N.I. 43-101 Technical Report

On the

Horizon Property

Located in: NTS 42 C/12

Wabikoba Lake Area

Thunder Bay Mining Division

Northern Ontario, Canada

Prepared For:

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November 8, 2019

Date and Signature Page

This report titled "N.I. 43-101 Technical Report on the Horizon Property" and dated November 8, 2019 was prepared and signed by the following author:

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November 8, 2019

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J. Garry Clark P. Geo

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1.0 Summary

The Horizon Property (the “Property”) report was prepared for Goldseek Resources Inc. (“Goldseek”). This report is to meet part of the requirements of the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) acceptance of the acquisition of the Property. It describes and assesses the potential orogenic gold mineralization in the Project area and provides recommendations including a work plan and recommendations for further exploration.

The mining claims that comprise the Property are located roughly 40 kilometres east of Marathon, Ontario and ~55 kilometres west of White River, Ontario (Figure 1). The Property is situated in the Wabikoba Lake Area and within National Topographic System (NTS) map area 42 C/12 in the Thunder Bay Mining Division. The approximate UTM center point of the Property is 582820E, 5397670N (NAD 83, Zone 16U).

The Horizon Property is comprised of 171 claims totalling 2,421 hectares. The claims are shown in Figure 2 and are listed in Appendix I. The total work requirement for the claims is $49,600.

Exploration work has been intermittent in the target areas over several decades. The historical work largely consisted of ground and airborne geophysical surveys, with geochemistry, as well as detailed geological mapping; however, the areas of interest have had only limited drilling (diamond and overburden) and warrant further exploration.

Regionally, sporadic exploration activity took place in the Hemlo area between 1869 and early 1900 (Bell 1873, McKellar 1874, Bartley and Page 1957). Thomson (1930, 1931) mapped the area for the Ontario Department of Mines and recommended further exploration northeast of Hemlo and in the Manitouwadge Lake area.

Between 1940 to 1970 exploration continued at a slow pace. A major staking rush (over 7000 claims, Schnieders and Smyk 1991) was sparked in 1982 by the discovery of the Hemlo gold deposit by International Corona Resources Limited. Exploration activity was intense for the next 8 to 10 years with close to 200 companies working in the area.

The Hemlo greenstone belt lies within the Wawa subprovince of the Superior Province. The belt is bounded to the north, south and east by large granitoid batholiths (Figure 5). The Coldwell Alkaline Complex (1109 Ma) intrudes the Schreiber-Hemlo Greenstone Belt and separates it into two segments. The western limit of the greenstone belt, and possible continuity with the Terrace Bay-Schreiber greenstone belt, is obscured by this alkalic intrusion and the waters of Lake Superior. The Horizon Hemlo project area is located within the Wawa-Shebandowan sub-province. It is situated within a highly

deformed zone bound by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks to the south and volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks to the north.

Outcrops are scarce within the property area. Where exposed, from north to south, they consist mainly of undivided conglomerate and greywacke and/or sandstone. In the south portion of the property, the fine grained sediments grade into biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss and toward the southwest portion into feldspathized or migmatitic metasediments or tuffs. This probably reflects metamorphism associated with deeper burial coupled with the intrusion of the Bullring Lake Pluton, located within 1 mile of the southwest boundary of the property (Rinse, 1983).

The north boundary lies within a few hundred feet from the south contact of the Musher Lake Pluton, an intrusive emplaced along the volcanic-sediment contact. Close to the northeast periphery, a narrow horizon of metavolcanic rock is exposed. This unit may well extend within the property area. The rocks trend generally east-west to southeast and dip vertical to steeply north. Besides a lineament inferred to cross the southwest portion of the property in a north-westerly direction, there are no identified local structural units known.

Mineralization in the region is associated with a quartz- feldspar-muscovite horizon of regional extent. This horizon occurs along the south limb of the Hemlo geosyncline, the David-Bell, Williams and Golden Giant gold mines. The gold-bearing horizon is repetitive through folding and is found along the south and north limb of the Hemlo syncline. Although it has not been identified within the property area due to lack of rock outcrops, there is a definite possibility that it can be found within this property. As noted, the Property area was the object of very little or no exploration work, and there is no known mineralization.

The Property is contiguous to the eastern boundary of the Hemlo gold deposit. The Hemlo gold deposit was discovered in 1981 after years of intermittent largely unsuccessful exploration due to the lack of a surface exposure and any distinct geophysical response. Muir (2002) proposed that the Hemlo gold deposit is “an atypical, mesozonal-orogenic, disseminated-replacement-stockwork deposit, broadly synchronous with D_2 [second stage deformation] and “middle” stage granitoid plutonism, prior to or synchronous with peak regional metamorphism, and involving magmatic ± metamorphic fluids”.

Total production from the three mines on this deposit since 1985 is > 22 million ounces of gold. The production forecast for 2019 is 200,000 to 220,000 ounces of gold (Barrick Website 2019). Grades and tonnages vary with open pit versus underground operations and within the different locations of underground operations.

The author has been unable to verify the information on the adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the technical report.

Much of the merit and exploration potential Property has largely been derived from airborne interpretations. Exploration in these areas, whilst spanning three decades has been relatively scant and at best piecemeal with little encouragement in ground truthing based largely upon the presence of the Cedar Lake Pluton.

Geological modelling of the Hemlo Deposits has also been complicated with the realization that the Hemlo Deposit area is atypical of other gold deposits and may not fit into prescribed or tested gold deposit models. However, the most prevailing commonality to the Hemlo Deposit area and recent airborne interpretations is that structure plays an extremely significant role in helping to vector in on areas of interest.

Given the areal extent of the Horizon land position, airborne magnetics has provided an invaluable tool in assisting the explorationist in vectoring in on areas of interest that should be tested. It should further be noted that said areas of interest should be focussed on the contact areas of the Cedar Lake Pluton with surrounding metasediments and intercalated mafic metavolcanics. These contact areas, as noted earlier may provide zones of interest based upon the deflection of underlying volcanics as well as metasomatism and possible assimilation of the country rock and attendant alteration. An area worked upon by the author consisted of an overlying granodioritc pluton within mafic metavolcanics and it was noted that drilling within the contact area resulted in elevated gold values with assimilated altered mafic volcanics proximal to the granodioritic contact.

The recent IP survey conducted by Goldseek was successful in outlining several areas of interest across the survey portion of the grid.

At this time, it is recommended that Goldseek carry out an initial program of soil sampling done in conjunction with a detailed geological survey that may help with anomaly determination and/or possible exposure in surrounding outcrop as several of the more predominant zones seem to be quite shallow (Grant 2019). Since the previous work on the Property has indicated very little outcrop, the geological mapping and sampling is budgeted for only one week, during which the geologist should focus on finding any available outcrop in the areas of the anomalies determined by Goldseek's IP survey. The soil survey should focus on the area of the grid used for the IP survey and surrounding area.

A budget of **$33,425** is proposed to carry out the recommended work.

2.0 Introduction

The Horizon Property (the "Property") report was prepared for Goldseek Resources Inc. ("Goldseek"). This report is to meet part of the requirements of the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) acceptance of the acquisition of the Property. It describes and assesses the potential orogenic gold mineralization in the Project area and provides recommendations including a work plan and recommendations for further exploration. The report follows prescribed criteria and guidelines set forth by the Canadian Securities Administrators and described in National Instrument 43-101- *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report).

This report is based on assessment file data pertaining to NTS area 42-C/12 from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines online database as well as the author's personal experience having conducted exploration programs in the area of the Property. The author visited the property May 26, 2019 for one day. While no outcrop could be found on the Property itself, several were noted and the geology confirmed near the Property's southeast boundary.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

While title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this report, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other opinion as to the validity of the title. The titles were reviewed utilizing the Ontario government website for claims using the claims list provided by the company within the option agreements. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement in Section 4.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The mining claims that comprise the Property are located roughly 40 kilometres east of Marathon, Ontario and ~55 kilometres west of White River, Ontario (Figure 1). The Property is situated in the Wabikoba Lake and within National Topographic System (NTS) map area 42 C/12 in the Thunder Bay Mining Division. The approximate UTM center point of the Property is 582820E, 5397670N (NAD 83, Zone 16U).

The Horizon Property is comprised of 171 claims totalling 2,421 hectares. The claims are shown in Figure 2 and are listed in Appendix I. The total work requirement for the claims is $49,600.

The Ontario government registered claims provide a right to the owner to access exploration on the areas described. These claims are mineral rights only with a right to the surface rights on completion of specific expenditures on exploration and other administrative requirements.

There are no restrictions to access to the property. The Ontario government has instituted a system of plans and permits that provide information to the public and indigenous peoples. The authors believe there are no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

Goldseek holds a 100% interest in the claims subject to a 3.0% net smelter royalty (the "NSR").

The claims comprising the Horizon Property have not been legally surveyed. All claims are currently in good standing. The government of Ontario requires expenditures of $400 per year per single cell mining claim, and $200 per year per boundary cell claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The report must be submitted by the expiry date

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property. The proposed exploration program in this report is subject to the guidelines, policies and legislation of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans regarding surface exploration, stream crossings, and work being carried out near rivers and bodies of water, drilling and sludge disposal, drill casings, capping of holes, storage of core, trenching, road construction, waste and garbage disposal.

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permits or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands for any activity outside of prospecting or mapping and sampling. The permit and plans are obtained from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by the Ministry and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands are located where the work is to be executed.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The mining claims that comprise the Horizon Property are located roughly 4 kilometres North of Barrick Gold Hemlo Mine operations.

Access to the Horizon Property is via Highway 614 that traverses north-south across the claims. The centre of the property is approximately ~ 9 kilometres north of the Trans-Canada highway 17. A series of logging roads and trails provides access to most of the claims (Figure 2). The towns nearest to the Property are Marathon (~40 km W) and White River (~55 km E). Both communities have housing and facilities for educational, commercial and leisure activities. The city of Thunder Bay, approximately 300 km west, is the nearest large regional population centre in Ontario, with many services and amenities for industrial, educational and leisure activities. The airport at Thunder Bay has daily scheduled flights to Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary and Winnipeg.

The Property consists of topography characterized by small hills surrounded by narrow incised valleys that appear to align with both with structural features of the underlying bedrock and glacial direction (mean elevation 325 metres above sea level). Small wetland areas occupy topographic depressions. Tree cover consists of white and jack pine, birch, spruce and balsam on elevated topography, and cedar, spruce, birch and tamarack in swampy lowlands. Overburden is comprised of boulder laden glacial till and outwash deposits, with muskeg and organic deposits in low-lying areas.

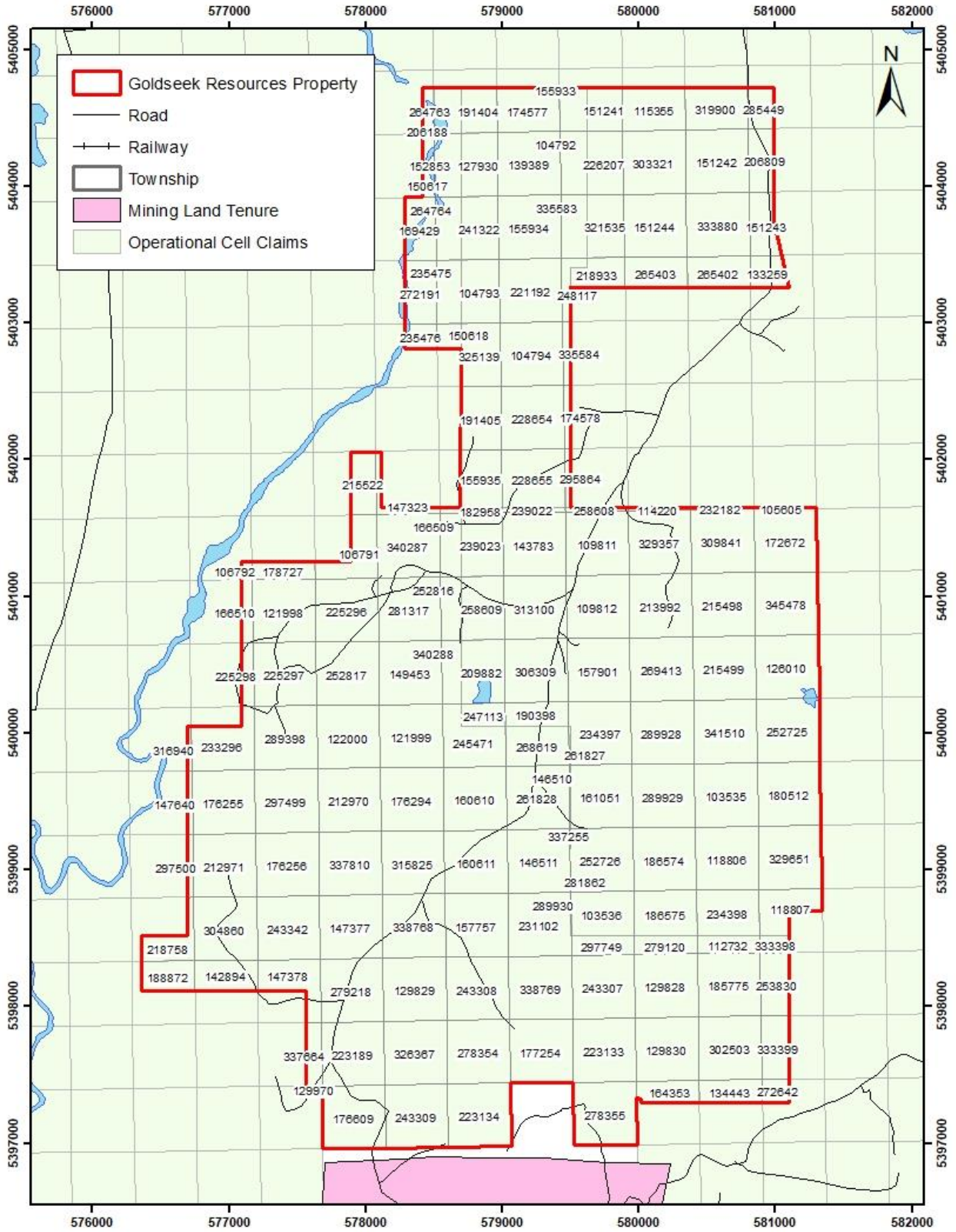
The area exhibits a northern boreal climate, with short, warm summers and cold winters with moderate snowfall. Freezing temperatures can be expected from late October through mid-May. Ground access to the property might be hampered in spring by wet and slippery conditions along roads and trails.

The area is serviced by Trans-Canada Highway 17 extending west to Thunder Bay and east to Sault Ste. Marie, both within a day's drive. Rail transportation is available via the Canadian Pacific Railway main line that passes within 9 km south of the property. The Marathon airport has a paved runway, has no scheduled commercial flights at the present time. The Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie Airports host numerous commercial flights daily. Several small lakes, ponds and streams on the claim group could supply limited quantities of water. Electric power is available on lines parallel Highway 614 and 17.

The current land holdings are sufficient to allow for exploration. There are currently no encumbrances on surface rights and the potential surface rights holdings can be triggered when the claims go to lease. However, it is beyond the author's scope to determine whether or not the current land holdings are sufficient for development of infrastructure to sustain a mining operation.

Figure 1: Horizon Property Location

Figure 2: Horizon Property Claims



6.0 History

Exploration work has been intermittent in the target areas over several decades. The historical work largely consisted of ground and airborne geophysical surveys, with geochemistry, as well as detailed geological mapping; however, the areas of interest have had only limited drilling (diamond and overburden) and warrant further exploration.

Regionally, sporadic exploration activity took place in the Hemlo area between 1869 and early 1900 (Bell 1873, McKellar 1874, Bartley and Page 1957). Thomson (I930, 1931) mapped the area for the Ontario Department of Mines and recommended further exploration northeast of Hemlo and in the Manitouwadge Lake area.

Between 1940 to 1970 exploration continued at a slow pace. A major staking rush (over 7000 claims, Schnieders and Smyk 1991) was sparked in 1982 by the discovery of the Hemlo gold deposit by International Corona Resources Limited. Exploration activity was intense for the next 8 to 10 years with close to 200 companies working in the area.

The following describes historical exploration and work conducted by previous operators within the boundaries of the Property (Figure 2). The historical information is based on information from digital assessment files obtained on the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines online geoscience database. It should be noted that the historical property boundaries associated with the following reports were not the same as those of the current claims. In many cases assay results from these materials are not supported by signed assay certificates and therefore cannot be verified by the author.

1980's. Several exploration programs of ground geophysics and geological mapping campaigns were completed by various companies on portions of the present property. Exploration work was carried out on various areas within the current portion of the Property.

1981-1985: On a large portion of the Property Eagle River Mines Ltd. completed ground magnetic, VLF-EM and horizontal loop electromagnetic surveys. Berle Oil Corporation and Teck Exploration optioned the property and completed soil sampling. In 1985 Twin Eagle Mines optioned the property and completed geological mapping.

1981: Bridge Resources Ltd. completed line-cutting and ground magnetometer and VLF-EM 16 surveys on 17 contiguous unpatented claims. No significant information was obtained from these surveys. More sophisticated vertical loop EM or detailed HLEM surveys were recommended.

1981 to 1983: Enterprise Development Corporation completed line-cutting over 15 contiguous claims during late 1981. In 1982 work consisted of ground magnetometer and VLF-EM 16 surveys. A 700 metre long VLF conductor, located 30-90 metres north of the baseline was defined. Further detailing of this and other conductive zones in the northern part of the claims by HLEM was recommended. Geological mapping and a humus geochemistry survey were completed in 1983. Detailed prospecting and a soil geochemistry survey were recommended to further test some humus geochemistry anomalies.

1982 and 1983: Caulfield Resources Limited optioned 15 contiguous claims to Teck Exploration Limited in 1982. Teck completed ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys and defined four strong VLF conductors. Two conductors were associated with a flat magnetic pattern; a third conductor was associated with a magnetic high; and a fourth flanked by a magnetic high. During 1983 Teck dropped the option on the claims and Caulfield Resources completed dipole-dipole IP, RADEM, and soil geochemical surveys. Several weak geochemical (Au and Ag) responses are associated with magnetic, mafic volcanics in the central portions of the claim group. Silver values correspond to extensive areas of 20 to 29 ppb gold-in-soil values.

Three geochemical anomalous zones were outlined and recommended for prospecting. Three strong IP anomaly trends were also outlined. The strongest IP anomaly was located on the southernmost 4 claims and was interpreted to be caused by disseminated to semi-massive pyrite lenses occurring within intermediate volcanics and associated porphyry zones; the second anomaly was interpreted as a graphitic zone; and the third was interpreted to be a graphitic and pyritic-pyrrhotitic tuff.

Caulfield optioned the property to Vulcan Resources Ltd. who completed geological mapping and 1253 m of diamond drilling in seven holes. This drilling tested a series of IP anomalies and intersected anomalous gold (124 ppb) in drill hole 83-5.

1983 to 1985: Battle Energy Corporation completed ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on 14 claims. Two conductive zones were outlined in an area of extensive drift cover. Magnetic data were used to delineate geological units. In 1984 a joint venture with Corporate Oil and Gas Ltd. completed a time domain IP survey, geological mapping, and soil geochemical surveys. Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling did not develop any significant targets. IP results indicated a lack of sulphide mineralization in the strongest and most persistent VLF anomaly. One diamond drill hole (85-B-l), totalling 168 m, was completed by Battle Energy in 1985. Less than 1% pyrite was intersected in tuffaceous sediments and no assay values were reported.

1985: Core Energy Corporation reported drilling 2 holes (235 metres) that intersected granitic rocks with limited assays taken with no assays reported.

1985: Dolphin Exploration Ltd. completed a series of 13 shallow overburden (wacker) drill holes with no significant results.

1988: Esso Minerals Canada completed line cutting and a ground magnetometer survey over 24 claims originally owned by Caulfield.

1989 to 1994: Homestake Mineral Development Company completed geological mapping and ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on the 24 Caulfield claims.

1989: The company also staked all previous Eagle River Resources claims. A VLF anomaly located at about 1100 S between 200 W and l 00 E was recommended for further investigation.

1990: Ground magnetometer, VLF-EM, and geological (mapping) surveys were completed on 15 claims staked to the east of the original claims. Only one bedrock response anomaly was defined by the VLF-EM survey. No additional work was r e c o m m e n d e d .

1993. Reconnaissance geological mapping, boulder tracing, lithogeochemical and humus sampling was completed on three claims located in the south-central portion of the property. An anomalous Au-in- humus trend was noted to correspond with the inferred felsic plug metasedimentary rock contact. Further exploration was recommended to evaluate the contact zone and other anomalous humus trends on the property and was to include line-cutting, additional humus sampling, and trenching.

Trenching and stripping were completed on claims 1050318 and TB 1123441 during 1994. This work was done to test the area of the Au-in-humus anomaly detected in 1993. More testing of this area was recommended in order to further evaluate the anomalous gold enrichment trends in the humus. It was recommended that overburden profiles be sampled sequentially with depth in order to determine if the underlying sediments and tills also contained anomalous gold.

2007: Kaminak Gold Corporation completed a program of prospecting and sampling. Interesting alteration indices were found in several areas but no significantly anomalous Au or base metal results were returned from the analyses. The prospecting program was followed by a reverse circulation drilling program to follow up areas of alteration and deep overburden cover. The program consisted of 135.5m of drilling over 15 holes. A total of 35 till samples and 15 rock chip samples were collected. No significant gold or base metal anomalies were located (Campbell, 2009).

2011: Kaminak contracted a deep-penetrating resistivity-induced-polarization (IP) surveys over 4 lines spread throughout the Hemlo Project properties (Bournas and Daneshvar, 2011). The Titan24 distributed array system operated by Quantec Geoscience was used in the survey. Several weak IP anomalies were detected. The interpretive results of the Kaminak exploration indicate a circular intrusive in the southeast portion of the Property which is situated in the tapered eastern extremity of a shear zone interpreted in the Kaminak report (Figure 6). As well, a strong northwest-southeast trending lineament that likely represents a significant fault or diabase dyke appears to adjoin the tapered extremity of the east-west interpreted shear zone. The conjunction of this shear and fault zone would further appear to continue south eastward as an inlier in the Cedar Lake Pluton. Immediately west of the circular intrusive, a magnetic high coincides with the projected northeast trending suite of mafic metavolcanics.

2012: Kaminak completed an airborne geophysical survey covering a portion of the Horizon Property.

2016: North American Exploration Ltd. conducted an airborne magnetic, spectrometric and time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey over a property that covered approximately the eastern quarter of Goldseek's Property. The survey was conducted by Prospectair, who reported approximately 31 marginal EM anomalies; however no detailed interpretation was reported.

2017: Golden Peak Minerals Inc. filed a N.I. 43-101 technical report on their property which included a larger block of claims east of the current Property, and completed an airborne VTEM survey which covered almost all of the current Property. The VTEM survey was conducted by GeoTech Ltd., and identified two large, shallow conductive zones within the current Property boundaries (Golden Peak press release, 2017). The company reported that they planned ground IP surveys over the two anomalies, but this work was not carried out by Golden Peak.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Hemlo greenstone belt lies within the Wawa subprovince of the Superior Province. The belt is bounded to the north, south and east by large granitoid batholiths (Figure 3). The Coldwell Alkaline Complex (1109Ma) intrudes the Schreiber-Hemlo Greenstone Belt and separates it into two segments. The westernlimit of the greenstone belt, and possible continuity with the Terrace Bay-Schreiber greenstone belt, is obscured by this alkalic intrusion and the waters of Lake Superior. The Horizon Hemlo project area is located within the Wawa-Shebandowan sub-province. It is situated within a highly deformed zone bound by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks to the south and volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks to the north. The area northeast of the Horizon claims lie within the northern limb of the Hemlo Synform, an east-west trending synclinorium developed within the Archean Heron Bay Greenstone Belt. The Syncline is bound to the northeast by the Gowan Lake and the Musher Lake Plutons and to the south by the Cedar Lake pluton. The core of the syncline has locally been intruded by several late Archean felsic complexes and post-Archean diabase dykes (Bournas, 2011). The Horizon Project area lies immediately northwest of the Cedar Creek Stock within intercalated mafic metavolcanics, metasediments and intermediate to felsic metavolcanics. The north part of the claim group extends into a belt of metasediments bounded by the Cedar Lake Pluton to the south and the Mosher Lake Pluton to the north.

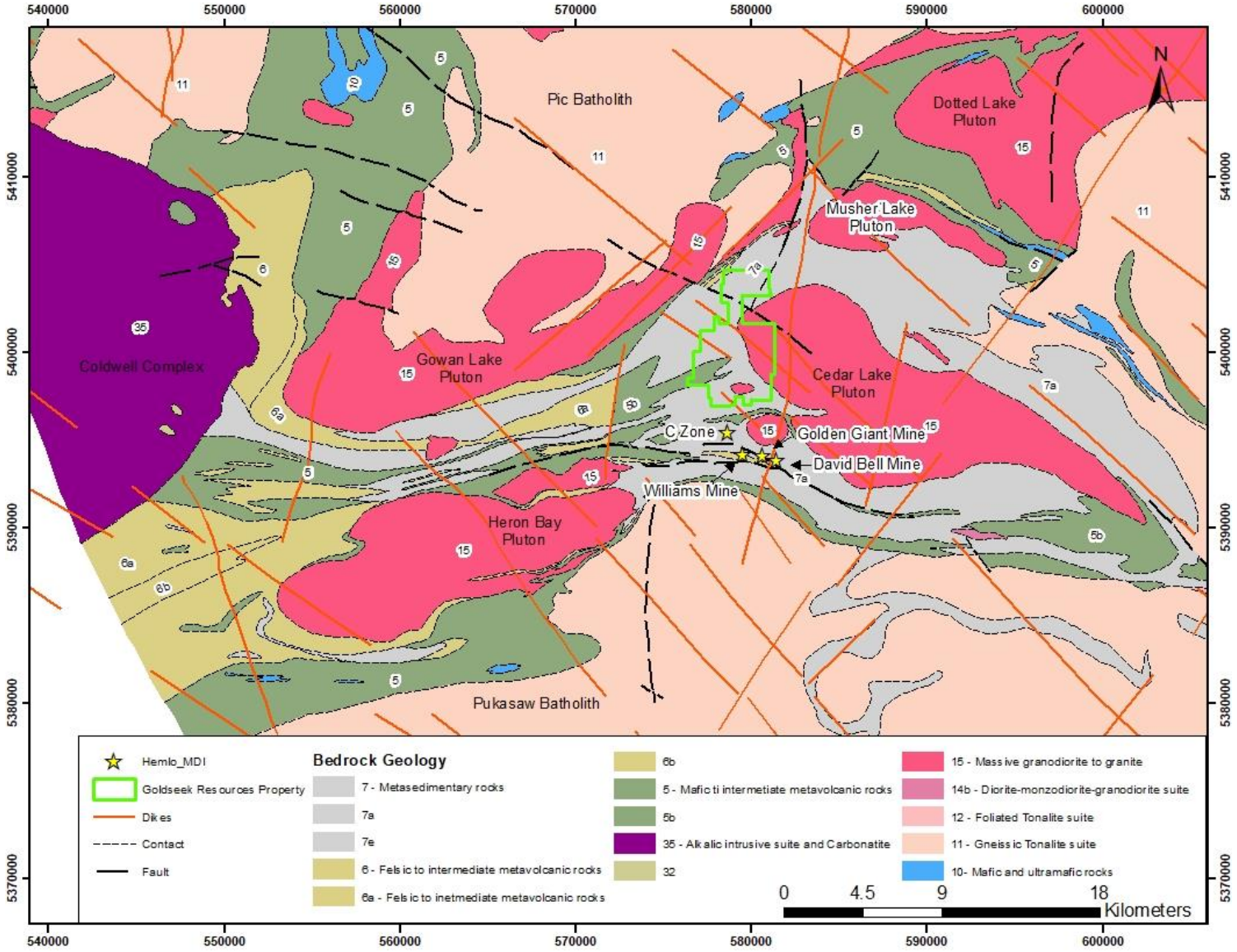
The Heron Bay greenstone assemblage is bounded in the north by a gneissic to foliated tonalite granodiorite called the Black Pic Batholith. To the south, the assemblage is bounded by the Pukaskwa Complex (2719-2688 Ma; Corfu and Muir, 1989). The Hemlo-Heron Bay greenstone rock units strike in a northwest southeast direction, subparallel to the contacts of the batholiths (see Figure 3). The eastern portion of the segment contains three major rock types: mafic metavolcanics rocks, intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks, and metasedimentary rocks. Tholeiitic mafic metavolcanics consist of pillowed, massive and foliated flows and contain ultramafic-mafic intrusions and flows and their metamorphosed equivalents (Muir et al, 1999). Pan and Fleet (1989) have shown that some of the ultramafic rocks have a komatiitic composition. Intermediate to felsic (calcalkaline) flows and volcaniclastics and intercalated sediments overlie the mafic volcanics. The felsic Moose Lake Porphyry (maximum age 2690 Ma; Davis, 1998) is a feldspar-quartz porphyry complex of largely volcanic origin and forms the footwall to the Hemlo deposit. Sedimentary rocks consisting of pelite, wacke, conglomerate and iron formation overlie or may be laterally equivalent to the calcalkaline volcanics. West

of the Hemlo deposit, the greenstone belt is composed predominantly of volcanic units, whereas towards Hemlo, there is an increasing abundance of sedimentary rocks (Muir, 1982).

In the immediate area of the Hemlo deposit, sediments have been interpreted to occur in a Timiskaming-type environment at 2690 Ma (Jackson et al., 1998). Late granitoid rocks have intruded the supracrustal rocks. These units include discordant granodiorite plutons such as the Cedar Lake Pluton (2688 Ma) and the Cedar Creek Stock (2684 Ma, Corfu and Muir, 1989), both located north of the Hemlo deposit. The Heron Bay Pluton (2688 Ma; Corfu and Muir, 1989) intrudes metavolcanic rocks southwest of Hemlo. The Gowan Lake Pluton (2678 Ma; Corfu and Muir, 1989) is a crescentic pluton at the northern boundary of the Hemlo-Heron Bay segment with the Black Pic Batholith. At the Hemlo deposit, numerous dykes of feldspar porphyry (2677 Ma; Davis, 1998) intrude the rocks. Proterozoic diabase dykes cut all rocks throughout the belt (Caldbick 2017).

Structurally, the first major deformation of the area (D1) resulted in the development of a penetrative foliation defined by medium-grade metamorphic minerals and a few map scale folds. The second major phase of deformation (D2) resulted in map scale folding of the D1 fabric and possibly some of the metamorphic zones (Muir et al., 1999). D1 affected rocks older than 2688 Ma while D2 affected rocks older than 2675 Ma (Jackson et al., 1998). Consequently, both the greenstone and the older granitoid bodies (e.g. Pukaskwa Gneissic Complex) were deformed together during D1 and D2, forming a relatively open synclinorium with complex internal structural patterns (Muir et al., 1999). Westward plunging linear structures and westward decreasing metamorphic grade indicate that Archean crustal depth increases eastwards. Numerous feldspar porphyry dykes intrude throughout the area and Proterozoic diabase dykes cut all rock types.

Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Hemlo Area



7.2 Property Geology

The consolidated rocks underlying the Hemlo area are Precambrian in age and consist of a complete cycle of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks intruded by gabbro, granodiorite, hornblende-biotite, biotite granodiorite, and quartz monzonite, some intrusions attaining batholith size (Figure 3). Finally, all older rocks were intruded by swarms of diabase dikes. Metamorphism is developed to the amphibolite facies. The rocks are characteristic of greenstone belts of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield.

The rocks have been folded along an east-west trending axis, forming a synclinal basin of predominantly metasedimentary rocks enclosed within basal metavolcanic rocks. Metamorphism is believed to have developed at deep levels of folding giving rise to intrusion of granodiorite gneiss that forms domical mass of batholithic dimensions (Rinse, 1983).

Outcrops are scarce within the property area. Where exposed, from north to south, they consist mainly of undivided conglomerate and greywacke and/or sandstone. In the south portion of the property, the fine-grained sediments grade into biotite-quartz-feldspar paragneiss and toward the southwest portion into feldspathized or migmatitic metsediments or tuffs. This probably reflects metamorphism associated with deeper burial coupled with the intrusion of the Bullring Lake Pluton, located within 1 mile of the southwest boundary of the property (Rinse, 1983).

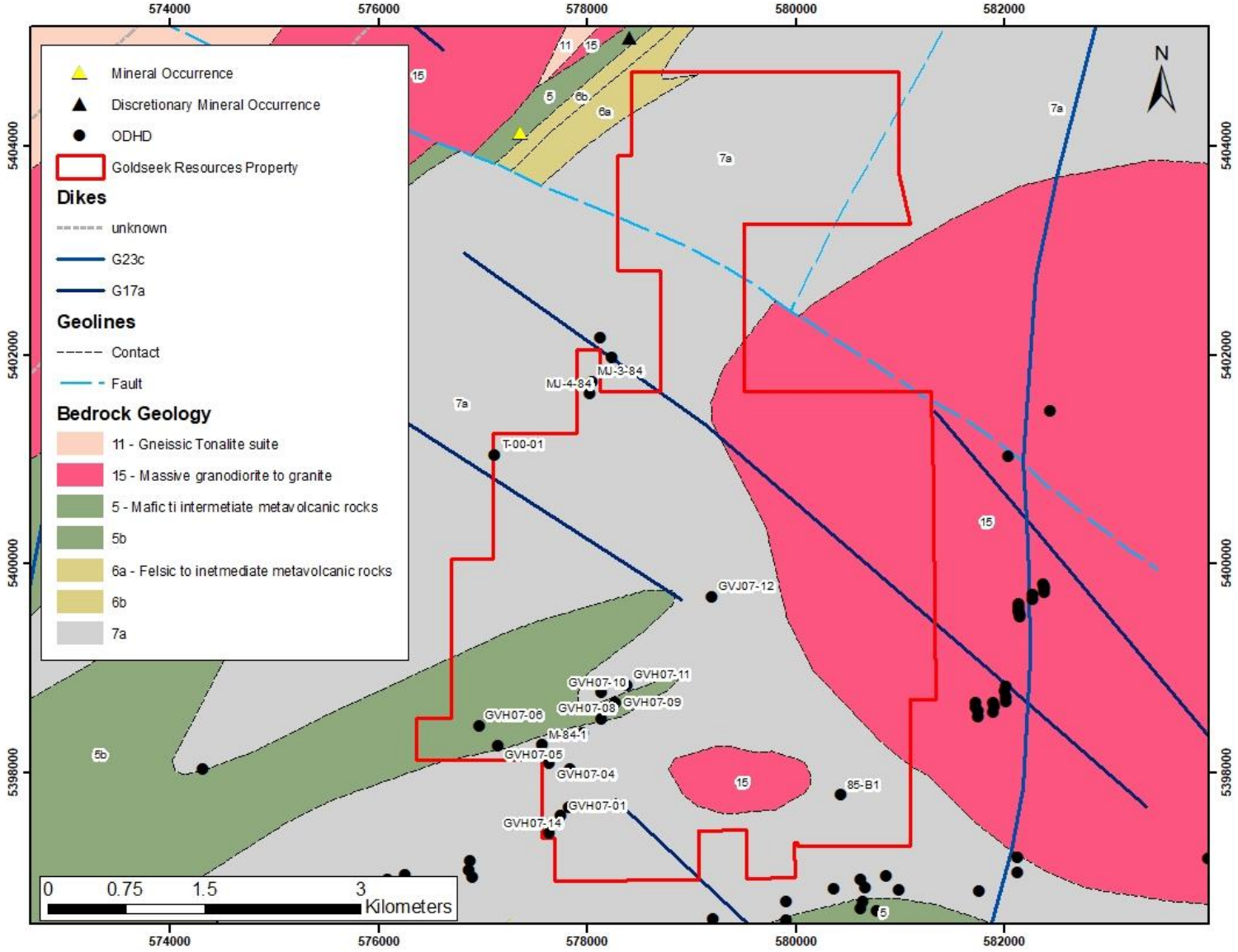
The north boundary lies within a few hundred feet from the south contact of the Musher Lake Pluton, an intrusive emplaced along the volcanic-sediment contact. Close to the northeast periphery, a narrow horizon of metavolcanic rock is exposed. This unit may well extend within the property area. The rocks trend generally east-west to southeast and dip vertical to steeply north. Besides a lineament inferred to cross the southwest portion of the property in a north-westerly direction, there are no identified local structural units known.

Mineralization in the region is associated with a quartz- feldspar-muscovite horizon of regional extent. This horizon occurs along the south limb of the Hemlo geosyncline, the David-Bell, Williams and Golden Giant gold mines. The gold-bearing horizon is repetitive through folding and is found along the south and north limb of the Hemlo syncline. Although it has not been identified within the property area due to lack of rock outcrops, there is a definite possibility that it can be found within this property. As noted, the Property area was the object of very little or no exploration work, and there is no known mineralization (Rinse, 1983).

As mentioned previously, within the property area, the north limb of the Hemlo geosyncline is not well known due to scarcity of outcrops. It is suggested that the quartz-feldspar-muscovite-pyrite horizon found on strike to the west of the property along the north limb of the syncline may well exist within the property. This unit is the stratigraphic equivalent of the gold-bearing quartz-feldspar-muscovite horizon of the south limb. (Rinse, 1983). Along the south limb, this unit lies within the metasedimentary rocks within a short distance of the volcanic-sediment contact. In the property area, the Musher Lake pluton has been intruded at this level and may well mask part of the stratigraphic pile as known. On the other hand, as the quartz-feldspar- muscovite is found within the sediments, it is therefore strongly inferred that it could be found on the property, possibly close to the narrow horizon of metavolcanic rocks. Thus the possibilities exist that mineralization of the Hemlo type may well be found on the property (Rinse, 1983). It should be further noted that in the Kanimak 2012 airborne survey, in addition to three strong shear structures described in this report, the third of which overlaps the Property, a fourth structural shear zone has been interpreted which traverses north-east of the Property within the metasediments and which is sandwiched between the Cedar Lake Pluton to the south and the Mosher Lake Pluton to the north (Figure 4).

As the Property is comprised largely of east-west trending metasediments in contact with the Cedar Lake Pluton to the south and the Musher Lake Pluton in the north, it is suggested that exploration efforts would focus in these areas. An airborne VTEM survey would help develop areas of target definition with the electromagnetic intensity, first vertical derivative and B-field surveys.

Figure 4: Horizon Property Geology



7.3 Property Mineralization

The limited exploration work completed to date has not located any economic or sub-economic gold mineralization on the Property. The interpreted relationships of rock types, structures and intrusives are poorly understood due to the paucity of ground exploration and overburden cover.

8.0 Deposit Types

The following Hemlo Deposit Overview is based upon a 1995 paper, the Geology and Gold Deposits of the Hemlo Area Revised Edition by T.L. Muir, B.R. Schneiders and M.C. Symk. The Hemlo deposit lies at or near the contact between felsic to intermediate quartz-feldspar-phyric rocks which have been described as pyroclastic subvolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The rocks generally strike between 290-295 degrees and dip between 60 and 70 degrees to the northeast. Evidence has been presented by Hugon (1984) that the Hemlo Deposit occurs within a major ductile, dextral shear zone. The authors of the Hemlo Deposit Overview concur that the deposit is largely hosted within a 290 degree striking strained, transposed and juxtaposed lithotectonic supracrustral divisions which lie in a generally east- west striking greenstone belt (Muir, Schneiders and Symk, 1995).

The deposit itself has not been proven to be stratiform or stratabound as earlier workers suggest but may prove to be more related to brittle-ductile shear zones. Underground mapping has confirmed the existence of parallel mineralized zones within both the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks as well as mineralized zones which crosscut the metavolcanic-metasedimentary contact (Muir, Schneiders and Symk, 1995). Several types of ore are described in each of the three mines based largely on the predominant mineralization and textural components. Alteration, collectively, is in the form of varying degrees of microclinitization, sericitization, silicification, carbonatization, albitization, pyritization and tourmalinization. Significant amounts of barite, green vanadian muscovite and molybdenite are common in the altered rocks (Muir, Schneiders and Symk, 1995).

At least two ages of quartz veins are recognized within the ore zones consisting of veins displaying folding, attenuation, boudinage and dismemberment and other vein sets displaying minimal deformation. Collectively, the ores are enriched in Au, Mo, and Sb, As, Ti, V and Ba. Gold is commonly disseminated with molybdenite. Native gold grains are mercury rich and occur along quartz-feldspar and pyrite grain boundaries and fractures as well as inclusions in or rimmed with several varieties of sulphides including rarely pyrite and molybdenite (Muir, Schneiders and Symk, 1995).

Over the course of the last 30 years, since the discovery of the Hemlo Deposit, several metallogenic models have been postulated. Earlier workers favoured syngenetic, exhalative models in which mineralization was penecontemporaneous with volcanism. Later workers proposed a porphyry deposit model and a skarn model though the earliest observations in the Hemlo camp made by Page (1949) suggested

a close relationship between regional structure, local faults and shear zones, porphyries, alteration and gold mineralization (Muir, Schneiders and Symk, 1995).

There is in addition, some debate as to the timing of gold mineralization relative to deformation events and this may be resolved, it has been suggested, by earlier workers comparing features related to different deformation and/or alteration and metamorphic events. It has been further noted that the deposit may have been affected by at least two generations of structural events. In reviewing the various Hemlo genetic models, Harris (1989) stated that more recent research and evidence led to the recognition of features which tend not to favour the earlier syngenetic models but more strongly support ore deposition by hydrothermal fluids within or near a ductile shear zone which occurs within the Hemlo deposit, however, neither a temporal association between the mineralizing event and the porphyritic intrusions and/or ductile shearing has been confirmed. Neither, indeed, has it been established whether the deposit formed prior to regional metamorphism, pre or syn-metamorphism or post-metamorphism (Muir, Schneiders and Symk, 1995).

Over the past 30 years since the discovery of the Hemlo deposit, various genetic models have been proffered, none of which have adequately addressed all the complexities of the Hemlo deposit. Undoubtedly, a combination of these models may indeed be the case as the Hemlo deposit certainly lends itself to a unique deposit that may not be pigeonholed into any one genetic model. In any event, the explorationist would be advised to combine the elements unique to this deposit in terms of structure, alteration, petrology and metamorphism as pathfinders to discovering new deposits in this area.

In light of the previous paragraph, perhaps Muir has best summed up the deposit in the following statement that the Hemlo gold deposit is “an atypical, mesozonal-orogenic, disseminated-replacement- stockwork deposit, broadly synchronous with D2 (second stage deformation) and “middle” stage granitoid plutonism, prior to or synchronous with peak regional metamorphism, and involving magmatic ± metamorphic fluids”.

Figure 5: Goldseek 2019 IP Survey Grid

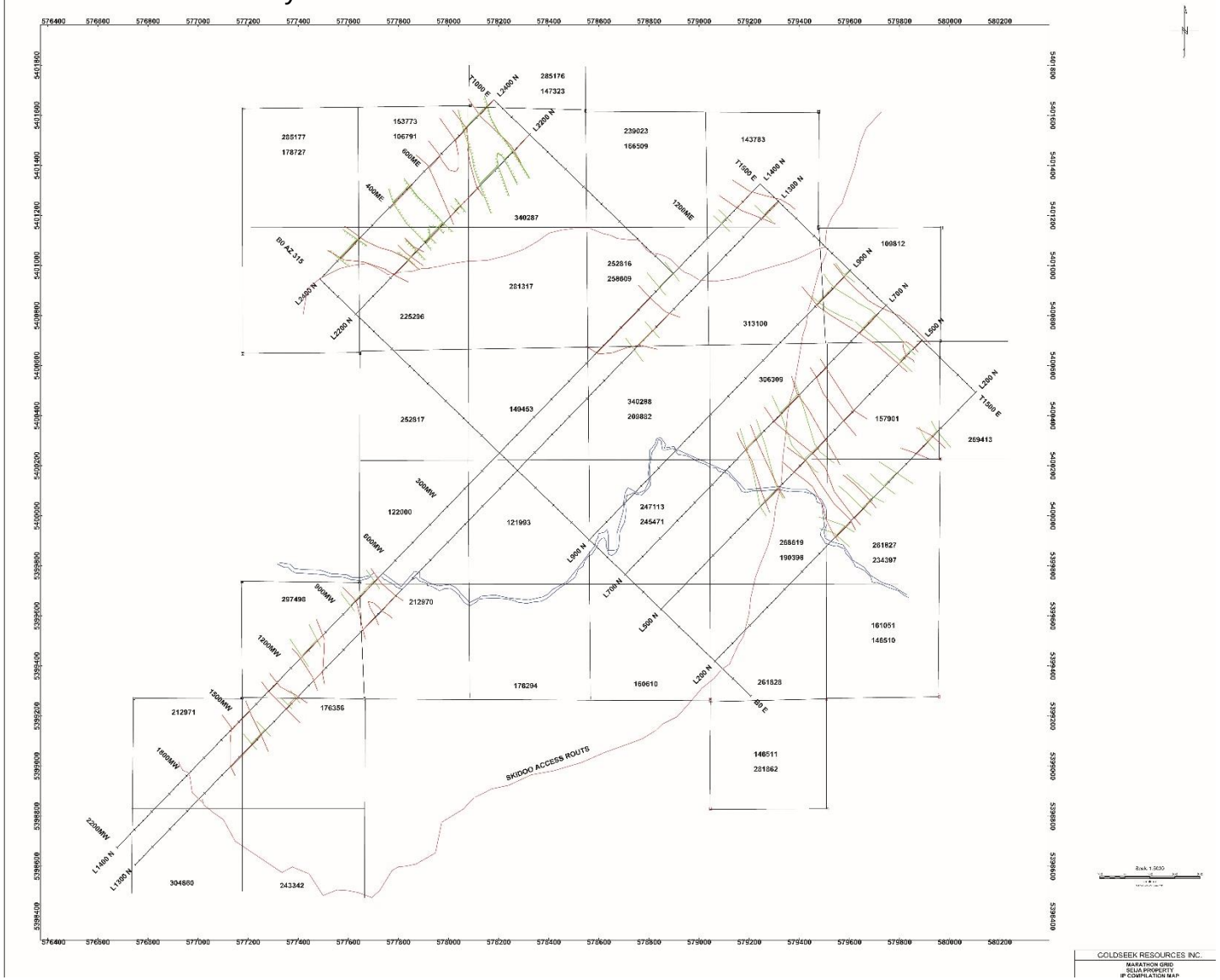
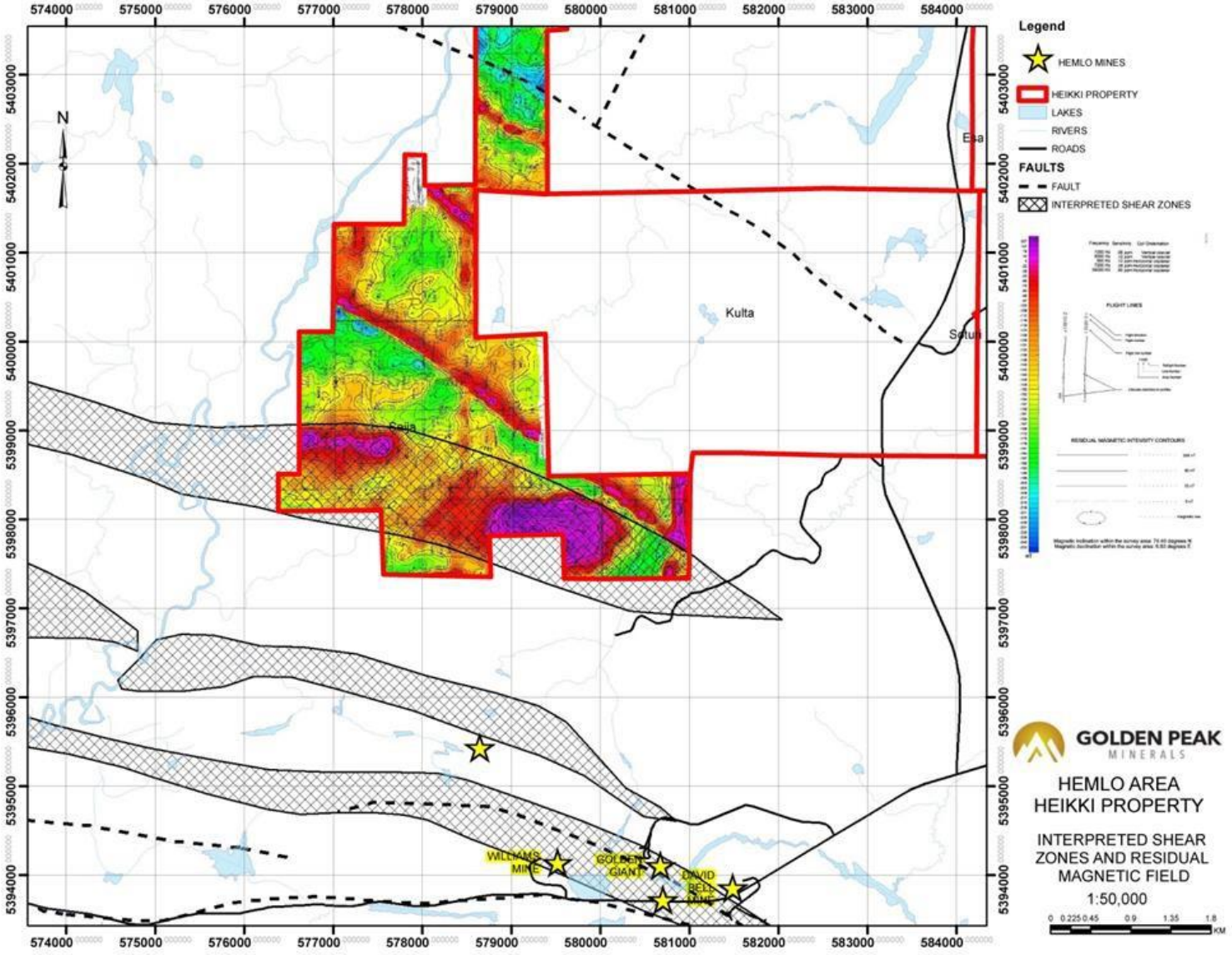


Figure 6: Interpreted shear and residual magnetic field



9.0 Exploration

In the spring of 2019 Goldseek carried out an exploration program consisting of re-establishing a grid that had originally been cut in 2017, followed by an Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey. A total of 20.2 km of line were re-cut, followed by the IP survey, which was completed using an Instrumentation GDD 32 channel receiver and the 3.6 kilowatt transmitters (Grant 2019). The following discussion of the results of the IP survey is taken from Grant (2019).

The IP survey was successful in outlining several areas of interest across the survey portion of the grid. Certainly the main zone of interest would be the IP anomaly outline on lines 2400MN and 2200MN at the eastern section of the grid lines. This zone is a well-defined IP target highly conductive and relatively close to surface if it is not exposed on surface. The zone appears to correlate to a good strong magnetic trend that lies parallel to and just to the south of the 1000ME Tie line of the current grid. This zone continues in both directions and further IP coverage to the northeast and south west should be done to define the strike and extent of the zone. Follow up geological surveys should also be done across the area once all the snow has gone in the event the zone is exposed on surface.

Lines 2500MN 2600MN as well as lines 2300MN and 2100MN should be considered for IP coverage to determine the zone's strike and direction.

The two zones outlined between 500ME and 200ME on these same two lines should also be followed up with further IP coverage and geological mapping to the northeast and southwest on lines 2500MN, 2600MN, 2300MN and 2100MN for a better definition of the zones characteristics.

The IP anomaly on the southern section of line 1400MN between 850MW and 650MW should also be followed up with additional IP coverage on either side of the grid lines to better define the strike and extend of the zone. The river in the immediate area is swollen with winter run off in the spring but should be crossable during the summer months once the water has receded to normal levels.

The anomaly on the western end of line 1300MN should also be included in the follow up program to better define its strike and extent as well.

Follow up surveys are also suggested for the anomaly outlined on line 1400MN, north section between 800ME and 900ME to better define the strike of the zone as the survey line appears to have possibly paralleled the strike of the zone.

The anomaly at the east end of line 1300MN north section should also be followed up with further coverage of line 1300MN to the east and reading lines on either side to determine the strike of the zone.

A detailed ground magnetic survey should be done across the grid which would help in the interpretations of the IP anomalies and their strike directions and lengths.

A soil sampling program done in conjunction with a detailed geological survey may help with anomaly determination and or possible exposure in surrounding outcrop as several of the more predominant zones seem to be quite shallow.

Diamond drilling would then be based on the results of the suggested follow up programs. But at this writing, the eastern zones on lines 2400MN and 2200MN would be considered as high priority targets as well as the zones on the same two lines between 500ME and 200ME. The zone on line 1400MN between 800ME and 900ME is also considered as a high priority target at this time.

Should ground mapping return encouraging results along with any soil sampling results over any of the priority targets then all of the zones would have to be re-evaluated for further follow up.

The author visited the property May 26, 2019 for one day. While no outcrop could be found on the Property itself, several were noted and the geology confirmed near the Property's southeast boundary.

10.0 Drilling

Goldseek has not conducted any drilling on the Property.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Because there has been no sampling on the Property by Goldseek, a review of currently used procedures is not applicable.

12.0 Data Verification

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the assessment files available at the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. The authors reviewed the assessment files comparing the indicated findings of previous explorers over the years to determine consistency. Assay certificates for drilling were not normally present pre-1990 when the Ontario Mining Act was amended and to have them

presented if they were used for assessment. The authors verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

There were no limitations placed on the Authors in conducting the verification of the data or the Property visit. The authors are confident that these data sets are adequate for the reliance and completion of the technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

16.0 Mining Methods

Not applicable.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

22.0 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Property is contiguous to the eastern boundary of the Hemlo gold deposit. The Hemlo gold deposit was discovered in 1981 after years of intermittent largely unsuccessful exploration due to the lack of a surface exposure and any distinct geophysical response. Muir (2002) proposed that the Hemlo gold deposit is "an atypical, mesozonal-orogenic, disseminated-replacement-stockwork deposit, broadly synchronous with D_2 [second stage deformation] and "middle" stage granitoid plutonism, prior to or synchronous with peak regional metamorphism, and involving magmatic ± metamorphic fluids".

Total production from the three mines on this deposit since 1985 is > 22 million ounces of gold. The production forecast for 2019 is 205,000 to 220,000 ounces of gold (Barrick Website 2019). Grades and tonnages vary with open pit versus underground operations and within the different locations of underground operations.

The Hemlo deposit is located within the Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt at the Hemlo-Heron Bay Shear Zone (Wild, 2005). The deposit varies from 5 to 50 metres in thickness extending for approximately 3000 metres in length to about 2000 metres deep and dipping at 60 to 70^o to the northeast. The ore zone gets thicker moving from the east to the west with a general decrease in average grade. The deposit plunges moderately to the west and is rarely exposed on surface. About 90% of the ore is below 500 vertical metres deep.

The Hemlo gold deposit is associated with high strain zones (D_2 structurally-controlled) at a restraining bend in the Hemlo greenstone belt and the volcanic-sedimentary contact of the Moose Lake volcanic complex (Muir, 2002). The restraining bend relates to changes in the type of alteration and mineralization which requires the deposit to be subdivided into two segments: the West Segment and the Main Segment.

The West Segment of the Hemlo gold deposit strikes west and exhibits many, lower-grade, irregularly mineralized west- to west-northwest-striking zones. The gold mineralization is locally fracture-controlled or disseminated. The Main Segment consists of two main tabular zones with mainly disseminated mineralization which strike to 290º and contain most of the ore. The two tabular zones are the Main Mineralized Zone hosted in the Lake Superior shear zone and the Lower Mineralized Zone occurring within the Moose Lake fault zone. The deposit is asymmetrically enveloped by an inner potassic-feldspar alteration zone grading out into a sericitic alteration zone, both combined having dimensions of about 4 km long and up to 400 metres wide.

The predominant emplacement controls appear to be the restraining bend, a competency contrast at a major rock contact and a permeable fragmental unit. Barite is associated with the deposit and is believed to be a product of the mineralizing hydrothermal system.

The main and lower ore zones of the Hemlo deposit are associated with a tight to isoclinal fold in the Moose Lake porphyry and occur at the geological contacts between the porphyry and metasedimentary rocks (Lin, 2001). The Moose Lake porphyry is felsic containing abundant quartz (± feldspar) phenocrysts in a fine-grained matrix, and is considered to be volcanic. This unit grades from massive to fragmental in the west to only fragmental in the east. Barite is associated with both ore zones and forms part of the barite ore. There is a mafic fragmental unit at the contact between the Moose Lake porphyry and the hanging-wall sediments, consisting of felsic fragments in a biotite-rich matrix. This unit is considered to be the protolith of the ore as it is closely associated with the ore and is generally mineralized to lower subore grade in concentrations of one to two grams gold per tonne (Lin, 2001).

Both the main and lower ore zones of the Hemlo deposit have feldspathic ore, sericitic ore and several minor types. The ore is variably enriched in molybdenum (as molybdenite), gold (in the native state), arsenic (as realgar), mercury (as cinnabar), antimony (both native and as stibnite), barium (as barite and barium-rich microcline), vanadium (as green vanadium-rich mica) and minor biotite. The ore normally contains 3 to 35 percent pyrite and molybdenite. The molybdenite imparts a bluish color to the ore and is a good indicator of the presence of gold. The feldspathic ore is typically of higher grade. The sericitic ore is strongly foliated and is composed of 40-60% quartz, 15-30% muscovite, feldspar, biotite and green mica. The sericitic ore can have up to 15 percent pyrite with traces of molybdenite. Usually, the sericitic ore surrounds the feldspathic ore and is of lesser grade (Lin, 2001).

The author has been unable to verify the information on the adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the technical report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this report. The author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Much of the merit and exploration potential of the Property has largely been derived from airborne interpretations. Exploration in these areas, whilst spanning three decades has been relatively scant and at best piecemeal with little encouragement in ground truthing based largely upon the presence of the Cedar Lake Pluton.

Geological modelling of the Hemlo Deposits has also been complicated with the realization that the Hemlo Deposit area is atypical of other gold deposits and may not fit into prescribed or tested gold deposit models. However, the most prevailing commonality to the Hemlo Deposit area and recent airborne interpretations is that structure plays an extremely significant role in helping to vector in on areas of interest.

Given the areal extent of the Horizon land position, airborne magnetics has provided an invaluable tool in assisting the explorationist in vectoring in on areas of interest that should be tested. It should further be noted that said areas of interest should be focussed on the contact areas of the Cedar Lake Pluton with surrounding metasediments and intercalated mafic metavolcanics. These contact areas, as noted earlier may provide zones of interest based upon the deflection of underlying volcanics as well as metasomatism and possible assimilation of the country rock and attendant alteration. An area recently worked upon by the author, consisted of an overlying granodioritic pluton within mafic metavolcanics and it was noted that drilling within the contact area resulted in elevated gold values with assimilated altered mafic volcanics proximal to the granodioritic contact.

The recent IP survey conducted by Goldseek was successful in outlining several areas of interest across the survey portion of the grid.

The author does not recognize any significant risks or uncertainties that would prevent the continued exploration of the Property for gold mineralization.

The author concludes that the work completed to date indicates the Property has potential to host economic concentrations of gold. The expenditures completed to date are presented in Appendix II.

26.0 Recommendations

At this time, it is recommended that Goldseek carry out an initial program of soil sampling done in conjunction with a detailed geological survey that may help with anomaly determination and/or possible exposure in surrounding outcrop as several of the more predominant zones seem to be quite shallow (Grant 2019). Since the previous work on the Property has indicated very little outcrop, the geological mapping and sampling is budgeted for only one week, during which the geologist should focus on finding any available outcrop in the areas of the anomalies determined by Goldseek's IP survey. The soil survey should focus on the area of the grid used for the IP survey and surrounding area.

26.1 Budget Proposal

Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling	
Geologist for 7 days @ $700/day	4,900
Technician/helper for 7 days @ $300/day	2,100
14 days room and board for 2 @ 300/day	4,200
Transportation	
truck, gas	
7 days @ $125/day	875
Soil Geochemical Sampling	
2 technicians for 14 days @ $300/day	8,400
14 days room and board for 2 @ 300/day	4,200
Transportation	
truck, gas	
14 days @ $125/day	1,750
Assays 200 @ $35/sample	7,000
Total	**$33,425**

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28.0 Certificate of Qualifications

J. Garry Clark
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Canada, P7B 6A5
Telephone: 807-622-3284, Fax: 807-622-4156

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0245), do hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner of Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. with an office at 1000 Alloy Dr., Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. I have written qualifying gold property reports for companies such as Discovery Harbour and Rainy River Resources both companies having gold potential on their properties.

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "N.I. 43-101 Technical Report on the Horizon Property" dated November 8, 2019.

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0245).

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 35 years since my graduation from university.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and am independent of the vendor of the property.

7. I am responsible for the entire Technical Report. I completed a site visit May 26, 2019 for one day.

8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required and in the application of all requirements in Section 1.5 of N.I. 43-101.

9. I have had no other prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

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

11. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 8th day of November, 2019.

SIGNED

"J. Garry Clark"

_____

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.

Appendix I

Horizon Property Claims

The Horizon Property consists of 171 cell claims with a total area of 2421 hectares. The claims are listed below with the "Legacy Claims" being the original staked claims, and the "New Claim" being the new cell claim under the new MLAS system. Note that the "anniversary date" has lapsed for some of the claims; however, the work from Goldseek's 2019 IP survey has been applied to these claims, and they are still in good standing with the work report pending.

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	109811	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	109812	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	143783	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	157901	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	182958	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	190398	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	209882	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	234397	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	239022	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	239023	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	247113	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	258608	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	258609	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	306309	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267354	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	313100	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	105605	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	114220	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	126010	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	172672	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	213992	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	215498	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	215499	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	232182	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	252725	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	269413	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	289928	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	309841	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	329357	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	341510	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267355	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	345478	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	103535	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	103536	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	118806	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	118807	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	161051	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	180512	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	186574	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	186575	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	234398	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	252726	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	281862	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	289929	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	289930	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	200
4267356	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	329651	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-08-25	Active	100	400
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	112732	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	129828	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	129830	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	134443	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	164353	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	185775	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	253830	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	272642	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	279120	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	302503	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	333398	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283236	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	333399	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	129829	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	157757	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	177254	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	223133	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	223134	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	231102	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	243307	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	243308	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	243309	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	278354	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	278355	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	297749	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	326367	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	338768	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283237	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	338769	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	129970	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	147377	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	147378	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	176609	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	223189	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	243342	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	279218	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283238	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	337664	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283239	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	142894	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283239	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	188872	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283239	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	218758	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283239	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	304860	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	121999	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	122000	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	146510	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	146511	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	160610	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	160611	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	176294	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	212970	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	245471	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	261827	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	261828	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	268619	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	315825	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	337255	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283240	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	337810	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	147640	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	176255	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	176256	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	212971	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	233296	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	289398	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	297499	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	297500	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283241	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	316940	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	106791	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	106792	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	121998	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	149453	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	166509	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	166510	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	178727	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	225296	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	225297	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	225298	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	252816	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	252817	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	281317	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	340287	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283242	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	340288	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283243	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	147323	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283243	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	155935	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283243	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	215522	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	104792	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	104793	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	104794	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	127930	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	139389	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	155933	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	155934	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	174577	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	174578	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	191404	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	191405	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	221192	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	228654	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	400
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	228655	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	241322	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	248117	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	295864	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	325139	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	335583	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4283244	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	335584	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-05-07	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	115355	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	133259	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	151241	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	151242	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	400
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	151243	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	151244	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	400
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	206809	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	218933	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	226207	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	265402	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	265403	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	285449	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Applied
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	303321	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	400
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	319900	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	321535	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285402	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	333880	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	400
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	150617	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	150618	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	152853	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	169429	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	206188	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	235475	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	235476	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	264763	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	264764	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
4285403	WABIKOBA LAKE AREA	272191	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-21	Active	100	200
Total							49,600

Appendix II

Property Expenditures

Date	Invoice # or File Name	Company	Task	Cost
2016-10-26	40964	Bob Bailey	Maintaining Claims	$1,011.02
2016-11-25	LM2016017	Leonard MacKenzie	GIS work	$2,200.00
2016-12-30	LM2016020	Leonard MacKenzie	GIS work	$2,400.00
2017-02-28	40972	Bob Bailey	Maintaining Claims	$3,250.00
2017-02-28	2017-011	Superior Geospatial	GIS work	$227.50
2017-03-17	995810	Geotech	Partial payment Airborne	$45,840.00
2017-03-31	2017-028	Superior Geospatial	GIS work	$390.00
2017-04-17	995826	Geotech	Partial payment Airborne	$41,256.00
2017-05-19	995859	Geotech	Partial payment Airborne	$4,942.04
2017-07-25	2017-061	Superior Geospatial	GIS work	$105.00
2017-08-04	17684	Matthew Johnson	Review Airborne Data	$400.00
2017-11-04	1775	Esics Geophysics	Line cutting	$32,265.00
2019-04-22	1063	Esics Geophysics	Line cutting and IP	$70,500.00
			TOTAL	**$204,786.56**