

STELLAR AFRICAGOLD INC.

National Instrument 43-101-compliant

TECHNICAL EVALUATION REPORT

OF THE

GOLD EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

OF THE

LULLWITZ-KAEPPELI PROJECT

LA MALBAIE AREA

CHARLEVOIX REGION: NTS 21M16

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

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1.0 SUMMARY

On January 22, 2020, Stellar AfricaGold Inc. announced that it had signed an agreement to purchase 100% of the mineral rights in the Lullwitz-Kaeppli Gold Project (L-K Project or L-K Property) from Mr. Guy Galarneau, the title owner. The purchase agreement consists of a cash payment of \$5,000.00, the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the company and a residual royalty of 1,5% NSR, with a buy-back clause of \$500,000 exercisable at any time by Stellar AfricaGold. The closing of the transaction will take place in mid-March 2020 or once the regulatory authorities will have approved the transaction. The L-K Project consists of one claim block, totaling four map-designated cells covering 231.4 ha. These claims are located in Lacoste and De Sales townships, in NTS 21 M16, and will be renewable on April 7, 2021. Exploration expenditures to the amount of \$4,800.00 will be required upon renewal, along with mining duties in the amount of \$217.00. No accrued work is currently registered on the claims.

There are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the L K property. Nevertheless, the western third of the property is within a minor fauna constraint order and could require a special permit for access.

The only permit now required to carry out exploration activities on the property is the usual forestry management permit. As the property is located close to a touristic region (the Charlevoix region), Stellar AfricaGold must be cautious and keep the population informed in the event that it proceeds with noisy field activities such as outcrop stripping and drilling.

The property is located in rugged mountainous terrain, and cliffs with 60° slopes are not uncommon in the area. The difference in altitude between the lowest and highest point on the property is about 200 m. Forest density varies with altitude. There are several creeks and small lakes in the area. The overburden is thin, ranging in thickness between a few centimetres to two metres. The property is easily accessible by paved and gravel roads. Heavy equipment could be downloaded directly on the property. Room and board for field crews can be found in the village of St-Aimé-des-Lacs and the towns of Clermont and La Malbaie. Although there is no mining in the area the region has very good and modern infrastructures.

Starting in 1943, the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources (MRN) conducted regional and local geological mapping. In 1978 a reinterpretation of data from

an airborne magnetic survey flown over the area by the federal government between 1951 to 1963 was published. . Regional lake-bottom sediment surveys were also completed in the area.

Mineral exploration in the La Malbaie area started in the nineteen forties, when Saguenay Mining and Smelting established a small mill to recover tin on claims east of the Lullwitz-Kaeppli Property. Exploration work on the property itself started around 1957 on the Quebec North Mines claims part of the Lullwitz-Kaeppli Mineral Partnership, a prospecting syndicate, with the discovery of anomalous concentrations of gold, PGM and gallium in a swarm of parallel, steeply dipping black (quartz-hornblende) veins oriented 320° cutting through the local gneiss formations.

Later, in 1961-62, after trenching and limited diamond drilling, resource estimates were calculated by P.G. Lacombe, a mining engineer, managing the exploration activities of the L-K Partnership.. Even though very summary by today's standards, these estimates generated promising grades and potentially large tonnages for gold and associated PGM (Iridium) and Gallium mineralization. The first estimate revealed 96,000 ST of ore at an equivalent gold grade of 1.85 oz/t. The second estimate, calculated for two parallel lenses, yielded a potential weighted average of 1,441,000 ST at 0.14 oz /t Au and 0.14 oz /t Ir, including 1,280,000 ST at 18.9 g/t Ga.

DISCLAIMER: The reader should note that the above resource calculations are historical in nature. The qualified person has not done, at this time, sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and/or reserves. The accuracy and reproducibility of the analytical database presented in various reports will need to be verified and validated. The resource and reserve classification scheme of the 1960's does not correspond to the current classification scheme for mineral resources and reserves. Stellar AfricaGold is considering this estimate as historical and should not be considered as a current mineral resource or reserve.

In 1964, in the framework of a technical audit Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc. sampled and analyzed the mafic veins of the L-K zone. The samples were submitted to various concentration tests and analytical methods in seven independent reputable geochemical laboratories in Canada and the USA. It was concluded that the audit conducted under the supervision of T. Salman, P. Eng. confirms the presence of gold and PGM but in low concentration. Nevertheless, It seems that in general values can vary widely according on the analytical method used.

Between 1965 to 2004, exploration work consisted mainly of regional geological sampling programs in the area, but no samples were directly taken in the present L-K property. In 2004, Mr. Denis Cyr, a prospector reported finding and sampling black veins in the area of the project area, but the analytical results were negative.

The property is located in the Grenville Geological Province, which displays a high degree of metamorphism and high temperature intrusive rocks. The property is underlain by the Charlevoix charnockitic complex, mainly made-up of mixed gneisses, and hosts the folded La Galette Formation, which is composed of garnet-bearing pink migmatites. The property is at the northern edge of the deformation zone caused by the Charlevoix meteoritic impact crater during the Devonian Era, which induced concentric ring faults on the Grenville sequences.

The gold and PGM mineralization is found in mafic veins, referred to as "black veins" are made-up of tourmaline and hornblende and micas. High and continuous gold and Iridium values in the order of 0.23 and 0.12 oz/t, respectively, were obtained, along with 22 g/t of gallium over widths of up to 30 feet. The lack of good description of the mineralized veins or the gneissic country rocks, it is difficult to define a particular deposit type for this mineralization. The presence of gold, PGM and Ga indicates mineralization vein-type material, but the mineralogy described, like hornblendite and micas, indicates potential pegmatite-type mineralization. A field study and sampling of the exposed sequences are required to better understand the deposit types which may occur on the property.

Stellar AfricaGold is in the process of acquiring the property and has not yet planned or undertaken any exploration activities hereof. Reliable historical data is very difficult to verify as the available reports are incomplete, and the drill core has most likely disappeared over time.

Resources containing gold, PGE and gallium were estimated, but were later seriously questioned when samples from the zone returned poor values when analyzed by various analytical methods. As this work dates back to the late fifties and early sixties, the geological reports filed with the MRNQ are often incomplete, and field work and sample collected difficult to locate.

It can be concluded that, over the period of 1957 to 1962, several successive exploration programs have been carried-out on the property or its vicinity. Gold, PGE and gallium mineralization was outlined in a network black veins cutting across the charnokite rocks. The reliability of these results has been questioned when poor analytical results were released by third parties on checks samples. Although, it is difficult to believe that most the samples taken

in the past were incorrectly analyzed. This situation should be seriously investigated early in any future systematic exploration program on the property.

After reviewing all the data available, a two-phase exploration program is recommended, as described in section 26.3 of this report.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background, Authorization and Purpose

On January 24th, 2020, Mr. Maurice Giroux, Vice-President and COO Stellar AfricaGold Inc. mandated the author of this report to prepare a National Instrument 43-101-compliant technical evaluation report for its recently acquired Lillwitz-Kaepelli Gold Project located in the Charlevoix region of the Province of Quebec.

The Lullwitz-Kaepelli property is in the process of being acquired as a property of merits (fundamental acquisition) for its potential gold and related iridium (Ir) and gallium (Ga) content, from Mr. Guy Galarneau, a geological technician residing in Ste-Adèle, Quebec. According to the Mineral Property Purchase Agreement, dated January 22nd, 2020, Stellar agrees to purchase from Galarneau 100% of the mineral rights making-up the L-K Property for the following considerations:

- a- A cash payment of Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars;
- b- Issuance by Stellar of Three Hundred Thousand (300,000) shares from its treasury at an issue price of \$0,05 per share;
- c- 1,5% NSR that can be buy-back, at Stellar convenience, for the sum of Five Hundred Thousands (\$500,000) dollars.

The closing date of the deal is scheduled to be on or around March 15, 2020, pending TSX Venture approval of the agreement.

Between 1957 and 1962, the Lullwitz-Kaepelli Exploration Partnership, , conducted on Quebec North Mines Ltd. property (now the L-K Property),extensive prospecting and outcrop sampling campaigns followed by limited diamond drilling The positive results of this program led to a preliminary estimation of a significant resource base of gold with minor Ir and Ga concentrations. Nevertheless, control samples collected by third parties over the mineralized trend failed to duplicate the original analysis and created a controversy over the potential of the area to host a significant gold deposit. Based on the data provided in the assessment reports available on file at the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, we believe that the potential for gold mineralization of the L-K project should be re-evaluated

Stellar AfricaGold, Inc. is a mineral exploration and development company active in West Africa and in the Province of Quebec. In October 2019, the company announced the closing of the outright sale of its Balandougou gold project located in the Republic of Guinea, to a Soudanese mining group for a total of \$5,13M. The company was operating, on the property, a semi-industrial gold mining operation (125 T/D). The company is now engaged in the diversification of its portfolio of mineral properties in Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Quebec.

Since graduation in 1979, the author of this report, Benoit M Violette P.Geo has acquired pertinent experience in the evaluation, prospecting and

development of several types of ore occurrences and deposits. For the purpose of this report he has undertaken an independent technical review of the project area and its economic mineral potential in compliance with the Canadian NI 43-101 disclosure standards for mineral projects.

This report describes the materially significant aspects of the L-K property and recommends an exploration program. The author has reviewed the information available as listed under "References" (section 27) and presents the summary of the information he deems material to this technical report including all pertinent files available on various websites and the websites of the (MERN).

The author has verified the land tenure by reliance on copies of the official government records presented in the GESTIM website of the MERN. Most of the technical data presented in this report is derived from historical reports, maps and various studies found on the website of the MERN and companies involved in the business of mineral resources exploration and development. While the author has made every effort to accurately transcribe and convey the contents of these documents, he cannot guarantee their accuracy validity or completeness. The authors of these files and documents are not or were not necessarily qualified persons within the context of NI 43-101 at the time the files were produced.

The author has not visited the L-K project area, because at the time of the mandate the area was heavily covered with snow and apart from rock cliffs, no outcrops are exposed to the surface. It should be possible to complete a site inspection in the second half of May 2020, once the winter snow cover has completely melted.

2.2 Units

The unit prices for various contractors, laboratory charges, professional fees, etc. as presented in the proposed budget (Section 26) have been researched and are within the going rates for companies active in the various mining areas of the Province of Quebec. The currency unit used is the Canadian Dollar (\$). The Metric System or International System (SI) of units is the primary system of measure and length used in this report.

All the geographical coordinates used in this report are those provided on official maps of the Province of Quebec and given by the local government to locate the permit. Coordinates are in the UTM system, NAD83, Zone 19.

2.3 Qualifications of the Author

Mr Benoît M. Violette, P.Geo is a graduate from the University of Ottawa with the degree B.Sc. (Honours) Geology in 1979. Over the last 40 years, he has acquired valuable experience exploring and developing resources for

several types of mineral commodities including gold and in all phases of mineral exploration and development in Canada, the USA and in several African Countries (see Section 28.0 for Qualification Certificate of the author).

Mr Violette is a member (no. 678) of the “Ordre des Géologues du Québec”, which is an official and government regulated professional association in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author

The author did not rely on any other expert or specialist for the research and write-up of this report and he is the qualified person responsible for all the sections described and as presented herein.

The table of mineral claims certificate has been provided by the title owner, Mr. Guy Galarneau (see Appendix 1). The author is relying on the accuracy of the GESTIM database to support the tenure information presented herein.

(<https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/rirhts-gestim.jsp>).

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Location

The Lullwitz-Kaepelli Project is located on Crown land in the Charlevoix Region of the Province of Québec (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) about 20 km Northwest of the town of La Malbaie and 150 km east of Quebec City. It is located on crown land on NTS map sheet 21M/16 (1:50,000 scale). There is no private land holding on the L-K project.

4.2 Tenure Rights

The property is made-up of 4 contiguous map-designated claims covering a total of 231.4 ha and forming a square centred on UTM coordinates 390 127E / 5 291 564N in Zone 19 in the NAD Nad 83 projection system or what is believe to be the area carrying gold mineralized occurrences. Also, UTM coordinates for the four corners of the property are presented on Figure 3. The claims were staked on April 8, 2019 and valid for a period of two years before renewal. They are registered to Mr Guy Galarneau and will be transferred to Stellar AfricaGold once the purchase agreement is approved by the regularity authorities. The registration certificate was provided to the author of this report directly from the titles owner around January 20th, 2020,. (see Table 1 and Registration Certificate in Appendix 1)

TABLE 1: Mineral Claims Description

NTS	Title Number	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Size(Ha)	Renewal Fee	Work Credits	Work Required
21M16	2535972	08/04/2019 00:00	07/04/2021 23:59	57,85	65,25	0	1200
21M16	2535973	08/04/2019 00:00	07/04/2021 23:59	57,85	65,25	0	1200
21M16	2535974	08/04/2019 00:00	07/04/2021 23:59	57,85	65,25	0	1200
21M16	2535975	08/04/2019 00:00	07/04/2021 23:59	57,85	65,25	0	1200

4.3 Royalties and related information

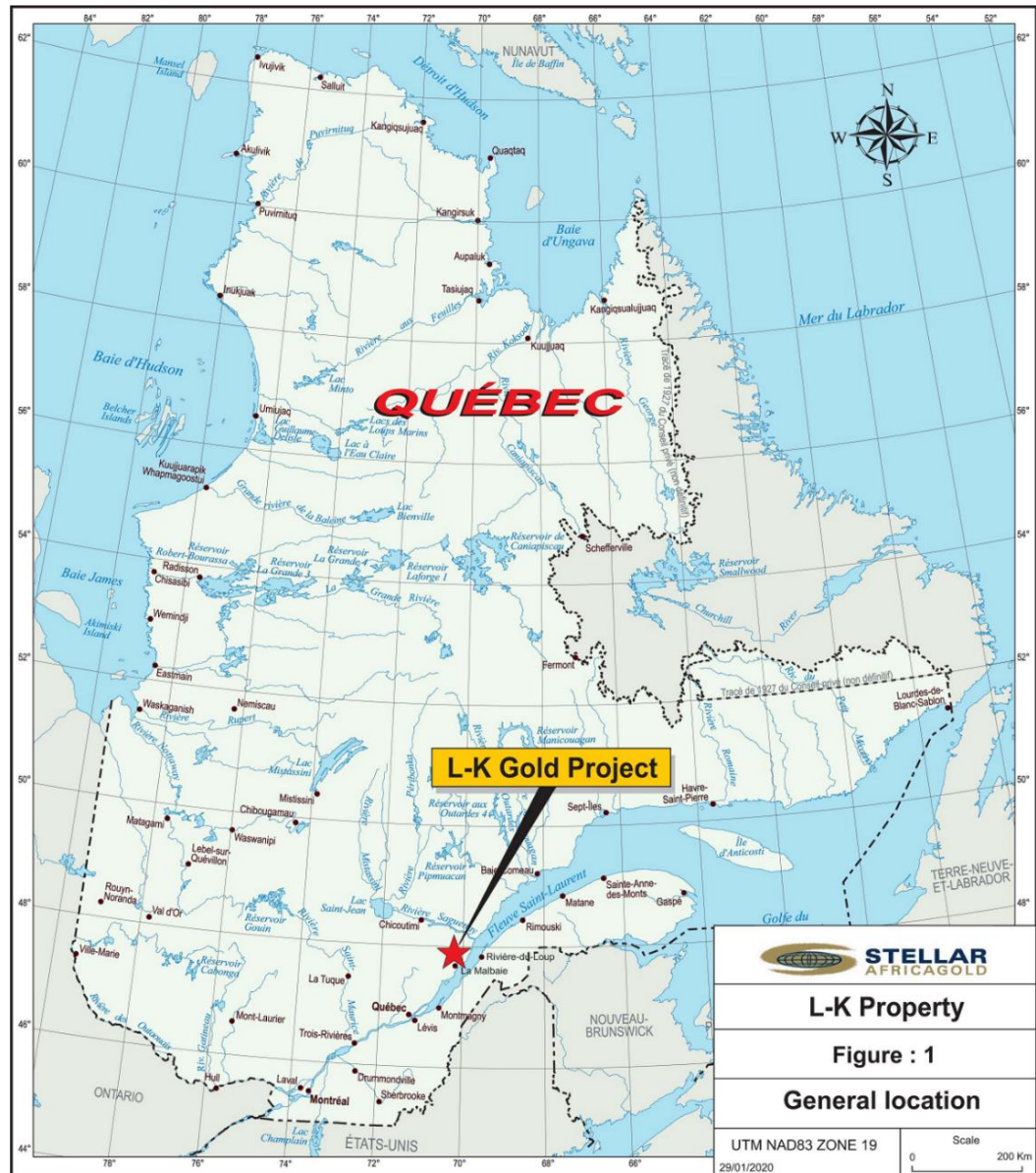
To our knowledge, apart from the conditions described in the purchase agreement between the parties , Stellar AfricaGold has no financial obligation towards any third party regarding the payment of royalties on the sales and marketing of any commodities eventually mined from the L-K Project. However, in the Province of Quebec there are various duties, royalties and taxes that could be payable by private or public companies holding mining titles. The provincial mining code provides for all the taxes, charges, royalties and other fees owed to the Treasury by a mining title owner in respect of his mining activities, to the exclusion of any other form of taxation.

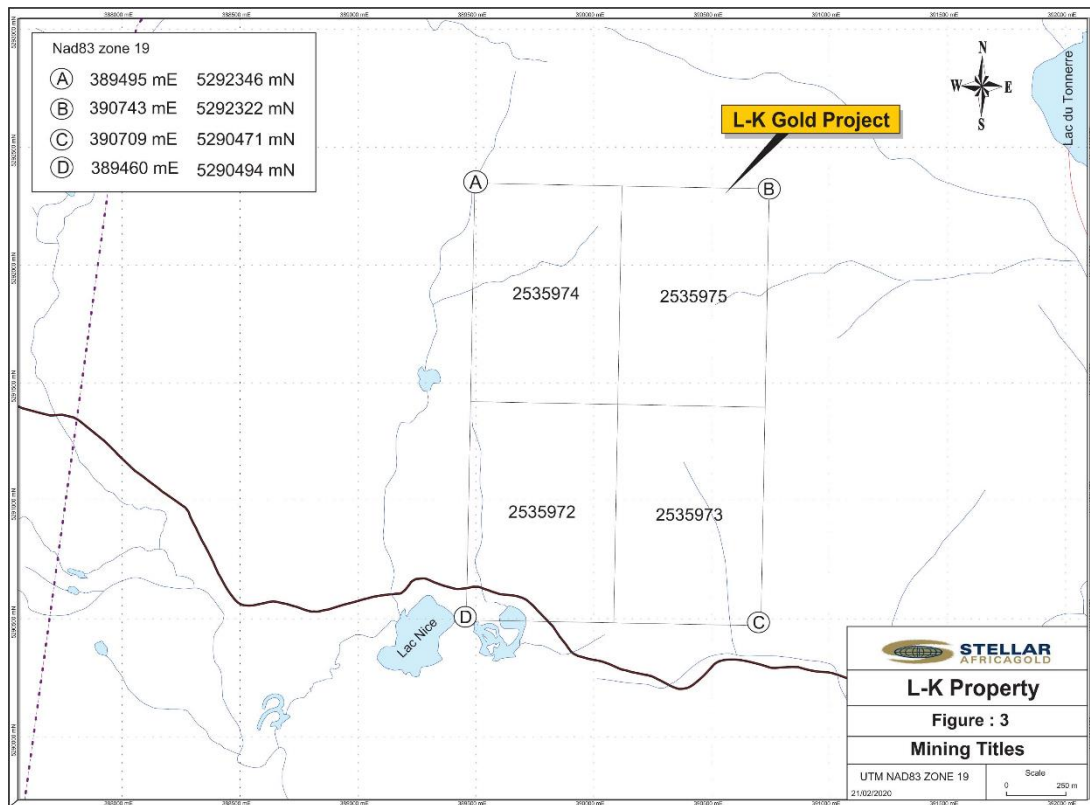
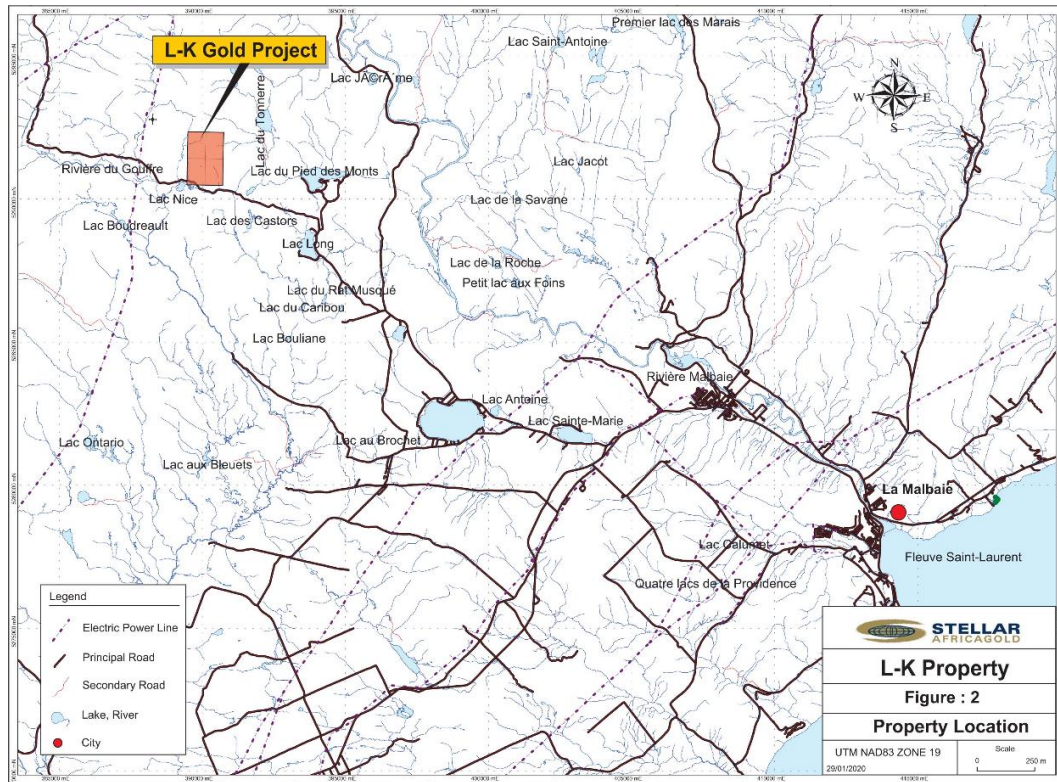
This principle does not, however, prevent the tax agencies from claiming additional taxes. When applicable, the tax provisions of the Mining Code provide a certain guaranty of stability in the event that the Mining Code is amended.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

Other than the usual forestry management permit, there are no known environmental liabilities currently affecting the L-K project but it should be noted that the western half of the property, as defined on Figure 3 (grey shaded area) below, lies within a minor fauna constraint area for wooded caribou herds and could be subjected to special permitting prior to the conduct of any exploration activity.

Along the St-Lawrence River, about 25 km to the south of the L-K property, the town of La Malbaie and surrounding area of Charlevoix Township are popular tourist resort areas but there is no tourist attraction in the surrounding of the L-K project and field activities will not be restricted for this matter.





4.5 Other Relevant Factors

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks affecting access to the titles or the right or ability to perform work on the project area.

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESS, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES.

5.1 Physiography

Located on the north shore of the St-Lawrence River, the L-K Project lies in rugged Laurentian Hills terrain typical of the North Shore of the Saint-Laurence River. The topography is made-up of hills, mountains, plateaus and broad valleys, oriented NE-SW. In the area of the property, the relief is relatively abrupt with steep-sided hills with altitudes ranging from 300 to 650 m above sea level. The creeks and rivers of the area are part of the numerous south-flowing river basins that drains into the St-Lawrence River to the South.

Based on historical reports, overburden is rather thin and not exceeding 2,0 m.

5.2 Access

The L-K Project area is readily accessible from a network of public paved and gravel roads travelling as follows: from the town of La Malbaie, travel 8.5 km north on Boulevard-de-Comporté road, then take the turnoff to the village of Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs. From this village, follow the Chemin-du-pied-des-Monts road towards the Northwest. After about 15 km, this road crossed the south part of the Lullwitz-Kaeppli property. Heavy equipment such as a bulldozer, drill rig, etc., can be downloaded directly on the property. (See Figure 2).

Room and board for exploration crews, are available in the village of Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs and in La Malbaie and the town of Clermont.

5.3 Climate and Vegetation

The region surrounding the project area experiences a cool humid continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. From records available on the Environment Canada website, statistics for the town of La Malbaie between 1971 to 2000 shows that daily average temperature varies from -13 °C in January to +18 °C in July. Strong temperature variations may occur over short periods of time. The extreme maximum recorded for one day is +14 °C in January and +37 °C in July, and the extreme minimum is -40 °C in January and -17 °C in July. ¹ Freeze-up usually occurs in mid to late November and break-up in early to mid-April. Precipitations are moderate with yearly average

in the order of 1,129 mm. The ground is usually covered with snow from late November to mid-April.

The property is largely covered with forest including a mixture of hardwood trees such as birch, maple and some poplar mixed with white pine, spruce and cedar. there are areas of second and third growth populated with alders and shrubs.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Although there is no mining operation in the Charlevoix region there are good public and private infrastructures in the area. Several towns and villages such as La Malbaie, (pop. 10,000) Clermont (pop.3,000) and Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs (pop. 1,000), the closest village, is 15 km from the property and offers a wide range of modern services and amenities including an airport, a deep-sea port, railways, medical clinics and hospitals, lodging and skilled manpower. Various Quebec Hydro high voltage power lines cross the area. The active local population lives of farming, forestry, tourism and public services.

6.0 HISTORY/PREVIOUS WORK

6.1 Field Surveys Supported by Government Agencies.

The first exploration field survey reported in the vicinity of the L-K property was carried-out between 1943 to 1950 period during which S.R. Ross, a geologist, completed on behalf of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), the geological mapping of the Sagard, Saguenay, Chauveau and Callières townships. Between 1966 and 1979, J. Rondot, completed on behalf of the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources (MRN), the geological mapping of La Malbaie area, which covered the Lullwitz-Kaeppli project area.

During the same period, A.F. Lorrain and K.N.M. Sharma completed, on behalf of the MRN, the Grenville Project, which established the stratigraphy of the major geological formations of the Grenville Province, in the Mistassini-Péribonka and Saguenay River basins.

In 1978, Les Relevés Géophysiques Inc. published a reinterpretation of the airborne magnetic data completed by the Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) in 1951-52 and in 1962-63, In 1986, J. Choinière published an interpretation of the results of a regional lake-bottom sediments sampling survey. The samples were collected during the summer of 1978. This survey

was financed by Soquem. Unfortunately, no significant anomalous metallic concentrations were obtained in the immediate vicinity of the L-K Property.

The latest survey reported by a government agency was published by J.Y. Labbé in 2011, following a regional lake-bottom sediments survey covering most of the Saguenay-Lac St-Jean and Charlevoix areas. No metallic anomalous zones with any mineral potential were outlined in the immediate vicinity of the property.

6.2 Mineral Exploration Activities Reported by Prospectors or Private Companies

The historical exploration activities described in this section are summarized in Table 3 below. The source of the data and information presented herein are from reports filed over time, as assessment requirement and describing results from mineral exploration activities conducted in the field and reported to the MRN and available in digital format of the SIGEOM-EXAMIN database site (sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca).

The first mineral exploration activities reported in the open files of the MRN for the area of interest was completed in 1946 by J.B. Demille, on the Wanless claims, located immediately east of the current L-K property. This report mentions that Saguenay Mining and Smelting Co. had set-up a camp and established a small mill in the early 1940s, mainly to extract tin and associated minerals from outcropping pegmatites on the company's claims.

Between 1957 and 1962, Pierre. G. Lacombe P.Eng, a mine engineering consultant based in Montreal, filed with the MRN various progress reports presenting results of exploration and development activities completed, under his supervision, on the Quebec North Mines Ltd project that covered, at the time, what is now the L-K Property. The field program was financed by a partnership of three small privately owned companies and other individuals holding, at the time, several mineral claim groups in Charlevoix region.

In June 1959, a systematic outcrop chip sampling survey was completed. It covered much of the outcrops on the L-K project area and adjoining Saguenay Mining and Smelting co. Ltd. property. Samples were taken from strait lines across the dip of the rock formations exposed. There are no indications in the

report, as to the number of samples collected during the survey, nor is there any field descriptions of the samples, their specific location and individual length, size and grades. Nevertheless, it appears that two high grade gold and iridium anomalies outline during a reconnaissance survey in 1959 (location not provided in report) were confirmed when resampled and analyzed by Platinum Chemicals Laboratories of New Jersey. Results were as follows:

Sample #80: 0.80 oz/t Au and 0.31 oz/t Ir.

Sample #81: 0.62 oz/t Au and 0.26 oz/t Ir.

The original chip samples had been analyzed at P.G. Lacombe company's laboratory in Montreal, had returned 0.73 oz/t Ir (GM11551).

It was these rock chip samples collected from the first phase of this program that led to the discovery of the L-K gold (Au) occurrence and associated Iridium and gallium (Ga) mineralization. (See GM6636, GM11475 and GM14802). Iridium (Ir) is a hard and metallic chemical element part of the PGM group of elements and gallium a soft light metal used almost exclusively in the nuclear power industry.

Following these encouraging results, at least ten trenches were dug through the overburden in order to expose the quartz-diorite (or quartz-hornblendite) vein previously sampled. This led to the discovery of at least nine such veins running parallel and varying in width between 1.0 to 15.0 ft and traceable along strike for least 750 feet. Five of the trenches cutting four of the veins were sampled with rock chips yielding between 0.03 to 0.14 oz/t Au and 0.02 to 0.11 oz/t Ir, over width of 1.5 to 9.0 feet (See Table 2). These results were considered low compared to the preliminary sampling results (sample #80 and #81, (GM14802).

Table 2: Assay Results trench chip samples from Mineralized Quartz-Horblendite Veins.

Sample No	Au (oz/t)	Irridium (oz/t)
A-1	0.12	0.10
A-2	0.14	0.11
B-1	0.12	0.07
B-2	0.05	0.07
B-3	0.20	0.07
B-4	0.03	0.02
C-1	0.07	0.04
C-2	0.07	0.05
C-3	0.04	0.02
D-1	0.08	0.04
D-2	0.09	0.03
E-1	0.06	0.05
E-2	0.06	0.05

Later in the summer of 1961, in order to test the continuity of the mineralization down dip from the mineralized trenches, Lacombe reported on a first drilling program of seven short diamond drill holes program. The holes were drilled to intercept the mineralization. The shallow and limited diamond drilling program that followed the surface outcrop sampling survey. The continuity of the anomalous gold and associated Ir and Ga were confirmed in the quartz and charnockite black veins identified and sampled on the property. year, in 1961, In his report the drill holes were located relative to the claim boundaries and their approximative location are presented on Figure 4. In 1961, in a following report for the Lullwitz-Kaeppli Mineral Exploration Partnership, Lacombe reported good gold analytical values obtained from Holes LK-1 to LK-7, as presented in Table 2.

**TABLE 3: Analytical Results for Drill Holes LK-1 to LK-7,
(P.G.Lacombe, 1961)**

DDH #	Width (feet)	Au (oz/t)	Ir (oz/t)	Ga (Ga ₂ O ₃ %)	Ga (ppm)
LK-1	11	0.13	0.36	0.004	30.5
LK-2	11	0.20	0.12	0.002	15
LK-3	15	0.11	0.10	0.002	15
L K-4	9	0.40	0.13		
LK-5	8	0.21	0.42	0.003	22.5
LK-5	3	0.21	0.42		
LK-5	3	0.21	0.42		
LK-6	10	0.21	0.13	0.003	22.5
LK-7		0.23	0.12	0.003	22.5

Based on the positive assay results of drilling and surface chip sampling collected in trenches, Lacombe calculated a near surface (240 feet vertical) tonnage potential, followed in 1962 by second more complete estimate. Results are presented in section 6.3 under "Historical Resources".

Following the April, 1962 progress report (GM14802) it appears that no additional field work was carried-out on the property by the partnership. The 1962 report including the resource estimate was completed on behalf of the Quebec North Mines, alone. In any case none were reported to the MRN as statutory work.

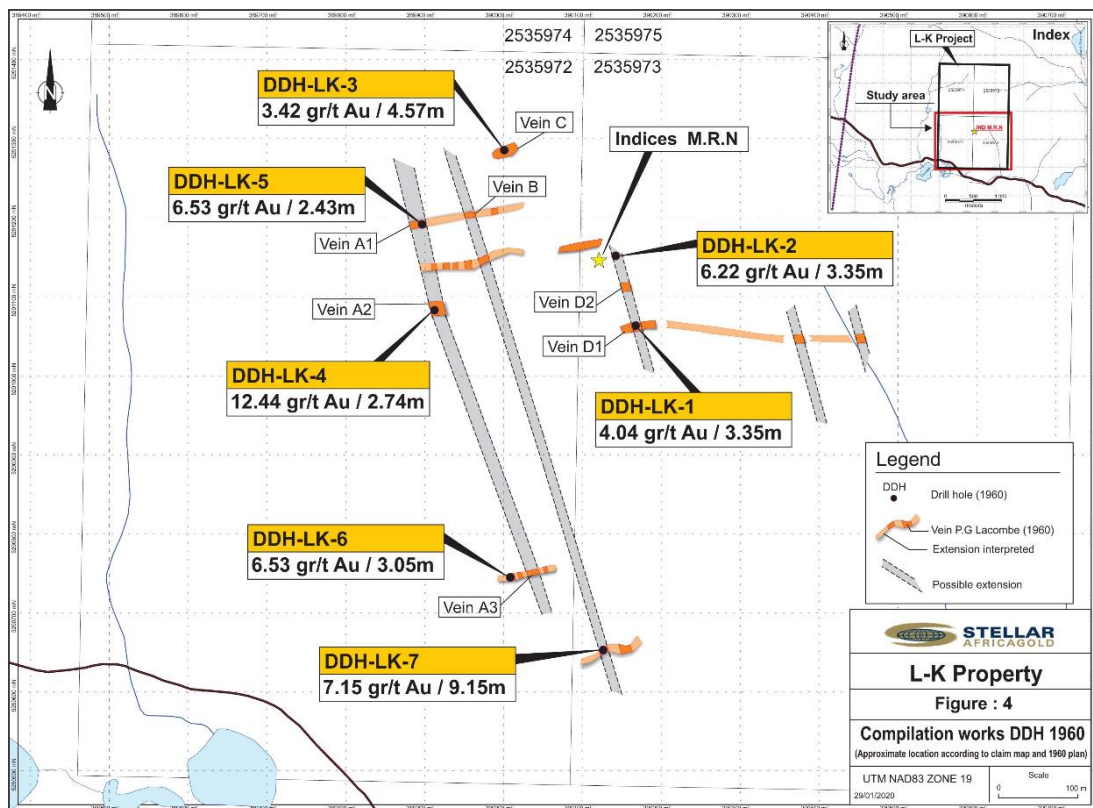
Without mentioning any parties, P. Lacombe makes the following statement related to the reproducibility of analytical results: "During the period of scattered testing, (1947 to 1957), various claims have been made to the discovery of high-grade ores of precious metals on these properties. However, various random or systematic sampling by other recognized geologists failed upon assay to yield any of the values purported to be present".

In 1965, in a report on behalf of Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc., P. Lacombe re-sampled and analyzed the samples originally reported on the property. Results were without any consistencies with the original results. Following a detailed analytical audit by T. Salman P.Eng. a Mining and Milling Consultant, it was concluded by P. Lacombe that the rocks of project area carries anomalous concentrations of precious and PGM metals but not within commercial grades. Better care should be taken when preparing and

analyzing the samples, grinding of samples should be reduce to -150 mesh rather than the -65 mesh used for this program. Gold and silver assays should be conducted on samples prepared for fire assay only. It appears that analytical values can vary widely according to the analytical method used. Several test results were still underway at the time of the Lacombe's report. These results were apparently not filed with the MRN.

In 1967, three sketches showing the location of surface work were filed with the MRNQ. They feature no landmarks or scale and cannot be located precisely at this time.

In 1968, Earlcrest Resources Inc. flew an airborne differential gamma ray survey that covered a small section of the eastern part of the property. A weak radioactive anomaly was found at the contact between a monzonite and a charnockite dyke.



In 1986, limited sampling program was completed by 152144 Canada Inc. to test on the silica purity of a quartzite bed found in the Grenvillian stratigraphy.

One sample was taken just west of the property; unfortunately, it is impossible to relate the sample number with the results published. In 1989, the Société d'Exploration Minière Position Inc. carried out prospecting and sampling of the quartzite bed located east the property.

In 1994, Regional geologist for the MRN, J.P. Barrette completed a surface prospecting program on the Rita Guay claims. During this survey none of the samples collected were from what is now the Lullwitz-Kaeppli property. In 1998, P. Boudrias completed a limited prospecting program along new forestry roads on NTS 21M09 and 21 M16 map sheets. No significant sample results are reported on or in the vicinity of the property. In 2004, D. Cyr, a prospector, held the claims covering the present Lullwitz-Kaeppli property. From what is reported, he found the mineralized zone previously reported by P. Lacombe. Several samples were collected during his sampling program but none returned anomalous concentrations for Au, Ga or PGM.

6.3 Historical Resources

Note that the following data is presented in P.G Lacombe progress reports dated March 1961, May 1961 and April 1962. These reports filed with the MRN as assessment reports and are available as GM11551, GM11475, and GM14802 respectively in the Ministry digital database SIGEOM.com.

Drill plan map, drill holes location and spacing with respect to grid, core logging, cross and long sections, mineral occurrences and analytical certificates normally provided by independent consultants and laboratories are rarely available in these reports. There are no details provided on the key parameters, such as ore description, presence and nature of sulfide minerals, ore bulk density and dimension of mineralized block.

At the time of these reports the objective of the tonnage estimation at this early stage of exploration was for the consultant, P.G. Lacombe, to provide an indication to the members of the L-K partnership that the property had "tonnage possibilities" and ore grades with the potential to develop large tonnage orebodies starting from surface down to at least 250 feet. These results would also have had, at the time, a promotional angle and probably fueled fundraising to carry-on with the program.

Following the 1960 drilling program, P.G. Lacombe estimated on a 350 ft strike section along the L-K mineralized zone, grades with possible and probable tonnages based on the shallow drill holes and trenches samples analysis and obtained 96,154 t @ \$65.46/t, or 96,154 t of ore at a gold grade equivalent to 1.85 oz/t(?). (GM11551, March 1961).

In 1962, in a following report (GM14802, April 1962), this time on behalf of Quebec North Mines Inc. only, analytical results of four more drill holes (QN-1 to QN-3 and QN-8) had been added to the database but grades were considered low for Au (Nil to 0.11 oz/t Au), Iridium (Nil to 0.13 oz/t Ir) and Gallium (Nil to 37.5 g/t Ga).

P.G. Lacombe calculated a new tonnage potential estimate adding the assay results of the new drilling data completed earlier that year (GM14802). In the early 1960s, the notion of classifying mineral orebodies into resources and mineral reserves was not reserves were estimated as indicated and possible tonnage from two of the 9 veins then identified in the zone. The two veins (lenses) are parallel and continuous for at least 1,000 feet, nearly vertical and trending 320° as follows:

- Lens 1 : Indicated tonnage: 277,000 t at 0.17 oz Au /t and, 0.13 oz Ir/t, including 9,000 t containing 17.3 g/t Ga;
And an indicated and possible tonnage of 560,000 t at 0.17 oz Au/t and 0.13 oz Ir/t, including 523,000 ST containing 17.3 g /t Ga;
- Lens 2: Indicated tonnage of 435,000 ST at 0.12 oz Au/t and 0.15 oz Ir/t, including 373,000 ST containing 20 g/t Ga/t;

And also, an indicated and possible tonnage of 881,000 ST at 0.12 oz Au/t and 0.15 oz Ir/t, including 757,000 ST containing 20 g/t Ga.

Although good assay results were returned from multiple parallel mineralized veins, the author of this report considers that the technical database available from that period was not sufficient and too sketchy to carry any resources or reserves estimation by present CIM classification and standards. As presented in the three reports (from 1961 and 1962) estimations are considered irrelevant by today's resources estimation standards and would not meet the current criteria for classification of mineral resources and reserves as defined by CIM and 43-101 practice. But it is our opinion that the

grades reported for gold, the width and the apparent continuity of the mineralized bodies on the property, are interesting enough to warrant an up to date review and interpretation based on new geological data and surface and drill sampling

DISCLAIMER: The reader should note that the above resource calculations are historical in nature. The qualified person as not done, at this time, sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and/or reserves. The accuracy and reproducibility of the analytical database presented in various reports will need to be verified and validated. The resource and reserve classification scheme of the 1960's does not correspond to the current classification scheme for mineral resources and reserves. Stellar AfricaGold is considering this estimate as historical and should not be considered as a current mineral resource or ore reserve.

6.4 Production

The Lullwitz-Kaeppli property is at an early stage of development and no mineral production has ever took place on the project area.

TABLE 4: Summary of Historical Reports from the MRN Open Files

Lullwitz-Kaeppli Gold Projectt				
Year	GM #	Company	Exploration	Remarks
1946	06292-C	Wanless claims	Geological report	Traces gold and lithium. Values in rare metals and gold were reported .
	03357	Saguenay Mining and Smelting	Geological report	Property located east of the Lullwitz-Kaeppli property. Description of the geology , etc.
1955	03077-A	Saguenay Mining and Smeltin	Property report	Located east of the current claims. General interest report.
	06636	Quebec North Mines	Geological report	Reports three previously-taken samples returned values of up 0.73 oz/t Iridium Group element (same as Platinum Group Element).
1959	11475	Marlowe Mines, Quebec North Mines, Saguenay Mining and Smelting	Report on drilling	Drilling on Quebec North Mines claims confirmed the presence of Au, PGE and Ga. No resources indicated, and no plans or maps attached to the report, so drill holes are impossible to locate.
1960	10375	Lullwitz-Kaeppli Mineral Exploration Partnership.	Diamond drill holes	Description of five holes, numbered DDH-I to 5. No assays indicated. Holes located relative to old claims numbers, and thus impossible to locate.

		Lullwitz-Kaeppli Mineral Exploration Partnership.	Geological report	Reports the results of Holes LK-I to 7. Resources estimated at 96, 154 short tons @\$65.46/ton, or 1.85 oz Au equivalent.
1962	14802	Quebec North Mines	Report	New resource calculations with in excess of 1M short tons at approximately 0.15 oz/t Au, 0.13 oz/t Ir and 18 lt Ga.
1965	17249	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Report	Discussion on analytical procedures. Results for Ag, Au, and PGE vary widely depending on the assay method used.
1967	18318	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Sketch of surface work.	Scale too large, difficult to locate.
1967	19623	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Sketch of surface work.	No landmark, difficult to locate.
1967	20819	Les Métaux Rares (Québec) Inc.	Sketch of surface work.	No landmark, difficult to locate.
1968		Earlcrest Resources	Airborne gamma ray survey	One radioactive anomaly probably located on the property at the contact between a monzonite and a charnockite dyke.
1987	46356	152144 Canada Inc.	Sampling	One sample taken immediately west of the property. Impossible to link the sample # with the results.
1989	49180	Soc. Expl. Min. Position Inc.	Prospection and outcrop sampling	Sampling of a quartzite east of the prospect
1994	55195	Claims Rita Guay	Prospection and rock samplin	No samples taken on the Lullwitz-Kaeppli prospect
1998	57048	Boudrias	Regional prospecting and rock samplin	No samples taken on or in the vicinity of the property.
2004	61638	Cyr claims	Prospecting	Location of the mineralized zones (?) and sampling . All results were neative.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

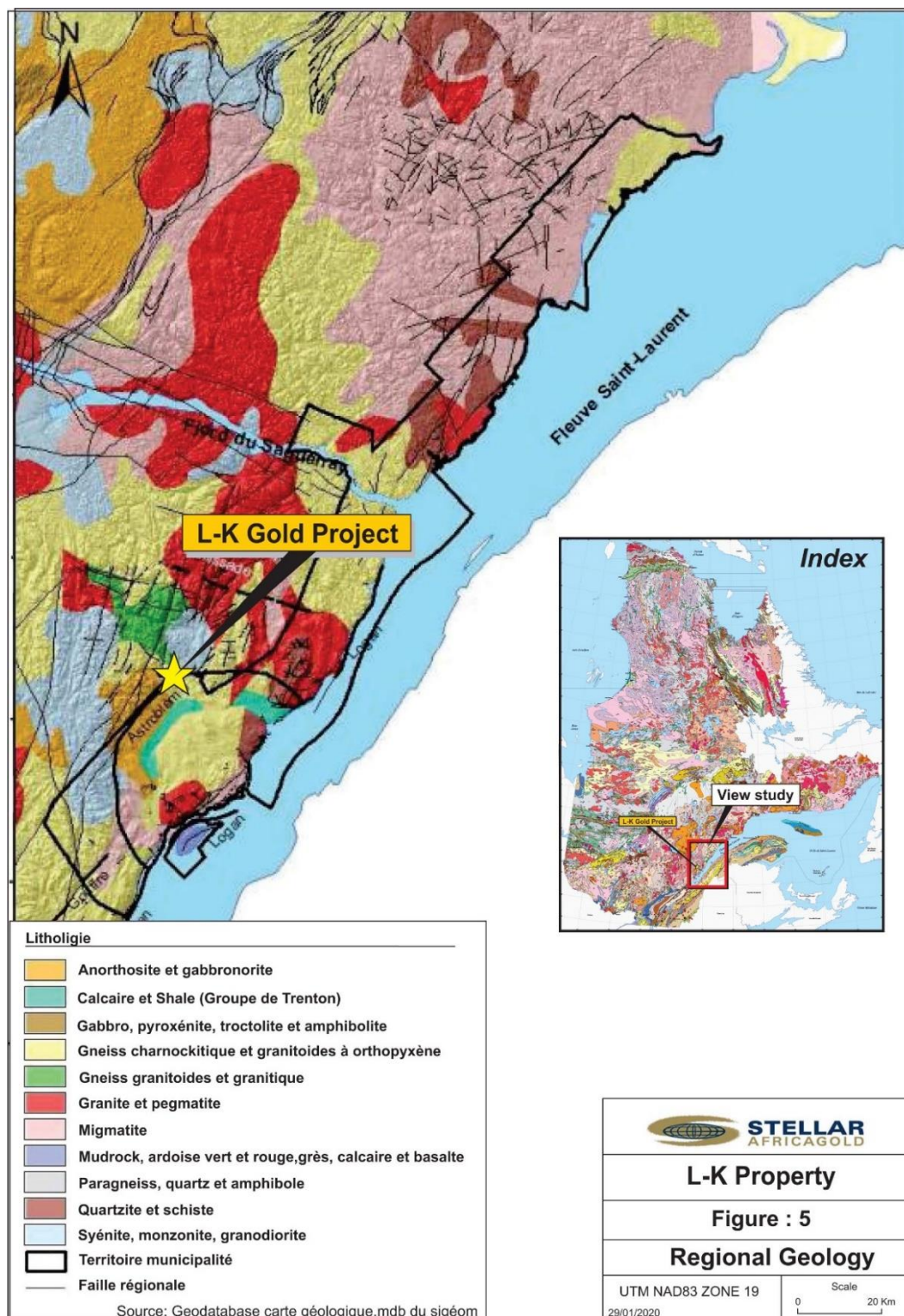
7.1 Regional Geology

About two-third or 600,000 km ² of Grenville Geological Province lies within the Province of Quebec. The Grenville Province is 300 to 600 km wide and approximately 2,000 km long. It is bounded to the north and northwest by the Grenville front, and to the south by the St-Lawrence Lowlands. The rocks of the Grenville Province are highly metamorphosed, deformed and injected with high temperature plutonic rocks (anorthosites, mangerites). The Province forms a mobile polycyclic zone, with Upper Proterozoic ages.

The regional geology is best described by J. Rondot in MB 89-21 (See Section 27: References for full title), in his report entitled: *Géologie de Charlevoix*, Vol. 1: Introduction et Précambrien, as follow:

"Based on age dating on rocks of the Grenville, the geological history of the area can be summarized as follows: Sediments were deposited on a crystalline, mostly tonalitic basement (Tadoussac Complex), some continental (Martres Group, NW part of the area) and some marine, the latter in both shallow (Saint-Siméon and La Malbaie Groups, east half of the area) and deeper waters (Saint-Tite-Des-Caps Group, SE part of the area). Both basement and sediments were then folded with thrust belts facing to the North. This was followed by E-W compression that might be contemporaneous with the metamorphic event dated 1,379 Ga. The area, especially in its NW part (Parc des Laurentides Complex), was also subjected to high temperature metamorphism. Discordant bodies of deep crystallizing magma (the Saint-Urbain anorthosites, dated 1079 Ga), along with few minor intrusions, contributed to the heat supply. Ductile, NE trending deformations were introduced by NW Grenville thrusts". (See Figure 4).

After prolonged peneplanation, the opening of the Iapetus ocean, circa 700 Ma, affected the SE part of the area with normal faulting and basic intrusions. Subsequent erosion produced mountainous relief, particularly near the oceanic coast. The first Paleozoic (Cambrian?) deposits barely reaching the base of the escarpment produced by the main rift fault (Cap-aux-Oies Formation). The transgressing Ordovician sea, on the other hand, left a thick basal unit, diachronous on the shield (the Cap-a l'Aigle Formation), with strata related to the Black River Formation (in the eastern part of the area only). At the end of the Middle Ordovician, the invading Appalachian nappes caused slumping of the calcareo-argillaceous deposits near the edge of the shield (Saint-Irénée Formation). Thereafter, the deepening linear trough near the coast received debris from the nappes against the normal St-Lawrence faulted segments of which coincide with the main rift fault.



The topography of the area south of the L-K project has been modified by the impact a large meteorite impact during the Late Devonian era which left a circular ring type depression of 56 km in diameter now known as the

Charlevoix Crater. During the Quaternary, several glaciation cycles have gauged glacial cirques and ESE trending valleys and the last glaciation left behind thick moraine types deposits (Rochette Formation).

As a metallogenic Province, the Grenville is mainly recognized for its large high-grade iron (BIF) and titanium ore deposits. Prospecting throughout the Grenville over the last 20 years or so has led to a better understanding of the geology and shown that the Grenville has potential for the discovery of a large array of mineral wealth including but not limited to gold, zinc nickel, niobium, REE, PGM and -world class graphite deposits and potash from apatite deposits. See Figure 4 for the location of the L-K project relative to the Grenville boundaries.

The first geological field work reported in the vicinity of the property was conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada. Between 1943 and 1950, when S.H. Ross completed the geological mapping of the Sagard, Saguenay, Chauveau and Callières townships. From 1966 to 1979, Rondot completed the geological survey in La Malbaie area, and mapped the region covered by the Lullwitz-Kaeppli property. Rondot identified and described the stratigraphic units of the area.

During the same period, Lorrain and Sharma initiated and completed the Grenville project, which outlined the main geological units of Grenville Province, in the Mistassini, Péribonca and Saguenay River areas.

In 1978, Les Relevés Géophysiques Inc. produced a reinterpretation of the magnetic data collected by the Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) in 1951-52 and 1962-63, just east of the property. In 1986, Choinière did an interpretation of a lake-bottom sediments survey on samples taken by Soquem in 1978. Unfortunately, no anomalous results were obtained in the immediate vicinity of the property. (See Figure 7 for location of mineralized occurrences in the area of the L-K Project.

The last survey reported was by Labbé in 2011, with a new lake-bottom sediments sampling survey covering the Saguenay — Lac St-Jean and the Charlevoix Regions. Here again, no anomalous zones were located in the immediate vicinity of the property.

As a metallogenic Province, the Grenville Province is mainly recognized for its large iron (BIF) and titanium ore deposits and its industrial mineral potential. Prospecting throughout the Grenville in the last 20 years or so has led to a better understanding of the geology and shown that the Grenville has potential for the discovery of a large array of mineral wealth including but not limited to gold, zinc, nickel, niobium, REE, PGM and -world class graphite deposits and potash from high grade apatite deposits. See Figure 4 for the location of the L-K project relative to the Grenville boundaries and illustrate the main deposits located in this geological province.

The first recorded account of mapping and exploration in the Charlevoix area began with the reconnaissance prospecting of the area in 1844 and his colleague A. Murray in 1846. A.P. Low visited the area in 1884, followed by Ells in 1885, and by L.W. Bailey and W. McInnes in 1884-85, the latter work resulting in the first geological map of the region in 1888. Later, between 1928 to 1931, F.J. Alcock and G.W. Crickney surveyed the area as part of a large regional mapping effort. Following up in 1953, E. Aubert and de la Rue published a general geological map of the Matapedia-Matane region. In 1953, H.W. McGarrigle completed a geological survey as part of a compilation of the geological map of the Gaspé Peninsula. The most comprehensive geological mapping is the synthesis of the area into the Gaspé regional geology completed by Slivitsky et al (1991). Stratigraphy was reinterpreted and integrated into the Appalachian Geology by Brisebois and Morin (2003).

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7.2 Geology of the Project Area

The Lullwitz-Kaeppli property is underlain by the rocks of the Charlevoix Charnockitic Complex, mainly made-up of mixed gneisses and various granitic masses of charnockitic composition. On the property, this complex contains folded La Galette Formation, which is made up of garnet-bearing pink migmatite. In the SW part of the property, charnockitic migmatites and associated rocks are found. These rocks are the result of a high degree of regional metamorphism typical of the Grenville Province.

In a 1961 report (See GM11551), P. Lacombe described the geology of the property as follows:

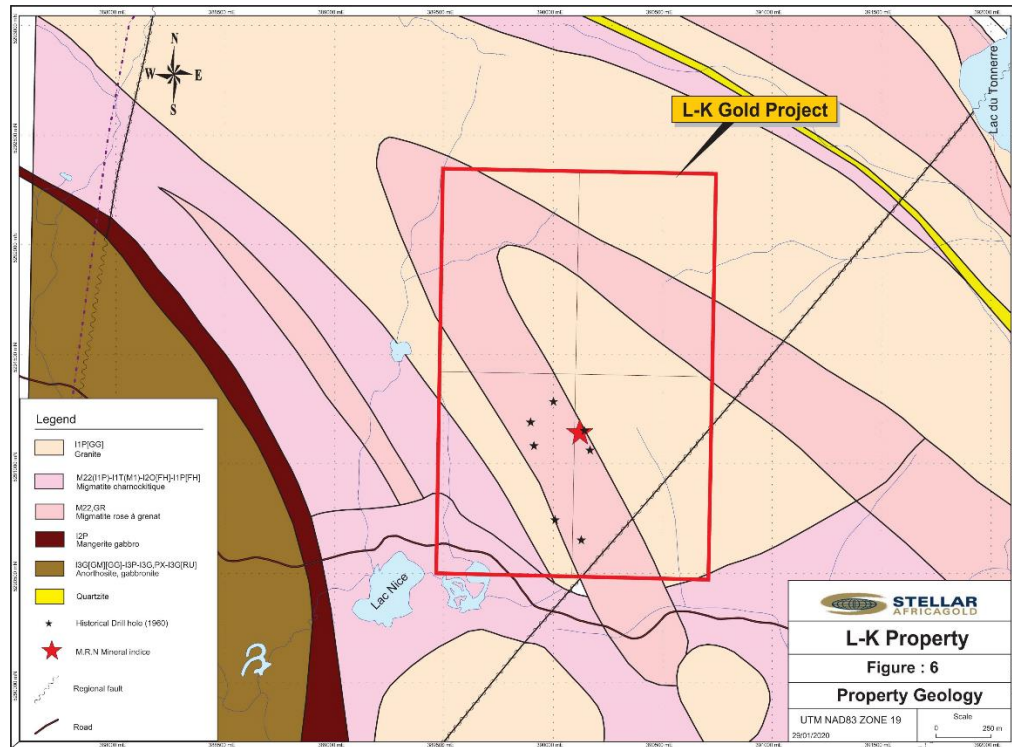
"The area is characteristic of the Grenville Province Formation and is made up of quartzites, gneisses and amphibolitic meta-sediments. Laurentian granite cut across the older formations. Massive formations of quartz or pegmatites can be observed over extensive areas.

Four gneisses facies are recognized in the area.:

- a) Fine grain, quartz-plagioclase-biotite- garnets;
- b) Medium grained, dark, tourmaline, biotite-hornblende-ilmenite-plagioclase, probably a gneissic hornblendite;
- c) Fine grained, quartz-plagioclase-basic silicates;
- d) Medium grained, orthoclase-quartz-garnet with traces of sulfides, (See Figure 5).

7.3 Mineralization

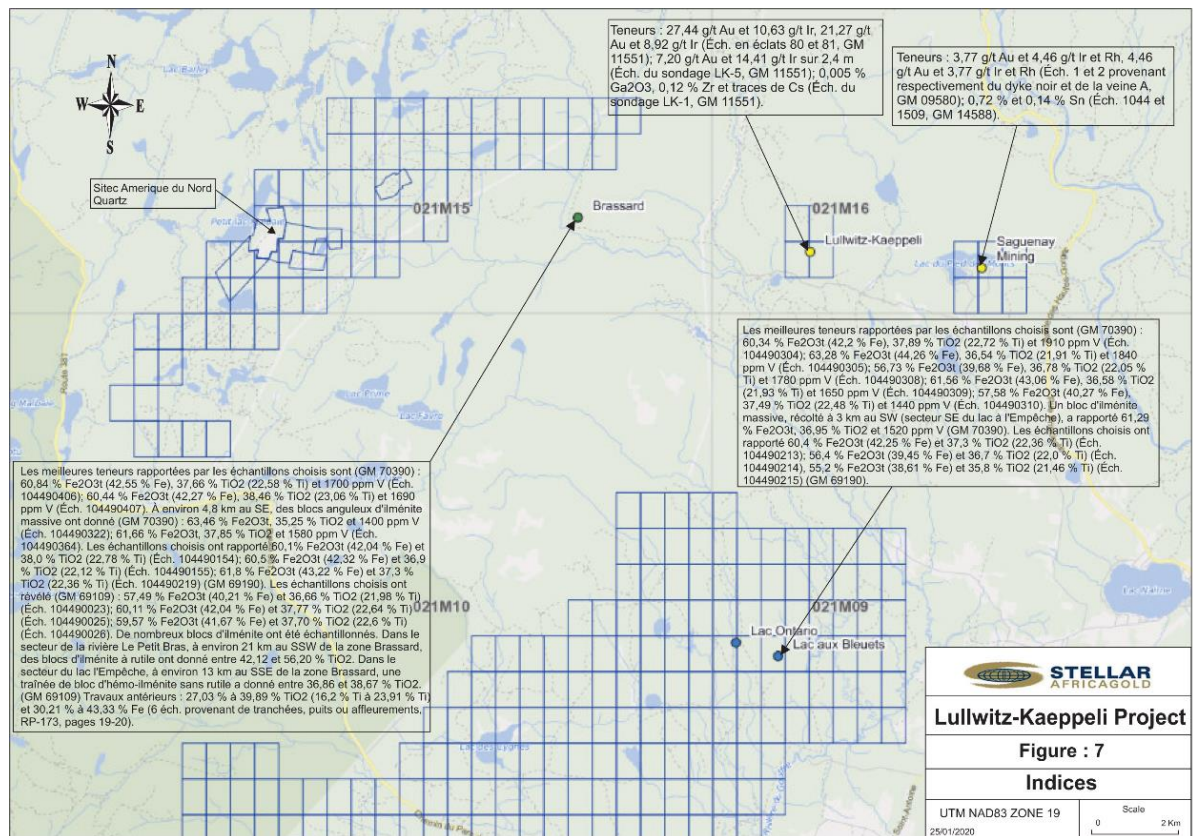
The exact location of the L-K mineralized zone with respect to the present L-K property boundaries is not clear at this point. Field work will be required to find its location. However, historical work indicates that it must lie close to the center or in the southern half of the property. Mineralization consists of Au, PGM and Ga contained in a network of parallel black quartz-hornblendite veins, best described by Lacombe in GM55195:



"On the property itself, greenish grey quartzite) impure, and quartz-diorite (?) occupy the center of the claims. In this mass, long parallel veins (or dykes(?)) of quartz-hornblendite (?) run 320° or so, dipping almost vertically. Nine of these veins have been cut and exposed by east-west trenches, showing their persistent continuity both along strike (+ 1,000 ft) and vertically (+240 ft). It is debatable whether these veins are part of a younger intrusive sequence or whether they are only a more basic phase of the quartzite or quartz-diorite mapped on the property(?).

There appears to be a sharp compositional difference between this rock and the host formations, the rock being much darker in color with a high content of hornblende or tourmaline. From the numerous narrow quartzite veins(?) interbedded in the black veins, it appears that both are interbedded meta-sedimentary units. It is also possible that the mineralized veins are in fact part of a hornblendite dyke swarm carrying the mineralization. As an example, hole LK-4 returned 0.4 oz/t Au and 0.13 oz PGM/t over nine feet, and Hole LK-7 returned 0.23 oz Au/t, 0.12 oz/t PGM and 22.5 g/t Ga, over 30 feet(?).

Note that in 1955, in GM 03357, Raymond Leblanc, a consulting mine engineer, also from Montreal, described one of the black veins east of the property as follows: "Surface examination of the black dyke revealed that it is mainly constituted of hornblende, mica, amphibolite (?) with white feldspar and some erratic and sparse iron sulfides".



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Without a good and complete geological descriptions of the mineralized bodies and any data on the alteration of the host rocks, it is difficult to classify to a specific deposit type the L-K gold zone. The association of gold, PGE and Ga in the ore is not common. A field, review, analytical and mineralogical evaluation will be necessary to understand the nature of this occurrence.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Stellar AfricaGold has not yet conducted any prospecting work on the L-K Project.

10.0 DRILLING

Stellar AfricaGold has not yet defined any drill targets on the property.

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Not Applicable.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The L-K Project is now in the process of being acquired by Stellar AfricaGold and at this time of the year (January- February), the area is under a thick snow cover rendering access to the site, finding and sampling of the representative and mineralized outcrops of the zone almost impossible. A site visit will be possible beginning in mid-May, following the snow melt.

Other than the data presented by P.G. Lacombe in his progress reports filed with the MRN between 1957 and 1965 and other documents as listed in the Reference section of this report, there is no other sources of data available for the project. As a priority, any controversy on the reliability and reproducibility of the analytical grades for gold and PGM as presented in these reports should be resolved.

The author has not yet established any QA/QC data verification procedures to validate the analytical results available from the historical reports described herein.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

At the time of writing this report, Stellar AfricaGold had not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the rocks of the Project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Not applicable.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no mining infrastructure in the area of the Lullwitz-Kaepeli Project.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Currently there are no adjacent mineral properties that could have a material impact on the Lullwitz-Kaepeli property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All the relevant historical technical data and information available has been reviewed and presented in the preceding sections of this report. With regard to the eventual social acceptability of the project, Stellar management should be approaching local residents cautiously, and keep them informed when any potentially disturbing field activities are planned, such as; outcrop stripping and sampling and drilling. This procedure is to avoid any criticism or rejection by the population. The L-K property is located near the La Malbaie touristic area about 25 km to the south.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lullwitz-Kaeppele Project area straddles the metamorphic sequences of the Grenville Province, about 25 km north of its southeast border with the St-Lawrence Lowlands. In the vicinity of the property, gneisses migmatites, charnockites dykes and veins, granites and gneisses are known to occur.

On the L-K project area, four gneisses facies have been mapped. These rocks have abundantly been cut by a network of NW-SE quartz-rich veins, and hornblendite veins or dykes. In the late nineteen fifties and early sixties, gold, PGE and gallium mineralization was discovered in black veins crossing the property. Trenching and drilling followed, and in 1961 and 1962, two resource estimates were performed. Even though very summary by today standards, these estimates generated interesting grades and tonnages. The first estimate revealed 96,000 t at an equivalent gold grade of 1.85 oz/t Au. The second estimate, calculated for two lenses, yielded a potential weighted average of 1,441,000 ST at 0.14 oz Au/t and 0.14 oz Ir/ST, including 1,280,000 ST at 18.9 g Ga/t.

Although good analytical results were analyzed from mineralized veins, the author of this report considers that the technical database available to the consultant at the time (1960-1962) was too sketchy and insufficient to carry any resources or reserves estimation even by CIM rules. As presented in two reports, the estimations are considered irrelevant and would not meet any current criteria for classification of mineral resources and reserves as suggested by CIM and 43-101 criteria. But it is our opinion that the property deserves an up to date review and interpretation.

DISCLAIMER: The reader should note that the above resources calculations are historical in nature. The qualified person is unable, at this time, to verify and validate the accuracy of the technical data and analytical results presented in this section. The resource classification scheme of the 1960's do not correspond to the current classification scheme for mineral resources. Stellar AfricaGold is considering this estimate as historical and should not be considered as a current mineral resources or mineral reserve.

In 1964, the mineralized veins exposed on the L-K zone occurring on the property were resampled and reanalyzed, and it was discovered that the gold, PGE and Ga values could vary widely depending on the analytical method used. No clear indication of the appropriate analytical method is given in the historical reports. As the author did not visit the property and of course did not sample any of the occurrences of the zone, it is impossible to determine whether the analytical method used for the resource estimate was appropriate.

It is also difficult to determine what type of deposit is being sought. The Lacombe reports describes a black vein system containing tourmaline and hornblende, which can also be associated with a pegmatite system or ultramafic dykes. Here again, a field study and extensive sampling will be required to understand the relationship between the various rock types outlined in the mineralized occurrences

In conclusion, gold, PGE and gallium mineralization has been observed in the past in a system of parallel black veins on the property. although It is difficult to understand that most of the samples taken in the past were incorrectly analyzed. This problem should be seriously investigated early in any proposed exploration work program..

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Before undertaking any systematic field work, such as line cutting, geological and geophysical surveying as recommended, it is important that the first phase of the proposed work program, include a reconnaissance site visit, by the QP to attempt locate the L-K mineralized zone and verify the rock composition and structure and carry out preliminary sampling to confirm the existence of the mineralization as described in the historical reports.

Phase I

Phase I of the program as recommended should be initiated by a first field visit to locate and sample and analyze the mineralized zone. According that the results would be positive, any further field activities . would then consist of geological and outcrop sampling surveys Some geophysical surveying such as ground conducted to reassess the mineralized zone outlined in the past and if at all possible, discover new ones, and define their length, width and mineralogy and surface grade.

Phase II:

Should and only if the results of Phase I be positive, Phase II should be undertaken, consisting of trenching, sampling and diamond drilling, to verify the extension of the veins at depth.

The proposed detailed budget for both phases is as follows:

Phase I: Geophysical and geological surveys				
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost	Total
Property visit (geologist, helper, room and board and vehicle)	4	Day	\$1,200	\$4,800
Analytical				\$2,000
Program preparation	3	Day	\$800	\$2,400
Line cutting	24	km	\$600	\$14,400
Magnetic survey	24	km		\$3,600
IP survey	20	km	\$1,400	\$28,000
Geological survey				\$25,000
Assays				\$4,000
Updating of report at the end of Phase I, and filing for statutory purposes				\$10,000
Contingencies 12%				\$11,304
Total Phase 1				\$105,500
Phase II: Diamond drilling				
Program planning	4		\$800	\$3,200
Stripping, trenching, geology and analytical				\$30,000
Diamond drilling 500m all inclusive	500	m	\$100	\$50,000
Update report: Phase 2,				\$6,000
Contingencies 12%				\$10,700
Total Phase 2				\$100,000
Total Phase I and				\$205,500

Respectfully submitted on March 5^h, 2020



Benoit M Violette, P.Geo.

27.0 REFERENCES

27.1 Government Agencies Reports

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MERN.gouv.qc.ca

Stellarafricagold.com

28- CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS: BENOIT M. VIOLETTE, P,GEO.

I, Benoît M. Violette, do hereby certify that:

I reside at 105 Rue Natura, app. 202 Bromont, Québec, Canada J2L 0S3.

I graduated with a B.Sc (Honours) degree in Geology from the University of Ottawa in 1979 and I have practised my profession continuously since then.

I have worked as a consulting geologist since year 2000.

I am a member of the "Ordre des Géologues du Québec", member no 678. I have read the definition of « qualified person » set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and my past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a «qualified person» for the purposes of NI 43-101.

Since graduation in 1979, I have worked as a mineral exploration geologist conducting project evaluation, designing, supervising and reporting on exploration programs on numerous and diversified projects located in Canada, the USA and several African countries and for a wide range of commodities including: base and precious metals, bauxite for aluminum, tungsten and uranium. Some of these projects were similar and much larger in scope and size to the one described in this report. I am the author and the qualified person, responsible for the content and the preparation of all the sections of the technical report entitled "Technical Evaluation of the Gold Exploration Potential of the: Lullwitz-Kaeppli Project, La Malbaie Area, Charlevoix Region, Province of Quebec area, Quebec, NTS 21M16, prepared for Stellar AfricaGold Inc. and dated January 30th, 2020.

I have not visited the project area.

I have not had any prior involvement with the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in this Technical Report, the omission to disclose which would make the Technical Report misleading.

I am independent of Stellar AfricaGold Inc. and independent of Mr. Guy Galarneau the vendor of the mineral rights subject to this report, applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Stellar AfricaGold Inc., or any associated or affiliated entities.

Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the projects or securities of Stellar AfricaGold Inc.

I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the Technical Report in compliance with this NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practices.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Signed and sealed this 30st day of , 2020



Benoît M. Violette, P.Geo.



ANNEX 1

Lullwitz-Kappeli Gold Project
Mining Titles Registration Certificate



Certificat d'inscription de claims
Registre public des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers

Québec, le 08 avril 2019

1720351

Guy Galarneau (Intervenant numéro : 970)
28 Pilon
Sainte-Adèle, Québec
Canada, J8B 2X7

Titulaire(s)

Numéro	Nom	Pourcentage(%)	Titulaire responsable
970	Guy Galarneau	100	X

Titre(s)

Numéro	Polygone	Feuillet(s)	Superficie (ha)	Période
CDC 2535972	21M16 X 0002 0004 0	21M16	57,8500	2019-04-08 au 2021-04-07
Contrainte à l'émission : Affecté par : Habitat faunique				
CDC 2535973	21M16 X 0002 0005 0	21M16	57,8500	2019-04-08 au 2021-04-07
CDC 2535974	21M16 X 0003 0004 0	21M16	57,8500	2019-04-08 au 2021-04-07
Contrainte à l'émission : Affecté par : Habitat faunique				
CDC 2535975	21M16 X 0003 0005 0	21M16	57,8500	2019-04-08 au 2021-04-07
Contrainte à l'émission : Affecté par : Habitat faunique				

Le titulaire de claim doit se conformer aux conditions, obligations ou restrictions qui s'appliquent, en vertu de la Loi sur les mines, à l'exercice du claim notamment :

En application de l'article 65 de la Loi sur les mines, le titulaire de claim situé sur une terre privée ou sur une terre publique louée par l'État doit aviser le propriétaire, le locataire, le titulaire de bail exclusif d'exploitation de substances minérales de surface et la municipalité locale, de l'obtention de son claim dans les 60 jours suivant son inscription au registre public des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers.

Lorsque le claim se trouve sur le territoire d'une municipalité locale, le titulaire doit également informer cette dernière et le propriétaire du terrain privé des travaux qui seront exécutés au moins 30 jours avant le début de ces travaux.

En application de l'article 72 de la Loi sur les mines, le titulaire du claim doit faire rapport au ministre, avant le soixantième jour qui précède la date de son expiration, de tous les travaux exécutés, dont ceux pour lesquels une allocation pour exploration ou une allocation pour aménagement et mise en valeur avant production peut être réclamée en vertu de la Loi sur l'impôt minier (chapitre I-0.4), quelle le soit ou non. Il peut toutefois, moyennant le versement d'un montant supplémentaire fixé par règlement, transmettre son rapport après cette date, pourvu que ce soit avant la date d'expiration du claim.

En application de l'article 232.1 de la Loi sur les mines, le titulaire du claim doit, avant le début des travaux d'exploration, visés à l'article 108 du Règlement sur les substances minérales autres que le pétrole, le gaz naturel et la saumure, obtenir l'approbation du ministre sur un plan de réaménagement et de restauration du terrain et fournir une garantie financière.



Certificat d'inscription de claims
Registre public des droits miniers, réels et immobiliers

En application de l'article 71.1 de la Loi sur les mines, au plus tard le 31 décembre de chaque année, le titulaire doit transmettre au ministre un compte rendu des travaux effectués au cours de la dernière année.

Le registraire : Diane Drapeau