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Final Report
2017 Field Work - Border Property
NTS 32D03, 32D04
(Dassarat & Dufay Twps.)

Prepared for:

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1. Executive Summary

SEMECo Incorporated conducted a mineral exploration program comprising detailed geological mapping, prospecting, a geophysical survey, stripping, and sampling during the spring, summer, and fall of 2017 on claims (also known as cells) within the parcel of land known as the Border property. The Border property is situated in the Abitibi region of Quebec, approximately 35 km west southwest of the town of Rouyn-Noranda. Access to the property is by paved Highway 117 and a network of secondary roads and trails, which give good access to various parts of the property.

As of December 31, 2017, the Border property consists of 44 non-contiguous mineral claims with a total area of 2751 hectares 100% owned by SEMECo Incorporated.

The Border property is situated in the southwestern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The property is underlain by the Archean sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Group and the Early Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group, which unconformably overlie the Pontiac sediments. A number of small felsic and mafic intrusions cut various parts of the property.

Sulphides, principally pyrite, with local trace chalcopyrite, occur sporadically as fracture-fillings, with associated replacement minerals, in the sedimentary rocks covering the majority of the property. Work during 2017 focused on examination of rocks in the areas along and to the north and south of one particular lineament known as the Breen Fault, for evidence of hydrothermal activity which is believed to have originated in the Archean basement rocks. The Breen Fault lineament is directly east along strike from the eastward extension of the Cadillac Larder Lake Deformation Zone as projected from the world famous former Kerr Addison Mine.

Prospecting on areas to the north was only slightly rewarding, principally due to the thick overburden.

Resampling of mineralized rocks in areas previously visited and more sensitive analysis for gold did not yield new information. Assaying was limited to gold assay only.

A secondary focus was on locating and sampling conglomerate rocks, as these may represent a trap for detrital gold particles. Assaying for gold in newly acquired claims further to the east did indicate trace amounts of gold in several samples.

Additional prospecting, sampling, and structural investigations are planned for 2018.

2. Introduction

The following report represents a cumulative record of work which has taken place on the Border Project property during the past several years. It should be considered as a living document, or in other words, a report which builds upon earlier versions over successive years, as more information becomes available through both research and field work.

During May, August, September, and October of 2017, a variety of exploration activities took place on the Border property by field workers of SEMECo Incorporated. The principal objective of the work programs were to extract additional geological and geophysical information in the vicinity of a known copper showing within the Temiskaming sediments of the Archean, and along structural features further to the north within the Proterozoic Cobalt Group rocks, referred to as the Cobalt sediments.

The current report is based on personal field observations of the authors during the spring, summer, and fall of 2017, laboratory analyses of rock samples collected during the field work program, and publicly available historical information. The work for the present report focused on the majority of the 44 full and part claims comprising the property located along the Quebec-Ontario boundary near Quebec Highway 117.

2.1 Location and Access

The Border property is located in Dassarat and Dufay Townships, approximately 35 km southwest of the town of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Geographically, the property is positioned within NTS 32D03 and 32D04 Map Sheets and centered at approximately 49° 08' North latitude and 79° 28' West longitude (UTM NAD 83, Zone 17U, coordinates 613 000E and 5 333 500 N). The property received its name due to the fact that it lies near the Ontario-Quebec provincial boundary. The regional location of the property is shown on Figure 1 in Appendix A.

The central part of the property is bisected by Quebec Highway 117 (the northern route of the Trans-Canada Highway), which, along with a network of secondary roads and trails.

An Ontario Northland Railway rail line also winds its way across the property in an east – west direction.

The property location allows for easy accessibility and potentially year round work.

2.2 Property Status and Ownership

The property consists of one block of 43 contiguous claims or claim fractions, and three scattered claims further east, which were map designated by John Stephens of SEMECo Incorporated and are now 100% owned by SEMECo Incorporated. The total area covered by the claims is approximately 2150 hectares.

The location of the property is shown on the Mineral Claims Map (refer to Figure 2 - Claim Map in Appendix A). A complete listing of claims and their expiry dates may be found in Appendix B – Inventory of Claims.

2.3 Physiography

The Border property lies within the Canadian Shield physiographic region, which is characterized by low relief with occasional ranges of rolling hills and small mountains shaped during five recorded glacial periods. Elevations within the property typically range from 300 to 420 meters above sea level, with one exception, a single dome-shaped glacial feature known as a monadnock or inselberg[1], and called Mont Chaudron in Quebec, or Cheminis Mountain by those from Ontario, located in the southwest corner of the property (Photograph 1). This feature rises to a height of about 527 meters above sea level, and is accessible for climbing from the southern exposure.

The regional climate is characterized by short, moderately warm and often wet summers and fairly long cold winters. Boreal forests composed mainly of birch, willow, alder, spruce, tamarack, and the occasional maple trees, cover the wooded areas of the property. Topography of the property is shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A.

[1] (*A monadnock or inselberg is an isolated rock hill or a small mountain that rises abruptly above a relatively flat or gently sloping surrounding landscape.)

3. History of Exploration

3.1 Surrounding Properties

The Rouyn-Noranda district is a century-old center for mineral exploration and mining activities with dozens of historic and currently active gold, copper and zinc mines developed along the major regional tectonic structure known as the Larder Lake-Cadillac Deformation Zone (CLLDZ). The Border property is located near to this major fault zone, which can be traced from Matachewan in Ontario, eastward past Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and approximately 60 kilometers east of the well-known Val-d'Or gold mining camp to its termination at the Grenville Tectonic Front. The precise location of the CLLDZ is somewhat in question across the Border Property due to the presence of the overlying younger Cobalt sediments.

The most significant deposit in the immediate area located along the Larder Lake-Cadillac break is the historical Kerr-Addison Mine (Kerr Mine) at Virginiatown, in Ontario. Discovered in early 1900s and put into production in 1938, it became a world-class gold-producing mine and produced over 10 million ounces of gold from the one deposit at an average grade of 0.259 oz. Au per ton until it was closed in 1996 due to financial problems. The western boundary of the Border property is approximately 5 km northeast from the Kerr-Addison Mines.

The lands comprising the former Kerr-Addison operation are now under the control of Gold Candle Ltd., a private concern out of British Columbia, who has been performing work since 2015. Within the past year, Gold Candle has been doing extensive diamond drilling with as many as four diamond drilling rigs. It is rumored the drilling shall continue for at least two more years.

Another deposit (part of the Kerr Addison deposit), which was mined during the lifetime of the Kerr-Addison Mine, was the Chesterville Mine, which was located on several claims located immediately to the southeast of the Kerr deposit. The Chesterville Mine, which operated from 1930 to 1952, produced 360,000 ounces of gold from 3.3M tons of ore, at a grade of 0.11 oz. Au per ton. (www.discoverabitibi.com)

A large number of gold deposits in Quebec and Ontario, some of which had at one time been operating mines, are located close to the linear feature known as the CLLDZ. The majority of these operations were small narrow vein deposits, which in today's mining environment would likely be uneconomical to operate.

The Wasamac deposit situated about 20 km northeast of the Border property was first discovered in 1936, eventually became a mine, and produced from 1965 to 1971. The Wasamac mine processed about 1.9M tonnes of ore at an average grade of 4.16 g Au per tonne.

The Francoeur Mine located about 15 km northeast of the Border property was in production from 1938 to 1947 and yielded 94,303 ounces of gold from 520,363 tonnes of ore with a recovered grade of 5.6 g/t of gold. Another shaft, named Wasamac No.2, was sunk on the Francoeur property in 1965; was exploited from 1968 to 1971 producing 69,227 ounces from 385,292 tonnes of ore at 5.6 g/t of gold. The property underwent another

period of production between 1991 and 2001, producing 1.7 million metric tonnes of ore at a grade of 6.31 g/t (345,112 ounces of gold). The mine operated for development of the West and North Zones for a brief period in recent times (2009 to 2012), when it was once again shut down due to uneconomic grades and decommissioned. No commercial production occurred during the final operating period.

Both Wasamac and Francoeur deposits are currently owned by Richmont Mines Inc., which until recently, continued to explore the gold potential on both properties. Recently, although details are not precise, one or more of these former mines and certain claims have been optioned to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc., a well-known publicly traded mineral exploration company based out of Rouyn, QC.

The Barber Larder deposit located to the northwest of the Border property in McGarry Township in Ontario was mined during a brief period in 1988. Over 30,000 tonnes were extracted to yield over 3,000 oz. Au at a grade of 0.102 oz. Au per ton. (www.discoverabitibi.com)

Armistice Resources commenced production at its McGarry Project in August of 2013. This project is located approximately two kilometers northwest of the former Kerr Addison Mine, in Ontario. The McGarry project was shut down in 2014, due to falling gold prices and lack of a suitable nearby facility to process the ore. As of April of 2009, Armistice had outlined an indicated plus inferred resource of 664,000 tons containing 153,000 ounces of Au for an uncut grade of 0.23 ounces Au per ton. (Anderson, 2009) These various properties in and around Virginiatown in McGarry Township (Ontario) are now under the control of another publicly traded company named Bonterra Resources Inc.

One nearby deposit, which was mined until recently, is the Rocmec 'Russian Kidd' gold deposit, which had been optioned from Globex, located 11 km directly north of the center of the Border claims property. Gold bearing veins are hosted within tabular to lenticular clusters of quartz carbonate veins within shear zones within differentiated intrusive diorite rocks. Mineralization consists of 2-10% fine grained pyrite within the shear zones within the diorite. Minor chalcopyrite and silver minerals are also present. Massive pyrite bands also exist close to the edge of some quartz veins. Highest gold values are found associated with the massive pyrite bands and the finely disseminated pyrite associated with chlorite. Diorites are coarse grained and massive to porphyritic in texture. Alteration within the mineralized zones includes silicification, sericitization, epidotization, carbonatization, and chloritization. Late faulting has dislocated many of the quartz veins. Published mineral resources (March 2007) within the measured, indicated, and inferred categories consisted of an aggregate of 1.3 million tons containing 414,150 ounces gold (grade of approximately 0.31 ounces gold per ton). (From the Rocmec website in Sept 2011). The latest news on the Globex website from April of 2014 indicates Rocmec obtained authorization to change its name and ticker symbol. The company's name changed from Rocmec Mining Corporation Inc. to Nippon Dragon Resources Inc. ("Nippon"). The company restated its growth strategy to include the commercialization and employment of its proprietary thermal fragmentation technology in additional to its mineral property development. (http://www.globexmining.com/) The previous statement appears to be somewhat accurate

as Nippon, during 2016, has introduced the thermal fragmentation process to mining operations in Japan and Africa. (various press releases Nippon Dragon website).

In the past year or more in the immediate area within Quebec, with the exception of SEMECo Incorporated, there does not appear to have been much in the way of exploration by any other companies. With the sale of the Kerr-Addison property, Kerr Mines Inc. appears to have allowed the majority of their clams in Quebec, which surround SEMECo's claims, to lapse. Richmont Mines, one of the former two principal claim holders, has abandoned all of its claims in the area, likely as a result of having been bought out by another company. The abandoned claims have been staked by either individuals or left open. Visible Gold Mines holds property to the northeast of SEMECo, but appears to be focusing its efforts on other properties within the Abitibi.

3.2 Border Property

The first recorded prospecting of the area covered by Border mineral claims dates back to the late 1920s, when anomalous copper was noted at a number of locations, of which three of those locations fall on SEMECo claims. One occurrence is toward the northwest of the site, within the Cobalt Group sediments. A second occurrence is toward the southeast at the area referred to as the Copper Pit, and which is no longer under SEMECo's control. The third occurrence is on the few claims SEMECo has retained toward the east. On the first two occurrences, work crews of up to twelve men excavated a number of trenches, one short adit into a hillside, and an exploration pit which is approximately five metres in depth.

Not much work took place due to low copper prices during the depression years, and the new discoveries of gold that were happening in the Kirkland Lake area. Minor exploration work took place in the late 1950s and 1960s; however, in the majority of cases, companies involved exhausted their funding and work was terminated before any significant finds were made. The early exploration activities were mainly concentrated on base metals. In the late 1980s, one or two small exploration programs took place, focusing on gold. The following descriptions are adapted from a 1988 report by Adamec.

The area, which the Border property covers, saw limited exploration work during 1955-1956. Reportedly, while Highway 59 was being rerouted, a chalcopyrite fracture zone was discovered. Diamond drilling was carried out indicating copper mineralization. Insufficient funds at the time did not permit a continuation of the exploration program (Logan, 1962).

Diamond drilling efforts during the 1960s on claims comprising portions of the Border property were all concentrated along the main shear that trends northeast-southwest through the eastern portion of the claim boundaries.

Carlson Mines Ltd. drilled two holes in the winter of 1964. Logs associated sulphide (pyrite-chalcopyrite) mineralization with shear zones and fracture planes (Pouliot, 1965) although no analytical results are available.

Dasson Copper Corporation drilled one hole in the summer of 1965, which intersected some pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization at sheared or fractured zones (Logan, 1965). No analytical results are available.

North Bordulac Mines Ltd. drilling efforts in 1969 indicate sulphide (and associated precious metals) is structurally controlled by slip planes and smokey white quartz veins. Best intersections were 0.34 g/t Au over 0.7 m (75.1 – 75.8 m), and 0.69 g/t Ag over 2.44 m. (34.4 – 36.8 m) (Blair, 1969).

The property was dormant until the winter of 1987-88 when an exploration program consisting of UTEM, VLF-EM, Magnetometer and limited geochemical surveying was carried out on behalf of Premier Gold Resources Inc. (Adamec, 1988). Several weakly anomalous zones were identified from the UTEM and VLF surveys; however, interference from the existence of the steel railway tracks crossing the property made interpretation of many of the results on the north half of the cut grid difficult to verify.

Two holes were drilled on the property in 1989 by Ressources Minieres Forbex Inc. Best grades were 0.38 g/t Au over 0.4 m at greywacke-granite contact (45.3 – 45.7 m), and 0.32 g/t Au over 1.5 meters within a mylonitized fracture zone (118.6 – 120.1 m) (Leonard, 1988).

Since 1989, the Border property had not received much attention, until the early summer of 2010, when SEMECo initiated preliminary and advanced prospecting activities in the area.

In May and June of 2011, SEMECo conducted exploration reconnaissance over all of the claims on the property. Although nothing outstanding was identified from the prospecting or the analysis of the numerous samples that were collected, the work did confirm that the potential for one or mineral deposits existed and further work was warranted. It was during 2011 that the pit (copper showing) which has been the focus of more recent exploration work, was first ‘discovered’.

In 2013, SEMECo undertook a modest exploration program on the property. Work included reconnaissance mapping and sampling over selected areas of the property, plus more detailed exploration in the immediate areas of the pit (copper showing) identified in 2011. Results of that work are documented in the report “Field Work Report - Border Property”, dated November 2, 2013.

In 2014, SEMECo continued with exploration work on the property, focusing on the area near the copper showing identified in 2011. Results of that work are documented in the report “Field Work Report – Border Property”, dated January 31, 2015.

In 2015, SEMECo performed work at considerable expense principally within the areas surrounding the Copper Pit. However, due to an administrative error, many of the claims where the work took place lapsed in April 2016, and the credit for that work was lost.

Not to be deterred by the events, in May of 2016 SEMECo returned to the property, this time focusing exploration efforts on the potential for one or more gold deposits along strike of the CLLDZ beneath the Huronian (Cobalt Group) sediments, as projected from the former Kerr-Addison Mine. This work has met with some success as a 250 m long NE-SW trending mineralized extensional fracture zone was discovered crossing the Breen Fault near to the intersection of several similar apparent fault zones paralleling the Milky Creek

Fault, a prominent fault reportedly younger than the Cadillac fault, which crosses the Breen Fault a short distance to the west, near the same location where the CLLDZ, as projected from the Kerr Addison Mine, intersects the Milky Creek Fault.

Work during 2017 (discussed in Section 5) focused on further prospecting and sampling activities in the northwest quadrant of the property (along strike from the fracture zone and along the Milky Creek fault), in areas toward the southeast near to the former copper pit, and on two claims several kilometers toward the east.

4. Geology

4.1 Regional Geology and Mineralization

The following descriptions have been adapted from the 1988 report by Adamec.

The Abitibi greenstone belt is the largest and most extensive mineralized greenstone belt in the Canadian Shield and makes up an economically and geographically significant part of the Superior structural province. Rocks of the Abitibi and other greenstone belts are of Archean age and comprise volcanic and sedimentary units which are usually quite deformed and cut by numerous intrusive rocks. The property line lies in the southern portion of this belt, on the Quebec side of the Ontario-Quebec border, just south of the major Larder-Cadillac break. Refer to Appendix A - Figure 3 - Regional Geology.

The regional strike of the sedimentary and volcanic units is east-west with dips varying from moderate to very steep. The metamorphic grade of the area is relatively weak ranging from prehnite-pumpellyite facies to greenschist facies. Structurally, the area is characterized by a polyphase tectonic history. Four schistosities have been recognized and are associated with a separate folding phase. The first two phases formed wide isoclinal folds showing east, south-east and south-west trending subvertical axial planes. A later folding phase formed the schistosities S3 and S4 a system of kinkbands.

Regional volcano-sedimentary piles are divided into eight main lithostratigraphic units, which are from the base to the top, the volcanic groups of Malartic, Kinojevis and Blake River and the sedimentary formations of Caste, Kewagama, Pontiac, Cadillac, Temiscamingue and Duparquet. All of these rocks are cut by intrusive rocks of various ages. The Archean formations are discordantly overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Huronian age Cobalt Formation.

Since the early 20th century, Rouyn-Noranda has been known for its copper, zinc, and gold mining potential. Copper and zinc deposits are generally massive sulphide deposits of exhalative origin. These deposits usually occur in the vicinity of synvolcanic faults and in progradation at the base of volcanic sequences.

4.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Border property is situated in the southwestern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The southeast part of the property is underlain by the Archean sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Group dominated by greywacke with minor mudstones and conglomerates. Refer to Figure 3 in Appendix A for a simplified version of the geology of the property.

4.2.1 Pontiac Group

A few outcrops of medium-grained granite were previously (June 2011) observed in the eastern portion of the central claim block, occasionally hosting trace disseminated chalcopyrite.

Two mafic dikes were also observed (June 2011) in the eastern portion of the central claim block. These ranged in width from a few centimeters to 10s of centimeters, and were orientated at 115^{o}/90^{o} and 230^{o}/40^{o} NW.

A northeast-southwest trending fault/shear system cuts across the eastern portion of the property. Shear orientations vary from 220° – 275° (northeast-southwest to east-west) and dip moderately to the northwest, generally around 50°.

Greywackes observed along the shear system have been altered to mica-schists, rich in biotite and sericite, with occasional quartz ± occasional carbonate ± feldspar (relatively rare) veining. Veins ranged in widths from stringers (<1 mm) to 10s of centimeters and occasionally host pyrite, minor fuchsite and chalcopyrite. Veins typically accompany shears marked by oxidation, and manganese staining. Larger veins typically have a northeast-southwest strike and dip moderately to the northwest, along foliation/shear planes.

Sulphide mineralization over many parts of the property appears to be fracture-controlled, associated with well-developed schistosity, veining, and localized shearing.

Work in 2013 and 2014 focused on copper mineralization in the areas near to a historic 4 m x 5 m sized pit, which was first identified in 2011. Originally this pit was believed to have been excavated during the 1940s, but later learned that the pit was actually sunk to a depth of approximately 15 feet (4.5 m) in 1929 to 1930 by Ottawa Northern Prospecting Co. A bulk sample of approximately 20 tons of material had been extracted by a crew of up to 12 men, hand-cobbed to remove waste, and sent for processing to the smelter in Noranda. Reported indicated the presence of Cu, trace amounts of gold, and 2.38 oz. per ton Ag. (GM09523).

Work in past years has indicated that the mineralization in this particular area of the property appeared to occur as a series of crosscutting veins of sulphide, principally chalcopyrite, with lesser pyrite, and minor amounts of galena, sphalerite, malachite, and bornite. The veins appear to comprise a stockwork, with veins in 3 or more orientations, and spaced approximately 5-15 cm apart. Originally, hand stripping work suggested the stockwork covered an area of approximately 30 m long by 10 m wide.

In September of 2015, SEMECo advanced a total of 32 shallow excavations in the area to the west of the copper pit. The pits indicated a stockwork area of variable intensity over an area of approximately 50 m long by 50 m in width.

No work took place in the area of the copper pit during 2016.

During the latter half of 2016, SEMECo was able to recover all of the claims lost in this area with the exception of one claim which includes the copper pit. The copper pit claim is now owned by a third party, known to SEMECo. Through additional staking, this party has become the primary claimholder in areas to the immediate east of SEMECo's interests. Observations made in August of 2017 indicate an exploration grid had been cut on the copper pit claim earlier in the year. SEMECo did not attempt to establish the full extent of the areas covered by the new grid.

4.2.2 Cobalt Group

The western part of the property is covered by the Early Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group, which unconformably overlie the Pontiac

sediments to the south and the Temiskaming sediments to the west (Robinson 1951). The northern contact with the syenite near Renault Bay on Lac Dassarat is extremely sharp. This has been interpreted to indicate there was almost immediate deposition of the sediments on the eroded surface of the syenite. Near to this location can also be found striations that may be associated with the Huronian glaciation (the first recorded glaciation). This area is considered to be the iceward side of a roche moutonnee (Cook, 1929).

The Cobalt sediments comprise a continuous sedimentary sequence, including conglomerate, greywacke, argillite, arkose, grit, and quartzite (Robinson 1951).

Conglomerate is found as three distinct phases in the sequence, known as the basal conglomerate, which varies from between 40 to 100 feet in thickness and resembles tillite, can include boulders as large as 8 feet in diameter;, the middle conglomerate, which varies from between 100 and 250 feet in thickness; and the upper conglomerate, which tends to be less continuous and varies in thickness between 40 to 50 feet. Boulders in all units appear to be primarily of granite, although boulders of finer grained intrusive and extrusive rocks are present. Alteration within the conglomerates is generally only slight with minor chlorite.

Examination of the conglomerates indicates high variability in the composition and size of the particles comprising the matrix. Generally, however, it can be said that the larger fraction of the matrix is mostly comprised of more resistant rocks such as granite and syenite, with only the occasional particle of diabase. The finer fraction is comprised of a high percentage of quartz and jasper pebbles, granite, and syenite. The matrix particles range from sub-founded to well-rounded. Sorting exists but is not well defined. Occasionally, particles ranging from a couple of mm diameter to 5mm diameter, of slightly altered to unaltered metallic sulphide can be observed. The groundmass appears to range from greywacke to siltstone and mudstone.

5. Prospecting Program

5.1 Field Work

Reconnaissance and detailed prospecting work and sampling was undertaken during a total of five visits to the site during 2017. Dates of the work included the first visit of 2017 on May 12 to 14, the second visit on May 19 to 22, the third visit on August 11 to 13, a fourth visit on September 15 to 17, and a final visit for the year on September 29 to October 1.

The majority of work during 2017 focused on obtaining more structural, lithological and geochemical information from the areas at the northern portions of the property, beneath the Cobalt sediments. An additional focus was identification and sampling of several conglomerate units.

5.1.1 2017 Field Visit #1

During the first field visit May 12 to 14, a crew of one geologists and two field assistants mobilized to the northwestern portions of the site to perform an evaluation of several old pits between the Chev Zone and Chev Lake, to retrieve additional samples from the Chev Zone, and to evaluate areas (shown on the 1951 map prepared by Robinson) along the Milky Creek Fault for the presence of conglomerate. This work occupied the majority of the time during the two working days. Excavation by hand in the few pits which were located was difficult due to the presence of numerous tree roots, and no mineralized or fracture zones were identified. No conglomerate was identified in the particular areas traversed long the Milky Creek Fault. During both days of the field work, the weather was cool with occasional light drizzle.

5.1.2 2017 Field Visit #2

A second field visit was made between May 19 to May 22, a crew of one geologist and one field assistant completed several traverses in areas north of the Chev Zone for the purpose of identifying conglomerates (shown on the 1951 map prepared by Robinson) along the eastern edge of the valley comprising the Milky Creek Fault. Two days were utilized on this work, and conglomerate was only identified in boulders along the valley. Work on the third day was focused on central areas of the property along highway 117 and the railway tracks where conglomerate was indicated on the 1951 map prepared by Robinson. Samples were recovered of conglomerate from several of the areas along the tracks north and south of highway 117. As with the field work on the earlier visit in May, weather was again cool with light drizzle or rain.

5.1.3 2017 Field Visit #3

A third field visit was made by two geologists and two field assistants between August 11 and 13. The work included mobilization to the site to the claims just to the west of the copper pit, clearing by hand the many trees which had fallen down on the site since the test pits were excavated in 2015, cleaning of outcrop surfaces where excavation had taken place, rough mapping of those same surfaces, identification of areas to be sampled, mobilization

to the site, and cutting out of a number of samples for further examination and possible assay. Weather over the two days was warm with sunny skies.

Only about 1/3 of the 32 pits excavated two years earlier were sufficiently dry to clean the debris from the bedrock. Other pits still retained water, or the sides of the pit had caved covering the pit bottom with considerable soil and vegetation debris.

On the way to the property, 11 samples collected during the 2nd field visit were delivered to ALS assay laboratory in Val-d'Or.

5.1.4 2017 Field Visit #4

A fourth field visit was completed between September 15 to 17 by one geologist and one field assistant. Areas visited on the first day included the northwest and eastern parts of the property. The principal purpose was to examine the terrain south of the Chev Zone, in preparation for line cutting for a geophysical survey planned for the fall or following spring. Outcrops were also noted for future geological examination. Vegetation over the areas covered was moderate with low relief. Several ridges of rock were noted parallel to the traverse for future geological investigation.

On the second day, work included a review of the newly exposed rocks comprising the Cadillac Larder Lake immediately west of the Kerr Addison mine site, and an examination and photographic documentation of the conglomerate outcrops on the eastern claims straddling highway 117. The narrow zone of conglomerate along the highway was comprised of pebble to boulder sized clasts of various types, including granite, granodiorite, syenite, diorite and gabbro. The finer portions of the conglomerate consisted of numerous smaller granitic pebbles and a large number of quartz pebbles. Small grains of sulphide (Py) measuring from less than 1 mm to more than 5 mm was observable in the finer portion of the conglomerate.

Weather during the two days was a mix of sun and cloud and temperatures higher than one would expect for that time of the year.

5.1.5 2017 Field Visit #5

On the weekend of September 29 to October 1, two geologists (one being the qualified person) and a field assistant continued work on the property eastern claims, searching for additional exposures of conglomerate and sampling of the conglomerate that was located along highway 117. Areas reviewed included those areas where conglomerate was indicated on the Sigeom map sheet 32D03-200-0201 - Arntfeld. The weather was cool but sunny on both days.

While working during this weekend, several parties of hunters were observed making preparations for the moose hunting season which was to start the following week.

On the trip back to Gatineau, the samples which had been obtained were delivered for assay to the ALS facility in Val-d'Or.

5.2 Sampling

Grab samples were collected from several different locations on the property, for the purposed of determining if any gold was present. The focus was on conglomeritic rocks which were believed to comprise the lowest level within the Cobalt sequence of rocks.

Sampling was performed on several quartz vein or/or mineralized areas on claims just to the west of the Copper Pit. These samples have not been completely analyzed or assayed at the time of this report due to time and financial constraints. This work shall continue into 2018.

5.3 Grab Sample Analyses

Twenty (20) from the total number of thirty nine (39) samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories in Val d'Or, Quebec, for analyses. Samples were submitted for analysis of trace analysis of gold only. A summary of the results is included in Appendix C - Samples & Analytical Results. The Certificates of Analysis can be found in Appendix D - Laboratory Certificates of Analyses.

The laboratory analyses confirmed the presence of anomalous gold in one or two samples. These samples were collected from the conglomerate on the two eastern claims adjacent to the highway. This suggests the coarse material sediments forming the base of the Cobalt sediments may have been a trap for gold present in the streams flowing from the northeast.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 2017 Research

Research continues in historic literature as well as a review of papers related to behavior of faults. This information is referenced in Section 8 of this report.

6.1.2 Field Work

The length of the fractured zone beyond the known 250 m strike length remains to be investigated, although this may not be a simple task due to the lack of rock exposure. The mineralization within the zone is highly conductive and a geophysical method, such as VLF, may be better suited to trace the zone further to the northeast and southwest. This remains to be done.

It appears that dilation has permitted the passage of quartz, sulphides, and other minerals carried with the hydrothermal fluids, as the rocks are simply fractured and not severely distorted as would occur along a fault zone. Dilation may be the result of an upthrusting (upward pressure from below) of the Cobalt rocks, possibly from a large felsic intrusion. Felsic intrusive rocks are known to exist at several locations to the southeast. What appears to be multiple small intrusions may in fact be a large intrusion at depth extending over the whole area. This is one possible explanation that requires further investigation.

6.2 Recommendations (Phase 2E Exploration)

The field work in 2017 continued to be encouraging; however, to this point in time we have been unable to obtain any samples at depth. Without impressive proof of gold being present at depth, it is extremely difficult to attract investors willing to provide the funding necessary to probe through the Cobalt cover rocks.

Without adequate financial resources, work will be limited to what can be done with the funding available. What is proposed herein assumes that no additional outside funds will be forthcoming, although efforts are continuously being made to find outside funding.

6.2.1 Winter of 2017

Research into available literature shall continue to increase the understanding of the geological potential of the property and the associated mineralization. It is expected work of this nature will be ongoing for the foreseeable future, as more and more information is found, which provides clues as to where even more information may be found.

Given that this exploration project is rather unique, the focus shall be on gaining a thorough understanding the history of the Cobalt sediments, the nature of the geological events between the Archean and Proterozoic leading up to the deposition of the Cobalt sediments, including the Huronian Ice Age (2.4-2.1B years), and understanding the nature of erosion over the complete time period to the present day. Early work by the Geological Survey of Canada is extremely useful in understanding the geology of the overall region.

In conjunction with the continuing literature review, a more detailed composite geological map shall be prepared and updated. The map is expected to include both historical information and more recent information from the region, for the purposes of gaining a better understanding of the local and regional geology, and being able to identify and discuss the more promising areas for future exploration. This is especially important relative to the goal of finding one or more major gold deposits beneath the Cobalt sediments.

6.2.2 Spring to Fall 2018

Work for the coming year shall have two objectives, and is based on the assumption that funding will be limited.

The first objective will be additional prospecting between the Chev Zone and the areas to the southeast, where the felsic intrusive rocks are known to exist in the Temiskaming rocks south of the unconformity. It is believed the felsic intrusive rocks may exist beneath the Cobalt rocks in this area and may have been the heat source to remobilize minerals from the basement rocks. Additional extensional zones may exist in this area as well.

The second objective will be to trace the unconformity across the property to locate, map, and sample the basal conglomerate.

Additional work possibly could include follow-up investigations on the areas of the stripping completed in 2015 immediately west of the historic Copper Pit at the southeast part of the property. This will be dependent upon assays yet to be received from the samples which were obtained last August.

Plotting of data for Assessment Report purposes would follow the spring and fall work.

An Assessment Report for work done in 2017 would be prepared, reviewed, and stamped by the Qualified Person for the project.

7. Budget

The proposed budget to complete the proposed limited Phase 2D Exploration program recommended above would be $60K. This would not include complex deep geophysical surveys or diamond drilling.

The proposed budget would provide for planning, mobilization to and from the site as soon as the winter snow has melted, meals and accommodation for the workers while at the site, incidental costs for equipment and field supplies, assaying charges, reporting and drafting costs, consultant's fees, and the costs of claim renewals.

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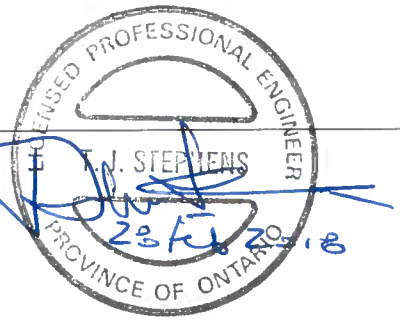
9. Statements of Qualification

John Stephens - Statement of Qualification

I, John Stephens, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Engineering.
2. I am a member in good standing of the following associations:
   a) Professional Engineers of Ontario (#44328508)
   b) Prospectors and Developers Association (#11424)
3. I have worked as a prospector, geologist, and engineer for a total of 40 years since my graduation from University.
4. I have contributed to the preparation of the report entitled "2017 Field Work Report - Border Property", dated December 21, 2016. I visited and worked on the Border property numerous times between 2010 and 2017.
5. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Field Work Report that is not reflected in the Work Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Work Report misleading.
6. I serve as the President of SEMECo Incorporated.
7. I am not independent of the issuer as I am also a shareholder of SEMECo Incorporated.

Dated this 28th day of February 2018.



John Stephens, P.Eng.(ON)

Dean R. Cutting - Statement of Qualifications

I, Dean R. Cutting, B.Sc., géo., of 644, Place du Cinquantenaire, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada, J9X 5Y9 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
2. I am a professional Geoscientist in good standing registered with the L'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Permit No. 183), Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Permit No. 1080) and a member, though not currently licensed of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (Member No. 10768).
3. I am a member of both the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
4. I have been practicing my profession since 1980. I am currently a self-employed mining and exploration geologist. The relevant experience for the purpose of this report is the involvement in the exploration, evaluation, development, and extraction of numerous precious metal and polymetallic projects over the 38 years since graduation as an exploration or mine geologist. Many of the projects were/are in the vicinity of the Border Property.
5. I have contributed to the preparation of the report entitled "Report 2017 Field Work – Border Property" dated February 28, 2018. I have visited and worked the property on multiple occasions from 2013 to 2017.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Field Work Report that is not reflected in the Field Work Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Field Work Report misleading.
7. I am not independent of SEMECo Incorporated, and personally hold a minor share position in the company.

Dated this 28th day of February, 2018.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST * DEAN R. CUTTING # 183 QUÉBEC

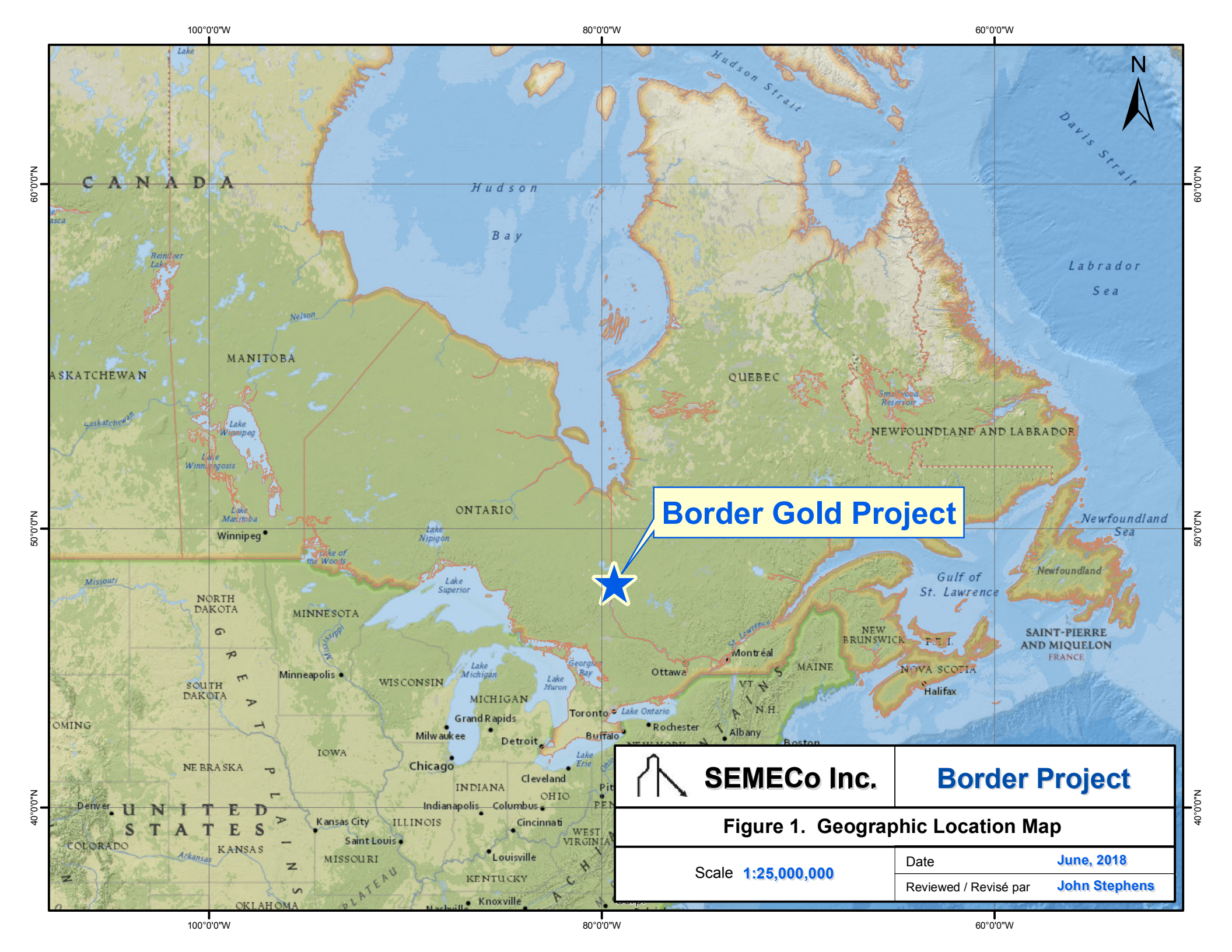
Dean R. Cutting, B.Sc., géo. (QC)

SEMECo

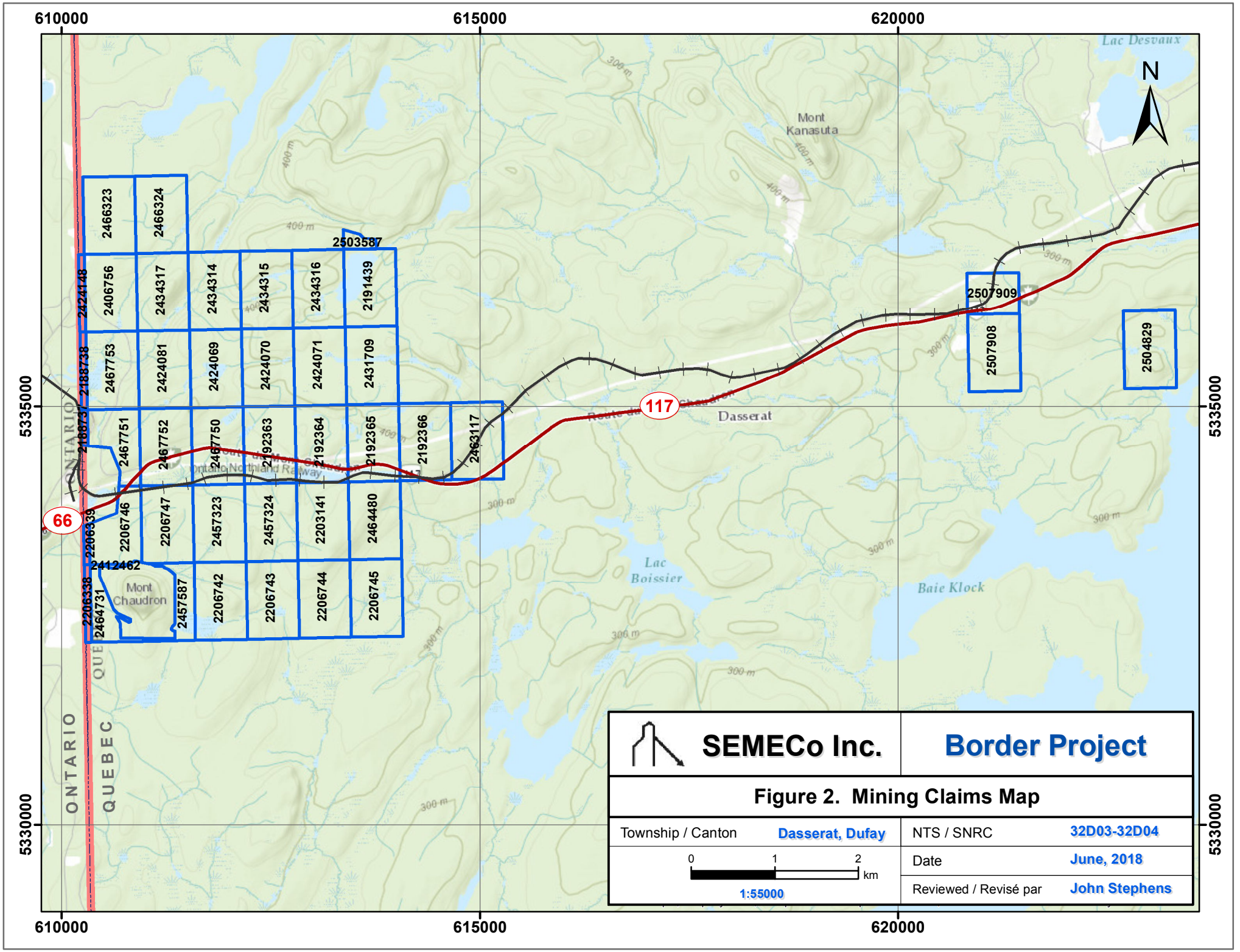
Dean R. Cutting, .geo

Statement of Qualifications

APPENDIX A - FIGURES



SEMECo Inc.	Border Project
Figure 1. Geographic Location Map	
Scale 1:25,000,000	Date June, 2018
	Reviewed / Revisé par John Stephens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Lac Desvaux
Mont Kanasuta
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Mont Chaudron
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QUEBEC
2503587
2507909
2507908
2504829
2466323
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2424148
2406756
2434317
2434314
2434315
2434316
2191439
2188738
2467753
2424081
2424069
2424070
2424071
2431709
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2192363
2192364
2192365
2192366
2463117
2206339
2206746
2206747
2457323
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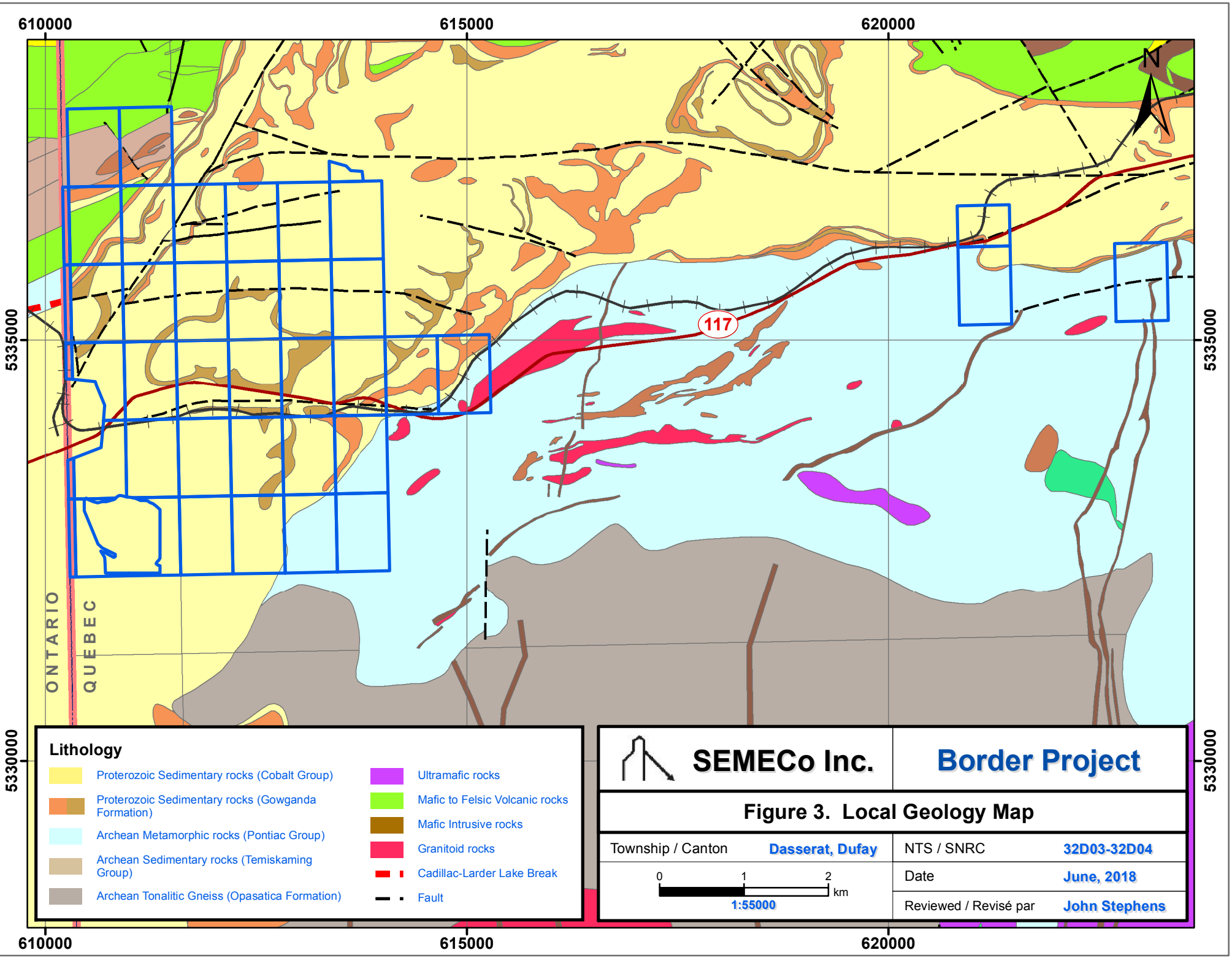
2203141
2464480
2412462
2206338
2464731
2457587
2206742
2206743
2206744
2206745
SEMECo Inc.
Border Project
Figure 2. Mining Claims Map
Township / Canton
Dasserat, Dufay
NTS / SNRC
32D03-32D04
0 1 2 km
1:55000
Date
June, 2018
Reviewed / Revisé par
John Stephens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ONTARIO
QUEBEC
Lithology
Proterozoic Sedimentary rocks (Cobalt Group)
Proterozoic Sedimentary rocks (Gowganda Formation)
Archean Metamorphic rocks (Pontiac Group)
Archean Sedimentary rocks (Temiskaming Group)
Archean Tonalitic Gneiss (Opasatica Formation)
Ultramafic rocks
Mafic to Felsic Volcanic rocks
Mafic Intrusive rocks
Granitoid rocks
Cadillac-Larder Lake Break
Fault
SEMECo Inc.
Border Project
Figure 3. Local Geology Map
Township / Canton
Dasserat, Dufay
0
1
2
km
1:55000
NTS / SNRC
32D03-32D04
Date
June, 2018
Reviewed / Revisé par
John Stephens

Carte(s) de dimensions hors standard placée(s) à la suite du présent document ou disponible en GeoTIFF sur la Carte interactive.

Non standard size map(s) positioned after this document or available in GeoTIFF on the Interactive map.

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APPENDIX B – INVENTORY OF CLAIMS

SEMECo Incorporated
Inventory of Claims 31 Dec 2017

#	NTS Sheet	Title No	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Number of Renewals	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)
1	NTS 32D04	2188737	Active	##############	2019-09-15 23:59	4	3,03	807,50	487,50	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
2	NTS 32D04	2188738	Active	##############	2019-09-15 23:59	4	6,57	512,50	487,50	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
3	NTS 32D03	2191439	Active	##############	2019-10-13 23:59	4	57,41	0,00	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
4	NTS 32D03	2192363	Active	##############	2019-10-20 23:59	4	57,42	203,93	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
5	NTS 32D03	2192364	Active	##############	2019-10-20 23:59	4	57,42	0,00	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
6	NTS 32D03	2192365	Active	##############	2019-10-20 23:59	4	57,42	0,00	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
7	NTS 32D03	2192366	Active	##############	2019-10-20 23:59	4	57,42	203,93	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
8	NTS 32D03	2203141	Active	##############	2020-01-24 23:59	4	57,43	810,85	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
9	NTS 32D04	2206338	Active	##############	2020-02-18 23:59	4	6,67	848,89	487,50	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
10	NTS 32D04	2206339	Active	##############	2020-02-18 23:59	4	3,4	212,50	487,50	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
11	NTS 32D03	2206742	Active	##############	2020-02-22 23:59	4	57,44	174,45	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
12	NTS 32D03	2206743	Active	##############	2020-02-22 23:59	4	57,44	810,84	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
13	NTS 32D03	2206744	Active	##############	2020-02-22 23:59	4	57,44	810,84	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
14	NTS 32D03	2206745	Active	##############	2020-02-22 23:59	4	57,44	810,84	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
15	NTS 32D04	2206746	Active	##############	2020-02-22 23:59	4	44,12	810,84	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
16	NTS 32D04	2206747	Active	##############	2020-02-22 23:59	4	57,38	810,83	1170,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
17	NTS 32D04	2406756	Active	##############	2018-06-17 23:59	1	57,4	7265,02	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
18	NTS 32D04	2412462	Active	##############	2018-09-21 23:59	1	1,06	875,00	325,00	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
19	NTS 32D03	2424069	Active	##############	2019-03-03 23:59	1	57,41	5906,15	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
20	NTS 32D03	2424070	Active	##############	2019-03-03 23:59	1	57,41	5500,59	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
21	NTS 32D03	2424071	Active	##############	2019-03-03 23:59	1	57,41	4720,59	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
22	NTS 32D04	2424081	Active	##############	2019-03-03 23:59	1	57,41	5703,38	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
23	NTS 32D04	2424148	Active	##############	2019-03-08 23:59	1	6,6	2000,00	325,00	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
24	NTS 32D03	2431709	Active	##############	2019-07-29 23:59	1	57,42	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
25	NTS 32D03	2434314	Active	##############	2019-10-21 23:59	1	57,41	4720,59	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
26	NTS 32D03	2434315	Active	##############	2019-10-21 23:59	1	57,41	2212,37	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
27	NTS 32D03	2434316	Active	##############	2019-10-21 23:59	1	57,41	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
28	NTS 32D04	2434317	Active	##############	2019-10-21 23:59	1	57,41	4720,59	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
29	NTS 32D03	2443663	Active	##############	2018-04-28 23:59	0	57,45	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
30	NTS 32D03	2443664	Active	##############	2018-04-28 23:59	0	57,45	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
31	NTS 32D03	2457323	Active	##############	2018-08-14 23:59	0	57,43	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
32	NTS 32D03	2457324	Active	##############	2018-08-14 23:59	0	57,43	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
33	NTS 32D04	2457587	Active	##############	2018-08-14 23:59	0	24,76	0,00	325,00	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
34	NTS 32D03	2463117	Active	##############	2018-09-20 23:59	0	57,42	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
35	NTS 32D03	2464480	Active	##############	2018-09-26 23:59	0	57,43	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
36	NTS 32D04	2464731	Active	##############	2018-09-26 23:59	0	23,74	0,00	325,00	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
37	NTS 32D04	2466323	Active	##############	2018-10-19 23:59	0	57,4	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
38	NTS 32D04	2466324	Active	##############	2018-10-19 23:59	0	57,4	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
39	NTS 32D03	2467750	Active	##############	2018-11-03 23:59	0	57,42	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
40	NTS 32D04	2467751	Active	##############	2018-11-03 23:59	0	41,2	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
41	NTS 32D04	2467752	Active	##############	2018-11-03 23:59	0	57,42	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
42	NTS 32D04	2467753	Active	##############	2018-11-03 23:59	0	57,41	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
43	NTS 32D03	2503587	Active	##############	2019-10-10 23:59	0	6,82	0,00	325,00	32,77	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
44	NTS 32D03	2504829	Active	##############	2019-11-19 23:59	0	57,42	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
45	NTS 32D03	2507908	Active	##############	2019-12-14 23:59	0	57,42	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
46	NTS 32D03	2507909	Active	##############	2019-12-14 23:59	0	30,27	0,00	780,00	64,09	Semeco Inc. (81676) 100 % (responsible)
						TOTALS	2 150,50	51 453,02	37 115,00	2 666,26	

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APPENDIX C - SAMPLES & ANALYTICAL RESULTS

#	Location	Sample #	Date	Easting	Northing	General Location	Description	Gold Analysis
	2017							ppm
1	Adit 01	108034	21-May	612092	5335389	N Wall	QzVn Str 020 Dip 90	0.003
2	Adit 01	108035	21-May			S Wall	Red Vein in Mudstone	0.002
3	Adit 01	108036	21-May			N Wall	Cb Zone	< 0.001
4	Pit 02	108037	21-May	612122	5335431	S side pit	QzVn with Cp, sl Cb	0.002
5	Pit 02	108038	21-May			S side pit	QzVn with Cp, sl Cb	
6	Pit 02	108039	21-May				Red Vein cluster to East	0.002
7	RR OC	108040	21-May	613393	5334136	Railroad outcrop RR#1	Conglomerate	0.001
8	RR OC	108041	21-May			Railroad outcrop RR#2	Conglomerate	
9	RR OC	108042	21-May			50 m SE uphill of RR#1 OC	Conglomerate, spks Py	0.007
13	NE1	108046	22-May			ATV Trail N side tracks GPS078	Qz pebble arenite-siltstone, spks Py, <1% Qz pebbles	0.003
14	NE2	108047	22-May			#078 30 m uphill from ATV trail N side tracks	Sandstone-arenite, v. occ Qz pebbles, v. dis Py	0.004
15	NE3	108048	22-May			GPS079 ATV trail N of tracks	QzPb Conglomerate, tr Py	0.002
16	Pit #2	108236	12-Aug			-	-	
17	Pit #3	108237	12-Aug			-	-	
18	Pit #23	108238	12-Aug			Pit 23, W Cut, S-N, 0-25cm	Greywacke, Tr Py	
19	Pit #23	108239	12-Aug			25-35cm	Same as above	
20	Pit #23	108240	12-Aug			35-52cm	White - smoky Qz, poss To, Py	
21	Pit #23	108241	12-Aug			52-78cm	Greywacke	

22	Pit #23	108242	12-Aug			Pit 23, E Cut, S-N, 0-18cm	Greywacke, sl oxidation	
23	Pit #23	108243	12-Aug			18-35cm	QzVn, narrow vein with Py, poss To, white Fd in vein with Py	
24	Pit #23	108244	12-Aug			35-60cm	Greywacke, narrow rusty veinlets, poss Cb in vein	
25	Pit #14	108245	13-Aug			Pit 14	Qz nodule only S-N, spks Cp, poss To	
26	Pit #20	108246	13-Aug			Pit 20, S cut	Qz vein only, tr Py ?	
27	Pit #20	108247	13-Aug			Pit 20, N Cut	QzVn, tr Py, poss Cp, dark mineral To?	
28	Mason OC	108248	13-Aug			Mason OC, W cut, N Contact, N side	altered QzFd porphyry	
29	Mason OC	108249	13-Aug			Mason OC, W cut, S side	green - black schist, 5% stringers Py	
30	Mason OC	108250	13-Aug			Mason OC, E cut	QzVn	
31	Pit #6	108049	13-Aug			Pit 6, S cut, strikes NE-SW, 0-16cm	Gneiss, spks sulphide, Py or Cp	
32	Pit #6	108050	13-Aug			Pit 6, 16-33cm	Gneiss, spkys Py or Cp, Vein stockwork	
33	Hwy OC	108301	01-Oct	621179	5336175	Highway outcrop, saw cut sample	Conglomerate with sulphide	**0.026**
34	Hwy OC	108302	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, chip sample	Conglomerate with sulphide	**0.006**
35	Hwy OC	108303	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, chip sample	Conglomerate with sulphide nodule	**0.004**
36	Hwy OC	108304	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, chip sample	Microconglomerate	**0.004**
37	Hwy OC	108305	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, chip sample	Conglomerate 5 m west	**0.004**
38	Hwy OC	108306	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, chip sample	Conglomerate 5 m west	**0.001**
39	Hwy OC	108307	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, chip sample, lunch location	Conglomerate	**0.002**
40	Hwy OC	108308	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, saw cut sample	Conglomerate	**<0.001**
41	Hwy OC	108309	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, saw cut sample	Qz veins SE	**0.001**
42	Hwy OC	108310	01-Oct			Highway outcrop, saw cut sample	Sulphide knot	**0.001**

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APPENDIX D - LABORATORY CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
131, WELLINGTON MAIN
WELLINGTON ON K0K 3L0

CERTIFICATE VO17170252

Project: BORDER PROJECT

P.O. No.: NIL

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 14-AUG-2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
ATTN: JOHN STEPHENS
131, WELLINGTON MAIN
WELLINGTON ON K0K 3L0

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
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Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
131, WELLINGTON MAIN
WELLINGTON ON K0K 3L0

Finalized Date: 3-SEP-2017
Account: SEMINC

Project: BORDER PROJECT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO17170252

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP22 Au ppm 0.001
108034		1.71	0.003
108035		1.34	0.002
108036		0.78	<0.001
108037		0.95	0.002
108039		1.69	0.002
108040		1.74	0.001
108042		2.82	0.007
108045		1.87	0.001
108046		2.86	0.003
108047		1.33	0.004
108048		2.30	0.002

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 3-SEP-2017
Account: SEMIN

Project: BORDER PROJECT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO17170252

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Val d'Or located at 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.

CRU-31	LOG-22	PUL-31	PUL-QC
SPL-21	WEI-21		

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-ICP22

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
131, WELLINGTON MAIN
WELLINGTON ON K0K 3L0

CERTIFICATE VO17213132

Project: BORDER PROJECT

P.O. No.: nil

This report is for 10 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 1-OCT-2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN STEPHENS

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
ATTN: JOHN STEPHENS
131, WELLINGTON MAIN
WELLINGTON ON K0K 3L0

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manag

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To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
131, WELLINGTON MAIN
WELLINGTON ON K0K 3L0

Project: BORDER PROJECT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO17213132

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-ICP22 Au ppm 0.001
108301		3.50	0.026
108302		4.12	0.006
108303		1.09	0.004
108304		1.40	0.004
108305		3.31	0.004
108306		2.23	0.001
108307		2.88	0.002
108308		3.92	<0.001
108309		1.98	0.001
108310		0.23	0.001

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: JOHN STEPHENS, PROSPECTOR
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Project: BORDER PROJECT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO17213132

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Val d'Or located at 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-31
PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Au-ICP22

` APPENDIX E - PHOTOGRAPHS

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Photograph 1: View of Lac Chev which exists at the intersection of two NE-SW trending faults, the Breen fault, and the Chev zone.

Photograph 2: Hand digging to access bedrock in historic pits located adjacent to Lac Chev.

Photograph 3: Examination of Cobalt sediment bedrock along stream-scoured channel east of the Chev zone.

Photograph 4: Zone of prominent quartz veining found on east side of the Milky Creek Fault.

Photograph 5: Quartz veining in fracture zone at Pit 2 along the Chev zone.

Photograph 6: Conglomerate identified at the unconformity between younger Cobalt rocks and Temiskaming rocks.

Photograph 7: Quartz vein filled shear zone in outcrop west of the Copper pit.

Photograph 8: Retrieving saw cut samples from outcrop west of the Copper pit.

Photograph 9: Saw cutting across mineralized intrusive contact zone at Mason's outcrop northwest of the Copper pit.

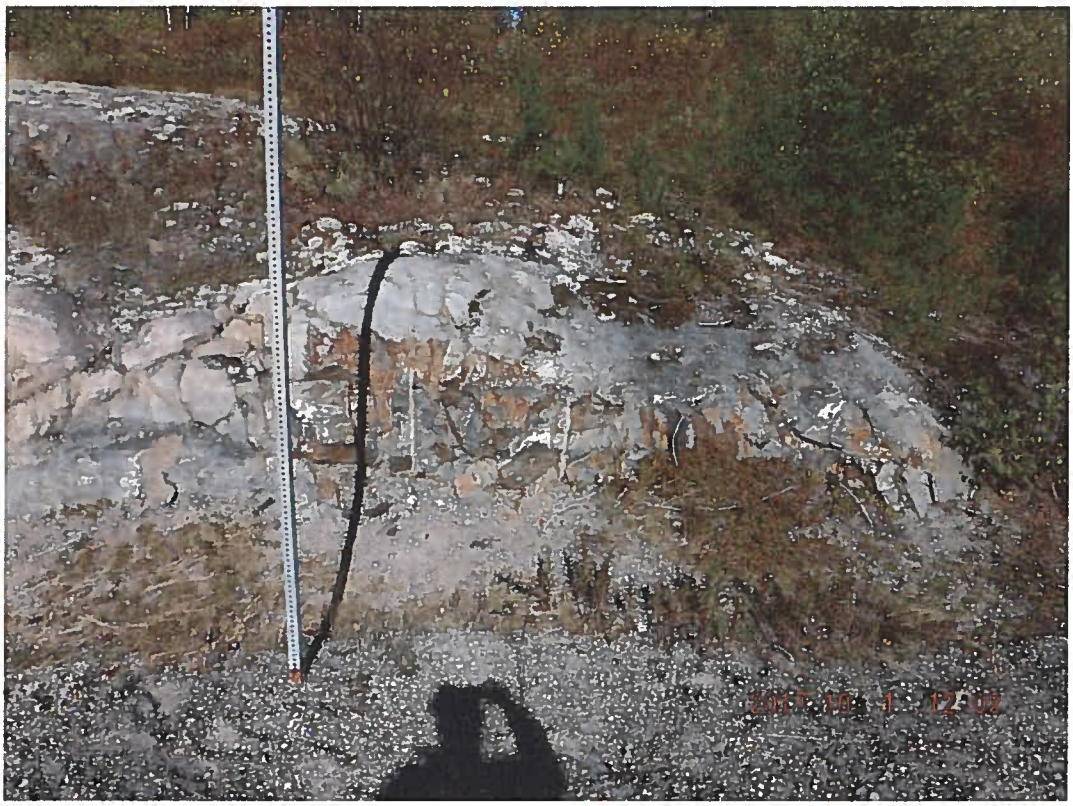
Photograph 10: Quartz cobble found in conglomerate on eastern claims.

Photograph 11: Variation in bedding within the Cobalt basal conglomerate in eastern claims.

Photograph 12: Grain of metallic mineral found within 2.4+B year old basal conglomerate.

Photograph 13: Grain of metallic mineral found within 2.4+B year old basal conglomerate.

Photograph 14: Cluster of E-W trending quartz veins in greywackes overlying the conglomerate zone further to the south.



Photograph 15: Concentration of quartz veins at east end of conglomerate zone on eastern claims.

Photograph 16: Saw cutting samples from the conglomerate outcrop on the eastern claims.