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**Assessment Report
On the
Snook Lake Property
Kenora Mining Division
Northwestern Ontario**

**Prepared for
BESCO International Investment Co. Ltd.**

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October 15th, 2016

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1.0 Introduction

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Besco International Investment Co. Ltd. ("Besco"), to cut and extract small slab samples of the granitic rocks on their Snook Lake Property north of Kenora, Ontario. The work was carried out by Clark staff during August and September 2016, and consisted of locating granite outcrops that had been located and described the previous year, and cutting slab samples using a hand held rock saw.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Snook Lake Property consists of five claims containing 52 units totalling 832 hectares; the claims are listed in Table 1 below. The Property is located in the Snook Lake Area of the Kenora Mining Division (Figures 1 and 2). Access to the Property is via Highway 658 (The Redditt Road) for 26 km north from Kenora to the English River Rd., then north on the English River Rd for 38 km to the Sand Lake Rd, and then approximately 15 km west on the Sand Lake Rd to the eastern boundary of the Property.

Table 1. Snook Lake Property Claims

Claim No.	Township	Date Recorded	Due Date	Work Required	Unit Size
4255073	Snook Lake Area	Nov 22, 2010	Nov 22, 2016	\$6,400	16
4255075	Snook Lake Area	Nov 22, 2010	Nov 22, 2016	\$6,400	16
4255076	Snook Lake Area	Nov 22, 2010	Nov 22, 2016	\$800	2
4255077	Snook Lake Area	Nov 22, 2010	Nov 22, 2016	\$6,400	16
4267320	Snook Lake Area	Nov 22, 2010	Nov 22, 2016	\$800	2
Total				\$20,800	52

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permit or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the MNDM. The 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 will be impacted by the work.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of \$400 per year per unit for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The report must be submitted by the expiry date.

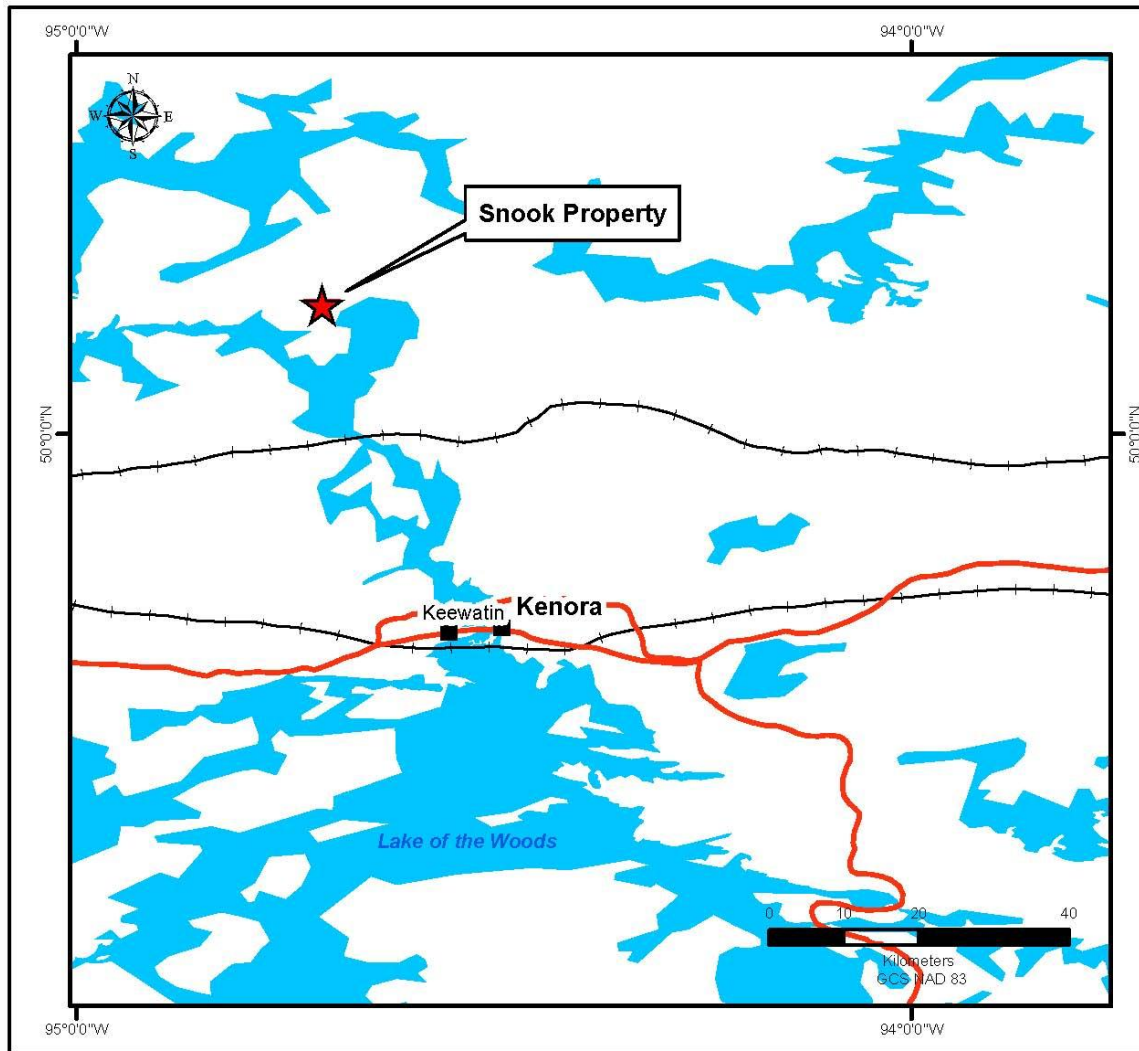
Kenora is a full service community of 15,000 people on the Trans-Canada Highway (Hwy 17) and has a long mining history, mainly in gold mining. Forestry is also an important part of the local economy, although this has decreased somewhat in recent years with the closing of a local mill. Tourism is the other main economic driver. The community is serviced by an airport with flights from Winnipeg and Thunder Bay, and rail service is provided through the community of Redditt, approximately 30 km to the north.

Topography is generally gentle with elevations ranging from 390 to 420 metres above sea level. A mixed forest of mostly spruce, balsam, poplar and birch covers the claims, with swampy vegetation in low-lying areas and local areas of forest blow-down.

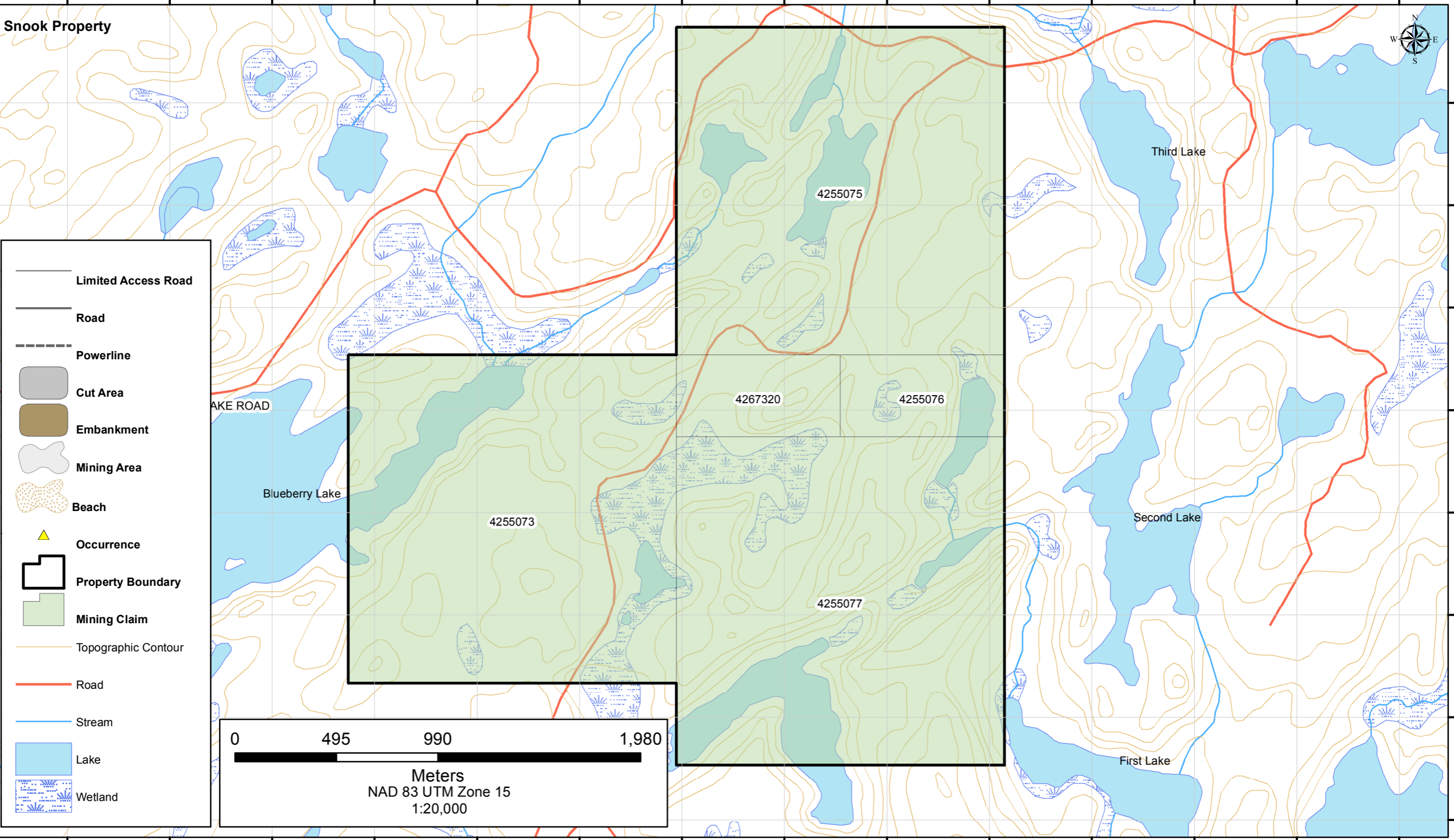
Temperatures range from highs of 35° C in summer to lows of -30° C in winter, with snow cover between November and May. The best season for exploration is between June and October, although in lake covered or swampy areas exploration activities such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling might best be conducted after winter freeze up.

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Figure 1. Location Map


















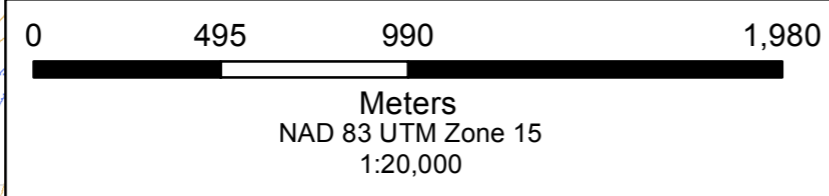
374500 375000 375500 376000 376500 377000 377500 378000 378500 379000 379500 380000 380500 381000



Snook Property



-  Limited Access Road
-  Road
-  Powerline
-  Cut Area
-  Embankment
-  Mining Area
-  Beach
-  Occurrence
-  Property Boundary
-  Mining Claim
-  Topographic Contour
-  Road
-  Stream
-  Lake
-  Wetland



374500 375000 375500 376000 376500 377000 377500 378000 378500 379000 379500 380000 380500 381000

555550 555600 555650 555700 555750 555800 555850 555900

3.0 Regional and Property Geology

The rocks underlying the claim are Archean in age (2.6 to 2.9 billion years old). The Property lies within the Lount Lake Batholith, a large (over 2000 square kilometre) elliptical granitoid batholith that extends from near the Manitoba-Ontario border, eastward to Highway 105. This large batholith lies within the dominantly granitoid domain of the Winnipeg River Subprovince, which in turn lies within the central part of the western Superior Province of the Ontario Archean shield (Beakhouse 1991).

Farrow (1996) describes the Lount Lake Batholith as follows:

The Lount Lake batholith is an intrusive complex incorporating several rock types including gneiss, granodiorite, monzonite and inclusions of metasediments and mafic metavolcanics, and is the largest batholith in the Winnipeg River Subprovince (Breaks and Bond 1993), covering approximately 2500 square kilometres. The rocks are characteristic of the Southern Potassic Plutonic Suite described by Breaks et al. (1978), and are analogous to the granitic suite of Beakhouse (1991). The youngest and least fractured rocks belong to the late-phase, undeformed and unmetamorphosed potassium-enriched suite, which is subdivided into porphyritic granodiorite, younger porphyritic quartz monzonite and youngest massive, equigranular quartz monzonite (Breaks and Bond 1993). Because fracturing is an important criterion in quarry site selections, the most promising prospects generally occur in this younger potassic suite of intrusive rocks.

Property Stone Description

The following description by Farrow (1996) is based on his visit to the property in 1994-95, and refers to the rock in the area of the block sample taken and to the east of it (Appendix III "Property Compilation"). It is the opinion of the authors that it is generally representative of most of the rock observed during the 2015 work program. In Farrow's report, he refers to the prospect as the "Roughrock Peninsula Prospect".

The stone is dark pink to red porphyritic rock, comprising pink to red feldspar crystals in a dark grey matrix. Phenocryst size decreases toward the southern part of the prospect, grading to an equigranular, fine- to medium-grained pink granitic rock. Gneissic zones occur in the central part of the property, and scattered pods of quartz and alkali feldspar pegmatite were noted near the southwestern end of the exposure.

A sample was collected from the outcrop surface using a sledge hammer, then slabbed and polished on one side. The finished surface exhibits light to dark pink, randomly oriented, tabular to round alkali feldspar megacrysts up to 1 cm in diameter in a dark matrix. Fine to medium-grained biotite and fine- to medium-grained, dark grey quartz and light grey to pinkish white feldspars comprise the matrix. Very fine- to fine-grained pyrite is disseminated throughout the sample.

Structure (from Farrow 1996)

Few vertical fractures are visible on the outcrop, due mainly to extensive moss cover. Sheet thickness and attitude are similarly difficult to determine. Ledges are partially covered with vegetation, often rounded and range in height from 1.5 m to 4 metres. They contain no observable horizontal fractures, suggesting favourable sheet thickness. Ledge faces occasionally intersect at right angles. Areas of exfoliation, or spalling, were noted on some upper ridge surfaces and near the top of the hill where sheets are thinnest. Isolated vertical joints trending roughly northeast and northwest were observed on the southern slope of the hill and a solitary, near-orthogonal joint system having vertical fractures oriented at 080° and 180° was noted near the crest. Dip measurements of the jointing were not possible.

4.0 Exploration History

Because the area has been known to be underlain by granitic rocks, the area has seen little exploration in the past, with all of the previous work in the government files being related to the potential for dimension/building stone.

The area was mapped at reconnaissance scale by Breaks and Bond (1993) and by Breaks et al. (1978).

Farrow (1996) conducted a field visit to the Property in either 1994 or 95 (he does not specify which year). At that time the property was open to staking. His conclusions were as follows:

“The site is classified as having high quarrying potential. The stone has an attractive colour and texture, and the deposit is potentially large enough in volume to be suitable for extraction. Good access to the property is provided by maintained, well-travelled forest access roads, and there appears to be no conflicting land use in the area. Possible negative factors include the distance from infrastructure and major highways, and limited outcrop exposure. Extensive stripping would be required before further evaluation of quarrying potential could be completed.”

Farrow also noted that at the time of his visit there had already been a test block removed from an outcrop at the side of the road (“Test Block” in Appendix III – “Property Compilation”). There is no record of this sample being taken in the MNDM assessment files.

In fall of 1999 Allan Minor and Chinsiew Ee performed work in the same general area as the prospect noted in Farrow’s 1996 report. The work consisted of repairing the old logging road, putting in a trail to an area of suitable granite outcrop approximately 30m off of the road, and clearing the face of a granite outcrop ridge for observation and sampling. No samples were taken at this time.

During October of 2015 staff from Clark Exploration carried out a program of mapping additional granitic outcrops on the Snook Lake Property. The program was designed to evaluate as many outcrops as possible to provide Besco with a quick method of defining more potential areas on the Property for building stone testing. An excel spreadsheet was designed to list descriptive features of the outcrops, including colour, fractures per square metre, fracture angles where available, grain size, textures, degree of iron staining, sulphide contents, estimated outcrop dimensions, and additional comments. Each outcrop has been given a waypoint number and the corresponding UTM co-ordinates as determined by a hand held GPS unit. At least one photograph was taken at each waypoint location, with the GPS unit included in the photo in order to verify the locations. The information gathered during this program has been reported in

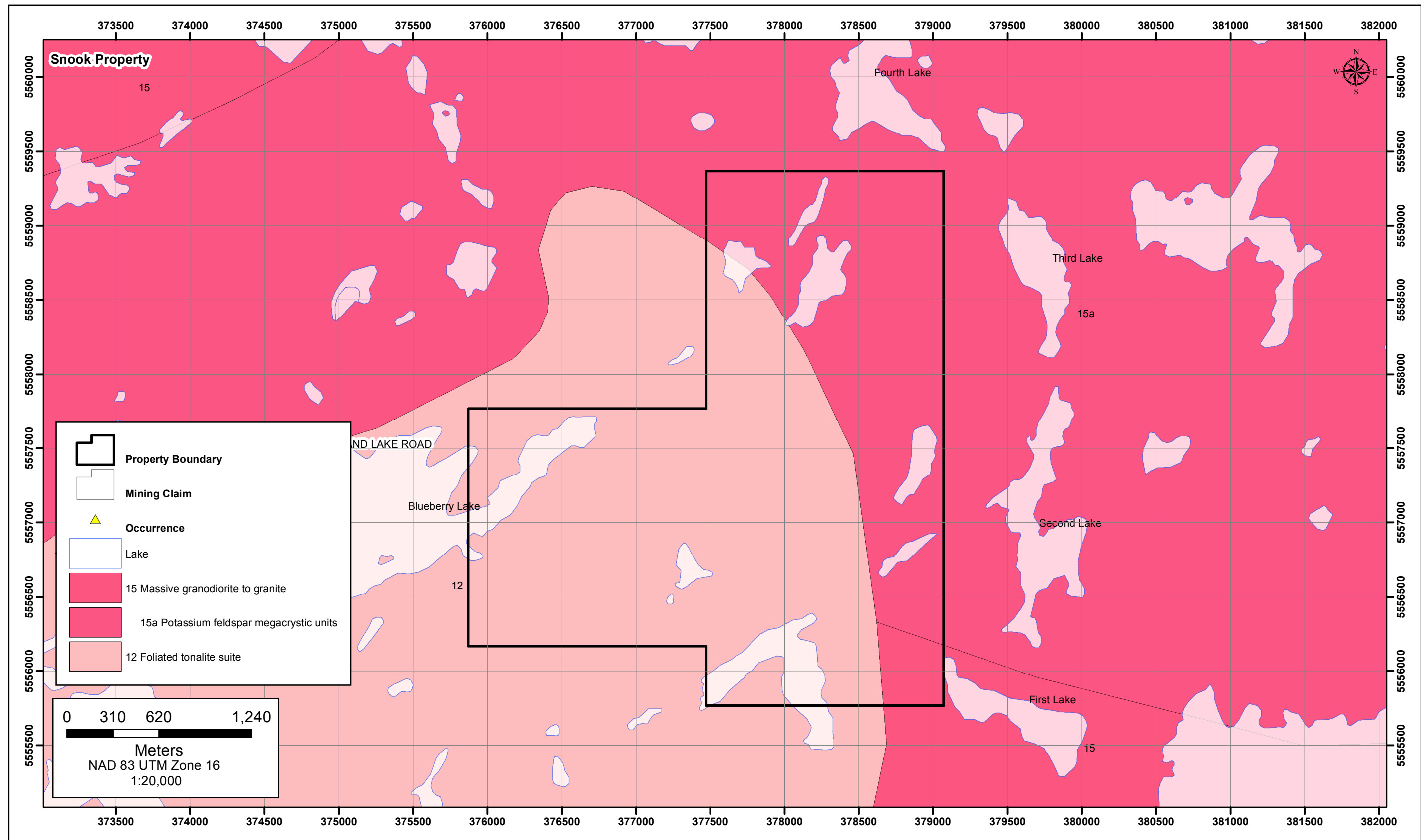
detail in the report “Assessment Report on the Snook Lake Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario” filed with the MNDM in 2015.

The outcrop areas examined were generally accessible by existing bush roads and trails in order to reduce the costs of accessing the areas for future bulk sampling. During the work program some claim posts, line posts and claim lines were also located and recorded on the GPS; these locations were found to correspond closely to the claim fabric as shown on the MNDM website.

5.0 2016 Program

The exploration program conducted in late summer 2016 consisted of visiting some of the locations of granite outcrop that had been examined and documented the previous year, and cutting slab samples from outcrops that were deemed suitable for marketing. The samples were cut using a portable hand-held rock saw, with samples usually ranging from 3-4 cm in thickness, 20-25 cm in length, and 10-15 cm in depth. Due to water not being readily available at most locations, the water used for cutting was carried to each site in 5 gallon jerry cans, and slowly poured over the saw blade while cutting. At each location two slabs were cut, at right angles to each other, in order to get a sample of the oriented phenocrysts (where applicable) both parallel to and cross-cutting the preferred orientation. Each sample site was photographed with the two slabs positioned next to the spot where they were cut from, along with the GPS to verify the location and date of the sampling (see photos in Appendix IV).

The work was carried out by Des Cullen, P. Geo., of Kaministiquia, Ontario and Craig Maitland of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Work commenced on August 20th and was carried out intermittently until September 15th. Three other Properties in the area were also examined in and around this time, and the exact days worked on each are broken down in Appendix I, "Daily Log". The time spent on each Property has been split up accordingly for the purpose of filing the assessment work. The workers commuted to and from the Property from Kenora.



6.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The work program carried out in late summer 2016 has provided a number samples of granite porphyry outcrops with photographs for future reference by Besco. These samples can be further cut and polished in order to display them to potential customers or for possible marketing studies by Besco.

7.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that Besco continue to further examine and analyse outcrops that it deems suitable for market either with more cutting as carried out in this program, or with a drill program, consisting of short, large diameter holes. The holes would only have to be to a depth suitable for quarrying, and the larger diameter core would provide them with large enough samples to allow cutting and polishing to show to potential customers, and also give an indication of the amount of fracturing present. A permit would be required from the MNDM for the drill program.

8.0 References

Note: Notations listed in the references below in the format “AFRI 52L08SW2002” refer to assessment files archived with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Kenora Resident Geologist’s Office, Kenora, Ontario, and on the MNDM website (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/).

Beakhouse, G.P. 1991. The Winnipeg River Subprovince, in *Geology of Ontario, Special Volume 4, Part 1*, p. 279-302.

Breaks, F.W., Bond, W.D., and Stone, D. 1978. Preliminary geological synthesis of the English River Subprovince, Northwestern Ontario, and its bearing upon mineral exploration; Ontario Geological Survey, Misc. Paper MP 72, 55p. Accompanied by Map P.1971, Scale 1:253440.

Breaks, F.W. 1991. The English River Subprovince, *in Geology of Ontario, Special Volume 4, Part 1*, p. 239 – 278.

Breaks, F.W. and Bond, W.D. 1993. The English River Subprovince - An Archean Gneiss Belt: Geology, Geochemistry and Associated Mineralization; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5846, Volumes 1 and 2, 884p.

Farrow, D.G. 1996. Potential dimension stone quarry sites in the Kenora, Ignace and Rainy River areas of northwestern Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5949, 139p.

Cullen, D. And Clark, J.G. 2015. Assessment Report on the Snook Lake Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario; *prepared for* BESCO International Investment Co. Ltd.

Minor, A. 1999. 1999 Work Report for Mining Claim K1232675, Map G-2644, Kenora Division, Snook Lake. AFRI 52L01NE2001.

9.0 Certificate of qualifications

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. (#0164) do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with Clark Exploration of Thunder Bay, Ontario
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1988. I have been a consulting geologist since 1988 working extensively in Ontario and also internationally. I have participated in all aspects of gold and base metal exploration from prospecting to resource definition drilling.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Assessment Report on the Snook Lake Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario.", and dated effective October 15th, 2016.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0164) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 26 years since my graduation from university.
6. I worked on the Snook Lake Property during the 2015 work program.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the entire report.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. 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 15th Day of October, 2016.

SIGNED and SEALED

“Desmond Cullen”

Desmond Cullen, P. Geo.

J. Garry Clark
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Thunder Bay, Ontario
Canada, P7B 6A5
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Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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

1. I am a consulting geologist 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 been a consulting geologist since 1987 working extensively in Ontario and Quebec but also internationally. I have completed all aspects of gold and base metal exploration from prospecting to resource definition drilling.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Assessment Report on the Snook Lake Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario", and dated October 15th, 2016.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0245) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 29 years since my graduation from university.
6. I am responsible for the entire Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer" and "vendor") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
9. 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 15th Day of October, 2016.

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

J. Garry Clark, P.Geol.

Appendix I: Daily Log**Daily Logs – Kenora Project – Besco – August-September 2016**

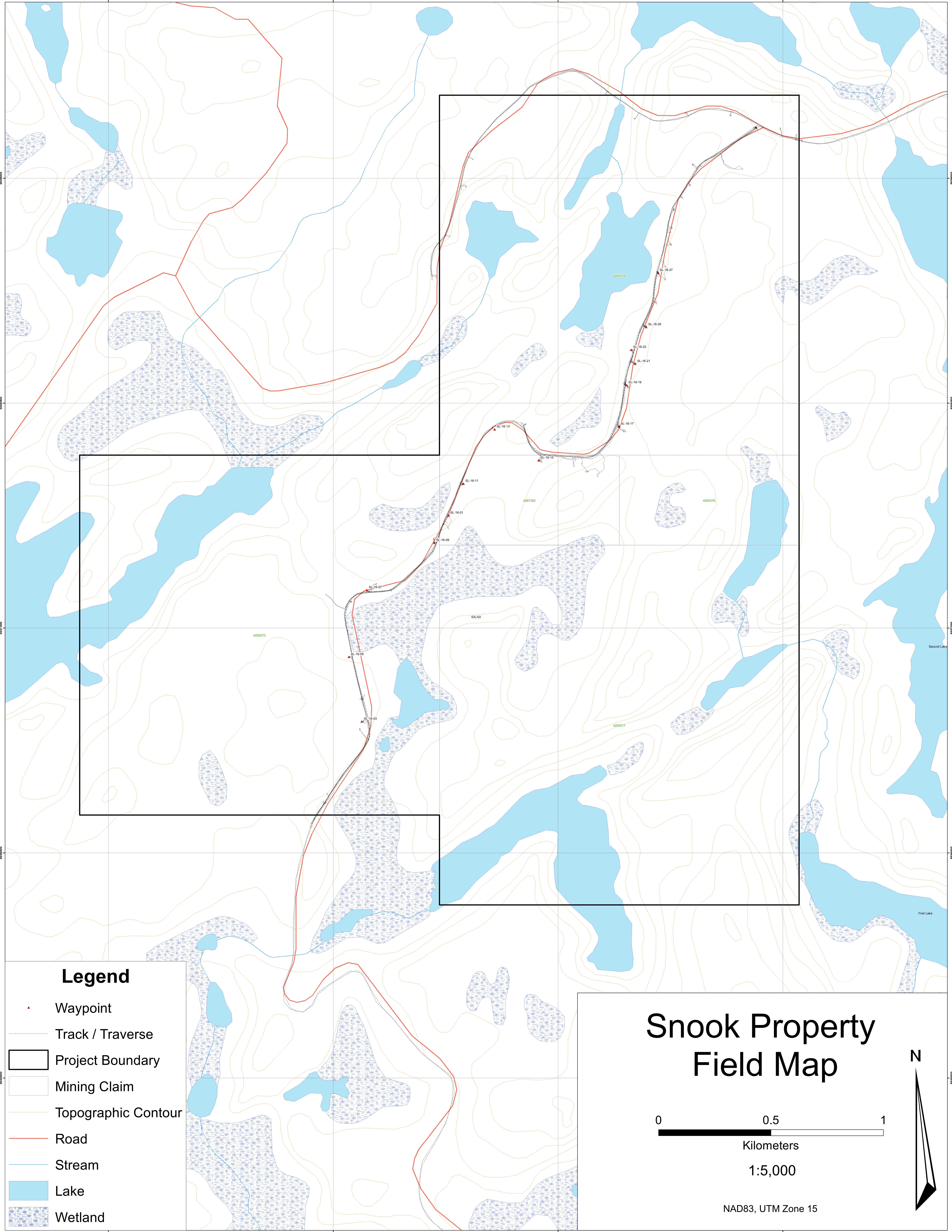
Date	Work Performed	Claims Worked On
August 20	Drive to Kenora, check into accommodations	Applied half day to Snook Lake and Wonderland South Properties
August 21	Prospected, mapped and analysed granites on claim 3007282 (Kilgour Property)	3007282
August 22	Cut slab samples on claim 3007877 adjacent to site of previous Besco bulk sample for comparison with the other cut samples from this program (Wonderland North)	3007877
August 23	Cut slab samples on claim 4255052 on Wonderland North	4255052
August 24	Cut slab samples on claims 3007879 and 4255060 on Wonderland South	3007879 and 4255060
August 25	Raining; brought company representative up to Wonderland North and South and gave tour of previous bulk sampling sites and current samples	3007877, 4255052, 3007879 and 4255060
August 26	Cut slab samples on claims 4255063 and 4255060 on Wonderland South	4255060 and 4255063
August 27	Cut slab samples on claim 4255060 on Wonderland South	4255060
August 28	Cut slab samples on claims 4267320 and 4255073 on Snook Lake Property	4267320 and 4255073
August 29	Cut slab samples on claim 4255073 on Snook Lake Property	4255073
August 30	Cut slab samples on claims 4255073 and 4267320 on Snook Lake Property	4267320 and 4255073
August 31	Cut slab samples on claim 4255052 on Wonderland North	4255052
September 1	Drive to Thunder Bay	Applied to Wonderland North
September 6	Drive to Kenora	Applied to Wonderland South
September 7	Cut slab samples on claim 4255052 on Wonderland North	4255052
September 8	Rain in morning; cut slab samples on claim 3007877 on Wonderland North, at east end of trail in north part of claim	3007877

Date	Work Performed	Claims Worked On
September 9	Cut slab samples on claims 4255075 and 4267320 on Snook Lake Property	4255075 and 4267320
September 10	Cut slab samples on claim 4255075 on Snook Lake Property	4255075
September 11	Cut slab samples on claim 4255075 on Snook Lake Property	4255075
September 12	Cut slab samples on claim 4255075 on Snook Lake Property	4255075
September 13	Cut slab samples on claims 4255060 and 4255064 on Wonderland South Property	4255060 and 4255064
September 14	Cut slab samples on claim 4255055 on Wonderland North	4255055
September 15	Drive to Thunder Bay	Applied to Snook Lake

Appendix II: Snook Lake Cut Slab Descriptions and Locations

Waypoint No.	Easting (NAD 83 Zone 15U)	Northing (NAD 83 Zone 15U)	Samples	Photos (all prefixed "GEDCO")	Slab Description
SL-16-01	377512	5557501	SL-16-01 and SL-16-02	440, 441	Samples are adjacent to previous bulk sample for comparison; ~50% euhedral reddish-orange to locally greyish feldspar up to 1cm at variable orientations with weak to moderate potassic alteration; ~25-30% grey quartz 2-3mm; ~20-25% fine grained mafics
SL-16-03	377127	5556585	SL-16-03 and SL-16-04	442	~50% subhedral to euhedral reddish-orange to locally greyish feldspar up to 1cm at variable orientations; ~25-30% grey quartz 2-3mm; ~20-25% fine grained mafics (predominantly biotite)
SL-16-05	377069	5556872	SL-16-05 and SL-16-06	443	~50% subhedral to euhedral reddish-orange to locally greyish feldspar up to 1cm at variable orientations; ~25-30% grey quartz 2-3mm; ~20-25% fine grained mafics (predominantly biotite)
SL-16-07	377149	5557169	SL-16-07 and SL-16-08	444	~50% reddish-orange to locally greyish feldspar up to 1cm at variable orientations - more euhedral than above; ~25-30% grey quartz 2-3mm; ~20-25% fine grained mafics (predominantly biotite)
SL-16-09	377449	5557379	SL-16-09 and SL-16-10	446	Samples are more massive and equigranular than the previous samples at Snook Lake (i.e. not porphyritic); ~65-70% reddish-pink feldspar generally 2-5mm, occasionally up to 10mm; ~15-20% grey-white quartz 2-3mm; ~10-15% fine grained mafics
SL-16-11	377579	5557642	SL-16-11 and SL-16-12	448	Samples are porphyritic, with ~55-60% euhedral to subhedral white to pink feldspar up to 1cm; ~20-25% greyish quartz 2-4mm; 15-20% fine grained mafics (predominantly biotite)
SL-16-13	377718	5557883	SL-16-13 and SL-16-14	458	Reddish porphyritic granite with ~55-60% subhedral to euhedral red to whitish red feldspar up to 2cm; 25-30% clear to white-grey quartz from 2-5mm; 10-15% mafics from 2-3mm - looks like biotite and amphibole
SL-16-15	377913	5557745	SL-16-15 and SL-16-16	460	~40-45% red-orange subhedral to euhedral feldspar generally less than 1cm; ~40-45% quartz up to 5mm; ~10-15% biotite (+amphibole?)
SL-16-17	378269	5557896	SL-16-17 and SL-16-18	462	Samples look gneissic, with 60-65% orange-red feldspar less than 1cm in bands/veins/patches; ~20-25% grey to clear quartz 2-3mm; 10-15% fine grained mafics, mainly biotite
SL-16-19	378304	5558080	SL-16-19 and SL-16-20	463	Similar to SL-16-17, with 65-70% red-orange finer grained feldspar (up to 5mm) in bands/veins; 15-20% grey quartz 2-3mm; 10-15% mafics commonly in bands with quartz
SL-16-21	378343	5558175	SL-16-21 and SL-16-22	464	Samples are gneissic with well-developed alternating bands of pink-red feldspar 2-4mm and quartz + biotite bands; ~40-45% feldspar; 25-30% quartz 2-3mm; 25-30% biotite 1-3mm
SL-16-23	378325	5558237	SL-16-23	465	Samples were cut in a straight line as opposed to right angle to each other; SL-16-23 is the west sample - more feldspar-rich with 60-65% pink feldspar 2-5mm and rare phenocrysts up to 1cm; 15-20% grey to clear quartz 2-4mm; 15-20% mafics 2-3mm
SL-16-23			SL-16-24	465	Sample east of SL-16-23 - less feldspar, more porphyritic; 45-50% pink to grey feldspar up to 1cm; 35-40% clear to grey quartz 2-5mm; 15-20% fine grained mafics
SL-16-25	378392	5558338	SL-16-25 and SL-16-26	466	Samples are porphyritic, with occasional feldspar veins nearby; ~50-55% subhedral pink-orange feldspar up to 1cm; 25-30% clear to grey quartz 2-5mm; 15-20% mafics 1-3mm
SL-16-27	378443	5558579	SL-16-27 and SL-16-28	468	Samples are massive, equigranular, feldspar-rich granite; ~70-75% pink to red (with some grey-white) feldspar 2-5mm; 15-20% grey-clear quartz 2-4mm; 5-10% fine grained mafics

Appendix III: Property Compilation



Legend

- Waypoint
- Track / Traverse
- Project Boundary
- Mining Claim
- Topographic Contour
- Road
- Stream
- Lake
- Wetland

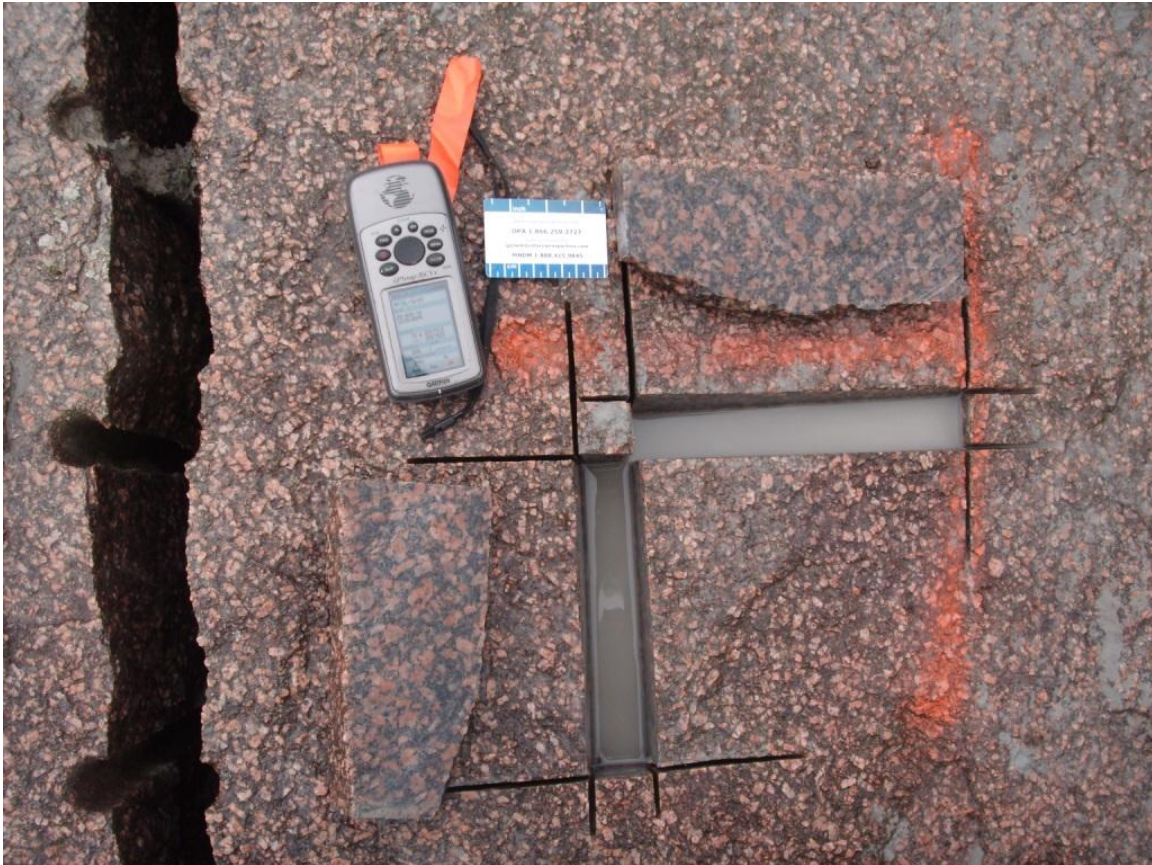
Snook Property Field Map

0 0.5 1
Kilometers
1:5,000
NAD83, UTM Zone 15

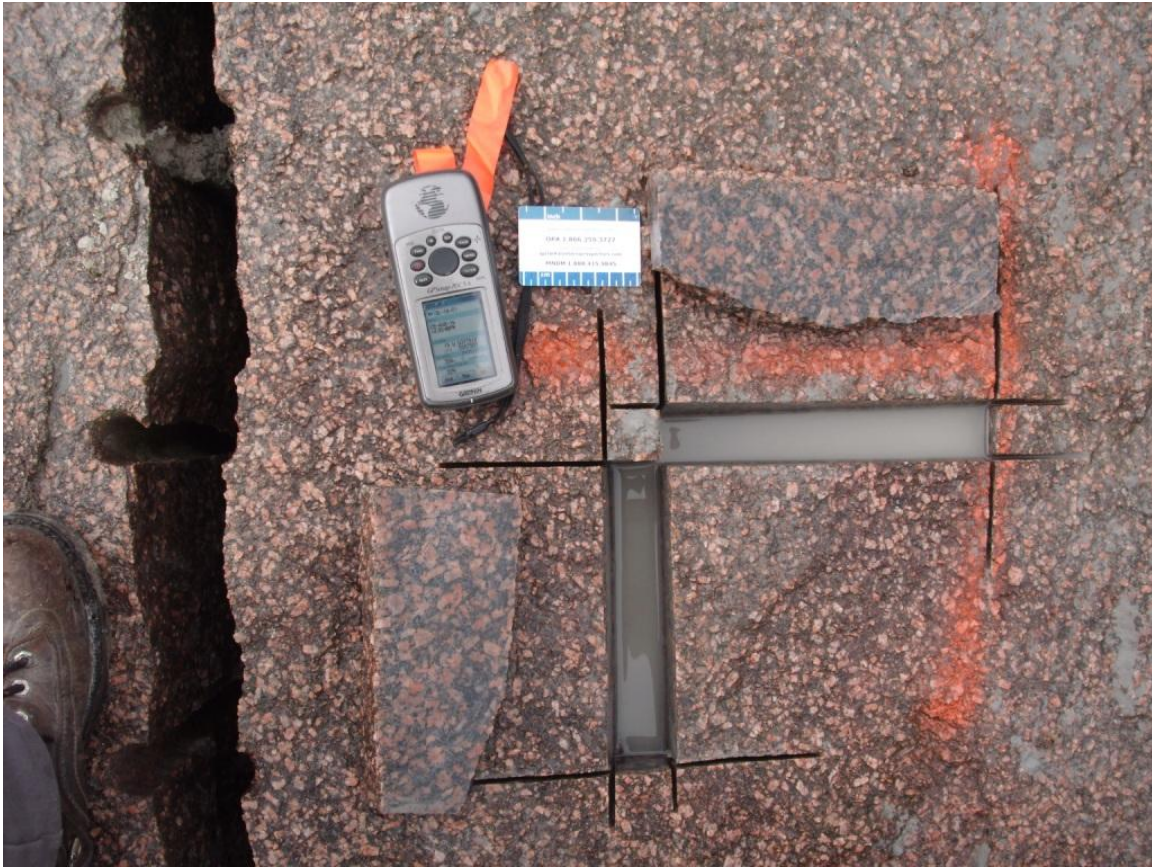
Appendix IV: Photos

The following photos all correspond to the photos listed in the spreadsheet in Appendix II.

GEDC0440



GEDC0441



GEDC0442



GEDC0443



GEDC0444



GEDC0446



GEDC0448



GEDC0458



GEDC0460



GEDC0462



GEDC0463



GEDC0464



GEDC0465



GEDC0466



GEDC0468

