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2017 ASSESSMENT REPORT
CAMPBELL VEIN CLAIM (4269107)

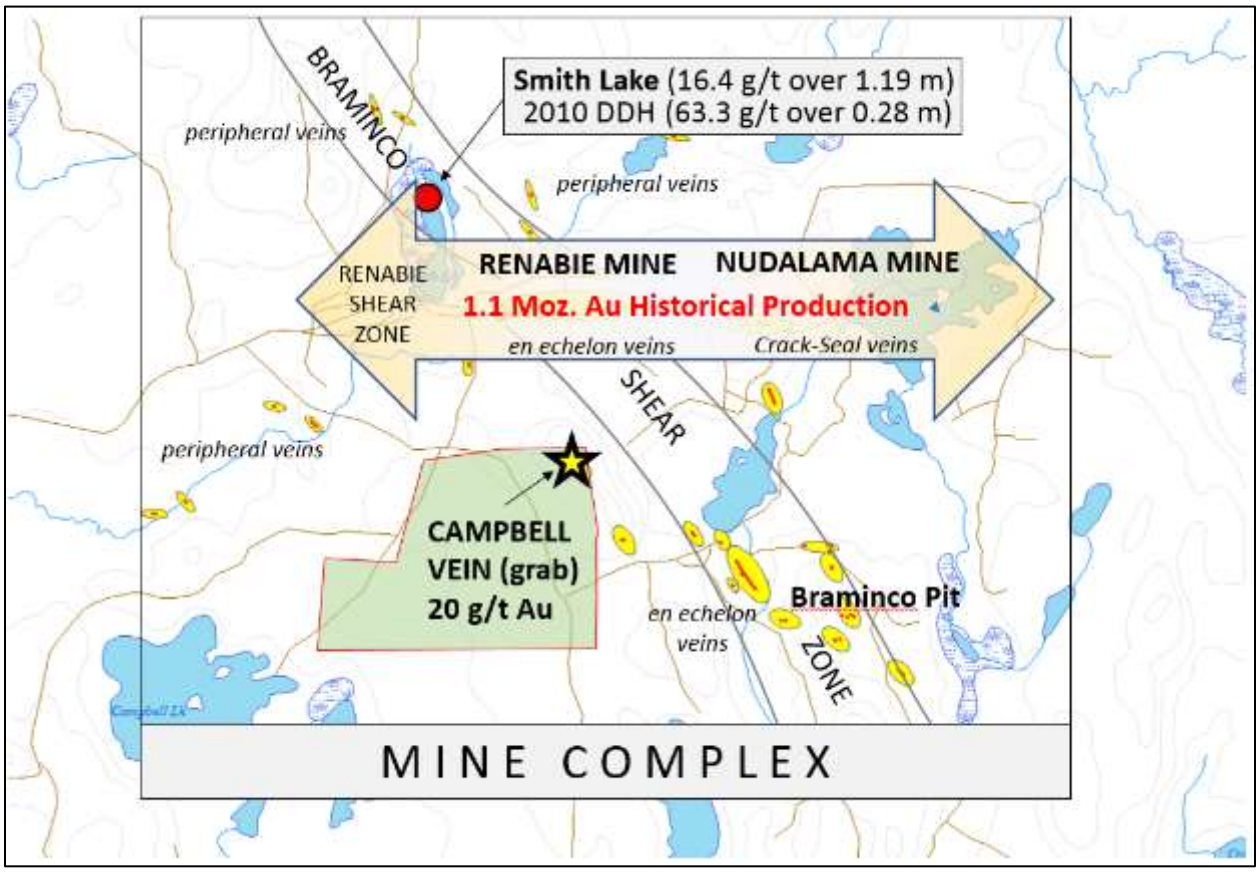
This report details exploration activities pertaining to the Smith Lake – Campbell Vein Claim (SSM4269107), a portion of the Smith Lake Gold Project located in Stover, Brackin and Leeson Townships on NTS MAP SHEET 042B05 in the SAULT SAINT MARIE MINING DIVISION in the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Staked Mining Claim 4269107

Prepared by BENJAMIN BATSON, P. GEO., P. ENG

Prepared for CONQUEST RESOURCES LIMITED

Effective AUGUST 28, 2017
Total expenditures: **$22,354**



FRONTISPIECE

The Campbell Vein is a pyritic, gold bearing vein array varying in thickness over ten (10) metres in true thickness that was discovered in 1946 by R.J. Campbell at a time when the Renabie Gold Mine (now closed) was ramping up to commercial production. Over 1.1 million ounces of gold have been produced from the crack-seal and en-echelon quartz vein system that characterizes the Renabie and neighboring Nudalama gold mines. Overburden stripping during 2016 by Conquest Resources Limited on its Campbell Claim, which is part of the Smith Lake Gold Property, uncovered the Campbell Vein in outcrop over its true thickness, for a strike length of 120 metres. Ten (10) rock grab samples were collected from newly exposed bedrock. Four (4) of the ten (10) samples returned between 10 and 20 grams of gold per tonne. The average head grade of the Renabie gold ores was 6.6 grams of gold per tonne.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PHOTOS

APPENDIX – Assay Certificate from AGAT Laboratories

1. SUMMARY

The Smith Lake Property consists of a 100% interest in sixteen (16) contiguous staked mining claims comprising 2,750 hectares and one (1) non-contiguous staked mining claim measuring 106 hectares, in addition to six (6) patented claims situated in Lesson, Rennie and Stover Townships near Renabie, Ontario.

The Campbell Claim is the only staked claim (no. 4269107) that is not contiguous to the rest of the Smith Lake Property however collectively all sixteen claims comprise the Smith Lake Property. Claim 4269107 is underlain by mixed volcanic and intrusive assemblages that are host to the Campbell Vein. Conquest acquired the claim in 2015 by staking open ground located immediately south, and adjacent to the former Renabie gold mine workings. The claim has been partially prospected and overburden stripping in combination with geological mapping and sampling activity has been carried out on the claim since acquisition. This report is a summary of this work which has been prepared for assessment filing purposes.

The Property is located approximately 80 kilometers (*'as the crow flies'* and 132 km by road) northeast of Wawa, Ontario. Conquest Resources Limited ("Conquest" or "the Company") is a publicly traded mineral exploration company on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV:CQR) and is primarily engaged in gold exploration in northern Ontario.

The claims of the Smith Lake Gold Project nearly surround the former Renabie and Nudalama gold mines, which lie immediately east and southeast of the fifteen (15) contiguous claims owned by Conquest. The Renabie and Nudalama mines are located within the Missanabie-Renabie district that is loosely known locally as the east Wawa gold camp. Mine production at Renabie totalled approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 6.6 grams of gold per tonne and 2 grams of silver per tonne. The mine operated for 50 years between 1941 and 1991. The Renabie mine was developed over twenty (20) mine levels extending from surface to a vertical depth of 3,105 feet (946 metres).

The Campbell Vein was first discovered in the 1946 by R. J. Campbell. Trenching was carried out on the Campbell claim during the 1940s and some time later (before 1968), seven (7) diamond drill holes were collared south of the Campbell vein with unknown results. The location and orientation of these drill holes did not test the Campbell vein.

A short report on surface geology was filed by previous owners of the claim for assessment purposes in 2012. Four (4) samples were collected for this report with 0.396 grams per tonne of gold resulting from the only sample collected at the Campbell vein. Another vein was discovered and sampled with no significant gold values returned from the two (2) samples collected at the Jersey Vein.

This report summarizes significant grab sample results from the 2016 overburden stripping (trenching) activities of Conquest during the Company's fall exploration program in 2016. Four (4) of the ten (10) grab samples exceeded 10 grams of gold per tonne from the Campbell vein. Another four (4) of these samples exceeded 1 gram per tonne of gold. All samples collected were anomalous. Based on results in this report additional exploration on the Campbell Claim is warranted.

(August 28, 2017)

2. INTRODUCTION

This Report has been prepared to meet the requirements of assessment filing with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mining of the Government of Ontario to maintain the Company's mining claims in good standing.

The Property is located approximately 80 kilometers northeast of Wawa, Ontario. Wawa is located near the east shore of Lake Superior. Conquest is a publicly traded mineral exploration company, listed on Toronto Venture Stock Exchange under the trading symbol CQR-TSX.V. The Company's head office is located at Suite 1805, 55 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2H7.

Mr. Benjamin Batson, P. Geo., P. Eng. is a Practicing Geologist in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and the Professional Engineers of Ontario. Mr. Batson is the Author of this Report and was responsible for carrying out the exploration activities summarized herein. This Report summarizes the field exploration work completed by the Company during October 2016.

The Author of this Report was present on-site for one week to carry out geological exploration and prospecting at the Campbell Vein area. Overburden stripping to expose the Campbell Vein in bedrock was the focus of the program.

A list of personnel contracted to perform the work on the Property that is summarized in the Statement of Expenditure in Section 12 of this report.

The Smith Lake Property nearly surrounds the former Renabie and Nudalama gold mines which are located to the east of Conquest's claim group. The Renabie and Nudalama mines lie within the Missanabie-Renabie district of the Wawa gold camp. The mine produced approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold at a grade of 6.6 g/t Au during 50 years of operation from 1941 to 1991 (Turek et al. 1996; Callan and Spooner 1998). The Renabie gold mine was developed in 20 major levels extending from surface to 3,105 feet (946 metres).

Other gold zones and occurrences in the area include the Renabie C-Zone, Nudulama, Nudulama East, Baltic D, Pileggi No.1, Pileggi Central, Boundary zone, and Braminco South (Robichaud, et al., 2015).

3. LOCATION

The Smith Lake Property is located approximately twenty-one (21) kilometres north-east of the village of Missanabie, and 80 km northeast of Wawa and northwest of Chapleau, respectively. Missanabie is a small village on the CPR-Trans Canada railway line.

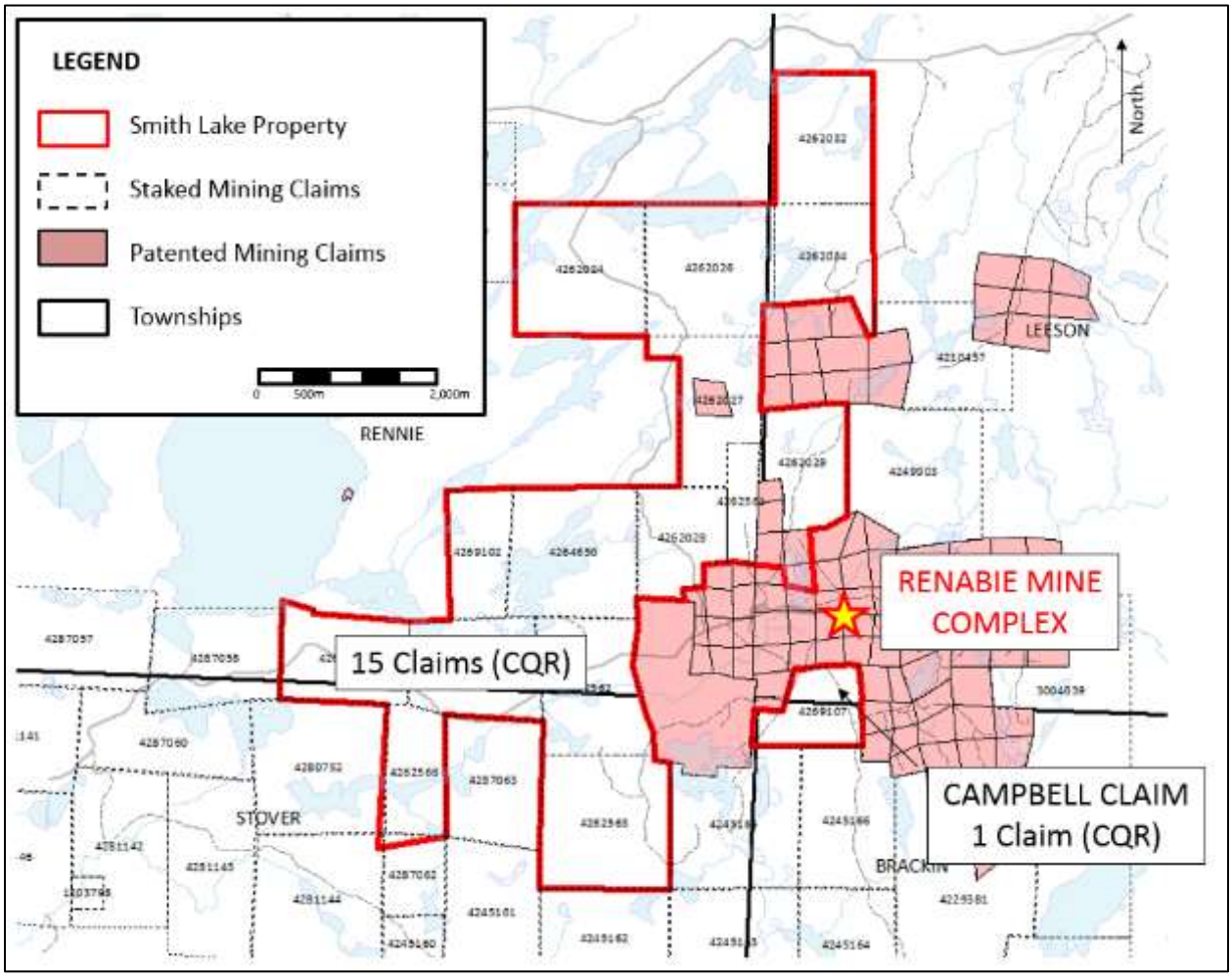
The magnetic declination at the Property is 8.5° West.

All reference to location on the property is by means of Universal Transverse Mercator (datum NAD83, Zone 17U) coordinates as Easting and Northing measurements.

FIGURE 1 - GENERAL LOCATION MAP

4. CLAIMS

The Smith Lake Property consists of a 100% interest owned by Conquest Resources Limited in fifteen (15) contiguous staked mining claims comprising 2,750 hectares and one (1) non-contiguous staked mining claim measuring 106 hectares, in addition to six (6) patented claims situated in Lesson, Rennie and Stover Townships near Renabie, Ontario.



The Campbell Claim is the only staked claim (no. 4269107) that is not contiguous to the rest of the Smith Lake Property claim however collectively all sixteen (16) claims comprise the Smith Lake Property.

Conquest acquired the claim in 2015 by staking open ground located immediately adjacent to the former Renabie gold mine workings. The present Campbell Claim is the same shape and in the same location as the original claim by held by Braminco Mines Limited in the late 1940's.

The claims of the Smith Lake property nearly surround the former Renabie and Nudalama gold mines, which lie immediately east and southeast of the 15 contiguous claims. The Renabie and Nudalama mines are located within the Missanabie-Renabie district that is loosely known locally as the east Wawa gold camp.

During the 'hay-days' of active mining operations at Renabie, the Campbell claim was part of a larger land package controlled by Braminco Mines Limited. The Author of this Report is unclear if the property was obtained by Braminco Mines Limited from Canbrae Exploration Company Limited, Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, Camex Prospecting Trust or Camex Mines Limited in their early dealings with these companies.

TABLE 1 - CONQUEST STAKED MINING CLAIMS OF THE SMITH LAKE PROPERTY

TOWNSHIP	CLAIM	RECORDING DATE	SIZE (HA)	COMMENTS
LEESON	4262026	2011-Apr-29	256	15 contiguous claims
LEESON	4262029	2011-Apr-29	128	
LEESON	4262032	2011-Apr-29	192	
LEESON	4262034	2011-Apr-29	160	
RENNIE	4262024	2011-Apr-29	256	
RENNIE	4262027	2011-Apr-29	160	
RENNIE	4262028	2011-Apr-29	176	
RENNIE	4262561	2011-Apr-29	64	
RENNIE	4262562	2011-Apr-20	192	
RENNIE	4262565	2011-Apr-20	192	
RENNIE	4262572	2011-Apr-20	208	
RENNIE	4264650	2011-Jul-13	256	
STOVER	4262563	2011-Apr-20	256	
STOVER	4262566	2011-Apr-20	128	
LEESON	4269107	2015-Aug-31	112	Campbell Claim

TABLE 2 - CONQUEST PATENTED MINING CLAIMS OF THE SMITH LAKE PROPERTY

TOWNSHIP	PATENT	SIZE (HA)
LEESON	S35977	7.3
LEESON	S34427	11.3
LEESON	S34426	13.4
LEESON	S34429	14.1
LEESON	S34428	10.3
LEESON	S34430	12.4

All of Conquests staked and patented claims are in good standing. There are other staked mining claims and patented mining lands located adjacent and contiguous to the Company's claim group which are not owned by Conquest.

5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The six (6) patented mining claims are located immediately north (within 600 metres) of the former Renabie gold mine. Entrance to the Property is via former logging and mine-access roads leading north from the terminus of Highway-651, two (2) kilometres east of Missanabie. The Company's claims nearly surround the former Renabie gold mine to the north, west and southwest of the mine site which once had a town of approximately 1,000 people. The townsite and mine infrastructure has long since been reclaimed (ca. 1990) but many of the roads remain and are in reasonably good shape during the summer months. Access is difficult during the winter when snow is deep since the roads are not maintained for public use.

Many of the existing bush roads that exist on the Property have become overgrown with vegetation that limits the ease of access to the southern and western portions of the fifteen (15) continuous claims of the Smith Lake Property. A north-south oriented bush road provides access across the length of the patented mining claims suitable for four-wheel-drive all-terrain-vehicles (4X4 ATVs) during the summer months, and for snowmobiles during winter months. The Campbell Claim is easily accessible by truck along the south arm of the Renabie mine road, also known locally as the Crooked Lake Road.

Evidence of an old town waterline at 286427 5360857 (NAD83 Zone 17) (see Photo 2) was located along the west side of an access road while staking the Campbell Claim in 2015. It is likely that remnants of old infrastructure exist across the claim in bush that is now mature forest.

PHOTO 1 - EVIDENCE OF OLD TOWN WATERLINE (2015)

The climate is typical continental, with cold winters and a moderate to warm, relatively short summer season. Exploration on the property may be conducted year-round with relative ease using appropriate winter-specific equipment during the long period of time from early December to late April when snow cover make the roads impassible by truck.

Data provided in Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4 is sourced from https://www.meteoblue.com

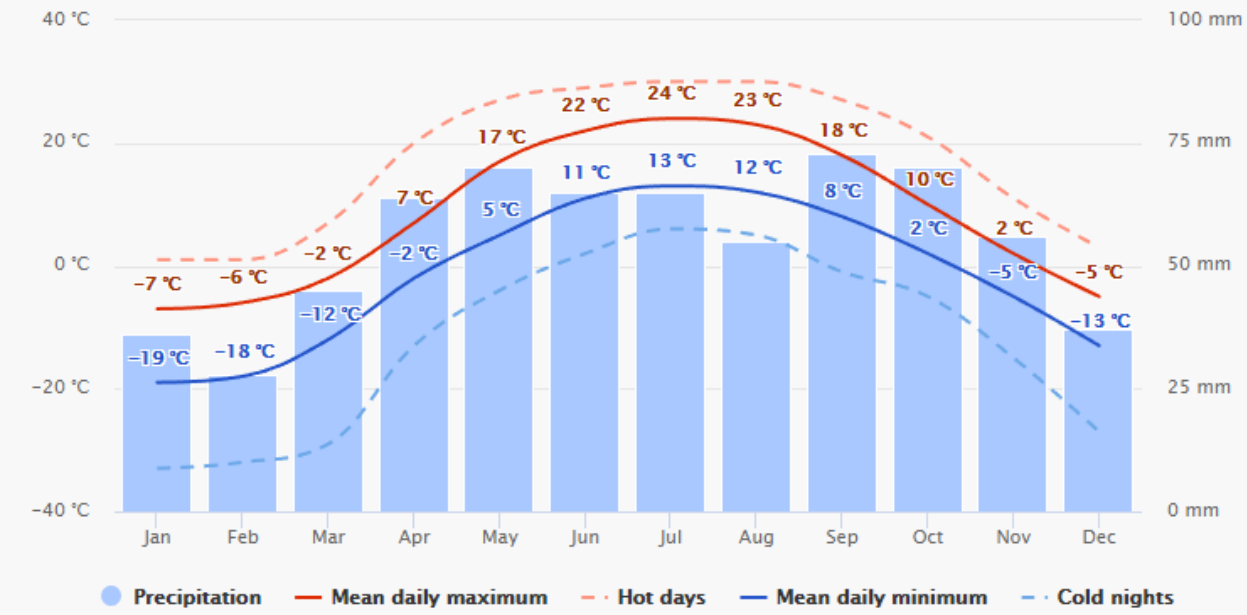


FIGURE 2 - AVERAGE TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION FOR MISSANABIE

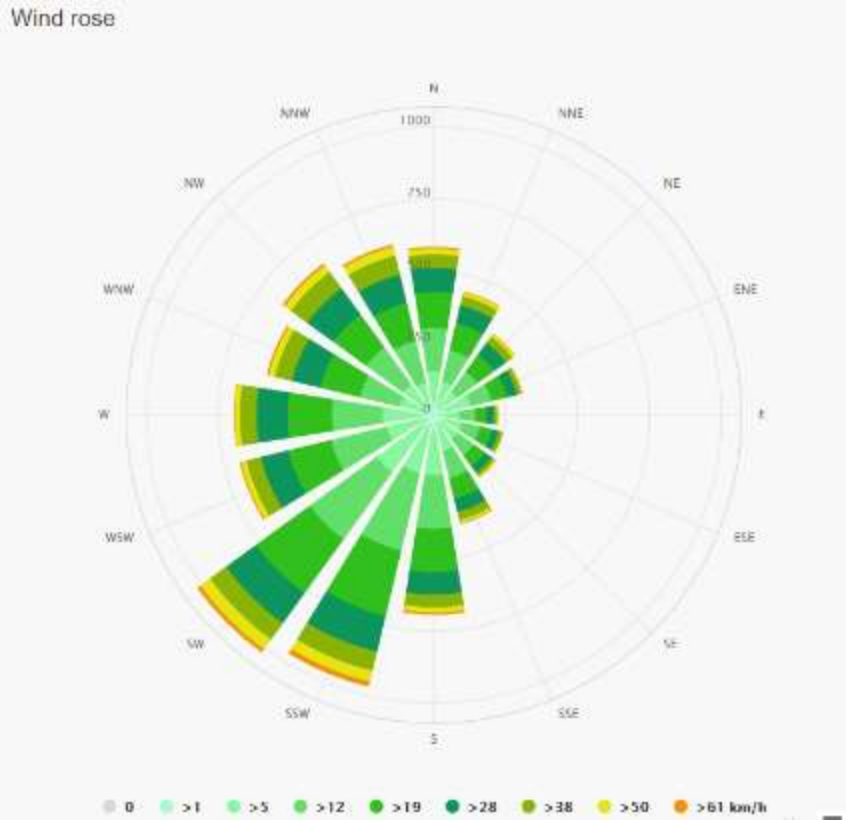


FIGURE 3 - WIND ROSE DIAGRAM SHOWING PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION AND INTENSITY AT MISSANABIE

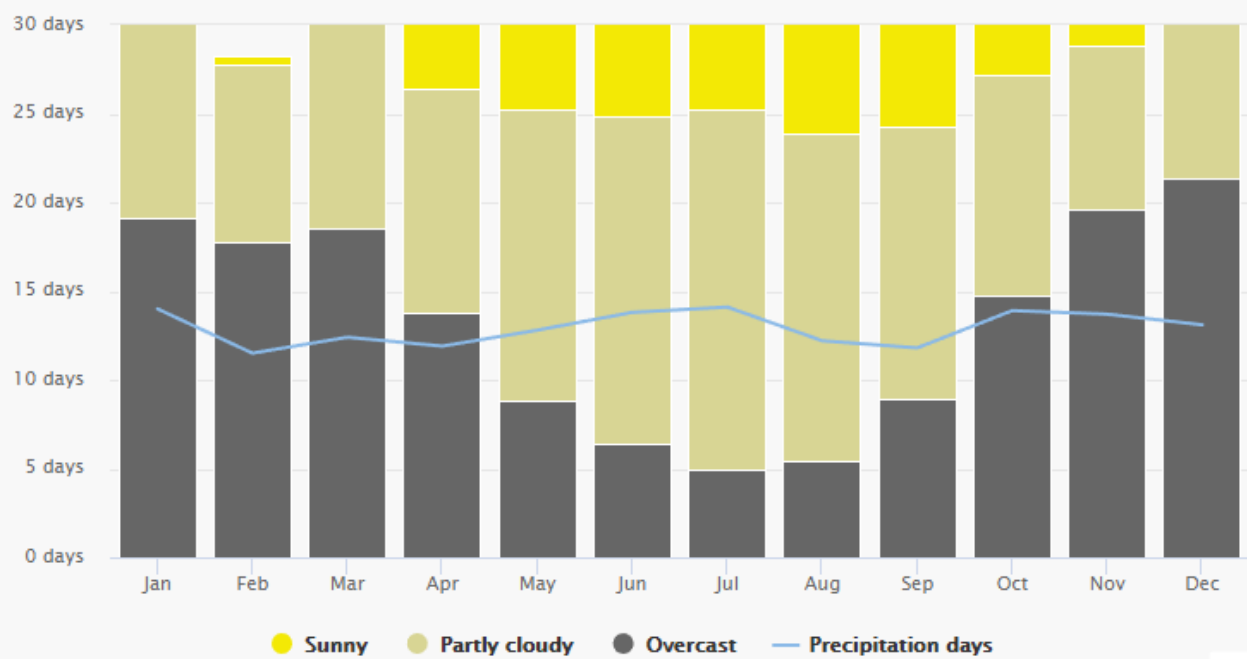


FIGURE 4 - GRAPH SHOWING THE MONTHLY NUMBER OF SUNNY, PARTLY CLOUDY, OVERCAST AND PRECIPITATION DAYS AT MISSANABIE

Lodging and basic services for exploration work can be provided at one of the several lodges and campgrounds in the village of Missanabie that primarily cater to the fishing and hunting tourism industry at Dog Lake and surrounding area.

Terrain in the area is rugged and densely wooded where rocky ridges of 10 to 20 metres relief form most of the topographic relief. Swamps and bogs are abundant in the low relief areas, making traverses more challenging if topography is not considered during planning of field mapping. Approximately 75 metres of vertical topographic relief is present on the Smith Lake Property. On the Campbell Claim specifically, relief is more subtle than elsewhere on the Smith Lake Property up to 20 metres. Rock exposures are moderate throughout the property. Outcrops are abundant across the eastern portions of the Campbell claim. The southern boundary of the claim is characterized by low-lying wet bush and standing water in boggy wetland where outcrop is present but in isolated clusters.

6. GEOLOGY

6.1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Missanabie area is documented by the Ontario Geological Survey Maps No. 2221 and 2220 as published in 1972 at a scale of one inch to four miles. The dominant rock types are a series of Late Archean and Precambrian aged mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Michipicoten greenstone belt, which is oriented northeast in strike and measures 100 kilometers by 20 kilometers in size (Figure 5).

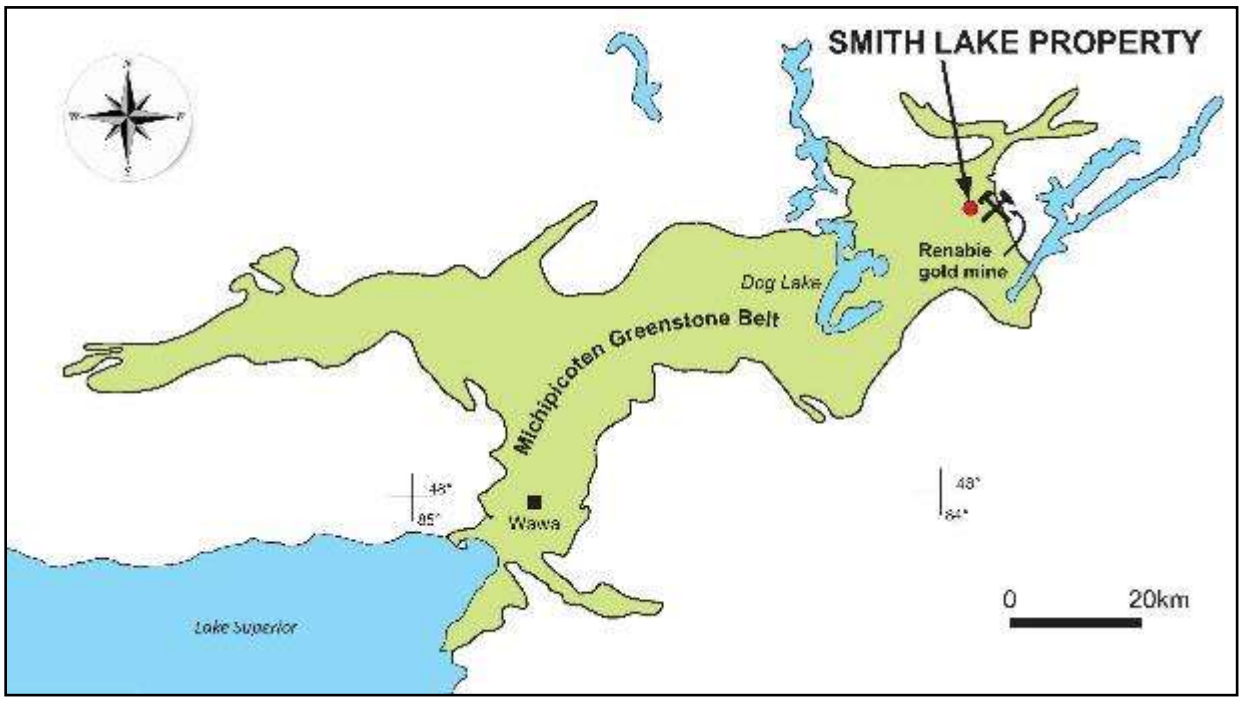


FIGURE 5 - REGIONAL LOCATION OF THE MICHIPICOTEN GREENSTONE BELT

The Michipicoten greenstone belt is primarily comprised of bimodal, basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic lithologies with intercalated volcanic sedimentary units and minor chemical sediments (iron formation). Intrusive porphyritic stocks and sills cross-cut this belt, and associated granitic gneisses surround the Michipicoten greenstone belt on all sides. Aeromagnetic maps of the region define the general position and trend of the metasedimentary-volcanic belts and distinguish them clearly from felsic plutons. The portion of this belt near the former Renabie mine has been locally named the Missanabie-Goudreau greenstone belt. Here, lithologies are dominated mainly by mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks (Van Hees, 1988a, b).

Faulting in the area occurs as two distinct sets. One of the fault-set trends east-northeast across the area and the other fault-set trends north to north-northwest; both trends are defined by topographic lows, and evidence of shear deformation zones that are observed in outcrop.

6.2. LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Michipicoten Greenstone Belt in the Wawa Subprovince is host to the Renabie gold mine. This mine is located within the Missinaibi Lake batholith and lies immediately south and east of Conquest's Smith Lake Property. This intrusive complex (Missinaibi Lake batholith) is U/Pb dated at 2,720.8±1.4 Ma (Kamo, 2015).

Mafic to felsic metavolcanic flows and pyroclastic units dominate the western portion of the Smith Lake area. Metavolcanic rocks are grouped within the second (2,750 Ma) of three (3) cycles of bimodal volcanism defined in the belt (Sage, Thorpe and Berdusco 1987; Sage and Heather 1991). Late, north-trending mafic dikes, containing phenocrysts and glomerocrysts of epidote-altered plagioclase surrounded by a medium- to fine-grained matrix of acicular plagioclase and ferromagnesian minerals, cut across metavolcanic and intrusive units in the area. The third cycle is known as the Catfish Formation, which underlies the Smith Lake Property.

In 2015 and 2016, the area was the subject of a 1:50,000 scale mapping program under the direction of the Ontario Geological Survey (Robichaud, et al, 2015).

This OGS mapping defined the major lithologies across the Smith Lake property, primarily in Rennie Township. A brief synthesis of Robichaud's work is provided below.

6.2.1. Metavolcanic Rocks

Felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks that dominate the south-central portion of Rennie Township are typically fine- to medium-grained volcaniclastic rocks dominated by tuffs and crystal tuffs. Fresh surfaces are light grey in color and weather to lighter grey to beige. Tuff-breccias and lapilli tuffs are interpreted to be the northern extent of an intermediate to felsic volcaniclastics located further south (2,728.6±1.1 Ma, Kamo 2015; 2,723±5 Ma, Kamo 2014).

Mafic metavolcanic rocks are interlayered with the felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks in the northern portion of Rennie Township whereas massive flows are predominantly observed in south and central Rennie Township. Locally, pillow flows are well developed with individual pillows varying in size from a few decimetres to a metre in diameter. The mafic metavolcanic flows are dark grey to black on fresh surfaces and are typically fine grained and well foliated. Characteristic greenschist-facies metamorphic mineralogy is common.

6.2.2. Metasedimentary Rocks

Clastic rocks are dominant in the southwestern part of Rennie Township, with minor occurrences in central Rennie Township. They consist of buff grey, quartz-rich, thinly bedded siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. Siltstone is dominant in this unit. Matrix-supported conglomerate contains cobbles of tonalitic porphyry, mudstone and siltstone. Primary sedimentary structures indicate a younging-direction to the northeast.

Rare iron formation occurs locally, but geophysical data suggest a broader distribution (Ontario Geological Survey 2002, 2003a, 2003b, 2011a). The iron formation consists of magnetite-rich bands interlayered with sandstone, which are often folded. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite occur within the sandstone layers.

6.2.3. Archean Intrusions

The Missinaibi Lake batholith is composed of medium-grained tonalite to granodiorite with minor granite. Mafic minerals typically include biotite and rarely include hornblende. The pluton is moderately to well foliated with quartz veining and hematite and epidote alteration. Reported U/Pb age dates of this pluton are 2720.8±1.4 Ma and 2713.6±1.1 Ma (Kamo, 2015 and 2014 respectively).

The northern portion of Rennie Township is occupied by the felsic Wabatongushi Lake granitoid complex. These rocks differ slightly in composition from tonalite to granodiorite and contain less biotite than the Missinaibi Lake batholith. A 500-meter-wide boundary between the granitoid complex and the mafic metavolcanic rocks to the south is characterized by bed-by-bed injection of the mafic metavolcanic by felsic intrusive rocks.

The Rennie Lake stock in southwest Rennie Township is massive, non-foliated, and granitic to granodioritic in composition. Mafic minerals are amphibole with minor biotite. Rocks are light pink in colour on fresh surfaces and weather to creamy pink.

Medium to coarse grained, gabbroic rocks intrude supracrustal rocks in Rennie, Brackin and Leeson townships.

Rare ultramafic intrusive rocks occur in the northeastern portion of Rennie Township. These are typically fine grained, have a massive texture and are un-foliated. Rare occurrences of feldspar porphyry may be related to felsic crystal tuffs that occur among the felsic volcanic rocks.

6.2.4. Proterozoic Intrusions

Proterozoic age, intrusive dikes are gabbroic in composition. Their dominant trend is north to northwest with some trending northeast. They have sharp, linear aeromagnetic signatures (Ontario Geological Survey 2002, 2003a, 2003b, 2011a). These dykes are fine- to medium-grained, have diabase textures and have developed large, sporadic plagioclase phenocrysts (referred to as ‘glomerocrysts’).

6.3. GEOLOGY OF THE CAMPBELL CLAIM

The property is underlain by metavolcanic rocks. The dominant rock type consists of green, fine to medium grained massive to locally pillowed mafic metavolcanics. Intermediate metavolcanics are dominated by greyish- green medium grained andesite and light grey to green tuffs. The tuff units show well developed bedding up to 1 centimetre in width. A lighter to buff grey siliceous and sericitized tuff unit also occurs in the north part of the claim (Kleinboeck, 2012).

The metavolcanics trend 350 degrees and are cross cut by diabase dykes that are orientated north-northwest, subparallel to the metavolcanic and TTG rocks of the Wawa Domal Complex. Local pink quartz-feldspar porphyritic units are present across the claim. Dark green to black fine-grained diabase dykes also cross cut the property. They are preferentially orientated at 350 degrees. These dykes can contain feldspar phenocrysts up to 1 centimetre in size (Kleinboeck, 2012).

Small, thin quartz veins are common in outcrop across the Smith Lake Property. The quartz veins cross cut the metavolcanics. Two significant veins are present on the Campbell Claim. There are two known significant veins present on the Campbell Claim: (1) the Campbell Vein and (2) the newly discovered Jersey Vein (Kleinboeck, 2012).

7. HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

The Smith Lake Property is owned entirely by Conquest (100%) and is contiguous with the former International Corona Resources Renabie Gold Mine, which operated from 1941 through 1991. The Renabie gold mine produced more than 1,100,000 ounces of gold from reported reserves of approximately 6 million tonnes, at an average grade of 6.6 grams of gold per tonne and 2 grams of silver per tonne. No economic mineral production has occurred on Conquest's Property. The area surrounding the former Renabie mine was explored by several companies in the period 1945-1950, following World War II.

The Campbell Vein was discovered in 1946 by prospecting by R. J. Campbell near the Renabie mine and its infrastructure. As many as six (6) trenches were dug during the late 1940's which exposed limited portions of the Campbell Vein. Although previous reports provided encouraging results, the assay values of the vein could not be located by the Author of this Report by researching the archive of the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) or the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM).

Gardiner and Low (1947) describe the Campbell Vein as *"lenses of quartz up to 40-feet in width are found in the andesite near the contact with a tuff band. Encouraging values were found over fair widths at this point but it appears that the veins are lenticular along the strike as the width of the vein material decreases rapidly to the south"* (ODM, 1968). The present claim boundary and orientation of the vein in the newly exposed outcrop (see Section 9 - 2016 Exploration Field Program) show that the Campbell Vein decreases rapidly to the southeast at the north-south oriented claim boundary of the present Conquest Campbell Claim.

In 1968, a map was published by the Ontario Department of Mines (ODM) entitled Preliminary Geological Map No. P492 of Renabie Mines Limited, Nudulama Mines Limited and adjoining properties, Surface Geology at 1-inch to 500 feet scale. Seven (7) surface drill holes are noted on this map (see Figure 6) and were obtained from Braminco Mines Limited records but do not appear to be available in the archives of MNDM. It is interesting to note that no drill holes appear to have been collared to target the Campbell Vein prior to 1968.

In 1983, Canreos Minerals Limited acquired much of the area south of the former Renabie mine. For approximately six (6) years, exploration comprising ground geophysics, geological mapping and prospecting, trenching and sampling and several diamond drill programs took place over the ground immediately east of the present Conquest Campbell Claim.

In February 1988, Canreos Minerals Limited reported mineral resources averaging 6.3 feet in thickness totalling 290,627 short tons @ 0.084 o.p.t. Au at the combined areas of the 21 Zone, 7 Zone and B Vein. These mineral resources are historical in nature and do not comply with present CIM standard and the requirements of National Instrument 43-101.

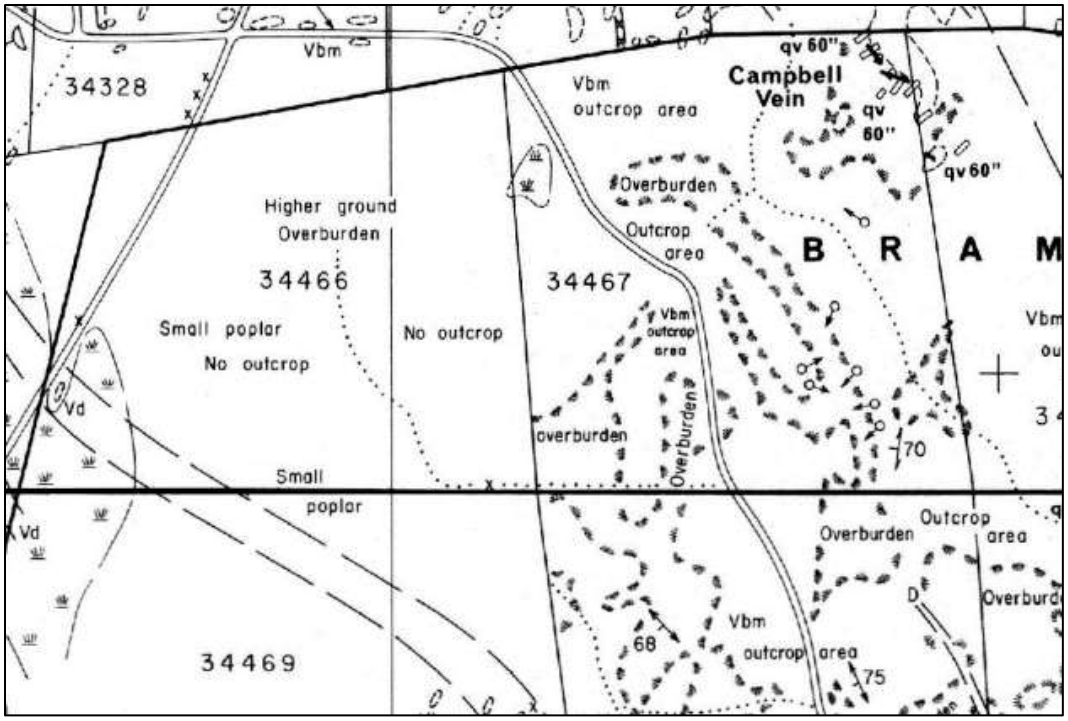


FIGURE 6 - CAMPBELL VEIN AREA MAP -EXCERPT FROM OGS PRELIMINARY MAP 492 (1968)

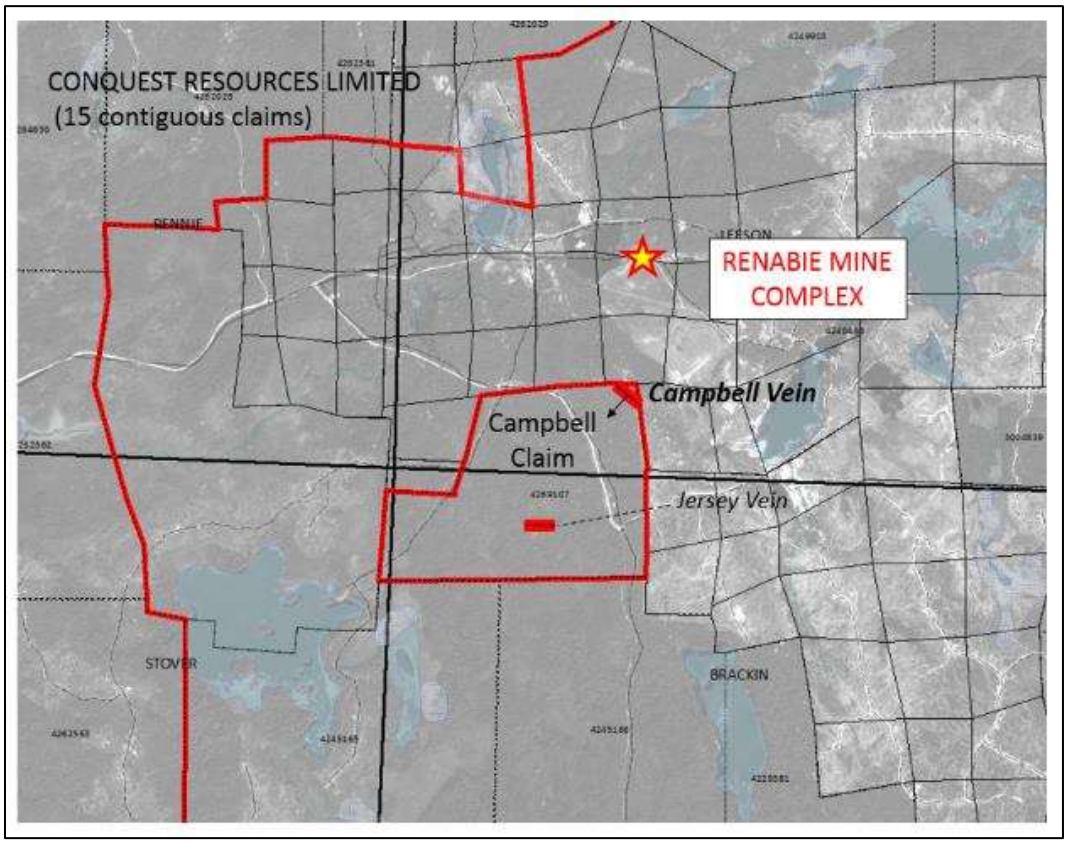


FIGURE 7 - LOCATION MAP OF CAMPBELL VEIN

In 2012, a short geology report was filed with MNDM for assessment purposes by GoldTrain Resources Inc. which summarizes some reconnaissance traverses and four rock samples collected for gold assay (Kleinboeck, 2012). One of the four (4) samples was collected from the location of the historical trenches at the Campbell vein which returned a grade of 0.396 grams of gold per tonne. A new vein showing was discovered which was named the "Jersey Vein" in the central portion of the claim (See Figure 7). The Jersey Vein is reported to be larger than the Campbell vein however it was not the subject of further investigation to determine the thickness and orientation of the new occurrence. The two (2) samples collected from the Jersey Vein did not return significant gold results.

In 2016, and exploration program was carried out by GoldTrain Resources Inc. on its claims located immediately east of Conquest's Campbell Claim. This program was comprised of a detailed compilation of historical work, the re-cutting of a 2008 local grid, and a conventional and MMI soil geochemistry survey. Anomalies were identified which trend approximately parallel in orientation to the strike of the Campbell Vein. In the compilation map that accompanied the filing, many surface drill holes were located due-east of the Campbell Vein which may have been drilled during the same period of time (ca. 1947 and 1986-87) as those holes compiled are, in part, similarly oriented as those on the Campbell Claim.

Modern exploration across the rest of Conquest's fifteen (15) contiguous staked mining claims to the north of the Campbell claim has been sporadic throughout time. During the 1980's, a predecessor company to Conquest Resources Limited named Conquest Yellowknife Resources Limited ("CYRL") owned nearly 150 square kilometres in the Missanabie-Goudreau Greenstone Belt. The focus of the then exploration efforts at that time was on exploration located in close proximity to the former Renabie gold mine. The six (6) patented mining claims which Conquest owns today are the same patents from the CYRL core holding during the 1980's.

During this same 1980's period, CYRL also conducted regional surface mapping, VLF geophysics, local soil geochemistry, and surface exploration drilling on and around its patented mining claims. This work is summarized by Ed van Hees (1988b) in internal reports to CYRL that are held by Conquest.

In 2004, exploration on the Smith Lake Property by Conquest consisted of geological mapping and a soils survey of part of the property underlying the Company's patented mining claims. Historical drill hole collars were located and plotted for compilation purposes that were used later in 2010 to develop drill targets near the Smith Lake waterbody on the six (6) patented claims.

During 2010, 2011 and 2012, Conquest conducted a compilation of historical drilling in the area to better define new drill targets. Since there were very few detailed records of collar surveys, the 2011-2012 work located only a small number of the historical collars.

There are thirty-seven (37) known gold occurrences in the area that are hosted in the tonalitic-trondhjemitic-granodioritic gneisses of the Wawa Domal Gneiss Terrane (Ferguson, 2013). These mineral occurrences are all associated with west to northwest trending quartz veins hosted in brittle to ductile shear zones. The Renabie Main Zone, Nudulama, and Braminco Zone (comprised of the #21, #7 and B Veins) have reported tonnage estimations provided by Pace and McMillan (2012) for several of the larger

known deposits (see Table 3). An east-to-west cross section through these better-known deposits is shown in Figure 8.

TABLE 3 - TONNAGE AND GRADE OF LARGER DEPOSITS (MODIFIED FROM PACE AND MCMILLAN, 2012)

ZONE NAME	TOWNSHIP	ESTIMATED TONNAGE	GOLD GRADE (G/T)
Renabie	Leeson	6,000,000	6.6
Nudulama	Leeson	579,325	6.1
Braminco Zone	Brackin	1,000,000 (#21 Vein)	4.9
		12,000 (#7 Vein)	9.7
		5,000 (B Vein)	8.1

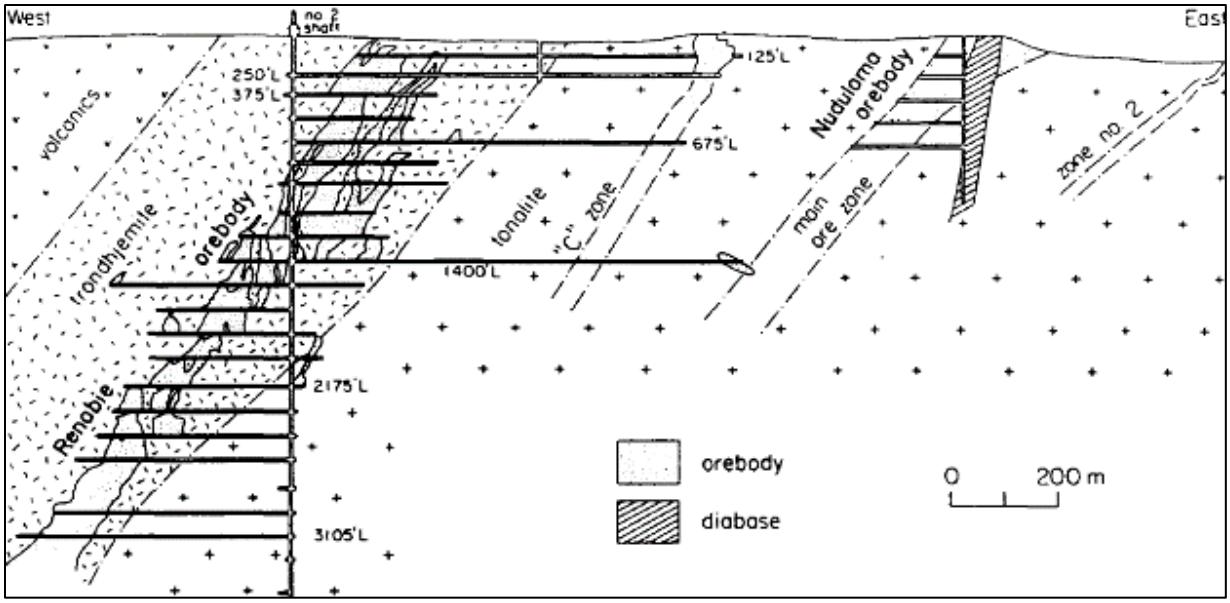


FIGURE 8 - A VERTICAL CROSS SECTION (E-W) THROUGH THE RENABIE AND NUDULAMA DEPOSITS

During the summer of 2015, prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling program was carried out by Conquest over eight (8) claims of the Smith Lake claim group (4262024, 4262026, 4262028, 4262568, 4262572, 4262576, 4275101). Sites were selected for prospecting based on a compilation of geology and airborne geophysics. A lineament analysis study was also completed to assist in the delineation of structural lineaments which may be favorable environments for gold mineralization (Batson, 2016).

Field work consisted of prospecting, as well as rock and soil geochemistry over several mineral occurrences and geophysical targets at the north and southwestern portions of the property.

The lineament-feature study identified twenty-nine (29) key structural trends important for gold mineralization, which together provide 29 target areas for further work. These trends are interpreted to transect and in-part define the Renabie Gold Mine sequence, with parallel and flanking structures to the north and west of the former mine.

Four (4) of twenty-nine (29) target lineaments are associated with geophysical EM anomaly targets, and two (2) are associated with highly anomalous gold-in-soil anomalies. Prospecting was also guided by the fact that the Renabie mine hosted approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold mineralization along a known east-west lineament known as the Renabie Shear Zone.

Additional field mapping and sampling was recommended in 2015 to investigate the significance of all the lineaments identified in the 2015 study.

8. MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION AND ORE GENESIS

Gold mineralization is typically associated with either quartz or quartz-carbonate veins and shear zones. Pyrite veins and disseminations of pyrite occur with some mineral occurrences.

The intersection of the north-northwest trending Braminco Shear Zone (which hosts the gold-base metal Smith Lake mineral occurrence immediately north of the Renabie mine) and the east-west trending Renabie Shear Zone (trending approximately 110°) occurs at the Renabie mine approximately 600 metres north of the Campbell Vein.

A semi-massive to massive layer of zinc, silver and copper, with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite occurs within sericite-altered, felsic tuff at the north end of the Smith Lake Property (Conboy Lake occurrence).

Asbestos occurs in several locations within mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks near Battley Lake. The asbestos mineralization occurs as veins up to 10 centimeters thick, and has an acicular crystal habit with individual crystals up to 20 centimeters long.

8.1. DEPOSIT TYPES

The mineral occurrences from the MDI database can be categorized as follows: (a) gold-bearing quartz veins in felsic intrusive host rocks, (b) gold-silver-bearing quartz veins in tonalite, (c) gold-bearing veins in felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks, (d) massive to disseminated zinc-silver-copper-gold in intermediate volcanic rocks, and (e) ultramafic-hosted asbestos mineralization.

The gold deposit at Renabie is characterized by a unique style of Archean greenstone-hosted mineralization that is hosted in the tonalitic/trondhjemitic (TTG), Missinaibi Lake batholith and its marginal rocks. Work by Callan (1991) shows the major, east-west trending, gold-bearing quartz vein cross-cut regional foliation, but are themselves cross-cut by late lamprophyre and diabase dikes. Callan documents that economic, gold-bearing ore bodies within the Renabie mine form elongate, lenticular lenses attaining strike lengths up to approximately 220 metres and widths of approximately 27 metres.

Callan (1991) notes that gold occurs predominately as complex intergrowths with tellurides such as altaite (PbTe), hessite (Ag2Te) and petzite (Ag2AuTe); also commonly with galena and, to a lesser extent, with chalcopyrite.

Although gold has been the focus of Conquest's work at Smith Lake, Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization was also investigated under this report.

8.2. ALTERATION

Several styles of alteration have been observed on the Smith Lake property. Other researchers have published observations made at the Renabie deposit relating to the pervasive alteration of plagioclase to epidote (saussuritization), and sericite alteration of both biotite and plagioclase at vein margins. (McDivitt et al., 2015; Studemeister and Kilias, 2006; Kilias, 1984). In addition, these investigations show sericite-

chlorite-titanite alteration associated with hematite overprinting of saussuritized tonalite. At the contact between metavolcanic and felsic intrusive rocks, discrete alteration halos adjacent to vein margins consist of hematite-bearing aggregates of fine-grained potassium feldspar.

Within the tonalitic-trondhjemitic-granodioritic gneisses, disseminated to massive pyrite with accessory galena, molybdenite, and chalcopyrite in the shear-hosted quartz veins are characteristically associated with the gold mineralization (Sage and Heather 1991).

8.3. ORE GENESIS

Gold mineralization at the adjacent Renabie mine property is well documented by Callan and Spooner (1998) and others. Economic gold mineralization is primarily hosted in ribbon-textured quartz veins up to 30 metres in width. Gold at Renabie was developed in the Archean, granitoid-hosted auriferous quartz vein systems, which due to repetitive mineralizing processes, focused gold-bearing fluids along shear zones that post-date crystallization of the granitoid host rocks.

The Missinaibi Lake Batholith (Percival, 1981), which hosts all currently known economically significant gold mineralization in the Renabie area, comprises two main phases: (a) a marginal zone of gneissose trondhjemite varying in true width between approximately 200 to 800 meters and, (b) to the east, a more melanocratic biotite tonalite of unknown easterly extent. Both phases contain aplitic and pegmatitic dykes/veins (Callan and Spooner 1998).

There is some indication from fluid inclusion and light stable isotope studies that the isotopic heritage of the mineralizing fluids throughout the Michipicoten belt is the same as that of the Renabie mine (Samson et al., 1997). Hence, the origin of ore fluids and the structural channeling mechanism of the Renabie gold system may be relevant to a larger area of economic potential, suggested to be approximately 20 by 90 kilometers in size by Callan and Spooner (1998).

Callan and Spooner (1998) refer to:

1. The Renabie gold quartz vein mineralization contains a typical Archean gold element mineral association characterized by an oxidized mineral assemblage (e.g., anhydrite–hematite, carbonate) and minor tourmaline, and chalcophile association consisting of pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, galena, native gold/silver and lead-bismuth-gold-silver tellurides.

2. Gold quartz vein mineralization shows strong structural control with major ore bodies hosted in well-defined WNW–NW and NW–NNW trending ductile–brittle shear zones.

3. Strain associated with the mineralized shear zones is superimposed on an arcuate regional fabric within the hosting trondhjemite and tonalite, which is interpreted to have been caused by internal pluton expansion.

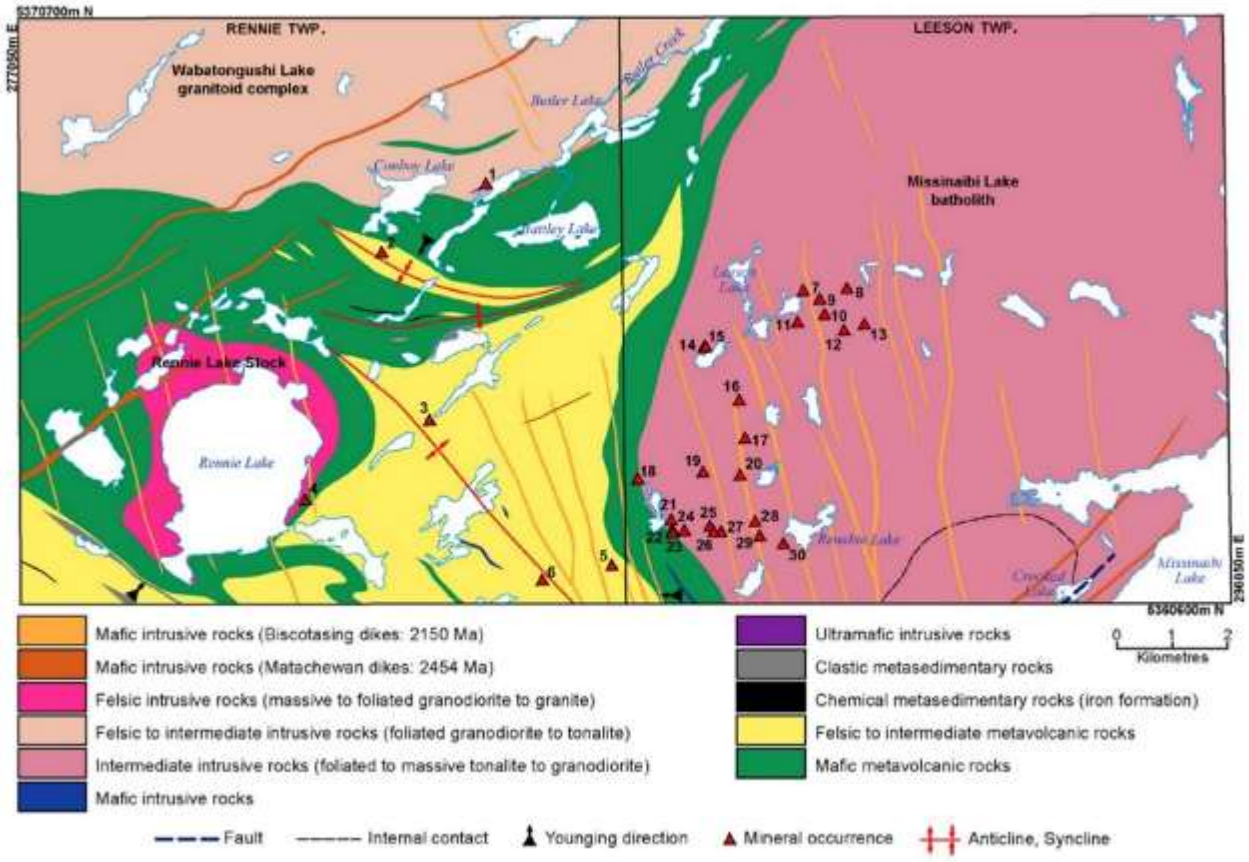


FIGURE 9 - SIMPLIFIED LITHOLOGY MAP OF RENNIE AND LEESON TOWNSHIPS. (NAD83, ZONE 17)

In Figure 9 numbered triangle symbols in red illustrate the location of mineral occurrences described in the MDI database, which is also tabulated in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - MINERAL OCCURENCES IN RENNIE AND LEESON TOWNSHIPS

Occurrence MDI Number	Number in	Commodities	Best Historic Value	Host Units
Butler Lake asbestos deposit MDI42B05NW00002	1	Asbestos	Up to 1.48% asbestos	Ultramafic intrusive rock
Conboy Lake occurrence MDI42B05NW00021	2	Zn, Ag, Cu, Au	Up to 14.8% Zn, 20.28 oz/t Ag, 2.15% Cu and 0.95 oz/t Au	Felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks
Peter Ginn occurrence MDI42B05NW00014	3	Au	Up to 3.44 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks
Noranda DDH Ren 80-2 MDI42B05NW00030	4	Au	Up to 1.32 g/t Au	Quartz vein in felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks
Southwest vein MDI42B05NW00033	5	Au	Up to 0.04 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks
Camchib area 16 MDI42B05SW00034	6	Au	Up to 0.04 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks
Hard Rock B zone MDI42B05NW00015	7	Au	Up to 0.18 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Hard Rock F zone MDI42B05NW00035	8	Au	Up to 0.03 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Hard Rock C zone MDI42B05NW00016	9	Au	Up to 0.08 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Hard Rock A zone MDI42B05NW00003	10	Au	Up to 0.07 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Hard Rock E zone MDI42B05NW00017	11	Au	Up to 0.02 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Trail vein MDI42B05NW00036	12	Au	Up to 0.14 oz/t Au	Sheared quartz vein in tonalite
Jenner vein MDI42B05NW00004	13	Au (Ag)	Up to 0.24 oz/t Au and 5.1 g/t Ag	Quartz vein in tonalite
Mickelson vein MDI42B05NW00008	14	Au (Ag)	Up to 0.93 oz/t Au and 0.26 oz/t Ag	Quartz vein in tonalite
Hutchinson vein MDI42B05NW00037	15	Au	Up to 0.72 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
North Goldfields north vein MDI42B05NW00044	16	Au	Up to 0.3 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
North Goldfields tie line vein MDI42B05NW00043	17	Au, Ag	Up to 0.63 oz/t Au and 1.87 oz/t Ag	Quartz vein in tonalite
Smith Lake property MDI0000000001370	18	Au	Up to 77.1 g/t Au	Quartz vein in intermediate metavolcanic rocks
Frontenac vein MDI42B05NW00009	19	Au	Up to 10.15 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Frontenac extension vein MDI42B05NW00010	20	Au (Ag)	Up to 0.12 oz/t Au and 22 g/t Ag	Quartz vein in tonalite
Trench 12 MDI0000000001622	21	Au	Up to 0.204 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Tower zone MDI42B05NW00046	22	Au	Up to 0.471 oz/t Au	Quartz-carbonate vein in mafic metavolcanic rocks
Renabie Mine MDI42B05NW00006	23	Au	Produced 1.1M oz Au, average grade of 0.246 oz/t Au, up to 8.9 g/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
B north zone MDI42B05NW00041	24	Au	Up to 0.248 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
C north zone MDI42B05NW00039	25	Au	Up to 0.036 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
C zone west MDI42B05NW00038	26	Au	Up to 0.151 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
C zone east MDI42B05NW00040	27	Au	Up to 0.140 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Dulama No. 2 vein MDI42B05NW00012	28	Au	Up to 0.076 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Nudulama prospect MDI42B05NW00007	29	Au	Up to 0.74 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite
Ken-Bay Gold Mines DDH 7A MDI42B05NW00045	30	Au	Up to 0.315 oz/t Au	Quartz vein in tonalite

***Abbreviations**: MDI, Mineral Deposit Inventory; g/t, grams per tonne; M oz, million ounces; oz/t, ounces per ton.*
***Sources**: Ontario Geological Survey (2015); Wilson (1992).*

9. 2016 EXPLORATION FIELD PROGRAM

A fall exploration program took place on the Campbell Claim during the month of October in 2016. Initial prospecting of the newly staked claim in 2015 had located historical trenches at the site of a pyrite and gold mineralized quartz vein in known in historical literature as the Campbell Vein (Kilias, 1984, and elsewhere). Other quartz showings in bedrock and float have also been found to occur across the property and surrounding area which were identified along the claim boundaries and access trails traversed during the staking of Claim (4269107).

To understand the mode of these occurrences and structural controls contributing to the emplacement of these veins, Conquest carried out outcrop stripping and sampling of the bedrock at the site of the Campbell Vein and wallrock area. Rapidly deteriorating weather conditions into the fall season and shorter days limited the scope of reconnaissance prospecting to the area of the outcrop stripping.

An excavator for hire was mobilized along the Renabie Mine and Crooked Lake roads to close proximity of the outcrop. A pre-existing access trail was utilized to access the outcrop area. Whilst the existing excavations from historical prospecting activity provided some indications of sulphide mineralization at Campbell, the area of previous excavation (ca. 1947) did not appear to be the subject of extensive exploration. Six (6) narrow trenches and piles of overburden were re-excavated and the intervening areas of undisturbed soil was removed to expose and area of extensive pyrite-chlorite-(gold)-quartz veins in a chloritized volcanic host.

Conquest's stripping activities uncovered an outcrop measuring 15 metres wide and 120 metres long at a bearing of 320° which connected the historical trenches together in one outcrop area (see Figure 11). The area was washed with pressurized water and examined for veining. The northernmost end of the outcrop is well mineralized with abundant quartz veins hosted in a heavily chloritized and pyrite-(chalcopyrite) mineralized mafic volcanic. Figure 10 depicts a schematic map of the exposed Campbell Vein with 2016 sample results, as well as the distribution of samples collected. Highlights of gold assay results are tabulated in Table 5 - Sample Results, Gold Assays (2016)).

TABLE 5 - SAMPLE RESULTS, GOLD ASSAYS (2016)

NAME	GPS COORDINATE			SAMPLE-ID	GOLD ASSAY (G/T)
	NAD83X17U	NAD83Y17U	GPS-ELEV		
0010859	287634	5361347	438	0010859	**20.01**
0010852	287640	5361344	503	0010852	**19.89**
0010857	287638	5361349	445	0010857	**17.17**
0010860	287632	5361345	440	0010860	**10.15**
0010854	287640	5361346	458	0010854	**8.71**
0010853	287642	5361347	468	0010853	**4.97**
0010858	287638	5361359	445	0010858	**1.93**
0010855	287639	5361344	455	0010855	**1.63**
0010856	287636	5361345	448	0010856	**0.749**
0010861	287632	5361347	437	0010861	**0.735**
0010851 Soil	287669	5361308		0010851	**0.298**

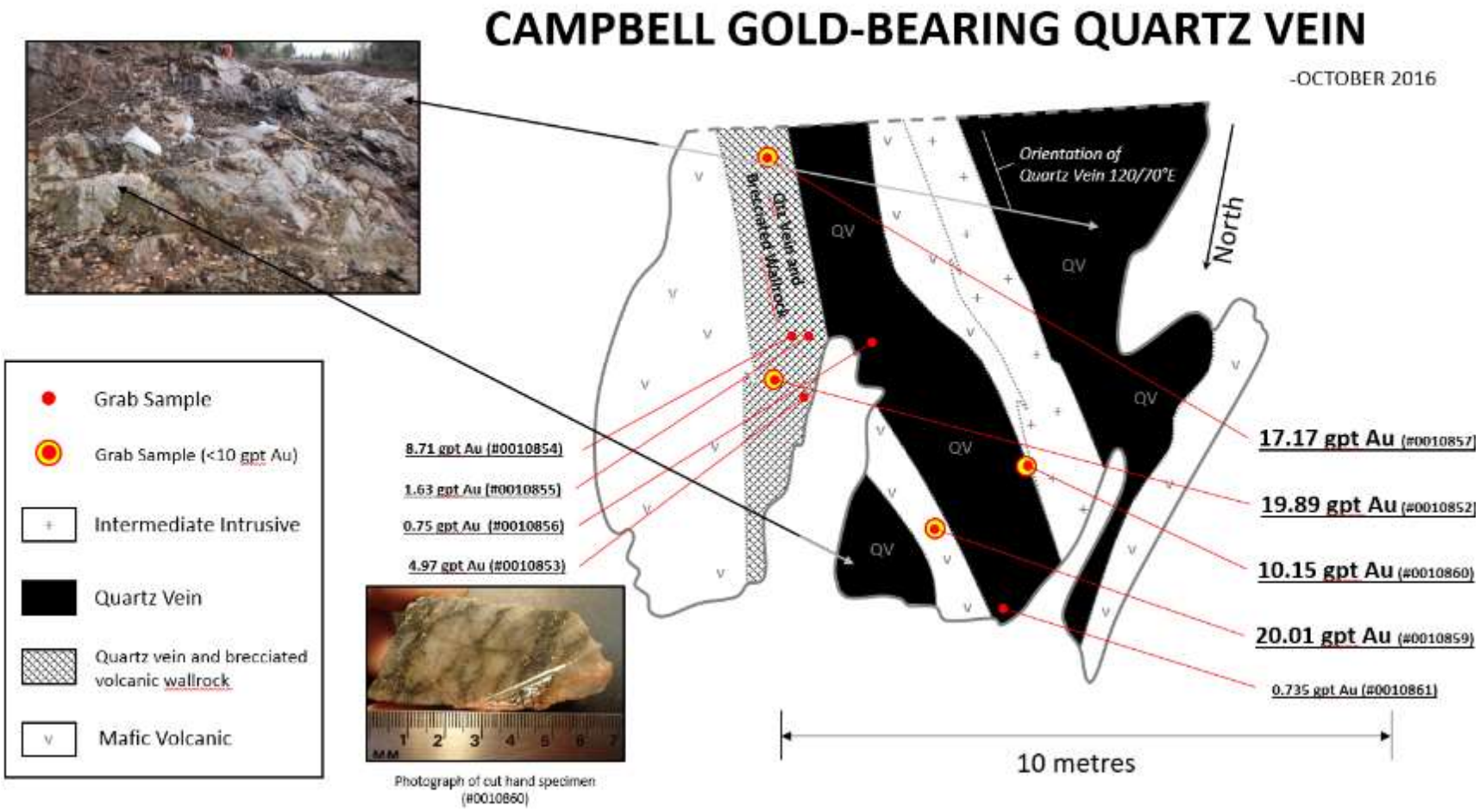


FIGURE 10 - SCHEMATIC MAP OF EXPOSED CAMPBELL VEIN AND SAMPLE RESULTS (2016)

PHOTO 2 - CAMPBELL VEIN ON CLAIM LINE (2015)

PHOTO 3 - QUARTZ VEIN MATERIAL FROM HISTORICAL TRENCHING AT CAMPBELL VEIN (CA. 1940'S)

PHOTO 4 -PHOTOGRAPH OF TYPICAL SMALL QUARTZ VEINS ON THE SMITH LAKE CLAIM GROUP

PHOTO 5 - A PHOTOGRAPH OF TYPICAL SMALL QUARTZ VEINS AT CAMPBELL CLAIM

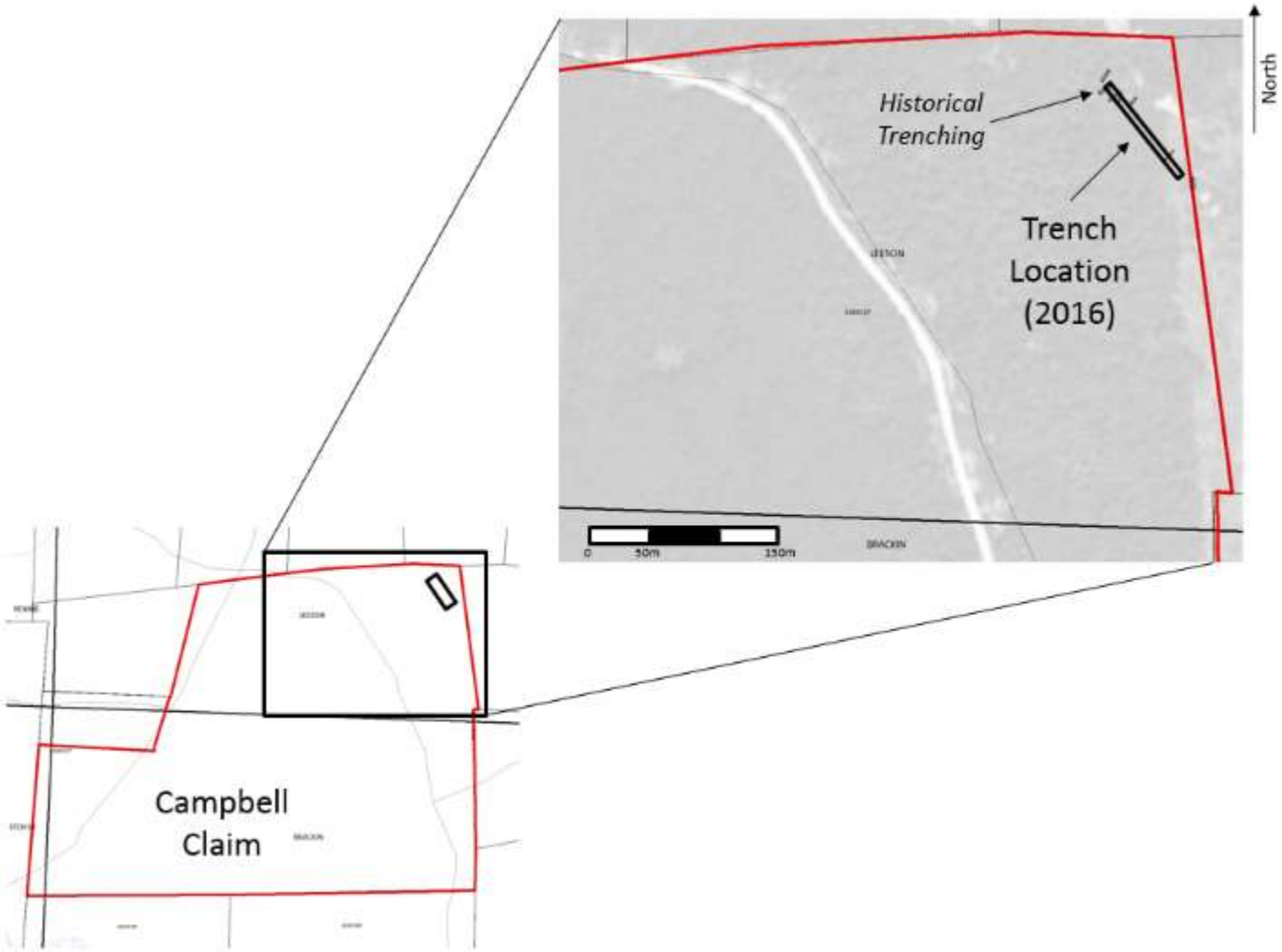


FIGURE 11 - LOCATION MAP FOR STRIPPING ACTIVITIES (2016)

9.1. SAMPLE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND ANALYSIS

SAMPLE NO: 0010851 (16BBCV002) **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 0.298

LITHOLOGY: GLACIAL TILL / SOIL

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287669	5361308	-

Representative Photo: PA080038 to PA080043

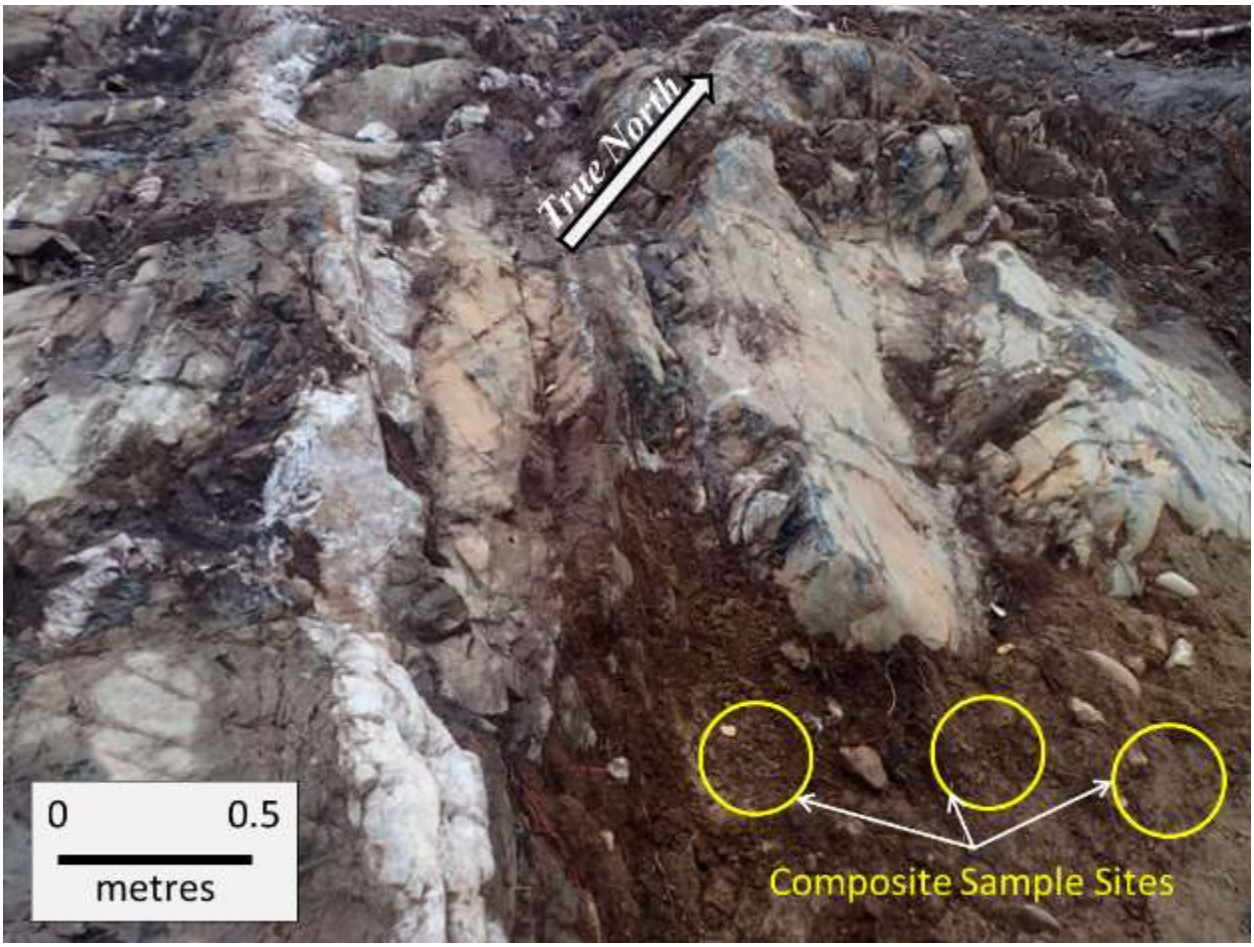


PHOTO 6 - SAMPLE 0010851 (SOIL)

Location of the composite soil/till sample (area of yellow circles) in crevasses adjacent to stratabound and en-echelon quartz veins.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Compacted and oxidized, iron-stained glacial till/soil located in a large (5x10 metre) crevasse near the top of the stratabound and en-echelon Campbell Vein. The sampled material occurs on the southeast-facing side of the exposure area. The soil/till contained numerous 0.25-to-5-centimeter-wide quartz fragments.

TOPOGRAPHY

The outcrop is relatively flat but has a steep, southeast facing slope leading into a lower boggy area. Relative local relief is approximately 40 metres. The soil /till profile appears to have been formed on the down-ice side of the exposure as rock material was plucked away due to ice movement.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

The mixed soil and glacial till occurs as a residual deposit either during or subsequent to ice movement across the outcrop. Numerous stratiform and en-echelon quartz veins occur in mixed mafic volcanics and arenaceous metasediments. Much of the soil and till is heavily oxidized along the southwest side of the exposure. Adjacent host rock has minimal sulphide content at this location.

STRUCTURE

Bedding shows a dominant southwesterly dip from nearly vertical to approximately 70°. Cleavage is poorly developed at this site and display variable orientations resulting from secondary folding and brittle fracture movements.

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the soil / till mixture is dominated by quartz, heavy minerals, iron oxides, Fe-Ti oxides, and rock fragments. The sample was collected to evaluate the presence of locally derived detrital gold.

SAMPLE NO: 0010852 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 19.89

LITHOLOGY: CHOLORITIZED MAFIC VOLCANIC WITH QUARTZ VEIN (Visible Gold)

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287640	5361344	503

Representative Photo: IMG_1676 to IMG_1683, PA130003, PA130022, PA130023

PHOTO 7 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010852

Sample of silty mafic volcanics and a quartz vein (0010852) with high pyrite content adjacent to its margin. The lower left inset shows the high pyrite content at the vein margin while the upper right inset shows deformed quartz vein with oxidized pyrite in the host rock at the vein margin.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This area is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know Campbell Vein. The sample of dominantly wallrock was collected at the contact between chloritized mafic volcanic and wallrock

inclusion-rich quartz vein. The host rock contains up to 10% pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and Fe-Ti oxides. Abundant volcanic parting in the vein are common over a width of approximately six (6) metres. This sample contains approximately four (4) percent pyrite which display a strong lineation plunging 40° on bedding surfaces. Average bedding has an attitude of 105°/80°S.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

A sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately ten (10) centimetres wide. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins.

STRUCTURE

A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding).

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages or have new alteration mineralogy.

This sample contains visible gold (VG).

SAMPLE NO: 0010853 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 4.97

LITHOLOGY: QUARTZ VEIN WITH MIXED WALL ROCK

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287642	5361347	468

Representative Photo: IMG_1684 to IMG_1686, PA130004 & 5, PA130024 & 25

PHOTO 8 – GRAB SAMPLE 0010853

Interbedded silty mafic volcanics with stratabound quartz veins. The lower right inset shows massive quartz veins with seams of altered wallrock. The lower left inset shows chlorite-sericite alteration of wallrock surrounding a deformed lens of quartz.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample stratigraphy is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know Campbell Vein. The sample of mixed quartz vein and mafic volcanic wallrock was collected at the contact between chloritized mafic volcanic and inclusion-rich quartz vein. The host rock locally contains up to 10% pyrite

with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and Fe-Ti oxides. Abundant volcanic parting inclusions in the vein are common. This sample contains approximately one (1) percent pyrite which display a strong lineation plunging 40° to the northwest on bedding surfaces. Average bedding in the area has an attitude of 105°/80°S. This ten (10) centimetre vein occurs in a three (3) metre-wide mixed vein and wallrock zone containing 40 percent vein material. The sample is located one (1) metre southwest of sample 0010852. Bedding in the vein is oriented 115°/60°S and the dominant jointing is oriented at 024°/45°W.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. This surface has irregular shape compared to polished, glaciated exposures in more competent units (i e., this quartz veins and massive volcanic stratigraphy). Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

A sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately ten (10) centimetres wide. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins.

STRUCTURE

A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding).

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages or have new alteration mineralogy.

SAMPLE NO: 0010854 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 8.71

LITHOLOGY: BANDED QUARTZ VEIN

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287640	5361346	458

Representative Photo: IMG_1687 to IMG_1689, PA130006, PA130026, PA130027

PHOTO 9 – GRAB SAMPLE 0010854

Stratified silty mafic volcanics with stratabound quartz veins. The upper right inset shows complex mineralogy in the vein while the lower inset shows abundant pyrite in the host rock with deformed and fragmented quartz lenses.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample stratigraphy is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know Campbell Vein. The sample of mixed quartz vein and mafic volcanic wallrock was collected at the contact between chloritized mafic volcanic and inclusion-rich quartz vein. The host rock locally contains up to 10% pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and Fe-Ti oxides. Abundant volcanic parting inclusions in the vein are common. This sample contains approximately one (1) percent pyrite which display a strong lineation

plunging 40° to the northwest on bedding surfaces. Average bedding in the area has an attitude of 105°/80°S. This ten (10) centimetre-wide, banded quartz vein with three (3) percent pyrite has bedding oriented at 115°/60°S. It is located fifty (50) centimetres southwest of sample 0010853.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

A sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately ten (10) centimetres wide. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins.

STRUCTURE

A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding). A penetrative cleavage locally highlights pull-apart textures of the quartz veins.

MINERALOGY

This banded quartz vein has a hornfelsic texture suggesting thermal metamorphism of the surrounding area. Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages or have new alteration mineralogy.

SAMPLE NO: 0010855 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 1.63

LITHOLOGY: CHLORITIZED AND FISSILE MAFIC VOLCANIC

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287639	5361344	455

Representative Photo: IMG_1690 to IMG_1693, PA130007 & 8, PA130028 to 31

PHOTO 10 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010855

Exposure of bedded mafic volcanic with stratabound quartz veins. The lower left inset shows a vein with chlorite alteration and sulphide-rich wallrock. The upper right inset shows deformation of the quartz vein and microfractures radiating into the surrounding host lithology.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample stratigraphy is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know Campbell Vein. The sample of mixed quartz vein and mafic volcanic wallrock was collected at the contact between chloritized mafic volcanic and inclusion-rich quartz vein. The host rock locally contains up to 10% pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and Fe-Ti oxides. Abundant volcanic parting inclusions in the vein are common. This sample contains approximately four (4) percent pyrite which display a strong lineation

plunging 40° to the northwest on bedding surfaces. Average bedding in the area has an attitude of 105°/80°S. The high pyrite-content, quartz vein selvage and fissile chloritized host rock were sampled across a five (5) centimetre-wide interval between two (2) adjacent veins (15 centimetre and 5 centimetres-wide). This sample is located approximately thirty-five (35) centimetres southwest of sample 0010854. The vein at this sample site has thin (1 to 4 millimetre-wide) stringers of orange coloured potassium feldspar.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

A sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately ten (10) centimetres wide. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins.

STRUCTURE

A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding). A penetrative cleavage locally highlights pull-apart textures of the quartz veins.

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages or have new alteration mineralogy.

SAMPLE NO: 0010856 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 0.749

LITHOLOGY: QUARTZ VEIN (80%) AND MAFIC VOLCANIC (20%)

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287636	5361345	448

Representative Photo: IMG_1694 to IMG_1697, PA130009, PA130032

PHOTO 11 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010856

Interbedded mafic volcanics with stratabound quartz veins. The inset in the lower left shows massive vein quartz wallrock seams while the inset in the upper right shows pyrite development along the host rock inclusions.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample stratigraphy is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know Campbell Vein. The sample of mixed quartz vein and mafic volcanic wallrock was collected at the contact between chloritized mafic volcanic and inclusion-rich quartz vein. The host rock locally contains up to 10% pyrite

with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and Fe-Ti oxides. Abundant volcanic parting inclusions in the vein are common. Sulphide (mainly pyrite) are concentrated at the margin of the massive, stratabound quartz vein and mafic volcanic host rock. This sample contains approximately 80 percent vein material and 20 percent mafic volcanic host rock. Bedding (S_0) is oriented 115°/70°S. This sample is located one (1) metre southwest of sample 0010855.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. This surface has irregular shape compared to polished, glaciated exposures in more competent units (i e., this quartz veins and massive volcanic stratigraphy). Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

A sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately twelve (12) centimetres wide. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins. Pyrite constitutes approximately three (3) percent of this sample.

STRUCTURE

A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding). A penetrative cleavage locally highlights pull-apart textures of the quartz veins.

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages, feldspar, and minor pyrite.

SAMPLE NO: 0010857 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 17.17

LITHOLOGY: PYRITE-RICH SCHISTOSE MAFIC VOLCANIC (Visible Gold)

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287638	5361349	445

Representative Photo: IMG_1698 to 1700, PA130010, PA130033

PHOTO 12 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010857

Pyrite-rich quartz vein with mafic volcanic wallrock. The inset in the lower left shows sericite and graphitic-rich host rock while the inset on the lower right elevated pyrite at vein margin and altered wallrock inclusion seams.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample consists of pyrite-rich, schistose, mafic volcanic located fifteen (15) centimetres from sample 0010856 and approximately 1.5 metres higher topographic elevation near the top of exposure. Pyrite represents approximately 5 to 7 percent of the sample, with quartz constituting approximately fifty (50) percent, while approximately forty-five (45) percent is schistose mafic volcanic.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. This surface has irregular shape compared to polished, glaciated exposures in more competent units (i e., this quartz veins and massive volcanic stratigraphy). Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

This sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately fifteen (15) centimetres wide at the sample site. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins. Pyrite constitutes approximately two (2) percent of this sample.

STRUCTURE

Pyrite crystals display a high degree of deformed with a well developed mineral lineation. This steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding). A penetrative cleavage locally highlights pull-apart textures of the quartz veins.

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present in the mafic volcanic. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages, feldspar, and minor pyrite.

This sample contains visible gold (VG).

SAMPLE NO: 0010858 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 1.93

LITHOLOGY: QUARTZ VEIN

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287638	5361359	445

Representative Photo: IMG_1701 to 1704; PA130011 to 12, PA130034 to 35

PHOTO 13 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010858

Sample 0010858 showing massive quartz vein with host rock inclusions containing abundant pyrite at the vein margin (lower right inset). The yellow circle in the lower right inset shows where the sample was collected on the large quartz block.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The sample consists of deformed, lenticular, massive quartz from the margin of a boulder removed from the larger exposure during minor excavation of pre-existing trenches. The block of dominantly quartz

measures approximately 1.5x1x1 metre in dimensions. Pyrite-rich seams of mafic volcanic inclusions can locally contain up to thirty-five (35%) pyrite. Average pyrite content of the samples is five (5) percent.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is relatively flat but with a gently slope towards the west. The rock surface has an irregular surface where thinly bedded mafic volcanics are present but has a smooth glaciated surface where it is more massive or wide (<1 metre) quartz veins are present. Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

This block of quartz was exposed on the side of a pre-existing, fifteen (15) metre-long, hand-dug trench. Larger veins occur immediately west of the exposures mentioned in earlier samples above (0010852 to 0010860), as well as in the apparent nose of a folded quartz vein.

STRUCTURE

Mafic volcanic wallrock inclusions within the vein quartz display a moderately well-developed foliation with a prominent mineral foliation. The quartz vein has an obvious fabric (possibly cleavage) and several orientations of brittle fractures. Thinner quartz veins at the margin of the larger quartz vein display structural lensing. Similar features are observed in the larger, adjacent outcrop section where several wide (3 metres), massive quartz veins have been emplaced.

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is chloritized with minor amounts of sericite and feldspar. Minor graphite is also present in the mafic volcanic. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages, feldspar, and minor pyrite. Iron staining is common along fracture surfaces in the quartz vein.

SAMPLE NO: 0010859 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 20.01

LITHOLOGY: QUARTZ VEIN (Visible Gold)

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287634	5361347	438

Representative Photo: ING_1705 to 1707, PA130013 to 14, PA130036 to 37

PHOTO 14 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010859

Massive quartz vein with abundant pyrite. Sulphide is mainly restricted to the host rock inclusions.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample is dominantly vein quartz collected from the core area of the large, 4.5 metre-thick, main area of quartz veining. This sampled vein is located at the northwest end of the exposed Campbell Vein. The sample contains several thin seams of host rock, and the vein slows evidence of slight boudinage. Bedding (S_0) seams in the vein are oriented 110°/50°S. Pyrite content of this sample is six (6) percent with most of the adjacent to the east margin of the massive vein. Thin (1 to 3 millimetres), feldspar-rich seams occur at high angles to bedding in adjacent mafic volcanic wall rock.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. This surface has irregular shape compared to polished, glaciated exposures in more competent units (i e., this quartz veins and massive volcanic stratigraphy). Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

This sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately one (1) metre wide at the sample site. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins. Pyrite constitutes approximately six (6) percent of this sample.

STRUCTURE

Pyrite crystals display a high degree of deformed with a well developed mineral lineation. This steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). A pervasive slaty and a spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding). A penetrative cleavage locally highlights lenticular segregations at the margin of the larger quartz vein.

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with lesser amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present in the mafic volcanic. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages, feldspar, and pyrite.

This sample contains visible gold (VG).

SAMPLE NO: 0010860 **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 10.15

LITHOLOGY: QUARTZ VEIN (Visible Gold)

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287632	5361345	440

Representative Photo: IMG_1708 to 1710, PA130015 to 17, PA130038 to 39, 0010860 photo01 to 11

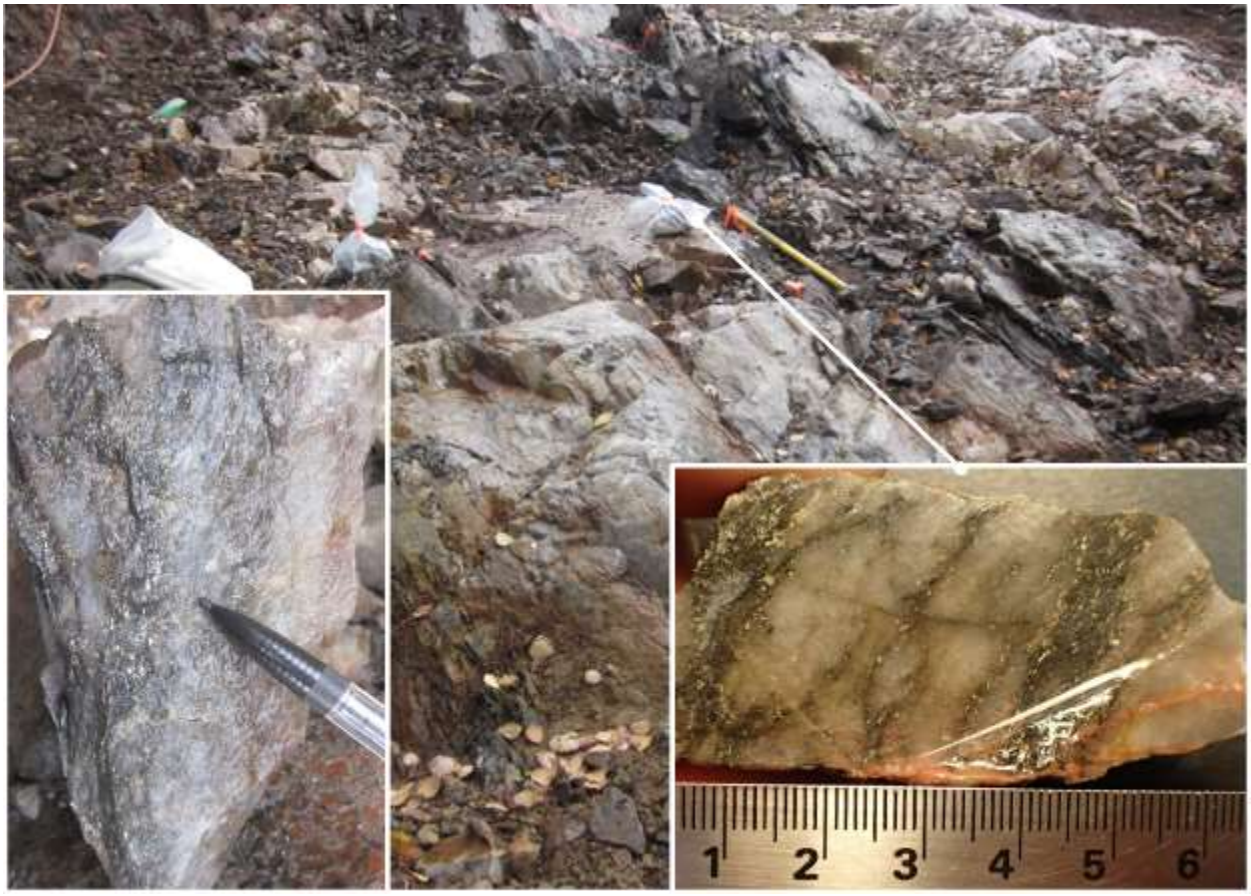


PHOTO 15 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010860

Massive quartz vein with abundant pyrite. Two (2) Intersection lineation are visible in the lower left inset (one pitching at ~45° and the other as dark seams oriented vertically in the photo). The lower right inset shows anastomosing wallrock seams with abundant pyrite.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample of quartz vein was collected from a large (1.5 metres-wide) vein and is located 1.5 metres west of sample 0010859. High Pyrite content and minor orange coloured potassium feldspar seams cross-cut pyrite mineralization. The contact of oxidized mafic volcanic with common pyrite mineralization in

the quartz vein is manifest by surface oxidation of iron. Pyrite content in this sample is approximately seven (7) percent and host rock seams within the vein are approximately 1 to 3 centimetres thick. This sample stratigraphy is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know Campbell Vein.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. This surface has irregular shape compared to polished, glaciated exposures in more competent units (i e., this quartz veins and massive volcanic stratigraphy). Relative relief in the immediate area is up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

A sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics is cut by a sequence of stratabound quartz veins averaging approximately ten (10) centimetres wide. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins.

STRUCTURE

A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding).

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the host mafic volcanic stratigraphy is strongly chloritized with minor amounts of sericite, feldspar, and metamorphic spotting. Minor graphite is also present. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages or have new alteration mineralogy.

This sample contains visible gold (VG).

(Photo 16) Visible gold is seen in sample 0010860 along a quartz vein microfracture, which crosscuts vein-parallel, wallrock inclusion lamellae. (Photo 17) Discrete grains of visible gold (see arrows) along thin microfractures of a quartz vein and in association with abundant pyrite crystals (light brown) in sample 0010860.

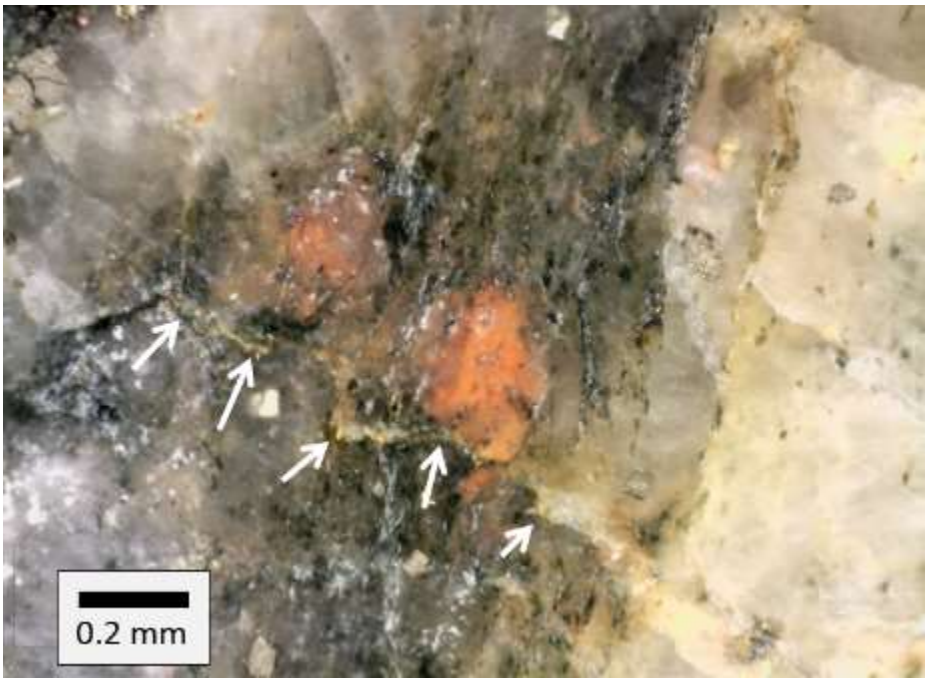


PHOTO 16 - MICROPHOTOGRAPH SAMPLE 0010860 (0.2MM SCALE)

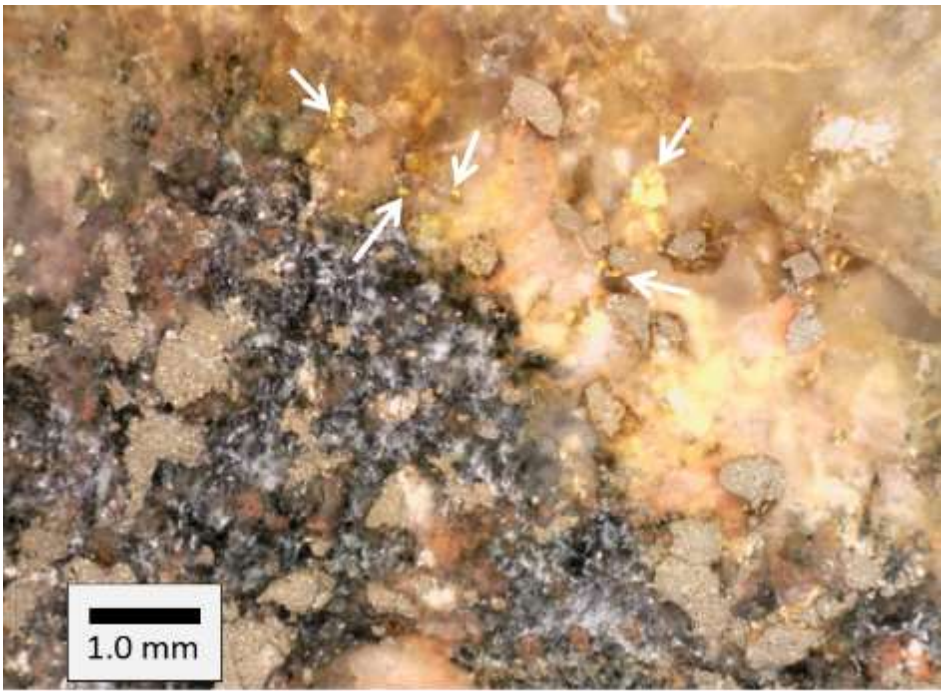


PHOTO 17 – MICROPHOTOGRAPH SAMPLE 0010860 (1MM SCALE)

SAMPLE NO: 0010861 (16BBCV001) **GOLD ASSAY** (g/t Au): 0.735

LITHOLOGY: PYRITE-BEARING QUARTZ VEIN

UTM COORDINATES in NAD83 for ZONE 17 (Ontario)		
Easting (NAD83X17U)	Northing (NAD83Y17U)	Elevation (AMSL)
287632	5361347	437

Representative Photo: PA130001 to 02, PA130021

PHOTO 18 - GRAB SAMPLE 0010861

Quartz vein with pyrite along styolitic seams and cross cut by two distinct orientations of microfractures

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This sample of quartz vein was collected from a large (1.5 metres-wide) vein and is located 2 metres north of sample 0010859. The sample contains abundant pyrite and minor orange coloured potassium feldspar seams that cross-cut pyrite mineralization. Pyrite content in this sample is approximately three (3) percent and host rock seams within the vein are approximately 1 to 5 millimetres thick and have styolitic appearance. This sample stratigraphy is part of a larger exposure at the northwest limits of the know

Campbell Vein. Preliminary mapping of the vein at this location suggests closure of a northwest plunging parasitic fold hinge.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the exposure at this location is flat with a gently slope towards the west. This surface has a relatively smooth, glacially-polished surface but is surrounded by more irregular blocky exposures in less competent units (i e., schistose volcanic stratigraphy). Relative relief in the immediate area varies up to approximately forty (40) metres.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE

This is the most northwesterly extent of the exposure area which consists of a sequence of thinly bedded, massive to fissile, mafic volcanics and parallel (stratabound) quartz vein ranging in thickness from five (5) centimetres to 1.5 metres. Some smaller veins in this area suggest they have en-echelon geometry. Pyrite is common throughout the sequence and is typically concentrated at the wallrock-vein margins.

STRUCTURE

This sample site may represent a parasitic fold closure in a thick quartz vein. Additional mapping will determine the exact geometry of the veins at this site. A pervasive slaty to spaced cleavage is common in the mafic volcanic host rock but becomes a widely spaced fracture cleavage in the quartz vein. A steep, northwest-plunging, mineral lineation is defined by elongate pyrite in the more fissile mafic volcanics, and intersecting bedding and cleavage lineations (L_1). Quartz veins are typically display irregular margins caused by slightly discordant (en-echelon and stratabound) emplacement geometry and subsequent structure deformation resulting cleavage displacement, boudinage, and minor folding).

MINERALOGY

Mineralogy of the quartz vein is dominated by quartz with lesser amounts of oxidized pyrite and fracture seams with chlorite, wallrock fragments, sericite and trace ankerite. Quartz veins are typically clean and massive except where they incorporate wallrock selvages or have new alteration mineralogy.

10. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are several other record holders to mining lands in the immediate vicinity of Conquest's Smith Lake Property, with the most significant being Barrick Gold Corporation (holding the patents of the for Rennie gold mine), GoldTrain Resources Ltd. (former Nudalama gold mine and other staked claims), Jubilee Gold Exploration Ltd., Rockcliff Resources Inc., and First Minerals Exploration Ltd.

The past producting Renabie gold mine, is the most significant of the mines in the area, which includes the reclaimed mine site and tailings pond areas. The mine was developed on twenty (20) major levels extending from surface to vertical depth of 3,105 feet (946 metres).

The former Nudalama gold mine site is covered by a group of patented mining claims owned by GoldTrain Resources Inc.. It is located 900 metres to the east (and immediately adjacent to the Renabie patented lands) of Conquest's patented mining claims.

Robichaud et al. (2015) indicate there are thirty (30) mineral occurrences associated with the area around Missinaibi Lake based on the Ontario MDI database. Thirteen (13) of these are located on the Smith Lake property (12 on staked mining claims, one (1) on patented claims) held by Conquest Resources Limited.

11. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORK

A work program is outlined for future exploration of the Campbell Claim for gold mineralization in Table 6.

Prospecting and detailed field investigation of the entire 106 hectare-sized Campbell Claim should be undertaken. Associated work should include rock and soil sampling, as well as mapping to describe outcrops and quartz/mineralized occurrences with a focus on structural geology to potentially identify diamond drill targets for gold mineralization. A detailed geological map should be produced at a scale of 1: 500.

Soil geochemistry on a cut grid should be carried out over the entirety of the Campbell Claim. Soil collected over the Campbell Vein displayed highly anomalous gold chemistry which is considered significant and supports the development of a trace element geochemistry program over the property. Cultural anomalies should be avoided by careful documentation of past infrastructure and ground disturbance potential since the area has seen extensive development to the north followed by rigorous reclamation.

A ground magnetic survey should be completed over the proposed cut grid. Selected areas suspected to have strong potential for mineralization may have structural affinities discernable by modern inversion techniques not previously available for past exploration. Historical geophysical airborne data should also provide larger structural control data if it can be gleaned from a thorough compilation of public data. A detailed analysis of historical geophysical work covering the property is likely to result in the selection of anomalies which would be useful for target generation for subsequent exploration programs.

Follow up mapping is required at a detailed 1:100 scale at the Campbell Vein outcrop. Deteriorating weather conditions limited the extent to which this could be accomplished during the 2016 exploration program. Additional sampling by channel samples should be collected for gold assay.

The Jersey Vein has not been investigated. Recommendations of Kleinboerg (2012) include further prospecting and hand trenching of this occurrence to determine the orientation and characteristics of this quartz vein. Sampling of the Jersey vein may be warranted.

TABLE 6 - RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM FOR FUTURE EXPLORATION OF THE CAMPBELL CLAIM

WORK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT COST	COST	PROJECT COST
Prospecting	Complete coverage of claim				
	Collect samples				
	Compilation of historical work				
	Geologists (5 days)	10	$ 400.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 10,925
	Initial Aerial Imaging for Prospecting and Geology (260 acres)	260	$ 10.00	$ 2,600.00	
	Expenses and Camp Costs	1	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
	Equipment	1	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
	Transportation	2500	$ 0.53	$ 1,325.00	
Local Grid	Establish 13.5 line km Local Grid				
	Contractor (5 days + Travel)	13.5	$ 550.00	$ 7,425.00	$ 10,250
	Expenses and Camp Cost	1	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
	Transportation	2500	$ 0.53	$ 1,325.00	
Geophysics	Walking Ground Magnetics Survey				
	Technician (3 days + travel)	5	$ 250.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 2,250
	Equipment Rental	1	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	
Soil Sampling on Grid	Sample collection (3 days)	6	$ 400.00	$ 2,400.00	
	Technician/General Labour	3	$ 225.00	$ 675.00	
	Lab Analysis	540	$ 22.50	$12,150.00	$ 17,725
	Expenses and Camp Costs (complete at same time as Prospecting and Geophysics	1	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
Trench Geology	Detailed Geological Mapping of Campbell Vein				
	Geologists (2) for 2 days	4	$ 400.00	$ 1,600.00	
	Technician/General Labour	2	$ 225.00	$ 450.00	$ 7,300
	Lab Analysis	50	$ 25.00	$ 1,250.00	
	Equipment and supplies	1	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
	Expenses and Camp Costs	1	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
Reporting	Technical Report on Property				
	Summarize Prospecting, Mapping, Assays, Soils and Stripping work				
	Compile results				$ 8,000
	Map Production				
	Target Generation				
	Geologists (2) for 10 days	20	$ 400.00	$ 8,000.00	
CONTINGENCY		15%			$ 8,468
TOTAL RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION					**$ 64,918**

12. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

A summary of the qualified work expenditure is provided in Table 7 for the 2016 Exploration Program.

TABLE 7 - STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

DESCRIPTION	SUBTOTAL	HST (13%)	TOTAL
Excavator Hire	$ 3,975	$ 517	$ 4,492
Assays	$ 506	$ 66	$ 572
Expenses (inclusive of field supplies, meals, groceries, camp fuel)	$ 4,468	$ 330	$ 4,797
Equipment (tools, pumps, saws, hoseline, generator, ATVs and Camp)	$ 5,155	$ 670	$ 5,825
Site Labour and Geology			
Benjamin Batson, P.Geo., P.Eng.	$ 2,600	$ 338	$ 2,938
Paul Smith, P.Geo (NS)	$ 2,600	$ 338	$ 2,938
Lee Miller, Geological Technician	$ 1,750	$ 228	$ 1,978
Report Production	$ 1,300	$ 169	$ 1,469
TOTAL	**$ 22,354**	**$ 2,655**	**$ 25,009**

Respectfully submitted,

Benjamin Batson, P.Geo. (APGO, OGQ, PEGNL), P. Eng (Ontario)

August 28, 2017

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14. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Benjamin C. E. Batson, B.Sc., P.Geo., P.Eng.
Vice President, Conquest Resources Ltd.
Suite 1805 – 55 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2H7

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATION

I, Benjamin Batson, P. Geo. Do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a degree entitled Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario in 2006
2. I am a Practicing Geologist in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the l'Ordre des géologues du Québec.
3. I am a Practicing Engineer in good standing of the Professional Engineers of Ontario.
4. I have worked as a geologist for eleven (11) years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the report entitled, *"2017 Assessment Report – Campbell Vein Claim (4269107)"* and dated August 28, 2017 (the "Report") relating to the Campbell claim of the Smith Lake Gold Project of Conquest Resource Limited. This report is based upon the work that was performed during October of 2016, and supervised by myself.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, whereby the omission to disclose such fact makes the Report misleading. The Report is current as at August28, 2017.
7. I maintain the office of Vice President of Conquest Resources Ltd.

Dated this Twenty-eighth (28) day of August, 2017.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario
April 28, 2017

Benjamin Batson, B. Sc., P. Geo.
Professional Geoscientist, Ontario
Member No: 1853

APPENDIX

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

AGAT Laboratories

5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
TEL (905)501-9998
FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: CONQUEST RESOURCES LIMITED
220 BAY STREET, SUITE 700
TORONTO, ON M6J2W4
(647) 728-4134

ATTENTION TO: BENJAMIN BATSON

PROJECT: CAMPBELL

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T146780

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Brandon Wang, Spectroscopy Supervisor

DATE REPORTED: Oct 13, 2016

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 501-9998

*NOTES

All samples are stored at no charge for 90 days. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

AGAT Laboratories
5623 McADAM ROAD
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1N9
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FAX (905)501-0589
http://www.agatlabs.com

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T146780
PROJECT: CAMPBELL

CLIENT NAME: CONQUEST RESOURCES LIMITED

ATTENTION TO: BENJAMIN BATSON

(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 11, 2016 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 11, 2016 | DATE REPORTED: Oct 13, 2016 | SAMPLE TYPE: Other

Analyte:	Au	Au-Grav
Unit:	g/t	g/t
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.001	0.05
0010851 (7914815)	0.238	
0010852 (7914816)	>10	19.89
0010853 (7914817)	4.97	
0010854 (7914818)	8.71	
0010855 (7914819)	1.83	
0010856 (7914820)	0.749	
0010857 (7914821)	>10	17.17
0010858 (7914822)	1.93	
0010859 (7914823)	>10	20.01
0010860 (7914824)	>10	10.15
0010861 (7914825)	0.735	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By: