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Diamond Drilling Assessment Report

Mountjoy Project

- River Group -

in

Mountjoy Township
Porcupine Mining District, Ontario

May 8, 2019
P. Burt, P.Geo
R Skeries, P.Geo

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SUMMARY

Central Timmins Exploration Corp. (CTEC) has an extensive property position within the City of Timmins, Ontario (***Fig. 1***), covering highly prospective geology for both gold and base metal mineralization.

A limited follow-up EW MMI soil sampling survey was completed on the "River Group" of the previous MMI sampling results along a NS sampling profile. These had returned statistically anomalous gold responses in context of a much larger Mountjoy Project sample population.

The 2019 drilling program to date was to test for the source of the River Group MMI anomalies and evaluate historically intersected vein zones. CTEC drill hole **M13-19-01** was completed by NPLH Drilling of Timmins Ontario from March 4-18, 2019 including mob and demob with logging and management by Polk Geological Services, Timmins. The hole was collared at 472490E / 5366850N (NAD 83, Zone 17) but had to be abandoned at 180 metres depth due to ground conditions. Drilling intersected metasediments with local alteration and veining, however no significant gold mineralization was found. Additional drilling is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

This assessment report covers recent exploration diamond drilling completed on a portion of Central Timmins Exploration Corporation (CTEC) mineral exploration Mountjoy Project property. The project is believed to cover highly prospective geology for both gold and base metal mineralization in Mountjoy Township within the City of Timmins. Previous work on this River Group portion was completed in October 2017 and consisted of a follow-up soil geochemistry survey taken to validate earlier work and provide additional data for future targeted diamond drilling.

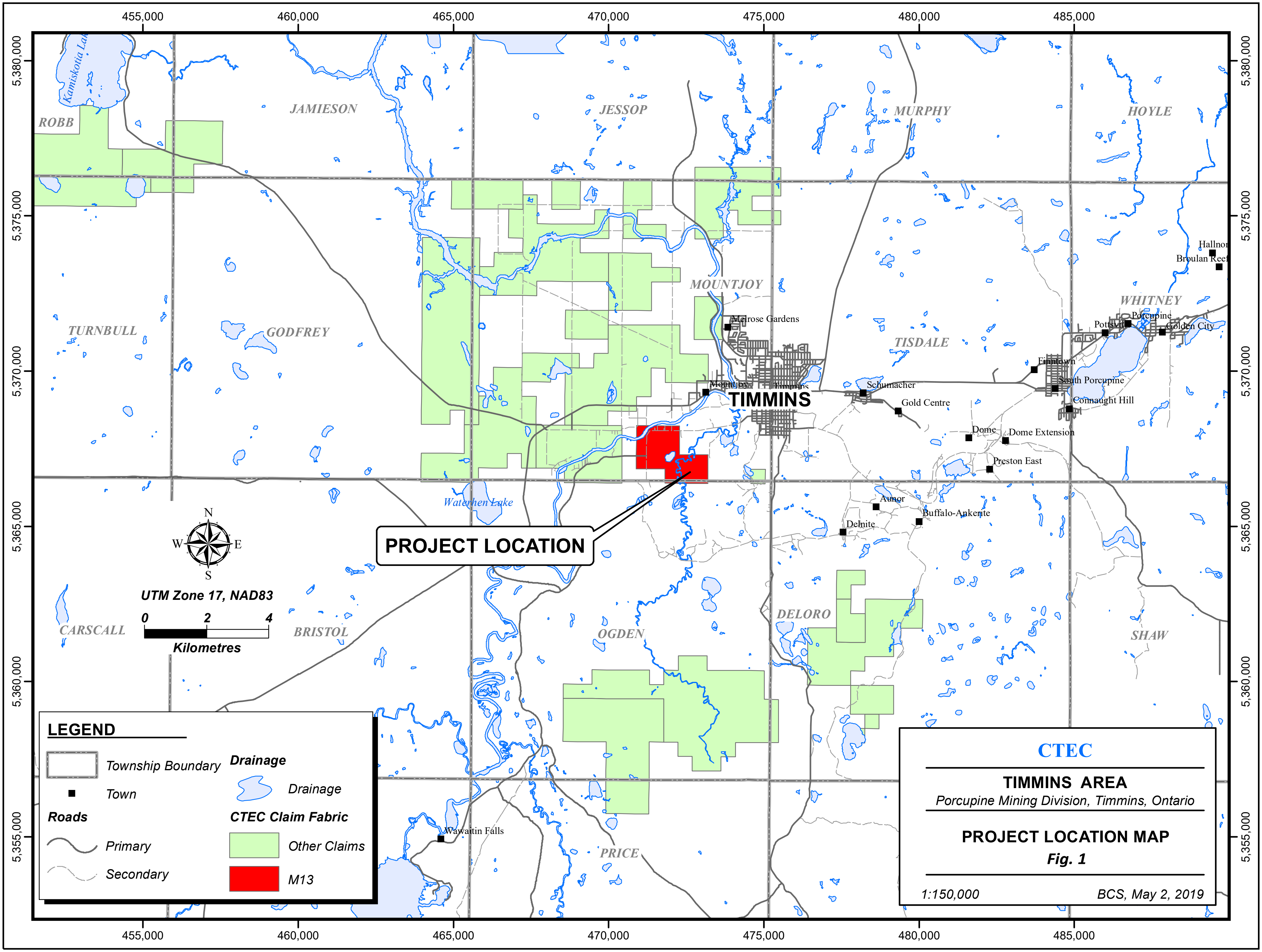
CTEC drill hole M13-19-01 was designed to test for the source of the highly anomalous MMI gold results and potentially test historically intersected structures and vein zones. It was drilled to 180m at -45° before being abandoned.

Portions of the general information in this report have been sourced with modifications from the CTEC May 17, 2018 NI 43-101 report authored by P. Chamois of RPA and filed on SEDAR.

PROPERTY TENURE AND LOCATION

The River Group is located within the city limits of Timmins in northeastern Ontario in Mountjoy Township south of the Mattagami River and Dalton Road. It covers the S1/2 of Lot 4 Con 1 and cut in the western portion, north-southerly by the Mountjoy River. The Group consists of 2 two unit contiguous legacy staked claims covering approximately 160 ha. The western area is accessible from the west by Luoma Road to the Mountjoy River and from the east off Dalton and Miller Lake Roads followed by private roads.

Winter drilling is recommended for the area which necessitated extensive snow clearing and maintenance of the access via Dalton and Miller Lake Roads to the drill site.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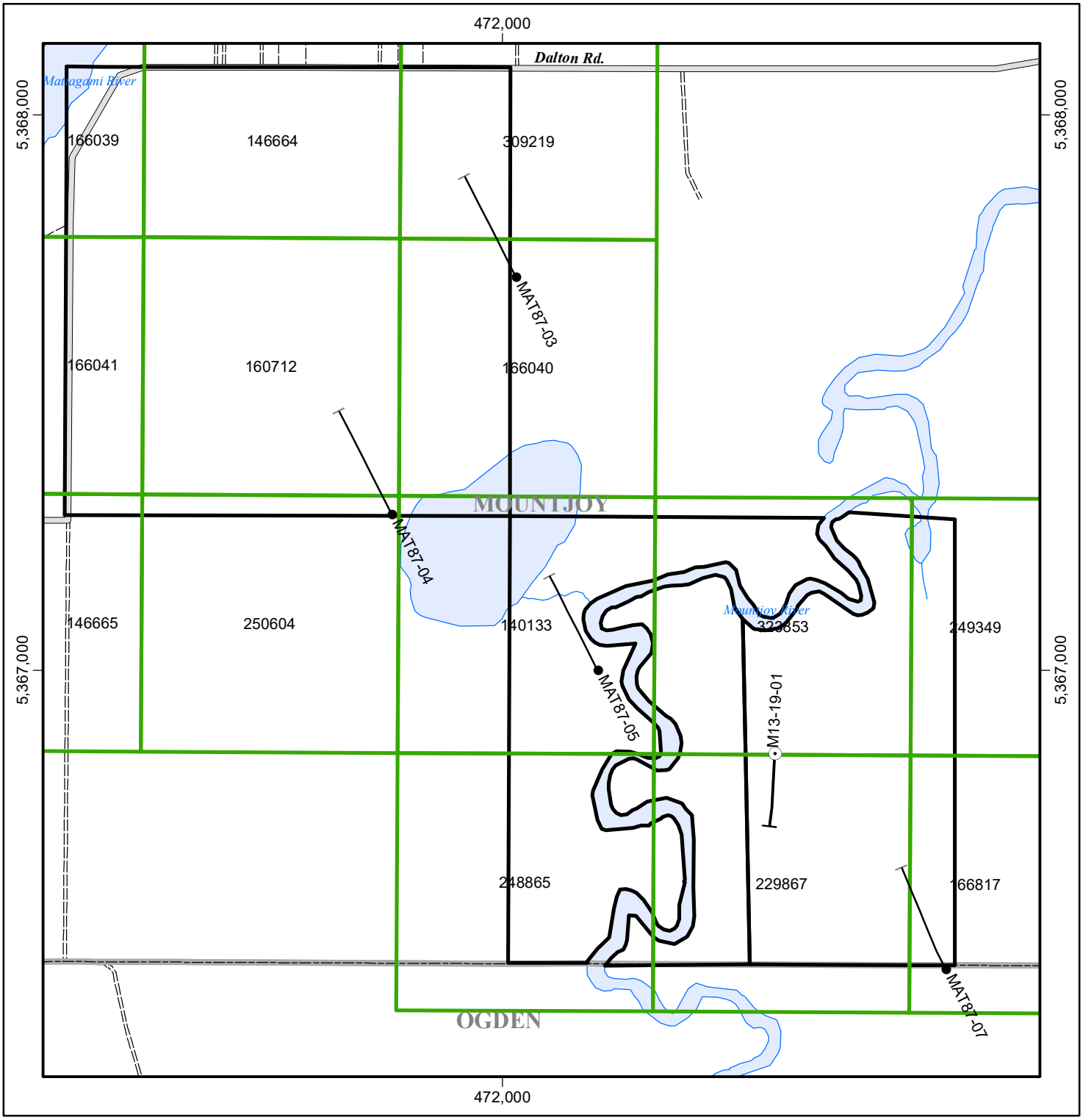
Kamiskotia Lake
ROBB
JAMIESON
JESSOP
MURPHY
HOYLE
MOUNTJOY
WHITNEY
TURNBULL
GODFREY
TISDALE
Melrose Gardens
Hallnor
Broulan Reef
Porcupine
Pottsville
Golden City
Finntown
South Porcupine
Connaught Hill
Mountjoy
Timmins
TIMMINS
Schumacher
Gold Centre
Dome
Dome Extension
Preston East
Waterhen Lake
Aunor
Buffalo-Ankerite
Delnite
PROJECT LOCATION
N
W
E
S
UTM Zone 17, NAD83
0
2
4
Kilometres
CARSCALL
BRISTOL
OGDEN
DELORO
SHAW
Wawaitin Falls
PRICE
LEGEND
Township Boundary
Town
Roads
Primary
Secondary
Drainage
Drainage
CTEC Claim Fabric
Other Claims
M13
CTEC
TIMMINS AREA
Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario
PROJECT LOCATION MAP
Fig. 1
1:150,000
BCS, May 2, 2019



LEGEND

Road
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Drainage
- Lake
- Creek

- Legacy Claim
- Operational Cell Claim

Drill Traces
- Historical Hole
- M13-19-01

N W E S

UTM Zone 17, NAD83

1:10,000

0 100 200

metres

CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP
BLOCK M13

RIVER CLAIM GROUP

Fig. 2

May 2, 2019

Currently and after the implementation of the new MLAS on April 10, 2018, the reconfiguration of the original staked legacy claim has not altered the area due to boundary conditions. However the number of claim cells now totals 6 boundary cells; 140133, 248865, 323853, 229867, 249349, and 166817 (***Fig. 2***).

Drilling was completed within boundary cell claim 229867 under Permit PR-18-000245.

CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The group lies within the Boreal Shield and is marked by warm summer and cold, snowy winters with snow accumulations up to 2 metres. The climate is considered to be continental with overall temperature ranges of -40°C to +35°C. Despite the at times harsh climatic conditions, geophysical surveying and diamond drilling can be performed on a year-round basis. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling are typically restricted to the months of May through to October.

The regional landscape is generally of low relief dominated by fine-textured, level to undulating lacustrine deposits. Intermixed within these deposits are bedrock outcrops and organic deposits. The area is an active agricultural district and the group is partially bisected by the Mountjoy River and flood plain which in this area exhibits extensive meandering and past and current oxbow development.

Clayey lacustrine and loamy tills are the dominant soils in the region with local sand and gravel deposits.

The area is characterized by stands of white spruce, balsam fir, birch, and poplar. Drier sites may have stands of jack pine or mixtures of jack pine, birch, and poplar. Wet sites are characterized by black spruce and balsam fir. Understory is typically moss, as well as lichen in cold and wet sites.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The River Group is part of the Central Timmins Project which lies within the Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt (SAGB) of the Superior Province in northeastern Ontario. In very general terms, the Abitibi Sub-province consists of Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic diabase dikes. The traditional Abitibi greenstone belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting.

At a regional scale, the distribution of supracrustal units in the SAGB is dominated by east- west striking volcanic and sedimentary assemblages. The structural grain is also dominated by east-west trending Archean deformation zones and folds. The regional deformation zones commonly occur at assemblage boundaries and are spatially closely associated with long linear belts representing the sedimentary assemblages. The dominant regional fault in this area is the Destor-Porcupine, referred to as the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ). The current locations of these regional deformation zones

are interpreted to be proximal to the locus of early synvolcanic extensional faults. Belt scale folding and faulting was protracted and occurred in a number of distinct intervals associated at least in the early stages with compressive stresses related to the onset of continental collision between the Abitibi and older sub-provinces to the north. Throughout the history of the Abitibi Sub-province, there was repeated plutonism defined by three broad suites: 1) synvolcanic plutons, 2) syntectonic intrusions that range in age from 2695 Ma to 2680 Ma and include tonalite, granodiorite, syenite, and granite, and 3) post-tectonic granites that range in age from approximately 2665 Ma to 2640 Ma.

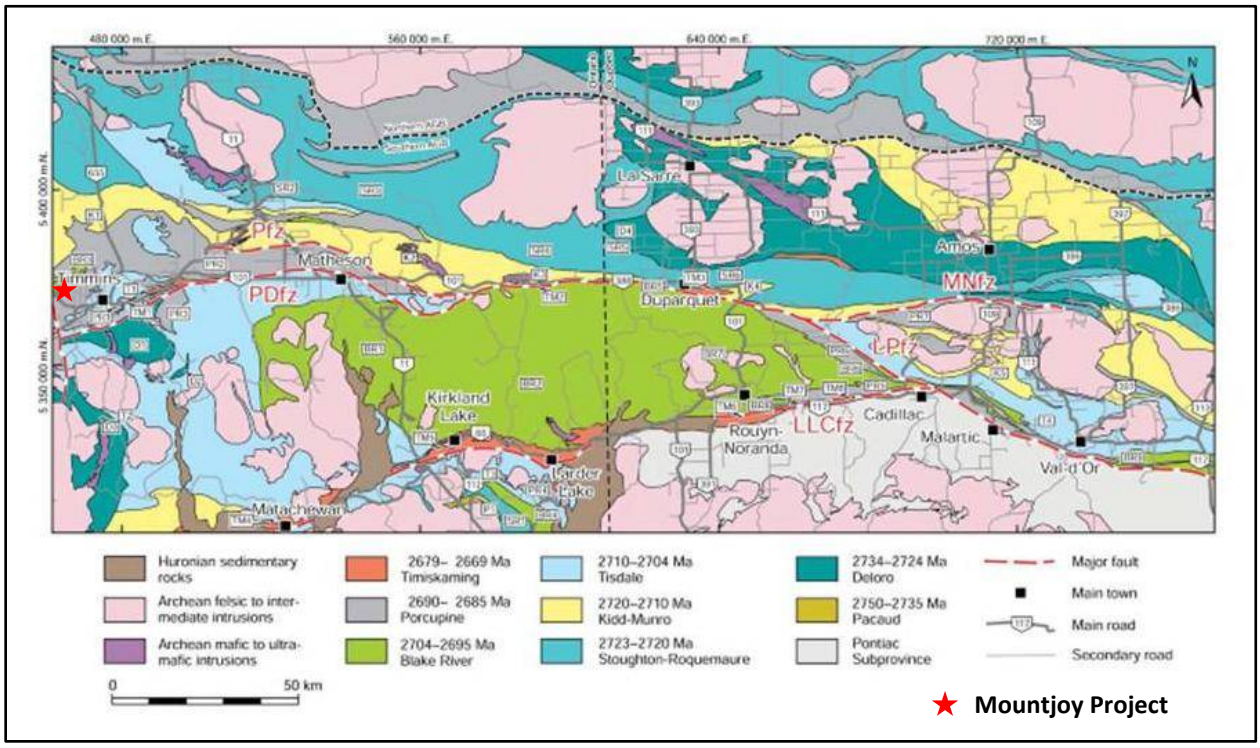


Fig. 3: Abitibi Geological Framework

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Timmins-Porcupine camp belong to the Deloro, Tisdale, Porcupine, and Timiskaming assemblages.

The Deloro assemblage only occurs to the south of the DPFZ. It is mainly composed of pillowed calc-alkaline mafic volcanic rocks, and constitutes the oldest volcanic rock assemblage in the camp. Intermediate to felsic volcanic and/or volcaniclastic rocks and iron formations are also present in the Deloro assemblage.

A disconformity and/or a reverse fault marks the contact between the volcanic rocks of the Deloro assemblage and those of the overlying Tisdale assemblage. In contrast to the Deloro assemblage, the Tisdale assemblage, in particular the Hersey Lake Formation, is present both to the south and to the north of the DPFZ.

The contact between the volcanic rocks of the Tisdale assemblage and the overlying sedimentary rocks of the Porcupine assemblage has been described as a disconformity. A distinct, discontinuous

horizon of carbonaceous argillite (approximately 100 m) separates the Tisdale and Porcupine assemblages in much of the camp. The Porcupine assemblage comprises the following, from base to top: (1) calc-alkaline pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rocks (debris flow, talus breccia) of the Krist Formation, (2) greywackes, siltstone, and mudstone of the Beatty Formation, and (3) greywacke, siltstone, and mudstone of the Hoyle Formation. Locally, minor conglomerate and iron formation are also present.

The sedimentary rocks of the Timiskaming assemblage (approximately 900 m thick) are only distributed along the north side of the DPFZ and unconformably overlie the Porcupine and Tisdale assemblages. The Timiskaming angular unconformity cuts both limbs of the Porcupine syncline.

The structural setting of the Timmins-Porcupine gold camp is complex and comprises several stages of deformation and/or strain increments. The main structural feature of the camp is the east-northeast to east-west trending ductile-brittle DPFZ. It is a poorly exposed, regionally extensive (approximately 550 km), long-lived major fault zone that can be more than 100 m wide. The DPFZ is characterized by steeply dipping penetrative composite foliations (S_3 and S_4). The fault zone is marked by highly strained mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Tisdale and Deloro assemblages, transformed into talc-chlorite schists as well as sedimentary rocks of the Porcupine and Timiskaming assemblages. Quartz ± carbonate veins and breccias, pervasive iron-carbonate hydrothermal alteration, and local development of fault gouge are also common within or in the vicinity of the fault zone.

Stratigraphic relationships indicate that, overall, the fault is characterized by a south-side-up motion, however, the fault zone has a complex geometry and kinematic history. The dip of the fault zone is steep and varies from north to south along its length with evidence for both vertical and strike-slip displacements. Presence of Porcupine assemblage sedimentary rocks and local volcanic rocks and/or intrusive rocks of the Hersey Lake Formation on both sides of the DPFZ indicate that it is not a terrane-bounding structure.

Most gold deposits in the camp are located in a carbonate alteration corridor that affects, with variable intensity, all rock units up to approximately five kilometres north of the DPFZ. This carbonate alteration footprint is particularly well developed in the flexure area, where the orientation of the DPFZ changes from an approximately east-west to west-southwest trend. The Dome fault is located in that flexure zone, and has been interpreted as a splay of the DPFZ as well as the faulted south margin of the Timiskaming basin.

MOUNTJOY PROJECT

According to Hinse (1974), Mountjoy Township contains northeasterly trending pillow lavas and andesites in the northwest quadrant of the township while a zone of volcanic rocks trend east to northeasterly in the southeast quadrant of the township. The volcanic rocks are bounded on the south and southeast by an extensive sedimentary trough. At least three small quartz feldspar porphyry plugs intrude the sediments at Sandy Falls along the Mattagami River.

The major fault in the area is the Mattagami River fault which has a northeasterly strike. This fault system separates the massive andesites in the west from the volcanics in the eastern part of Mountjoy Township. These two units cannot be correlated with each other, thereby suggesting that some form of unconformity exists between the two units (Hinse, 1974).

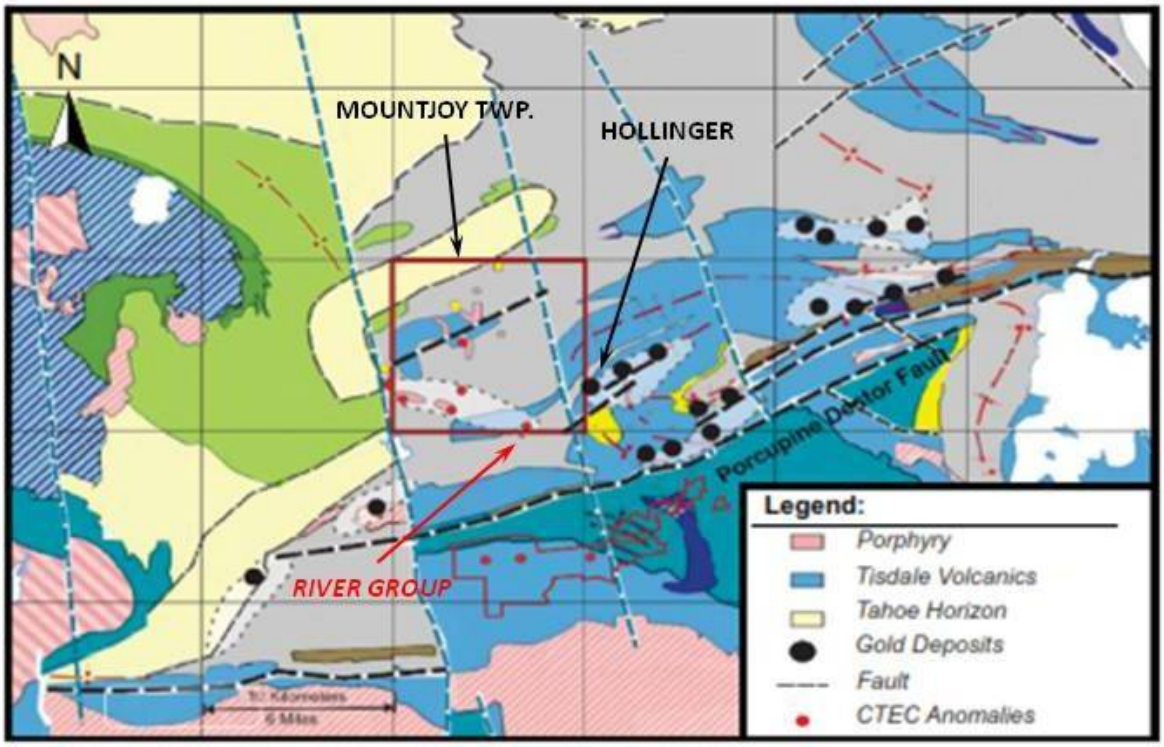


Fig. 4: Mountjoy Project with River Group Target and Camp Geology

The central portion of the township contains a few localized areas of slate and greywacke that strike northeasterly and dip to the southeast. A general trend of carbonate units exists and is interpreted to strike in a northeast direction. The carbonate units are thought to be bounded on their flanks by areas of shale and greywacke (Hinse, 1974).

Using a combination of aeromagnetics, historical geological mapping and drilling results, Burt (2018) re-interpreted the geological map of the Mountjoy Township area (***Fig. 4***) and concluded that the geology was more complicated than is depicted on any published maps. The presence of Tisdale assemblage tholeiitic volcanics, coupled with agglomerates and conglomerates, suggest that the centre of the township is similar to the geology of the Timmins area. Interbedded sediments and felsic tuffs encountered in many of the historical drill holes are suggestive of Krist Formation lithologies. Drilling suggests that the central portion of the township is underlain by either a large porphyry body, or a series of porphyritic dykes and/or sills intruding all other rock types. The porphyry contacts are marked by intense silicification and sericitization. Burt concludes that the supposed Porcupine assemblage sediments are neither as widespread nor as thick as shown on current geological maps.

Burt suggests that the area has undergone at least two phases of folding and cross faulting. Westerly trending and northerly trending fold axes are the most likely directions forming tight, doubly plunging synforms and antiforms throughout the township (Burt, 2018).

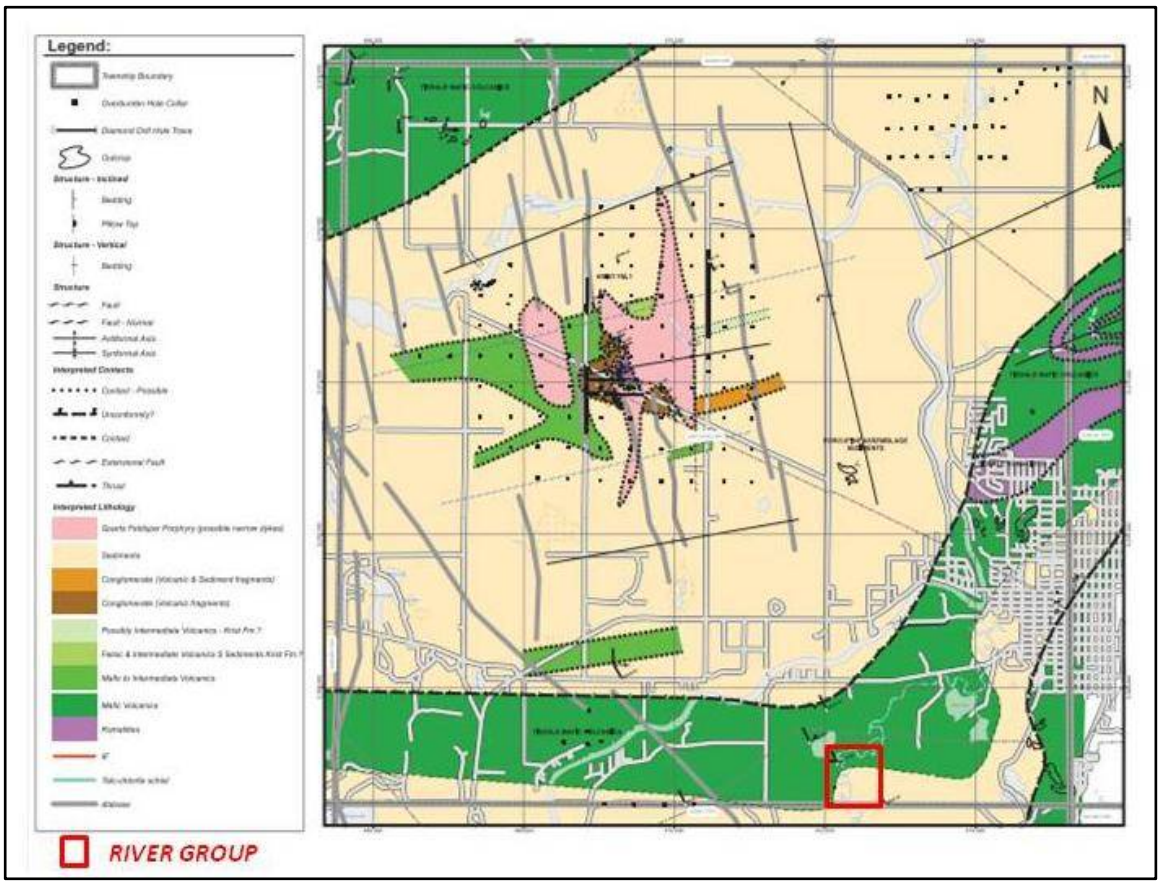


Fig. 5: Mountjoy Geology Compilation

GOLD MINERALIZATION

Most gold deposits in the Timmins camp are located in a carbonate alteration corridor that affects, with various intensity, all rock units up to approximately five kilometres north of the DPFZ. This carbonate alteration footprint is particularly well developed in the flexure area, where the orientation of the DPFZ changes from an approximately east-west to west-southwest trend. The Dome fault (Ferguson et al., 1968; Holmes, 1968; Rogers, 1982) is located in that flexure zone, and has been interpreted as a splay of the DPFZ (Davies, 1977; Proudlove et al., 1989; Brisbin, 1997) as well as the faulted south margin of the Timiskaming basin (Bateman et al., 2008).

The Dome fault consists of a brittle-ductile east-northeast trending and south dipping reverse fault (D_3 or younger) that juxtaposes the "South Greenstone" Tisdale basalt of the Central Formation and ultramafic rocks of the Hersey Lake Formation in the hanging wall, onto younger folded (F_3 syncline) greywacke and mudstone of the Timiskaming assemblage in the footwall (Holmes, 1968; Hodgson, 1983; Brisbin, 1997; Pressacco et al., 1999). The 2690 ± 2 Ma Paymaster and 2688 ± 2 Ma Preston

porphyries (Marmont and Corfu, 1989; Gray and Hutchinson, 2001) are locally highly strained and are located in the immediate footwall (north) and hanging wall (south) of the fault zone (Rogers, 1982; Pressacco et al., 1999). The Dome fault was well exposed in the Dome open pit and underground, where it coincides with a several metre wide hydrothermal alteration corridor that hosts the high-grade quartz-fuchsite vein. The latter is located near the contact between the Tisdale volcanic rocks and the Preston porphyry or the Timiskaming sedimentary rocks. This alteration corridor consists of strongly iron-carbonate, quartz, sericite, and fuchsite altered and foliated mafic and ultramafic rocks and quartz-feldspar porphyry (e.g., Holmes, 1948; Rogers, 1982; Hodgson, 1983; Moritz and Crocket, 1990, 1991).

Mountjoy Township is located immediately to the west of the Hollinger-McIntyre gold system in a heavily overburden covered area historically thought to be underlain by predominantly sedimentary lithologies. Bedrock lithologies are now known to be more complex than originally thought and include greenstone lithologies, porphyritic intrusive bodies, and conglomerates, all known hosts for the Timmins Camp gold mineralization. River Group rocks are known from drilling to consist of both mafic volcanic and metasediments.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Mountjoy Project property has the potential to host structurally controlled, Archean epigenetic gold deposits. Quartz-carbonate vein deposits are typically associated with deformed greenstone belts characterized by variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic flows in turn often intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyries along major crustal-scale fault zones. Spatially associated with these deformation and fault zones are Timiskaming type sediments, often conglomeratic.

The quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits range from simple to complex networks of laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins within moderately to steeply dipping brittle to ductile shear/ fault zones with locally developed shallow dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. Extensive ankerite alteration is common and frequently accompanied by sericite and fuchsite. Gold is generally concentrated in the quartz-carbonate vein network but does occur in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock/vein selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

MOUNTJOY PROJECT AND RIVER GROUP SELECTED HISTORY

The exploration and development history of the greater Mountjoy Project, and in particular the River Group area, has not been as intense as other areas of the Timmins gold camp. Burt (2018) indicates that relevant work on the Mountjoy Project dates back to 1940 when four diamond drill holes were completed by Mineral Estates Ltd. in the central portion of the township. The first of these holes returned a 9.14 m (30 ft) intersection grading 0.03 oz/ton Au within which a 0.61 m (2 ft) band of massive pyrite assayed 0.08 oz/ton Au.

Since that time, and prior to Claim Post's involvement, Burt (2018) lists the following work filed for assessment:

1965 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines	2 diamond drill holes (DDH)
1974 Kerr Addison Ltd.	13 DDH and 87 reverse circulation (RC) holes
1980 Comstate Resources Ltd.	1 DDH
1981 Comstate Resources Ltd.	61 RC holes
1982 Comstate Resources Ltd.	30 RC holes
1984 Noranda Exploration Ltd.	2 DDH
1984 Comstate Resources Ltd.	1 DDH
1986 Zahaffy Mines Ltd.	7 DDH and outcrop stripping
1986 Pamour Exploration	36 RC holes
1986 Noranda Exploration Ltd.	2 DDH
1993 John Huot	4 DDH
1996 Caron	7 RC holes

The following are more River Group focused.

Drilling by Canadian Longyear in 1922 (4400' in 30 vertical holes, 22 reached bedrock) in the southern portion of Mountjoy Township indicated both massive and tuffaceous basalts with minor massive rhyolite and felsic schists south of the Mattagami River.

In 1983 Grand Saguenay Mines and Minerals optioned an extensive property package from Comstate Resources that included the CTEC River property (South group). In more central Mountjoy and the North Group, the company completed limited IP surveys and tested anomalies with 2 diamond drill holes (1984) with negative results.

In 1986 Noranda Exploration undertook an extensive overburden drill program of which 5 RC holes (#411-415) were completed on the River Group from south to north along the lot4/5 line corresponding to the western boundary of the south claim block (CTEC River Group) west of the Mountjoy River and east boundary of the north claim block. Three isolated gold grains were found in tills in holes 411, 414 and 415. Two grains in holes 411 and 415, were of an irregular nature while one grain from hole 414 was abraided. Overburden depth ranged from 144' to 180', lithologies included both mafic volcanics and metasedimens.

In 1987 Noranda Exploration completed 7 diamond drill holes in the greater area of the River Group of which 2 are located on the current south or River claim group – one each in the NW and SE corners. NW corner drill hole MAT-87-5 was collared immediately west of the Mountjoy River and drilled northwesterly to 284.5 metre (933') depth. Drilling intersected mixed greywacke argillite sequence with rare quartz stringers. The SE drill hole MAT-87-7 was also drilled northwesterly to a depth of 997', intersecting a mixed metasedimentary package of locally weakly altered greywacke and argillite but containing 2 quartz/quartz carbonate vein zones with drilled widths 5.5 metres (18.0') and 18.4 metres (60.2') associated with shearing and minor sericite, chlorite, tourmaline, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. No gold values were reported from any of the drill holes.

During the late summer of 2010, Claim Post contracted a pace and compass, flagged grid line MMI survey over a number of claim blocks and along certain roads in Mountjoy Township. A total of approximately 182 km of lines were established. Later in December 2010, Nadeau (2011) was engaged to review and interpret the results of the soil samples taken earlier in the year and analyzed 47 trace elements and 6 major elements by ICP-MS. A total of 2,975 samples were analyzed. Anomalous areas were re-sampled to confirm the results. It was noted that some anomalies may have resulted from historical contamination. Nadeau (2011) identified eight gold targets as well as several single sample copper, zinc, and lead anomalies, most of which could be ascribed to contamination. Nadeau recommended extending the soil sampling on some grids where anomalous results were achieved.

In October 2017, a limited amount of MMI soil sampling was completed on some of the previously sampled grids including that on the River Group. Results were classified as per the larger project wide sample population and did not enhance the previously generated anomalies. Specific high gold values did not replicate and only nickel expanded the response area. Potential trends were not definable due to limited coverage. Notwithstanding the small sample population and no well defined anomaly limits, the MMI generated responses continued to be of interest and would require diamond drilling to test the gold responses.

CTEC Diamond Drill Hole M13-19-01

At total of 180 metres of NQ drilling was completed by NPLH Drilling from March 4-18 2019, including mob and demob, on the River claims targeting the previously discovered MMI anomalies and testing for additional structures and/or vein zones known from historical drilling. Overburden was found to be sandy with basal boulders and a true thickness of 57.3 metres.

The geology intersected reflected that previously drilled in 1987 by Noranda whose holes are within 250-325 metres of the current drilling. The hole intersected interbedded metasediments consisting of greywacke, argillite and local graphitic slate cut by multiple faults/shear zones. Narrow quartz-carbonate-pyrite veinlets are common, often disrupted/deformed and increasing near EOH. Sulphides occur mainly as fine to blebby pyrite (subhedral, anhedral) and disseminated arsenopyrite as fracture and vein fillings from trace amounts up to 1%.

Increasingly poor ground condition towards and at EOH, resulted in abandoning the drill hole in a potentially major structure. Its orientation has not been determined.

No significant gold values were intersected however a peak value of 63 ppb gold occurred near EOH associated with increased quartz veining. Core was sawn in half with 32 half core samples shipped to Expert Lab, Rouyn-Noranda P.Q. for gold analyses. A standard and blank were inserted.

Logging and drilling management were by Polk Geological Services, Timmins, with plotting and data handling provided by BCS Geological Services, Oakville, Ontario.

Table 1 – CTEC Drill Hole M13-19-01 Data

Drill hole	UTM NAD 83 Zone 17 E	UTM NAD 83 Zone 17 N	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Core Samples	Assays
M13-19-01	472490	5366850	179.9	-45	180	32	34

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the incomplete drilling program, additional drilling should be considered to determine the source of the MMI gold anomaly and better define the property geology and further test potentially auriferous structures.

Costs are expected to closely reflect historical costs with overheads for an estimate of $125/metre all in, giving a total budget of $43,750 for a 350m drill hole drilled northerly to test additional MMI responses and the postulated potentially folded metasedimentary/mafic volcanic (structural?) contact. To test the southern MMI anomaly and structure at the current EOH, would also be approximately $43,750.

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Appendix A

CTEC Drill Hole M13-19-01 Drill Log

CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORPORATION
DIAMOND DRILLING GEOLOGY LOG SHEET

PROJECT	MOUNTJOY
HOLE ID	M13-19-01
PURPOSE	Exploration

COORDINATES

	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	AZI (°)	DIP (°)
PROPOSED					
ACTUAL	472490	5366850	272	179.9	-45
RIG ID	NPLH-11				
DRILLER	NPLH Timmins, ON				
CASING	Pulled:	lost	Water:		

DRILLING

	START	END
DATE	2019-03-11	2019-03-18
DEPTH (m)	0	180
BIT		
SIZE	NQ	NQ
ACCESS/SETUP	2019-03-04	2019-03-10

DOWNHOLE SURVEY

	DEPTH (m)	AZI (°)	DIP (°)	MAG	INSTRUMENT
1	135	185.8	-42.4	55314	Reflex
2					
3					
4					
5					

	NAME	DATE
Logged By	B.Polk	Mar 15-18
Relogged By		
Checked By		
Rechecked By		
Page	1	

Sample Series START	END	Assay Certificate LAB	CERT.
8982	9000	Expert	54279
28001	28015	Expert	54280
Total:	34		

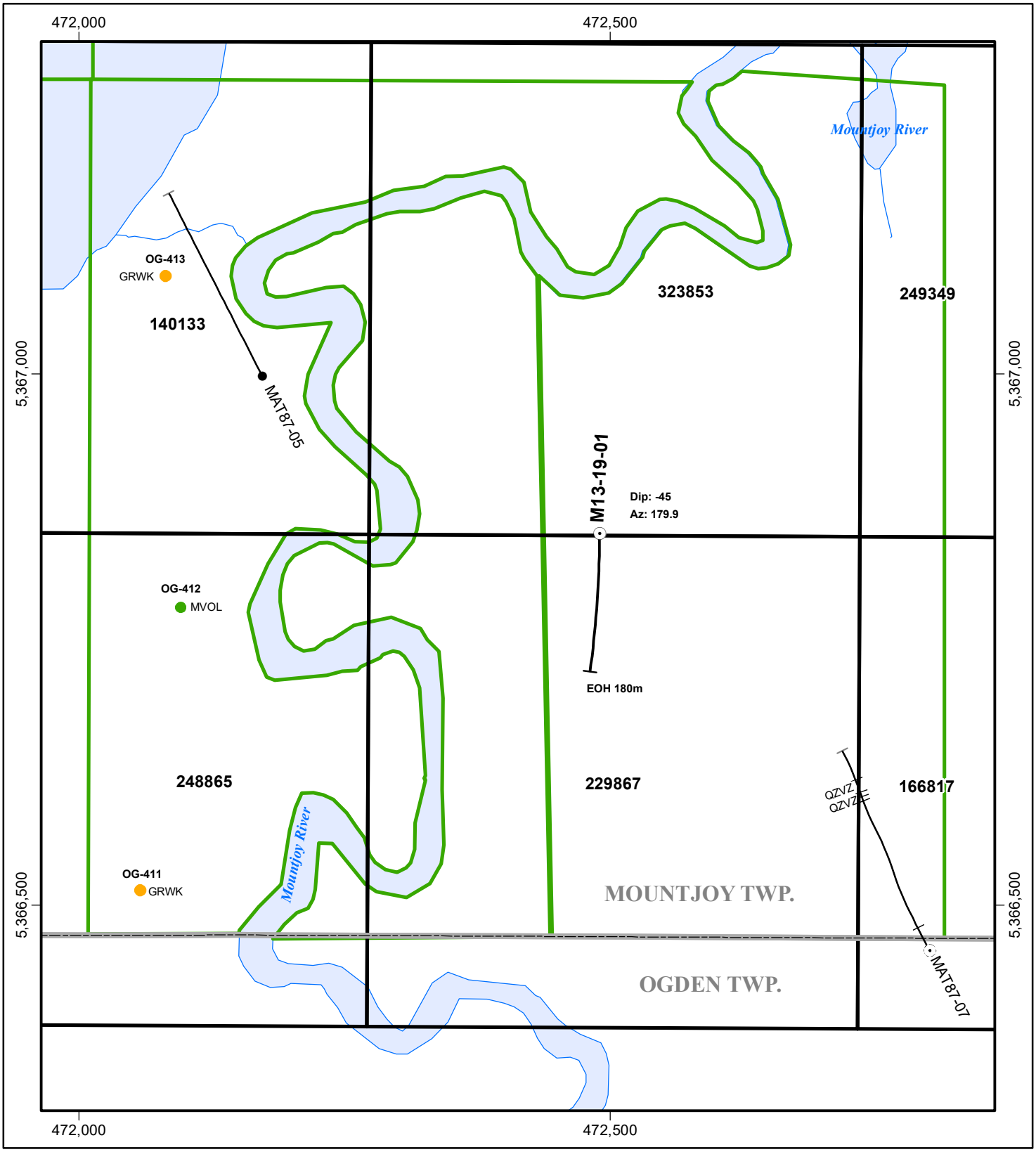
DEPTH		ROCK DESCRIPTIONS																													COMMENTS	ASSAYS							
										Color			Alteration		Minerals																	Interval							
															Min1			Min2			Min3			Min4														
From (m)	To (m)	Rock Unit	Lithology1	Lithology2	Texture	Hardness	Weathering	Oxidation	Acid Rxn	Intensity	Color1	Color2	Altn_Type	Altn_Int	Min	%	Mode	Min	%	Mode	Min	%	Mode	Min	%	Mode														
0.00	81.00	OVB	OVB																								sandy ovb, boulders at 63m	87.00	87.50	8982	<5						
81.00	90.60	GST	GST		itb					dk	gry			2	py	0.5	ff										graywackes,cm bedded with weak porphyritic feldspar altn, trace py at 87.2m	90.50	91.80	8983	<5						
90.60	91.50	SLA	SLA		itb					dk	gry																cm bedded argillite, minor irregular veins	91.80	93.20	8984	<5						
91.50	93.20	GST	GST		itb																						cm bedded graywacke. Argillic fragments	93.20	93.80	8985	7	6					
93.20	93.80	SLA	SLA		itb										py	3	ff										cm bedded argillite, 3% py in small wedge of graywacke at 93.5m	103.60	104.20	8986	<5						
93.80	108.20	GST	GST		itb																						cm bedded wackes, coarse grained, 3-4cm low angles quartz vein with gray stylolitic down centre.	106.00	107.50	8987	<5						
108.20	109.80	SLA	SLA		itb										py	0.5	dis										broken argillite and quartz vein pieces with trace py at 108.5m	107.50	108.70	8988	<5						
109.80	111.00	GST	GST																									108.70	110.20	8989	<5						
111.00	116.50	GST	GST																								fine grained wacke grading to argillite	110.20	111.50	8990	13						
116.50	119.90	SLA	SLA		itb					dk	gry																dark cm bedded argillite with enechelon quartz veins at 118.3, low distruption, folded	116.50	118.00	8991	13						
119.90	127.00	GST	GST		itb					dk	gry				py	0.5	dis										gry thick bedded wacke, lpatchy, low angled quartz veins, trace ireegular blebby py	118.00	119.50	8992	17						
127.00	128.00	SLA	SLA																								broken core, low angled fractures	119.50	120.70	8993	6						
128.00	134.00	GST	GST																									120.70	122.10	8994	<5						
134.00	159.00	GST	GST		itb					dk	gry				apy	0.5	dis	py	1	dis							f-mg cm-m bedded wackes, abundant argillite fragments with asp from 136.5-139.30m, rare quartz vein with increasing finer grained at EOH.	122.10	123.50	8995	24						
159.00	180.00	GST	FTZ		itb					dk	gry				py												same as baove, broken core, trace py, some quartz veinlewts< 6cm, local breccia, , many low and high angle structures. Lost core at 180m.	123.50	125.10	8996	14						
																												125.10	126.50	8997	<5	<5					
																												126.50	127.80	8998	5						
																												137.00	138.00	8999	<5						
																												159.00	160.50	9000	<5						
																												160.50	162.00	28001	29						
																												standard		28002	984						
																												162.00	163.50	28003	14						
																												163.50	165.00	28004	<5						
																												165.00	166.50	28005	<5						
																												166.50	168.00	28006	5						
																												blank		28007	<5						
																												168.00	169.50	28008	63						
																												169.50	171.00	28009	<5	<5					
																												171.00	172.50	28010	7	8					
																												172.50	174.00	28011	<5						
																												174.00	175.50	28012	<5						
																												175.50	177.00	28013	5						
																												177.00	178.50	28014	6						
																												178.50	180.00	28015	<5						

OVB	Overburden
DIA	Diabase
SYE	Syenite, Monzonite
DIO	Diorite, Monzogabbro
GRD	Granodiorite, Tonalite
GRN	Granite, Quartz Diorite
RHY	Rhyolite
DAC	Dacite
POR	Porphyry Intrusion
QFP	Quartz/Feldspar Porphyry
GAB	Gabbro,MelaGabbro
PER	Peridotite, Pyroxenite
GST	Garywacke
CGL	Conglomerate
MST	Mudstone
CIF	Banded Iron Formation

CHE	Chert-Silica Facies
CGF	Graphite, Oxide,Sulfide Fa
SCH	Schist, Schistose Rocks
SLA	Slate, Argillite
AND	Andesite
TUF	Tuff, Breccia, Agglomerat
TBX	Breccia, Pyroclastics,Aggl
BST	Basalt
UMF, DUN	Ultramafic Rocks
SEP	Serpentinite
DKE	Mafic Dike/ Diabase
SHR	Shear Zone
FTZ	Fault / Shear Zone
QVN	Quartz Vein
QTZ	Stockwork / Stringer Vein
MSS	Massive Sulphide

Appendix B

CTEC Drill Hole M13-19-01 Plan and Section



LEGEND

Drainage

- Lake
- Creek

- CTEC Operational Cell Claim
- CTEC Legacy Claim

Drill Holes

- CTEC
- Historical

Historical OB Drillhole

- Sediments
- Mafic Volcanic

N W E S

UTM Zone 17, NAD83

1:5,000

0 50 100

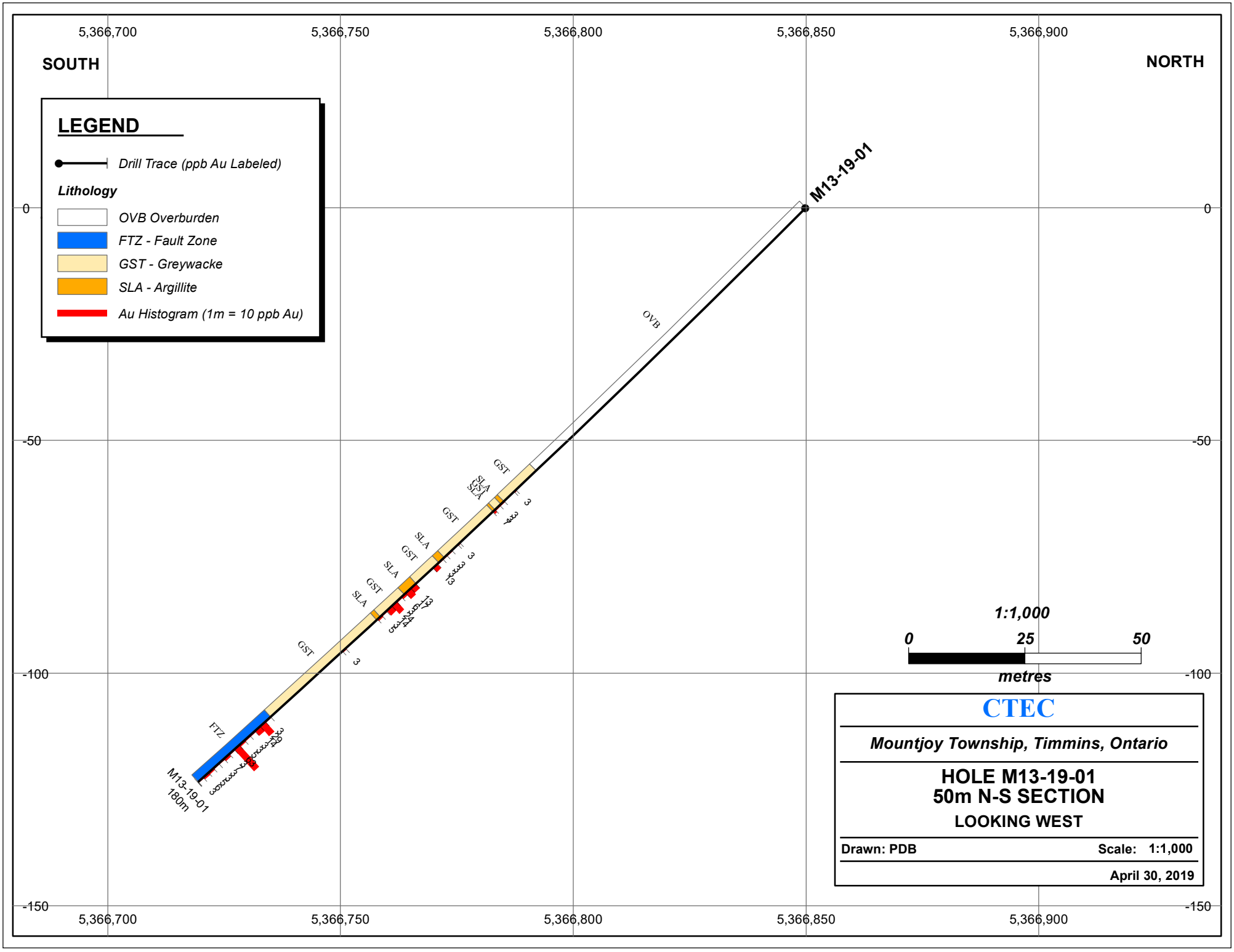
metres

CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP.

MOUNTJOY TOWNSHIP

DRILL HOLE M13-19-01 LOCATION

April 30, 2019


5,366,700
5,366,750
5,366,800
5,366,850
5,366,900
SOUTH
NORTH
LEGEND
Drill Trace (ppb Au Labeled)
Lithology
OVB Overburden
FTZ - Fault Zone
GST - Greywacke
SLA - Argillite
Au Histogram (1m = 10 ppb Au)
M13-19-01
OVB
GST
SLA
FTZ
M13-19-01
180m
0
-50
-100
-150
1:1,000
0
25
50
metres
CTEC
Mountjoy Township, Timmins, Ontario
HOLE M13-19-01
50m N-S SECTION
LOOKING WEST
Drawn: PDB
Scale: 1:1,000
April 30, 2019

Appendix C

Assay Certificates

Folder 54279
Samples 8982 – 9000

Folder 54280
Samples 28001-28015

Laboratoire Expert Inc.

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

*** Certificate of analysis ***

Date : 2019/04/03

Client : **CTEC**	batch A M13-19-01 A-2
Addressee : **REINHOLD BOBBY PALOMA**	Folder : **54279** Your order number : Project : **MOUNTJOY**
	Total number of samples : **37**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5
8973		
8974		
8975		
8976		
8977		
8978		
8979		
8980		
8981		
8982	<5	
8983	<5	
8984	<5	
8985	7	6
8986	<5	
8987	<5	
8988	<5	
8989	<5	
8990	13	
8991	13	
8992	17	

Joe Landers, Manager

Laboratoire Expert Inc.

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

*** Certificate of analysis ***

Date : 2019/04/03

Client : **CTEC**	batch A M13-19-01 A-2
Addressee : **REINHOLD BOBBY PALOMA**	Folder : **54279** Your order number : Project : **MOUNTJOY**
	Total number of samples : **37**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5
8993	6	
8994	<5	
8995	24	
8996	14	
8997	<5	<5
8998	5	
8999	<5	
9000	<5	
28001	29	
28002	984	
28003	14	
28004	<5	
28005	<5	
28006	5	
28007	<5	
28008	63	
28009	<5	<5

Laboratoire Expert Inc.

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

*** Certificate of analysis ***

Date : 2019/04/03

Client : **CTEC**	batch M13-19-01 -B batch G1-19-01-A
Addressee : **REINHOLD BOBBY PALOMA**	Folder : **54280** Your order number : Project : **MOUNTJOY**
	Total number of samples : **34**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5
28010	7	8
28011	<5	
28012	<5	
28013	5	
28014	6	
28015	<5	
28016		
28017		
28018		
28019		
28020		
28021		
28022		
28023		
28024		
28025		
28026		
28027		
28028		
28029		

Joe Landers, Manager

Laboratoire Expert Inc.

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

*** Certificate of analysis ***

Date : 2019/04/03

Client : **CTEC**	batch M13-19-01 -B batch G1-19-01-A
Addressee : **REINHOLD BOBBY PALOMA**	Folder : **54280** Your order number : Project : **MOUNTJOY**
	Total number of samples : **34**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5
28030		
28031		
28032		
28033		
28034		
28035		
28036		
28037		
28038		
28039		
28040		
28041		
28042		
28043		

Appendix D

Costs and Certification

Summary Cost Table DDH M13-19-01

Item	Vendor	Invoice	Total (no HST)	Applicable Portion	Notes
Drilling	NPLH Drilling	6132	132,127.69	34,447	all inclusive
Assays	Expert Lab.	18910	3,334.50	459	34 assays @ 13.50
Logging	Polk Geological Services	2019-442	11,551.33	1,200	3 mandays @ 400
Reporting	R. Skeries	CTEC2019-02	1,125.00	1,125	flat rate
Core processing	S. Woolhead	CTEC-19-03	4,879.00	492	piece work/delivery
Facility Rental	Polk Geological Services	2019-442	11,551.33	1,507	half month
Field - drilling	Polk Geological Services	2019-442	11,551.33	800	2 mandays @ 400
			Total for assessment	**40,030**	

CERTIFICATE

Rainer Skeries

As co-author this report entitled "Diamond Drilling Assessment Report, Mountjoy Project - River Group - , in Mountjoy Township, Porcupine Mining District, Ontario", I certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant and carried out this assignment for Central Timmins Exploration Corp. (CTEC), 1008-4950 Yonge St., North York, ON, M2n 6K1.

2. I hold the following academic qualifications: H.BSc (Geology) University of Western Ontario, 1976.

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0598) and Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (#10898 non-practicing).

4. I have worked as a geologist in the minerals industry for 40+ years.

5. I am not aware of any material fact, or change in reported information, in connection with the subject property, not reported or considered by me, the omission of which makes this report misleading.

6. I am independent of the parties involved other than providing consulting services.

Dated at Collingwood, ON, Canada, this 8th day of May, 2019.

DECLARATION of PHILIP BURT

I hereby state that:

1. My name is Philip David Burt and I am a Consulting Geologist and Sole Proprietor of Burt Consulting Services, 2281 Carol Road, Oakville, Ontario, CANADA, L6J 6B5. I am a resident of Oakville, Ontario, CANADA.

2. I have been awarded the following degrees in Geology/Mining:
   i) British Columbia Institute of Technology, 1971, Diploma of Technology in Mining Engineering.
   ii) University of British Columbia, 1980, B.Sc (Geology)

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #1741) and the Province of Saskatchewan (Reg. #10902 non-practicing). I have worked as a technician/geologist for several exploration and mining companies since 1969.

4. I am a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists and Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

5. I am not aware of any material fact with respect to the subject matter of this report, which is not included in the report, the omission of which would make this report misleading.

Dated at Oakville, Ontario, CANADA this 8th day of May, 2019.