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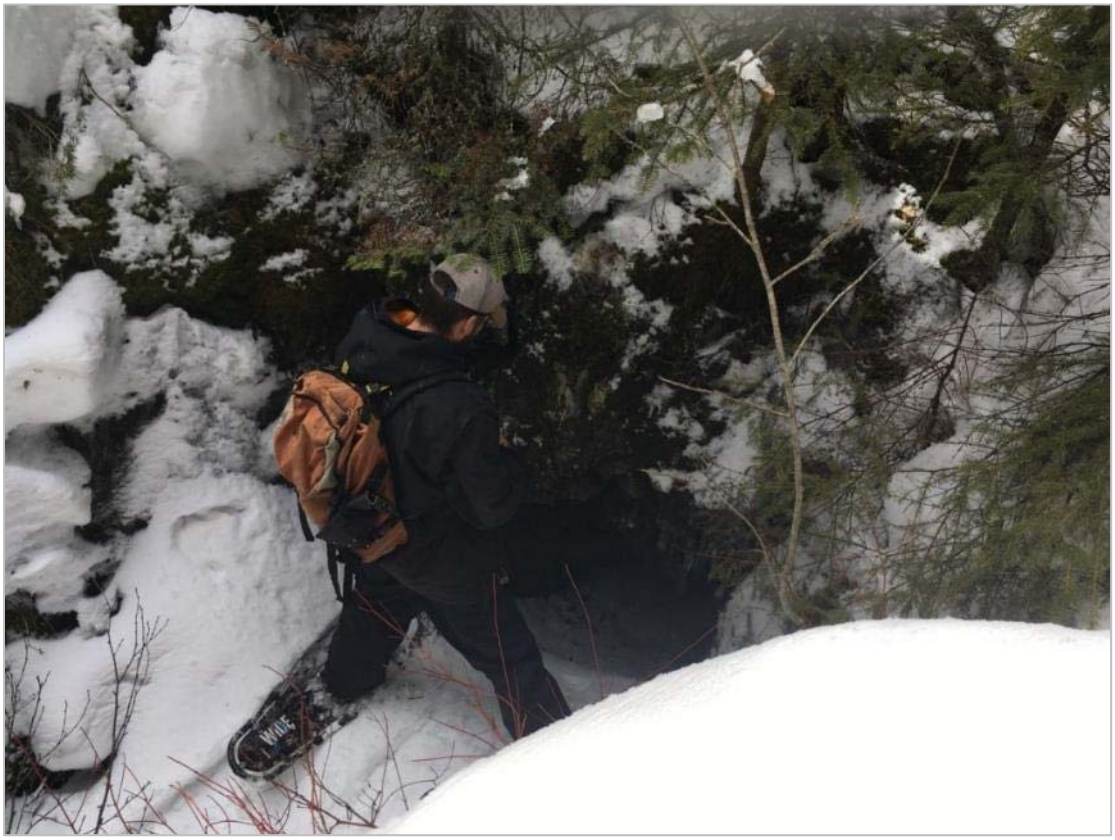
Report on the Deadhorse Property for Assessment Purposes

Walsh Township, Thunder Bay Mining Division

523,600 mE and 5,407,600 mN (UTM NAD83, Zone 16)



Prepared for:

Peter Gehrels and Allan Onchulenko

Prepared by:

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Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation

May 7, 2019

Fladgate Exploration
consulting corporation

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1 Summary

This report summarizes prospecting work that took place on May 20th, 2017, and April 14th, 2019, on the Deadhorse Property in Walsh Township (G-0636), roughly 200 km east of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the Thunder Bay Mining Division. The property is owned partly by a partnership between Peter Gehrels (50%) and Allan Onchulenko (50%), and partly by Onchulenko (100%). These two owners performed the prospecting work that is the focus of the current report.

The purpose of the work was to verify access and perform preliminary prospecting on the claims. There were two sets of traverses completed, with many waypoints taken on the 2 separate work days in the field. Many rock samples were collected however none were assayed. Brief descriptions of 3 samples are included here. There are other observations noted along the traverses as well, contained within a daily prospecting log.

This property covers the southeast extension of known mineralization and has been worked for many years. The major rock type found on the property was heavily mineralized fault breccia containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite, with a high specific gravity. Chalcopyrite was also found during panning in the rivers running through the property.

Follow-up work on these showings include assaying the collected rock samples, and testing for diamond-indicator minerals, as the area and style of mineralization suggest that a diatreme might be within the claims.

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer for Whom the Report is Written

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation ("Fladgate") was engaged by Allan Onchulenko and Peter Gehrels to write an assessment report on prospecting activities that occurred in May 2017 and April 2019.

Fladgate is an international consulting company based in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, providing a wide range of geological and exploration services to the mineral and energy industries. With offices in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Vancouver, BC, and Vallenar, Chile, Fladgate is well-positioned to service its client base. Fladgate's mandate is to provide professional, geological, and exploration services to the mineral and energy industries at competitive rates and without compromise. Fladgate's professionals have international experience in a variety of disciplines with services that include:

- Exploration Project Generation, Design, Implementation and Management
- Data Compilation and Exploration Target Generation
- Property Evaluation and Due Diligence Studies
- Independent, NI 43-101 Compliant, Technical Report Writing
- Mineral Resource Modeling and Estimation

- 3D Geological Modeling and Database Management
- Land Management

2.2 Terms of Reference

The Metric System or SI System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report and is generally expressed in kilometers, meters and centimeters; volume is expressed as cubic meters; mass expressed as metric tonnes; area as hectares; base metals such as zinc, copper, and lead grades as percent (%) or parts per million (ppm). The precious metal grades (such as gold) are generally expressed as grams/tonne (g/t) but may also be in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb).

Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to an online source at *https://www.bgs.ac.uk/scmr/docs/papers/paper_12.pdf*.

Table 1 - Glossary of Terms.

Term	Meaning	Term	Meaning
AEM	Airborne Electromagnetic	Na	sodium
Ag	Silver	Na_2O	sodium oxide
Al	Aluminum	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
Al_2O_3	aluminum oxide	NE	northeast
AW	apparent width	NI	National Instrument
As	Arsenic	Ni	nickel
Au	Gold	NSR	net smelter return
Ba	Barium	NTS	National Topographic System
Be	Beryllium	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
Bi	Bismuth	P	phosphorous
C	carbon dioxide	P_2O_5	phosphorous oxide
Ca	Calcium	Pb	lead
CaO	calcium oxide	Pd	palladium
Cd	Cadmium	pH	acidity
Co	Cobalt	Pt	platinum
CO_2	carbon dioxide	QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Cr	Chromium	S	south
Cr_2O_3	chromium oxide	S	sulphur
Cu	Copper	Sb	antimony
DDH	diamond drill hole	SE	southeast
DW	drilled width	Se	selenium
E	East	SiO_2	silicon oxide
EM	electromagnetic	Sn	tin
Fe	Iron	SO_2	sulfur dioxide
Fe_2O_3	iron oxide (ferric oxide-hematite)	Sr	strontium
Fe_3O_4	iron oxide (ferrous oxide-magnetite)	Sum	summation
HLEM	horizontal loop electromagnetic	SW	southwest
H_2O	hydrogen oxide (water)	Ti	titanium
IP	induced polarization	TiO_2	titanium oxide
K	Potassium	Tl	thallium
K_2O	potassium oxide	TW	true width
Li	Lithium	U	uranium
LOI	loss on ignition (total H_2O, CO_2 and SO_2 content)	U_3O_8	uranium oxide (yellowcake)
Mg	Magnesium	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
MgO	magnesium oxide	V	vanadium

Mn	Manganese	V_2O_5	vanadium oxide
MNDMF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry	VLF	very low frequency
MnO	manganese oxide	VLF-EM	very low frequency-electromagnetic
Mo	Molybdenum	W	west
Mt	millions of tonnes	Y	yttrium
N	North	Zn	zinc
NW	northwest		

Table 2 – Units of Measure.

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Litre	L
Ampere	A	Litres per minute	L/m
Annum (year)	a	Megabytes per second	Mb/s
Billion years ago	Ga	Megapascal	MPa
British thermal unit	Btu	Megavolt-ampere	MVA
Candela	cd	Megawatt	MW
Carat	ct	Metre	m
Carats per hundred tonnes	cpht	Metres above sea level	masl
Carats per tonne	cpt	Metres per minute	m/min
Centimetre	cm	Metres per second	m/s
Cubic centimetre	cm^3	Metric ton (tonne)	t
Cubic feet per second	ft^3/s or cfs	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Cubic foot	ft^3	Microsiemens (electrical)	µs
Cubic inch	in^3	Miles per hour	mph
Cubic metre	m^3	Milliamperes	mA
Cubic yard	yd^3	Milligram	mg
Day	d	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Days per week	d/wk	Millilitre	mL
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Millimetre	mm
Dead weight tonnes	DWT	Million	M
Decibel adjusted	dBa	Million tonnes	Mt
Decibel	dB	Minute (plane angle)	'
Degree	°	Minute (time)	min
Degrees Celsius	°C	Month	mo
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Newton	N
Diameter	ø	Newtons per metre	N/m
Dry metric ton	dmt	Ohm (electrical)	Ω
Foot	ft	Ounce	oz
Gallon	gal	Parts per billion	ppb
Gallons per minute (US)	gpm	Parts per million	ppm
Gigajoule	GJ	Pascal	Pa
Gram	g	Pascals per second	Pa/s
Grams per litre	g/L	Percent	%
Grams per tonne	g/t	Percent moisture (relative humidity)	% RH
Greater than	>	Phase (electrical)	Ph
Hectare (10,000 m2)	ha	Pound(s)	lb
Hertz	Hz	Pounds per square inch	psi
Horsepower	hp	Power factor	pF
Hour	h (not hr)	Quart	qt
Hours per day	h/d	Revolutions per minute	rpm
Hours per week	h/wk	Second (plane angle)	"
Hours per year	h/a	Second (time)	s
Inch	"(symbol, not”)	Short ton (2,000 lb)	st

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Joule	J	Short ton (US)	t
Joules per kilowatt-hour	J/kWh	Short tons per day (US)	tpd
Kelvin	K	Short tons per hour (US)	tph
Kilo (thousand)	k	Short tons per year (US)	tpy
Kilocalorie	kcal	Specific gravity	SG
Kilogram	kg	Square centimetre	cm^2
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Square foot	ft^2
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Square inch	in^2
Kilograms per square metre	kg/m^2	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilojoule	kJ	Square metre	m^2
Kilometre	km	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilometres per hour	km/h	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilonewton	kN	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilopascal	kPa	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilovolt	kV	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilovolt-ampere	kVA	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Kilovolts	kV	Total suspended solids	TSS
Kilowatt	kW	Volt	V
Kilowatt hour	kWh	Week	wk
Kilowatt hours per short ton (US)	kWh/st	Weight/weight	w/w
Kilowatt hours per tonne (metric ton)	kWh/t	Wet metric ton	wmt
Kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a	Yard	yd
Kilowatts adjusted for motor efficiency	kWe	Year (annum)	a
Less than	<	Year	yr

The term gram/tonne (g/t) is expressed as “gram per tonne” where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonnes; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Base and certain industrial metal and mineral prices are stated as US$ per tonne (US$/t), precious metal prices are stated in US$ per troy ounce (US$/oz) and Uranium and certain industrial metal and mineral prices are stated in US$ per pound (US$/lb).

Unless otherwise noted, Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83 Zone 16 North.

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

This report as well as all interpretations and recommendations are based on the following digital datasets and maps managed and available from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM), Geology Ontario, and the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS):

- Geological information and historical exploration data from the Ontario Assessment Files Database (OAFD),
- Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) including past producers,
- Abandoned Mines Information (AMIS),

- Geophysical and geological maps publications including major faults and shears,
- Drill hole information from the Ontario Drill hole database (ODHD),
- Assessment reports (AFRIs), and
- Land tenure information including administrative boundaries, alienations, mining patents and claims (ENDM).

All of the above datasets are publicly available by accessing the Ontario Geological Survey's website called OGS Earth (https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/ogsearth) and scrolling down to the various datasets which are present in both Google Earth and GIS file formats.

- National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 52H, 42E and 42F as shown in the index below and downloaded from the GeoGratis link: (http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/index/html/geospatial_product_index_en.html); Topographic data is divided into smaller areas numbered 1 to 16. All large and small-scale topographic data was downloaded as shape files and included in the database accompanying this report.
- Indigenous Reserves (https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-first-nations-maps);
- Provincial Parks by making a request from the Ministry of Natural Resources Land Information Ontario (https://www.ontario.ca/page/land-information-ontario).

3 Location and Land Tenure

3.1 Location

The property is located roughly 200 km east of Thunder Bay, Ontario, in Walsh Township (G-0636), within the Thunder Bay Mining Division (***Figure 1***). The property straddles the Trans-Canada Highway 11/17, roughly 30 km west of Marathon. The center of the property is located at 523,600 mE and 5,407,600 mN (UTM NAD83, Zone 16).

Figure 1 – General location of the Deadhorse Property, roughly 200 km east of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

3.2 Land Tenure

The Deadhorse Property consists of 16 cell claims (11 boundary cells and 5 full cells). The claims are illustrated in ***Figure 2*** and listed in ***Table 3*** below. No exploration plan or permit is required for prospecting work on these claims. They are a mixture of ownership with 6 claims being 100% owned by Allan Onchulenko, and 10 claims sharing ownership 50%-50% between Allan Onchulenko and Peter Gehrels.

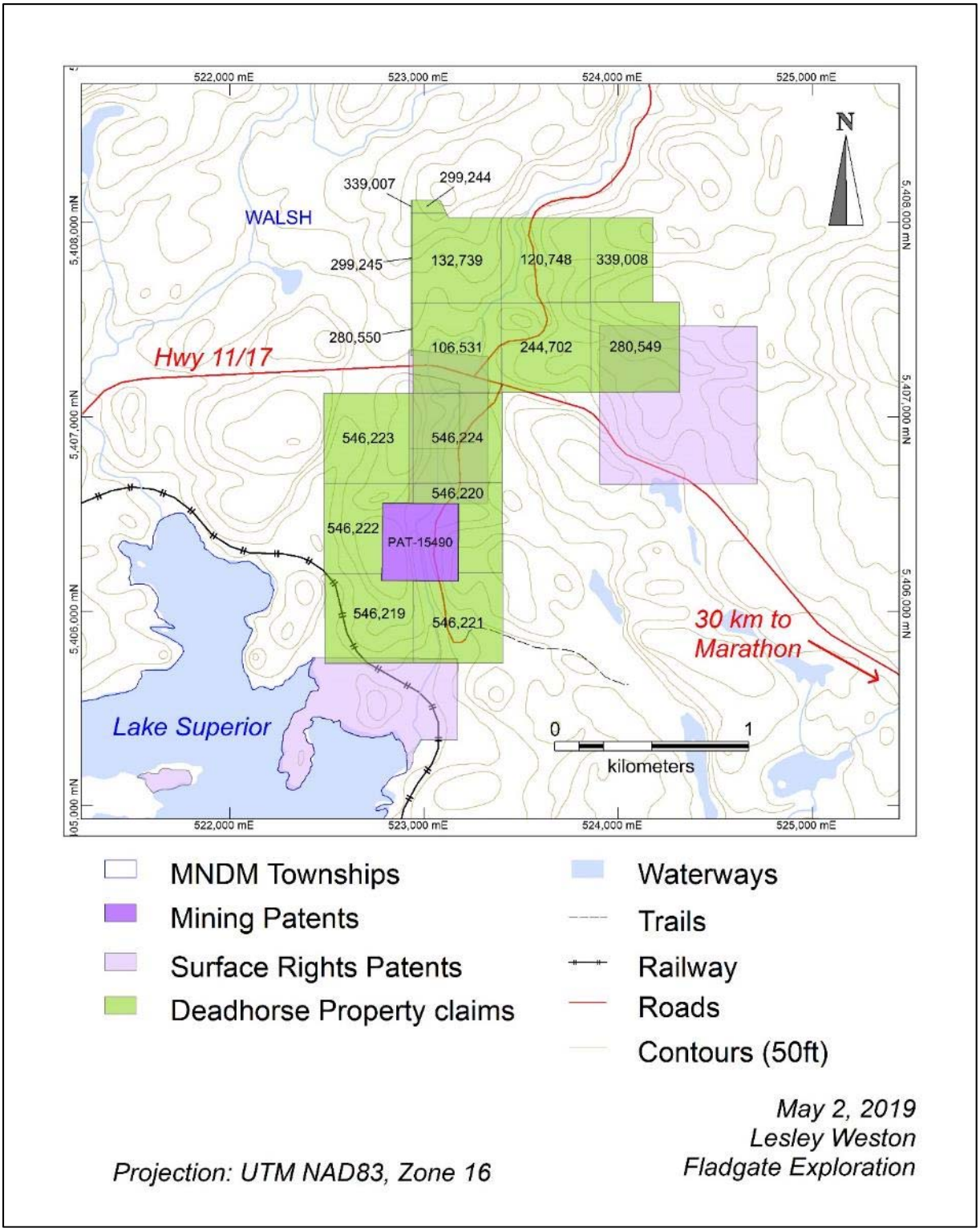

Figure 2 – Claim map of the Deadhorse Property showing 16 cell claims in Walsh Township. Access roads are also shown to the north and south of Highway 11/17.

Table 3 - Claims in the Deadhorse Property.

Tenure ID	Cell Type	Issue Date	Due Date	Cell Grid	Township	Work Required	Claim Holder
106531	Single	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B071	WALSH	400	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
120748	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B052	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
132739	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B051	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
244702	Single	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B072	WALSH	400	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
280549	Single	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B073	WALSH	400	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
280550	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B070	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
299244	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B031	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
299245	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B050	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
339007	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B030	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
339008	Boundary	20180410	5/9/2019	42D15B053	WALSH	200	(50) Allan Onchulenko, (50) Peter Gehrels
546219	Single	20190326	3/26/2021	42D15B130	WALSH	400	(100) Allan Onchulenko
546220	Single	20190326	3/26/2021	42D15B111	WALSH	400	(100) Allan Onchulenko
546221	Single	20190326	3/26/2021	42D15B131	WALSH	400	(100) Allan Onchulenko
546222	Single	20190326	3/26/2021	42D15B110	WALSH	400	(100) Allan Onchulenko
546223	Single	20190326	3/26/2021	42D15B090	WALSH	400	(100) Allan Onchulenko
546224	Single	20190326	3/26/2021	42D15B091	WALSH	400	(100) Allan Onchulenko

4 Access and Infrastructure

The Deadhorse Property is located along the north shore of Lake Superior and accessed by car or truck along the Trans-Canada highway 11/17. It takes almost 3 hours to drive from Thunder Bay, Ontario. There is an international airport located in Thunder Bay, therefore this property is easily accessed by those coming from larger centres such as Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

Once the property is reached along the Trans-Canada, there is a paved road that goes north through the claims, and one that goes south through the claims south of the highway. Access off the main secondary roads is by ATV or on foot. See ***Figure 2*** and ***Figure 3*** for an illustration.

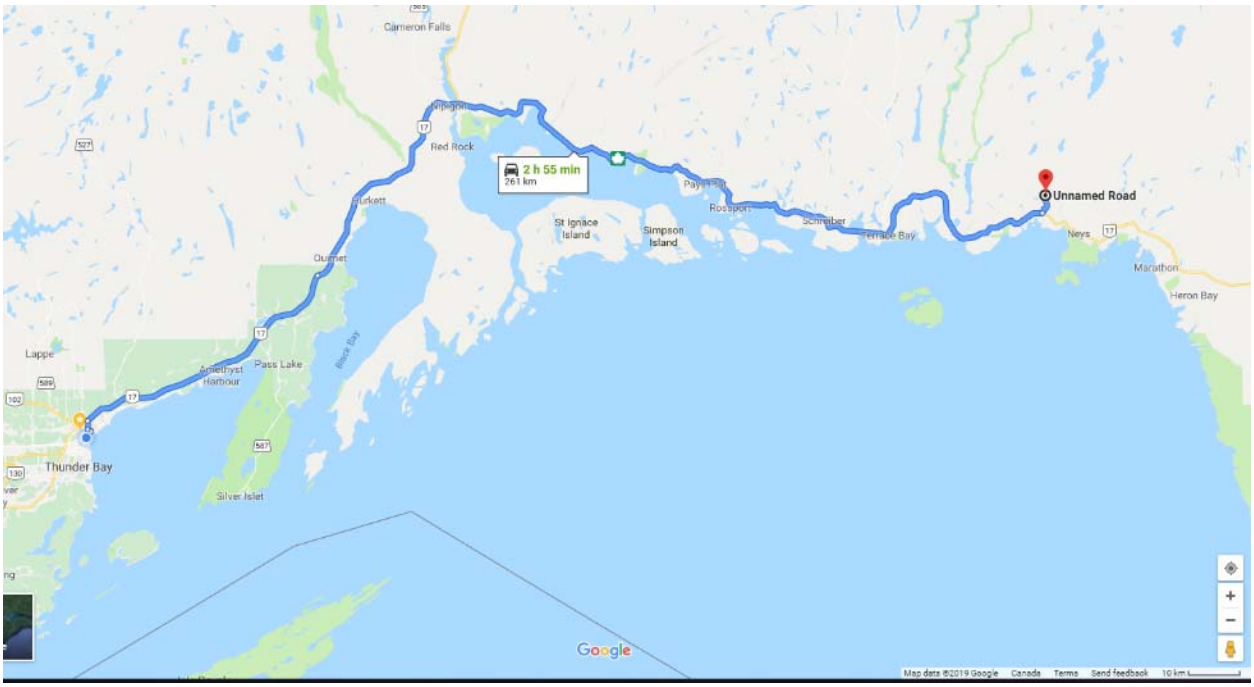

Figure 3 – Driving route and approximate time to access to the property from Thunder Bay, Ontario.

5 Exploration History

Table 4 - Exploration history.

Year	Activity
1948	American Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. Drilled 20 holes and 1535 m, intercepting sphalerite mineralization with a true width of 2.5 ft (42D15NE0068).
1965	Keevil Mining Group Ltd. Flew an airborne EM and magnetic survey (42D15NE0060).
1965	Zenmac Metal Mines Ltd. Did a mapping program, finding anomalous silver (42D15NE0059).

Year	Activity
1968	Halren Mines Ltd. did an EM survey and soil sampling program finding "three second degree anomalous zones" (42D15NE0055). They also drilled 11 holes and 981 m finding 4.21% Zn over 1.5 ft and 1.6 oz Ag. Also found 17.95%Zn and 6.95 oz/ton Ag and 3.39% Pb over 2 m. Notable mineralization of pyrrhotite and epidote, along with pyrite, sphalerite and galena. They refer to "high grade silver" from previous trenching campaigns (42D15NE0064).
1983	Stralak Resources Inc. drilled 2 holes (162 m) finding galena, sphalerite, and pyrite (42D15NE0041).
1989	Belmoral Mines Ltd. Drilled 5 holes and 552 m, assayed the core for Au and Ag but found nothing significant, however concluded that the area was still prospective for Pb, Cu, and Zn (42D15NE0019 and 42D15NE0015).
1993	Anomalous Ag, Zn, and Ni discovered (42C15NE2001).
2004	Ripple Lake Diamonds Inc./Tch Minerals Ltd. Worked the TCH diamond property looking for diamondiferous rocks in the Terrace Bay are (20000000238).
2008	Report on Heliborne VTEM geophysical survey by Pacific North West Capital Corp. by Geotech Ltd. (20004798).
2010-2012	Assaying, prospecting by individual claim holders.
2011	Heliborne HR Aeromag and spectrometric survey done by Rare Earth Metals Inc. (20010470).

6 Geological Setting

The geology of Walsh and Tuuri Townships was mapped between 2014 and 2015, with the information compiled into an OGS Map Publication P.3812 (1:20,000) by S. J. Magnus in 2017. This publication was used in ***Figure 4*** below, showing the current property in relation to the regional geology.

The northern portion of the property covers mafic metavolcanic rocks interlayered with mafic intrusives. The metavolcanics are mostly chlorite schist and volcanic flows, while the mafic intrusives are gabbroic in composition. There are two mineral deposit inventory (MDI) occurrences in the northern portion of the property, namely the "Deadhorse Creek North" and "No Name" occurrences. The "Deadhorse Creek North" showing is a pit on the west side of the creek, with anomalous Pb, Ag, and Zn. The "No Name" occurrence is on the same side of the creek and lists Cu, Pb, Ag, Au, S, and pyrite as the commodities and mineralization types.

The southern portion of the property covers turbiditic/wacke metasedimentary rocks. The single MDI within this area is called the "Deadhorse Creek South" occurrence, and it notes the presence of an historic shaft and observations of Pb, Ag, and Zn mineralization on both the east and west sides of Deadhorse Creek.

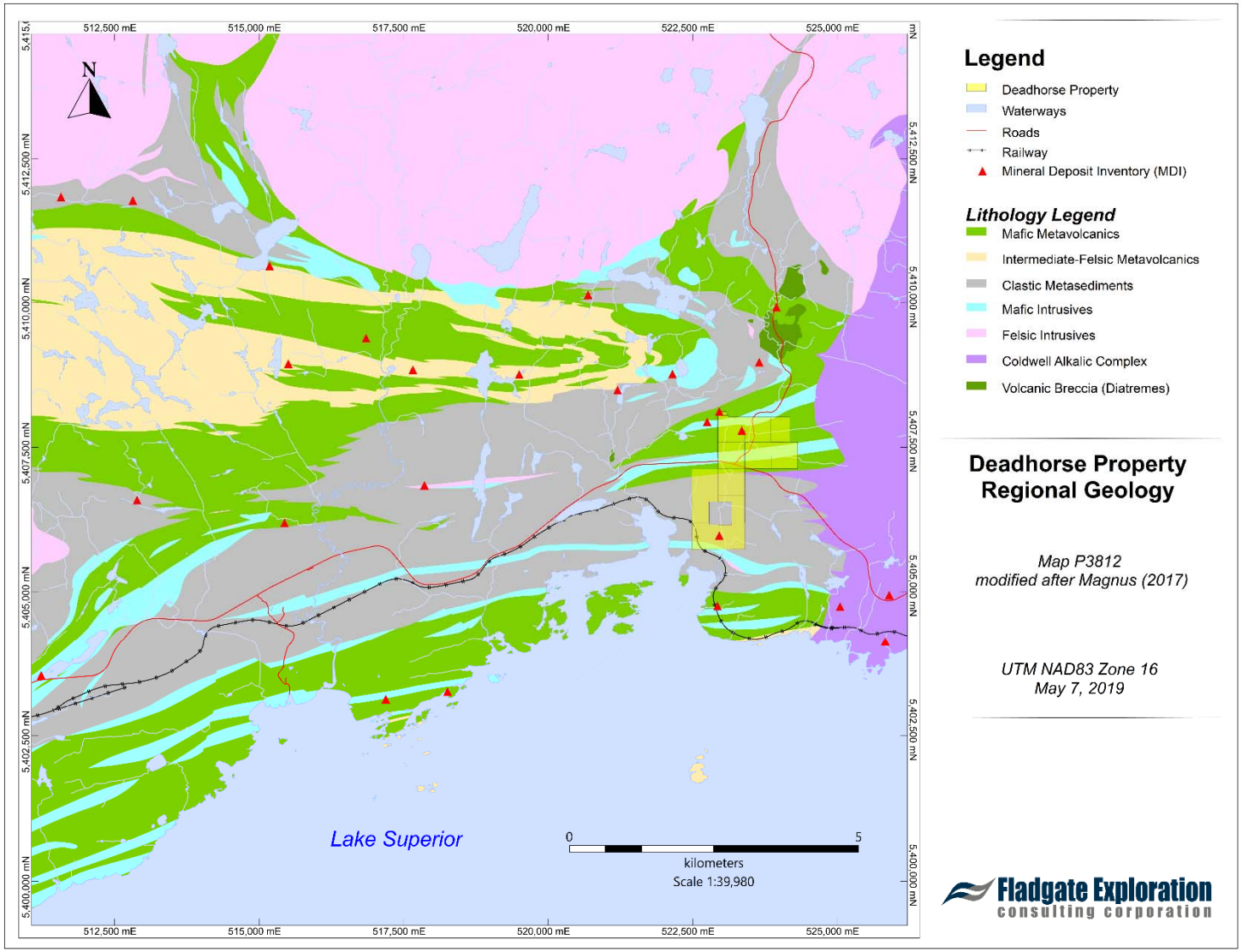

Figure 4 - Geology of the Deadhorse Property and surrounding area (modified after Magnus, 2017).

7 Current Program

7.1 Prospecting

The claims were explored by two prospectors on foot and a few samples were taken. Two sets of traverses are shown on ***Figure 5*** illustrating the paths followed, which combine to cover the northern section of the property. Traverse A (orange) was completed on May 20, 2017, and traverse B (purple) was completed on December 16, 2018. Waypoints are shown along the routes, and the location of three (3) samples that were taken.

7.2 Daily Log

A detailed log of observations was kept by A. Onchulenko during each field day, taking notes on the nature of outcrops observed, rock types, vegetation, terrain, and any mineralization. Three samples were taken from the field, the locations of which are shown on Figure 5. These samples were not analysed, however a preliminary description is provided.

The objective of the traverse was to visit as many outcrops as possible and identify the rock types present as well as look for indications of alteration and/or mineralization. Both prospectors carried a long-handled railway adze as the primary tool for breaking and digging for bedrock, and a loupe was used to help identify all the rocks.

The terrain in the area was generally rugged with lots of relief. Most of the forest was spruce with some birch, poplar and alder. Overall, the outcrop exposure was very good in the areas of relief and near shorelines, however in some of the forested areas and a couple of the lower-lying spots, the overburden covers the bedrock.

The first traverse started at the highway and then headed north, on the west side of the gravel road through the bush. After roughly 500 m, the prospectors turned east and crossed a hilly ridge, then turned back south at the edge of the property and made it back down to the highway. Along the way they sampled the bedrock, taking Sample 3. They continued west along the highway and then cut north along the west side of Deadhorse Creek. The area of the “Deadhorse Creek (North)” MDI was reached, and this track was used again to double back to the truck, parked on the highway.

On the second traverse, the property was accessed from the north. The same path was followed along the edge of the gravel road from north to south, ending up at the highway. The prospectors then turned west and walked along until the western edge of the property was reached, then headed north along the western side of the claims. A sample was taken at the “No Name Occurrence” at the northwest corner of the property (Sample 1), and the traverse continued until the Deadhorse Creek North MDI was reached, where another sample was taken (Sample 2).

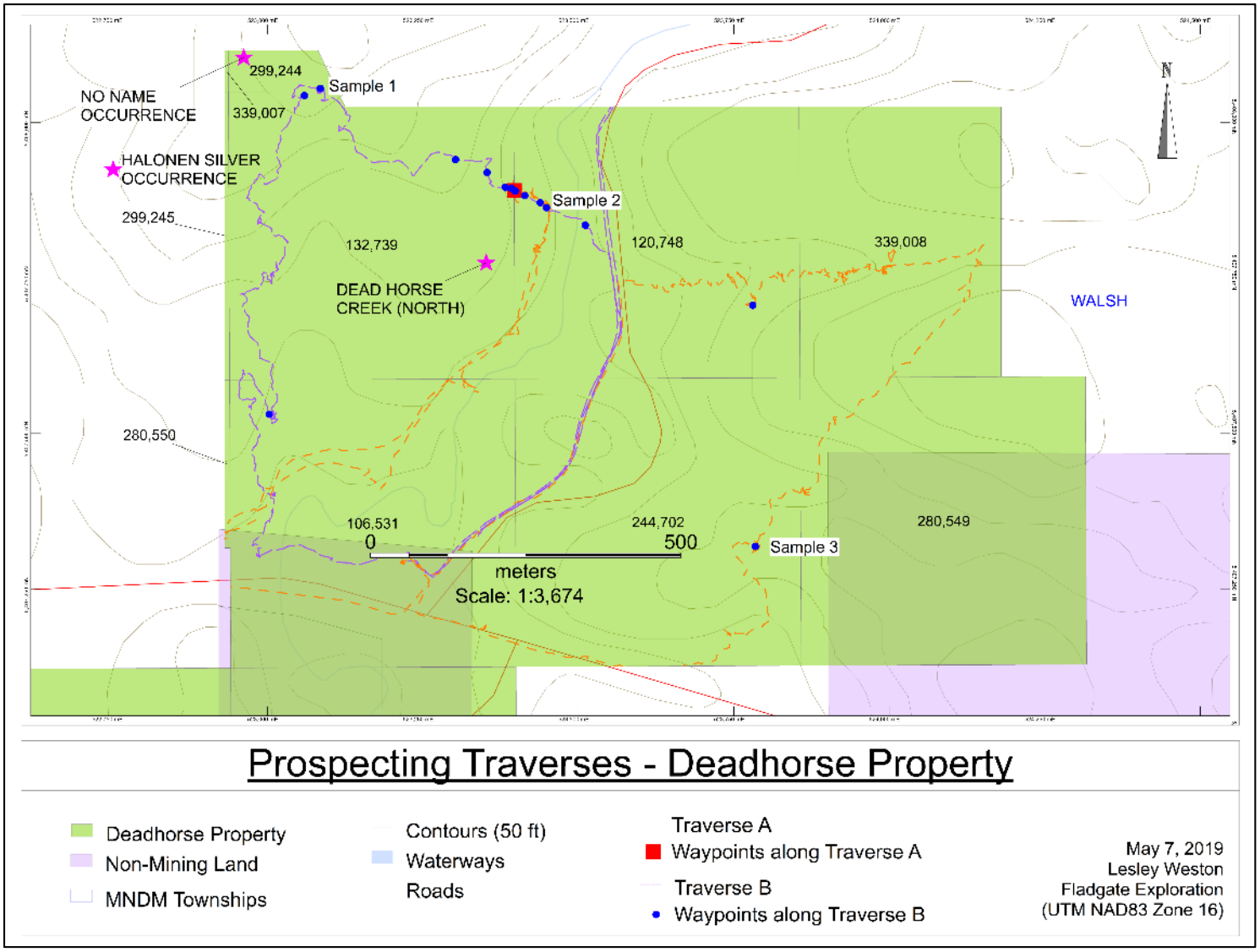

Figure 5 – GPS tracks and waypoints collected during prospecting activities in 2017 and 2018 on the Deadhorse Property. The pink stars denote MDIs in and around the property.

7.3 Sampling

A total of three samples were taken from the field. One sample was taken on the first prospecting day, and two others were taken on the second day. The locations of these samples are noted in ***Figure 5***.

Sample 1 was taken from the "No Name" occurrence in the northwest corner of the property, sample 2 was taken from outcrop near the "Deadhorse Creek (North)" occurrence from an historic pit along the west side of Deadhorse Creek, and sample 3 was taken on the eastern portion of the property, in an area of concentrated sulfide mineralization.

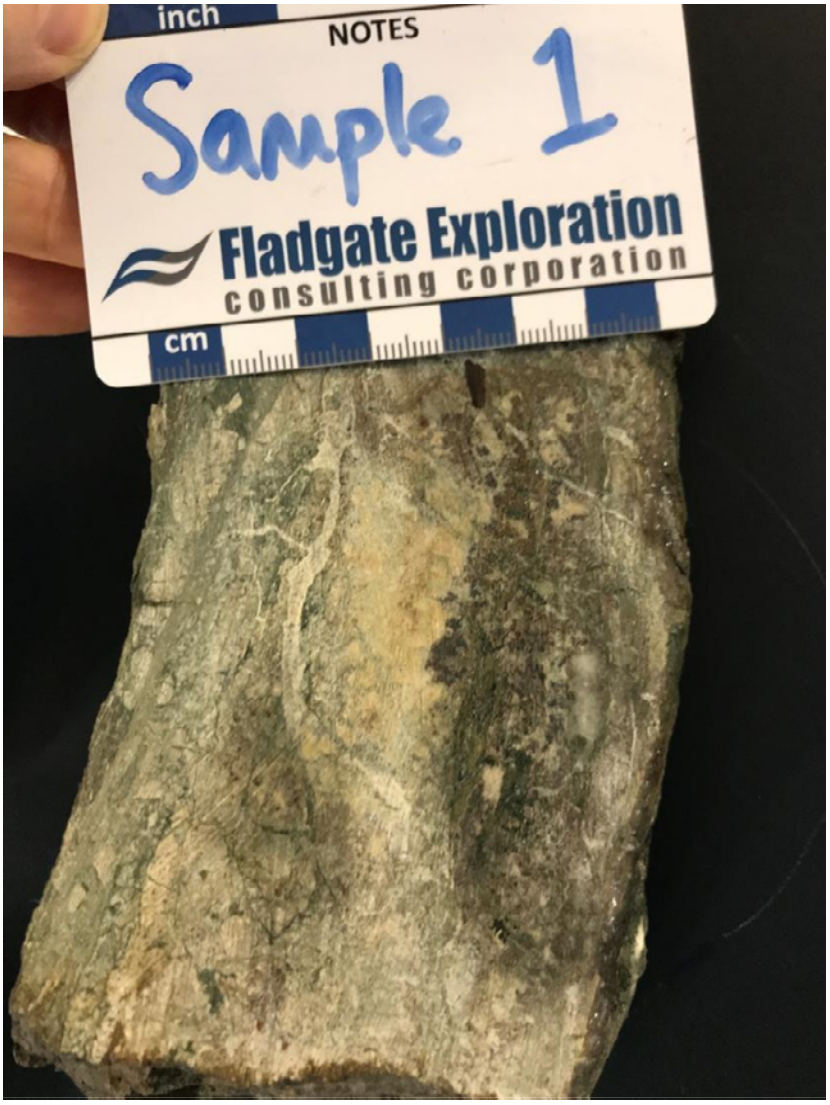

Figure 6 - Sample 1 was taken from the "No Name" MDI occurrence in the northwest corner of the property. It appears to be a chlorite schist, with sphalerite/galena mineralization pervading the sample from the righthand direction of the image. The veining is carbonaceous, as it reacts with weak acid.

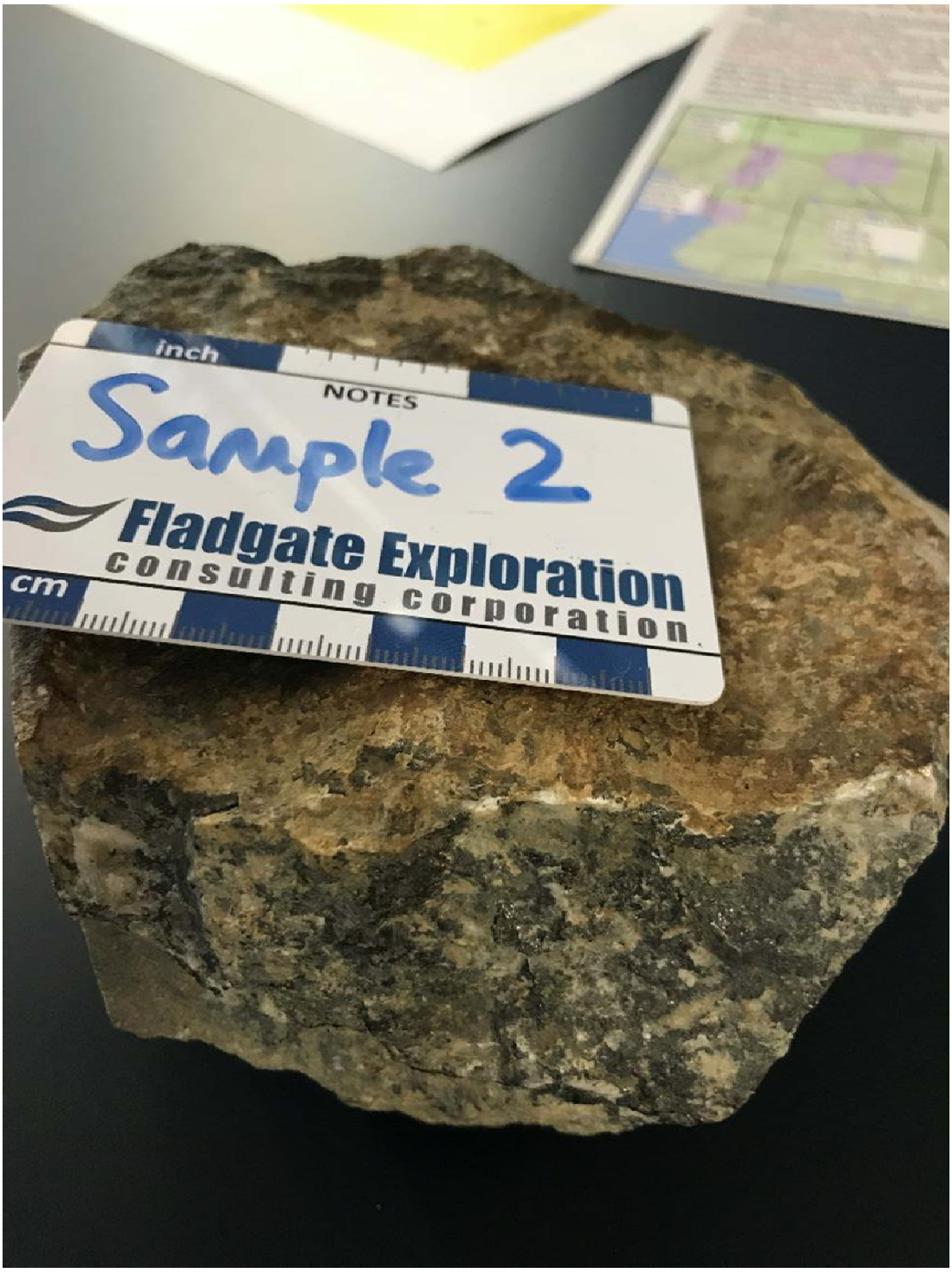

Figure 7 - Sample 2 was taken from the "Deadhorse Creek North" MDI location, from an historic pit along the west side of Deadhorse Creek. It appears to be quartz and plagioclase with potassic alteration, containing sphalerite and/or galena mineralization. There is a small amount of carbonate associated with the mineralization.

Figure 8 - Sample 3 was taken from the eastern portion of the property. It appears to be a breccia of some sort, with many rounded clasts/grains and glassy black amphiboles. The sample smells very sulfidic, and contains pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite up to an estimated 10%. The sample has a very high specific gravity and appears ultramafic in bulk composition. The weathered surface is rusty/gossanous. This sample is moderately- to highly magnetic, especially the 'matrix'. Possibly associated with the Deadhorse Creek diatreme which occurs further north of the property.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The prospecting results were successful in that mineralization corresponding to Cu (chalcopyrite), Zn (sphalerite), and Pb (galena) was discovered along two separate traverses within the northern portion of the Deadhorse property. Three samples were collected from different lithological zones on the property, one that might relate to the Deadhorse Creek volcanic breccia to the north.

Follow-up work is recommended including petrographic work on the possible diatreme-related sample looking for diamond-indicator minerals, and multi-element analysis to determine base metal content.

9 Statement of Costs and Distribution of Credits

Table 5 – Statement of Costs.

Description	days	Daily Rate	Factor*	Total
Prospector (P. Gehrels)	2	$500	2	$2000
Prospector (A. Onchulenko)	2	$500	2	$2000
Associated Costs				
fuel	1100 km	$0.50/km	1	$550
Report writing (L. Weston)	1.5	$500	1	$750
Grand Total				$5,300

This factor is applied to the field time for the two prospectors.

Table 6 - Distribution of program costs.

Segment	Date	Line m	line km	Claim		Claim	line km	normalized	
1	20-May-2017	30.50	0.03	280550		106531	3.85	0.29	$ 1,517
2	20-May-2017	2162.57	2.16	106531		120748	3.36	0.25	$ 1,327
3	20-May-2017	360.98	0.36	132739		132739	1.96	0.15	$ 774
4	20-May-2017	1372.43	1.37	244702		244702	2.14	0.16	$ 846
5	20-May-2017	2023.39	2.02	120748		280549	0.43	0.03	$ 169
6	20-May-2017	427.64	0.43	280549		280550	0.03	0.00	$ 12
7	20-May-2017	1355.09	1.36	339008		299244	0.31	0.02	$ 121
						339008	1.36	0.10	$ 535
1	16-Dec-2018	1682.68	1.68	106531					
2	16-Dec-2018	1600.76	1.60	132739		**totals**	**13.44**	**1.00**	**$ 5,300**
3	16-Dec-2018	307.12	0.31	299244					
4	16-Dec-2018	770.86	0.77	244702					
5	16-Dec-2018	1341.05	1.34	120748					
	total	**13435.06**	**13.44**						

10 References

Magnus, S.J. (2017) Precambrian geology of Tuuri and Walsh townships, northwestern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3812, scale 1:20 000.