

Technical Report On the Norwalk Property

**Rabazo, Naveau and McMurray Townships
Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division
Ontario, Canada**

Prepared for:

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DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Norwalk Property, Rabazo, Naveau and McMurray Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario, Canada.”, and dated February 2nd, 2017 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
February 2nd, 2017

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Desmond Cullen, P.Geo.

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Item 1: Summary

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by RT Minerals Corp. ("RTM"), to review historic data for the Norwalk Property (the "Property"), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for the purposes of a financing document for RTM. The authors would like to thank Terry Link of RTM for his assistance and providing data, files and figures.

The Property is approximately 6 km south of the Town of Wawa, Ontario and 600 km northwest of the City of Toronto, Ontario. The center of the property is at UTM NAD83 (Zone 16N) 667,744 m E and 5,310,644 m N. The Property is located in northeastern Rabazo, northwestern Naveau, and southern McMurray townships in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Province of Ontario.

The Property is comprised of 3 unpatented mineral claims consisting of 29 units with a total area of 445 hectares. Unpatented mineral claims include the mineral rights, they do not include the surface rights, the surface rights are held by the Crown. The Property mineral claim holders are Michael Tremblay (50%) and Philip Escher (50%). RT Minerals has the exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property from the claim holders (Optionors) subject to a 2 % Net Smelter Royalty retained by the Optionors.

Gold discoveries were made within the Property boundaries starting around 1900. Subsequent work in the early 1900's included shaft sinking and limited underground development at Norwalk Gold Mine and Fred C Shaft, tunnelling at Gananoque Vein and driving adits at the Barton Occurrence. Limited gold production occurred from the Norwalk Gold Mine in 1904 and 1910 totalling 60 ounces of gold from 820 tons milled. A few small scale exploration programs including diamond drilling, geophysics, bedrock sampling, till sampling and geological mapping were completed in the period from 1962 to 1997. The ground eventually came open and was staked by Michael Tremblay and Philip Escher in June 2016. RT Minerals entered into a property option agreement to acquire the Property on September 20, 2016. Sampling of muck piles at Norwalk Gold Mine and Gananoque Vein completed on October 26, 2016 by RT Minerals.

The Property is located in the southern part of the Wawa Greenstone Belt. Gold, silver, zinc, copper and iron mineralization are the common associated metallic occurrences found in the belt. On the Property the predominant rocks are Keewatin volcanics and Algoman Intrusives.

Fracturing and faulting play a most important role in the area, for the known gold bearing veins are spatially and structurally related to these features. The two main directions of weakness strike N20-45W and N45-70E. The gold bearing

quartz veins trend nearly parallel to the major lines of weakness and are located in close proximity to these structures.

The historical reports document several old shafts, adits and trenches within the Property boundary including the 4 main gold bearing mineralized zones. At the Norwalk Gold Mine gold occurs within pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralized quartz, that lies in sheared granodiorite, and mineralized schist composed of sericite, pyrite and arsenopyrite; at the Fred C. Shaft gold is associated with numerous massive pyrite-pyrrhotite fracture fillings within intermediate metavolcanics, gold also occurs in-feldspar porphyry; at the Gananoque Vein gold occurs in quartz veins with approximately 2% disseminated pyrite, within strongly carbonatized intermediate volcanic rocks; at the Barton Occurrence gold occurs in quartz veins mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, along two parallel bands of iron formation 6 feet wide and 4 feet wide with green schist in between, a dike of biotite picrite (kimberlite?) was also observed at the site.

Historical work on the Property previous to RT Minerals acquisition indicated that the property lies within favourable geological sequences similar to the geological sequences of historical gold mines and developed gold prospects in the area. Also historical work has located significant mineralized zones on the Property that have reported gold mineralization.

It is recommended that RTM carry out a program of surface exploration consisting of trenching / mechanical stripping followed by channel sampling of areas of interest, and line cutting and ground geophysics to determine if there are geophysical trends associated with known mineralization that can be extrapolated to other areas of the Property.

This surface program should be followed up by a diamond drilling program of about 1000 metres to test areas of interest. While the Property already has available targets, the determination of the exact location of the drill holes should wait until the surface exploration is complete. A total budget of CDN \$240,000 is recommended to carry out the program.

Item 2: Introduction

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by RT Minerals Corp. (“RTM”), to review historic data for the Norwalk Property (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the “Report”) compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for the purposes of a financing document for RTM.

The principle sources of information for this Technical Report are:

- Assessment Files available at the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) Assessment File Research Image Database (AFRI) retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.
- Mineral deposits information available at the MNDM Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) Database retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.
- Government maps and reports available at the MNDM Ontario Geological Survey Publications (OGS PUB) Database retrieved from <http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca>.
- Mining claims information available at the MNDM CLAIMaps and Mining Claims Information databases retrieved from <http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/claimapsiv> and https://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_mmen.cfm.
- Norwalk Property Option Agreement provided by RT Minerals Corp.
- RT Minerals Corp. corporate information and news releases retrieved from <http://www.rtmcorp.com>.
- Independent Technical Report; Wawa Gold Project, Ontario; Prepared For Red Pine Exploration Inc.; Prepared by Ronacher, E., McKenzie, J. and Bernier, S., June 5, 2015, retrieved from <http://www.redpineexp.com/projects/wawa-property.html>.

One of the authors of this report, J.G. Clark, visited the Property on January 24th, 2017 for one day. During the visit Clark visited several of the old workings and located several claim posts. Due to excessive snow cover, no samples were retrieved, and the old workings themselves were inaccessible

The authors would like to thank Terry Link of RTM for his assistance and providing data, files and figures.

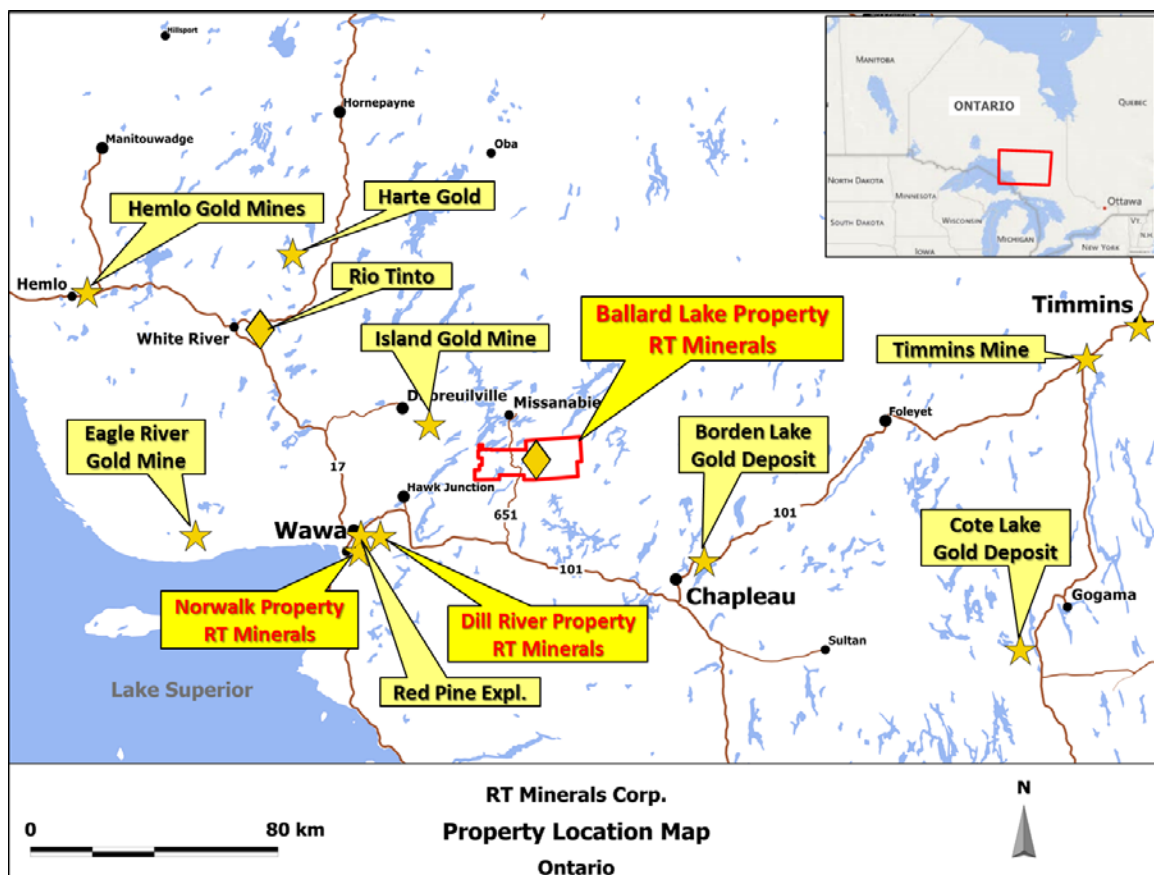
All units of measure used in this report are in the metric system, unless stated otherwise. Currencies outlined in the report are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

The author has relied on previous exploration reports as referenced in Section 27.0 References. These reports may or may not have been completed by qualified persons as defined by NI 43-101. After reviewing the reports and associated data the author is satisfied the data presented is accurate. The authors would like to thank RTM for their assistance, in particular Terry Link, who did a compilation and draft report that was used extensively in this report.

For the purposes of this report the author has relied on ownership information provided by RTM as well as claim information taken from the web site of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. The author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

Figure 1. Norwalk Property Location



Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Property is approximately 6 km south of the Town of Wawa, Ontario and 600 km northwest of the City of Toronto, Ontario. The center of the property is at UTM NAD83 (Zone 16N) 667,744 m E and 5,310,644 m N. The Property is located in northeastern Rabazo, northwestern Naveau, and southern McMurray townships in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Province of Ontario (Figure 1).

The Property is comprised of 3 unpatented mineral claims consisting of 29 units with a total area of 445 hectares. Unpatented mineral claims include the mineral rights, they do not include the surface rights, the surface rights are held by the Crown. The Property mineral claim holders are Michael Tremblay (50%) and Philip Escher (50%). RT Minerals has the exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the Property from the claim holders (Optionors) subject to a 2 % Net Smelter Royalty retained by the Optionors. The claims are shown in Figure 2 and the dispositions are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Norwalk Property Claims

Claim No.	Township/Area	Date Recorded	Due Date	Work Required	Unit Size
4279546	Rabazo	June 28, 2016	June 28, 2018	6000	15
4279547	Rabazo	June 28, 2016	June 28, 2018	4400	11
4279548	McMurray	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2018	1200	3
Total				\$11,600	29

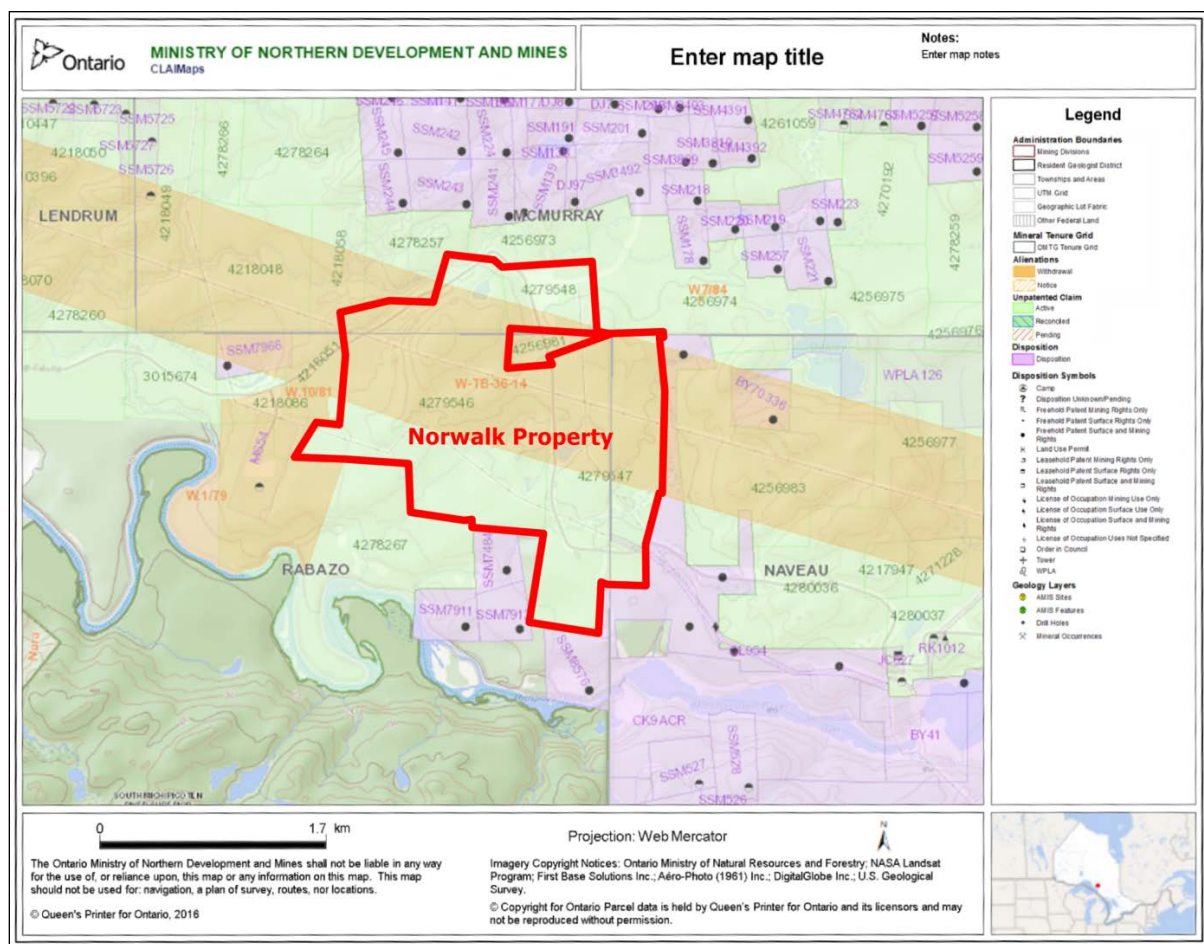
Several mineralized zones occur on the Property including the Norwalk Gold Mine (Au), the Fred C Shaft (Au), the Gananoque Vein (Au), and the Barton Occurrence (Au, Fe). There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves within the Property boundaries. Historical production occurred at the Norwalk Gold Mine in 1904 and 1910 totalling 60 ounces of gold from 820 tons milled (Ferguson, Groens and Haynes 1971). To the extent known, there are no environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject.

Permits are required for almost all stages of mineral exploration, development and mining in Ontario. RT Minerals applied for the permits required to carry out the proposed work on the Property, the permits have been issued and the proposed work can be carried out.

By way of a property option agreement dated September 20, 2016, RT Minerals Corp has the right to earn a 100 % interest in the Norwalk Property from the claim holders (Optionors) by paying an initial consideration of \$5,000 (paid) and

200,000 common shares of the Company (paid) upon receipt of TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") approval of the agreement (the "Acceptance Date"); and making additional optional payments of \$15,000 and 100,000 common shares on or before the first anniversary of the Acceptance Date; and \$25,000 and 100,000 common shares on or before the second anniversary of the Acceptance Date; and \$45,000 and 100,000 common shares on or before the third anniversary of the Acceptance Date. Upon completing the payments, RT Minerals shall have earned a 100 % interest in the Property subject to a 2 % Net Smelter Royalty retained by the Optionors. The Acceptance Date is October 5, 2016.

Figure 2. Norwalk Property Claims



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

Access to the property is along High Falls Road that runs eastward from Trans-Canada Highway 17 about 7 km south of the Town of Wawa. High Falls Road is an all season road that runs on to the Property about 3.2 km east of Highway 17 and crosses the entire Property. The Wawa Municipal Airport is located 3.1 km south southwest of Wawa along Highway 17. It is a Registered Airport and consists of one asphalt runway. The airport provides service for many business and personal aircraft, including Fire Services, Air Ambulance, chartered flights, and private aircraft.

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

Forestry, tourism and mining are the main industries in the area. The nearest community is the Town of Wawa 6 km to the N with a population in 2011 of 2,975 people (Statistics Canada, 2016). The Wawa area has a long mining history and a number of mines and exploration projects are presently active. Mining personnel, equipment, and supplies are readily available in Ontario and Quebec within numerous communities including Wawa, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury and Rouyn-Noranda. There is sufficient water and land within the property boundaries to carry out exploration programs, and develop and operate a mine and milling complex. Electricity to supply a mining operation is available from high voltage power lines in the area. Two high voltage transmission lines cross the Property in a west north westerly direction.

The Town of Wawa is located at 287 m above sea level. The Property is hilly with a range of elevations between 240 and 340 m above sea level. Steep ridges exist locally. The property is forested with spruce, pine, poplar and birch being the dominant species.

Item 6: History**History from MNDM Mineral Deposits Inventory****Norwalk Gold Mine**

MDI Number: MDI41N15NW00002; **Deposit Name:** NORWALK GOLD MINE - 1908, MANXMAN GOLD MINE - 1899, MABEL CLAIM – 1899; **Deposit Status:** DEVELOPED PROSPECT WITHOUT RESERVES; **Access Description:** The site is accessible by driving east along the Scott High Falls Dam access road from Highway 17. Drive east for approximately 6 km to an abandoned bush road located on the east side of the road south of the powerline. Walk along the road for approximately 300 m to the shaft. The shaft is located approximately 150 m east of the east end of Norwalk Lake.

1901: J. Teare - discovery and staking. 1901-1903: Manxman Gold Mining Co. - main shaft to 126 feet on claim 1229, 17 ft shaft on claim 709, 2 shafts and 13 foot long open cut mined on claim 641, stripping. 1908-1909: Norwalk Mining Co. - shaft deepened to 210 ft with levels at 100 ft and 200ft. 1910: property transferred to LePage Gold Mining Company. 1919-20: Grace Mining Company Ltd. - overhaul of machinery, shaft extended to 254 feet. 1963: Candore Exploraiton Ltd. - 4 ddh (693 ft), mapping 1978-79: Canabec Explorations Ltd. - 3 ddh (1162.5 ft), mapping, sampling, ground geophysical survey 1985: Canabec Explorations Ltd. - 1 ddh (130 ft).

Fred C Shaft

MDI Number: MDI41N15NW00010; **Deposit Name:** FRED C SHAFT – 1909; **Deposit Status:** OCCURRENCE; **Access Description:** Drive east from highway 17 along the Scott High Falls access road for a distance of approximately 6.5 km. Walk north to the power line. The shaft is located in the cleared area below the power line.

1909-1910: Norwalk Gold Mines - shaft sunk to 128 feet with 50 feet of drifting on 50-ft level. 1963: Candore Exploration Ltd. - 4 ddh (834 ft), mapping 1970: Pango Gold Mines - mapping, ground geophysical survey 1979-85: Canabec Explorations Ltd. - 3 ddh (960 ft), ground geophysical survey, deep pulse EM survey, mapping. 1983: Northern Horizon Resource Corp. - airborne geophysical survey.

Gananoque Vein

MDI Number: MDI41N15NW00020; **Deposit Name:** GANANOQUE VEIN - 1897, CLAIMS B.Y.31 AND B.Y.81 OCCURRENCE – 1899; **Deposit Status:** OCCURRENCE; **Access Description:** Drive east from highway 17 along the Scott High Falls road for approximately 3 km, where the second power line crosses the road. Walk east along the powerline for approximately 300 m to the occurrence.

1897: Gananoque Gold Mining Company - 53 ft long tunnel along the main vein, 42 ft long tunnel driven into the face of the cliff above the main tunnel, stripping. 1962: Consolidated Bellkeno Mines Ltd. - mapping, sampling, ground geophysics. 1970: Pango Gold Mines Ltd. - mapping, ground geophysics. 1979-83: Canabec Explorations Ltd. - ground geophysics, mapping.

Barton Occurrence

MDI Number: MDI41N15NE00083; **Deposit Name:** BARTON OCCURRENCE – 1923; **Deposit Status:** OCCURRENCE; **Access Description:** Drive east from highway 17 along the Scott High Falls Road for approximately 4 km. The collapsed adit can be found in the cliff face on the south side of the road approximately 500 m west of the Surluga Road turnoff.

Pre 1923: 40 foot adit driven into wider iron formation (B showing), shorter drift driven into narrower iron formation. 1932: Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines - property investigation.

History from MNDM Reports And Assessment Files

1899: Gananoque Gold Mining Company Limited; Gananoque, from Bureau of Mines Report: *a tunnel was driven 5 feet wide by 14 feet high a distance of 34 feet following the course of the vein, half way up the hill another tunnel was driven 7 feet by 8 feet, 22 feet into the country rock to try and catch the vein* (ARV09, 1900 p. 114).

1900: Gananoque Gold Mining Company Limited; Gananoque, from Bureau of Mines Report: *the main tunnel was driven a further distance of 19 feet following the vein, making the total length of the tunnel 53 feet, a second tunnel was drifted a distance of 20 feet through the rock to strike the vein* (ARV10, 1901 p. 139).

1901: Manxman Gold Mining Company; Manxman Mine (Fred C Shaft and Norwalk), from Bureau of Mines Report: *the main shaft is 83 feet deep, 8 by 10 feet in size, inclined 75 degrees west. At 48 feet depth a cross-cut is driven west 20 feet. The other mining work includes the re-opening of a 17-foot shaft one mile north of the main shaft and on another vein. One-half mile north of the main shaft there are two shafts, one 29 feet and the other 34 feet deep, and a tunnel 13 feet long. Surface stripping has been done on some of the other claims. At the main shaft workings the formation is a green diorite through which an altered schistose zone about 15 feet wide strikes north and south with dip of 75 degrees west carrying the minerals which form the ore body. This schist has in large part been replaced by quartz lying in bands and pockets, throughout all of which over the width of 15 feet compact lenses and a thick dissemination of pyrrhotite and pyrite occur carrying, it is said, gold and silver values and in some of the assay samples traces of nickel, and from traces to over one per cent of cobalt. The other workings are said to be on a different class of deposit, some of them quartz*

veins, but no surface examination could be made at that time of the year (ARV11, 1902 p. 238).

1902: Manxman Gold Mining Company; Manxman Mine (Norwalk), from Bureau of Mines Report: *erection of a new mill consisting of 20 stamps. A tramway runs from the top of the mill to the quarry which lies about 1300 feet northeast of the mill. The rock in the quarry is claimed to be all gold-bearing, but there is a narrow richer vein-like streak running through it. The workings are about 120 feet in length with drift 30 feet in the bottom across the pay streak. The exposed rock mass, in which the quarry is located, strikes north and south and has a width of at least 300 feet. The ore body was not sampled by the writer. The shafts and other workings mentioned in the last report have been abandoned for the present. The main shaft is said to have a depth of 126 feet. At the 100 foot level a drift runs north 18 feet. The south drift was stated to be 23 feet with crosscut south 10 feet (ARV12, 1903 p. 79 and 80).*

1903: Manxman Gold Mining Company; Manxman Mine (Norwalk), from Bureau of Mines Report: *Work was suspended owing to repairs being made in the mill, which has been completed and made several runs, but never did satisfactory work. A few men were at work getting out ore for a mill test. No additional mining work has been done since the last report, as enough ore was in the dump to keep the mill running a considerable time (ARV13, 1904 p. 47).*

1908: Norwalk Mining Company; Norwalk Mine, from Bureau of Mines Report: *this property was formerly known as the Manxman, and is last described in the Eleventh Report of the Bureau of Mines. It has been taken over by the Norwalk Mining Company. The shaft has been sunk on the vein, which dips at an angle of 45 degrees and has an east and west strike, to a depth of 138 feet, with a level at 110 feet, where drifts have been run east 25 feet and west 25 feet (ARV18, 1909 p. 92).*

1909: Norwalk Mining Company; Norwalk Mine, from Bureau of Mines Report: *this mine was originally known as the Manxman. It was in operation during most of 1909. The shaft is now at a depth of 210 feet with levels at 100 feet and 200 feet. On the first level drifts have been driven north and south 25 feet respectively, and on the second level 75 feet south and 20 feet north. The shaft is on an incline of 30 degrees. The old 10 stamp mill is being remodeled (ARV19, 1910 p. 89).*

1919: Grace Mining Company Limited; Norwalk Mine, from Department of Mines Report: *In the autumn of 1919 the Grace Mining Company Limited began work on the Manxman or Norwalk mine in the Michipicoten district (ARV29 1920 p. 69).*

1920: Grace Mining Company Limited; Manxman or Norwalk Mine, from Department of Mines Report: *the Grace Mining Company Limited started*

overhauling the machinery in October, 1919, and began work underground in January, 1920. The Manxman was inspected on May 5, when 26 men were employed and only shaft-sinking was being done. The shaft then measured 254 feet on the slope. It follows the vein which lies at about 45 degrees for 240 feet and at 75 degrees for the remaining 14 feet. Drifting has been done to the northwest on two levels; on the 110-foot for about 100 feet and on the 200-foot for 120 feet. The present owners did about 75 feet of drifting on the 110-foot level and stoped to a height of 30 feet above the level. Some stoping was done on the 200-foot level by the former owners. A few days after the inspection was made, the company stopped all work (ARV30, 1921 p.64 and 65).

1926: T.D.Loughrin completed a property evaluation including sampling, 8 samples in the Norwalk Gold Mine area, best result \$2.80 per ton Au (Loughrin, 1926).

1963: Canadore Explorations Ltd. completed diamond drilling of at least 7 holes totaling 392 metres. Thirty one samples were assayed, best assay of 0.08 oz/t Au over 0.98 m was reported from a drill hole near the Norwalk Gold Mine (Canadore Explorations Ltd., 1963a, 1963b). A summary of historical geological and exploration data was completed (Harper, 1963).

1978: CW Archibald completed a VLF-EM Survey in the Norwalk Gold Mine area. Three weak N-S trending conductors were indicated by the survey (Archibald, 1978).

1979 to 1985: Canabec Explorations Ltd. completed diamond drilling of at least 17 holes totaling 1,204 metres. Ninety six sample intervals are indicated in logs, seventy two of the intervals include assays with the highest assay of 0.14 oz/t Au over 0.3 m reported from a drill hole 340 m SE of the Gananoque Vein (Canabec Explorations Ltd., 1979a, 1979b, 1979c, 1982, 1983, 1985). Geological mapping was completed over most of the southern 2/3 of the property (Archibald, 1979a). VLF Electromagnetic Survey was completed over a large part of the property, weak to strong anomalies were outlined (Archibald, 1979b). A Moving Coil and DEEPEM Pulse EM Survey was completed over a part of the property in 1979, three conductive zones were outlined trending NNW (Archibald, 1979c). VLF, magnetometer survey and geological mapping were completed over the north part of the property in 1983 (Archibald, 1983b). VLF and magnetometer survey was completed over one claim in the Fred C Shaft area (Archibald, 1985).

1983: Ontario Geological Survey published preliminary geology map P.2682 of Rabazo Township (Massey and Navratil, 1983).

1988: Canlorm Resources Inc. completed a basal till sampling program in the Norwalk Gold Mine area. A Wink Vibra Core drill was used to attempt penetration of overburden to bedrock and retrieve overburden samples. The drill will not penetrate bedrock, boulders or certain types of varved clay. Thirty seven holes

were drilled with a combined length of 322.5 feet. The holes were spaced at fifty foot intervals along four lines, 3 lines south of the Norwalk Gold Mine and 1 line north. A few holes failed to reach bedrock. Of the holes that reached bedrock few encountered basal till. Twenty eight of the thirty seven holes report Au assays. One significant assay of humus/clay of six times background was reported from the area north of the Norwalk Shaft (Archibald, 1988).

1997: Knomex Resources Inc. A reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program was completed on two claims west of the Fred C Shaft area. No assay results reported (Rae, 1997).

2016: Michael Tremblay and Philip Escher staked 3 claims that comprise the Property in June 2016. RT Minerals entered into a property option agreement to acquire the Property on September 20, 2016. Sampling of muck piles at Norwalk Gold Mine and Gananoque Vein completed on October 26, 2016 by RT Minerals, 9 samples collected, assays to 70.0 g/Mt.

Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

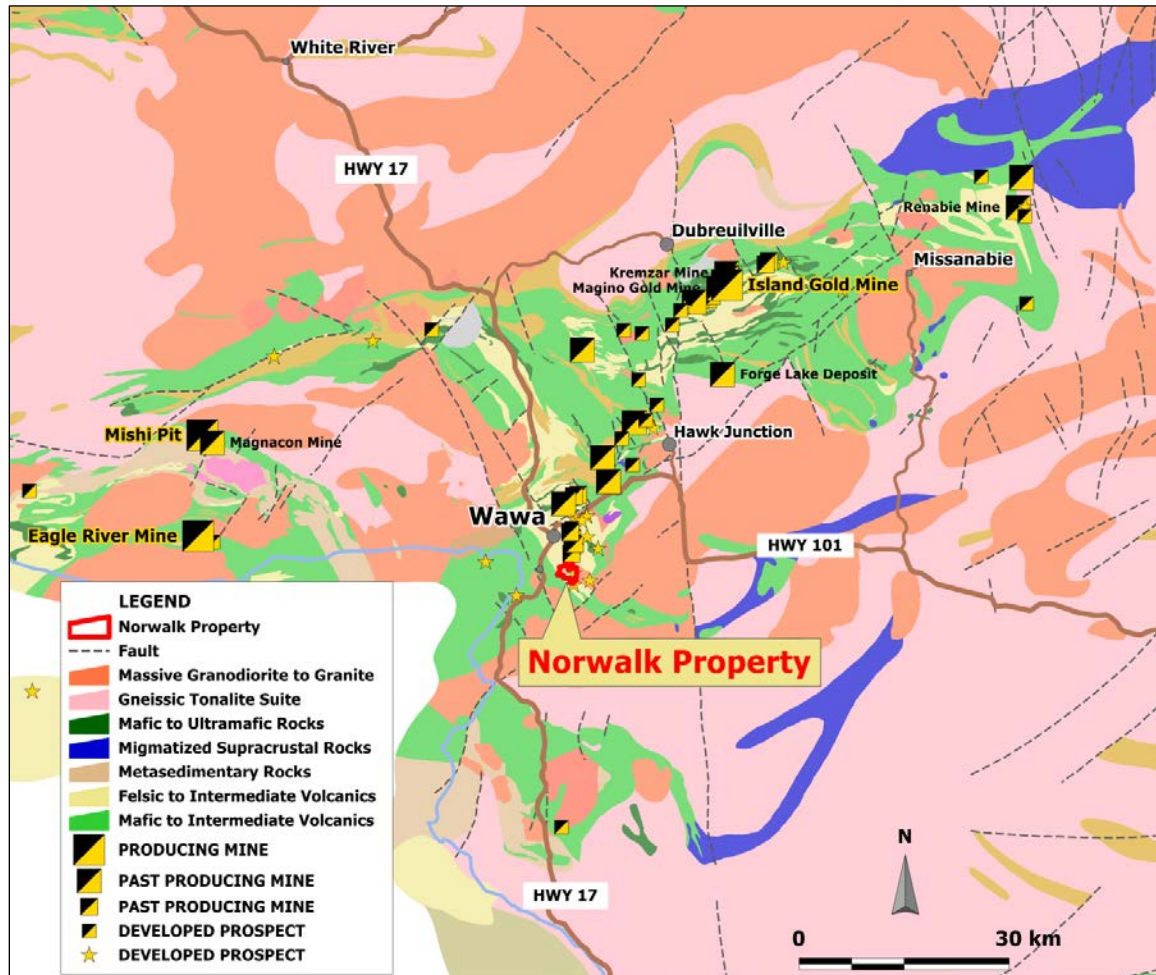
The Property is located in the southern part of the Wawa Greenstone Belt which consists of early Precambrian rock that extends inland from the northeastern margin of Lake Superior to as far as Missanabie Lake. This metavolcanic – metasedimentary belt is intruded by stocks of mafic to ultramafic bodies of different ages.

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

Gold, silver, zinc, copper and iron mineralization are the common associated metallic occurrences found in the belt.

The area around Wawa consists of a series of intermediate to basic volcanic flows interbedded with metasediments and intruded by later granitic, alkalic and ultramafic rock types. The Wawa area is well known for its high mineral potential having many well documented occurrences of gold and base metals such as copper, lead, zinc, molybdenite and nickel. Most noteworthy are the vast strataform deposits of siderite and hematite iron formations owned by Algoma Steel. (Archibald, 1979a)

Figure 3. Regional Geology



7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

On the Property the predominant rocks are Keewatin volcanics and Algoman Intrusives. Some smallish bodies of quartz porphyry are also present. The volcanic rocks occupy the western three quarters of the Property, the granites occupy the eastern quarter of the Property.

Variations in the strikes and dips of volcanics attest to the complicated folding which the Michipicoten Area has undergone. Fracturing and faulting play a most important role in the area for the known gold bearing veins are spatially and structurally related to these features. The two main directions of weakness strike N20-45W and N45-70E. The gold bearing quartz veins trend nearly parallel to the major lines of weakness and are located in close proximity to these structures. (Harper, 1963).

The Property Geology and the occurrences described below are shown in Figure 4 "Property Geology and Occurrences".

Norwalk Gold Mine

The Norwalk Gold Mine (MDI41N15NW00002) is located east of High Falls Road and Norwalk Lake within the north part of claim 4279547.

From MDI41N15NW00002: The Norwalk vein lies close to the western margin of the Centennial stock where it is in contact with intermediate to felsic tuffaceous rocks. The mine lies along a vein that strikes N80E and dips to the south, at first rather flatly and then steeply at depth. A narrow NE trending lamprophyre dike has been mapped to the north of the shaft. The ore consists of mineralized quartz, containing pyrite and arsenopyrite and mineralized schist composed of sericite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. A grab sample collected of the mafic schist returned \$3.80 per ton gold. A grab sample from the open cut returned \$2.30 per ton gold.

From Fergusen, Groens and Haynes (1971): The Norwalk vein is within granodiorite, strikes east and dips 35 degrees south. Mineralization consists of a quartz vein about one foot in width containing pyrite and arsenopyrite. Production in 1904 and 1910 from Norwalk totalled 60 ounces of gold from 820 tons milled.

Fred C. Shaft

The Fred C. Shaft (MDI41N15NW00010) is located north of High Falls Road and south of Norwalk Lake within the south part of claim 4279547.

From MDI41N15NW00010: Diamond drilling intersected a sequence of metasediments and intermediate metavolcanic rocks interbedded with quartz feldspar porphyry sills and dikes. At depth, numerous massive pyrite-pyrrhotite

fracture fillings are found within the intermediate metavolcanics. Lamprophyre dikes are prominent at depth. Assays from samples collected from the vein in the 1920's reportedly returned values of \$11.00 Au per ton and \$60.00 Au per ton. A sample of drill core through quartz-feldspar porphyry returned an assay of 0.05 oz/t Au (Candore Explorations DDH A-1).

From Ferguson, Groens and Haynes (1971): The Fred C. shaft vein strikes northwest and is adjacent to mafic lava and diabase, and where intersected on the first level was 24 feet in width. Lenses of massive pyrrhotite and some chalcopyrite are associated with the quartz.

Gananoque Vein

The Gananoque Vein (MDI41N15NW00020) is located south of High Falls Road within the northwest part of claim 4279546.

From MDI41N15NW00020: The main vein is composed of coarse, glassy quartz with approximately 2% disseminated pyrite. The muck pile contains samples of narrow sugary quartz veins which are probably a secondary set of veins. These veins range in width from approximately 5 to 25 cm in width. The surrounding intermediate metavolcanic rocks are strongly carbonatized. Samples collected from the site in 1899 returned assay values of: \$1021.50, \$5.00, \$1200.00, \$17.92, \$13.00, \$20.18 and \$93.95 Au/gold. A grab sample from the adjacent muck pile, collected in 1992 by the OGS, returned an assay of 0.019 oz/t Au.

From Wilson (1992): The Gananoque main vein is composed of coarse, glassy quartz with approximately 2% disseminated pyrite. Rusty carbonate alteration is common along the margins of the vein. Boyd (1900) reports that the vein ranged from 1.5 to 2.5 m in width and could be traced for over 180 m. Samples collected from the muck pile indicate that a secondary set of narrow, sugary quartz veins is also present in the mineralized zone. These veins range in width from approximately 5 to 25 cm in width. The Gananoque vein trends 180 degrees and dips 85 degrees north. The altitude of the secondary veins is variable and above the main showing, Rupert (1979) has reported that the secondary veins have flat or gentle northeast dips. The vein is hosted within fine to medium-grained intermediate crystal tuffs. The metavolcanic rocks contain approximately 2 to 5% disseminated pyrite and are strongly carbonitized. Boyd (1899) reported that the vein was well mineralized with pyrite chalcopyrite, galena and free gold. Sulphides are commonly observed at the margins of the vein and consist of coarse pyrite and chalcopyrite up to 5 mm in size. A grab sample of the sugary quartz vein material taken from the muck pile by the author in October 1992 assayed 0.019 ounces Au per ton. An assay from a glassy quartz vein in drill core assayed 0.02 ounces Au per ton over 2.4 feet (Parliament 1962).

Barton Occurrence

The Barton Occurrence (MDI41N15NE00083) is located on the south side of the High Falls Road within the north part of claim 4279546.

From MDI41N15NE00083: *The occurrence is described as two parallel bands of iron formation. One is 6 feet wide and the other is 4 feet wide with green schist in between. The iron formation consists of granular silica banded with darker layers containing a small percentage of iron oxides. A dike of biotite picrite (kimberlite?) was also observed at the site.*

From Wilson (1992): *Assays from samples collected from the vein within the drift in 1906, returned values of 0.11 ounces Au per ton and 0.202 ounces Au per ton (Manlove 1906). A grab sample taken by the author from a coarse-grained glassy quartz vein located approximately 10 m west of the adit yielded a gold value of 0.037 ounces Au per ton. The vein has been described as being north-trending, vertical dipping and approximately 24 feet wide and mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite (Manlove 1906). No vein was observed at the occurrence during a property visit by the author in the fall of 1992. One adit was drifted into fine-grained intermediate to mafic crystal tuffs in which large (5 to 15 cm) coarsely crystalline quartz lenses can be observed. These quartz lenses are mineralized with coarse pyrite and chalcopyrite at their margins. These lenses may be boudinaged sections of the vein. Abundant narrow (2 to 5 cm) quartz veins are prominent within the host rock. One of the early descriptions of the occurrence notes the presence of a six-foot- and a four-foot-wide band of iron formation that was traceable for over 100 feet (Collins and Quirke 1926). To the east of the adit, the host rocks are strongly carbonatized. The host rocks are moderately well foliated and dip steeply to the east.*

Willis Vein

The Willis Vein (MDI41N15NW00003) is located south of the High Falls Road just west of the claim boundary of claim 4275946 (i.e. it is just off the Property)..

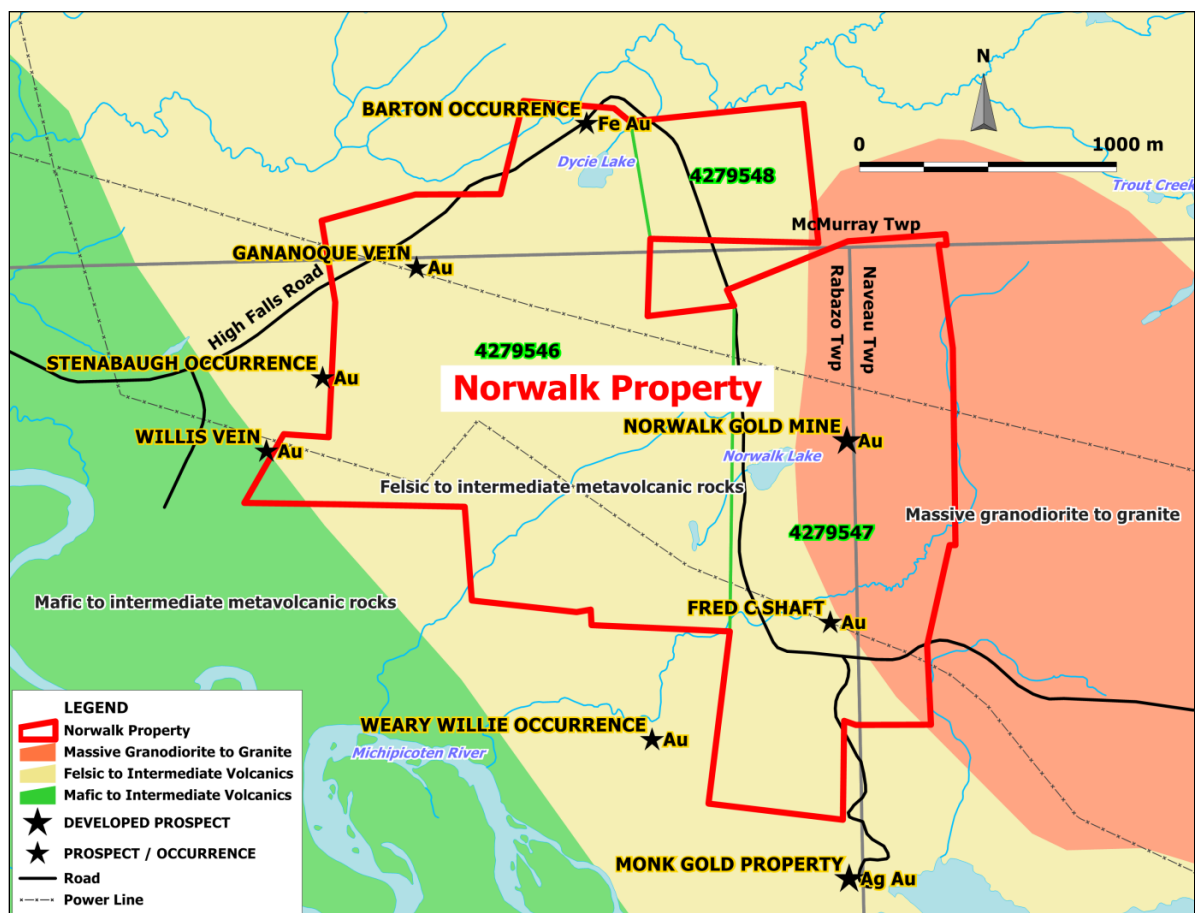
From MDI41N15NW00003: *The shaft was sunk on outcrop described variously as sulphide-rich clastic sediments and sheared intermediate metavolcanic rocks. The metavolcanic rocks have been sheared and are now composed of sericite and chlorite. The quartz veins are up to 4 feet wide and consist of blue quartz with blebs of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, red sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Diamond drilling intersected four zones of mineralization consisting of finely disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite in banded cherts and carbonate. A grab sample from the muck pile near the shaft returned an assay of 0.06 oz/t Au and a grab sample from a trench to the east of the shaft returned an assay of 0.02 oz/t Au.*

Item 8: Deposit Types

The mineral deposit type being investigated and explored for is auriferous Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposit.

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits occur as quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, with valuable amounts of gold and silver, in faults and shear zones located within deformed terranes of ancient to recent greenstone belts commonly metamorphosed at greenschist facies (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Figure 4. Property Geology and Occurrences



Item 9: Exploration

Fred Kiernicki, a director of RT Minerals, visited the Property on October 26, 2016 and took 9 samples of broken rock from the historical muck piles at the Norwalk Gold Mine area and the Gananoque Vein area. Four of the samples were taken from an old muck pile near the Norwalk Gold Mine workings east of Norwalk Lake on claim 4279547. Five of the samples were taken from an old muck pile near the Gananoque Vein workings on the NW part of claim 4279546. The assays ranged from 0.23 g/Mt to 70.0 g/Mt Au.

Table 2. Sample Assays, Locations and Descriptions

Sample #	Area	Au g/Mt	Easting	Northing	Description
42751	Norwalk Gold Mine	0.96	668439	5310636	Altered diorite, 3 to 10 % pyrite
42752	Norwalk Gold Mine	5.92	668439	5310636	Altered diorite, 3 to 10 % pyrite
42753	Norwalk Gold Mine	7.30	668439	5310636	Altered diorite, 3 to 10 % pyrite
42754	Norwalk Gold Mine	6.19	668439	5310636	Altered diorite, 3 to 10 % pyrite
42755	Gananoque Vein	0.57	666781	5311339	Quartz-carb., 3 % pyrite
42756	Gananoque Vein	70.0	666781	5311339	Quartz vein, 10 % pyrite
42757	Gananoque Vein	18.14	666781	5311339	Quartz vein, 3 % pyrite
42758	Gananoque Vein	1.84	666781	5311339	Altered basalt and qtz veins, 3 % pyrite
42759	Gananoque Vein	0.23	666781	5311339	Quartz vein, 2 % pyrite

Note: Easting and Northing are UTM Z 16N Nad 83.

One of the authors of this report, J.G. Clark, visited the Property on January 24th, 2017 for one day. During the visit Clark visited several of the old workings and located several claim posts. Due to excessive snow cover, no samples were retrieved, and the old workings themselves were inaccessible.

Item 10: Drilling

RTM has not yet performed any drilling on its Norwalk Property. For a description of the work performed by previous operators on the Property, see "Item 6: History".

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

In the 2016 RT Minerals prospecting and sampling program, samples were collected by personnel under contract to RT Minerals. Grab samples were taken of loose rock from historical muck piles and placed in individual plastic sample bags with a sample tag and sealed with locking plastic ties. The sealed sample bags were in turn placed in shipping bags, which were also sealed with locking plastic ties. The bags were kept in a locked vehicle during the sampling and delivered by truck to Swastika Laboratories (Swastika) in Swastika, Ontario.

Grab samples from the 2016 prospecting and sampling program were submitted for analysis to Swastika in Swastika, Ontario. All 9 grab samples submitted to Swastika were assayed for gold.

Swastika Laboratories Ltd. has been accredited by CALA in meeting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for the following scope of tests: gold by fire assay with gravimetry finish, gold by fire assay with flame atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (FAAS), gold by fire assay with microwave plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish (MP-AES), silver, copper and nickel by aqua regia digestion and FAAS finish. Swastika regularly participates in the PTP-MAL (Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories) round robin laboratory program provided by Natural Resources Canada for minerals containing gold, platinum, palladium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and nickel. All samples were delivered to Swastika Lab by an RT Minerals employee and handed over to the laboratory personnel. RT Minerals employees, officers, directors or associates had no involvement beyond the delivery of the samples for analysis.

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

Fire assaying was performed on a 30 g sample drawn from the pulp. The gold bead was assayed using either atomic absorption spectrometry or gravimetric technique; the technique chosen was based on a visual assessment of the bead by the assayer. Gold values are reported on the certificates in g/Mt.

Internal quality control procedures by Swastika consisted of duplicate samples. Two of the samples were re-assayed on the original pulp. Swastika reported the results of the internal quality control data on the final certificate.

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

Item 12: Data Verification

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

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

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

RTM has not yet done any mineral processing studies or metallurgical testing on the Property.

Item 14: Mineral Resource

There is no mineral resource defined on the Property.

Item 15: Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

Item 16: Mining Methods

Not applicable.

Item 18: Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

Item 19: Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

Item 20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable.

Item 21: Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

Item 22: Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

The Wawa Gold Project of Red Pine Exploration Inc. lies just north of RTM's Norwalk Property (Figure 6). The following summary of the project is taken from their 43-101 report (Ronacher et al. 2015) and their website (www.redpineexp.com).

The property is located two km east of the Town of Wawa, Ontario, and ~650 km northwest of Toronto. It consists of 205 patented tenures (fee simple absolutes and leases) totalling 2,191.54 ha and 32 unpatented mineral claims covering 2,893.45 ha. Red Pine entered into an Assignment and Assumption agreement with Augustine Ventures Inc. ("Augustine") and Citabar Limited Partnership ("Citabar") on December 10, 2014. Red Pine can earn a 30% interest in the property by incurring a total of \$2.1 million in "eligible exploration expenses" (see Section 4.0 below) by June 30, 2015. Red Pine can earn up to an additional 15% interest in the property by incurring a further \$4 million in eligible exploration expenses by June 30, 2016 (see Section 4.0 for further details).

The property is located in the Michipicoten greenstone belt of the Wawa Subprovince (Superior Province). The Michipicoten greenstone belt consists of three cycles of mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks with associated subvolcanic intrusions and metasedimentary rocks (Sage, 1994). The Jubilee Lake Stock, which hosts the mineralization on the property, is the intrusive equivalent to the felsic portions of the two oldest cycles. It is located along a regional structure, the Wawa–Hawk Lake–Manitowik Lake Fault. The Jubilee Stock is fine- to medium-grained and locally porphyritic; it intruded into quartz-feldspar crystal tuff at 2.745 Ga. Intrusive breccia occurs at the margins of the stock. The Jubilee shear zone, which hosts the majority of the mineralization at the historic Surluga Mine, consists of a number of parallel, ~300–900 m long enechelon segments. It strikes

northeast (018-034°) and dips (25-55°) to the southeast. Its width ranges from 9 m to 60 m.

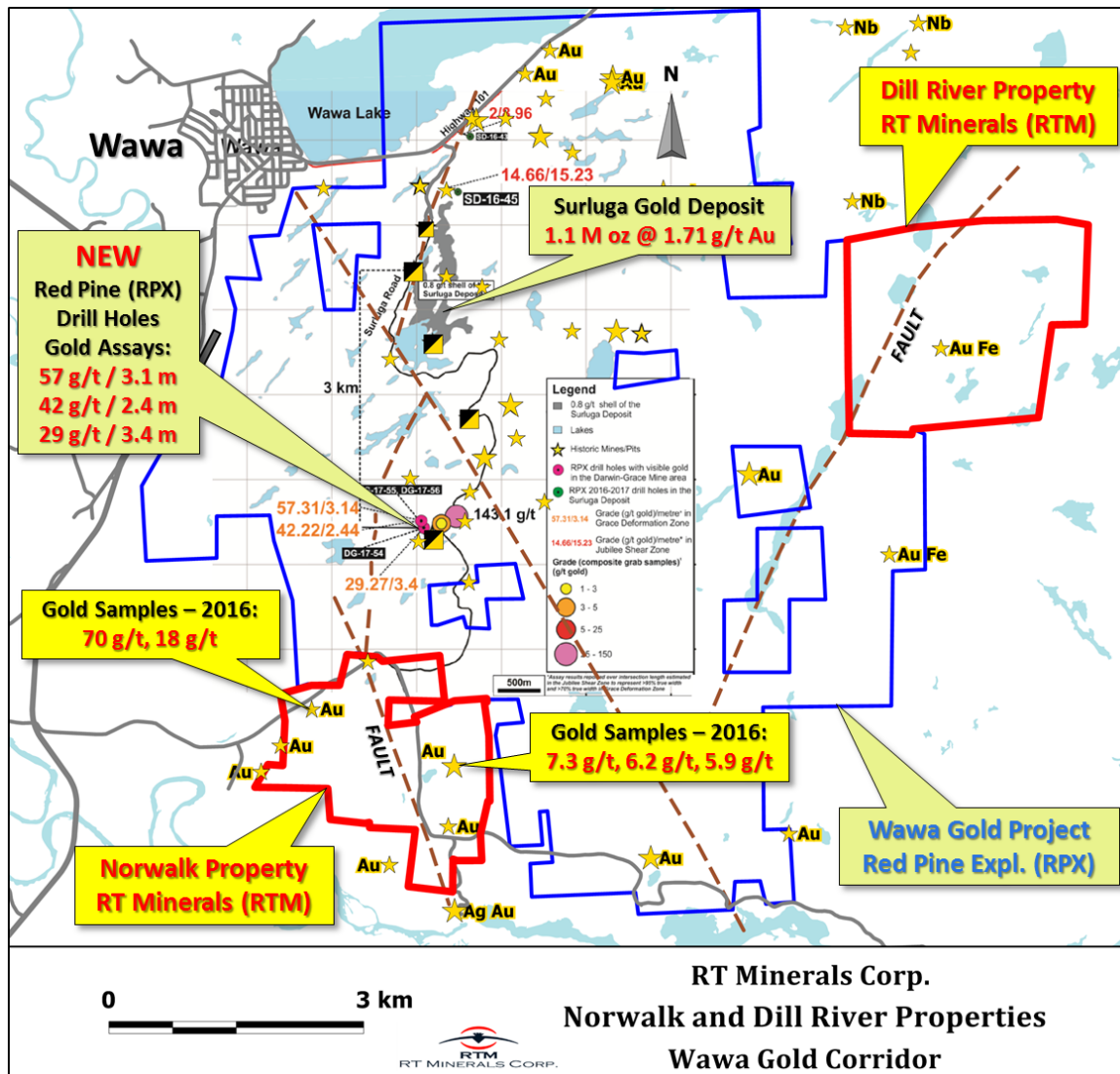
Gold mineralization is spatially associated with the major shear zones on the property. It is finely disseminated in quartz veins, lenses and pods within shear and breccia zones in various rock types. Recrystallized quartz and minor amounts of sulfides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite) are also characteristic; strong silicification is typically associated with the mineralization.

Extensive historic exploration was completed on the property. Drilling in the Wawa Gold Project area consisted of 561 surface diamond drill holes totalling 78,177.58 m and 1522 underground diamond drill holes totalling 51,680 m. Eight past-producing mines exist on the property.

The property hosts a 43-101 inferred resource (the "Surluga Deposit") of 1,088,000 ounces of gold at 1.71 g/t grams per tonne using a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off grade, contained in 19.82 million tonnes open along strike and at depth*.

The above information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on RTM's Norwalk Property.

Figure 5. Gold Occurrences Adjacent Norwalk Property



Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this report. The author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions

Historical work on the Property previous to RT Minerals acquisition indicated that the property lies within favourable geological sequences similar to the geological sequences of historical gold mines and developed gold prospects in the area. Also historical work has located significant mineralized zones on the Property that have reported gold mineralization.

Item 26: Recommendations

It is recommended that RTM carry out a program of surface exploration consisting of trenching / mechanical stripping followed by channel sampling of areas of interest, and line cutting and ground geophysics to determine if there are geophysical trends associated with known mineralization that can be extrapolated to other areas of the Property.

This surface program should be followed up by a diamond drilling program of about 1000 metres to test areas of interest. While the Property already has available targets, the determination of the exact location of the drill holes should wait until the surface exploration is complete. A total budget of CDN \$240,000 is recommended to carry out the program.

26.1 Proposed Budget

Mob / Demob	4,000
Trenching.....	15,000
Channel Sampling.....	4,000
Line cutting	10,000
1 st Phase Geophysics	12,000
Travel / Accomodations	10,000
Assaying	2,000
Report and Maps	8,000
Project Management.....	10,000
Contingency	15,000
Total Phase 1	\$90,000
 Diamond Drilling	 150,000
Total Budget	\$240,000

Item 27: References

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Item 28: Certificate of Qualifications**Desmond Cullen**

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Canada, P0T 1X0

Telephone: 807-633-6960, Fax: 807-622-4156

Email: desmond63@hotmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. (#0164) do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Professional Geologist living at 49 Husu Rd., R.R.#2, Kaministiquia, Ontario
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1988
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Technical Report on the Norwalk Property, Rabazo, Naveau and McMurray Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" dated February 2nd, 2017..
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0164) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 29 years since my graduation from university.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I have worked extensively in Northwestern Ontario, and also Indonesia, China and Mongolia since graduating University.
8. I have not visited the Norwalk Property.
9. I am responsible for the entire Technical Report.
10. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
12. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been

prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

13. As of the date of this certificate, and 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.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 2017.

SIGNED

"Desmond Cullen"

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo.

J. Garry Clark
1000 Alloy Dr
Thunder Bay, Ontario
Canada, P7B 6A5
Telephone: 807-622-3284, Fax: 807-622-4156

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark , P. Geo. (#0245), do hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner of Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. with an office at 1000 Alloy Dr., Thunder Bay, Ontario.
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. I have written qualifying gold property reports for companies such as Discovery Harbour and Rainy River Resources both companies having gold potential on their properties.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Technical Report on the Norwalk Property, Rabazo, Naveau and McMurray Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario, Canada" dated February 2nd, 2017.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0245).
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 35 years since my graduation from university.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and am independent of the vendor of the property.
7. I am responsible for the complete review and editing of the Technical Report including the January 24, 2017 site inspection.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required and in the application of all requirements in Section 1.5 of N.I. 43-101.
9. I have had no other prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I have read N.I. 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

11. As of the date of this certificate, and 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.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 2017.

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.