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ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR A DIAMOND DRILLING
PROGRAM ON THE GENEX PROPERTY,
GODFREY TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

PERFORMED FOR
INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS & PROSECTORS INC.
168 ALGONQUIN BLVD EAST TIMMINS, ONTARIO

September 13, 2019

Submitted by Lionel Bonhomme

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1 SUMMARY:

International Explorers & Prospectors Inc. (IEP) performed an additional hole in its 2018 diamond drill program on the Genex property to obtain information of various zones identified by the development work that ended in 1966.

NPLH was contracted to perform the work. A water line was extended from Aconda lake for the equipment and sumps were prepared and backfilled to capture the return of water. All the casings and bits were left and capped.

The drill core was logged at Polk logging facility on Airport road where samples were cut and shipped for analysis. The core was then stored at the IEP facility on Airport Road.

One drill hole was completed for a total of 183 meters drilled between the “H” stringer zone and the south breccia zone along the inferred fault zone traced by N.B. Keevil in 1946.

2 DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND ACCESS

The program was conducted on patented mining claims P27215 and P19290 (now known as PAT- 50161 and PAT-50163) in the township of Godfrey in the Porcupine Mining Division as per the attached Location map. The Genex property is located 15 km north of the City of Timmins Ontario on the paved Kamkotia Road. The claim group can be accessed by driving west opposite the Ski Hill entrance for a distance of 4 km on a logging road that also serves as part of the skidoo and recreational vehicle network with all season pick-up trucks and cars. IEP is the holder of all rights in fee simple. The property consists of Patented Mining Claims with Absolute title. It does not require Plans and permits to be issued by MNDM for exploration activities. IEP has reached a Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U.) agreement with the Wabun Tribal council to be signed with the Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation.

3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Genex property is located in the South West portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB). The Kamiskotia Volcanic Complex (KVC) consist of an extensive bimodal sequence of tholeiitic basalts and high silica rhyolites located 20 km northwest of Timmins in the AGB. (Ayer J Hamilton M., 2016 and figure 1)

The KVC is part of the Blake-River assemblage the youngest volcanic dominated assemblage within the AGB with ages ranging from 2704 to 2697 Ma. (Ayer et al 2002, 2005) extending

over a strike length of 25 km. The KVC represents the second largest accumulation of rhyolites in the AGB following the Mattagami mining camp (50 km).

4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

A sample collected from the rhyolite of the Genex property in 2005 returned a date of 2698 and is similar to the large Au rich VMS deposits of the Bousquet formation including Laronde-Penna, Bousquet formed between 2698-2697 Ma. (Dube, Langevin, Mercier et al).

The Genex property is underlain by volcanic rock of the KVC. The Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex (KGB) has intruded into the KVC and provided the heat engine to the hydrothermal system that generated the VMS deposit on the property. (IEP 2016 Figure 2)

Mapping by previous companies and the OGS indicates that the local volcanic stratigraphy includes mafic, andesitic and rhyolitic rocks. A few late, barren mafic dykes cross the property. Felsic intrusives lie < 1 km west of Genex but are undated. (Legault private reports to Falconbridge, Master's thesis Carleton) (Hogg, Resident Geologist)

Although the stratigraphy has been inferred to strike N-S, there is evidence for cross cutting faults and possibly an E-W fold in the mineralized area (Keevil N B). IEP is therefore using historic and new lithogeochemical data to better define and correlate the volcanic units, and to reassess the structural picture (Barrett T may 2018 figure 3).

Polymetallic sulfide mineralisation occurs as stringers, semi-massive and massive patches and disseminations. This is most common in the andesitic unit, but also occurs in the mafic and felsic volcanics.

The sulphides have similarities to feeder zones associated with VMS deposits, but their orientation and extent have yet to be defined, apart from the main historic drift which followed an E-W Cu-rich sulphide zone. Although it is not known if this was a discordant feeder or a concordant semi-massive sulfide horizon.

5 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM AND RESULTS:

One diamond drill hole totalling 183 m was completed on the Genex property from June 23, 2018 to June 25, 2018. The drill holes targeted an equidistant between two disseminated zones identified in 1946 and confirmed in 2017.

Summary statistics for diamond drill hole IG-18-20

Hole ID	UTM east	UTM north	Azimuth	Dip	Length m	start	finish
IG-18-20	458770	5370100	65 deg	-45 deg	183	06232018	06252018

The hole went thru a sequence of volcanics of intermediate, altered felsics, andesite followed by basalts ending in a diabase dyke as evidenced on surface and magnetic surveys.

No fault zone was encountered as drilling west of the collar encountered in numerous drill holes suggesting the mineralisation would be located east of the fault zone.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The 2018 program was successful in confirming the continuity of 300 m of mineralisation from the Breccia, "H", "A", "B": "C" zones. The presence of stringers, and east-west crosscutting zones, and a massive sulphide zone helps understanding the various styles of ore zones.

There exists an economic copper stringer zone (H), a breccia Copper zone, a zinc-gold pyrite enriched zone (A), a copper zinc gold with massive sulphide zone (B) and a massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide zone (C) enriched in copper gold.

The project has been tested near surface and remains open with VTEM anomaly to a depth untested > 450 m. The near surface grades would be economic for open pit. The drilling on the "C" zone suggest a steep dip to the east as the drifting on the "C" zone started from a northwest direction and terminated following ore on October 1, 1966. The penalties at the smelter did not compensate the shipment for payment of gold, zinc and other metals. The company was placed in receivership and sold within 30 days.

The author worked as the Timmins Assay Office whose owner Gordon Irwin closed the operation due to lack of payment by Genex mines

In reviewing the historical data a geomagnetic survey by N.B. Keevil had identified a fault zone that after the recent programs have been confirmed as being controls on mineralisation. A geology map prepared in 1946 identifies a mineralised trend for 4,800 feet based on 5 drill holes recorded with azimuth of south west direction assumed on mag modeling. The presence of a spotted dog unit identified in 1942 for the Peter Bell Copper Mining syndicate has yielded some cordierite alteration as confirmed by F. Breaks Petrographic report.

A report by Nelson Hogg and Stewart Ferguson 1951 to 1954 recorded 35 mineralised trenches IEP has inspected these trenches and confirmed the accuracy of the work.

A detailed program of validating the work is being planned by the company on the property with an experienced operator.

A cursory review of gold assays > 1g/t Au over combined Cu-Zn-Pb from 88 samples identified from 4 previous programs has shown that over 60% of the samples have more gold in g/t Au than base metal in % suggesting an indicator of a gold vms system. These samples are mainly located above 150 meters Vertical.

IEP is presently studying some felsic intrusive samples referred to as granophyre by Hogg and Middleton and Legault that are located in Godfrey Township. There were samples collected in 2018, from Hogg trenches from 1948, for geochron to determine the age of the intrusive related to the hydrothermal activity.

A review of Falconbridge downhole Pulse EM with a collar and four directional loops was conducted between 1986 to 1989. The drilling programs were based on a steep west dip.

The drilling programs, geophysical surveys including induced polarisation have suggested a steep east dip. The mapping conducted between 1981 to 1986 by various Falconbridge geologists based on a collection of over 1,000 samples in Godfrey and south Jamieson Twps. have identified from west to east the Kamkotia Gabbroic complex, of felsic and mafic intrusive and an early granophyre as identified by Hogg of an ochreous colour in contact extrusive volcanics of cycle 1, that is the marker for the deposits mined to date. Bula, McVeigh, Comba) Figure 4. The deposits identified to date have consistent isoclinal folding, dipping away from the granophyre unit (Bleeker)

7. Author's Certificate

I Lionel Bonhomme do declare that:

I reside at 643 Pine St North Timmins, Ontario P4N 6M2

I hold a valid Prospectors license

I hold a client number with MNDM

I am a member of the Porcupine and Sudbury Prospectors Group

I am a life member of Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada

I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada

I have been active in mineral exploration and worked in the industry since 1964

I am the president of International Explorers & Prospectors Inc.

I have managed the exploration program in this report.

Lionel Bonhomme

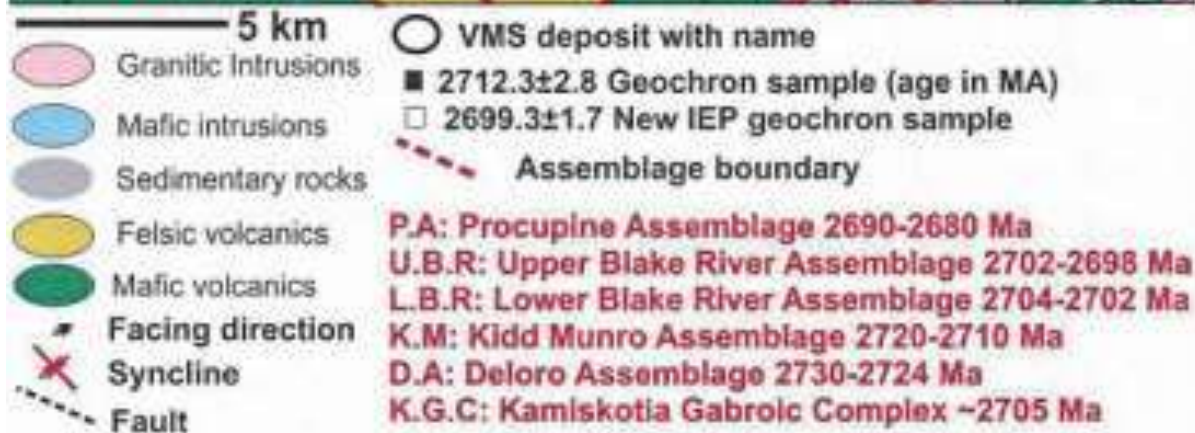
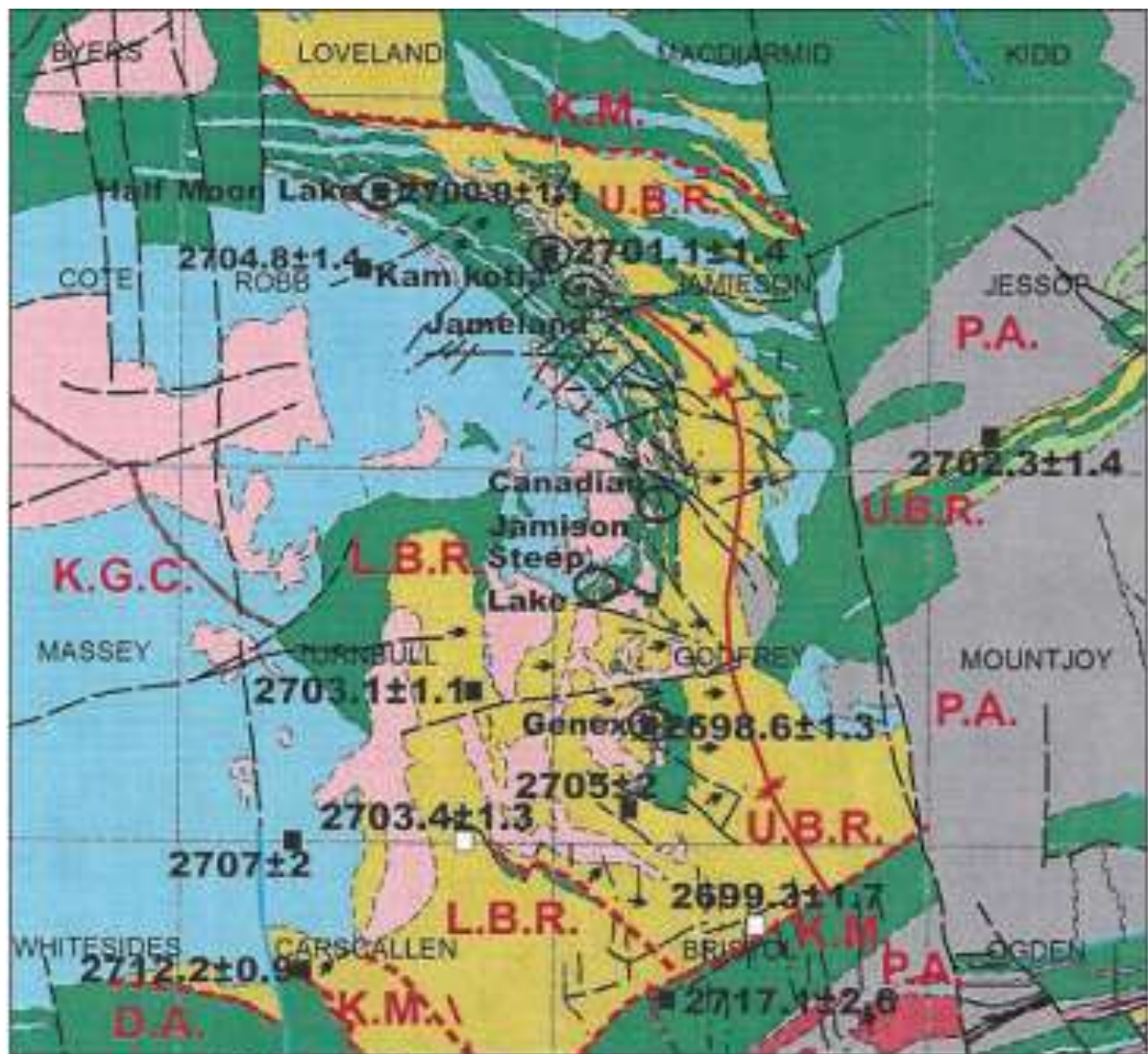
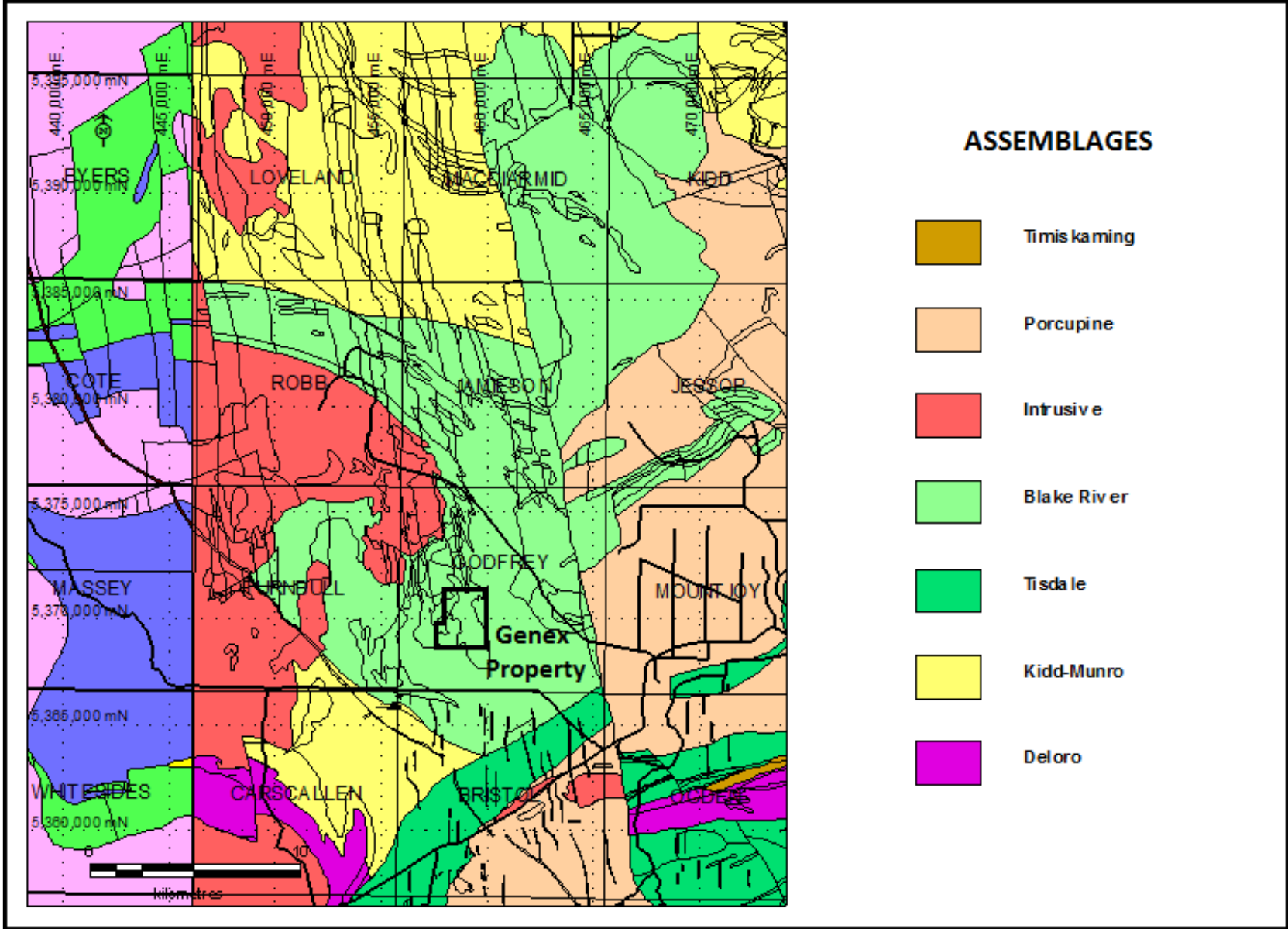
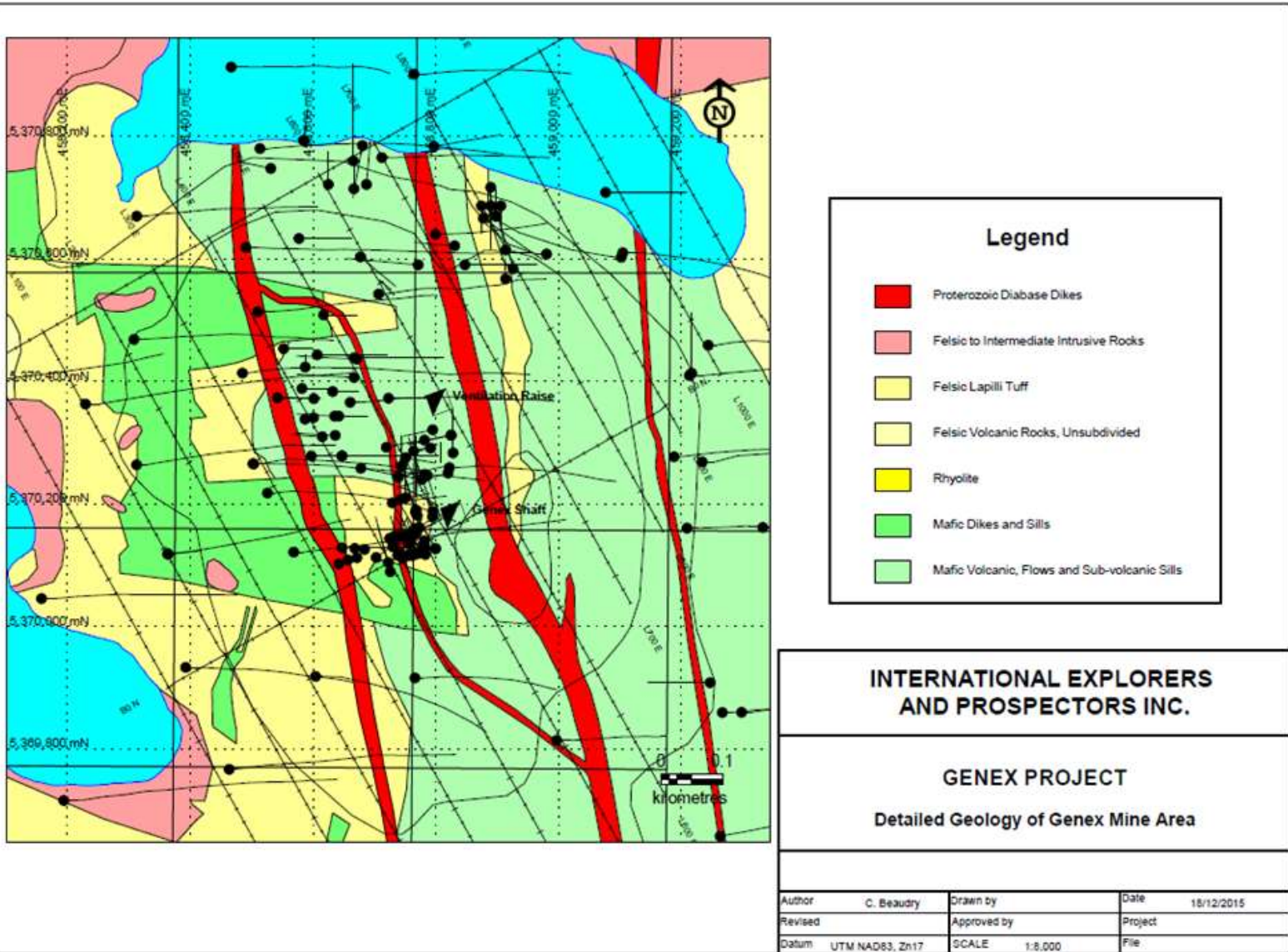


Figure 1. Kamiskotia area general geology with U-Pb zircon ages in MA VMS deposit locations and assemblage boundaries.



ASSEMBLAGES

- Timiskaming
- Porcupine
- Intrusive
- Blake River
- Tisdale
- Kidd-Munro
- Deloro



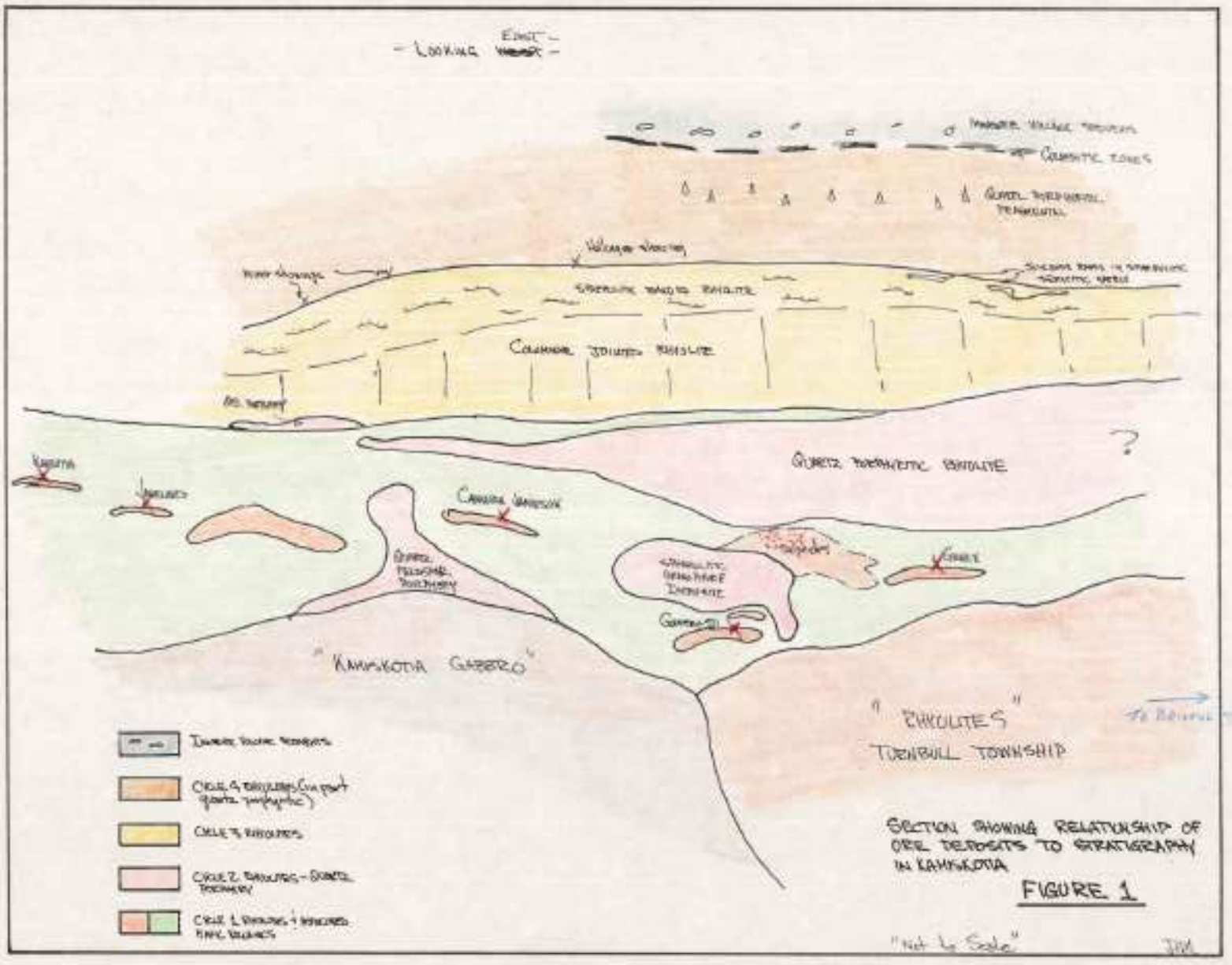
Legend

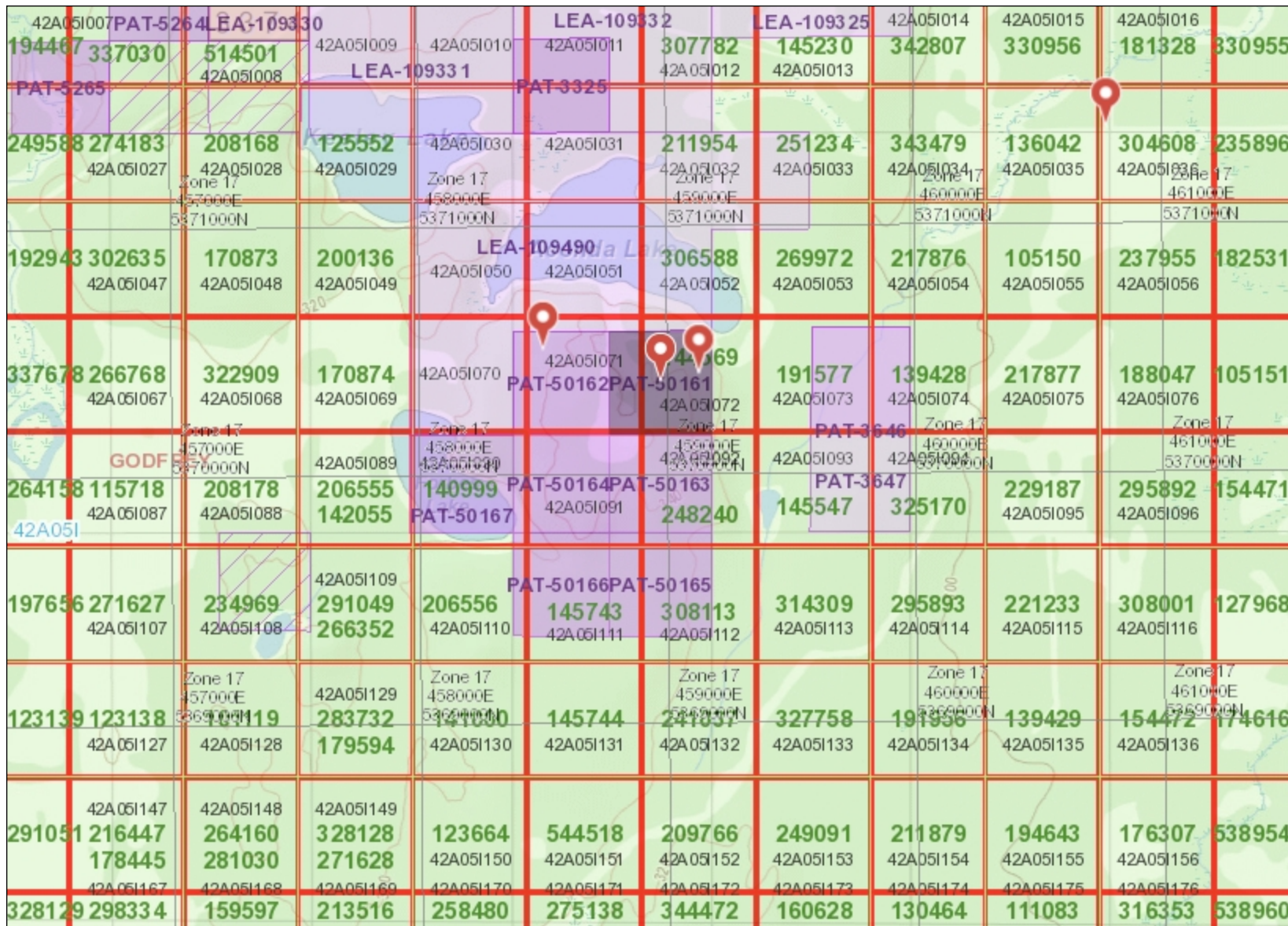
- Proterozoic Diabase Dikes
- Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks
- Felsic Lapilli Tuff
- Felsic Volcanic Rocks, Unsubdivided
- Rhyolite
- Mafic Dikes and Sills
- Mafic Volcanic, Flows and Sub-volcanic Sills

**INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS
AND PROSPECTORS INC.**

GENEX PROJECT
Detailed Geology of Genex Mine Area

Author	C. Beaudry	Drawn by	Date
Revised		Approved by	Project
Datum	UTM NAD83, Zn17	SCALE	1:8,000
			File





Legend

- Provincial Grid Cell**
 - Available
 - Pending
 - Unavailable
- Mining Claim**
 - Mining Claim
 - Boundary Claim
- Alienation**
 - Withdrawal
 - Notice
- ENDM Administrative Boundaries**
 - ENDM Townships and Areas
 - Geographic Lot Fabric
 - UTM Grid 1K
 - UTM Grid 10K
 - Mining Division
 - Mineral Exploration and Development Region
 - CLUPA Protected Area - Far North
 - Resident Geologist District
 - Federal Land Other
 - Native Reserves
- AMIS Sites**
 - AMIS Sites
 - AMIS Features
 - Drill Hole
 - Mineral Occurrences
- MLAS Mining History**
 - Withdrawal - History
 - Notice - History
 - Mining Claim - History
 - Mining Land Tenure - History
 - Legacy Claim
- Provincial Grid**
 - Provincial Grid 250K
 - Provincial Grid 50K
 - Provincial Grid Group
- Land Tenure**
 - Surface Rights
 - Mining Rights
 - Mining and Surface Rights
 - Order-in-Council



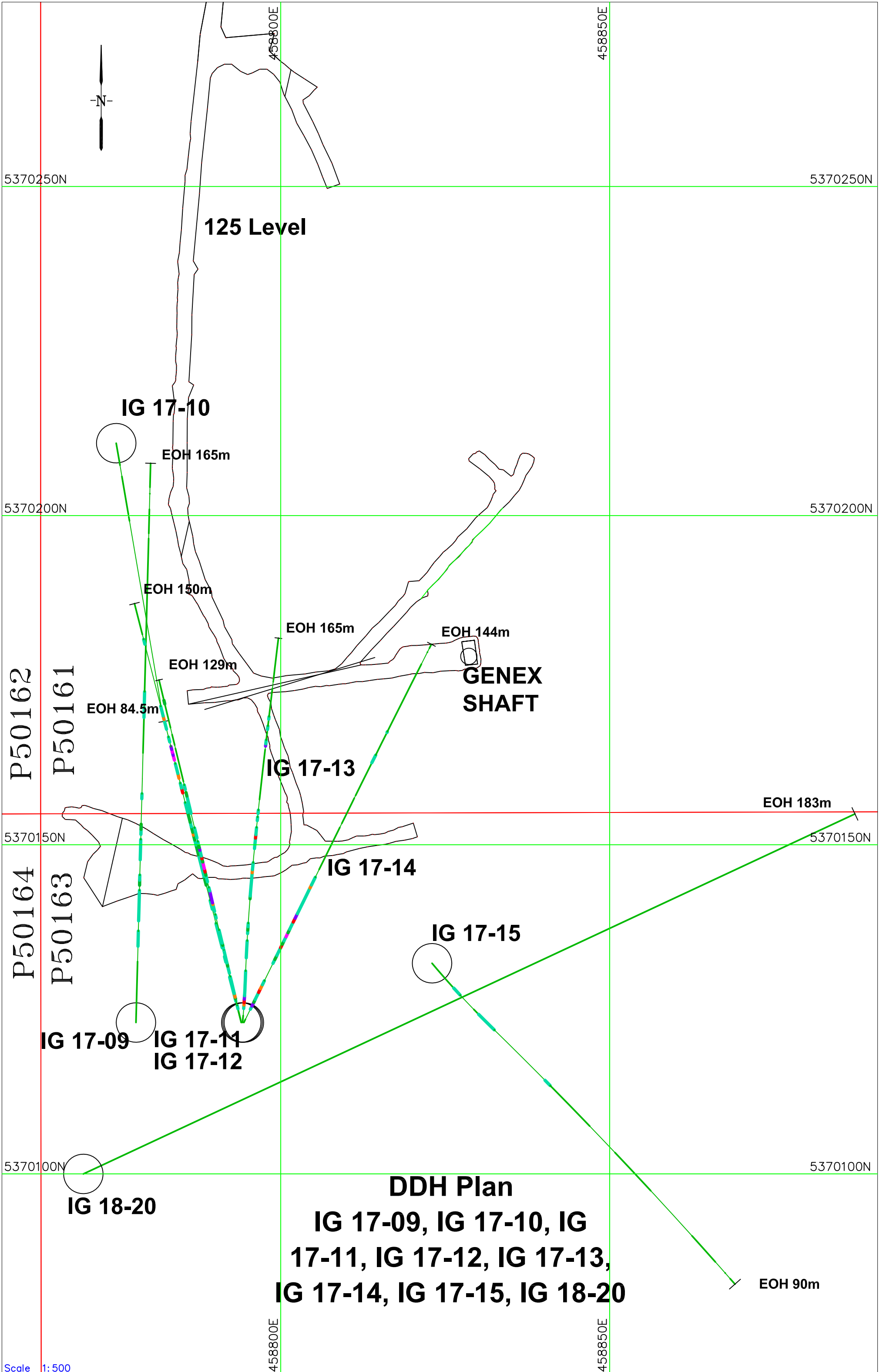
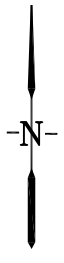
Projection: Web Mercator



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125 Level

IG 17-10

EOH 165m

5370250N

5370250N

5370200N

5370200N

EOH 150m

EOH 165m

EOH 144m

EOH 129m

**GENEX
SHAFT**

EOH 84.5m

IG 17-13

EOH 183m

5370150N

5370150N

IG 17-14

5370100N

5370100N

IG 17-15

IG 17-09

IG 17-11

IG 17-12

DDH Plan

**IG 17-09, IG 17-10, IG
17-11, IG 17-12, IG 17-13,
IG 17-14, IG 17-15, IG 18-20**

EOH 90m

Scale 1:500

458800E

458850E

P50162
P50161

P50164
P50163

458800E

458850E

350EL

350EL

Surface

300EL

300EL

IG 18-20

250EL

250EL

**DDH Section
IG 18-20
Looking NW**

EOH 183m

200EL

200EL

458800E

458850E

Scale 1:500

00000000

Under section 7 of the *Mining Act*, this information is used to maintain a public record. / Aux termes de l'article 7 de la *Loi sur les mines*, ces renseignements serviront à tenir à jour les dossiers publics.

Hole ID / Forage n° IG-18-20		Claim No. / N° de concession minière PAT - 50163		Township/Area / Canton Godfrey Township	
Name of Land Holder / Nom du titulaire International Explorers & Prospectors Inc (IE P)		Azimuth 65.0 deg	Dip / Inclinaison -45.0 deg	End of Hole (m) / fin de forage (m) 183.0 m	Overburden Depth / profondeur des morts-terrains 2.8 m
Drilling Company / Compagnie de forage NPLH Drilling		Logged by (print) / Inscrit par (écrire en lettres moulées) Wayne Corstorphine		Core Size / Dimensions de la carotte NQ (47.75mm)	Collar Elevation / Elévation du collier Surface
Date Hole Started (yyyy/mm/dd) / Date de commencement du forage (aaaa/mm/jj) 2018/06/23	Date Completed (yyyy/mm/dd) / Date d'achèvement (aaaa/mm/jj) 2018/06/25	Date Logged (yyyy/mm/dd) / Date d'inscription au journal (aaaa/mm/jj) 2018/07/12	Location of Core Storage / Endroit où la carotte est stockée Timmins, Ontario (core shack)		

DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATION CO-ORDINATES / COORDONNÉES DU COLLIER DE TROU DE FORAGE	
<u>UTM / MTU</u>	<u>Latitude / Longitude</u> degrees/minutes/seconds or decimal values degrés/minutes/secondes ou valeurs décimales
Datum: <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 27 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAD 83	Datum: <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 27 <input type="checkbox"/> NAD 83
Zone: <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18	Latitude:
Northing / Ordonnée: 5370100	Longitude:
Easting / Abscisse: 458770	

Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'echantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (en pieds)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
0.0	2.8	Overburden	Casing to 3.0m									
2.8	19.5	Volcanic	Intermediate - Andesite - Flow Fragmental/Breccia Medium grey with 10-15% scattered darker grey to black and lighter whitish patches related to compositional variations in fragments and localized areas of fragmentation. Fine to very fine-grained groundmass. General massive textural appearance, lacks any pervasive, uniform foliation fabric. Irregular presence of fragmented material throughout. Random fine flow-breccia and crackle-like fragmentation at core width-scale is common.									

*For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core. / *Exemples de caractéristiques : foliation, schistosité, stratification. L'angle est mesuré par rapport à l'axe longitudinal de la carotte.

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From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			Lengthier, uniform, more homogeneous sections of volcanic comprise longer intervals in the unit - these are featureless except for subtle, ghost-like outlines of rounded form that are possibly related to flow processes.									
			Of moderate hardness. Paler areas possibly more siliceous (alteration). Aside from fragmental areas and internal fragment contacts, overall inhomogeneity is also contributed to by numerous, pervasive, often subtle, seams and veinlets. Breccia areas appear to be monolithic with matrix and fragments being similar in general composition - matrix however is usually susceptible to secondary mineral formation. No quartz-eyes readily identified. No amygdular structures present. Nonmagnetic throughout.									
			Weak sulphide mineralization is present as coarse, patchy disseminations, scattered within darker, blackish matrix material in fragmental and breccia intervals - areas appear to be mainly pyritic, one patch of fine chalcopyrite was noted at 18.75. Estimate overall sulphide for the unit at 1% pyrite with traces of chalcopyrite.									
			2.8-4.7: darker blackish colour to many of the rock fragments in this coarse, breccia interval - massively structured. Fragments typically in 1-4 cm range. Core is moderately blocky.									
			4.0-4.7: sulphide zone, 3-5% coarse to fine stringer pyrite at 4.1 and 4.4-4.7. A beige mineral associated with the sulphides appears to be ankerite.			A 19158	4.0	4.8	0.8			
			4.7-5.9: paler grey breccia with many rusty fractures (water seams)									

*For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core. / *Exemples de caractéristiques : foliation, schistosité, stratification. L'angle est mesuré par rapport à l'axe longitudinal de la carotte.

Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'e hantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (<i>en pieds</i>)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			from 4.7 to 5.3.									
			5.9-16.65: a more uniform section of volcanic with occasional small patch of fine breccia + matrix material as at 7.7, 9.3-9.8.									
			6.3-8.05: broken core with rusty fracture surfaces - water seam.									
			8.94: 3cm wide white quartz vein at 50 degrees, barren aspect.									
			9.0-11.1: weak sulphidic zone - 3-5% scattered pyrite in irregular seams and patches. Coarse, subhedral masses up to 1cm, some small semimassive patches and stringers. Heaviest at 9.6-9.8, 10.25, 10.65 and 10.9-11.1.			A 19159	9.0	10.2	1.2			
			11.1-16.65: uniform section displaying weak fragmental structure in a few places - see 12.05. Frequent annealed, crackle fracture patterns as through 14.5			A 19160	10.2	11.1	0.9			
			13.5: example of weak seam pattern at 35 degrees to core axis.									
			15.65: seam pattern at 25 degrees to core axis.									
			15.9: 2cm wide, barren quartz vein at 35 degrees to core axis.									
			16.4-16.65: zone of broken core with numerous rusty surfaces - (water seam).									
			This section carries minor pyrite mineralization as occasional crystals and clusters and fine crystal trains in minor seams - trace to <1%.									
			16.65-19.5: breccia/fragmentation zone - patches of normal fine-grain- ed, grey volcanic set within fine, sub-cm, darker breccia matrix.									
			Some areas are near black in colour with little or no fragments - see 18.25-18.8, this is an area of heavier sulphides - 5-8% pyrite and a 2cm patch of 3% fine chalcopyrite at 18.76.			A 19161	18.2	18.8	0.6			

*For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core. / *Exemples de caractéristiques : foliation, schistosité, stratification. L'angle est mesuré par rapport à l'axe longitudinal de la carotte.

Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'e hantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (<i>en pieds</i>)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			This breccia zone is of massive character - no fabric or preferred orientations.									
			Lower contact somewhat arbitrary with typical patch of fine-grained, massive, grey volcanic in contact with fine breccia that merges into a more complex-looking sequence of felsic breccia.									
19.5	64.0	Volcanic	Altered Felsic - Dacite to Rhyodacite - Flow Fragmental/Breccia Similar in places to previous unit where texture is a uniform, fine-grained phase of the volcanic.									
			Complex looking section of seemingly felsic volcanic- in part due to blocky nature of core and pervasive presence of rusty water seams and fractures but mainly due to groundmass textures and colour variations in the brecciated/fragmented accumulation - possibly complicated by secondary alteration effects (carbonate, chlorite, silica, albite etc.)									
			Coarsely brecciated throughout - see 22.8-24.5, 27.0-28.0 etc.									
			Fragmented zones and breccia areas are randomly interspersed with less well defined but still largely fragmental sections at sub-metre scale.									
			Scattered sections within the unit carry concentrations up to 30% rounded, amygdale-like structures that are typically filled with whitish quartz and occasionally associated beige ankerite. Blebs range in size from 1-2mm up to 8-9mm. Best examples are 20.7-21.6, 21.45, 30.1-31.6, 40.3-40.6, 44.9-46.8, 53.35, etc.									

*For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core. / *Exemples de caractéristiques : foliation, schistosité, stratification. L'angle est mesuré par rapport à l'axe longitudinal de la carotte.

Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'échantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (en pieds)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			19.8-32.1: zone of strong fracturing, broken core, water seams etc.									
			20.2-20.4 : 15-18% disseminated to semimassive stringer pyrite			A 19166	20.0	20.5	0.5			
			26.45: 5cm width of soft fault gouge.									
			Minor 1-3cm wide quartz veins at 27.5, 28.8, 29.48 and 30.07 - several exhibit leaching of carbonate component. Most rest at 50 degrees to core axis, one is at 30 degrees. All appear barren.									
			32.1-34.6: a less broken interval but still moderately incompetent.									
			33.2-36.0: section displaying more homogeneity - fine-grained carrying 1-2% whitish, angular blebs and stretched quartz blebs. Some subtle, shadowy areas suggesting flow breccia material - see through 34.0.									
			34.6-37.4: blocky section with moderate presence of water seams.									
			36.0-46.8: typical dark grey to blackish, alter flow breccia with several short, paler, buffish patches.									
			37.2-34.7: good example of flow breccia material at cm to 10cm scale.									
			38.76: small sub-cm patch of chalcopyrite in one of several pyrite blebs over 4-5cm.			A 19167	38.4	39.4	1.0			
			39.55-39.67: pale buffish-white patch of altered quartz-eye rhyolite - possible sericite alteration. Dark grey patches of fine breccia/lithic tuff within the altered rock carry small, sub-cm patches of chalcopyrite.			A 19168	39.4	40.6	1.2			
			40.75: 1-2cm patch of semi-massive pyrite with bleb of chalcopyrite.			A 19162	40.6	41.6	1.0			
			41.25: several small patches of semi-massive to massive pyrite with possible sphalerite - note presence of a small bright crystal of possibly			A 19163	41.6	42.1	0.5			

*For features such as foliation, bedding, schistosity, measured from the long axis of the core. / *Exemples de caractéristiques : foliation, schistosité, stratification. L'angle est mesuré par rapport à l'axe longitudinal de la carotte.

Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'e hantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (en pieds)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			euhedral galena - the crystal is about 1.5mm in size - see rep sample.									
			41.75-41.86: irregular patch of fine-grained semi-massive pyrite + chalcopyrite (70/30??). A stringer-type mass acting as matrix to felsic fragments. Estimate 70% sulphides over 11cm of core.			A 19164	42.1	43.1	1.0			
			44.9-46.8: section bearing amygdule-like blebs in the groundmass.									
			46.8-64.0: section of strong crackle-breccia. Fragments are variable in size but generally are in a 2-5cm size range. Clasts are very angular and matrixed by thin, pale greyish quartz - estimate siliceous matrix at 10%.									
			The breccia is massively structured with no preferred orientations or obvious penetrative fabric.									
			Siliceous amygdular sections are not uncommon - see 49.8, 51.0, 51.8, 53.35.									
			54.0-54.6: Fault Zone: 80% massive white quartz with a central and lower seam of soft gouge material - 65 degree fabric in central patch of gouge. The "vein" displays irregular symetry and contains considerable host rock material - possibly two closely spaced veins.									
			55.45-55.9: 10cm wide silicified zone with small patch of white quartz.									
			57.25-57.75: several pyritic patches, largest at 57.7 possibly part of a stringer.- traces of chalcopyrite associated with the semimassive pyrite.			A 19165	57.0	58.0	1.0			
			58.9: 10cm wide patch of sliver-like fault gouge at 55 degrees.									

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Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'e hantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (<i>en pieds</i>)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			58.9-63.2: blocky core, several half metre sections of rubble.									
			63.2-63.3: white quartz vein complex (95% quartz) at 90 degrees.									
			Possible fault structure as bordering volcanic is highly schistose.									
			63.7: 5-8cm patch of disseminated to semimassive pyrite as stringers.			A 19169	63.4	63.9	0.5			
			Flow fragmentation and breccia structure continues in dark grey to blackish coloured alteration rock to about 64.0.									
			Lower contact is gradational over 1.0-1.5m.									
64.0	88.6	Volcanic	Felsic - Dacite to Rhyodacite - Flow Fragmental/Breccia Medium to light grey with pale greenish to buffish cast - highly varia- ble colour pattern due to inhomogeneity of the lithic material given its disrupted flow pattern (flow fragmental) and to alteration effects. Very fine-grained groundmass displays notable phyrlic texture. The 3-5% phyrlic element also adds to colour complexity. Numerous buff- white to whitish sub-cm, subhedral to bleb-like forms through much of the unit - erratic and variable amounts. Some may be amygdules. Sma- ller phenocrysts appear to be of quartz or an altered form of the same. Most phyrlic forms exhibit a concentric colour pattern which may be primary or due to secondary alteration effects. Nonmagnetic and in cursory view unmineralized. Massively overall structure, little or no penetrative deformation ele- ments. Moderately siliceous composition - difficult to scratch. Sporadic presence of microfractures with attendant pale alteration.									

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Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'échantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (<i>en pieds</i>)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			Secondary alteration typically a pale beige to buff colour - does not react to acid even when powdered, possibly sericite intimately integrated into the siliceous groundmass.									
			88.7: unit darkens to a dark greenish grey.									
			Lower contact sharp at 80 degrees to core axis..									
88.6	132.9	Volcanic	Intermediate - Dacite to Andesite - Flow Sequence			A 19170	88.6	89.1	0.5			
			Dark greenish grey, very fine-grained groundmass. Moderately soft.									
			General lack of phytic texture - not uncommon but relatively sparse.									
			Exhibits a subtle internal fragmentation in places - seemingly intermittent presence - interspersed are more massive and homogeneous sections in the order of a metre or so along the core.									
			88.6-99.7: a more homogeneous section of subtly fragmented flow rock - displays internal breccia development.									
			88.8: 5% chalcopyrite as blebs over 6-8cm in dark alteration patch..									
			91.6-92.0: weak phytic texture displayed.									
			95.1-97.7: less well defined flow fragmentation.									
			97.7-99.7: well developed flow fragmental structures.									
			99.7-104.5: homogeneous, massive flow section - just fracturing.									
			104.5-106.7: strong flow breccia structure - angular clasts in sub 10cm range, matrix lithic (not clastic) and white quartz. Massive structure.									
			106.7-110.25: homogeneous interval, uniform, massive appearance.									
			110.25-113.1: flow fragmental - coarse glob-like internal structure.									
			Fragments generally larger - >10cm, sparse fine breccia/fragmentation.									

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Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'e hantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (en pieds)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			113.1-117.0: similar to 106.7, a more homogeneous interval.									
			117.0-117.8: similar to 110.25 - appearance of a flow fragmental.									
			117.8-121.3: similar to 106.7 etc. Somewhat inhomogeneous to 121.3 with coarse flow fragmentation, possible selvage bands at 118.44, 119.9 and 121.3.									
			121.3-132.9: a very homogeneous interval - only a few small white quartz veinlets and a 30cm section of weak crackle breccia at 130.3 break the uniformity.									
			132.9: a contact internal to the unit, marked by a colour change - the volcanic becomes fine-grained and therefore darker in colour. May be related to a chemical change and possibly a different rock type - possibly more mafic - basalt perhaps.									
			Lower contact somewhat indistinct - a faint colour change, somewhat arbitrary. Note upper unit displays very weak magnetic response at times near the contact otherwise it is nonmagnetic..									
132.9	139.0	Intrusive?	Mafic - Basalt - Subvolcanic - Magnetic Very dark blackish green, very fine-grained, massive. No internal stru- ctures, slight phytic.texture due to mm-scale slightly paler blebs. Some inclusion of upper unit in contact area. Magnetic - exhibits moderate to significant response. Occasional quartz veinlet with buffish carbonate irregularly scattered. throughout. The groundmass displays a fine white-green mottle similar to many									

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From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
			andesitic rocks - unit above is the same but slightly coarser grained and perhaps with a lower colour index.									
			Lower contact placed at location of a 15 cm band of a irregular, patchy quartz-carbonate mass.									
139.0	162.9	Volcanic	Mafic - Basalt - Basaltic Andesite - Pillowed?? Dark, blackish green, massive groundmass. Very fine-grained. Has the "ring" of a hornfels - contact metamorphic effects from being in contact of large intrusion - next unit a major Diabase dyke. A flow sequence that displays what may be pillow selvages, these are possibly represented by a number of cm-scale bands, often with pyrite association and the presence of what appear to be elongage amygdules within the volcanic (not in the selvage) at right angles to the plane of the selvage - see 147.35, 148.66, 148.88, 150.55, 151.8, 153.2, 154.76, 156.5 and 160.5. The unit also carries a variable presence of round, white, calcite-rich amygdules ranging up to 8mm in diameter - see 141.2, 145.5 etc. Tubular amygdules are also very common throughout. Fine calcite also present in the groundmass. Pyrite mineralization as coarse crystal disseminations occur scattered throughout the unit in local concentrations of 2-5% over widths of up to 10cm - see all selvages noted above and 146.28, 146.78, 153.52. 157.7-162.9: suggestion of flow fragmentation and minor brecciation. Lower contact indistinct, possibly at 45 degrees.									

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Footage / Avancement		Rock type / type de roche	Description (Colour, grain size, texture, minerals, alteration, etc.) / Description (Couleur, granulométrie, texture, minéraux, transformation, etc.)	Planar Feature Angle * / Angle des caractéristiques planes	Core Specimen Footage / Longueur en pieds des carottes prélevées	Your Sample No. / N° d'échantillon du prospecteur	Sample Footage / Niveau de prélèvement de l'échantillon (<i>en pieds</i>)		Sample Length / Longueur de l'échantillon	Assays / Analyses minéralurgiques		
From / De	To / À						From / De	To / À		Commodity / Produit de base		
162.9	183.0	Intrusive	Mafic - Diabase - Matachewan									
			Fine-grained chill margin grades rapidly into more coarsely textured phase. Core displays some intrusion of diabase into the volcanic itself - see 161.7-162.9 interval where there are narrow segments of black, magnetic diabase within the volcanic - possibly dislocation of volcanic and partial incorporation into the intrusive which is much younger. The intrusion displays a phytic texture with 1% white feldspr phenocrysts up to 4-5mm. Massive groundmass, very homogeneous. Strongly magnetic due to magnetite in groundmass. Becomes very coarse-grained through 174.0m. Very homogeneous interval									
	183.0		End of Hole - IG-18-20									
			Tests									
			Depth Inclination Azimuth Az Correction Mag Field									
			Collar -50 80									
			15m -45.1 75.8 65.3 58132									
			66m -45.6 78.1 67.6 56981									
			117m -46.4 78 67.5 56264									
			168m -46.6 85.1 74.6 56353									
			183m -46.6 74.6									
			Comment: some questionable azimuth readings									

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***** Certificate of analysis *****

Laboratoire Expert Inc.

750 A rue Saguenay
 Rouyn-Noranda, Québec
 Canada, J9X 7B5
 Telephone : (819) 762-7100, Fax : (819) 762-7510

Date : 2018/08/01

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Client : International Explorers and Prospectors Inc.	
Addressee : Peter Colbert	Folder : 52411
	Your order number :
	Project : GENEX
	Total number of samples : 9

<u>Designation</u>	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5	Ag AAT-7 ppm 0.2	Ag-Dup AAT-7 ppm 0.2	Cu AAT-7 ppm 2	Cu-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2	Zn AAT-7 ppm 2	Zn-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2
19158	34	29	0.6	0.6	418	408	1593	1654
19159	110		0.8		493		9915	
19160	88		0.4		192		2877	
19161	221		5.0		822		7515	
19162	15		0.6		67		1516	
19163	300		2.8		832		2075	
19164	84		0.7		182		889	
19165	462		4.7		1169		3832	
19166	149		7.9		3383		2172	



Joe Landers, Manager

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<u>Designation</u>	Pb AAT-7 ppm 2	Pb-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2	Co AAT-7 ppm 2	Co-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2
19158	34	32	41	42
19159	27		41	
19160	20		35	
19161	721		58	
19162	58		22	
19163	265		57	
19164	70		29	
19165	325		41	
19166	299		26	