

**National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report**

**on the**

**GOLDEN PROMISE PROPERTY**

**Badger Area**

**Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada**

**NTS Map Sheet 12A/06**

**Latitude: 48.9138 degrees N      Longitude: --56.1474 degrees W**

**Prepared for:**

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

The Golden Promise Property of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. is located in the Badger area (central Newfoundland), Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada (NTS 12A/16), west of Grand Falls-Windsor. The northeast corner of the Property is approximately 1 kilometer west of the town of Badger. The Property extends approximately 19 kilometers southwest of Badger. The Property consists of ten mineral rights licences, as issued by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources. The 10 licences consist of a total of 310 claims, covering a total area of 7,750 hectares. The mineral rights licences are registered to William Mercer. Great Atlantic Resources Corp. has an option agreement with Mr. Mercer, dated in July 5, 2016. Under the option agreement, Great Atlantic Resources Corp. may acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Golden Promise Property by making certain staged cash payments and share payments of common shares in the capital of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. to Mr. Mercer and incurring work expenditures on the property.

This report was prepared at the request of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. to summarize historic work on the Property, summarize 2017 exploration on the Property by Great Atlantic Resources Corp. and, if warranted, to make recommendations for further work.

The Golden Promise Property occurs within the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage Tectonostratigraphic Zone. The Property is located along the north-northwest margin of the Victoria Lake Supergroup (VLSG) in the western part of the Exploits Subzone. The VLSG consists of “a Cambro-Ordovician sequence in central Newfoundland that is a composite, structurally complex collection of island-arc, rifted-arc, back-arc and mature-arc volcanic, volcanoclastic and epiclastic rocks that lie between the Red Indian Line to the northwest and the Noel Paul’s Line to the southeast” (Evans and Kean, 2002). The Red Indian Line divides the Exploits and Notre Dame Subzones of the central Newfoundland Dunnage Zone. Recent significant gold discoveries have been reported elsewhere in the Exploits Zone southwest of the Golden Promise Property. These include the Wilding Lake Project of Antler Gold Inc. and the Valentine Lake Gold Camp of Marathon Gold Corp. Gold mineralization on these properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Golden Promise Property.

Gold-bearing quartz veins and / or gold-bearing quartz boulders are reported from multiple regions of the property. Reported gold-bearing quartz vein systems are concentrated within the central region of the Property at the Jaclyn Main, Jaclyn East, Jaclyn North, Jaclyn South, Christopher and GP04-41 Zones. The Shawn’s Shot and Otter Brook gold-bearing veins are located in the southern region of the Property. Gold-bearing float is reported in multiple regions including high-grade samples from the Jaclyn Zones, Justin’s Hope float occurrence (northeast of the Jaclyn area) and Branden float occurrence in the northern region of the Property. The Jaclyn Main Zone has been the focus of much of the historic work on the Property.

Historic exploration is reported within the area of the Property, predominantly between 2002 and 2010 following the discovery of gold bearing quartz float in its central region by William Mercer in 2002. Various mineral rights licenses during that period covered parts of the current Golden Promise Property. Historical work included prospecting, geochemical surveys, geophysics surveys (ground and airborne), trenching and diamond drilling. A total of 136 diamond drill holes (22,529.8 meters) were reported to have been completed during 2002 - 2010 within the Property area. Eighty-seven of these holes were completed at the Jaclyn Main Zone. Eighteen holes were drilled at the Jaclyn East Zone, which may be an eastern extension of the Jaclyn Main Zone while 13 holes were drilled at the Jaclyn North Zone. The remaining 18 holes were drilled in the Jaclyn West (including Christopher and GP04-41 Zones), Shawn's Shot and Justin's Hope target areas. Visible gold is reported in numerous holes.

Drill hole intersection highlights include (core length):

Jaclyn Main Zone: GP02-01: 16.57 g/t Au over 2.55m; GP02-05: 65.63 g/t Au over 0.35m; GP02-09: 27.04 g/t Au over 1.20m; GP02-13: 65.43 g/t Au over 0.60m; GP02-21: 68.95 g/t Au over 0.40m; GP06-52: 93.71 g/t Au over 1.40m; GP06-65: 55.03 g/t Au over 0.60m; GP07-91: 141.21 g/t Au over 0.45m; GP07-92: 10.41 g/t Au over 4.70m; GP07-93: 34.22 g/t Au over 1.15m; GP10-114: 69.06 g/t Au over 0.60m; GP10-115: 34.22 g/t Au over 0.30m; and GP10-116: 32.66 g/t Au over 0.30m.

Jaclyn East Zone: GP10-121: 19.92 g/t Au over 1.60m.

Jaclyn North Zone: GP03-32: 12.13 g/t Au over 0.35m & 12.30 g/t Au over 0.30m; GP06-47: 15.24 g/t Au over 0.30m; and GP06-51: 11.59 g/t Au over 0.75m

Jaclyn South Zone: GP03-31: 44.59 g/t Au over 0.30m

Historic grab samples at the Shawn's Shot, Christopher and Otter Brook occurrences are reported up to 100.5, 3.8 and 3.295 g/t gold, respectively. A historic quartz float sample from the Justin's Hope float occurrence was reported to return 335.9 g/t gold while historic float samples from the Branden float occurrence included reported assays of 62.6, 72.1 and 80.7 g/t gold.

Form 43-101F1 TECHNICAL REPORT for the GOLDEN PROMISE, SOUTH GOLDEN PROMISE AND VICTORIA LAKE PROPERTIES, BADGER, GRAND FALLS, BUCHANS AND VICTORIA LAKE AREAS by Larry R. Pilgrim, B.Sc. P.Geo., And Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. MASc. for Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corporation, dated April 30, 2008 (As amended September 23, 2008) covers most of the current Golden Promise Property and adjacent areas and states a historical mineral resource estimate for the Jaclyn Main Zone (summarized in Item 6.0). The report also states "the style of veining, mineralization, alteration, host rock and tectonism most closely resembles other turbidite-hosted (or slate belt) gold deposits throughout

the world” with examples being the Lachlan Fold Belt in Central Victoria, Australia and the Meguma Group gold deposits in Nova Scotia, Canada (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

Following the completion of 2007 diamond drilling the Jaclyn Main Zone was reported to be traced over an 800 meter strike length to locally 265 meter vertical depth, being open to the east and down-dip (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2018). This was based on 71 drill holes at the Jaclyn Main Zone. During 2010, an additional 16 diamond drill holes were completed at the Jaclyn Main Zone, mainly as in-fill drilling.

A bulk sample was extracted from the Jaclyn Main Zone in 2010. A total of 2,241 wet tonnes were reported to be milled at the Nugget Pond Mill with average recovered gold grade reported to be 4.47 g/t gold. The average tails grade was reported to be 1.12 g/t gold and a back-calculated head grade of 5.59 g/t gold and 80% recovery was reported (Steele, 2011).

Great Atlantic Resources conducted prospecting - geological mapping, reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling and trenching within the Golden Promise Property during 2017. Trenching was conducted in the central region of the Property at the Jaclyn South Zone and east of the Jaclyn North Zone. Bedrock was not intersected in the Jaclyn South Zone and only rarely in the trenches east of the Jaclyn North Zone. Gold-bearing quartz float was located during this program east of the Jaclyn North Zone in and adjacent to the trenches with samples including 31.9, 70.9, 78.0, 164.0 and 332.7 g/t gold. Visible gold was noted in some of these veins. A sample of quartz vein rubble or subcrop with visible gold at the bottom of one trench returned 208.5 g/t gold. This sample was within a few meters of a quartz vein in bedrock interpreted by the author to be part of the Jaclyn North Zone vein system. A 0.20 meter channel sample across part of the vein returned 0.69 g/t gold.

The Christopher and Shawn’s Shot quartz veins were located and sampled during the 2017 program as well as quartz float in the northern region in the area of the reported Branden float occurrence. Two grab samples were collected from the Christopher Vein, returning 0.06 and 0.54 g/t gold. A 0.32 meter long chip sample was collected across the Shawn’s Shot vein on the west bank of the Exploits River. The sample returned 48.2 g/t gold. Two quartz float samples collected in one location in the northern region of the Property returned 200 and 57.2 g/t gold. Soil sampling identified local anomalies for gold and arsenic.

The author recommends additional multi-phase exploration at the Golden Promise Property. The author recommends a \$200,000 Phase I exploration program to be focused on the Jaclyn Zones while also targeting other occurrences and target areas.

Phase I diamond drilling is recommended to further delineate the Jaclyn Main Zone, Jaclyn East, Jaclyn North, Jaclyn South Zones and Christopher Zones. Drilling to date has partially delineated a zone of higher grade gold mineralization within the Jaclyn Main Zone, appearing to plunge from near surface in its west region to deeper in its east region and possibly extending to

deeper in the Jaclyn East Zone. Phase I drilling will focus on further delineation of this apparent higher grade zone. Phase I drilling would also include testing the Jaclyn North Zone to the east-northeast including an area of gold bearing boulders and testing the Jaclyn South Zone to the northeast towards the Jaclyn East Zone. Professional surveying of drill collars is recommended for the Jaclyn Zones prior to Phase I drilling.

Focused prospecting and soil geochemical surveys are recommended during Phase I on other targets including Shawn's Shot, Branden, Justin's Hope and Otter Brook target areas as well as soil geochemical anomalies identified during 2017 and prospective areas based on the 2003 airborne geophysics survey. The objective of this work is to define specific drill and trench targets for Phase II exploration. MMI soil sampling is recommended as part of the soil geochemical sampling.

Phase II Exploration would include additional diamond drilling and would be guided by Phase I results. Phase II bulk sampling and metallurgical studies are recommended for the western region of the Jaclyn Main Zone. Higher grade near surface mineralization is indicated for this part of the zone based on previous diamond drilling. This work would provide valuable information on gold grade and metallurgical processes. Underground development at the Jaclyn Main and Jaclyn East Zones may be warranted following Phase II work given the apparent east plunging higher grade mineralization. Underground exploration, including diamond drilling may be a cost effective alternative to explore such a plunging system versus deep drill holes.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was commissioned by Great Atlantic Resources Corp. to prepare this report on the company's Golden Promise Property, located in central Newfoundland (Figure 1). The company entered into an option agreement on July 5, 2016 to acquire 100% right, title, and interest in and to the property, to explore for, and if warranted, develop and mine gold deposits. The purpose of this report is to summarize historical work on the property; summarize recent work on the property by Great Atlantic Resources Corp.; to make recommendations for further work, if warranted; and to provide a report that conforms to National Instrument 43-101 specifications. A previous Form 43-101F1 Technical Report covering the area of the Golden Promise Property was completed by Larry R. Pilgrim, B.Sc. P.Geo., and Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. M.A.Sc., dated April 30, 2008 (As amended September 23, 2008) for Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. has no interest or option to earn an interest in the Golden Promise Property. Additional exploration has been conducted on the property and a bulk sample was extracted since the date of the report by Mr. Pilgrim and Mr. Giroux.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. The author has no interest in the Golden Promise Property or in mineral rights licences adjacent to the Property.

The Golden Promise Property consists of 10 mineral rights licences as issued by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources (Figure 2). These mineral rights licences include a total of 310 claims covering a total area of 7,750 hectares. Great Atlantic Resources Corp. entered an option agreement with Mr. William Mercer in 2016, to acquire a 100% interest in the Golden Promise Property by making certain staged cash payments and share payments in the capital of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. and incurring minimum work expenditures. The option agreement terms are summarized in Item 4.0 of this report.

Extensive historic work was reported within the Golden Promise Property during 2002 - 2010, the focus being gold. This work is summarized in Item 6.0 of this report. Historic work is reported in mineral assessment reports on file with the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources and the 2008 Technical Report completed by Larry Pilgrim and Gary Giroux. The author of this report has reviewed these documents. Historical work includes prospecting; geochemical and geophysical surveys (ground and airborne); trenching; diamond drilling; a mineral resource estimate; and extraction / processing of a bulk sample. During that period multiple gold-bearing quartz veins and areas of gold-bearing quartz vein boulders were reported within the area of the Golden Promise Property. An historic mineral resource estimate was prepared and reported for the Jaclyn Main Zone in the 2008 Form 43-101F1 Technical Report by Mr. Pilgrim and Mr. Giroux (discussed in Item 6.0). The Jaclyn Main Zone is located in the central region of the Property. A bulk sample was extracted during 2010 from the Jaclyn Main Zone and milled at the Nugget Pond Mill.

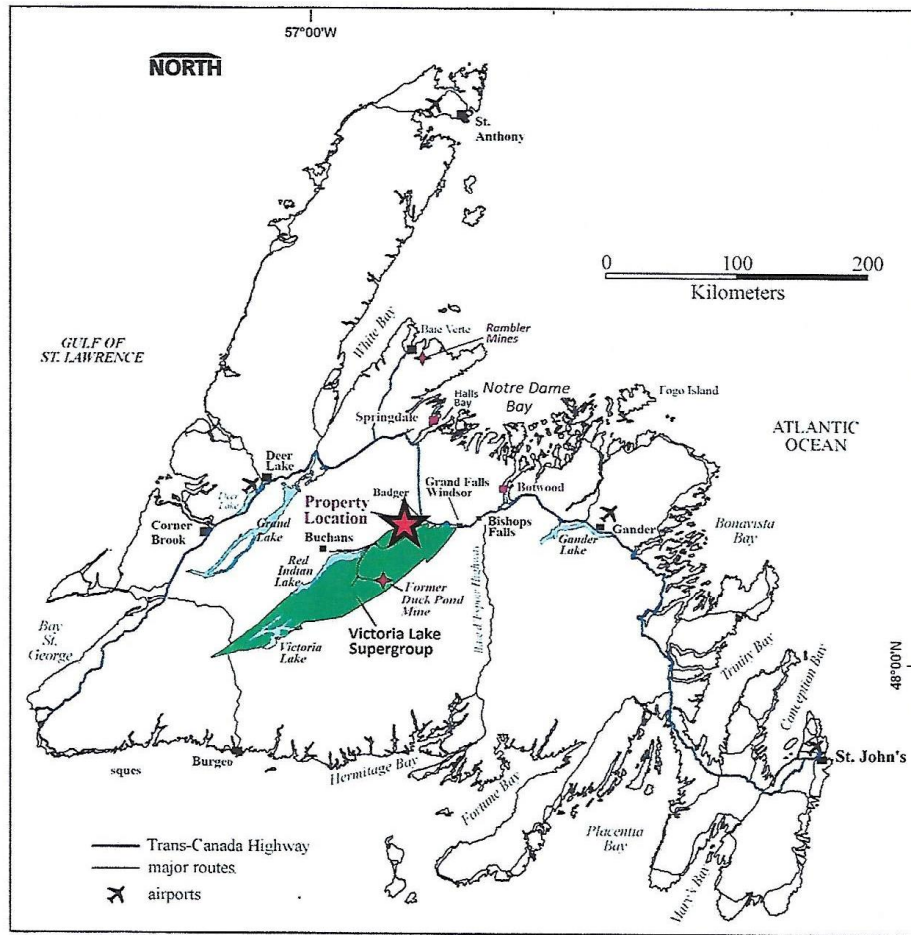
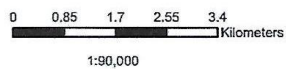
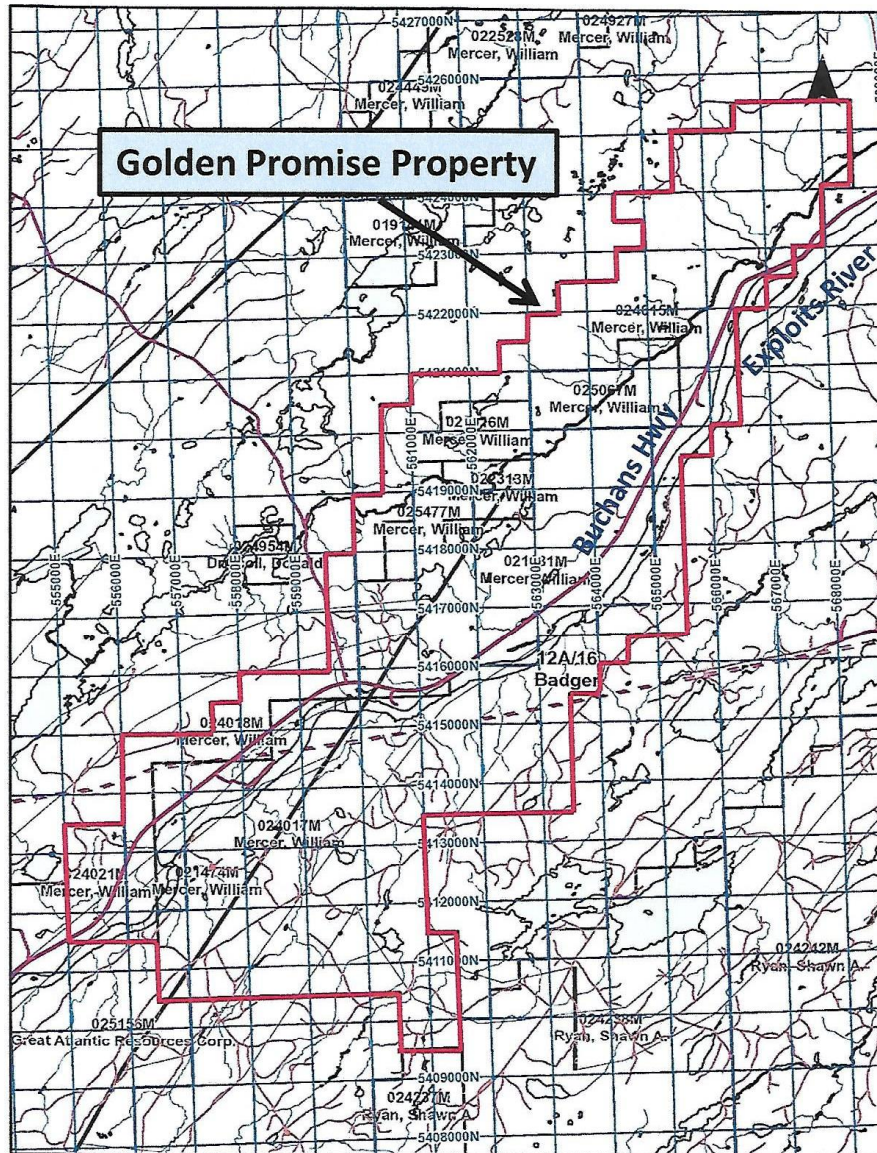


Fig. 1 Property Location Map

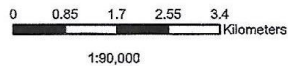
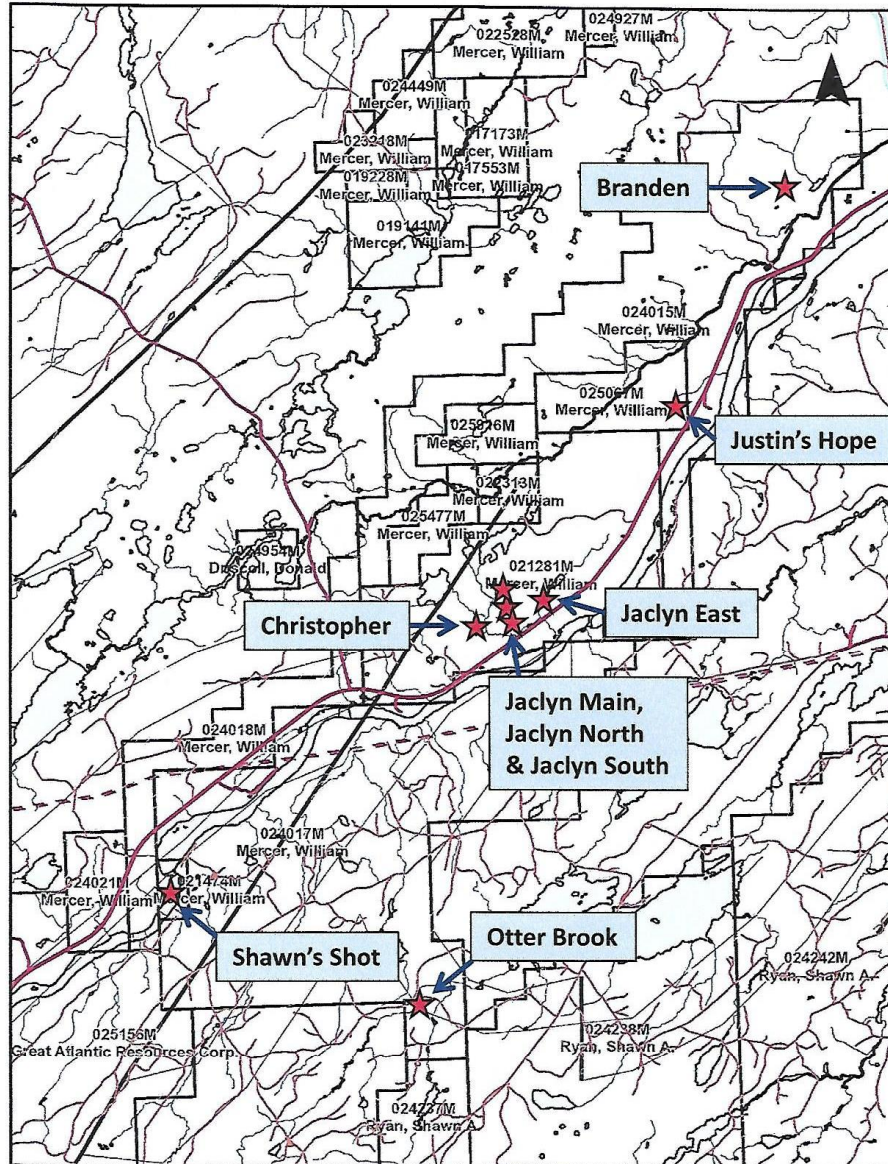


Map Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Central Meridian: 59.5° West  
Scale Factor: 0.998  
Datum: NAD 27

Date: 5/1/2018  
Time: 6:47:13 PM

Figure 2: Golden Promise Property Mineral Rights Licence Location Map





Map Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Central Meridian: 59.5° West  
Scale Factor: 0.998  
Datum: NAD 27

Date: 5/1/2018  
Time: 7:00:30 PM

Figure 3: Mineral Rights Licence Location Map and Gold Prospects / Occurrences

Great Atlantic Resources conducted exploration on the property during 2017 including prospecting - geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and trenching. Great Atlantic confirmed gold bearing quartz veins and gold bearing quartz vein boulders locally on the property during 2017 exploration. Multiple quartz vein boulder grab samples returned significant levels of gold, including multiple samples exceeding 100 g/t gold. A 0.32 meter long chip sample across the Shawnø Shot quartz vein, located in the southern region of the property, returned 48.2 g/t gold. Soil samples were locally anomalous for gold and / or arsenic.

The author has made an effort of use plain language throughout this report. Abbreviations in this report conform to standard industry usage and are listed in Appendix 1. The report contains some technical terms and abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader. A reputable geological dictionary should be consulted. Historical mineral exploration data for the Golden Promise Property is fairly recent, mainly during 2002 - 2010. This reported data is in metric units such as centimeters or meters for length; metric tonnes for mass; and grams per tonne (g/t which equals parts per million (ppm) or as parts per billion (ppb). Relevant conversion factors between Imperial and metric units are listed in Appendix 1. All costs noted in this report are in Canadian dollars. All map and sample coordinates are given as Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), 1927 North American Datum (NAD27 Zone 21).

The author visited the property during one (1) day during July of 2017 and inspected quartz float and open trenches at the Jaelyn North Zone.

### **3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

No outside opinions were sought with respect to any aspects of this report. Current mineral title records of the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources were reviewed by the author on May 2, 2018 and relied upon. The option agreement between Great Atlantic Resources Corp. and Mr. William Mercer, regarding the Golden Promise Property, was provided by Great Atlantic Resources Corp. to the author. This agreement, entitled GOLDEN PROMISE OPTION AGREEMENT and dated July 5, 2016, was reviewed by the author and relied upon. This report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The mineral title records and option agreement were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, mineral rights licence summary and summary of the terms of the applicable option agreement as stated in Items 2 and 4 of this report. The author accepts full responsibility for all portions of this report.

#### 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Golden Promise Property is located in central Newfoundland (NTS map sheet 12A/16). The northeast corner of the property is located approximately 1 kilometer west of the town of Badger. The Property extends approximately 19 kilometers southwest of Badger (Figure 1). The property is centered at approximately Latitude 48.9138 degrees N and Longitude -56.1474 degrees W. The Exploits River flows southwest to northeast through most of the property.

The Golden Promise Property consists of ten mineral rights licences (Figure 2 and Table 1), as issued by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources. The mineral rights licences are registered to William Mercer. Mineral rights licences in Newfoundland and Labrador consist of one or more claims, each claim covering an area of 25 hectares. The 10 licences consist of a total of 310 claims, covering a total area of 7,750 hectares.

**Table 1: Golden Promise Property Mineral Rights Licences**

Licence No.	Date Issued	Renewal Date	Term	Work Required Date	Work Required	No. of Claims	Area (Hectares)
021281M	June 21, 2002	June 21, 2022	18	June 21, 2020	\$62,145	54	1,350
021474M	Sep 26, 2013	Sep 26, 2018	5	Sep 26, 2019	\$449	2	50
022313M	July 14, 2014	July 14, 2019	4	July 14, 2018	\$1,004	4	100
024015M	June 27, 2016	June 27, 2021	2	June 27, 2018	\$14,260	82	2,050
024017M	June 27, 2016	June 27, 2021	2	June 27, 2018	\$20,259	114	2,850
024018M	June 27, 2016	June 27, 2021	2	June 27, 2018	\$2,281	21	525
024021M	June 27, 2016	June 27, 2021	2	June 27, 2018	\$206	8	200
025067M	May 18, 2017	May 18, 2022	1	May 18, 2019	\$2,260	12	300
025477M	Oct 14, 2014	Oct 14, 2019	4	Oct 14, 2019	\$2,308	6	150
025916M	July 16, 2015	July 16, 2020	3	July 16, 2018	\$1,666	7	175

Extensive historic mineral exploration was reported within the Golden Promise Property during 2002 - 2010, the focus being gold. Multiple gold bearing quartz veins and areas of gold bearing quartz vein boulders were reported within the area of the Golden Promise Property. A historic mineral resource estimate was reported for the Jaclyn Main Zone in the Form 43-101F1 TECHNICAL REPORT for the GOLDEN PROMISE, SOUTH GOLDEN PROMISE AND VICTORIA LAKE PROPERTIES, BADGER, GRAND FALLS, BUCHANS AND VICTORIA LAKE AREAS by Larry R. Pilgrim, B.Sc. P.Geo., And Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. MASc. for Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corporation, dated April 30, 2008 (As amended September 23, 2008). The reported historical mineral resource estimate is discussed in Item 6.0. The Jaclyn Main Zone is located in the central region of the property. A bulk sample was extracted and processed during 2010 from the Jaclyn Main Zone. It was reported that 2,241 wet tonnes were milled. The reported average reported gold grade was 4.47 g/t gold. The reported average tails

grade was 1.12 g/t gold. The reported back-calculated head grade was 5.59 g/t gold and reported 80% gold recovery.

Great Atlantic Resources conducted exploration on the property during 2017 including prospecting - geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and trenching. Great Atlantic confirmed gold bearing quartz veins and gold bearing quartz vein boulders locally on the property during 2017 exploration. Multiple quartz vein boulder grab samples returned significant levels of gold, including multiple samples exceeding 100 g/t gold. A 0.32 meter long chip sample across the Shawn's Shot quartz vein, located in the southern region of the property, returned 48.2 g/t gold. Soil samples were locally anomalous for gold and / or arsenic.

The Golden Promise Property is subject to an option agreement between Great Atlantic Resources Corp. (Optionee) and Mr. William Mercer (Optionor), dated in July 2016. Under the agreement, the Optionee may acquire a 100% right, title, and interest in and to the Golden Promise Property by making certain cash payments and share payments of common shares in the capital of the Optionee the Optionor and incurring minimum work expenditures.

The Optionee must pay the Optionor cash payments (Canadian dollars) of:

- \$35,000 within three business days of the Effective Date (July 5, 2016);
- An additional \$65,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;
- An additional \$125,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date;
- An additional \$145,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
- And an additional \$150,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date (collectively, the "Option Payments").

The Optionee must issue and deliver to the Optionor:

- Such number of common shares of the Optionee equal to CAD\$50,000 on TSX approval on the Effective Date;
- Such number of common shares of the Optionee equal to CAD\$50,000 on or before each of the first and second anniversaries of the Effective Date;
- Such number of common shares of the Optionee equal to CAD\$125,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
- Such number of common shares of the Optionee equal to CAD\$225,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date (collectively, the "Share Issuances");

as determined by the 60-day volume weighted average closing price on the TSXV and in accordance with and subject to applicable corporate and securities laws and the policies on the TSXV. If the trading price cannot be calculated on such date in the manner provided above, the trading price shall be the fair market value as determined in good faith by the Optionee.



The Optionee must incur minimum Expenditures of CAD\$500,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date.

All of which such Option Payments, Share Issuances and Expenditures may be accelerated at the Optionee's sole discretion. The Optionee has the right to pay cash in lieu of any portion of the Share Issuances.

Once the Optionee has fulfilled the preceding obligations, it will be deemed to have exercised the Option and to have acquired a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Golden Promise Property.

In the event that the Optionee exercises the Option and acquires 100% right, title and interest in and to the Golden Promise Property, the Optionor shall thereafter be entitled to a 2% to 2.5% sliding scale gross overriding royalty with respect to the Property (the "Gross Overriding Royalty"), payable upon the commencement of Commercial Production such that at gold prices less than or equal to USD\$1,500 per ounce, the Gross Overriding Royalty is a 2% Gross Overriding Royalty and at gold prices greater than USD\$1,500 per ounce, the Gross Overriding Royalty is a 2.5% Gross Overriding Royalty. The Optionee shall be entitled to buy down 1% of the Gross Overriding Royalty at any time in consideration for the payment of CAN\$1,000,000 to the Optionor and the sliding scale shall accordingly be adjusted to 1% and 1.5%, respectively. All precious metals removed from the property by the Optionee shall be subject to the Gross Overriding Royalty at the current price of the precious metals when removed.

The Optionee shall pay to the Optionor, as a minimum annual advance royalty, commencing on the seventh anniversary of the Effective Date (and thereafter on or before each subsequent anniversary date of the Effective Date), the sum of CAD\$20,000 (the "Advance Royalty Payment"). All such Advance Royalty Payments paid by the Optionee will be credited towards the Gross Overriding Royalty due to the Optionor.

If during the currency of the Option, the Optionor or any of its Affiliates, leases, stakes or otherwise acquires any interest, directly or indirectly, in mineral rights or other form of mineral tenure the nearest boundary of which is located within one kilometer of the outermost boundary of the Property or Optionee Property, the Optionor shall give notice of same to the Optionee and such additional rights, claims and property shall be automatically added to the Property hereunder and be subject to the Option.

Mineral rights licenses in Newfoundland and Labrador are acquired by means of on-line map staking through the Department of Natural Resources. Registered holders of mineral rights licences are required to renew the licences every 5 years after the Date of Issue and conduct / report acceptable work within the licences.



Prior to commencing exploration Atlantic Resources Corp. is required to submit an Application for Exploration Approval to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines Branch, Mineral Lands Division. Any proponent for such work must wait for approval from this Department before commencing work. Great Atlantic Resources Corp. has obtained a permit to conduct diamond drilling in the central region of the Property in the area of the Jaclyn Zones. The permit expires on July 26, 2018.

A potential liability is harm, through run-off, to the lucrative sport salmon fishery in the Exploits River system. This would include risk of silt run-off and acid-rock drainage run-off.

Three adjoining Mineral Rights Licences registered to Great Atlantic Resources Corp. occur south-southwest of the Golden Promise Property. These are Licences 025156M (which borders the Golden Promise Property), 025161M and 025162M. These Licences are not part of the Option Agreement between Great Atlantic Resources Corp. and William Mercer and are not considered part of the Golden Promise Property.

## **5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

### **5.1 Accessibility**

The Golden Promise Property is located in central Newfoundland, near the town of Badger. The Property can be accessed by initially following the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 1) to Badger. From Badger, the portion of the Property west of the Exploits River can be accessed by following the Buchans Highway (Route 370) south - southwest transecting this part of the Property. Various dirt and gravel woods roads lead off from the Buchans Highway into parts of the Property. The portion of the Property east of the Exploits River can be accessed from the town of Grand Falls - Windsor by following the Taylor Road south from the town across the Exploits River, then following a gravel - dirt woods road generally west to the Property.

### **5.2 Climate**

The climate at the Golden Promise Property “is somewhat harsher than other parts of Newfoundland as the property is situated more than 75 kilometers from the moderating effects of the Atlantic Ocean. The summers are still rather pleasant, while spring and autumn are typically cool and wet. Winters are snowy, often windy, and usually quite frigid with temperatures frequently dropping close to the -30 degrees Celsius mark at night” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). Average high temperatures in Badger in July and August are 25 and 24 degrees Celsius with average low temperatures for both months of 10 degrees Celsius ([www.timeanddate.com](http://www.timeanddate.com)). Average high and low temperatures in Badger in January are -1 and -13 degrees Celsius; and

in February are -2 and -14 degrees Celsius ([www.timeanddate.com](http://www.timeanddate.com)). December is the wettest month with average precipitation of 106.2 millimeters ([www.timeanddate.com](http://www.timeanddate.com)).

### **5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure**

Electricity is available from power grids which cross the Golden Promise Property. The town of Grand Falls - Windsor, located approximately 28 kilometers east of the Property, is the main service center for central Newfoundland. The town had a population of 14,171 at the 2016 census. Grand Fall - Windsor offers accommodations, restaurants, grocery stores, hardware stores, fuel, etc. More limited services are also available in the Badger area (population of 704 at the 2016 census). The closest airports to the property are located in the Deer Lake (Regional) and Gander (International).

Multiple mineral exploration services are based in the Springdale - Halls Bay area, approximately 70 kilometers north of Badger. These include Eastern Analytical and multiple diamond drilling companies. A concentrate storage / shipping facility is located at Goodyear's Cove, near Springdale. The historical mining town of Buchans is located approximately 46 kilometers southwest of the Property. A core storage facility is located in Buchans. The recently-closed Duck Pond mine / mill facilities (of Teck Resources Ltd.) are located approximately 56 kilometers southwest of the Property.

### **5.4 Physiography**

The Golden Promise Property is “characterized by a northeast trending topographic grain which is expressed as a series of low, northeast trending ridges and valleys” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). The Exploits River follows this trend. The elevation within the property is approximately 100 - 210 meters with lower elevations along the Exploits River. “The dominant vegetation cover is spruce with minor fir and birch. The valleys are frequently boggy and alder-filled, and there are some barren areas. Large sections of the Golden Promise Property were burned over in a major forest fire in 1999 and much of the salvageable timber has been harvested” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). “The area is also covered by several surficial features including till blanket and till veneer consisting of ridged till, hummocky terrain, glaciofluvial gravel and sand deposits, and alluvium which conceal the underlying bedrock” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008, sourcing Newport, 2003).

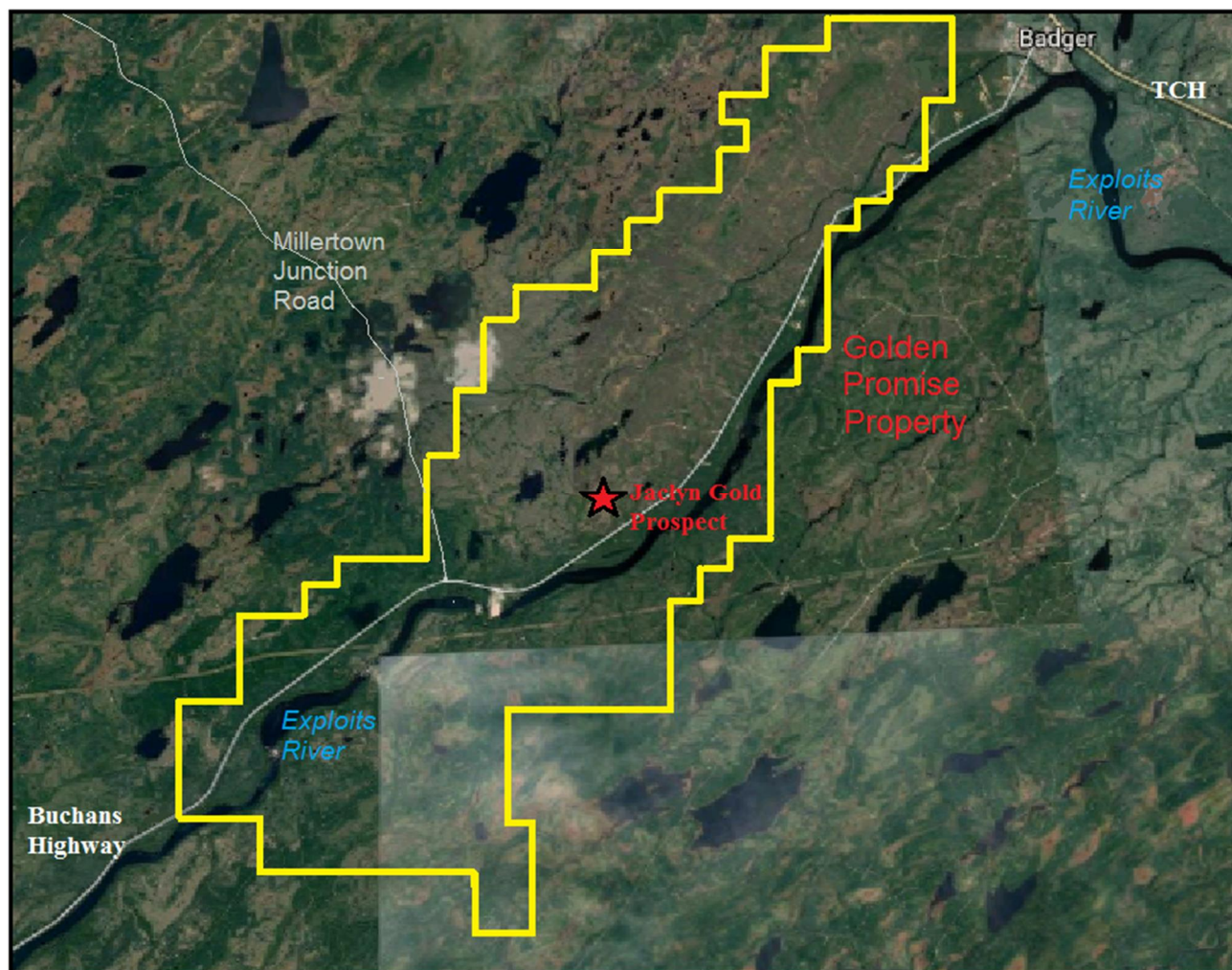


Figure. 4: Topographic Map of Golden Promise Property Area (Jacobs, 2017)

## 6.0 HISTORY

Only minor prospecting was conducted within the current Golden Promise Property prior to 2002. The area was covered by a 1966 regional airborne electromagnetic / magnetometer / scintillometer survey by Selco Exploration Co. Ltd. / McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. during 1966 (Lazenby, 1966). Stephen Courtney discovered a gold showing referred to as the Otter Brook showing during prospecting in 1996 in the southeast corner of the current Golden Promise Property (Courtney, 2002). Some previous work in this area was focused on VMS deposits.

Extensive work was completed on the Property during 2002 - 2010 following the discovery in the spring of 2002 of gold bearing quartz float on the Property by Mr. William Mercer. "The discovery was made by Mr. Mercer after one composite sample from approximately 10 boulders

assayed approximately 30 g/t Au” (Moore, 2003). The 1999 forest fire in this region and subsequent salvaging of timber resulted in improved prospecting conditions through enhanced visibility and exposure. The initial Golden Promise Property claims were optioned by Mr. Mercer to Rubicon Minerals Corp. in 2002. Companies involved periodically in exploration during the period of 2002 - 2010 (as operators and option partners) were Rubicon Minerals Corp., Placer Dome Canada Ltd., Paragon Minerals Corp and Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp.

**2002:** Rubicon Minerals Corp. conducted prospecting; grid establishment; magnetometer, VLF-EM and IP ground geophysics surveys; excavation of nine trenches; and diamond drilling (21 holes - 1045 meters) (Moore, 2003 and Mullen, 2003). This work was focused on the central region of the current Golden Promise Property at the Jaclyn Zone. It was reported that the “results of the ground geophysics are considered to have been ineffective at detecting the mineralized veins” (Moore, 2003). It was reported that “one of the trenches exposed a 1-2 meter thick quartz vein system (Jaclyn Zone) with local abundant visible gold” (Moore, 2003). The vein was not reported in the adjacent trenches due to reported “thick overburden conditions and rapid water inflow, though numerous large quartz boulders were excavated from the trenches” (Moore, 2003). It was reported that “prospecting identified a 650m long by 20m wide boulder train apparently associated with and trending parallel to the vein and in the direction of glacial transport (southwest-northeast)” with some float grab samples reported in the 18.2 to 353.4 g/t gold range (Moore, 2003). Two other sub-parallel boulder trains were reported south and northeast of the Jaclyn Zone, locally with visible gold in quartz vein material (Moore, 2003).

The 2002 diamond drilling program (HQ and NQ core) targeted the newly discovered Jaclyn Zone (later renamed Jaclyn Main Zone), reported to intersect the zone “to a depth of only 50 meters along a 225 meter strike length” with the vein zone reported to be open along strike and down dip (Mullen, 2003). Based on this initial drilling, the Jaclyn Zone was reported to be “sub-vertical (80-85 degrees), dipping mainly steeply grid south though to the east it dips steeply grid north, while its strike varies from 070 to 090 degrees (True)”, having an average thickness of approximately 1 meter (Mullen, 2003) and be sub-vertical (Moore, 2003). Seventeen of the 21 holes were reported to intersect the vein zone with 15 holes reported to intersect visible gold (Mullen, 2003). Better reported 2002 drill intersections are listed in Table 2 (Mullen, 2003):

Also in 2002, Rubicon geologists and prospectors Stephen Courtney and George Lannon conducted work in the area of the Otter Brook showing (Courtney, 2002). Prospecting and trenching was conducted. Four grab samples from the reported 5-20 cm wide quartz vein or quartz flooded zone were reported to return 255 to 1183 ppb gold (0.255 - 1.183 g/t Au). Another sample was reported to return 3295 ppb gold (3.295 g/t Au).



**Table 2: Assay Highlights from 2002 Diamond Drilling (Jaclyn Main Zone)**

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
GP02-01	23.00	29.30	6.30	4.05	6.59
including	26.75	29.30	2.55	1.64	16.57
and	28.65	29.30	0.65	0.42	33.39
GP02-05	29.15	31.35	2.20	1.80	11.41
including	29.15	29.50	0.35	0.29	65.63
GP02-06	44.20	46.10	1.90	1.09	5.11
including	45.00	45.50	0.50	0.32	15.68
GP02-08	24.45	25.60	1.15	0.88	6.55
including	24.45	24.85	0.40	0.31	17.13
GP02-09	45.40	50.90	5.50	2.50	6.37
including	45.40	48.70	3.30	1.50	10.43
and	46.00	48.25	2.25	1.02	14.84
and	46.00	47.20	1.20	0.54	27.04
GP02-10	32.75	37.85	5.10	4.02	1.70
GP02-11	47.30	52.70	5.40	2.70	1.40
GP02-12	19.25	20.10	0.85	0.63	18.00
GP02-13	39.55	41.85	2.30	0.94	17.68
including	40.30	41.85	1.55	0.63	25.74
and	41.25	41.85	0.60	0.24	65.43
GP02-14	27.55	28.45	0.90	0.67	23.14
including	27.55	28.00	0.45	0.33	27.97
GP02-15	47.20	48.30	1.10	0.52	11.25
including	47.80	48.30	0.50	0.23	23.47
	56.05	56.40	0.35	0.18	1.4
GP02-16	31.45	31.95	0.50	0.34	31.61
	59.65	59.90	0.25	0.18	6.60
GP02-17	55.50	59.15	3.65	1.48	3.02
including	58.50	59.15	0.65	0.26	16.49
GP02-18	32.80	33.85	1.05	0.70	9.90
including	32.80	33.35	0.55	0.37	17.64
GP02-20	30.15	30.75	0.60	0.46	1.34
GP02-21	33.45	33.85	0.40	0.21	68.95

**2002 - 2003:** Rubicon Minerals reported that prospectors (including William Mercer) continued prospecting during parts of 2002 and 2003 and included other areas of the current Golden Promise Property (Moore, 2003; Copeland and Newport, 2004). Soil sampling was also conducted. Multiple rock samples were reported to exceed 1 g/t gold outside the Jaclyn Zone,

including the Branden (15.53 and 80.73 g/t Au from quartz vein float), Shawn's Shot (10.2 and 34.9 g/t Au in samples from the 30-40 cm wide quartz vein in outcrop) and Justin's Hope (5.2 g/t and 335.9 g/t Au from quartz float). The Justin's Hope float occurrence area is reported to be 3.5 kilometers northeast of the Jaclyn Zone. A soil sample from this area was reported to return 110 ppb gold. The Shawn's Shot occurrence is located in the southern region of the Golden Promise Property (7.5 kilometres southwest of the Jaclyn Zone) while the Branden float occurrence is located in the northern region of the Property (8.2 kilometres northeast of the Jaclyn Zone). A sample reported to be from "silicified sediment with quartz veins in bedrock" collected approximately 1.5 kilometers west of the Jaclyn Zone was reported to return 2.34 g/t gold (Moore, 2003).

**2003:** Rubicon Minerals conducted prospecting, rock and soil sampling, trenching (7 trenches excavated), diamond drilling and an airborne electromagnetic / magnetic geophysics survey (Moore, 2003; Copeland, 2004; Copeland and Newport, 2004). Reported rock sample highlights include a sample returning 30 g/t gold (subcrop or possible outcrop) and a quartz float sample returning 14 g/t gold, both from the Shawn's Shot occurrence (southern region of current Golden Promise Property); a float sample returning 4 g/t gold at the Jaclyn North Zone (central region of current Golden Promise Property); and a float sample returning 10 g/t gold in an area referred to as Justin's Hope (central region of the Golden Promise Property). The Shawn's Shot vein was reported to be "7.5 kilometers southwest of the Jaclyn Zone" along the Exploits River, being 35 centimeters wide with "abundant visible gold" (Copeland and Newport, 2004).

B-horizon soil sampling revealed gold anomalies at the Jaclyn Zone with 11 samples reported to return 15 to 8995 ppb gold. Limited Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil samples were collected at the Jaclyn Zone and Jaclyn South Zones. One sample over the Jaclyn Zone vein was reported to return 138 ppb gold.

Trenches were excavated, two at the Jaclyn North Zone, four at the Jaclyn South Zone and three pits at the Justin's Hope float occurrence. Narrow quartz veins were reported exposed in the Jaclyn South Zone and quartz veins were reported in one Jaclyn North trench. A sample of quartz float over one Jaclyn North trench was reported to return 4 g/t gold. Only one of the Justin's Hope pits intersected bedrock. The 2003 airborne geophysics survey was reported to trace the Caradocian shale unit (Figure 5).

The 2003 diamond drilling program consisted of 12 holes (2,451.5 meters), with holes 22 to 30 at the Jaclyn Main Zone, hole 32 at the Jaclyn North Zone and holes 31 and 33 at the Jaclyn South Zone. Visible gold was reported in eight holes with better reported drill intersections listed in Table 4 (Copeland and Newport, 2004).

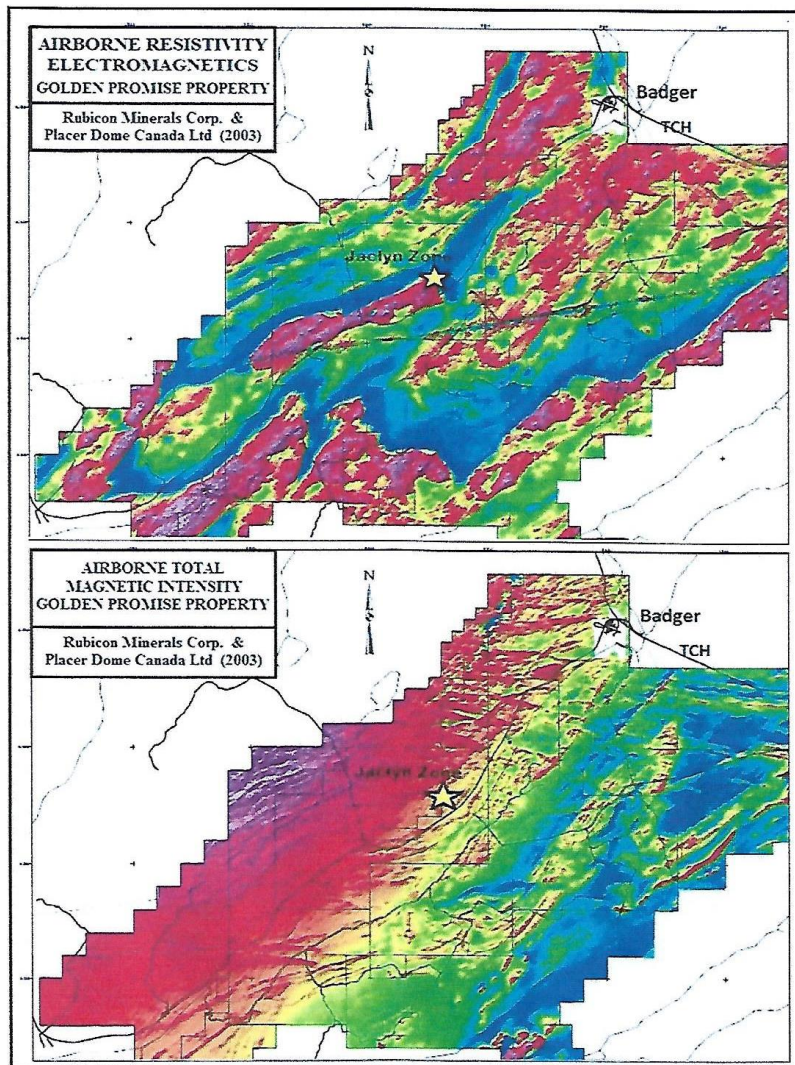


Fig. 5: Airborne EM (Resistivity) and Magnetic Features of the Golden Promise Property (Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. (2003) for Rubicon Minerals Corp.) (Source: Jacobs, 2017 - Figure 11)

**Table 3: Assay Highlights from 2003 Diamond Drilling  
(Jaclyn Main, Jaclyn North and Jaclyn South Zones)**

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
<b>Jaclyn Main:</b>					
GP03-22	132.20	133.15	0.95	0.73	5.72
including	132.20	132.65	0.45	0.34	11.36
	135.30	136.35	1.05	0.80	3.48
GP03-23	141.55	141.85	0.30	0.23	1.43
GP03-24	126.60	131.80	5.20	3.98	4.18
including	126.60	128.20	1.60	0.79	11.16
GP03-25	247.32	247.92	0.60	0.52	18.18
including	247.62	247.92	0.30	0.26	36.10
GP03-27	136.65	137.25	0.60	0.30	1.91
	139.90	140.30	0.40	0.20	2.63
GP03-28	77.40	77.70	0.30	0.21	2.30
<b>Jaclyn South:</b>					
GP03-31	105.40	105.70	0.30	0.26	44.59
GP03-33	96.70	97.00	0.30	* 0.03	2.59
* indicates thickness of individual visible gold bearing vein					
<b>Jaclyn North:</b>					
GP03-32	41.40	41.75	0.35	0.15	12.13
	85.35	85.65	0.30	* 0.02	12.30
	117.75	118.30	0.55	0.27	4.61
	119.00	119.50	0.50	0.25	7.42
* indicates thickness of individual visible gold bearing vein					

The 2003 Jaclyn South Zone drilling was reported to have “confirmed the presence of at least three separate quartz veins, two of which contain visible gold” (Copeland and Newport, 2004). Hole GP03-32 at the Jaclyn North Zone was reported to intersect “four separate veins, three of which contain visible gold” (Copeland and Newport, 2004). The drilling program was report to extend the Jaclyn Zone (Main) to a 375 meter strike length and to 192 meter vertical depth (Copeland and Newport, 2004).

Additional sampling was conducted in 2003 at the Otter Brook occurrence (claims under option to Rubicon Minerals at that time) (Copeland, 2004). A representative of Altius Mineral Corp. collected outcrop samples. They returned up to 1107 ppb gold (1.107 g/t Au). The 2003 airborne survey also covered this occurrence.



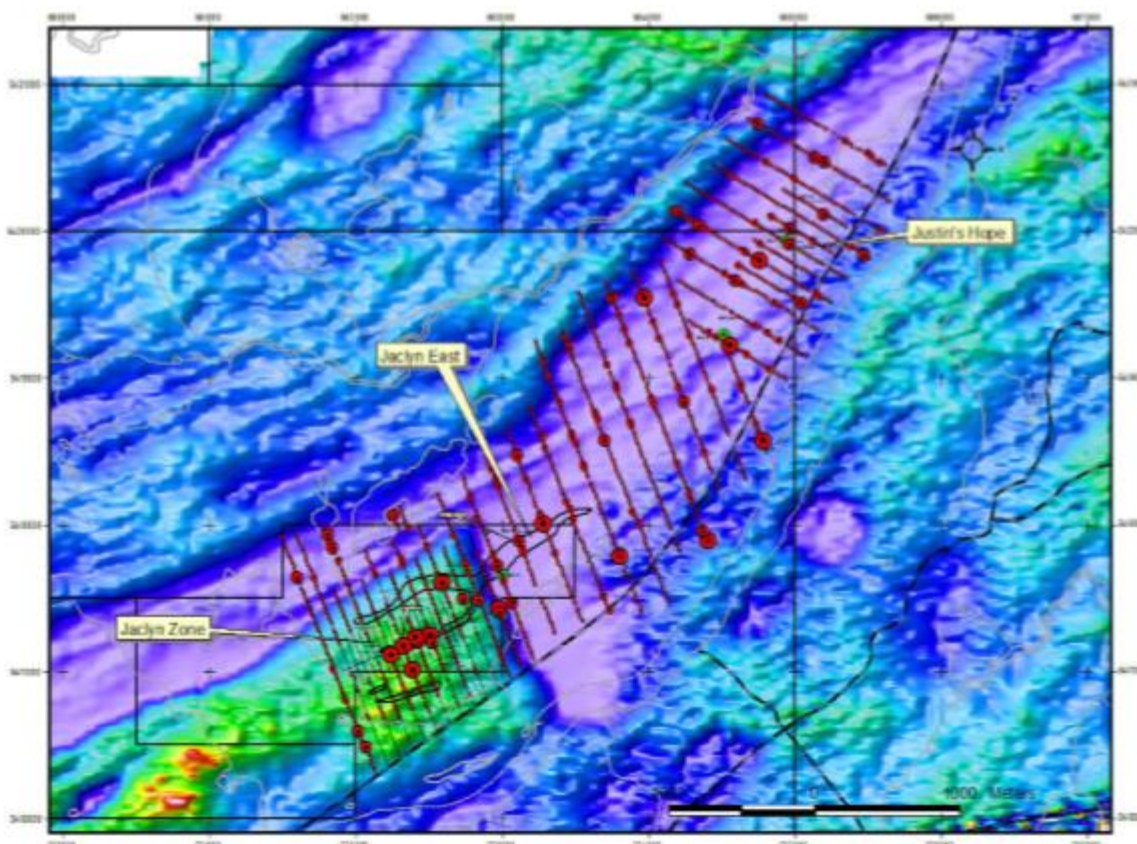


Figure 6: 2004 B-Horizon Soil Samples in Jaclyn Zone - Justin's Hope Area showing Gold distribution (red dots) - on 5500 Hz Airborne Resistivity (Copeland and Newport, 2004)

**2004-2005:** Rubicon Minerals conducted prospecting, soil (B-horizon and MMI), humus, silt and rock (float, grab and channel) geochemical sampling, trenching (Branden and Jaclyn West) and diamond drilling (13 holes - 2400 meters) (Copeland and Newport, 2004; Copeland and Newport, 2005). Drilling was conducted at the Jaclyn East, Jaclyn West, Justin's Hope, Christopher and Shawn's Shot areas.

Local gold soil anomalies were reported from the Jaclyn Zone area to the Justin's Hope area to the northeast within an approximate 5 kilometer southwest to northeast area (Figure 6). Gold soil anomalies were reported in the Jaclyn West area, including scattered samples reported to exceed 50 ppb gold (up to 110 ppb Au). Scattered soil anomalies were reported in the southern region of the Golden Promise Property in an area referred to as OB West, including two samples reported to exceed 50 ppb gold (58 and 184 ppb Au).

Significant results were reported from prospecting and rock sampling. These included three quartz float samples in the area of the Jaclyn Zone reported to return 16.3, 24.5 and 45.5 g/t Au

(Copeland and Newport, 2005). Areas of quartz float were reported in the Jaclyn West area. A sub-cropping quartz vein referred to as the Christopher Zone was reported in the Jaclyn West area, reported 400 meters southwest of the Jaclyn Zone on a 240 degree bearing. One grab sample was reported to return 3.8 g/t Au. Samples also were reported to return up to 4240 ppm arsenic. A subsequent trench exposed the vein over a reported 35 meter length. This vein was reported to average 2 meters in width. A grab sample from a portion of the vein with noted visible gold was reported to return 1.96 g/t gold. A grab sample reported 1.5 kilometers west - southwest of the Jaclyn Area in an area of quartz float / subcrop was reported to return 1.03 g/t gold. Quartz float was reported along the east edge of Rip Pond, approximately 630 meters northwest of the Christopher Trench. Float samples of this material were reported to return up to 1.4 g/t gold, 2.74% copper, 4450 ppm arsenic (0.445% As) and 1565 ppm cobalt (0.1565% Co). A quartz vein float samples from the southwest region of the Golden Promise Property (west of the Buchans Highway) was reported to return 2.17 g/t gold and >10,000 ppm arsenic. A grab sample from the Shawn's Shot occurrence was reported to return 100.5 g/t gold. It was reported the vein is outcropping (averaging 40cm wide) along the Exploits River. A grab sample from the Otter Brook occurrence was reported to return 2.2 g/t Au. Reported float samples of quartz veined sediment at the Branden Zone were reported to return 9.33, 11.1, 20.5, 22.6, 62.6 and 72.1 g/t gold.

Trenching was conducted in 2004 at the Jaclyn West and Branden Zones. Four were located in the Jaclyn West area. One trench exposed the Christopher Zone quartz vein. The vein was reported to be exposed for 35 meters, strike 080 degrees and dip 75 degrees south. Grab and channel samples were collected. One grab sample was reported to return 1.96 g/t gold as discussed in the preceding paragraph. Three trenches were excavated at the Branden float occurrence in the area of and up-ice direction of gold bearing float. Two intersected bedrock (no quartz veins reported) with the other may or may not have intersected bedrock.

Initial drilling in 2004 was conducted at the Justinø Hope float occurrence (holes 34 and 35) and Jaclyn East Zone (holes 36-38). Hole 36 was reported to intersect 0.662 g/t Au over 0.90 meters (true thickness not provided).

Later drilling in 2004 targeted the Jaclyn West area (holes 39-44) and Shawn's Shot (hole 45 and 46). Holes 39 and 40 tested the down-dip extension of the Christopher Zone. Hole 39 intersected a 30 breccia zone with quartz fragments interpreted at that time to be the Christopher Zone. Hole 40 was reported to intersect quartz veins of the Christopher Zone. Hole 41 was drilled approximately 400-600 meters west of the Jaclyn North Zone and approximately 500 meters northwest of the Christopher Zone, testing a new area (area of quartz float and 110 ppb gold soil anomaly). Quartz vein zones were reported in this hole. A 0.40 meter core length sample was reported to return 3.42 g/t gold (true thickness not provided). Hole 42 was drilled approximately 600 meters west of the Christopher Zone targeting a quartz boulder train with anomalous gold. Quartz veins were reported in this hole. A 0.40 meter core length sample was reported to return

0.65 g/t gold (true thickness not provided). Hole 43 was drilled approximately 600 meters west of hole 41, testing an area of gold soil anomalies. Quartz veins were intersected locally. Hole 44 was drilled approximately 450 meters west of hole 42 testing an area of quartz float with anomalous gold. Minor veining was reported in this hole.

Holes 45 and 46 were drilled from the same location (180 and 200 degree azimuths) testing the Shawn's Shot vein. Quartz veins were intersected. Reported intersections include 0.60 g/t gold over 0.30 meter core length in hole 45 and 0.43 g/t gold over 0.30 meter core length in hole 46 (true thicknesses not provided).

**2006 (June - August):** Rubicon Mineral conducted diamond drilling (NQ core) during mid 2006 consisting of 15 holes (2415 meters) (Mullen, 2006). Holes 52-58 and 61 tested the Jaclyn Main Zone, while holes 47-51 tested the Jaclyn North Zone and holes 59 and 60 tested the Jaclyn South Zone. The better reported drill intersections from this drilling program (estimated true widths not provided) are listed in Table 4 (Mullen, 2006). None of the Jaclyn South core samples exceeded 0.2 g/t gold.

**Table 4: Assay Highlights from June - August 2006 Diamond Drilling  
(Jaclyn Main, Jaclyn North and Jaclyn South Zones)**

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
<b>Jaclyn North:</b>					
GP06-47	133.85	135.25	1.40		3.27
including	134.40	134.70	0.30		15.24
GP06-49	33.90	34.40	0.50		2.04
	43.15	43.45	0.30		1.12
GP06-50	107.15	107.80	0.65		1.57
	131.95	132.30	0.35		1.89
GP06-51	153.45	155.15	1.70		5.24
including	153.45	154.70	1.25		7.00
including	153.45	154.20	0.75		11.59
including	153.45	153.80	0.35		14.01
including	153.80	154.20	0.40		9.43
<b>Jaclyn Main:</b>					
GP06-52	105.85	107.25	1.40	1.25	93.71
including	106.35	106.75	0.40	0.36	327.98
	112.20	113.55	1.35	1.20	3.00
including	113.00	113.55	0.55	0.49	7.21
GP06-53	138.75	140.50	1.75	1.28	5.40
including	139.75	140.50	0.75	0.55	12.10
including	139.75	140.15	0.40	0.29	8.68
including	140.15	140.50	0.35	0.26	16.00

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
GP06-54	44.15	45.25	1.10	0.88	1.79
including	44.15	44.75	0.60	0.48	2.93
	54.20	54.70	0.50	0.40	1.48
	57.55	58.90	1.35	1.08	5.35
including	57.55	58.00	0.45	0.36	13.56
including	58.00	58.50	0.50	0.40	1.82
GP06-55	134.30	135.70	1.40	1.06	5.96
including	135.25	135.70	0.45	0.34	15.00
	141.70	142.00	0.30	0.23	1.73
GP06-56	84.60	87.70	3.10	1.98	* 6.664
	84.60	87.70	3.10	1.98	** 6.512
including	84.60	86.25	1.65		12.17
including	85.30	87.25	1.95		13.69
including	85.75	86.25	0.50	0.32	39.56
GP06-57	63.65	64.95	1.30	0.95	3.98
including	64.15	64.45	0.30	0.22	17.05
GP06-58	120.10	122.45	2.35	0.87	4.55
including	121.90	122.45	0.55	0.20	13.94
GP06-61	142.75	144.50	1.75	1.28	* 6.04
	142.75	144.50	1.75	1.28	** 10.37
including	142.75	143.05	0.30	0.22	* 13.24
including	142.75	143.05	0.30	0.22	** 30.92
including	144.00	144.50	0.50	0.36	* 13.19
including	144.00	144.50	0.50	0.36	** 17.73
	157.10	157.60	0.50		* 6.38
	159.10	160.50	1.40	1.02	9.47
including	160.05	160.50	0.45	0.33	27.67

\* Fire Assay, \*\* Metallic

The drilling extended the strike length of the Jaclyn Main Zone from 375 meters to a reported 475 meters and to close to 200 meter depth locally. This zone was reported to be intersected in all eight holes with visible gold reported in each hole. At the eastern margin of the zone, it was reported to “remain quite robust at depth, but appears to weaken near surface” (Mullen, 2006). The zone was reported to weaken to the west, being affected by a fault subparallel to the zone. Indications of fault offsets of the vein were reported. An additional “narrow but high grade visible gold-bearing zone” was reported in the structural hanging wall in the eastern region of the Jaclyn Main Zone, intersected 5-10 meters from the Jaclyn Main Zone in three holes (52, 54 and 61) (Mullen, 2006).

At Jaclyn North, three gold-bearing quartz vein sub-zones were reported “across a 100 meter corridor along a 150 meter long strike length, and to between 60-120 meters of surface” with visible gold reported in each (Mullen, 2006). The Jaclyn North Zone was reported to be “subparallel to the bedding units, dipping north at 35-45 degrees” with “veining straddling transitions of sedimentary rock types” (Mullen, 2006). At the Jaclyn South Zone, drilling was reported to double the strike length of one vein to 200 meters with a reported dip of 60-65 degrees to the south.

Rubicon Minerals conducted one day of prospecting and soil sampling at the Otter Brook occurrence during June 2006 (Copeland, 2006). The vein was reported to strike approximately 060 degrees and dip 65 degrees to the southeast. One anomalous soil sample was reported (24 ppb Au), “from within 10 meters of the Otter Brook Occurrence” (Copeland, 2006).

**2006 (November) - 2007:** Paragon Minerals Corp. and Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. conducted diamond drilling (NQ) during 2007 consisting of 37 holes (6,998.7 meters) (Mullen, 2007; Mullen, 2008). Thirty-three of these were drilled at the Jaclyn Main Zone (holes 62-75 and 80-98) while 4 holes (76-79) were drilled at the Jaclyn North Zone. It was reported the drilling extended the Jaclyn Main Zone to a strike length of 800 meters and vertical depth of 265 meters with visible gold reported in most holes. It was again reported that “the zone remains quite robust along its eastern segment, though it does weaken closer to surface” (Mullen, 2007). The vein was reported to turn in its eastern region from grid east-west to grid southeast. A high grade zone (quartz vein and adjacent silica flooding) was reported to be intersected in the structural hanging wall of the Jaclyn Main Zone in hole 92 (reported 64.49 g/t Au over 0.50 meter core length). The four holes at the Jaclyn North Zone were reported to extend the zone to a 250 meter strike length and down-dip for 100 - 160 meters. Visible gold was reported in one hole. More significant reported drill intersections are listed in Table 5 (Mullen, 2007; Mullen, 2008; Pilgrim & Giroux, 2008).

Paragon Minerals Corp. conducted one day of prospecting and rock sampling in the area of the Otter Brook occurrence (Copeland, 2007). An outcrop sample collected at the Otter Brook occurrence, reported as quartz breccia was reported to return 1136 ppb gold (1.136 g/t Au). The sample was collected at a “previously un-sampled portion of the vein at its exposed margin” (Copeland, 2007).



**Table 5: Assay Highlights from November 2006 - 2007 Diamond Drilling  
(Jaclyn Main and Jaclyn North Zones)**

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
<b>Jaclyn Main:</b>					
GP06-62	225.70	226.90	1.20	0.96	8.31
including	226.45	226.90	0.45	0.36	21.50
GP06-63	103.20	105.00	1.80	1.46	1.66
including	104.60	105.00	0.40	0.32	5.76
	109.00	109.40	0.40	0.32	3.02
GP06-65	129.20	130.80	1.60	1.14	20.65
including	129.70	130.30	0.60	0.43	55.03
	133.40	134.00	0.60		1.67
GP06-66	197.30	204.15	6.85	3.42	1.88
including	203.10	204.15	1.05		11.90
including	203.60	204.15	0.55	0.27	21.87
GP06-68	147.15	148.60	1.45	0.72	4.74
including	148.05	148.60	0.55	0.27	11.57
GP07-70	183.55	184.90	1.35	1.11	4.66
including	183.55	184.40	0.85		7.29
including	184.00	184.40	0.40	0.33	15.49
GP07-71	227.55	229.65	2.10	1.34	1.33
including	229.25	229.65	0.40	0.26	6.21
GP07-74	181.00	182.65	1.65	1.20	2.35
including	181.00	181.45	0.45	0.33	5.15
GP07-75	235.45	235.95	0.50	0.30	2.49
GP07-83	49.40	50.80	1.40	1.32	6.51
including	49.40	49.70	0.30	0.28	7.89
and	50.35	50.80	0.45	0.42	14.94
GP07-84	42.60	44.70	* 2.1	1.82	2.23
including	42.60	43.90	* 1.3	1.13	4.02
and	42.60	43.00	0.40	0.35	7.12
* 0.30m of lost core at 43.3 - 43.6m					
GP07-85	75.50	76.30	0.80	0.69	7.23
including	75.90	76.30	0.40	0.35	12.81
GP07-86	94.85	95.45	0.60	0.45	2.84
GP07-87	117.90	118.70	0.80	0.67	1.63
	122.60	123.45	0.85	0.71	1.40

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
GP07-88	122.60	123.05	0.45	0.38	1.90
	200.15	201.6	1.45	0.73	4.37
including	201.30	201.60	0.30	0.15	20.89
GP0789	82.25	83.30	1.05	0.63	4.33
including	82.80	83.30	0.50	0.30	9.07
GP07-90	22.35	23.75	1.40	1.07	10.14
including	22.85	23.25	0.40	0.31	35.35
	48.95	50.20	1.25	0.80	6.35
including	49.45	50.20	0.75	0.48	10.52
GP07-91	40.75	42.20	1.45	1.07	43.83
including	41.25	41.70	0.45	0.33	141.21
GP07-92	93.00	97.70	4.70	1.60	10.41
including	93.00	93.50	0.50	0.17	64.49
including	94.15	94.50	0.35	0.12	26.59
including	94.50	95.00	0.50	0.17	2.18
including	96.50	97.00	0.50	0.17	3.95
including	97.00	97.70	0.70	0.24	5.51
GP07-93	69.25	71.15	1.90	1.35	20.89
including	69.25	70.40	1.15	0.82	34.22
including	69.25	69.90	0.65	0.46	44.74
including	69.90	70.40	0.50	0.33	20.55
GP07-94	236.05	236.40	0.35	0.25	1.49
GP07-95	98.90	99.30	0.40	0.32	2.28
GP07-96	164.10	164.65	0.55	0.26	1.20
	164.65	165.15	0.50	0.24	1.34
GP07-97	161.25	163.35	2.10	1.11	1.90
including	161.25	161.80	0.55	0.29	2.42
including	162.85	163.35	0.50	0.27	4.70
GP07-98	228.90	230.60	1.70	0.63	6.87
including	228.90	229.35	0.45	0.17	7.12
including	230.15	230.60	0.45	0.17	18.59
<b>Jaclyn North:</b>					
GP07-76	118.20	120.00	1.80		2.63
including	119.20	119.50	0.30		11.28
GP07-77	101.15	101.55	0.40		1.95
GP07-78	73.30	73.70	0.40		1.13

**2008:** Form 43-101F1 TECHNICAL REPORT for the GOLDEN PROMISE, SOUTH GOLDEN PROMISE AND VICTORIA LAKE PROPERTIES, BADGER, GRAND FALLS, BUCHANS AND VICTORIA LAKE AREAS by Larry R. Pilgrim, B.Sc. P.Geo., And Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. MASc., dated April 30, 2008 (As amended September 23, 2008) was completed for Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. and includes an historic mineral resource estimate for the Jaclyn Main Zone, reported to be completed by Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. MASc. The Jaclyn Main Zone was reported to be traced over an 800 meter strike length to locally 265 meter vertical depth, being open to the east and down-dip (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2018). The 2008 mineral resource estimate was reported to be “based on the results of 68 drill holes that penetrated the Jaclyn Main Zone” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). It was reported that “the zone was modeled to a minimum 1.5m width in two adjoining veins. The gold grade distribution within each vein was examined and erratic high grade assays were capped. Composites 1.5m in length were formed which honoured the vein boundaries. Semivariograms showed the longest ranges along strike and down dip. Blocks 10 m E-W by 2.5 m N-S by 5 m vertical were estimated by ordinary kriging. All blocks were classed inferred at this time due to drill hole spacing” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). It was reported that “at a 1 g/t Au cutoff a total of 921,000 tonnes averaging 3.02 g/t Au (89,500 contained ounces of gold) are classed inferred” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). Since the 2008 Technical Report, 16 additional diamond drill holes were completed at the Jaclyn Main Zone, mainly as in-fill drilling, with reported significant results including those listed in Table 6. An up-dated mineral resource estimate has not been completed on this zone.

Great Atlantic Resources Corp. is not treating the historical mineral resource estimate for the Jaclyn Main Zone, as stated in the 2008 Technical Report by Mr. Pilgrim and Mr. Giroux, as current mineral resources. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. The historical estimate is not reliable in the author’s opinion as a qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and additional more recent (2010) data exists for the Jaclyn Main Zone. A significant number of diamond drill holes (16 holes as listed in Appendix 2) were completed in 2010 at the Jaclyn Main Zone, many reported to intersect the zone, including significant reported gold intersections as listed in Table 6. Data from 2010 also includes bulk sample, trench channel sample and drill cutting sample data for the Jaclyn Main Zone. In the author’s opinion the 2010 data would be a significant factor in a current resource estimate for the Jaclyn Main Zone, making the reported 2008 estimate unreliable. The historic estimate is relevant in the author’s opinion in that it identifies the Jaclyn Main Zone as a priority gold-bearing quartz vein system and a potential significant source of gold.

A qualified person must complete sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. All available data must also be included in any such mineral resource estimate. This would include all diamond drill hole data (2002-2010), all trench sample data, drill cuttings data (from 2010 bulk sample Air-track drilling) and bulk sample data. Additional



trenching and diamond drilling may be required to collect various data. Required diamond drilling may involve duplicating (as close as possible) previous holes to confirm vein location and provide comparable gold grade data. Orientated diamond drilling may be required.

**2010:** Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. conducted diamond drilling during 2010 (Sparkes, 2010). The 38 hole, NQ drilling program (7,219.6 meters) targeted the Jaclyn Main Zone, Jaclyn East Zone Extension, Jaclyn North Zone and an area northwest of the Jaclyn Main Zone and west of the Jaclyn North Zone is area of previous hole 41. More significant reported 2010 drill intersections are listed in Table 6 (Sparkes, 2010).

**Table 6: Assay Highlights from 2010 Diamond Drilling  
(Jaclyn Main, Jaclyn East, Jaclyn North and Northwest Zones)**

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
<b>Jaclyn Main:</b>					
GP10-101	27.84	28.14	0.30		12.12
GP10-102	12.70	13.20	0.50		19.89
GP10-104	21.20	21.60	0.40		3.06
GP10-105	20.50	20.80	0.30		20.95
	23.85	25.30	1.45		4.08
including	23.85	24.15	0.30		1.39
including	24.65	25.00	0.35		3.47
including	25.00	25.30	0.30		14.14
GP10-114	28.00	28.85	0.85		11.09
including	28.00	28.40	0.40		18.89
including	28.40	28.85	0.45		4.15
	52.85	53.45	0.60		78.07
including	52.85	53.15	0.30		27.01
including	53.15	53.45	0.30		129.13
GP10-115	12.25	12.55	0.30		2.17
	23.60	23.98	0.38		1.04
	25.08	25.88	0.80		16.66
including	25.08	25.38	0.30		34.22
including	25.38	25.88	0.50		6.12
GP10-116	31.42	31.72	0.30		7.61
	33.38	33.82	0.44		5.35
	35.00	36.00	1.00		12.91
including	35.00	35.35	0.35		6.17
including	35.35	35.70	0.35		2.72
including	35.70	36.00	0.30		32.66

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Est. True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)
GP10-117	31.20	31.50	0.30		32.50
	32.62	33.22	0.60		4.06
including	32.62	32.92	0.30		2.50
including	32.92	33.22	0.30		5.62
GP10-118	25.25	25.85	0.60		2.18
GP10-120	186.50	187.00	0.50		1.50
GP10-122	223.84	224.38	0.54	0.27	2.52
GP10-125	225.50	225.90	0.40		3.01
GP10-126	29.27	29.73	0.46		20.81
GP10-128	18.70	19.10	0.40		11.89
<b>Jaclyn North:</b>					
GP10-99	165.30	165.60	0.30		4.68
GP10-100	90.70	91.08	0.38		2.08
GP10-103	65.20	65.55	0.35		6.19
<b>Jaclyn East::</b>					
GP10-106	201.43	201.92	0.49		1.53
GP10-108	248.15	248.45	0.30	0.21	5.18
GP10-121	327.27	328.87	1.60	1.09	19.92
including	327.27	327.85	0.58	0.40	31.37
including	327.85	328.35	0.50	0.34	7.72
including	328.35	328.87	0.52	0.35	18.89
GP10-123	435.8	436.3	0.50		2.19
GP10-127	270.15	270.50	0.35		8.49
	270.50	270.85	0.35		5.60
	271.25	271.60	0.35		1.51
GP10-130	470.75	471.05	0.30		1.99
GP10-131	313.95	314.30	0.35		5.97
	314.60	315.10	0.50		8.91
GP10-133	307.35	307.70	0.35		2.77
<b>Northwest:</b>					
GP10-107	122.17	122.70	0.53		2.40

It was the reported “the drilling successfully extended the mainly steep south-dipping Jaclyn East Zone for an additional 175 meters along strike to the east and to a vertical depth of approximately 400 meters” (Sparkes, 2010). Visible gold was reported in 6 of the 13 holes that intersected the Jaclyn East Zone. Faulting was reported to displace this vein system. It was reported the program extended to the Jaclyn East zone to approximately 400 meters vertical depth with the zone still “open at depth vertically and down-plunge and long strike to the east” (Sparkes, 2010). The zone was reported to be “weaker at shallower depths” (Sparkes, 2010).

It was reported the drilling expanded the Jaclyn North Zone “auriferous quartz vein system for 200 meters along strike and to 175 meters vertical depth” (Sparkes, 2010). Visible gold was reported in two of the three holes.

Quartz veining was reported in all four holes drilled at the northwest target. Hole 107 was drilled to intercept veining down-dip of hole 41. A gold bearing vein zone intersected at 122.17-122.7 meters (2.40 g/t Au over 0.53 meters core length.).

Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. excavated a trench at the Jaclyn Main Zone in 2010 in preparation to extract a bulk sample (Steele, 2011). This involved the excavation of an approximately 170 meter long trench, being 5-10 meters wide. Geological mapping and channel sampling was conducted prior to extraction of the bulk sample. It was reported that 47 channel samples were collected from bedrock while six channel samples were from excavated quartz boulders (Figure 9). The bedrock channel samples were reported to average 9.87 g/t gold (up to 161.65 g/t Au). The quartz boulder samples were reported to average 9.60 g/t gold (up to 35.37 g/t Au). Extraction of the bulk sample involved drilling (Airtrack drill) and blasting. Twenty-three drill cutting samples were collected for analysis, reported to average 9.38 g/t gold (up to 56.18 g/t Au).

Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. subsequently extracted a bulk sample in 2010 from the western half of the Jaclyn Main Zone (Steele, 2011). Crosshair acquired the services of Stantec Consulting Ltd to plan, design and manage the program. Stantec initially conducted geotechnical drilling at the planned site, with overburden depths reported in the 2 - 2.5 meter range (actual overburden depths at the trench were reported to be 1.5 - 3.5 meters and typically 2 - 2.5 meters. Surveying of the surface projection of the vein was completed by Hawco King Renouf Limited. Barker Construction Ltd. conducted the trench excavation, drilling, blasting and rehabilitation. The bulk sample trench was reported to be approximately 170 meters long and 5-10 meters wide. Geological mapping and sampling was conducted in the trench prior to removal of the bulk sample. Sample bedrock and boulder sample information is provided in Section 6. Drilling and blasting was conducted with “ore material removed from the blast hole first stockpiled adjacent to the trench to be mechanically busted into acceptable sized for milling (<16 inches). Following size reduction, this material was then transported to a second stockpile location beside the Buchans Highway, followed by transport by semi-trucks to the Nugget Pond Mill.

It was reported “A total of 2,241 wet tonnes were milled at the Nugget Pond Mill owned by Rambler Metals and Mining Plc. Two gold bars were poured and shipped to Johnson Matthey Limited in Toronto for refining. Bar 1 weighed 4.773 kg and contained 118.84 ounces of gold and 20.54 ounces of silver. Bar 2 weighed 0.638 kg and contained 15.265 ounces of gold and 2.51 ounces of silver. In addition to the bars, the Ball mill and SAG mill were cleaned out and 482.5 kilograms of concentrate were also shipped to Johnson Matthey for treatment and refining. Before being shipped to Johnson Matthey, samples were collected and fire assayed. Eight

samples were collected from the Ball mill; the average grade was 6,498 ppm Au. Eleven samples were collected from the SAG mill; the average grade was 5,130 ppm Au. After refining, the bars and mill concentrate produced a total of 313.59 ounces of gold and 23.05 ounces of silver. Based on the mill records and the total gold recovered, the average recovered gold grade was 4.47 g/t gold. The average tails grade was 1.12 g/t gold indicating a back-calculated head grade 5.59 g/t gold with an 80% recovery” (Steele, 2011).

All reported historic diamond drill holes completed during 2002 - 2010, including location coordinates; hole dip and azimuth; and hole lengths are listed in Appendix 2.

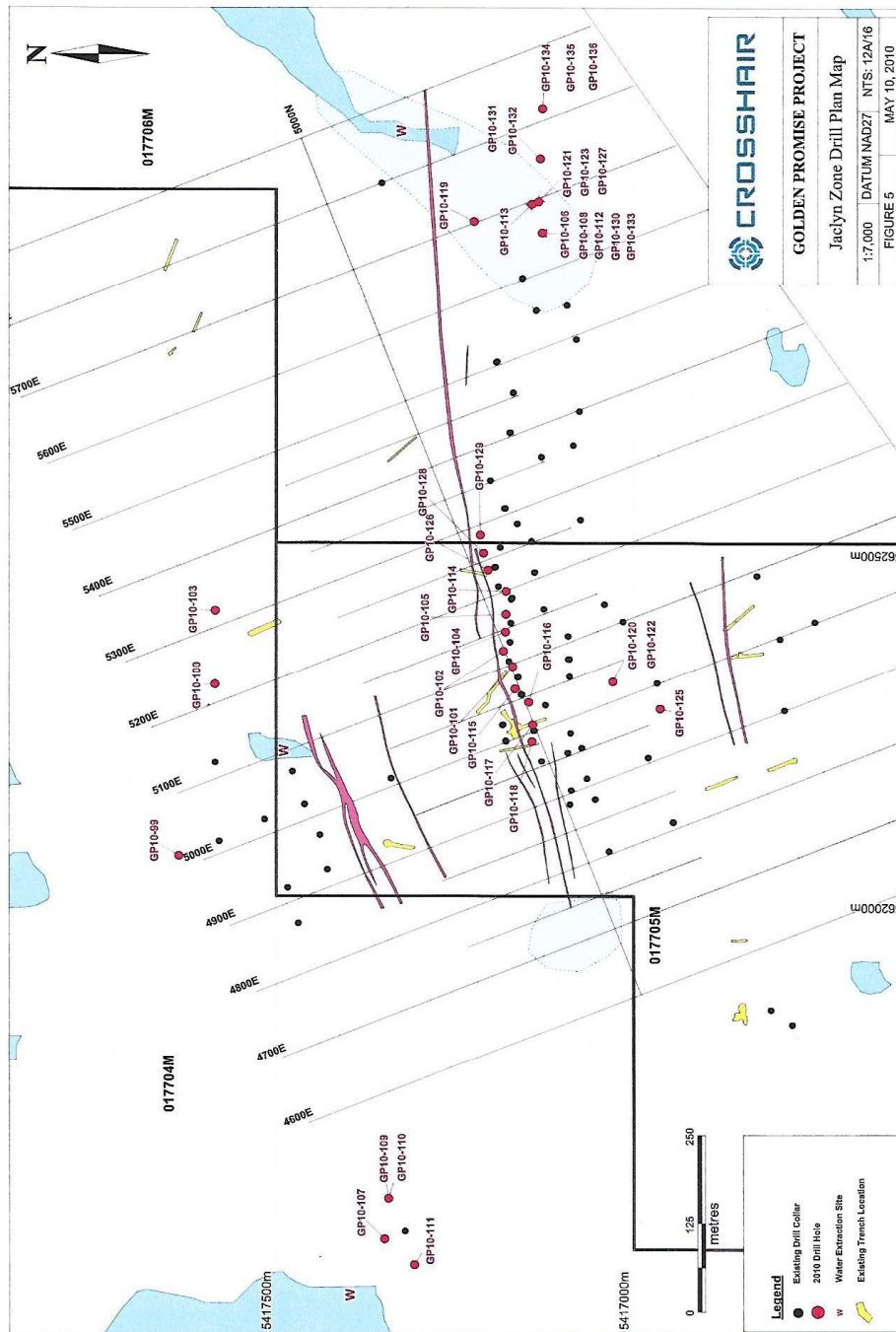


Figure 7: 2002-2010 Diamond Drill Plan - Jaclyn Zone (Sparkes, 2010)

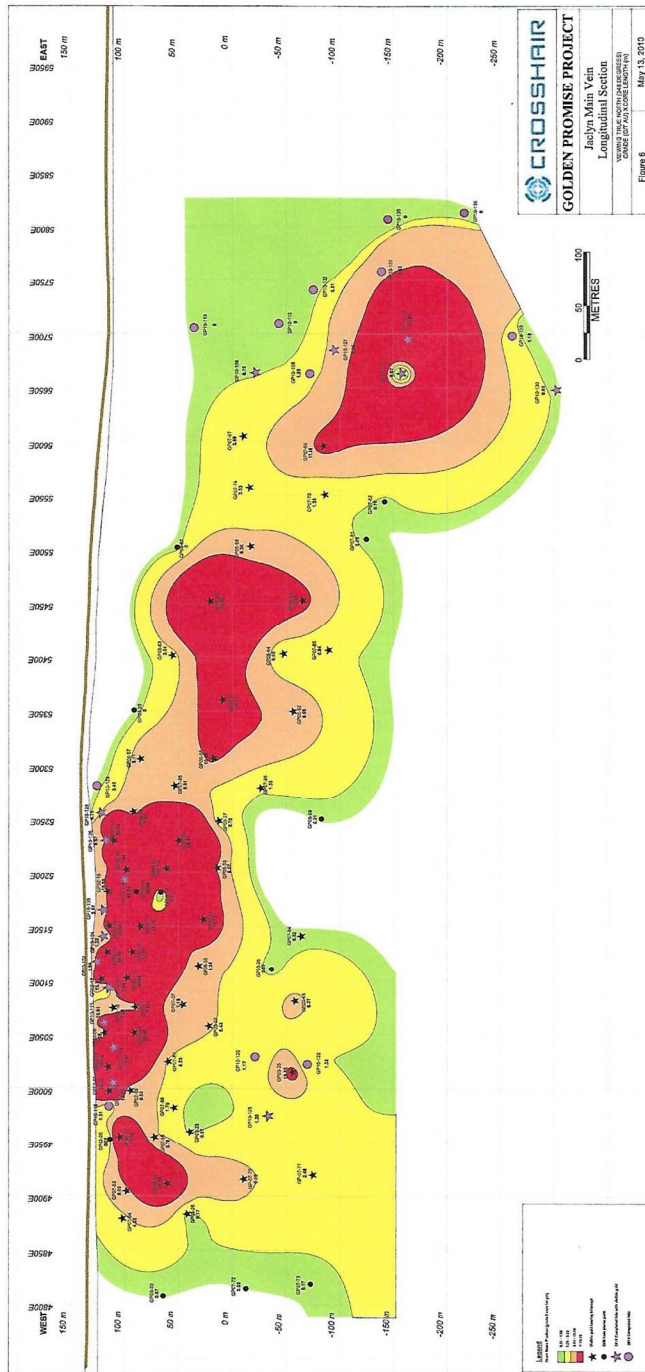


Figure 8: Jaclyn Main Zone Longitudinal Section (Sparkes, 2010)

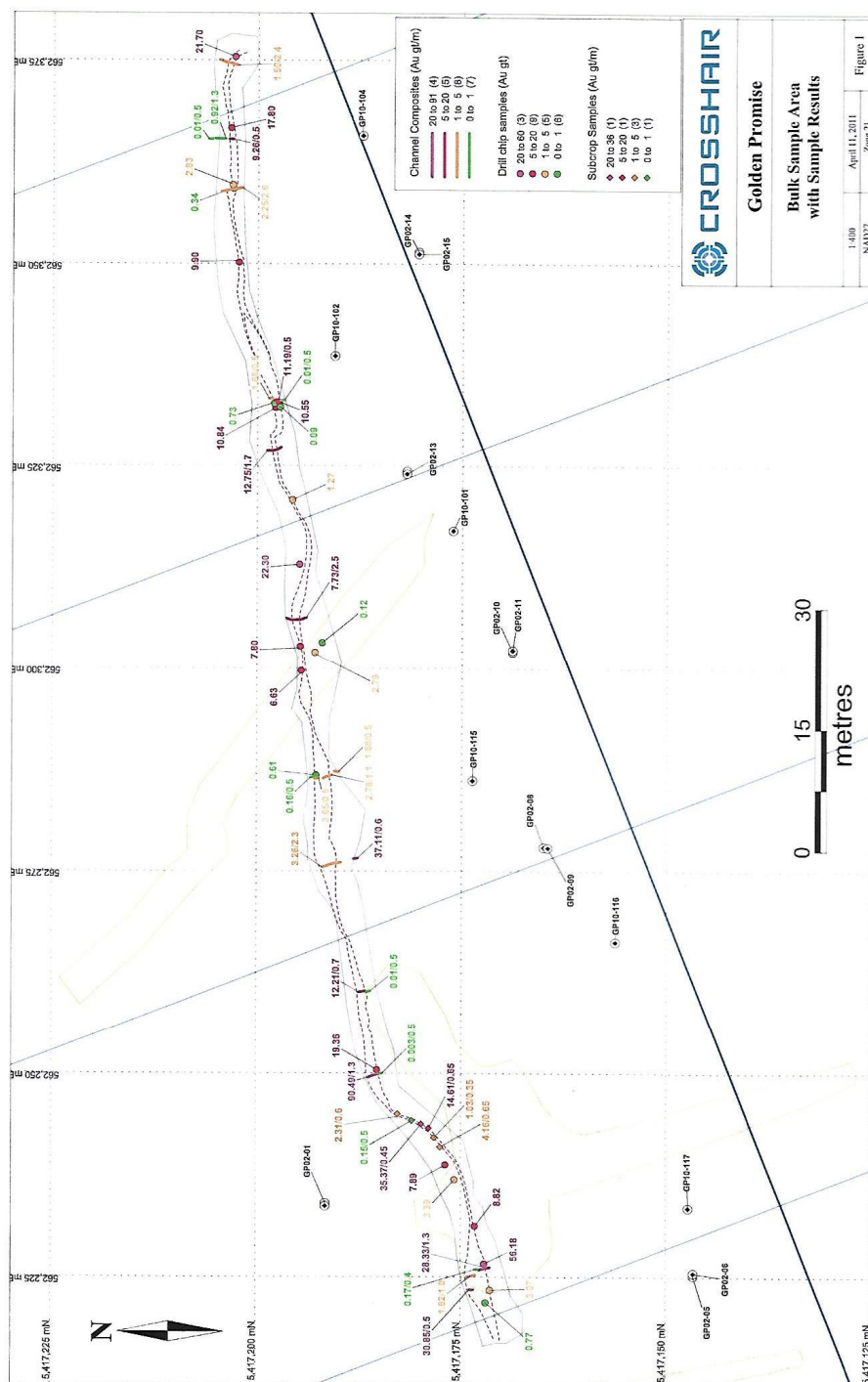


Figure 9: 2010 Jaclyn Main Zone Bulk Sample Trench and Samples (Steele, 2011)



## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Golden Promise Property is located within the Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone. The property is located along the north-northwest margin of the Victoria Lake Supergroup (VLSG) which underlies part of the Dunnage zone. The VLSG consists of “a Cambro-Ordovician sequence in central Newfoundland that is a composite, structurally complex collection of island-arc, rifted-arc, back-arc and mature-arc volcanic, volcanoclastic and epiclastic rocks that lie between the Red Indian Line to the northwest and the Noel Paul’s Line to the southeast and extends from King George IV Lake in the southwest to Grand Falls-Windsor in the northwest” (Evans and Kean, 2002).

A fault system referred to as the Red Indian Line divides the central Newfoundland Dunnage tectonostratigraphic zone into the Exploits and Notre Dame subzones (Evans and Kean, 2002). “The two sub-zones are interpreted to have developed on opposing sides of the Iapetus Ocean (Neuman, 1984; Colman-Sadd et al., 1992) and were not linked until the Late Llanvirn - Early Llandeilo” (Evans and Kean, 2002). The Red Indian Line occurs proximal to, and west of the Golden Promise Property. “The Dunnage Zone was effected by Silurian and Devonian orogenies that produced thrusting, widespread crustal thickening, regional greenschist- and amphibolite grade metamorphism, and plutonism (Dean, 1978; Strong, 1980; Colman-Sadd, 1980; Kean et al., 1981; Dallmeyer et al., 1983; Dunning et al., 1990)” (Evans and Kean, 2002).

“The VLSG dominates the western section of the Exploits subzone; it is composed of remnants of the Penobscot Arc and later (superimposed) Victoria Arc sequence (of the peri-Gandwanan realm)” (Jacobs, 2017). “From east to west, and corresponding from oldest to youngest stratigraphy, the volcanosedimentary units of the VLSG include: the Tally Pond (c. 513 Ma), Long Lake (c. 505 Ma), Tulks Hill (c. 498 Ma), Pats Pond (c. 487 Ma), Sutherlands Pond (c. 462 Ma), Noel Paul’s Brook (c. 455-465 Ma) and Wigwam Brook (c. 455 Ma) (McNicoll et al., 2008; Zagorevski et al., 2007). Its uppermost (Caradocian) shale/chert sequence has been assigned to the Noel Paul’s Brook Group (Rogers and van Stall, 2003-2005). Along its north-northwestern fringe (and present Property area), the VLSG is overlain by a flyschoid sequence of greywacke/turbidites, argillites and conglomerates of the Mid Ordovician - Early Silurian Badger Group” (Jacobs, 2017).



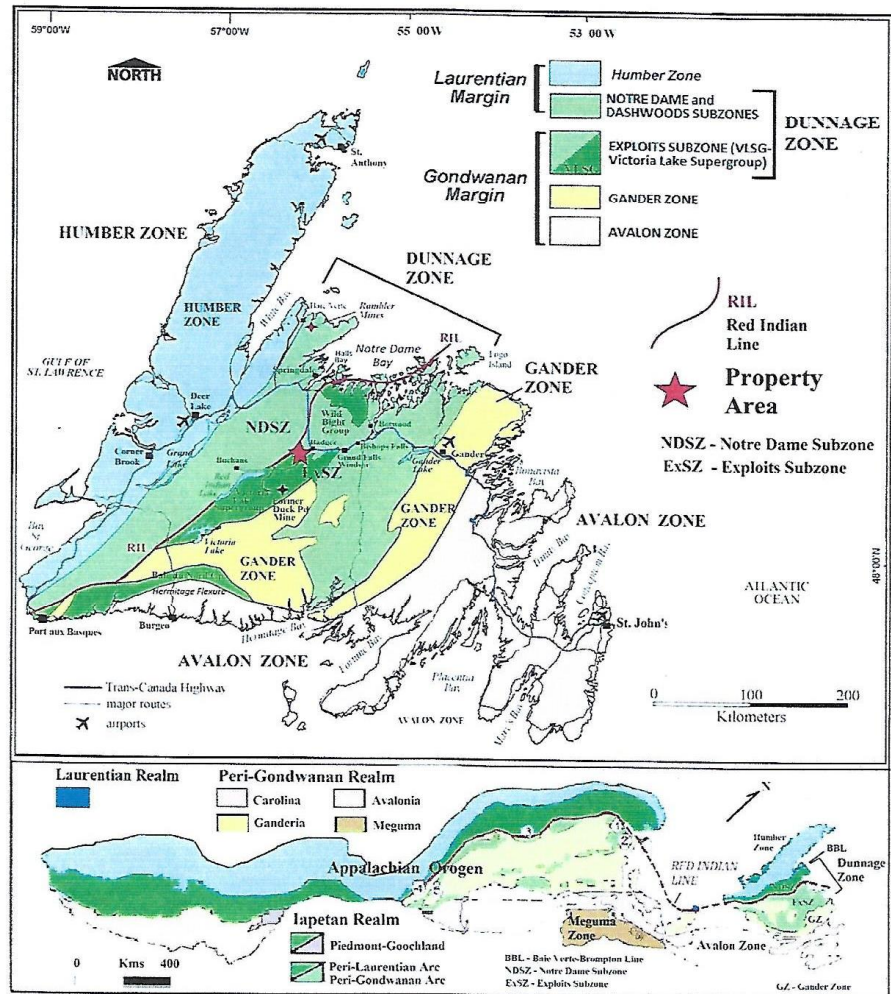


Figure 10: Newfoundland Tectonostratigraphic Zones

“The VLSG is characterised by a moderately to strongly developed regional foliation fabric dipping steeply northwest to southeast in association with tight to isoclinal folds which trend and (generally) plunge northeast (Evans et al., 1990; Zagorevski, 2007). First, second and (locally) third-order folds occur parasitic to a regional-scale antiform structure called the Victoria Anticlinorium (Kean, 1985)” (Jacobs, 2017).

“Approximately thirty significant volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits, prospects and showings are widely dispersed throughout the Victoria Lake Supergroup”, the mineralization “largely restricted to the felsic volcanic belts”, and include the Duck Pond and Boundary deposits (Evans and Kean, 2002). These are reported south-southwest of the Golden Promise Property. Recent significant epi-genetic gold discoveries have been reported within the Exploits Sub-Zone south-southwest of the Golden Promise Property. These include the Wilding Lake Project of Antler Gold Inc. and the Valentine Lake Gold Camp of Marathon Gold Corp. The author has been unable to verify these occurrence and deposits. They are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

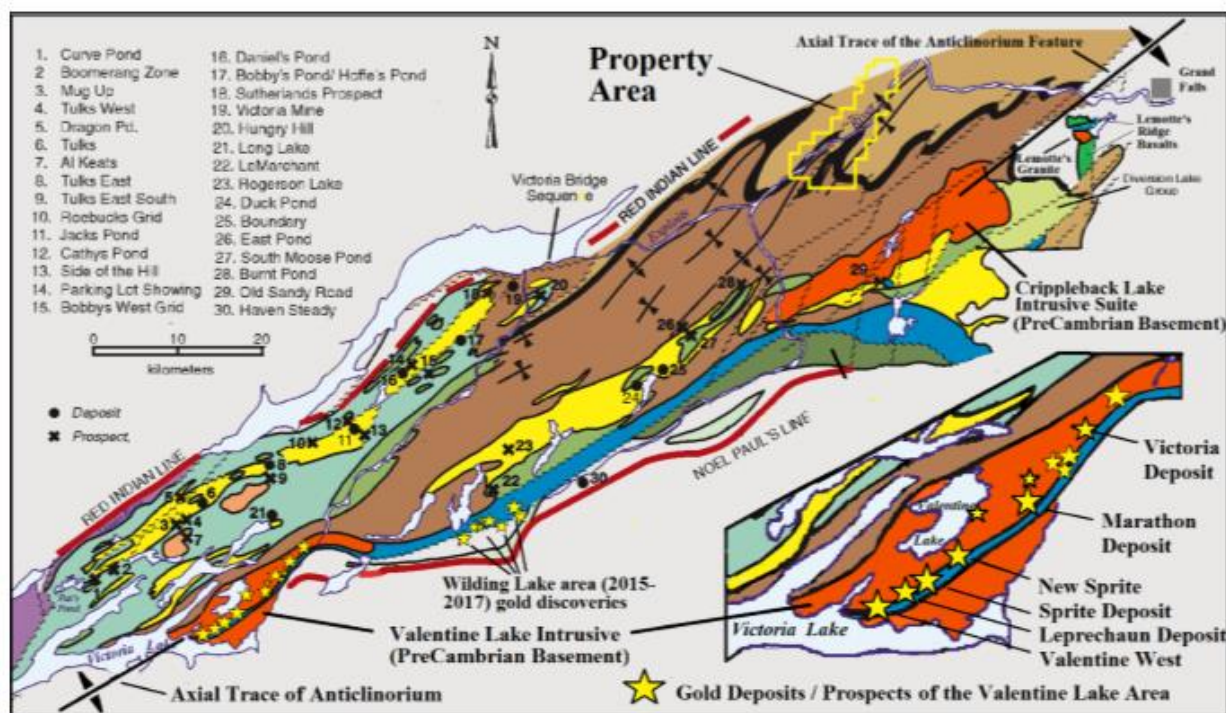


Figure 11: Golden Promise Property within Victoria Lake Supergroup (Jacobs, 2017)

## 7.2 Property Geology

The southern to central and locally northern regions of the Golden Promise Property are underlain by the Victoria Lake Supergroup (VLSG). “Rocks of the VLSG, underlying the Property area, are divisible into two main units belonging to the Ordovician Noel Paul’s Group (after nomenclature of Rogers & van Staal, 2003-2005) - the Caradocian shales of the Lawrence Harbour Formation and the dominantly volcanogenic clastic sediments of the Stanley Watters Formation (Sandeman et al., 2007). The latter (also informally designated as the Exploits Rapids Formation by previous workers to the property) consists mainly of turbiditic sandstones, siltstones, greywackes and conglomerates overlain by argillites and minor cherts” (Jacobs, 2017). The 2003 airborne electromagnetic survey highlights the Caradocian unit as a resistivity low feature (Figures 5 and 12) which extends from the southern to northern regions of the Property. It is speculated that the linear form of the northern extension of this unit “would appear to represent the crest or apex of the folded Caradocian shale unit as it plunges gently to the northeast where it appears to have limited exposure through the overlying Badger Group Sediments” (Jacobs, 2017).

The Middle Ordovician to Early Silurian Badger Group is inferred to occur in the mid to northern regions of the Property. “The Badger Group sediments are comprised of a flyschoid sequence of argillite, greywacke, and conglomerate” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008; sourcing Evans and Kean, 2002).

Mafic and possibly ultramafic dykes are reported (Pilgrim and Giroux).

“Sections of the stratigraphy are repeated throughout the area by thrust faults that are interpreted to separate up to four thrust nappes (McNeill, 2005). The thrust nappes are bedding-parallel structures that are generally coincident with the Caradocian Shale. The thrust nappes and all related stratigraphy have been folded by open to tight isoclinal upright folds that generally plunge shallowly to the north with upright to slightly inclined axial planes. The fold plunges in many areas are doubly plunging producing domed shaped map patterns” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). “A second generation of folds (F2) with steeply dipping, northwest striking axial planes refold earlier structures (McNeill, 2005). The plunge of the F2 folds varies depending on the F1 fold geometry but these second generation structures do not appear to alter the map scale distribution of units. F1 folds are cut by late shear zones and brittle faults that strike northeast (045 degrees) sub-parallel to the axial trace of the F1 folds, east-northeast (070 degrees) and east-southeast (110-120 degrees). The Jaclyn vein shares the same 070 degree orientation” (Pilgrim and Giroux). These structures have been reported to be important structures for quartz veining and mineralizing fluids plus mafic and felsic intrusions (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

Glacial history is reported to be complex. “Glacial features suggest a dominant episode of north-eastward ice flow as exemplified by striations with an average orientation of 058 degrees



(Newport, 2003); although local striations vary from 030/210 degrees to 090/270 degrees” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

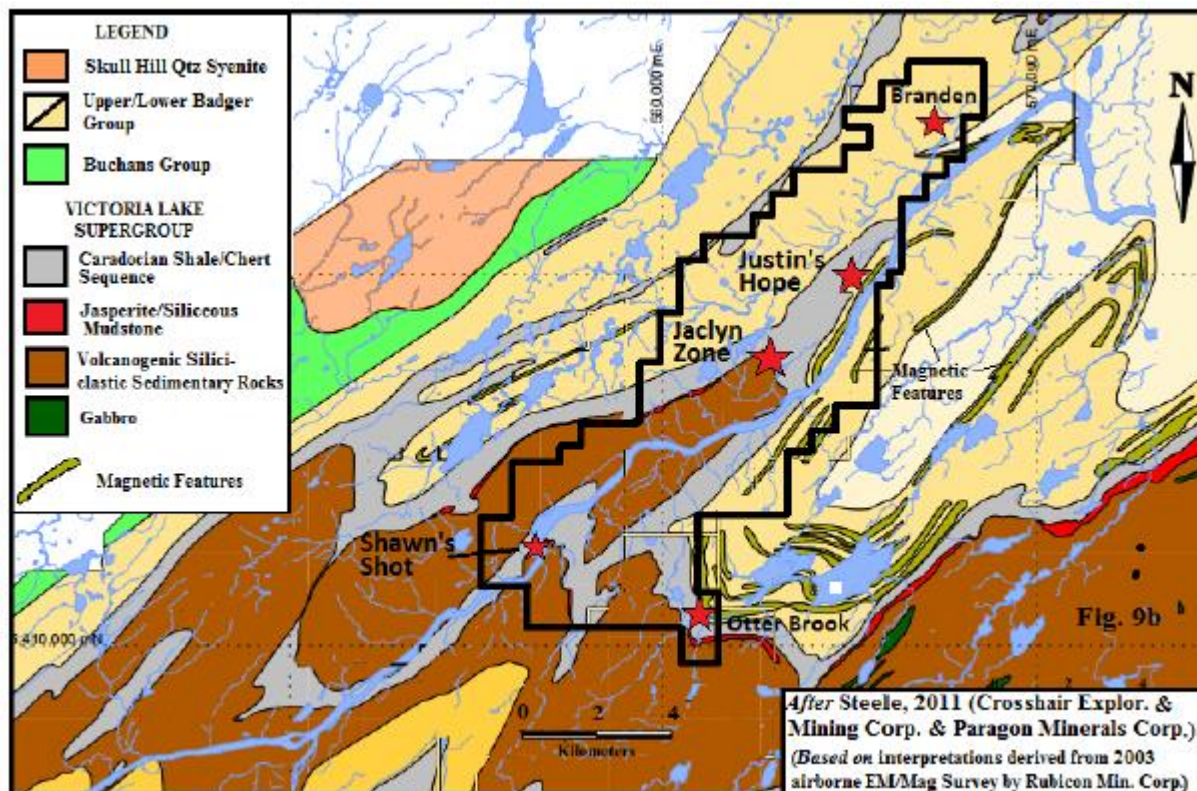


Figure 12: Golden Promise Property Geology (Jacobs, 2017)

### 7.3 Mineralization

Gold-bearing quartz veins and quartz boulders occur in multiple regions within the Golden Promise Property. The veins are reported as “0.1-2.7 meters thick, milky white to grey in colour, comb-textured to locally vuggy, often stylolitic to banded, and locally inclusion-rich. Visible gold distribution within a vein is generally restricted to 10-20 cm thick zones, often close to vein margins” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). Gold is reported to occur “most commonly along stylolitic seams with fine to coarse grained arsenopyrite crystals; in intimate contact with or smeared onto base metal sulfide grains; as specks (0.1mm) to coarse (3mm) flakes along short fractures (comb quartz crystal boundaries) orientated perpendicular to the vein margins (Caterpillar-track texture); as scattered specks on rusty fractures along vein boundaries; and less commonly as isolated grains in massive quartz. Accessory minerals include chlorite, sericite, iron carbonate, arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. The veins are hosted by predominantly fine grained, weakly to well bedded mudstone / greywacke intercalated with more granular arkosic greywacke, and massive lithic greywacke” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

Known gold-bearing zones on the Golden Promise Property include the Jaclyn Main, Jaclyn North, Jaclyn South, Jaclyn East and Christopher (in Jaclyn West target area) in the central region of the Property; Shawn's Shot in the southern region of the Property; and Otter Brook in the southeast corner of the Property. Gold bearing veins also occur elsewhere in the Jaclyn West areas such as intersected in holes 41, 42 and 107. Gold bearing quartz float is reported in multiple locations including the Jaclyn Zones, Shawn's Shot, Justin's Hope and Branden.

### 7.3.1 Jaclyn Main Zone

"The Jaclyn Main Zone consists of single to multiple, en echelon, mostly stylolitic quartz veins dipping mainly steeply to the southeast (70 to 85 degrees). The zone's strike varies from 070 degrees in the west swinging to 090 degrees along its eastern segment. The vein system attains an estimated true thickness of up to four meters in places with individual veins reaching 2.7 meters in thickness. However, a second phase of veining consisting of mostly barren quartz and coarse calcite locally accompanies the gold-bearing stylolitic veins, adding to the zone's overall thickness. The average thickness of the mineralized stylolitic vein is 1.25 meters" as reported in 2008 before the final 2010 drilling program (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

Eighty-seven diamond drill holes were completed at the Jaclyn Main zone between 2002 and 2007 with visible gold reported in the most of the holes. Significant drill intersections are noted in Section 6.0.

At the end of 2007 drilling (75 of 87 total holes at the Jaclyn Main Zone), the Jaclyn Main Zone was reported to be "firmly established along an 800 meter strike (Section 4800E to 5600E) and locally to a vertical depth of 265 meters below surface and is open at depth and to the east. Along its eastern segment (east of Section 5300E), the zone and accompanying alteration remains quite robust at depth, but locally weakens above the +50 meter ASL elevation. To the west, the zones appears to weaken west of Section 4875E, where the veining is affected by a late, brittle fault that is orientated sub-parallel to the veining. The central portion of the vein consists of two overlapping en echelon branches between Sections 5200E and 5300E, separated by 10-20 meters. The southern branch dies out at depth and to the east, while the northern branch strengthens at depth in that direction" (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). The 2010 diamond drilling at the Jaclyn Main Zone was mainly in-fill drilling and a small number of deeper holes. This drilling did not extend the strike length.

As of the completion of the 2007 drilling program, "a narrow but locally high grade, visible gold-bearing, non-stylolitic quartz vein / silica flooded zone (Main Prime Zone)" was reported "1-15 meters into the structural hangingwall of the central portion of the Main Zone. It has been intermittently traced for 175 metres along strike between Sections 5175E and 5350E" (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

### **7.3.2 Jaclyn East Zone or Jaclyn East Zone Extension**

The Jaclyn East Zone is located in the central region of the Golden Promise Property immediately east of the Jaclyn Main Zone. Fifteen of the 18 total reported holes in this zone were drilled during the final drilling program (2010). The Jaclyn East Zone may represent an eastern extension of the Jaclyn Main Zone as is evident on the 2010 Crosshair drill plan and Jaclyn Main Zone longitudinal section and reported alternate name of Jaclyn East Zone Extension (Sparkes, 2010). It was reported the 2010 drilling “successfully extended the mainly steep south-dipping Jaclyn East Zone for an additional 175 meters along strike to the east and to a vertical depth of approximately 400 meters” (Sparkes, 2010).

The mineralized quartz veins are reported to be “primarily massive-to-stylolitic and locally contain increased proportions of pyrrhotite in adjacent wallrock” (Sparkes, 2010). Visible gold was reported in six of the 2010 holes that intersected the zone (Sparkes, 2010). Reported drill intersections include 19.92 g/t gold over 1.60 meter core length (1.09 meter estimated true width) in hole GP10-121 and 8.91 g/t gold over 0.50 meter core length in hole GP10-131 (Sparkes, 2010). “Where the zone is weaker at shallower depths, veining is poorly developed, however the alteration zone remains well-developed reaching up to 20 meters in width” (Sparkes, 2010).

### **7.3.3 Jaclyn North Zone**

The Jaclyn North Zone is located in the central region of the Golden Promise Property, approximately 150-250 meters north of the Jaclyn Main Zone. It has been tested by 13 drill holes. It contains “multiple north-dipping vein zones (Upper, Middle and Lower Sub-Zones) that run parallel to the bedded stratigraphy (35-45 degrees north dipping)” (Sparkes, 2010). The zone has been traced for an approximate 550 meter strike length to locally a 175 meter vertical depth. The quartz vein Sub-Zones occur within a 100 meter wide corridor, each reported to contain visible gold (Mullen, 2006). The quartz veining is reported to “straddle transitions of sedimentary rock types (Upper: mudstone / greywacke; Middle & Lower: mudstone / lithic greywacke)” (Mullen, 2006). Reported drill intersection for each of the Sub-Zones include 15.24 g/t gold over 0.30 meter core length (GP03-47: Lower Sub-Zone); 5.24 g/t gold over 1.70 meter core length including 14.01 g/t gold over 0.35 meter core length (GP03-51: Middle Sub-Zone including ); and 11.28 g/t gold over 0.30 meter core length (GP07-76: Upper Sub-Zone).

### **7.3.4 Jaclyn South Zone**

The Jaclyn South Zone is located in the central region of the Golden Promise Property approximately 300 meters south of the Jaclyn Main Zone. The initial drill hole (GP03-31, drilled at a 50 degree dip to 340 degree azimuth) provided the best results in terms of gold values. It was reported this initial hole “intersected three quartz vein zones, that are hosted within highly sericite and silica altered mudstone and lithic greywacke” with the first vein intersected being the widest vein (3.4 meters core length) although no reported visible gold or arsenopyrite and only

minor pyrite (Copeland and Newport, 2004). This vein has been referred to as the “Alpha” Vein (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008; Mullen, 2006). The second vein (0.3 meter core length) intersected in this hole was reported as laminated and containing arsenopyrite, pyrite and numerous specks of visible gold (44.59 g/t gold over 0.3 meter core length), while the third and deepest quartz vein intersection was reported to be 0.4 meter core length being described as milky, brecciated with trace arsenopyrite (Copeland and Newport, 2004). The second high grade vein has been referred to as the “Beta” Vein (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008; Mullen, 2006). The second 2003 hole (GP03-33, drilled at a 50 degree dip and 340 degree azimuth) was drilled parallel to and approximately 100 meters east of hole 31. It intersected a 2 meter core length quartz vein with anomalous gold (up to 0.38 over 1.30 meter core length), possibly being the “Alpha” Vein. A second quartz vein was intersected deeper in the hole reported as 3 centimeters wide, laminated, with visible gold and trace pyrite - arsenopyrite (2.59 g/t gold over 0.30 meter core length) (Copeland and Newport, 2004). The “Beta” Vein is reported “25-50 meters into the structural footwall of the “Alpha” Vein in GP03-31 and GP03-33” (Mullen, 2006).

Drilling during 2006 (2 holes) is reported to have extended the strike length of the “Alpha” Vein to 200 meters, although only anomalous gold reported, and confirmed the dip of 60-65 degrees south. The Jaclyn South Zone was reported to strike 080 to 085 degrees (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

### **7.3.5 Christopher Zone**

The Christopher Zone is located in the central region of the Golden Promise Property, approximately 400 meters west-southwest of the Jaclyn South Zone. This gold bearing quartz vein is exposed in a trench, reported to average two meters in width, having a known strike length of 35 meters, striking 080 degrees and dipping 75 degrees to the southeast (Copeland and Newport, 2005). “The central portion of the vein is composed of massive, milky-white quartz with the margins being characterized by laminated and stylolitic textures” (Copeland and Newport, 2005). Arsenopyrite is reported in the vein. The host rock is reported to be “altered (silica, carbonate) greywacke” (Copeland and Newport, 2005). Grab samples are reported up to 3.8 g/t gold (Copeland and Newport, 2005). Drilling intersected the vein at a reported vertical depth of 28 meters (Copeland and Newport, 2005).

### **7.3.6 GP04-41 Zone**

Two drill holes intersected gold bearing quartz veins in the Jaclyn West target area (west of the Jaclyn North Zone and north of the Christopher Zone). Hole GP04-41 intersected quartz vein zones in this hole (including a reported intersection of 3.42 g/t gold over 0.40 meter core). This sample was reported to consist of “milky white, massive, weakly stylolitic quartz vein with minor arsenopyrite” (Copeland and Newhart, 2005). Hole 107 was drilled to intercept veining down-dip of hole 41. A gold bearing vein zone (with reported chalcopyrite) was intersected (2.40



g/t Au over 0.53 meters core length.), reported to correlate with a zone in hole 41 (Sparkes, 2010). This was referred to as the GP04-41 Zone in the 2008 Technical Report by Mr. Pilgrim and Mr. Giroux.

### **7.3.7 Shawn`s Shot Gold Occurrence**

The Shawn`s Shot occurrence is located in the southern region of the Golden Promise Property, outcrop on the west bank of the Exploits River. It is located approximately 7.5 kilometers southwest of the Jaclyn Main Zone. A grab sample from the Shawnø Shot occurrence was reported to return 100.5 g/t gold (Copeland and Newport, 2005). It was reported the quartz vein outcrops (averaging 40cm wide) along the Exploits River, strikes 110 degrees, dips 78 degrees southeast and “extends at least 2 meters into the Exploits River” (Copeland and Newport, 2005). Black shale outcrop is reported within 1.5 meters of the vein (Copeland and Newport, 2005). Two drill holes were completed at the occurrence, the best gold intersection being 0.60 g/t gold over 0.30 meter core length.

### **7.3.8 Otter Brook Gold Occurrence**

The Otter Brook occurrence is located in the southeast region of the Golden Promise Property, on the east side of the Exploits River, approximately 7 kilometers southwest of the Jaclyn Main Zone. The occurrence is reported as “an outcropping quartz breccia vein (560679E, 5410520N, NAD27)”, being 5-20 centimeters thick (Copeland, 2007). The vein is reported to be hosted in “siliceous mudstone to chert” and contains “abundant sulfides” including pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace arsenopyrite (Copeland, 2007). Grab samples are reported up to 3.295 g/t gold. The vein is reported to strike 060 degrees and dip 65 degrees southeast (Copeland, 2007).

## **8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES**

The gold-bearing quartz vein systems within the Golden Promise Property, “located in the north-northwestern fringe of the Victoria Lake Supergroup, represent a relatively new discovery for the supergroup”(Jacobs, 2017). These epigenetic veins “are hosted and controlled by fold-related structures affecting sedimentary units - namely, axial planar breaks, fold-hinge saddle reefs and spurs, and offset faults or shear structures”(Jacobs, 2017).

“Emplacement of the auriferous veins involved the close interaction between progressive tectonism and episodic flow of orogenic fluids. Multifarious relationships between auriferous quartz veins, mafic dykes, breccia zones, and the numerous orientations and bulk compositions of quartz veins attests to the multiphase nature of deformation, crack-conduit propagation, mafic magma injection and the infiltration of Si-CO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-Na-K-Cl-As-Au (+/- others) charged fluids. The major NE-SW regional folds of stratigraphy are inferred to be Salinic structures (Zagorevski et al., 2006). During progressive Salinic folding (& thrusting), the fold systems locked-up

episodically as a result of fluctuations between ductile and brittle behavior of the host rocks, and resulted in periodic crack propagation and faulting, roughly axial planar to the regional folds. The faults were infiltrated by early stage hydrothermal fluids likely leading to the deposition of quartz veins. Continued variation in the regional stress field during deformation (fault valve behavior), resulted in episodic faulting along pre-existing structures and similarly yielded episodic veining, alteration, gold distribution and mafic magma emplacement (Cox, 1995)” (Sandeman et al., 2010). It is indicated “that the quartz-veins and associated gold mineralization were likely emplaced during the latter stages of the Silurian Salinic orogeny” (Sandeman et al., 2010).

“The Jaclyn Deposit is comparable to turbidite-hosted gold deposits of the Meguma Zone in Nova Scotia (Sangster and Smith, 2007) and those of the prolific Bendigo-Ballarat region of southeastern Australia. The two distinct quartz vein orientations noted at the Jaclyn are inferred to represent approximately cogenetic vein systems developed either roughly axial planar to regional F1 (Salinic) anticlinal fold axes or, they represent spur-reef or leg-reef style veins developed along bedding surfaces in the limbs of the same regional folds (Cox, 1995; Copeland and Newport, 2005)” (Sandeman et al., 2010).

## **9.0 EXPLORATION**

Great Atlantic Resources Corp. conducted exploration within the Golden Promise Property during 2017. This consisted of a trenching program at the Jaclyn North and Jaclyn South Zones; and prospecting and soil sampling in various regions of the Property. David Martin, B.Sc. P.Geo. supervised and conducted the field, being assisted by Bruce Stewart and Wilson Jacobs for a portion of the work. William Mercer assisted during prospecting in some areas.

### **9.1 Trenching**

The 2017 excavator trenching program was conducted in the central region of the Property within Licence 021281M. The program, including site reclamation, was conducted during June 28 - July 10. A total of four trenches were excavated, four east-northeast along the projected trend of the Jaclyn North Zone and two excavated along the projected trend of the Jaclyn South Zone (Figure 13). The objective was to test the east-northeast extension of north vein systems as identified during historic exploration programs. The trenching program and equipment mobilization was conducted J & T Welding & Construction, of Badger, NL. All trenches were excavated to depths of generally 2.5 to 3.0 meters and widths at the bottom of 1.5 to 2.0 meters.

David Martin supervised the trench excavation, reclamation and sampling. Bruce Stewart assisted with the sampling. Wilson Jacobs conducted geological mapping and map preparation. During the course of the trenching, local-area prospecting and sampling was conducted.

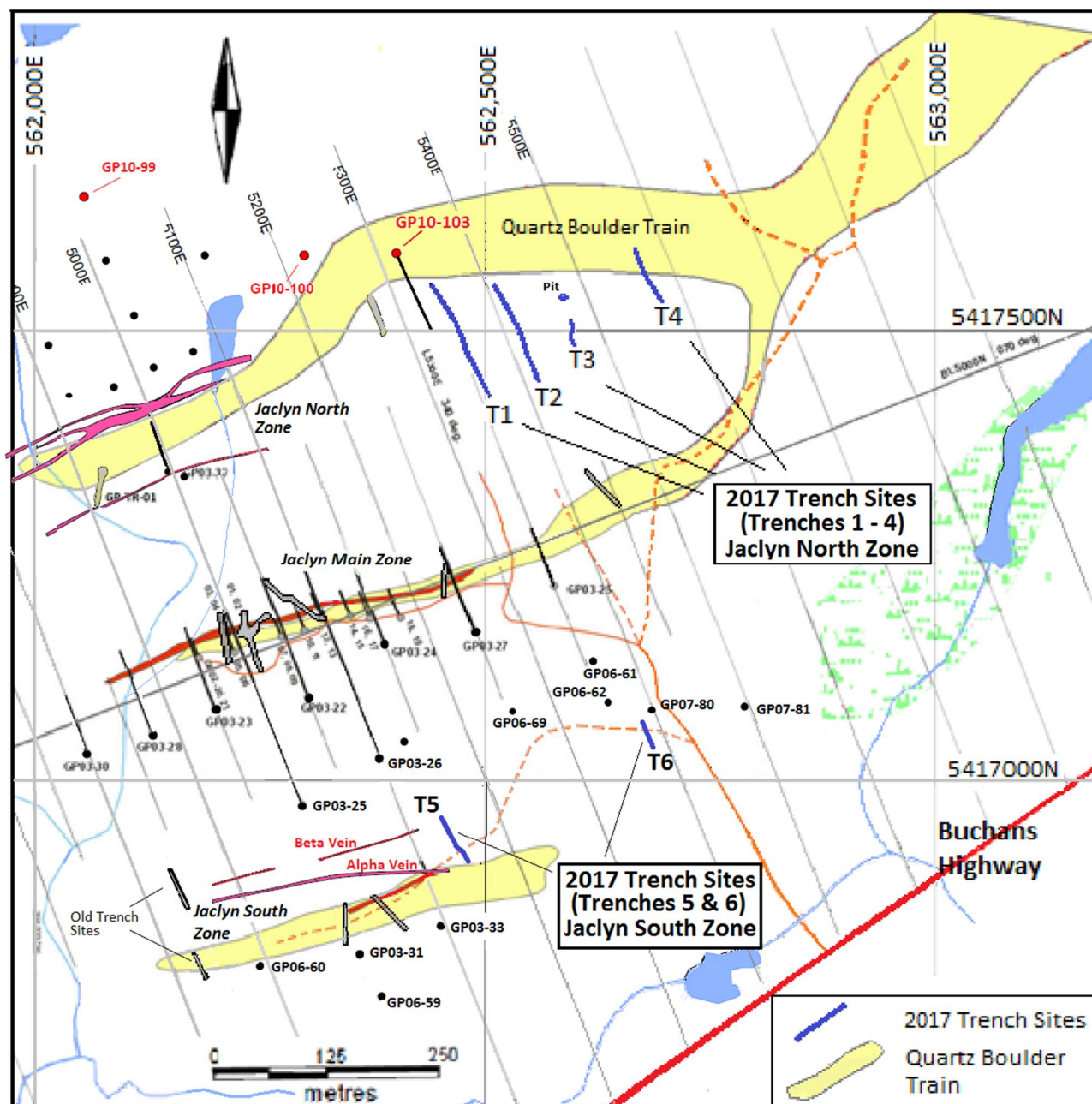


Figure 13: 2017 Trench Location Map: Trenches relative to reported Jaclyn Zone gold-bearing quartz vein systems and historical trenches and drill holes (Jacobs, 2017)

A total of 55 rock samples, including grab samples (GP-R-017-209 to 255) and channel samples (GP-T1-CH1 to Ch7 & GP-T3-CH1), were collected during the program. All were submitted to Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, NL, for gold analysis. Samples of quartz vein material were analyzed by the Total Pulp Metallics procedure. Remaining samples were analyzed by Fire Assay - AA (procedures are discussed in Section 11.0).

**Jaclyn North Zone:** Trenches 1 to 4 were excavated within an area 220 - 440 meters east to northeast of the reported location of the Jaclyn North Zone (JNZ), along the projected trend of the JNZ (Fig. 14). Trench 1 is closest to the reported eastern edge of the JNZ. The trench was excavated close to the surface projection of a gold-bearing quartz veins intersected in drill hole GP10-103 (6.19 g/t Au over 0.35 meter core length).

“Sparse bedrock (and possible bedrock) occurrences of black, to greyish-green and dark green argillite, greywacke and minor chert (or silicified argillite) were encountered in all 4 trenches ó the degree of bedrock exposure, however, being miniscule relative to the sizable linear dimensions of the trenches which included lengths of 138 m (Trench 1), 116 m (Trench 2), 71 m (Trench 4) and 30 m (Trench 3)” (Jacobs, 2017). Trench 3 was stopped short of the planned northern extension due to rapid water inflow in deep till.

**JNZ - Trench 1:** “Although only minor bedrock was encountered in Trench 1, the excavation was successful in exposing a significantly wide, banded to massive, quartz vein zone approximately midway along the trench, thereby, corresponding (roughly) with the inferred surface projection of the upper quartz vein zone intersected in GP-10-103. The quartz vein was exposed at a depth of 2-3 m where additional widening of the trench exposed the vein for approximately 4.5 m to the W-SW. No *intact* extension of the vein was observed trending east of the trench due to the vein’s highly fractured/friable condition which, at this level of exposure, had been reduced to loose, remobilized (frost-heaved) rubble. Slickenside features along fracture surfaces reveal post-veining deformation with evidence of low-angle thrusting from the NW (this is consistent with the regional structural analysis)” (Jacobs, 2017).

“Where exposed, the quartz vein exhibits a width of 1.0-1.5 m, a strike trend of 075-090°/255-270° and dip of 50-60°N - its variable attitude being due to deformation. The vein is moderately to strongly Fe-stained with sporadic/minor occurrences of pyrite, arsenopyrite, rare galena and visible gold. The upper marginal (0.2-0.4 m wide) section of the NNW-dipping vein is characterized by bluish-grey stylolitic seams or bands. Similar banding is seen along a small section of its footwall margin. These zones show evidence of multiple, discrete to diffusive, silica injections. In contrast, the central part of the vein consists of mainly massive (bull) quartz. Both the immediate hangingwall and footwall host rock consist of argillite showing 20-30 cm wide zones of local, strong to intense, cm-scale, quartz veining (including stockwork) with associated moderate to strong sericitization and silicification”(Jacobs, 2017).

Seven channel samples (GP-T1-CH2 to CH7) and one chip sample (GP-R-017-214) were collected across sections of the quartz vein zone (Figure 14). “Channel samples were confined to three cross-cuts, roughly 1.0 m apart, each consisting of 2 or 3 contiguous samples; the chip sample was taken 1.4 m farther west. Sampling was also designed to delineate banded sections from the massive quartz sections. One of the samples, however, consisted of a 0.2 m cut (CH1)

across the quartz veinlet and/or stockwork zone of the immediate hangingwall argillite” (Jacobs, 2017). The seven channel samples were analyzed by the Total Pulp Metallics procedure. Channel sample 7 returned the highest weighted average gold value 691 ppb (0.691 g/t Au.). The weighted averages for the other channel samples ranged from 10-141 ppb. Analysis of the +150 mesh fractions returned significant results, exceeding 1000 ppb Au (1g/t Au) for four samples (CH3: 6.33 g/t Au; CH4: 7.091 g/t Au; CH6: 1.115 g/t Au; and CH7: 35.478 g/t Au). The 1.5 m chip sample (GP-R-17-214), also taken across the vein, returned 723 ppb Au (0.723 g/t Au) (+150-mesh fraction) and 285 ppb (0.285 g/t Au) (weighted-average analysis). A 0.5 m chip sample (GP-R-017-215) of sericitized argillite, cut by four ( $\leq 2$  cm wide) quartz veins at the base of the trench (footwall to the vein), did not return any appreciable Au result. Two composite grab samples (GP-R-017-213 & 245) of quartz vein (subcrop) rubble, marking the ENE-ward continuation of the vein yielded (weighted-average) Au assay values of 315 ppb (0.315 g/t Au) and 208.51 g/t Au, respectively. Two grab samples of the altered, quartz-veined, hangingwall and footwall argillite returned Au results of 30 ppb (GP-R-017-247) and 284 ppb (0.284 g/t Au) (GP-R-017-248), respectively” (Jacobs, 2017).

Multiple quartz float (+/- argillite, greywacke) samples collected within the trench at various depths returned significant results. The more significant samples are as follows:

- GP-R-17-209: 30.239 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-210: 0.797 g/t Au (Fire Assay - AA)
- GP-R-17-216: 1.676 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)

**JNZ - Trenches 2-4:** “As in the case of T1, only sparse bedrock (and questionable bedrock) occurrences of interbedded/interlaminated argillite, greywacke and minor chert, with local sericite/silica alteration and minor quartz veinlet swarms, were mapped in the remaining three trenches (T2 to T4)” (Jacobs, 2017 - Figs. 27 & 28). “No significant veining, indicative of the *Jaclyn North* type quartz vein system, was encountered, although local clusters of quartz rubble, at 2.0 to 3.0 m depths, were observed in T2 and T4 which, again, may suggest proximal bedrock/quartz vein sources - its remobilization having been effected by frost action prior to the latest glacial till cover. With the exception of one bedrock sample (from T3), all samples from T2 to T4 were taken of quartz vein float material. The bedrock occurrence sampled in Trench 3 consisted of a 0.5 m wide zone of laminated argillite and chert (or silicified seams) cut by a dense swarm of parallel-trending quartz veinlets. A 0.5 m channel sample (GP-T3-CH1), taken here, returned only 6 ppb Au.” (Jacobs, 2017).



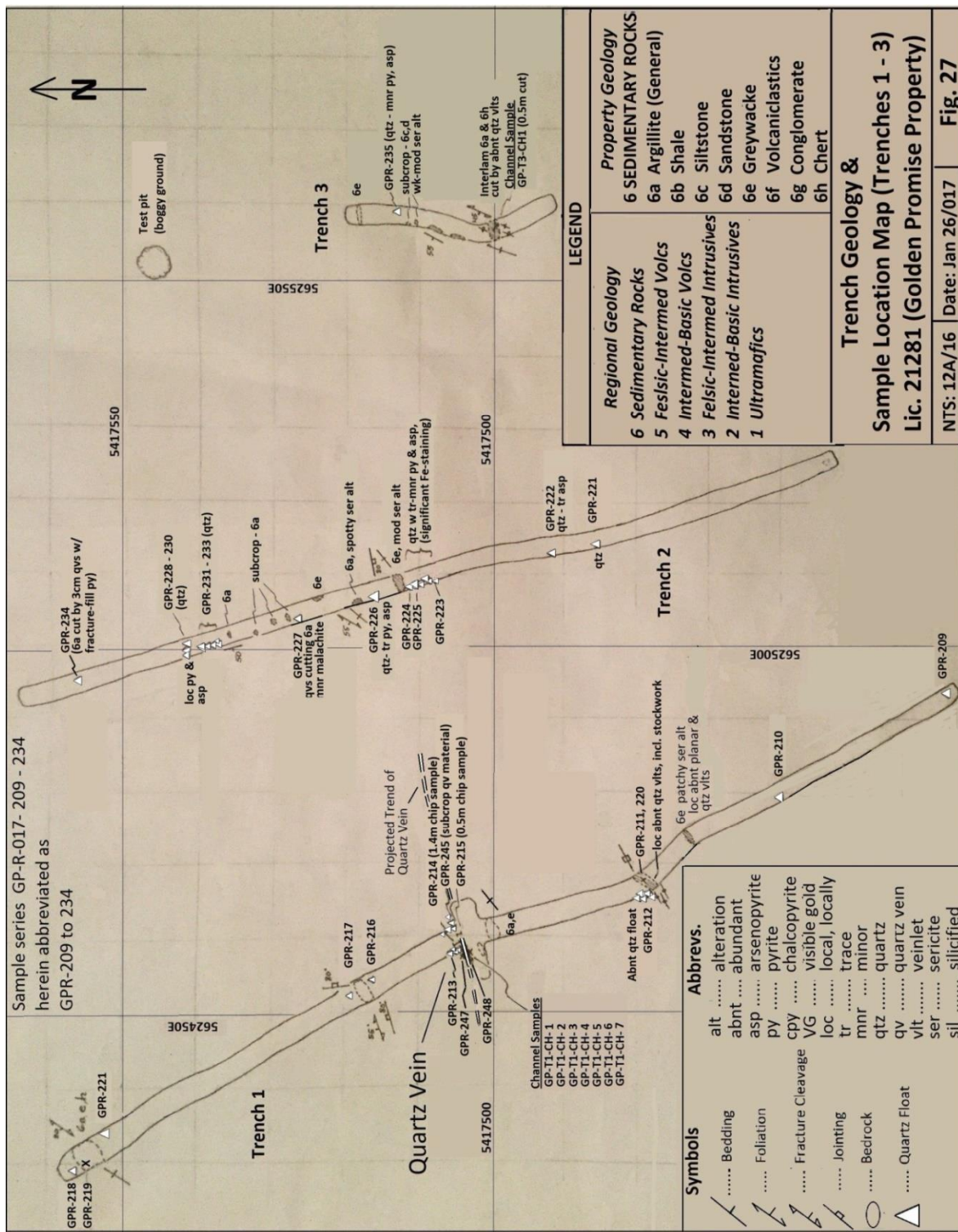


Figure 14: 2017 Jaclyn North Zone Trench Geology and Sample Location Map (Trenches 163) (Jacobs, 2017)



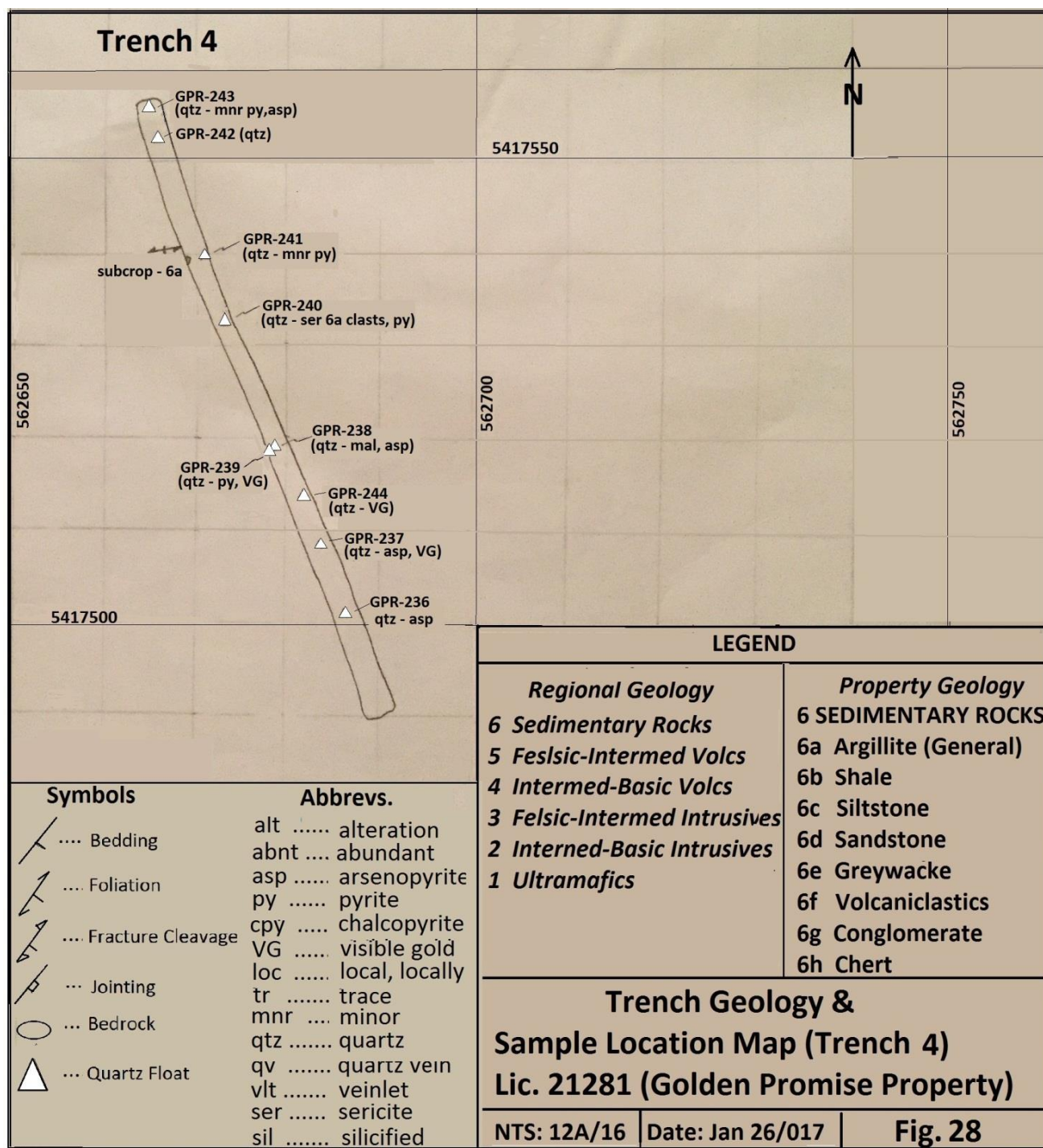


Figure 15: Jaelyn North Zone Trench Geology and Sample Location Map (Trench 4) (Jacobs, 2017)

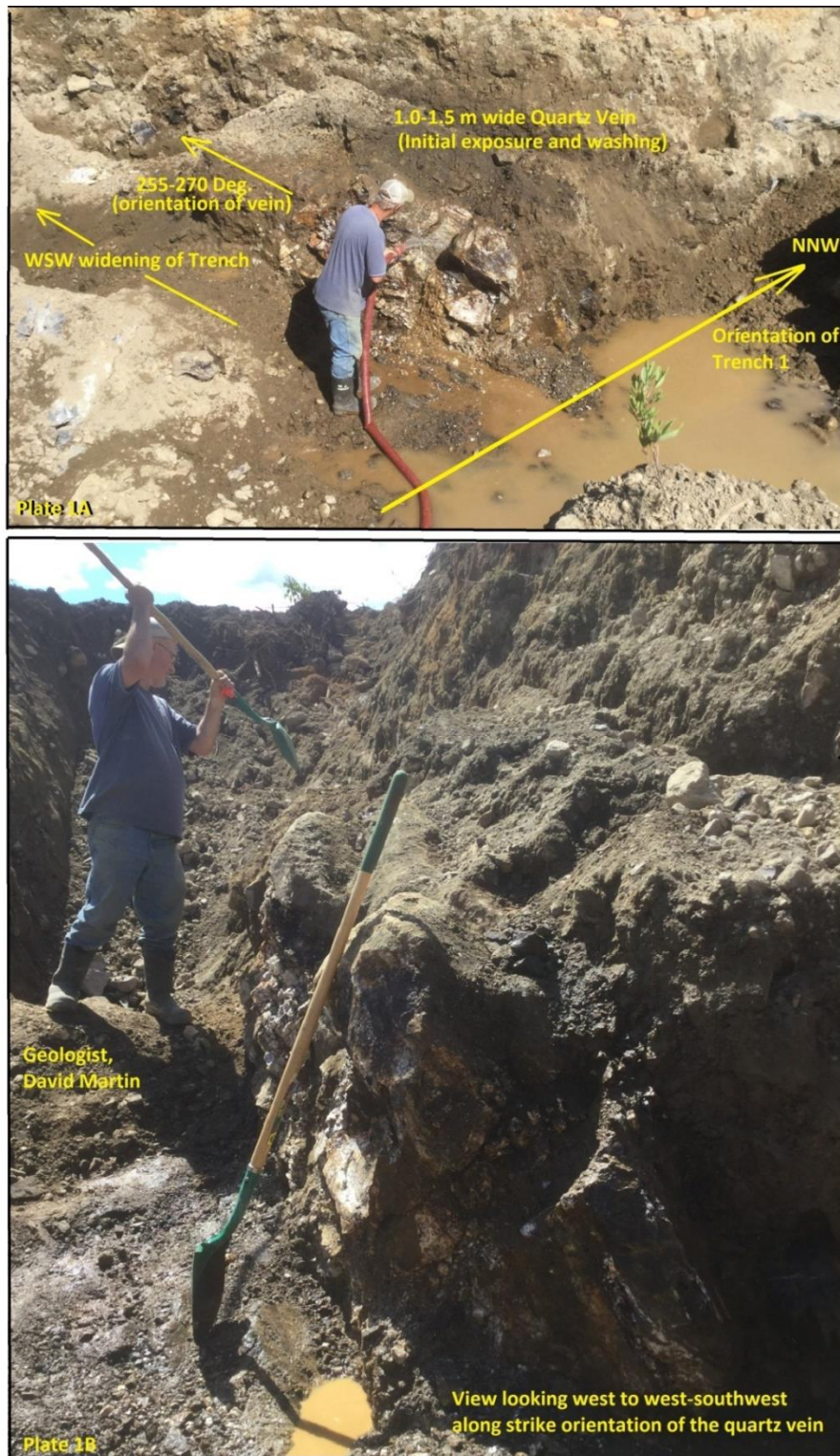


Figure 16: Initial exposure of large quartz vein in 2017 Jaclyn North Zone Trench 1 (on the projected ENE trend of the Jaclyn North Zone) (Jacobs, 2017)





Figure 17: Partial view of the large quartz vein encountered in 2017 Jaclyn North Zone Trench 1 with channel and chip sample locations (Jacobs, 2017)

Significant quartz vein float samples from T2 to T4 include:

- GP-R-17-221: 0.988 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-224: 1.041 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-225: 4.505 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-226: 1.897 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-234: 1.643 g/t Au (Fire Assay - AA)
- GP-R-17-237: 78.049 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-238: 31.955 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-239: 163.989 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-241: 0.634 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-243: 0.748 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)
- GP-R-17-244: 332.673 g/t Au (total pulp metallic weighted average)

**Jaclyn South Zone:** Trenches 5 and 6 were excavated at the Jaclyn South Zone (JSZ) testing the east-northeast extension of the JSZ quartz vein system. Trench 5 (T5) was excavated approximately 55 meters east of the easternmost drill-intercept of the quartz vein zone (GP03-33). Trench 6 (T6) was located 245 meters northeast of T5 (Fig. 18). The trenches were excavated to approximately 3 meter depth. Bedrock was not intersected in either trench. The approximate lengths of the trenches were 72 meters (T5) and 33 meters (T6) (Jacobs, 2017).

“Unfortunately, trenching at the T5 site was somewhat limited due to the combination of excessive till depth (>3.0m) and excess/rapid water intake, resulting in caving. This precluded sufficient extension of the trench southwards to adequately cross-cut the projected trend of the main *JZS* Alpha Vein” (Jacobs, 2017). “The planned southward extension of T6 was limited by government/environmental restrictions, citing silt drainage risk into a small stream located 250 m down-slope to the SSE” (Jacobs, 2017).

**JSZ - Trench 5:** “Three samples of 10-20 cm size, angular, float (GP-R-250, 251 & 253) were collected at 2.0-3.0 m till depths from T5. Only one of these (Sample 250), taken near the south end of the trench, consisted (exclusively) of quartz; it assayed 263 ppb Au (0.263 g/t Au). Samples 251 and 253 consisted of argillite cut by quartz veinlets/veins (up to 1.5 cm wide) bearing minor pyrite, which assayed only 20 and 14 ppb Au, respectively. Two other quartz float samples (GP-R-017-249 & 252) were taken from surface, at distances of 20m west and 88m east of the southern section of T5, respectively. Sample 249 was collected from an angular, 0.5 x 0.6 m size, rusty, quartz boulder which returned 294 ppb Au (0.294 g/t Au) (for the +150-mesh sample fraction) and 11 ppb Au (for the weighted-average analysis). Sample 252 was taken from



an angular, 0.4 x 0.4 m, massive/bull quartz boulder, producing a +150 mesh sample fraction assay of 8582 ppb Au (8.582 g/t Au) and a weighted-average result of 53 ppb” (Jacobs, 2017).

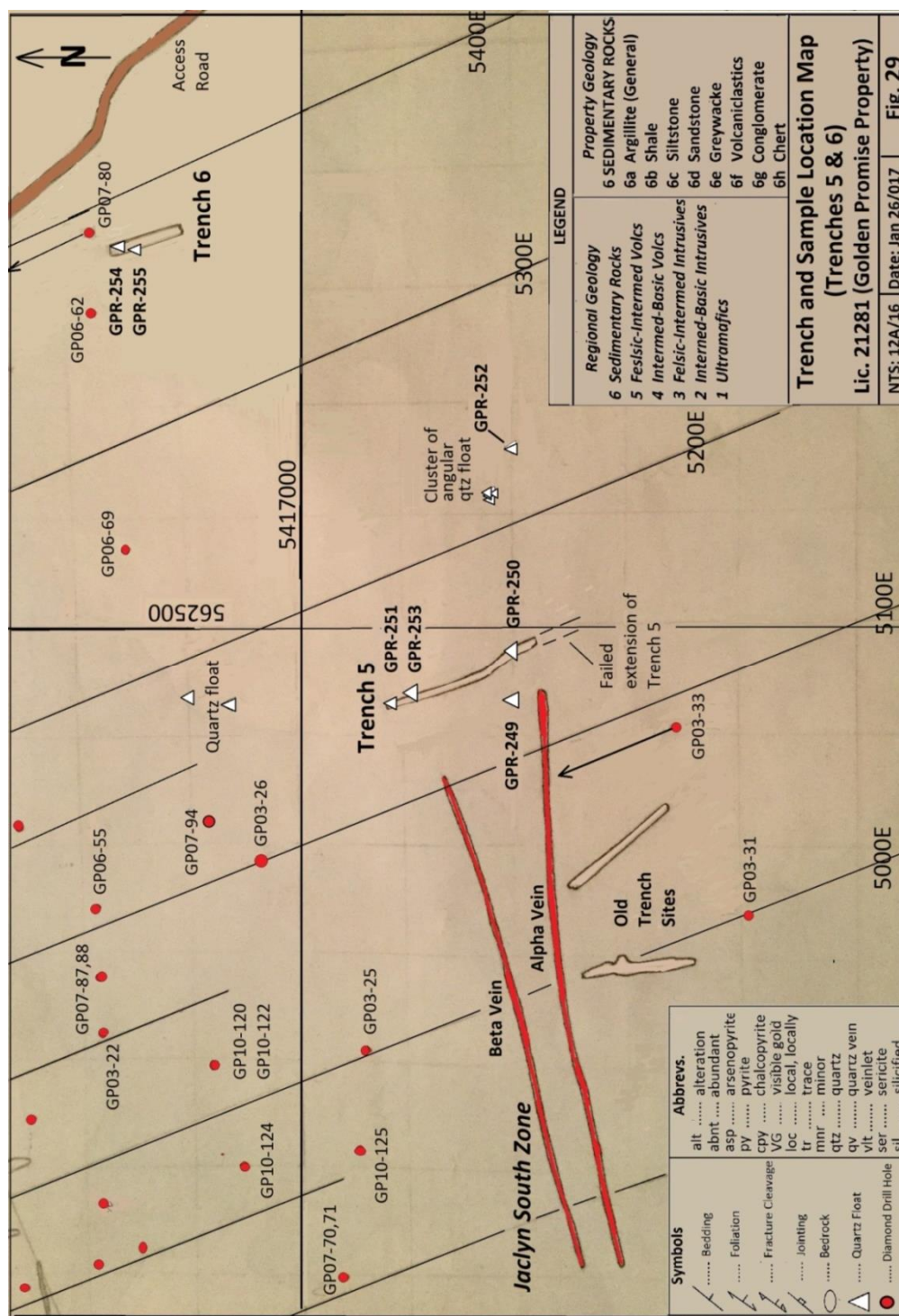


Figure 18: Jaclyn South Zone Trench and Sample Location Map - T5 & T6 (Jacobs, 2017)

**JSZ - Trench 6:** “Two samples (GP-R-017-254 & 255) were collected from the north end of T6 - these being from angular (0.3 x 0.4m & 15 x 20cm size) boulders of greywacke cut by pyrite-bearing quartz veinlets, and partly silicified argillite cut by an 8cm quartz vein. Assay results for Au were negligible” (Jacobs, 2017).

## 9.2 Prospecting and Geological Mapping

Prospecting was conducted in various regions of the Property during May - July and early October of 2017. Wilson Jacobs also completed geological mapping locally in the central region of the Property during October. All samples collected were analyzed by ALS Canada. The sample preparation and analytical procedures are discussed in Section 11. During this program, the Shawnø Shot and Christopher quartz veins were located. The Shawnø Shot quartz vein was located in outcrop along the west bank of the Exploits River (556681E and 5412415N - NAD27). The vein was measured to be 0.32 meters wide in outcrop, striking 110 degrees (relative to True North) and dipping 70 degrees southeast. A 0.32 meter long chip sample was collected across the vein. This chip sample returned 48.2 g/t Au (analysis by screen metallic procedure)

The Christopher Vein was located in a historic trench (center of trench at approximately 561833E and 5416838N - NAD27). The vein was measured to vary from 1.5 to 3 meter wide in outcrop, striking 080 degrees relative to True North and dipping 75 degrees southeast. Two grab samples were collected from the quartz vein, one sample near the northern margin of the vein and the second near the southern margin of the vein. The samples returned 0.54 g/t Au (north margin) and 0.06 g/t Au (south margin). A float sample of metasediment with quartz veins collected southwest of the Christopher trench returned <0.05 g/t Au. These samples were also analyzed using the screen metallic procedure.

Prospecting was conducted in the northern region of the property in the area of the reported Branden float occurrence. Nineteen rock samples (15 float and 4 outcrop grab) were collected in this region (Figure 19). Four float samples in one small area returned significant results for gold. Sample GP-R-17-30 from angular float of altered metasediment and quartz veining returned 200 g/t Au and 454 ppm As. This float was estimated to be 40 x 30 x 20 centimeters in size. Samples GP-R-17-33 from angular, rusty, pyrite-bearing quartz vein float (estimated to be 25 x 15 x 10cm) a few meters from sample 30 returned 57.2 g/t Au and 559 ppm As. These two samples were analyzed using the screen metallic procedure. Other float samples GP-R-17-32 (metasediment with quartz veining) and GP-R-17-35 (composite of multiple quartz float) returned 0.233 g/t Au (Fire Assay-AAS), and 0.34 g/t Au (screen metallic procedure), respectively.



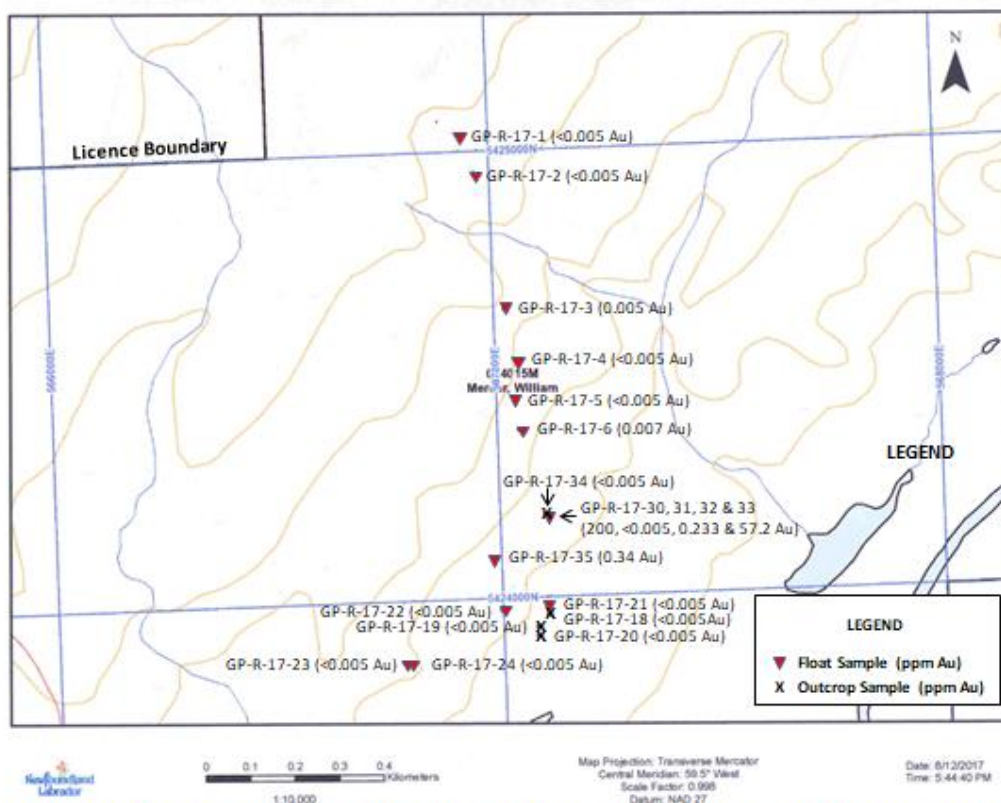


Figure 19: 2017 Rock Samples: Northern Region of Golden Promise Property (Licence 024015M)

Four quartz float samples were collected at and east of the Jaclyn North Zone while one quartz float samples was collected at the Jaclyn South Zone prior to trenching. All were analyzed using the screen metallic procedure. They returned anomalous to high grade values for gold. GP-R-17-204 from the Jaclyn South Zone (562503E and 5318898N - NAD27) returned 0.11. The four samples from the Jaclyn North area are as follows (NAD 27 coordinates).

- GP-R-17-205 (562500E, 5417474N): 0.42 g/t Au
- GP-R-17-206 (562510E, 5417484N): 6.11 g/t Au
- GP-R-17-207 (562579E, 5417510N): 1.63 g/t Au
- GP-R-17-208 (562601E, 5417540N): 70.9 g/t Au (contains visible gold)

Prospecting was conducted northeast of the Jaclyn Zones including the Justin's Hope float occurrence area. Eleven rock samples were collected in this region (Figure 20). Sample GP-R-17-08, collected from multiple small pieces of quartz float along a trail, returned the most significant result of 0.10 g/t Au (screen metallic procedure) and 2220 ppm As.

Prospecting was conducted locally in the southern half of the property. Twenty-three rock samples were collected (Figures 21-22) with 22 samples returning less than 0.005 g/t Au and one sample being weakly anomalous (0.008 g/t Au).

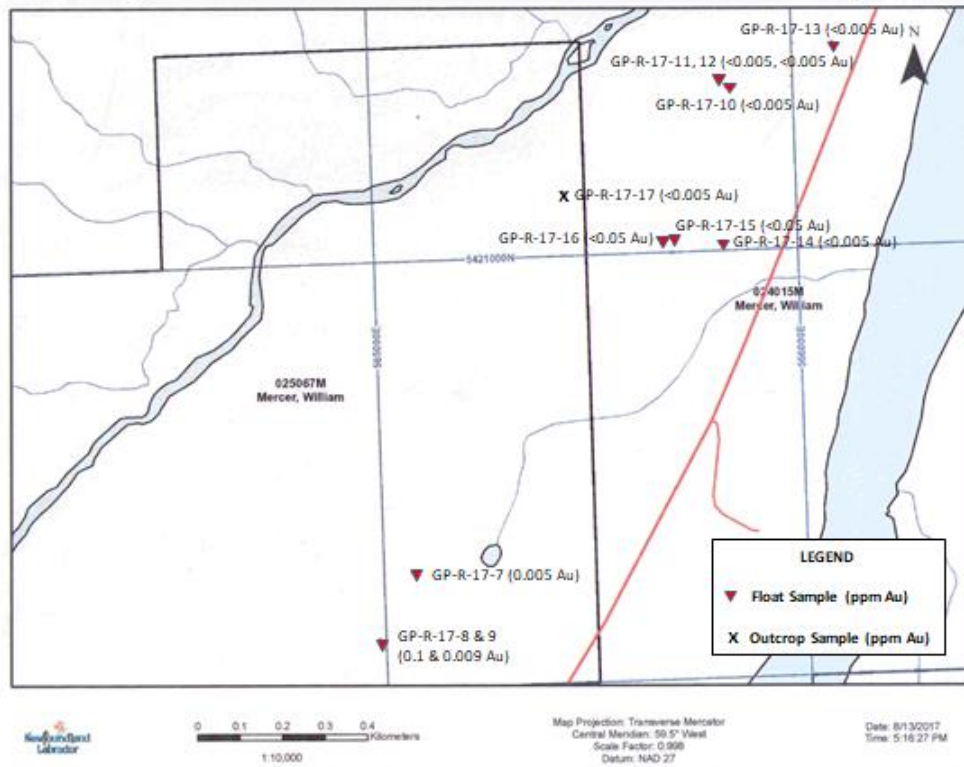


Figure 20: 2017 Rock Samples: Southern Region of Licence 024015M & Licence 025067M

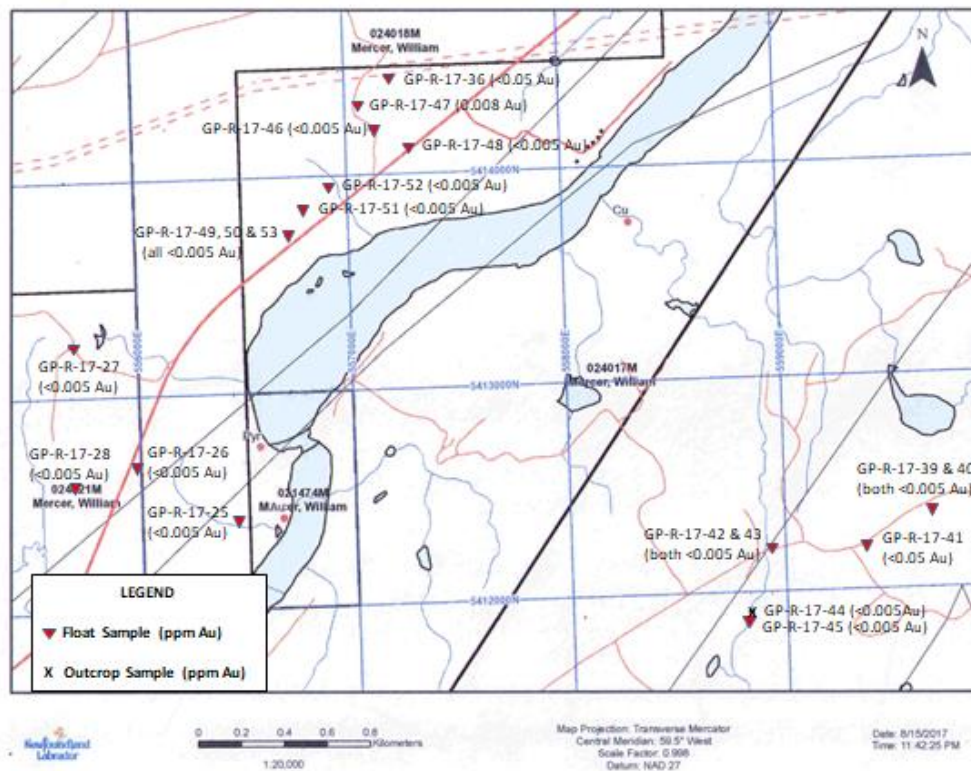


Figure 21: 2017 Rock Samples: Licences 024017M, 024018M & 024021M

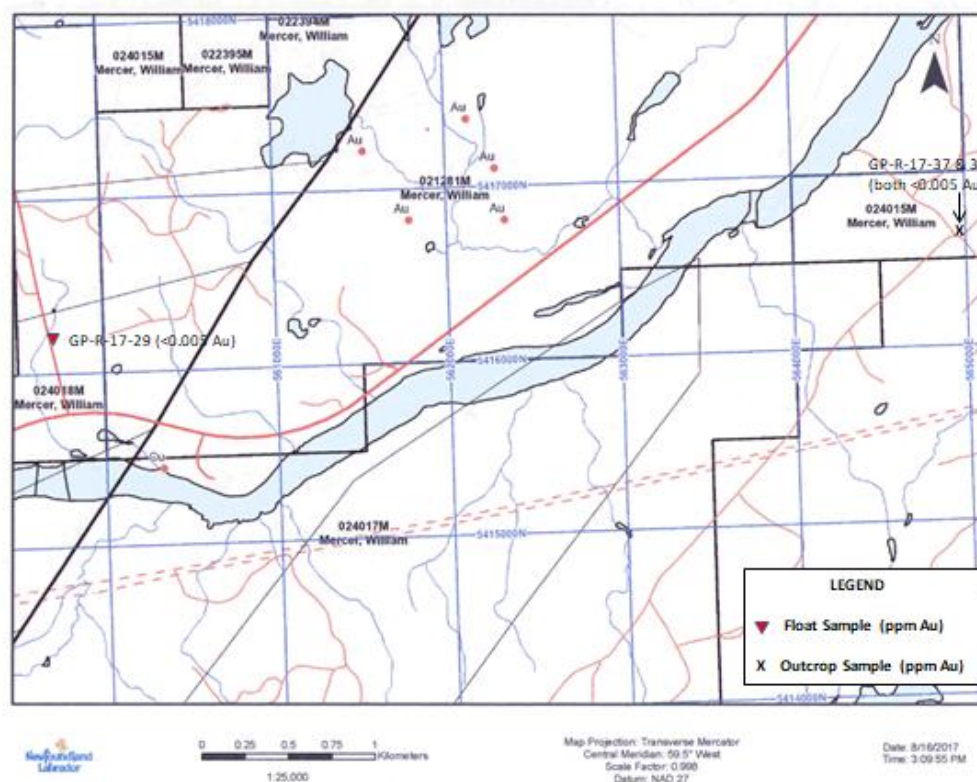


Figure 22: 2017 Rock Samples: Licence 024018M and Southern Region of 024015M

### 9.3 Soil Geochemical Survey

A reconnaissance soil geochemical survey was conducted during May and June 2017, covering various regions of the Property (Figures 23-26). A total of 160 B horizon soil samples were collected and submitted to ALS Canada for preparation and analysis (methodology discussed in Section 11.0). Gold analysis was by Fire Assay - AAS. Twenty-five samples exceeded the 0.005 g/t detection for gold. Nine samples returned 0.01 g/t Au or higher.

Three consecutive samples spaced at approximately 25 meter intervals along one east-west sample line (GP-S-17-6, 7 and 8) and approximately 1.3 kilometers northeast of the Justin's Hope float occurrence returned 0.017, 0.009 and 0.013 g/t Au. Four other scattered samples from this line returned 0.005 - 0.006 g/t Au. Four samples from the parallel sample line approximately 250 meters further north returned 0.005 - 0.008 g/t Au.

Multiple samples collected in the southern region of the Property, west of the Buchans Highway and along and near an old power line are anomalous for gold, including some highly anomalous samples. Thirteen samples collected in this area exceeded 0.005 g/t Au, being mainly scattered single sample anomalies. Samples GP-S-17-81 and GP-S-17-130 returned 0.236 and 0.212 g/t Au respectively, the two gold highest values from the survey. Sample GP-S-112 from this area returned 327 ppm As, the highest arsenic value from the survey.



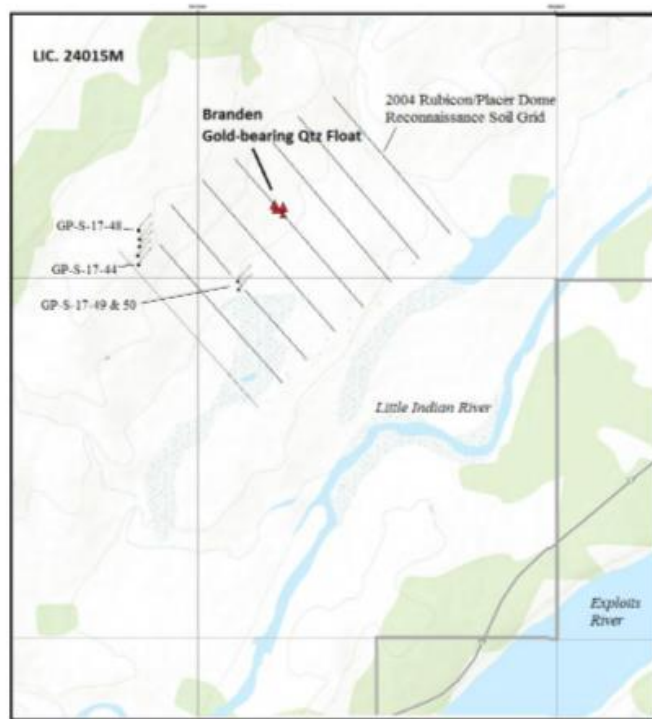


Figure 23: 2017 Soil Sample Location Map - Northern Region of Golden Promise Property (Licence 024015M)

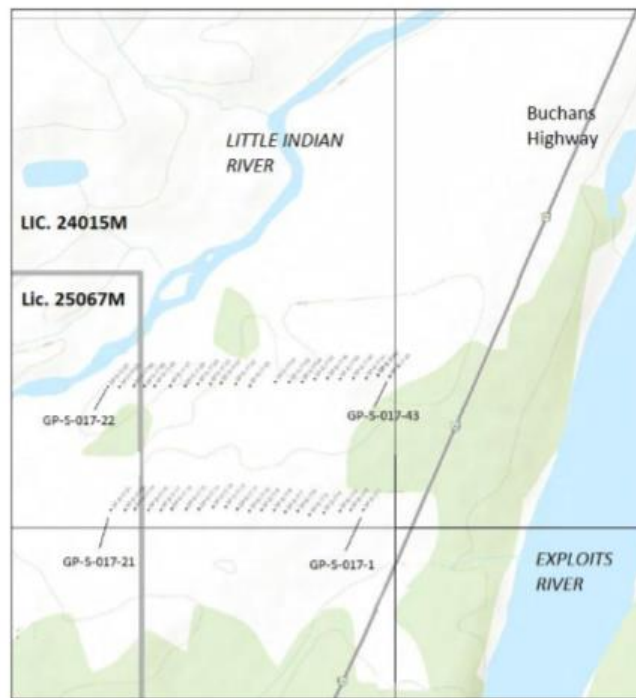


Figure 24: 2017 Soil Sample Location Map - Northern Region of Golden Promise Property (Licence 024015M & 025067M)



Figure 25: 2017 Soil Sample Location Map - Southern Region of Golden Promise Property (Licence 024017M)



Figure 26: 2017 Soil Sample Location Map - Southern Region of Golden Promise Property (Licence 024018M & 024021M)

## 10.0 DRILLING

Great Atlantic Resources Corp. has not conducted diamond drilling on the Golden Promise Property. A total of 136 historic diamond drill holes (HQ and NQ) totalling 22,529.8 meters have been completed on the Golden Promise Property during multiple drilling programs during 2002 to 2010 as reported in various mineral assessment reports on file with the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources. The holes are listed in Appendix 2 with reported coordinates; collar dips and azimuths; and hole lengths. Results of this drilling are summarized in Section 6. The breakdown of the drill holes by Zone - area is as follows:

- Jaclyn Main Zone: 87 holes
- Jaclyn East Zone: 18 holes



- Jaclyn North Zone: 13 holes
- Jaclyn South Zone: 4 holes
- Jaclyn West - Christopher Zone: 2 holes
- Jaclyn West - Other Targets: 8 holes
- Shawn`s Shot Zone: 2 holes
- Justin`s Hope: 2 holes

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Great Atlantic Resources Corp. collected rock and soil samples during 2017. The program was managed and conducted by consultants and personnel of NBG Eotech and Contracting Services Inc. The soil samples were placed in brown paper (kraft) sample bags while the rock samples were placed in plastic sample bags. All samples were labeled / sealed and stored in secure locations in Grand Falls - Windsor. A portion of the samples were delivered by a consultant of NBG to the Eastern Analytical laboratory in Springdale, Newfoundland. The remainder of the samples were transported by a consultant of NBG to New Brunswick and stored in a secure location in Fredericton before being couriered to the ALS Canada Ltd. laboratory in Sudbury, Ontario. ALS Canada Ltd. and Eastern Analytical are independent of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. and NBG Eotech and Contracting Services Inc.

All soil samples and a portion of the rock samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Canada Ltd. (preparation at the Sudbury facility and analysis at the North Vancouver facility). The 160 soil samples were first dried and sieved to -180 micron (80 mesh). Samples (50 gram nominal sample weight) from the sieved portions were then analyzed for gold by Fire Assay - Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (FA-AAS). Samples from the sieved portions were also analyzed for 48 elements by Four Acid digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Forty-five rock samples were first crushed to 90% less than 2 millimeters; followed by creation of a riffle split samples; and pulverization of 1 kilogram split samples to 95% less than 106 micron. Samples (50 gram nominal sample weight) from the pulverized portions were analyzed for gold by FA-AAS. Samples from the pulverized portions were also analyzed for 33 elements by Four Acid digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Seventeen rock samples were analyzed for gold by the Screen Metallic procedure. These samples were crushed to 90% less than 2 millimeters, followed by creation of riffle split samples; and pulverization of 1 kilogram split samples to 95% less than 106 micron. For each, the 1 kilogram sample was screened to 106 micron. For each, the entire screen oversize fraction was analyzed for gold by Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish being the Au(+) result. For each, two 50 gram samples of the screen undersize fraction were assayed by FA-AAS with the average of both calculated, being the Au(-) result. The assays for both the Au(+) and Au(-) were

used to determine the sample gold assay. Eight of these samples were also analyzed for 33 elements by ICP-AES.

Fifty-six rock samples were submitted to Eastern Analytical in Springdale, Newfoundland. Fifteen of these were crushed to 80% -10 mesh (2 millimeters), followed by creation of 250 gram split samples, and pulverizing of the split samples to 95% -150 mesh. Pulverized samples (thirty gram samples portions) were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay, Atomic Absorption (AA) finish. Forty-one samples were analyzed for gold by Total Pulps Metallic Analysis. Some of these samples contained visible gold. For each, the whole sample is crushed to -10 mesh and pulverized to 95% - 150 mesh. The total sample is then weighted and screened using a 150 mesh. The +150mesh fraction is fire assayed for gold, and a 30 gram subsample of the -150 mesh fraction is fire assayed for gold. A weighted average of total gold in the sample is calculated.

Both ALS Canada and Eastern Analytical implemented Quality Control procedures during analysis of 2017 Golden Promise samples. This involved analysis of blank and standard samples by Eastern Analytical and analysis of standard, blank and duplicate samples by ALS Canada. The Eastern Analytical laboratory in Springdale is an accredited laboratory (conforms with requirements of ISO/IEC 17025). The North Vancouver laboratory of ALS Canada is an accredited laboratory (conforms with the requirements of CAN-P-1579, CAN-P-4E (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)).

Great Atlantic Resources inserted four standard and three blank samples with the samples delivered to Eastern Analytical. Great Atlantic Resources did not insert samples with the initial samples submitted to ALS Canada.

“Assay samples were split using a rock saw by experienced Rubicon/Paragon field technicians with half being sent to Eastern Analytical Limited of Springdale, Newfoundland for gold analysis for the 2002, 2003, 2006 and 2007 programs. The diamond saw blade was routinely cleaned after cutting any gold mineralized quartz veining to prevent cross contamination. All samples collected were delivered directly to the laboratory by Rubicon/Paragon personnel or independent transport companies (typically by freight truck) in sealed woven plastic bags. Control samples were included within each sample shipment. Upon completion of the gold assays, pulps were sent to ALS/Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver for 27 element ICP analysis along with select check assays for gold” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

At Eastern Analytical, samples were crushed to 75% -10 mesh, followed by creation of 250-300 gram riffle split samples which were pulverized to 98%-150 mesh. Thirty gram portions were analyzed for gold by “fire-assay fusion with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008). “Gold was determined by ‘metallic screening’ method on select samples that returned elevated gold values by standard fire-assay, contained visible gold, or on visual inspection were considered likely to be well mineralized (i.e. stylonitic quartz veining). In

this procedure, the entire sample is crushed to approximately 75% -10 mesh and then pulverized to approximately 98% -150 mesh. The final prepared pulp (typically 1,000 grams) is passed through a 150 mesh screen (100 micron) to test for homogeneity. Any +150 mesh material remaining on the screen is retained and is fire-assayed (AAS finish) in its entirety as one sample and its weight is recorded. The entire -150 mesh fraction is homogenized (rolled), its weight recorded, then stored in a plastic bag. A 30 gram sub-sample (1 Assay Ton) is analyzed by fire-assay procedures” (fire assay - AAS) and “the gold values for both the +150 and -150 mesh fractions are reported together with the weight of each fraction as well as the calculated (weighted average) total gold content of the sample” (Pilgrim and Giroux).

“During 2004 all drill core samples were submitted to ALS/Chemex for analysis for gold using a combination of fire assay/AAS (gold) as well as 27 element ICP” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

Portions of remaining pulps were couriered to ALS / Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver for multi-element analysis “by ICP-AES (following multi-acid digestion in nitric aqua regia)” and “X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF)” (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

Surface and drill core rock samples collected during 2004 and 2005 processed at ALS/Chemex were “coarse crushed and pulverized (entire sample) to better than 85% passing through a 200 mesh (75 micron) screen”. Gold analysis involved both fire assay fusion - AAS finish and metallic screening gold analysis. The metallic screening differed from the Eastern Analytical procedure in that ALS/Chemex used -200 mesh screening; conducted two analyses on the -200 mesh fraction, using the average of both; and used gravimetric finish instead of AAS finish (Pilgrim and Giroux, 2008).

During the 2010 diamond drilling program, drill core was processed “in a secure, well-lighted core logging facility in Badger” (Sparkes, 2010). Core “samples were sawn in half using a diamond-bladed rock saw, with the half-sample inserted into a plastic bag and securely sealed at the core shack. The other half-sample was returned to the core box and stored in metal racks at the logging facility” (Sparkes, 2010). “Individual plastic sample bags were placed in rice bags, securely sealed, and delivered by Crosshair personnel directly to Accurassay Laboratories in Gambo, NL for sample preparation. Once prepped, the samples were shipped to Thunder Bay, ON to Accurassay’s analytical laboratory for gold and ICP analysis” (Sparkes, 2010).

At Accurassay’s laboratory, the “gold analyses were carried out using a standard 50g fire assay with AA finish. Samples that contained visible gold, or suspected to, automatically were submitted for metallic screen method. In addition, all assays received that were greater than 1 g/t Au, were automatically re-assayed with the metallic screen method. Quality control was monitored by inserting a blank (<5 ppb Au) at regular intervals (every 20<sup>th</sup> sample) and by analyzing two different standards with known gold content. Where tighter sampling controls were desired, blanks and standards were inserted so that each sample batch or suspected gold-

bearing intersection contained sufficient control samples. Thirty element ICP analyses were conducted using Accurassay's ICP-MA (multi-acid) technique (Sparkes, 2010).

Each of the 2010 channel and drill cuttings samples at the Jaclyn Main Zone trench (bulk sample site) "were placed in a plastic sample bag with a labelled sample tag and sealed. All samples were then placed in large rice bags, securely sealed and delivered by Crosshair personnel directly to Accurassay Laboratories Ltd. sample preparation facility in Gambo, NL. Prepared pulps were then sent to the main laboratory facility in Thunder Bay, ON for gold analyses and 30 element ICP-OES analyses by multi acid digestion" (Sparkes, 2010). Reported gold analyses involved 50 gram fire assay with AA finish and / or pulp metallics method with AA finish. It was reported the metallic method involved a 1 kg sub-sample size, being screened with a 150 mesh screen. The entire +150 mesh portion and two duplicate sub-samples of the -150 mesh portion were assayed.. Results were reported "as a weighted average of gold in the entire sample" (Sparkes, 2010). Blanks and gold standards were reported to be submitted with the channel and drill cutting samples (Sparkes, 2010).

In the author's opinion, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for Great Atlantic's 2017 samples is adequate. This information is also well documented in the author's opinion for historic drill core sampling (2002 - 2010) and is adequate in the author's opinion. Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures were implemented by Great Atlantic Resources during the 2017 program. Great Atlantic employed Best Practices in collecting, labeling, documenting, storing and delivering samples to laboratories. Great Atlantic inserted Quality Control samples with samples collected during the trenching program. Great Atlantic did not insert Quality Control samples during initial float and soil samples submitted to ALS Canada. These were considered reconnaissance programs. This represents a QC failure. However ALS Canada did analyze Quality Control samples during analysis of these rock and soil samples. Eastern Analytical analyzed QC samples during analysis of other 2017 samples. QA / QC procedures are reported during historic (2002-2010) programs including insertion of QC samples in sample batches and best practice procedures followed such as use of secure facilities, proper handling of drill core and drill core samples; and routine cleaning of diamond saw blades.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

There is voluminous exploration data for the area of the Golden Promise Property. The available data from previous exploration programs has been reviewed by the author. The author visited the area of the Jaclyn Zones (Main, North, East and North), the main area of reported gold mineralization on the Property, during 1 day in July of 2017. During the visit, the author observed 2017 Trenches 1 and 2 at the Jaclyn North Zone and quartz float in the area of the 2017

Jaclyn North Zone trenches. The author was unable to verify the gold bearing veins due to widespread excessive overburden.

The data for the Property is adequate in the author's opinion. The data is documented in sufficient detail in the author's opinion. Exploration Best Practice Guidelines have been followed in the author's opinion. Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures are reported for exploration programs as discussed in Item 11.0.

### **13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

Great Atlantic Resources Corp. has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Golden Promise Property.

Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. extracted a bulk sample in 2010 from the western half of the Jaclyn Main Zone as discussed in Section 6.0 (Steele, 2011). Geotechnical drilling was conducted at the planned site, with overburden depths reported in the 2 - 2.5 meter range (actual overburden depths at the trench were reported to be 1.5 - 3.5 meters and typically 2 - 2.5 meters). The surface projection of the vein was completed, followed by trench excavation, drilling, blasting and rehabilitation. The bulk sample trench was reported to be approximately 170 meters long and 5-10 meters wide. Geological mapping and sampling was conducted in the trench prior to removal of the bulk sample. Sample bedrock and boulder sample information is provided in Section 6. Drilling and blasting was conducted with "ore material removed from the blast hole first stockpiled adjacent to the trench to be mechanically busted into acceptable sized for milling (<16 inches). Following size reduction, this -material was then transported to a second stockpile location beside the Buchans Highway, flowed by transport by semi-trucks to the Nugget Pond Mill.

It was reported "A total of 2,241 wet tonnes were milled at the Nugget Pond Mill owned by Rambler Metals and Mining Plc. Two gold bars were poured and shipped to Johnson Matthey Limited in Toronto for refining. Bar 1 weighed 4.773 kg and contained 118.84 ounces of gold and 20.54 ounces of silver. Bar 2 weighed 0.638 kg and contained 15.265 ounces of gold and 2.51 ounces of silver. In addition to the bars, the Ball mill and SAG mill were cleaned out and 482.5 kilograms of concentrate were also shipped to Johnson Matthey for treatment and refining. Before being shipped to Johnson Matthey, samples were collected and fire assayed. Eight samples were collected from the Ball mill; the average grade was 6,498 ppm Au. Eleven samples were collected from the SAG mill; the average grade was 5,130 ppm Au. After refining, the bars and mill concentrate produced a total of 313.59 ounces of gold and 23.05 ounces of silver. Based on the mill records and the total gold recovered, the average recovered gold grade was 4.47 g/t



gold. The average tails grade was 1.12 g/t gold indicating a back-calculated head grade 5.59 g/t gold with an 80% recovery” (Steele, 2011).

#### **14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

Great Atlantic Resources Corp. has not conducted any mineral resource estimations for the Golden Promise Property. A historic mineral resource estimate was reported in the Technical Report entitled Form 43-101F1 TECHNICAL REPORT for the GOLDEN PROMISE, SOUTH GOLDEN PROMISE AND VICTORIA LAKE PROPERTIES, BADGER, GRAND FALLS, BUCHANS AND VICTORIA LAKE AREAS by Larry R. Pilgrim, B.Sc. P.Geo., And Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. M.A.Sc., dated April 30, 2008 (As amended September 23, 2008) for Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corp. The mineral resource estimate was for Jaclyn Main Zone and is discussed in Item 6.0.

#### **15.0 – 22.0**

*These sections are omitted from this report as the property is not considered an “Advanced Property”.*

#### **23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

Two mineral rights licences (024237M and 024238M) registered to Mr. Shawn Ryan border the southeast region of the Golden Promise Property. A gold occurrence referred to as the Tom Joe Brook Gold Occurrence (National Mineral Inventory Number 012A/16/Au 001) occurs in one of these licences, approximately 1.5 kilometers south of the southeast corner of the Golden Promise Property. The showing is reported to occur within rubble along a logging road. A historic grab sample was reported to return up to 1.8 g/t gold (Moore, 2003).

Information for any property adjacent to the Golden Promise Property is not indicative of any information on the Golden Promise Property.

#### **24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

The author is not aware of any additional information or data that is relevant to the Golden Promise Property.

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Historic exploration has been successful in discovering gold-bearing quartz veins and gold-bearing quartz float in various areas on the Golden Promise Property, including high grade gold mineralization. Historic diamond drilling and trenching has partially defined some of the gold bearing systems in the Jaclyn Zone (Jaclyn Main, Jaclyn North, Jaclyn South and Jaclyn East). It has been reported that these gold-bearing zones have some similarities to other turbidite - hosted gold deposits such as in Nova Scotia and eastern Australia. Work in 2017 by Great Atlantic Resources confirmed the presence of gold mineralization at three of these zones (Shawnø Shot, Christopher and Jaclyn North) and confirmed the presence of high grade gold mineralization in quartz float along the projected east-northeast extension of the Jaclyn North Zone and in the northern region of the Property in the area of the Branden float occurrence. Visible gold has been commonly reported. Great Atlantic confirmed visible gold in quartz float.

The majority of historic work has been focussed on the Jaclyn Main Zone. The majority of the historic diamond drill holes have been at the Jaclyn Main Zone, tracing the zone along a slightly northeast to easterly strike for 800 meters and locally to a vertical depth of 265 meters. The reported average width of the mineralized vein is 1.25 meters with two mineralized veins reported over an approximate 100 meter length in one section. Historic work indicates this zone weakens to the west while being open to the east and possible joins with the Jaclyn East Zone although additional drilling is required to confirm this. Historic drilling indicates a concentration of higher grade - near surface intersections in the western part of the zone between grid 4900E and 5250E with most of these intersections being approximately 10-100 meters vertical. This is the general area of the 2010 bulk sample. In the author's opinion, this is an area for future focus and evaluation, possibly a larger bulk sample. This also includes the area of the two overlapping veins which increases potential. Historic drilling indicates this higher grade zone plunges to the east (east of 5250E) towards the Jaclyn East Zone. Additional drilling is required to confirm such a higher grade plunge.

The east-northeast projection of the Jaclyn North Zone is an area of significant potential given the occurrence of gold-bearing boulders. This target area extends northeast towards the Justin's Hope float occurrence and further northeast. Historic work identified gold soil anomalies along this trend. Very limited soil sampling by Great Atlantic Resources in 2017 revealed local anomalies further northeast of Justin's Hope along this trend. The 2002 airborne EM geophysics indicates the Caradocian unit along this northeast trend from the Jaclyn Zone to Justin's Hope and to the area of gold anomalies identified during 2017.

The source of the gold-bearing float (Branden float occurrence) remains unknown following the 2017 exploration program. This is still a priority area in the author's opinion warranting further work. Other priority areas are between the Jaclyn South and Christopher Zone (and extending

west-southwest of the Christopher Zone; the area between the GP04-41 and Jaclyn North Zones; and the Shawn's Shot vein (including the possible extension of the vein on the east side of the river). The 2003 airborne EM geophysics survey indicates a northeast trending Caradocian unit through the area of the Shawn's Shot vein.

The 2017 soil geochemical survey identified another target area in the southern region of the Property west of the Buchans Highway and along and adjacent to an older power grid. Multiple samples are anomalous for gold (including two samples returning 0.212 and 0.236 ppm gold) and three samples exceeding 100 ppm arsenic. The 2003 airborne EM survey indicates a Caradocian unit west of these samples, representing a target area provided the up-ice direction is west-southwest.

## 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends a multi-phase exploration program on the Golden Promise Property. Diamond drilling is recommended in the Jaclyn Zones, to be completed in multiple phases. Phase I diamond drilling is recommended to further delineate the Jaclyn Main Zone, Jaclyn East, Jaclyn North, Jaclyn South Zones and Christopher Zones. Drilling to date has partially delineated a zone of higher grade gold mineralization within the Jaclyn Main Zone, appearing to plunge from near surface in its west region to deeper in its east region and possibly extending to deeper in the Jaclyn East Zone. Phase I drilling will focus on further delineation of this apparent higher grade zone. Phase I drilling would also include testing the Jaclyn North Zone to the east-northeast including an area of gold bearing boulders and testing the Jaclyn South Zone to the northeast towards the Jaclyn East Zone. Professional surveying of drill collars is recommended for the Jaclyn Zones prior to Phase I drilling.

Focused prospecting and small soil geochemical surveys are recommended during Phase I on other targets including Shawn's Shot, Branden, Justin's Hope and Otter Brook target areas as well as soil geochemical anomalies identified during 2017 and prospective areas based on the 2003 airborne geophysics survey. The objective of this work is to define specific drill and trench targets for Phase II exploration. MMI soil sampling is recommended as part of the soil geochemical sampling. The author recommends a Phase I Exploration Program of \$200,000 (Table 7).

**Table 7: Phase I Exploration Budget**

<b>Phase I Budget</b>	
Diamond Drilling: Jaclyn Zones: 1200m	\$140,000
Drill Collar Survey: Jaclyn Zones	\$5,000
Prospecting and Soil Sampling: Shawn's Shot, Justin's Hope, Branden, Otter Brook & other geochemical / geophysical targets.	\$40,000
Reporting & support	\$5,000
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>\$190,000</b>
<b>contingency</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

Phase II Exploration would include additional diamond drilling and would be guided by Phase I results. Phase II bulk sampling and metallurgical studies are recommended for the western region of the Jaclyn Main Zone. Higher grade near surface mineralization is indicated for this part of the zone based on previous diamond drilling. This work would provide valuable information on gold grade and metallurgical processes. Underground development at the Jaclyn Main and Jaclyn East Zones may be warranted following Phase II work given the apparent east plunging higher grade mineralization. Underground exploration, including diamond drilling may be a cost effective alternative to explore such a plunging system versus deep drill holes.

## 27.0 REFERENCES

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Fifth Year Assessment Report, Report on Diamond Drilling, Jaclyn Zone Prospects, Golden Promise Property, Project No. NF-620, Licences 11033M, 11034M, NTS 12A/16, Badger Area, Newfoundland and Labrador, for Rubicon Minerals Corp. (NL GeoFile No. NFLD/2986).

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Sixth Year Assessment Report, Report on Diamond Drilling- Jaclyn Zone Prospects and Soil Sampling, Golden Promise Property, Project No. NF-220, Licences 11033M, 11034M & 11057M, NTS 12A/16, Badger Area, Newfoundland and Labrador, for Paragon Minerals Corp. (NL GeoFile No. NFLD/3074).

**Pilgrim, L.R. and Giroux, G. H. 2008**

Form 43-101F1 Technical Report for the Golden Promise, South Golden Promise and Victoria Lake Properties, Badger, Grand Falls, Buchans and Victoria Lake Areas, NTS 12A/06, 09, 10, 15, 16 and 02D/13, Newfoundland and Labrador, For Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp. (Prepared by Qualified Persons Larry R. Pilgrim, B.Sc. P.Geo. And Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng. MASc. April 30, 2008 (As amended September 23, 2008)).

**Rogers, N; van Staal, C.R. and McNicoll, V.J. 2005**

Geology, Badger, Newfoundland and Labrador; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4546, 1:50,000 scale.

**Sandeman, H. A., Rafuse, H. and Copeland, D.A. 2010**

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**Sandeman, H.A. 2014**

The Timing of Mineralization at the Jaclyn Zone Gold deposit, Central Newfoundland: Constraints from  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  Studies of White Mica Alteration adjacent to Auriferous Quartz Veins. Current Research (2014), NL Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Report 14-1, pages 63-77.

**Sparkes, B.A. 2010**

Eighth Year Assessment Report, Diamond Drilling, Golden Promise Property, Licences 017704M, 017705M & 017706M, Golden Promise Project, Central Newfoundland (NTS 12A/16) For Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp. And Paragon Minerals Corp. (NL GeoFile No. 012A/16/1581).

**Steele, L. 2011**

Ninth Year Assessment Report, Trenching & Bulk Sampling, Golden Promise Property, Licence 017799M, Golden Promise Project, Central Newfoundland (NTS 12A/16) For Crosshair Exploration & Mining Corp. And Paragon Minerals Corp. (NL GeoFile No. 012A/16/1613).

## 28.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Paul W. Delaney certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 20 Dundas St, St. John's NL., A1B 1X2
2. I obtained a Bachelor of Science (Hon.) degree in Geology from Memorial University of Newfoundland in 1985
3. I have gained approximately 30 years of geological experience in the mineral exploration industry as an employee or a consultant in various mineral exploration projects in Newfoundland and Labrador, and New Brunswick in Canada as well as projects in Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic and Papua New Guinea. These exploration projects include a variety of commodities including gold, silver, tungsten, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, Rare Earth Elements.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador.
5. I have visited the Golden Promise Property for 1 day in July 2017.
6. I have reviewed the available data pertinent to the property, as listed in Section 27.0 of this report, and believe this data to be accurate. Based on my review of available data for the property, I believe the property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.
7. I am independent of Great Atlantic Resources Corp. as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I meet the independence test as identified in 43-101CP section 1.5, specifically,
  - (a) I am not an employee, insider, or director of the issuer;
  - (b) I am not an employee, insider, or director of a related party of the issuer;
  - (h) I have not received the majority of my income, either directly or indirectly, in the three years preceding the date of the technical report from the issuer or a related party of the issuer.
8. I certify that by reason of my education, experience, and affiliation with a professional association (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) and past relevant work



experience, I fulfill the requirements of a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

9. I have prepared this Technical Report titled “National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Golden Promise Property”, which has an effective date of May 3, 2018.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 - Technical Report and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.
11. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I am responsible for all sections of this report.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 2018

Signed and Sealed “Paul W. Delaney, P.Ge., B.Sc.”

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Paul W. Delaney, P.Ge., B.Sc. (Hon.)

# APPENDIX 1

## Units of Conversion and Common Abbreviations

### Abbreviations

ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
g	gram
gm	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
oz./ton	(troy) ounces per ton
oz./t	(troy) ounces per ton
%	percent
kg	kilogram
m	meter
cm	centimeter
o/c	outcrop
Au	gold
Ag	silver
As	arsenic

### Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.1035 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram / tonne	= 1 part per million = 1000 part per billion
1 troy ounce / ton	= 34.2857 grams / tonne
1 gram / tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces / ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.4536 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimetres
1 foot	= 0.3048 metres
1 metre	= 39.37 inches = 3.2808 feet
1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometres
1 kilometre	= 0.6214 miles
1 hectare	= 10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres

## APPENDIX 2

### 2002 - 2010 Diamond Drill Hole Locations, Dips, Azimuths & Hole Lengths

Drill Hole	Grid Easting	Grid Northing	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azm (True)
<b>Jaclyn Main Zone Drilling (2002-2007)</b>							
GP02-01	5018	5047	562242	5417183	35.65	-45	160
GP02-02	5018	5048	562242	5417184	87.50	-70	160
GP02-03	4995	5050	562219	5417178	26.50	-45	160
GP02-04	4994	5050	562220	5417179	10.35	-45	160
GP02-05	4993	5010	562233	5417138	38.70	-45	340
GP02-06	4993	5009	562233	5417138	56.40	-65	340
GP02-07	5050	5008	562286	5417157	8.25	-45	340
GP02-08	5050	5008	562286	5417158	32.00	-45	340
GP02-09	5050	5007	562286	5417158	60.05	-70	340
GP02-10	5075	5005	562310	5417162	46.00	-45	340
GP02-11	5075	5004	562310	5417162	69.20	-68	340
GP02-12	5100	5010	562332	5417174	32.00	-45	340
GP02-13	5100	5009	562332	5417174	49.35	-70	340
GP02-14	5125	5000	562360	5417173	37.80	-45	340
GP02-15	5125	4999	562360	5417173	59.75	-65	340
GP02-16	5150	4990	562387	5417172	65.55	-45	340
GP02-17	5150	4989	562387	5417172	68.60	-65	340
GP02-18	5175	4979	562420	5417171	42.65	-45	340
GP02-19	5175	4978	562421	5417171	93.55	-68	340
GP02-20	4950	5014	562190	5417129	41.15	-45	340
GP02-21	4950	5013	562190	5417129	84.40	-65	340
GP03-22	5050	4935	562311	5417090	282.80	-60	340
GP03-23	4950	4956	562209	5417072	205.40	-60	340
GP03-24	5150	4939	562406	5417126	197.00	-60	340
GP03-25	5000	4824	562302	5416967	331.00	-50	340
GP03-26	5100	4840	562389	5417015	299.00	-50	340
GP03-27	5250	4922	562502	5417143	211.70	-60	340
GP03-28	4875	4960	562137	5417053	146.00	-60	340
GP03-29	5350	4950	562588	5417200	167.90	-50	340
GP03-30	4800	4967	562064	5417034	152.00	-50	340
GP06-52	5200	4935	562458	5417139	126.19	-45	340
GP06-53	5200	4934	562458	5417138	151.49	-60	340
GP06-54	5250	4969	562493	5417186	78.33	-49	340
GP06-55	5100	4920	562368	5417092	151.49	-50	340
GP06-56	4900	4963	562166	5417065	121.01	-56	340
GP06-57	5300	4946	562548	5417180	117.96	-45	340
GP06-58	5300	4944	562549	5417179	138.38	-70	340

GP06-61	5350	4873	562620	5417129	183.49	-50	340
GP06-62	5350	4825	562627	5417084	260.30	-55	340
GP06-63	5400	4902	562655	5417173	139.29	-45	340
GP06-64	5400	4901	562655	5417172	219.76	-72	340
GP06-65	5450	4878	562711	5417168	163.68	-53	340
GP06-66	5450	4878	562711	5417168	239.27	-70	340
GP06-67	5500	4887	562755	5417192	127.71	-48	340
GP06-68	5500	4886	562755	5417191	189.28	-71	340
GP06-69	5250	4849	562533	5417074	279.50	-60	340
GP07-70	4900	4873	562196	5416980	233.17	-50	340
GP07-71	4900	4872	562196	5416979	249.02	-63	340
GP07-72	4803	4870	562105	5416945	230.73	-45	340
GP07-73	4803	4869	562105	5416944	279.50	-57	340
GP07-74	5550	4809	562828	5417136	206.35	-52	340
GP07-75	5550	4809	562828	5417136	255.55	-60	340
GP07-80	5400	4799	562685	5417076	278.00	-58	340
GP07-81	5500	4769	562787	5417080	299.00	-58	340
GP07-82	5550	4766	562835	5417093	314.00	-60	340
GP07-83	4900	4989	562150	5417087	73.70	-45	340
GP07-84	4881	4997	562130	5417089	65.00	-45	330
GP07-85	4950	4976	562202	5417092	116.00	-55	340
GP07-86	4975	4962	562230	5417088	127.50	-58	340
GP07-87	5075	4930	562336	5417091	142.00	-46	340
GP07-88	5075	4928	562336	5417090	227.15	-75	340
GP07-89	5025	4980	562270	5417123	97.00	-65	340
GP07-90	5200	4987	562438	5417189	85.00	-55	340
GP07-91	5225	4985	562465	5417194	79.00	-45	340
GP07-92	5225	4984	562465	5417193	120.00	-75	340
GP07-93	5176	4977	562422	5417170	93.00	-45	340
GP07-94	5125	4856	562413	5417041	269.00	-56	340
GP07-95	5275	4931	562527	5417163	117.35	-50	340
GP07-96	5275	4930	562527	5417163	191.00	-75	340
GP07-97	5600	4814	562873	5417156	182.00	-50	340
GP07-98	5600	4814	562874	5417155	260.00	-60	340
GP10-101	5085	5015	562325	5417169	86.00	-45	340
GP10-102	5112	5010	562347	5417183	26.00	-45	340
GP10-104	5138	5005	562374	5417179	32.00	-45	340
GP10-105	5162	5000	562399	5417179	39.10	-45	340
GP10-114	5188	4995	562431	5417178	73.75	-45	340
GP10-115	5060	5015	562293	5417166	35.00	-45	340
GP10-116	5030	5015	562275	5417146	41.00	-45	340
GP10-117	5000	5020	562242	5417139	48.25	-45	340
GP10-118	4975	5020	562218	5417142	50.00	-45	340
GP10-120	5020	4900	562303.5	5417028.8	200	-58	340
GP10-122	5020	4900	562303.5	5417028.8	257	-70	340
GP10-124	4970	4900	562256.3	5417017.1	71	-58	340



GP10-125	4950	4825	562265.5	5416962.8	245	-53	340
GP10-126	5230	4987	562461	5417203	74	-45	340
GP10-128	5255	4985	562485	5417209	71	-45	340
GP10-129	5275	4985	562511	5417214	65	-45	340
			Subtotal	87 holes	11,729.45		

<b>Jaclyn North Zone Drilling (2003-2007)</b>							
GP03-32	5000	5221	562166	5417339	157.30	-50	340
GP06-47	5000	5349	562130	5417460	199.03	-45	160
GP06-48	4950	5343	562087	5417439	200.56	-45	160
GP06-49	4900	5349	562038	5417428	191.41	-45	160
GP06-50	5050	5350	562176	5417477	200.25	-45	160
GP06-51	5000	5409.5	562108	5417516	248.44	-45	160
GP07-76	5000	5479.5	562078	5417580	221.00	-45	160
GP07-77	5100	5440	562188	5417585	194.00	-45	160
GP07-78	4900	5409	562012	5417484	187.00	-45	160
GP07-79	4850	5410	561962	5417469	188.00	-45	160
GP10-99	5000	5550	562054	5417649	275.00	-45	160
GP10-100	5200	5400	562299.5	5417585.5	194.00	-45	160
GP10-103	5300	5375	562403	5417588	188.00	-45	160
			Subtotal	13 holes	2,643.99		

<b>Jaclyn South Zone Drilling (2003-2006)</b>							
GP03-31	5000	4639.5	562365	5416795	182.40	-50	340
GP03-33	5100	4640	562454	5416827	119.00	-50	340
GP06-59	5000	4587.6	562389	5416746	190.80	-50	340
GP06-60	4900	4668.6	562264	5416789	114.91	-50	340
			Subtotal	4 holes	607.11		

<b>Justin's Hope Area Drilling (2004)</b>							
GP04-34	8515	6612	564952	5419916	197.50	-45	140
GP04-35	7925	6175	564529	5419268	197.50	-45	140
			Subtotal	2 holes	395.00		

<b>Jaclyn East Area Drilling (2004)</b>							
GP04-36	5700	5320	562798	5417659	304.00	-45	160
GP04-37	5910	5195	563036	5417623	200.00	-45	340
GP04-38	5800	4950	563009	5417352	99.06	-45	340
GP10-106	5650	4750	562938	5417128	236.00	-45	340
GP10-112	5650	4750	562938	5417128	92.75	-69	340
GP10-113	5700	4750	562979	5417142	275.00	-50	340
GP10-119	5700	4800	562954	5417222	155.00	-45	340
GP10-108	5650	4770	562938	5417128	262.75	-55	340
GP10-121	5700	4750	562982	5417133	356.00	-57	340
GP10-123	5700	4750	562982	5417133	446.00	-67	340
GP10-127	5700	4750	562982	5417133	305.00	-54	340
GP10-130	5275	4985	562938	5417128	527.00	-64	340
GP10-131	5275	4985	563043	5417130	350.00	-56	340
GP10-132	5275	4985	563043	5417130	296.00	-48	340

GP10-133	5275	4985	562938	5417128	353.00	-59	340
GP10-134	5275	4985	563114	5417127	12.00	-63	340
GP10-135	5275	4985	563114	5417127	386.00	-51	340
GP10-136	5275	4985	563114	5417127	524.00	-57	340
			Subtotal	8 holes	5179.56		
<b>Jaclyn West Area Drilling-Christopher Zone (2004)</b>							
GP04-39	4480	4812	561819	5416778	178.90	-45	340
GP04-40	4525	4835	561840	5416808	136.20	-45	340
			Subtotal	2 holes	315.10		
<b>Jaclyn West Area Drilling-Shawn's Shot Gold Occurrence (2004)</b>							
GP04-45	-1820	2500	556630	5412475	206.40	-45	180
GP04-46	-1820	2500	556630	5412475	180.70	-45	200
			Subtotal	2 holes	387.10		
<b>Jaclyn West Area Drilling-Other Targets (2004)</b>							
GP04-41	4400	5433	561526	5417320	175.90	-45	160
GP04-42	3900	4695	561323	5416453	199.60	-45	340
GP04-43	3775	5450	560936	5417107	171.50	-45	160
GP04-44	3455	4920	560822	5416510	153.00	-45	340
			Subtotal	4 holes	700.00		
<b>Northwest Area Drilling</b>							
GP10-107	4400	5465	561514	5417348	176.00	-70	160
GP10-109	4450	5400	561572	5417343	107.00	-45	160
GP10-110	4450	5400	561572	5417343	161.00	-70	160
GP10-111	4370	5420	561478	5417307	128.00	-45	160
			Subtotal	4 holes	572.00		