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LONGFORD

EXPLORATION

Assessment Report

On the

BLACK JACK GOLD PROJECT

Kirkup Township, Kenora Mining Division, Ontario, Canada

Located Within:

NTS Sheet 052E09

Centered at Approximately:

Latitude 49.636296° North by Longitude 94.288749° West

Tenure Numbers:

106380-381, 120089-090, 132076, 148060-061, 165289, 177296, 184069, 223864-866, 223865-866,
244061, 250882, 298591-592, 300159, 316786, 338886

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EFFECTIVE DATE: November 30, 2018



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EXPLORATION

1 Summary

The Black Jack Property is a property of merit and consists of twenty claim units with an area of 418.22 ha centered 33 km southeast of Kenora, Ontario in the Kirkup Township.

The original claim was staked on December 3rd, 2012 and sold to King's Bay Gold Corp. in 2013 whom subsequently sold the Property to Intact Gold Corp. in 2016.

There was abundant exploration work performed in the area of the Property from 1983 through 1992. Partial data from these historic programs of detailed mapping, airborne and ground geophysics, two diamond drill holes, in addition to grab, channel and trench sampling is available through the Ontario Government's Assessment Report Files. The Property has never been systematically drill-tested.

The Black Jack Property is located near the western border of northwestern Ontario, Canada in the Kirkup Township within the Kenora Mining Division. Centered over 49.64° Latitude and -94.29° Longitude, within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 052E09 the property lies 19.5 km southeast of the city of Kenora, Ontario near the northeastern extent of Lake of the Woods.

In November of 2018, a three-day field program was executed to further examine mineralization, the orientation of shear zones, and to investigate areas of interest from the 2017 UAV-MAG™ survey. Areas A, B, and D of the 2017 UAV-MAG™ survey were examined and prospected for mineralization, with 16 grab rock samples taken. Furthermore, suitable drill hole locations were identified. Mineralization observed and sampled during the program illustrated polymetallic quartz veining, and shearing fabrics with visible sulphides. Follow-up investigation of these zones is recommended for future work programs.

An assessment credit of \$ 20,021.19 is to be applied to this property for work performed in 2018.



2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Issuer

The Issuer of this report is Intact Gold Corp. with offices located at Suite 800 - 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and trades on the TSX-NEX Exchange under the symbol ITG.

2.2 Terms of Reference

In November 2018, Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (Longford) was commissioned by the Issuer to conduct a prospecting program on the Black Jack Property in northwestern Ontario, Canada to follow-up the UAV-MAG survey conducted in May 2017 and the October 2017 field program.

This Report is intended to be read in its entirety.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author has used Ontario's Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) publicly available information resources found online at <http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca> for historic property assessment reports and mineral tenure information as well as the Ontario Geological Survey's digital publication database found online at <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/> for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information. Climate, population and local information for the Project area and Kenora was obtained from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenora>.

Assessment reports and drill logs found in the MNDM database with information pertaining to the project can be summarized as follows:

Table 2.1 MNDM assessment report files concerning the Property.

Date	Report ID	Author	Title
1983-08	52E09NW0024	Howard, Avrom	Report on the Gold Hill – Black Jack Property
1983-10-01	52E09NW0019	Buckle, John	Preliminary Geophysical Investigation of the Gold Hill – Black Jack Property
1984-02-29	52E09NW0022	Howard, Avrom	Summary of Field Work, 1983, and Geological Report
1984-02-17	52E09NW0023	Buckle, John	Magnetometer Survey Report-Black Jack Property
1986-11-26	52E09NW0017	Hodges, Daryl	1986 Summary Geological Report Goldhill/Golden Gate
1987-08-28	52E09NW0016	Hodges, Daryl	1986 Summary Geological Report Goldhill/Golden Gate
1988-02-19	52E09NW0013	Dugal, Barry	Results of the Property Evaluation Program
1988-12	52E09NW0014	Zebruk, G	Sample Assays
1990	52E09NW0004	H, G	DDH GH-90-1
1990	52E09NW0007	H, G	DDH GH-90-2
1992	52E09NW0015	Yeomans, William	Results of OPAP Grant OP91-643
2016	W1610.01077	Rogers, Macdonald	2016 Blackjack Report Macdonald and Rogers
2016	W1610.01845	Rogers, Macdonald	2016 Blackjack Report Macdonald and Rogers

A detailed list of references accompanies this report in Section 19.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD\$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26909 NAD83 UTM Zone 9N unless otherwise stated. The following is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table 2.2 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
%	percent	li	limonite
AA	atomic absorption	m	metre
Ag	silver	m ²	square metre
AMSL	above mean sea level	m ³	cubic metre
as	arsenic	Ma	million years ago
Au	gold	mg	magnetite
AuEq	gold equivalent grade	mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth	mm ²	square millimetre
b.y.	billion years	mm ³	cubic millimetre
CAD\$	Canadian dollar	mn	pyrolusite
cl	chlorite	Mo	Molybdenum
cm	centimetre	Moz	million troy ounces
cm ²	square centimetre	ms	sericite
cm ³	cubic centimetre	Mt	million tonnes
cc	chalcocite	mu	muscovite
cp	chalcopyrite	m.y.	million years
		NAD	North American Datum
Cu	copper	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
cy	clay	opt	ounces per short ton
°C	degree Celsius	oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°F	degree Fahrenheit	Pb	lead
DDH	diamond drill hole	pf	plagioclase
ep	epidote	ppb	parts per billion
ft	feet	ppm	parts per million
ft ²	square feet	py	pyrite
ft ³	cubic feet	QA	Quality Assurance
g	gram	QC	Quality Control
gl	galena	qz	quartz
go	goethite	RC	reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	rock quality description
gpt	grams per tonne	sb	antimony
ha	hectare	Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
hg	mercury	SG	specific gravity
hm	hematite	sp	sphalerite

Abbreviation	Description
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
l	litre

Abbreviation	Description
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US\$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has relied on data obtained from the Ontario Provincial Government as sources for information relating to mineral titles, filing dates and the respective annual fees and penalties required to maintain the respective titles. This information is used in sections 4.2 and 4.4.

On November 19, 2018, the author confirmed the status of the subject mineral tenures with information available from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), Ontario's mining claim registry, online at (<http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca>).

The author has relied on public data in the form of assessment reports, drill logs, mineral inventories, and Ontario Geologic Survey reports obtained from the Ontario Provincial Government as sources of information on historic production and exploration programs and their findings. This information is used in sections 6 and 7.

Neither Longford nor the author of this report are experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements. Neither are qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues, including status of tenure associated with the Black Jack Project referred to in this report. A description of the property and ownership is provided for general information purposes only.

The author did not conduct any detailed investigations of the environmental or social-economic issues associated with the Project, and the author is not an expert with respect to these issues. The author has relied on the Issuer to provide full information concerning the legal status of mineral tenures, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Property.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Black Jack Property is located near the western border of northwestern Ontario, Canada in the Kirkup Township within the Kenora Mining Division. Centered over 49.636296° Lat -94.288749° Long, within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 052E09 the property lies 19.5 km southeast of the city of Kenora, Ontario near the northeastern extent of Lake of the Woods (Figure 4.1 and 4.2). Kenora, population 15,500, is well equipped to support the mining industry with general service as well as an available skilled labour force, transportation (Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, established highways, regional airport CYQK with 5,800 ft. runway) and abundant hydroelectric grid power. The property is located within the Grand Council Treaty #3 (GTC3) which is comprised of twenty-six First Nation Bands

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Property consists of twenty mining claims located in the Kenora Mining Division, totalling 418.44 hectares. The claim currently shows in the online registry as being owned 100% by Intact Gold Corp. (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1 Mineral tenure summary.

Tenure Number	Title Type	Required expenditure	Area (ha)	Tenure Status	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Holder
106380	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
106381	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
120089	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
120090	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
132076	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
148060	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
148061	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
165289	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
177296	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
184069	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
223864	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
223865	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
223866	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
244061	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
250882	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	200	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
298591	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
298592	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
300159	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
316786	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.
338886	Single Cell Mining Claim	400	20.92	Active	18/04/10	18/12/03	(100) INTACT GOLD CORP.

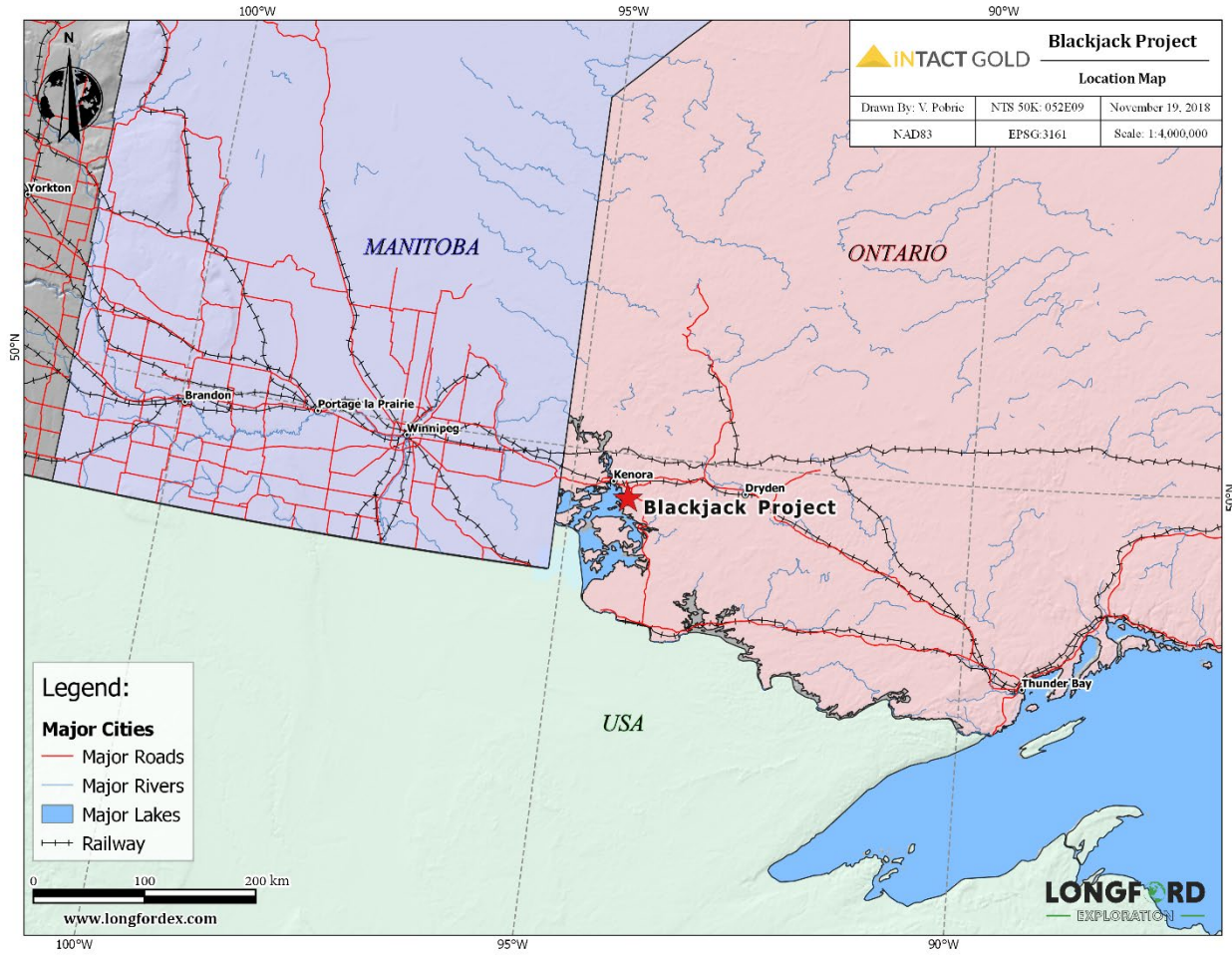


Figure 4.1: Black Jack Project location map.

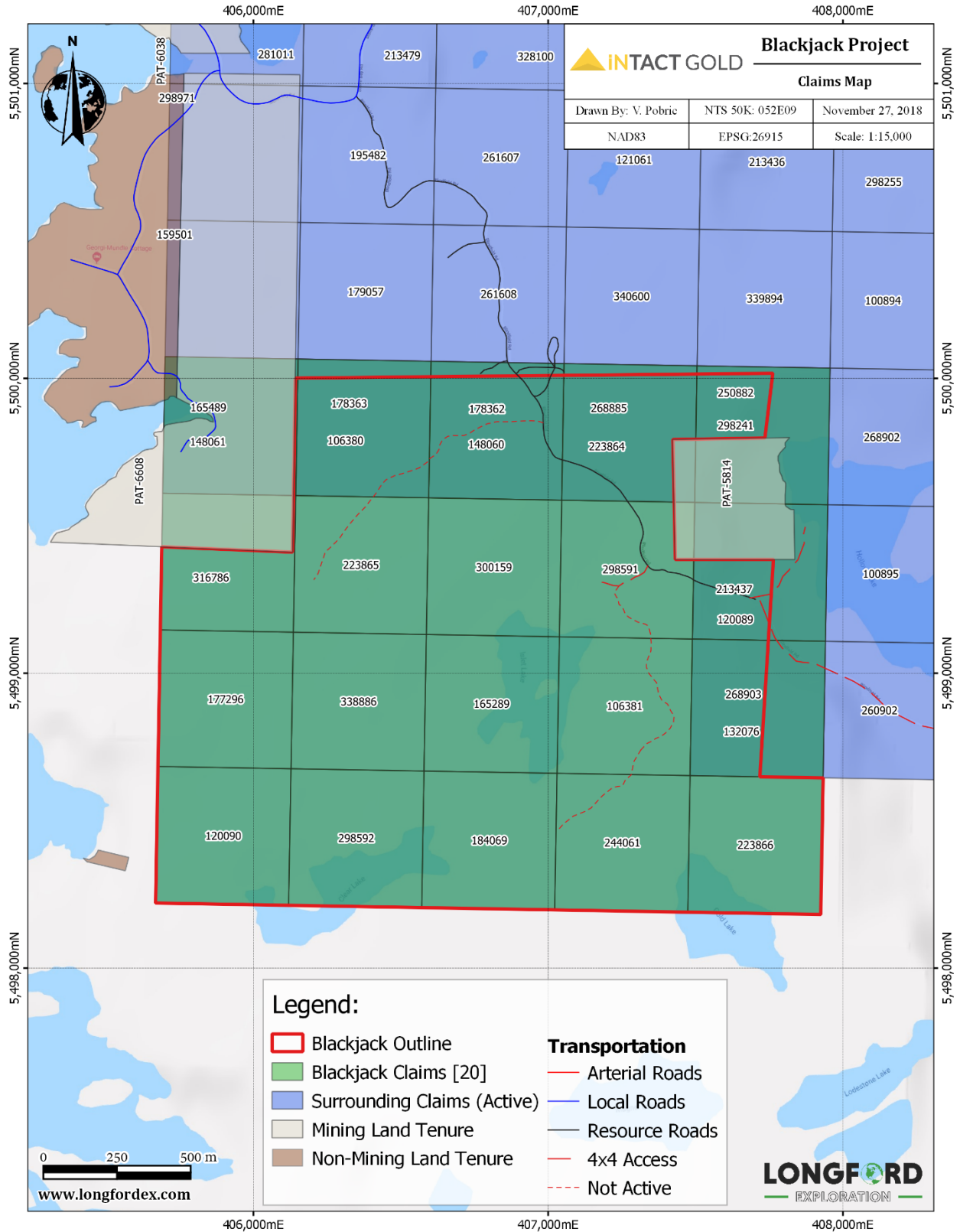


Figure 4.2 Blackjack Project mineral claim and land disposition map.

4.3 Property Legal Status

The Ontario Mining Lands website (<https://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca>) confirms that all claims of the Property as described in Table 4.1 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines against the titles at that date. The author makes no assertion with regard to the legal status of the property. The property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration.

4.4 Mining Claims in Ontario

The holder of an Ontario Prospector's License may prospect or stake a mining claim on crown land, or private property where the crown has mineral rights that is open for staking.

Mining claims in Ontario transitioned to online staking using a map designation system in April of 2018. All active, unpatented claims were converted from their legally defined location by post location to a cell-based grid. Mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the MLAS Map Viewer grid coordinates. Mining claim staking, and registration is now completed online using the MLAS system and paying a \$50 registration fee per cell. Up to 50 single-cell claims may be registered at one time provided that each cell claim being registered shares at least one boundary with the cell of another cell claim being registered. Multi-cell claims must be registered separately and may consist of a maximum of 25 cell units, of which each cell must share a least on cell boundary with another cell in the claim.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of \$400 per year per cell claim and \$200 per boundary cell claim unit prior to expiry to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The assessment report must be submitted by the expiry date using the online MLAS system.

The holder of a mining claim may obtain a mining lease for that claim though surface rights provisions under the Ontario Mining Act control the activity as work progresses. Surface rights may be sold or granted to a mining operation if they are necessary to carry out mining operations.

4.5 Permitting

The Ontario Mining Act requires an 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 MNDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work. Westridge Resources does not have any permits or applications in place at the time of writing.

5 Accessibility, Infrastructure and Climate,

5.1 Accessibility

The Black Jack Project is accessed by a 33.3 km road from Kenora by driving southeast on paved Highway 17 for approximately 21 km, then south on a paved Storm Bay Road for 12.3 km, then east on the unmarked dirt 4x4 road locally known as Blindfold Road (Figures 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4). Between October 2017 and November 2018, the Blindfold Road has undergone significant erosion. Given this, the Blindfold road is now ATV accessible only until road construction services take place (Figure 5.2).

Road distances from the property to select cities and ports are summarized in the following table:

Table 5.1 Driving distances to the Property.

Location	Description	Road Distance
Kenora (pop. 15,500)	Nearest city with services	33.3 km
Winnipeg (pop. 663,000)	Nearest international airport	242.6
Thunder Bay (pop. 110,000)	Port, mining service center	522.5

5.2 Climate

There is a local weather observation station located nearby in Kenora. The project area has a humid continental climate typical of the Canadian Shield region with cold, dry winters (45 days below -20°C, 158 cm snowfall). Summers are typically warm with highs of 24°C in July. Average annual precipitation is 662mm with June being the wettest month and February the driest.

5.3 Local Resources

General and skilled labour is readily available in the City of Kenora (population 15,500). The city, 33.3km by road from the project area, offers year-round charter and schedule fixed wing service (to Thunderbay), Ontario Provincial Police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. 3G cellular service covers higher elevation portions of the project area. The Territorial Planning Unit of Grand Council Treaty #3 (GCT3) is also located in Kenora

5.4 Infrastructure

There are two power generation assets nearby the project north of Kenora, the 87 MW Caribou station and the 64 MW Whitedog hydro station. An east-west 350 MW capacity transmission line carries power from north eastern Ontario to Kenora where it splits to carry on to Manitoba to the West and Ft. Frances to the south. The property is approximately 6 km from the nearest power distribution lines carrying power south from Kenora. 20 km northwest of the project there are rail terminals for both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. Kenora regional airport has a 5800' runway.

5.5 Topography and Vegetation

The project is near the northeast corner of Lake of the Woods, two kilometers east from the shore. Elevation on the property ranges from 340m to 380m above sea level and the topography is relatively uniform with low rolling hills amongst lakes and wetlands. Vegetation is moderately dense and is typical of the Boreal forest in this region with the main conifer species being black and white spruce, jack pine, balsam fir, tamarack and eastern white cedar. The predominant deciduous species are poplar and white birch. (Figures 5 &6)



Figure 5.1: Photos showing the general condition of roads used to access the Black Jack Project area (2017).



Figure 5.2: Road washout of the Blindfold Road November 2018.

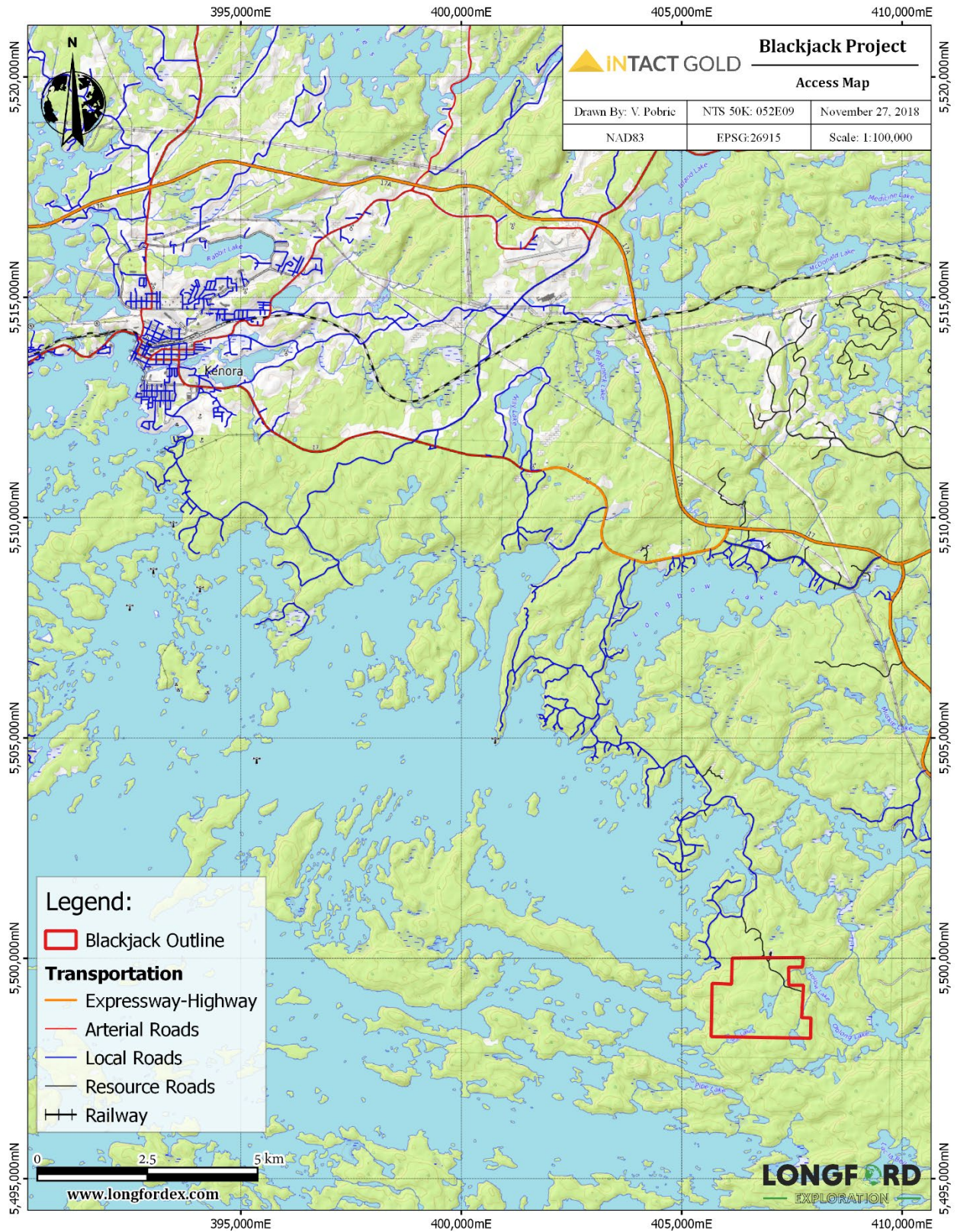


Figure 5.3: Black Jack Project area access map showing road network.

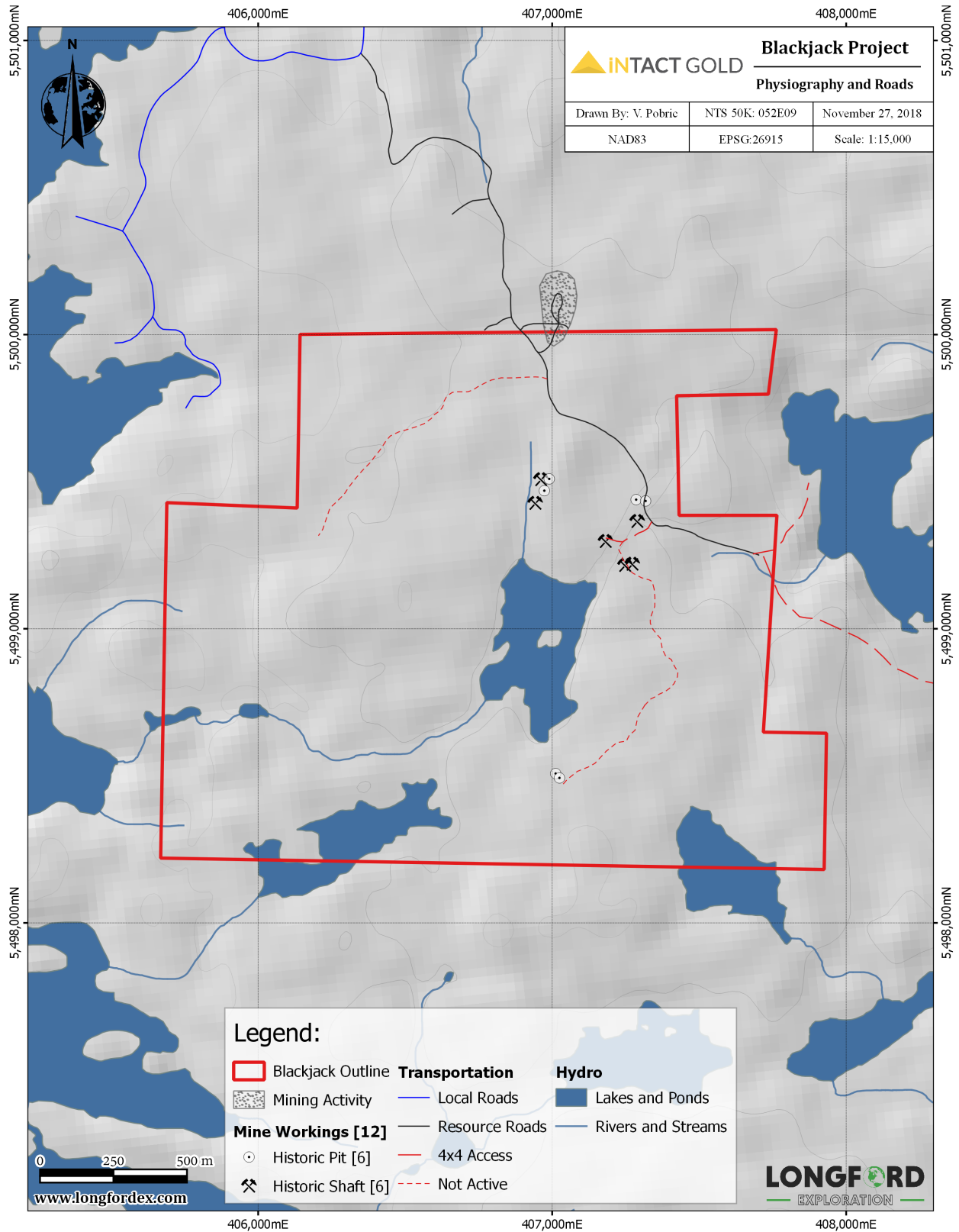


Figure 5.4: Map of Black Jack Project showing physiography, local road network and historic mine workings.

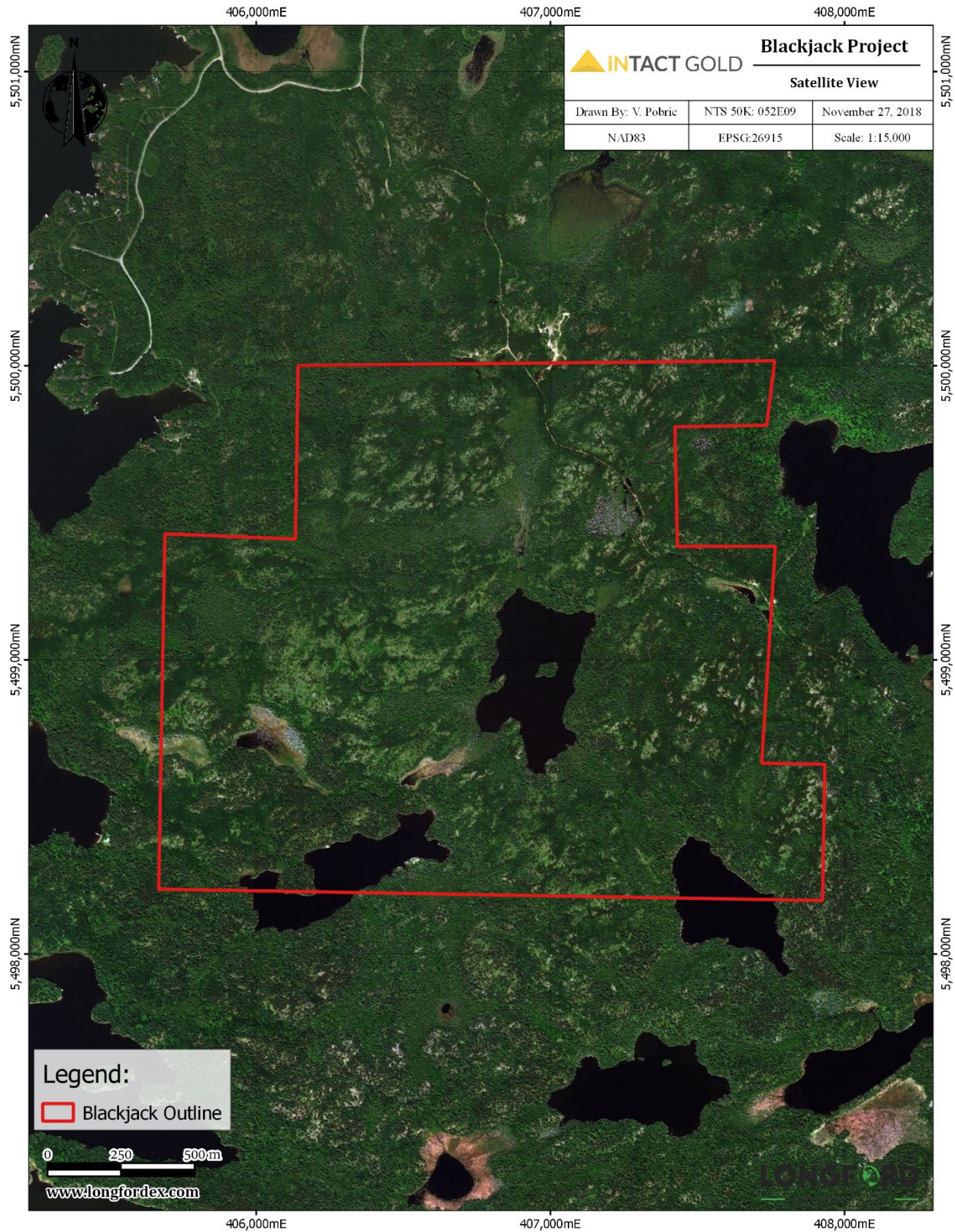


Figure 5.5: Satellite imagery of the Black Jack Project area.

6 History

6.1 Historic Production

The following text is quoted from assessment report number 52E09NW0024 by Howard (1983):

“The Black Jack Prospect was staked in 1889 by a Toronto prospector, who between 1889 and 1892 sank an 18-foot test pit. In 1892 he sold the property to the Black Jack Mining Co., which sank an 80-foot shaft. Several other openings were made as well, including a shaft on what was called the "Bull Dog", reported as "a strong vein showing good ore".

In 1893 a crushing plant was installed, and a bulk sample of 50 tons was shipped producing 16.5 ounces of gold, for a grade of 0.33 oz Au/ton. In 1895 the property was purchased by Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Ltd., and between 1895 to 1899 underground development continued. In 1899, the property was sold once again, to Brittania Consolidated Gold Mining Co. of Ontario Ltd., which renovated the old workings, and stoped a new pay streak. There is no report of work on the property after this date. The Gold Hill Mine was first discovered in 1884, and between 1885 and 1891 the discoverers, operating as the Gold Hill Co., prospected the area putting down several pits and shallow shafts, one to a depth of 56 feet. In 1891 the property was purchased by the Northern Gold Co. which in 1892, erected a ten-stamp mill

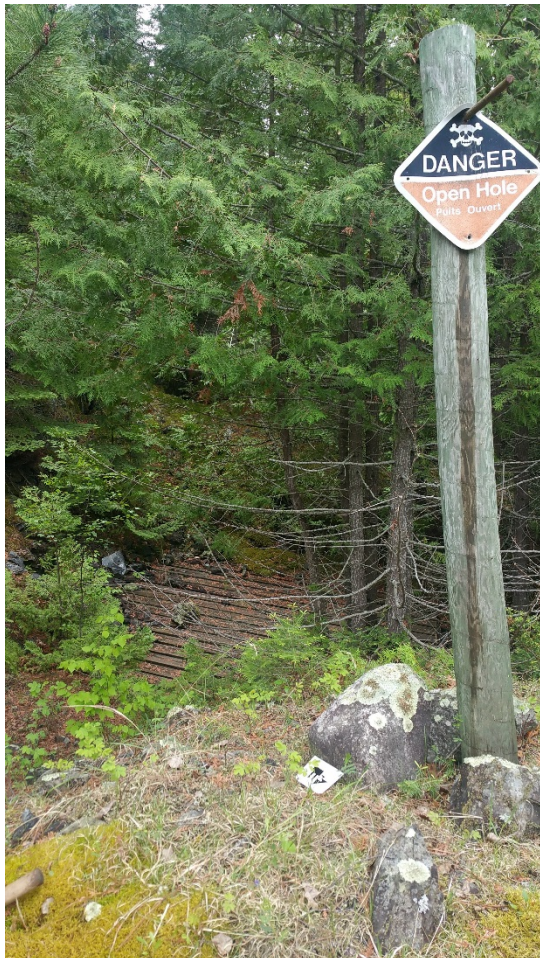


Figure 6.1 Reclamation of the historic Black Jack shaft.

and began underground development work. Northeast of the mill the "Combination and "Keystone" veins were sampled and eventually worked, the original 56-foot shaft reportedly occurring on the Keystone vein. Closer to the mill, shafts were sunk and underground work carried out on the "Ada G", the "D.B." and the "Pebble" veins. Total production from this period, reportedly between 1886 and 1893 was 220 tons, yielding 1089 oz Au for a grade of 4.95 oz Au/ton. In 1895 the mine was purchased by the Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Co., which commenced to develop three shafts on the "Pebble" vein to 60 feet, 120 feet, and 22 feet, respectively, with accompanying drifting and crosscuts. Work also commenced on the "Jewel" vein to the south, at the east shore of Islet Lake, consisting of an open cut. Work continued at the Gold Hill Mine until 1899 when the mill burned down.”

[Figure 6.1 shows the reclaimed Black Jack shaft and Figure 6.2 shows the location of historic workings.]

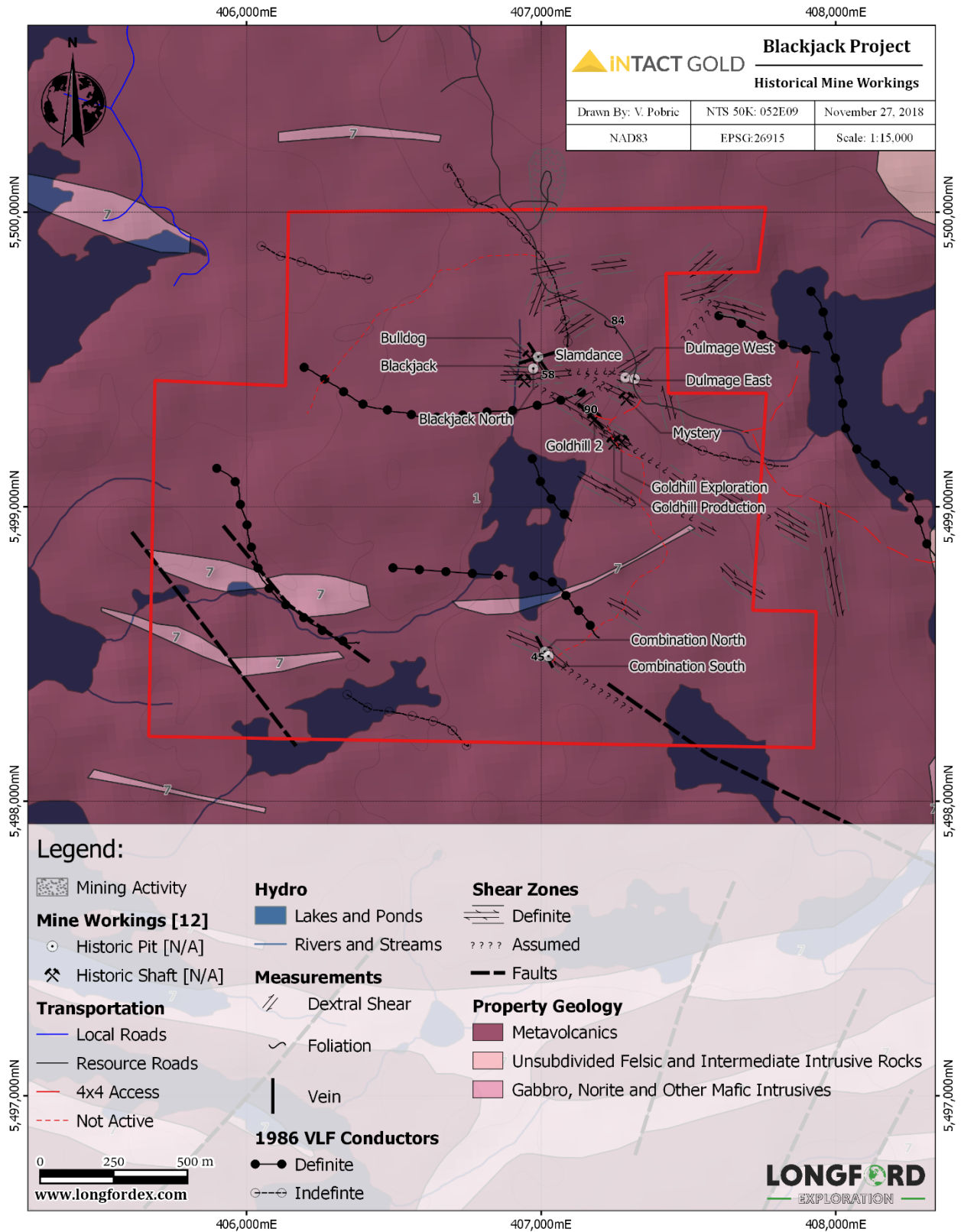


Figure 6.2: Map showing the location of historic mine shafts and pits.

6.2 Historic Exploration

From 1899 until 1983 no exploration work is reported on the project area. From 1983 through 1991 assessment work reports filed with the Ontario government show a history of nearly continuous exploration and development of the project area (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Historic exploration program summary.

Year	Company	Reports	Summary of Notable Work Performed
1983-1984	Bonzano Exploration	52E09NW0019, 52E09NW0022, 52E09NW0023, 52E09NW0024	-38 rock samples, 8-week surveying and mapping program with a crew of two -200ft line spacing, with 25ft station spacing ground magnetometer survey
1985-1987	Kidd Creek Mining	52E09NW0017, 52E09NW0016	-Geophysics (line-cutting, aeromagnetic survey in two directions, ground VLF-EM-16 and ground magnetics, I.P) -Detailed mapping, prospecting and trenching -325 grab and channel samples from property and surrounding area
1988	Core Exploration	52E09NW0013	-116 grab samples collected
1988-1990	G. Zebruk and E. Hanson	52E09NW0014, 52E09NW0004, 52E09NW0007	-Two diamond drill holes GH-90-1 (100 ft.) and GH-90-2 (104 ft.) targeting the combination and pebble veins respectively.
1991	William Yeomans	52E09NW0015	-Ontario prospecting grant (OP91-643) -Relocation of grids, trenches and channel sample locations from 1985 program. -21 grab and chip samples taken for verification -prospecting of area

In particular, the most comprehensive and well documented exploration programs were conducted by Kidd Creek Mining from 1985 through 1987. A detailed mapping, geochemical, and geophysical program delineated several drill targets. The following conclusions and recommendations are an excerpt from the 1987 report authored by Daryl Hodges:

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Gold occurs as free grains or with chalcopryrite within quartz veins which are hosted by narrow shear zones.
- 2) The free nature of the gold results in an erratic distribution.
- 3) Gold contents are not diluted in wider veins.
- 4) Associated metallic minerals are chalcopryrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. The presence of chalcopryrite may be a good indicator of potential gold mineralization.
- 5) The shear zones which host the gold-bearing veins trend northeast, southeast and east-west.

- 6) Both the shear zones and the veins are discontinuous along strike. Exposed veins range from 10 to 33 m long. The shear zones develop on structural "horizons" which may be hundreds of metres long but shearing is significant over shorter distances.
- 7) The amount of significant shearing along a given horizon is not known.
- 8) Regional geology and shear zone fabric indicate vertical movement has occurred, therefore the veins are expected to have greater vertical than horizontal extent.
- 9) No distinct mineralogical or chemical anomalies are associated with shear zones, regardless of whether or not the shear zone hosts a gold-bearing quartz vein. There is a hint that As may have a negative correlation, Ba and W a positive correlation with gold; in shears which host gold bearing veins. Gold appears to be its own pathfinder element.
- 10) A test humus sampling program has given background gold values of 1-2 ppb. Over known mineralized structures the content increases and is erratic, ranging from 8 to 20 ppb.
- 11) Results of the ground VLF geophysical survey showed no correlation to known structures. Results of the ground magnetometer survey were ambiguous and are presently not considered useful in pursuing gold mineralization.
- 12) IP geophysical surveys were conducted over the Black Jack-Slamdance area, the Goldhill (Pebble vein) structure and the Golden Gate structures. Subtle anomalies occur in association with some of the structures or along their strike extent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) It is recommended that the known gold-bearing structures be diamond drill-tested.
- 2) Choice of targets is based on 1) presence of economic gold mineralization on surface, 2) coincidence of IP anomaly with the known structure, 3) coincidence of IP anomaly with predicted structure, and 4) potential for gold mineralization based on historical record of development in a given structure.
- 3) The structures to be tested are the Golden Gate veins; Black Jack, Black Jack North shears and Slamdance vein; Pebble and related? veins at the Goldhill mine site.
- 4) The drilling must consist of several, short holes penetrating each structure as often as possible to determine vein continuity and to improve the chances of intersecting gold mineralization.
- 5) Follow-up work will be dictated by the results of drilling but may incorporate combined humus geochemical surveys and IP surveys to locate other potential gold-bearing structures. This work should initially be concentrated anywhere that gold in shear zones has returned values greater than 100 ppb.

6.2.1 1990 Drilling Program

Two diamond drill holes are reported to have been completed within the Black Jack project area in 1990, namely GH-90-1 and GH-90-2. There is limited drill log information available in assessment file numbers 52E09NW0004 and 52ENW0007.

DDH GH-90-1 was drilled at an azimuth of 50° and dip of 45° for a total depth of 100 feet. The hole was targeting the Combination Vein and intercepted 10% - 15% quartz-carbonate vein material from 72.25' – 73.25'. A total of six samples were taken for assay but results are not reported.

DDH GH-90-2 was drilled at an azimuth of 50° and dip of 45° for a total depth of 104 feet. The hole was targeting the Pebble Vein and intercepted 1. A total of ten samples were taken for assay and results are reported in the filed drill logs. Only one sample returned a gold values above the minimum detection limit. Interval 93.5' – 95.5' of 25% - 30% quartz-carbonate vein with 2% - 3% pyrrhotite and pyrite ran 0.009 Oz. / t Au.

Despite attempts in the 2016 field program, the drill collars were not located.

6.3 Recent Work

In 2016, a work program was conducted which consisted of geologic mapping of shear zones, veins and host rocks as well as locating historic survey grids and workings. The 2016 work program confirmed the presence of these historic workings as well as mineralized quartz-carbonate veins hosted in northeast, southeast and east trending shear zones within mafic volcanic rocks.

In May of 2017, a work program was conducted which consisted of a 140-line kilometre high resolution airborne UAV-MAG™ survey and collection of a high resolution orthophoto and DEM. In October 2017, a follow-up prospecting program was carried out consisting of 29 grab samples. Results from this program confirmed gold mineralization in certain structures on the property.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional geology

The following description of regional geology is summarized from Ontario Geologic Survey Open File Report 5638, Ayer et al. (1986).

Geology in the region of the property, generally the area southeast of Kenora, Ontario, on NTS map sheet 52E09, is dominated by three Archean aged units with only one other unit, Proterozoic dikes, in the region (Figure 7.1).

The Lower Mafic Unit consists of submarine tholeiitic basaltic flows up to 8km in thickness. It is mostly pillowed and massive flows with some mafic sills locally abundant in the upper part of the unit. Sitting conformably atop that is the Upper Felsic Unit found in the central parts of large synclinal structures which generally trend northeast. It consists of calc-alkaline andesite to rhyolite pyroclastics with minor flows. Sills and small intrusions can be found in this unit as well as rarely in the Lower Mafic Unit. Granitoid intrusions are the last dominant unit and are concentrated in the north and eastern parts of the region with the oldest ranging from diorites to granodiorites and the youngest being more felsic and potassic tonalities to granites. Minor northwest trending diabase dikes, Proterozoic in age, can also be found in the region.

Metamorphism is greenschist facies through the area except immediately adjacent to the granitoid intrusions where it is lower amphibolite. Deformation is related to two phases, the first large synclinal folds centred within the felsic units, the second associated with the emplacement of the Dryberry Batholith in the east. This second phase of deformation caused intense strain and resulted in folding, faulting, shearing and intense strain in the region.

Shear or fault zones typically are several metres wide by several hundred metres long and are usually parallel or subparallel to stratigraphy. A major shear zone, the Andrew Bay – Witch Bay Shear Zone, trends E-SE of the property area.

Regional airborne magnetics data is available from the Geological Survey of Canada (1987) and is used to present a regional total field magnetics map in Figure 7.2.

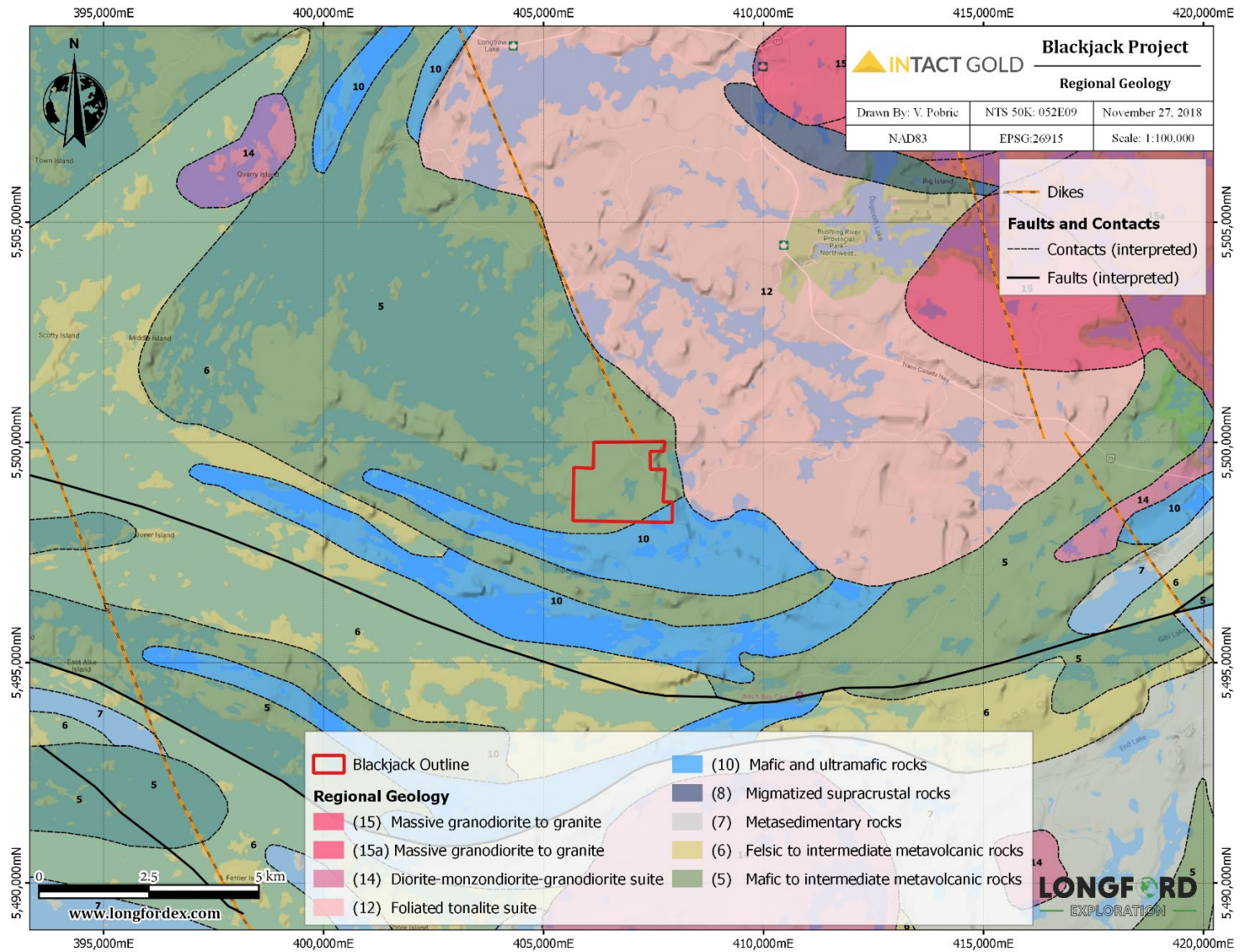


Figure 7.1: Regional geology map and property location after Ontario Geological Survey map # P2831.

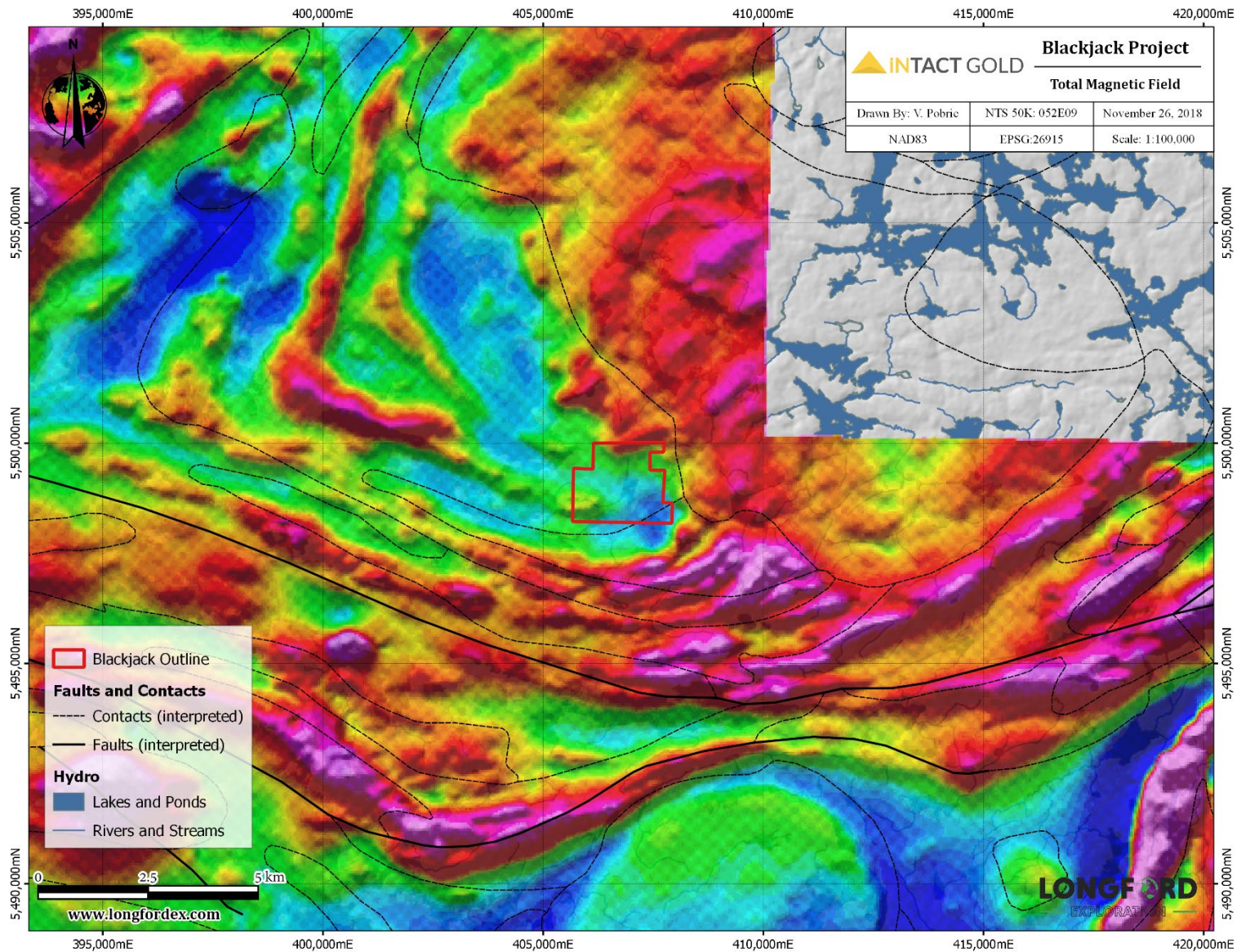


Figure 7.2: Regional total field magnetics map showing the Property location. Data from Geological Survey of Canada 1987.

7.2 Property Geology

Modified after Hodges (1987) and field observations.

7.2.1 Lithology, Structure and Alteration

The Black Jack Property is underlain by heavily fractured greenschist grade tholeiitic basalt flows which are locally pillowed or massive and intruded by east trending sill-like medium grained gabbroic bodies. The eastern property border is approximately 600 meters west of the Dryberry Batholith, a homogenous granitoid (Figure 7.4).

Deformation occurs in narrow, well defined, northeast, east and most commonly southeast trending shear zones not bound by stratigraphy. The zones vary in width from centimeters to ten meters and show dominantly vertical displacement with local dextral movement (Figure 7.3). Calcite occurs as pods and lenses within the foliation plane of shear zones and as stringer veinlets with quartz. Chlorite is observed as an alteration throughout the country rock and is present in shear zones as veinlets, bands, and in vein selvages. No penetrative alteration from the shear zones is noted in the country rock, making it difficult to locate shear zones through mapping. However, Hodges (1986) suggests that randomly oriented hairline fractures containing clinozoisite may be indicative of proximity to a shear zone and notes they occur up to 5 m away from some of the shear zones.

Property geology maps are shown in Figures 7.4.



Figure 7.3: Tension gashes showing a dextral sense of shear in a shear zone trending northeast in an area north of the Black Jack shaft.

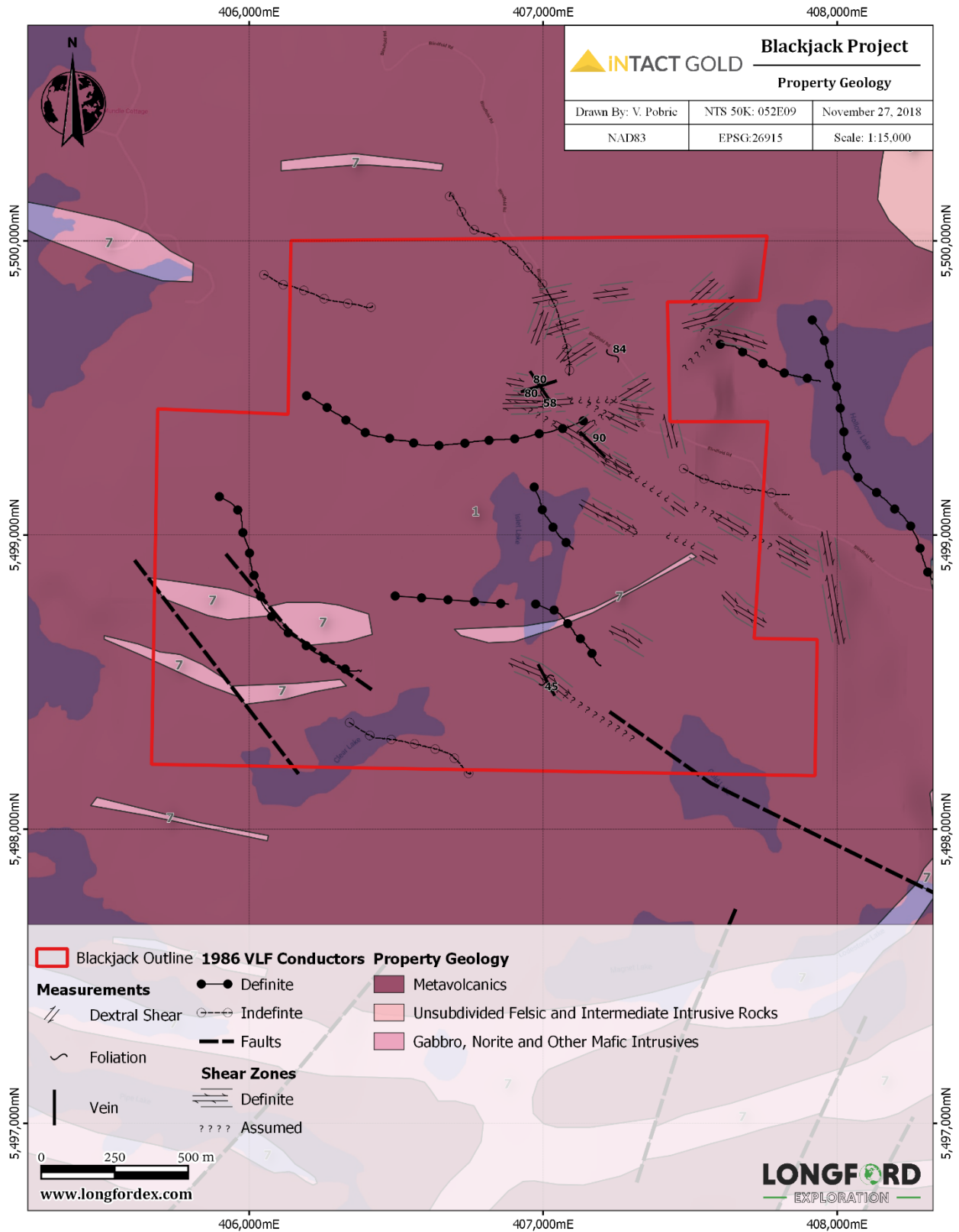


Figure 7.4: 1:25,000 scale property geology map.

8 Mineralization

Gold mineralization occurs in high concentrations sporadically within recrystallized quartz veins associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite (Figure 8.2). The mineralized quartz veins pinch and swell along strike within the central portions of confining shear zones in altered mafic volcanics (Figure 7.4). The mineralizing event is thought to be syn to pre-kinetic based on the observation of recrystallized quartz. There is no favoured structural orientation for mineralization as gold is historically shown to occur in all orientations of shear zones. Mineralization does not appear to be related to calcite which is found in most of the shear zones as pods and in vugs with well-formed quartz crystals. Boundaries between the calcite and quartz are well defined and sharp. Ankerite occurs in some veins with angular inclusions of mafic volcanic rock.

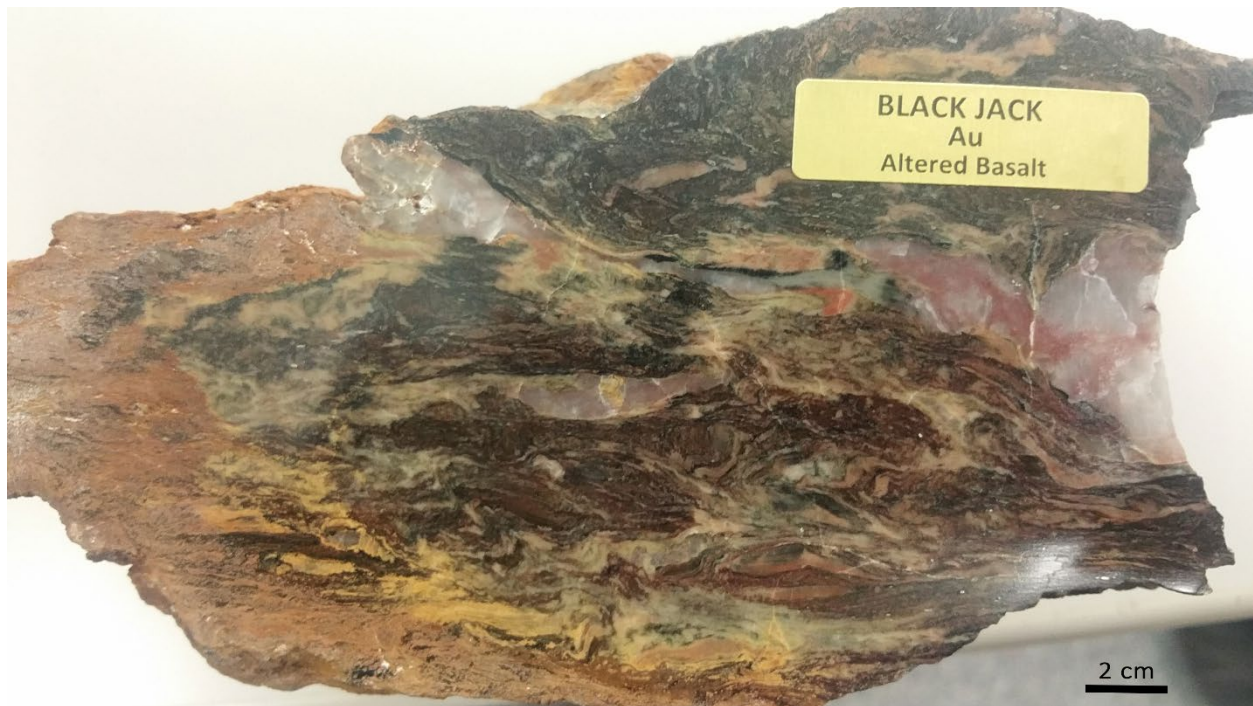


Figure 8.1: Picture of sample at the Ontario Geologic Survey's Kenora office of a cut and polished sample taken from the Black Jack shaft area of quartz veining in altered basalt.



Figure 8.2: 2018 Sample # 3216859 taken from Black Jack, showing quartz veining and sulfidation in vein selvage. Assay results returned 2.815 ppm Au and 2995.3 ppm Cu.

9 Deposit Types

The principal deposit type outlined to date on the Black Jack property is that of Orogenic Lode Gold (\pm silver, \pm copper). These deposits are epigenetic with gold mineralization related to quartz veining and silicification in volcanic rocks. They occur predominantly in ductile-shear zones which are parallel or sub-parallel to regional structures, although there is also some cross-cutting fissure-type veins present in the region which are gold-bearing. These quartz veins are irregularly distributed with lenticular and boudinage features from post-depositional deformation.

Gold occurs freely in quartz or associated with sulphides in the vein and/or the wall rock. Most common associated sulphides are pyrite and pyrrhotite, but there is also a strong association with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.



Figure 9.1 Sample 3216855 from 2018 field program, illustrating weather vugs in the quartz veins.

10 Exploration

Recent expenditures on the Blackjack Project are summarized as follows:

2018 Prospecting program	\$ 20,021.19
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10.1 2018 Exploration Program

10.1.1 Prospecting Program

At the request of Intact Gold Corporation, Longford Exploration Services Ltd. mobilized a field crew consisting of Matt Krukowski and Paul Leach to conduct a three-day field program. The program ran from November 17th to the 19th, 2018 with the full statement of cost found in *Appendix A*.

The goal of this field program was to further examine the property's mineralization, the orientation of shear zones, and to investigate areas of interest from the 2017 UAV-MAGTM survey (Figure 10.5). Due to snow, ice and the recent washouts on the Blindfold road, the property was accessed by foot from the Stormbay paved road. ATVs should be utilized in future exploration programs for access or road maintenance is required to resurface two 20 m sections that have undergone significant erosion (Figure 5.2).

Areas A, B, and D of the 2017 UAV-MAGTM survey were examined and prospected for visual mineralization and potential drill sites. Polymetallic quartz veining and shearing was observed in multiple locations within metavolcanics in areas A and B, with chaotic quartz carbonate veining found in area D. Assemblages of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena were observed in quartz carbonate veining, with dominant pyrite hosted in vein selvages. Increased mineralization was observed around the historic Black Jack shaft and shear zones located in area B.

16 grab rock samples were taken over the duration of the prospecting program and is summarized in Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1 with assay certificates attached in Appendix B. Sample 3216859 taken from the Black Jack showing assay results returned 2.815 ppm Au and 2995.3 ppm Cu. This sample is illustrated in Figure 8.2 and was identified a 15cm quartz vein with sulfidation found in the selvages including chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor pyrrhotite.

The low topography and large uncovered whale-backed outcrops within areas A and B are ideal for drilling, due to low vegetation and overburden. The location marked by coordinates 407237, 5499613 (NAD83, 15N) in area B is recommended as a potential drill site due to the high level of shearing and observed sulphide mineralization. The drilling should target the 220° southwest shear zone trend, host to abundant quartz veining. This location is also ideal given its proximity to the Blindfold gravel road.

GPS tracks recorded over the three-day field program are illustrated in Figures 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 with each day's activities summarized below:

Day 1 - Managed initial accesses onto the property. Observed mineralization and shear zones along the Blindfold road.

Day 2 - Hiked into areas A and B from the 2017 UAV-MAGTM survey while prospecting for mineralization and potential drill sites. High grade quartz veins were identified within the immediate vicinity of the Black Jack shaft that contained abundant sulphides, primarily pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena.

Day 3 - Hiked into area D from the 2017 UAV-MAGTM survey while prospecting for mineralization and potential drill sites. Observed areas of high shearing within area D which was composed primarily of sheared schists with abundant carbonate alteration and low sulphide concentrations.

Table 10.1 2018 Sample Location and Description

Sample_ID	Easting NAD83 26915	Northing NAD83 26915	Elevation (m)	Occurrence	Description	Au_PPM_FA430	Cu_PPM_MA200
3216851	407090	5499728	367	Outcrop	20 cm wide quartz vein with very fine tremolite, pyrite 1%, and trace chalcopryrite in a black fine grained - grey basalt metavolcanics unit.	0.0025	59.1
3216852	407120	5499725	367	Outcrop	1 cm quartz veins with weathered vuggs, calcite veinlets, pyrite 1%, trace tremolite, and trace chalcopryrite in a black fine grained - grey basalt metavolcanics unit.	0.0025	121.7
3216853	407378	5499598	361	Outcrop	Chaotic calcite/quartz veins/veinlets forming 5 cm brecciated zone with trace sulphides within quartz vein; vuggy; light black grey basalt	0.0025	63.5
3216854	407315	5499260	353	Outcrop	Chaotic vuggy quartz vein 4 cm wide. Sulphides hosted within black vein salvage of mafic metavolcanics.	0.007	400
3216855	407529	5499317	345	Subcrop	Brecciated quartz vein (vug holes 2 cm wide) in metavolcanics. Sheared with a NW trend.	0.0025	124.8
3216856	407237	5499613	355	Outcrop	Quartz carbonate veining with moderate alteration and oxidation; vuggy weathered sulphides in shear (20 cm wide). Sulphides in shear zone (220 SW) - disseminated; highly sheared and altered metavolcanics.	0.04	1474.4
3216857	407114	5499580	367	Outcrop	Vuggy weathered sulphides in shear (20 cm wide). Sulphides in shear zone (220 SW) - disseminated; highly sheared and altered metavolcanics.	0.0025	116.6
3216858	406977	5499481	367	Outcrop	Highly sheared and oxidised metavolcanics with prevalent veining (240 SW) and trace chalcopryrite	0.006	189.7
3216859	406977	5499517	364	Float	15 cm wide quartz vein. Ore material adjacent to historical adit. Sulphides hosted on margin of vein 5% pyrite, 10% chalcopryrite	2.815	2995.3
3216860	406804	5499599	359	Float	Highly oxidised - no discernible sulphides vein material.	0.007	292.7
3216861	406741	5499528	358	Float	Carbonate stringers; 1 cm wide quartz vein hosting disseminated pyrite in metavolcanics basalt	0.006	120.1
3216862	406753	5499588	360	Outcrop	Oxidised sulphides; historic channel/trench sample with quartz veins range from 1 to 5 cm wide in a metavolcanics outcrop	0.0025	411.6
3216863	406442	5498974	369	Float	Light green basalt/metavolcanics with 0.5 mm quartz vein; low shearing. Trace malachite	0.0025	87.4
3216864	406390	5498996	367	Float	Quartz carbonate veining; banding of micas (schist). Weathered sulphides within vuggs, pyrite cubes weather to oxides.	0.0025	7.6
3216865	406372	5499033	370	Float	Chaotic assemblage of quartz carbonate stringers with weathered sulphides within vuggs in metavolcanics	0.0025	50.9
3216866	406402	5499588	344	Float	Chaotic assemblage of quartz carbonate stringers with weathered sulphides within vuggs in metavolcanics (minor chalcopryrite).	0.0025	245.7

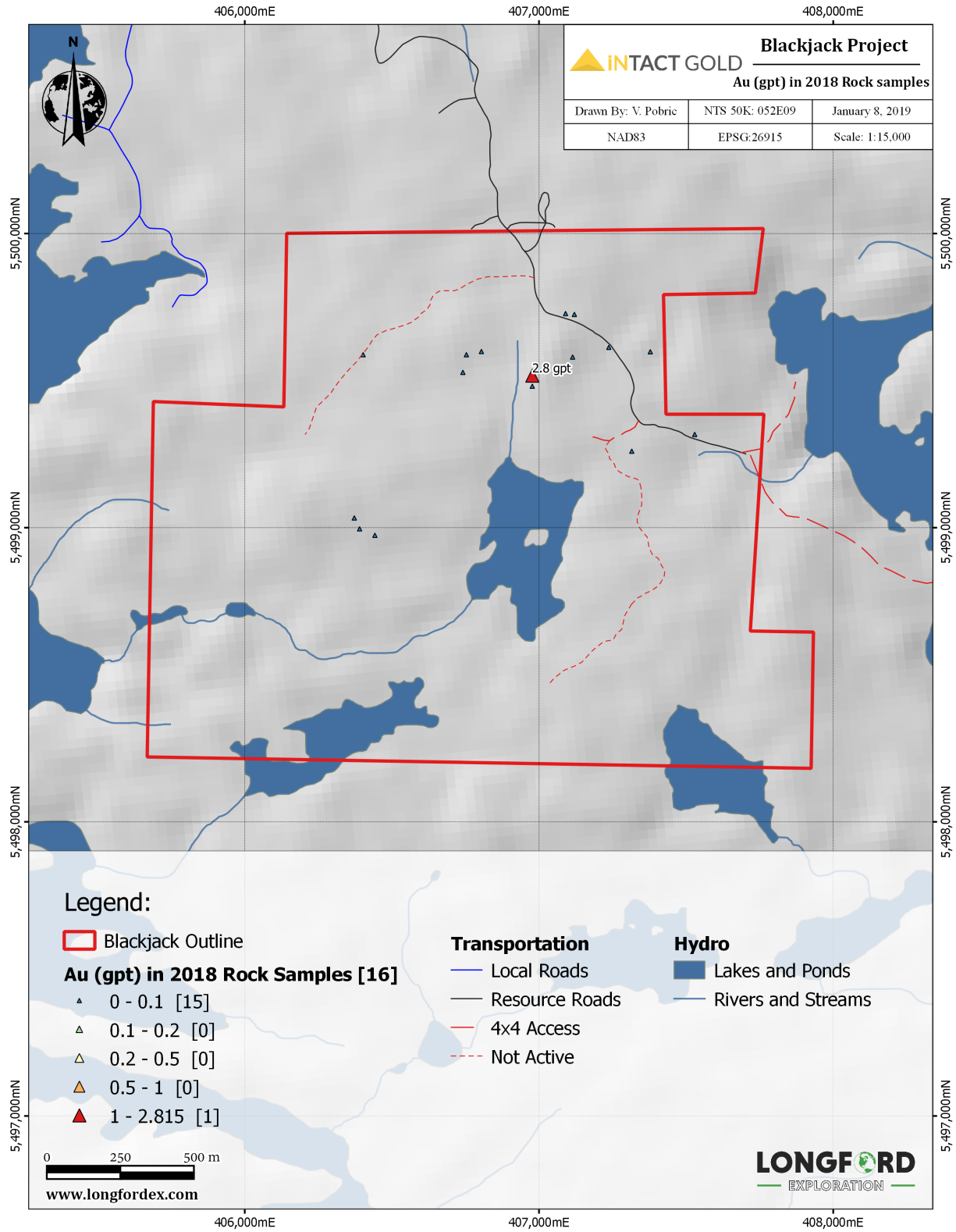


Figure 10.1 2018 Au gold ppm and Sample Locations.

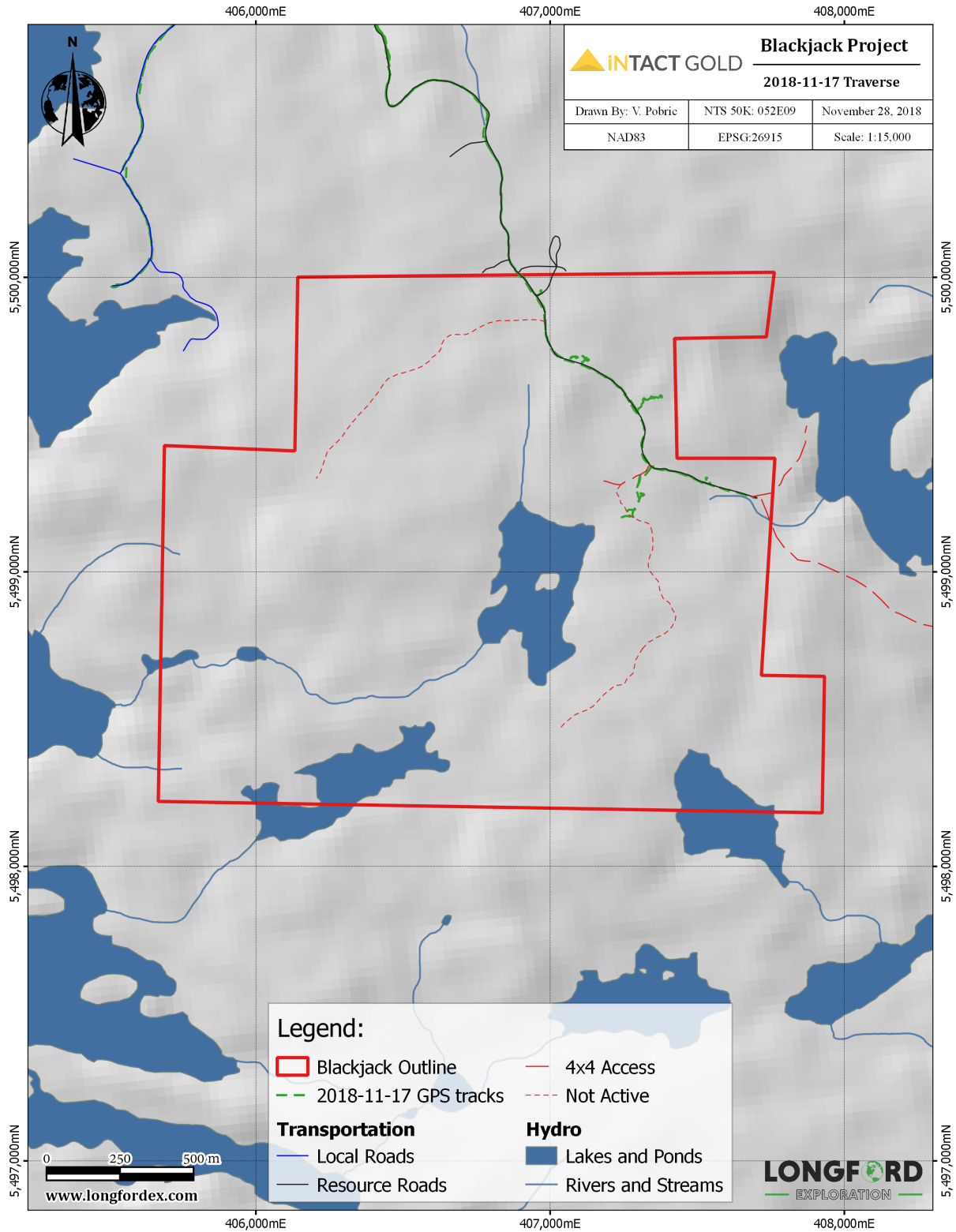


Figure 10.2: 2018 Day 1 Traverse.

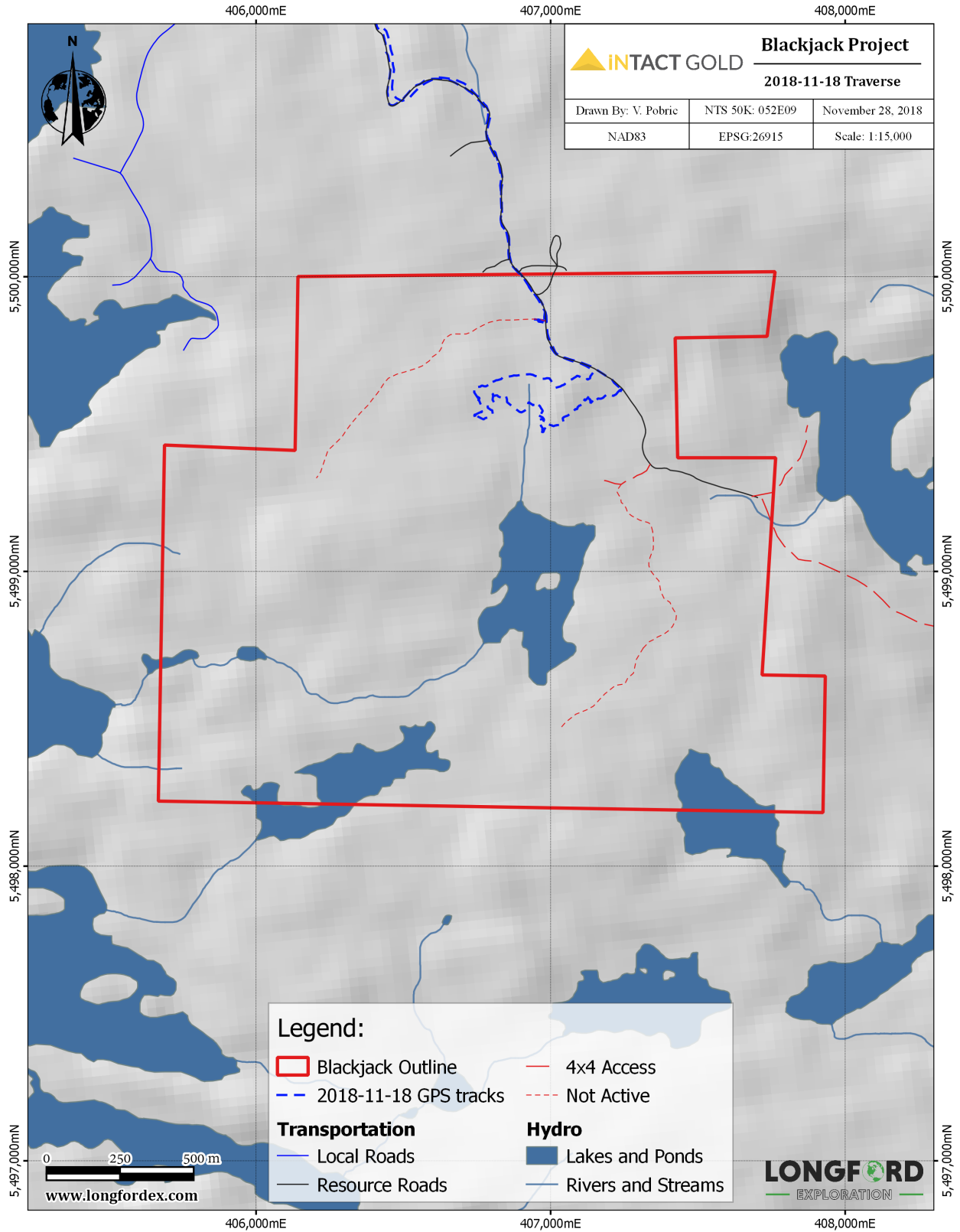


Figure 10.3: 2018 Day 2 Traverse.

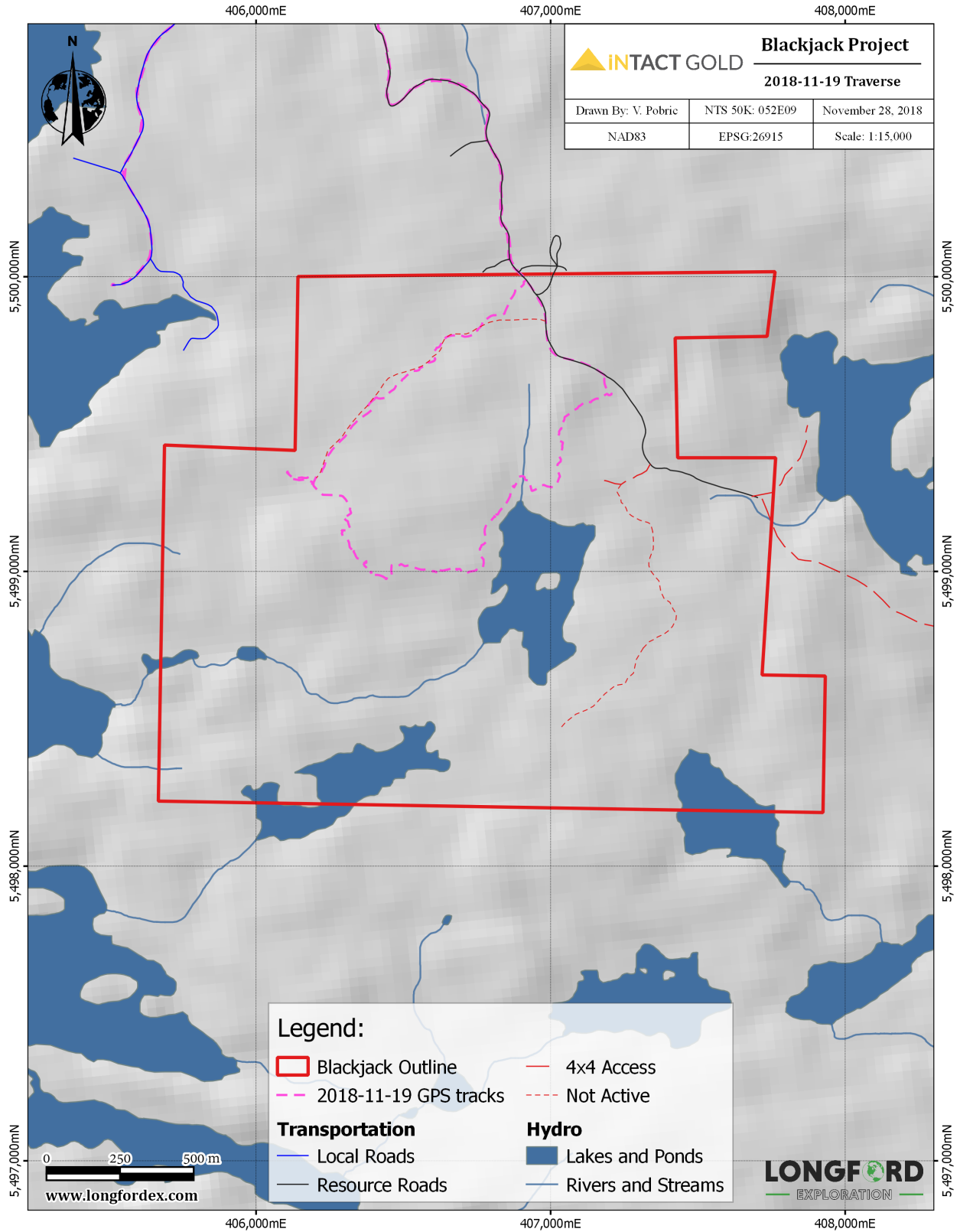


Figure 10.4: 2018 Day 3 Traverse.

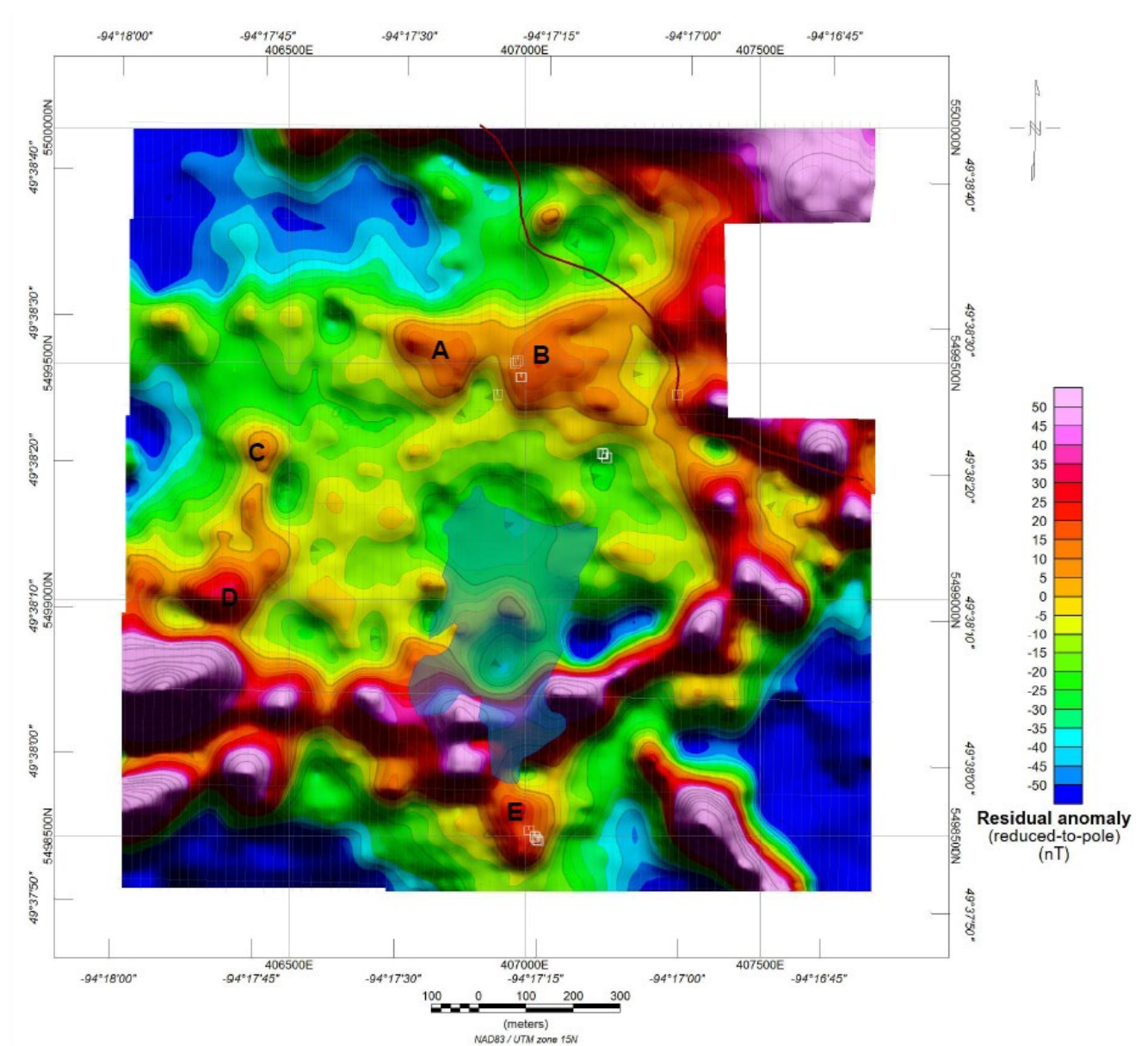


Figure 10.5: Residual magnetic anomaly reduced to the pole.

10.2 Statement of Costs

10.2.1 2018 Budget

The full invoice can be viewed in Appendix A.

Recent expenditures on the Blackjack Project are summarized as follows:

Personnel	Total	\$3,300
Food and Lodging	Total	\$990.45
Transportation	Total	\$7,678.40
Equipment Rentals	Total	\$330
Consumable	Total	\$180
Analytical	Total	\$930.88
Post Field	Total	\$4,000
Management	Total	\$2,611.46
	Full Total	\$20,021.19

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

11.1 2018 Sampling Procedure

During the 2018 program, a total of 16 representative samples were collected from various veins and lithologies. These samples were collected to enable detailed description out of the field and were collected and secured in a manor where sample integrity and provenance is maintained for future analytical procedures.

Samples collected were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 15N, the sample location was recorded in field notebooks, an assay sample tag book, and as a waypoint on a Garmin 60CSX GPS unit. Each sample was collected into its own 18" x 12" poly bag labeled with the locale (ie. "Blackjack North") and a unique 7-character sample ID (ie. K934651) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book. A tear-out tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted in the bag with the sample and the bag sealed with a cable tie in the field (Figure 11.1). The sample locations are marked in the field with orange flagging tape and the unique sample ID number written on the flagging tape.



Figure 11.1: Representative field samples collected in the 2018 field program.

11.2 Sampling Preparation and Analysis

The 2018 samples were sent for assaying to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. and was received December 05, 2018. Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd has implemented a comprehensive quality management system meeting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 to ensure the necessary processes and oversight is in place to achieve this goal.

The sampling method used on the 2018 rock samples is summarized below:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	16	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			TIM
SLBHP	0	Sort, label and box pulps			TIM
FA430	16	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	TIM
EN002	16	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			TIM
SHP01	16	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			TIM
MA200	16	4 Acid digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN

12 Data Verification

The site visit during the 2018 program was done with intent to visit known mineralized zones and, if possible, take samples to verify the existence of gold mineralization. A total of sixteen samples were collected from outcrop in several areas of the property. The representative samples taken during this program confirm the presence of mineralization. For location information and results please refer to Table 10.1.

13 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the best of the Author's knowledge the preceding text describes all available data and information concerning the project.

14 Interpretation and Conclusions

Field mapping activities on the Blackjack Property in 2016 through 2018 confirm the occurrence of gold mineralization in quartz veins as well as sulfide mineralization in shear zones.

UAV-MAGTM Geophysical surveying conducted in 2017 has identified five prominent (A, B, C, D & E from figures 10.5) magnetic anomalies of moderate to weak amplitudes. The interpretation of this survey has improved the understanding of the geological setting of the Blackjack property and confined structures which may host mineralization.

Historic data and interpretations published in previous assessment reports compliment observations made during the 2018 field program. The 2018 field program, in conjunction with previous work on the Blackjack Property, has yielded several conclusions:

- Sulfide mineralization occurs associated with quartz-carbonate veins in sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks throughout the property.
- Gold mineralization is likely related to quartz veins within shear zones as well as sulfide minerals within selvages.
- Potential for disseminated gold associated with sulfide mineralization adjacent to veins requires further investigation.

Considering historic workings, geological and mineralizing characteristics, as well as the proximity to developed infrastructure, the Black Jack Property warrants further exploration for economic mineralization.

15 Recommendations

Field mapping activities on the Blackjack Property in 2016 through 2018 confirm the occurrence of quartz veins and sulfide mineralization in shear zones while 2017 geophysical and imagery surveys have provided additional detail on shear zones and their possible extensions interpreted from the tilt derivative by Abitibi Geophysics.

The 2018 program highlighted several drill targets which are recommended to be followed up. Furthermore, detailed structural mapping and IP geophysics is recommended to constrain known gold-bearing structures and historic adits based on the presence of economic gold mineralization on surface. Possible structures to be tested are the Golden Gate veins; Black Jack, Black Jack North shears and Slamdance vein. Drilling should target multiple structural orientations to determine the vein continuity and multiple short holes should be utilized to improve the chances of intersecting gold mineralization.

15.1 Proposed Exploration Budget

The recommended exploration and work programs for the Blackjack Project are as follows:

Phase I \$325,000

- Compilation, digitization, and interpretation of all available historic data \$30,000
- Structural mapping and prospecting \$30,000
Detailed structural mapping and sampling to identify additional shear zones and investigate the potential for gold bearing disseminated sulfides throughout the property.
- Geophysics, detailed IP survey \$180,000
Detailed Induced Polarization survey to identify additional shear and vein systems.
- Trenching program \$85,000
Surface trenching to check geophysical anomalies.

The Phase II program is contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

Phase II \$450,000

- 1500m Diamond drill program \$450,000
Diamond core drilling to verify the down dip extensions of known veins and geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

16 References

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APPENDIX B: 2018 Assay Certificates



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
460-688 West Hastings St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1P1 Canada

Submitted By: James Rogers
Receiving Lab: Canada-Timmins
Received: December 05, 2018
Report Date: January 08, 2019
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TIM18002542.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Ortona
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 16

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

PICKUP-PLP Client to Pickup Pulps
PICKUP-RJT Client to Pickup Rejects

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
460-688 West Hastings St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1P1
Canada

CC: Matt Krukowski

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	16	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			TIM
SLBHP	0	Sort, label and box pulps			TIM
FA430	16	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	TIM
EN002	16	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			TIM
SHP01	16	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			TIM
MA200	16	4 Acid digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS


JEFFREY CANNON
Geochemistry Department Supervisor

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Longford Exploration Services Ltd.**

460-688 West Hastings St.

Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1P1 Canada

Project: Ortona

Report Date: January 08, 2019

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TIM18002542.1

Method	Analyte	WGHT	FA430	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		MDL	0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01
3216851	Rock	0.88	<0.005	0.9	59.1	2.5	48	<0.1	91.4	36.4	1048	7.49	<1	<0.1	0.2	106	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	249	6.77	
3216852	Rock	2.03	<0.005	0.2	121.7	0.9	157	<0.1	137.6	51.0	1328	8.45	2	<0.1	0.2	59	0.2	0.1	<0.1	280	6.36	
3216853	Rock	1.77	<0.005	0.6	63.5	1.6	76	<0.1	125.3	53.0	2088	9.18	2	0.2	0.3	142	0.1	0.2	0.1	276	10.72	
3216854	Rock	1.51	0.007	0.4	400.0	1.6	117	0.1	51.2	46.8	1817	12.18	1	0.2	0.5	114	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	348	9.93	
3216855	Rock	3.48	<0.005	0.3	124.8	1.9	121	<0.1	65.6	45.7	1811	11.11	2	0.2	0.7	205	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	409	8.02	
3216856	Rock	3.08	0.040	0.7	1474.4	1.5	78	1.2	43.6	56.4	1237	12.75	3	0.2	0.5	104	0.3	0.3	1.6	384	5.73	
3216857	Rock	2.87	<0.005	0.5	116.6	1.4	105	<0.1	75.7	50.6	1852	10.79	2	0.1	0.6	130	0.2	0.2	<0.1	390	7.03	
3216858	Rock	2.49	0.006	0.3	189.7	2.1	101	0.2	85.0	47.2	1630	11.84	5	0.1	0.5	123	0.2	0.9	0.4	367	3.99	
3216859	Rock	3.84	2.815	1.0	2995.3	1.3	55	12.3	12.2	32.8	179	1.81	33	<0.1	<0.1	6	1.2	0.1	0.2	36	0.49	
3216860	Rock	2.23	0.007	0.5	292.7	0.5	46	0.2	12.8	17.6	882	6.72	2	<0.1	0.2	16	<0.1	0.1	0.2	111	2.85	
3216861	Rock	2.17	0.006	0.5	120.1	1.5	79	<0.1	82.7	45.1	1588	9.98	2	0.1	0.5	247	<0.1	1.6	<0.1	374	7.96	
3216862	Rock	2.92	<0.005	0.6	411.6	1.0	29	0.2	9.2	9.2	391	5.28	<1	<0.1	0.2	7	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	63	1.07	
3216863	Rock	4.57	<0.005	0.5	87.4	2.2	118	<0.1	67.4	47.3	1568	10.94	3	0.2	0.7	115	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	418	8.29	
3216864	Rock	2.27	<0.005	0.5	7.6	0.8	106	<0.1	61.8	38.6	1686	10.16	2	0.2	0.7	40	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	406	3.25	
3216865	Rock	2.01	<0.005	0.2	50.9	2.0	106	<0.1	57.8	41.5	1663	11.44	3	0.2	0.8	125	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	464	7.84	
3216866	Rock	2.04	<0.005	0.4	245.7	1.0	89	0.1	42.2	32.6	1541	9.00	2	0.1	0.4	25	0.1	0.3	0.1	238	4.46	



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Project: Ortona
Report Date: January 08, 2019

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TIM18002542.1

Method	Analyte	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200
		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
Unit		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.001	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	1	1	0.1
3216851	Rock	0.023	2.7	92	3.17	35	0.507	6.66	1.316	0.25	0.4	19.6	7	2.5	19.0	1.9	0.1	<1	34	7.8	<0.1
3216852	Rock	0.022	2.2	225	3.74	28	0.529	7.85	1.207	0.10	0.1	13.2	6	0.7	18.9	2.0	0.1	<1	44	15.0	<0.1
3216853	Rock	0.024	2.6	182	3.26	47	0.513	8.08	0.765	0.21	1.6	14.6	6	0.4	19.6	1.7	0.1	<1	40	6.2	<0.1
3216854	Rock	0.043	6.6	75	2.70	40	0.924	7.01	0.758	0.15	0.1	32.8	16	1.1	30.1	4.3	0.3	<1	37	8.2	0.1
3216855	Rock	0.064	7.2	87	2.94	49	1.103	7.34	1.958	0.15	0.6	50.9	18	1.1	37.7	4.9	0.3	<1	43	7.7	<0.1
3216856	Rock	0.042	5.0	98	2.57	55	0.858	6.71	0.758	0.23	1.0	48.2	12	1.2	28.0	3.6	0.2	<1	45	10.0	0.7
3216857	Rock	0.052	5.5	101	3.39	42	0.914	7.47	2.122	0.16	0.3	35.1	14	1.0	33.4	3.8	0.2	<1	49	9.2	<0.1
3216858	Rock	0.047	5.8	129	3.29	15	0.875	7.60	1.281	0.08	1.2	30.4	13	0.8	21.1	3.6	0.2	<1	42	14.3	<0.1
3216859	Rock	0.004	0.5	11	0.37	4	0.081	0.70	0.149	0.02	0.6	2.2	1	0.2	2.8	0.5	<0.1	<1	4	1.8	0.4
3216860	Rock	0.024	1.6	36	1.77	29	0.293	2.52	0.318	0.08	0.1	15.6	4	0.5	10.2	1.3	<0.1	<1	15	6.9	<0.1
3216861	Rock	0.049	5.7	107	3.17	42	0.891	7.91	1.669	0.19	0.2	50.4	15	1.0	31.4	3.7	0.2	<1	44	9.2	<0.1
3216862	Rock	0.017	2.1	33	0.97	4	0.102	1.15	0.132	0.02	<0.1	16.4	6	0.8	9.0	1.1	<0.1	<1	8	2.6	0.4
3216863	Rock	0.061	7.3	86	2.58	31	1.103	7.59	1.825	0.09	0.1	50.0	18	1.3	36.8	4.9	0.3	<1	43	8.0	<0.1
3216864	Rock	0.062	5.8	87	2.89	28	1.101	7.27	2.049	0.07	2.1	74.6	15	1.4	34.0	5.1	0.3	<1	40	25.2	<0.1
3216865	Rock	0.066	9.2	96	3.00	69	1.230	8.26	1.141	0.26	1.1	91.9	23	1.2	42.2	5.3	0.3	<1	48	12.3	<0.1
3216866	Rock	0.036	3.8	71	3.19	27	0.568	4.85	0.621	0.12	0.2	42.8	10	1.5	22.2	2.4	0.2	<1	31	13.8	0.1



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Project: Ortona

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TIM18002542.1

Method	Analyte	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200
		Rb	Hf	In	Re	Se	Te	Tl
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.05	0.005	1	0.5	0.5
3216851	Rock	11.2	0.8	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216852	Rock	2.7	0.7	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216853	Rock	4.8	0.6	<0.05	<0.005	<1	1.3	<0.5
3216854	Rock	3.8	1.3	0.11	<0.005	1	<0.5	<0.5
3216855	Rock	2.8	2.1	0.10	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216856	Rock	10.1	1.6	0.19	<0.005	6	0.7	<0.5
3216857	Rock	3.4	1.2	0.11	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216858	Rock	1.6	1.1	0.07	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216859	Rock	1.1	<0.1	0.20	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5
3216860	Rock	4.7	0.5	0.07	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5
3216861	Rock	7.1	1.5	0.09	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216862	Rock	0.8	0.3	0.11	<0.005	4	0.7	<0.5
3216863	Rock	2.1	1.7	0.08	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216864	Rock	5.9	2.3	0.09	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216865	Rock	8.7	2.8	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
3216866	Rock	4.8	1.3	0.08	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5



QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

TIM18002542.1

Method	WGHT	FA430	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	
Pulp Duplicates																					
3216853	Rock	1.77	<0.005	0.6	63.5	1.6	76	<0.1	125.3	53.0	2088	9.18	2	0.2	0.3	142	0.1	0.2	0.1	276	10.72
REP 3216853	QC			0.4	64.3	1.6	75	<0.1	125.0	55.5	2110	9.19	3	0.2	0.3	136	<0.1	0.2	0.1	274	10.77
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS25A-4A	Standard			2.5	34.3	26.5	40	<0.1	49.1	7.9	514	6.67	11	3.0	17.1	52	<0.1	0.7	0.4	155	0.31
STD OREAS45E	Standard			2.2	799.0	19.6	45	0.3	503.1	61.1	589	24.43	17	2.7	13.6	18	<0.1	1.0	0.3	344	0.08
STD OXC145	Standard		0.204																		
STD OXC145	Standard		0.205																		
STD OXH139	Standard		1.247																		
STD OXH139	Standard		1.250																		
STD OXN134	Standard		7.370																		
STD OXN134	Standard		7.194																		
STD OXC145 Expected			0.212																		
STD OXN134 Expected			7.667																		
STD OXH139 Expected			1.312																		
STD OREAS25A-4A Expected			2.55	33.9	25.2	44.4		45.8	8.2	470	6.6	9.94	2.94	15.8	48.5		0.67	0.35	157	0.309	
STD OREAS45E Expected			2.4	780	18.2	46.7	0.311	454	57	570	24.12	16.3	2.41	12.9	15.9	0.06	1	0.28	322	0.065	
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.1	0.4	<0.1	<1	<0.1	0.3	<0.2	1	<0.01	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-TIM	Prep Blank		<0.005	1.8	4.9	2.9	45	<0.1	1.1	5.0	820	2.28	3	1.3	2.8	230	<0.1	0.2	0.1	33	1.68



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

TIM18002542.1

Method	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL	0.001	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	1	0.1	0.1	
Pulp Duplicates																					
3216853	Rock	0.024	2.6	182	3.26	47	0.513	8.08	0.765	0.21	1.6	14.6	6	0.4	19.6	1.7	0.1	<1	40	6.2	<0.1
REP 3216853	QC	0.025	2.7	186	3.30	48	0.516	8.13	0.778	0.21	1.6	14.7	6	0.5	20.0	1.7	<0.1	<1	39	5.9	<0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS25A-4A	Standard	0.052	24.4	120	0.36	152	0.946	9.50	0.130	0.50	1.9	148.9	52	4.1	11.4	19.9	1.5	1	14	40.1	<0.1
STD OREAS45E	Standard	0.036	12.3	1074	0.17	259	0.547	7.30	0.057	0.34	1.0	95.9	26	1.4	9.0	6.4	0.5	<1	99	7.5	<0.1
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXH139	Standard																				
STD OXH139	Standard																				
STD OXN134	Standard																				
STD OXN134	Standard																				
STD OXC145 Expected																					
STD OXN134 Expected																					
STD OXH139 Expected																					
STD OREAS25A-4A Expected		0.048	21.8	115	0.327	147	0.977	8.87	0.134	0.482	2	155	48.9	4.06	10.5	20.9	1.5	0.93	13.7	36.7	0.047
STD OREAS45E Expected		0.034	11	979	0.156	252	0.559	6.78	0.059	0.324	1.07	97	23.5	1.32	8.28	6.8	0.54		93	6.58	0.046
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.1	1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<0.01	0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<1	<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-TIM	Prep Blank	0.041	12.5	4	0.55	585	0.216	7.25	3.636	1.21	0.4	49.9	25	1.0	17.0	5.7	0.4	1	7	2.1	<0.1



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

TIM18002542.1

Method	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200	MA200
Analyte	Rb	Hf	In	Re	Se	Te	Tl
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.005	1	0.5	0.5
Pulp Duplicates							
3216853 Rock	4.8	0.6	<0.05	<0.005	<1	1.3	<0.5
REP 3216853 QC	5.9	0.7	0.05	<0.005	<1	0.9	<0.5
Reference Materials							
STD OREAS25A-4A Standard	61.0	4.1	0.14	<0.005	3	<0.5	<0.5
STD OREAS45E Standard	22.1	2.7	0.13	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5
STD OXC145 Standard							
STD OXC145 Standard							
STD OXH139 Standard							
STD OXH139 Standard							
STD OXN134 Standard							
STD OXN134 Standard							
STD OXC145 Expected							
STD OXN134 Expected							
STD OXH139 Expected							
STD OREAS25A-4A Expected	61	4.28	0.09		2.5		0.35
STD OREAS45E Expected	21.2	3.11	0.099		2.97	0.1	0.15
BLK Blank							
BLK Blank							
BLK Blank							
BLK Blank							
BLK Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5
Prep Wash							
ROCK-TIM Prep Blank	22.7	1.6	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5