploration program by Sunrise, on behalf of the Vendors, has been to detect geophysical anomalies, which may be surface expressions of sulphide mineralization in bedrock, and evaluate the mineralized zones by drilling. The geophysical surveys, including magnetometer and VLF-EM, are carried out to determine favorable areas for silver and cobalt mineralization, and structures, associated with sulphide minerals, in the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation and mafic intrusive rocks, which are moderately altered and brecciated.

On May 25, 2017, Accend entered into an agreement to purchase the Silverside property from the Vendors, and commenced its systematic exploration program. Accend's objective is to detect targets that may host vein-hosted silver and cobalt mineralization.

9.1 Airborne Magnetic, VLF-EM and Topographic Surveys

On May 26 and 27, 2017, Eagle Geophysics Ltd. (Eagle) and K8aranda Geophysique Ltd. (K8aranda) carried out a program of combined airborne geophysical surveys on the original four claims of the Silverside property on behalf of Sunrise and the Vendors. Eagle completed 183.3 line-km each of helicopter-borne magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, and GeoPulse Inc. (GeoPulse) prepared the geophysical report. The field crew contracted for these surveys comprised four personnel; pilot, instrument operator, geophysicist, and technician. Eagle contracted the Eurocopter AStar B2 helicopter (Registration C-GVDE) from Wendake Helicopters Ltd. (Wendake) at Ste. Catherine de la Jacque Cartier, PQ, to carry out the survey (Scrivens, 2017).

9.1.1 Airborne Magnetic Survey

Eagle carried out the helicopter-borne survey using WGS-84 datum and re-projected into UTM coordinate system (Zone 18) during data processing. Eagle carried out the survey using flight lines oriented at Azimuth 089º with lines spaced 25 m apart, over the original four claims. Due to the relatively small size of the property, Eagle did not use tie lines for the survey. All data processing, quality control, and map preparation was done using Geosoft Oasis Montaj v8.2 software developed by Geosoft Inc. (Geosoft). The magnetic survey included a gradiometer array (the "bird"), with an average height of approximately 40 m above the ground level. Based on an average speed of approximately 110 km/hr, and sampling frequency of 10 Hz, Eagle collected data at intervals of approximately 3 m. All ancillary equipment used to guide navigation (laser altimeter, radar altimeter, and GPS) were mounted directly on the gradiometer in order to calculate precise location (Scrivens, 2017).

The gradiometer used for this survey was a 4-sensor (Quadrimag) potassium magnetic gradiometer designed by K8aranda. It is attached to the helicopter by a 100 ft. (~33 m) long tow cable, which is designed to hold and tow the gradiometer array. Cables for the magnetic and laser altimeters are also attached with the tow cable to the gradiometer. The specifications for the magnetometer are as follows:

Model;	GEM System GSMP-35A
Sensitivity:	±0.0025 nT @ 1 Hz
Absolute accuracy:	±0.1 nT maximum over operating range
Resolution:	0.0001 nT
Sample rate:	10 Hz (0.1 sec.)
Dynamic range:	20,000 nT to 120,000 nT
Gradient tolerance:	35,000 nT/m
Heading error:	<0.05 nT between 10º and 80º
Operating temperature:	-32ºC to +40ºC (normal)
Tuning method:	Dynamic re-starting @ 30,000 nT
Volume of sensor:	35 mm^3

9.1.2 Airborne VLF-EM Survey

Eagle carried out the airborne VLF-EM survey concurrent with the airborne magnetic survey. This was done by including two VLF-EM receivers within the gradiometer array that can be tuned to any of the operational VLF-EM transmitters worldwide. Typically, two orthogonal stations are chosen based on proximity. For this survey, Eagle used the station at Cutler, Maine (transmitting at 24.0 kHz) and the station at La Moure, North Dakota (transmitting at 25.2 kHz). Agnerian understands that both stations were operational during the course of the survey.

VLF-EM data collected during the survey included measurements of in-phase, quadrature-phase, and total field at 10 Hz sample rate. "The in-phase measurement is easily affected by variations in the sensor orientation and may not be useful in areas of rugged topography or where bird movement is significant. The quadrature-phase measurements are dependent on bird direction; therefore directional rectification is required. The resulting signal measured by the sensor can reveal weak conductors that are energized by the strong VLF signal" (Scrivens, 2017).

9.1.3 UAV Lidar and Multispectral Survey

Concurrent with the airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, Eagle carried out an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) light detection and Ranging (Lidar) survey over the entire Silverside property. The purpose of this survey was to obtain detailed topographic data and correlate them with the other airborne geophysical (magnetic and VLF-EM) data. Lidar is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating that target and measuring the reflected pulse with a sensor. For this survey, Eagle used a Matrice 600 drone (UAV) with downlight sensor (DLS), and GPS-RTK Leica camera for reference base station. The resolution of the survey was 43 points/m^2 (Popiela, 2017).

9.1.4 Data Processing

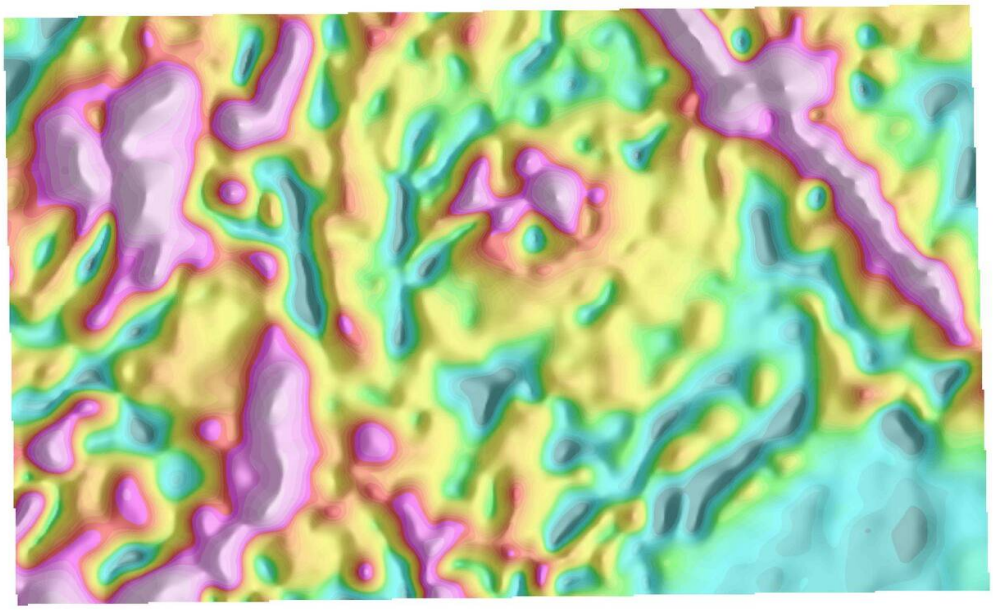
9.1.4.1 Airborne Magnetic Survey

Eagle processed the airborne magnetic data and calculated three values, as follows:

- Magnetic analytic signal (ASIG), also known as Total Gradient.
- Horizontal magnetic gradient (HGRAD).
- Magnetic tilt derivatives (TDR), which combines the three gradients (X, Y, and Z), to produce a "tilt angle".

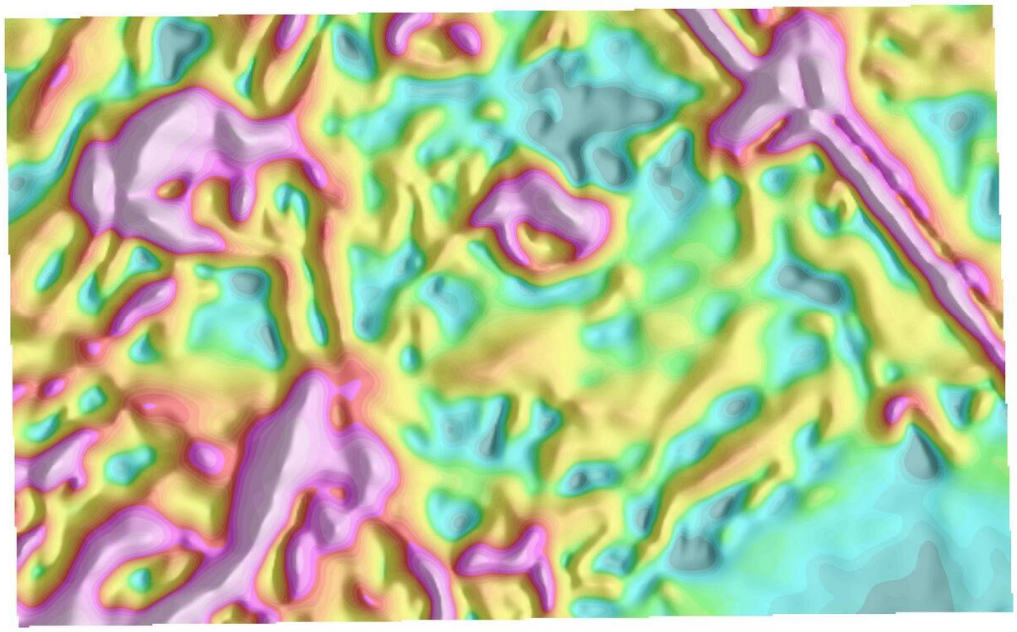
Eagle prepared separate maps of the property showing these values (Figures 9-1, 9-2, and 9-3).

Figure 9-1 Silverside Property Total Magnetic Gradient Map



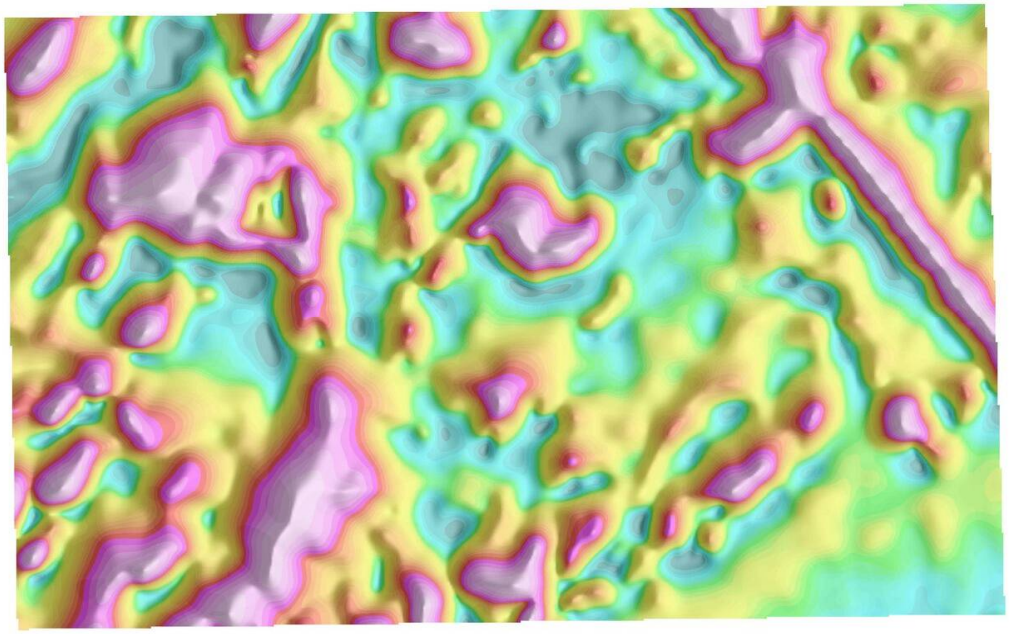
Source: Scrivens, 2017.

Figure 9-2 Silverside Property Horizontal Magnetic Gradient Map



Source: Scrivens, 2017.

Figure 9-3 Silverside Property Magnetic Tilt Derivatives Map

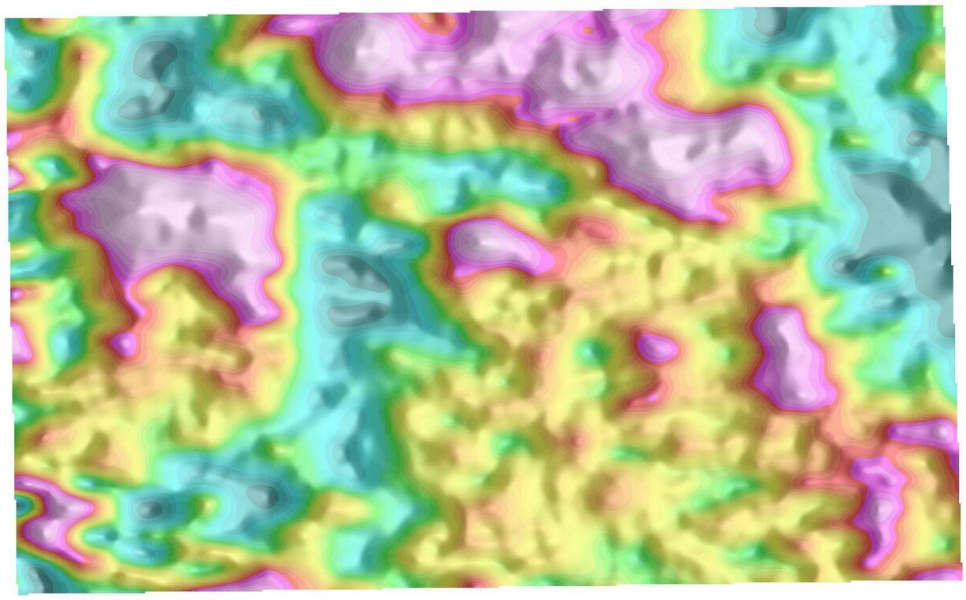


Source: Scrivens, 2017.

9.1.4.2 Airborne VLF-EM Survey

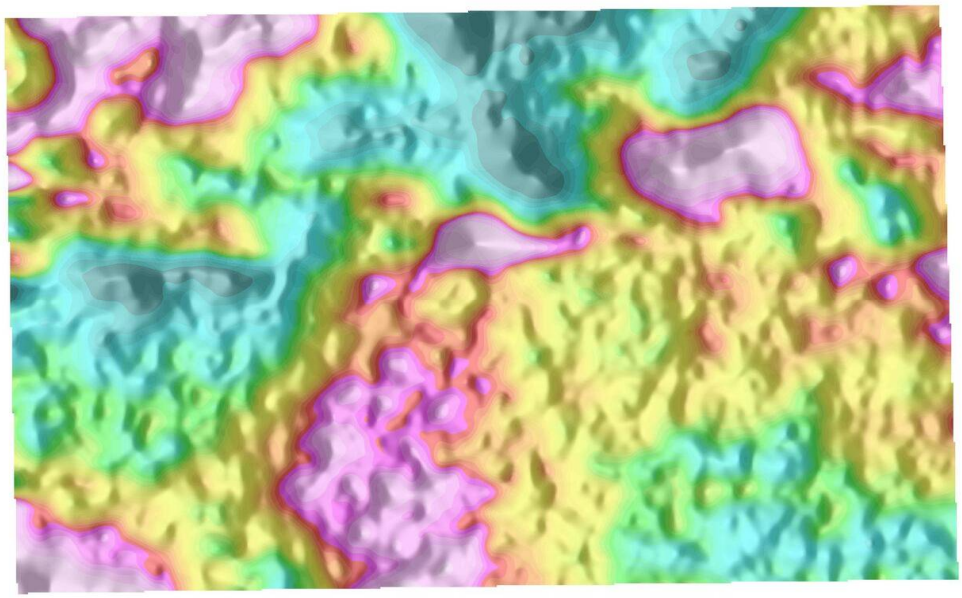
Eagle measured the VLF components (in-phase and quadrature-phase), converted them into digital signal, and appended them to the data string in the main magnetometer console. Eagle then prepared separate maps of the property for these components (Figures 9-4 and 9-5).

Figure 9-4 Silverside Property Airborne VLF-EM Survey (In-Phase) Map



Source: Scrivens, 2017.

Figure 9-5 Silverside Property Airborne VLF-EM Survey (Quadrature-Phase) Map



Source: Scrivens, 2017.

9.1.4.3 Airborne Multispectral Survey

Eagle processed the Lidar data using Geomatics v10.3 (PC1) software and imported them into ArcGIS database for further analysis, compilation, and integration. Eagle used UTM 17 North projection and NAD-83 datum to display the topographic data (Popiela, 2017).

9.1.5 Results of Airborne Surveys

9.1.5.1 Airborne Magnetic Survey

Results of the airborne magnetic survey indicate that the western part of the original four claims of the Silverside property is characterized by high magnetic susceptibilities, which coincides with areas underlain by the different facies of the Nipissing Diabase. The eastern two-thirds of the property, on the other hand, exhibits relatively low magnetic susceptibilities. This area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Firstbrook Member of the Gowganda Formation. Two magnetic anomalies are present in the eastern half of the property. These are:

- A circular anomaly in the north-central part, which is hitherto unknown. It may be an expression of a kimberlite pipe, since it coincides with a topographic low, and the area had been explored for diamonds in the past.
- A northwest trending linear magnetic high. This anomaly, too, has not been detected in the past. At the present time it is uncertain as to the cause of this anomaly, but based on the magnetic intensity, it may represent a facies of the Nipissing Diabase. Agnerian recommends drill testing this anomaly, since it may be closer to the contact zone with the more prospective Coleman Member of the Gowganda Formation, in terms of silver and cobalt mineralization.

9.1.5.2 Airborne VLF-EM Survey

Results of the airborne VLF-EM survey indicate two prominent northwest trending structures in the Quadrature-Phase map, in the northeastern part of the original four claims (Figure 9-5). One of these coincides with the northwest trending magnetic high in the northeastern corner area of Claim 4281603. The other one is located near the north-central part on Claim 4281605. A less prominent, northeast trending structure extends from the southwestern part Claim 4281606 to the northeastern part of Claim 4281605. Agnerian is of the opinion that these structures, and in particular, the areas of intersections with magnetic highs, warrant drill testing.

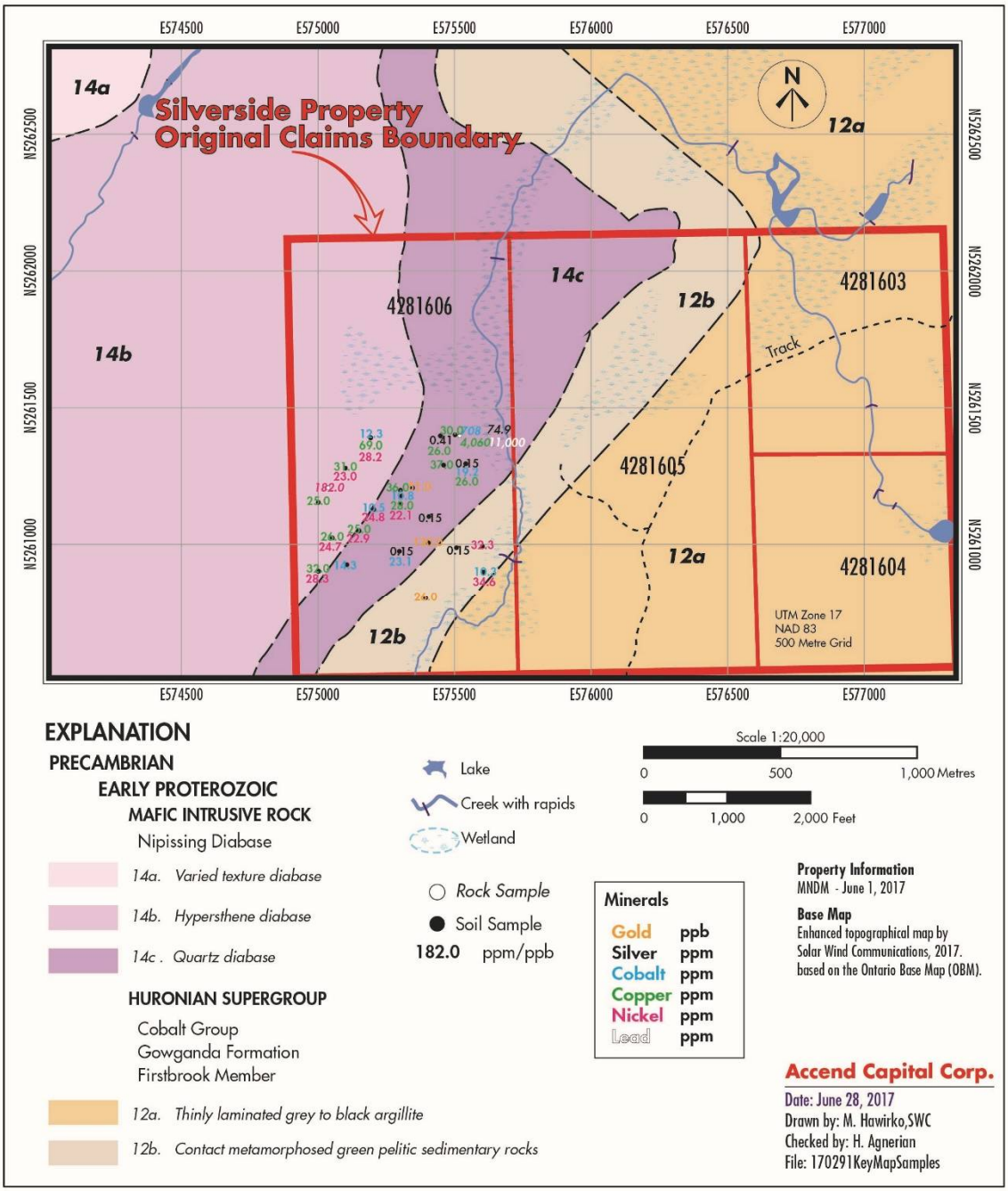
9.1.5.3 Airborne Multispectral Survey

Eagle produced several multispectral maps including the topographic map shown in Figure 5-1 in Item 5, Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Physiography and Infrastructure.

9.2 Geochemical Survey

From May 26 to 31, 2017, Sunrise, on behalf of the Vendors, carried out a program of soil sampling on the southwestern part of Claim 4281606, the southwestern part of the original four claims. The objective of this program was to detect anomalous zones of cobalt, silver, copper, and gold values in and around the area of the Cu-Co showing in diabase in the southwestern corner area of Claim 4281606. For this purpose, Sunrise collected samples along grid lines spaced approximately 50 m apart and sample interval was approximately 25 m, covering a grid area of 250 m x 250 m. For the rest of the program, Sunrise collected samples along lines spaced 100 m apart and using sampling intervals of approximately 50 m. All of the samples are located in the lower half of Claim 4281606 (Figure 9-6). Mr. Ben Bethune, B.Sc., Accend Geologist, established the grid lines using Geographic Positioning System (GPS) coordinates and recorded the soil data, and Mr. Arnold Cockerill, Sunrise employee, collected the soil samples with an auger. Mr. Bethune also collected rock chip samples. In total, Sunrise collected 149 soil samples and 11 rock samples from five locations (Bethune, 2017 and Appendix B) and sent them to SGS Laboratories (SGS) in Sudbury, ON, for assays.

Figure 9-6 Silverside Property Soil Geochemistry Sample Location Map



Note: Values for gold are in ppb Au.

At SGS, soil samples were dried and sieved, and digested using Aqua Regia solution, a mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid (HNO_3 +3HCl) prior to chemical determination by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP-MS) semi quantitative analysis for 49 elements. For the rock and chip samples, sample preparation included crushing and grinding, digestion with four-acid method (nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, fluoric acid (HF), and perchloric acid ($HClO_4$) prior to chemical determination by the 49-element ICP-MS and ICP-AES methods.

In general, the samples comprised of grey, beige, light brown to orange-to dark brown silt-size material, although fine to medium-grained sand and clay was also sampled along the slopes of the low hills, which are mostly formed by the Nipissing Diabase. The list of the samples collected and assay results are presented in Tables 31-1 and 31-2 (Appendix B).

9.2.1 Results of Soil Sampling

Results of the soil sampling program are shown in Figures 9-7 to 9-9, and statistics of assay values for silver, gold, cobalt, copper, nickel, and lead are presented in Table 9-1.

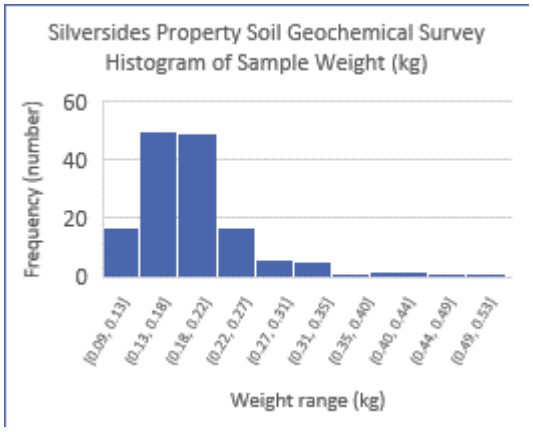
Table 9-1 Statistics of Soil Sampling Program (2017)

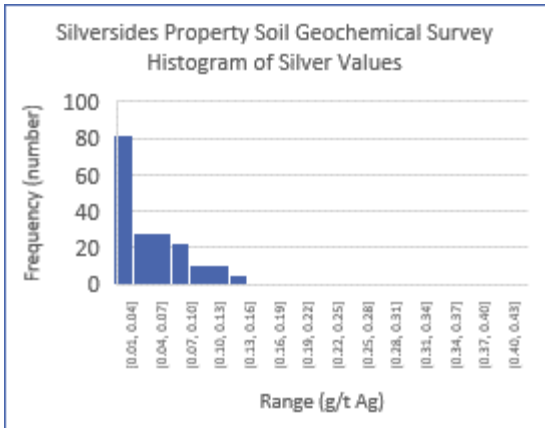
Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

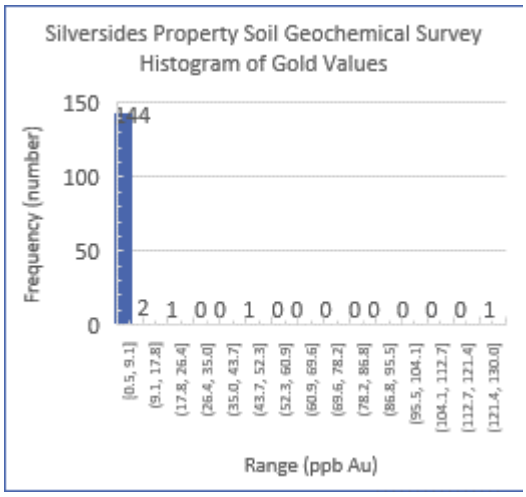
	Weight (kg)	ppm Ag	ppb Au	ppm Co	ppm Cu	ppm Ni
Number	149	149	149	149	149	149
Maximum	0.49	0.41	130.0	23.1	69	34.6
Minimum	0.09	0.01	0.5	0.2	2	0.9
Mean	0.19	0.05	2.7	4.9	13	12.5
Std. deviation	0.07	0.05	11.6	3.2	8	6.3
Anomalous		0.14	25.9	11.4	29	25.0

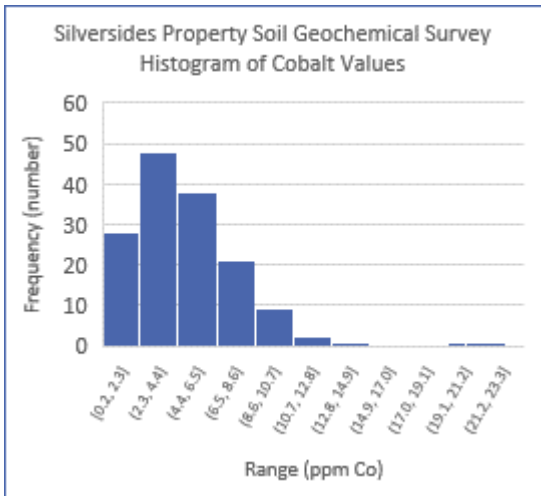
Note: Anomalous is defined as Mean + 2x standard deviation.

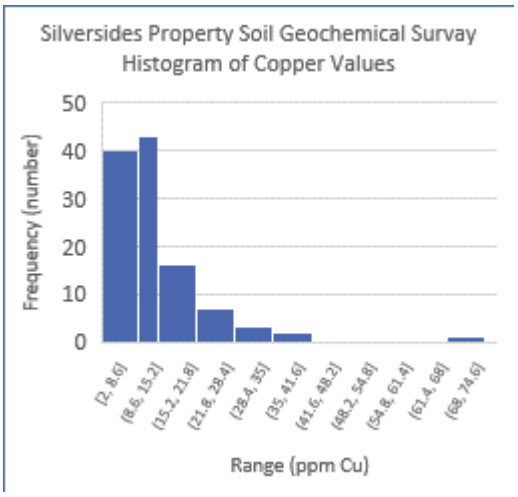
Figure 9-7 Silverside Property Soil Sampling Results











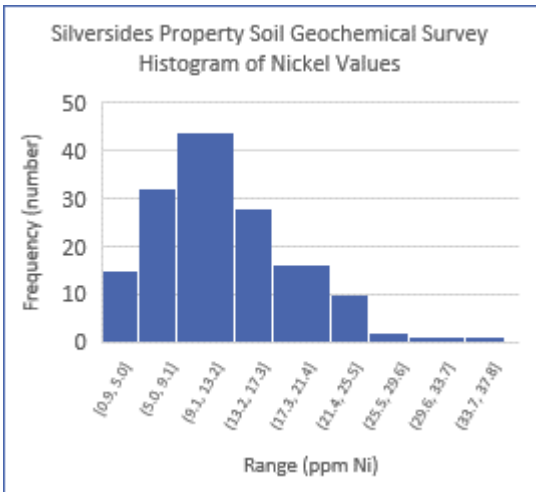
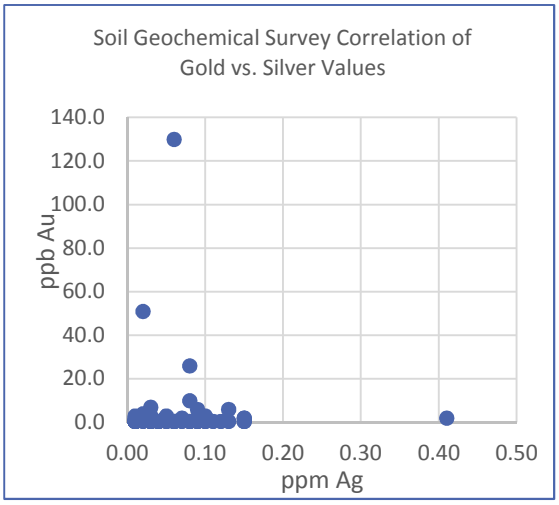
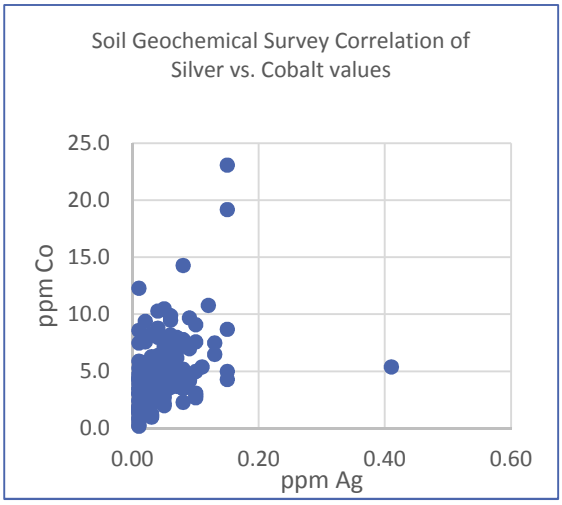


Figure 9-8 Silverside Property, Correlation of Metal Values in Soil Sampling





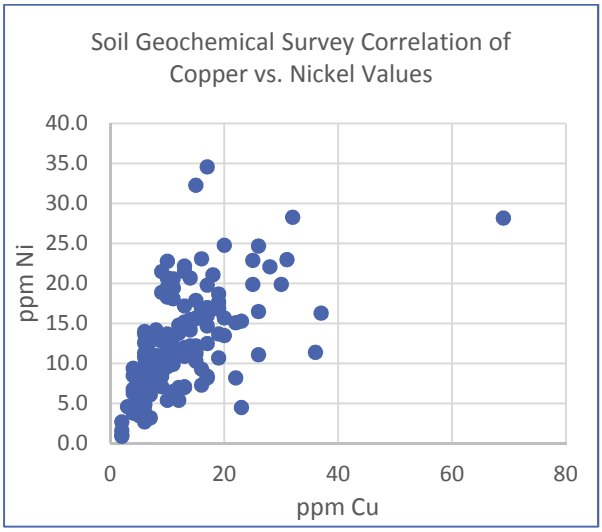
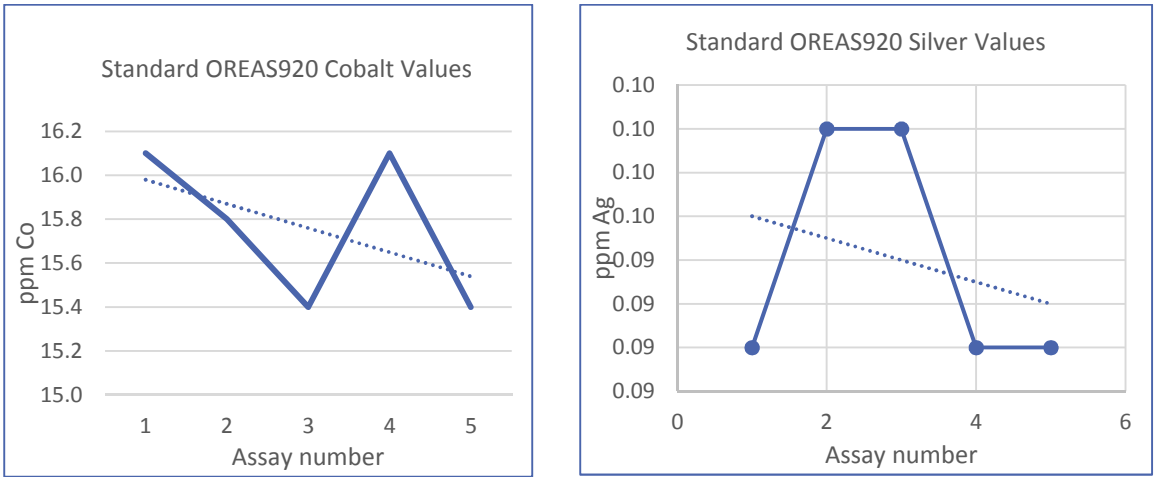


Figure 9-9 Results on SGS Standards for Soil Sampling



Results of the geochemical soil sampling program indicate the following:

- There are a number of soil samples which contain anomalous values in gold, silver, cobalt, copper, and nickel.
- There is poor correlation between gold and silver values.
- There is moderate to good correlation between silver and cobalt values.
- There is good correlation between copper and nickel values.
- For the five determinations of the Standard OREAS920 there appears to be a downward shift in cobalt and silver values (Figure 9-9).

Agnerian contoured the metal values for cobalt, silver, copper, nickel, and gold, as shown in Figures 9-10 to 9-14, Appendix B. These results indicate the following:

- The cobalt and silver values have similar patterns, reflecting the correlation in Figure 9-8. In particular, however, a number of small areas of high values indicate a northwest trending zone in the central part of the grid area (Figure 9-10 and 9-11). This trend coincides with a topographic low, with similar orientation, and could be an expression of a lineament parallel to the major regional lineament, Montreal River Fault, very close to and southwest of the Silverside property.
- The cobalt values also outline a north trending zone, which also corresponds with a topographic lineament (cf. Figures 9-10 and 5-1).
- The area of generally high silver values in the southeastern part of the grid coincides with an area of topographic low in the southeastern part of Claim 4281606. In addition, the silver values outline a northwest trend in the northeastern corner of the grid, which coincides with the margin of the topographic high. This could indicate the presence of another northwest trending lineament.
- The copper and nickel values have similar patterns with generally higher metal content in the western part of the grid, and in particular, a northeast trending zone in the northwestern corner area of the grid (Figure 9-12 and 9-13).
- In general, the gold values are low, ranging from 0.5 ppb Au to 26 ppb Au – and an exceptional high value of 139 ppb Au - but they outline a north-northwest trend in the eastern part of the grid, and a weak coincidence with the northwest trend seen in the cobalt and silver values (Figure 9-14).

Figure 9-10 Geochemical Soil Sampling Program 2017, Cobalt Values

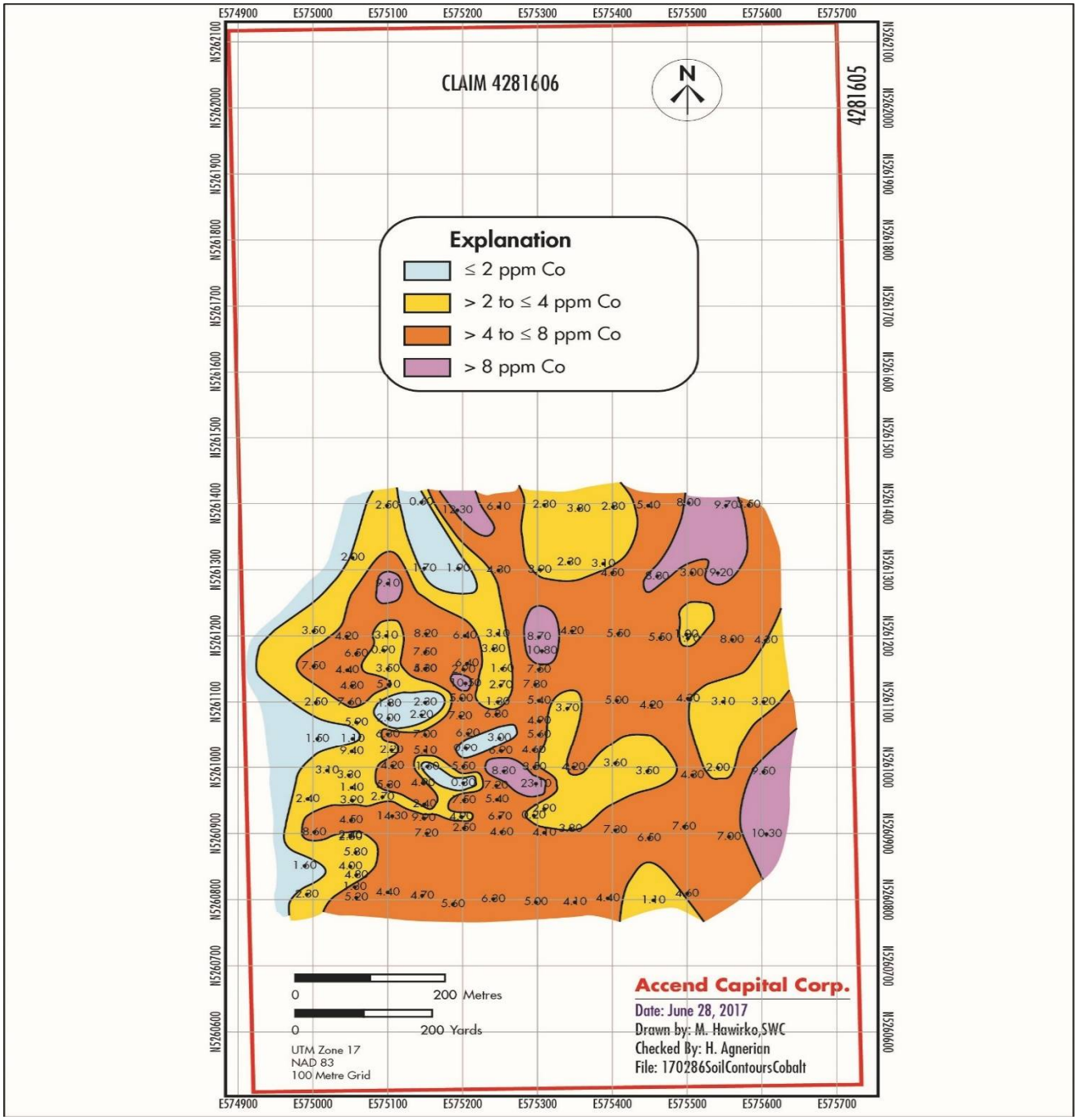


Figure 9-11 Geochemical Soil Sampling Program 2017, Silver Values

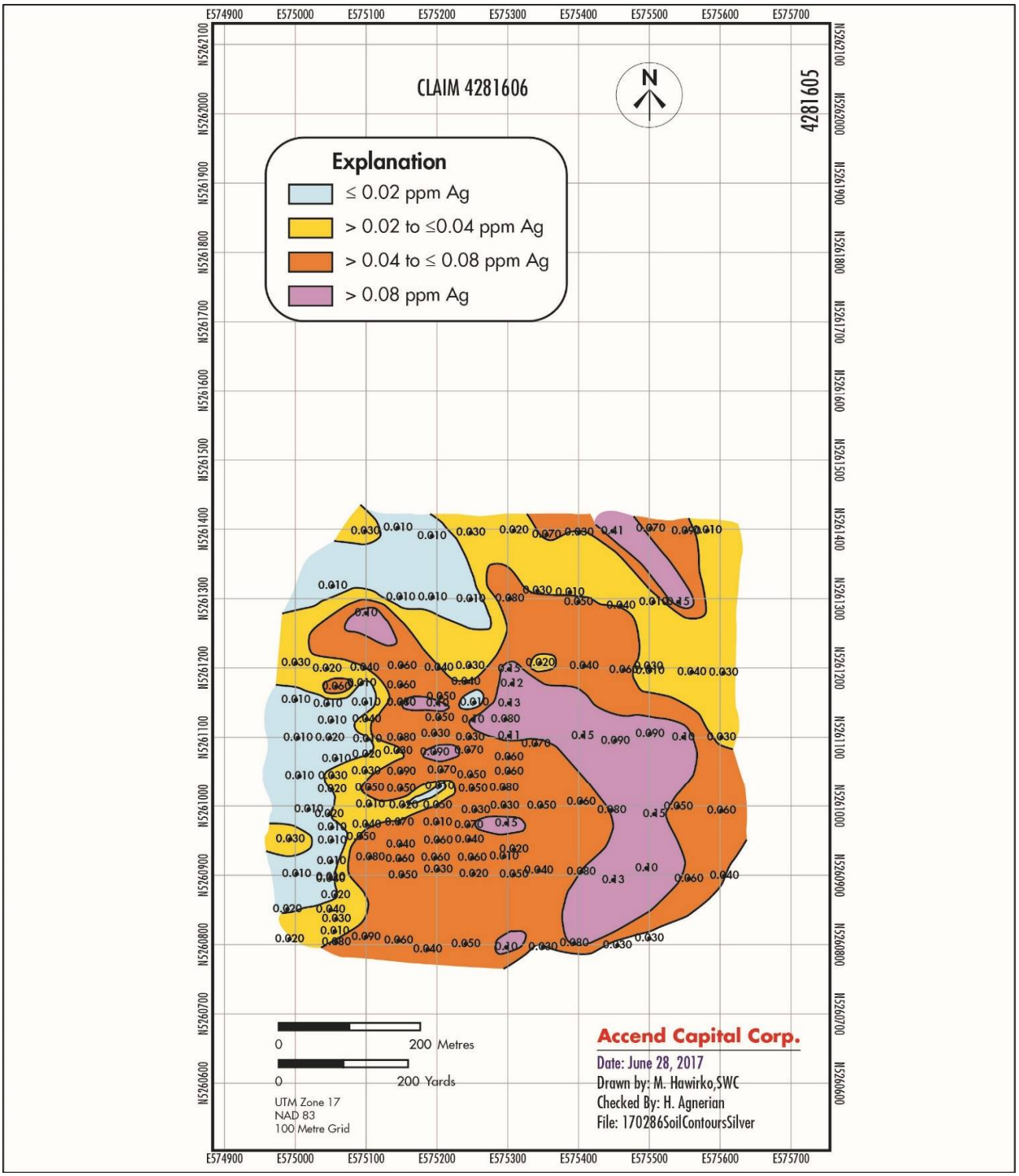


Figure 9-12 Geochemical Soil Sampling Program 2017, Copper Values

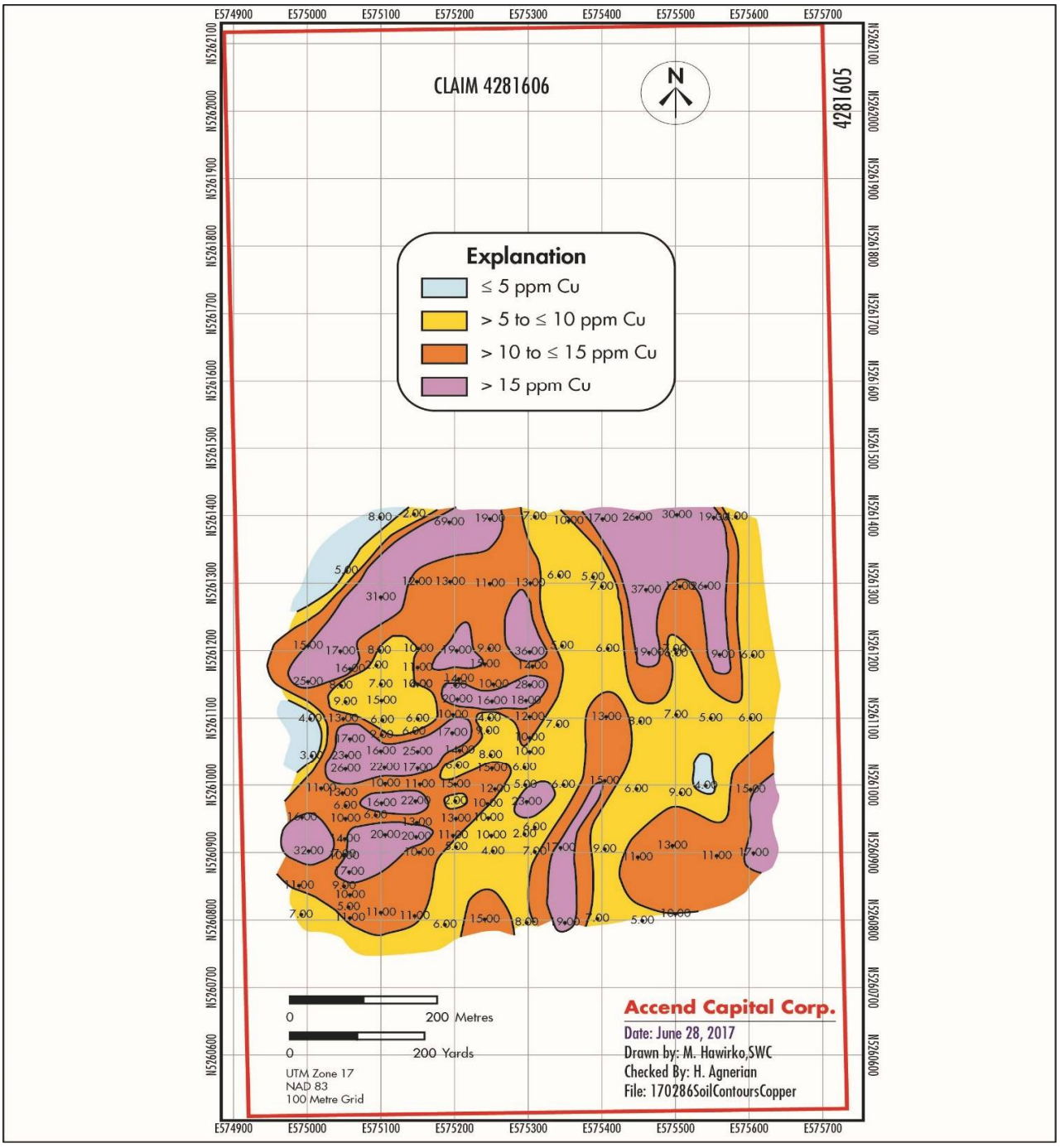


Figure 9-13 Geochemical Soil Sampling Program 2017, Nickel Values

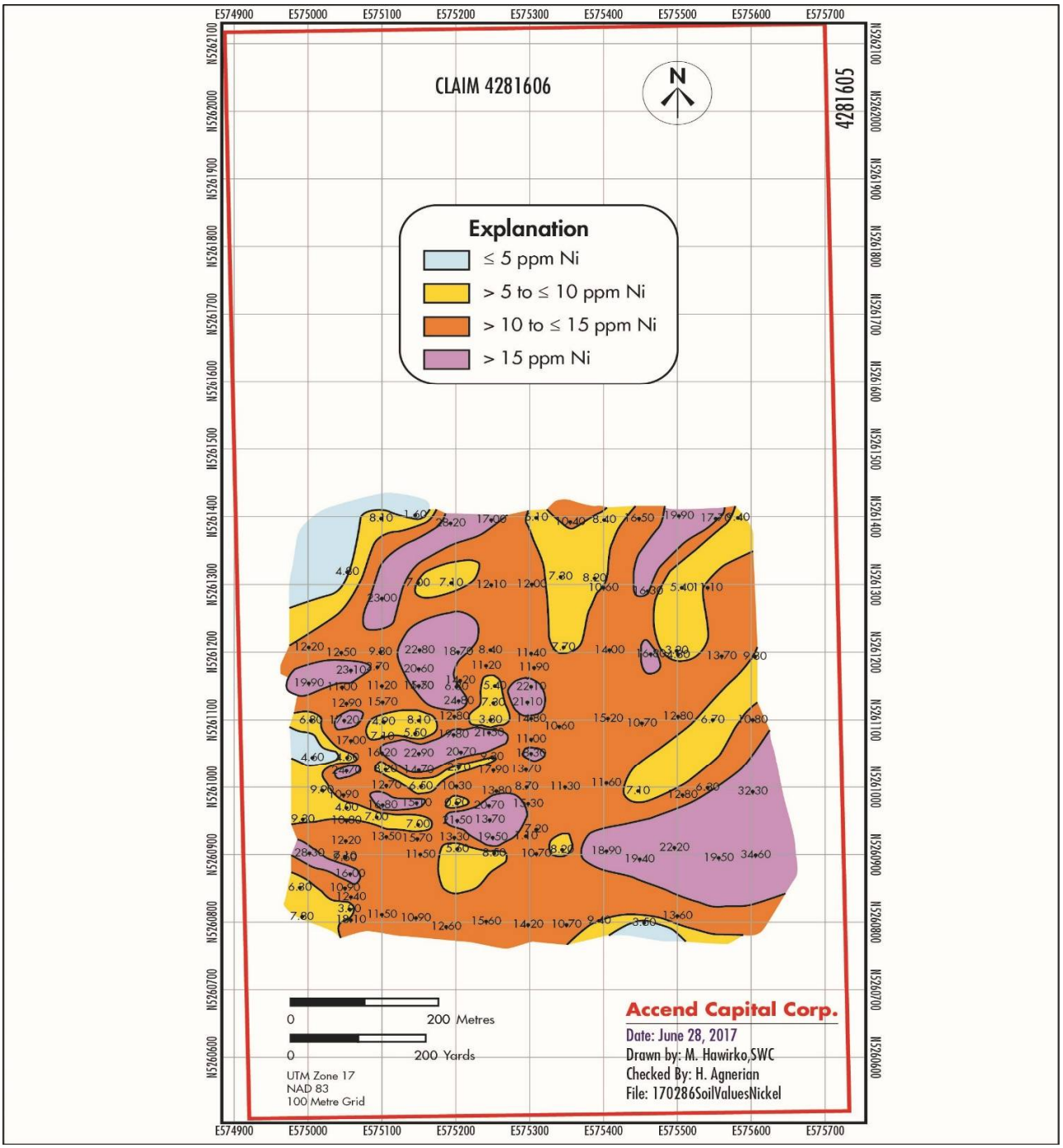
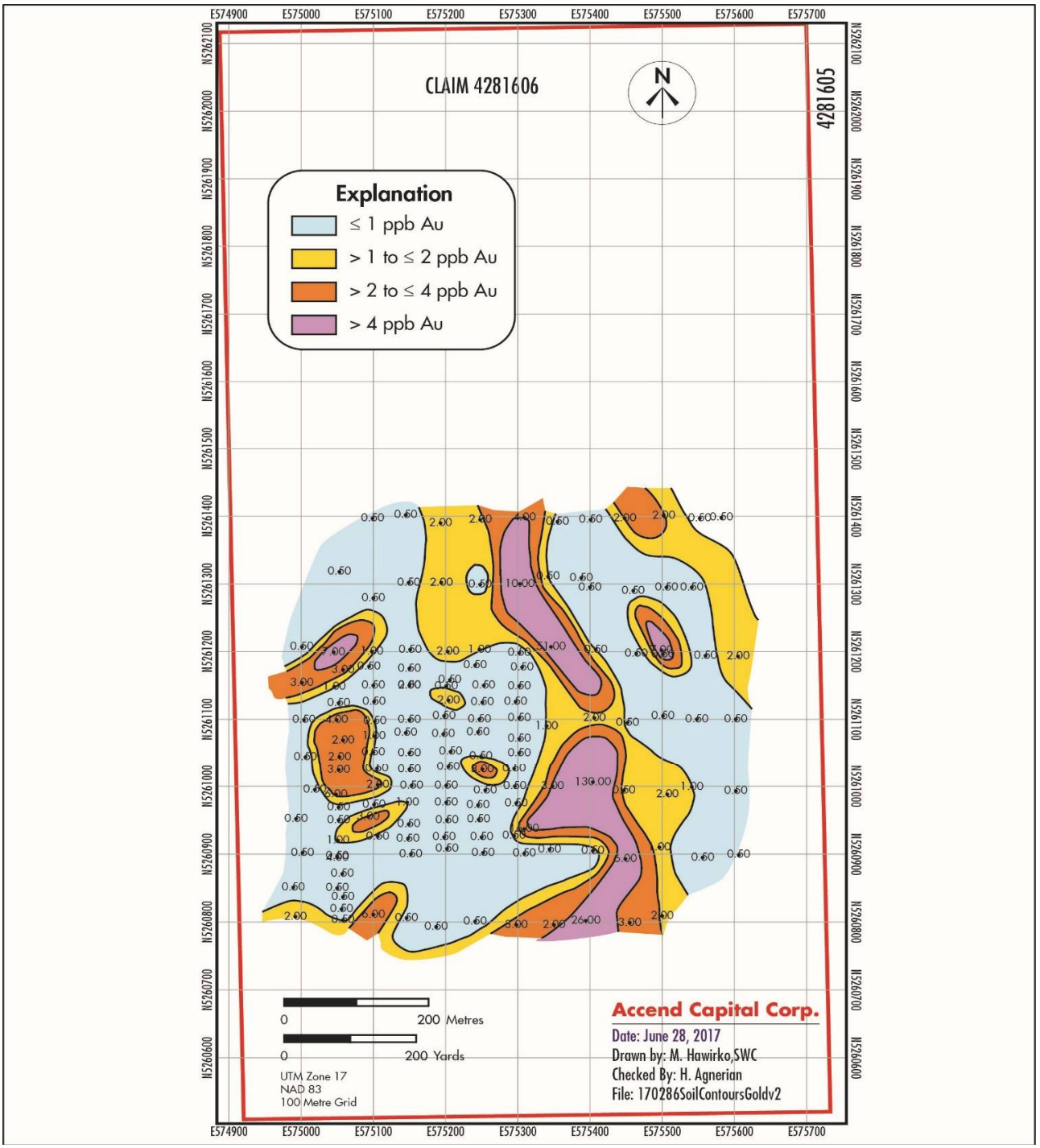


Figure 9-14 Geochemical Soil Sampling Program 2017, Gold Values



9.2.2 Results of Rock Chip Sampling

Results of the rock chip sampling program are shown in Figure 9-15, and statistics of assay values for silver, gold, cobalt, copper, nickel, and lead are presented in Table 9-2. Figure 9-16 shows the two locations of anomalous Co, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Ni values.

Table 9-2 Statistics of Rock Chip Sampling Program (2017)

Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

	Weight (kg)	ppm Ag	ppm Co	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Pb
Number	11	11	11	11	11	11
Maximum	2.18	74.90	708.0	4,060	182.0	11,000.0
Minimum	0.04	0.04	16.9	21	69.1	1.8
Mean	0.57	7.34	139.2	960	121.1	1,238.3
Std. deviation		22.41	205.2	1,402	36.4	3,271.1
Anomalous		52.17	549.7	3,763	194.0	7,780.4

Note: Anomalous is defined as Mean + 2x standard deviation, but these are based on only 11 assays.

Results of the geochemical rock chip sampling program indicate the following.

- Of the eleven samples collected, three contain anomalous values in silver, cobalt, copper, and nickel. These include:
- Sample 1705 with 708 ppm Co and 4,060 ppm Cu.
- Sample 1701 with 182 ppm Ni.
- Sample 1711 with 74.9 ppm Ag and 11,000 ppm Pb (1.1% Pb). This may be due to a mineralized vein with galena.
- Except for sample 1711, there is moderate to good correlation between silver and cobalt values.
- There is good correlation between silver and lead values.
- There is fair correlation between chromium and nickel values.
- There is good correlation between copper and uranium values

Figure 9-15 Silverside Property Correlation of Rock Chip Metal Values

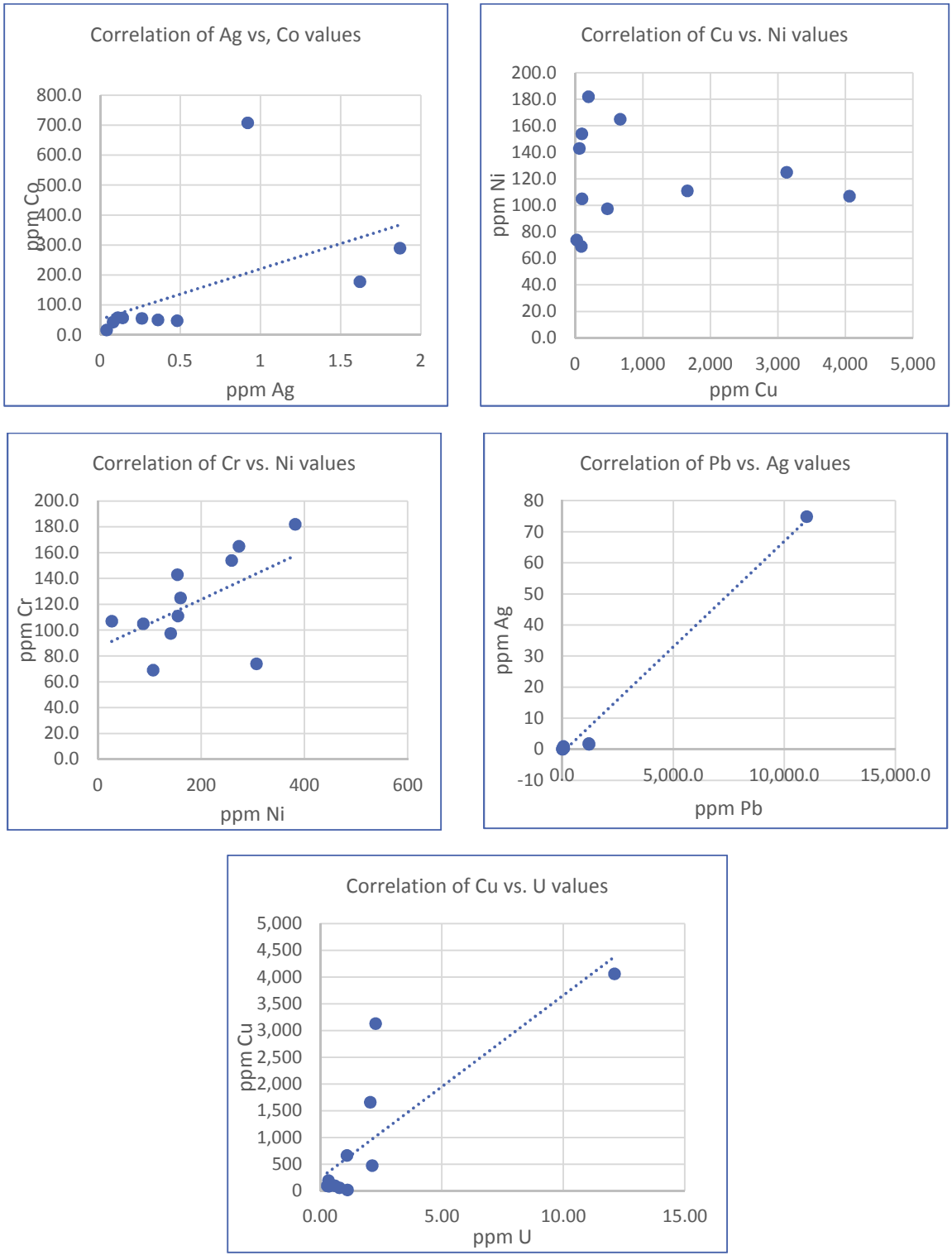
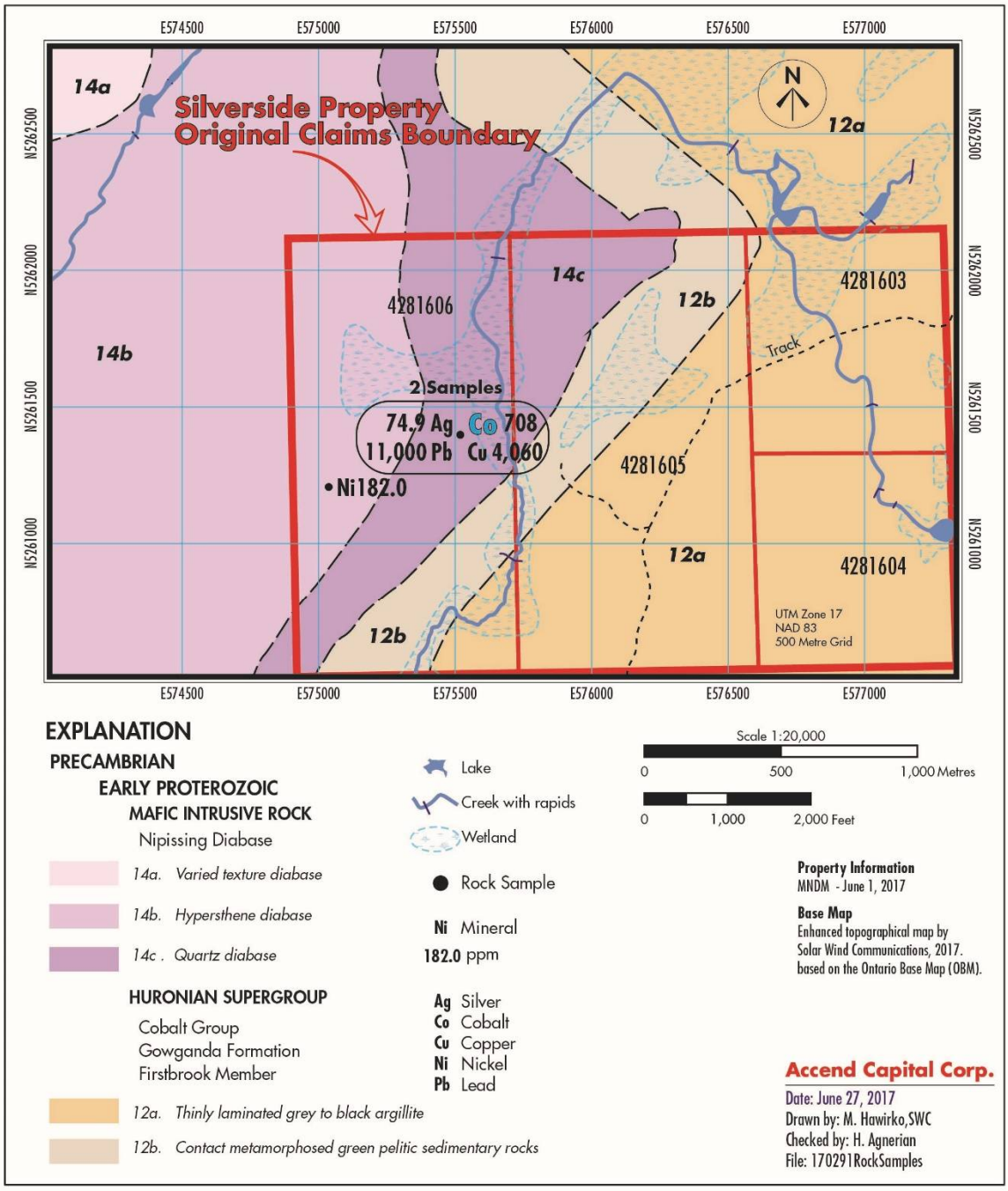


Figure 9-16 Silverside Property Location of Rock Chip Samples



10 Drilling

Except for the limited amount of diamond drilling by Silverside Resources Inc. in 1985, exploration drilling has not been carried out on the claims of the Silverside property. All historic drilling was done on claims adjacent to the current claims, as discussed in Item 6, History.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Agnerian notes that the Vendors have not yet carried out a drilling program on the Silverside property. Agnerian also notes that detailed descriptions on sample preparation and analysis are not available from the 1985 drilling by Silverside.

The procedures followed during the recent geochemical soil sampling program by Sunrise were as follows:

- Collection of samples along lines 100 m apart and samples at 25 m and 50 m apart, and putting them in standard paper bags.
- Keeping the samples at a temporary secure place in New Lisgard, ON.
- Upon completion of the program, personally delivering the samples to the independent analytical laboratory, SGS Laboratories (SGS) in Sudbury, ON, for assays.
- Standards and duplicates were inserted into and run on the sample series by SGS.

At SGS, soil samples were dried and sieved, and digested using Aqua Regia solution, a mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid (HNO3 +3HCl) prior to chemical determination by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP-MS) semi quantitative analysis for 49 elements. For the rock and chip samples, sample preparation included crushing and grinding, digestion with four-acid method (nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, fluoric acid (HF), and perchloric acid (HClO4) prior to chemical determination by the 49-element ICP-MS and ICP-AES methods.

Quality assurance and quality control procedures of SGS Canada are specific to mineral analysis and include blanks, duplicates, replicates, control samples and certified reference materials as appropriate. Matrix matching of reference materials to samples is always attempted.

SGS Laboratories is independent of Accend and the Vendors and holds accreditation and operates under a Quality Management System that complies with the Standard Council of Canada (SCC) ISO/IEC 17025. SGS Canada Inc. Minerals-Burnaby holds accreditation and operates under CAN-P-1579:2014: Requirements for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories. The physical sample preparation involving accredited test methods are monitored regularly by SGS for QC/QA best practices. Copies of current certificates and scope of accreditation are available from SGS Canada upon request.

Agnerian is of the opinion that the procedures for sampling and security of samples by Sunrise, and sample preparation, analysis, and security at SGS for the recent geochemical program, are in accordance with industry practice.

12 Data Verification

Accend has not yet carried out drilling on the Silverside property, since the property is at an early stage of exploration. Consequently, Agnerian cannot comment on the accuracy or reproducibility of sampling related to drilling by Accend.

Since drill core is not available from historic diamond drilling, Agnerian could not collect independent samples and cannot comment on the accuracy and reproducibility of assay results by Silverside in 1985. Agnerian notes, however, that in general, Silverside collected continuous 10-ft long split diamond drill core and sludge samples and sent them to the Bell White Analytical Laboratories (Bell White) in Haileybury, Ontario, mainly for silver and gold assays by the fire assay method.

Regarding the recent soil geochemical survey by Sunrise, Agnerian supervised the initial part of the sample, and is of the opinion that the sampling was done in accordance to industry practice. In terms of the SGS analytical results, Agnerian is of the opinion that sample preparation and analysis are comparable to other commercial laboratories in Canada, with good sample reproducibility.

Regarding the diamond drilling done by Silverside Resources Inc. in 1985, Agnerian reviewed the assay results reported by Bell White Laboratories, but could not verify this work because there is no drill core available.

Agnerian is of the opinion that the historic information and data available are a reasonable and accurate representation of the Silverside property, and are of sufficient quality to provide the basis for the conclusions and recommendations reached in this report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This Item is not applicable to this report.

14 Mineral Resources

There are no Mineral Resources on the Silverside property at the present time.

15 Mineral Reserves

There are no Mineral Reserves on the Silverside property at the present time.

16 Mining

This Item is not applicable to this report.

17 Recovery

This Item is not applicable to this report.

18 Infrastructure

Discussion on the infrastructure in the area of the Silverside property is provided in Item 5.

19 Markets

This Item is not applicable to this report.

20 Contracts

This Item is not applicable to this report.

21 Environmental and Social Impact

This Item is not applicable to this report.

22 Economic Analysis

This Item is not applicable to this report.

23 Adjacent Properties

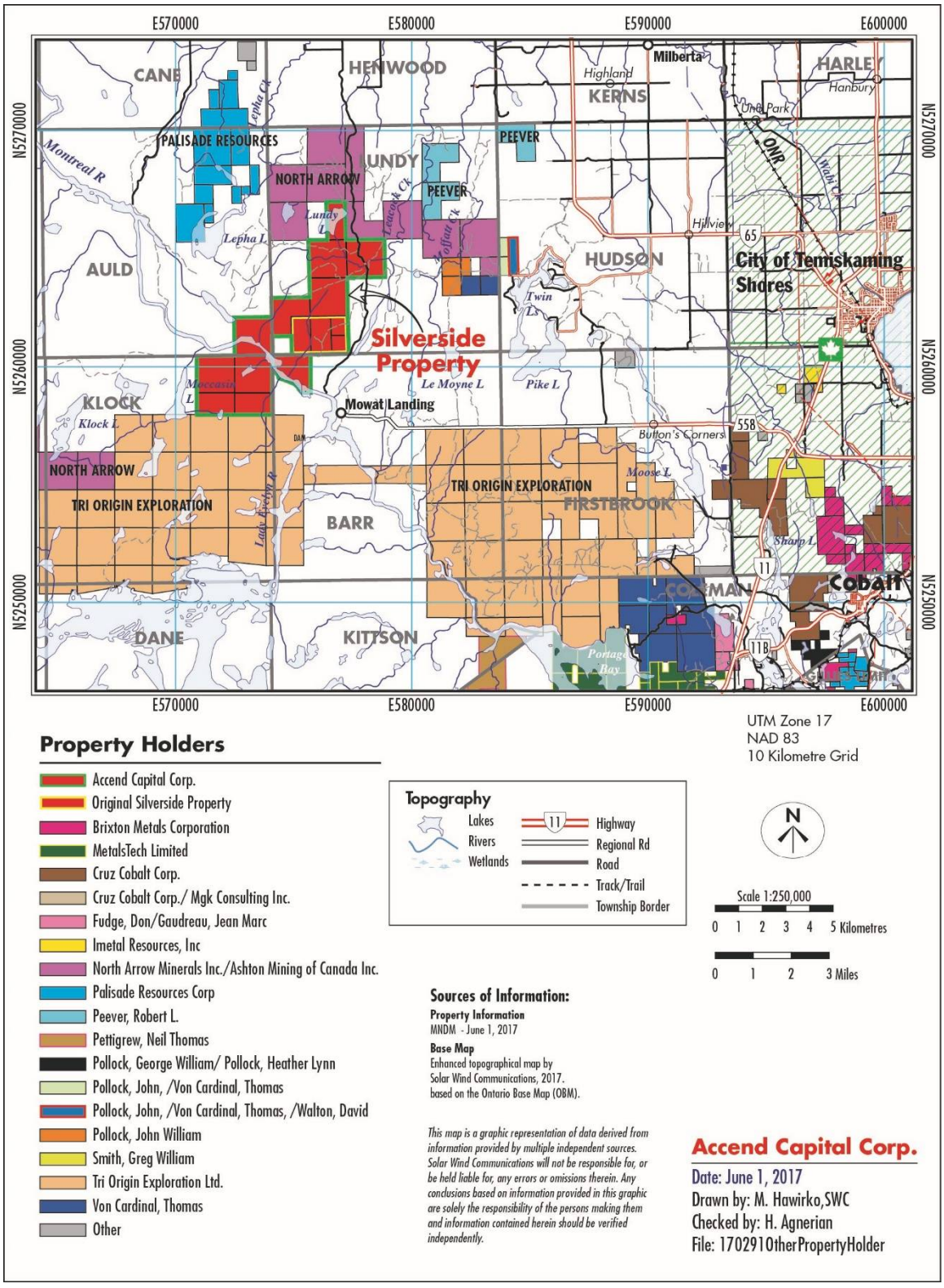
There are a number of adjacent properties to the Silverside mineral claims as defined by NI 43-101 (Figure 23-1). Exploration properties immediately adjacent to the Silverside property are, as follows:

- Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. (Tri Origin): This large property covers large tracts of land covering parts of Klock Township, Barr Township, and Firstbrook Township, south of Lundy Township. This area constitutes Tri Origin's South Abitibi Project in alliance with Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. The current exploration target is deep-seated volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization underneath the Cobalt Group metasedimentary rocks. Tri Origin has a multi-year exploration budget of $4.5 million, but Agnerian is not aware of any current exploration activities (Tri Origin, 2017).
- North Arrow Minerals Inc. (North Arrow): This property is situated in the northern part of Lundy Township and contains the 95-2 Kimberlite pipe discovered by its predecessor company, Sudbury Contact, in 1995. North Arrow has formed a Joint Venture with Stornoway Diamond Corp. (Stornoway, 20%) to further explore the 95-2 kimberlite pipe for diamonds.
- There are other small properties, such as the patented claim at the southeast corner of Lundy Township, and claims held by Messrs. John Pollock and Robert Peever in the eastern and northeastern parts of Lundy Township. Agnerian is not aware of any mining or exploration activities being carried out on these lands.

Agnerian understands that a number of mining companies have carried out, and are carrying out, airborne as well as ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling in the general area of Cobalt (First Cobalt Corp. Press Release, June 22, 2017). This is due to recent interest in and increased worldwide demand for cobalt.

Agnerian notes that he has not verified information discussed in Item 6 (History) or Item 7 (Geology and Mineralization) and that mineralization regarding the adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

Figure 23-1 Adjacent Properties



Source: MNDM, 2017.

24 Other Data: Cobalt Market

After several years of an oversupplied market and weak cobalt prices, many market analysts expect the market for cobalt to increase significantly in 2017 and beyond. This is mainly due to the high demand for cobalt, which is used in lithium-ion batteries for electric cars. In addition, demand for lithium and nickel has increased significantly. Figure 24-1 shows the trend of the price for cobalt during the period 2002-2017, and Figure 24-2 shows the more detailed trend for the past five years (Mining Magazine, 2017). These Figures show that the price of cobalt has more than doubled to US$25/lb during the last twelve months.

Figure 24-1 Trend of Cobalt Price: 2005-2017

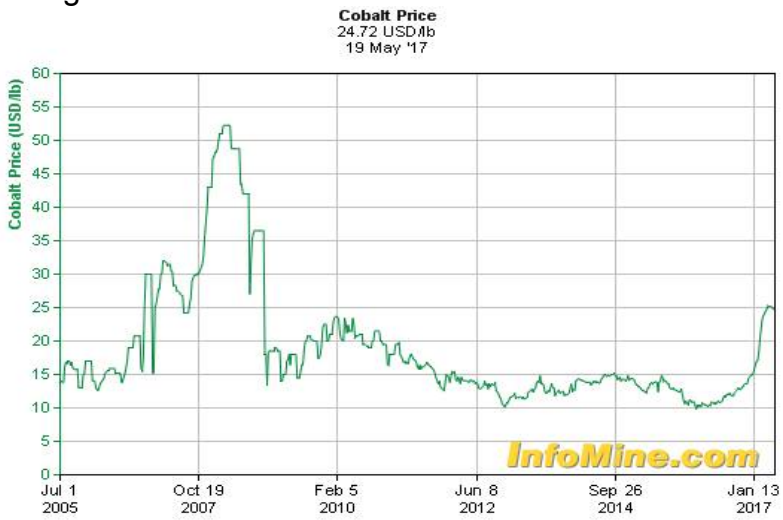
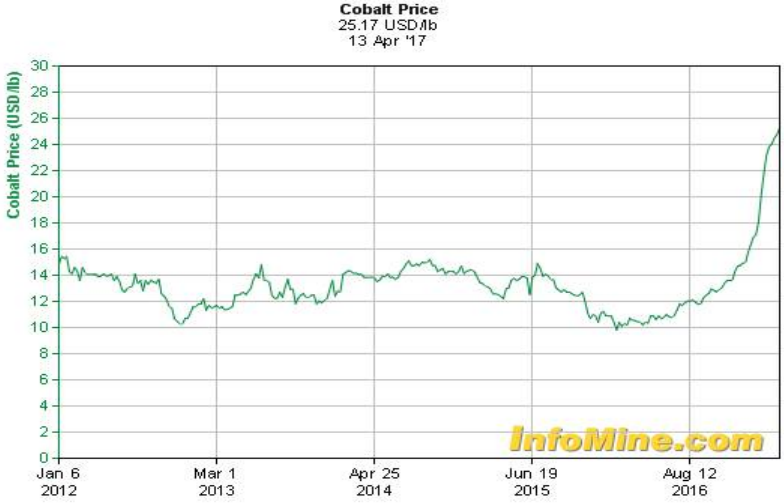


Figure 24-2 Trend of Cobalt Price: 2012-2017

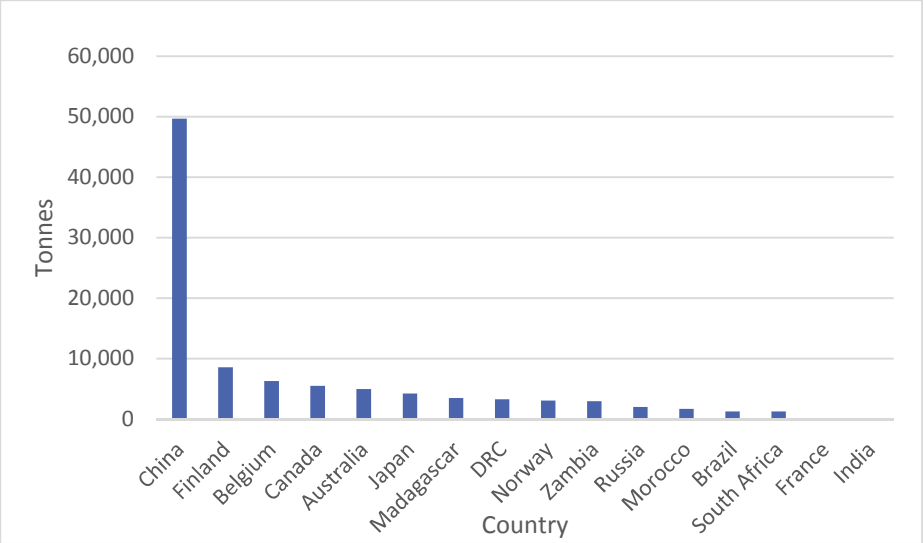


Source: Mining Magazine, May 22, 2017.

24.1 Production

World refined cobalt production has been defined by the Cobalt Development Institute (CDI) as "***all cobalt units, whether in metal or chemicals, derived from feed requiring further refining"***. This is because production statistics have contained a varying degree of double counting as some CDI members' figures included material sent to other members for further refining (Cobalt Facts, 2016). Figure 24-3 shows the most recent worldwide production of refined cobalt for 2015, which totaled approximately 98,280 tonnes (Cobalt Facts, 2016 and PR Newswire, 2017).

Figure 24-3 World Refined Cobalt Production, 2015



Notes:

1. Chinese production is mostly from concentrates imported from DRC.
2. Canadian production is mostly from concentrates imported from Cuba.

Source: Cobalt Facts, 2016.

By far, the largest production of refined cobalt has come from China (PR Newswire, 2017). These include approximately 50% from the nickel industry, 44% from the copper and related industries, and only 6% from primary cobalt operations. Recently, however, Chinese interests have acquired the large untapped deposits in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and future production from the various parts of the world is estimated to be as follows:

Africa: 60%
Americas: 11%
Asia: 10%
Australasia: 8%
Russia: 5%
Rest of World: 6%

In terms of mineral reserves, global reserves of cobalt are of the order of 7.1 million tonnes according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and they are reported to be located in the various parts of the world, as follows:

Africa: 54%
Australasia: 18%
Americas: 12%
Asia: 5%
Rest of World: 11%

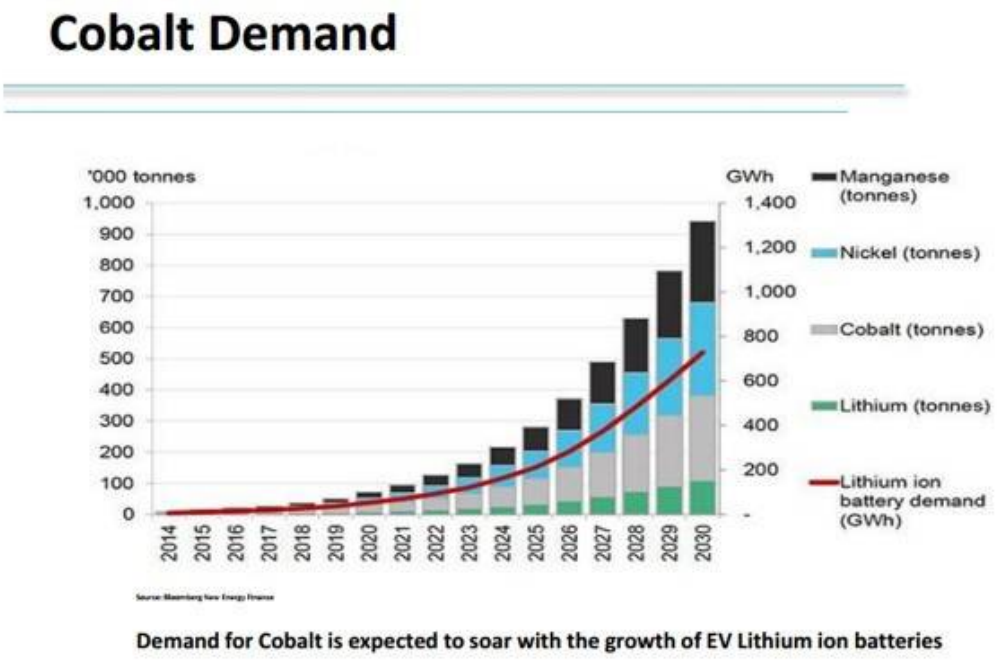
Based on World Bank estimates, three Canadian companies (First Quantum Minerals, Lundin Mining - in partnership with US firm Freeport McMoran Copper & Gold - and Katanga Mining Corp). are reported to have provided more than two-thirds of cobalt production in DRC for the period 2010-13 (Garret and Lintzer, 2010).

24.2 Demand

The most difficult part of interpreting the relationship between supply and demand for cobalt is to quantify accurately the figures collected, and "it is generally recognized that figures based on official reports are lower than actual figures" (Cobalt Facts, 2016).

The CDI continues to analyze critically cobalt export/import data in an attempt to improve the estimates for demand for cobalt. Each year it publishes statistics together with the World Bureau of Metal Statistics (WBMS), which includes ***apparent*** cobalt demand in various parts of the world. Published data suggest that worldwide apparent cobalt demand in 2015 was approximately 87,000 tonnes, which is a 7.5% increase over the previous year (Figure 24-4, Cobalt Facts, 2016). Based on the numbers in Figure 24-3, this indicates that world production of cobalt has kept pace with demand. The charts in Figures 24-1 and 24-2, however, suggest that demand will increase significantly for the foreseeable future mainly because of the anticipated increase in production of rechargeable lithium-ion batteries and super alloys for aerospace applications.

Figure 24-4 World Cobalt Demand



Source: Baystreet Staff Newsletter, June 6, 2017.

If the current rates of supply and demand for cobalt continue, it is estimated by Palisade Research that there will be a shortage of almost 40,000 tonnes of cobalt by 2025 (Palisade Research, October 2016).

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Silverside property is at an early stage of exploration. At least three areas of magnetic highs and three areas of VLF-EM anomalies have been detected. The large northeast trending magnetic anomaly in the western part of Claim 4281606 coincides, in general, with the area underlain by the Nipissing Diabase, which hosts the historic Cu-Co showing. The sharp linear northwest trending magnetic anomaly has not yet been explored. The third magnetic high is a circular anomaly located in the north-central part of Claim 4281605, in an area of low topographic relief, and may indicate the presence of a kimberlitic pipe. Results of the airborne VLF-EM survey indicate two prominent northwest trending structures in the within Claim 4281603. One of these coincides with the northwest trending magnetic high in the northeastern corner area of this Claim. The other one is located near the north-central part of Claim 4281605. A less prominent, northeast trending structure extends from the southwestern part Claim 4281606 to the northeastern part of Claim 4281603, the area covered by the original claims of the property. Agnerian is of the opinion that these structures, and in particular, the areas of intersections with magnetic highs, warrant drill testing.

Based on the review of technical reports on past exploration and publications on regional geology, and recent exploration by Accend, Agnerian concludes that:

- Middle Precambrian metasedimentary rocks and the Nipissing Diabase almost equally underlie the Silverside property. The metasedimentary rocks, which form part of the Firstbrook Member of the Cobalt Group, including argillite, greywacke, siltstone, and arkose. Past geological mapping indicates that outcrops of the Nipissing Diabase are commonly present on the western part of the property.
- In general, the sedimentary rocks are subhorizontal or strike northeast with very gentle northwest dip.
- In general, the Nipissing Diabase or the metasedimentary rocks do not exhibit strong hydrothermal alteration.
- There is at least one copper and cobalt occurrence in rocks in the central part of the property.
- Results of the recent airborne magnetic survey over the original four claims indicate that the western part of the survey area is characterized by high magnetic susceptibilities, which coincides with areas underlain by the different facies of the Nipissing Diabase. The eastern two-thirds of the survey area, on the other hand, exhibits relatively low magnetic susceptibilities. In addition, two magnetic anomalies are present in the eastern half of the survey area. These are:
    - A circular anomaly in the north-central part of the original four claims, which is hitherto unknown. It may be an expression of a kimberlite pipe, since it coincides with a topographic low, and the area had been explored for diamonds in the past.
    - A northwest trending linear magnetic high. This anomaly, too, has not been detected in the past. At the present time it is uncertain as to the cause of this anomaly, but based on the magnetic intensity, it may represent a facies of the Nipissing Diabase.
- Results of the recent airborne VLF-EM survey indicate two prominent northwest trending structures in the Quadrature-Phase map, in the northeastern part of the survey area. One of these coincides with the northwest trending magnetic high in the northeastern corner area of the survey area. The other one is located near the north-central part. A less prominent, northeast trending structure extends from the southwestern part to the northeastern part of the survey area.
- Geochemical survey results over the western part of the original four claims indicate that:

- There are a number samples which contain anomalous values in cobalt, silver, cobalt, copper, nickel, and gold in soil samples.
- There is poor correlation between gold and silver values in soil samples.
- There is moderate to good correlation between silver and cobalt values in soil samples.
- There is good correlation between copper and nickel values in soil samples.
- The cobalt and silver values have similar patterns. In particular, a number of small areas of high values indicate a northwest trending zone in the central part of the grid area.
- The silver values outline a northwest trend in the northeastern corner of the grid, which coincides with the margin of a topographic high. This could indicate the presence of another northwest trending lineament.
- The copper and nickel values have similar patterns with generally higher metal content in the western part of the grid, and in particular, a northeast trending zone, which coincides with the margin of a topographic high, in the northwestern corner area of the grid.
- In general, the gold values are low, but they outline a north-northwest trend in the eastern part of the grid, and a weak coincidence with the northwest trend seen in the cobalt and silver values.
- Of the eleven rock chip samples collected, two contain anomalous values in silver, cobalt, copper, and nickel, such as: 708 ppm Co, 4,060 ppm Cu, 182 ppm Ni, 74.9 ppm Ag and 11,000 ppm Pb (1.1% Pb).

- Historic results indicate that high-grade cobalt, such as 0.74% Co and 0.62% Co, occurs in mineralized intersections of diamond drill core. These grades are comparable to the average grades at the historic mines in Cobalt.
- Past and recent exploration has established some favourable criteria suggesting the possibility of sizeable accumulations of cobalt, silver and copper sulphide minerals within the metasedimentary rocks, at depths ranging from near surface to approximately 80 m to 90 m below the surface.
- Exploration data suggest that the likely environments of cobalt mineralization are areas of the doming of the Nipissing Diabase, a structural feature associated with the Ag-Co veins at Cobalt.
- The most likely source of cobalt mineralization is hot fluids, which acted with wallrock along fractures within the sedimentary rocks.
- There are no risks or uncertainties regarding past or recent exploration data that could impact the reliability or confidence in those data, and as a result there are no foreseeable risks or uncertainties regarding the economic viability of the Silverside project that result from that data.
- There is good to moderate potential for the discovery of cobalt and silver mineralization within the Silverside mineral claims and drill testing is warranted.

26 Recommendations

Agnerian recommends that Accend explore for cobalt and silver on the Silverside property with a systematic exploration program to assess the exploration potential for the existence of vein-hosted Co-Ag deposit similar to the high-grade Ag-Co veins at Cobalt, as follows:

- Phase One: A program of fall 2017 ground geophysical (magnetometer and EM) surveys and drilling to extend and test EM anomalies. Agnerian recommends the EM survey lines to be oriented northeast-southwest so as to detect the postulated structural zones associated with the northwest trending lineaments, similar to the Montreal River Fault just south of the southwestern corner of the Silverside property. The drilling would consist of approximately 2,500 m of diamond drilling in 12 drill holes. The exact collar locations are not yet determined at this time. Agnerian notes that drilling should start near 1985 Drill Holes SS85-L-2 and SS85-L-6 to corroborate mineralized intersections in those holes.
- Phase Two: A program of additional diamond drilling, depending on the results of the Phase One drilling, to extend the zones of mineralization at the known target areas. Agnerian recommends testing the northwest trending magnetic anomaly in the northeastern part of the property as well as the northwest trending geochemical lineaments in the central part of the geochemical sampling grid within Claim 4281606. The total amount of drilling during Phase Two would consist of 3,000 m of diamond drilling in 15 drill holes.

Agnerian has prepared a preliminary budget for a Phase One program to be carried out in the fall of 2017 or spring of 2018, which is in the order of $400,000 (Table 26-1). Since the mineralized veins in the Cobalt and Gowganda camps may be oriented both parallel as well orthogonal the contact zones between the Nipissing Diabase and Cobalt Group metasedimentary rocks, Agnerian recommends that the geophysical surveys be conducted with lines oriented both parallel as well as orthogonal to the interpreted contact zones.

Table 26-1 Phase One Recommended Exploration Budget

Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

Item	Amount ($)	Remarks
Line cutting: 22 km @ $600/km	13,200	Grids in SW and NE parts of the property.
Ground magnetometer survey: 20 line-km @ $250/km plus report	5,800	Survey over the new SW and NE grids.
Ground EM survey: 20 line-km @ $550/km plus report	12,000	Survey over the new SW and NE grids.
Geological mapping: 20 days @ $500	10,000	One geologist and an assistant.
Trenching or pits: 100 m @ $200/m	20,000	
Diamond drilling: 2,500 m @ $75/m	187,500	Drill testing geophysical targets.
Mob & demob for drilling program	10,000	
Geological support during drilling: 30 days @ $500	15,000	Includes, one geologist and one technician.
Assays: 1,000 samples @ $30	30,000	
Accommodation & meals: 40 days @ $300/day	12,000	
Travel and related	5,000	
Technical Report	25,000	
Supervision and G & A	15,000	
Subtotal, direct costs	360,500	
Contingencies @ ~11%	39,500	
Total	**400,000**	

A Phase Two program of drilling in the order of $400,000 may be carried out over other parts of the Silverside property upon successful results of the Phase One drilling.

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28 Signature Page

This report titled “Technical Report on the Silverside Property, Ontario” and dated August 30, 2017, was prepared and signed by this author:

“(Signed) Hrayr Agnerian”
Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist and President
Agnerian Consulting Ltd.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario
August 30, 2017

29 Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Hrayr Agnerian, M. Sci. (Applied), P. Geo., as the author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Silverside Property, Ontario", prepared for Accend Capital Corporation, and dated August 30, 2017, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and President of Agnerian Consulting Ltd. of 82 Mentor Boulevard, Toronto, ON, M2H 2N1.

2. I am a graduate of: the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1966); the International Centre for Aerial Surveys and Earth Sciences, Delft, the Netherlands, with a diploma in Mineral Exploration (1967), and; McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada, with a Master of Science (Applied) in Geological Sciences (1972).

3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Provinces of Ontario (Reg.# 0757), Newfoundland and Labrador (Reg.# 06152), and Saskatchewan (Reg.# 4305). Until recently, I was also registered as a Professional Geoscientist in British Columbia (Reg.# 36864) and in the Province of Québec (Reg.# 302). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 50 years since my first graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Review and report as a consultant on more than one-hundred and fifty mining and exploration projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements. A number of these projects include estimation of Mineral Resources of gold, silver, base metal, uranium, and industrial minerals projects in Canada, Europe, the United States of America, South America, Africa, and Asia.
    - Project/Exploration Geologist for several Canadian exploration companies.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.

5. I visited the Project site on May 26, 2017.

6. I am responsible for all the Items and overall preparation of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer (Accend Capital Corporation), Caamo Capital Corp., and Mr. Gino Paul Chitaroni (The Vendors), as well as of the Property, applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read National Instrument 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated 30th day of August, 2017
"(Signed) Hrayr Agnerian"

Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist and President
Agnerian Consulting Ltd.

30 Appendix A

Amendments to the Ontario Mining Act

The following are excerpts from a summary of amendments to the Ontario Mining Act as prepared by Matthew German and Joshua Chad of McMillan LLP (2013).

"In 2009, Ontario introduced Bill 173 to amend the *Mining Act*.[1] These amendments are being phased in with the goal of having them all in force by the end of 2014. On November 1, 2012, a large number of these changes went into effect. These changes include new protections for surface rights owners and Aboriginal lands, as well as more stringent duty to consult requirements. In addition, a large portion of land has been withdrawn from mining use or has had its ability to be used in mining operations severely restricted. The following is a summary of some of the more significant amendments to the *Mining Act* and their impact on prospectors and mining companies in Ontario.

The *Mining Act* provides that MNDM may withdraw from prospecting, staking, selling or leasing, or any combination of them, any lands, mining rights, or surface rights that are the property of the Crown. The 2009 amendments went further and automatically withdrew from prospecting, lands in Southern Ontario where there is a surface rights' holder and the Crown owns the mineral rights. There is an exception allowing pre-existing mining rights held at the time the provision took force to remain in effect. Surface rights' owners in Southern Ontario who want their lands to be open to staking may apply to the Crown to re-open their lands for mining activities. In Northern Ontario, surface rights' owners can apply to MNDM to have the Crown withdraw their lands from mining activities.

Surface rights refer to any right in land that is not a mining right. The Mining Act sets out requirements for how owners of mining rights are to interact with the owners of surface rights. Where the surface rights are privately owned, the 2009 amendments require a prospector to notify the surface rights holder of the confirmation of staking. The prospector and surface rights holder must agree to appropriate compensation to be paid to the surface rights holder for the use of the land.

The 2009 amendments will also require prospectors to submit an exploration plan or exploration permit application to MNDM before engaging in assessment work and to notify surface rights holders of the application. As of November 1, 2012, prospectors can voluntarily submit these applications, but they are not required to do so. However, on April 1, 2013, prospectors who do not have the appropriate exploration plan or permit approved will not be permitted to conduct assessment work. Low impact activities require exploration plans whereas moderate impact activities require exploration permits. In both cases, MNDM will forward the application to any applicable Aboriginal communities that may be affected by the activities. The surface rights holder and the Aboriginal communities will have a chance to provide comments and MNDM can then choose to accept the plan or permit as is, impose terms and conditions on the application, or reject the application.

mining tenures

There are multiple mining tenures available that permit mineral development and production. The most prominent choice of tenure in Ontario is the mining lease.

mining lease

A mining lease gives the lessee the right to locate and extract minerals from the land. A claim holder can apply to MNDM to convert a mining claim into a mining lease once the first unit of assessment work has been completed. Under a 2009 amendment that will be proclaimed into

force on April 1, 2013, this requirement will be adjusted to require the fifth unit of assessment work to have been completed before applying to convert to a lease. Additionally, the claim holder must submit any required agreements of surface rights compensation, a plan of survey and the stipulated fee. The claim holder has the exclusive right to make this application and is entitled to have its claim converted to a mining lease.

The lease has a prescribed rental rate and a term of 21 years. The lease may be renewed as a right if the lease-holder can demonstrate continuous production of minerals for at least one year since the issuance or if the lease-holder can show that it has taken a reasonable effort to bring the property into production.

A mining lease is subject to a number of restrictions and reservations. The lease cannot be transferred or mortgaged without the prior written consent of MNDM. Additionally, a lease contains reservations for public interest matters such as roads, waterways and pipelines.

mining patent
Another type of tenure is a mining patent issued by the Crown. With a patent, the holder obtains a freehold interest in the minerals themselves. Historically, mining patents were frequently granted, but more recently, MNDM has moved towards mining leases. MNDM still retains the power to issue mining patents, but only in special circumstances. Prospectors often prefer mining leases as there is less likelihood for environmental liability. If a patent is desired, prospectors can also apply to the Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR") for this type of tenure.

license of occupation
Mining licenses of occupation are a type of mining tenure that allows for the mining of minerals located under beds of water. The majority of these licenses were issued prior to the amending of the *Mining Act* in 1964 when the act was updated to make these licenses essentially unnecessary. Nevertheless, MNDM still retains the ability to issue mining licences of occupation for mining lands or mining rights on any terms deemed appropriate, though this rarely occurs.

land use permit
If desired, prospectors can apply to the MNR for a land use permit. This type of tenure is the weakest form of Crown tenure available. The MNR retains future control of the land and the permit is for a term of ten years or less. Additionally, no extensive or valuable improvements to the land can be completed and the permit cannot be mortgaged or transferred. While this type of tenure does not seem very useful, there are instances when such tenure is desirable to prospectors such as for building temporary infrastructure associated to mining.

Closure plan requirement for advanced exploration and mine production activities
No matter what type of mining tenure is held, a prospector must meet additional requirements before engaging in advanced exploration and mine production activities. To engage in these activities, a prospector must file a certified closure plan with the Director including providing the required financial assurance. In order to submit a closure plan, a prospector must provide the Director with notice in the prescribed form as well as provide notice to the public (where applicable). As of November 1, 2012, a prospector is also required to engage in consultation with Aboriginal communities before submitting a closure plan.

A closure plan is a plan submitted to MNDM that outlines the tasks that will be required to rehabilitate the land during the life of a project and after mining operations have ceased. There are technical standards of rehabilitation that are required to be met and each type of proposed mine hazard has its own required rehabilitation tasks. Additionally, a prospector must submit financial assurance to guarantee the costs of the future rehabilitation".

31 Appendix B

Geochemical Sampling Results

TABLE 31-1 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM 2017, SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

Sample #	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Soil Colour	Grain Size	Clast Roundness	Clast Size
1759301	1200N-5050E	0575045	5261199	0.50	Beige	Silty clay	Subangular	Gravel
1759302	1175N-5050E	0575058	5261173	0.50	Light Grey	Clay	Subangular	Gravel
1759303	1150N-5050E	0575046	5261148	0.60	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759304	1125N-5050E	0575052	5261124	0.60	Light Grey	Silt	-	-
1759305	1100N-5050E	0575049	5261099	0.50	Grey	Silty clay	-	-
1759306	1075N-5050E	0575058	5261069	0.50	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Cobbles
1759307	1050N-5050E	0575053	5261044	0.30	Dark Grey	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759308	1025N-5050E	0575052	5261024	0.20	Beige	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759309	1000N-5050E	0575048	5260988	0.20	Dark Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759310	975N-5050E	0575052	5260969	0.20	Brown	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759311	950N-5050E	0575052	5260950	0.20	Brown	silt	-	-
1759312	925N-5050E	0575051	5260920	0.50	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759313	900N-5050E	0575050	5260897	0.20	Brown	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759314	875N-5050E	0575057	5260871	0.40	Brown	Fine sand	Subangular	Cobbles
1759315	850N-5050E	0575050	5260850	0.20	Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759316	825N-5050E	0575058	5260837	0.20	Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759317	800N-5050E	0575056	5260819	0.20	Brown	Clay	Subrounded	Gravel
1759318	775N-5050E	0575058	5260803	0.20	Brown	Clay	Subangular	Gravel
1759319	900N-5100E	0575050	5260895	0.10	Dark Brown	Sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759320	925N-5100E	0575106	5260926	0.20	Dark Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759321	950N-5100E	0575093	5260955	0.20	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759322	975N-5100E	0575101	5260973	0.20	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759323	1000N-5100E	0575106	5261002	0.30	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759324	1025N-5100E	0575105	5261026	0.10	Light Grey	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759325	1050N-5100E	0575100	5261051	0.15	Beige/Orange	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759326	1075N-5100E	0575101	5261075	0.30	Brown	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759327	1100N-5100E	0575102	5261097	0.30	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759328	1125N-5100E	0575101	5261126	0.30	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759329	1150N-5100E	0575100	5261150	0.30	Light Grey	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759330	1175N-5100E	0575094	5261178	0.30	Beige/Orange	Clay	Subrounded	Gravel
1759331	1200N-5100E	0575098	5261200	0.15	Beige/Orange	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759332	1200N-5150E	0575151	5261203	0.15	Beige	Clay	Subangular	Gravel
1759333	1175N-5150E	0575150	5261175	0.20	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759334	1150N-5150E	0575150	5261150	0.15	Light Grey	Clay	-	-
1759335	1125N-5150E	0575150	5261150	0.20	Brown	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel

TABLE 31-1 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM 2017, SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

Sample #	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Soil Colour	Grain Size	Clast Roundness	Clast Size
1759336	1100N-5150E	0575150	5261099	0.30	Beige	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759337	1075N-5150E	0575145	5261080	0.30	Beige	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759338	1050N-5150E	0575150	5261050	0.30	Beige	Coarse sand	Angular	Gravel
1759339A	1025N-5150E	0575150	5261025	0.30	Beige	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759339B	1000N-5150E	0575153	5261001	0.20	Light Grey	Clay	Subrounded	Gravel
1759340	975N-5150E	0575147	5260976	0.25	Black	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759341	950N-5150E	0575149	5260944	0.25	Grey/Brown	Fine sand	Angular	Gravel
1759342	925N-5150E	0575148	5260923	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759343	900N-5200E	0575152	5260900	0.20	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759344	900N-5150E	0575202	5260908	0.20	Beige	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759345	950N-5200E	0575202	5260950	0.25	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759346	975N-5200E	0575201	5260976	0.15	Light Grey	Silt	-	-
1759347	1000N-5200E	0575201	5261001	0.20	Beige	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759348	1025N-5200E	0575204	5261029	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759349	1050N-5200E	0575207	5261052	0.15	Beige	Sand	-	-
1759350	1075N-5200E	0575197	5261078	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759355	1100N-5200E	0575198	5261105	0.15	Beige	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759356	1125N-5200E	0575204	5261128	0.15	Brown	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759357	1150N-5200E	0575201	5261149	0.15	Grey/Beige	Silt	-	-
1759358	1175N-5200E	0575206	5261158	0.20	Grey	Clay	Subangular	Gravel
1759359	1200N-5200E	0575203	5261200	0.30	Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759360	1200N-5250E	0575247	5261203	0.15	Grey/Brown	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759361	1175N-5250E	0575241	5261180	0.15	Beige	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759362	1150N-5250E	0575253	5261150	0.15	Dark Brown	Fine sand	Rounded	Gravel
1759363	1125N-5250E	0575251	5261125	0.30	Brown	Fine sand	-	-
1759364	1100N-5250E	0575247	5261100	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	-	-
1759365	1075N-5250E	0575245	5261081	0.15	Beige	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759366	1050N-5250E	0575249	5261045	0.20	Brown	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759367	1025N-5250E	0575251	5261025	0.15	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759368	1000N-5250E	0575255	5260994	0.15	Brown	Sand	Angular	Gravel
1759369	975N-5250E	0575245	5260972	0.15	Brown	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759370	950N-5250E	0575246	5260951	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759371	925N-5250E	0575250	5260925	0.20	Beige	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759372	900N-5250E	0575252	5260902	0.20	Beige	Sand	-	-
1759373	925N-5200E	0575198	5260925	0.20	Beige	Fine sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759374	900N-5300E	0575309	5260901	0.20	Beige	Sand	-	-
1759375	925N-5300E	0575295	5260927	0.20	Light Grey	Silt	-	-
1759376	950N-5300E	0575309	5260937	0.20	Grey/Brown	Silt	-	-
1759377	975N-5300E	0575298	5260975	0.20	Dark Brown	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759378	1000N-5300E	0575296	5261000	0.20	Brown	Silt	-	-

TABLE 31-1 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM 2017, SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

Sample #	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Soil Colour	Grain Size	Clast Roundness	Clast Size
1759379	1025N-5300E	0575295	5261026	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759380	1050N-5300E	0575302	5261050	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759381	1075N-5300E	0575302	5261071	0.15	Brown	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759382	1100N-5300E	0575302	5261102	0.15	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759383	1125N-5300E	0575297	5261126	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759384	1150N-5300E	0575302	5261149	0.20	Dark Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759385	1175N-5300E	0575306	5261177	0.20	Brown	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759386	1200N-5300E	0575302	5261198	0.20	Brown	Fine sand	Rounded	Gravel
1759387	1200N-5000E	0574999	5261202	0.25	Brown/Grey	Clay	Subangular	Gravel
1759388	1300N-5000E	0574999	5261309	0.30	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759389	1400N-5100E	0575099	5261397	0.25	Brown	Silt	Subrounded	Gravel
1759390	1400N-5150E	0575145	5261402	0.20	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759391	1400N-5200E	0575193	5261390	0.15	Brown	Sand	Subrounded	Gravel
1759392	1400N-5250E	0575248	5261395	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759393	1400N-5300E	0575309	5261398	0.15	Brown	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759394	1400N-5350E	0575355	5261392	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759395	1400N-5400E	0575401	5261395	0.15	Brown	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759396	1400N-5450E	0575448	5261397	0.15	Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759397	1400N-5500E	0575502	5261401	0.15	Brown	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759398	1400N-5550E	0575552	5261397	0.15	Brown	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759399	1400N-5600E	0575582	5261398	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759400	1300N-5550E	0575541	5261295	0.15	Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759401	1300N-5500E	0575506	5261295	0.15	Brown	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759402	1300N-5450E	0575460	5261290	0.15	Dark Brown	Silt	-	-
1759403	1300N-5400E	0575400	5261295	0.15	Brown	Silt	Rounded	Gravel
1759404	1300N-5350E	0575342	5261311	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	Rounded	Gravel
1759405	1300N-5300E	0575303	5261300	0.15	Brown	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759406	1300N-5250E	0575248	5261299	0.20	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759407	1300N-5200E	0575194	5261302	0.20	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759408	1300N-5150E	0575149	5261302	0.20	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759409	1300N-5100E	0575100	5261279	0.20	Beige	Silt	Angular	Gravel
1759410	1300N-5050E	0575053	5261318	0.15	Beige	Sand	Angular	Gravel
1759411	800N-5000E	0574992	5260808	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759412	850N-5000E	0574989	5261851	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	-	-
1759413	900N-5000E	0575002	5260902	0.20	Beige	Fine sand	-	-
1759414	950N-5000E	0574993	5260952	0.10	Dark Brown	Silt	-	-
1759415	1000N-5000E	0575019	5260995	0.25	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759416	1050N-5000E	0575006	5261044	0.25	Grey	Silt	-	-
1759417	1100N-5000E	0575004	5261099	0.15	Dark Brown	Silt	-	-
1759418	1150N-5000E	0575001	5261154	0.15	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel

TABLE 31-1 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM 2017, SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Accend Capital Corp. – Silverside Property, Ontario

Sample #	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Soil Colour	Grain Size	Clast Roundness	Clast Size
1759419	1200N-5000E	0575001	5261207	0.15	Dark Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759420	1200N-5350E	0575346	5261207	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	-	-
1759421	1200N-5400E	0575408	5261203	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	-	-
1759422	1200N-5450E	0575464	5261197	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759423	1200N-5500E	0575501	5261196	0.15	Beige	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759424	1200N-5550E	0575560	5261194	0.15	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759425	1200N-5600E	0575605	5261193	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759426	1100N-5600E	0575602	5261100	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759427	1100N-5550E	0575548	5261100	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759428	1100N-5500E	0575501	5261105	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759429	1100N-5450E	0575452	5261095	0.15	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759430	1100N-5400E	0575406	5261102	0.15	Beige	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759431	1100N-5350E	0575340	5261090	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759432	1000N-5350E	0575348	5261000	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759433	1000N-5400E	0575404	5261006	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	Subangular	Cobbles
1759434	1000N-5450E	0575447	5260994	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759435	1000N-5500E	0575507	5260988	0.15	Light Grey	Silt	-	-
1759436	1000N-5550E	0575541	5260999	0.15	Beige	Silt	-	-
1759437	1000N-5600E	0575602	5260993	0.15	Grey	Clay	-	-
1759438	900N-5600E	0575606	5260899	0.15	Grey	Clay	-	-
1759439	900N-5550E	0575556	5260895	0.15	Grey	Clay	-	-
1759440	900N-5500E	0575496	5260910	0.15	Beige	Sand	Rounded	Gravel
1759441	900N-5450E	0575449	5260893	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	-	-
1759442	900N-5400E	0575404	5260905	0.15	Brown	Sand	Subangular	Gravel
1759443	900N-5350E	0575344	5260907	0.25	Brown	Sand	-	-
1759444	800N-5500E	0575500	5260809	0.15	Grey	Silt	Subangular	Gravel
1759445	800N-5450E	0575455	5260799	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	Rounded	Gravel
1759446	800N-5400E	0575394	5260802	0.15	Beige	Fine sand	-	-
1759447	800N-5350E	0575350	5260796	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	-	-
1759448	800N-5300E	0575298	5260796	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	-	-
1759449	800N-5250E	0575241	5260801	0.15	Brown	Silt	-	-
1759450	800N-5200E	0575187	5260793	0.20	Orange/Brown	Silt	-	-
1759451	800N-5150E	0575146	5260806	0.15	Brown	Fine sand	Rounded	Gravel
1759452	800N-5100E	0575100	5260811	0.15	Brown	Silt	Subangular	Gravel

Source: Bethune, 2017.

Notes: Sample Nos. 01759377 and 01759388 are small samples.

TABLE 31-2 LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM 2017

Sample No.	Sample ID	Eastings	Northings	Type	Colour	Texture	Composition	Veins
1701	COBB17-01	0575037	5261207	Rock Chip	Dark grey	Hypidiomorphic	40% mafic, 40% feldspar, 19% Qtz, <1% Asp/Py	-
1702	COBB17-02	0575037	5261208	Rock Chip	Light grey	Hypidiomorphic	40% mafic, 40% feldspar, 19% Qtz, <1% Asp/Py	0.8 mm Qtz w/ hematite staining
1703	COBB17-03	0575052	5261053	Rock Chip	Dark grey	Hypidiomorphic	40% mafic, 40% feldspar, 19% Qtz, <1% Asp/Py	
1704	COBB17-04	0575167	5261386	Rock Chip	Dark grey	Hypidiomorphic	40% mafic, 40% feldspar, 19% Qtz, <1% Asp	
1705	COBB17-05	0575519	5261398	Grab	Grey w/ Blue Staining			Qtz/Calcite?
1706	COBB17-06	0575519	5261398	Rock Chip	Grey w/ Blue Staining	-		Qtz/Calcite? 1 cm vein
1707	COBB17-07	0575519	5261398	Rock Chip	Grey w/ Blue Staining	-		Qtz/Calcite? 1 cm vein
1708	COBB17-08	0575519	5261398	Grab	Grey w/ Blue Staining	Hypidiomorphic		Qtz/Calcite? 2 cm veins, 2 cm to 4 cm spacing
1709	COBB17-09	0575519	5261398	Grab	Grey w/ Blue Staining	Hypidiomorphic		Qtz/Calcite? 2 cm veins, 2 cm to 4 cm spacing
1710	COBB17-10	0575519	5261398	Grab	Grey w/ Blue Staining	Hypidiomorphic		Qtz/Calcite? 2 cm veins, 2 cm to 4 cm spacing
1711	COBB17-11	0575519	5261398	Rock Chip	Grey w/ Blue Staining	-		Qtz/Calcite? 2 cm veins, 2 cm to 4 cm spacing

Source: Bethune, 2017
Note: Coordinates are in GPS.