TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR

JOSHUA GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

ON THE

C1 PROPERTY

N.T.S. REFERENCE 41O15

ONTARIO, CANADA

Prepared by:

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November 5, 2019

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1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report was prepared for 2254022 Ontario Ltd./Joshua Gold Resources to evaluate the exploration potential of the C1 Property. This report provides details of land tenure, a summary of historic exploration and development work, and descriptions and analyses of geology, geophysics and assay data. Recommendations for further exploration work are also provided. 2254022 Ontario Ltd./Joshua Gold Resources ("Joshua") commissioned Mr. Warren Hawkins in September 2019 to prepare a report using the National Instrument 43-101 format ("43-101").

The C1 Property is 100% owned by Joshua and consists of contiguous staked mining claims comprising 34 units and is approximately 734 ha in size. The C1 Property is located within Rollo, Coppel and Dore Townships, District of Porcupine, in the province of Ontario, approximately 150 km northwest of the City of Sudbury. The claims comprising the Property are situated within NTS Topographic Sheet 41O15. The approximate property center has UTM-NAD 83 co-ordinate 378400 m E, 5299680 m N, Zone 17.

The Property is west off Highway 144, midway between the established mining camps of Timmins to the north and Sudbury to the south and km south of the town of Gogama. The Dore Road transects the central property area generally in a northwest/southeast direction. The Sultan Road is a private, gravel road leading west from Highway 144 to the settlements of Ramsay and Sultan, and provides year-round access to the Dore road.

In the past, various operators have carried out multiple exploration programs on the C1 Property. These programs include airborne EM and magnetic surveying, ground magnetic and IP surveying, prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling. Numerous high priority targets have been identified and tested with variable results. In particular, between 2009 and 2011 a program of IP surveying and follow-up prospecting identified numerous high priority targets on the staked claims immediately surrounding the Kenty mine site. Diamond drilling of a small number of these targets yielded low gold values over narrow widths. However, numerous high priority targets (11) remain untested.

Locally the rocks of the C1 Property are dominantly composed of metavolcanic rocks from the Swayze-Dore stratigraphic package. The rocks are a mixed group of felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rocks intercalated with epiclastic metasedimentary rocks of the Swayze Series, generally

having an east-west strike orientation with variable dips. The Swayze-Dore package geometrically occupies the core of the Brett Lake synform, which transects the north central property area. Vein mineralization consists of quartz, calcite, ankerite, pyrite, and gold (including possible native gold). Fine grained pyrite occurs in trails along hairline joints – veins or along the contact of the quartz veins. In addition, local pockets of coarse grained pyrite occur in the less altered country rock and in the quartz veins. Gold mineralization in the area is occurs in three geological environments and include: sheared pyritic mafic metavolcanics that have undergone variable degrees of silicification and sericitization; carbonatized and pyritized QFP hosted in variable sheared mafic metavolcanic rocks; and in quartz veins and stringers with or without pyrite hosted within relative unaltered mafic metavolcanics.

During August 2015, Kencana Technical Services completed total field magnetic and VLF surveys on the eastern and western portions of the property. A total of 22.3 line km of surveying was completed.

2254022 Ontario Ltd./Kencana conducted a 2017 drill program on cell 41O15H361 (claim number 210391). Drilling occurred during 14 field days in 2017 from April 22 to 29 as well as on June 28, July 1, 4, and October 1st. The objective of the drilling was to test gold mineralized quartz carbonate veins delineated by historical RPE/Mortimer trenching work for depth extensions in claim 210391. Intervals of basaltic flow and/or feldspar porphyry and narrow quartz carbonate veins were generally reported in each hole. Anomalous gold intersections were associated with quartz carbonate veining. Additional anomalous gold intersections occur along near the contact of the porphyry and the mafic volcanic, which is observed in both DDH-S-4-17 and DDH-S-7-17.

The author visited the C1 Property on September 11, 2019 to inspect the local geology, trenching and drill hole collars. The author spent approximately five hours on the Property during which grab samples from trenches were collected. The author observed that exposed vein material at surface consisted of braided quartz containing fine to medium disseminated pyrite, with occasional bleb and stringers typically hosted within chloritized metavolcanics (basalt). Verification grab sampling of quartz carbonate veins within historical trenching on C1 Property claims by the author confirmed the presence of gold. Values ranged from 0.26 to 20.4 g/t showing the typical nugget effect characteristic of narrow epithermal gold vein occurrences. Verification sampling of the 2017 diamond drilling core was not undertaken as the reported results contained anomalous values only and no significant (ore) values were reported.

Gold mineralization within the C1 Property area is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins contained within an east/west striking gabbro unit. Airborne magnetic survey indicates that this gabbro unit extends approximately two km east of the C1 Property. Past surface sampling established a gold bearing trend corresponding to the northern margin of this gabbro unit in which chargeability and resistivity highs were evident. RPE interpreted these as being possible extensions of the gold mineralization of the neighbouring Kenty mine. Follow up drilling by RPE (and previously Inmet) of these targets yielded low values of gold over narrow widths. However, 11 priority drilling targets within the Mortimer grid IP survey area are untested and warrant follow up investigation.

The 2017 drilling campaign had limited success and provided limited geological information as its primary focus was testing for shallow extensions of narrow quartz carbonate veins found in various surface trenches in Claim 210391. However the C1 Property can be considered a property of merit despite the limited success of drilling to date, as potential geophysical targets identified in historical exploration work remain untested.

The recommended exploration work includes compilation and integration of all available exploration data from the C1 Property, in-particular re-interpretation of the 2009 VTEM survey and 2010 IP survey data, the 2009 trenching and geochemical surveying, and the RPE 2011 and 2254022 Ontario Ltd. 2017 diamond drilling program. The targets that are developed from this re-interpretation are to be tested with follow-up trenching and diamond drilling. The cost of this exploration work is estimated to be $545,000.00

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report was prepared by Warren Hawkins, P.Eng (the "Author") for 2254022 Ontario Ltd. ("225 Ont.") and Joshua to evaluate the exploration potential of the C1 Property. This report provides details of land tenure, a summary of historic exploration and development work, and descriptions and analyses of geology, geophysics and assay data. Recommendations for further exploration work are also provided.

225 Ont./Joshua commissioned Mr. Warren Hawkins in September 2019 to prepare a report that incorporates the National Instrument 43-101 format ("43-101"). Terms of engagement were outlined in discussions with representatives of 225 Ont./Joshua. Mr. Hawkins, BASc, P.Eng, authored and is responsible for the contents of this report. Prior to the preparation of this report, Mr. Hawkins has provided advisory services to members of the Ont. 225 and Joshua. The author also prepared a NI 43-101 compliant report for Joshua in 2013 for the Kenty Mine Property and former Joshua claims that now comprise the C1 Property. With the permission of Joshua Gold Resources, much of the historical data and interpretations presented in that report are reproduced here. The author is a shareholder of Joshua.

In preparing this report, the Author has reviewed geological and assessment reports, maps, and miscellaneous technical papers available from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). The Author also reviewed geological reports, maps, and miscellaneous technical papers provided by representatives of 225 Ont./Joshua. The conclusions and recommendations of the Author are based on a strong working knowledge of general geology and effective exploration techniques employed in the region. Cost estimates provided for recommended work programs are based on a general knowledge of current costs, as experienced by the Author on other Ontario-based projects within the last 24 months.

The Author conducted a site visit at the C1 Property on September 11, 2019. The Author spent approximately 5 hours at the C1 Property inspecting the old trench workings while traversing the property's bush roads and collecting grab samples from various mineralized outcrops and trenches.

2.1 Units and Abbreviations

Monetary units are in Canadian dollars. Abbreviations used in this report are listed below.

Units and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
W	west
S	south
E	east
N	north
Cu	copper
Au	gold
Ag	silver
Zn	zinc
Ni	nickel
EM	electromagnetic
ft	foot/feet
opt	ounces per ton
oz	ounces
tpd	tonnes per day
kg	kilograms
g/t	grams/tonne or ppm
ppm, ppb	parts per million, parts per billion
ha	hectares
m	metres
km	kilometres
GPS	Global Positioning System
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
QFP	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
IP	Induced Polarization

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Land tenure information has been obtained from documents provided by representatives of the 225 Ont./Joshua and information obtained from the MNDM website. The Author has relied on documents and representations provided by members of 225 Ont./Joshua and claim information obtained from the MNDM website for the present 100% ownership of the mining claims listed in Table 1 (collectively the "Claims").

The Author has prepared this report based upon information currently believed to be accurate. The historical work described in this report is taken from published and unpublished reports maintained by the 225 Ont./Joshua assessment reports available through the MNDM website, and geological information available through the MNDM. The Author has made every attempt to accurately describe

and convey the information contained in these sources, however he cannot guarantee the accuracy, validity or completeness of the data contained in this information. Therefore, the Author relies on the accuracy presented to him in the sources used to prepare this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The claims to the C1 Property are registered with MNDM as being 100% owned by Joshua and consist of contiguous staked mining claims comprising 34 units and is approximately 734 ha in size. The C1 Property is located within Rollo, Coppel and Dore Townships, District of Porcupine, in the province of Ontario, approximately 150 km northwest of the City of Sudbury. The claims comprising the Property are situated within NTS Topographic Sheet 41O15. The approximate property center has UTM-NAD 83 co-ordinate 378400 m E, 5299680 m N, Zone 17.

The MNDM website provided the staked claim information listed in Table 1. Figure 1 provides the general location of the Property, and Figure 2 provides a Property Claim Map.

Table 1: C1 Property Claims

Claim No.	Claim Type	Township	Units	Required Work	Expiry Date	Reserve Credit
108926	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
164590	Boundary	Dore	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
148238	Single	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
148239	Single	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
148240	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
120190	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
144217	Single	Swayze	1	$200	13/02/2020	$0.00
144218	Single	Swayze	1	$200	13/02/2020	$0.00
190225	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	13/02/2020	$0.00
190226	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	13/02/2020	$0.00
178621	Single	Dore	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
299546	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
299547	Single	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
210391	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
196353	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
159036	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
280401	Single	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
107471	Single	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
225198	Boundary	Coppell	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
252226	Boundary	Coppell	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
252227	Boundary	Dore	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
242943	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00

Claim No.	Claim Type	Township	Units	Required Work	Expiry Date	Reserve Credit
246881	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	13/02/2020	$0.00
246882	Boundary	Rollo	1	$200	13/02/2020	$0.00
233215	Boundary	Dore	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
240808	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
318112	Boundary	Dore	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
196353	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	11/12/2019	$0.00
159036	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
184588	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
107471	Single	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
269086	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
121395	Boundary	Dore	1	$200	16/04/2020	$0.00
295435	Boundary	Swayze	1	$200	01/08/2020	$0.00
Total			**34**	**$6,800**		

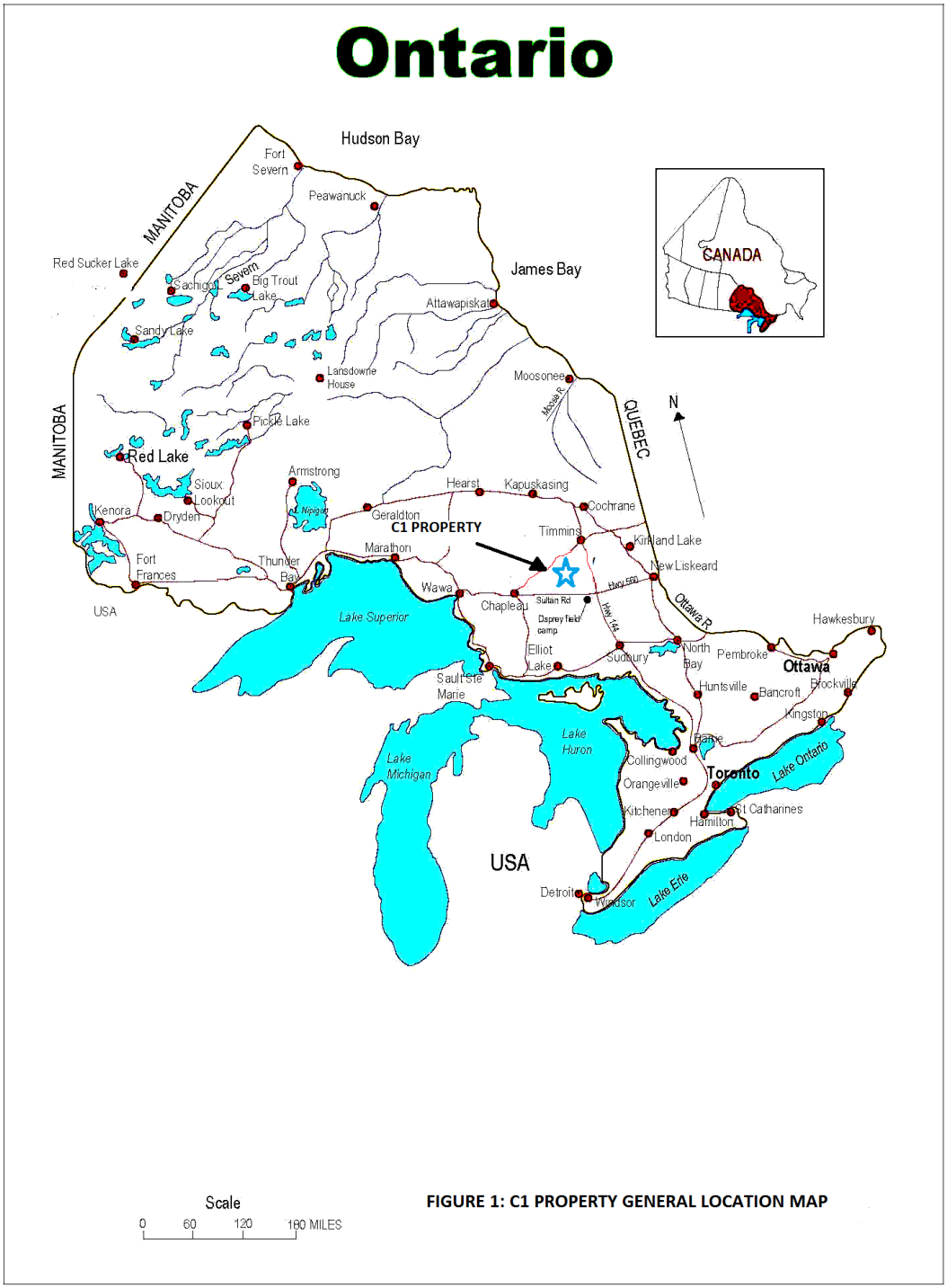


Figure 1: C1 Property General Location Map

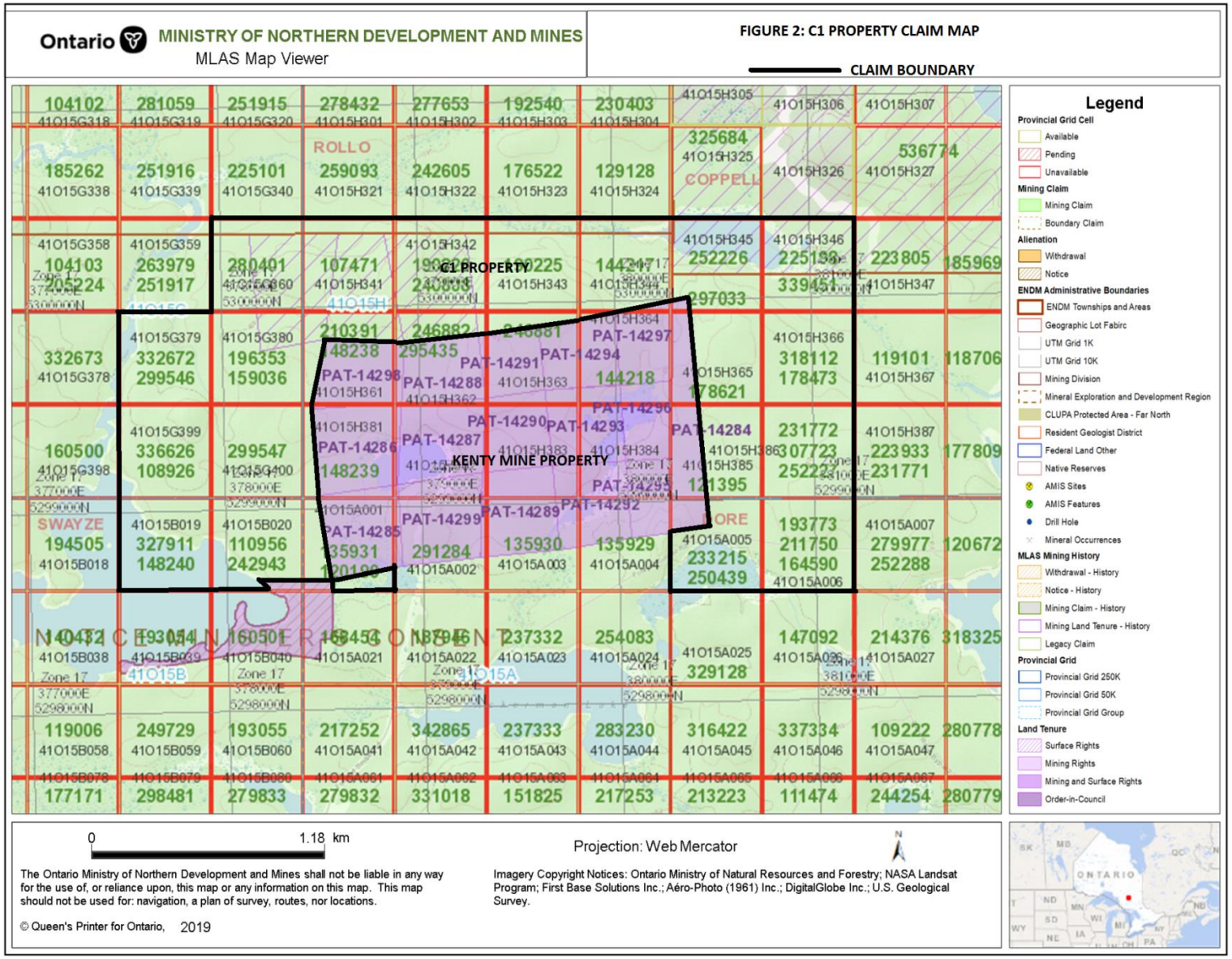


Figure 2: C1 Property Claim Map

4.1 Property Payments and Royalties Obligations

The 225 Ont./Joshua has entered into two separate property agreements pertaining to the acquisition of the property, the July 20, 2015 agreement and the October 8, 2016 agreement.

The July 20, 2015 agreement reads as follows:

"As of July 20th, 2015 this document solidifies the agreement between 2218094 Ontario Inc., 2254022 Ontario Ltd. and Kencana Technical Services Inc. to share: i) ownership; ii) associated costs with the development and exploration, and; iii) possible sale proceeds of the Swayze claims in Appendix A. Ownership of the claims in Appendix A will be owned 20 % by Kencana Technical Services Inc., 60 % by 2218094 Ontario Inc., and 20 % by 2254022 Ontario Ltd.

This agreement requires that the following conditions be met:

1. Kencana Technical Services Inc. completes and files assessment work to meet the assessment requirements for claims 4270364 (6), 4271227 (3), 4275471 (6) (6,000 credits) for the current year.
2. That 2218094 Ontario Inc. agrees to pay costs equivalent to cash expenses to complete the above assessment work requirements in clause 1, and a reduced rate for labour deemed appropriate.

Following that these conditions are met, each party's ownership requires that in the future:

a) Funding Requirements

1. Cash expenses are covered equally among each party for future work opportunities. Additionally, each party agrees to consider a reduced rate of compensation for labour and soft costs for the proposed exploration activities.
2. If a party is not able to finance or contribute to proposed exploration activities, either: I) their deficient amount will be subtracted from the proceeds of the sale to be distributed to the party that fulfilled their past funding requirements, given that the sale amount if greater than the historical cost; or, ii) that the percent of historical cost returned by the sale is used as a factor in reducing the deficient amount distributed to the non-deficient party, if the proceeds amount to less than the historical costs outstanding at the time of sale.

3. Any deficient party may volunteer dilution of their equity to fulfill their payment if accepted by the non-deficient parties.

b) First Nations

1. Each party promises to contribute equally to costs arising from possible consultation with First Nations due to permitting applications.
2. Each party must agree to any terms, contracts, or agreements signed with First Nations involving any claims, current or present, covered under the current agreement before the agreement can be signed.
3. Each party agrees to compensate First Nations equally for terms negotiated in clause 2, if applicable. These costs will be considered equal to the funding requirements for the exploration and development of the mineral claims.

Appendix A: Description of Swayze Claims

The Swayze claims consist of claims 4270364 (6), 4271227 (3), 4275471 (6) in Swayze township, Porcupine Mining District. "

On October 8, 2016 Joshua Gold Resources Inc. (the" Optionee") agreed to an Option Agreement (the "Agreement") regarding legacy claims 4276354, 4274033, 4271227, and 4275471 whereby the Optionee has an Option to acquire a fifty percent (50%) interest in the claim group ("C1") on a pro rata basis from the C1 syndicate owners (collectively, the "Optionors") by fulfilling all the terms described below (All dollar figures in Canadian Dollars):

1. Pay $10,000 Canadian to the Optionors/prospectors, pro rata, upon signing;
2. Pay ten million (10MM) common shares of Joshua Gold Resources Ltd. to the prospectors, pro rata, upon signing;
3. Spend five hundred thousand ($500,000) on mineral exploration on the property within 30 months of the signing anniversary;
4. Grant Larry Salo first right of refusal on all exploration work;
5. Pay the prospector owners, pro rata, $750,000 Canadian dollars, within 30 months of the signing anniversary date.

All of the above terms must be executed by Joshua Gold Resources Inc. to earn its fifty per cent (50%) interest in the properties described.

The C1 owner prospectors, the Optionors, retain a three per cent (3%) Net Smelter Royalty on the C1 properties pro rata of their respective interests.

4.2 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

Prior to undertaking exploration activities at the Property, an Exploration Permit Application (Government of Ontario Form Number 019-0303E) must be completed and forwarded to the MNDM. The form requires that a Qualified Supervisor be designated. A Qualified Supervisor must hold a valid Ontario Prospector's Licence and have completed the Province of Ontario's Mining Act Awareness Program.

According to documents provided by the C1 Syndicate, the MNDM issued an Exploration Permit PR-17-11121 (the "Permit") to 2254022 Ontario Ltd. on 07/14/2017 for legacy claims 4276364 and 4271227 and is valid until 07/14/2020. The Permit allows for mechanized drilling and mechanized stripping

The author identified no significant environmental liabilities associated with the C1 Property during his site visit.

4.3 First Nations Communities

The following has been reproduced from a Norton Rose Legal Industry Bulletin dated May 21, 2013.

"On April 1, 2013, new regulations under Ontario's *Mining Act* took effect. The Exploration Plans and Exploration Permits regulation sets out new requirements for notification of surface rights owners, aboriginal consultation and rehabilitation in respect of exploration activities.

The regulatory scheme is graduated, with higher-impact activities, such as line cutting, mechanized drilling and pitting and trenching, requiring an exploration permit, which is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Prior to granting a permit, the MNDM must consider comments from aboriginal communities and other stakeholders on the permit application and the consultation conducted by the proponent. The MNDM has the authority to order further consultation, to temporarily put a pending application on "hold," or to deny a permit altogether.

Low-impact activities, on the other hand, require the submission of an exploration plan, which the MNDM provides to affected aboriginal communities for their comment and review. Prior consultation is

encouraged, but not required. Such low-impact activities may commence 30 days after circulation of the plan unless the director of exploration requires that a permit be obtained for one or more of the activities, which the director has the discretion to require if, for example, there are significant issues raised by aboriginal communities in response to the plan. The regulation also sets forth a dispute resolution mechanism for disputes between aboriginal communities and the proponents related to a permit application.

Mining Act modernization also comprised a number of amending regulations, which came into effect on November 1, 2012. The Assessment Work regulation was amended to make aboriginal consultation costs eligible for assessment work credits (provided that geoscience assessment work has been performed and is reported at the same time). Amendments to the Mine Development and Closure regulation require that aboriginal consultation be conducted in accordance with a written direction from the director of mine rehabilitation, prior to a proponent submitting a certified closure plan. The direction will include which aboriginal communities are to be consulted, whether a proposed plan for consultation is required to be prepared, and when interim reports are required. As with the exploration regulations, the amendments also impose a dispute resolution process to govern disputes between proponents and affected aboriginal communities."

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The C1 Property is west off Highway 144, midway between the established mining camps of Timmins to the north and Sudbury to the south and km south of the town of Gogama. The Dore Road transects the central property area generally in a northwest/southeast direction.

The Sultan Road is a private, gravel road leading west from Highway 144 to the settlements of Ramsay and Sultan, and provides year-round access to the Dore road. This gravel road begins at Highway 144, at the junction with Highway 560 and after travelling west approximately 55 km encounters the north-trending Dore Road. The Property is accessed after travelling approximately 35 km northwest along Dore Road. Areas throughout the C1 Property can be accessed via a network of secondary or local logging roads. Plowing of the secondary logging roads and the Dore Road would be required to access the Property via pickup truck in the winter months.

5.2 Physiography

The topography of the C1 Property area can be characterized as a succession of low ridges and hills of rock, overlain predominantly by glacial till, sandy plains, and eskers with relief generally between 100 m and 200 m. Areas of muskeg or small lakes are commonly found within topographic lows and bedrock is commonly exposed. Drainage is southeast towards the Swayze River system. The area is characterized as a mixed boreal forest, areas of which have been partially logged. Brett Lake, among the larger fresh water lakes in the area, is located within the central-west Kenty property area.

This region experiences variations of a continental climate characterized by hot summers and cold winter temperatures. The amount of precipitation is moderately high (85 cm per year, equally as snow and rain) and the ground is generally free of snow from mid-May until the beginning of November. Exploration projects in the region can be operated year round.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructures

The mining cities of Timmins and Sudbury, Ontario are located within a three hour drive by logging road and paved highway from the Property, where ample groceries, supplies and exploration related services can be obtained.

Ample fresh water resources and volumes of road and construction aggregate are also available locally. Local forestry operations result in development of new local bush roads on a regular basis.

5.4 Mining and Surface Rights

The Property mineral rights were acquired through claim staking. The staked mining claims are an area of open Crown land or Crown mineral rights that a licensed prospector marked out with a series of claim posts and blazed lines. The mining claims were staked in a square or rectangle with boundaries running north, south, east and west astronomically. Claim posts are erected at the corner of each mining claim, and claim boundaries between each post are marked by blazes cut into trees and by cut underbrush. Claim corner post tags identifying the individual claim number are affixed by nails to each corner post.

The Ontario Mining Act authorizes the staking of mineral claims (such as those claims comprising the Huffman property) where the Crown owns the minerals and the carrying out of assessment/exploration

work on the mining claims by the claim holder up until April 10, 2018. Mining (i.e. extraction of the minerals) cannot take place until the claims are brought to lease.

On April 10, 2018 all staked legacy mineral claims were converted into cell claims which can be registered online using the provincial grid system.

The Ontario Mining Act authorizes the registration of mineral claims where the Crown owns the minerals and the carrying out of assessment/exploration work on the mining claims by the claim holder. Mining (i.e. extraction of the minerals) cannot take place until the claims are brought to lease.

Upon registration of the claims with MNDM, the Claims will remain in good standing for a period of two years. The Claims can be renewed by performing the minimum specified assessment work within 2 years of the registration date for the claim.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Government Sponsored Surveys (from K. Kettles, November 2012)

The first geological reconnaissance of the area by the Ontario Department of Mines was completed by Furse (1932) in the Swayze area, and subsequently further geological mapping of the area was completed by Rickaby (1934) in 1932 and 1933 with special attention to the gold occurrences. Various studies of the Swayze Belt were carried out following this, but the next more detailed geological survey of the Raney Township area occurred in 1971 and 1972 by P. Thurston (Thurston, et. al., 1977) of the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS). At this time mineral occurrences were also documented. In 1993 the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in conjunction with the OGS initiated a three year project involving the compilation and analysis of a wide range of digital data over the Swayze greenstone belt using geographic information system (GIS) technology. The Northern Ontario Development Agreement (NODA) funded project involved the compilation and analysis of geoscience data and the production of digital datasets and hardcopy maps useful for regional mapping and exploration within Ontario. Data for the project was provided by Falconbridge Ltd., Noranda Inc., the OGS, and the GSC. As part of this project, Fumerton and Houle (1995) compiled information on the many occurrences of the Swayze Belt in detail in 1991 to 1993, and this data was also released as a MDI file (Fumerton, et. al., 1996). Heather (1993, 1999) reported on the geology of the Swayze Belt, and produced eight 1:50,000 scale maps over several townships in the Swayze Belt, although none were over Raney Township. A more regional compilation geological map of the Swayze Belt which includes Raney Township was produced

by Ayer and Trowell (2002).

In 1981 and 1982 the OGS completed a Questor Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Magnetic Survey over the Swayze Area. No significant E.M. anomalies were identified over the Property (OGS, 1982). In 2003 (OGS, 2003) the OGS released a geophysical dataset which involved the recompilation and reprocessing of previous surveys over the Swayze Belt, including data provided by mining companies. This was part of the Swayze Belt NODA project mentioned previously, and resulted in greater detailed airborne magnetics and Electromagnetic data, however, again no significant EM anomalies were noted in the area of interest.

In 1993-94 the OGS conducted a Quaternary geological study over the Swayze belt area, including surficial sediment sampling and analyses of gold grains and other heavy metal components. The survey outlined a number of clusters of sediments anomalous in gold; the immediate area was not identified as prospective, although the area was anomalous in heavy mineral abundances which is an effect of the Kapuskasing structural zone (Bernier, 1994).

Gold was first discovered in the Swayze area in between 1910 and 1912 in Chester and Yeo townships, referred to as the Lawrence Prospect and the Moore Lake Showing. Exploration and mining activity in the region was very active between 1930 and 1943 when most of the historic gold showings and deposits were discovered, and when a large portion of historic gold production took place. Exploration and mining activity was reportedly sporadic between the 1950's, 60's and 70's. Exploration and development work became more active again in the early 1980's.

The leased claims of the mine property occupy the central area of Joshua's Kenty Property. The mine workings of the Kenty Gold mine are found within these leases and as a consequence few historical records for the operation of the mine are available.

6.1 The C1 Claim Group (also known as the Mortimer Claim Group)

The earliest reported work on the C1 Property was during the 1906-1908 period and was related to an evaluation of the iron ore potential of the Woman River Iron Formation. This evaluation was completed by a syndicate consisting of C.K. Leith and C.R. Van Hise of Madison, Wisconsin. The work consisted of reconnaissance dip-needle surveys, regional and detailed geological mapping and 2,848 m (9,344 ft) of trenching and pitting within the iron formation. The results of this work outlined low grade iron with values up to 43% iron (Goodwin, 1965).

In 1931-32, eight gold veins had been uncovered on the claims immediately east of the Kenty mine property (presently corresponding to legacy claim 4202945). The veins were small having strike lengths of 30 m or less and widths of one m or less. Approximately 300 m of diamond drilling was done in the winter of 1931-32. Gold values were reported to be low.

In 1946, Fumerton Mining and Development Company held a number of claims covering the area between Claim Lake and W.S.8. A program of magnetic surveying, prospecting and mapping was completed. Two small syenite occurrences at the centre of claim W.S.8 were reported to contain gold. No significant results were obtained.

During the 1963-65 period bedrock geological mapping was completed by the Ontario Department of Mines (Goodwin, 1965) in Heenan and Marion Townships.

In June, 1966 Inco drilled a diamond drill hole on a single claim in Rollo Township. A general location or claim map was not provided in the assessment records was not provided so the location of this hole is unknown. The hole intersected alternating layers of sediments and volcanics however information on sample collection and assays was not provided.

In 1977, Gulf Minerals drilled a diamond drill hole on a single claim immediately west of the Kenty mine property. The hole utilized AQ core diameter and was drilled to a depth of 154 m. This hole intersected alternating layers of sediments and felsic volcanics with frequent intervals of quartz carbonate alteration. Pyrite mineralization was also observed throughout the hole, however it is unknown whether samples were collected and no laboratory assays were provided.

Between 1980 and 1985, Falconbridge Limited carried out a significant amount of work over much of the Woman River Iron Formation in search of base metals and gold. This work consisted of an extensive grid with northeast trending baseline and tie-lines and northwest-southeast trending cross lines over much of the current property (Manchuk, 1985). Geophysical (VLF-EM, magnetometer, HLEM), geological mapping and geochemical (humus) surveys were completed over the grid area. Several areas had follow-up trenching and diamond drilling completed. This work located several gold rich zones in quartz-pyrite veins in the iron formation, quartz-carbonate pyrite veins in the felsic volcanics, sulphide facies iron formation and in shear-related alteration zones (hematization, silicification, carbonatization, pyritization) within felsic volcanics and quartz-feldspar porphyries.

In 1981, Canadian Nickel Company ("Canico") staked 560 claims in Swayze, Denyes and Dore Townships, a block of claims that presently includes the Joshua Mortimer claims immediately to the east of the mine property in Dore Township, and the remaining Mortimer claims west of the mine property in Swayze and Denyes Townships. Canico carried out airborne EM surveying (several conductors identified) followed up by reconnaissance mapping in the fall of 1981. A gold anomaly approximately 4,000 m long and 1,500 m wide was detected centered on Cree Lake near the southwest corner of Swayze Township. Further gridding, mapping and sampling was carried out in 1983. In early 1984, many of the original claims were dropped, and the remaining block of 355 claims was optioned to Golden Hope Resources. In 1984, line cutting and magnetometer surveying were conducted over extensive property areas (> 400 line km). IP surveys were conducted on three select areas. Two of these areas were outside the current C1 claim area, and the third area was located east of the Kenty mine property (legacy claims 4207120, 4207121 and 154402 to 1154414). The purpose of the third area IP survey was to search for possible extensions of the gold mineralization on the mine property, and two anomalous IP trends were identified, however follow-up drilling returned only anomalous values with a high of 0.39 g/t gold over a narrow width. A 1985 Canico assessment report recommended that most of these claims be dropped with the exception of a few claims in the Cree Lake area, and north of Swayze Lake.

Between 1983 and 1991, Swayze Resources ("SR") conducted a number of different exploration programs on ground presently corresponding to the C1 Property claims that adjoin the Kenty mine property to the east. In 1982, the OGS identified 3 parallel EM conductors in the southeast corner of Rollo Twp. trending east-southeast into the northwest corner of Dore Twp. Prospecting in 1983 identified exposed quartz veins and stockworks containing highly anomalous gold values. SR established a line cut grid over the anomalous area and undertook geochemical sampling. Numerous gold anomalies were identified however values were quite low. Prospecting identified several small bedrock gold showings, and follow-up IP surveying, bedrock trenching and sampling were also recommended. In June of 1985, SR conducted trenching and sampling of a structure referred to as the Hopkins No. 1 Vein. Results of sampling yielded foot and hanging wall values between trance and 0.02 o.p.t., and alteration zone and quartz veins yielded values between trace to 0.6 o.p.t. over widths from 0.5 to 4.5 feet. Further detailed EM and IP surveying was recommended with follow-up trenching and sampling of new anomalous geophysical responses. In 1988, a magnetic survey was completed over a small portion of the claims to assist in geological mapping and interpretation. Further exploration work was recommended

on the these vein systems including diamond drilling, however the claims were eventually allowed to come open for staking.

In 1984 Kenty Exploration conducted ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling on the east portion of a block of 44 claims in Rollo Twp., presently corresponding to C1 Property claims located approximately 900 m north of the Kenty No. 1 Shaft. A grid was cut on the claim block and a ground EM survey was conducted, followed up with 460 m of diamond drilling in five holes. No significant intersections were reported for this program. Between 1987 and 1988, line cutting, ground magnetics and induced polarization surveys ("IP") were completed on the western half of the claim block. Ten diamond drill holes totalling 850 m were drilled near the southwest corner of the claim block to test geophysical anomalies that were identified in the 1984 EM survey. No significant gold intersections were reported in this drilling program. The IP survey identified several additional targets for follow up drilling and six new collar locations were recommended in the assessment report filed with the Ministry. Apparently Kenty Exploration never tested these new targets due to the outside commitments of the drilling contractor.

In 1991, Charlie Mortimer staked the ground formerly belonging to SR immediately east of the Kenty mine property. Mortimer undertook trenching and stripping of mineralized surface zones in legacy claims 1154401, 1154402, and drilled a single hole (85 m+) near the southwest corner of legacy claim 1154404. Several intersections were reported in this hole including 1.2% copper and 0.5 g/t gold in several sections between 31 m and 40m, and a section between 82 m and 84 m which returned 1.98 g/t. In 1998, Charlie Mortimer completed expanded stripping and trenching of the 1994 surface showings within legacy claim 1154404, and drilling of a single shallow hole in legacy claim 1154401 (19 m) to test a geophysical anomaly. The results of the drilling were reported to be inconclusive and no assays were provided. Between 2002 and 2004, Mortimer completed 805 m of drilling in four holes. Two holes were located near the southeast corner of legacy claim 1154404, one hole was drilled near the southeast corner of legacy 1154406, and one did not reach bedrock. Drilling reportedly intersected wide intervals of pervasive carbonate alteration and weak sulphide mineralization. No assay results were reported. In 2005, Mortimer undertook extensive mechanical stripping of surface showings and completed 88 m of diamond drilling in three holes, two near the southeast corner of legacy claim 4202945 and one in the central area of legacy claim 4207120. Stripping work apparently uncovered several significant shear structures. Once again, drilling reportedly intersected wide intervals of pervasive carbonate alteration and weak sulphide mineralization. No assay results were reported. In the fall of 2008, Mortimer drilled a

single hole in the east central area of legacy claim 4202945 that intersected feldspar porphyry and mafic flows. The hole was stopped at 91 m before its target depth due to poor weather conditions.

In 1994-95 Conquest Yellowknife Resources Inc. (Lashbrook, 1995) completed a program of mechanical stripping, trenching, mapping and sampling in the area of Claim Lake. The best results obtained were 0.28 oz/ ton Au over 12 feet and 0.155 oz/ton Au over 9.5 feet. In addition, 630 metres of diamond drilling in seven (7) drill holes were completed with no significant results.

In 1996, Inmet Mining Corporation (Inmet) undertook IP surveys using a dipole-dipole configuration on the ground corresponding to the Joshua claims presently located east of the mine property and occupy the northern half of Dore Twp. A total of 46.7 line km of IP data was collected. The survey identified several linear areas of increased IP effect generally striking east-west, a few of which were interpreted to be quite strong and situated at relatively shallow depths. To test these anomalies, Inmet conducted 2008 m of diamond drilling in eight holes located on the Mortimer Property immediately east and northeast of the mine property (SWZ-1 to SWZ-8). Narrow low grade intersections of gold were obtained in holes SWZ-2, 4 and 5 (0.3 to 1.2 g/t) and no other significant intersections were reported. Between February 19 and March 16, 1998 Inmet undertook a drilling campaign totalling 2,802 m in 12 holes (SWZ-9 to SWZ-20). The holes were spotted to test additional IP anomalies possibly associated with the Rass Zone southeast of the mine property (Mortimer Property) and further west on the Dore-Heenan claims to test the north and south branches of the Crossley Rundle Gold Structure (the "CGRS"). Hole SWZ-10 was drilled to test for Rass Zone extensions on the Mortimer Property and reported several sub-economic gold intersections of 0.56 g/t over 1 m, 0.2 g/t over 4.05 m, and 0.34 g/t over 4.5 m. Inmet concluded that no additional work was recommended on the Mortimer Property. Hole SWZ-18 collared further to the west on the Dore-Heenan claims (presently at the northeast corner of claim 3013061 north of Crossley Lake) intersected several sub-economic intersections including 12 m of 0.042 g/t gold. A mineralized fuchsite interval forming part of the CGRS yielded this intersection, and Inmet surmised that this zone is a good target for follow up drilling in that it is open to the west (1.5 km X 0.5 km).

In 1997, prospectors A. MacDonnell and R. Lashbrook completed 16 km of line cutting, 4.0 km of IP surveys and prospecting. This work was completed in the Claim Lake area. The most significant result was a grab sample of a sheared outcrop of mafic volcanic with pyrite bearing quartz veins which assayed 0.14 opt gold.

In 2007, RPE (formerly Vencan Gold) carried out prospecting and trenching programs on their Abitibi West Property. In May of 2009, RPE flew three area blocks using Geotech's VTEM airborne system. High resolution (100 m line spacing) magnetometer and electromagnetic information was collected over the Denyes-Swayze, Dore and Heenan claim blocks. Resulting data outlined numerous VTEM conductors and magnetically defined structures that were recommended for further investigation during that summer's exploration program.

RPE's 2009 summer/fall exploration programs commenced in June with reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling of VTEM conductors and geologically prospective areas. The trenching program commenced on August 8th to investigate prospective geology and to follow up gold anomalies resulting from the prospecting.

From May 13th to May 24th, 2009 Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey for RPE over the Denyes-Swayze, Dore and Heenan blocks. Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) system, a cesium magnetometer and an airborne gamma ray spectrometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 955 line-kilometres were flown. The processed survey results are presented as electromagnetic stacked profiles, and as a colour grid of the B-field EM late time channels, total magnetic intensity, time constants (Tau) and gamma ray spectrometry products.

Several groups of EM anomalies favourable for gold mineralization are identified in the three blocks of study. Low values of conductance are detected in the area of study. Hence, the EM analysis is based on the early time response. Figure 5 shows the dB/dt early time 0.339 ms image for the Denyes-Swayze, Dore and Heenan blocks, as well as the general anomaly locations. Refer to "Report On A Helicopter VTEM Geophysical Survey – Denyes-Swayze, Dore and Heenan Blocks for Red Pine Exploration Inc. by Geotech Ltd, July 2009" for detailed compilation maps of this survey.

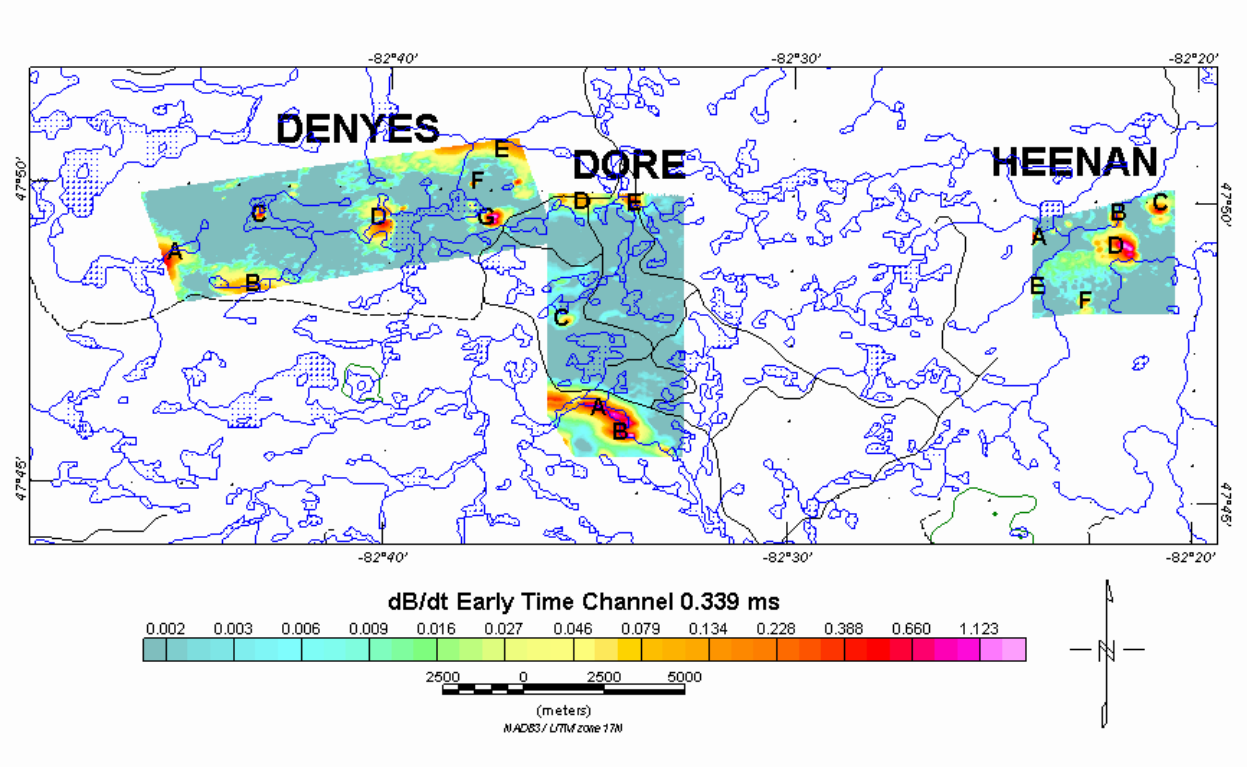


Figure 3: 2009 VTEM Survey Anomaly Map

RPE's 2009 summer/fall exploration programs commenced in June with reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling of VTEM conductors identified in the Geotech airborne survey and other geologically prospective areas. A follow-up trenching program designed to investigate surface gold showings identified through prospecting commenced in August 2009.

On September 25, 2009, RPE acquired the Charlie Mortimer claim group (a small block of claims immediately east and north of the Kenty mine site – now part of C1 Property Claim block). Trenching on these claims began and was completed in October 2009. Overburden consisted of sandy loam and was up to 5 metres in depth at some locations. Approximately 13,407 square metres in eighteen trenches was excavated and washed during the program, in which 61 rock samples and 198 channel samples were collected for laboratory analyses. Rock descriptions, locations and gold concentrations from the prospecting and trenching programs on the Charlie Mortimer claims are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: RPE 2009 Charlie Mortimer Trenching Summary

Trench	Township	Legacy Claim #	UTM N	UTM E	Best Assay g/t Au	Comment
C1	Swayze	4241803	5299900	378740	249/1 m	Considerable steeply dipping and flat lying quartz/carb stockwork, albite alteration, up to 10% disseminated cubic pyrite
C2	Swayze	4224235	5299806	378461	0.035	Investigate qz vein to N
C2S	Swayze	4224235	5299687	378439	1.28	Investigate qz vein to N and S
NW	Swayze	4241803	5299935	378661	2.73	Investigate area
G1	Swayze	4241803	5299909	378834	0.113	Investigate area
G2	Swayze	4241803	5299970	378910	Nil	Investigate area
J3	Swayze	4241803	5299858	378973	N/A	No further work
PJ	Swayze	4215625	5300000	379425	1.61/20 cm	Investigate area
BH	Swayze	4215625	5299918	380083	N/A	Investigate area
J1	Swayze	4224235	5299300	378135	N/A	Investigate area
KG	Swayze	4224235	5299430	378196	0.329	Investigate area
JA	Swayze	4224235	5299263	378236	0.415	Investigate area
D1	Swayze	4224235	5299327	377874	0.664	Investigate area
D2	Swayze	4224235	5299830	378146	N/A	No further work
D1E	Swayze	4224235	5299299	377835	N/A	No further work
EBH	Dore	4202945	5300000	380265	N/A	No further work
Dore 1N	Dore	4202945	5299635	380482	2.55/0.4m	Investigate area
Dore 1SE	Dore	4202945	5299491	380635	N/A	No further work
Dore 1	Dore	4202945	5299528	380459	4.14	Visible gold discovered

Assay results indicate the presence of gold in appreciable concentrations at several locations on the Charlie Mortimer claims. Channel sampling results confirmed economic concentrations of gold over considerable widths in the C1 Trench. Limited soil sampling was carried out in the vicinity of the C1 Trench identifying a gold-in-soil anomaly. Cold conditions and the advent of snow led to the termination of the soil program.

Additional prospecting, expanded trenching and limited soil sampling were also recommended for anomalous areas and trenches in legacy claims 3002429, 4216028, 4216068 and 421074. The limited exploration program carried out on the Charlie Mortimer claim area returned encouraging gold results and/or favourable geology in trenches C1, C2, NW, G1, G2, PJ, BH, J1, KG, JA, D1, Dore 1N and Dore 1. These trenches span a strike distance of 3 km wrapping the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the Kenty Mine property. It was recommended that a grid be cut over legacy claims 4224235, 4240493 (east of the Swayze River), 4250559 (east of the Swayze River and south of the creek), 4240109, 4246982 (south of the creek), 4241803, 4215525 and 4202945. IP and detailed magnetic surveys were also recommended over the Charlie Mortimer claims to define additional gold targets. The Dore 1 and Dore 2 trenches exhibited visible gold mineralization and were recommended as high priority targets. The visible gold bearing veins on the Charlie Mortimer claims strike at both 70-75 degrees (C1 Trench) and at 330-340 degrees (Dore 1 and Dore 2). Therefore RPE's project manager recommended cutting a grid over the Charlie Mortimer claim block with 50 m spaced cross lines oriented at 295 degrees to intersect potential gold bearing structures having either orientation. Plan maps for RPE's summer 2009 prospecting and trenching programs are provided in Figures 4 and 5.

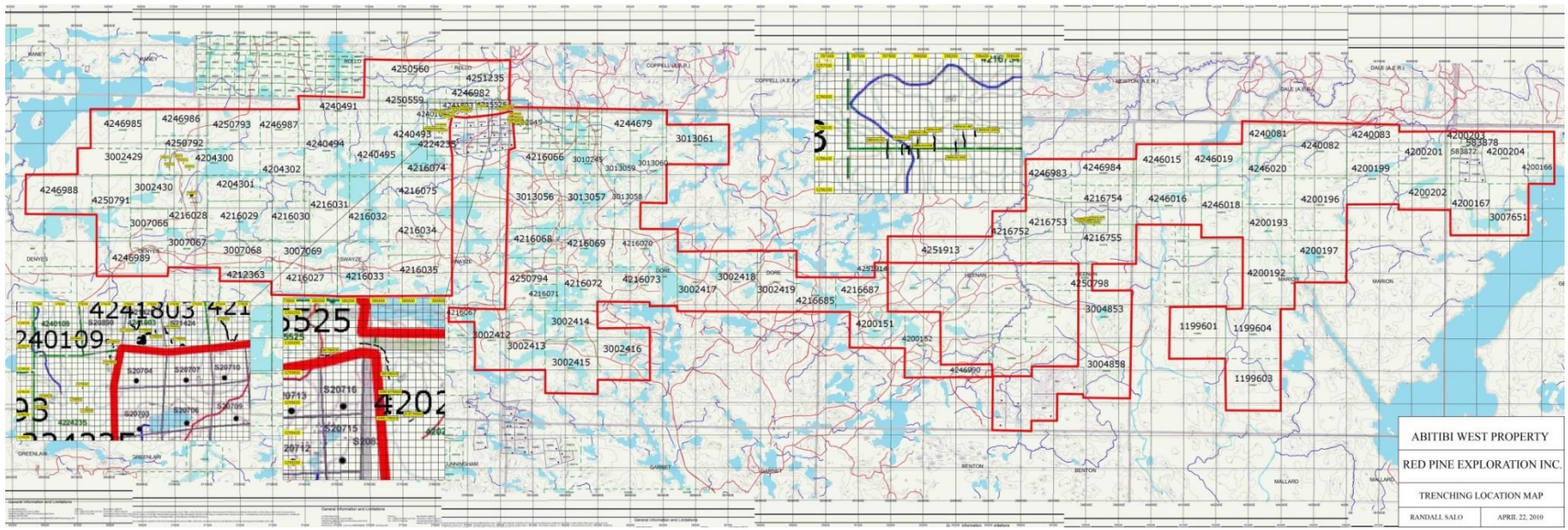


Figure 4: RPE Summer 2009 Trench Location Map

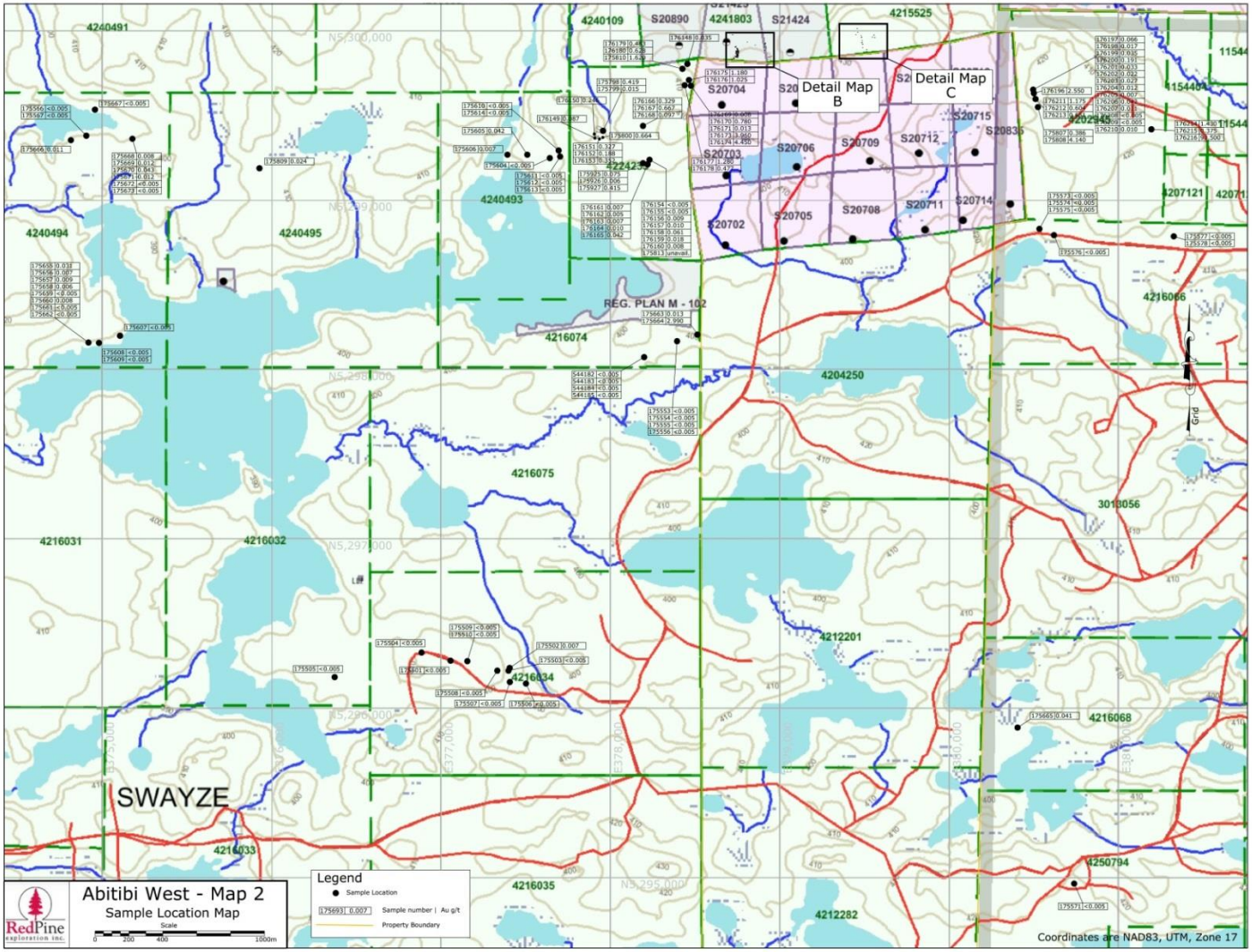


Figure 5: RPE Summer 2009 Sample Location Map

2010 RPE Geophysical Surveying

In June 2010 RPE performed a fixed wing airborne magnetic gradiometer and VLF-EM airborne survey over the SM property. A total of 3,895 line km of airborne surveying was completed.

In 2010 RPE completed line cutting and IP surveying of the Charlie Mortimer claims immediately surrounding the Kenty mine site as recommended at the conclusion of the 2009 exploration program.

Abitibi Geophysics conducted the induced polarization/resistivity survey on behalf of RPE from mid-May to mid-June, 2010. The dipole-dipole electrode array was utilized with electrode spacing ("a") of 25 m, observations were made at dipole separation 1 to 6 (n=1 to 6). Refer to Figure 6 for an Interpretation Plan Map for the IP survey.

The purpose of the survey was to delineate sulphide bearing quartz veins that may be associated with gold mineralization. These types of deposits usually exhibit high apparent resistivities due to alteration and anomalous apparent chargeabilities caused by the disseminated pyrite mineralization.

The survey line direction is 130°/310°, which is not ideal, considering the strike of the rock units. However, the line direction was selected by RPE to investigate the northeast striking secondary gold bearing structures.

As a result of the survey line direction, the apparent line-to line correlations of the anomalous responses define anomalous trends that are nearly sub-parallel to the general strike of the rock units. However, north-northeast and northeast striking anomalous trends are evident in the west and southeast portions of the grid.

Careful analysis of the pseudo-sections may reveal other line-to-line correlations in the north-northeast and northeast directions. Considering that the secondary, northeast, north-northeast structures are known to contain gold mineralization, the existing and newly identified anomalous north-northeast and northeast trends are prime targets.

The survey broadly defined three zones of differing resistivity/chargeability characteristics. These zones and the enclosed anomalous trends generally strike west-northwest and east-southeast, although, anomalous trends striking northeast-southwest are also recognized. These zones are characterized by high chargeability/low resistivity in the northern grid area (the "North Zone"); high resistivity/moderate

chargeability in the central grid area (the “Central Zone”); and characteristics similar to that of the North Zone in the southern grid area (the “Southern Zone”). The Central Zone is of exploration interest.

Correlation with 1:250 000 scale geology map shows that the North and South Zones may be underlain by “tonalite to granodiorite – foliated and massive” lithologies. The Central Zone’s rock types are, from north to south: “rhyolitic, rhyodacitic flows and breccias”, “dacitic and andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias”, “basaltic and andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias, chert, iron formation, minor metasedimentary and intrusive rocks” and “gabbro, anorthosite, ultramafic rocks”.

The Central Zone is characterized by resistive environment coupled with moderate to weak chargeability responses. The majority of the chargeability anomalies in this zone trend west-northwest and can be traced across several survey lines intersecting at low angle and are worthy of further exploration effort.

The North Zone covers high chargeability anomalies that are associated with low apparent resistivities. The chargeable/low resistivity trends demark a graphitic horizon at the contact between the tonalite to the north and volcanic rocks to the south. Historically, Inmet’s drill hole SWZ-3 in 1996 tested the contact and the IP/resistivity trend; this hole intersected graphitic structures in pyritized argillite.

The South Zone is less developed than the North Zone; the central part of the zone (the Kenty mine site) was not surveyed. Once again it may represent a graphitic contact between tonalite in the south and volcanic rocks to the north.

Based on the relationship between the apparent chargeability and the apparent resistivity, ten anomalies were selected by Abitibi Geophysics as first priority drill targets; four second priority target were also identified. All the targets are in the Central Zone and were to be prospected prior to drilling. The selections of the targets and their priorities are based solely on IP/resistivity evidence and will have to be modified in correlation with known, more detailed geology, with the results of earlier investigations and all other available geophysical data. Refer to Table 3 for the Mortimer grid co-ordinates of the priority drill targets.

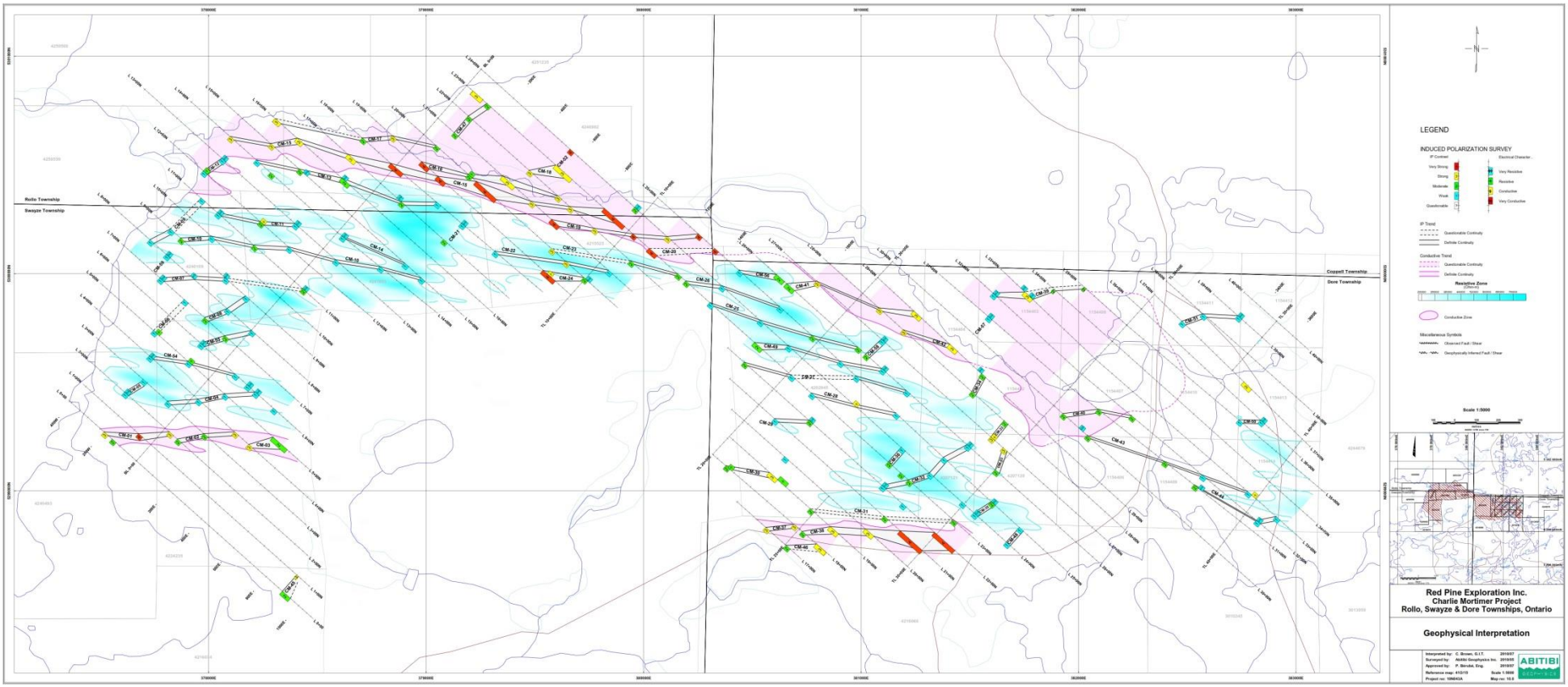


Figure 6: RPE 2010 Abitibi IP Survey Interpretation Map

Table 3: Charlie Mortimer Grid Priority Drilling Targets

Priority	Anomaly	Line	Station
1	CM-05*	2+00N	2+38W
1	CM-07*	11+00N	0+63E
1	CM-13*	16+00N	1+25W
1	CM-29*	22+00N	22+13E
1	CM-32*	22+00N	26+63E
1	CM-35*	25+00N	30+88E
1	CM-39*	33+00N	25+75E
1	CM-54*	4+00N	2+63W
1	CM-55*	6+00N	1+25W
1	CM-57*	31+00N	24+63E
2	CM-06*	5+00N	3+25W
2	CM-27*	22+00N	18+13E
2	CM-30*	18+00N	20+63E

Between June 5 and June 15, 2010 Aeroquest Surveys conducted a low level fixed wing airborne Magnetic Gradiometer and VLF-EM Survey on the GIBB, GIBB East, Newton and Mortimer in-fill claim blocks, immediately north of the Kenty Mine Property. This survey slightly overlapped the northern margin of the Kenty Mine Property, and provided little new information.

Red Pine Exploration Drilling 2011

As documented earlier many drilling programs have been undertaken by various operators on the Mortimer claims area as a whole with varied success. The RPE drilling at the C1 Property was completed in May and June 2011. Drilling was focussed on the Mortimer Zone located on the staked claims located immediately east and north of the Kenty Mine Property found within existing C1 Property legacy claims 12225 and 121395. The focus of this phase of drilling was to test priority targets RPE interpreted to be possible eastward extensions of the Kenty Mine Property gold mineralization based on a comprehensive integration of geophysical and geological data collected between 2007 and 2010. Two holes (RPX11-01 and RPX11-05) were drilled totalling 400 m.

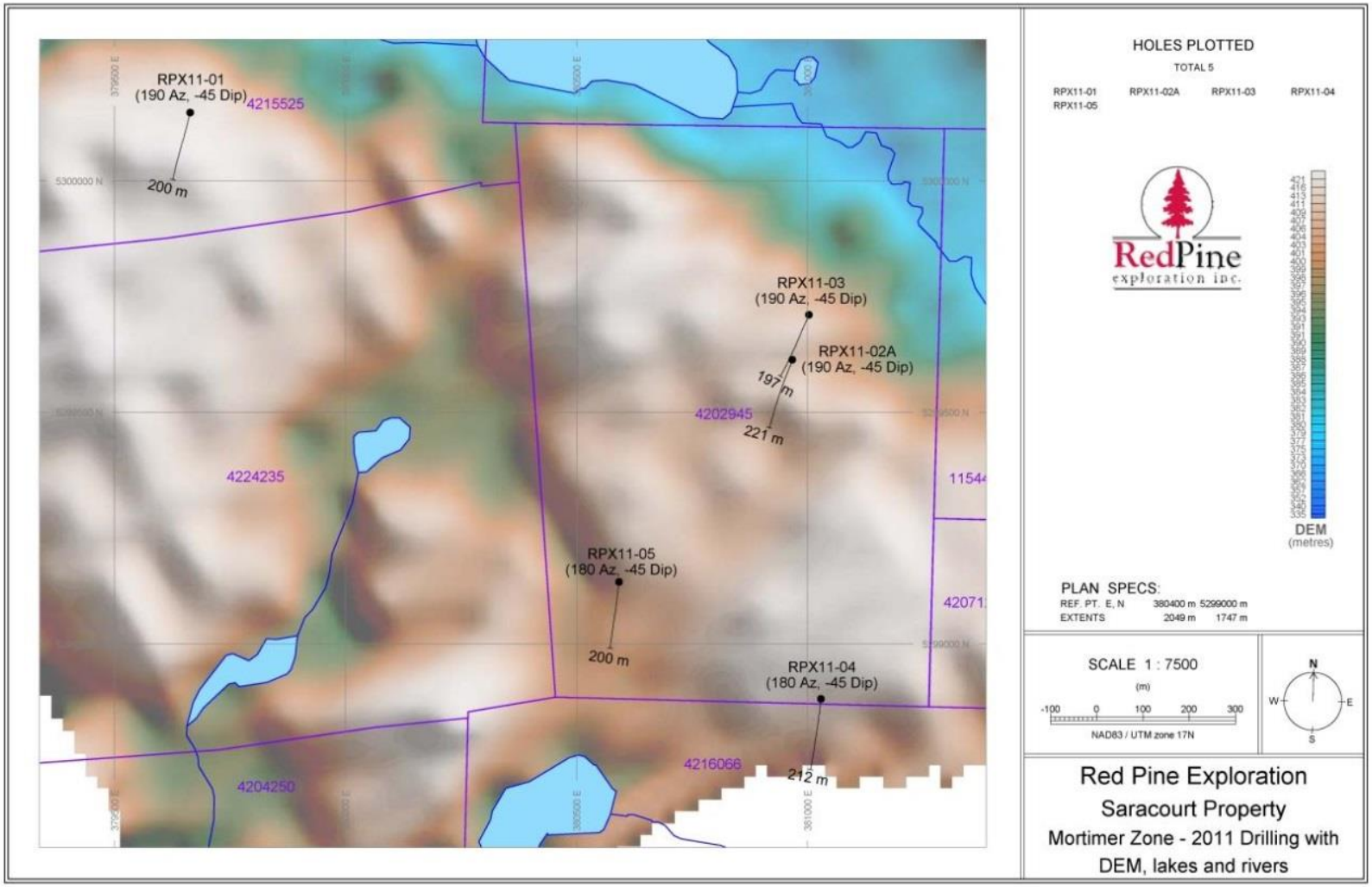
Hole RPX11-01 tests an IP trend marked as CM-24, which was assessed as a lower priority prospecting target. Hole RPX11-05 may have tested the eastern end of 2nd priority target CM-30. This anomaly is well defined and approximately twice the background IP response. RPE reported the following general descriptions for strata encountered during its drilling program.

RPX11-01 is comprised mainly of mafic volcanics that overlie a gabbroic unit with intermediate granitic dykes. Pyrite is the main sulphide observed with minimal amounts of chalcopyrite. On average, the percent composition of the sulphide varies from trace to 2%. Rarely does the sulphide content exceed 5% (only over a few cm to 1 m in width). The gold in this system is likely linked with sulphide mineralization and only a small amount of gold (over 0.5 ppm for 3.9m) is located around 161m depth in a mafic volcanic unit.

RPX11-05 contained mostly mafic volcanic units overlying metasediment units (metasedimentary unit from 101-200m). Sulphides were identified as disseminated pyrite in trace amounts throughout. Drill collar locations for these drill holes are provided in Table 4, and a plan map of drill hole locations is provided in Figure 7. A summary of RPE drill hole results is provided in Table 5.

Table 4: 2011 RPE Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations - Charlie Mortimer Claims

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Start	End
RPX11-01	379662	5300146	200	190	-45	May 17, 2011	May 19, 2011
RPX11-05	380592	5299134	200	180	-45	June 11, 2011	June 14, 2011



Figure

Figure 7: Plan Map of 2011 RPE Diamond Drill Hole Locations

Table 5: 2011 RPE Diamond Drilling Program - Summary of Drill Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
RPX11-01	133.00	134.00	1.00	0.774
	141.11	142.00	0.89	0.641
	146.00	147.00	1.00	1.065
	161.37	162.09	0.72	1.590
	164.97	165.27	0.30	4.980
RPX11-05	61.50	63.00	1.50	0.983
	63.00	64.50	1.50	1.610
	171.00	172.50	1.50	0.643

RPE concluded that the diamond drill project had been successful in defining anomalous gold values associated with narrow quartz carbonate zones within the Mortimer grid area. The units that contained the most gold are pink QFP's and surrounding altered mafic volcanic units. RPE determined that if more of these QFP units can be delineated, then further drilling would be warranted to test for gold mineralization.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 General and Regional Geology (From Heather et al, GSC OFR 3141, 1995)

The Swayze greenstone belt (the "SGB") is located within the western extension of the Abitibi subprovince of the Superior province, a Neo-archean granitoid-greenstone terrain that developed between 2.8 and 2.6 Ga. The terrain is bounded to the: a) west by the Kapuskasing structural zone; b) east by the Kenogamissi batholith; c) north by the Nat River granitoid complex; d) south by the Ramsey-Algoma granitoid complex. The SGB is connected to the Abitibi greenstone belt by a narrow septum of metavolcanic-metasedimentary rocks that wrap around the north and south margins of the Kenogamissi Batholith. The SGB shares many features in common with the mineral-rich Abitibi belt to the east, but lacks significant mineral production.

The SGB consists of a wide variety of metavolcanic, metasedimentary and metaplutonic rock types. Ultramafic rocks are common and include massive peridotite, pyroxenite, and duntie intrusions that are spatially related to polysutured and spinifex-textured komatiite metavolcanic flows. Basaltic komatiite and high-Mg tholeiitic pillowed flows tend to consist of large (up to several metres) mattress- and balloon-shaped pillows with no tails. Vesicular and/or variolitic pillows are common, as is breccia in the

pillow interstices. Ultramafic and high Mg- mafic rocks weather a distinctive chocolate orange-brown colour. Mafic metavolcanic rocks are widely distributed throughout the SGB and include FE-tholeiitic and calc-alkalic basalts that consist of massive, pillowed, pillow breccia, variolitic and amygdaloidal flows. Synvolcanic gabbro and diorite sills/dykes are also common and can exhibit crude layering, ranging from fine- to coarse-grained and have local feldspar porphyritic clusters.

There are several large packages of felsic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks within the SGB. Intermediate metavolcanic rocks consist of massive and pillowed flows, volcanic breccias, lapilli tuffs and ash tuffs. The massive, grey-green flows are typically feldspar-phyric. The volcanic breccias and lapilli tuffs contain heterolithic fragments and abundant feldspar crystals both within the fragments and the groundmass. Felsic metavolcanic rocks consist of feldspar +/- quartz porphyritic flows and intrusions, as well as ash-tuffs, lapilli tuffs and volcanic breccias.

The clastic metasedimentary rocks have historically been subdivided into two major types: 1) older sequences associated and intercalated with the metavolcanic rocks; 2) younger sequences, referred to as the “Ridout Series”, unconformably overlying the older metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The older metasedimentary rocks are distributed throughout the SGB and have a close temporal and tectonic relationship to the metavolcanic rocks. They range from narrow interflow sediments to larger, more extensive packages of mixed metasedimentary rocks. Several large packages of metasedimentary rocks have been documented in the SGB and are informally referred to as: a) the Msiego-Reeves package, b) the Swayze Series; c) the Halcrow-Greenlaw package; and e) the Silk package. These larger packages of metasedimentary rocks consist of a mixture of felsic volcaniclastic and epiclastic conglomerates, sandstones, siltstones and argillites.

The Ridout Series is mappable over a distance in excess of 150 km in the southern SGB and consists of intercalated polymictic conglomerates, sandstone, siltstones and minor argillites. Two distinctive features of the Ridout Series rocks are the preponderance of granitoid and iron formation clasts within the polymictic conglomerates and the well-developed trough cross-bedding within the sandstones. A wide variety of clast types representing the majority of rock units with the SGB are found within the polymictic conglomerates. Many of the granitoid clasts are foliated biotite tonalite similar to that seen within the Kenogamissi batholith and the Ramsey-Algoma granitoid complex. Regional deformation along the north and south contacts of the Ridout Series has produced high-strain zones that have made

it difficult to determine if the Ridout Series has a conformable or unconformable relationship with the metavolcanic rocks to the north and south.

The large granitoid bounding the SGB to the north, east and south are known respectively as the Nat River granitoid complex, Kenogamissi batholith, and the Ramsey-Algoma granitoid complex. The Nat River granitoid complex is poorly exposed and not well understood. The Kenogamissi batholith is a large, elliptical granitoid complex that separates the SGB from the Abitibi Greenstone Belt to the east. The Ramsey-Algoma granitoid complex is one of the largest areas of granitoid rocks in the southern Superior Province. These bodies consist of a complex sequence of intrusions that vary in composition, strain and age from remnant xenoliths of foliated mafic amphibolite to massive biotite granite to granodiorite and associated pegmatite and aplite dykes. Numerous small synvolcanic to post-tectonic stocks and plutons occur within the SGB, such as the Chester granitoid complex, being one of the oldest intrusions in the southern Abitibi subprovince.

7.2 Regional Structural Geology (From Donovan, 1963)

The major structural features in the area are a tightly folded anticline and syncline which trend in an east-west direction. These features today are referred to as the Woman River Antiform and the Brett Lake Synform.

The synclinal axis follows a sinuous path across the central part of the area, and is offset by faulting for about 800 m in Dore Township. The anticlinal axis crosses the southern part of the map-area. Both axes are in steeply dipping intermediate to basic volcanic rocks and were traced with the aid of stratigraphic top indicators (pillows, crossbedding) and schistosity (generally parallel to the fold axis). Numerous pillow structures in eastern Dore Township allow rather accurate location of the fold axes, but to the west where pillow structures are not so common structural control is more indefinite.

The attitude of the synclinal axis is determined by the sedimentary rocks south of Crossly Lake and along the north shore of Brett Lake. Here graded-bedding, with the grain-size smaller to the south, suggests the beds face south, but because they dip steeply north and are on the limb of the syncline, the structure is overturned.

There is little information regarding the attitude of the anticlinal axis. On the south boundary of Swayze Township, the sedimentary rocks on the south limb of the anticline dip and face south as determined by crossbedding

Lineations and drag folds suggest that both structures plunge about 40 to 50 degrees W. In the western part of Swayze Township the axes of the folds are about three miles apart.

Because of a lack of data it is not possible to discern other possible structures. The intermediate to basic metavolcanic rocks in the southeastern part of Dore Township and the felsic metavolcanic rocks south of Ackerman Lake have a north-south trending schistosity which is nearly at right angles to the strike of the dominant schistosity of the area. This north-south schistosity may possibly represent local cross folding in the area.

All the faults and shear zones trend north to north-west and are steeply to vertically dipping. A faults zone more than nine km long, striking northwest and dipping vertically, extends from the Wakami River in the southeast corner of Swayze Township north to and beyond Brett Lake. The fault zone can be recognized at numerous places along its length by shear zones and escarpments. The fault is characterized by highly shear metavolcanic rocks in zones up to 60 m wide. Within the shear zones the highly sheared felsic metavolcanic rocks have been altered to sericite-quartz-feldspar schists while the intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks have been altered to chlorite-hornblende-feldspar schists. The fault has a left lateral movement, and fault displacement ranges from 150 m to 800 m.

On the west shore of the north arm of Brett Lake there is a complementary fault and shear zone, which lies about 400 m west of the main fault zone. There is a well exposed fault breccia about six m wide, with veins and stringers of white quartz and pink calcite surrounding angular fragments of felsic metavolcanic rock.

Two inferred northwest-striking faults are in Dore Township. One, in the central part of the township, has an apparent left-lateral movement of nearly 800 m, and dips vertically. No shear zone or topographic expression could be found associated with this fault. The other fault, along the west share of Crossley Lake, has a three m wide shear zone, with associated narrow quartz veinlets. The fault dips vertically with apparent left-lateral movement of about 300 m.

It appeared to Donovan there may be some east-west striking faults in the area; however, because the rock units strike almost east-west and stratigraphic horizons within the volcanic rocks are most difficult to recognize, displacement parallel to the strike of the rocks cannot be detected.

There are shear zones not associated with faulting. The most notable of these is along the northeast shore of Cree Lake, where the mafic metavolcanic rock is highly fractured, sheared, and veined with

quartz. The shear zone trends north-south and is steeply to vertically dipping. Other less noticeable shear zones with associated quartz veins are found scattered through the area.

The exact age of the faulting and associated shearing is not known. However, because the major folds and the metavolcanic rocks are cut by north-south faults, the faulting was probably associated with or followed the folding.

With regard to small-scale structures, many of the metavolcanic rocks display a well-developed schistosity. This is particularly true in the sheared and metamorphosed rocks, most of which are sericite-quartz-feldspar and chlorite-hornblende-feldspar schists. This schistosity, or flow cleavage, is probably caused by plastic deformation associated recrystallization. The fine-grained rocks (felsic and intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks) are more susceptible to recrystallization than the coarser-grained rocks; hence the plutonic rocks, granite and diorite, are not schistose.

The schistosity generally strikes east-west, almost parallel to the strike of the major rock units and the fold axes. Locally, there is a north-south trending schistosity, possible associated with cross folding.

In the shale, argillite and slate, there is a well-developed slaty cleavage. This cleavage is caused by the parallel arrangement of platey minerals. The slaty cleavage is very closely spaced, less than 1 millimeter between planes, and the rock is fissile. Slaty cleavage was also observed in shaly layers interbedded with more massive quartzitic rocks. This cleavage, like the schistosity in the volcanic rocks, strikes almost east-west.

Most of the recorded lineations are the result of mineral parallelism, which are best observed in the schistosity planes of the sericite-quartz-feldspar schist. Rarely was a lineation caused by intersecting cleavage and bedding planes. Few lineations were observed, but those recorded plunged 30-50 degrees W to NW.

In a few isolated outcrops small drag folds were recorded. Generally these were in highly sheared areas of volcanic rocks, in narrow quartz veins, or in quartzitic beds. Both S-shped and Z-shaped drag folds were observed, in both causes, the axes plunge 70 to 85 degrees W.

Crossbedding was observed only in one place, along the south boundary of Swayze Township, just west of a small lake midway between the east and west township boundary lines. Here in a light grey quartzitic rock the cross-bedding indicates stratigraphic tops to the south.

Joints are scarce in the area; however those recorded are generally in the intermediate to basic volcanic rocks. From those observed it appears there is a north-south and an east-west joint set. Because of the lack of joints it was not possible to use them in determining regional structures.

Fracture cleavage was observed; however, because it is parallel either to the schistosity in the metavolcanic rocks or to the bedding in the sedimentary rocks, it was not recorded.

A common structural feature of the intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks is the development of pillow structures. These structures are the most reliable indicators of stratigraphic tops in the area; hence, they are of the most value in deciphering the regional structure. Pillow structures were usually balloon-shaped or mattress-shaped. Most were less than a foot across. Some were up to 1.5 m long and one m wide. Usually the outer edges of the pillow structures were rimmed be an inch thick brown shaly material.

While pillow structures were not destroyed by metamorphism or shearing, their shapes were often distorted and were not reliable as a stratigraphic top indicators. Pillow structures were generally concentrated along certain stratigraphic horizons within the intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks. These horizons trend east-west and generally parallel the strike of the rock unit. This feature is best observed in the southeast corner of Dore Township, west of Brett Lake and south of Freymond Lake.

Refer to Figure 8 for a regional geology map of the C1 Property area.

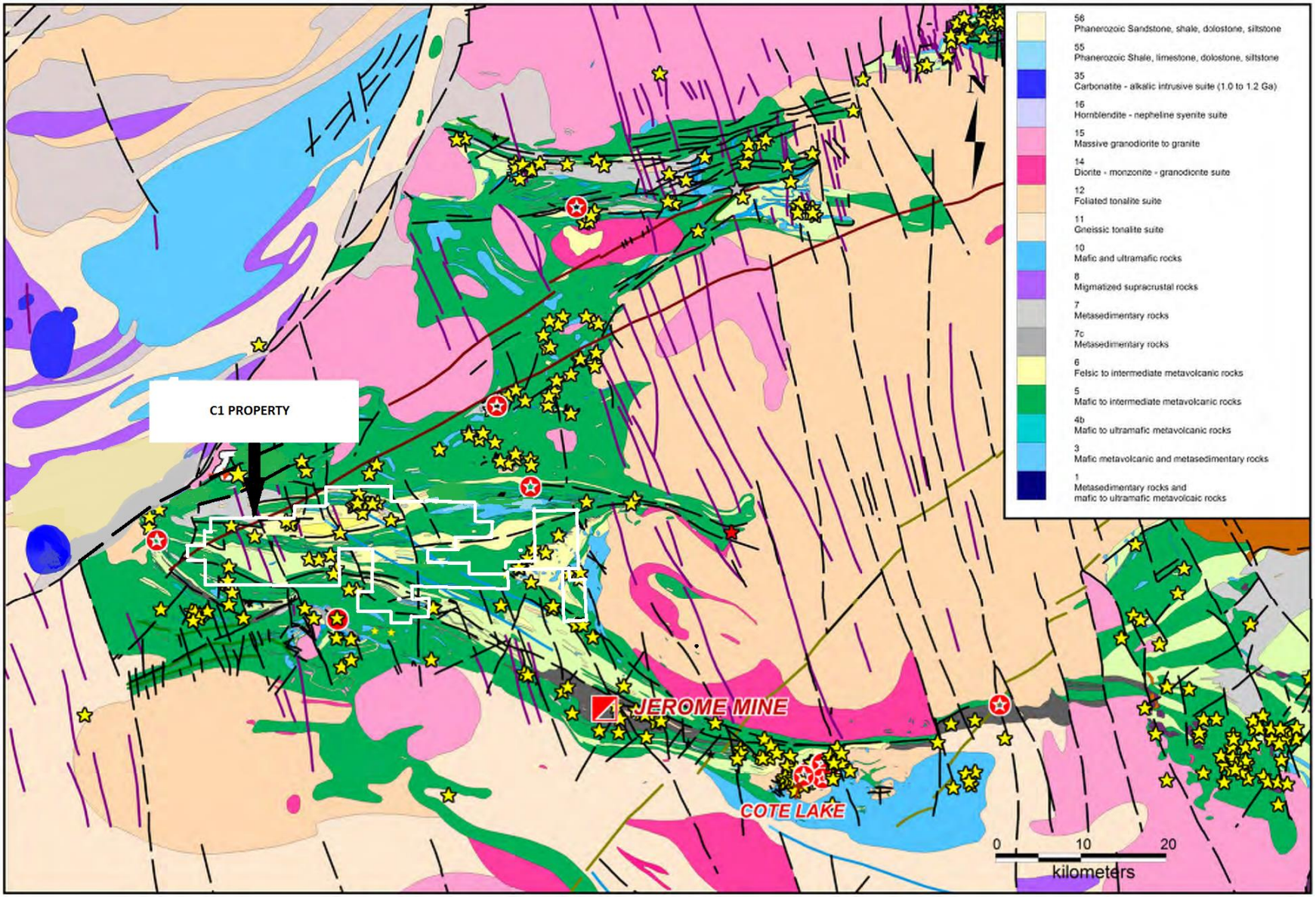


Figure 8: C1 Property Area Regional Geology

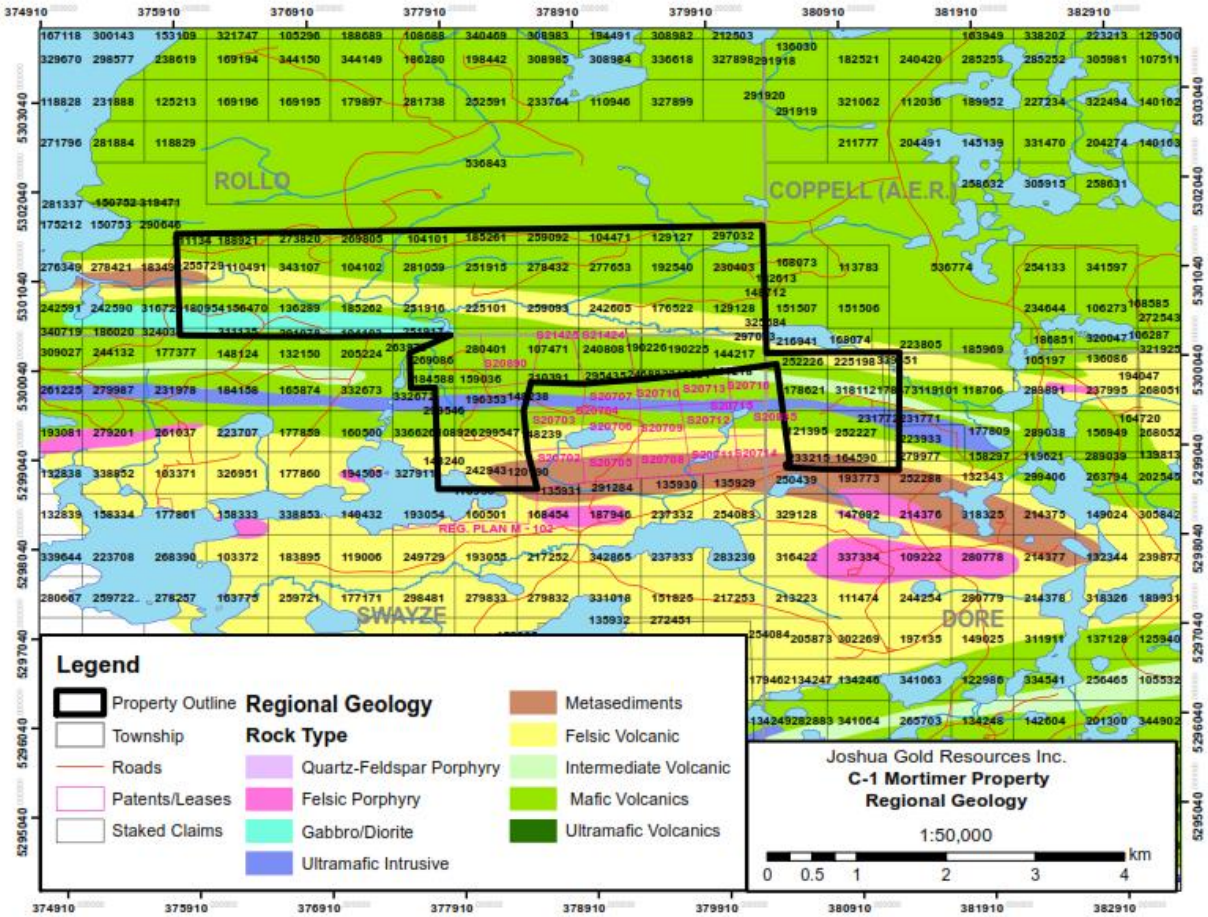


Figure 9: Local Geology with Legacy Joshua and C1 Property Claims

7.3 Local Geology

Locally the rocks of the C1 Property are dominantly composed of metavolcanic rocks from the Swayze-Dore stratigraphic package. The rocks are a mixed group of felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rocks intercalated with epiclastic metasedimentary rocks of the Swayze Series, generally having an east-west strike orientation with variable dips. The Swayze-Dore package geometrically occupies the core of the Brett Lake synform, which transects the north central property area. Specifically the pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rock found locally include interbedded ash tuffs, lapilli tuffs, volcanic breccias and re-worked debris flows. Epiclastic metasedimentary rocks include sandstones, siltstones, wackes and argillites. Irregular feldspar-quartz porphyry stocks, associated dikes, sills and medium to coarse grained diorite-gabbro intrude all rocks within the supra-crustal sequences. Northwest striking diabase dikes intrude all older lithologies.

Localized quartz vein systems are generally associated within high strain zones (ie. shear zones) and can be found within a wide variety of rocks. The zones typically exhibit strong calcite/carbonate, chlorite, and sericite alteration.

The OGS made several visits to the neighbouring Kenty Mine site property during the late 1980's and early 1990's, and their detailed observations of the localized geology are provided in the following section.

7.3.1 C1 Property Geology (from Fumerton et al, OGS OFR 5871)

Constable, 1986 describes local veins as being hosted in massive mafic flows within a pillowed flow sequence at surface but with depth passes into metasediments. The first indication of alteration in the mafic volcanics is the faint purple tint due to hematite alteration which is associated with chlorite alteration of the matrix and diffuse epidote veining.

The veins are grouped into two sets having a dominant east-northeast orientation and dipping moderately southwards, and a second minor set having a north-south orientation and dipping steeply east or west. The vein sets appear identical and are either confined to a mafic metavolcanic unit or to a fined-grained feldspar porphyry unit. Quartz carbonate veins parallel the contact between mafic metavolcanics and the younger feldspar porphyry phase. Consequently Constable suggests that vein openings are caused by and are contemporaneous with the intrusion of the feldspar porphyry phase, or both the vein formation and the intrusion of the feldspar porphyry rock were controlled by the previous sets of tension or shear structures.

A conjugate pattern is apparent from the distribution of the quartz veins but there is little apparent deformation of the host rocks. The veins are either simple or stockwork veins, from a few centimeters wide to over five m, and typically average one to two m wide. The veins have been reported as braided with a "pinch and swell" appearance.

Veins are also hosted in a pillowed iron tholeiitic basaltic flow sequence intercalated with some massive flows and breccia units. Little deformation or alteration is apparent in the rocks away from the mineralized veins and the sequence strikes northwest with tops to the southwest.

A massive mafic unit contains coarse grained biotite in the matrix and common open vugs rimmed with bright green mineral (chlorite). This unit contains large rounded fragments of QFP together with angular

fragments of other units and is cut by the alteration and veining associated with the gold mineralization. Closer to the mineralized veins, carbonate alteration occurs in a zone up to 2m wide either side of the vein and with a sharp cut off with less altered rocks further away from the vein. Within this zone silicification and albitic alteration is unevenly developed but can be intense over short distances. Also within the carbonate alteration zone, subhedral to euhedral pyrite occurs disseminated in the matrix and concentrated along fractures.

7.4 Mineralization

Constable, 1986 describes local veins as being grouped into two sets having a dominant east-northeast orientation and dipping moderately southwards, and a second minor set having a north-south orientation and dipping steeply east or west. The vein sets appear identical and are either confined to a mafic metavolcanic unit or to a fined-grained feldspar porphyry unit. Quartz carbonate veins parallel the contact between mafic metavolcanics and the younger feldspar porphyry phase. Consequently Constable suggests that vein openings are caused by and are contemporaneous with the intrusion of the feldspar porphyry phase, or both the vein formation and the intrusion of the feldspar porphyry rock were controlled by the previous sets of tension or shear structures.

Vein mineralization consists of quartz, calcite, ankerite, pyrite, and gold (including possible native gold).

Fine grained pyrite occurs in trails along hairline joints – veins or along the contact of the quartz veins. In addition, local pockets of coarse grained pyrite occur in the less altered country rock and in the quartz veins. Gold mineralization is described as occurring in three geological environments and includes: sheared pyritic mafic metavolcanics that have undergone variable degrees of silicification and sericitization; carbonatized and pyritized QFP hosted in variable sheared mafic metavolcanic rocks; and in quartz veins and stringers with or without pyrite hosted within relative unaltered mafic metavolcanics.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

(From B. Dube and P. Gosselin, Geological Survey of Canada, 2000)

"Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dyke.

They are distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g.Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor Porcupine Fault). This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities.

These types of deposits are most abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. However, a significant number of world-class deposits are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes. In Canada, they represent the main source of gold and are mainly located in the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces. They also occur in the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian orogen and in the oceanic terranes of the Cordillera.

The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5-10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

There is a general consensus that the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, Au-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components - notably gold - from the volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated

as vein material or wall-rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling processes and temperature, pH and other physico-chemical variations."

Puskas (2004), in a 43-101 report for Osprey Mines dated June 2004 presents a conceptual model for gold deposits found in volcano-sedimentary terranes such as the Jerome Mine property, located within the central Swayze greenstone belt.

The higher-grade gold-silver-base metal sulfide mineralization is epithermal and occurs in quartz and carbonate-rich veins. The vein systems can be anastomosing bodies of vein systems or can occur as infill of distensional breccias; both are found at the contact of felsic porphyry intrusives with the metasedimentary country rock. Solution cavities are commonly present in the veins, indicating the past presence of fluids that presumably carried the gold mineralization. The felsic porphyry intrusives are thought to be the source of the mineralized epithermal fluids.

The peripheral contact between the Jerome porphyry and surrounding metasediments should be considered as a potential host for economic mineralization to considerable depth. The Jerome porphyry is described as a composite intrusive, i.e., the body is composed of several subsidiary intrusive bodies that were emplaced over a period of time. Early porphyry emplacements were not mineralized to economic levels, but higher-grade mineralization resulted from subsequent distensional autobrecciation (presumably at the contact with country rock), migration of gold-rich epithermal fluids along brecciated zones, and subsequent breccia sealing. Large mineralized zones are commonly associated with large, composite, felsic porphyry emplacements.

The close spatial and possibly temporal association of felsic intrusive bodies (such as the Jerome porphyry at the Jerome Mine) with gold mineralization and copper-molybdenum-gold showings has long been recognized in the Canadian Shield in Ontario. Emplacement of a felsic intrusion can affect the introduction, remobilization, and concentration of gold in several ways. The intrusion may: (1) be the source of the metalliferous fluids; (2) release fluids from the country rock, enabling the leaching, transport, and deposition of metals; (3) assimilate and enclose metalliferous strata from the country rock; and (4) fracture the country rock, creating structural conduits for circulation and deposition of ore forming fluids. The Jerome Mine orebody (vein breccia system) lies along a shear zone, located at the south contact of the Jerome porphyry with metamorphosed conglomerate and arkose. The contact between the metasediments and porphyry is gradational, and close to the orebody the two units are difficult to distinguish.

9.0 EXPLORATION

During August 2015, Kencana Technical Services completed total field magnetic and VLF surveys on the eastern and western portions of the property, on legacy claim numbers 4270364 (current claims 148239, 120190, 242943, 299547, 159036, and 196353) and legacy claim 4275471 (current claims 178621, 121395, 178473, 252227, 233215, and 164590). On legacy claim 4270364 11.6 line km of surveying was completed, and 10.7 line km was completed on legacy claim 4275471.

A GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer with a synchronized GPS system was used to collect magnetic field readings. Readings were collected at 2 second intervals, and were corrected for diurnal variations using a stationary proton procession magnetometer and applied using Gem-Link 5.2 software. Base station readings were collected at 15 second intervals using a reference field of 56,000 nT. A summary of the magnetometer specifications is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Specifications for GSM-19 Overhausser Magnetometer

Sensitivity:	0.022 nT @
1Hz **Resolution:**	0.01 nT
Accuracy:	0.1 nT
Range:	20,000 - 120,000 nT
Sampling Interval:	2 s

VLF readings were taken at paced distances of approximately 10 - 20 meters depending on the terrain. The Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz) station was used and percentage in-phase and out-of-phase (quadrature) components measured relative to the horizontal field. Only station readings with signal strengths greater than seven picoTesla (7 pT) were utilized in interpretation. The instrument has self-levelling features, and a sensitivity of 0.1 % for phase component measurements.

Magnetic field measurements were selected for signal strength values greater than 39 to ensure quality readings. Magnetic field measurements were interpreted using Surfer 11 software employing the Kriging interpolation method. An anisotropic search was selected with the semi-major axis perpendicular to the line direction. The resulting grid was smoothed using a 9x9 Gaussian filter to better delineate trends, and the resulting contour map for the east grid is shown in Appendix !V, and Appendix V for the west grid.

The VLF profiles were interpolated linearly with respect to line direction from the raw VLF in-phase and out-of-phase components. These were overlain on a map with projection of the In-Phase and Out-of-Phase (Quadrature) readings projected perpendicular to the line direction, at a scale of 1 cm to 100 %. A map of VLF profiles for the east grid is shown in Appendix IV, and Appendix V and for the west grid.

Legacy Claims 4275471 (East Grid) Results

In legacy claim 4275471 the total magnetic field survey shows a variably magnetized unit underlying the central area, with linear magnetic highs delineating northern and southern contacts. The southern contact/magnetic high strikes at approximately 70 degrees, with the north contact striking at approximately 120 degrees. It appears these trends may converge east of the claim boundary. The northern trend is bounded to the south by a weak low magnetic anomaly, corresponding to an ultramafic intrusive unit mapped on the OGS regional geology map (the magnetic low resulting from serpentine and/or talc alteration).

The VLF survey confirms the relatively flat magnetic unit north of the northern magnetic high corresponding with a weak to moderate conductor delineating a possible geological contact. The central portion of the variably magnetized unit may be associated with a very weak conductor.

Kencana (L. Currah) interpreted the magnetic highs occurring on contacts between altered intrusive ultramafic unit and the mafic volcanic units to the south and north. These contacts may be favourable targets for gold mineralization and further exploration. The stripped areas from Red Pine Exploration Inc. and Mortimer historical exploration efforts tested these targets for gold mineralization yielding some promising results. Further prospecting is recommended along the strike of these anomaly/contact zone targets. Additionally the anomalous magnetic high areas could be surveyed for total magnetic field at 50 m intervals to better delineate and detail these structures.

Legacy Claim 4276364 (West Grid) Results

The magnetic survey shows a sharp contact between a variably magnetized unit with generally elevated magnetism to the north and a lower magnetic unit to the south, which corresponds with a regional contact between mafic volcanics to the north of the claim, and felsic volcanics/ metasediments to the south. A NW trending moderate magnetic high is noted that is sub parallel to the regional faulting,

possibly suggesting a diabase dyke as the source.

A weak NE trending magnetic high in the north area of the claim group bounded by local magnetic lows is noted. This magnetic high corresponds to the location of an altered ultramafic intrusive unit mapped in the regional geology by Heather and Shore (1999). A N/S structure in the NE corner of the claim area is delineated, and correlates with the N/S striking veins of the Hopkins #1 vein. However, the survey lines strike in a sub parallel direction and limited magnetic data to the east make it hard to interpret this structure.

A moderate to strong VLF conductor is evident south of this contact, and may be caused by a graphitic horizon, which could possibly be offset at the west edge of the survey area. Further surveying to the west may be able to better determine if this is a case.

The variably magnetic high unit north of the claim hosts historical gold showings, including the Hopkins #1 vein. Weakly defined NE trending structures delineated as magnetic lows flank this magnetic high and could be related to the altered intrusive ultramafic unit identified in regional mapping. Kencana recommended that prospecting along this trend for outcrops containing anomalous gold mineralization is warranted.

The NW trending structure identified as a possible diabase dyke with a coincident weak VLF anomaly is a low priority target. However, this feature may be associated with a regional scale fault intruded by a later stage dyke, as it aligns with the sinisterly offset strong EW trending VLF conductor. This sense of offset corresponds with offset interpreted by both Donovan (1965) and Heather and Shore (1999).

The strong and continuous VLF conductor identified in the felsic volcanic unit with graphitic metasediment lenses and as is the likely source for this conductor. It should be noted that the central portion of the anomaly identified a weak double cross over, suggesting that there are multiple conductive horizons in close proximity. Kencana concluded this feature to be a low priority target for gold mineralization.

Additionally, Kencana recommended that magnetic surveying of the northern 400 meters of the claim immediately west of legacy claim 4276364 be completed with 50 meter spaced survey lines to better detail structure. Kencana also recommends magnetic survey with EW striking lines to define the NS trending structures, especially near the Hopkins #1 vein.

10.0 Drilling

225 Ont./Kencana conducted a 2017 drill program performed under MNDM Work Permit Number PR-15-10681 under the project name "West Kenty Project", which allowed for mechanized drilling (assembled weight > 150kg), mechanized stripping (>100 m^2), and pitting and trenching. Of the permitted cells, only work occurred on cell 41O15H361 (claim number 210391). Drilling occurred during 14 field days in 2017 from April 22 to 29 as well as on June 28, July 1, 4, and October 1st, 2017. Holes were drilled using NQ diameter core. The objective of the drilling was to test gold mineralized quartz carbonate veins delineated by historical RPE/Mortimer trenching work for depth extensions in claim 210391.

Acklo Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Connaught, Ontario was contracted to complete 7 DDHs of NQ core in May of 2017. Todd Keast (P. Geo) was retained to spot drill hole collars, and Alex Korbukh completed the diamond drill hole logging. Alexander Hodgeson was hired as an assistant to Alex Korbukh. A total of 7 diamond drill holes totalling 543.3 m of drilling were completed, from which 385 samples for assays were taken. Table 7 provides a summary of diamond drill hole collar information and depths. Figure 10 provides a plan map of the locations and projections of the DDHs.

Table 7: 2017 DDH Summary with UTM Co-ordinates

Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Samples
DDH-S-1-17	378738	5299881	170	-45	91.8	63
DDH-S-2-17	378795	5299824	288	-60	65	53
DDH-S-3-17	378795	5299824	360	-90	44	42
DDH-S-4-17	378800	5299860	270	-65	65	43
DDH-S-5-17	378808	5299840	288	-60	45	35
DDH-S-6-17	378835	5299884	270	-50	96	62
DDH-S-7-17	378774	5299829	20	-45	136.5	87
Total					543.3	385

Intervals of basaltic flow and/or feldspar porphyry and narrow quartz carbonate veins were generally reported in each hole. Anomalous gold intersections were obtained in holes 2 through 7 and are typically associated with quartz carbonate veining. Additional anomalous gold intersections occur along near a contact of porphyry intrusive and a mafic volcanic unit, which was observed in both DDH-S-4-17 and DDH-S-7-17. The table below summarizes the significant intersections from the 2017 program.

Table 8: 2017 Drilling Results

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Au (g/t, average)	Comments
DDH-S-2-17	25.2	26.1	0.9	1.72	Quartz veining, extension vein
DDH-S-4-17	11	18.5	7.5	0.11	Porphyry, near MV contact footwall
DDH-S-5-17	11	18.5	7.5	0.2	Upper QV extensional vein contact, includes 0.7 g/t over 1.5 meters
DDH-S-6-17	50	57.5	7.5	0.133	Felsic porphyry body
DDH-S-7-17	22.7	23.2	0.5	2.8	Extensional QV
DDH-S-7-17	85.6	98	12.4	0.1	Felsic porphyry near MV hanging wall contact

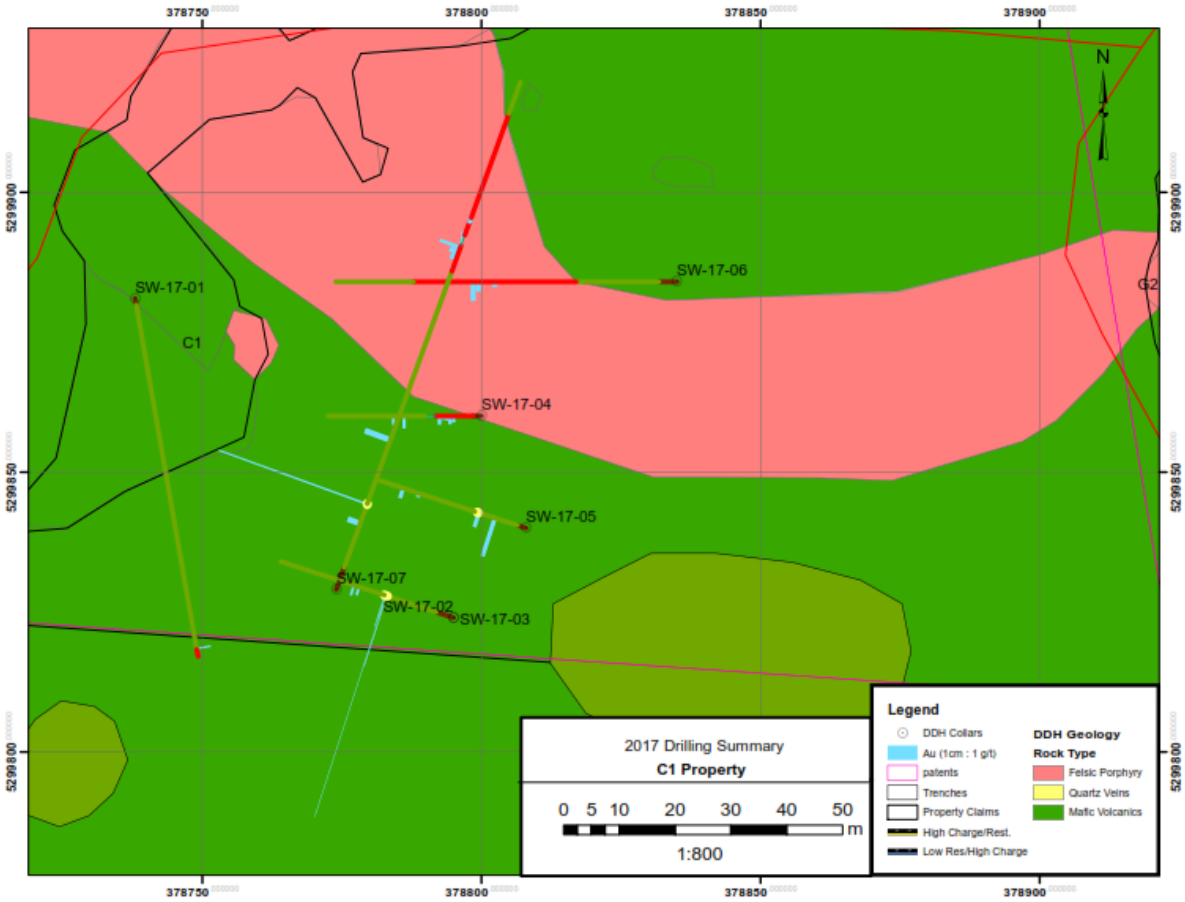


Figure 10: 2017 Diamond Drilling Collar Locations and Drill Traces

11.0 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

11.1 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

As described by members of the 225 Ont. core boxes were collected from the drill rig on a daily basis during the program and transported to a secure logging core shack in Shining Tree Ontario. Core was logged for lithology, mineralization and sample selection. Upon logging and sample delineation, core samples were collected using a core hydraulic splitter. Half core samples were bagged and tagged and subsequently transport to independent ActLabs in Timmins, Ontario for analysis. Analysis for Au was completed by fire assay (FA-AA), with a detection limit between 5 to 10,000 ppb (0.005 to 10 g/t).

11.2 Sample Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The exploration work conducted by 225 Ont. was carried out using a quality assurance and quality

control program which generally meets industry best practices for an early stage exploration project. Laboratory prepared blanks, and standards, were inserted into the drill core sample stream every 25 samples. Review of QA/QC data (standards) revealed that there is a slight negative bias in the reported assays.

225 Ont. relied partly on the internal analytical quality control measures implemented by Act Labs for the drill core samples. Quality control samples are inserted by Act Labs within all batches assayed (typically from 10 to 25 samples) and consisted of either blanks, duplicates, and certified reference material samples. Assay results for internal quality control samples are submitted with assaying results and reviewed for consistency.

In the author's opinion, the 225 Ont.'s sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for an early stage exploration property for quality control and assurance purposes

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property on September 11, 2019 to inspect the local geology, trenching and drill hole collars. The author spent approximately five hours on the Property. Grab samples from trenches were also collected. The author observed that exposed vein material at surface consisted of braided quartz containing fine to medium disseminated pyrite, with occasional bleb and stringers typically hosted within chloritized metavolcanics (basalt). The veins were typically one to two m wide that pinch and swell. Carbonate alteration (consisting of ankerite) along the margins of the quartz veins was frequently evident. Chloritization of wallrock further away from the margins of the veins was also noted. This wall rock was also mineralized with fine to medium disseminated pyrite. Refer Figures 11 to 13 for photographs of drill hole collar DDH-S-1-17 and for author's trench sample locations at the Property.

Table 9 provides a summary of analytical results of the author's grab samples collected during the September 11, 2019 site inspection. These samples were in the sole possession of the author from the time of their collection until delivery to Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario. Actlabs is ISO 17025 accreditied and/or certified to 9001:2008, and is independent of 225 Ont. Samples were analyzed using fire assay with atomic absorption or gravimetric. Actlabs utilizes an internal QA/QC program of replicates and method blanks.

Table 9: Author's Verification Sampling Results

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Description	Assay (g/t Au)	Assay (g/t Ag)
8743	378747	5299853	Trench blast pit vein material	20.4	1.9
8744	378745	5299849	Trench blast pit wall rock	4.34	0.9
8745	378727	5299833	Trench vein material	1.56	0.5
8746	378675	5299873	Jerry Trench, vein and wallrock material	0.26	<0.2
8747	378469	5299688	Hopkins trench vein material	0.80	<0.2
8748	378415	5299684	Hopkins trench vein material	0.42	<0.2

Figure 11: View of DDH-S-17 Collar

Figure 12: Trench Blast Pit Sample Location

Figure 13: Hopkins Trench (looking east)

The author's verification grab sampling of quartz carbonate veins within historical trenching on the Property claims confirmed the presence of gold. Values ranged from 0.26 to 20.4 g/t showing the typical nugget effect characteristic of narrow epithermal gold vein occurrences in greenstone belts. During the site visit, the author also confirmed several 2017 drill hole collar locations. Verification sampling of the 2017 diamond drilling core was not undertaken as the reported results contained anomalous values only and no significant (ore) values were reported. The author also reviewed the historic data available from the MNDM online database, and can verify that the information has been presented accurately as it exists in those reports to the best of his ability.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Records for mineral processing and metallurgical testing analyses were not available for the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Presently, no mineral resources are known to exist on the Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Kenty Mine Property boundary is contiguous with the internal C1 Property south, east and west boundaries. The Kenty Property consists of a block of leased claims containing numerous gold bearing quartz veins, and two shafts and surface and underground mine workings dating back to the early 1930's. As a result of past exploration work since the early 1930's, 21 separate gold bearing quartz carbonate veins were discovered at the Kenty mine site. Of the 21 veins, only eight have ever been mined underground. The veins are either simple or stockwork veins, from a few centimeters wide to over five m, and typically average one to two m wide. Vein mineralization consists of quartz, calcite, ankerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, specular hematite, molybdenite, tourmaline and native gold. There has been sporadic historical diamond drilling at the Kenty Mine, one of widest gold intersections (6 m) was obtained below the old workings and from the deepest hole drilled to date. C1 Syndicate members have indicated to the author that exploration activity at the Kenty Mine is dormant pending the resolution of a civil matter pertaining to claim title ownership now before the Ontario Civil Court.

In excess of 80 gold occurrences of been documented in the Swayze greeenstone belt (Thurston et al.,

1977). Nine of these occurences were developed to some extent underground with four having some modest gold production recorded. Felsic intrusive rocks (QFP, feldspar porphyry, syenite porphyry, or quartz diorite) occur in all nine deposits. In eight of the deposits the ore is hosted in felsic intrusive rocks.

Properties immediately adjacent to the Property external boundary consist of staked mining claims to the north, east, west and south. Ownership of these staked claims is registered to a variety of exploration companies and individuals.

No economic mineral deposits with NI 43-101 compliant reserve estimates are known to exist on the property immediately adjacent to the Property. The closest known deposit is the South Rundle Deposit, which is located approximately two km northeast of the eastern boundary of the Kenty Property. The South Rundle gold deposit lies at the north contact of the eastern portion of the Rundle Feldspar Porphyry intrusive. The deposit contains networks of mineralized fractures, fracture controlled pyritic alteration zones and fine quartz veins and has a NI 43-101 compliant measured and inferred resource of 349,000 tonnes grading 7.88 g/t gold, and an inferred resource of 267,000 tonnes grading 6.68 g/t gold (P&E Mining Consultants, 2011).

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA

The author is aware of no other relevant data.

16.1 Structures and Arable Land

The Property covers no arable land.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

On a regional scale, the C1 Property as a whole is located within the Bret Lake Synform which is a basin composed of metasedimentary rocks and metavolcanic flows that are intruded by porphyry dykes and sills of various compositions. This type of favourable environment is reminiscent of Timiskaming-like sedimentary basins found within the Abitibi belt in which gold deposits are intimately associated. Specifically gold mineralization is found within close proximity to the contacts of the sedimentary rocks and adjacent to older volcanic rock units. Shear and or fault zones along the marginal contacts of the basin also provide conduits where gold mineralized fluids may have migrated to depositional sites.

Generally results of historical exploration work appear to corroborate this observation in that gold values appear to be more elevated near the northern and southern margins of the Bret Lake Synform. There also appears to be a close spatial and temporal relationship of felsic intrusive bodies with gold mineralization at the Kenty and the adjacent Property, similar to that associated with the Rundle Feldspar Porphyry Intrusive at the South Rundle Deposit or the Jerome porphyry at the Jerome Mine.

Gold mineralization within the Property area is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins contained within an east/west striking gabbro unit. Airborne magnetic survey indicates that this gabbro unit extends approximately two km east of the Property. Past surface sampling established a gold bearing trend corresponding to the northern margin of this gabbro unit in which chargeability and resistivity highs were evident. RPE interpreted these as being possible extensions of the gold mineralization of the neighbouring Kenty mine. Follow up drilling by RPE of these targets yielded low values of gold over narrow widths. However, 11 priority drilling targets (see Section 6.1, Table 3) within the Mortimer grid IP survey area are untested and warrant follow up investigation. The selections of targets and their priorities are based solely on IP/resistivity evidence and will have to be modified in correlation with the known geology obtained from follow-up prospecting, with the results of earlier investigations and all other available geophysical data. For example the sulphides encountered in the holes should explain the IP/responses; however, the drill logs should be revisited to define the geologic units which host the sulphide mineralization. If the sulphides are evenly distributed throughout the hole, an increased chargeability background would be created and a discrete IP anomaly would not evident. This is especially true for Hole RPX11 – 05, where the IP response indicates a discrete geological unit.

In addition to the drilling targets, RPE prospecting and trenching targets also warrant follow-up investigation (see Section 6).

The 2017 drilling campaign had limited success and provided limited geological information as its primary focus was testing for shallow extensions of narrow quartz carbonate veins found in various surface trenches in Claim 210391. In particular some collar locations were poorly selected such as hole DDH-S-3-17 which was drilled vertically into steeply dipping strata, and holes DDH-S-4-17 and DDH-S-6-17 which were drilled parallel to regional strike. The Property can be considered a property of merit despite the limited success of drilling to date, as potential priority geophysical targets identified in historical exploration work remain untested.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase exploration program is recommended for the Property.

Phase I work includes compilation and integration of all available exploration data from the Property, in-particular re-interpretation of the 2009 VTEM survey and 2010 IP survey data, the 2009 trenching and geochemical surveying, and the RPE 2011 and 225 Ont. 2017 diamond drilling program.

The targets that are developed from this re-interpretation are to be tested with follow-up trenching and diamond drilling for Phase II.

The estimated cost of the recommended program is $545,000, the details of which are provided in Table 10. In costing the recommended program, the author has assumed that 10 diamond drill holes will be drilled in Phase II. The actual number of drill holes could vary and will be determined based on results of the data compilation.

Table 10: Estimate of Program I Cost

ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST
Re-evaluation of IP data	$5,000
Compilation of Exploration Data, including Field Sampling/Trenching/Reporting	$20,000
Diamond Drilling (10 holes includes geological supervision and other support)	$500,000
Laboratory Assaying	$20,000
Total Project (I+II)	**$545,000**

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Appendix I: Author's Assay Certificates

Quality Analysis ... Actlabs *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 13-Sep-19
Invoice No.: A19-12381
Invoice Date: 20-Sep-19
Your Reference:

Joshua Gold Resources
Unit 2-35 Perry St.
Woodstock ON N4S 3C4
Canada

ATTN: Drew Currah

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

6 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

1A2B-30	QOP AA-Au (Au - Fire Assay AA)
1A3	QOP AA-Au (Au - Fire Assay Gravimetric)
1E-Ag	QOP AquaGeo (Aqua Regia ICPOES)

REPORT **A19-12381**

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

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Analyte Symbol	Ag	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	0.2	5	0.03
Method Code	AR-ICP	FA-AA	FA-GRA
#1 08743	1.9	> 10000	20.4
#2 08744	0.9	4340	
#3 08745	0.5	1560	
#4 08746	< 0.2	258	
#5 08747	< 0.2	803	
#6 08748	< 0.2	419	

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	0.2	5	0.03
Method Code	AR-ICP	FA-AA	FA-GRA
GXR-4 Meas	3.1		
GXR-4 Cert	4.0		
GXR-6 Meas	0.2		
GXR-6 Cert	1.30		
SO48 Meas			30.2
SO48 Cert			30.25
OREAS 254 Fire Assay Meas		2490	
OREAS 254 Fire Assay Cert		2550	
OREAS 220 (Fire Assay) Meas		866	
OREAS 220 (Fire Assay) Cert		866	
OREAS 229 (Fire Assay) Meas			12.1
OREAS 229 (Fire Assay) Cert			12.1
Oreas 621 (Aqua Regia) Meas	62.5		
Oreas 621 (Aqua Regia) Cert	68.0		
OREAS 263 (Aqua Regia) Meas	< 0.2		
OREAS 263 (Aqua Regia) Cert	0.285		
#2 08744 Orig		4220	
#2 08744 Dup		4450	
#6 08748 Orig	< 0.2	384	
#6 08748 Dup	< 0.2	454	
Method Blank	< 0.2		
Method Blank		< 5	
Method Blank		< 5	
Method Blank			< 0.03
Method Blank			< 0.03

Appendix II: 2017 Diamond Drill Logs

DDH-S-1-17

Dip = -45 | Azimuth = 170 | Easting= 378738 Northing = 5299881

From	To	Length	Lithology1	Description
0.0	1.5	1.5	OB	Casing.
1.5	90.0		VMBF	**Basalt Flow**, melanocratic, greenish to dark grey and black aphanitic to aphanitic-porphyritic, locally pillowed Moderately to strongly magnetic, weakly to moderately mineralized. Increase of mineralization observed in strongly magnetic units and associated with increase of ferro-magnesium content. Most of the mineralization observed in pillowed units. **1.5-13.0 m aphanitic to slightly porphyritic,** from 3.0 to 4.3 m depth moderately mineralized, Py up 5-10 % 13.0-28.4 m fractured and rehealed by Qtz-Carb content. Veining up to 10% of rock mass. Veinlets and veins are irregular, anastomosing, minor ribboned veining observed. 120-150 degrees to CA. Weakly mineralized. 28.4-90.0 m depth. Moderately chloritized and silicified, weakly carbonatized, weak epidote alteration alteration fracture controlled observed @29.5-31.0 m depth.Moderately magnetic. Weak Py mineralization observed within pillowed fragments. . 0.1-0.5 %.
90.0	91.8	1.8	PPQF	**Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry** leucocratic, tan-greenish-grey, porphyritic, massive. Porphyroids varied in size from 1.0 mm to 5.0 mm . Non-magnetic. Weakly mineralized. Euhedral Py up to 0.5 %.Upper contact is sharp and altered by K-spar, strong Cpy mineralization observed in a minor veinlet of upper contact and fracture controlled. **END OF HOLE.**

DDH-S-02-17

Dip = -60			Azimuth = 288	Easting = 378795 Northing= 5299824
From	**To**	**Length**	**Lithology1**	**Description**
0.0	6.5	6.5	OB	**Casing.**
6.5	24.9		VMBF	**Basalt Flow**, melanocratic, greenish to dark grey and black aphanitic to aphanitic-porphyritic, locally pillowed Moderately to strongly magnetic, weakly to moderately mineralized. Increase of mineralization observed in strongly magnetic units and associated with increase of ferro-magnesium content. Most of the mineralization observed in pillowed units. **6.5-22.1m aphanitic to fractured and fragmentally brecciated** Fractures rehealed by Quartz-carb content and well mineralized. The mineraliation associated with increase of Carbonate and Ferro-magnesium content. Mineralization fracture controlled. Veins and venlets crosscut rock unit at 30-40 degrees to CA, hairline to 4 cm in width. Minor anastomosing, irregular and tention zones. **22.1-22.25m brecciated Qtz-ankerite-albite vein** weakly mineralized, moderate sericite alteration, weak K-spar alteration fracture controlled upper contact irregular, lower 40 degrees to CA **22.25-24.9m basalt flow , same as above**
24.9	26.1	1.2	QABV	**24.9-26.1 m strongly brecciated** **Qtz-ankerite-albite vein with minor carbonatization in fractures** The vein composed of basaltic, felsic(sericite altered) fragments britally deformed. Moderate K-spar alteration fracture controlled observed within the unit. Moderately mineralized, Py up to 15 %. Contacts are sharp, 30&40 degrees to CA.
26.1	65.0	38.9	VMBF	**Basalt Flow** same as above, moderate veining observed weakly mineralized **END OF HOLE.**

DDH-S-3-17

Dip = -90			Azimuth = vertical	Easting = 378795 Northing = 5299824
From	**To**	**Length**	**Lithology1**	**Description**
0.0	3.8	3.8	OB	**Casing.**
3.8	22.7	18.9	VMBF	**Basalt Flow**, melanocratic, greenish to dark grey and black aphanitic to aphanitic-porphyritic, locally pillowed Moderately to strongly magnetic, moderately mineralized. Increase of mineralization observed in strongly magnetic units and associated with increase of ferro-magnesium content. **3.8-22.7 m aphanitic to fractured and fragmentally brecciated vein** Fractures rehealed by Quartz-carb content and well mineralized. The mineraliation associated with increase of Carbonate and Ferro-magnesium content. Mineralization fracture controlled. Veins and venlets crosscut rock unit at 30-40 degrees to CA, hairline to 10.0 cm in width. Minor anastomosing, irregular and tention zones. **8.6-8.7 m brecciated Quartz-ankerite-albite vein** moderately mineralized, moderate sericite alteration, weak K-spar alteration fracture controlled upper contact irregular, lower 40 degrees to CA
22.7	23.1	0.4	QABV	**22.7-23.1 m strongly brecciated** **Qtz-ankerite-albite vein with minor carbonatization in fractures** The vein composed of basaltic, felsic(sericite altered) fragments britally deformed. Moderate K-spar alteration fracture controlled controlled observed within the unit. Moderately mineralized, Py up to 10 %. Contacts are sharp, 40&50 degrees to CA.
23.1	44.0	20.9	VMBF	**Basalt Flow** same as above, moderate veining observed moderately mineralized **END OF HOLE.**

DDH-S-4-17

Dip -65			Azimuth = 270	Easting = 378800 Northing = 5299860
From	**To**	**Length**	**Lithology1**	**Description**
0.0	3.7	3.7	OB	**CASING**
3.7	19.4	15.7	PIF	**ALTERED PORPHYRY** Leucocratic,tan-greenish to pinkish in fragments. Very fine grained, massive to locally brecciated .Weak sericite and fuchsite alteration observed in a matrix. Moderate matrix K-spar alteration observed from 4.5-4.8m, 7.3-7.8 m and from 16.5-17.9 m depth. Qtz veining up to 2% of groundmass. From hairline to 5 cm in width. Parallel to core axis, irregular to regular crosscut the rock unit at 30 to 40 degrees to core axis. Trace of Py fracture controlled observed within the unit. Lower contact with altered Diorite dyke is sharp and intruded at 40 degrees to CA.
19.4	24.0	4.6	PMD	**ALTERED DIORITE DYKE** Mesocratic to leucocratic. Dark grey to light grey. medium grained, phaneritic -porphyrytic, hornblende presented porphyry. Massive to brecciated. Veining mostly irregular. Generally unmineralized. Lower contact is sharp, 30 degrees to CA
24.0	65.0	41.0	VMBF	**ALTERED BASALT FLOW** Melanocratic, dark green to medium green. Massive to fragmentally brecciated. Veining pervasive from 24.0 to 36.5 m. In general veins are irregular . Strong chlorite alteration presented in matrix. The unit is moderately magnetic. Weak euhedral Py presented in unit. Increase of Py mineralization observed within minor brecciated fragments

END OF HOLE.

DDH-S-5-17

DIP= -60			Azimuth = 288	Easting = 378808 Northing = 5299840
From	**To**	**Length**	**Lithology1**	**Description**
0.0	3.2	3.2	OB	CASING
3.2	56.0	52.8	VMBF	**Basalt Flow**, melanocratic, greenish to dark grey and black, massive to brecciated in fragments. aphanitic to aphanitic-porphyritic. Moderately to strongly magnetic, moderately carbonatized, moderately chloritized. Leucocsene pervasive. Qtz-carbonate veining up to 5% of groundmass. Veins crosscut the unit at 30 degrees to CA. **Qtz-carbonate-feldspar-ankerite** vein observed from 17.9 to 18.3 m depth. Vein is strongly brecciated, altered by K-spar and ankerite and well mineralized. Py mostly euhedral. The vein is similar to veins observed in holes S-2 and S-3. Basalt flow is weakly mineralized, Py euhedral up to 0.2 % of groundmass END OF HOLE.

DDH-S-06-17

Dip = -50			Azimuth = 270	Easting = 378835 Northing = 5299884
From	**To**	**Length**	**Lithology1**	**Description**
0.0	5.0	5.0	OB	**Casing.**
5.0	28.1	23.1	VMBF	**Basalt Flow**, melanocratic, greenish to dark grey aphanitic to aphanitic-porphyritic. Qtz-carbonate irregular veining up to 4% of groundmass. Moderately to strongly magnetic, moderately carbonatized and weakly chloritized. Minor hematite alteration observed from **9.5 to 13.0 m** . Pervasive leucocsene alteration observed from **13.0 to 28.1 m**. Moderate sericite alteration fracture controlled observed from **21.5 to 28.1 w**eakly mineralized, Py euhedral up to 0.3%.
28.1	73.4	45.3	PIF	**ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY** leucocratic, tan-greenish to tan-pinkish in fragments massive, fragmentally brecciated, fine grained The unit is intrusive and younger than basalt sequence. Contacts are sharp 30 and 40 degrees to core axis.. Moderate to strong sericite alteration encountered within the unit. Weak to moderate fuchsite alteration observed within the unit and fracture controlled. Minor K-spar alteration presented in the unit from 32.4 to 32.6 and 41.8 to 42.9 m depth.Qtz-serisite veining up to 2% of groundmass. the veins crosscut the unit at approximately 30-35 degrees to core axis. Unit is weakly to fragmentally moderately mineralized. Py mostly fine grained to euhedral up to 0.5% in average. Trace of Galena is presented within Qtz veins.
73.4	95.0	21.6	VMBF	**ALTERED BASALT** Mesocratic, greenish-grey to yellowish in fragments. Fractured to massive. Broken zone observed from 79.0 to 80.0 m depth. Moderate sericite alteration fracture controlled and observed from 73.4 to 83.0 m depth. Increase of carbonate alteration observed from 83.0 to 95.0 m depth. alteration fracture controlled. Increase of Ferro-magnesium content also observed in above mentioned unit.Qtz-sericite-carbonate veining comprised of irregular, parallel to CA and regular veins crosscut unit at 40 degrees to CA. Veining decreased from 83.0 to 95.0 m depth. Unit weakly to moderately mineralized, Py blebby, euhedral up to 0.5% of groundmass. **END OF HOLE.**

DDH-S-07-17

Dip - -45			Azimuth = 20	Easting = 378774 Northing = 5299829
From	**To**	**Length**	**Lithology1**	**Description**
0.0	6.0	6.0	OB	**Casing.**
6.0	85.6	79.6	VMBF	**Bas** **alt Flow**, mesocratic to melanocratic, dark grey to green Aphanitic. Fractured to massive, brecciated in fragments Weaky to locally strongly magnetic, weakly to moderately mineralized. The unit is moderately carbonatized.**Decrease of carbonate and ferro-magnesium content and increase of chloritization and sericitization observed from 19.5 m to 28.0 m depth.** Qtz-carbonate-albite veining up to 2-3% of groundmass. Veinlets and veins from hairline to 5 cm in size. Irregular to regular crosscut at 30 to 45 degrees to CA. Weak siderite alteration fracture controlled and observed within the unit. Py euhedral to subhedral 0.1-0.5 % of groundmass. Trace of Cpy observed at 88.3 m fracture controlled. **Qtz-albite-ankerite vein** observed from 22.9 to 23.1 m depth. The vein is similar to one that was observed in holes #2 and #3. The vein is brecciated and crosscut the unit at 40 degrees to CA. Moderate K-spar alteration observed in halos. Py euhedral , up to 10% . Strong brital deformation observed from 24.8 to 25.5 m depth, 53.9 to 54.0m and from 54.15 to 54.35 m.
85.6	92.4	6.8		**Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry** tan- brownish with local greenish tinge .Massive, porphyrytic. The unit is strongly silicified, weakly fuchsitized and moderately seritized. Minor Qtz veining up to 1% of groundmass. Weak Py mineralization observed within the unit. Upper contact with basalt flow gradational. Lower is sharp 50 dgrees to CA
92.4	95.3	2.9		**Two feldspar porphyry dyke ?**

			tan-greenish with light pinkish tinge. Massive, porphyrytic. The porphyry comprised of potassic feldspar and porphy replaced by fuchsite.The pinkish tinge in the unit is the result of weak potassic alteration. Minor Qtz veining observed within the unit. Py fine grained disseminated, up to 5%. Contacts are sharp, 50 and 90 degrees to CA
95.3	99.0	3.7	**Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry Dyke** tan -pinkish, porphyrytic, strongly brecciated dyke. Strongly silicified. Unit includs 0.7 m length Qtz-albite vein. Moderate K-spar alteration observed in upper and lower contacts . Matrix is weakly altered. Weak fuchsite alteration fracture contolled.qtz-albite veining up to 50% of rock unit. Py up to 3-5%. mostly euhedral , rarely disseminated fracture controlled.Lower contact is sharp , 50 degrees to CA.
99.0	100.0	1.0	**Ultramafic dyke** light tan-grey, strongly seritized brecciated dyke. Siderate, hematite and minor fuchsite presented in unit. Cpy trace, fracture controlled, Py euhedral + fine graind disseminated up to 7% . Lower contact is sharp , 60 degrees o CA.
100.0	128.0	28.0	**Altered Feldspar Porphyry** tan-greenish, massive,locally folded, minor foliation observed.**porphyry are rare due to possible Ductile deformation of unit.**Unit is strongly to moderately seritized and weakly to moderately fuchsitized. Weak tourmaline and locally siderate alterations fracture controlled. Upper contact is sharp, generally 60 degrees to CA and strongly seritized down to 100.1 m length. Siderate pervasive in upper contact.lower contact sharp, 55 degrees to CA and moderately fuchsitized. Py trace
128.0	136.5	8.5	**Altered Basalt** dark grey to black, fractured and brecciated. feldspar presented in ground mass. Presence of iron oxides and high content of leucoxene observed within the unit. Moderately carbonatized, non magnetic. Carbonate veining pervasive, hairline to 1 cm in width, anastomosing to rarely ribboned. Py disseminate fracture controlled, up to 3% of ground mass.
			END OF HOLE.

Appendix III: Diamond Drilling Laboratory Certificates

Quality Analysis ... Actlabs *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	14-Jul-17
Invoice No.:	A17-07184
Invoice Date:	03-Aug-17
Your Reference:	C-1

Joshua Gold Resources
883 Isabel Street
Woodstock ON
Canada

ATTN: Drew Currah

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

154 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 1A2-Timmins Au - Fire Assay AA

REPORT **A17-07184**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
1752 Riverside Drive, Timmins, Ontario, Canada, P4R 1N1
TELEPHONE +705 264-0123 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Timmins@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Page 1/7

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
338054	< 5
338055	< 5
338056	7
338057	< 5
338058	< 5
338059	< 5
338060	< 5
338061	< 5
338062	5
338063	< 5
338064	< 5
338065	< 5
338066	8
338067	< 5
338068	< 5
338069	23
338070	< 5
338071	< 5
338072	< 5
338073	< 5
338074	2290
338075	< 5
338076	< 5
338077	< 5
338078	6
338079	< 5
338080	< 5
338081	14
338082	27
338083	25
338084	22
338085	7
338086	< 5
338087	96
338088	15
338089	34
338090	174
338091	349
338092	8
338093	7
338094	7
338095	6750

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
338096	5
338097	10
338098	7
338099	5
338100	6
338251	< 5
338252	6
338253	5
338254	5
338255	6
338256	5
338257	7
338258	6
338259	11
338260	10
338261	8
338262	10
338263	10
338264	8
338265	8
338266	7
338267	841
338268	9
338269	8
338270	7
338271	8
338272	6
338273	5
338274	< 5
338275	< 5
338276	< 5
338277	722
338278	7
338279	7
338280	35
338281	270
338282	7
338283	< 5
338284	< 5
338285	< 5
338286	5
338287	< 5

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
338288	5
338289	5
338290	5
338291	2480
338292	6
338293	6
338294	6
338295	30
338296	9
338297	8
338298	78
338299	8
338300	8
338301	17
338302	187
338303	8
338304	7
338305	7
338306	7
338307	5
338308	5
338309	994
338310	6
338311	10
338312	11
338313	20
338314	6
338315	9
338316	116
338317	146
338318	78
338319	64
338320	155
338321	7
338322	15
338323	10
338324	8
338325	16
338326	8
338327	6
338328	5
338329	6

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
338330	6450
338331	6
338332	6
338333	7
338334	220
338335	7
338336	10
338337	158
338338	6
338339	8
338340	6
338341	6
338342	< 5
338343	5
338344	< 5
338345	< 5
338346	6
338347	7
338348	< 5
338349	< 5
338350	745
338351	< 5
338352	< 5
338353	< 5
338354	< 5
338355	< 5
338356	< 5
338357	< 5

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
OREAS 203 Meas	900
OREAS 203 Cert	871
OREAS 203 Meas	892
OREAS 203 Cert	871
OREAS 203 Meas	888
OREAS 203 Cert	871
OREAS 203 Meas	884
OREAS 203 Cert	871
OREAS 203 Meas	874
OREAS 203 Cert	871
OREAS 218 Meas	546
OREAS 218 Cert	525
OREAS 218 Meas	543
OREAS 218 Cert	525
OREAS 218 Meas	539
OREAS 218 Cert	525
OREAS 218 Meas	543
OREAS 218 Cert	525
OREAS 218 Meas	546
OREAS 218 Cert	525
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338063 Dup	< 5
338073 Orig	< 5
338073 Dup	< 5
338083 Orig	22
338083 Dup	27
338097 Orig	10
338097 Dup	9
338253 Orig	5
338253 Split PREP DUP	6
338257 Orig	7
338257 Dup	7
338268 Orig	7
338268 Dup	11
338281 Orig	269
338281 Dup	270
338292 Orig	6
338292 Dup	5
338301 Orig	16
338301 Dup	18
338303 Orig	8

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
338303 Split PREP DUP	8
338316 Orig	109
338316 Dup	123
338326 Orig	8
338326 Dup	8
338336 Orig	10
338336 Dup	10
338351 Orig	< 5
338351 Dup	< 5
338353 Orig	< 5
338353 Split PREP DUP	< 5
Method Blank	5
Method Blank	6
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	5
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	14-Jul-17
Invoice No.:	A17-07186
Invoice Date:	03-Aug-17
Your Reference:	C-1

Joshua Gold Resources
883 Isabel Street
Woodstock ON
Canada

ATTN: Drew Currah

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

85 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 1A2-Timmins Au - Fire Assay AA

REPORT **A17-07186**

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Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
1752 Riverside Drive, Timmins, Ontario, Canada, P4R 1N1
TELEPHONE +705 264-0123 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Timmins@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

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Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.03
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
338358	5	
338359	5	
338360	5	
338361	5	
338362	49	
338363	44	
338364	12	
338365	6	
338366	6	
338367	6	
338368	5	
338369	5	
338370	11	
338371	11	
338372	6	
338373	6	
338374	5	
338375	7	
338376	7	
338377	854	
338378	7	
338379	6	
338380	7	
338381	8	
338382	8	
338383	6	
338384	7	
338385	5	
338386	5	
338387	12	
338388	5	
338389	5	
338390	10	
338391	8	
338392	7	
338393	8	
338394	7	
338395	9	
338396	> 5000	7.27
338397	8	
338398	8	

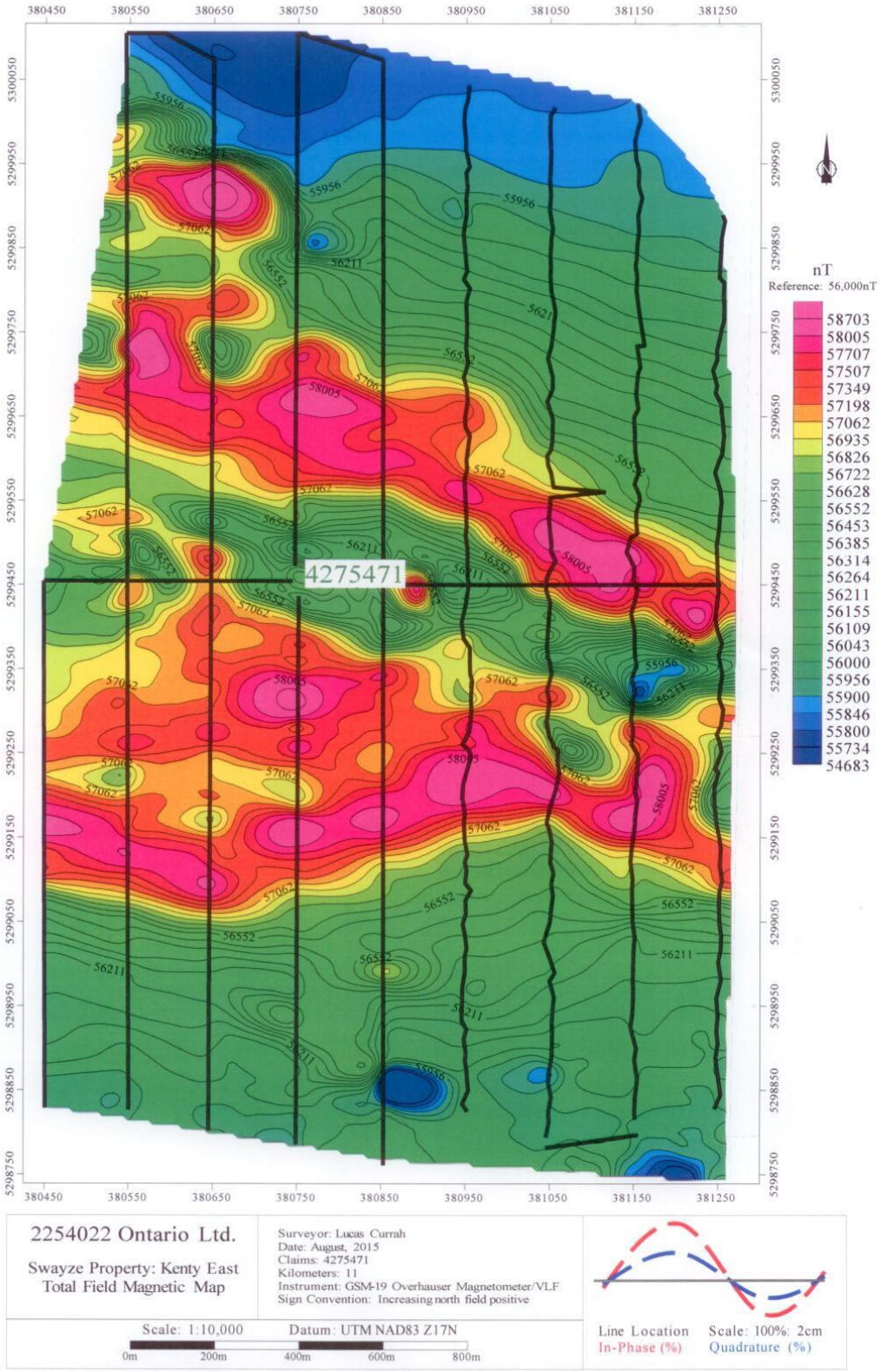
Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.03
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
338399	9	
338400	16	
338401	63	
338402	8	
338403	8	
338404	7	
338405	136	
338406	10	
338407	10	
338408	6	
338409	8	
338410	16	
338411	6	
338412	10	
338413	5	
338414	2600	
338415	6	
338416	6	
338417	7	
338418	13	
338419	8	
338420	16	
338421	7	
338422	7	
338423	17	
338424	9	
338425	6	
338426	6	
338427	6	
338428	5	
338429	5	
338430	7	
338431	10	
338432	> 5000	6.99
338433	12	
338434	7	
338435	6	
338436	6	
338437	7	
338438	6	
338439	6	
338440	13	

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A17-07186**

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.03
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
338441	5	
338442	6	

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne
Lower Limit	5	0.03
Method Code	FA-AA	FA-GRA
Method Blank		< 0.03
Method Blank	5	
Method Blank	< 5	

Appendix IV: Kencana East Geophysical Maps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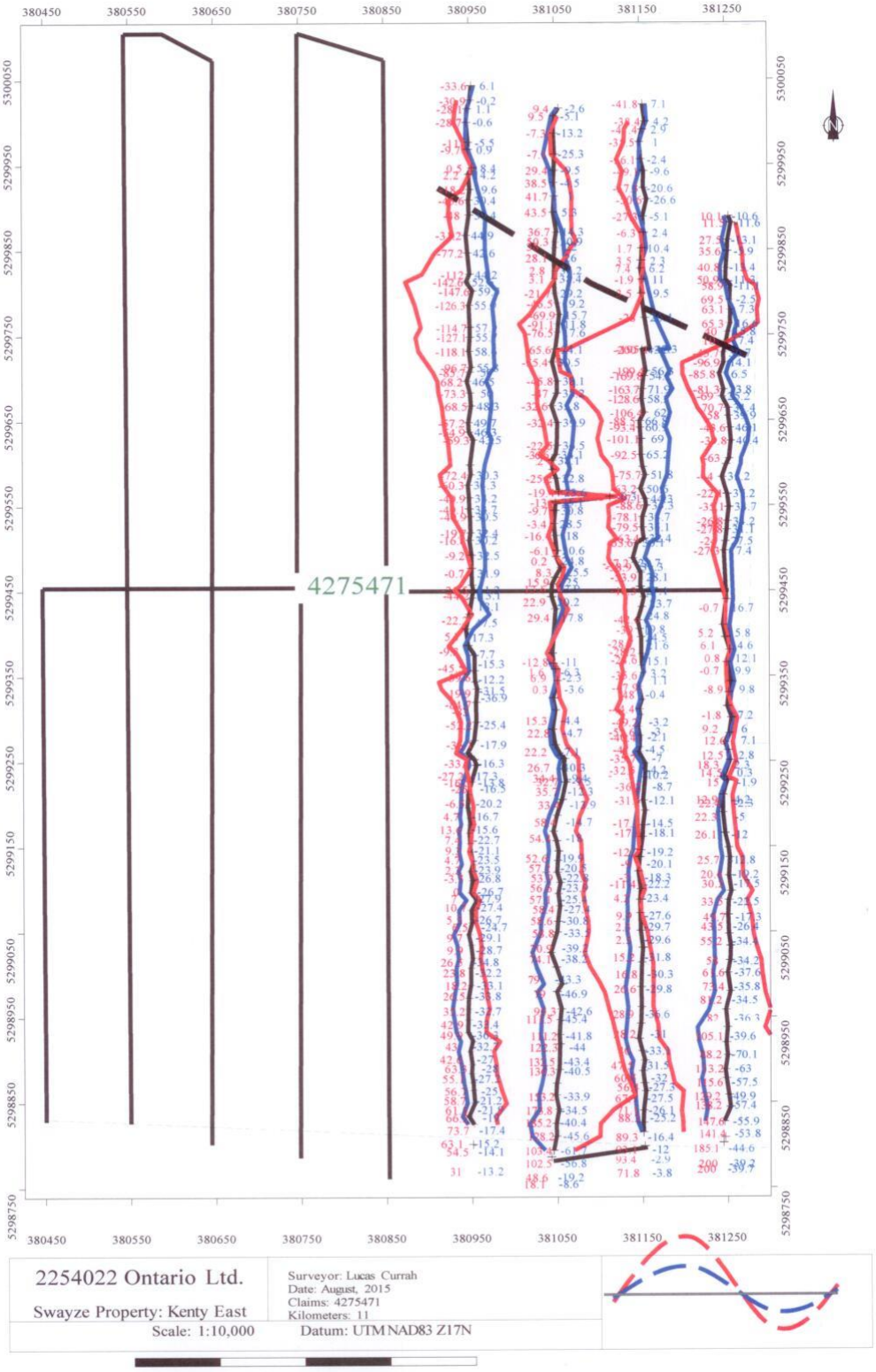
55734
54683
2254022 Ontario Ltd.
Swayze Property: Kenty East
Total Field Magnetic Map
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: August, 2015
Claims: 4275471
Kilometers: 11
Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer/VLF
Sign Convention: Increasing north field positive
Scale: 1:10,000
Datum: UTM NAD83 Z17N
0m
200m
400m
600m
800m
Line Location
In-Phase (%)
Scale: 100%: 2cm
Quadrature (%)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5299550
5299450
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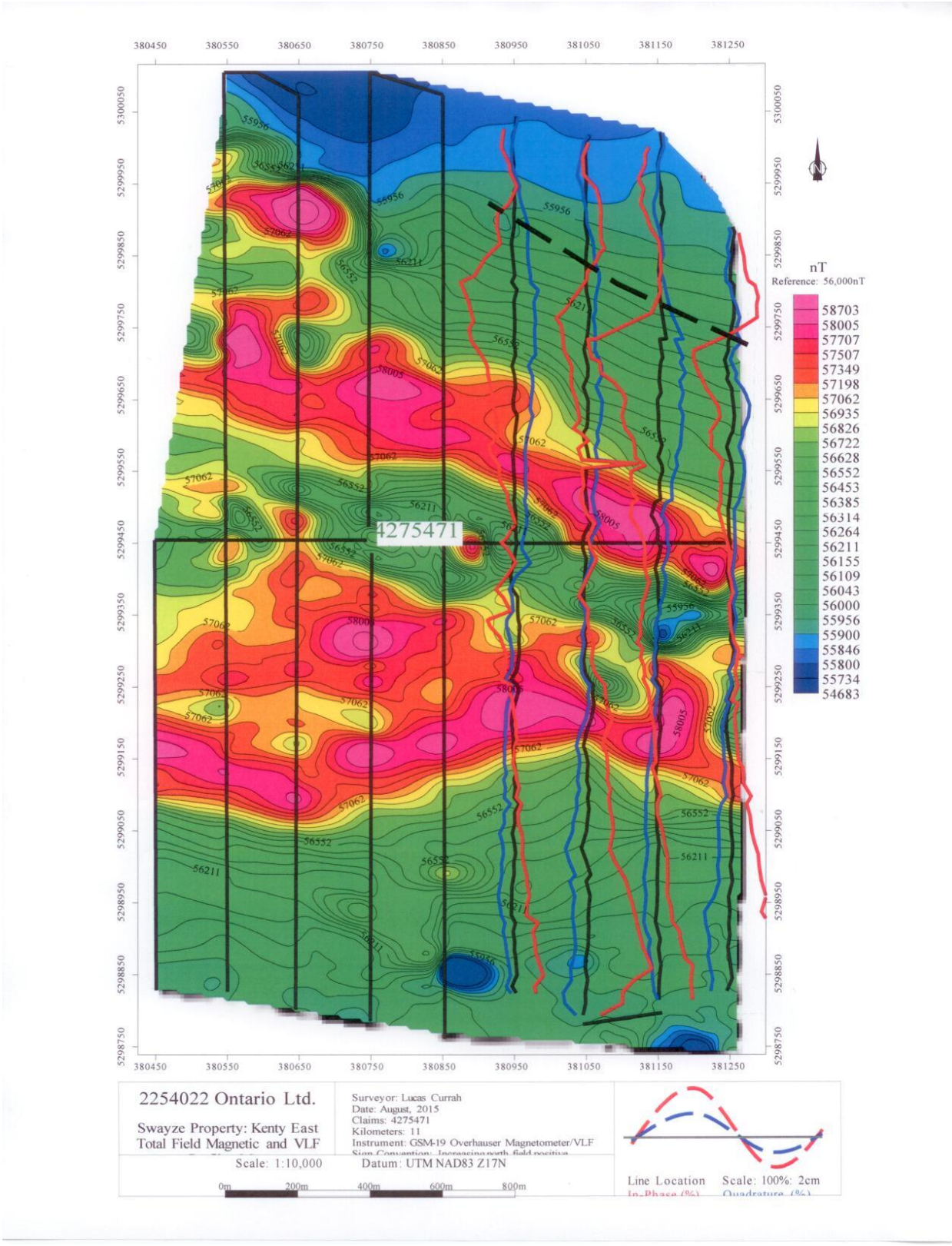
5299250
5299150
5299050
5298950
5298850
5298750
4275471
2254022 Ontario Ltd.
Swayze Property: Kenty East
Scale: 1:10,000
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: August, 2015
Claims: 4275471
Kilometers: 11
Datum: UTM NAD83 Z17N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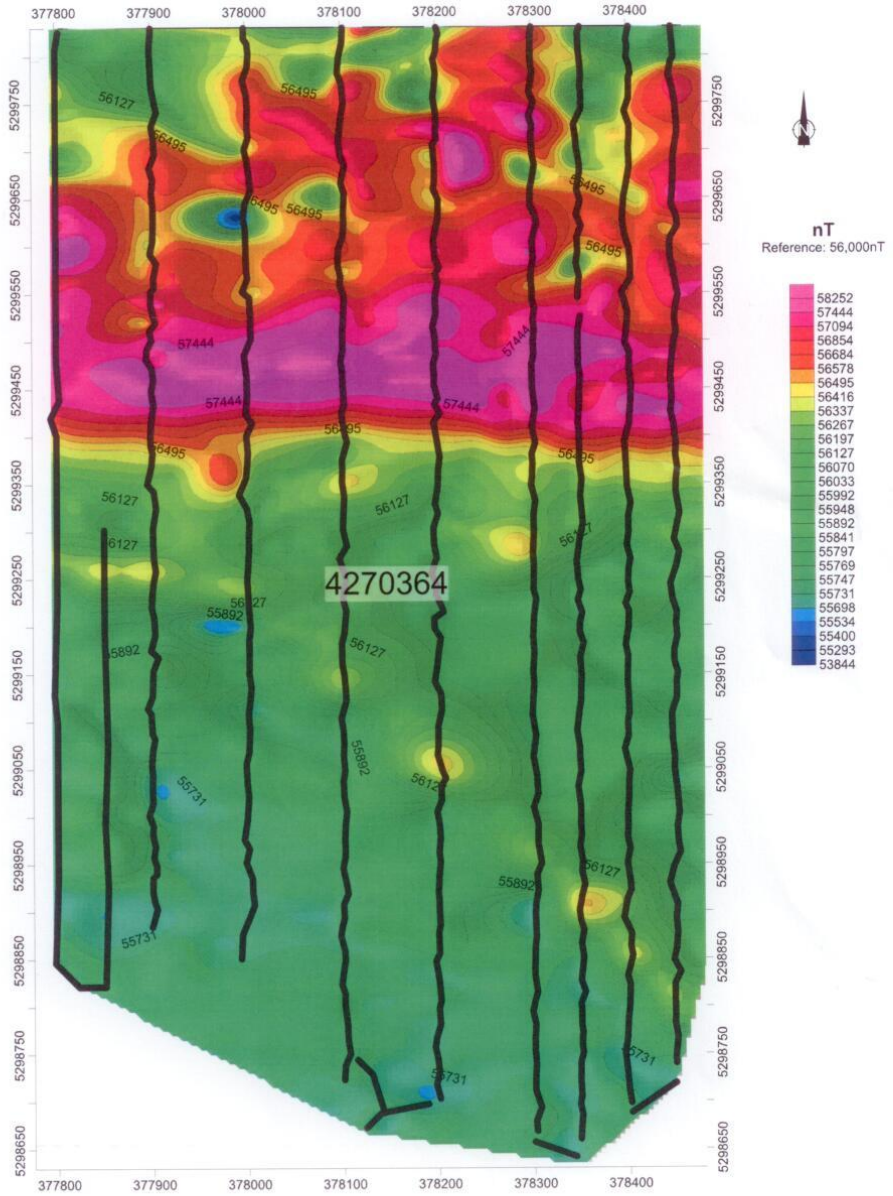
55846
55800
55734
54683
2254022 Ontario Ltd.
Swayze Property: Kenty East
Total Field Magnetic and VLF
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: August, 2015
Claims: 4275471
Kilometers: 11
Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer/VLF
Scale: 1:10,000
Datum: UTM NAD83 Z17N
0m
200m
400m
600m
800m
Line Location
Scale: 100%: 2cm

Appendix IV: Kencana West Geophysical Maps



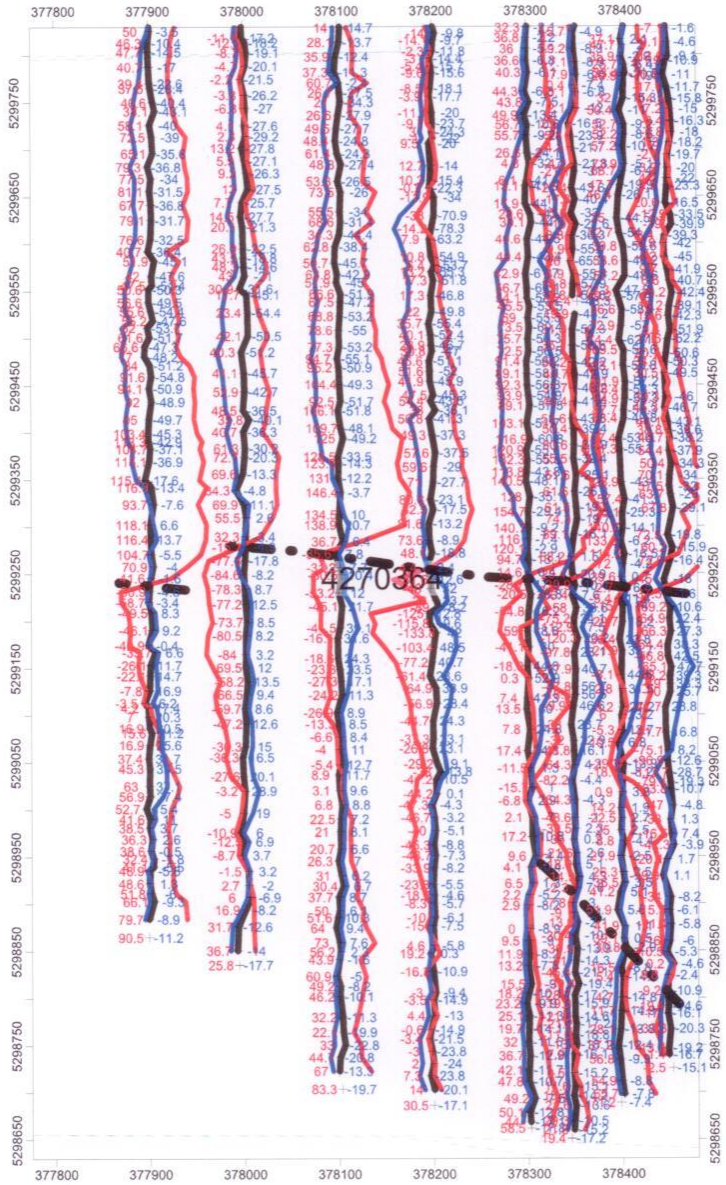
2254022 Ontario Ltd.

Swayze Property: Kenty West
Total Field Magnetic Map

Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: August, 2015
Claims: 4270364
Kilometers: 11.6
Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer/VLF
Sign Convention: Increasing north field positive

Scale: 1:10,000 **Datum:** UTM NAD83 Z17M

0 100 200 300 400



2254022 Ontario Ltd.

Swayze Property: Kenty West
VLF Profile Map

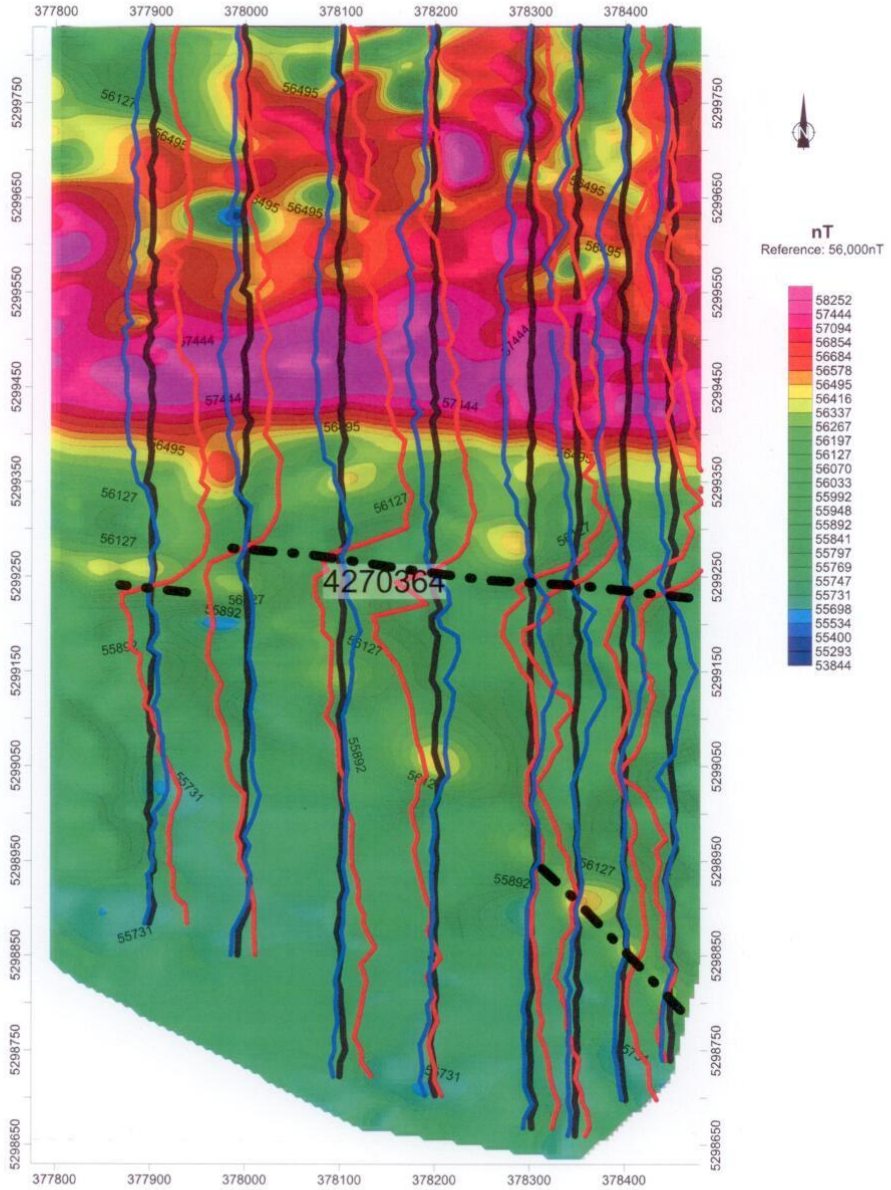
Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: August, 2015
Claims: 4270364
Kilometers: 11.6
Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer/VLF
Sign Convention: Increasing north field positive

Scale: 1:10,000 **Datum:** UTM NAD83 Z17M

0 100 200 300 400

Line Location
In-Phase (%)

Scale: 100%: 2cm
Quadrature (%)



2254022 Ontario Ltd.

Swayze Property: Kenty West
Total Field Magnetic and
VLF Profile Map

Surveyor: Lucas Currah
Date: August, 2015
Claims: 4270364
Kilometers: 11.6
Instrument: GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer/VLF
Sign Convention: Increasing north field positive

Scale: 1:10,000 **Datum:** UTM NAD83 Z17M

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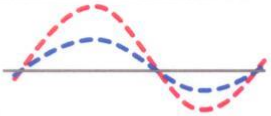

Line Location **Scale:** 100%: 2cm
In-Phase (%) **Quadrature (%)**