

Technical Report

on the status of the

Campo Largo Gold Project, Paraná, Brasil

Latitude -25°24'38.29"S Longitude -49°40'21.88"W

Prepared according to the standards of NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1

for

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1.0 SUMMARY

Quinto Resources Inc (Quinto) has optioned 100% of the Campo Largo gold project (Project), which consists of one Brasil Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM) mineral-exploration concession number 826.769/2007 (total 1775.68 hectares). The Project is located 18 kilometres west of the city of Campo Largo, Brasil, and 40 kilometres west of central Curitiba, Brasil, capital of Paraná State.

Road access to the Project and area infrastructure are good. The moderate subtropical climate is ideal for year-around operations. Curitiba is an excellent supply and communication centre.

To Quinto's knowledge, there are no Project environmental liabilities and the present owner has not initiated any environmental studies. Brasil mining law requires concession owners to restore areas degraded by mining and exploration. There is an area, which passes through the southern part of the Project concession, which is set up by the Brasil Federal government to control land use along the second rise of the Great Escarpment. A number of roughly north-south trending escarpments arise through this part of Brasil, as elevation increases inland from the sea. The government feels that certain types of land use might affect local or regional erosion and hydrology. This has not stopped mining and quarrying in the area; but, it does require extra planning to insure that activities do not endanger other uses of land.

The grant of a Brasil DNPM mineral-exploration concession implicitly permits a right of access and the pursuit of all normal exploration practices. Surface rights must be respected during exploration and acquired, if mining is to be initiated. There are no known surface-owner conflicts in the Project area.

The region has a long gold-mining history. After 30 years of gold production, the Tabiporã mine, just north of the Project, recently suspended production to develop additional reserves. The Project, the nearby Frontier Mining do Brasil Mineração operations, and other nearby concession owners are actively exploring for gold. Just across the border with the Project concession, historical drilling on a neighbouring concession has reported intersections with higher-grade gold assays (in excess of 15 grams of gold per tonne) at a depth of 30 to 40 metres. At two points along the border, the historical drilling indicates that the gold-mineralization intersections could be as close as 25 metres from the Project concession. These neighbouring gold occurrences are of historical interest; however, they do not imply, indicate, or insure that gold occurs in economic quantities on the Project concession. Further, at this time, gold is not known to occur of the Project concession.

The geology of eastern Paraná is dominated by later Precambrian rocks and the structures related to a major east-west to northeast-southwest dextral transcurrent shear zone. In the area of the Project, the Precambrian rocks consist of quartz monzonite to more granitic phases of the Three Passes granite, which intruded schist and phyllite of the Aqua Clara and Votuverava formations. These rocks are unconformably overlain by Late Precambrian Camarinha formation sedimentary rocks. Paleozoic sedimentary rocks occur in the area; but, they are of no importance to the gold mineralization.

Gold mineralization in the Project area occurs along the intrusive contact between the Three Passes granitic rocks and the overlying metamorphic rocks. During the Three Passes granitic intrusion, hydrothermal solutions were introduced and spread along this contact zone. The mineralization introduced is of the fairly common quartz-pyrite-gold type. Gold is native and occurs with chalcopyrite along pyrite grain boundaries. Higher-grade gold veins are probably restricted to the immediate intrusive contact zone. Lower-grade disseminations may occur out away from the main contact zone.

There is no direct evidence of gold occurring on the Project concession; however, quartz-sulfide mineralization, similar to that which contains gold elsewhere in the area, does occur on the project concession. Evidence regarding the potential Project gold occurrence has been compiled from visits to the Project and surrounding area, discussions with local prospectors and engineers, samples collected during field traverses with the present Project concession owner and other area prospectors, check samples collected from the Project concession-owner's drill core, and from Project-concession and neighboring-property historical records of exploration and production. In general, the drill data, the past Project mineral-exploration work, and the information from surrounding properties are not trustworthy and must be considered only of historical interest.

While the Project historical information and the historical information from surrounding properties cannot be used for economic evaluation, they can be used as an exploration guide. As such, there is sufficient evidence to confirm that the Project concession has good early stage exploration merit.

Project-concession exploration success depends upon locating and exploring the area's gold-bearing contact zone between the Three Passes granitic rocks and the overlying metamorphic rocks. Historical reports indicate that the gold-mineralized contact zone lies at a depth of 30 to 40 metres in the area of the Project concession's border with the neighbouring concession to the southeast. This neighbouring gold occurrence is of historical interest, only, and does not imply, indicate, or insure that gold occurs in economic quantities on the Project concession. This border area is an important target. It should be mapped, sampled, geophysically surveyed, and drilled to locate the contact zone. If it can be located, a specific model, based on the border-area results, may be developed for locating the gold-mineralized contact zone beneath other parts of the Project concession.

It is recommended that a series of three to six test holes be drilled along the Project concession's southeast border. Drill-hole location of the contact zone will provide check points for testing the response of geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques.

The estimated total costs for an initial six-months exploration program, including test drilling, mapping, sampling, and a geophysical survey, is CAD \$131,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Report (Report) is prepared for Quinto Resources Inc (Quinto), a Canada-registered public company with shares trading on the TSX.V Exchange. Quinto's corporate address is 999, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest, Bureau 725, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 3L4.

Quinto has executed an option (Option) to acquire a 100% interest in the Campo Largo gold project, which consists of one Brasil Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM) mineral-exploration concession numbered 826.769/2007 (total 1775.68 hectares) located 18 kilometres west of Campo Largo, Brasil, and 40 kilometres west of central Curitiba, Brasil, the capital of Paraná State (Project). The Project concession is owned by Mr Sabino Rodrigo de Freitas, a geologist and citizen of Brasil. The Option is subject to payments in cash and Quinto shares, to work requirements, to due diligence, and to TSX.V regulatory approval. Quinto may cancel the Option agreement at any time, if the Project fails to meet expectations.

The purposes of this Report are to evaluate available Project information (including insight gained during an initial field reconnaissance), to organize what value remains of previous work, to determine Project status and merit, and to make recommendations regarding advancement of Project exploration. The author of this Report, William H Bird, PhD, is a registered professional geologist (PGeo) in British Columbia, Canada (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia #24198). He has extensive experience in gold exploration and in Latin America mineral exploration. He has worked in the Project area for eight months, which time included three field trips to the Project area. Dr Bird meets the requirements of a Qualified Person, as defined by NI 43-101.

The author visited the Project concession on May 26, 27, and 28, 2017, at which time the owner, Mr Freitas, provided a tour of the Project concession and the surrounding area. The author has examined and evaluated other gold occurrences in the area of the Project prior to the initiation of this report.

Examination of historical information available for the Project and the surrounding area determined that there is only one credible presentation on the Project concession. This presentation, which was authored by Mr Freitas in 2014 for MS Minérios do Brasil Ltda (the Project concession owner at the time), is entitled, “Relatoria Final de Pesquisa, MS Minérios do Brasil Ltda” and was written for submission to the Brasil Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM) as a concession-status review and a requirement for maintenance of the concession. It is professionally prepared and presents some good geological information; however, the data presented cannot be duplicated, confirmed, or supported using mining-industry standard methods and the information that it presents must be treated only as historical.

This Report is prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The effective date of the Report is August 18, 2017.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not independently reviewed the following Project information:

1. ownership of the title to the mineral-exploration concession, surface rights, and possible other property agreements,
2. applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests applicable to revenue or income, and
3. environmental, permitting, and social aspects.

For an understanding of these items, at this early stage of the Project, the author has relied on Quinto’s Brasil-based legal advisor. Quinto’s Brasil-based legal advisor is Dr Valmor T Bremm of Advocacia Bremm, Rua Trajano Reis, 472, São Francisco, Curitiba - Paraná - CEP- 80510-220 (<http://www.advocaciabremm.com.br>). Dr Bremm has issued a title opinion, which examines the vendor’s title to the Project concession and confirms his right to control it (Bremm, 2017). As the Project advances, the other items are to be researched by the legal advisor to provide the details necessary to appropriately support further technical reports and work on the Project concession.

For Portuguese translations of articles about the Project, the author has relied on *Google Translate*, a free web-based multilingual machine translation service developed by Google (https://www.google.ca/search?q=google+translate&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&gws_rd=cr&ei=wd-sWPCdElaSjwPQj4ywBw).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Project Description and Location. The Project consists of one 1775.68-hectare Brasil mineral-exploration concession, which is granted according the Brasil mining law. The Brasil Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM – www.dnpm.gov.br) number for the Project concession is 826.769/2007.

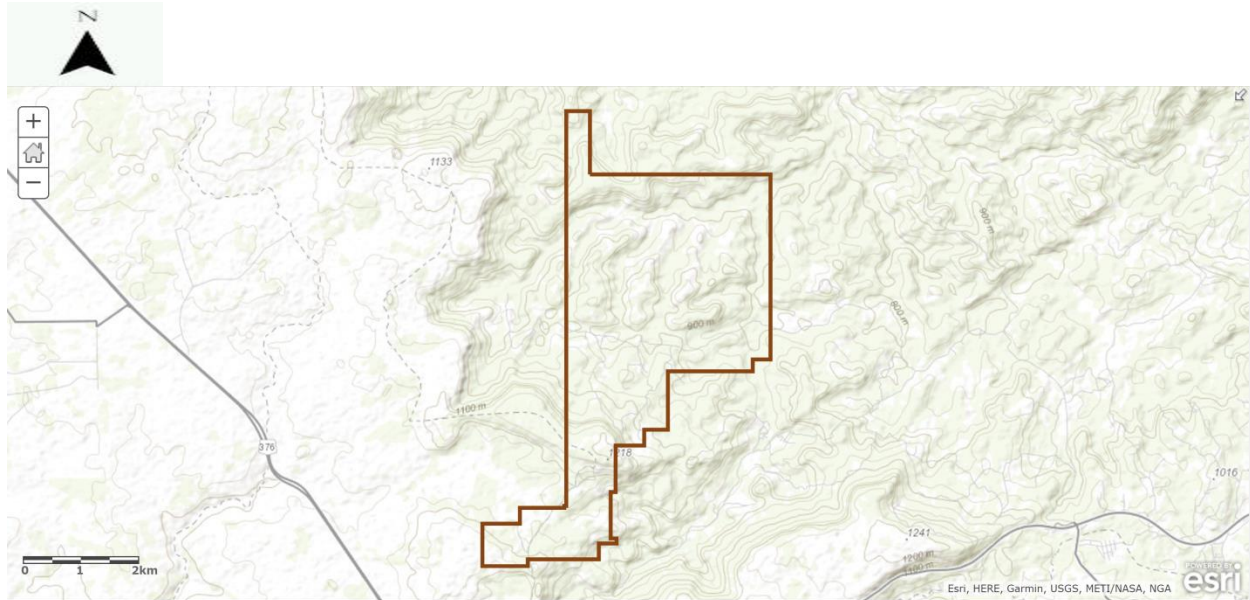


Figure 1. CONCESSION BOUNDARIES MAP – The Project concession 826.769/2007 contains 1775.68 hectares. Brown lines are concession boundaries. Grey lines are roads. The scale is ~1:100,000 (Base map from Garmin Instrument files, 2017).

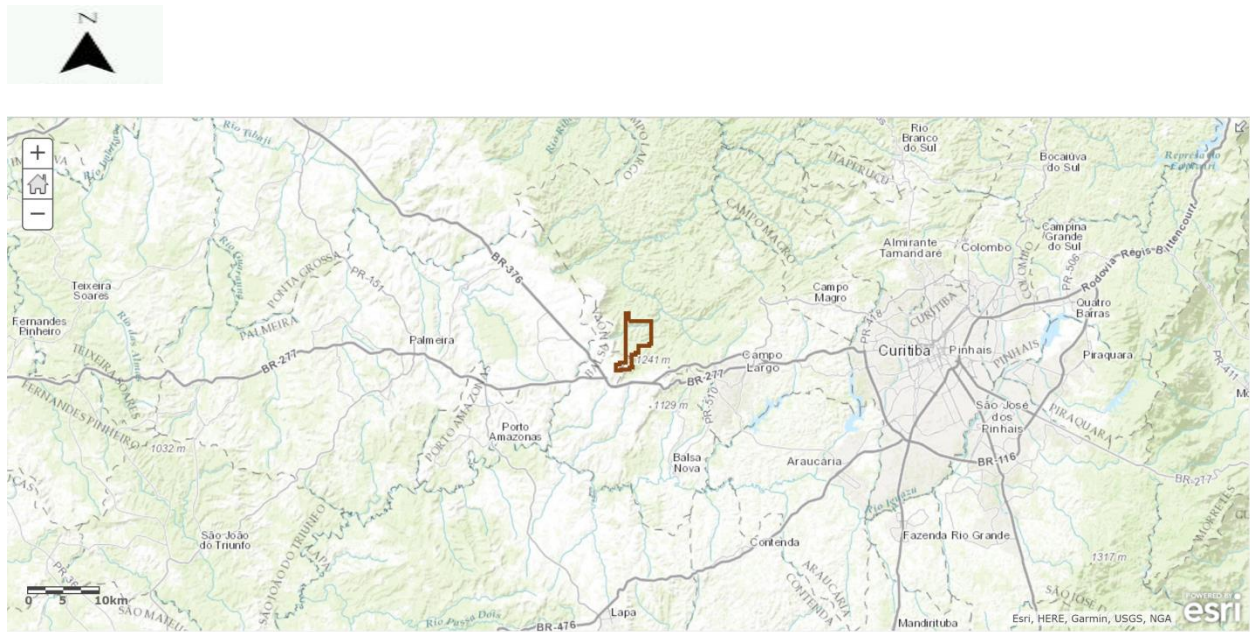


Figure 2. CONCESSION LOCATION MAP - The Project concession 826.769/2007 is located 18 kilometres west of Campo Largo, Brasil, and 40 kilometres west of central Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil (Latitude -25°24'38.29"S Longitude -49°40'21.88"W). Brown lines are concession boundaries. Grey lines are roads. The scale is ~1:800,000 (Base map from Garmin Instrument files, 2017).

4.2 Quinto’s Interest. On July 26, 2017 - Quinto Resources Inc (Quinto) signed an option agreement (Option) with Mr Sabino Rodrigo de Freitas, owner of Brasil mineral-exploration concession 826.769/2007, to acquire a 100% interest in concession 826.769/2007 (the Project), which is in the municipalities of Balsa Nova and Campo Largo west of Curitiba, Brasil. The Option is subject to payments in cash and Quinto shares, to work requirements, to due diligence, and to TSX.V regulatory approval. Quinto may cancel the Option agreement at any time, if the Project fails to meet expectations.

The terms of the Option are as follow:

Mr Freitas will assign his interest in the Project to the New Corporation (“Newco”). In order to earn a 100% interest in Newco, Quinto will have to fulfill the following terms over a six- year period. During the earn-in period, Quinto will be the project manager.

| Option period | Cumulative interest | Quinto commitments |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Upon signature and within 5 business days of receipt of all required regulatory approvals | - | - Initiate drilling and devise new exploration program |
| On or prior the first anniversary | 15% | - Submit a NI 43-101 technical report - Incur minimum \$250,000 of exploration work within first year - US\$100,000 cash payment |
| On or prior the second anniversary | 30% | - US\$100,000 cash payment - Submit a NI 43-101 resource estimate report - Incur additional costs of \$500,000 |
| On or prior the third anniversary | 50% | - Incur additional costs of \$500,000 - Submit a positive preliminary economic assessment report - US\$237,138 cash payment |
| On or prior the fourth anniversary | 80% | - Submit a positive pre-feasibility study - Incur additional costs of \$1,000,000 |
| On or prior the sixth anniversary | 100% | - Submit a feasibility study - Pay US\$20 per ounce of economic reserves - Incur additional costs of \$1,000,000 |

The mineral-exploration concession under option to Quinto has DNPM number 826.769/2007. The 2007 signifies that this concession was first granted in 2007. According to DNPM regulations, Exploration Licenses range from 1 to 3 years in duration, and may be renewed once to extend for 1 to 3 years, subject to the judgment of the DNPM inspector. There may be exceptions wherein the DNPM permits an exploration title to remain intact for more than 6 years; however, since the concession was granted in 2007, there is a concern that it may no longer be valid. A legal opinion, provided by Quinto’s Brasil-based legal advisor, Dr Valmor T Bremm, confirms that the Project concession is valid and procedures transferring its ownership to Mr Sabino de Freitas are also valid (Bremm, 2017).

The following quotes directly from Dr Bremm’s opinion and provides an accurate translation of that opinion (Bremm, 2017):

V – CONCLUSÃO

Os nossos procedimentos compreenderam reunião com o superintendente do DNPM no Paraná, análise dos processos minerários, consulta aos dados básicos dos processos no site do DNPM, reunião com Sr.

Sabino Rodrigues de Freitas, CEO da MS. Minérios do Brasil e cessionário do processo minerário nº. 826.769/2007.

O objetivo básico de nosso trabalho foi coletar, analisar elementos e informações, que nos possibilitassem propiciar a Quinto Real um visão legal do processo minerário.

O trabalho foi baseado em análise processual, com o objetivo de elaborar um parecer legal independente, sobre o processo minerário, sua tramitação junto ao DNPM, aquisição, bem como outras informações que consideramos necessárias levar ao conhecimento da empresa.

É possível compendiar as principais ideias desenvolvidas no estudo acima nas seguintes proposições objetivas:

> O titular do processo minerário nº. 826.769/2007, cumpriu até o presente momento com todos os ditames da legislação minerária Brasileira, assim o processo minerário tem seu desenvolvimento válido e *regular* junto ao DNPM – Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral, podendo ser adquirido pela Quinto Real, mas o processo minerário somente poderá ser transferido para empresas constituída sob as leis brasileiras e que tenha sua sede e administração no País, assim a Quinto Real Capital Corporation, deverá constituir uma empresa no Brasil para pode transferir o título minerário para a empresa;

Nos termos do art. 176 § 1º da Constituição Federal do Brasil, os títulos minerários somente poderão serem transferidos para Quinto Real, após a mesma constituir uma empresa (pessoa jurídica) sob as leis brasileiras e que tenha sua sede e administração no País, ou seja, a Quinto Real será a controladora da empresa a ser constituída no Brasil.

V – CONCLUSION (translation ot the above from Portuguese to English)

Our procedures included a meeting with the superintendent of the DNPM (Brazil Department of National Mineral Production) in Paraná, analysis of the mining-concession procedures, consultation concerning the basic data of the proceedings on the DNPM website, and the transfer of the mining concession no. 826,769 / 2007 to Mr. Sabino Rodrigues de Freitas, CEO of MS. Minérios do Brasil.

The basic objective of our work was to collect, analyze elements and information, enabling us to provide the Quinto Resources Inc a legal review of the mining concession (no. 826,769 / 2007).

The work was based on procedural analysis, with the objective to draw up an independent legal opinion on the mining concession (no. 826,769 / 2007), its acquisition (by grant of the)DNPM, , as well as other information we consider it necessary to make available to the company.

It is possible to summarize the main ideas developed in the study in the following objective propositions:

> The holder of the mining concession no. 826,769 / 2007, has fulfilled all the dictates of the Brazilian mining-industry legislation, so the mining process has its valid and regular development with the DNPM –, which can be acquired by Quinto Resources Inc, but the mining concession can only be transferred to companies incorporated under Brazilian law; hence, Quinto Resources Inc must create a company in Brazil, to which the mining-concession title may be transferred;

> In terms of art. 176 § 1 of the Federal Constitution of Brazil, mining titles may only be transferred to Quinto resources after it establishes a company (legal entity) under the laws (of Brazil), which has its headquarters and administration in Brazil; that is, Quinto Resources Inc will be the parent company of the (legal entity) company incorporated in Brazil.

4.3 Mineral Tenure and Obligations. The following set of points provides a reasonable overview of the Brasil mining laws, as they apply to the tenure and obligations of rights to mineral-exploration concessions (courtesy of an English translation presented on the Amarillo Gold Corporation web site, <http://www.amarillogold.com>).

The main source of mining legislation in Brasil is the Federal Mining Code (Feb. 1967), which is supported by the 1988 Federal Constitution. This code was updated by Law No. 9314 (1995).

General:

- Mining legislation may only be enacted by the General Assembly.
- Surface rights and Mineral rights (sub-surface rights) are administered separately (with rare exceptions); Mineral rights are the jurisdiction of the Federal Union.
- Mineral exploration may only be carried out by Brazilian citizens, or legal entities incorporated in Brasil, under authorization by the Federal government.
- Mining activities may only be conducted by legal entities incorporated in Brasil.
- There are no restrictions on foreign participation in these legal entities.
- The mining concession holder has ownership of the minerals extracted.
- Landowners, Municipal, State, and Federal governments are each entitled to a royalty, which varies from 1% to 3% Gross Overriding Royalty (GOR) depending on the mineral and state.
- Mining activities are subject to environmental licensing (State and Federal)
- Holders of mining concessions are legally obligated to restore areas degraded by mining, in accordance with a plan previously approved by the respective environmental departments.
- The mining laws are administered by the National Dept. of Mineral Production (DNPM) which has an office in each state capitol. Each state office reports back to the DNPM in Brasilia.
- The website <http://sigmine.dnpm.gov.br/> displays the exploration and mining concession disposition by state and is typically up to date within 24hrs. This is generally deemed to be an excellent system.
- Mining in Brasil is governed in a fashion similar to any other business (excepting the royalty structure) and is subject to similar ('normal') taxation. Previous expenditures on a mineral property may be written off. Taxes vary from state to state but are typically approximately 30%.

Exploration Concession Process:

- Exploration Licenses range from 1 to 3 years in duration, and may be renewed once to extend for 1 to 3 years, subject to the judgment of the DNPM inspector.
- Exploration Licenses are granted on a 'first come first served' basis. A license is exclusive once granted.
- Applications are submitted into a map-based system at the DNPM office at the state capitol.
- There may be a considerable time period between the application for a license and the granting of it, depending upon which state holds the property. Other entities may apply to supersede an application, but the first application submitted will receive the license ('first come first served' basis). Time considerations on the license begin on the day of application.
- The size of a granted license may vary from 50 hectares (ha) to 10000 ha, subject to which state issues it; most states permit a maximum 2000 ha, but some of the more remote states permit 10000 ha. Licenses may take any shape bordered by right angled corners.
- The application must state the primary mineral or minerals exploration programs are focused toward. If exploration discovers a separate economic commodity, the DNPM must be notified and this information will be noted on the title.
- The annual fee in the first term is US\$1.03 per ha, with a subsequent US\$ 1.55 per ha annual fee in the second term.
- The licensee must submit an exploration plan, time line, and budget to the DNPM; there are no other required work or expenditure commitments.
- Each license requires a yearly report demonstrating data, interpretations, and expenditures.
- The law guarantees access to the exploration license on any land whether surface rights are publically or privately held.
- The holder of the exploration license must compensate the surface owner for occupation and any losses caused by the work.
- There is no legal framework for compensation, and at the exploration stage of mining each case will be treated on an individual basis.
- The renewal of a license requires the licensee to have met with reporting requirements by presenting works conducted during the first 3 years and describing the necessity for an extension of the license including the submittal of a new work plan and budget.
- Licenses may be transferred subject to DNPM approval.
- A final report is due at the end of the term or on relinquishment.
- Most state DNPM offices DO NOT have a data library system that gives access to previous work. A new holder of an exploration license can request access to previous work.
- A formal database showing past holdings does not exist.
- Once an exploration license is relinquished the DNPM puts the license up for auction ("Disponibilidade"). The concession is given to the party that presents the most aggressive exploration plan providing it has the apparent financial and technical means to conduct this work.
- If a period of 6 months passes without a bid on a concession that land becomes open.
- There may be very rare exceptions wherein the ministry permits an exploration title to remain intact for more than 6 years.
- There may be other departmental restrictions (State or Federal) placed on the access to sub-surface titles if the government has planned other uses for the land, be they environmental or industrial.

Substantiation of these points and others, which may affect Quinto's Option, are being investigated by Quinto's Brasil legal counsel, as part of the due-diligence process.

4.4 Surface rights. The law guarantees access to the exploration licensee (mineral-exploration concession owner) on any land, whether surface rights are publically or privately held. The holder of the exploration license must compensate the surface owner for occupation and any losses caused by the exploration work. The ownership, or control of the Project surface rights is being confirmed as part of the due-diligence process.

4.5 Encumbrances, liens and royalties. There are no known encumbrances or liens against the Project. There is a standard government royalty in Brasil, which in Paraná is expected to be two percent of the gross sales of a mineral product. Confirmation of this is underway as part of the due-diligence process.

4.6 Permits, and environmental and social issues. Under Brasil mining law, the grant of a mineral-exploration concession, for the purposes of mineral exploration, implicitly permits the pursuit of all normal exploration practices, including mapping, sampling, geochemical and geophysical surveying, and drilling. It also allows for the test mining of small tonnages of the mineralization to provide data for feasibility studies.

To Quinto's knowledge, there are no Project environmental liabilities and the present owner has not initiated any environmental studies. Holders of mining concessions are legally obligated to restore areas degraded by mining and exploration activities. No environmental studies have been initiated or planned by the present Project concession owner. With regard to the maintenance and advancement procedures required to hold a mineral concession, an environmental plan for the Project is not required until application is made to convert the concession from an exploration project to a mining exploitation project.

There are no apparent or known conflicts with land owners in the Project area. None of the surface rights in the area is owned or controlled by the present owner of the Project concession. There is a long history of exploration and mining activity in the area and there does not appear to be any conflict between the land owners and the mining interests. Concession regulations grant the concession holders, with valid mining licenses, the right to mine; but, they must negotiate a fair price with landowners to acquire the necessary surface rights. Regulations governing the maintenance of mineral concessions do not require that the concession holder confer with local landowners regarding exploration plans and activities; however, it is considered good business practice to do so.

4.7 Area of land-use control. A major geological feature, the Great Escarpment, separates the sea coast from the central high plateau of Brasil. It is prominent in Paraná. The first rise, to just east of Curitiba, is to over 900 metres. The Project is situated within this first plateau, at about 900 metres elevation. Just west of the Project, a second rise occurs. The Brasil Federal government has designated areas along these rises as areas requiring an extra level of land-use control. The government is concerned that certain types of uncontrolled development, along the escarpment rises, could upset regional hydrological and erosional patterns, and, potentially, the most diverse cultural use of the land.

Development is not prohibited within these areas; but, an extra level of planning and reporting is required. Mining has not been curtailed and there are some quarries in the area of the Project that have created large environmentally disturbed footprints without significant government interference.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the Project is good. From the west edge of central Curitiba, the distance to the Project is 41 kilometres by paved road (36 km four-lane highway and 5 km two-lane road) followed by seven kilometres of gravel road. Curitiba is a city of two million in population, which offers all necessary business and mining supplies, manpower and transportation services. Electrical power is available to the Project area and water is abundant.

The Project area is on the first level, or plateau, of the Paraná Great Escarpment. Relief is moderate with steep hills and narrow valleys. Elevations above sea level generally range between 800 and 900 metres for valleys and 1,000 to 1,200 metres for ridges. The elevation modulates the climate.

Climate is subtropical with average highs ranging from 27 degrees in February to 19 degrees in July. Lows range from 16 in February to eight in July. Precipitation ranges from 172 millimetres in January to 73 millimetres in August, producing a yearly average of 1,483 millimetres. The moderate, relatively unchanging climate provides excellent year-around working conditions for exploration, development and production operations.

The subtropical climate supports quick growth of dense vegetation in any area left fallow. It also creates intensely weathered soils. Thick zones of saprolitic red soil are common, particularly if the country rock is easily weathered mudstone and arkose.

The main local industries are forestry and farming. Gold exploration and mining have been prominent in the region for about 400 years ago. Mining, in various forms, is still an important contributor to the economy. A large quarry and cement plant are nearby. The Empresa de Mineração Tabiporã Ltda gold mine (Tabiporã mine), located just north of the Project, has produced for many years. A little further north, Frontier Mining do Brasil Mineração Ltda (Frontier) has initiated a new gold-exploration project. There does not appear to be any unusual negative attitude toward mining in the area.

6.0 HISTORY

Gold played a key role in the European development and organization of Brasil's Paraná State. A mid-16th Century gold rush drew the first Portuguese to the area of Campo Largo, just east of the Project. This established Portuguese control of the area of Paraná (and eventual incorporation of it into Portugal's Brasil colony) even though the area is west of the "Line of Demarcation" (Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494).

More recently, gold has been produced for nearly 30 years from high-grade veins at the Tabiporã mine, located just north of the Project. The Project, Frontier, and others continue gold exploration activity in the area.

During the tenure of Mr Freitas and the previous owner, MS Minerio do Brasil Ltda (since establishment of the Project concession in 2007), significant gold exploration was carried out by Mr Freitas. He conducted or oversaw geological mapping, geochemical sampling and, in 2010 and 2011, a diamond drilling campaign of eight holes (459 total metres).

Assays and drill-core logs for the Project concession are referenced in the DNPM-required status report entitled, "Relatoria Final de Pesquisa, MS Minerio do Brasil Ltda" (Freitas, 2014). This report, which was

authored by Mr Freitas, is professionally written with care to ensure data security and accuracy, however, because of Mr Freitas' direct connection with the concession and the procurement of the data, it only can be viewed as a historical document. The contained assays and evaluation calculations, as well, cannot be duplicated, confirmed, or supported using mining-industry standard methods. As such, the report cannot be used to evaluate the Project. At best, these results only can be used to indicate various areas of exploration interest within the Project concession.

Quinto began examining the Project concession in late winter 2017. Quinto and the author have had some experience in the area and felt that the geological investigations of the Project concession by Mr Freitas showed some promise as a guide to potential gold occurrences. In late May 2017, a visit to the Project concession accorded the opportunity to view and sample the concession, take check samples of core from Mr Freitas' eight diamond drill holes, and make further first-hand comparisons of the Project concession geology with the geology of other gold occurrences in the area. Quinto's check-sample assays did not confirm Mr Freitas' gold assays.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional geology. The Project area is part of the later Precambrian Paraná Shield geological province. This province, in southeast Paraná state, is dominated by metamorphic and igneous rocks; however, the complex petrology is overshadowed by several major structures and the resulting local structural complications. There are several lateral-slip faults, which are related to a major east-west to northeast-southwest dextral trans-current shear zone. In addition, there are numerous thrust faults, which have moved plates of various stratigraphies into complicated positions, which confuse the original, already unconformable relationships (Mineropar, 2010).

The oldest rocks, regionally, are a group of Archean to Proterozoic formations containing biotite-hornblende gneiss, quartz mica schist, ultrabasic basalt, and amphibolite. These occur mainly to the east of the Project area and don't appear to have any relationship to the gold mineralization.

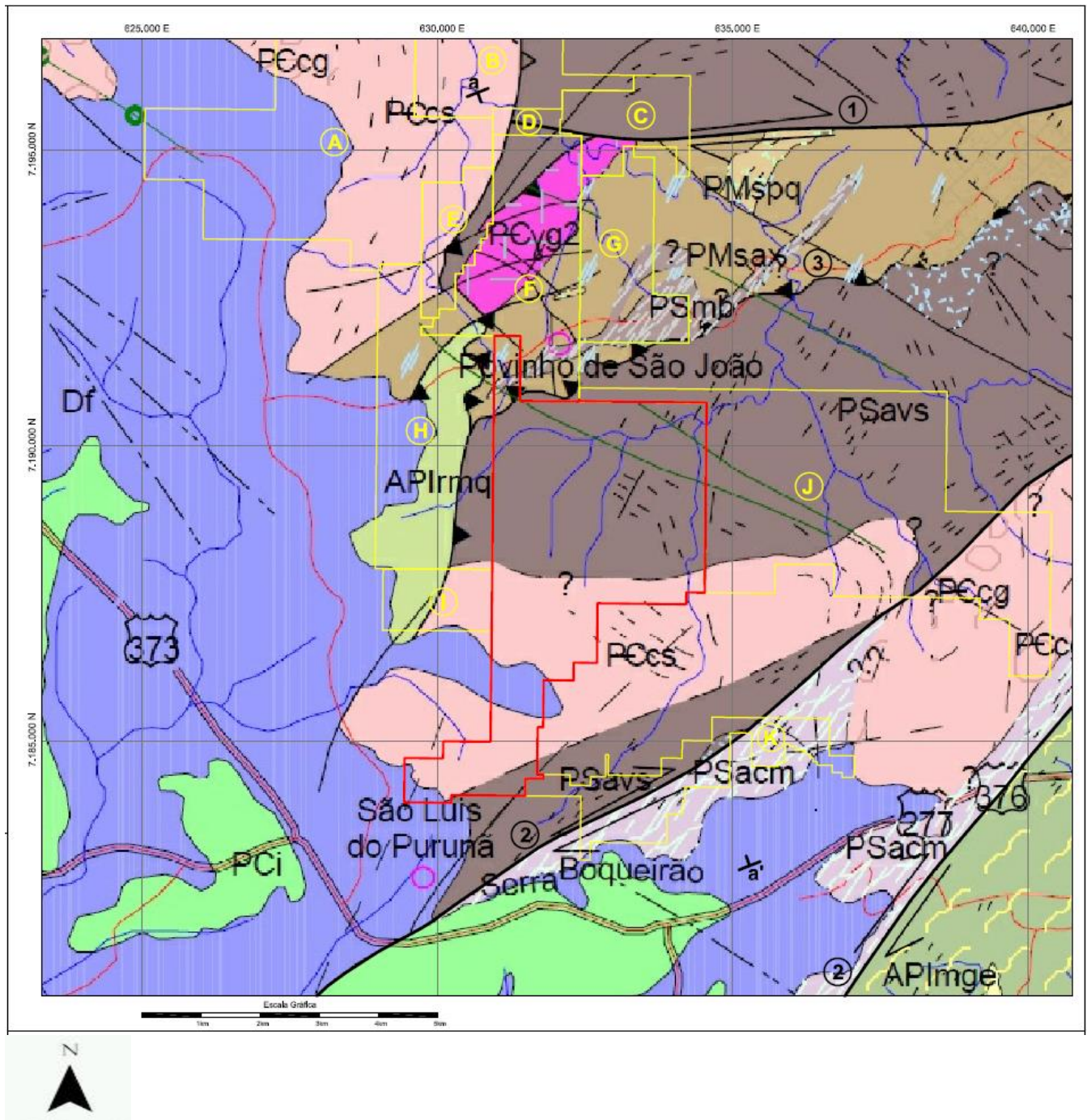
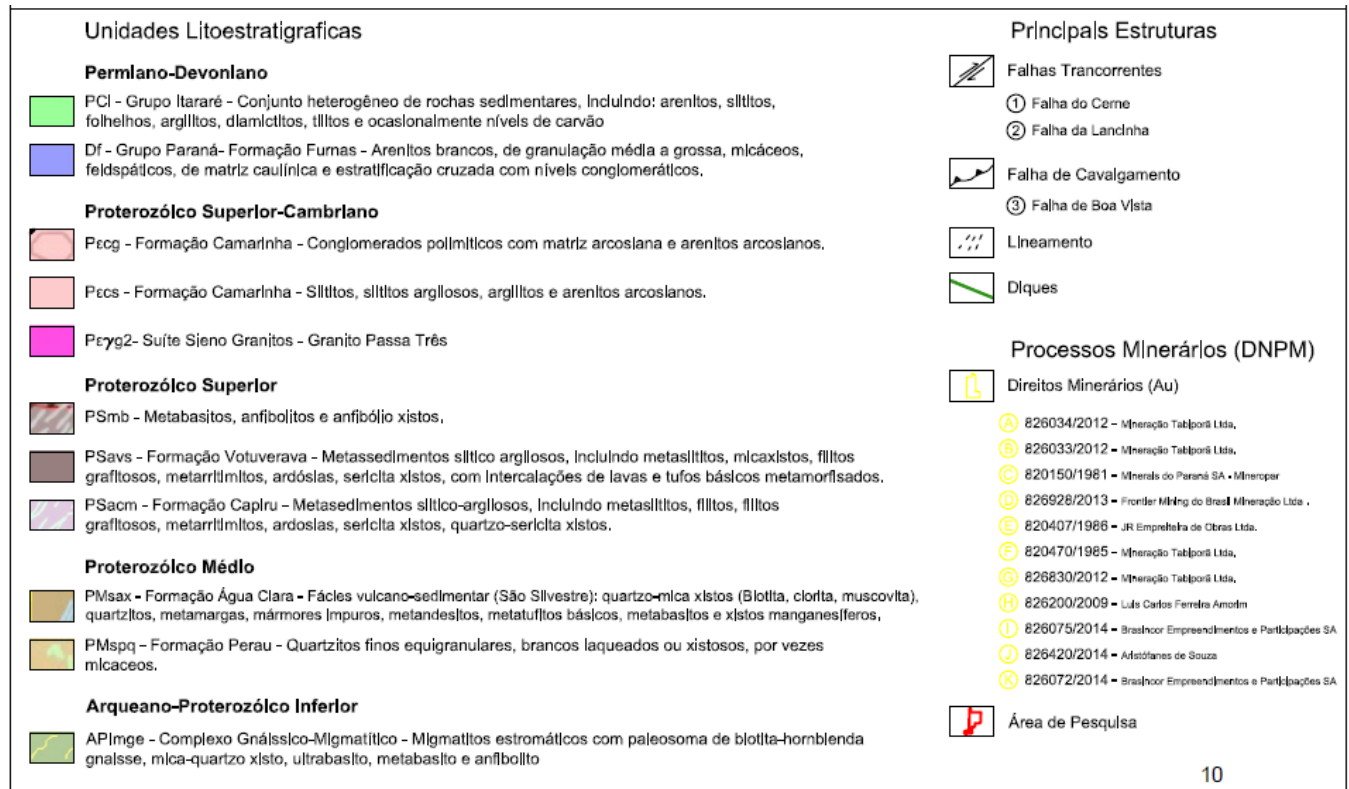


Figure 3. GEOLOGY OF THE AREA SURROUNDING THE PROJECT CONCESSION – The above geological map is taken from the Project concession owner’s 2014 report to the DNPM entitled, “Relatoria Final de Pesquisa, MS Minerio do Brasil Ltda,” which modified the original map to show the Project concession 826.769/2007 outlined in red and nearby concessions outlined in yellow. The original source of the map is the Mineropar (2010) map, “Mapa Geologico do Estado do Parana (SG X-C-SS Fohla do Ponta Grossa)”. The scale of this presentation is approximately 1:81,000. North is to the top of the map. The legend for the map follows:



The above rocks are followed by a Mid Proterozoic group of quartz-mica schists (biotite, muscovite, and chlorite), including the Agua Clara formation, which was derived from original volcanic and sedimentary sequences. The Agua Clara is important, as it may host gold deposits (Mineropar, undated).

The last metamorphic rocks comprise several late Proterozoic schist and phyllite formations. The Votuverava formation is the most important in the Project area, as it, also, may host gold deposits. It consisted originally of siltstone, mudstone, and shale interlayered with basic lava and tuff (Fiori, 1993).

In the late Precambrian, the Three Passes granitic suite, which varies in composition from quartz monzonite to granite, intruded the older metamorphic rocks. This event is most significant as it is the source of the gold mineralization. The control for the intrusion, and other structural features of the area, is thought to be an east-west to northeast-southwest dextral trans-current shear zone. At the time of Three Passes granitic intrusion, the older rocks apparently also were ductile (Piekarz, 1992).

The Three Passes granitic intrusive rocks and its older host rocks are nonconformably overlain by the Late Precambrian Camarinha formation. This formation is a group of sedimentary rock units that represent conformable deposition of transgressive sequences associated with prograde and retrograde depositional processes. Locally, conglomerate, sandstone, and mudstone units may be correlated; however, over larger areas, determination of correlations is difficult, due to the complex depositional history (de P. X. Moro and de Brito Neves, 2004).

Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and igneous intrusions occur in the region, particularly in large areas to the west of the Project concession. They have no significant impact on the gold mineralization.

7.2 Project area geology.

In the area of the Project concession, known gold mineralization occurs along the west edge of a triangular fault block, which is bounded on the north and south by lateral-slip faults (faults 1 and 2, Figure 1). At the west boundary, the block has been thrust over the younger rocks along a front of approximately 15 kilometres.

An additional major east-west thrust fault occurs within the triangular block, along which Agua Clara formation rocks have been thrust over younger Votuverava formation rocks to the south (fault 3, Figure 1). The entire northern part of the triangular block may be a thrust plate. It is unclear to what extent other parts of the triangular block are more or less thrust plates. It also is unclear if these major lateral and thrust faults limit the gold mineralization.

Within the gold-mineralized area of the western part of the triangular fault block, four rock types predominate; the Agua Clara formation schist, the Votuverava formation phyllite, the Three Passes granitic rocks, and the Camarinha formation conglomerate (Mineropar, 2010).

Agua Clara formation – Previous work has mapped a large occurrence of the Mid-Proterozoic Agua Clara formation just north of the Project concession and covering the northern one-third of the structural block that contains the mineralization (Minopar, 2010). This occurrence includes the area of the Frontier operations, where the Agua Clara is intensely hydrothermally altered along the intrusive contact with the Three Passes granitic rocks. Frontier reports that hydrothermal alteration, and related gold mineralization can occur more than 100 metres away from the contact zone.

During a visit to the Frontier operations, the author examined several outcrops of Agua Clara formation, all of which were identified by Frontier as containing relatively high values of gold. Most of these were well away from the main contact zone (the main contact zone at the Frontier operations is easily identified by intense hydrothermal alteration and remnants of Three Passes granitic rocks). The rock was a medium- to fine-grained quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite schist, with folia enhanced by alternating light (quartz and feldspar) and dark (biotite and, possibly, other ferromagnesian minerals) minerals. The foliation possibly results from the original sedimentary structures in the rock, which later was metamorphosed. Previous work, in the greater region, has identified this rock type as the older of two distinct Agua Clara formation facies.

In outcrops, clay alteration is common; however, away from the contact zone, much of this could be due to weathering. Iron oxides, particularly in tiny, apparently former pyrite casts, and possible added silica could be due to hydrothermal alteration. In the main contact zone, all but quartz and the remnant structure of the schist has been destroyed by alteration, which is definitely hydrothermal in nature (silicification, sericitization, and argillization) .

Votuverava formation – The Late-Proterozoic Votuverava formation is the main rock unit within the triangular structural block, which contains the mineralization. It unconformably overlies the Agua Clara formation; however, the east-west boundary between the two formations, within the triangular structural block, is a thrust fault (with the Agua Clara thrust plate overlying the Votuverava).

Regionally, the Votuverava formation includes a wide range of lower- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks derived from sedimentary and volcanic sources. Within the mineralized structural block, these are listed as quartz and mica (muscovite, biotite, and sericite) schist, graphitic phyllite, and slate interbedded with basic lava and tuff (MINOPAR, 2010).

Within the Project concession, fresh samples of the Votuverava formation (taken from drill core) are of a dense medium-grey fine-grained, almost 'glassy' metamorphic rock of unexpected hardness. This rock is termed a phyllite on existing geological maps. The name "phyllite" is used in this report; however, detailed microscopy identifies it as a meta-siltstone, with more quartz than is generally found in phyllite. The ground mass appears to be recrystallized quartz, micas and chlorite. There are occasional identifiable grains of feldspar, quartz, chlorite, and possible calcium and ferromagnesium minerals. There is a foliation, which, because of the rock's fine-grained structure, is visually expressed by a sheen. The rock breaks along the plane of the sheen, as a rough cleavage.

In some areas, the rock is extensively brecciated. The fragments range from less than a centimetre to over ten centimetres and are re-cemented by material that is similar in composition to the fragments. This brecciation appears to be from an event that occurred before metamorphism.

A few veinlets, from one millimeter to a centimeter in width, crosscut other structures. Visually, these contain quartz and feldspar. They often are stained with iron oxide and contain uncommon tiny equidimensional grains of goethite, which once may have been pyrite. Microscopic examination reveals that these veinlets contain a quartz-sulfide mineralogy similar to the mineralization in the area which contains the gold. The rock presently does not appear to be permeable; however, the veinlets and the brecciation indicate that it once could have been accessible to hydrothermal fluids.

Three Passes granitic rocks - The only surface exposures of the Three Passes granitic rocks viewed by the author have been at the Frontier operations, to the north of the Project concession (concession 'C' in yellow, Figure 3). The Three Passes rocks are reported at the surface and as the host rock at the Tabiporã mine (concession 'F' in yellow, Figure 3); however, that location has not been visited. The exposures at the Frontier operations were of highly hydrothermally altered rock. The texture was still evident; but the feldspars were altered to a mosaic of pink and white clays.

There is a considerable amount of fresh Three Passes granitic rock preserved in the few remaining cores from drill holes on a neighboring property, DNPM concession 826.029/2004. These cores have not been properly maintained and are in complete disarray. Other than to say that they are from depths generally greater than 50 metres, little can be certain of their provenance. In hand specimen, this rock is a coarse-grained, with pink to red feldspars, white to grey quartz, accessory biotite and traces of ferromagnesian minerals. Some samples are laced with quartz veinlets containing traces of pyrite.

Samples of this rock were analyzed by transmitted-light microscopy and determined to be a quartz monzonite. Results are as follow (modified from Clark, Camarinhas report, 2017):

The (quartz monazite or quartz monazite porphyry) ...has a coarse porphyritic texture, with abundant phenocrysts of plagioclase (An35; andesine), microcline and orthoclase microperthite packed in a granular groundmass of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz, chlorite, titanite, and disseminated magnetite, with accessory apatite and trace zircon. Groundmass plagioclase is mostly andesine, but late albite is also present. Chlorite is probably derived from the alteration of primary biotite. Plagioclase shows moderate alteration to sericite and clay, epidote, and calcite. Traces of fine pyrite occur as sparse disseminations. Rare disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite are also present.

The key determination from in the investigation of the Three Passes granitic rocks is the occurrence of veinlets and disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite in the relatively fresh rock, well away from the highly hydrothermally altered intrusive contact zone. This supports the hypothesis that the Three Passes granitic intrusion was the source of the gold mineralization.

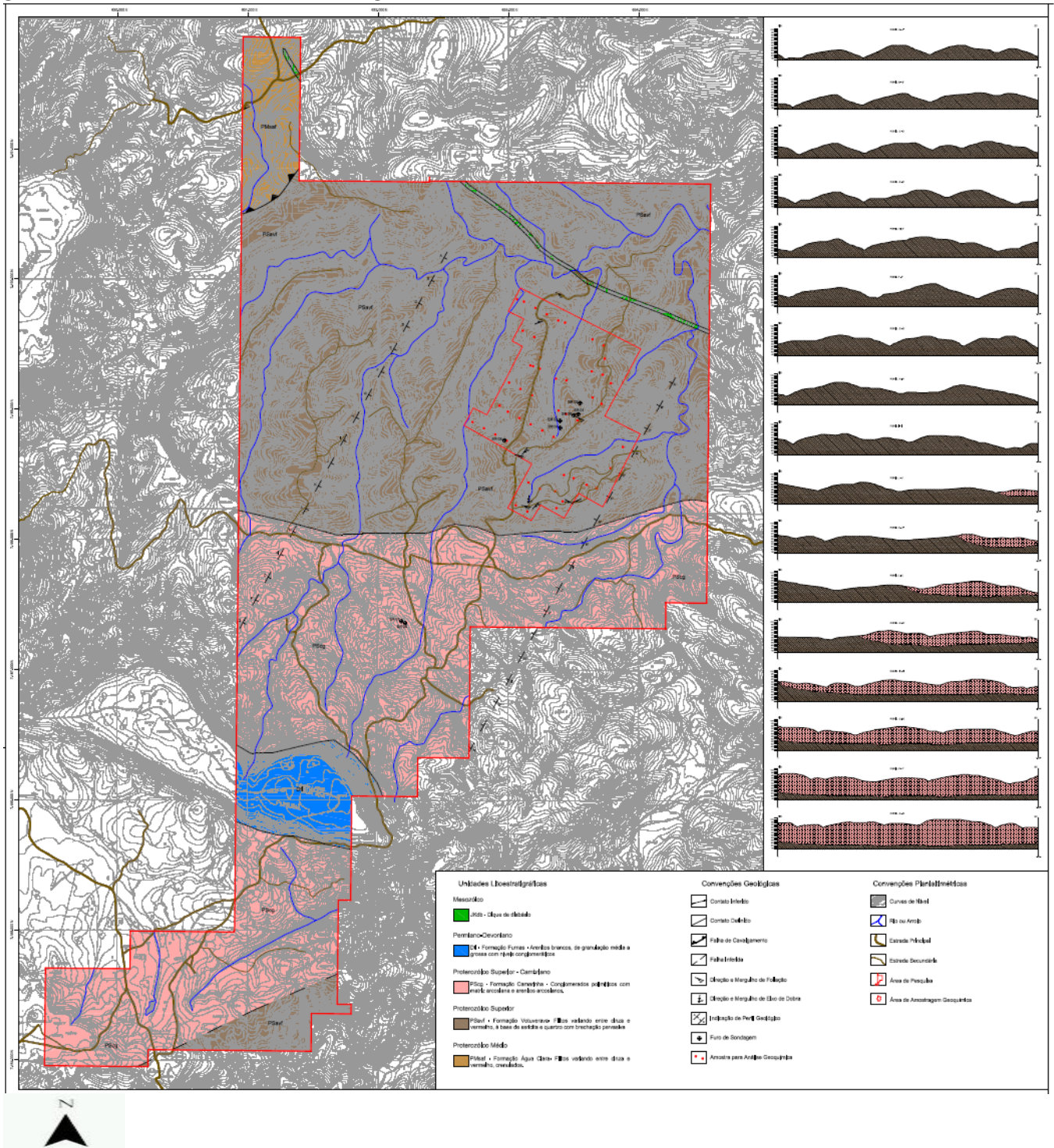


Figure 4. GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE PROJECT CONCESSION 826.769/2007 – This map is derived, by the Project concession owner, from the map of Figure 3. Legend symbols for this map are the same as those used for the map of Figure 3. North is to the top of the map. Scale is approximately 1:35,000.

Camarinha formation - The conglomerate of the Camarinha formation is red-tan to buff with relatively unweathered sand-, pebble- and cobble-size grains of quartz, feldspar and granitic rock. The conglomerate is surprisingly fresh considering that, intermixed with isolated conglomerate outcrops, there occasionally are road cuts that expose what appear to be deeply and totally weathered saprolitic soil zones. It may be that the 'saprolite' is actually a mudstone unit of the Camarinha formation, which weathers more easily than the conglomerate.

The Camarinha formation, by itself, does not appear to be of direct interest in regard to the gold mineralization. It is separated from the gold mineralization host rocks by a significant age difference and a major nonconformity. That said, there are some reports of gold occurrences in the Camarinha rocks; but, these appear to be minor. They may be later remobilizations of the Three Passes granitic intrusive mineralizing event.

Structure – Generally, the effects of regional and local geological structure on the gold occurrences in the Project area, so far, have been virtually ignored by recent local exploration efforts. The above-mentioned triangular fault-bounded block, which contains the known gold mineralization and the right mix of host rocks, may explain the regional location of the gold occurrences. Older regional geological reports, which theorize that the intrusion of the mineralization-host Three Passes Granitic magma was controlled by the major east-west transcurrent shear zone, state a hypothesis that high-grade gold veins tend to occur in antithetic (northwest trending) and synthetic (northeast trending) fractures related to the shear zones. However, neither the regional structures nor the related fracture sets seems to be of local exploration or production interest. This may not be the case at the Tabiporã mine, which has successfully mined high-grade veins for 30 years. Production at the mine is suspended; supposedly to explore for, and develop new veins; however, operations at the Tabiporã mine are a bit secretive and there is no information concerning its exploration models.

Presently, the only available reliable structural information is published on a regional geological map of Paraná State (Figure 3). Addition of detailed local structural data is required, which could confirm these older regional theories, help develop high-grade-vein exploration techniques, and add to the general igneous-hydrothermal contact-zone Project-area exploration model.

7.3 Project concession geology.

The surface geology within the Project concession is dominated by Votuverava formation phyllite and the Camarinha formation conglomerate. In spite of dense vegetation and often deep weathering profile, there are good exposures of these rocks, mostly in road beds and cuts.

Weathering has significantly altered the character of the **Votuverava formation phyllite**. In hand specimens from the surface, it is weathered to an iron-oxide yellow and it breaks more easily than does fresh phyllite. The siliceous nature of the rock is more evident. A layering also is more apparent than that in the fresh rock. This may be a form of bedding. Strikes and dips of this 'bedding', however, vary considerably from location to location, or, even within an outcrop. Tiny equidimensional voids or grains of iron oxide, which once could have been pyrite, occasionally can occur; but, the weathering makes the provenance of these difficult to determine.

More detailed examination, based on transmitted-light microscopic analyses of two fresh samples of the Votuverava formation collected from Mr Freitas' drill core (drill-hole #SR 01 – interval MS 15 at 46.2 to 49.15 metres, and interval MS 44 at 130.4 to 133.4 metres), determined the rock to be a meta-siltstone.

Although it is close in composition to a typical phyllite, it is more siliceous. In this Report, for consistency with historical maps and reports, the term phyllite will be used for this rock. Results of the microscopy are as follow (modified from Clark, Campo Largo report, 2017):

Sample MS-15 is a calcareous meta-quartzite/siltstone cut by a quartz-carbonate-sulfide vein. The calcareous meta-siltstone has a very fine-grained granoblastic and locally schistose texture. It contains an assemblage of quartz-muscovite/sericite-carbonate-chlorite, along with minor finely disseminated anatase that may replace initial primary detrital rutile or ilmenite. Broad, undulatory folds are defined by beds with differing proportions of quartz, muscovite/sericite, and chlorite. Within select mica rich beds, fine schistose muscovite/sericite exhibits tightly crenulated folding. The quartz-carbonate-sulfide vein is broadly sinusoidal and transects the undulatory folding in the meta-siltstone beds. The veinlet ranges from 6.5 – 8mm in width and contains a gangue assemblage of quartz-carbonate-muscovite-/sericite-chlorite, with a sulfide assemblage of pyrite-chalcopyrite-trace argentite.

Sample MS-44 is a mylonitized quartzose meta-siltstone. The meta-siltstone was invaded by one or multiple quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins prior to shear deformation and mylonitization, and fragments of quartz-carbonate ± sulfide vein material are distributed irregularly throughout. The mylonitized meta-siltstone contains an assemblage of finely granoblastic quartz, fine muscovite/sericite, disseminated apatite, and carbonate. Elongate lensoid to nearly vein form zones rich in fine white mica impart an undulatory schistosity to the meta-siltstone. Vein material contains quartz ± carbonate ± sulfide. Carbonate generally occurs intergranular to the quartz. Pyrite occurs in quartz-carbonate veins and vein fragments, as well as in disseminations in the mylonitized meta-siltstone. Chalcopyrite and argentite occur as isolated inclusions in pyrite and as fracture fillings in select pyrite crystals.

In the southern part of the concession, the **Camarinha formation conglomerate** non-conformably overlies the Votuverava formation. The Camarinha formation is not believed to be important, as it was deposited over the region much later than the intrusive event that mineralized the older rocks. It may cover gold-bearing rocks; but, to what extent this may be important is yet to be determined.

The **Agua Clara formation schist** is reported to crop out on the Project concession only in the small, panhandle extension at its northwest corner. This occurrence, which was not visited by the author, is interpreted as portion of the thrust-fault plate that overlies the younger Votuverava formation phyllite.

A small area of Devonian **Furnas formation sandstone** unconformably overlies the Camarinha formation conglomerate in the southern portion of the project concession. This formation was deposited much later than, and has no effect on the gold mineralization.

The only available geological map of the Project concession (Figure 4) does not present any significant structure at a meaningful working scale. Mr Freitas prepared this map using the information from the Figure 3 map and, although he field checked the information, he did not add any new structural data.

Some smaller-scale regional geological maps show large structural features, which may have an effect on the local geology. Figure 3 shows the lateral-slip and thrust faults that surround the Project concession. It also shows some northwest-trending 'lineaments', which are interpreted as fractures or faults, which cannot be confirmed. When creating the Figure 4 map, Mr Freitas transposed an interesting group of these lineaments, which is centred in a prospective area of brecciated Votuverava formation phyllite in the north of the Project concession. These may have been important conduits for the mineralizing fluids; and, if possible, they should be confirmed in the field.

Although local structures have not been mapped in the field, there are indications that significant structural deformation has occurred before, and since the gold mineralization was emplaced. The few strikes and dip noted during the field visits, both for the Votuverava formation phyllite and the Camarinha formation conglomerate, varied widely. These structural disturbances undoubtedly had an effect on the geometry of the gold mineralization.

Mr Freitas drilled eight core holes in two areas of the Project concession in 2010 (459 total metres). Core recovery was good and the core was carefully logged, split and sampled. It has been well maintained and securely stored since the completion of the program. Unfortunately, a non-standard analytical method was employed, the results of which could not be confirmed using standard fire-assay methods. This negates the use of the assay results. That said, the core does provide some credible subsurface information (Freitas, 2014).

Six of the holes were drilled in the north-central part of the concession, which is covered by the Votuverava formation phyllite (drill holes #SR 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, and 08). All of these holes remained entirely in phyllite. One of these reached 150 metres in depth. The other five ranged in depth from 36 to 51 metres.

Two of the holes were drilled in the south-central part of the concession, which is covered by the Camarinha formation conglomerate (drill holes #SR 06 and 07). Both holes remained entirely in conglomerate. One was abandoned at 25 metres, due to drilling difficulties. The other hole reached 52 metres.

The most important information to come from this drilling is that the Votuverava formation phyllite is mineralized with a hydrothermal sulfide mineral assemblage. Although this sulfide mineral assemblage is similar to that which contains gold in other parts of the area's triangular fault-bounded block, no gold has, as yet, been found in the Votuverava formation phyllite. Further Mr Freitas' drilling did not breach the surface rock types, the Votuverava and Camarinha formations, in which they were collared. Neither the mineralized contact zone nor any underlying rock types were encountered.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Any significant gold mineralization in the Project area is likely to occur only along the intrusive contact zone between the Three Passes granitic rocks and the overlying metamorphic rocks of the Agua Clara and Votuverava formations (contact zone). Higher-grade gold veins and disseminations are probably restricted to the immediate intrusive contact zone. Lower-grade disseminated gold occurrences may form halos out away from the contact zone. This hypothesis is based on observations made during field visits to the Project concession and neighbouring properties, analyses of material from the Project concession and neighboring properties, discussions with Project-area property owners and technical people, and reviews of historical information.

The size, shape and depth of the contact zone will determine the type and size of a potential mining operation. Length, width, and thickness of contact-zone mineralization is generally highly variable. Present production efforts at the Tabiporã mine and exploration efforts at the Frontier operations apparently have remained focused on high-grade veins, which seem to occur within a one- to five-metre thickness at the point of contact between the granitic intrusive and the overlying metamorphic rocks. The Tabiporã mine, for 30 years, has made a success of mining these veins underground, although, by modern standards, the production levels have not been large.

There are indications (re-interpretation of concession 826.029/2004 historical drilling information and visual estimates at the Frontier operations) that mineralization could extend for more than ten metres away from the central contact zone. If this entire thickness could be mined at an overall decent grade, there would be sufficient tonnage to supply a large-scale modern mining operation. The evaluation of this larger target is naturally the goal of a modern exploration program. These neighbouring gold occurrences, the Tabiporã mine, the Frontier operations, and the concession 826.029/2004 drilling are of historical interest, only, and they do not imply, indicate, or insure that gold occurs in economic quantities on the Project concession.

Localization of the gold mineralization – The processes for this type of gold-occurrence localization are well understood in the mining industry and require no unusual geological steps. During the Three Passes granitic intrusive event, volatile hydrothermal solutions, which commonly concentrate in the upper reaches of later-stage intrusions, spread along the contact zone between the intruding granitic magma and the overlying metamorphic rocks. These solutions altered and mineralized the contact zone, the overlying rocks, and the underlying solidifying granitic rocks of the intrusion.

The three Passes granitic magma is hypothesized to be the source of the gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions. The three Passes intrusion is associated with mineralization elsewhere (Piekarz, 1992) Quartz-pyrite veinlets (similar to the high-grade gold veins) and elevated metal values occur in the fresh granitic rocks well away from the altered contact zone (Clark, Camarinhas report, 2017). Further, the Three Passes granitic intrusion is in the right position and requires no unusual characteristics nor geological processes to be the source.

The contact zone crops out at the Frontier operations (approximately four kilometres north of the Project concession). This may be the only outcrop in the Project area; however, it has not been possible, as yet, to check for outcrops at the nearby Tabiporã mine, where high-grade veins have been mined for 30 years. At the Frontier operations, high-grade quartz-pyrite-veins and pods of gold-bearing mineralization occur within the highly altered contact zone. Three Passes granitic rocks are identifiable only by remnant textures. The original minerals appear to be completely replaced by silica, sericite and clay. The Agua Clara schist, which is the intruded rock at the Frontier operations, is also highly altered; but, identification is more difficult, as the original textures blend with the results of the alteration. During the brief visit to the Frontier operations, it was not possible to gain a clear understanding of the width of the contact zone. In places, it could exceed ten metres.

The Project concession contains neither an outcrop of the Three Passes granitic rocks, nor their intrusive contact with the overlying metamorphic rocks. There is historical information, in a report on the adjoining concession to the southeast (concession 826.029/2004), indicating that the contact zone was intersected in several drill holes at relatively shallow depths of from 25 to 40 metres. This does not insure that the contact zone occurs at the same level on the Project concession. These depths are considerably less than the depths reached in the holes drilled on the Project concession by Mr Freitas (one of which reached to 150 metres). Mr Freitas's drill holes did not intersect the contact zone; however, the area drilled by Mr Freitas is two kilometres north of the neighbouring concession's drill holes (Oro, 2012)

The report on the neighbouring concession's drill results is confusing (Oro, 2012). The presentation of results, and the geological conclusions drawn from them, do not make sense. If the results are viewed in light of the available Project-area information, which supports the contact-zone mineralization model

(contact-zone model), a number of the confusing results and conclusions can be re-interpreted to align with, and be explained by the contact-zone model.

If these re-interpretations are correct, the contact zone, between the Three Passes granite and the overlying metamorphic rocks, is close to the surface at 25 to 40 metres depth. Further, the contact zone may be, perhaps, up to 20 metres thick and mineralized throughout (Oro,2012). Also, unusual subsurface rock types identified in neighbouring-concession drill logs (which don't occur elsewhere in the area) actually may be altered and mineralized Votuverava formation phyllite (which commonly occurs in the area). If this phyllite identification is correct, it could have a significant effect on the area's potential gold resources.

Gold mineral association – Specific information on the gold mineralization association has been assembled from historical reports on, visits to, and samples collected from the Frontier operations, the Tabiporã mine, and the neighbouring concession 826.029/2004. To date, no gold has been found to occur on the Project concession. Therefore, the following information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Project concession, which is the subject of the technical report.

The gold mineralization introduced by the igneous-hydrothermal contact-zone processes is of the fairly common quartz-pyrite-gold type. Gold is native and occurs with chalcopyrite along pyrite grain boundaries, or, occasionally, as small grains in pyrite (Clark, Camarinhas report, 2017). It occurs in higher-grade (in excess of 15 grams of gold per tonne) veins and pods, close to the centre of the contact zone, and it may also occur as lower-grade disseminated mineralization away from the central contact zone. This type of gold occurrence is not unusual, as it is possibly the most common type of gold occurrence in the world. As such, it does not appear to present any unusual difficulties for exploration, mining and processing.

In hand specimens, the high-grade gold veins appear to be mostly white to grey quartz with patches of pyrite generally making up from ten to 25 percent of the material. Chalcopyrite is occasionally visible. The high-grade gold veins constitute the ore at the Tabiporã mine and the main resource at the Frontier operations. They have not been found on the Project concession.

Potential low-grade gold occurrences are more difficult to identify. Disseminated pyrite provides the best clue to potential low-grade-gold occurrences; however, at the surface, the host material is generally altered either by weathering or hydrothermal activity and the pyrite may have been replaced by goethite pseudomorphs or destroyed entirely. Although the lower-grade disseminated gold has not been confirmed from any Project-area location, it has been reported as occurring in altered Three Passes granitic rocks from the Tabiporã mine. It also has been anecdotally reported at the Frontier operations by Frontier personnel as occurring in altered Three Passes granitic rocks and Agua Clara formation schist.

Reflected-light microscopic examination of Project concession Votuverava formation phyllite - Two samples of fresh Votuverava formation phyllite from the Project concession were examined by reflected-light microscopy (from interval MS 15 at 46.2 to 49.15 metres, and interval MS 44 at 130.4 to 133.4 metres of Mr Freitas' drill-hole #SR 01). In both samples, veinlets and disseminations were detected of a quartz-sulfide style of mineralization. These samples did not contain visible gold; however, the mineral associations detected in these samples are similar to those which include gold in other nearby occurrences. These similarities enhance the viability of the Project concession as a gold exploration target.

Results of the microscopic examination indicates that samples MS 15 and MS 44 contain similar quartz-sulfide mineralogy, as follow (Modified from Clark, Campo Largo report, 2017):

The sulfide mineral assemblage of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with a trace of argentite, occurs in veinlets and disseminations. Gangue minerals consist of quartz, carbonate, and muscovite with sericite and chlorite. Several carbonate and carbonate-quartz micro veinlets transect the main vein and appear to propagate into the vein from the host meta-siltstone. Some of the pyrite is euhedral to subhedral cubic to rectangular in form, while most of the chalcopyrite is anhedral and occupies intergranular spaces between quartz or quartz and carbonate crystals. Some pyrite crystals contain small inclusions of chalcopyrite, plus or minus rare argentite. Chalcopyrite also occurs as narrow fracture fillings in pyrite crystals; but, it does not propagate beyond the limits of the pyrite. Sulfides are rare outside of the main quartz-carbonate-sulfide veinlets. When present, they occur in close proximity to the meta-siltstone-vein contact. Paragenetic relationships demonstrate that pyrite deposition both precedes and is co-crystalline with early chalcopyrite crystallization. Chalcopyrite deposition continued after cessation of pyrite crystallization. Argentite accompanied late chalcopyrite precipitation. The presence and paragenetic relationships of chalcopyrite as inclusions and fracture fillings in pyrite is similar to its occurrence mode in gold-bearing samples CWB01, CWB04, and CWB-15, as noted in an earlier report (Clark, Camarinhas report, 2017).

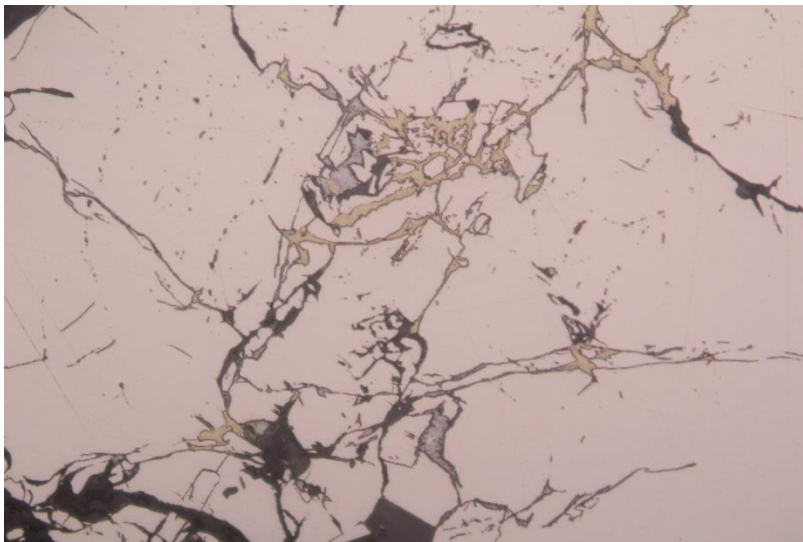


Figure 5. PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF VOTUVERAVA FORMATION PHYLLITE SULFIDES - A photomicrograph of a polished thin section made of Votuverava formation phyllite sample MS 44 from Project-concession drill hole #SR 01. Fractured pyrite (tan) contains veinlets of chalcopyrite (medium yellow-brown) and argentite (grey). Black areas are voids in the polished thin section. The field of view is approximately 0.44 millimetres (Clark, Campo Largo report, 2017).

Reflected-light microscopic examination of high-grade vein material - Samples of the quartz-pyrite-gold high-grade vein material also were collected for microscopic examination. This mineral assemblage was not found on the Project concession; however, except for the presence of gold, it is very similar to the sulfide mineral assemble found in the Project concession Votuverava formation phyllite. The samples for examination came from the surface near the Tabiporã mine and the surface at the Frontier operations,

which are three and four kilometres, respectively, north of the Project concession. Also added for examination, were four grab samples of remnants of drill core from DNPM concession 826.029/2004 (which borders the Project concession to the southeast). These last four samples are from an unsubstantiated drill-hole location and were provided to the author by the concession owner. Overall, high-grade samples were taken over a geographic span of about nine kilometres, north to south, along the west edge of the fault-bounded triangular block known to contain the gold mineralization. The Project concession covers the southern half of the nine-kilometre line between these high-grade sample locations; however, at this time, no visible gold has been detected in samples collected from the Project concession.

The high-grade samples all appear similar and they are considered to be from the same mineralization event. They consist of coarse-grained anhedral quartz with minor calcite and sericite. Sulfides, predominantly pyrite, make up ten to 50 percent of the vein material. Pyrite is anhedral to euhedral and occurs both as fracture fillings in quartz and as coarse grains. Mixed with the coarse-grained pyrite are traces of chalcopyrite. A few grains of gold were identified. Within the chalcopyrite, gold occurs as a co-precipitant. Gold also occurs as tiny grains disseminated in quartz and pyrite. The secondary copper minerals chalcocite, digenite and covellite rarely occur as replacements of chalcopyrite. Argentite was tentatively identified (Clark, Camarinhas report, 2017). Additional minerals identified from the Project-area high-grade gold veins are the sulfide minerals bornite and galena, and the gangue minerals fluorite and microcline (Piekarz, 1992).

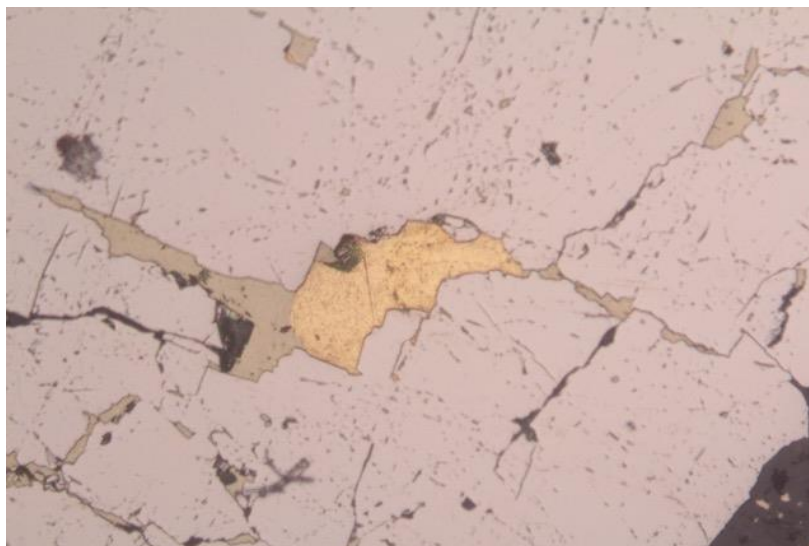


Figure 6. PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF GOLD FROM A NEIGHBOURING CONCESSION - A photomicrograph of a polished thin section made of high-grade gold sample CWB 04 from concession 826.029/2004, which borders the Project concession on the southeast. Gold (yellow) is shown with chalcopyrite (yellow-brown) surrounded by pyrite (tan). The black areas are voids in the polished thin section. The gold grain is approximately 126 by 42 micrometres. The field of view is approximately 0.44 millimetres (Clark, Camarinhas report, 2017). The gold assay for sample CWB 04 is 44 ppm.

Comparison of these two mineral assemblages' content and texture is subjective; however, the similarities are sufficient to hypothesize that the mineralized phyllite and gold occurrences in the surrounding area could have resulted from the same hydrothermal mineralization event. If the hypothesis is correct, the credibility of the Project concession is enhanced.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Apparently, no significant mineral exploration has been undertaken to link the gold occurrences in the area and region. The exploration employed at the various prospects around the area has been focused on small high-grade occurrences and might be termed prospecting, rather than on systematic exploration, which would link the local gold mineralization to the broader area-wide or regional geology.

Mr Freitas appears to have carried out the most professional work in the area with his efforts on the Project concession. A soil-sampling and eight-hole drilling program, which was conducted mostly in a relatively small area of Votuverava formation phyllite in the north part of the Project concession, did not employ fire-assay methods for gold analysis (Freitas, 2014). The non-standard assay method misled the program to focus on a gold occurrence type that cannot be confirmed. All work, including mapping, sampling, and drilling, must be redone, using industry-standard fire-assay methods. As a result, the exploration stage of the Project still must be considered very early.

No new significant exploration was carried out by the author in support of the Report. No systematic geological mapping and sampling were performed. Information in support of the interpretations and conclusions of this Report was gathered by observations made during field visits to the Project concession and neighbouring properties, analyses of material from the Project concession and neighboring properties, discussions with Project-area property owners and technical people, and reviews of historical information. Samples for analyses were not systematically collected without the assistance of the property owners.

Samples were subjected to new, or different analytical methods, which provided significantly different results; however, rather than new exploration, these methods were employed to re-examine samples collected during historical exploration. The use of reflected- and transmitted-light microscopy is an example. These methods provided detailed petrography and mineralogy that were not available in the historical reports. Results reported in section 7, above, confirm rock types, and in section 8, above, identify mineral associations in support of the development of the contact-zone exploration model.

With this information as a basis, employing the contact-zone exploration model and re-examining historical sampling and drilling of surrounding concessions, indicates that the Project concession has good exploration merit. Further evaluation of the Project concession will require systematic geological mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveying and it should focus on targets generated by the contact-zone model.

10.0 DRILLING (Item 10)

In 2010, an eight-hole drill program was completed on the Project concession (459 metres drilled in total); however, the results of this program were misleading, as the assay method employed did not meet mining-industry standards. The geological information garnered from the drilling, some of which is credible, indicated that the areas drilled were not the best to test the contact-zone exploration model. New drilling must be planned that takes advantage of, and tests the gold-occurrence contact-zone model and hypothesis.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, SECURITY, AND ANALYSES (Item 11)

No samples have been taken, which were intended to be used, or could be used to estimate a resource or economically evaluate the Project concession. Project material gathered for examination, which consisted of surface samples and historical drill core, was provided by, or gathered with the assistance of the Project-concession owner. No unusual or high assay results were reported, which might have been affected by insecure sampling methods. For the purposes of this Report and its goals and conclusions, sample and procedure security was sufficient. Check samples designated to test the validity of historical data were taken using sufficient security and assayed using industry-standard methods at the certified laboratories of SGS Canada Inc in Mississauga, Ontario, and Activation Laboratories Ltd, Ancaster, Ontario.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Item 12)

Information in support of the interpretations and conclusions of this Report was gathered by observations made during field visits to the Project concession and neighbouring properties, analyses of material collected from the Project concession and neighboring properties, discussions with Project-area property owners and technical people, and reviews of historical information. As the goals of the Report are to examine, and determine the potential for gold mineralization on the Project concession; and, if appropriate, determine the status of the Project as an exploration property of merit, the level of information and data verification is determined to be adequate for the stage of the Project.

The visits to the Project concession, and the samples collected during the visits, were in the company of the concession owner. This was also the case for the samples collected from the concession-owner's drill core. Accompanying the concession owner provided the opportunity to experience his professional approach and attitude. It eased concerns that his abilities as a geologist were professional and the historical information that he developed was intended to mislead. The concession-owner's drill core, which he had obtained using his own drilling equipment, had been collected, logged, stored and maintained in a secure and industry-standard fashion. Unfortunately, the core was assayed using a non-standard assay method, the results of which could not be verified by industry-standard fire-assay methods. The geological information is credible; but, assaying will have to be redone.

Discussions with local prospectors, area property owners and mining technical people provided valuable subjective information, particularly for the known gold occurrences at the Tabiporã mine and the Frontier exploration operations. The information gained supported the contact-zone exploration model with actual occurrences, which confirmed the model hypothesis.

The historical reports on the area were initially problematic because the level of geological knowledge of those that produced them was poor. Basic data and information were either misinterpreted or missing. Presentation and interpretation of geological information by some of the authors of reports written for property owner were, in some case incomprehensible and misleading. Government and academic reports on the regional geology were acceptable; but, they did not provide much local area information. One report on the area, a Masters-degree thesis by Piekarz (1992), proved to be well done and it provided the link that allowed re-interpretation of some of the misleading, less well-done work.

For much of the available historical information, in an attempt to verify its value, it was necessary to apply two tests; first, did the information make geological and/or practical good sense, and, second, would the use of the information place at risk the ethical accomplishment of the goals of this Report. Any information that failed these tests was rejected. Historical information that passed the tests was considered verifiable at a level commensurate with the subjective goals of this Report. The end result of the use of all verifiable information is a credible, though still hypothetical area-wide contact-zone exploration model. This model may be used to indicate potential Project-concession targets; however, the targets and the full scope and value of the model are yet to be tested.

13.0 METALLURGICAL AND MINERAL-PROCESSING TESTING (Item 13)

No metallurgical or mineral-processing testing has been carried out on mineralization samples from the Project concession.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (Item 14)

The Project concession does not have defined mineral resources that meet industry standards. Reports provided by the Project owner refer to Project concession resources; however, the data cannot be verified using secure, reproducible standard procedures. This information may not, in any way, be used to evaluate the resources or economics of the Project concession.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Item 23)

There are two gold companies with properties just north of the Project concessions, which are actively exploring for gold. Both reportedly either mine, or explore for quartz-pyrite-gold mineralization similar to that believed to occur on the Project concession. Two other companies apparently have exploration-gold interests in the area; however, they are inactive. Although these four companies hold concessions that surround the Project concession, there is no direct or objective evidence that the historically reported gold mineralization that may occur on their properties extends onto the Project concession. This information is useful for planning Project exploration goals; but, it cannot be used to evaluate the property.

The Tabiporã mine, located about 3.5 kilometres north of the Project concession and owned by Empresa de Mineração Tabiporã Ltda, produced gold for about 30 years. A local mining engineer, who worked there, reported that during its best production years, it produced an average of 500 kilograms of gold per year, with a peak production of 700 kilograms per year. Quartz-sulfide rock, identified as waste from this mine by a geologist who worked there, was collected, assayed and examined with reflected-light microscopy. Results indicate a similar gold-bearing mineralogy to that of other area gold operations. Operations recently shut down because reserves were exhausted. According to local property owners, prospectors, and other mining people, the company is presently developing further reserves and is planning to resume production shortly. The company is private and there is no published information to substantiate its activities. Empresa de Mineração Tabiporã Ltda's concessions border the Project concession on the north (Renato Reveles Pereira, mining engineer and former Tabiporã employee, personal communication, 2017).

Frontier Mining do Brasil Mineração Ltda operates an advanced exploration project about four kilometres north of the Project concession. Descriptions of the geology and mineralogy encountered by Frontier are similar to the contact-zone mineralization at other Project area gold projects (<http://www.frontierminingdobrasil.com>). Frontier is actively exploring for gold at its operations and it has produced several small batches of gold at its smelting operations. Observations made during a visit to the Frontier operations, on May 28, 2017, support the company's descriptions of the property's geology and its operations (Aristófanés de Souza, Frontier Director, personal communication, 2017).

America's Gold Mine, SA owns mineral concession 826.029/2004, which borders the Project concession on the southeast. It also has other property interests in the Project area. Although it has operated exploration programs in the past, it is presently inactive. The company's activities and its interpretation of the geology of its properties are presented on its web site (www.unitedstatesgoldcorp.com). Documentation also available at https://www.scribd.com/document/336558571/Apresentacao-Projeto-Camarinhas?doc_id=336558571&download=true&order=435748731. (Elcio Gomes Lopes, principal, United States Gold Mines Inc and America's Gold Mine, SA, personal communication, 2017).

Cia. de Cimento Itambé, which has extensive concrete-production facilities in the Campo Largo area, holds several mineral concessions in the Project area. Some of these appear to target gold; but, the nature of this company's gold exploration plans is unknown. The company does not publish information concerning its metal exploration operations. Information regarding its activities is from the public record of concession ownership and from anecdotal reports of local mining interests (Elcio Gomes Lopes, principal, United States Gold Mines Inc and America's Gold Mine, SA, personal communication, 2017).

16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Item 25)

Examination and interpretation of available information support a conclusion that the Project is an early-stage-exploration Property of Merit. This conclusion takes into account that much of the information is subjective or only of historical interest. Even so, there are sufficient indications that gold mineralization may occur within the bounds of the Project concession and that there may be significant quantities. These indications are worthy of exploration expenditures. The indications are as follow:

1. the determination that the gold occurrences in the Project area are explained by a credible igneous-hydrothermal contact-zone gold deposition model, which provides gold-exploration targets within the Project concession,
2. the assay and petrographic analyses of the material collected during visits to the Project concession, and to neighbouring gold-exploration operations in the Project area, have detected a hydrothermal sulfide mineralization, which is hypothesized to be similar to area gold mineralization,
3. the information in historical reports on Project-area gold occurrences that corroborate this Report's assay and petrographic analyses, and support the Project area's gold-exploration igneous-hydrothermal contact-zone model, and

4. the occurrence on adjoining concessions of gold mineralization, which crops out or has been intersected in historical drill holes, and from which the Tabiporã mine has successfully produced economic results for many years.

Point number one is the key to the understanding of the gold mineralization in the Project area. The contact-zone model is based on visits to the Project concession and surrounding area, assay and petrographic analyses from the Project area, discussions with the Project-concession owner and other gold-prospectors from the area, and review of historical reports. The model relates the various, apparently disparate gold-occurrence characteristics presented in the Project area's historical reports and it provides gold-exploration targets within the Project concession.

Point number two supports the potential for mineralization on the Project concession, which could contain gold.

Project exploration success depends on locating the model's gold-mineralized contact zone between the Three Passes granitic rocks and the overlying metamorphic rocks. Although the contact zone does not crop out on the Project concession, historical reports indicate that the gold-mineralized contact zone may lie at a depth of 25 to 40 metres in the area of the Project concession's border with the neighbouring concession to the southeast. The neighbouring gold occurrences, the Tabiporã mine, the Frontier operations, and the concession 826.029/2004 drilling are of historical interest, only, and they do not imply, indicate, or insure that gold occurs in economic quantities on the Project concession.

The border area, with concession 826.029/2004 is an important target area. It should be mapped, geochemically sampled, geophysically surveyed (induced polarization, electromagnetic, and other techniques), and drilled to locate the contact zone. If it can be located, a specific model, based on the border-area results and the Project area's contact-zone model, may be developed for locating the gold-mineralized contact zone beneath other parts of the Project concession.

The subjective evidence that supports the gold-exploration-target status of various areas within the Project concession is based on geological hypotheses that the Project concession contains rock types, structures, and mineralization similar to those found in adjoining concessions that do contain gold occurrences. There is no direct evidence, at this time, that gold occurs on the Project concession.

There are risks that the gold-mineralized contact zone, which is the deposit-type exploration model for the Project area, cannot be found or does not exist within the Project concession. Further, even if the contact zone is found within the Project concession, it may not contain sufficient gold to develop a mine. If the Project's recommended early stage exploration program fails to find the contact zone, or sufficient gold within the contact zone, the Project will have no further value.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Item 26)

It is recommended that a series of test holes be drilled along the Project concession's southeast border with neighbouring concession 826.029/2004. Historical drilling on concession 826.029/2004 has reported intersections of the contact zone, at a depth of 30 to 40 metres, along several areas just across the border with the Project concession. At two points along the border, the historical drilling indicates that the contact zone was intersected at a point that could be as close as 25 metres from the Project concession. Additional historical drilling, along a distance of 1,500 metres just south of one east-west section of the border, may have intersected the contact zone, at a depth of from 34 to 39 metres, at a

distance of 100 metres from the Project concession. The first two locations should be drilled; and, if budgets allow, a selection of holes should be drilled along the 1,500-metre above-mentioned east-west border between the project concession and concession 826.029/2004.

Based on estimates received from local Paraná companies, a program to drill 300 metres, which is the estimated requirement for the above four drill holes, would cost as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Diamond core drill 300 metres | CAD 36,000 |
| Core logging, sampling and initial storage | 15,000 |
| Core-sample assays (SGS Brasil) | 3,000 |

Drill-hole location of the contact zone will provide check points for testing the response of geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques. Based on the drilling results, an area of 100 to 200 hectares surrounding the drill holes should be surveyed by induced-polarization and electromagnetic imaging to test the potential for these exploration techniques throughout the Project concession.

The same area should be carefully mapped and rock and soil samples gathered to provide information on geochemical response.

The costs for these surveys are expected to be as follow:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Geophysical survey | CAD 12,000 |
| Topographic control | 10,000 |
| Geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 | 10,000 |
| Geochemical sampling | 7,000 |
| Sample analyses | 8,000 |

The estimated total costs paid to local Brasil contractors for the above initial six-months exploration program is CAD \$101,000. An additional cost of CAD \$30,000 for Canadian professional management brings the budget to an estimated CAD \$131,000.

Results from the test drilling, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveying will provide information for the development of a specific geochemical and geophysical exploration model, which could locate the contact zone in other parts of the Project concession. The location of the contact zone is critical to advance exploration work. In the first stage of this test work, it's not necessary to locate ore-grade gold; however, the contact zone and some form and quantity of hydrothermal alteration is important. If the contact zone is not located, or if the geochemical and geophysical techniques fail to respond to the contact zone, the program's approach and techniques will have to be re-examined. Negative results could lead to abandoning the Project.

18.0 REFERENCES (Item 27)

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SIGNATURE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Technical Report

on the status of the

Campo Largo Gold Project, Paraná, Brazil

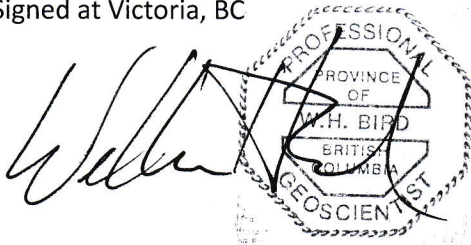
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Prepared according to the standards of NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1
for

Quinto Resources Inc
999, boul. de Maisonneuve Ouest
Bureau 725
Montréal, Québec, Canada
H3A 3L4

Effective date August 18, 2017

Signed at Victoria, BC



August 18, 2017

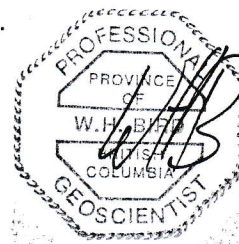
William H Bird, PhD, PGeo
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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

With regard to the preparation and presentation of the “Technical Report on the status of the Campo Largo Gold Project, Paraná, Brazil” for Quinto Resources Inc,

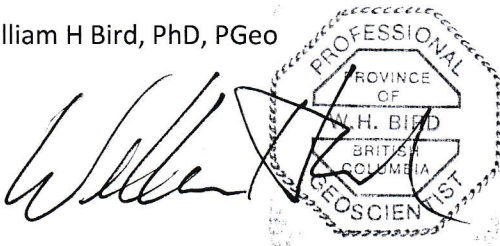
I, William H Bird, PhD, PGeo, do hereby declare the following:

1. I reside at 2296 Arbutus Road, Victoria, BC V8N 1V3, Canada.
2. I am an independent geological consultant with over 50 years of varied worldwide mineral exploration experience; which, in the aggregate, consists of more than ten years of field-based geological mineral exploration for precious and base metals in the USA, Costa Rica, and Peru, more than ten years as a professional mineralogist supporting precious- and base-metal mineral exploration and metallurgical programs in the USA, Chile, Mexico, Australia, and Canada, more than ten years as a precious-, base-, and rare-metal mineral-exploration project manager in the USA, Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru, and Mali, and, in addition to the direct exploration and project-management experience, more than ten years evaluating precious-, base-, and rare-metal projects in the USA, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Brasil, India, Sri Lanka, and Madagascar.
3. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in geology from the University of Wisconsin, a Master of Science degree in geology from the University of Colorado, and a PhD degree in geology from the Colorado School of Mines.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC #26198).
5. The Effective Date of the technical report, entitled “*Technical report on the status of the Campo Largo Gold Project, Paraná, Brazil*” (the Technical Report), is August 18, 2017.
6. I am responsible for all items as presented in the Technical Report except matters dealing with applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests applicable to revenue or income (which may affect the value of the property), mineral-exploration-concession title, surface rights, and possible other property agreements (which may affect the property ownership), and environmental and permitting requirements and social aspects (which may affect exploration and development of the property). For these exceptions, I have relied on Quinto’s Brasil-based legal advisor, Dr Valmor Bremm.
7. I personally examined and evaluated the literature, reports and other company files concerning the Campo Largo gold project, Paraná, Brazil.
8. I personally, visited and inspected the Campo Largo gold project property, as required by NI43-101, section 6.2, on May 26, 27, and 28, 2017.
9. I am the principal author of the technical report entitled “*Technical report on the status of the Campo Largo Gold Project, Paraná, Brazil,*” which was prepared for Quinto Resources Inc (the Company) in accordance with requirements of NI43-101 (the Technical Report).
10. I am independent of Quinto Resources Inc and I do not own shares in, or have any interest in, or duties to the Company, other than through my contractual consulting agreement.
11. I am independent of the property vendor, I do not have any interest in the vended property, and I have had no prior involvement with or interest in the vended property.
12. I have read the definition of the term “Qualified Person” as defined by NI43-101 and certify that I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person, as defined by NI43-101.



13. I have read the revised NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and Companion Policy of June 30, 2011 and, to the best of my knowledge, those items of the Technical Report, for which I am responsible, have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and its related documents.
14. I am not aware of any material fact, or material change (with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report) that is omitted from the Technical Report, which omission to disclose might make the Technical Report misleading.

William H Bird, PhD, PGeo



Victoria, BC, Canada
August 18, 2017