

We are committed to providing [accessible customer service](#).

If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please [contact us](#).

Nous tenons à améliorer [l'accessibilité des services à la clientèle](#).

Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d'aide à la communication, veuillez [nous contacter](#).

The Echum Gold Property
November 11, 2020 to Nov 16, 2020
Grass Roots Prospecting Activities

Bruyere, Dolson and Echum Townships
Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division
Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

**Kingsview Minerals
Ltd.**

Suite 510 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC Canada, V6C 3B6

Prepared by:

Robert G. Komarechka, P.Geo.

Bedrock Research Corp.

545 Granite Street

Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3C 2P4

November 15, 2022

SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled

“The Echum Gold Property

November 11, 2020 to November 16, 2020

Grass Roots Prospecting Activities”

in Bruyere, Dolson and Echum Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining
Division, Ontario, Canada”,

Project Location

Latitude: 48.18° North; Longitude 84.17° West

and dated

November 15, 2022,

was prepared for

**Kingsview Minerals
Ltd.**

Suite 510 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC Canada, V6C 3B6

and signed by the author,

Robert Komarechka, P.Geol.

Dated at

November 15, 2022
Sudbury Ontario Canada

November 15, 2022
“Robert G. Komarechka”



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item 1: Summary	6
Item 2: Introduction	9
2.1 Units and Currency	10
Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts.....	12
Item 4: Property Description and Location	14
Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography.....	20
Item 6: History.....	21
6.1 History from MNDM MDI Records... ..	21
6.2 History from MNDM Assessment Records... ..	21
6.3 History from RMC Technical Report.....	27
Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization.....	33
7.1 Regional Geology	33
7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization	34
Item 8: Deposit Types	39
Item 9: Exploration.....	44
Item 9.1: VTEM and Magnetometer Survey	44
Item 9.2 Geophysical Data Interpretation	49
Item 10: Drilling.....	52
Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security	52
Item 12: Data Verification	53
Item 12.1: Field Site Visits	53
Item 12.1a: Field Site Visit November 2020	53
Item 13: References.....	61
Item 14: Certificate of Qualifications.....	64
Appendices.....	66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of Acronyms.....	10
1a Measurement Conversion Factors.....	10
1b List of Units.....	11
Table 2. Echum Property Claims.....	15
Table 3: RMC Sample Assays > 0.1 g/t Au	28

Table 4: RMC 2016 Diamond Drill Hole Locations	30
Table 5: RMC 2016 Significant Diamond Drill Hole Intersections	30
Table 6: Flight Survey Specifications	46
Table 7: EM Anomalies	50
Table 8: Summary of Field Activity	54
Table 9: Location of Samples Collected	57
Table 10: Au, Ag and Cu Assay Results	57
Table 11: Significant Diamonds Retrieved from RMC’s Property	61
Table 12: Proposed Budget	66

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Echum Property Location	12
Figure 2. Property Location with Other Properties in the Region	13
Figure 3. Echum Property Claims	19
Figure 4. Historic Assessment Trench Sketch	24
Figure 5. RMC 2016 Sample Locations	29
Figure 6. RMC 2016 Drill Hole Locations	31
Figure 7. Regional Geology	33
Figure 8. Property Geology and Occurrences	35
Figure 9: Echum Project Flight Paths	45
Figure 10: Echum Geotech Total Magnetic Intensity Map	47
Figure 11: Echum Geotech VTEM Map, Claim Outline and Occurrences	48
Figure 12: Correlation of Ballard Lake Shear with Magnetics	49
Figure 13: Demagnetization of Matachewan dykes	50
Figure 14: Echum Property EM Targets for Further Investigation	51

Figure 15: Location Map Showing the Study Area and Claims 55
Figure 16: Location Area Map Ballard Lake Area 56
Figure 17: Enlarged Area Map Ballard Lake Area 56
Figure 18: Enlarged Area Map Ballard Lake Area 56
Figure 19: Stripped Area Map Ballard Lake Area with Geology 58
Figure 20: WP 1048 Area H Sample E5105165 Photo 59
Figure 21: WP 1056 Area J Sample E5105168 Photo 60

Appendices

Appendix 1: Signed Assay Certificate I

Item 1: Summary

Bedrock Research Corp. of Sudbury, Ontario was contracted by Kingsview Minerals Ltd. (“KML”), to review historic data for the Echum Property (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for exploration on the Property, and prepare a Technical Report (the “Report”) compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for the purposes of a non-offering prospectus. This report is used as a basis for information for this Prospecting Report, whose activities are described in Item 11 to Item 12.2.

The Property is located in Bruyere, Dolson and Echum Townships within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division of Ontario, Canada, approximately 54 km ENE of the Town of Wawa. The center of the Property is located at approximately 48.18° North Latitude and 84.17° West Longitude or in NAD 83 UTM co-ordinates, Zone 16U, 710500mE and 534100mN, The Property is located in the Chapleau MNR District.

The Property is comprised of 130 unpatented single unit mineral claims (the Claims) with a total approximate area of 2,800 hectares and further described in Table 1. The Property was acquired by way of a property acquisition agreement dated November 18, 2020, from 12185849 Canada Inc. a corporation incorporated under the federal laws of Canada (“CanadaCorp”) owner of the Claims, currently shown on the Ontario government’s Mineral Land Acquisition System (MLAS) records as being held by Steven Anderson as agent. These Claims and others were sold to KML in return for 5,100,000 shares of KML. See Appendix 1 for the Agreement on this.

The Property is located in the southeastern part of the Wawa Greenstone Belt which consists of early Precambrian rock that extends inland from the northeastern margin of Lake Superior to as far as Missinabie Lake. This metavolcanic – metasedimentary belt is intruded by stocks of mafic to ultramafic bodies of different ages. On the Property the predominant rocks are a sequence of southeast striking mafic volcanics to the east and intermediate volcanics to the west separated by a band of metasedimentary rocks. Massive granodiorite/granite occurs along the eastern edge of the Property. Mafic (gabbro) intrusives are also located on the Property along the east side of the metasedimentary band. Ultramafic rock and kimberlite dykes are also present outside around the southeast, south, and east of the property. Numerous mineral occurrences of gold and base metals have been documented on the Property. The 4 known mineralized zones that occur on the Property include: the Ballard Lake Showing (Au), the Davies Lead Occurrence (Pb, Au), the Davies Gold Occurrence (Au) and the M.P.D. Showing (Zn, Cu). There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves within the Property boundaries.

RT Minerals Corp. (“RMC”) in work on the Ballard Lake Property exploring for gold mineralization gave a detailed summary of previous activity on this area. This work and earlier work on the Property is described in their Technical Report of 2017¹. Their initial diamond drilling focused on historical gold mineralization returning anomalous gold values as well as IP anomalies. The diamond drilling intersected alkali ultramafic

¹ Cullen, D., Clark Garry, 2017.

dikes interpreted to be potentially associated to deep crustal or mantle tapping conduits. These conduits are claimed to be verified by the alkali ultramafic and kimberlite rocks located within the claim block. A description of the work conducted by RMC is found in Item 6.3 of this report.

KML commissioned a field-site visit of the Property in November 2020 by this author. This visit confirmed the work undertaken on the Davies Gold Property by RT Minerals and samples were collected. A helicopter airborne VTEM and magnetometer survey was conducted in March 2021. This survey discovered a significant multichannel VTEM anomaly near the MPD zinc copper occurrence outside the main magnetic anomaly. The magnetometer survey also encountered several negative circular anomalies about the diameter of typical kimberlites.

A significant amount of diamond exploration has been undertaken on and around the Echum Property. Between 2006 and 2008, Chalice Diamond Corp. (“Chalice Diamond”) and its predecessor Golden Chalice Resources Inc. (“Golden Chalice” or “GCR”) staked and acquired an extensive land package that eventually covered 170,000 hectares within an area stretching 75 km long by 35 km wide in the Wawa – Missinabie region and covering the current Property of KML. During this period, extensive exploration programs were carried out on various parts of KML’s Property. Diamondiferous kimberlite has been found just outside the Property along the southeast and along the south boundary of the Property. The Fletch Diamond kimberlite occurs several hundreds of metres outside the southwest Property boundary and the Geodex No. 2 dike occurs within 100 m outside of the south Property boundary. Map 7 shows the Property geology and these occurrences.

The most significant diamond discoveries to come from the area to date (**all outside of the Echum Property**) have come from two younger dykes containing multiple phases of kimberlite (Chalice Diamond Corp. 2008). The two dykes are known as the GC-1 (in the Mantle Lake Property occurrence area) and the Fletch. The dykes are reported to have been traced for up to 600 metres along strike and are said to be still open in both directions. The dykes range from 0.5 to over 5 metres in width, with subvertical dips. The diamonds retrieved from these dykes were recovered by caustic fusion.

The discovery of diamond bearing rocks nearby in 3 locations **outside of the Echum Property** indicates the potential for additional diamond discoveries is significant.

The author does not recognize any significant risks or uncertainties that would prevent the continued exploration of the Property for gold, base metals, or diamond mineralization.

The author concludes that the work completed to date indicates the Property has potential to host economic concentrations of gold, base metals, and diamonds.

A 2 phase \$350,000 2-year exploration program is proposed consisting of:

Phase 1: Year 1 - \$150,000 for localized compilation, prospecting/geological mapping, line-cutting/IP and initial diamond drilling

Phase 2: Year 2 – \$200,000 for more diamond drilling

There is an extensive volume of data from previous operators of the present claims. The available data needs to be correlated into a clean interactive database providing targets locations to be reviewed in the field and provide direction for the exploration program. Concurrent to this, geological mapping and prospecting can commence to field locate and verify known mineral occurrences

Ground geophysics should be completed to determine the extent and attitude of known targets to help refine trenching and diamond drilling locations.

Petrological work may be required of any potential kimberlite samples encountered to define the rock type and mineral chemistry. This will assist in the determination of any potential of diamondiferous targets.

Item 2: Introduction

Bedrock Research Corp. of Sudbury, Ontario was contracted by Kingsview Minerals Corp. (“KMC”), to review historic data for the Echum Property (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the “Report”) compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for the purposes of a financing document for KMC. A significant amount of data in this report was obtained from this NI 43-101 compliant report as well as a previous Technical Report “prepared in April 2017 by Cullen, D. & Clark G. of Clark Exploration Inc”.

In addition to the information reviewed from the earlier NI 43-101 report the principal sources of information for this Assessment Technical Report are:

- Assessment Files available at the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) Assessment File Research Image Database (AFRI) retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.
- Mineral deposits information available at the MNDM Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) Database retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.
- Government maps and reports available at the MNDM Ontario Geological Survey Publications (OGS PUB) Database retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.
- Mining claims information available at the MNDM Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) databases retrieved from <http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mining-lands-administration-system-mlas-map-viewer>
- RT Minerals Corp. corporate information and news releases retrieved from <http://www.KMLcorp.com>.
- Site Visit data from the site Visit report conducted on Nov 14-16, 2020, by the author Robert Komarechka and his assistant Cecil Johnson.
- Airborne Geophysical Preliminary VTEM Data Report completed by Geotech on March 2021 on behalf of KML.

The author of this report, R. G. Komarechka, visited the Property with prospector Cecil Johnson on November 14 and 16, 2020. During the visit quad access to the Davies Gold Occurrence was obtained, and despite snow cover, the sites of stripping and sampling of this occurrence were located, photographed, and examined, with 5 selected grab samples being collected. These samples have been submitted and analyzed. A summary of this site visit and results are found in Item 12.

2.1 Units & Currency

Units of measure used in this report are in the metric system, unless stated otherwise. Currencies outlined in the report are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

For locations East longitude and North latitude are given in decimal degree form, as noted. Directions of strike for structural features are given in degrees of the compass and departure from north. Co-ordinates used, unless otherwise stated, are in NAD 83 UTM Zone 16U.

Table 1: List of Acronyms

Acronyms	Term
1VD	First Vertical Derivative
AFRI	Assessment File Report Index, Ontario
KIM	Kimberlite Indicator Minerals
KML	Kingsview Minerals Ltd.
MLAS	Mining Lands Acquisition System, Ontario
MNDM	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ontario
MRE	Mineral resource estimate
n/a	Not applicable
N/A	Not available
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
nd	Not determined
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NSR	Net smelter return
NTS	National Topographic System
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QC	Quality control
QP	Qualified person (as defined in National Instrument 43-101)
SD	Standard deviation
SG	Specific gravity
TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity
Twp.	Township
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system
VTEM	Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic
VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide
P.Geo.	Professional Geologist (Ontario)
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer (Ontario)
Prof.	Professional
Geol.	Geological

Table 1a: Conversion Factors for Measurements

Imperial Unit	Multiplied by	Metric Unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.3048	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.1035	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.4535	kg
1 ton (short)	0.9072	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.2857	g/t or 1ppm

Table 1b: List of Units

Symbol	Unit
%	Percent
C\$	Canadian dollar
\$/t	Dollars per metric ton
°	Angular degree
°C	Degree Celsius
µm	Micron (micrometre)
cm	Centimetre
cm ³	Cubic centimetre
ft	Foot (12 inches)
g	Gram
Ga	Billion years
g/cm ³	Gram per cubic centimetre
g/t	Gram per metric ton (tonne)
h	Hour (60 minutes)
ha	Hectare
k	Thousand (000)
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
L	Litre
lb	Pound
M	Million
m	Metre
m ³	Cubic metre
Mtpa	Million ton per year
Ma	Million years
my	Million years
masl	Metres above mean sea level
mm	Millimetre
Moz	Million (troy) ounces
Mt	Million metric tons
oz	Troy ounce
oz/t	Ounce (troy) per short ton (2,000 lbs)
opt	Ounce (troy) per short ton (2,000 lbs)
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million (1 gm/tonne)
t	Metric tonne (1,000 kg)
ton	Short ton (2,000 lbs)
tr	trace
US\$	American dollar
wt%	Weight percent
y	Year (365 days)
yd ³	Cubic yard
Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
Cu	Copper
Pb	Lead
Zn	Zinc

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

For the purposes of this report the author has relied on ownership information provided by KML as well as claim information taken from the web site of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.



Figure 1: Echum Property Location - modified from figure 1 from Clark G., & Cullen D. 2017.

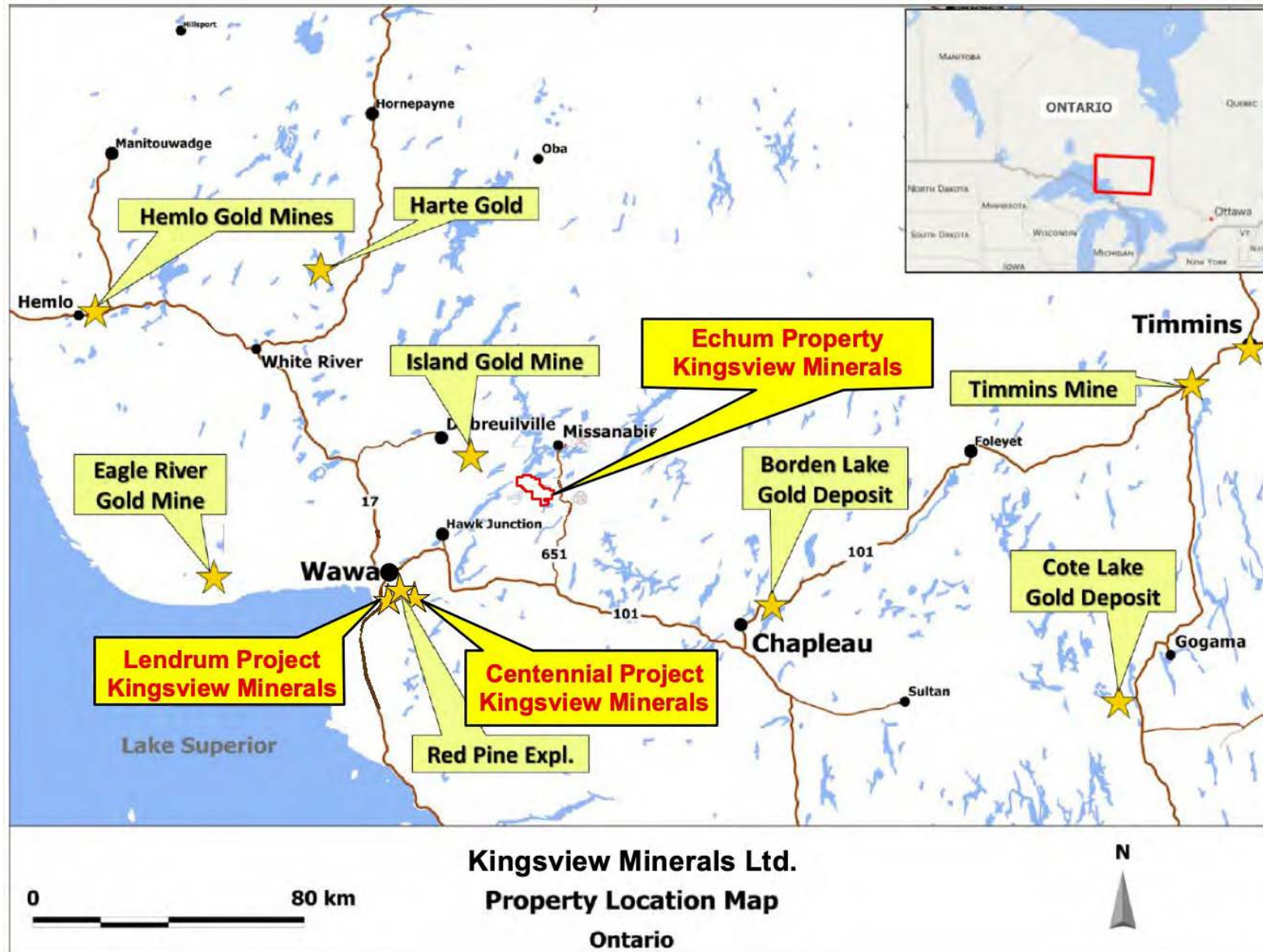


Figure 2: Property Location with Other Properties in the Region - modified from figure 2 from Clark G., Cullen D. 2017.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Echum Lake Property is located in Bruyere, Dolson and Echum Townships within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division of Ontario approximately 54 km ENE of the Town of Wawa (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The center of the Property is located at approximately 48.18° North Latitude and 84.13° West Longitude or in NAD 83 UTM co-ordinates, Zone 16U, 710500mE and 534100mN. The Property is comprised of 130 unpatented single unit mineral claims with an approximate total area of 2,800 hectares. The Property was acquired by way of a Share Exchange Agreement dated November 13, 2020, from 12185849 Canada Inc. The share agreement was for the acquisition of 5,100,000 issued and outstanding common shares of 1218549 Canada Inc. for 5,100,000 shares of KML. As a result of the Share Exchange Agreement, KML now holds a 100% interest in the Echum Property, as well as other properties, and is the sole shareholder of 12185849 Canada Inc. which has now become a subsidiary of KML. There were no carry-forward of any royalties or encumbrances on the Echum Property. The Echum Claims are shown in Table 1 and Figures 3 and 4. A copy of the Exchange Agreement can be found in Appendix 1.

The 4 known mineralized zones occurring on the Echum Property include: the Ballard Lake Showing (Au), Davies Lead Occurrence (Pb, Au), Davies Gold Occurrence (Au), and the M.P.D. Showing (Zn, Cu). There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves within the Echum Property boundaries. Figure 4 shows these occurrences relative to the Echum Property.

To the extent known, there are no environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject.

The Ontario Mining Act requires an Exploration Permit or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the MNDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MNDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work. The author has been informed by KML that the permits required to carry out the proposed work on the Property have been obtained. The issuance of these permits will allow the proposed work to be undertaken.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of \$400 per year per unit for mining claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The report must be submitted by the expiry date of the claims to retain them.

Table 2: Echum Property Claims

No.	Claim No.	Township/Area	Date Recorded	Due Date	Work/yr Required	Unit Size
1	544780	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-Mar-06	\$400	1
2	544781	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-Mar-06	\$400	1
3	544782	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-Mar-06	\$400	1
4	544783	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-Mar-06	\$400	1
5	544784	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-Mar-06	\$400	1
6	544785	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-Mar-06	\$400	1
7	544786	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-May-06	\$400	1
8	544787	ECHUM	2019-Mar-06	2024-May-06	\$400	1
9	587931	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
10	587932	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
11	587935	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
12	587936	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
13	587938	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
14	587941	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
15	587942	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
16	587944	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
17	587947	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
18	587949	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
19	587950	ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
20	613098	ECHUM	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
21	613099	ECHUM	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
22	613100	ECHUM	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
23	613101	ECHUM	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
24	615157	ECHUM	2020-Oct-10	2024-Oct-10	\$400	1
25	615158	ECHUM	2020-Oct-10	2024-Oct-10	\$400	1
26	587927	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
27	587928	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
28	587929	DOLSON/	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
29	587930	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
30	587933	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
31	587934	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
32	587937	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
33	587939	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
34	587940	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
35	587943	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
36	587945	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
37	587946	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
38	587948	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
39	587951	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1

Table 2: Echum Property Claims (continued)

No.	Claim No.	Township/Area	Date Recorded	Due Date	Work/yr Required	Unit Size
40	587952	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
41	587953	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
42	587954	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
43	587955	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
44	587956	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
45	587957	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
46	587958	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
47	587959	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
48	587960	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
49	587961	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
50	587962	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
51	587963	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
52	587964	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
53	587965	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
54	587966	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
55	587967	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
56	587968	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
57	587969	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
58	587970	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
59	587971	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
60	587972	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
61	587973	DOLSON	2020-May-11	2024-May-11	\$400	1
62	613175	DOLSON	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
63	613177	DOLSON	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
64	613178	DOLSON	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
65	613179	DOLSON	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
66	613180	DOLSON	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
67	613086	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
68	613088	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
69	613089	DOLSON/ECHUM	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
70	613090	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
71	613094	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
72	613095	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
73	613096	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
74	613097	DOLSON	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
75	613082	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
76	613083	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
77	613084	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
78	613085	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1

Table 2: Echum Property Claims (continued)

No.	Claim No.	Township/Area	Date Recorded	Due Date	Work/yr Required	Unit Size
79	613087	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
80	613091	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
81	613092	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
82	613093	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
83	613174	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
84	613176	DOLSON/BRUYERE	2020--Sep-24	2024-Sep-24	\$400	1
85	613036	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
86	613037	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
87	613038	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
88	613039	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
89	613040	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
90	613041	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
91	613042	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
92	613043	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
93	613044	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
94	613045	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
95	613046	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
96	613047	BRUYERE	2017-Mar-01	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
97	613048	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
98	613049	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
99	613050	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
100	613051	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
101	613052	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
102	613053	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
103	613054	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
104	613055	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
105	613056	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
106	613057	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
107	613058	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
108	613059	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
109	613060	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
110	613061	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-22	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
111	613062	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
112	613063	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
113	613064	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
114	613065	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
115	613066	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
116	613067	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
117	613068	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1
118	613069	BRUYERE	2020-Sep-24	2024-Sep-22	\$400	1

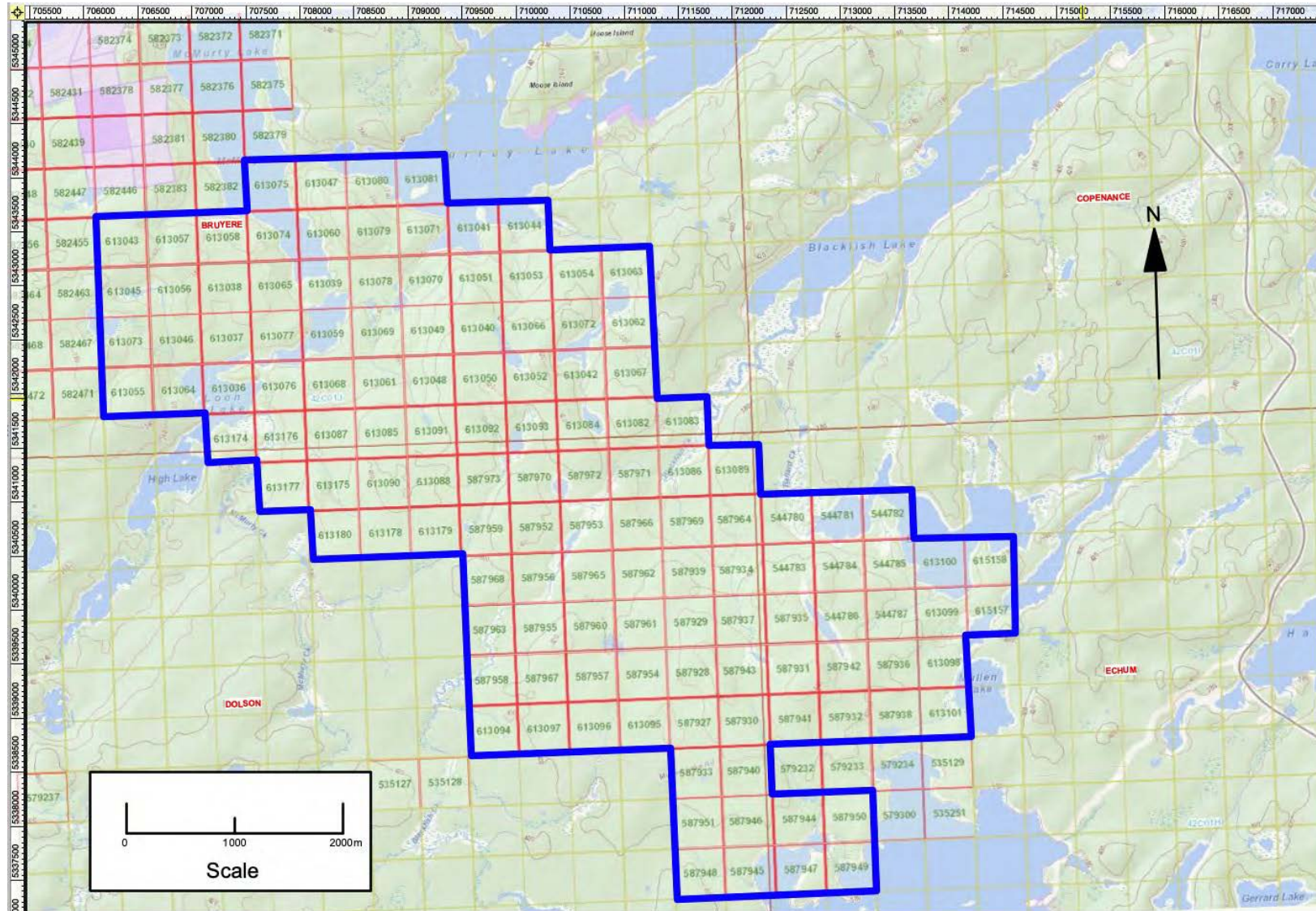


Figure 3. Echum Property Claims (outlined in blue) – Sault Ste Marie Mining Division, Ontario - information from MLAS NAD 83 Zone 16U.

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Property is by vehicle along Highway 651. Highway 651 is reached by travelling 64 km east from Wawa along Highway 101, or 72 km west from Chapleau along Highway 101. From Highway 101 travel north along Highway 651 for 29 km to an access road heading westward to a tourist camp on Matchinameigus Lake. About 3 km from Highway 651 along this road, a quad trail continues westward and allows access to the south portion of the Property. The north part of the property is lake accessible. The Canadian Pacific Railway's Toronto to western Canada main line is located about 4 km to the east of the Property and passes through the village of Missinabie to the north. A powerline also exists along Hwy 651 servicing Missinabie.

The Wawa Municipal Airport is located 3.1 km south southwest of Wawa along Highway 17. It is a Registered Airport and consists of one asphalt runway, which is 1,350 metres long by 30 metres wide. The airport provides service for many business and personal aircrafts, including Fire Services, Air Ambulance, chartered flights, and private aircrafts (Wawa, 2016).

The climate is humid continental climate (Köppen climate classification Dfb) with four distinct seasons. Winters are cold and summers are warm with extremes in the range of -41°C in January and 33°C in July. The ground is snow covered generally from late November to late April. At the nearby Town of Wawa, the 1981 to 2010 monthly daily average temperature ranges from -14°C for January to 15°C for July; the yearly average rainfall is 708 mm with a highest monthly average of 122 mm for September; the yearly average snowfall is 319 cm with a highest monthly average of 80 cm for December; and the highest average monthly snow depth is 58 cm for February (Government of Canada, 2016). Given this climate range, exploration and mining development activities can be carried out at all times of the year.

Forestry, tourism, and mining are the main industries in the area. The Town of Wawa is 55 km to the WSW with a population in 2011 of 2,975 people (Statistics Canada, 2016). The Wawa area has a long mining history, and several mines and exploration projects are presently active. Mining personnel, equipment, and supplies are readily available in Ontario and Quebec within numerous communities including Wawa, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, and Rouyn-Noranda. There is sufficient water and land within the Property boundaries to carry out exploration programs and develop and operate a mine and milling complex. Electricity to supply a mining operation is available from high voltage power lines in the area.

The Property is hilly with a range of elevations between 330 and 430 metres above sea level. Steep ridges exist locally. The Property is forested with spruce, pine, poplar, and birch being the dominant species.

Item 6: History

6.1: History from MNDM Mineral Deposits Inventory Echum Property

Ballard Lake Occurrence

MDI Number: MDI42C01NE00027; **Deposit Name:** BALLARD LAKE SHOWING - 1988, LONGHURST OCCURRENCE - 1979, DAVIES GOLD-SILVER OCCURRENCE – 1973; **Deposit Status:** OCCURRENCE.

1973: J. Davies - stripping, trenching, prospecting. 1979: G. Longhurst - prospecting. 1980: Noranda Exploration Ltd. - ground geophysics. 1988: Anglo Porcupine Gold Exploration Ltd. - soil survey, trenching, mapping, airborne geophysics. 1998: 2973090 Canada Ltd. - prospecting, IP survey.

Davies Lead Occurrence

MDI Number: MDI42C01NE00031; **Deposit Name:** DAVIES LEAD OCCURRENCE – 1973; **Deposit Status:** OCCURRENCE.

1973: J. Davies - stripping, trenching, prospecting. 1988: Anglo Porcupine Gold Exploration Ltd. - soil survey, trenching, mapping, airborne geophysics. 1998: 2973090 Canada Ltd. - prospecting, IP survey.

Davies Gold Occurrence

MDI Number: MDI42C01NE00006; **Deposit Name:** DAVIES GOLD-1973 **Deposit Status:** OCCURRENCE

1973: J. Davies - prospecting, stripping. 1988: Anglo Porcupine Mines Ltd. - soil survey, trenching, stripping, mapping, sampling. 1998: 2973090 Canada Inc. - prospecting, IP survey, mapping. Minor stripping was also done earlier in 1962.

M.P.D. Showing

MDI Number: MDI42C01NE00037; **Deposit Name:** M.P.D. SHOWING – 1988. **Deposit Status:** DISCRETIONARY OCCURRENCE

1988: Tenoga Consultants Inc. - mapping, ground geophysics, stripping, airborne geophysics.

6.2: History from MNDM Reports and Assessment Files Echum Property

Note: in the references listed below the terms “AFRI File” and AFRO ID” refer to the assessment report’s identification numbers for the files as found in the MNDM’s Assessment File Research Image Database (AFRI) retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.

Due to the large number of reports submitted for assessment in the MNDM’s Assessment File Research Image Database by Chalice Diamond/Golden Chalice, many of which are airborne geophysics reports or only partly cover KML’s Property; they have not all been listed in the “References” (Item 26 of this report). The author has examined the reports and believe that the pertinent information is presented in this Report.

1953 to 1956: A series of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic, and ground electromagnetic surveys were conducted on the Dalton Project of Frobisher Ltd. in Dolson Twp. The target of these surveys was iron formation. This work was undertaken just to the west of the VLF anomaly and most of the Echum Property. **AFRI File: 42C01NE8667.**

1956: Belmine Exploration Limited, Report #13. Diamond drill program 5 holes totaling 2,035.9 feet (620.5 m), Dolson Twp. No location maps available in report. **AFRI file: 42C0NE0422.**

1961 to 1962: Algoma Central Railway report covers geology of Ballard Lake area and mentions that on the south shore of Ballard Lake at the west end some trenching was done in 1961 near the contact of the volcanics with the northern granite. **AFRI file: 42C01NE8814.**

1973: Davies, J. completed manual stripping and trenching of a gold-silver occurrence south of the river at the west end of Ballard Lake. A quartz vein, average width of 5 inches (12.7 cm) was traced for approximately 500 feet (152.4 m). The vein occurs in a band of schist, average width of 2 feet (0.6 m), at the contact of granite and greenstone. Gold and silver are associated with chalcopyrite and galena of which there are small amounts scattered in the vein. **AFRI file: 42C01NE8814.**

1980: Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. completed magnetic and VLF surveys over a gold-silver showing near the west end of Ballard Lake. The showing is described as a single narrow vein with an average width of 0.5 to 1.5 feet (0.15 to 0.46m) that is exposed for 500 feet (152.4 m) along the contact between granite and mafic volcanics. The vein is weakly mineralized with pyrite, galena, silver, and gold. The volcanics immediately adjacent the contact areas approximate amphibolite schist. The report states that a few weak conductors were outlined by the survey; however, no survey maps or data are included. Conclusions and recommendations by Noranda: due to low and erratic assay results, combined with the narrow size of the vein, the property warrants no further work by Noranda. **AFRI file: 42C01NE0409.**

1983: Tundra Gold Mines Ltd. conducted an airborne magnetic, electromagnetic, and VLF-EM survey over the Matchinameigus Lake area, covering a portion of KML's Property in Echum and Copenace Twps. A total of 84-line miles (135.18-line km) were flown, with several conductors identified. **AFRI File: 42C01NE0400.**

1988: Anglo Porcupine Gold Exploration Ltd. performed an airborne magnetometer and VLF survey undertaken by Dighem. They also completed geological mapping, soil geochemistry and trenching. The program cut 23 trenches across the Ballard Lake Shear Zone (along granite-volcanic contact) over a strike length of 3,300 feet (1 km). Shearing was traced over 1000 feet (304

m) with widths ranging from 5 to 60 feet (1.5 to 18.3 m) continuing west to under a swamp and eastward to the lake.

Several isolated soil anomalies, both precious and base metals were outlined by the soil geochemistry, including a Cu, Zn, Ni anomalous zone along a gabbro contact. Follow up work was recommended but not carried out. **AFRI file: 42C01NE0424.**

1988: M.P.D. Consulting Ltd. carried out a prospecting and mapping program on a claim block covering the northeast corner of Dolson Twp. and the south-central part of Bruyere Twp. Contained entirely within the Echum Property. Thirty samples were collected during the program for whole rock analysis as well as assay for Au, As, Cu and Zn, with the highest gold assay being 54 ppb (.054g/t) The highest Cu value being sample #418 with 2,510 ppm (0.2%) Cu along with 278 ppm (0.0278%) Zn. The highest zinc value being 490 ppm (0.0490%) Zn in sample 417. These samples were described as mafic volcanics with quartz veining and strong ankerite alteration. The assessment files do not contain a complete map and so the location is stated as discretionary as plotted on the OGS map for Dolson Twp. This location is approximately 500 m. south of the VTEM anomaly.

Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property. AFRI File: 42C01SE0410.

1988: Tenoga Consultants Ltd. undertook trenching and sampling on three areas in the vicinity of the MPD Showing. Unfortunately, the poor map quality of data on file with the assessment office does not allow a better locate. Iron formation with gossanous rusty fractures with semi-massive sulphides of pyrite and chalcopyrite were reported in a cherty brecciated matrix within intermediate volcanics striking about 120° in trench 24W, 1+20S. Historical assays were recorded in this trench as shown in Figure 4 below. The highest copper assay being 2,066 ppm (0.2%) Cu with 1,537 ppm (0.15%) Zn over 3 feet (0.9 m)

In trench 24W, 8+60S-10+80S the highest copper value obtained was 1379 ppm (0.1379 %) Cu with 582 ppm (0.0582 %) Zn, 92 ppm (0.0092 %) Pb, 3.3 ppm Ag and over 5.5 feet and 19.9 ppb Au over 5.5 feet. In trench 27W, 7+00S to 9+00S the highest zinc value was 1,225 ppm Zn, with 701 ppm Cu, 82 ppm Pb, 1.5 ppm (1.5 g/t) Ag and 38 ppb (0,038) Au over 1 foot. All samples were collected within an area of 100 x 300 feet (30.5 to 92 metres).

Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property. AFRI File: 42C08SE5003

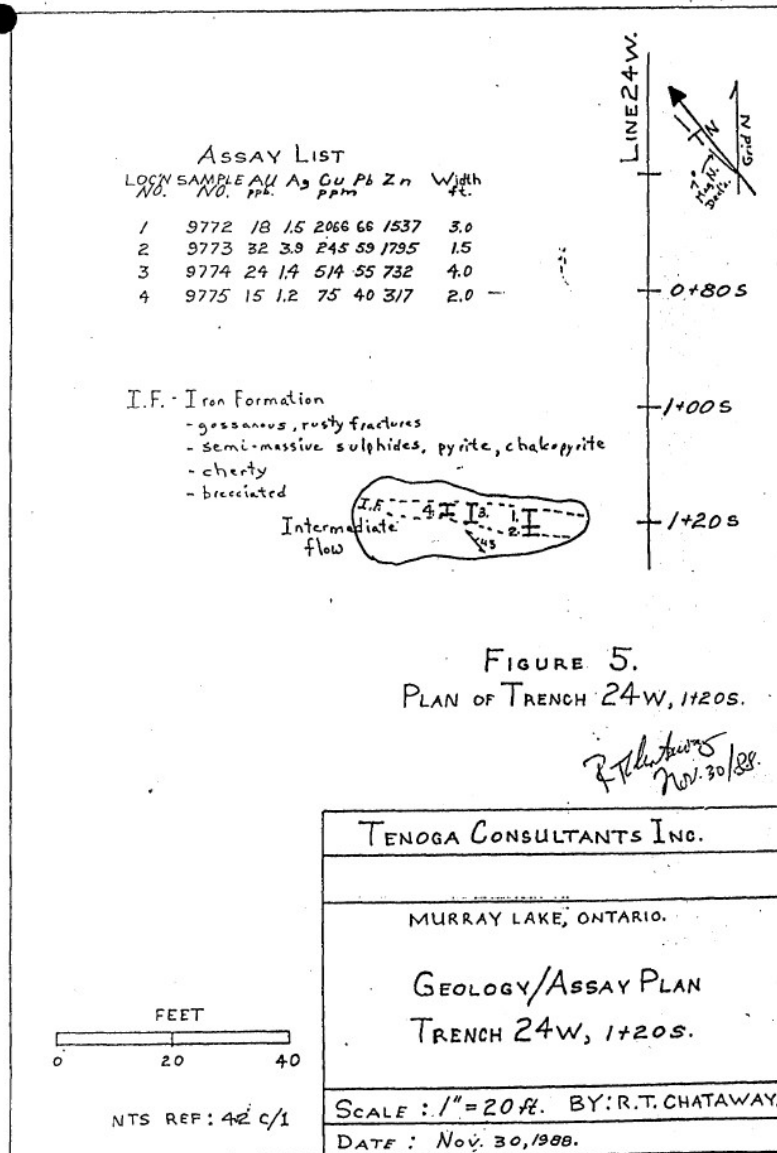


Figure 4: Assessment trench sketch - from AFRI File 42C08SE5003

1988: Tenoga Consultants Ltd. conducted ground magnetic and VLF surveys over a block of claims in the northeast corner of Dolson Twp. and the southeast corner of Bruyere Twp. A small MaxMin II test survey was also done over several lines to test the validity of an airborne response. The surveys were reported to be successful in locating and outlining the general structures of the property as well as several areas of major cross structure. More follow-up geophysics was recommended, as well detailed mapping and possibly a soil geochemical survey over areas of interest. This work was conducted on the Echum Property just to the east, outside of the recently discovered VTEM anomaly by KML. (Burton J. A. 1988) **AFRI File: 42C01NW0001.**

1997: C. Clement conducted prospecting, sampling, panning, hand stripping and dug a small pit on claims straddling the border of Dolson and Bruyere Twps. About 1.75 km southwest of the MPD Showing as shown on Figure 8. Most of the assays from a total of 20 samples were insignificant; however, three assays from panned samples assayed 3.403 oz/ton (116.67 g/t), 0.602 oz/ton (20.64 g/t) and 0.383 oz/ton (13.13 g/t) gold. It should be noted that panning would have concentrated the gold in the samples. **Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property. AFRI File: 42C01NE2001.**

1998: D.R. Healey., 2973090 Canada Inc. completed an OPAP exploration program that included line cutting, Induced Polarization (gradient) geophysical surveys, mapping, and prospecting. Of the 64 bedrock samples collected along a significant shear structure (the Ballard Lake Shear Zone) assay results ranged from 0.01 – 7.48 g/t Au. The 7.48 g/t Au samples was from a 0.52 m chip sample collected from the Davies Gold Occurrence. Numerous IP chargeability (gradient) anomalies were located along the shear structure. A diamond drill program was recommended but not carried out. **Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property. AFRI file: 42C01NE2002.**

2000 - 2001: M. Tremblay and crew carried out a prospecting, sampling, and power stripping program on their Matchinameigus - Fletch Property. Part of the southwest portion of the Echum Property was covered by this program. This work included sampling and geotechnical work by K. Kivi of Kennecott Canada, P. Jones and A Muirhead of Southernera Resources and sampling and microprobe analysis by R. Barnett of R.L. Barnett Geological.

The work discovered nine new kimberlite occurrences, three of which underwent microprobe analysis, which indicated the presence of large populations of high Cr chromite in the diamond inclusion field at all three locations. **Note that none of these kimberlites occur on the Echum Property but the Fletch Kimberlite Occurrence is located less than 1 kilometre southwest from the Echum Property. AFRI File: 42C01NE2005.**

2002-3: Geodex Minerals Ltd. optioned the Matchinameigus - Fletch Property from

M. Tremblay and J. Robert and conducted an exploration program of prospecting and sampling covering part of the Echum Property. Five samples were collected from four of the kimberlites and sent to Kennecott Canada's lab in Thunder Bay for caustic fusion digestion and diamond analysis. Two micro-diamonds were recovered from two different samples, indicating that at least some of the kimberlite dykes on the property were diamondiferous, and the results were described as encouraging. Note that none of these kimberlites occur on the Echum Property but the Fletch Kimberlite Occurrence is located less than 1

kilometre southwest from the Echum Property and the diamondiferous Geodex No. 2 dyke is less than 100 m to the south of the Echum Property. See Figure 8 **AFRI File: 42C01NE2006.**

2006 to 2008: Chalice Diamond Corp. (and their predecessor Golden Chalice Resources Inc. (“GCR”)): Between 2006 and 2008, Chalice Diamond/Golden Chalice staked and acquired an extensive land package that eventually covered 170,000 hectares within an area stretching 75 km long by 35 km wide in the Wawa – Missinabie region, and covered parts of the current Echum Property of KML. NAD 83 UTM zone 17 and zone 16 co-ordinates were used. No diamondiferous kimberlites were reported on the Echum Property.

Work carried out on the properties consisted of prospecting, sampling, and power stripping, as well as sampling and geotechnical work by K. Kivi of Kennecott Canada, P. Jones and A. Muirhead of Southernera Resources and sampling and microprobe analysis by R. Barnett of R.L. Barnett Geological and R. Duess of Band-Ore Resources.

Of interest was a Geotech helicopter VTEM and Magnetometer survey, part of which covered the Echum Property. This survey was flown along N-S lines 75 metres apart and shows the VTEM anomaly around the MPD showing. As this survey was flown along N-S lines the anomaly did not show as prominent as the more recent Geotech survey of KML and was not further investigated by GCR. **AFRI File: 2000000060**

Linecutting and detailed ground magnetometer surveys were also conducted in 2007 on target areas to better define the shape and extent of any potential kimberlitic rocks. No areas were targeted on the area of the current Echum Property. **AFRI File: 20000002578,**

2007: Laidlaw undertook a magnetometer survey on the Fletch occurrence as well as a till sample report, just outside the Echum Property. **AFRO ID: 2.34543 and 2.34709.**

Due to the large number of reports submitted for assessment in the MNDM's Assessment File Research Image Database by Chalice Diamond/Golden Chalice, many of which are airborne geophysics reports or only partly cover KML's Property, they have not all been listed in the “References” section (Item 26 of this report). The author has examined the reports and believe that the pertinent information is presented in this Report.

2010: Chalice Diamond Corp. an assessment Report on Lake Bottom Sediment Survey in Meath, Rennie, Bader, Dolson, Echum, Copenace and Marsh Townships; *by Stone, G.* was done over Ballard Lake. Three minor anomalous readings 6.0 ppb (0.006 g/t) 0.4 ppb (0.0004 g/t) and 0.4 ppb (0.0004 g/t) Au were recorded. **AFRO ID: 2.44566.**

6.3 History from RT Minerals Technical Report April 25, 2017

Note: The following information was extracted from “**Technical Report on the Ballard Lake Property Bader, Bruyere, Collishaw, Copenace, Echum, Dolson, Long and Marsh Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division Ontario Canada, Prepared for RT Minerals by D. Cullen, P.Geol. et al, April 25th, 2017.**”

Stripping, Sampling and Assaying Program 2016

Manual stripping, power stripping and sampling were completed by RMC in June 2016. Assaying was done by Swastika Laboratories of Swastika, Ontario.

The program was carried out to test for gold mineralization along the contact of the granodiorite stock and metavolcanics south of Ballard Lake. Historical work reported gold values along the contact within a zone referred to as the Ballard Lake Shear Zone that is characterized by ribbon banded schists, quartz veining and sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite).

Manual and power stripping of overburden was carried out in 11 areas (A to J) on claims 4260532 and 4260533. Areas A, B, C, D, E, H and J occur along the main shear at the granodiorite and metavolcanic contact. Areas F, G and I occur south of the main shear away from the granodiorite and metavolcanic contact. Manual stripping at areas B, C, D and E involved removing moss, brush and small trees with a grub hoe and human power. Power stripping of overburden using an excavator occurred at areas A, F, G, H, I and J. The overburden stripped was generally less than 30 cm thick, up to 1 metre thick, and consisted of a thin layer of organics over glacial till. Areas A, F, and G were washed using a pressure pump and hose. Areas H, I and J were partially swept using a Stihl power broom. Granite, diorite, volcanics, schist, gabbro, felsic dykes, quartz veins and diabase dykes were noted across the work areas. Trace to 5% pyrite was observed in some of the quartz veins/stringers and schists, minor disseminated pyrite occurs in some of the felsic dykes. The shears are dark green ribbon banded schists generally from 1 metre to 3 metres wide. The schists often enclose 0.2- to 1-metre-wide quartz vein(s) that pinch and swell along strike. The shears and veining generally strike NE-SW to ENE-WSW with vertical to steep north dips. The work areas and sample locations are shown in Figure 5 below.

Bedrock sampling consisted of channel sampling, chip sampling and grab sampling. A total of 64 bedrock samples were taken and assayed for gold. The assay results ranged from <0.01 to 7.48 g/t Au.

Thirty-seven samples were taken from channels cut in bedrock using a gas-powered channel saw with 14” (35.56 cm) diamond impregnated blade. The channels were approximately 5 cm wide and 5 cm deep. The samples were broken out of the channels using hammer and chisel. Twelve bedrock chip

samples were broken out of bedrock using hammer and chisel. Fifteen bedrock grab samples were broken from bedrock using a hammer. The samples were placed in individual plastic sample bags with sample tags and sealed with plastic ties. The samples were securely stored and transported to Swastika Laboratories for analysis using standard fire assay techniques.

Areas A, B, C, D, E, H, and J returned assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au. Assays greater than 1.0 g/t Au were returned from samples taken from areas A, D, H, and J. The highest assay of 7.48 g/t Au over 0.52 metre chip sample came from Area H. Areas F, G and I returned insignificant assays. Samples with Au assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au are shown in Figure 5 and in Table 3 below.

Table 3: RMC Sample Assays > 0.1 g/t Au

Sample	Au		Sample		From	To	Width	UTM Z 16 Nad 83	
#	g/t	Area	Type	Description	(m)	(m)	(m)	East	North
63357	0.28	Area A	Channel	Chlorite schist, sheared, 30% irregular white quartz vein	1	2	1	712713	5340631
63358	1.32	Area A	Channel	White complex quartz vein 70%, strike 310 deg azimuth, steep dip, chlorite schist 30%, trace to 10% pyrite in quartz and schist	2	3	1	712713	5340629
63359	0.13	Area A	Channel	Chlorite schist 65%, irregular folded felsic dyke 30%, quartz stringers 5%	3	4	1	712712	5340629
63362	0.1	Area A	Channel	White complex quartz vein 85%, strike 310 deg azimuth, steep dip, chlorite schist 15%	6	6.4	0.4	712711	5340627
63363	0.4	Area A	Channel	Chlorite schist 90%, quartz 10%	6.4	7.3	0.9	712710	5340626
63365	0.14	Area B	Channel	White quartz vein 60% with 1 to 5% pyrite, strike 320 deg azimuth, steep dip, chlorite schist 20% with trace to 1% pyrite, 20% granite with trace pyrite	1	2	1	712578	5340723
63367	0.24	Area C	Channel	White quartz vein, strike 335 deg azimuth, steep dip to north, trace to 1% pyrite, trace malachite	0	0.7	0.7	712560	5340758
63372	1.51	Area D	Channel	Quartz vein 30%, strike 330 deg azimuth, steep dip, chlorite schist 40%, felsic dykes 30%, trace to 3% pyrite	0.8	1.5	0.7	712556	5340761
63373	0.42	Area E	Channel	Quartz vein, strike 330 deg azimuth, steep dip, 1 to 5% pyrite	0	0.9	0.9	712553	5340767
63395	1.24	Area H	Chip	Chlorite mica schist, no visible sulphides	0.95	1.18	0.23	713588	5340345
63396	0.15	Area H	Chip	Chlorite mica schist 90%, quartz vein 10%, no visible sulphide	1.18	1.53	0.35	713588	5340344
63397	7.48	Area H	Chip	White quartz vein at 300 deg azimuth, steep dip, rusty patches, 3 to 6% pyrite	1.53	2.05	0.52	713588	5340344
63398	0.39	Area H	Chip	Chlorite mica schist, no visible sulphides	2.05	2.65	0.6	713587	5340343
74713	0.31	Area J	Chip	White quartz vein 25% at 290 deg azimuth, steep dip, and weathered wall rock chlorite schist 75% with trace to 10% medium to coarse grained pyrite	0	1	1	713304	5340441
74754	2.38	Area H	Grab	qtz vein with pyrite (galena? sphalerite?)				713589	5340343
74755	1.52	Area J	Grab	bull qtz with gobs of galena				713306	5340440

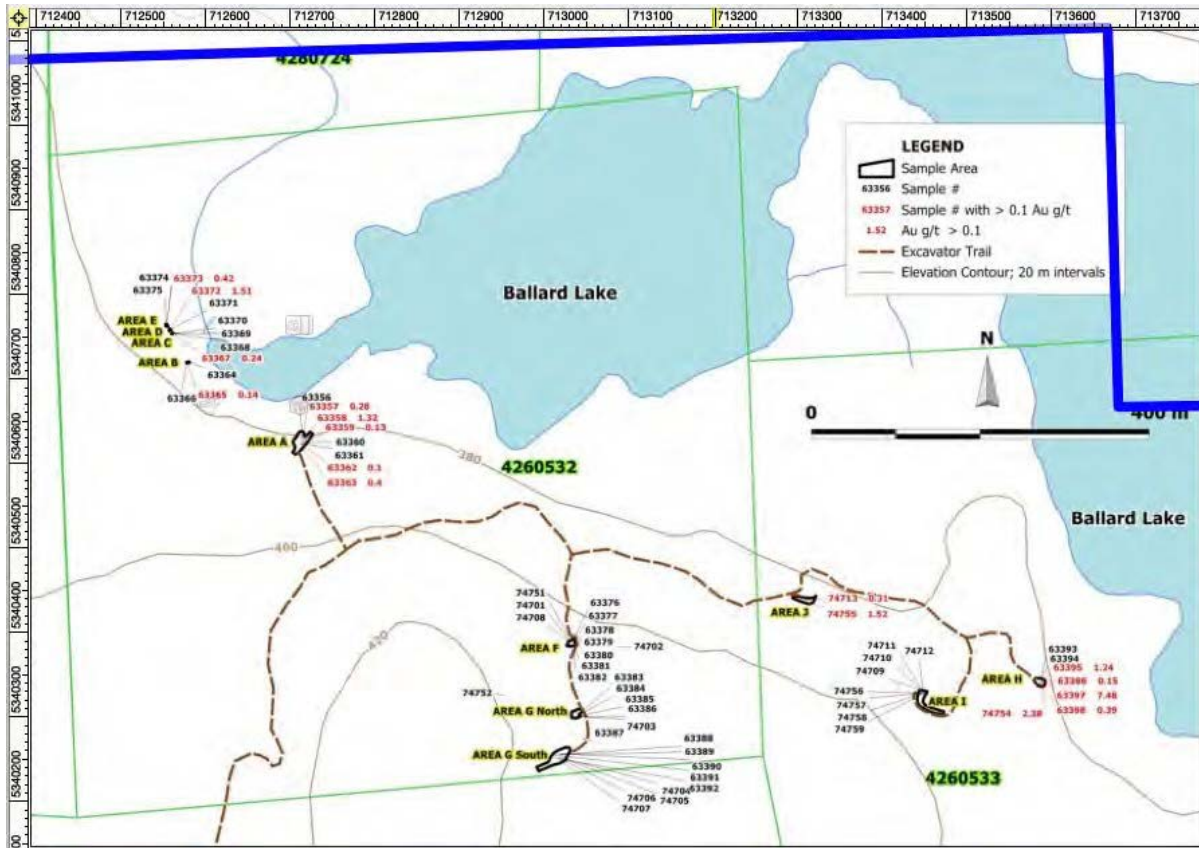


Figure 5: RMC. 2016 Sample Locations - Green lines show historic claimlines of RT Minerals Corp. Blue lines show current Echum Property outline. Co-ordinates in NAD83 Zone 16U. (Modified from Figure 4 of Cullen, D., Clark Garry, 2017.)

During September and October 2016, RMC completed 435 metres of diamond drilling in three holes on claim 4260533. One hundred and thirty-one samples of split drill core were shipped to Swastika Laboratories Ltd. for gold assay and multi-element analysis. The diamond drilling program was designed to test for gold mineralization within and adjacent to the Ballard Lake Shear Zone.

All three holes targeted historical IP chargeability anomalies, BA-16-01 and BA-16-02 targeted the Ballard Lake Shear Zone, BA16-02 undercut the assumed location of a historical soil anomaly, and BA-16-01 undercut a gold showing that assayed up to 7.48 g/t Au at surface. All drill holes were drilled at 20-degree azimuth, -45 degree dip and spotted and referenced to UTM grid Zone 16 NAD 83 by handheld GPS.

The drill hole locates, and significant intersections are listed in Table 4 and 5 respectively and their location on a map is shown in Figure 6.

George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd. of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge, Quebec, provided contract drilling for the program. The drill holes were all NQ with excellent core recoveries at close to 100%.

Table 4: RMC 2016 Diamond Drill Hole Locations

DDH ID	Length m	Azimuth	Dip	East Nad 83 Z 16	North Nad 83 Z 16
BA-16-01	150	20	-45	713571	5340275
BA-16-02	150	20	-45	713437	5340302
BA-16-03	135	20	-45	713378	5340447

The assay results were low with the highest assay of 0.33 g/Mt Au over 1.0 metre from 89.0 to 90.0 metres in drill hole BA-16-01. Alkali ultramafic dikes were penetrated in all three drill holes: several dykes up to 5.3 metres wide in BA-16-01, three dykes to 24.6 metres wide in BA-16-02, two dykes to 1.7 metres wide in BA-16-03. Significant intersections are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: RMC 2016 Significant Intersections

DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Significant Intersection
BA-16-01	26.3	31.6	5.3	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-01	89	90	1	0.33 g/t Au
BA-16-01	112.6	113.6	1	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-01	123.1	126.8	3.7	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-01	129	130	1	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-02	31.7	44.2	12.5	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-02	99.4	124	24.6	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-03	25.1	26.8	1.7	Alkali Ultramafic Dike
BA-16-03	57.8	59.3	1.5	Alkali Ultramafic Dike

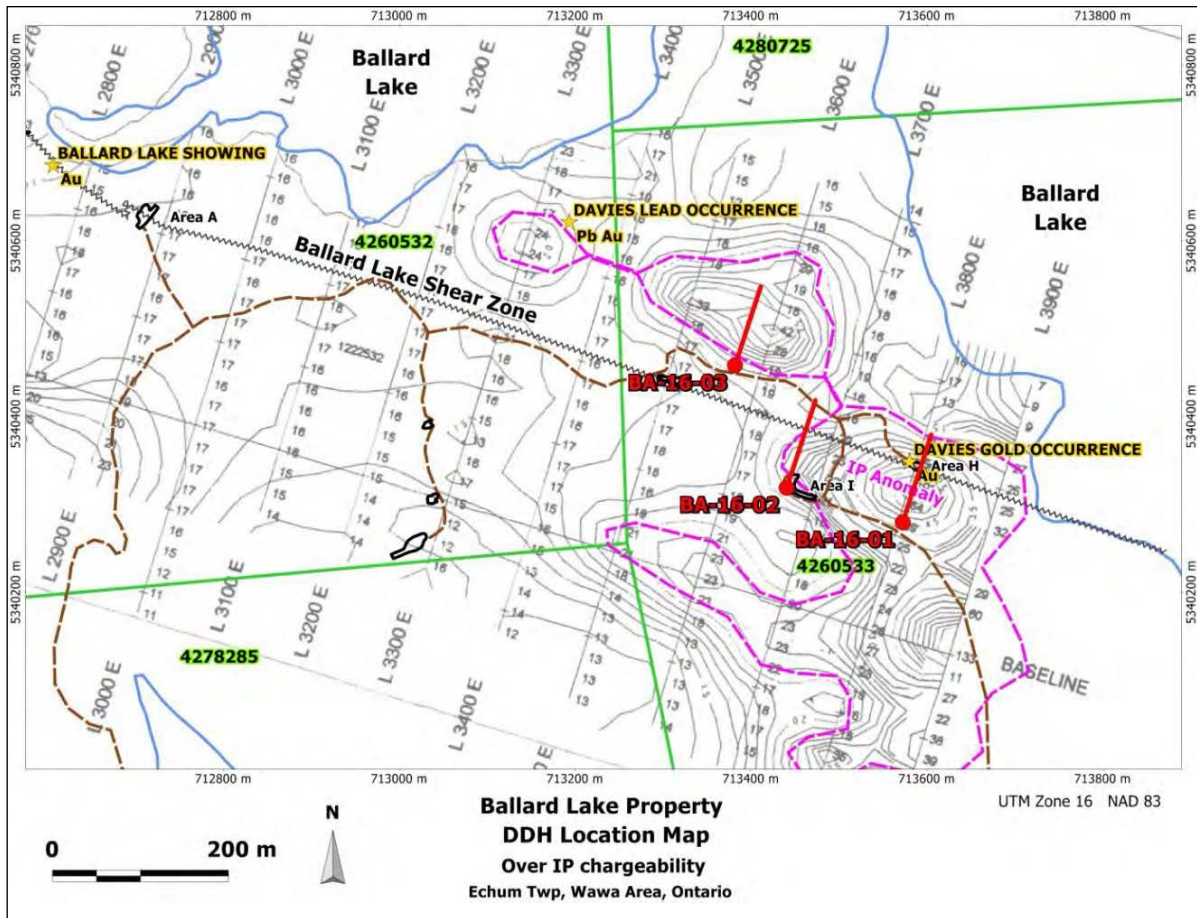


Figure 6: RT Minerals Corp. 2016 Drill Hole Locations - showing the earlier claim fabric held by RT Minerals Corp. (from Figure 5 of Cullen, D., Clark Garry, 2017.)

RMC Program 2016 Sample Security, Storage and Shipment

Samples were collected by personnel under contract to RMC. Rock samples were taken from bedrock and placed in individual plastic sample bags with a sample tag and sealed with locking plastic ties. The sealed sample bags were in turn placed in shipping bags, which were also sealed with locking plastic ties. The bags were kept in a locked vehicle during the sampling and delivered by truck to Swastika Laboratories (Swastika) in Swastika, Ontario.

Sample Preparation and Assay Procedures

Rock samples were submitted for analysis to Swastika in Swastika, Ontario. All 64 rock samples submitted to Swastika were assayed for gold.

Swastika Laboratories Ltd. has been accredited by CALA in meeting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for the following scope of tests: gold by fire assay with gravimetry finish, gold by fire assay with flame atomic absorption

spectroscopy finish (FAAS), gold by fire assay with microwave plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (MP-AES), silver, copper, and nickel by aqua regia digestion and FAAS finish. Swastika regularly participates in the PTP-MAL (Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories) round robin laboratory program provided by Natural Resources Canada for minerals containing gold, platinum, palladium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, and nickel.

All samples were delivered to Swastika Lab by an RT Minerals employee and handed over to the laboratory personnel. RT Minerals employees, officers, directors, or associates had no involvement beyond the delivery of the samples for analysis.

Swastika procedures for sample preparation and assaying of the samples: drying of samples at 80°C in a forced air circulation system, crushing to > 80% passing 1700 microns using low chrome steel jaw plates, splitting samples using a rotary splitter to obtain test samples and replicates, pulverizing to >90% passing 107 microns using low chrome steel bowl sets.

Fire assaying was performed on a 29.167-gram sample drawn from the pulp. The gold bead was assayed using atomic absorption spectrometry technique. Gold values are reported on the certificates in g/t with a lower detection limit of 0.01 g/t.

Internal quality control procedures by Swastika consisted of standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. Standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of one standard every 25 samples, and one blank every 25 samples. Six of the samples were re-assayed on the original pulp. Swastika reported the results of the internal quality control data on the final certificates.

A review of the duplicate samples submitted by Swastika indicates that the sample variance is similar to that of nugget type Au deposit.

RMC Drilling Program 2016

The drill core from the 2016 program was logged and sampled by personnel under contract to RT Minerals, under the supervision of K. Kivi, P. Geo, who acted as the Qualified Person. The work was carried out in a secure building, with the sampled core being split, sealed in plastic sample bags and rice bags, and stored under lock and key. The samples were shipped by Manitoulin Transport directly to Swastika Labs in Swastika, Ontario.

The sample preparation and assay procedures employed by Swastika, as well as quality control programs, were the same as described above for the “Stripping, Sampling and Assaying Program 2016”.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located in the southeastern part of the Wawa Greenstone Belt which consists of early 2.89 to 2.70-billion-year-old, Precambrian rock that extends inland from the northeastern margin of Lake Superior eastward to as far as Missinabie Lake, terminating along the western contact of the Kapuskasing Horst structural zone of migmatized rock. In the study area, this metavolcanic – metasedimentary belt is intruded by stocks of mafic to ultramafic bodies of different ages.

The volcanic unit is composed of predominantly basaltic flows overlain by more felsic flow units of dacitic composition and its pyroclastic equivalent. The granitic units found in the belt are foliated to gneissic granodiorite and trondhjemite.

Gold, silver, zinc, copper, and iron mineralization are the common associated metallic occurrences found in the belt. Recently diamondiferous kimberlite and lamprophyre rocks have been recognized in the southeast Wawa Greenstone belt.

Several gold properties are found around the northwest periphery of the same granite-granodiorite batholith that occurs along the east side of the Property. Figure 7 below shows the regional geology.

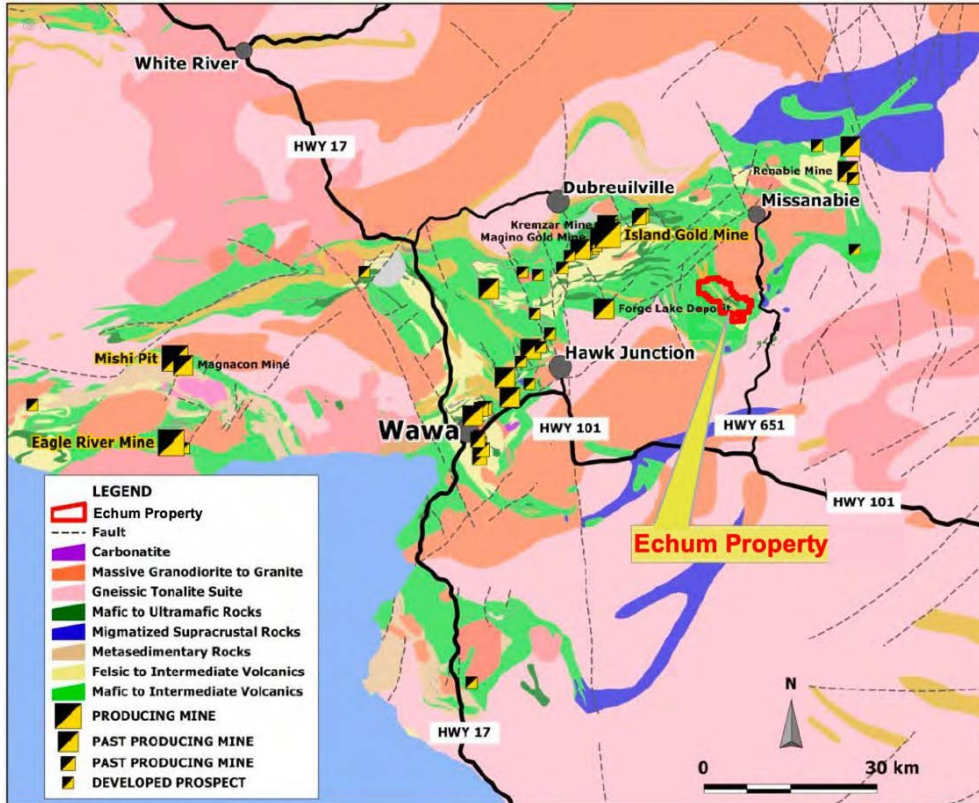


Figure 7: Regional Geology (from Figure 8 of Cullen, D., Clark Garry, 2017.)

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

On the Property the predominant rocks are a southeast striking sequence of mafic volcanics to the east and intermediate volcanics to the west separated by a band of metasedimentary rocks. Massive granodiorite/granite occurs along the eastern edge of the Property. Mafic (gabbro) intrusives are also located on the Property along the east side of the metasedimentary band. Ultramafic rock and kimberlite dykes are also present outside around the southeast, south, and east of the property. Numerous mineral occurrences of gold and base metals have been documented on the Property. Detailed geological maps covering the Property can be found in Appendix 2 and 3.

The 4 known mineralized zones that occur on the Property include: the Ballard Lake Showing (Au), the Davies Lead Occurrence (Pb, Au), the Davies Gold Occurrence (Au) and the M.P.D. Showing (Zn, Cu). Diamondiferous kimberlite has been found within several kilometres outside of the Property boundary. There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves within the Property boundaries.

The 3 gold occurrences on the Property are in mafic volcanics near the eastern contact of granodiorite to the northeast and associated with the 120°-150° striking, steeply dipping, Ballard Lake Shear. See Figures 6 and 8.

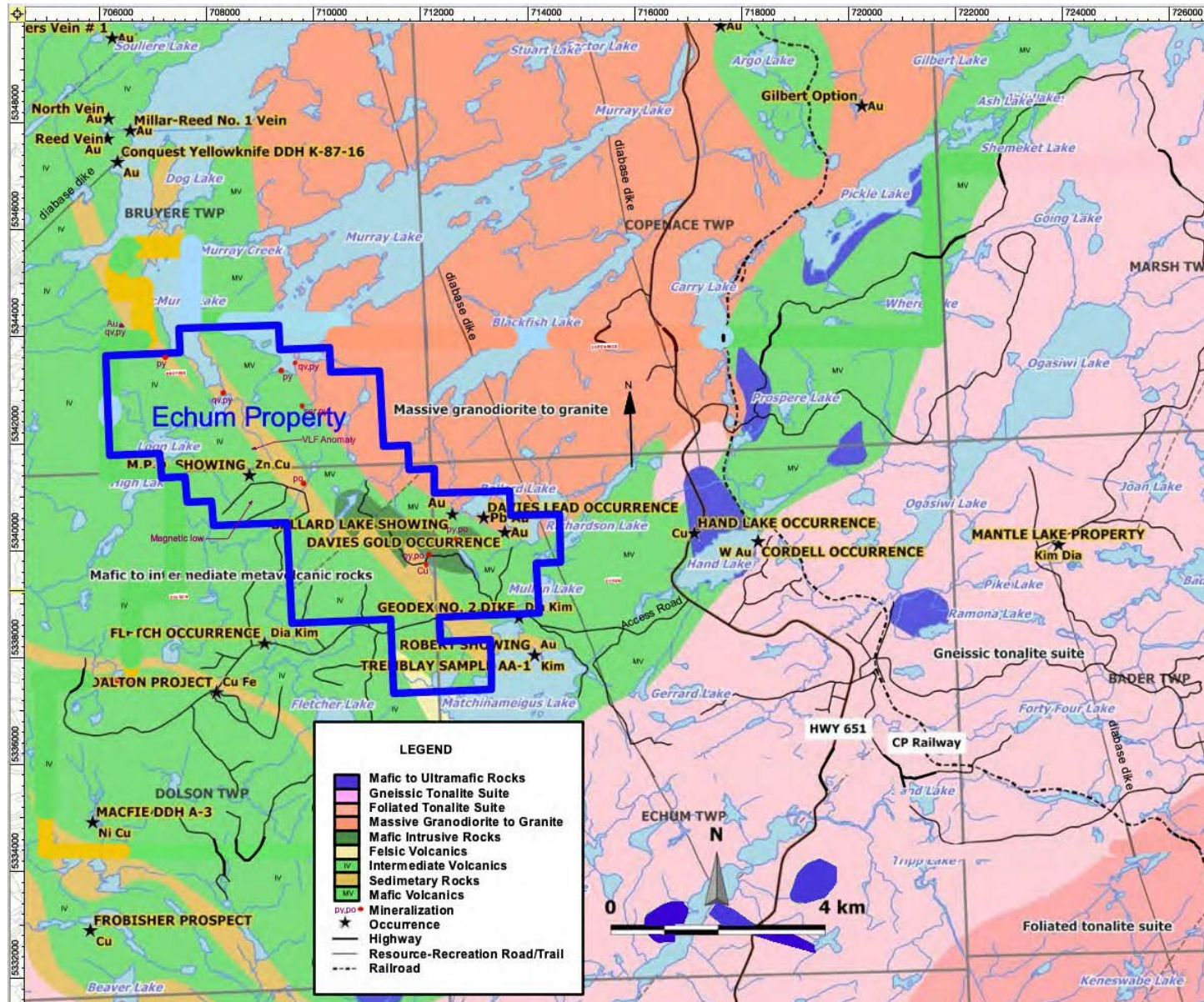


Figure 8: Property Geology and Occurrences - Map modified from Downes M.J., 1978 and Walker, J. 2018: Co-ordinates are shown in NAD 83 Zone 16U

Ballard Lake Showing

The site is accessible by driving north along highway 651 to the Matchinameigus Lake turnoff. Drive SW along this road about 1.1 km to the fork and then take the westward quad trail branch for 2.5 km. to a northward quad trail. Take this northward trail for 100 m to a fork in the trail. Take the left northwest branch of the trail and then travel approximately 1.5 km to the north end of a narrow lake. The occurrence lies approximately 700 m to the north along an old drill trail. See Figures 6 and 7.

Descriptions from MDI42C01NE00027 & AFRI File: 42C01NE024: The vein occurs along the contact between the Murray Lake batholith to the northwest and the surrounding mafic metavolcanic rocks. The showing consists of a series of quartz veins and stringers, ranging between 0.25 in to 4 feet (0.64 cm to 1.22 m) in width. The veins are predominantly bull white with minor pyrite and iron oxide. Pockets of galena and chalcopryite mineralization occur and are interpreted to be in noses of S-folds. The veins are enclosed in a biotite-amphibolite schist. Grab samples collected by Davies in 1973 returned the following assays: 2.23 oz/t (76.46 g/t) Au, 7.37 oz/t (252.69 g/t) Ag; 3.2 oz/t (109.71 g/t) Au, 7.8 oz/t (267.43 g/t) Ag; 7.49 oz/t (256.80 g/t) Au, 12.91 oz/t (442.63 g/t) Ag. Grab samples collected by Longhurst returned the following assays: 0.22 oz/t (07.54 g/t) Au, 0.42 oz/t (14.39 g/t) Ag; 1.62 oz/t (55.54 g/t) Au, 5.16 oz/t (176.91 g/t) Ag; 0.95 oz/t (32.57 g/t) Au, 8.22 oz/t (281.14 g/t) Ag; 0.61 oz/t (20.91 g/t) Au, 1.70 oz/t (58.29 g/t) Ag; 0.17 oz/t (5.83 g/t) Au, 0.56 oz/t (19.20 g/t) Ag; 0.68 oz/t (23.31 g/t) Au, 1.90 oz/t (65.14 g/t) Ag. A sample of the wall rock gave an assay of 0.01 oz/t (0.34 g/t) Au and 0.03 oz/t (1.03 g/t) Ag. Grab samples collected by Noranda returned assays ranging from tr to 0.24 oz/t (8.23 g/t) Au and tr to 0.70 oz/t (24 g/t) Ag. Samples collected by Anglo Porcupine returned values of 0.035 oz/t (1.20 g/t) Au over 3.7 ft (1.13 m); 0.516 oz/t (17.69 g/t) Au over 1.4 ft (0.43 m); 0.098 oz/t (3.36 g/t) Au over 1.2 ft (0.37 m). The best assays obtained from grab samples collected in 1998 were: 0.96 g/t Au, 3.1 ppm (3.1 g/t) Ag; 2.43 g/t Au, 6.8 ppm (6.8 g/t) Ag. **Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property.**

The 1988 assessment report of Anglo Porcupine Gold Exploration Ltd. AFRI File 42C01NE0424 gives a good description of the geology and mineralization encountered in their extensive stripping program as referenced below:

“The Ballard Lake Gold Showing shear zone is composed of a series of quartz stringers, 4 feet to ¼ inch (1.22 m to 0.64 cm) in width. The veins are predominantly bull white with minor pyrite and iron oxide. In trenches 3, 7, 12, and 13, pockets of galena chalcopryite mineralisation were found. These isolated pockets occurred in noses of S folds. Good gold and silver values were always obtained where galena was present.

The veins are enveloped by ribbon banded mica schist varied in width from 5 to 60 feet (1.52 to 18.29 m). Anomalous gold values occurred when the shear was

pyritized and riddled with numerous quartz veinlets.

As trenching moved further west along the shear, quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation decreased, subsequently gold mineralisation decreased. Ironically the size of the shear zone increased (widths over 60 feet (18.29 m) in trench 16).

Trench 17 exposed a series of east-west striking S shaped veins. The cross-cutting structure was the first place quartz veining was uniform over appreciable lengths greater than 100 feet (30.48 m). The mica schist envelope was heavily laden with iron oxide (+/- 20%) and pyrite (+/- 5%). Quartz veins were sparsely mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrite. Interbanded with the quartz were seams and wisps of red granite. Fresh broken samples give a garlic smell and always coincided with sections where a soft, pale-yellow mineral was present. Subsequent rock samples returned high barite content (up to 1651 ppm Ba). Another sample taken from trench 17 contained bismuthinite. Gold values were only slightly higher than background.

Trenching across the Ballard Lake shear was unable to locate gold mineralization in sufficient quantity to justify any further work on the exposed areas. However shearing characteristics, size, and degree of deformation, could easily host an economic deposit.”

It should be noted that one trench sample in the above program assayed 17.6 g/t Au. Unfortunately, the on-line assessment files did not show a map giving the exact location of the trenches and sampling.

From the work undertaken by RMC in 2017, the best sample collected from The Ballard Lake showing gave 1.51 g/t Au over 1.5 m from a chloritized biotite schist.² More details on that exploration work can be found in Item 6.3 of this report.

Davies Lead Occurrence

Access Description: The site is accessible by driving north along highway 651 to the Matchinameigus Lake turnoff. Drive SW along this road about 1.1 km to the fork and then take the westward quad trail branch for 2.5 km. to a northward quad trail. Take this northward trail for 100 m to a fork in the trail. Take the right fork and continue northward 1.75 km to the Davies Gold Occurrence workings then continue 800 m westward along old drill trails to the Lead Gold Occurrence. See Figures 5 and 8.

From MDI42C01NE00031 & Davies (1973), AFRI # 42C01NE8814: A gossan-like structure or intrusion in granite, could be a dyke. Attracted by lead stains (carbonate). Showing of very fine grains of galena in some pieces of rock. Sample selected for a quality assay showed 1.71% Pb and tr Ag. Extent of the occurrence was not determined.

² Cullen D., Clark Garry, 2017.

Davies Gold Occurrence

Access Description: The site is accessible by driving north along highway 651 to the Matchinameigus Lake turnoff. Drive SW along this road about 1.1 km to the fork and then take the westward quad trail branch for 2.5 km. to a northward quad trail. Take this northward trail for 100 m to a fork in the trail. Take the right fork and head northward for about 1.7 km to the various exploration workings. See Figures 5 and 8.

From MDI42C01NE00006: The occurrence consists of quartz lenses within a sheared mafic metavolcanic. The zone has been traced for approximately 200 feet (60.96m). The shear lies close to the contact between the southern edge of the Murray Lake granodiorite and the surrounding mafic metavolcanic rocks to the west.

Grab samples collected by Davies in 1973 returned 1.55 oz/t (53.14 g/t) Au, 0.01 oz/t (0.34 g/t) Au and 0.2 oz/t (0.20 g/t) Au. The best assay was associated with galena. Grab samples collected in 1998 returned assays of 7.58 g/t Au and 35.8 ppm Ag.

Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property.

M.P.D. Showing

Access Description: The site is most easily accessed by helicopter. Alternatively, the site is accessible by boat from the south end of Dog Lake via McMurty Lake or possible access by old winter logging roads in the area. See Figures 8 and 9.

The geology of the area consists of metasediments to the east with the showing located just west of the metasedimentary contact in intermediate volcanics. Both the metasediments and the intermediate volcanics strike in a southeasterly direction. A gabbroic body is located about 2 kilometres to the southwest and from the strong response on the TMI map (see Figure 8 and 10) it may extend further northward. A strong prominent multichannel VTEM anomaly is found about 500 metres north of the M.P.D. Showing. Note that the location of the M.P.D. Showing is discretionary, meaning its actual location has not been verified on the ground by MNDM.

From MDI42C01NE00037: *“The best assays returned from iron formation were 2066 ppm (0.2%) Cu), 1537 ppm (0.15%) Zn over 3 ft. The mineralized zone occurs in metavolcanic rock and is characterized by quartz and epidote veining, massive to disseminated sulphides and moderate to strong ankerite alteration. The quartz veins vary in width from 4 to 100 cm and are moderately to strongly iron stained. Epidote veining consists of stringers and small veins not exceeding 2 cm in width.”* A. Wilson OGS 07/23/2001. **Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property.**
AFRI File: 42C01SE0410

From work conducted by M.P.D. in 1988. Thirty samples were collected during the program for whole rock analysis as well as assay for Au, As, Cu and Zn, with

the highest gold assay being 54 ppb (0.054 g/t). The highest Cu value being sample #418 with 2,510 ppm (0.20%) Cu along with 278 ppm (.028% Zn). The highest zinc value being 490 ppm (0.490 %) Zn in sample 417. These samples were described as mafic volcanics with quartz veining and strong ankerite alteration. The assessment files do not contain a complete map and so the location is stated as discretionary as plotted on the OGS map for Dolson Twp. This location is approximately 500 m. south of the VTEM anomaly. **Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property. AFRI File: 42C01SE0410.**

Also, in 1988 Tenoga Consultants Ltd. undertook trenching and sampling on three areas in the vicinity of the MPD Showing. Unfortunately, the poor map quality of data on file with the assessment office does not allow a better locate. Iron formation with gossanous rusty fractures with semi-massive sulphides of pyrite and chalcopyrite were reported in a cherty brecciated matrix within intermediate volcanics striking about 120° in trench 24W, 1+20S. Historical assays were recorded in this trench as shown in Figure 4. The highest copper assay being 2,066 ppm (0.21%) Cu with 1,537 ppm (0.15%) Zn over 3 feet (0.91 m).

In trench 24W, 8+60S-10+80S the highest copper value obtained was 1379 ppm (0.138%) Cu with 582 ppm (0.058%) Zn, 92 ppm (0.009%) Pb, 3.3 ppm (3.3 g/t) Ag and over 5.5 feet (1.67 m) and 19.9 ppb (0.02 g/t) Au over 5.5 feet (1.68m). In trench 27W, 7+00S to 9+00S the highest zinc value was 1,225 ppm (0.1%) Zn, with 701 ppm (.07%) Cu, 82 ppm (0.008%) Pb, 1.5 ppm (1.5 g/t) Ag and 38 ppb (0.04%) Au over 1 foot. All samples were collected within an area of 100 x 300 feet (30.5 to 92 metres). **Note the above historic assays have not been confirmed by a qualified person and do not represent any economic resource on the Property. AFRI File: 42C08SE5003**

Item 8 Deposit Types

The main mineral deposit types being investigated and explored for on this Property are:

- 1) auriferous greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits,
- 2) possible Cu, Zn volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) and
- 3) possible diamond mineralization.

1) Auriferous greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits

These deposits occur as quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, with valuable amounts of gold and silver, in faults and shear zones located within deformed terranes of ancient to recent greenstone belts commonly metamorphosed at greenschist facies.

“The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins

are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5-10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined the quartz-carbonate vein network but may be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.” (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007, pg. 49-73).

2) Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits

“Volcanogenic massive sulfide VMS deposits also known as volcanic associated, volcanic hosted and volcano sedimentary hosted massive sulfide deposits are major sources of zinc, copper, lead, silver and gold and significant sources for cobalt, tin, selenium manganese, cadmium, Indium, bismuth, tellurium, gallium and germanium. They typically occur as lenses of polymetallic massive sulfide that form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments, and are classified according to base metal content, gold content or host rock lithology. As of 2007, there are close to 350 known VMS deposits in Canada and over 800 known worldwide. Historically they account for 27% of Canada's copper production, 49% of zinc, 20% of its lead, 40% of its silver and 3% of its gold. They are discovered in submarine volcanic terrains that range in age from 3.4 Ga to actively forming deposits in modern seafloor environments. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they are formed in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic sea floor spreading and arc environments. Most ancient VMS deposits that are still preserved in the geological record formed mainly in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted arc, and back-arc settings. Primitive bimodal mafic volcanic-dominated oceanic rifted arc and bimodal felsic-dominated siliciclastic continental back-arc terranes contain some of the world's most economically important VMS districts. Most but not all, significant VMS mining districts are defined by deposit clusters formed within rifts or calderas. Their clustering is further attributed to a common heat source that triggers large-scale subsea floor fluid convection systems. These subvolcanic intrusions may also supply metals to the VMS hydrothermal system through magmatic devolatilization as a result of large-scale fluid flow. VMS mining districts are commonly characterized by extensive semi-conformable zones of hydrothermal alteration that intensifies into zones of discordant alteration in the intermediate footwall and hanging wall of individual deposits. VMS camps can be further characterized by the presence of thin but areally extensive, units of ferruginous chemical sediment formed from exhalation of fluids and distribution of hydrothermal particulates.” (Galley, Alan G., et al, 2007, pg. 141-161).

3) Diamond Mineralization

In reviewing descriptions of **Diamond Mineralization**, the author believes that the description by Hava (2007) completed for Chalice Diamonds (Buckle, J. 2008) best describes the potential deposits in the area of the report:

“Widely recognized models for economic, diamond-bearing deposits include kimberlite and lamproite-hosted types (Kjarsgaard, 1996). Spatially associated with kimberlites (also orangeites in South Africa) are erosion-derived, unconsolidated, and consolidated diamond-bearing sediments, placers and paleoplacers, respectively. Prior to 1960 more than 80% of diamonds were derived from the latter, "secondary" diamond deposits. By 1990 more than 75% of diamonds were derived from the former or "primary" diamond deposits.

The model is further qualified by other constraints and by evolving scientific understanding. Only 1% of kimberlite pipes – better recognized for their higher gem quality diamond content – are economic deposits. Lamproites have only been recently scientifically accepted as a separate diamondiferous host. Until 1984 the single richest source of industrial grade or poor-quality gemstones, the Argyle AK-1 mine in Australia, was believed to be kimberlitic. Other diamond bearing lamproites and lamprophyres in Australia and Canada may be considered as unusual, but unusual in the context of evolving scientific understanding of all diamond-bearing rocks.

Common to exploration of diamond deposits are several keys, indicators, and geological regimes. While statistical significance (error) of keys and indicators may not be stated, let alone quantified, these tend to be focused on a multiplicity of characteristics observed for the primary, kimberlite class of deposit. Because of the rare frequency of diamond in host rocks, "indicator" minerals may be correlated with improved diamond potential of a host or a wider exploration target, for example. Without statistical measures (significance, power of test), such correlations may be spurious. As a consequence, it is generally understood that "Kimberlite indicator minerals (KIM)" and diamond indicator minerals (silicate and oxide inclusions in diamonds and minerals from diamond-bearing mantle xenoliths) are not fully positive or negative indicators or counter indications for kimberlites. Such indicator minerals may also be found in other rock types that either: a) contain no diamonds (strictly measured sense) or b) in rock types where diamonds are not normally observed (e.g., ultramafic lamprophyres). Nevertheless, KIM's have been used with some success in conjunction with geophysical methods, broader geological models to screen wide areas for follow-up exploration, sampling, and further scientific studies.

Specific suites of minerals and geochemical analyses may likewise be suggested for lamproites ("lamproite indicator mineral suite") and lamprophyres. These must be viewed in the context of limitations for KIM's with respect to better studied kimberlites. Spessartite dikes (lamprophyre with hornblende or pyroxene phenocrysts and

sodium plagioclase in groundmass), the initial target of Wawa-area exploration from 1993, are non-magnetic and do not contain pyrope garnet nor chrome diopside. Pyrope and chrome diopside are two commonly used indicators for kimberlites exploration. Ilmenites of variable composition (some of Mg-ilmenite, kimberlitic field composition); low Mg, high Cr, Zn-rich chromite and actinolite, among the heavy minerals in <0.177 mm till sample fraction, have at least been used to define areas of spessartite dyke occurrences for further evaluation (of diamond content). Such dikes contain elevated concentrations of Ni and Cr and are also enriched in Ba, Co, V, Ca, Fe, and Mg relative to the surrounding rocks. Geochemical analysis of till show that elevated concentrations of Ni and Cr above and down-ice from known lamprophyre dikes (Gleeson and Thomas, 2000).

For the present purpose, only the broadest characteristics of primary deposits will be outlined. Diamonds are widely understood as xenocrysts. These are crystals grown in, and later preserved in, contrasting geological (physicochemical) conditions- e.g., interpreted >150 km deep, high temperature, high pressure, mantle-type conditions v.s. interpreted shallower, lower temperature, lower pressure, crustal-type; intrusive, explosive to atmospheric conditions. Other xenocrysts, xenoliths (other minerals and rocks variably preserved in a contrasting condition); breccias (melts with included mantle and crustal rocks); tuffistic breccias (dominantly in kimberlite diatreme facies); pyroclastics (tuffs, breccia; primary or resedimented); and weathered, *in-situ* materials are variously associated with, or contain preserved diamond crystals. Where not well preserved or obliterated diamonds may be irregular, recrystallized, resorbed (from octahedral to tetrahedral crystal system with possible weight loss); or may be completely converted to crystalline graphite, CO or CO₂ gases. While replacement of early-formed minerals by late (deuteric) and some easily weathered minerals is common, diamond is resistant to weathering.

The host rock is generally a magnesian or ultrabasic (to mafic and intermediate for lamproites, lamprophyres). These are CO₂, H₂O volatile-rich rocks which also contain an abnormally high amount of potassium oxide or potassium-bearing mineralogy (ultra-, perpotassic, potassic) in relation to other, more common magnesian igneous rocks. Other mineralogical, oxide, element, and trace element ratios; mineral zoning, xenolith types, rock textures and crystal sizes are variously employed in great detail to distinguish sub-types of kimberlites, lamproites and lamprophyres.

Compositional characteristics are generally weighed with interpreted geological settings or observed deposit morphologies. Thus, kimberlites are restricted to continental shield areas; are focused on Archean cratons (economic deposits); may be found in clusters of two to twenty pipes; and can be in larger fields in order of 50km. Linear and arcuate trends related to major crustal fracture zones are believed to be indicative, but rift valley structures are counter-indicative.

Settings for diamondiferous lamproites are not as distinct. These may be found in stable Archean cratons, granitic basement rocks or in various associations with major fracture zones, lithospheric weaknesses, orogenic belts, rifts, and grabens. Ages for related intrusion events range from Middle Proterozoic to Eocene for kimberlites and to Late Pleistocene for lamproites. In keeping with the understanding of diamonds as xenocrysts, diamonds themselves are believed to have formed from the Early Archean to the Proterozoic i.e., potentially millions to billions of years earlier than the host rock in which it is disseminated.

Kimberlite and other diamond host morphologies are described in various zones or facies. Usually cone-shaped, steep-sided diatremes filled with tuffistic breccias are featured in kimberlites. If not later eroded, these may be accompanied above by crater facies, resedimented, volcanoclastic and pyroclastic rocks. With increasing depth diatremes constrict to diamond-poor root zones. Hypabyssal feeder dikes, blows (enlarged dikes) and sills may be thin (metre scale) or may be absent from the root zone of the system. Diatreme and hypabyssal feeder dyke facies may be absent from rare, mainly pyroclastic-filled, shallow-dipping to horizontal, crater facies systems.

In lamproites, diamonds are found mainly in typically, champagne-glass to funnel-shaped "vent" structures, and to a lesser extent, dikes. Vents may be filled with lapilli and ash tuff, autobrecciated and massive lamproite intrusive phases.

Lamproite lavas, if present, are not diamond-bearing. Lamprophyres, while unusual with respect to broader igneous rock groups and related classification systems, are not unusual as late associates of granitoid magmatism.

Lamprophyres can be categorized into heterolithic or polymict breccias; volcanic, subvolcanic, hypabyssal and dike facies with varying fragment or matrix content, morphology, and composition. A summary of observed and interpreted characteristics follows:

Heterolithic or polymict breccias- mainly mafic and felsic volcanic rocks as clast-supported breccia within matrix-supported breccia; matrix-supported breccia with <5% fragments and coated lithic fragments; sand to boulder-sized (to 9 metres) fragments; matrix dominated by actinolite but locally chlorite and biotite are dominant; juvenile magmatic fragments or rims on other clasts in breccia

a) volcanic facies- lapilli and ash-sized fragments, medium to thickly bedded, pyroclastic airfall deposits; angular to sub-angular supracrustal fragments (normally Archean in Wawa deposits); some hypabyssal fragments, rare lower crustal to upper mantle

xenoliths

b) subvolcanic intrusive breccia facies ("debris flows" in industry nomenclature)- observed intrusive relationships; high proportion of fragments; close proximity to volcanic facies; i) with supracrustal fragments ii) with crustal fragments iii) with interpreted, lower crustal to upper mantle xenoliths."

Item 9: Exploration

Exploration by KML since its acquisition of the property in the fall of 2020 has included a field site visit by the author, a helicopter airborne VTEM and magnetometer survey as well as a preliminary evaluation of the geophysical data undertaken by Alan King of Geoscience North Limited

During the site visit the area of work reported by RT Minerals was located with several trenches located and one drill hole casing located. Two other cleared areas of other stated drill sites were located but no other drill holes were located. The location of the past drill core was not located. Five samples were collected. These lab results along with further details on the site are shown in the site visit report in Item 12.1. As stated earlier the trail system shown on RT Mineral's map (Figures 5 and 6) was not accurate although the sample and trench sites were.

9.1 VTEM and Magnetometer Survey

A VTEM and magnetometer helicopter survey was conducted by Geotech Inc. over the Echum Property from January 31st to February 12, 2021. The information presented was from the 2022 Geotech Report.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™ Plus) system and a horizontal magnetic gradiometer with two cesium sensors. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 387 line-kilometres of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out daily during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

The preliminary processed survey results were presented as the following maps:

- Electromagnetic stacked profiles of the B-field Z Component
- Electromagnetic stacked profiles of dB/dt Z Component
- B-Field Z Component Channel grid
- dB/dt Z Component Channel grid
- Fraser Filtered X Component Channel grid
- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

- Magnetic Total Horizontal Gradient
- Magnetic Tilt Angle Derivative
- Calculated Time Constant (τ) with Calculated Vertical Derivative of TMI contours
- Resistivity Depth Images (RDI) sections, depth-slices, and voxel are presented.

Digital data included electromagnetic and magnetic products, plus ancillary data including the waveform.

The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, equipment used, processing, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set.

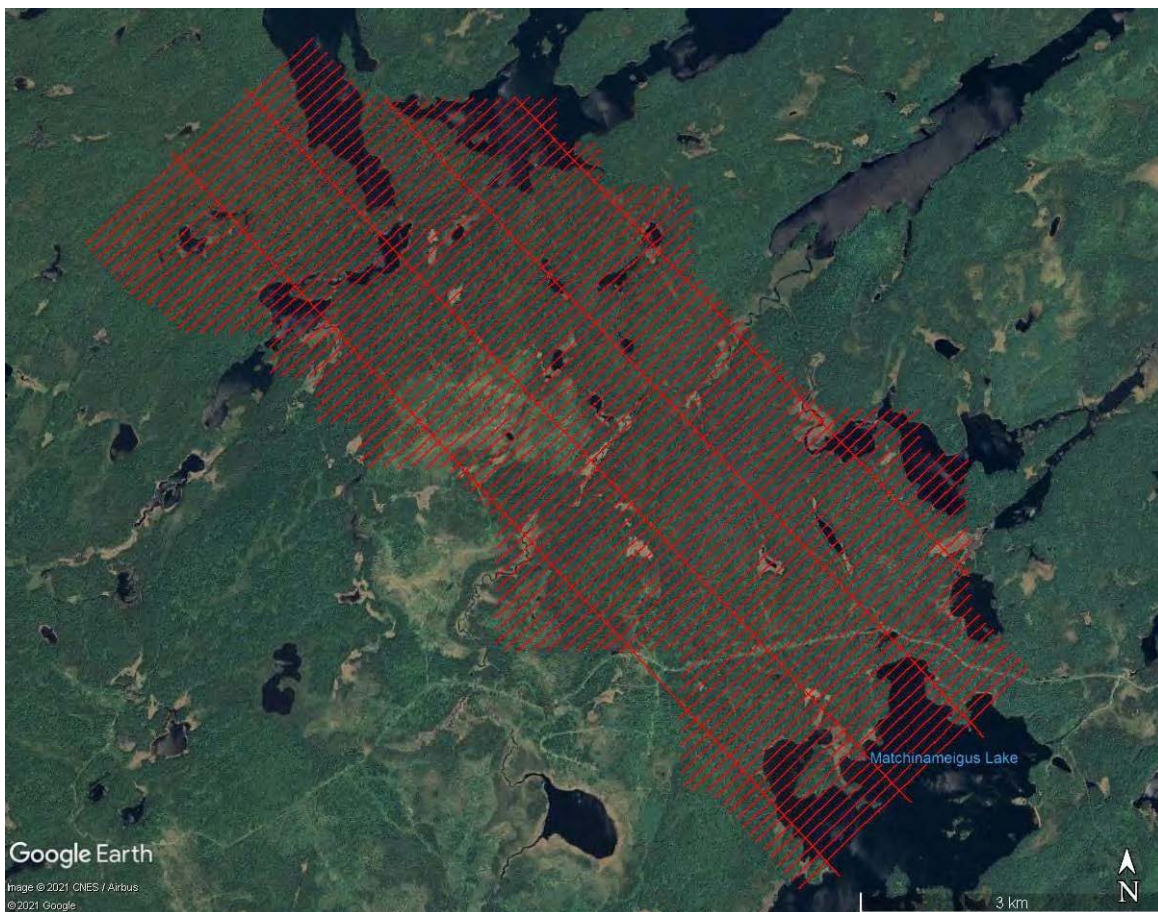


Figure 9: The Echum Project - survey area was flown in a southwest to northeast ($N 45^\circ E$ azimuth) direction with traverse line spacings of 100 metres, as depicted in Figure 9. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to traverse lines at 1000 metre line spacings. For more detailed information on the flight spacings and directions, see Table 6.

Table 6: Flight Survey Specifications

Survey block	Line spacing (m)	Area (km ²)	Planned ¹ Line-km	Actual Line-km	Flight direction	Line numbers
Echum Project	Traverse: 100	34	366	387	N045°E / N225°E	L1000 – L1970
	Tie: 1000				N135°E / N315°E	T2000 – T2030
Total		34	366	387		

Final results of this survey were released in April 2021. A total magnetic intensity map is shown below. In addition, an interpretive map showing a VTEM B-Field Z Component Profiles of Time Gates 0.220-7.036ms over the Total Magnetic Intensity is displayed along with the known occurrences on the north portion of the Property.

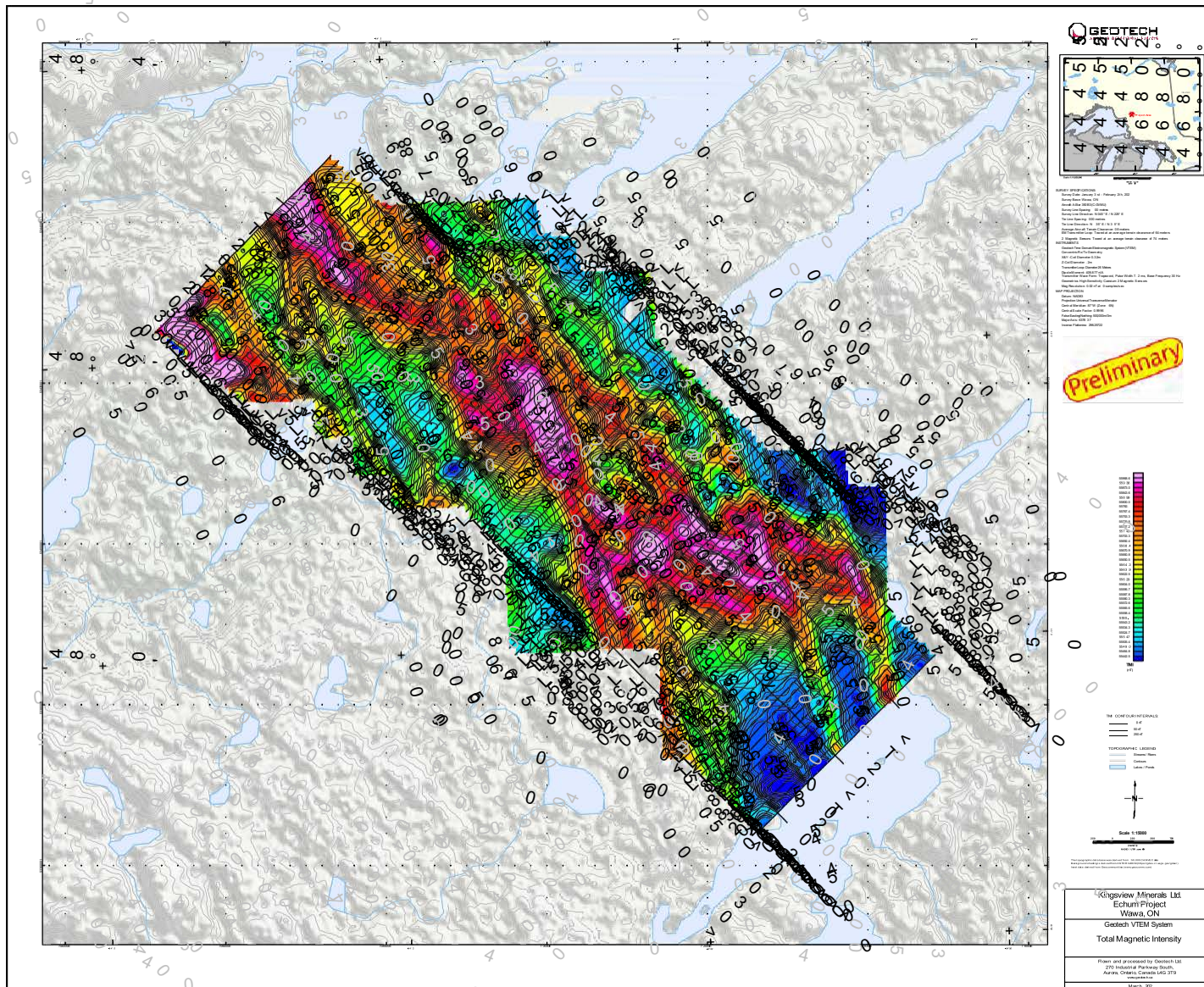


Figure 10: Echum TMI Map - From 2021 Geotech helicopter Survey. Co-ordinates are shown in NAD 83 Zone 16U

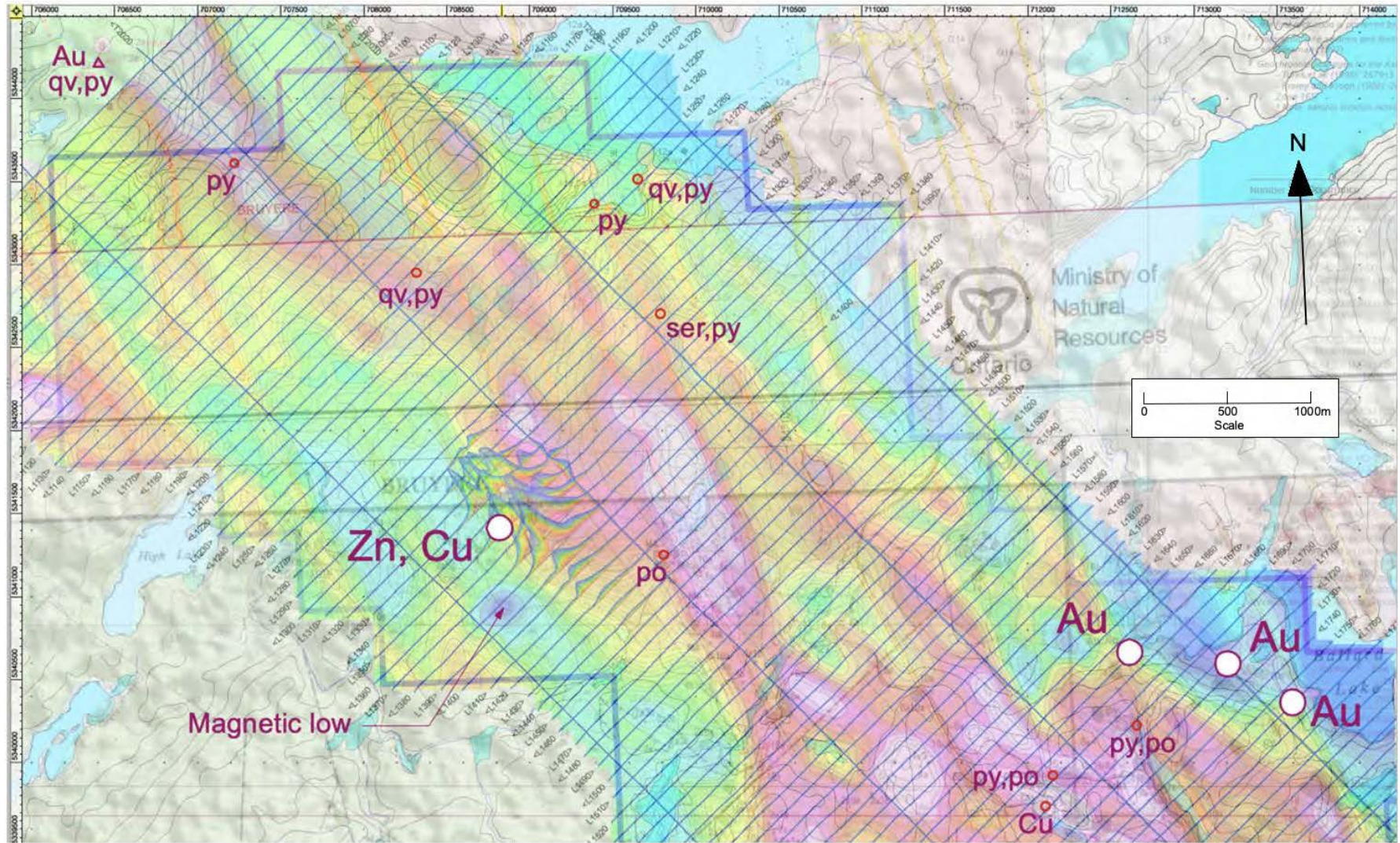


Figure 11: Echum North VTEM Bz Field Map - From 2021 Geotech helicopter Survey. Co-ordinates are shown in NAD 83 Zone 16

9.2 Geophysical Data Interpretation

A brief description of the 2021 Geotech survey was undertaken and completed by Geophysicist, Alan King of Geoscience North Ltd. on May 2021. A well-defined magnetic contact was evident along a linear with nearby gold occurrences in the area along the west side of Ballard Lake.



Echum Final Tech Report Apr 23 Detail Waypoints over TMI-1VD-Shade17W

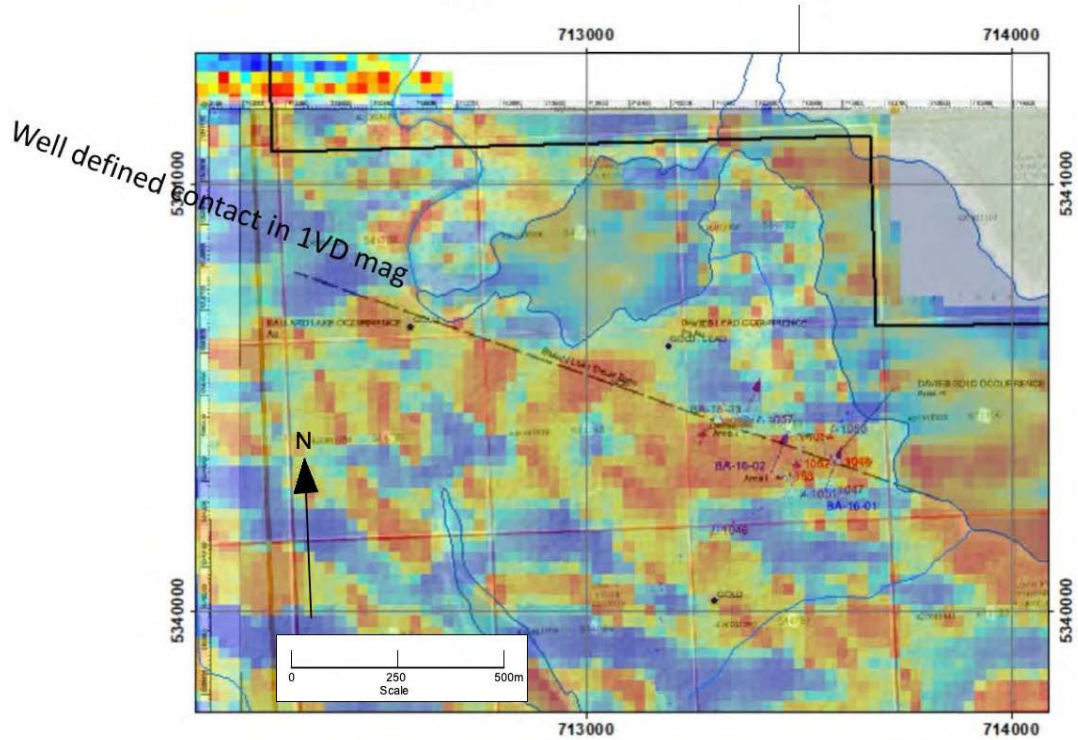
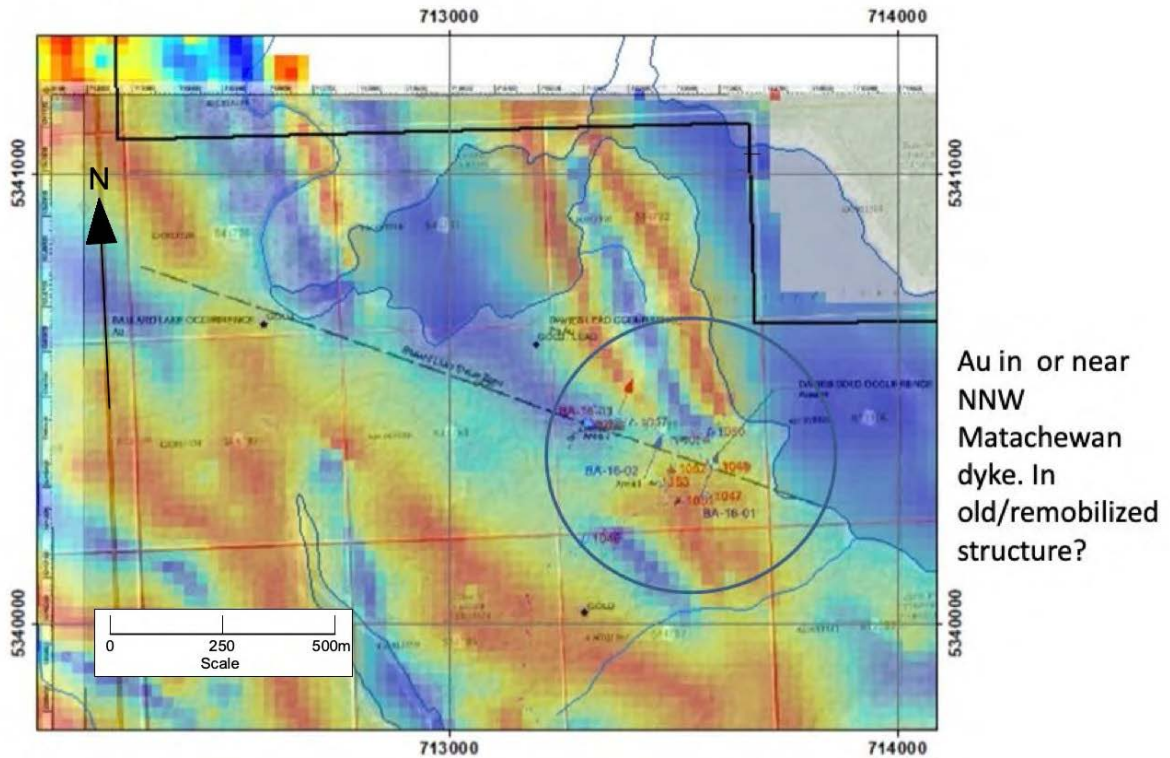


Figure 12: Showing correlation of the Ballard Lake Shear Zone with Magnetics

Echum Final Tech Report Apr 23 Detail Waypoints over Mag TDR



Au in or near NNW Matachewan dyke. In old/remobilized structure?

Figure 13: Demagnetization of Matachewan dykes along the Ballard Lk Shear

A further examination of the conductors located on the property was undertaken by Alan King with the conductors being modelled as plates. Table 7 below shows further information on each of the conductors. Figure 14 shows his interpretation of the possible surface projection of these conductors.

Table 7: EM Anomalies

No	An's Anomaly/ line/# plates/conductivity	colour	Easting	Northing	Trend	Total length	Comment
1	AnB L1250-1PI 285	Red	708586	5342568	135°	300m	red line
2a	AnC L1340 2 Thick 140S + 1 thin flat 140S	Black	708883	5341557	132°	300m	black polygon - Rated high by Alan King
2b	AnC L1340 2 Thick 140S + 1 thin flat 140S	Red	708956	5342636	132°	300m	red rectangle - Rated high by Alan King
2c	AnC L1340 2 Thick 140S + 1 thin flat 140S	Black	708147	5341839	135°	300m	thin black polygon - Rated high by Alan King
3	AnC L1370-2PI 400S	Red	709037	5341276	132°	300m	tin red polygon - Rated high by Alan King
3a	AnC L1370-2PI 400S	Yellow	709087	5341451	132°	300m	yellow polygon - Rated high by Alan King
4	AnC L1390 1PI 280S	Red	709210	5341193	132°	400m	red Polygon - Rated high by Alan King
5	AnD L1660 1PI 70S	Red	710817	5338969	135°	152m	red line
6	AnD L1700 1PI 6S	Red	711273	5338890	118°	200m	red line
7	AnE 1840 28S	Red	712549	5338196	117°	300m	red line
Low			708844	5340931			Centre of circular magnetic Low, potential diamond target about 400m diameter. Check for down-ice float indicators

Note: The Easting and Northing relate to the centre of the anomaly

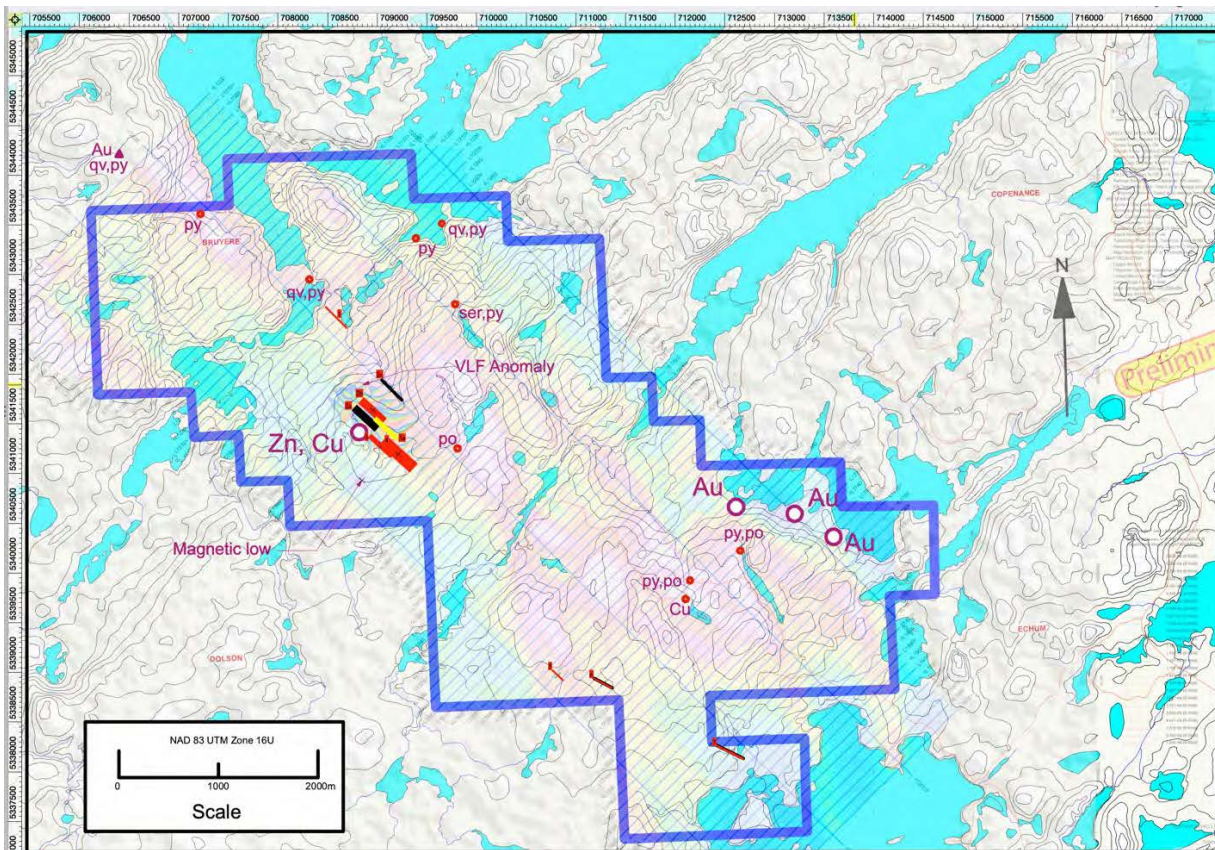


Figure 14: Echum Property EM targets for further investigation.

A cluster of strong EM anomalies near the Zn, Cu M.P.D. property is interesting as the northwest part of this area has a low magnetic signature. This is more evident in Figure 10 and 11.

Geotech's P.Geol., stated on page 24 in the conclusion of the 2021 Kingsview VTEM and Magnetic report: "on the geophysical results obtained, a number of geophysical anomalies have been identified across the survey area. Magnetically, the block features a NW-SE trending band of more strongly magnetic rocks that extends through the center and more weakly magnetic rocks on the northeast, southwest and southeast edges. The central magnetic horizon contains at least two distinct lineament trends: one group striking in the NNW direction, the other in NW-SE directions. The NW-SE oriented features appear truncated/crosscut by the NNW trends, likely indicating that latter are late dyke swarms. The conductive signatures are less complex, with a prominent, strong NW oriented zone of moderate to high conductivity occurring on the southwest flank of the magnetic horizon between L1310 and L1440 and appearing to feature multiple conductive bodies. Smaller/short strike-length conductive bodies also occur along strike and nearby. Based on the EM profiles the source of most of the EM anomalies are steep to sub-vertical dipping, thin to thick conductors, with top depths of about 50 metres. Depths of investigation (DOI) vary between 200 to 500m across the property. The Echum property is known to be prospective for shear-hosted gold-silver-lead and polymetallic zinc-copper mineralization is also present (www.kingsviewminerals.ca). It is likely that both the resistivity and the magnetic

information are of exploration importance. We therefore recommend that EM anomaly picking, and Maxwell plate modeling of EM anomalies be performed with test drill hole parameters planning prior to ground follow up and drill testing. More advanced 1D layered earth modeling of the EM data will prove useful in highlighting weakly anomalous resistive and conductive features of interest, both in plan and in cross-section, for targeting shear-hosted gold. Magnetic CET structural and lineament analysis as well as 3D MVI magnetic inversions will be useful for mapping structure, alteration, and lithology in 2D-3D space across the property. We recommend that more advanced, integrated interpretation be performed on these geophysical data and these results (be) further evaluated against the known geology for future targeting.”

Item 10: Drilling

Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken by KML on the Property.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Five selected grab rock samples were collected by the author and his assistant Cecil Johnson from bedrock after sweeping off the snow and using a small sledge and chisel during the site visit in November 2020 while under contract to KML. Rock samples were taken from bedrock and placed in individual plastic sample bags with a sample tag and sealed with black electrical tape. The sealed sample bags were also labeled with the sample number and placed in a labeled shipping rice bag, which was also sealed with black electrical tape. This rice bag was hand delivered to the office facilities of Bedrock Research Corp from where they brought by the author of this report to AGAT Labs in Sudbury. A chain of custody form was prepared and signed by the author and a representative of AGAT. The samples were then shipped to their Facility in Mississauga Ontario where they were analyzed.

Sample Preparation and Assay Procedures

After crushing and pulverizing, the base metal samples were analyzed by a 4 Acid digest followed by an ICP-OES finish, while the gold samples were analyzed using a fire assay on a 50 gram charge with an AAS finish. For values of gold greater than 10ppm the sample was fire assayed followed by a Gravimetric finish.

Quality Control Programs

The samples were in possession of the author since collection and were delivered personally to AGAT Labs in Sudbury, a certified ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 laboratory conforming to methodologies published by the ASTM, GPA, UOP, CGSB and other reputable organizations. For quality control checks, analytical procedures are subject to various quality checks which include; checks for linearity of calibration, accuracy of calibration, precision of analytical systems and interferences to the analytical systems. The parameters, which are the measure of these checks, are control-charted to monitor on-going performance of the analytical procedure. AGAT's

Sample Preparation Department ensures proper grain size in every step of the process. Their Quality Assurance Department also inserts blind replicate and duplicate samples into our laboratory stream and monitor the routine control charts of all certified reference materials.

Item 12: Data Verification

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) Mining Lands Acquisition System (MLAS) and assessment files available at the Assessment File Research Image Database (AFRI) retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>. The Author can verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

There were no limitations placed on the Author in conducting the verification of the data or the Property visit. Some of the data relied upon predates National Instrument 43-101 and was therefore not completed by qualified persons. The author is of the opinion that these data sets were adequate for the completion of the technical report.

12.1 Field Site Visits – Prospecting Undertaken

Three intervals of prospecting were undertaken between November 2022 and August 17, 2022, these being:

1. November 11-16, 2020.
2. September 26 - Oct 17, 2021, and
3. October 28, 2021 and November 2, 2021

A total of 73 samples were collected, described and assayed from the property. As only grass roots prospecting was done no permits were required or applied for. At this time only the assessment work from November 11-16, 2020 is discussed in this report.

Item 12.1a: Prospecting Undertaken November 2020

The author of this report, R. G. Komarechka, prospector licence 153168, visited the Property with prospector C. Johnson, prospector licence 302389, on November 14 and 16, 2020. During the visit quad access to the Davies Gold Occurrence was obtained, and despite snow cover, some of the sites of previous stripping drilling and sampling of this occurrence were located, photographed, and examined, with 5 selected grab samples being collected. These samples were submitted for analysis on July 28, 2021.

An interesting observation was noted with biotite, disseminated quartz and pyrite along the contact of the quartz veins with the host mafic volcanics. This may be suggestive of some hydrothermal alteration of the host rock. Samples were collected of this biotite rich rock. After assaying it was found that this biotite rich rock assayed 1.38ppm Au adjacent to the quartz vein and 0.64 g/t Au at another less prominent quartz vein. Biotite rich

samples away from quartz veining had Au assays ranging from 0.18 – 0.03 g/t Au. The highest gold assay of 24 g/t Au was collected from a pyrite bearing quartz vein. An anomalous Cu assay of 0.04% from this sample may indicate a possible association with chalcopyrite. A brief amended summary of the Ballard Lake Area site visit, prepared by R. Komarechka on Dec. 16, 2020, is given below.

Limited access and snow cover made the examination of the whole area challenging, so work was focused on the Ballard Lake Area. A total of 5 selected grab samples were collected from this site.

Review of the field data collected, and this brief Summary of Work was prepared over several days ending on Dec.16, 2020.

All this work was undertaken on mining claim 544785, cell 42C011340, in Echum township, by prospectors Cecil Johnson (lic #302389) and Bob (Robert) Komarechka P.Geo. (lic # 153168) .

Table 8: Summary of Field Activity for November 2020.

PROSPECTING JOURNAL	
Wednesday, November 11, 2020	Travel
Bob K.	In Sudbury, working on geology maps, NI43-101 and other data from D. McKinnon -2 hrs
Thursday, November 12, 2020	Travel
Bob K.	Plan trip, did a presentation to Cecil on the property & planned program -2 hrs
Friday, November 13, 2020	Travel/Purchase Camp Supplies
Bob K. / Cecil J.	Organize gear and drive to Wawa
Saturday, November 14, 2020	Echum
Bob K. / Cecil J.	Departed Wawa @8:05AM and drove to Echum township. Located access trails and new road. Trails were heavily overgrown and required quad access. Departed to Sudbury to pick up a quad and returned shortly after midnight to Wawa.
Sunday, November 15, 2020	Rain Day: Preparing Prospecting Data
Bob K. / Cecil J.	Heavy rain, replaced spare tire on truck. Reviewed data on sites and prepared maps for Echum.
Monday, November 16, 2020	Echum
Bob K. / Cecil J.	Light snow. Drove to the Echum Property and west along a quad trail to the Ballard Lake Area and located Targets H, I & J. Collected 4 samples E5105165- E5105169.

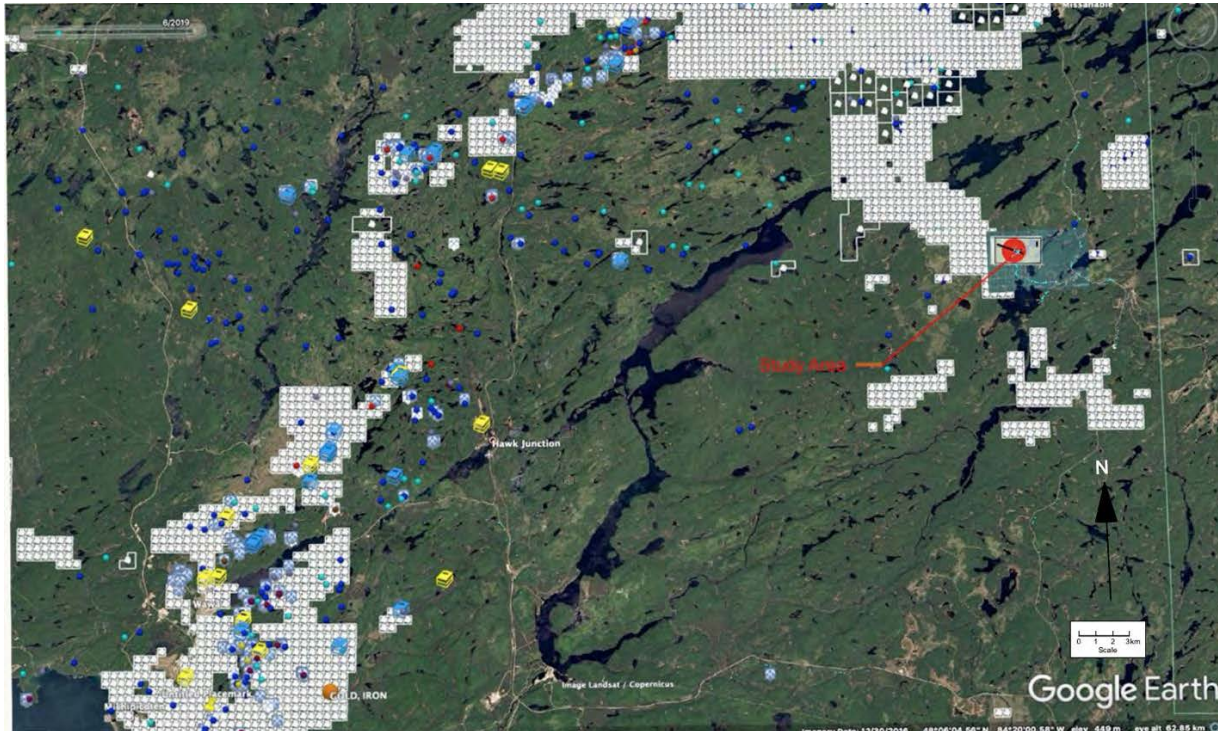


Figure 15: Location Map showing the study area and claims

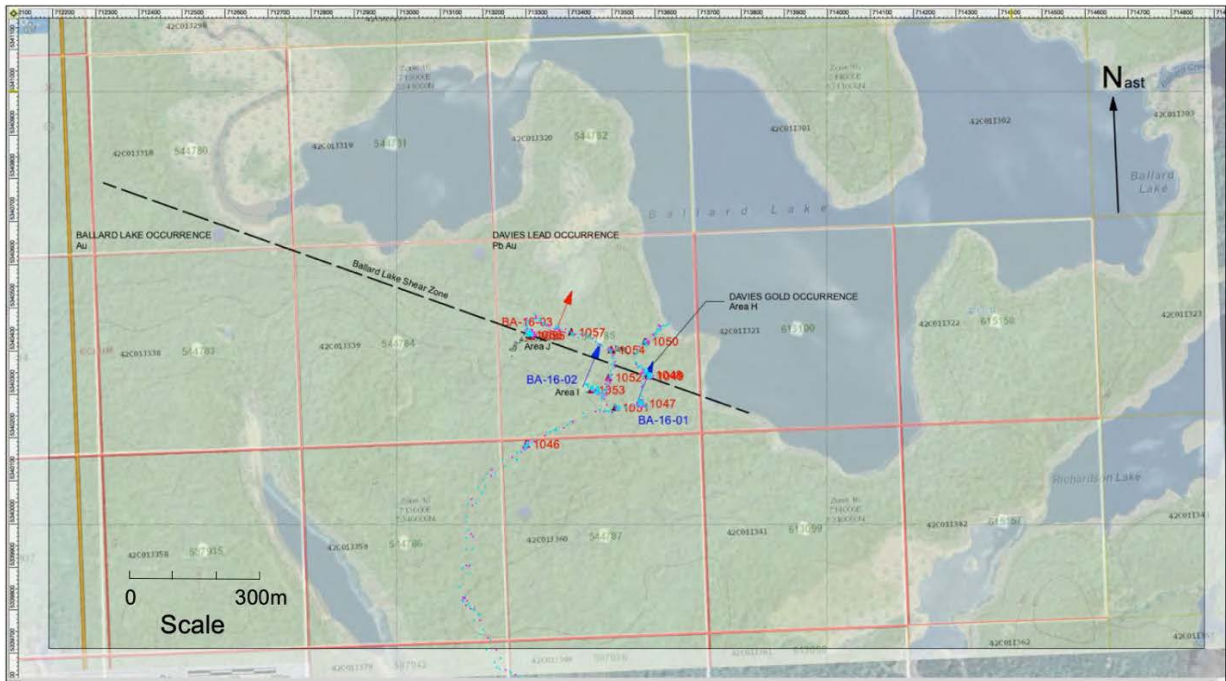


Figure 16: Area of Ballard Lake Area Investigated - Co-ordinates in NAD 83 UTM Zone 16U

Detail of area investigated showing waypoints, tracklogs and various data. Blue drillholes were not located, the red hole was located in the field. Co-ordinates in NAD 83 UTM Zone 16U.

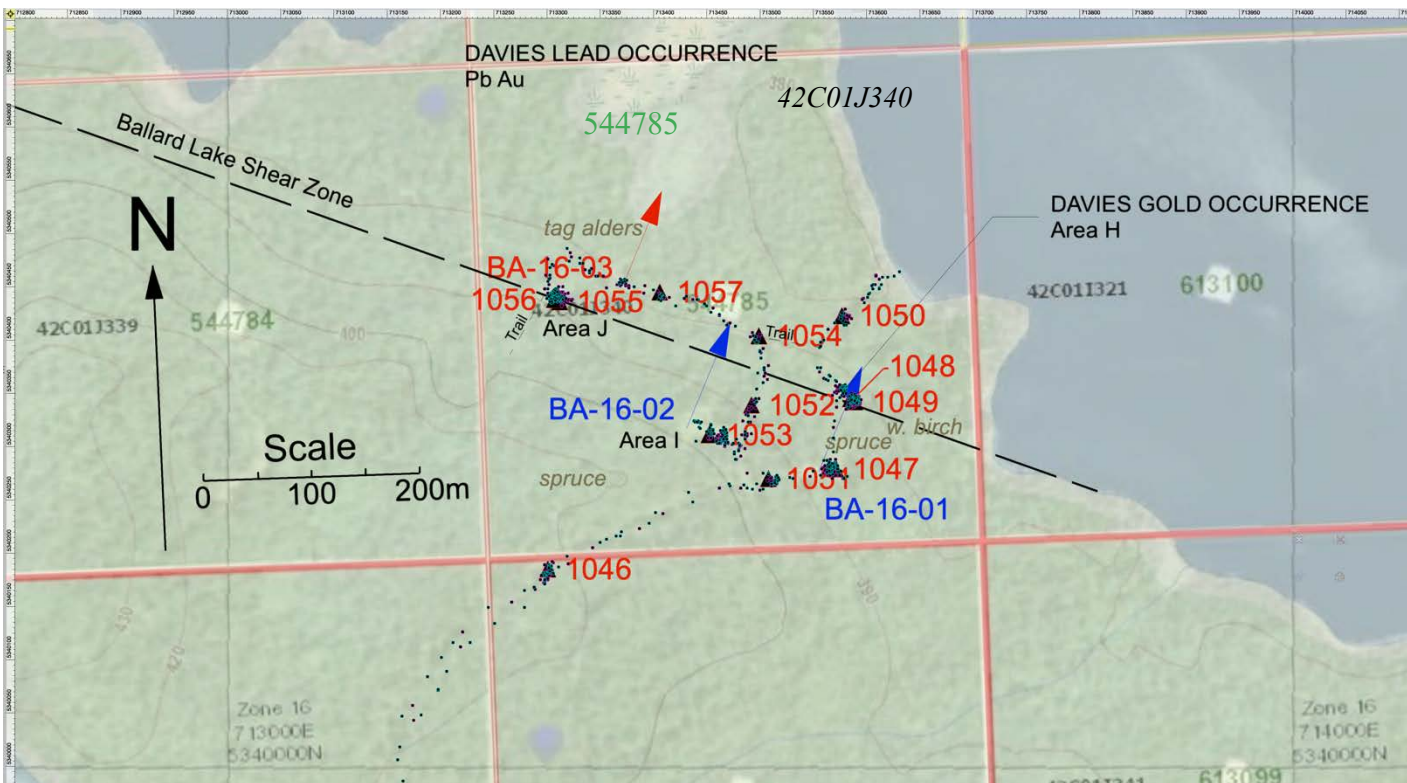


Figure 17: Enlarged Area of Ballard Lake Area Investigated as above

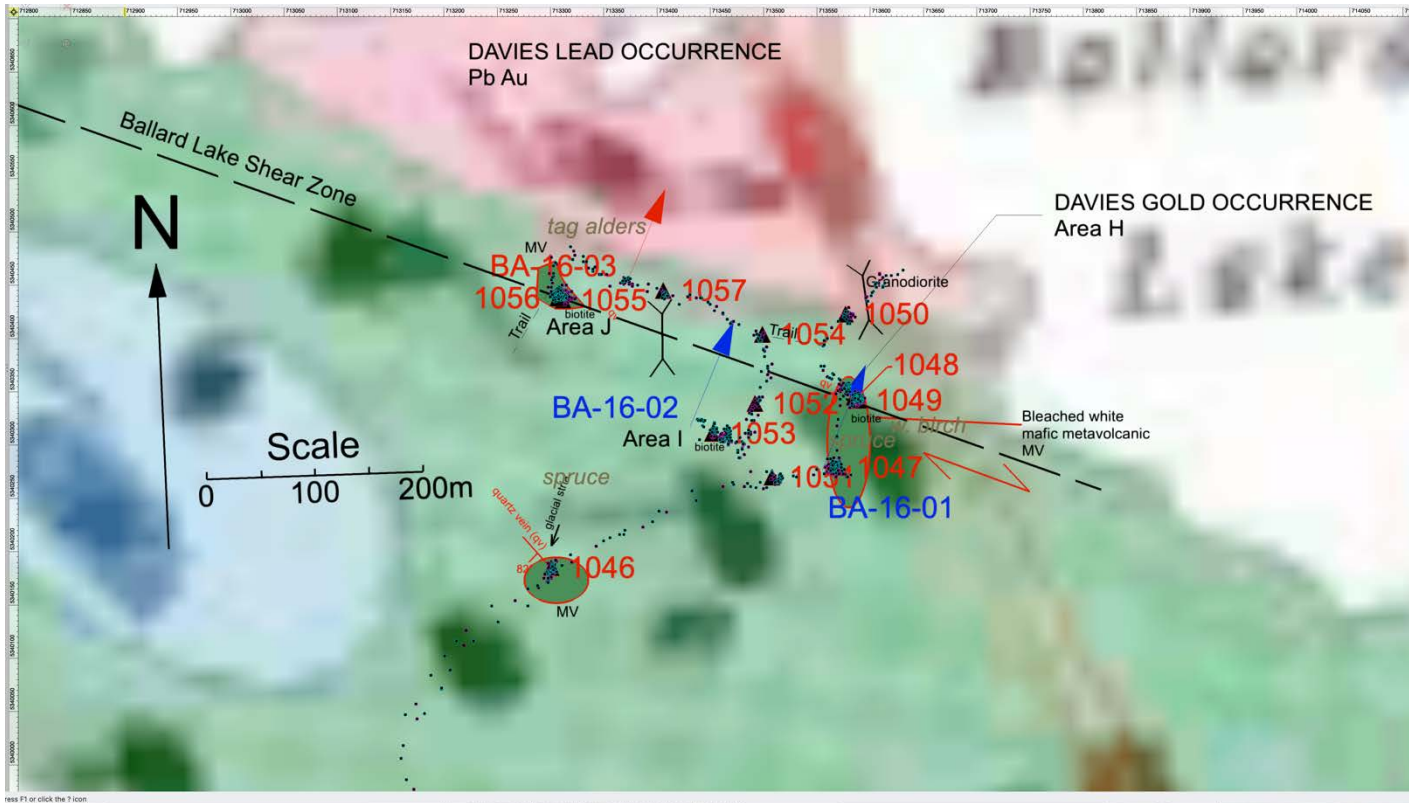


Figure 18: Enlarged Area of Ballard Lake Area Investigated as above but showing geology as observed and underlain with the geology map underneath.

Table 9: Location of Samples Collected

Sample #	Waypoint	UTM	Easting	Northing	Type	Taken By	Date	Target Area	Comment
E5105165	1048	16U	713585	5340345	Select Grab	Cecil J.	2020-11-16	Echum H Area	Biotite rich (70%) Gneiss
E5105166	1049	16U	713589	5340342	Select Grab	Cecil J.	2020-11-16	Echum H Area	Quartz Vein / 5% pyrite
E5105167	1055	16U	713312	5340436	Select Grab	Cecil J.	2020-11-16	Echum J Area	Abundant biotite alteration
E5105168	1056	16U	713307	5340438	Select Grab	Cecil J.	2020-11-16	Echum J Area	Biotite alteration with quartz and pyrite
E5105169	1056	16U	713306	5340438	Select Grab	Cecil J.	2020-11-16	Echum J Area	Ribbon qtz / biotite at qtz contact

Table 10: Au, Ag and Cu Assay Results

Sample Id	Sample Description	Analyte:	Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb
		Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		RDL:	0.002	0.5	0.5	0.5	1
				Au-Grav			
2801163	E5105165		1.38		1.60	2.50	6.00
2801164	E5105166		>10.0	24.00	37.70	393.00	106.00
2801165	E5105167		0.03		<0.5	87.40	5.00
2801166	E5105168		0.18		<0.5	1.30	6.00
2801167	E5105169		0.64		1.30	2.30	9.00

Note The full suite of assay results are shown in Appendix 1.

Comments

The Ontario Government's MDI Locate for the Davies Gold Occurrence appears to be inaccurate. A site visit to the MDI co-ordinates shown for that occurrence would confirm this.

The area map of earlier work trail system from RT Mineral's Technical Report is slightly different from the site visit as the main entry trail comes from the east side via a quad trail.

The terrain was generally flat with a long NW linear with Ballard Lake to the northeast and a hill ridge to the southwest. Anomalous gold mineralization was found associated with quartz in the Ballard Lake Shear within biotitized mafic metavolcanics. Vegetation consisted of partially logged spruce, white birch with tag alders in the low lying areas.



Figure 19: Stripped Area H - looking eastward toward samples E105165 and E105166 in water filled stripped Area November 16, 2020.



Figure 20: WP 1048: Area H - Sample E5105165 Davies Gold Occurrence closeup of biotite, quartz, pyrite alteration of mafic volcanic host rocks, found along the Ballard Lake Shear adjacent to significant quartz veining.



Figure 21: WP 1056: Area J - Sample E5105168 closeup of biotite, quartz, pyrite alteration of mafic volcanic host rocks, found along the Ballard Lake Shear adjacent to quartz veining.

Item 13: References

Note: in the references listed below the terms “AFRI File” and AFRO ID” refer to the assessment report’s identification numbers for the files as found in the MNDM’s Assessment File Research Image Database (AFRI) retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.

Due to the large number of reports submitted for assessment in the MNDM’s Assessment File Research Image Database by Chalice Diamond/Golden Chalice, many of which are airborne geophysics reports or only partly cover KML’s Property, they have not all been listed in the “References” section (Item 26). The author has examined the reports and believe that the pertinent information is presented in this Report.

Algoma Central Railway, 1962. Untitled Report; AFRI file: 42C01NE8814.

Belmine Exploration Limited, 1956. Untitled assessment submission to MNDM; AFRI file: 42C01NE0422.

Buckle, J., 2008. National Instrument 43-101 F1 Technical Report for Chalice Diamond Corp.; Chapleau Diamond Project, Properties in the Area of Chapleau, Ontario, Canada.

Burton, J.A., 1988. Geological Report on the Property of M.P.D. Consulting Limited, Dolson and Bruyere Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario; AFRI File: 42C01NW0001.

Chalice Diamond Corp., 2008. Chalice Diamond Corp. News Release, February 26, 2008.

Clement, C., 1997. Untitled assessment submission to MNDM; AFRI File: 42C01NE2001.

Cullen, D., Clark Garry, 2017. Technical Report on the Ballard Lake Property, Bader, Bruyere, Collishaw, Copenace, Echum, Dolson, Long and Marsh Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario, Canada, prepared for RT Minerals Corp.

Davies, J., 1973. Untitled Report. AFRI file: 42C01NE8814

Downes, M.J. 1983. Matchinameigus Lake, Ontario Geological Survey Map 2483, Precambrian Geology Series, Scale 1 inch to ½ mile, geology 1978.

Dubé, B., and Gosselin, P., 2007. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5, p. 49-73.

Frobisher Ltd., 1953 to 1956. Numerous Reports on Geophysical Surveys. AFRI File: 42C01NE8667.

- Frobisher Ltd., 1956: Assessment Report on Diamond Drilling for Frobisher Ltd. AFRI File: **42C01NE0413**.
- Galley, Alan G., Hannington, Mark D. and Jonasson Ian R., 2007. Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5,
- Geodex Minerals Ltd., 2003. Assessment Report on the Fletch – Matchinameigus Diamond Property, Dolson and Echum Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining District, Ontario; NTS 42 C/1. AFRI File: 42C01NE2006.
- Gleeson, C.F. and Thomas R.D., 2000. Use of Till Geochemistry and Mineralogy to Outline Areas Underlain by Diamondiferous Spessartite Dikes near Wawa, Exploration and Mining Geology, Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum.
- Grant, J.C., 1989. Geophysical Report on the Murray Lake Project, Bruyere and Dolson Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Missinabie, Ontario. AFRI File: 42C01NW0001.
- Healy, D.R., 1998, OPAP exploration program for 2973090 Canada Inc. AFRI file: 42C01NE2002.
- Keast, T., 1998. 1998 OPAP Final Submission for the Ballard Lake Project, Dolson and Echum Townships, Sault Ste. Marie, NTS 42 C/1. AFRI File: 42C01NE2002.
- Kingsview Minerals Ltd. 2021, Technical Report on the Echum Property, Bruyere, Dolson and Echum Townships, by Robert. G Komarechka of Bedrock Research Corp.
- Kingsview Minerals Ltd., 2021. Report on a Helicopter-Borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM™ Plus) and Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer Geophysical Survey on the Echum Property, Dolson, Bruyer and Echum Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining District, Ontario; Geotech Airborne Geophysical Surveys.
- Kingsview Minerals Ltd., 2020. Summary of Work, Ballard Lake Area Site Visit Report by Robert G. Komarechka, P.Geo. and Cecil Johnson, prepared on December 16, 2020.
- Kjasgaard, B.A., 1996. Kimberlite-hosted diamond: in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, Geology Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada.
- Government of Canada, 2016. Canadian Climate Normals; Retrieved from http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html.
- Laidlaw, J., 2007a. Assessment Report, Magnetometer Survey on the Fletch Occurrence Property in Dolson Township, Claims 4209205, 1233360 and 3015681; for Golden Chalice Resources. AFRO ID: 2.34543.

- Laidlaw, J., 2007b. Assessment Report, Till Sample Survey in Abbey, Addison, Bader, Collishaw, Copenace, Dolson, Echum, Lang, Marsh, Stover, and West Townships; *for* Golden Chalice Resources. AFRO ID: 2.34709.
- Ontario Geological Survey, 2006. 1:250 000 scale bedrock geology of Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 126 – Revised.
- Ontario Geological Survey, 2016. Mineral Deposit Inventory; Ontario Geological Survey, Mineral Deposit Inventory (February 2016 update), online database.
- Patrie, D., 1995. Assessment submission to MNDM. AFRI File: 42C01NE0004.
- Scott, F., 1983. Report on Combined Helicopter-Borne Magnetic, Electromagnetic, and VLF-EM Survey of Matchinameigus Lake Area *for* Tundra Gold Mines Ltd. *by* Aerodat Limited. AFRI File: 42C01NE0400.
- Pearce, Mark A; White, Allistair J. R.; Fisher, Louse A, Hough, Robert M.; Cleverley, James S., 2015, Gold Deposition Caused by Carbonation of Biotite During Late-Stage Fluid Flow, Elsevier Lithos, Vol 239, Dec 15, 2015, pages 114-127.
- Slack, J., 1988. Geological and Soil Geochemistry 1988 Exploration Program on Anglo Porcupine Gold Exploration Ltd., Echum and Dolson Twp. Property. AFRI File: 42C01NE0424.
- Statistics Canada, 2016. Census Program; Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm>.
- Stone, G., 2010. Assessment Report, Lake Bottom Sediment Survey in Meath, Rennie, Bader, Dolson, Echum, Copenace and Marsh Townships; *for* Chalice Diamond Corp. AFRO ID: 2.44566.
- Tremblay, M.A., 2002c. Report of Work, Matchinameigus and Fletch Properties, Dolson and Echum Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Northern Ontario. AFRI File: 42C01NE2005.
- Watts, Griffis and McQuat Limited, 1974. Report on Rengold Mines Limited (The Former Renabie Mine) AFRI File: 42B05NW0044
- Wakeford, J.A., 1980. Property Examination Report, G. Longhurst Au-Ag Property, Echum Twp., Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division. AFRI File: 42C01NE0409
- Walker, J. 2018. Precambrian Geology Bruyer Township, Michipicoten Greenstone Belt, Map P.3820, Scale 1:20,000, Ontario Geological Survey.
- Wawa, 2016. A Place to Live, Work, & Play; Retrieved from <http://www.wawa.cc>
- Wilck, C., 2007. Assessment Report, Magnetometer Survey on the Bruyere, Dolson, Lang, Marsh, Rennie Township Properties, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Northeastern Ontario; *for* Chalice Diamond Corp. AFRI File: 20000002578.

Item 14: Certificate of Qualifications**CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – ROBERT G. KOMARECHKA**

I, Robert G. Komarechka P.Geo, (PGO No.1150), P.Geo. (APEGA No. M39059), of 545 Granite Street, Sudbury, Ontario, do hereby certify with respect to ‘This Technical Report Prospecting Report on the Echum Property in Bruyere, Dolson and Echum Townships, Sault Ste Marie Mining Division, Ontario, Canada’, (the “Technical Report”) with an effective date of November 15, 2021, and a signature date of November 15, 2021, prepared for Kingsview Minerals Ltd., that:

1. I am an independent consulting professional geoscientist operating under the name of Bedrock Research Corp. with an office located at 545 Granite Street, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3C 2P4.
2. I graduated from Laurentian University in Sudbury with a B.Sc. (1978) with a major in Geology and have practiced my profession for 41 years since graduation with government, academia, and the private sector with both major and junior companies. During this time, I have been involved in oil and gas exploration, wellsite geology, mineral exploration, mineral property acquisitions and evaluations, drill program management, field crew supervision and mine management. Commodities have included gold, silver, platinum group metals, base metals, uranium, diamonds, lithium, graphite, industrial minerals, dimension stone, aggregate and high purity silica. This work has been conducted in most provinces of Canada, United States (Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Kentucky, and Maine), Mexico, Peru, and Spain.
3. I am a registered practicing professional member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) since 1985 with P.Geol. membership number M39059.
4. I am a registered practicing professional member in good standing with the Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO) since 2004 with P.Geo. membership number 1150.
5. I am a registered Fellow in good standing of the Canadian Gemmological Association since graduation as a Gemmologist in 1990.
6. I personally examined and studied the literature of government and corporate reports on the property of Kingsview Minerals Ltd. I am familiar with the project area and have visited the property on November 14 and 16, 2020.
7. I have knowledge of the geology and mineralization in this general area having participated in the geological examination and core logging of 30,000 m of core from the area of the Island Gold Mine about 25 km to the northeast and outside of this property. That work led to the reopening of that mine.
8. I have had no prior or subsequent involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not own, directly or indirectly, nor am I under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expect to acquire any securities of

Kingsview Minerals Ltd. or any affiliated entity of the Company. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, in the mineral properties that are the subject of the forgoing report or in any adjacent mineral properties nor do I expect to receive any direct or indirect interest in the Property.

11. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101 on this Technical Report.
12. I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections of “The Technical Report”
13. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form.

Signed this 15 day of November 2022 in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Robert G. Komarechka, P.Ge., (PGO No. 1150)

Effective Date: November 15, 2022

Signed Date: November 15, 2022



Appendices

Appendix 1
Assay Certificates

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD
401 BAY ST. SUITE 2702
TORONTO, ON M5H 2Y4
416-862-7003

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

PROJECT:

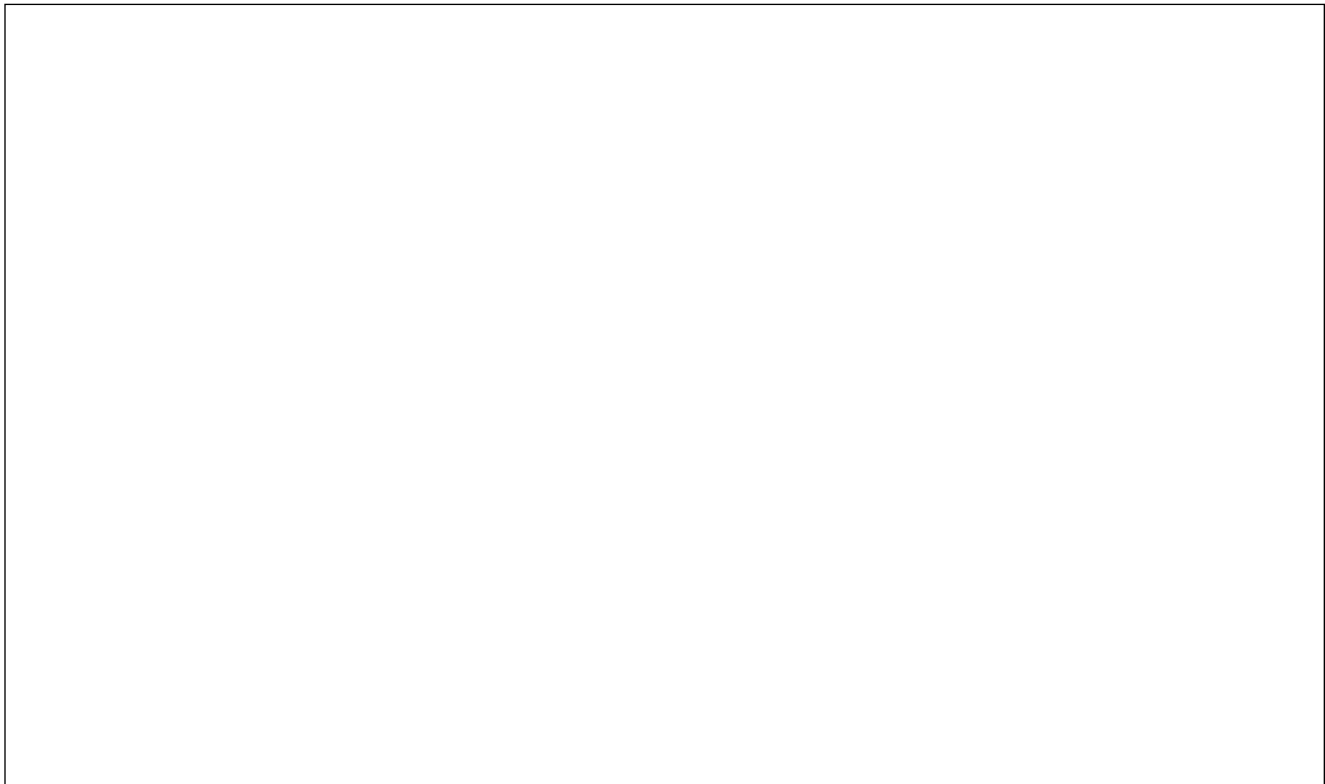
AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Jing Xiao, Data Reviewer

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 14

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



Disclaimer:

- All work conducted herein has been done using accepted standard protocols, and generally accepted practices and methods. AGAT test methods may incorporate modifications from the specified reference methods to improve performance.
- All samples will be disposed of within 90 days following analysis, unless expressly agreed otherwise in writing. Please contact your Client Project Manager if you require additional sample storage time.
- AGAT's liability in connection with any delay, performance or non-performance of these services is only to the Client and does not extend to any other third party. Unless expressly agreed otherwise in writing, AGAT's liability is limited to the actual cost of the specific analysis or analyses included in the services.
- This Certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.
- The test results reported herewith relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.
- Measurement Uncertainty is not taken into consideration when stating conformity with a specified requirement.
- Application of guidelines is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. AGAT assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions in the guidelines contained in this document.
- All reportable information as specified by ISO/IEC 17025:2017 is available from AGAT Laboratories upon request.

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

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

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(200-) Sample Login Weight

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

Analyte:	Sample Login Weight
Unit:	kg
RDL:	0.005
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	
E5105165 (2801163)	1.64
E5105166 (2801164)	1.34
E5105167 (2801165)	1.05
E5105168 (2801166)	1.25
E5105169 (2801167)	0.67

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Analysis performed at AGAT 1046 Gorham St, Thunder Bay, ON (unless marked by *)

Insufficient Sample : IS

Sample Not Received : SNR

Certified By:



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
	Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	RDL:	0.5	0.01	1	1	0.5	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	5
E5105165 (2801163)		1.6	8.50	<1	517	1.2	<1	4.97	<0.5	26	51.8	472	2.5	5.35	17
E5105166 (2801164)		37.7	0.14	<1	20	<0.5	23	0.13	<0.5	2	48.6	137	393	1.69	<5
E5105167 (2801165)		<0.5	7.95	<1	857	1.1	<1	5.01	<0.5	73	19.4	292	87.4	4.75	19
E5105168 (2801166)		<0.5	8.65	<1	766	1.3	<1	5.48	<0.5	103	30.4	346	1.3	5.79	25
E5105169 (2801167)		1.3	8.69	<1	528	1.2	<1	2.88	<0.5	29	28.9	397	2.3	3.78	17
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sb
	Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	RDL:	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	1	10	0.01	1
E5105165 (2801163)		<1	1.68	11	45	2.85	840	2.3	4.59	131	737	6	<10	2.47	2
E5105166 (2801164)		<1	0.03	<2	<1	0.05	78	<0.5	0.07	16.4	30	106	<10	1.21	1
E5105167 (2801165)		<1	2.20	32	54	3.46	856	<0.5	3.41	69.8	1430	5	51	0.20	2
E5105168 (2801166)		<1	2.38	43	63	3.78	1060	0.6	3.74	91.2	1150	6	74	1.48	3
E5105169 (2801167)		<1	1.43	11	35	2.04	738	9.8	5.20	85.4	871	9	<10	1.30	2
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	RDL:	1	10	5	1	10	10	5	0.01	5	5	0.5	1	1	0.5
E5105165 (2801163)		19	<10	<5	514	<10	12	<5	0.22	<5	<5	123	<1	10	76.6
E5105166 (2801164)		<1	<10	<5	11	<10	53	<5	0.01	<5	<5	9.0	<1	2	6.5
E5105167 (2801165)		16	<10	<5	573	<10	<10	<5	0.38	<5	35	141	<1	13	80.4
E5105168 (2801166)		24	<10	<5	458	<10	10	<5	0.30	<5	50	190	<1	18	98.2
E5105169 (2801167)		15	<10	<5	429	<10	<10	<5	0.18	<5	<5	99.4	<1	8	61.1
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Zr													
	Unit:	ppm													
	RDL:	5													
E5105165 (2801163)		47													
E5105166 (2801164)		<5													
E5105167 (2801165)		53													
E5105168 (2801166)		80													
E5105169 (2801167)		58													

Certified By: 



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

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

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

2801163-2801167 As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.

Analysis performed at AGAT 5623 McAdam Rd., Mississauga, ON (unless marked by *)

Insufficient Sample : IS

Sample Not Received : SNR

Certified By:

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

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

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(202-551) Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish (50g Charge)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

Sample ID (AGAT ID)	Analyte:	Unit:	RDL:
	Au	ppm	0.002
E5105165 (2801163)			1.38
E5105166 (2801164)			>10.0
E5105167 (2801165)			0.026
E5105168 (2801166)			0.182
E5105169 (2801167)			0.644

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Analysis performed at AGAT 1046 Gorham St, Thunder Bay, ON (unless marked by *)

Insufficient Sample : IS

Sample Not Received : SNR

Certified By:



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

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

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(202-564) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish (50g charge)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

Analyte: Au-Grav

Unit: g/t

Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL: 0.5

E5105166 (2801164) 24.0

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Analysis performed at AGAT 1046 Gorham St, Thunder Bay, ON (unless marked by *)

Insufficient Sample : IS

Sample Not Received : SNR

Certified By:



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

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

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

Sieving - % Passing (Crushing)			
DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021	DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021	DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021	SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core
Analyte: Crush-Pass	Unit: %	RDL: 0.01	
Sample ID (AGAT ID)			
E5105165 (2801163)		80	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Analysis performed at AGAT 1046 Gorham St, Thunder Bay, ON (unless marked by *)

Insufficient Sample : IS

Sample Not Received : SNR

Certified By:



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

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

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

Sieving - % Passing (Pulverizing)

DATE SAMPLED: Jul 29, 2021

DATE RECEIVED: Jul 30, 2021

DATE REPORTED: Nov 26, 2021

SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core

	Analyte: Pul-Pass %	Unit: %
Sample ID (AGAT ID)	RDL: 0.01	
E5105165 (2801163)	91	
E5105166 (2801164)	90	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Analysis performed at AGAT 1046 Gorham St, Thunder Bay, ON (unless marked by *)

Insufficient Sample : IS

Sample Not Received : SNR

Certified By:





CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

Parameter	REPLICATE #1				REPLICATE #2				REPLICATE #3				REPLICATE #4			
	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD
Ag	2801163	1.6	1.5	6.5%	2801178	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801188	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801203	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%
Al	2801163	8.50	8.55	0.6%	2801178	0.360	0.376	4.3%	2801188	8.74	8.88	1.6%	2801203	4.30	4.34	0.9%
As	2801163	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801178	6	6	0.0%	2801188	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801203	201	201	0.0%
Ba	2801163	517	492	5.0%	2801178	32	33	3.1%	2801188	84	84	0.0%	2801203	189	253	29.0%
Be	2801163	1.2	1.2	0.0%	2801178	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801188	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801203	0.7	0.7	0.0%
Bi	2801163	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801178	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801188	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801203	< 1	1	
Ca	2801163	4.97	4.65	6.7%	2801178	0.055	0.062	12.0%	2801188	8.97	9.12	1.7%	2801203	0.21	0.21	0.0%
Cd	2801163	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801178	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801188	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%	2801203	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%
Ce	2801163	26	24	8.0%	2801178	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801188	4	4	0.0%	2801203	30	31	3.3%
Co	2801163	51.8	55.8	7.4%	2801178	6.6	6.7	1.5%	2801188	46.1	47.5	3.0%	2801203	82.2	81.3	1.1%
Cr	2801163	472	478	1.3%	2801178	262	285	8.4%	2801188	274	317	14.6%	2801203	234	190	20.8%
Cu	2801163	2.5	4.1		2801178	111	111	0.0%	2801188	122	128	4.8%	2801203	564	558	1.1%
Fe	2801163	5.35	5.55	3.7%	2801178	0.61	0.62	1.6%	2801188	7.61	7.77	2.1%	2801203	8.66	8.67	0.1%
Ga	2801163	17	18	5.7%	2801178	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801188	9	11	20.0%	2801203	9	10	10.5%
In	2801163	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801178	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801188	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801203	< 1	< 1	0.0%
K	2801163	1.68	1.61	4.3%	2801178	0.14	0.14	0.0%	2801188	0.42	0.42	0.0%	2801203	1.47	1.49	1.4%
La	2801163	11	10	9.5%	2801178	< 2	< 2	0.0%	2801188	< 2	< 2	0.0%	2801203	14	14	0.0%
Li	2801163	45	44	2.2%	2801178	2	2	0.0%	2801188	10	10	0.0%	2801203	5	5	0.0%
Mg	2801163	2.85	2.84	0.4%	2801178	0.15	0.15	0.0%	2801188	4.00	4.12	3.0%	2801203	0.39	0.39	0.0%
Mn	2801163	840	807	4.0%	2801178	92	96	4.3%	2801188	1780	1820	2.2%	2801203	215	217	0.9%
Mo	2801163	2.3	2.3	0.0%	2801178	0.45	0.52	14.4%	2801188	< 0.5	0.6		2801203	13.1	13.4	2.3%
Na	2801163	4.59	4.61	0.4%	2801178	0.08	0.08	0.0%	2801188	1.43	1.48	3.4%	2801203	0.553	0.558	0.9%
Ni	2801163	131	133	1.5%	2801178	10.1	10.0	1.0%	2801188	123	127	3.2%	2801203	59.2	57.0	3.8%
P	2801163	737	713	3.3%	2801178	11	21	62.5%	2801188	257	251	2.4%	2801203	316	316	0.0%
Pb	2801163	6	7	15.4%	2801178	2	3		2801188	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801203	3	3	0.0%
Rb	2801163	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801178	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801188	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801203	< 10	< 10	0.0%
S	2801163	2.47	2.68	8.2%	2801178	0.034	0.037	8.5%	2801188	0.35	0.38	8.2%	2801203	6.03	5.83	3.4%
Sb	2801163	2	2	0.0%	2801178	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801188	< 1	1		2801203	5	3	
Sc	2801163	19	18	5.4%	2801178	1	1	0.0%	2801188	40	41	2.5%	2801203	5	5	0.0%
Se	2801163	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801178	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801188	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801203	< 10	< 10	0.0%
Sn	2801163	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801178	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801188	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801203	< 5	< 5	0.0%



CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

Sr	2801163	514	500	2.8%	2801178	6	6	0.0%	2801188	165	167	1.2%	2801203	32	33	3.1%
Ta	2801163	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801178	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801188	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801203	< 10	< 10	0.0%
Te	2801163	12	12	0.0%	2801178	< 10	< 10	0.0%	2801188	24	27	11.8%	2801203	20	18	10.5%
Th	2801163	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801178	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801188	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801203	< 5	< 5	0.0%
Ti	2801163	0.22	0.22	0.0%	2801178	0.02	0.02	0.0%	2801188	0.47	0.48	2.1%	2801203	0.04	0.04	0.0%
Tl	2801163	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801178	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801188	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801203	< 5	< 5	0.0%
U	2801163	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801178	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801188	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801203	17	15	12.5%
V	2801163	123	121	1.6%	2801178	14.8	15.4	4.0%	2801188	271	280	3.3%	2801203	57.5	57.0	0.9%
W	2801163	< 1	2		2801178	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801188	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801203	< 1	< 1	0.0%
Y	2801163	10	9	10.5%	2801178	< 1	< 1	0.0%	2801188	16	17	6.1%	2801203	11	12	8.7%
Zn	2801163	76.6	74.3	3.0%	2801178	12.6	13.8	9.1%	2801188	94.4	97.4	3.1%	2801203	107	107	0.0%
Zr	2801163	47	46	2.2%	2801178	< 5	< 5	0.0%	2801188	20	20	0.0%	2801203	90	92	2.2%

(201-079) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES finish

REPLICATE #1																
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Cu	2801198	1.24	1.19	4.1%												

(202-551) Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish (50g Charge)

REPLICATE #1					REPLICATE #2				REPLICATE #3				REPLICATE #4			
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD
Au	2801163	1.38	1.31	4.9%	2801178	0.091	0.108	17.1%	2801188	<0.002	<0.002	0%	2801203	0.045	0.046	2.4%

(202-564) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish (50g charge)

REPLICATE #1																
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD												
Au-Grav	2801164	24.0	23.1	3.7%												

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

Parameter	CRM #1 (ref.Till-2)				CRM #2 (ref.GTS-2a)				CRM #3 (ref.CGL-015)				CRM #4 (ref.ME1705)			
	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits
Al	8.47	8.73	103%	90% - 110%	6.96	7.32	105%	90% - 110%	13.0	13.2	101%	90% - 110%				
As	26	27	102%	90% - 110%	124	129	104%	90% - 110%								
Ba	540	528	98%	90% - 110%	186	186	100%	90% - 110%	1305	1282	98%	90% - 110%				
Be	4.0	3.3	82%	90% - 110%												
Ca	0.907	0.914	101%	90% - 110%	4.01	4.05	101%	90% - 110%	1.42	1.41	99%	90% - 110%				
Ce	98	98	100%	90% - 110%	24	22	90%	90% - 110%	58.24	53.33	92%	90% - 110%				
Co					22.1	19.9	90%	90% - 110%								
Cr	60.3	66.3	110%	90% - 110%												
Cu	150	153	102%	90% - 110%	88.6	89.7	101%	90% - 110%								
Fe	3.77	3.67	97%	90% - 110%	7.56	7.29	96%	90% - 110%	3.27	3.12	95%	90% - 110%				
Ga									22.63	23.56	104%	90% - 110%				
K					2.021	2.165	107%	90% - 110%	3.69	3.9	106%	90% - 110%				
La	44	43	97%	90% - 110%					27.48	25.25	92%	90% - 110%				
Li	47	48	101%	90% - 110%					64.95	67.04	103%	90% - 110%				
Mg	1.10	1.13	102%	90% - 110%	2.412	2.534	105%	90% - 110%	0.223	0.229	103%	90% - 110%				
Mn	780	768	98%	90% - 110%	1510	1484	98%	90% - 110%								
Mo	14	14	100%	90% - 110%												
Na	1.624	1.735	107%	90% - 110%	0.617	0.646	105%	90% - 110%	7.24	7.43	103%	90% - 110%				
Ni	32	32	99%	90% - 110%	77.1	72.8	94%	90% - 110%								
P	750	708	94%	90% - 110%	892	827	93%	90% - 110%	610	560	92%	90% - 110%				
Pb	31	29	94%	90% - 110%					7.00	5.87	84%	90% - 110%				
S					0.348	0.333	96%	90% - 110%								
Sc	12	12	99%	90% - 110%					2.76	2.18	79%	90% - 110%				
Sr	144	147	102%	90% - 110%	92.8	87.9	95%	90% - 110%	312	308	99%	90% - 110%				
Ta	1.9	1.6	84%	90% - 110%												
Th	18.4	17.4	94%	90% - 110%												
Ti	0.53	0.48	90%	90% - 110%					0.222	0.223	100%	90% - 110%				
V	77	80	103%	90% - 110%												
W	5	5	95%	90% - 110%												
Y									25.32	23	91%	90% - 110%				
Zn	130	128	98%	90% - 110%	208	218	105%	90% - 110%	75.42	74.06	98%	90% - 110%				



CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

(201-079) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES finish

Parameter	CRM #1 (ref.ME-1206)				CRM #2 (ref.GS7K)				CRM #3 (ref.GS1X)				CRM #4 (ref.ME1705)			
	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits
Cu	0.792	0.792	100%	80% - 120%												

(202-551) Fire Assay - Trace Au, AAS finish (50g Charge)

Parameter	CRM #1 (ref.GSP6D)				CRM #2 (ref.GS7K)				CRM #3 (ref.GS1X)				CRM #4 (ref.ME1705)			
	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits
Au	0.769	0.74	96%	90% - 110%	7.06	6.99	99%	90% - 110%	1.299	1.35	104%	90% - 110%	3.62	3.57	99%	90% - 110%

(202-564) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish (50g charge)

Parameter	CRM #1 (ref.GS37)				CRM #2 (ref.GS7K)				CRM #3 (ref.GS1X)				CRM #4 (ref.ME1705)			
	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits
Au-Grav	37.08	36.6	99%	90% - 110%												

Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD
 PROJECT:
 SAMPLING SITE:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047
 ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh
 SAMPLED BY:

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Sample Login Weight	MIN-12009		BALANCE
Ag	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Al	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
As	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ba	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Be	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Bi	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ca	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Cd	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ce	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Co	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Cr	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Cu	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Fe	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ga	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
In	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
K	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
La	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Li	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Mg	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Mn	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Mo	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Na	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ni	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
P	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Pb	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Rb	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
S	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES

Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: KINGSVIEW MINERALS LTD

AGAT WORK ORDER: 21B782047

PROJECT:

ATTENTION TO: James Macintosh

SAMPLING SITE:

SAMPLED BY:

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Sb	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Sc	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Se	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Sn	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Sr	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ta	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Te	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Th	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Ti	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Tl	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
U	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
V	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
W	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Y	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Zn	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Zr	MIN-200-12034	Fletcher, WK:Handbook of Exploration Geochem V.1	ICP/OES
Cu	MIN-200-12001/MIN-200-12049	Bozic, J et. al. Analyst. 114: 1401-1403; 1989	ICP/OES
Au	MIN-12019	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	AA
Au-Grav	MIN-12004	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	GRAVIMETRIC
Crush-Pass %			BALANCE
Pul-Pass %			BALANCE

Expenditure Details (Receipt entries)														Aging Credit Eligibility		Notes
Primary Cost Category	Work Subtype	Secondary Cost Category	Work Performed		Invoice	Invoice Reference #	Invoice Date	Billing Unit	Unit Price	# Units	Total Cost (No Tax)	Rounded	Invoice Reference #	100% (< 2 yrs)	50% (2 - 5 yrs)	
Primary Exploration Activity		Associated Cost Type	Start Date (DD-MM-YYYY)	End Date			DD-MM-YYYY									
Prospecting	Grass_Roots_Propecting		November 13, 2020	November 15, 2020	Cecil Johnson	1	21-12-2020	Day	\$ 400.00	3.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200	1	\$0.00	\$600.00	
Prospecting	Grass_Roots_Propecting		November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	Cecil Johnson	1	21-12-2020	Day	\$ 400.00	1.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 400	2	\$400.00	\$0.00	
Prospecting	Grass_Roots_Propecting		November 13, 2020	November 15, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Day	\$ 600.00	3.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800	2	\$0.00	\$900.00	
Prospecting	Grass_Roots_Propecting		November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Day	\$ 600.00	1.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600	2	\$600.00	\$0.00	
		Rental	November 13, 2020	November 15, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Day	\$ 60.00	3.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 180	2	\$0.00	\$90.00	Truck Rental
		Rental	November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Day	\$ 60.00	1.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 60	2	\$60.00	\$0.00	Truck Rental
		Rental	November 13, 2020	November 15, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Day	\$ 70.00	2.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 140	2	\$0.00	\$70.00	Quad & Trailer Rental
		Rental	November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Day	\$ 70.00	1.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 70	2	\$70.00	\$0.00	Quad & Trailer Rental
		Food	November 12, 2020	November 15, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020		\$ 677.62	1.00	\$ 677.62	\$ 678	2	\$0.00	\$339.00	Smiths, Paris Natural Foods, Independent, Wendys, Tim Hortons, North of 17 Restaurant
		Food	November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020		\$ 27.12	1.00	\$ 27.12	\$ 27	2	\$27.00	\$0.00	Lakeview motel
		Lodging	November 13, 2020	November 15, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Night	\$ 99.00	3.00	\$ 297.00	\$ 297	2	\$0.00	\$148.50	Bristol Motel. Pro-rated
		Lodging	November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020	Night	\$ 99.00	1.00	\$ 99.00	\$ 99	2	\$99.00	\$0.00	Bristol Motel. Pro-rated
		Supplies	November 13, 2020	November 15, 2020	Bedrock Research Corp	1INV DM-20-12-04	05-12-2020		\$ 181.73	1.00	\$ 181.73	\$ 182	2	\$0.00	\$91.00	Homehardware, Canadian Tire, Petrocanada, Shell, Circle K
		Report/Map	October 28, 2022	November 15, 2022	Bedrock Research Corp	KML5INV-22-11-15	11-11-2022	Day	\$ 600.00	4.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400	3	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	Report
		Assays	November 17, 2020	November 17, 2020	AGAT	2186533AM	22-10-2021	Sample	\$ 56.88	5.00	\$ 284.39	\$ 284	4	\$284.00	\$0.00	Assays
											\$ 8,417	\$ 8,417	\$3,940.00	\$2,238.50		