

MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD.

704 – 1060 Alberni Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6E 4K2

Phone : (604) 569-1955 Fax : (604) 558-2444
email : mammothgeo@shaw.ca

43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

MEXICO GRAPHITE PROJECT (Aki Wiki and Nuevo San Pedro concessions)

SONORA COUNTY, MEXICO
1:50,000 Topographic Sheet H12D62
UTM (NAD 27) ZONE 12 548500E 3165500N (Nuevo San Pedro)
UTM (NAD 27) ZONE 12 550800E 3160000N (Akiwiki)

FOR

BIG NORTH GRAPHITE CORP.
350 – 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1N5

By: R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geol.
May 7, 2013

-2-
SUMMARY

Big North Graphite Corp. is exploring the Mexican Graphite Project for industrial graphite deposits. The project consists of two concessions, the 11.11 hectare Nuevo San Pedro concession, 67 kilometres southeast of Hermosillo, Mexico and the 144.60 hectare Akiwiki concession, 72 kilometres southeast of Hermosillo. Both concessions are road accessible from Hermosillo.

Big North is acquiring all of the issued and outstanding shares of Grafito La Barranca SA de CV held by Can-Am Gold Corp., a private Wyoming corporation, by paying \$200,000 and issuing 2,200,000 shares over the next 12 months. Can-Am Gold Corp. through its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary, Grafito La Barranca de Mexico SA de CV, holds a 50% interest in the Nuevo San Pedro concession and a 100% interest in the Akiwiki concession. There is a 3% Net Smelter Return Royalty associated with the Akiwiki concession, while there is no Royalty associated with the Nuevo San Pedro concession.

The Nuevo San Pedro concession is entirely underlain by non-marine, brackish and shallow marine clastic sediments and coal or graphite of the Triassic Barranca Formation. The graphite horizons are thought to be the metamorphic equivalents of the anthracite horizons. The Akiwiki concession is underlain by the same Barranca Formation units and is also intruded by Cretaceous to Tertiary granites to granodiorites.

The Nuevo San Pedro workings consist of a cross cut adit, then a drift along the graphite seam largely to the west. There is a shaft with three sub-levels established to the east. The main graphite seam varies in dip and pinches and swells along strike. There has been some stoping above the adit level, but there is only an estimated 20 metres to surface. Some underhand stoping has been completed below the adit level as well. On the adit level the vein dips at approximately 60 degrees. The graphite material is being sold to a local buyer. A grab sample of the coarse material on the graphite stockpile returned a value of 40.23% Carbon as graphite. The grab sample of fines from the same stockpile returned a value of 49.48% Carbon as graphite. The grab sample from the face of the sub drift within the Nuevo San Pedro workings returned a value of 66.98% Carbon as graphite.

There are two sets of working at Akiwiki, La Fortuna and Caraples. There is one adit at La Fortuna and two adits at Caraples. The La Fortuna adit is driven on the graphite seam. The seam again appears to pinch and swell along strike. There is stoping above and also below the adit level. The La Fortuna samples returned graphite Carbon results of 13.73% from the remains of the adit dump and 7.35% from the adit back at a location that was approximately 40 metres from the adit collar. The upper adit at Caraples appears to be driven on structure. The lower adit was partially overgrown with the elevation difference estimated at 20 to 30 metres. The Caraples samples returned graphite Carbon results of 6.84% from the dump for the upper adit and 11.75% from the dump for the lower adit.

The Nuevo San Pedro and Akiwiki concessions of the Mexican Graphite project are properties of merit and require further exploration. A one month program of bulk sampling from the existing active and inactive workings is recommended as the next phase of exploration at the Mexican Graphite Project. The cost of this program is estimated at \$200,000.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	5
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	5
ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	7
HISTORY	7
GEOLOGICAL SETTING	9
Property Geology	10
Mineralization	11
DEPOSIT TYPES	12
EXPLORATION	14
DRILLING	17
SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY	17
DATA VERIFICATION	18
MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	18
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES	18
ADJACENT PROPERTIES	18
OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	18
INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	19
RECOMMENDATIONS	20
REFERENCES	20
CERTIFICATE R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location Map	4
Figure 2. Claim Location	6
Figure 3. Historic Sampling	8
Figure 4. Regional Geology	9
Figure 5a. Nuevo San Pedro Geology and Mineralization in %C	10
Figure 5b. Akiwiki Geology and Mineralization in %C	11
Figure 6a. Nuevo San Pedro Sampling in %C	15
Figure 6b. Akiwiki Sampling in %C	16

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of Tenures	5
Table 2. 2012 Sampling	14
Table 3. Exploration Program Budget	19

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1. Graphite Stockpile at Nuevo San Pedro.	17
Plate 2. Graphite Seam at La Fortuna	17

-4-
INTRODUCTION

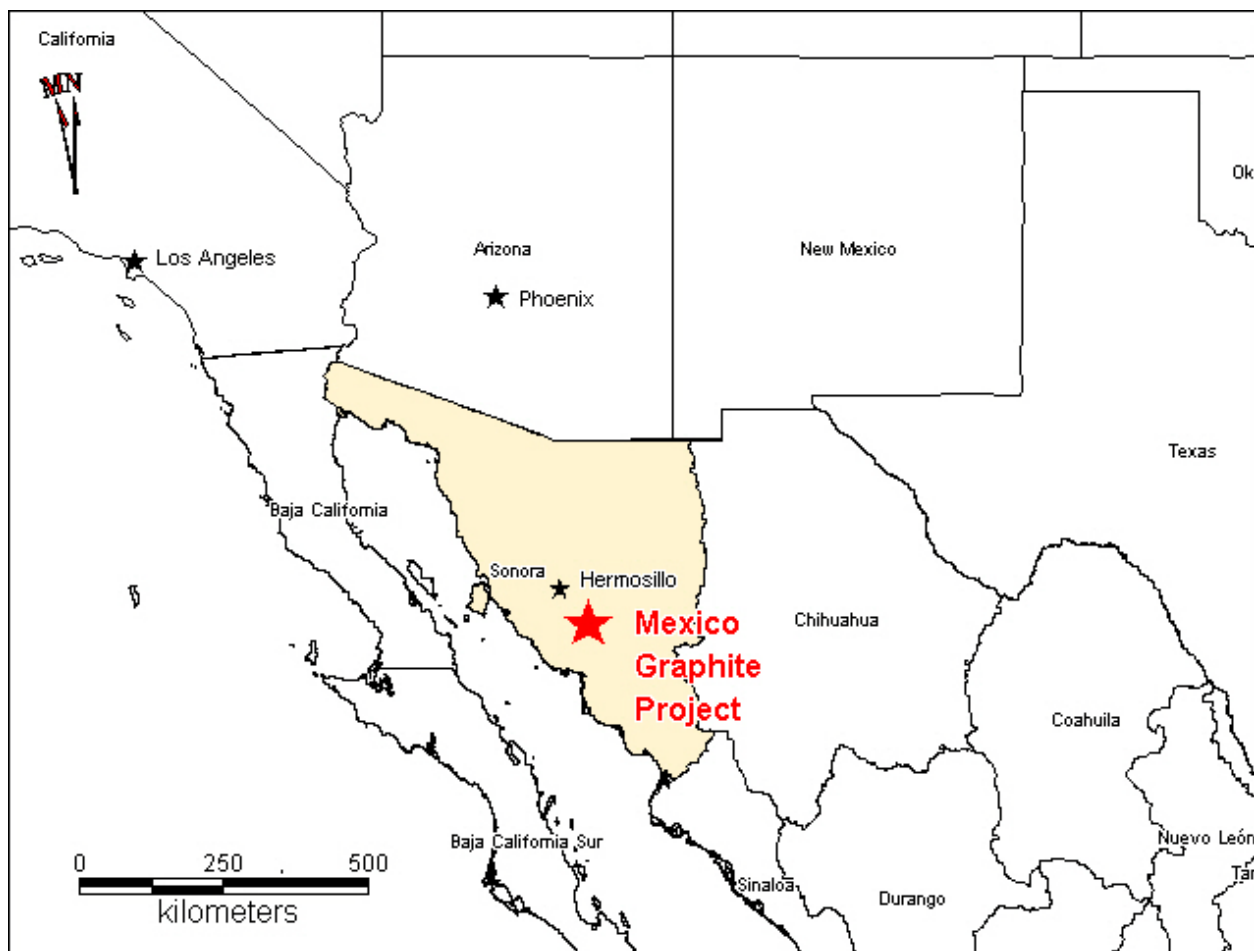
The purpose of this report is to compile the available geological information on the Mexican Graphite project. Big North Graphite Corp. can acquire these properties through the purchase of 99.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of Grafito La Barranca Sa de CV, a subsidiary of Can-Am Gold Corp.

This report was commissioned by Mr. Spiro Kletas, the CEO of Big North Graphite Corp.

R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. serves as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing the Technical Report.

In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report. The author visited the Mexican Graphite project on October 11, 2012.

All UTM coordinates throughout this technical report are in the datum of NAD 27 in Zone 12, unless otherwise specified.



Projection is Lat / Long WGS 84

Figure 1. Location Map

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The author is relying on the opinion of law firm **Heiras y Asociados, S.C. Abogados** of Chihuahua, Mexico for a title opinion. **Heiras y Asociados** have reviewed the staking and title records in Hermosillo and confirm the claims are in good standing and that the property vendor, Grafito La Barranca SA de CV, has the right to acquire the claims as described in the property description section.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Mexican Graphite Project lies on 1:50,000 topographic sheet San Jose De Pimas (H12D62) in Sonora County, Mexico. The Project consists of two concessions: Nuevo San Pedro to the north and Akiwiki to the south as shown on Figure 2. The geographic center of the Nuevo San Pedro concession is approximately 548500E 3165500N and Akiwiki is approximately 550800E 3160000N both in UTM ZONE 12 NAD 27.

Table 1. List of Concessions

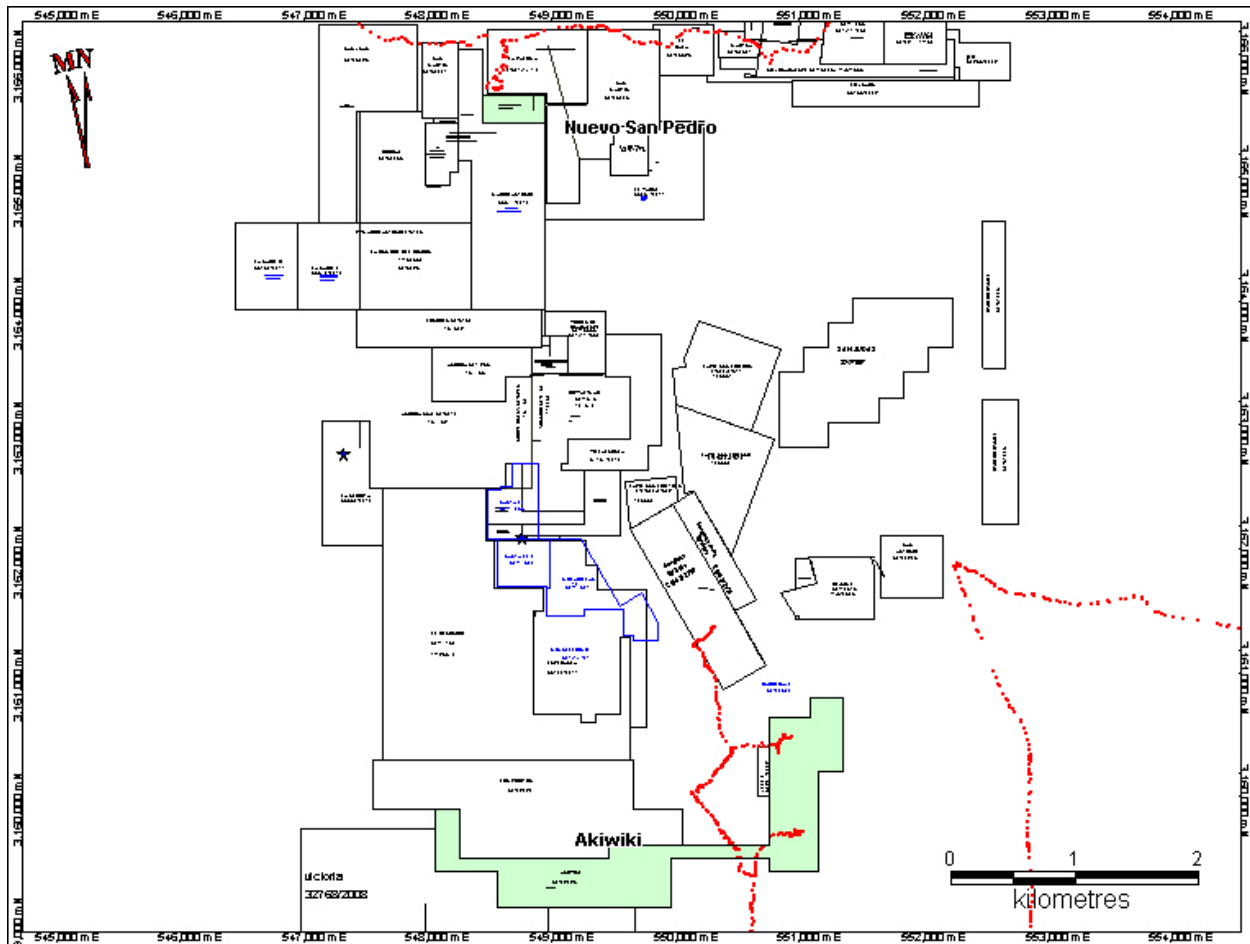
Concession	Number	File Number	Grant Date	Valid Until	Hectares
Akiwiki	226433	082/29796	17-Jan-2006	16-Jan-2056	144.60
Nuevo San Pedro	238402	082/35999	23-Sep-2011	22-Sep-2061	11.11
Total					155.71

The Nuevo San Pedro concession is registered in the name of Grafitera La Colorado De Mexico, S.A. De C.V., a valid Mexican Corporation through an agreement dated August 2012. The two equal shareholders of Grafitera La Colorado De Mexico, S.A. De C.V. are Fernando Adrian Durazo Valenzuela and Grafito La Barranca De Mexico S.A. De C.V. Grafito La Barranca De Mexico S.A. De C.V. therefore holds a 50% interest in the Nuevo San Pedro concession. There is no Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty associated with the Nuevo San Pedro concession.

The Akiwiki concession is registered in the name of Patricio de la Torre Limon, a Mexican national. Grafito La Barranca De Mexico S.A. De C.V. holds a 100% interest in the Akiwiki concession through an agreement dated July 2, 2012. There is a 3% NSR Royalty to a maximum of \$250,000 associated with Akiwiki concession. There are one time payments of US\$5,000 required if there is no production by July 2, 2013 and US\$10,000 required if there is no production by July 2, 2104 associated with the Akiwiki concession.

Big North Graphite Corp. and Can-Am Gold Corp. entered into an Letter of Intent Agreement dated September 10, 2012 and then a definitive agreement on November 15, 2012 to allow Big North to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Grafito La Barranca SA de CV held by Can-Am. Grafito is the registered and beneficial owner of the two graphite mining concessions located in Sonora, Mexico as outlined above. The terms of the agreement are as follows, all expressed in US dollars:

- \$25,000 on signing of the LOI as a non-refundable deposit (paid)
- \$25,000 on signing the Definitive Agreement (paid)
- \$150,000 and issue 1,200,000 shares within 5 days of TSX Venture Exchange approval, which was November 27, 2012 (paid and issued)
- issue a further 500,000 shares within 6 months of TSX Venture Exchange approval
- issue a further 500,000 shares within 12 months of TSX Venture Exchange approval



Projection is UTM NAD 27 Zone 12

Figure 2. Claim Location

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Mexican Graphite Project. To the best of the author's knowledge, a permit is not required to continue with test mining at the existing concession sites, as they have been mined in the past and have been grandfathered. An agreement dated 01-April-2013 is in place with the owners of the contiguous La Poloma concession to allow Big North to store graphite material test mined at Nuevo San Pedro. The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Mexican Graphite Project.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The road accessible properties of the Mexican Graphite Project lies 67 and 72 kilometres southeast of Hermosillo, Sonora County, Mexico. To reach the closer Nuevo San Pedro concession, take Route 16 southeast from Hermosillo approximately 50 kilometers to the town of La Colorada. Turn south and take the main road approximately 20 kilometres to the concession. To reach the further Akiwiki concession, take Route 16 southeast from Hermosillo approximately 61 kilometres to an unnamed road. Follow this road south for approximately 14 kilometres to a main junction. Take the left or south fork a further 10 kilometres to a T-intersection, turning left. Go south 6 kilometres along this road to a north spur road, and take the spur road 3.5 kilometres to the concession.

The topography of the area is generally low rolling hills, with some steeper mountains where the graphite deposits outcrop. Elevations on Nuevo San Pedro range from 380 to 620 metres above sea level. Elevations on Akiwiki range from 440 to 660 metres above sea level. There is a surprising amount of vegetation, consisting largely of mesquite, desert ironwood, palo verde and huisache. There was a surprising amount of grasses due to a very wet summer. The concessions are accessible by secondary roads and by foot.

The properties of the Mexican Graphite Project lie within the Sonoran Desert. The field season is year round. Temperatures range from as low as freezing in January and February to 48 °C in July and August. Rain falls mostly between June and September, with annual precipitation between 75 and 300 millimeters.

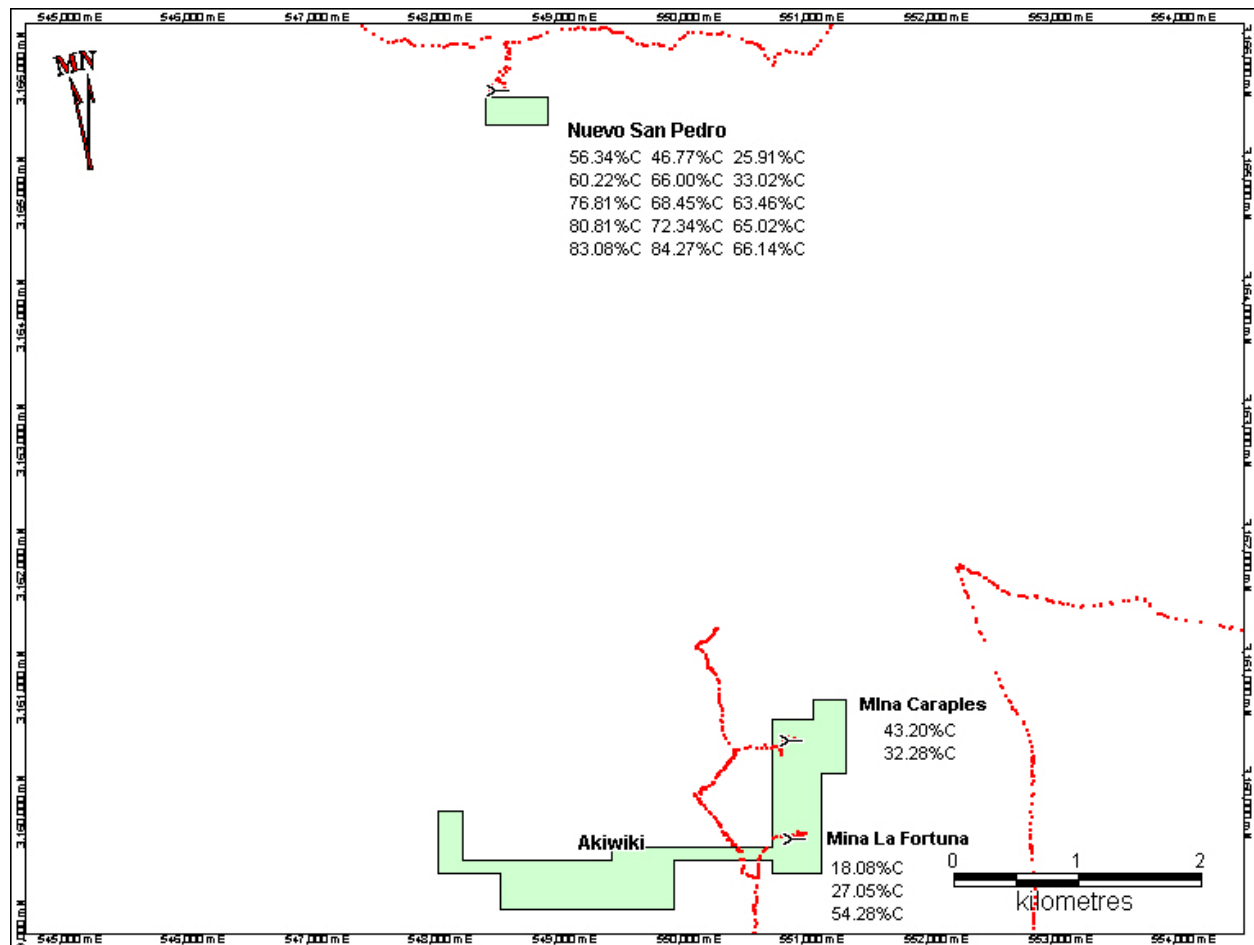
The logistics of working in this part of Mexico are very good. The property is road accessible and the low brush allows ATV or motorcycle access to the entire property. All exploration and mining supplies, personnel and equipment are available in Hermosillo.

HISTORY

While there are workings located on both concessions, there is no published history on any of them. The Nuevo San Pedro workings are active and consist of a cross cut adit, then a drift along the graphite seam largely to the west. At a distance of approximately 80 metres, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 metres. Three sub-levels have been established from the shaft. There has been minor development of on a second graphite seam from the cross cut as well.

There are two sets of workings on the Akiwiki concession. Workings at inactive Mina La Fortuna consist of one adit level. The author was unable to determine the length of the adit due to safety concerns. However, at a distance in the order of 25 metres there is stoping above and also below the adit level. The second area of workings is Mina Caraples, approximately 800 metres to the north of Mina La Fortuna. The Caraples workings consist of two adits, which the author did not enter. The elevation difference between the two adits looks to be 20 to 30 metres.

Can-Am Gold Corp. completed preliminary grab sampling in July 2012. The samples were taken from the dumps at each site and also some samples were taken from the active Nuevo San Pedro workings and the La Fortuna workings. The samples were assayed for total carbon content at the Departamento de Ingenieria Quimica y Metalurgia Universidad De Sonora, in Hermosillo. The samples are shown in Figure 3.



Projection is UTM NAD 27 Zone 12

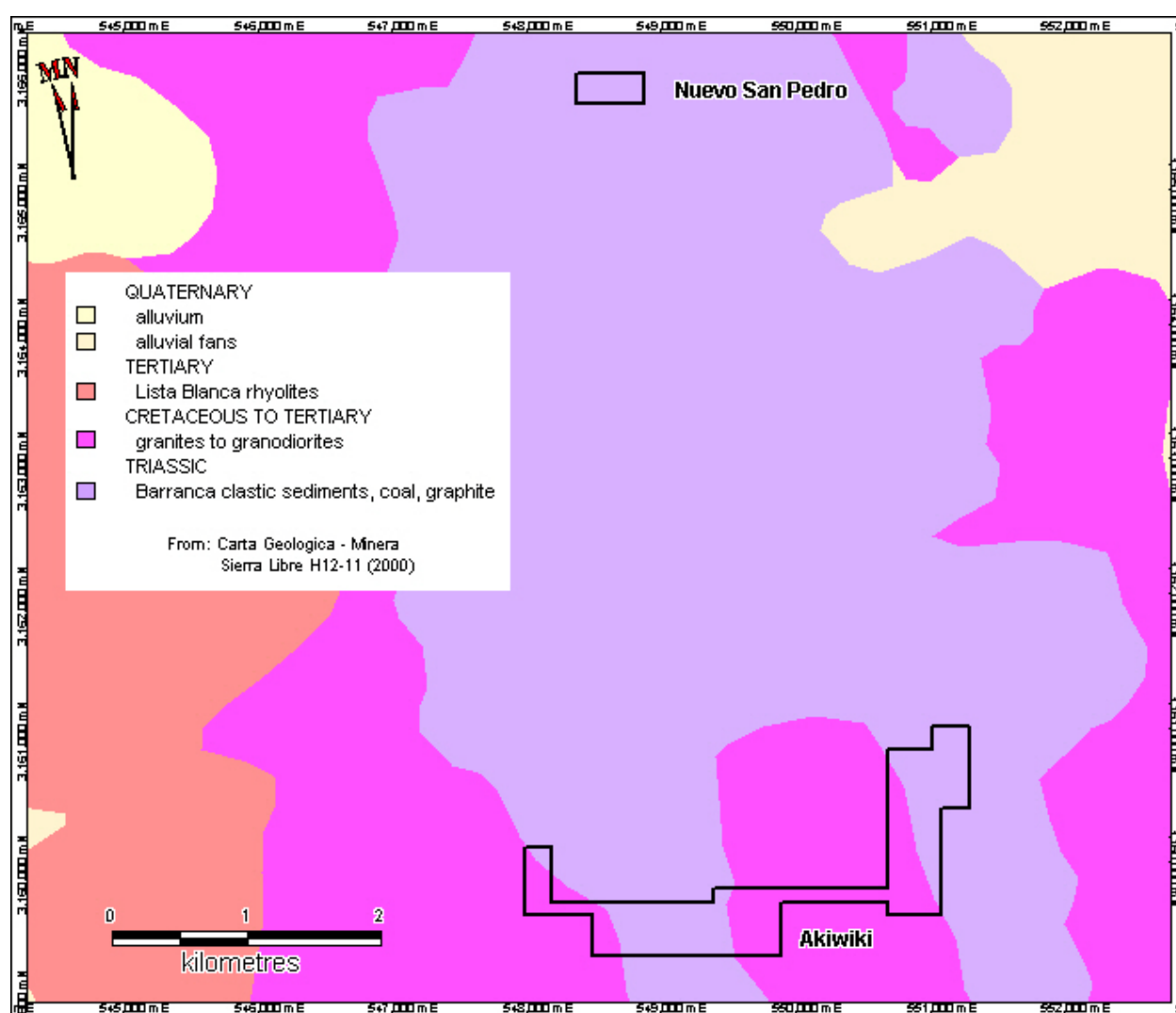
Figure 3. Historic Sampling

The due diligence sampling completed by the author casts some doubt to the reliability of the results from the Universidad De Sonora, as they may be overestimating total percent Carbon. The reader is cautioned and is recommended to rely on the subsequent results of the due diligence sampling completed by the author and reported in Table 3. The historic sampling does however indicate the presence of graphite on the properties acquired by Big North Graphite Corp. and does nothing to diminish the exploration potential of the Mexican Graphite project.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Mexican Graphite Project area lies on the Sierra Libre H12-11 1:250,000 map sheet (Servicio Geológico Mexicano, 2000) in the region known as the San Jose de Moradillas. The San Jose de Moradillas region was mapped by Abadie III, (1981) as his Master Thesis for Stanford University. The following geological summary is taken from these two references.

These basement rocks in the area (Figure 4) are the Triassic Barranca Formation, the unit hosting the graphite deposits. The formation consists of nonmarine, brackish and shallow marine conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and beds of coal or graphite. The graphite horizons are thought to be the metamorphic equivalents of the anthracite horizons.



Projection is UTM WGS 84 Zone 12N

Figure 4. Regional Geology

The Barranca Formation units have been intruded by Cretaceous to Tertiary granites to granodiorites. The rocks within the Mexican Graphite Project area are closer to diorite in composition and exhibit coarse hornblende and biotite phenocrysts.

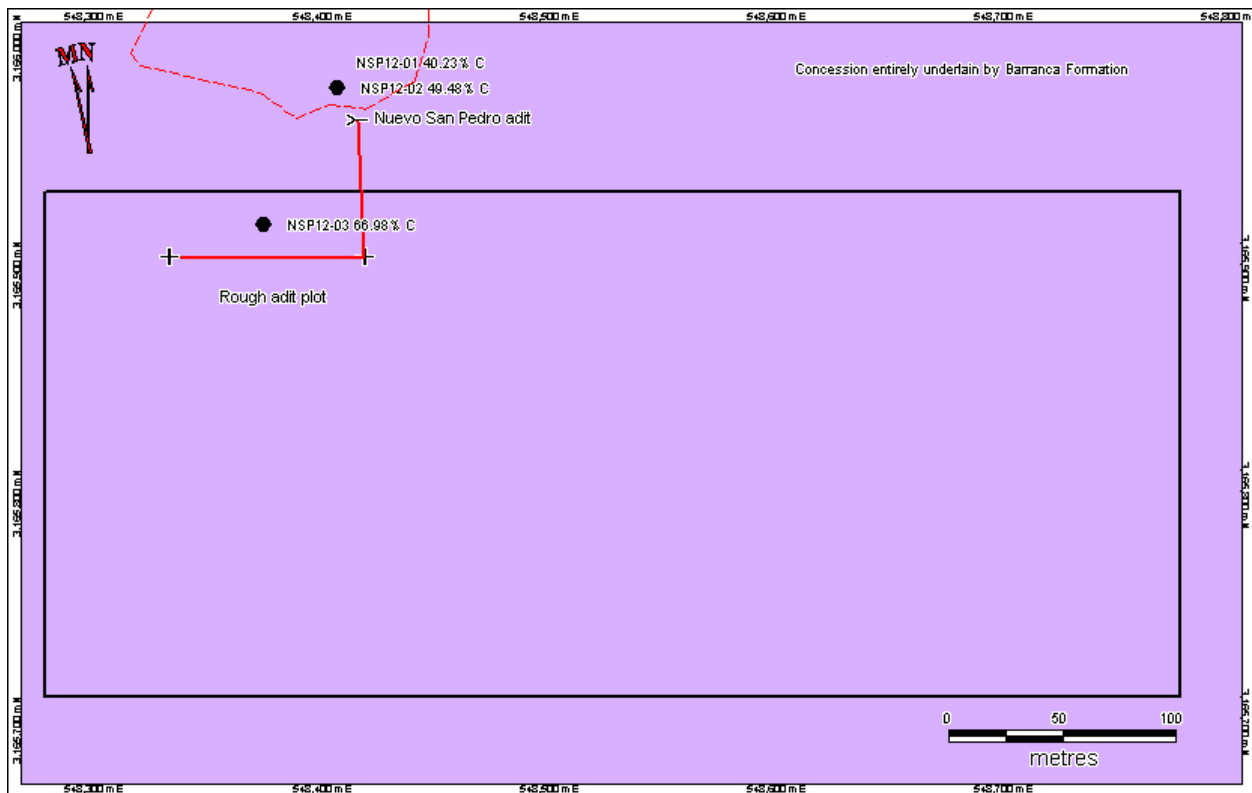
The western side of the map area is underlain by rhyolite flows, breccias and tuffs of the Lista Blanca Formation.

Quaternary rock units consist of basal polymictic conglomerates and alluvial fan deposits and alluvium deposits.

The coal and graphite beds within the Barranca Formation are not distributed throughout the entire formation, but are found in the section containing mostly impure sandstone, carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone, and little or no conglomerate. Coal and graphite beds are generally absent where the section consists mainly of conglomerate, quartz arenite and non-carbonaceous siltstone.

Property Geology

The Nuevo San Pedro and Akiwiki concessions have not been mapped. The regional geology (Figure 4) shows the Nuevo San Pedro concession is entirely underlain by the Barranca Formation and the Akiwiki concession is underlain by both the Barranca Formation and the Cretaceous to Tertiary granites to granodiorites.



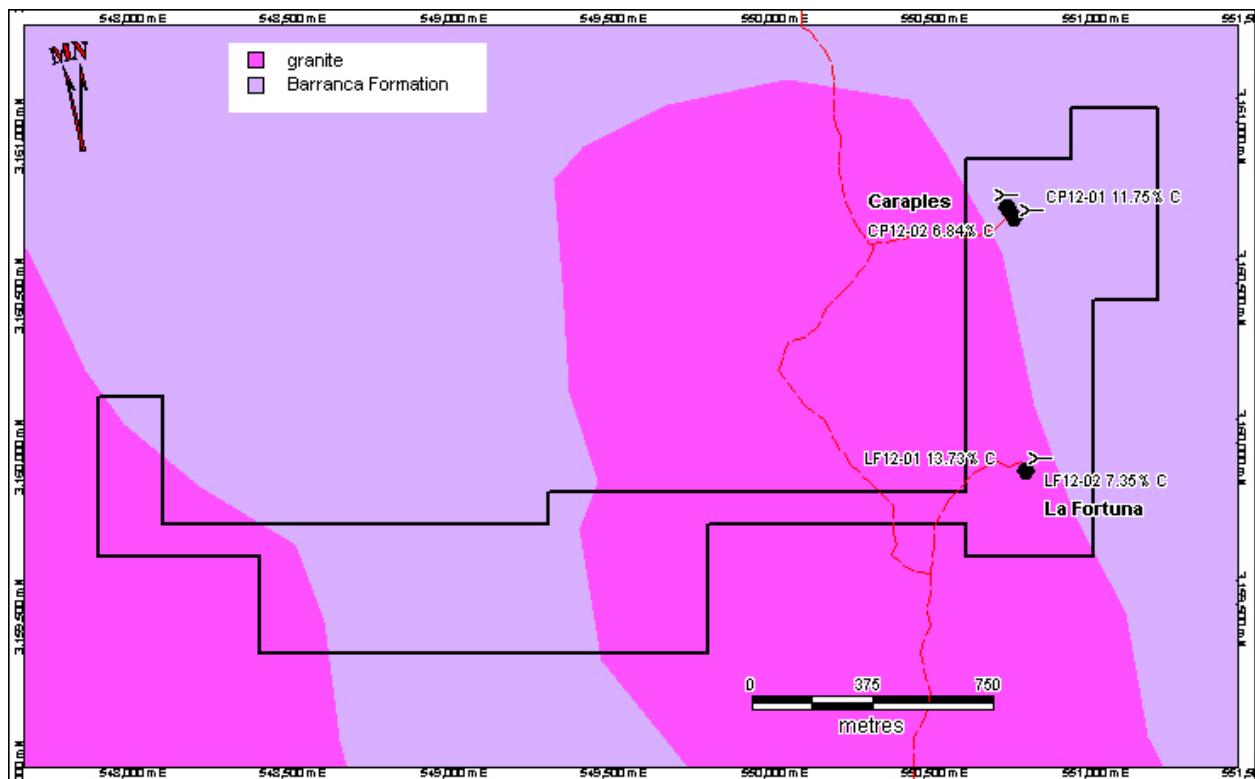
Projection is UTM WGS 84 Zone 12N

Figure 5a. N San Pedro Geology and Mineralization in %C

The principle thrust of the exploration is the graphite horizons which appear to be present on both claim blocks. Based on limited observations by the author, the graphite occurs in semi-continuous seams that pinch and swell along strike and vary in dip. The footwall and hanging wall appear to be competent quartzites. Beds vary in thickness from 0.30 metres to in excess of 2 metres. Regular sampling has not been completed. Higher grade material seems to be more friable while more competent sections are lower in grade. At Nuevo San Pedro the workings suggest vertical continuity in excess of 100 metres. Most exploration has focused very locally on small adits and small operations. The author is not aware of any district wide or modern exploration within the Barranca Formation.

Mineralization

The two concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project are being explored for amorphous (or fine-grained) graphite. The graphite deposits are stratigraphic in nature and are thought to represent metamorphosed coal beds. A description of the graphite occurrences on each of the two concessions follows.



Projection is UTM WGS 84 Zone 12N

Figure 5b. Akiwiki Geology and Mineralization in %C

Nuevo San Pedro

The workings consist of a cross cut adit, then a drift along the graphite seam largely to the west. At a distance of approximately 80 metres, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 metres. Three sub-levels have been established from the shaft back to the east. There has been minor development of on a second graphite seam from the cross cut as well. The main graphite seam varies in dip and pinches and swells along strike. There has been some stoping above the adit level, but there is only an estimated 20 metres to surface. Some underhand stoping has been completed below the adit level as well. On the adit level the vein dips at approximately 60 degrees. The graphite material was sold to a local buyer.

A grab sample of the coarse material on the graphite stockpile returned a value of 40.23% Carbon as graphite. The grab sample of fines from the same stockpile returned a value of 49.48% Carbon as graphite. The grab sample from the face of the sub drift within the Nuevo San Pedro workings returned a value of 66.98% Carbon as graphite.

Akiwiki

There are two sets of working at Akiwiki, La Fortuna and Caraples. There is one adit at La Fortuna and two adits at Caraples.

The upper adit as Caraples appears to be driven on structure. The author did not enter either adit for safety reasons. The elevation difference looks to be 20 to 30 metres. The Caraples samples returned graphite Carbon results of 6.84% from the dump for the upper adit and 11.75% from the dump for the lower adit.

The La Fortuna workings consist of one adit level. The adit is driven on the graphite seam. The seam again appears to pinch and swell along strike. There is stoping above and also below the adit level. The author and his assistant entered the adit for a distance of 25 metres where a sample was taken. The author determined it was unsafe to go any further. The La Fortuna samples returned graphite Carbon results of 13.73% from the remains of the adit dump and 7.35% from the adit back at a location that was approximately 40 metres from the adit collar.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Mexican Graphite Project is being explored for microcrystalline graphite deposits. The following summary is condensed from British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Simandl and Kenan, 1997).

Most microcrystalline of amorphous graphite deposits are formed by contact or regional metamorphism of coal beds or other highly carbonaceous sedimentary rocks. Deposits may consist of several beds or lenses, each a few metres thick and up to several kilometres in length. Typical host rocks are quartzites, phyllites, schists and metagraywackes.

The main ore controls are coal beds invaded by intrusive rocks or sedimentary sequences with coal seams or other carbon-rich rocks metamorphosed typically to greenschist facies. The size, grade and mineral impurities of the graphite deposit depend on the characteristics of the original coal seams and carbon-bearing or carbonaceous sediments. The degree of metamorphism controls the degree of graphitization. Graphite may grade into coal with increasing distance from the heat source. Faults and folds may control the thickness or repetition of graphite beds.

Most of the known crystalline graphite deposits are Mississippian to Cretaceous in age or younger. They are generally found in continental margin or intracratonic basins. They generally occur in near shore sedimentary rocks with intercalated coal seams, or other highly carbonaceous sedimentary beds, that are metamorphosed by nearby igneous intrusions or affected by regional metamorphism.

The host rocks for microcrystalline graphite deposits are coal seams or other highly carbon-rich rock types and their low to medium grade metamorphic equivalents. Amorphous graphite deposits occur within sequences of chlorite and muscovite schists, phyllites, quartzites, metagraywackes, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates which may be cut by diabasic or granitic intrusions with associated andalusite-bearing hornfels.

Microcrystalline graphite deposits are generally stratiform or lens-shaped. The beds may be deformed and/or repeated by folding and faulting. Pinching and swelling of beds is common. Deposits may consist of several beds, each one to few metres thick. They may be exposed for hundreds of metres to several kilometres in strike length.

The ore mineralogy is microcrystalline graphite. Gangue mineralogy consists of: meta-anthracite $\pm$ anthracite $\pm$ quartz $\pm$ mica $\pm$ coke $\pm$ clay $\pm$ pyrite and other sulphides $\pm$ apatite $\pm$ gypsum. There is generally not specific alteration associated with these deposits. Weathered outcrops of microcrystalline graphite are typically dull, porous and dark-gray to black.

The most important regional exploration guides for high-grade amorphous deposits are: 1) coal beds invaded by igneous rocks or 2) coal seams traced across regional metamorphic isograds into low to medium-grade metamorphic areas. Graphite deposits have been located using induced polarization (IP), resistivity, ground and airborne electromagnetic (EM), spontaneous potential (SP) and audiomagnetotelluric (AMT) surveys. Outcrops may have associated radioactivity because of trace amounts of uranium.

Crystalline graphite mines are mainly open pit, however underground mining is possible depending on the thickness and orientation of the ore. Prices of amorphous graphite are substantially lower than the prices of the crystalline flake graphite. The ore is commonly hand-sorted. Quantity and type of impurities and ash content are major concerns. The degree of graphitization varies from one deposit to another and as a result, proportions of microcrystalline graphite to carbon also varies.

The mean size of the deposits is 4,900,000 tonnes. Major active mines contain over 80 per cent carbon, but the average grade of some of the European deposits may be as low as 55 per cent. Some beds may be only partly graphitized.

Microcrystalline graphite is used in brake linings, foundry applications, lubricants, pencils, refractories, and steel making. The graphite may contain several percent volatile material. In fact, some meta-anthracite from South Korea is marketed as microcrystalline graphite, but it may be due largely to export restrictions on energy exports from Korea.

EXPLORATION

Big North Graphite Corp. has not undertaken any exploration on the concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project. While there are workings on both concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project, there is very little documentation available for them. Exploration appears to have been minimal as adits were opened up on the graphite seams or cross cut adits were driven to intersect the graphite seams and then they were drifted upon.

The author was asked to examine the property to determine whether it was a property of merit and make recommendations for further exploration. As part of his due diligence review of the concessions, the author sampled seven sites, taking two duplicate samples at each site samples: three at Nuevo San Pedro, two at La Fortuna and two at Caraples. These results are shown in Table 2 and on Figures 6a and 6b. Five were grab samples of dump material and two were in place grabs of graphite seams.

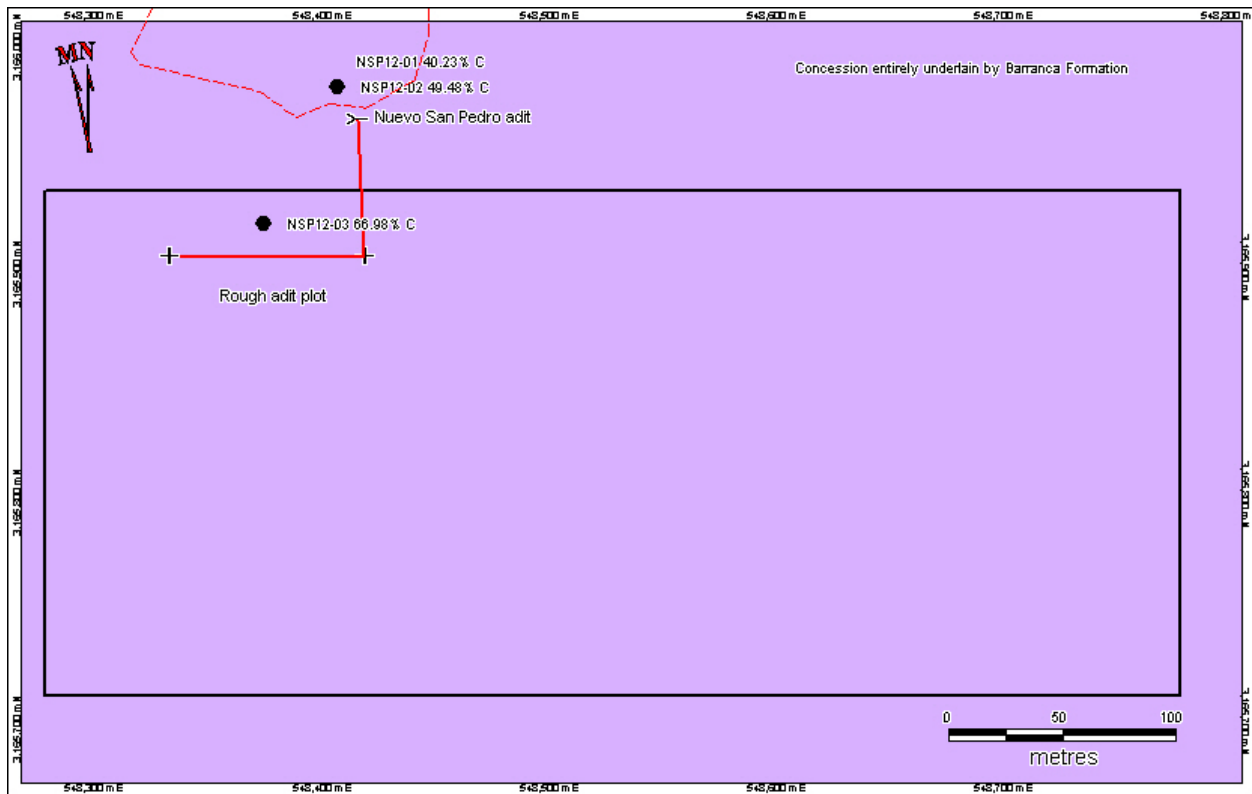
Table 2. 2012 Sample Results

Project	Sample	Description	U of S %C	Acme % Graphite C	ALS % Organic C
Nuevo San Pedro	NSP12-01	stockpile coarse	71.12	40.23	43.7
Nuevo San Pedro	NSP12-02	stockpile file	59.90	49.48	57.1
Nuevo San Pedro	NSP12-03	Sub drift face	69.00	66.98	64.2
La Fortuna	LF12-01	tailings dump	68.14	13.73	58.8
La Fortuna	LF12-02	adit back +40m	26.06	7.35	22.2
Caraples	CP12-01	lower dump	26.59	11.75	19.6
Caraples	CP12-02	upper dump	23.69	6.84	22.0

The dump samples were randomly taken from the dump piles after the exposed surface of the dump was loosened with a rock hammer. At Nuevo San Pedro, two samples of the same dump were taken: one sample of coarse graphite material and one sample of fine graphite material. All dump samples were taken by the author and placed in Hubco cloth sample bags. They remained in the author's possession until one set was delivered to the Departamento de Ingenieria Quimica y Metalurgia Universidad De Sonora, in Hermosillo and the second set was delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver. The Acme pulps were later sent to the ALS Minerals lab in North Vancouver. The sample location and sample data were recorded in a field book.

The two in-place samples were taken from the underground workings by Eddie Othon of Can-Am Gold Corp., the La Fortuna sample under the author's supervision and the Nuevo San Pedro sample from the bottom of the active shaft without the author present. In both instances, 500 to 1000 grams of graphite was chipped from the seam. The sample location and sample data were recorded in a field book with the location.

The results from the three analyses are shown in Table 3. The author assumes the analyses from the Universidad de Sonora and from ALS Minerals report the total % Carbon. The significant increase in all but one of the values noted in the Sonora samples cast some doubt to the reliability of the results, especially in light of the lack of an ISO accreditation. While ALS reported total organic Carbon, Acme reported graphite Carbon. The Acme results are the ones the author will discuss in the following sections.



Projection is UTM WGS 84 Zone 12N

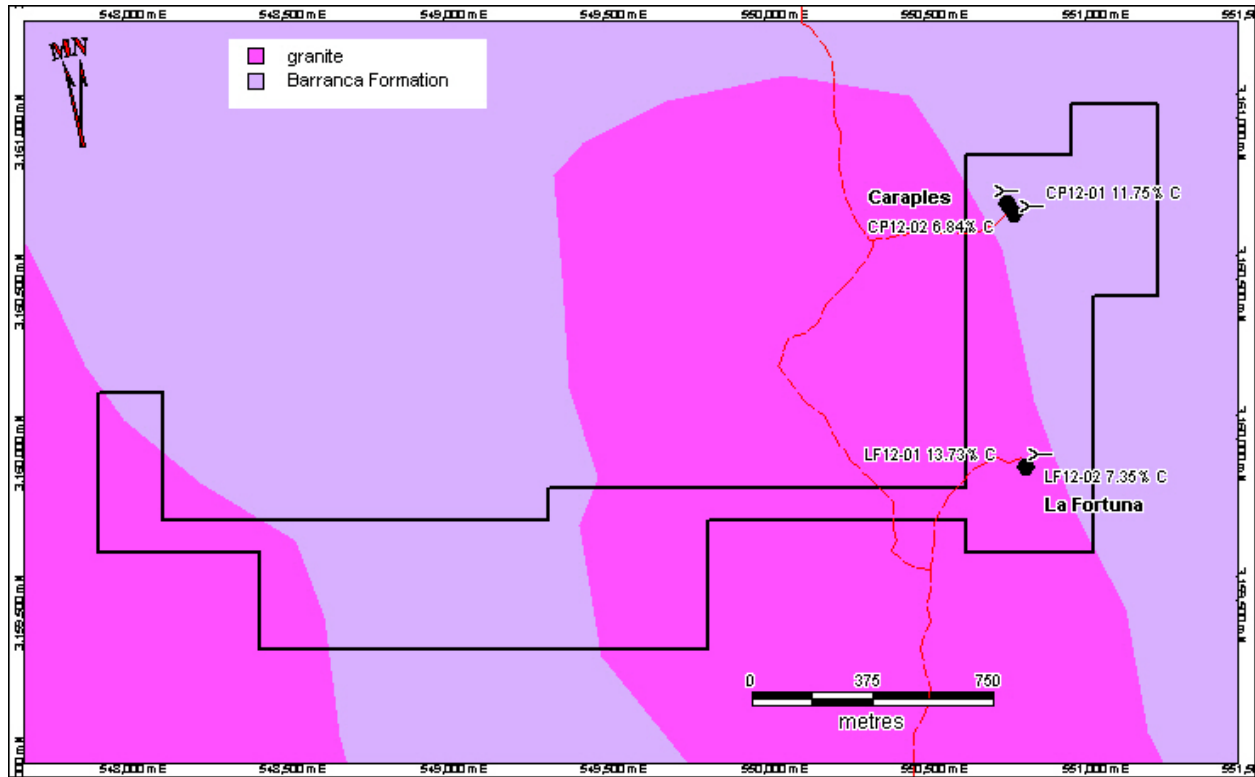
Figure 6a. Nuevo San Pedro Sampling in %C

Nuevo San Pedro

Three samples were taken at Nuevo San Pedro, a sample of the graphite stockpile of coarse material, a sample of the graphite stockpile fine material and a sample from the face of a sub drift at the bottom of the shaft.

A grab sample of the coarse material on the graphite stockpile returned a value of 40.23% Carbon as graphite. The grab sample of fines from the same stockpile returned a value of 49.48% Carbon as graphite. The grab sample from the face of the sub drift within the Nuevo San Pedro workings returned a value of 66.98% Carbon as graphite.

The results from the Nuevo San Pedro are very encouraging and strongly suggest the presence of direct shipping graphite on the property.



Projection is UTM WGS 84 Zone 12N

Figure 6b. Akiwiki Sampling in % C

Akiwiki

A total of 4 samples were taken at Akiwiki: a sample of the graphite stock and a sample from the back of the adit at 25 metres at La Fortuna; and a sample of the graphite dumps for the lower and upper adit at Caraples.

The La Fortuna samples returned graphite Carbon results of 13.73% from the remains of the adit dump and 7.35% from the adit back at a location that was approximately 40 metres from the adit collar.

The Caraples samples returned graphite Carbon results of 6.84% from the dump for the upper adit and 11.75% from the dump for the lower adit.

The results from the dumps are somewhat expected as the graphite would likely have been hand cobbled or undergone some other type of “high-grading” for shipment. The results definitely indicate the presence of graphite on the property. The low result from the adit back is a bit more puzzling, though the sample came from an area that was not stoped within the adit.

There author is not aware of any drilling being completed Mexican Graphite Project.

Plates 1 and 2. Graphite



Graphite Stockpile at Nuevo San Pedro

Graphite Seam at La Fortuna

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All rock samples were taken by the author or supervised by the author, with the exception of the sub-level sample at Nuevo San Pedro, as described above. They remained in the author's possession until one set was delivered to the Departamento de Ingenieria Quimica y Metalurgia Universidad De Sonora, in Hermosillo and the second set was delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. is an ISO 9001 certified lab. The Acme sample pulps were then sent to the ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. ALS Minerals is an ISO 9001L:2008 certified lab.

The author has not received details on the analytical procedure for the Universidad De Sonora and as such these results are not to be relied upon, until such time as the procedures are made available to the author.

Acme's sample preparation procedures for the graphite samples are one kilogram of each rock sample is crushed to the point where 80% passes through 10 mesh. A 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to the point where 85% passes through 200 mesh. The sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

Each sample is then analyzed using the Group 2A-09 by Leco. Graphite carbon is determined by pre-igniting a prepared sample split at 600°C for 1 hour, leaching with HCl, then analyzing the residue by Leco.

ALS's analyzed the sample pulps processed by Acme labs as detailed above. Each sample was then analyzed using procedure C-IR06 by Leco. Organic carbon is determined by first decomposing the sample split with diluted HCl with the organic carbon separated by filtration through a porous Leco crucible. The crucible is then washed with de-ionized water, dried and placed in a Leco induction furnace. Organic carbon is quantitatively detected by infrared spectrometry and reported as percent carbon.

Big North did not insert its own standards, blanks and duplicates into the sample sequences for this sampling program. Acme inserted standard reference materials through the lab handling process and performed an appropriate percentage of repeats and re-splits, allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client. Acme's standards, repeats and re-splits performed well.

The author feels the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for the examination program completed by the author for Big North Graphite Corp.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author competed the sampling on his own behalf for the Mexican Graphite Project and feels no further verification is required. The author walked the property and personally inspected the know graphite showings and workings. Therefore the author feels the data is adequate for the purposes of this technical report and the current stage of the exploration program.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is not aware of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Mexican Graphite Project.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Mexican Graphite Project.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This technical report is not relying on data from adjacent properties.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Mexican Graphite Project.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project lie in a very favourable geological setting for graphite, the Triassic Barranca Formation of northern Mexico. The Barranca Formation underlies both the Nuevo San Pedro and Akiwiki concessions and graphite occurrences have been developed on each concession.

Exploration completed to date has consisted primarily of underground development with the opening of the Nuevo San Pedro adit on the Nuevo San Pedro concession and the opening of the La Fortuna and Caraples adits on the Akiwiki concession. Only the Nuevo San Pedro is active and safe to enter. Grab samples of the graphite from the dumps and one grab sample from the Nuevo San Pedro and La Fortuna workings ranged from 40.23% graphite Carbon to 69.88% graphite Carbon.

The Nuevo San Pedro and Akiwiki concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project are properties of merit and required further exploration. There seem little point in doing further surface exploration. The logical next phase of the exploration program should be reactivating the existing workings and taking some bulk samples of graphite from each of the two concessions.

Table 3 - Exploration Program Budget

Bulk Sampling						
Project Manager	30	days	@	\$750	/day	\$22,500
Lead Hand	30	days	@	\$200	/day	\$6,000
Miner	30	days	@	\$150	/day	\$4,500
Swamper	30	days	@	\$100	/day	\$3,000
Trucker	30	days	@	\$150	/day	\$4,500
Room & Board	150	days	@	\$100	/day	\$15,000
Vehicle + Fuel	90	days	@	\$150	/day	\$13,500
Compressor	4	weeks	@	\$500	/week	\$2,000
Loci and Ore Car	4	weeks		\$250	/week	\$1,000
Loader	200	hours		\$200	/hour	\$40,000
Truck	200	hours		\$200	/hour	\$40,000
Drill and steel	2	weeks		\$250	/week	\$500
Explosives						\$1,000
Analysis - rock	50	sample	@	\$50	/sample	\$2,500
Data verification	5	sample	@	\$30	/sample	\$150
Travel						\$10,000
Documentation						\$10,000
Contingency						\$23,850
Bulk Sampling Total						\$200,000

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Nuevo San Pedro and Akiwiki concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project warrant further exploration for graphite deposits. A one month program of bulk sampling from the existing active and inactive workings is recommended as the next phase of exploration at the Mexican Graphite Project. The cost of this program is estimated at \$200,000 as shown in Table 4.

REFERENCES

Abadie III, V.H. (1981). Geology of Part of the Sierra de Moradillas, Sonora, Mexico. A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Geology and the Committee on Graduate Studies of Stanford University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science.

Servicio Geologico Mexicano. (2000). Carta Geologico-Minera Sierra Libre H12-11, Sonora. Escala 1:250,000.

Simandl, G.J. and Kenan, W.M. (1997): Microcrystalline Graphite, in Geological Fieldwork 1997, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Paper 1998-1, pages 240-1 to 240-3.

CERTIFICATE FOR R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo., a consulting geologist residing at 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 with an additional office at 704 - 1060 Alberni Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4K2, do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

BIG NORTH GRAPHITE CORP.

350 - 885 Dunsmuir Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1N5

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 33 years since graduation.

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 to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 33 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals and industrial minerals in the Western Cordillera, including one projects in Mexico.
- Direct relevant experience includes industrial minerals projects for: garnet, phosphate, dimension stone and aggregates.

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report Mexico Graphite Project" and dated May 7, 2013 relating to the Mexican Graphite Project. I visited the concessions of the Mexican Graphite Project on October 11, 2012 for one day.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of May 7, 2013, 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.

I am independent of the Issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effective May 7, 2013.

"signed and sealed"

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo