2016 IP/Resistivity and Drilling at Blockhouse Mine

Blockhouse, Nova Scotia

Prepared for Genius Properties Ltd.

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1.0 Summary

This report covers the assessment work completed on exploration licence 50564 in Blockhouse, Nova Scotia in 2016 and early 2017. The license straddles the Blockhouse anticline and hosts many historic workings sites.

This years program was designed to locate the prest vein as historic maps were poorly georeferenced, test the east vein, test the prest shoot beyond the limit of the workings and historic drilling and to put drill two sections perpendicular to bedding (all historic drilling has been parallel to bedding).

Initial work was to begin compiling and georeferencing historic maps, particularly those of Tilsley, 1989 and reviewing and sampling historic core stored at the NSDNR core library in Stellarton. Phase 1 of the field program was to run a ground IP/Resistivity survey over the old mine workings and phase 2 was to drill the targets generated by the IP survey and drill test the targets mentioned above.

The first results back from the lab were of the 20 samples collected from the 1980's drilling by Tilsey, 1982. Sample 089251 returned 569ppb Au over 1.5m in the hanging wall of the Prest vein in historic hole BH-83-1. Several other samples returned elevated Au values, but all less then 100ppb Au.

The IP/survey outlined two targets of high chargeability and low resistivity. Target 1 was outlining the contact between the Halifax and Goldenville groups or alternately was showing a dilatational fault parallel to bedding in the lower Halifax. Target 2 was interpreted to be outlining the sulphide rich "favourable horizon" as described by Tilsey, 1989.

A 3rd less subtle trend outlined a resistivity and chargeability low picked up by the 10m cross lines. It is thought to be the mined out portions Prest Vein.

Drill hole BH-17-01 was the most interesting hole as it crossed through a 10m+ zone of quartz veining in a bedding parallel fault. Two of the veins show visible gold. Quartz veins were sampled separately to the host rock. Samples 317018, 317022 and 317032 returned 12.1g/t, 7.08g/t and 22g/t Au, respectively. Metallic screening ran on sample 317032 increased the grade to 25.7g/t Au. Collectively, the zone ran 1.06g/t Au over 10.25m, from 36.0m to 46.25m.

10m of 1 g/t Au around 26m true depth in BH-17-01 in a cross fault to the Prest fissure vein is a significant discovery. The extent of this zone is an outstanding question, as is the possibly that there are more such zones on the property as several others are bedding parallel faults are identified on historic maps.

2.0 Introduction

This report covers the assessment work completed on exploration licence 50564 in Blockhouse, Nova Scotia. The license straddles the Blockhouse anticline and hosts many historic workings sites.

Historic workings were focused on exploring for and mining the auriferous Prest fissure vein. Mine workings focused on the intersection of the Prest vein with a 25 meter thick sediment package, identified as “the favorable horizon” by Tilsey, 1982. This intersection zone has become known as the Prest shoot and has been mined out around the turn of the century down to the 60m level. Additional drifts were put in at the 90m level, but mining seems to have been limited.

The licence was originally staked by 21 Alpha Resources and was subsequently sold to Genius Properties Ltd (Genius Acquires Blockhouse Property, 2016).

This years program was designed to locate the prest vein as historic maps were poorly georeferenced, test the east vein (a previously untested parallel fissure vein to the prest), test the prest shoot beyond the limit of the workings and historic drilling and to put drill two sections perpendicular to bedding (all historic drilling has been parallel to bedding).

Initial work was to begin compiling and georeferencing historic maps, particularly those of Tilsley, 1989 and reviewing and sampling historic core stored at the NSDNR core library in Stellarton. Phase 1 of the field program was to run a ground IP/Resistivity survey over the old mine workings and phase 2 was to drill the targets generated by the IP survey and test the prest shoot extension.

Work was completed with the help of a $60,000 dollar shared funding grant from NSDNR.

3.0 Licence, Location and Access

The Blockhouse licenses are located in Blockhouse, NS approximately 4 km west of Mahone Bay. The property can be accessed via Mines Road off of Highway 325.

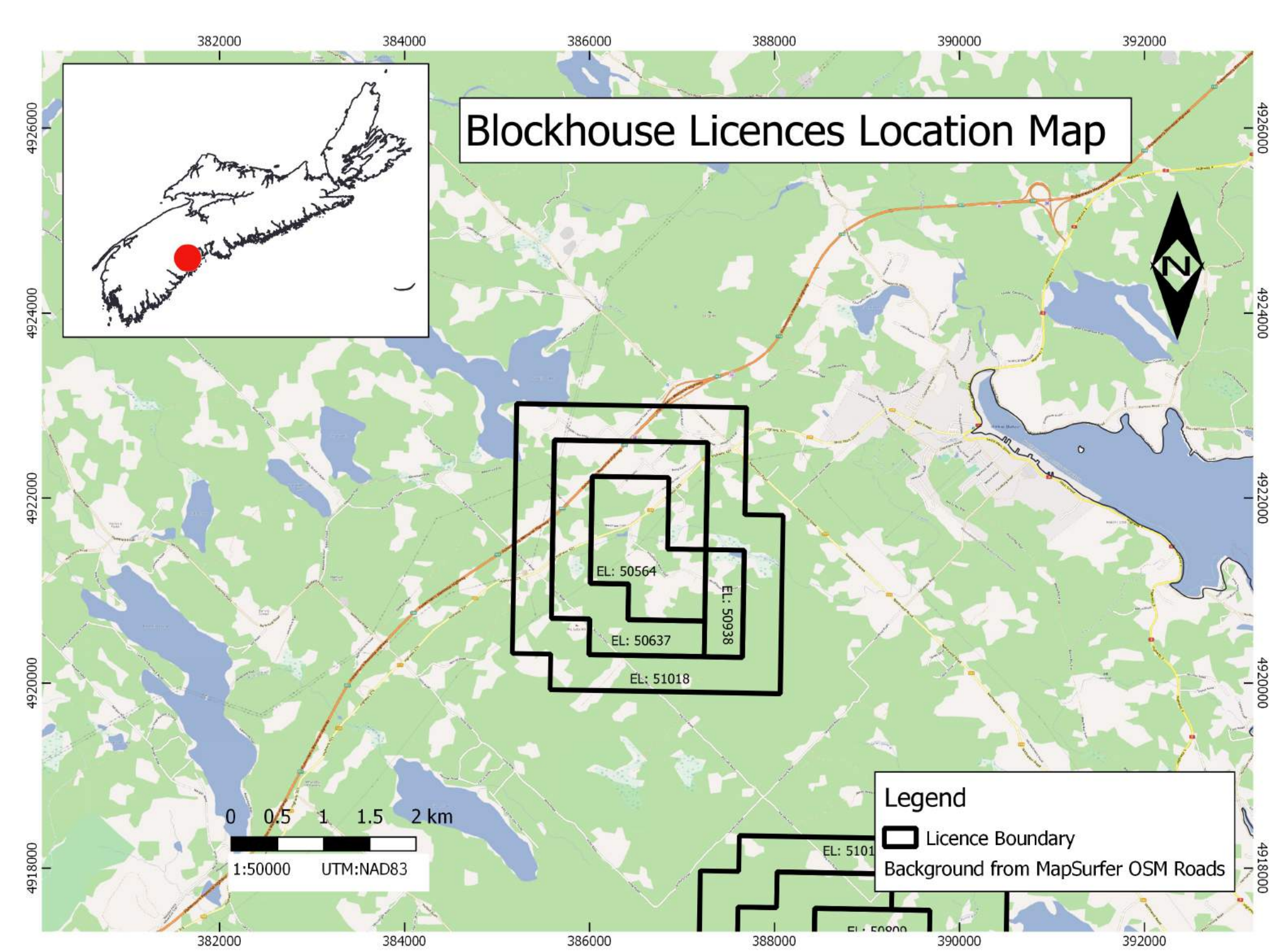


Figure 1-Location Map

4.0 Licence Tabulation

Table 1-Licence 50564 Tabulation

Licence Number	Map Sheet	Tracts	Claims	Date Issued	Anniversary Date
50564	21A/8C	57	A,B,F,G,H,K,L,O,P	2015-02-27	2017-02-27

5.0 Previous Work

The central portion of the property was an active mine around the turn of the century. Mining highlights are outlined below in the text excerpt taken from (Genius Acquires Blockhouse Gold Property, May 10, 2016).

> *"There are several documented gold bearing veins on the Blockhouse Property, most notably the Prest Vein that saw limited underground (narrow vein) production in the late 1800s up until the early 1930s. This property was revisited in the 1980s when 10 diamond drill holes were completed, testing near surface potential of the property. The drill results and historical mining results are documented in a 1989 drill summary report by James E. Tilsley & Associates Ltd. (filed as an assessment report AR 89-105 with the Nova Scotia DNR) where it is reported that 3,500 ounces of gold was recovered from 6,200 tons of mined and milled material from underground workings between the surface and 90 meters depth. It is further reported that most of the gold was recovered from the fissure vein that was within a very dark arenaceous slate horizon, they refer to this production area as the "Prest Shoot". Historical records on file with Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources indicate that the Prest Shoot accounted for 2,043 tons of mill feed between 1896 and 1935, yielding 3,259 ounces of gold for an average grade of 1.59 ounces per ton (49.6 g/t). The width of the Prest Vein within the historically mined shoot is reported to average 0.25 meters (range of 0.15 to 0.61 m) and the wall rock where sampled is reported to average 0.085 ounces per ton (2.9 g/t), however there was insufficient sample data to determine how extensive the gold mineralization is within the host wall rock. Underground mapping and sampling of the 60 metre level occurred in the late 1930s, the Prest Shoot as described was traced for 138 metres in the north drift and averaged 0.35 metres in width with an average gold content of 0.37 ounces per ton."*

6.0 Work Preformed

In September, Alex Mackay was hired for 5 days as a consultant to digitally layout and then flag the lines to be cut for the IP grid and to subsequently flag the IP stations. The grid was constrained to three properties and was focused over the area of the historic prest workings. Green Harbour (a local landscaping company) was hired to cut the lines and Eastern Geophysics Ltd. was hired to conduct the IP/Resistivity survey.

Longer SE-NW lines were run at 25m with n=6 dipoles, while shorter cross lines were run at 10m n=6 spacing. In total 5.54 line km's were completed. The longer lines were intended to locate the favourable horizon outline while the shorter lines were meant to locate the prest vein for trenching. The full report from Eastern Geophysics, authored by Robert Gillick containing survey maps and methodologies is available in Appendix 2.

Two days were spent at the NSDNR core library in Stellarton collecting 20 samples. Alex MacKay laid out the samples and Mathew Conner cut the core. 20 samples were collected from the hanging and footwalls of the Prest vein as well as the assumed favorable horizon mentioned in Tilsley, 1982. Previous sampling of the Prest vein was whole core sampled, as such none of the Prest vein is available for observation or sampling. Samples were bagged and sealed on site and shipped direct to Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario for their 1A2-fire assay with atomic absorption finish analysis package.

Several full and partial days were spent by Mr. Mackay, reviewing historic reports, compiling old maps and attempting to georefererence them.

Upon receiving the results of the IP survey targeting of the drill holes began. Drilling commenced Jan 3rd, 2017 and ended Jan 23rd, 2017 and was completed by Maritime Diamond Drilling of Brookfield, NS . 644 meters of NQ core were drilled over 7 holes. Drilling was completed on 3 drill sites. Site 1 was located southwest of the historic working portals near the limit of the underground workings. Site 1 was chosen as it is located near the limit of the underground workings on the south of the fault offsetting the prest vein at 250 degrees (Tilsey, 1983). Most of the drilling was completed at site 1. Site 2 was located in the vicinity of the mine portals. It was choosen to target the geophysics anomaly #2 as well as the east vein. Site 3 was northeast of the mine portals. It was chosen to drill through the geophysics anomaly #1 as well as to get a section through the Halifax and into the Goldenville. Drill collar details are on view in Table 2 below.

Table 2-January 2017 Drill Collar Details

Holeid	X	Y	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Core Size
BH-17-01	386883	4921246	340	-55	146	NQ
BH-17-02	386883	4921246	80	-45	38	NQ
BH-17-03	386880	4921246	80	-90	137	NQ
BH-17-04	386857	4921367	45	-45	65	NQ
BH-17-05	386763	4921431	340	-45	80	NQ
BH-17-06	386873	4921242	80	-90	119	NQ
BH-17-07	386889	4921273	280	-70	59	NQ

BH-17-01 was drilled to intersect/cross the fault off set in the prest vein, the Prest vein itself as well as to get a good stratigraphic section through the lower Halifax and into conductivity target number 2.

BH-17-02 was a shallow dipping short hole to locate the prest vein to better target the extension of the prest at depth.

BH-17-03 was drilled vertical to locate the arecianious favorable horizon and the prest vein at a depth of 95m.

The drill was then moved over to Site 2 and BH-17-04 was drilled into geophysics target 2 as well as the east vein.

The drill as then moved to site 3 and BH-17-05 was drill into the geophysics target number 1, through the Halifax-Goldenville contact in the hanging wall of the prest vein.

The drill was then moved back to site 1 where drill holes BH-17-06 was drilled to intersect the prest vein at 110m. BH-17-07 was drilled to further test the offset fault.

During the drill program core was temporally locked in a local Clearland Contracting garage where is was quickly field assessed before being moved to the garage of Jimmy Gravel for sampling and logging. All casing was removed and holes were cement capped, and sites were cleaned up. Downhole surveys were completed using a reflex survey tool. Survey results are available in Appendix A. Hole locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS receiver.

44 sample were selectively sampled and rushed to Actlabs for a quick turnaround prior to logging the core. While 60 more samples were sent during logging of the core. The first round of sampling results are included with this report, while the second round will be submitted with next years assessment report.

All samples were cut in half, with half being sent to the lab and the second half retained for future reference. Once at the lab, samples were pulverized and assayed for gold using Actlabs 1A2-ICP method. 5 samples were also sent for metallic screening. 25 samples from round 2 were also submitted for ultratrace-3 multi-element analysis. Standard reference samples (OREX 215 and 218) and blanks (Shaw Gravel Silica Sand) were periodically submitted for QAQC purposes.

7.0 Discussion of Results

The first results back from the lab were of the 20 samples collected from the 1980's drilling by Tilsey, 1982. Sample 089251 returned 569ppb Au over 1.5m in the hanging wall of the Prest vein in historic hole BH-83-1. Several other samples returned elevated Au values, but all less then 100ppb Au. A full list of results of the historic sampling locations and results are on display in Appendix A, while the assay sheets are in Appendix C.

The IP/survey outlined two targets of high chargeability and low resistivity. Gillick, 2016 stated that the trends of the targets were both 012°, while historically reported bedding was 026°. Due to the inability to accurately georeference the historic maps with modern GIS software, it is believed that underlying structure is more accurately 012°. Prior to drilling, it was assumed that target 1 was outlining the contact between the Halifax and Goldenville groups or alternately that target 1 was showing a dilatational fault parallel to bedding in the lower Halifax. Target 2 was interpreted to be outlining the sulphide rich "favourable horizon" as described by Tilsey, 1989.

A 3rd less subtle trend outlined a resistivity and chargeability low picked up by the 10m cross lines. It is thought to be the mined out portions of the prest vein as the bearing and steep dip of the trend seem to align well with the reported historic working info.

Drilling program goals were to intersect the Prest vein, the East (laxer) vein, test some of the bedding parallel faults that offset the Prest fissure vein, drill threw the contact between the Halifax and the Goldenville and to drill through the "favourable horizon" perpendicular to bedding. The drill program also tested the two conductivity zones outlined with the IP survey. As historic maps proved to be difficult to georeference on a large scale, the 2017 drilling will aid in more precisely defining the locations of the prest and east veins and provide two stratigraphic sections on the property.

Figure 2-Typical Brittle Offset

Drill hole BH-17-01 was the most interesting hole as it crossed through a 10m+ zone of quartz veining in the bedding parallel fault. Two of the veins showed visible gold. Quartz veins were sampled separately to the host rock. Samples 317018, 317022 and 317032 returned 12.1g/t, 7.08g/t and 22g/t Au, respectively. Metallic screening ran on sample 317032 increased the grade to 25.7g/t Au. Collectively, the zone ran 1.06g/t Au over 10.25m, from 36.0m to 46.25m.

The prest vein was intersected in holes BH-17-01, BH-17-02, BH-17-03 and BH-17-07. Only the intersection of the Prest in BH-17-03 was sent for analysis in the first round of sampling. Sample 317004 had 1.33g/t Au over 0.5m, while sample 317005 returned 0.56g/t Au over 0.5m in the prest footwall.

Figure 3-Visible Gold in Quartz Vein in BH-17-01

The east vein was intersected in hole BH-17-04, it was sampled, results are pending. A third large vein up to 30 cm, was observed at 56m in BH-17-03 and again in BH-17-06 at 111m. The intersection in BH-17-06 showed abundant sulphide mineralization lining the vein edges and as veinlets throughout a 1m+ section. Samples 317038, 317039 and 317041 were taken across the .3m zone in BH-17-06, results were 0.25, 0.26 and 0.57 g/t Au respectively.

Figure 4-The only bedded vein seen in the drill program (BH-17-03)

BH-17-05 was drilled perpendicular to bedding with the intention to cross another cross fault as well as to get a section through the Halifax-Goldenville contact, a third soft goal with the hole was to intersect the Prest vein as well. Unfortunately, the Prest Vein was not intersected, nor were any other significant quartz veins. Samples of the contact zone were sent to Actlabs as part of the round 2 sampling, results will be included in next years assessment report. A full list of sample locations are available in Appendix A, while Actlabs assay sheets are available in Appendix C.

8.0 Conclusions

10m of 1 g/t Au around 26m true depth in BH-17-01 in a cross fault to the Prest fissure vein is a significant discovery. The extent of this zone is an outstanding question, as is the possibly that there are more such zones on the property as several other bedding parallel offset faults are mapped on historic maps. As the overburden is generally several meters thick, future drilling will be the best way to define the size of this target and to test the additional faults.

9.0 References

Lockerby, A.W. 1981: Work Report Blockhouse Claim Group License No 6642; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Assessment Report ME21AO8C_21-L-03_08_434225

MarketWired. (May 10, 2016). *Genius Acquires Blockhouse Gold Property* [News Release]. Retrieved from http:// http://www.marketwired.com/press-release/genius-acquires-blockhouse-gold-property-cnsx-gni-2123222.htm

Tilsley, J.E. 1982: Blockhouse Gold Prospect for First Ohio Explorations.; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Assessment Report 1982-434663

Tilsley, J.E. 1983: Blockhouse Gold Prospect for Golden Shadow Resources Inc.; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Assessment Report 1982-434663

Tilsley, J.E. 1989: Lotus resources Ltd. Blockhouse Property; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Assessment Report 1989-105

10.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, S. Alex Mackay, P.Geo of Chester, Nova Scotia do hereby swear to be a qualified author for Nova Scotia exploration assessment reports. Qualifications stem from degrees obtained from Dalhousie University of Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada.

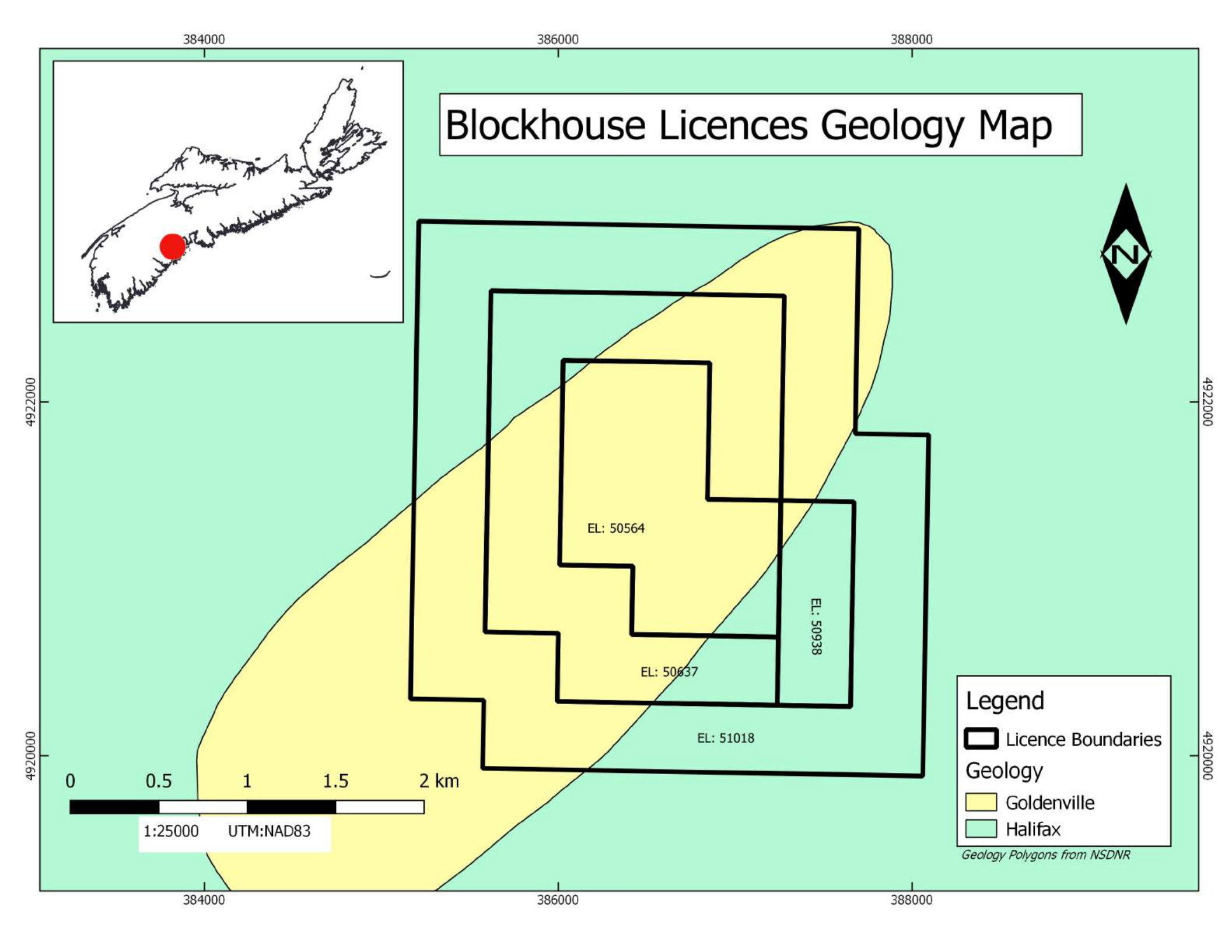
-BSc. Earth Science & Physics (2008)

-Dip. of Engineering (2003)

In addition to degree qualifications and professional designation, I have 10+ years of work experience in exploration in Nova Scotia and abroad.

Appendix A

Drill Hole Logs & Data Tables


384000
386000
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Blockhouse Licences Geology Map
N
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4920000
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1.5
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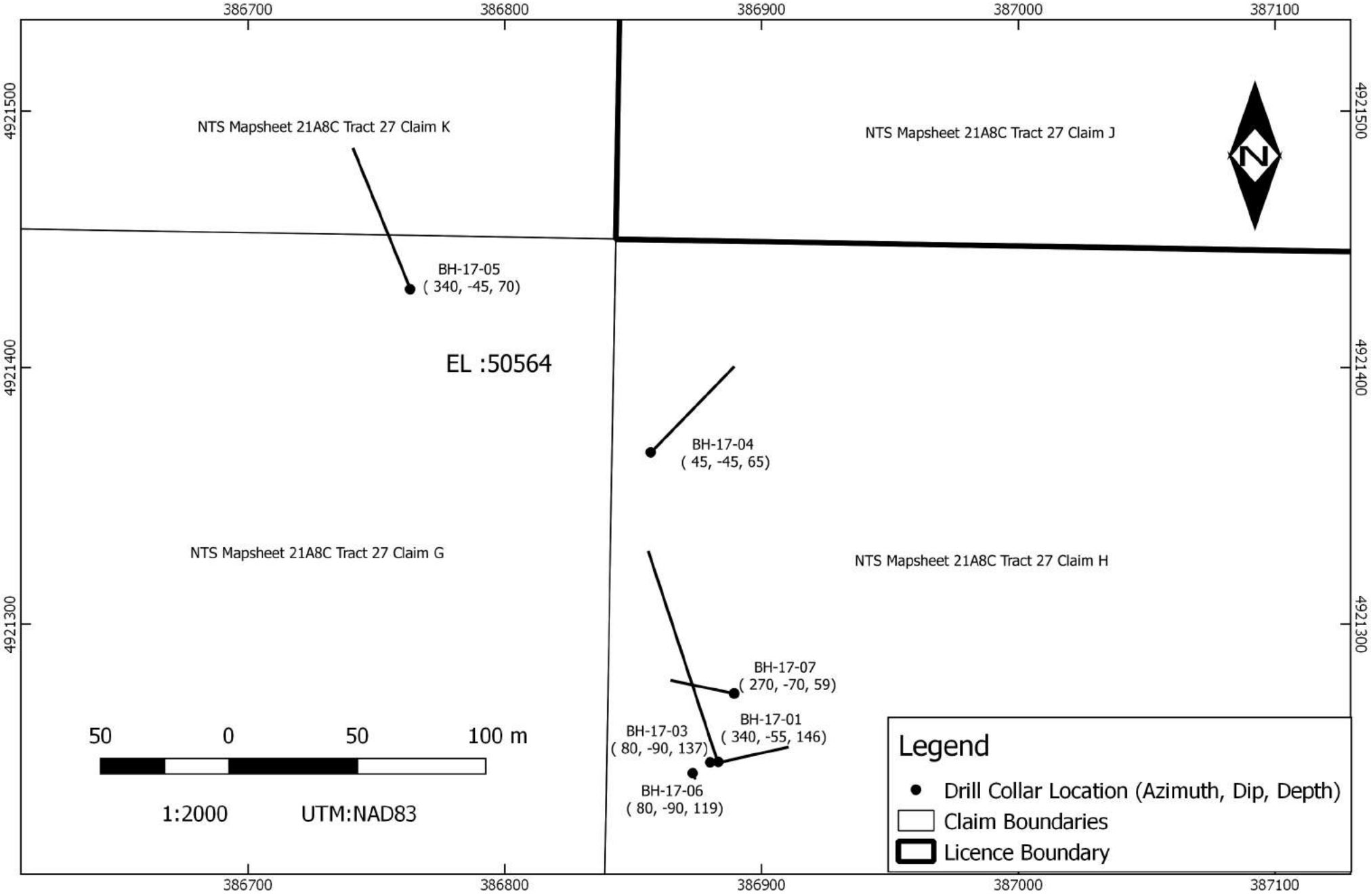
Legend
Licence Boundaries
Geology
Goldenville
Halifax
Geology Polygons from NSDNR

EL 50564 2017 Drill Locations



Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse Gold Mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386883	(NAD 83)	Azimuth:	340°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 3rd 2017	
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-01		Northing:	4921246	(NAD 83)	Dip:	-55°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 5th, 2017	
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:	masl		Length:	146m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:	
	Nova Scotia, Canada							Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling		

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	6.00		6.00	Overburden							Overburden
6.00	21.50		15.50	Siltsandshales							Interbedded siltstones and shales,dark grey and grey,minor pyrite as veinlets and dissemenated, coarse sandy beds are often folded, isoclinal fold at 21.3
		7 to 14			veinlets						
		9			Bedding	55					
		14			Bedding	60					
		20			Bedding	45					
							317063	6.00	7.00		
							317064	7.00	8.00		
							317065	8.00	9.00		
							317066	9.00	10.00		
							317067	10.00	11.00		
							317068	11.00	12.00		
							317069	12.00	13.00		
21.50	56.30		34.80	Siltsandshales							Interbedded siltstones and shales, dark grey and grey in colour, pyrite increasing with depth, many quartz veins and stringers, evidence of brittle faulting, VG in at least 2 quartz veins
		24			Bedding	60					
		30			Bedding	55					
		36.85			vein	45					4cm quartz vein
		39.5			vein	45					4cm quartz vein
		40.6			vein	45					6cm quartz vein with cavaties and pyrite stringers
		40.95			vein	65					1 cm quartz veins, perpendicular to other veins, several more stringers at the same angle
		40.98			vein	65					1 cm brecciated quartz vein
		42			Bedding	63					
							317008	33.8	34.4	several quartz veins (less then 1cm)	
							317009	34.4	35	mix od sandstone and slate	
							317011	34.4	36	shale and small micro quartz veins at top of sample	
							317012	36	36.7	shales above discordant veins	
							317013	36.7	36.9	4cm quartz vein and and foot wall	
							317014	36.9	38	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317016	36.9	38.8	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317017	38.8	39.35	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317018	39.35	39.5	2 different quartz veins	
							317019	39.5	40	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317021	39.5	40.5	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317022	40.5	40.75	6cm discordant quartz vein	
							317023	40.75	41	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317024	41	42	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317025	42	42.75	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317026	42.75	43.48	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317027	43.48	43.72	6m discordant quartz vein, VG	
							317028	43.72	44.72	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317032	43.48	45.57	10 cm quartz vein with VG	
							317029	45.57	45.35	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	
							317033	45.35	46.25	Halifax Formation between auriferious veins	

Project:	Blockhouse Gold Mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386883	(NAD 83)	Azimuth: 340°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 3rd 2017	
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-01		Northing:	4921246	(NAD 83)	Dip: -55°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 5th, 2017	
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:	masl		Length: 146m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:	
	Nova Scotia, Canada						Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling		

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
56.30	95.00		38.70	siltstone							Green and grey interbedded siltstone, abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite dissemenated and bedded, sulphides weaken towards the bottom of the hole
		57			Bedding	65					
		62			Bedding	55					
		66			Bedding	60					
		66.3			vein	30					2 stringers
		66.8			vein	45					10cm quartz vein, presumed Prest vein
		68.6			vein	35					quartz-carbonate, vein is lined with carbonate(possibly is it another type of quartz?), evidence of brittle faulting
		69.1			vein	35					1 cm quartz vein
		75			Bedding	60					
							317102	54.00	55.00		
							317103	55.00	56.00		
							317104	56.00	57.00		
							317105	57.00	58.00		
							317106	58.00	59.00		
							317107	59.00	60.00		
							317108	60.00	61.00		
							317109	61.00	62.00		
							317110	62.00	63.00		
							317111	63.00	64.00		
							317112	64.00	65.00		
							317113	65.00	66.00		
							317114	66.00	67.00		
							317115	67.00	68.00		
							317116	68.00	69.00		
							317117	69.00	70.00		
95.00	146.00		51.00	siltsandsands							Light grey interbedded silt and sandstones, with minor shale beds and minor sulphides
	EOH										

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-01			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
14	359.1	341.85	-54.2
75	359.2	341.95	53.5
137	1.2	343.95	53.3

Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386883	(NAD 83)	Azimuth:	80°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 6th, 2017
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-02		Northing:	4921246	(NAD 83)	Dip:	-45°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 6th, 2017
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:		masl	Length:	38m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:
	Nova Scotia, Canada							Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling	

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	6.30		6.30	Overburden							Overburden
6.30	21.50		15.20	siltsandsands							Interbedded silt and sand stones, dark grey, sulphide mineralization limited to quartz veins, discordant rusty silty veins near surface at 7.2
		7.2			vein	Na					discordant rusty silty veins(ground water?)
		10			Bedding	15					
		10.94			vein	65					1 cm quartz carbonate vein with oyrite stringers
		17.4			vein	70					10 cm quartz vein (Presummed Prest), pyrite stringers, arseno, brittle faulting in pyrite stringers
		18.9			vein	70					less then 1cmquartz vein with a few sulphides
		19.9			vein	na					1 cm quartz vein pyrite lined edges, several more veinlets to 20.5m
							317051	16.00	17.00		
							317052	17.00	18.00		
							317053	18.00	19.00		
							317054	19.00	20.00		
							317055	20.00	21.00		
							317056	21.00	22.00		
21.50	28.40		6.90	sandstone							light grey sandstone with dessemenated pyrite and chalcopyrite on fractures(@22.8m)
					vein						7 cm quartz vein with arsenopyrite and pyrite stringers
							317058	28.00	29.00		
							317059	29.00	30.00		
							317060	30.00	31.00		
							317061	31.00	32.00		
							317062	32.00	33.00		
28.40	33.80		5.40	siltsandsands							dark grey siltstones interbedded with less sandstone, heavy fracturing with sulphides
33.80	38.00		4.20	siltsandsands							Dark grey sand and silt stones, interbedded, calc silicates disturbed bedding
	EOH										

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-02			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
17	94.8	77.55	-44
38	97.7	80.45	-43.6

Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting: 386,880 (NAD 83)	Azimuth: 80°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 7th, 2017	
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-03		Northing: 4,921,246 (NAD 83)	Dip: -90°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 9th, 2017	
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation: masl	Length: 137m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:	
	Nova Scotia, Canada				Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling		

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	4.50		4.50	OverBurden							Overburden
4.50	34.00		29.50	siltsandshales							dark grey interbedded siltsotne and shales, minor pyrite dissemenated, coarse beds are often folded,
		14.8			vein	50					discordant 1 cm quartz carbonate vein with pyrite pyrrhotite and tourmaline
		21			Bedding	55					
		26			Bedding	50					
		26			vein	30					small quartz vein with parallell pyrite sringers,
		29			fault	10					shear zone with slaty cleavage
		32			Bedding	50					
34.00	74.00		40.00	siltsandshales							Interbedded silts and Shales, several quartz zones, pyrite incresases with depth, sulphides are dissemnated and bedded, @54 meters bedding is saddled
		52.1			vein	na					3-4 cm quartz zone, ireggular contact, folded?
		52.9			vein	20					3 cm quartz vein discordant
		54.5			Bedding	45					
		56.7			vein	50					30 cm white quartz vein, looks bedded, bit of breccia zone (office vein?)
		57.5			Bedding	50					
		59.8			vein	20					1-2cm quartz carbonate vein
		60			Bedding	50					
		60			vein	25					2 cm quartz carbonate vein
		63.9			vein	30					less then 1 cm quartz carbonate vein and carbonate veining
		64.2			vein	23					less then 1 cm quartz carbonate vein and carbonate veining
		66			Bedding	50					
		66.6			vein	35					quartz carbonate vein 1 cm
		70			Bedding	45					
							317118	50.00	51.00		
							317119	51.00	52.00		
							317121	52.00	53.00		
							317122	53.00	54.00		
							317137	71.00	72.30		
74.00	129.00		55.00	siltsandsands							Interbedded silt and sandstones, grey abundant pyrite mineralization bedded and dissemenated
		82			Bedding	45					

Project: Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting: 386,880 (NAD 83)	Azimuth: 80°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 7th, 2017
Drill Hole No.: BH-17-03		Northing: 4,921,246 (NAD 83)	Dip: -90°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 9th, 2017
Location: Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation: masl	Length: 137m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:
Nova Scotia, Canada				Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling	

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
		83			vein	27					3 cm quartz vein
		70.9-71.1			vein	30					2 cm quartz carbonate vein which splits in two
		92.3-92.7			vein	25					20 cm quartz vein(presummed Prest vein)
							317138	82.72	84.2		
129.00	137.00		8.00	siltsandsands							Interbedded Silt and sand stones, less pyrite more pyrrhotite blebs
	EOH	134			Bedding	45					

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-03			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
17	85.5	68.25	-88.6
75	78.8	61.55	-88.6
137	51.8	34.55	-88.5

Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386857	(NAD 83)	Azimuth: 45°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 10th, 2017	
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-04		Northing:	4921367	(NAD 83)	Dip: -45°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 11th, 2017	
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:	masl		Length: 65m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:	
	Nova Scotia, Canada						Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling		

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	5.30		5.30	Overburden							Overburden
5.30	22.80		17.50	siltsandsands							interbedded siltstones and sandstones, pyrite and pyrrhotite throughout dissemenated and bedded, several fracture zones, offests in sandbeds at 18.2m, 20 degress to core axis
		8.2			Bedding	30					
		13.8			Bedding	35					
		22.2			Bedding	30					
22.80	27.20		4.40	Quartzite							quartzite with pyrite
		25.3			Bedding	35					
27.20	29.00		1.80	siltsandsands							interbedded silt and sand stones with pyrite
29.00	30.90		1.90	Quartzite							Quartzite with pyrite
		30			Bedding	30					
30.90	61.80	37	30.90	siltsandshales	Bedding	20					Interbedded siltstones and shales with pyrite and pyrrhotite
		40			Bedding	25					
		41.7			vein	50	317153	41.00	42.00		15-20cm quartz-carbonate vein with vugs, edges lines with calcite and sulphides
		50			Bedding	30					
		58			Bedding	25					
61.80	65.00		3.20	silts and shales							interbedded silts stones and shales, but mostly shale with pyrite and calcite
	EOH						317154	63.70	64.30		

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-04			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
17	60.5	43.25	-44.9
65	62.8	45.55	-45.2

Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386763	(NAD 83)	Azimuth:	340°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 12th, 2017
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-05		Northing:	4921431	(NAD 83)	Dip:	-45°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 13th, 2017
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:		masl	Length:	80m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:
	Nova Scotia, Canada							Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling	

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	5.00		5.00	Overburden							Overburden
5.00	41.00	9	36.00	siltstone	Bedding	60					light grey interbedded siltstones with minor shales, zones of rich pyrtie and pyrrhotite, evidence of brittle faulting and deformation throughout, particulary brittle offset at 13.5 m at 35 degrees to CA, and a fault with quartz infilling at 29m
		13.5	26.30		Bedding	60					
		22	12.70		Bedding	65					
		33			Bedding	60					
		40			Bedding	60					
							317149	28.50	29.50		
41.00	67.30		26.30	siltstone							interbedded siltstones with minor pyrite and many pyrrhotite blebs
		47.3			Bedding	60					
		59			Bedding	60					
67.30	80.00		12.70	Quartzite							Goldenville Formation quartzites with mionr pyrite and pyrrhotite
	EOH						317150	67.00	68.00		
							317151	68.00	69.00		
							317152	77.00	78.00		

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-05			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
14	354.8	337.55	-43.1
80	357.5	340.25	-43.6

Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386873	(NAD 83)	Azimuth: 80°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 14th, 2017
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-06		Northing:	4921242	(NAD 83)	Dip: -90°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 15th, 2017
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:	masl		Length: 119m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:
	Nova Scotia, Canada						Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling	

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	3.60		3.60	Overburden							Overburden
3.60	71.00		67.40	Siltsandshales							Interbedded silt and shales, predominatly silt beds with thin(less than 20cm) shale horizons, sulfides increase towards the base of the unit
		7			bedding	50					
		21.5			bedding	50					
		25.2			vein	10					2m zone of quartz veinlets with pyrite
		28.2			vein	10					1 cm quartz vein with pyrite
		34.5			bedding	50					
		45.5			bedding	50					
		55.9			bedding	45					
		56.1			vein	35					less then 1cm quartz carbonate vein
		58.8			vein	35					1cm quartz carbonate vein, 5 similar veins upto 65m)
		60			bedding	45					
		68.3			bedding	45					
							317139	6.90	8.00		
							317140	8.00	9.00		
							317141	9.00	10.35		
71.00	113.00		42.00	siltstone							Siltstone, abundant pyrite, "favorable horizon"
		74.6			vein	30					2 cm quartz carbonate vein
		76.8			bedding	45					
		82.2			bedding	50					
		83			vein	30					3-4cm split quartz vein, breccia?, several vein lets to 84.2m, sharp contacts
		88			bedding	50					
		90.8			bedding	55					
		95.1			bedding	50					
		99.5			bedding	50					
		108			bedding	50					
		110.3			vein	65					5cm quartz vein
		110.9-111.35			vein						quartz flood zone with sulphides(centre vein?)

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386873	(NAD 83)	Azimuth: 80°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 14th, 2017	
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-06		Northing:	4921242	(NAD 83)	Dip: -90°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 15th, 2017	
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:	masl		Length: 119m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:	
	Nova Scotia, Canada						Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling		

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
							317142	82.80	84.20		
							317034	108	108.5		
							317035	108.5	109		
							317036	109	109.5		
							317037	109.5	110		
							317038	110	110.4	2cm quartz vein in top of Centre Vein?	
							317039	110.4	110.85	green rock in middle of centre vein?	
							317041	110.4	111.35	mostly quartz in bottom of prest shoot	
							317042	111.35	111.85	Prest footwall	
							317043	111.85	112.35	Prest footwall	
							317044	112.35	112.85	Prest footwall	
113.00	115.00			slate							seripentized slate, highly fractured
115.00	116.50		1.50	Quartzite							quartzite
116.50	119.00		2.50	siltstone							siltstone with pyrite and pyrrhotite blebs
	EOH										

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-06			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
17	151.4	134.15	-88.9
70	158.1	140.85	-89.2
110	188.2	170.95	-89.5

Blockhouse Gold Mines Project

Project:	Blockhouse gold mines	Location Coordinates	Easting:	386889	(NAD 83)	Azimuth: 280°	Core Size: NQ	Date Started: Jan. 15th, 2017	
Drill Hole No.:	BH-17-07		Northing:	4921273	(NAD 83)	Dip: -70°	Logged by: Alex MacKay	Date Finished: Jan. 16th, 2017	
Location:	Blockhouse, Lunenburg County		Elevation:	masl		Length: 59m	Core Samples Collected: Cut Core	Sample numbers:	
	Nova Scotia, Canada						Drill Contractor: Martime Diamond Drilling		

Depth Interval				Rock Type	Structure Type	Degrees to Core Axis	Sample #	From	To	Sample Notes (if applicable)	Comments
from (m)	to (m)	at (m)	thick (m)								
0.00	4.50		4.50	Overburden							Overburden
4.50	49.50		45.00	siltsandshales							Interbedded silt and shales, minor shale beds generally less then 10cm, folded sand beds at 6.8m
		5.3-5.45			vein	10					quartz breccia zone with qurtz veinlets
		12			vein	15					2 cm quartz vein with sulphides
		18.5-19.5			fault						shearing fault
		38			vein	15					2 cm quartz vein, irregular contacts
		39.4			vein	15					2-3cm quartz vein, Presummed Prest vein, essentially drilled down the vein
							317143	5.20	6.20		
							317144	19.00	20.00		
							317146	21.95	22.50		
							317147	38.00	38.80		
49.50	59.00		9.50	siltstone							siltstone with pyrite and pyrrhotite blebs
	EOH										

Downhole Reflex Survey Table for BH-17-07			
Depth (m)	Azi(true)	Azi(mag)	Dip
17	298.8	281.55	-66.7
59	299	281.75	-66.2

Appendix B

Eastern Geophysics Ltd. Report

Report

on

IP Surveying

on the

BLOCKHOUSE PROPERTY,

Lunenburg County,

Nova Scotia

for

Genius Properties Ltd.

Robert E. Gillick

North Bay, Ontario, Canada
October 31, 2016

SUMMARY

IP surveying was carried out along five NW-SE lines and 12 shorter NE-SW crosslines on the Blockhouse property in Lunenburg County in the vicinity of the old Blockhouse mine workings on the south flank of the Blockhouse anticline.

On the NW-SE lines, two well-defined trends responding as chargeability highs and resistivity lows were mapped striking sub-parallel to the axis of the Blockhouse anticline. These trends may represent mineralized faults crosscutting the anticline at a small angle, or mineralized dilational faults related to the anticlinal folding itself. Both trends are considered high priority targets and drilling is recommended.

The shorter crosslines (NE-SW) were oriented to attempt mapping of mineralized fissure veins striking roughly perpendicular to the anticlinal axis. Results for the crosslines were generally negative. The fissure veins are believed to be too narrow to map using IP/resistivity surveying.

Recommendations were made for further IP surveying to cover more of the Blockhouse anticline including the north flank.

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Blockhouse (2016) a=10m IP.XYZ
Blockhouse (2016) 2D Inverted IP.XYZ
Blockhouse (2016) 3D Inverted a=25m IP.XYZ
Blockhouse (2016) 3D Inverted a=10m IP.XYZ

(see Appendix F for description of contents of datafiles and column headers)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes IP surveying carried out on the Blockhouse property of Genius Properties Ltd. during October, 2016. The survey was carried out by Eastern Geophysics of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to investigate for mineralized cross-cutting (fissure) faults and mineralized longitudinal faults and saddle veins in the south flank of the northeast striking Blockhouse anticline.

Gold mining was sporadically active in the Blockhouse area from the end of the 19th century until about the middle of the 20th century. About 3000 ounces of gold were extracted mainly from fissure veins crosscutting the Blockhouse anticline.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Blockhouse property is located in Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, about 70 kilometres WSW of Halifax and about 3 kilometres west of the town of Mahone Bay. Provincial highway 103 passes near the northwest corner of the property. Secondary roads allow direct access to most parts of the property from the highway.

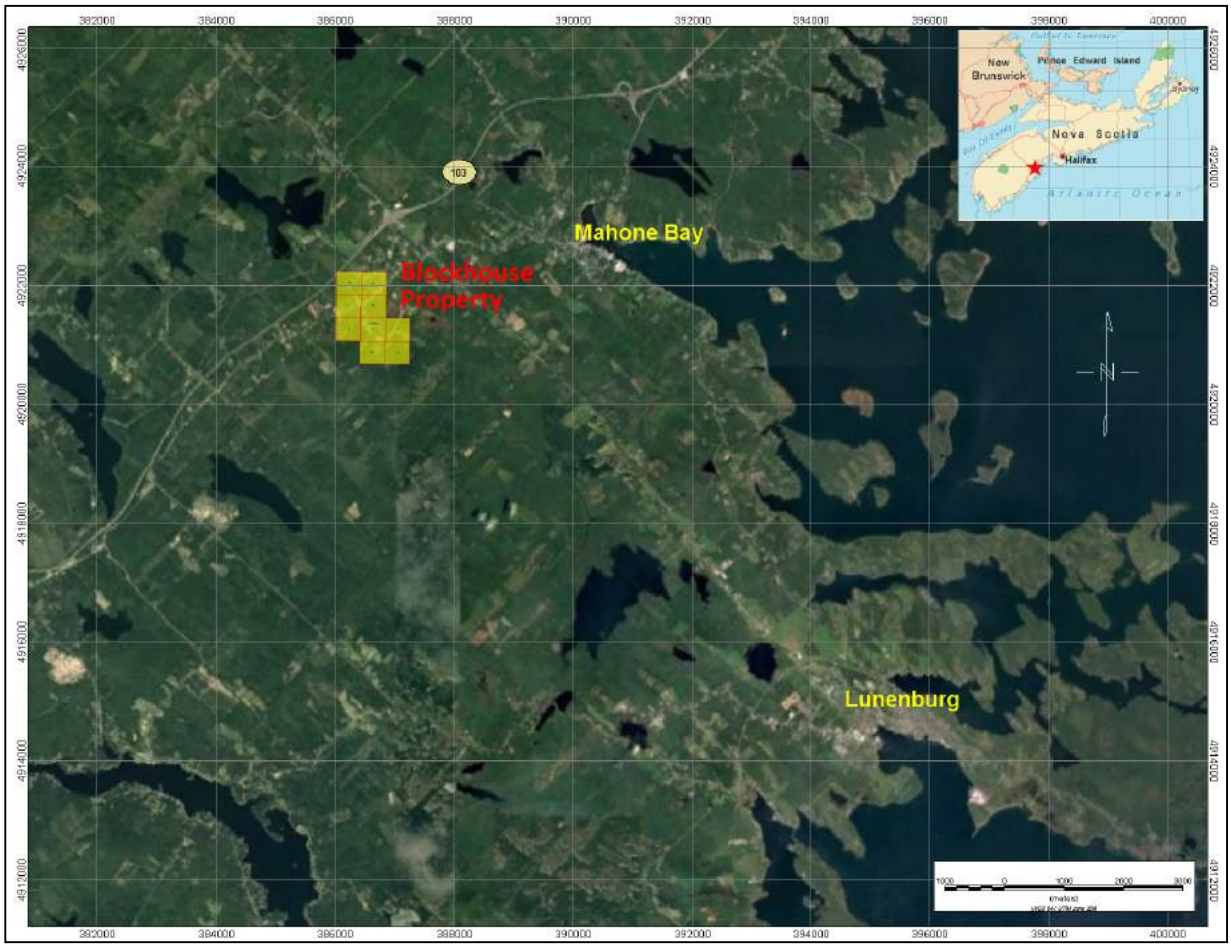


Figure 1: Regional Location Map – Blockhouse Property

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

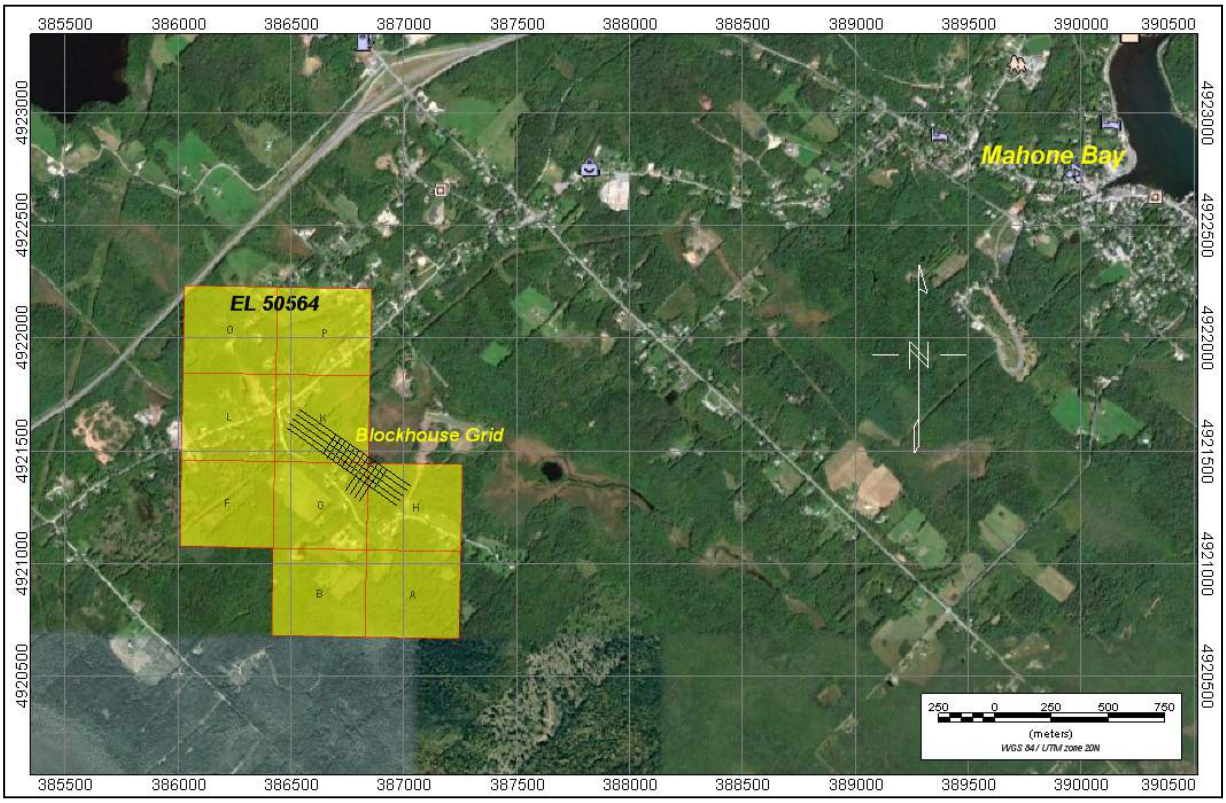


Figure 2: Property Location Map – Blockhouse Property (Licence 50564)

The Blockhouse claim group is identified as follows:

Licence #:	50564
NTS Reference:	21A/8C
Tract:	57
Claims:	G, H, K (pertaining to present work)
Issue Date:	2015-01-27
Right Holder:	Genius Properties Ltd.

The topography in the Blockhouse area is flat to rolling. Maximum local relief is about 40 metres with topographic highs mainly over drumlins. The area is till covered with till thicknesses ranging from a few metres to about 40-50 metres.

The present gridded area is mostly covered with secondary growth deciduous forest. Wetlands occur on the northwest side of the grid. Cultural features – buildings, roads, powerlines, fields, fences – occur over parts of the property mostly outside the gridded area. A powerline passes northeasterly across the northwest extremity of the grid.

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY AND GEOLOGY

The Blockhouse area has been sporadically explored and mined for gold from the late 19th century through to about the mid-1950s by various mining companies and individuals. Total reported gold production is 3,588 ounces from 6,210 tons of quartz-bearing ore for an average grade of 0.58 oz/ton.

In the 1980s, renewed interest in the property led to further exploration work including 10 diamond drill holes as well as magnetometer and VLF surveys. However, no further mining was carried out.

Regionally, the area is underlain by metamorphosed metasedimentary rocks of the Meguma Series composed of an older lower unit of arkosic quartzites and interbedded shales (Goldenville Group) and a younger upper unit composed mainly of slates and (sometimes graphitic) shales (Halifax Group). Meguma rocks in Lunenburg County have been folded into NE striking anticlines and synclines.

Most Meguma gold production in Nova Scotia has been from zones of brittle deformation within these anticlinal structures. Mineralization can occur in fault and fracture zones running parallel to the anticlinal axes, or as crosscutting veins controlled by fissure faults striking roughly perpendicular to the anticlinal axes. Both types of fault related veining can include mineralization extending into the strata as bedding veins or as saddle veins either along the main anticlinal crests or along secondary anticlinal folds in the flanks of the main anticline.

On the Blockhouse property, the axis of the northeasterly striking Blockhouse anticline crosses the northwest part of the present grid. This anticline is reported to plunge gently to the northeast. Limbs dip to the southeast and northwest at about 45º. Along the southern limb of the Blockhouse anticline the Goldenville-Halifax contact strikes northeasterly approximately through the centre of the present grid.

Most historical gold production on the Blockhouse property was from fissure veins crosscutting the southern flank of the Blockhouse anticline. The bulk of the mining was carried out on a single fissure vein, the Prest vein. The ore consisted mainly of quartz-bearing shales and slates containing variable sulfides (arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite) up to about 10%. Vein widths were generally less than 0.5 metres. The Prest vein was stope mined over a strike length of about 300 metres to depths of about 60 metres, with some drifting carried out at the 90 metre level.

A full description of historical work in the Blockhouse area is provided in NSDNR assessment reports *ME 21A/08C 21-L-03(10)* and *ME 1989-105*.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT PROGRAM

IP surveying was carried out on a small grid located mainly over the southern flank of the Blockhouse anticline. The grid consisted of five longer lines (600m) oriented at an azimith of about 304º to investigate for mineralization parallel to the Blockhouse anticline, and twelve

shorter lines oriented perpendicular to the long lines to investigate for mineralization associated with crosscutting fissure veins.

The IP survey was carried out by Eastern Geophysics during October, 2016. A description of instrumentation and measurement parameters is given in Eastern's logistics report in Appendix B.

The survey was carried out using a dipole-dipole electrode array with an a-spacing of 25 metres for the NW-SE lines, and an a-spacing of 10 metres for the crosslines. For all IP profiles readings were taken at n-levels 1-6.

Total line kilometres surveyed: a=25 metres - 4.02 km.
a=10 metres - 1.52 km.

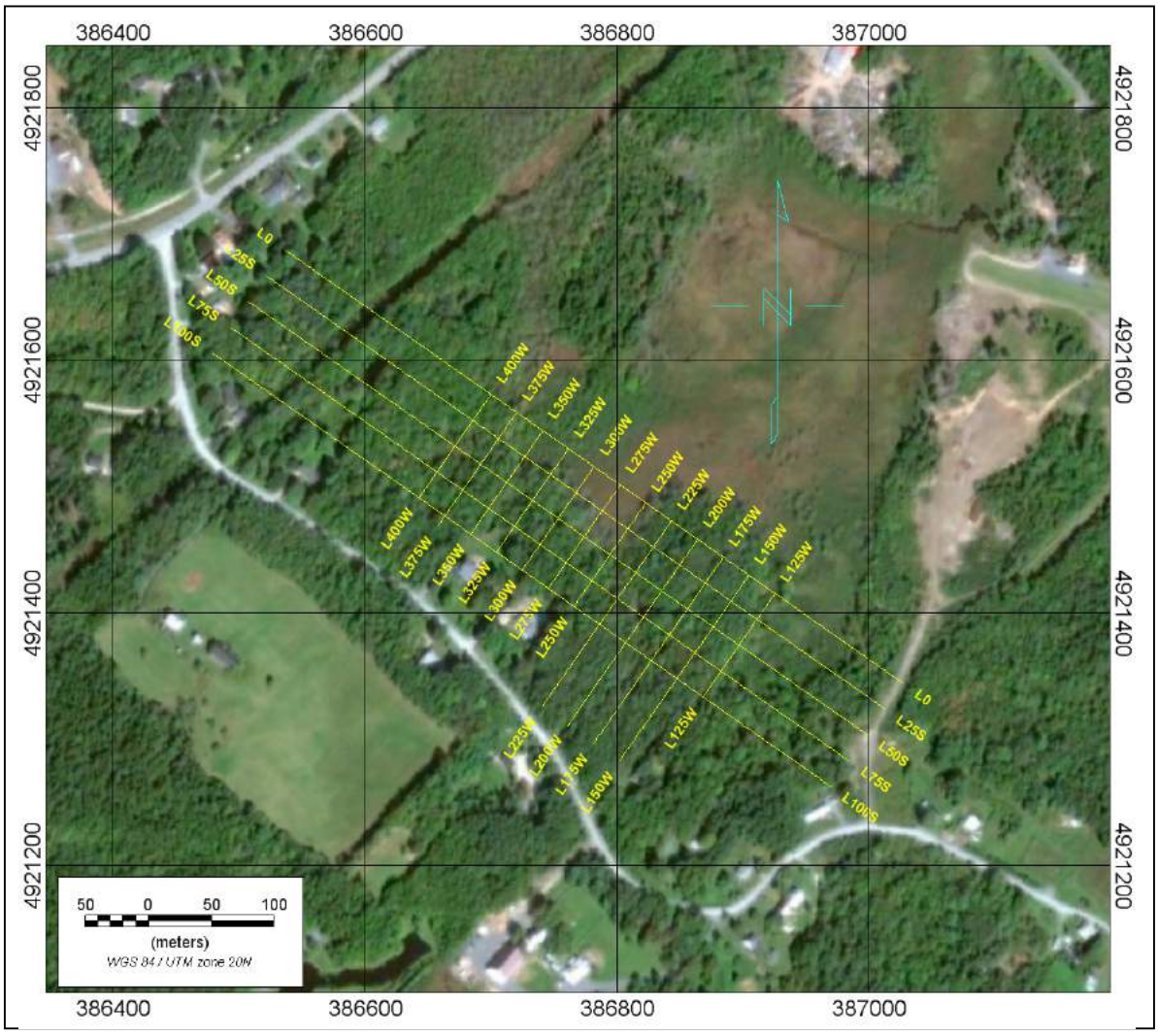


Figure 3: Grid Location Map.

6.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Both 2D (sectional) and 3D inversions were carried out on the IP data. The a=25m (long lines) and a=10m (cross lines) datasets were inverted separately since, due to line orientation differences, each of these datasets optimizes detection of linear features in a particular direction.

The 3D inversion for the a=25m data is shown in *Figure 4*, for depth slices 15 metres, 37 metres and 68 metres.

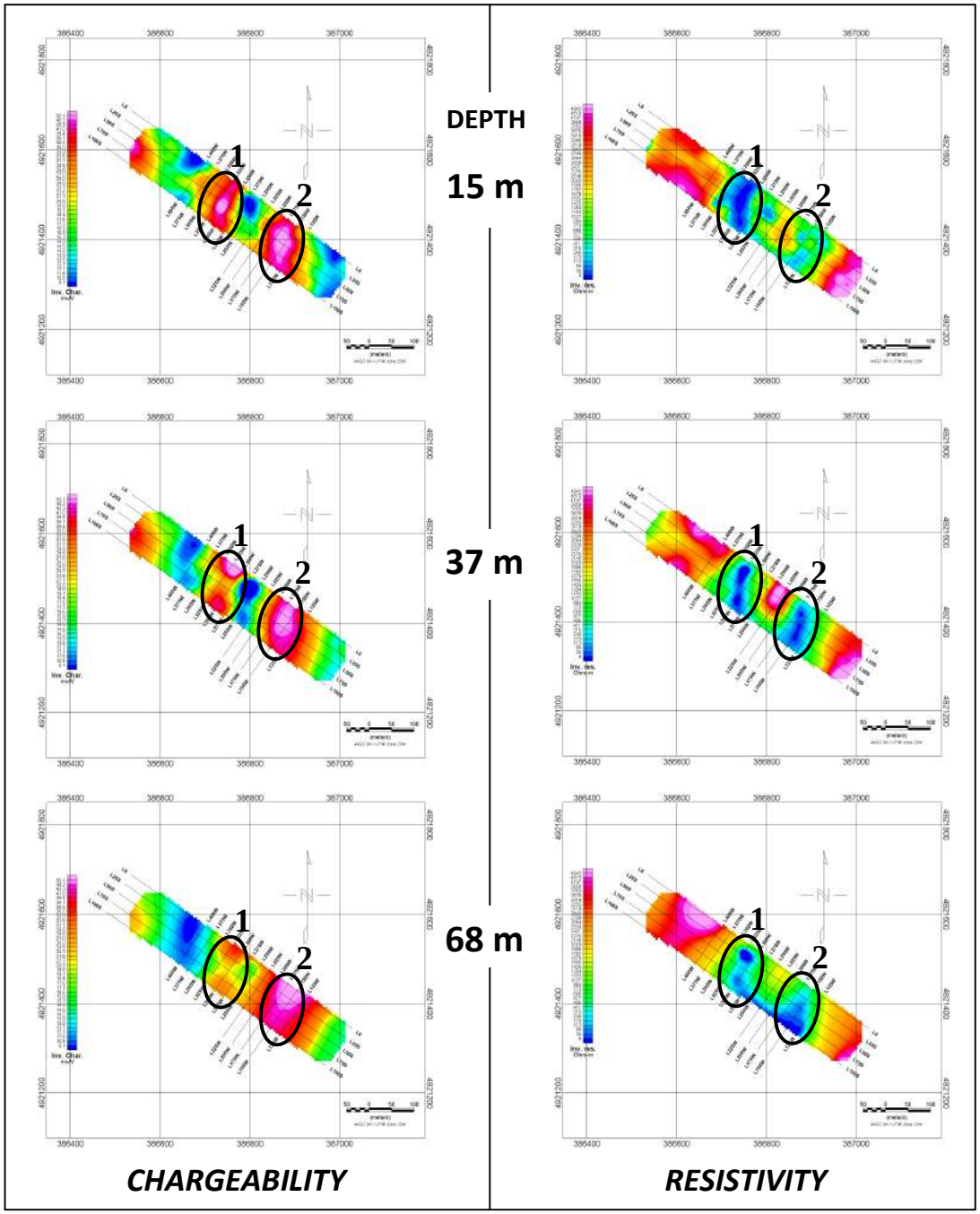


Figure 4: 3D inverted chargeability and resistivity for a=25m data for various depths.

The main features of interest in the 25 metre data are two northerly striking linears characterized by high chargeability and low resistivity. These are identified by the circled anomalies numbered 1 and 2 in *Figure 4*. The anomalous responses appear to extend from close to surface to depths of 68 metres or more.

The two trends strike at about N12ºE, somewhat discordant with the direction of the axis of the Blockhouse anticline which strikes at about N26ºE according to historic mapping.

The IP/resistivity sections along the NW-SE oriented lines indicate that both zones are steeply dipping with estimated thicknesses of roughly 5-10 metres. *Figure 5* shows the section along line 50 S. A full set of sections is presented in Appendix D.

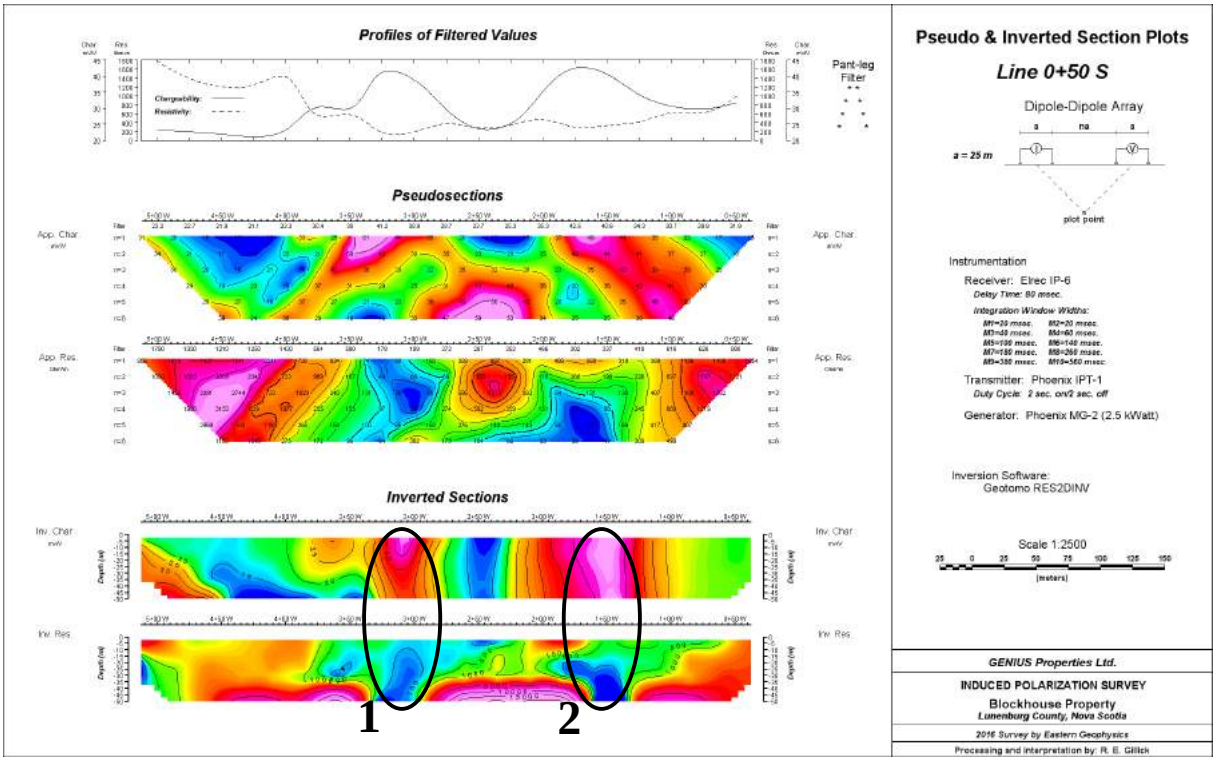


Figure 5: IP/resistivity section along line 50S showing anomalies for trends 1 and 2.

For both anomalous trends chargeability peaks reach about 40-50 mv/V in a background of about 20 mv/V. Anomalous resistivities exhibit lows of less than 100 ohm-m in a background of about 1000 ohm-m. The steep dips indicate that the anomalous sources are crosscutting bedding (in a vertical sense) in the south flank of the anticline.

The high chargeability responses indicate the presence of sulfides and/or graphite. The resistivity lows suggest that the polarizable mineralization may be exhibiting some conductive continuity (e.g. as stringers or veinlets), or that the ground has been fractured by faulting or shearing producing increased porosity, increased water content, and increased conductivity.

The discordance between the strike of the Blockhouse anticline (~ N26ºE from historic mapping) and the strike of trends 1 and 2 (~N12ºE) suggests that the trends may represent mineralized faults/shears crosscutting the anticline at a small angle. Historic maps, however, have proven difficult to georeference accurately leaving some doubt as to the true position and strike direction of the Blockhouse anticline. If the anomalous trends are approximately parallel to the anticlinal strike, rather than crosscutting faults they may represent dilational faults along the south flank of the anticline related to the anticlinal folding itself.

Historic VLF surveying may have detected trends 1 and 2 as VLF conductors. However, again due to georeferencing problems with the old maps, there remains some doubt as to the true locations of the VLF conductors.

It appears that neither trend 1 nor trend 2 has been drilled.

****

Figure 6 shows inverted depth slices (6 and 27 metres depth) for the a=10 metre crossline data.

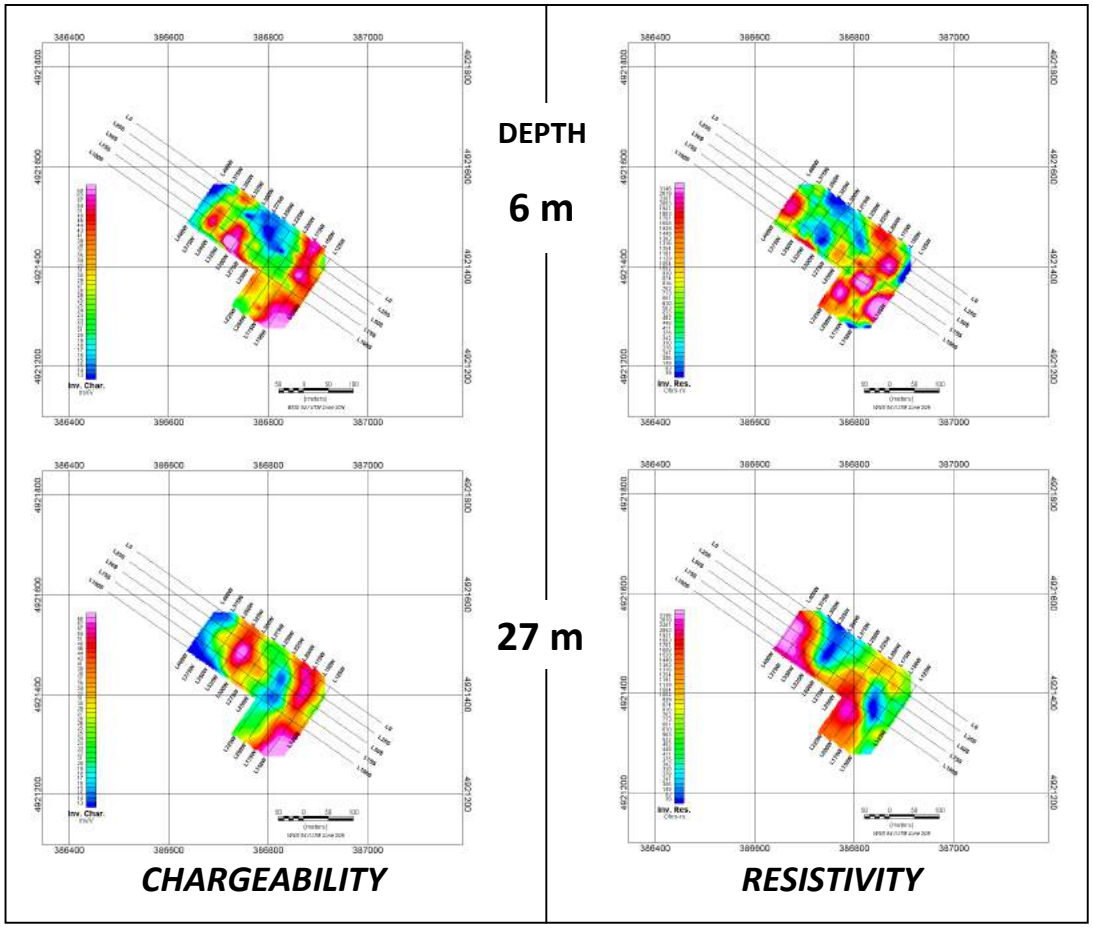


Figure 6: 3D inverted chargeability and resistivity for a=10m data for various depths.

The most prominent anomalies in the inverted crossline data are the high chargeability (and low resistivity) responses over zones 1 and 2. *Figure 7* shows the traces of zones 1 and 2 from the a=25m inverted plans overlaying the inverted chargeability at 15m depth for the a=10m data. The chargeability response in the a=10m data suggests that zone 1 may extend at least another 80 metres to the southwest.

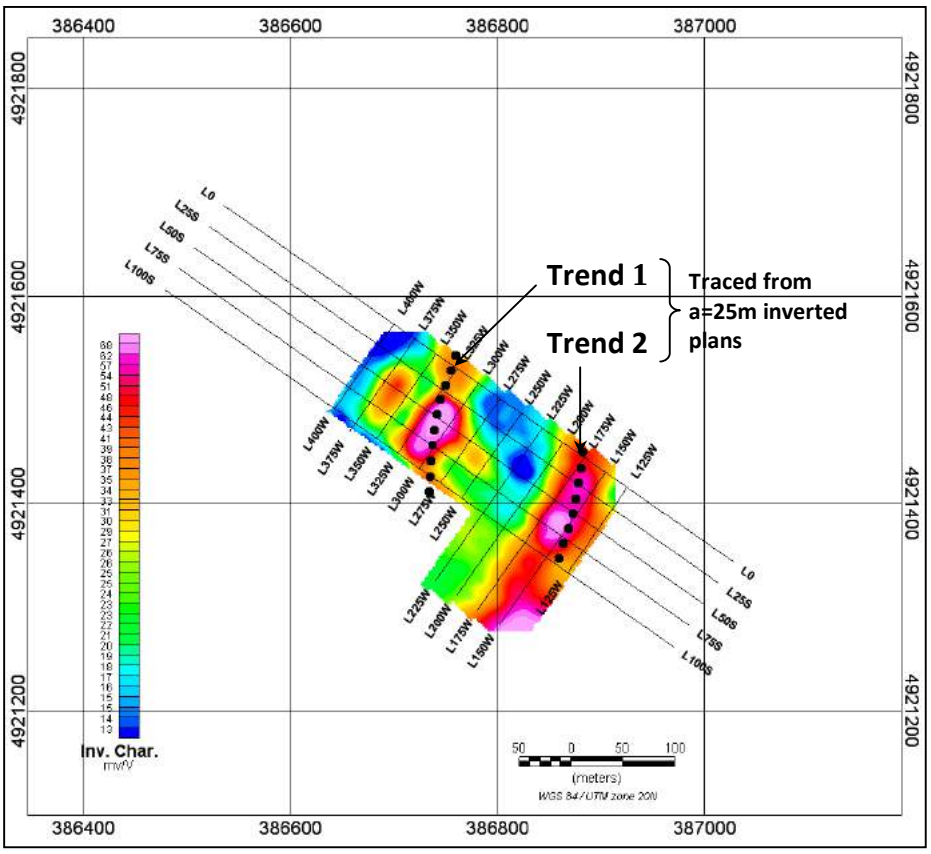


Figure 7: Inverted chargeability plan at 15m depth for a=10m data overlain by trend 1 & 2 traces.

The crosslines were surveyed to explore for fissure veins crosscutting the Blockhouse anticline. The 2016 grid layout probably covers at least part of the northwest-striking Prest vein and possibly some of the Laxer vein located about 75 metres to northeast of the Prest vein and running parallel to it. However, due to georeferencing problems with historic maps positioning of these veins on the 2016 grid is not reliable.

Three factors make the geophysical detection of the fissure veins problematic. First, the veins are narrow, usually less than half a metre in thickness, sometimes only 15-20 centimetres wide. Second, the veins are highly silicified (these are mainly quartz veins) and are therefore unlikely to be conductive. Third, the present survey indicates a relatively high background chargeability of about 20-30 mv/V over the surveyed area suggesting widespread disseminated sulfides or graphite in the country rock. The chargeability responses from sulfides within the fissure veins may be lost due to this high background chargeability 'noise'.

In the near-surface (depth=6m) inverted plan data for the crosslines, a northwest trending feature, characterized by low chargeability and low resistivity, extends over a strike length of about 100 metres (trend 3 in *Figure 8*). Trend 3 might represent a fissure fault, however, the low chargeability response indicates an absence of sulfide mineralization.

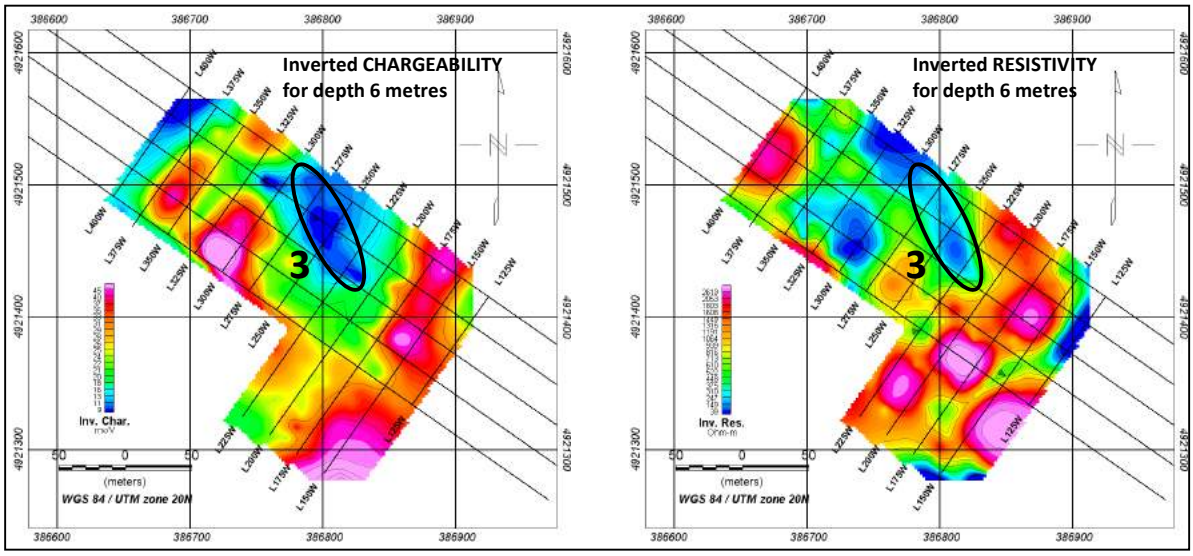


Figure 8: Near-surface (6m) 3D inverted chargeability and resistivity plans for a=10m data showing NW trending feature.

It is possible that trend 3 is a near-surface expression of the mined out Prest vein. This vein was mined from the surface to a depth of about 60 metres. The mined-out stope, about 1.5 metres in width, is now filled with water and mine waste which could produce the observed response, i.e. low chargeability and low resistivity.

Inverted sections suggest a narrow steeply dipping source for trend 3 (*Figure 9*) which would fit the mined-out stope interpretation.

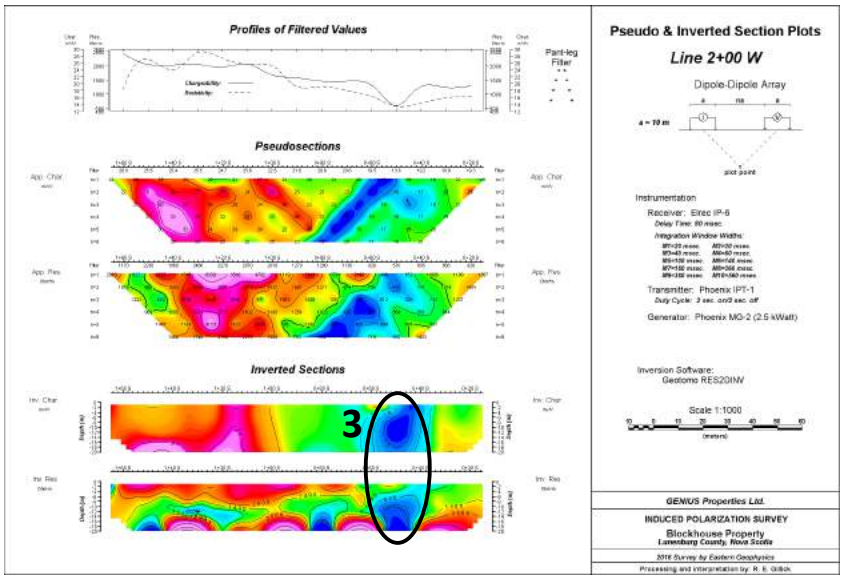


Figure 9: IP/resistivity sections on line 200W showing anomaly 3.

In the sectional representation of the crossline IP/resistivity results, apparent flat lying anomalies on lines 150W and 175W are believed to be inversion artifacts due to these lines running over and roughly parallel to zone 2. *Figure 10* shows this flat lying response on line 175W.

Also shown in *Figure 10* is a possible anomaly due to a fissure vein (anomaly 4). The anomaly is characterized as a narrow low resistivity (<100 ohm-m) feature centred at about 100S on line 175W. Associated chargeability response is either absent or very weak. There is some weak evidence that anomaly 4 may extend to adjacent lines, however, interference from the zone 2 response makes this possibility questionable. Also, anomaly 4 does not appear in the 3D inverted resistivity suggesting that it may be an artifact of the 2D inversion related to trend 2.

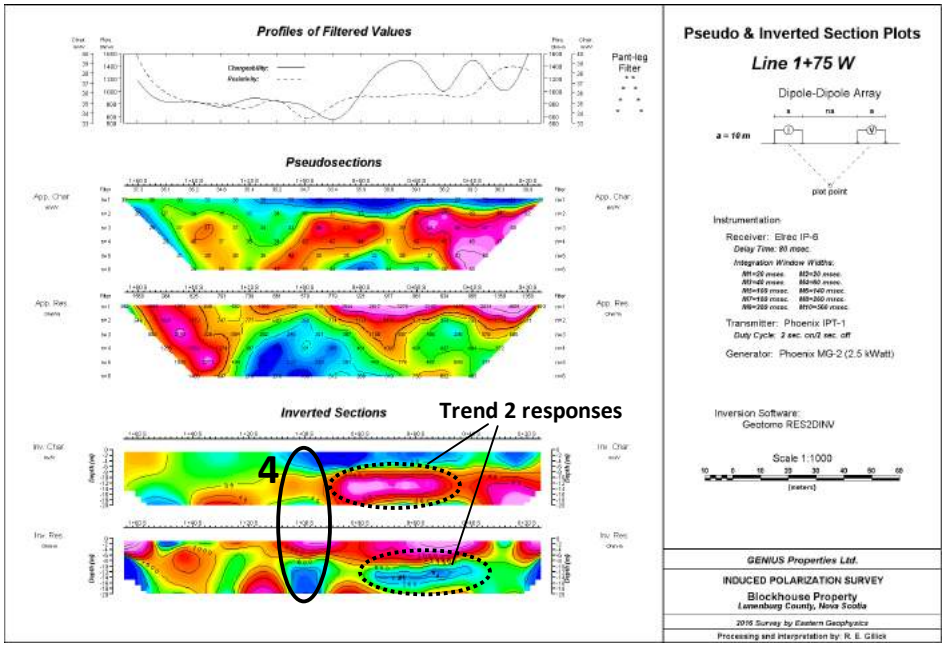


Figure 10: IP/resistivity sections for crossline 175W showing probable responses from trend 2 and low resistivity anomaly 4.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Two well-defined trends (1 & 2) have been interpreted striking at about N12ºE across the long survey lines. The trends are characterized by high chargeability and low resisitivity. These trends may represent mineralized faults/shears crosscutting the Blockhouse anticline at a small angle, or mineralized dilational faults, roughly parallel to the axis of the anticline, related to the anticlinal folding itself. In either case, these trends should be considered priority 1 targets.

Trend 3 strikes north-northwesterly between trends 1 and 2 over a strike length of about 100 metres. The trend is characterized by low resistivity and low chargeability. The distinct low

chargeability suggests that this trend may be a response from the mined out stope along the Prest vein.

Anomaly 4 is a low resistivity response on line 175W. There is some weak evidence in the 2D inversions that anomaly 4 may extend to adjacent lines, however, it should be considered a low priority target at present.

Based on the present work, it appears that geophysical mapping of fissure veins on the Blockhouse property may not be feasible due to the small widths of these veins.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Trends 1 & 2 should be considered high priority drill targets.

2) Trend 3 should be investigated for surface expression. If trend 3 is not related to the mined-out Prest stope, it is recommended that at least one hole be drilled into it.

3) Anomaly 4 should be investigated for surface expression. In the absence of further evidence to support this anomaly, it should be considered a low priority target.

4) Magnetometer surveying should be carried out on the 2016 grid to further investigate the IP trends as well as to aid in mapping structure.

5) Historic mapping on the Blockhouse property appears to be detailed and of good quality. However, the old maps are problematic when it comes to georeferencing. It is recommended that remapping of the property be carried out to accurately locate previously mapped veins, contacts, faults, etc.

6) It is recommended that further IP surveying be carried out along NW-SE lines to extend IP coverage to the north flank of the Blockhouse anticline as well as explore for mineralized structures along the strike of the anticline.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Gillick, MSc.
North Bay, Ontario.

9.0 REFERENCES

1) Report on Exploration Proposal [Blockhouse Gold Prospect], by Tilsley, J E, James E Tilsley and Associates Limited Assessment Report ME 21A/08C 21-L-03(10), 1983.

2) Report on Exploration and Mining Histories, Geology and the 1982-1983 Drilling Program [Blockhouse Gold Prospect], by Tilsley, J E; James E Tilsley and Associates Limited, Assessment Report ME 1989-105, 1989.

APPENDIX A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert Gillick, hereby declare that:

- I am a geophysicist with residence in North Bay, Ontario.
- I graduated with an MSc. in Applied Geophysics from McGill University in 1979.
- I have been a practicing geophysicist in North America, South America and Africa since 1979.
- I have no financial interest direct or indirect in the properties of Genius Properties Ltd.
- The statements made by me in this report represent my best opinion and judgement based on the data available to me at the time of writing of this report.

Robert Gillick,
North Bay, Ontario.

APPENDIX B

Eastern Geophysics Logistics Report

LOGISTICS REPORT

GENIUS PROPERTIES LTD.

Induced Polarization / Resistivity Survey

Blockhouse, Lunenburg County,
Nova Scotia NTS 21 A/8
Project Manager: Jimmy Gravel

Project # 1610-1 Ref: lr1610-1ip

Introduction

This field report covers the survey procedure and parameters for the time domain dipole-dipole Induced Polarization/Resistivity (IP) survey carried out for Genius Properties Ltd. on the Blockhouse Property, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. The "a" spacing (electrode intervals) = 25 meters and 10 meters with the "n" (depth) values from 1 to 6 for both "a" spacings..

Survey Equipment

The IP system used for this survey was the ELREC IP-6 receiver, Phoenix IPT-1 transmitter, and the Phoenix MG-2, 2.5 Kw. generator. The Geosoft IP software was used for data processing.

Receiver Settings

Delay time = 80 msec.
M1 = 20 msec. M2 = 20 msec.
M3 = 40 msec. M4 = 60 msec.
M5 = 100 msec. M6 = 140 msec.
M7 = 180 msec. M8 = 260 msec.
M9 = 380 msec. M10= 560 msec.

Transmitter Settings

2 sec. on/off time. 8 sec. total duty cycle

Survey Procedure

Normal field procedures for carrying out an Induced Polarization/Resistivity dipole-dipole survey is the "moving setup". This method required a five person crew all moving continually along grid lines at a specified electrode (a) spacing. The entire field crew always moves along grid lines in the following order. The first person (usually the crew chief) operates the receiver followed by two runners. The two runners connect receiving electrodes. The last two people operate and move the transmitter and motor generator. The receiving electrodes are connected and several sets of readings are taken at each receiving station and stored in the receiver. Once the readings are taken, the entire crew moves up. This method does not require long transmitting wires avoiding any danger of injury to unsuspecting people or wildlife.

Induced polarization is the capacitance effect, or chargeability, exhibited by electrically conductive materials. Measurement of I.P. is done by pulsing an electric current into the earth at two second intervals through metal electrodes. Disseminated conductive minerals in the ground will discharge the stored electrical energy during the pause cycle. The decay rate of the discharge is measured by the I.P. receiver. The decay voltage will be zero if there are no polarizable materials present. Both I.P. and Resistivity measurements are taken simultaneously during the survey. Survey depth is determined by electrode spacing.

At the end of each day, the data is uploaded into a computer and processed using Geosoft software. Field pseudo-sections are created and all additional processing is carried out at our office where the data is eventually archived for a period of two years.

Personnel

Bennett d'Eon, Joshua McAdam, Daniel Boulay, Kyle Corkum, and Sam Joudrey.

Operator Journal

Project # 1610-1ip October 17 to 24, 2016

Operator Journal:

Monday, October 17, 2016.

Day-1-: Travel (Mobilization): Bennett d'Eon, Daniel Boulay, and Joshua McAdam drove from Yarmouth to Bridgewater. After lunch we met Jimmy Gravel of Genius Properties Ltd. and drove to the grid. Made an 80 meter long cable at 10 meter spacing for the 10 meter lines.

Tuesday, October 18, 2016.

Day-2-: Operating: Read 1100m at 25m separation. Read L-0, from 0 to 5+50W and L-0+25S, from 0 to 5+50w.

Wednesday, October 19, 2016.

Day-3-: Operating: Read 1400m at 25m separation. Read L-0+50S, from 0 to 5+50W, L-0+75S, from 0 to 4+25W and L-1+00S, from 0 to 4+25W.

Thursday, October 20, 2016.

Day-4-: Operating: Read 820m at 10m separation. Read L-1+25W, from 0 to 1+00S, L-1+50W, from 0 to 1+80S, L-1+75W, from 0 to 1+80S, L-2+00W, from 0 to 1+80S and L-2+25W, from 0 to 1+80S.

Friday, October 21, 2016.

Day-5-: .5 Operating/.5 Bad Weather: Read 100m at 10m separation. Read L-2+50W, from 0 to 1+00S. It started raining when we started to read L-2+50W and never stopped. It was too wet to continue. Julien worked today instead of Sam.

Saturday, October 22, 2016.

Day-6-: Bad Weather: Rained hard all day.

Sunday, October 23, 2016.

Day-7-: Operating: Read 600m at 10m separation. Read L-2+75W, from 0 to 1+00S, L-3+00W, from 0 to 1+100S, L-3+25W, from 0 to 1+00S, L-3+50W, from 0 to 1+00S, L-3+75W, from 0+10S to 1+10S and L-4+00S, from 0 to 1+00S.e was the Kyle was the only helper to show up today. End of survey.

Monday, October 24, 2016.

Day-8-: Travel (Demobilization): Bennett travelled to West Pubnico while Daniel and Josh drove to Halifax. End of field work for this project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

2.0 - Travel days
4.5 - Operating days I.P.
1.5 - Bad Weather days
0.0 - Standby day
0.0 - Days Off
8.0 - Total days Oct. 17 to 24, 2016

Dipole-dipole I.P. coverage:

Total = 4.020 km.

Blockhouse Grid at 25m: Total
L-0+00 → 000 to 5+50W = 550 m
L-0+25S → 000 to 5+50W = 550 m
L-0+50S → 000 to 5+50W = 550 m
L-0+75S → 000 to 4+25W = 425 m
L-1+00S → 000 to 5+50W = 425 m

Total for the Blockhouse Grid, 25m = 2.500 km.

Blockhouse Grid at 10m: Total
L-1+25W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m
L-1+50W → 000 to 1+80S = 180 m
L-1+75W → 000 to 1+80S = 180 m
L-2+00W → 000 to 1+80S = 180 m
L-2+25W → 000 to 1+80S = 180 m
L-2+50W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m
L-2+75W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m
L-3+00W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m
L-3+25W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m
L-3+50W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m
L-3+75W → 0+10S to 1+00S = 100 m
L-4+00W → 000 to 1+00S = 100 m

Total for the Blockhouse Grid, 10m = 1.520 km.

APPENDIX C

Scaled Figures

Scale 1:50000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

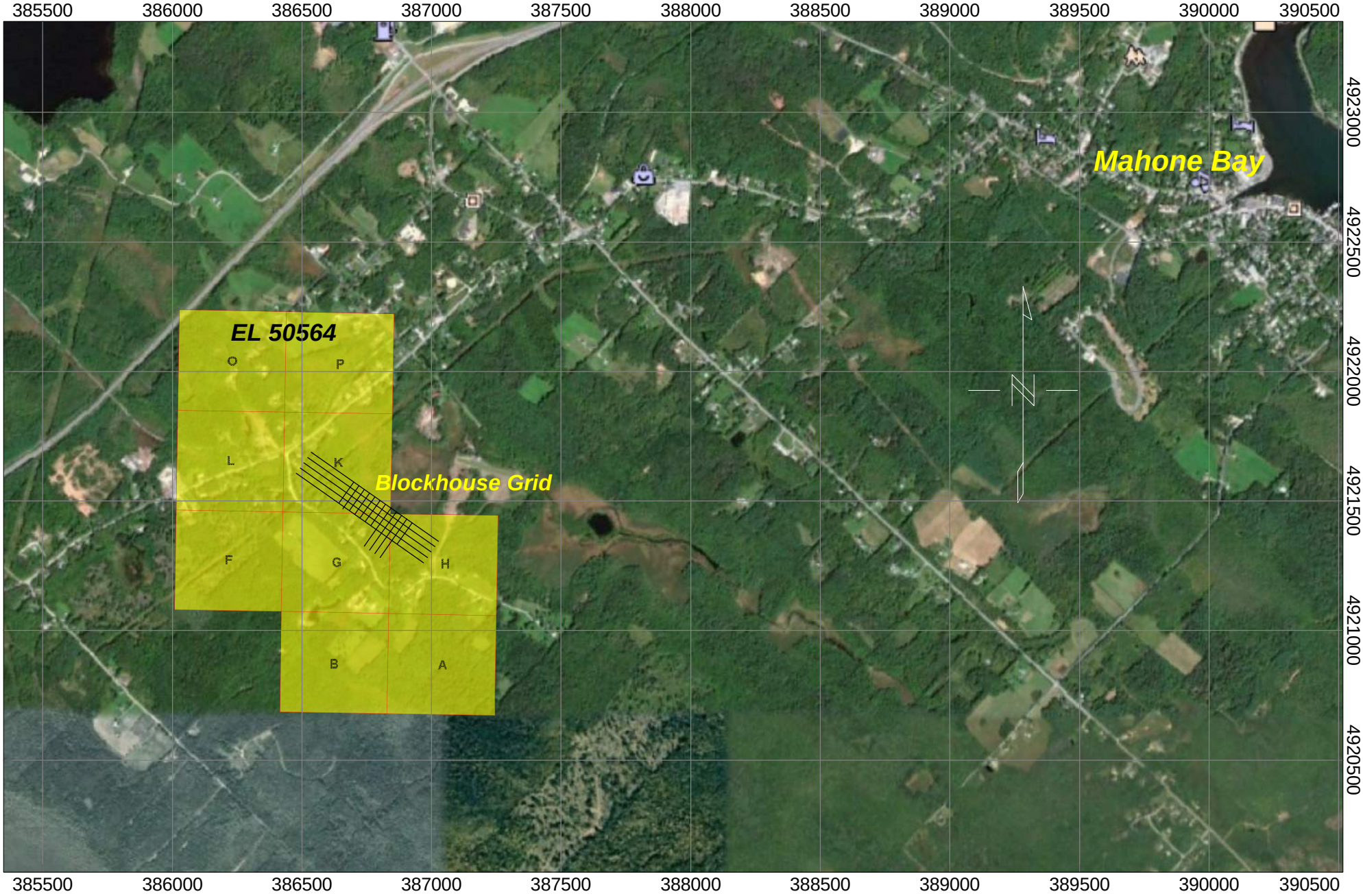
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Regional Location Map
Blockhouse Property

Figure 1
Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:20000

250 0 250 500 750

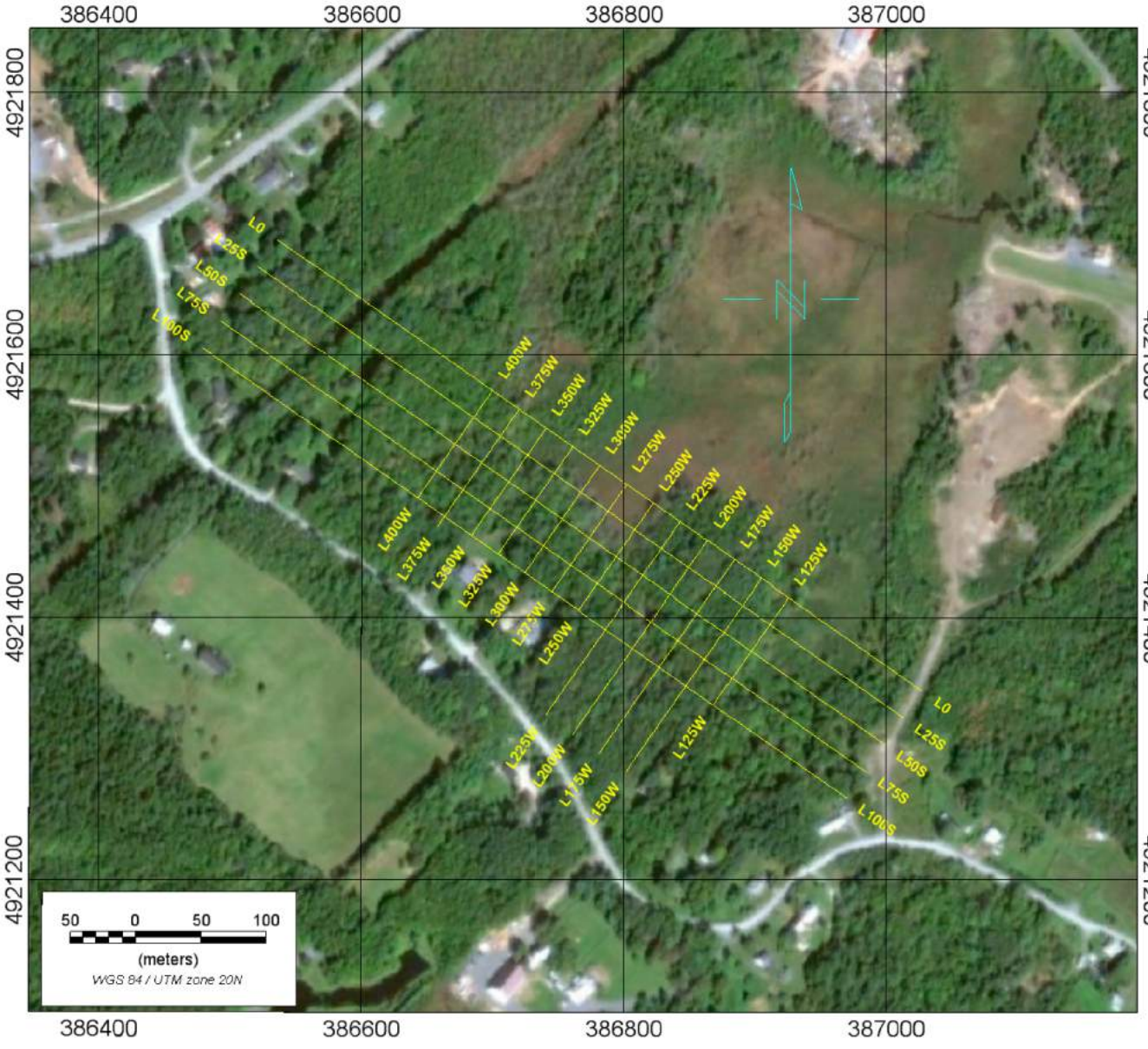
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Property Location Map
Blockhouse Property

Figure 2
Date: October, 2016



Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Grid Map
Blockhouse Property

Figure 3
Date: October, 2016

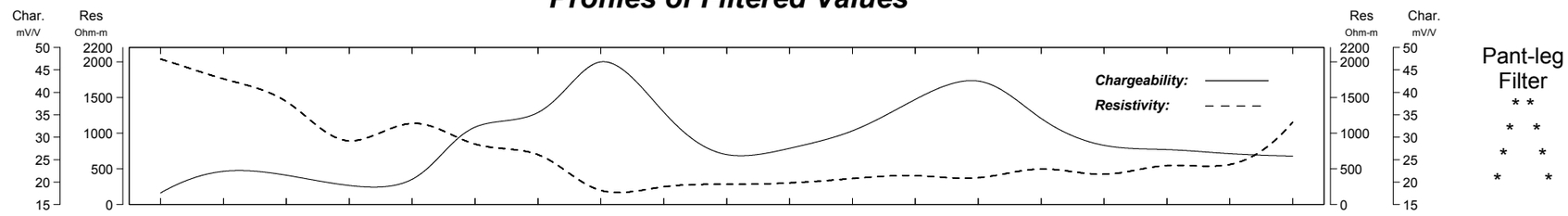
APPENDIX D

Blockhouse Grid

Pseudosection and 2D Inverted Section

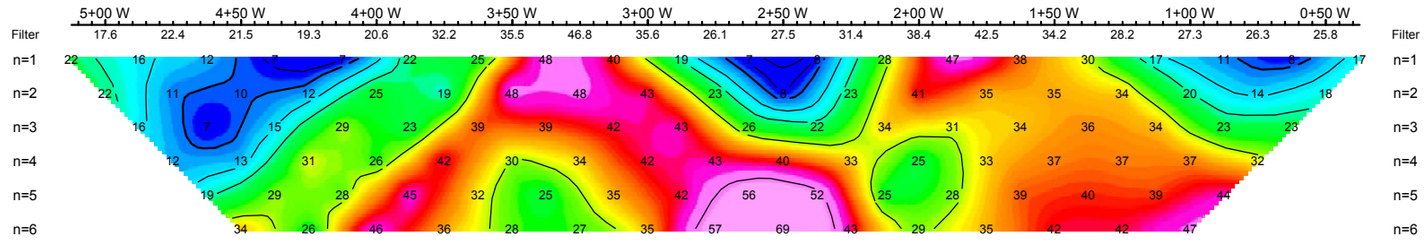
IP/Resistivity Plots

Profiles of Filtered Values

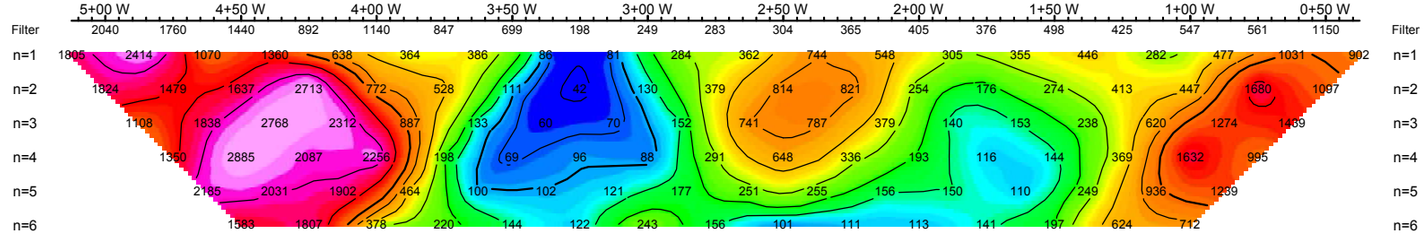


Pseudosections

App. Char.
mV/V

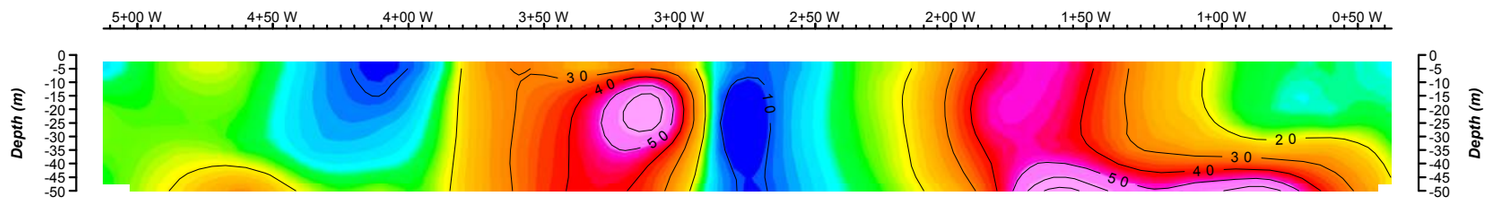


App. Res.
Ohm*m

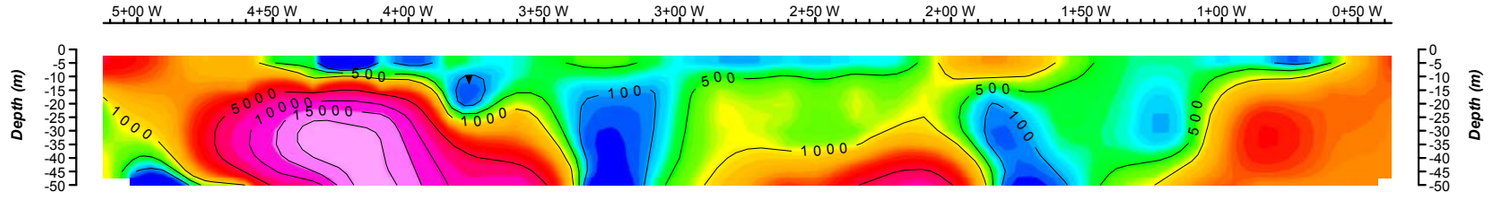


Inverted Sections

Inv. Char.
mv/V



Inv. Res.
Ohm-m

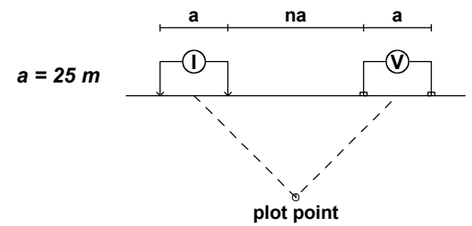


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 0+00

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

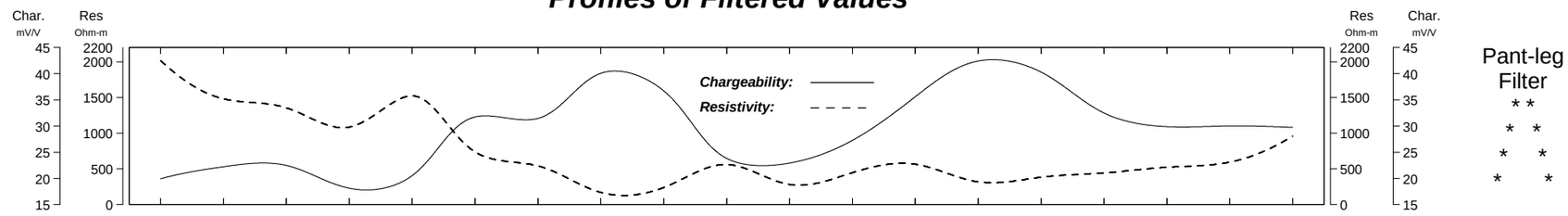
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

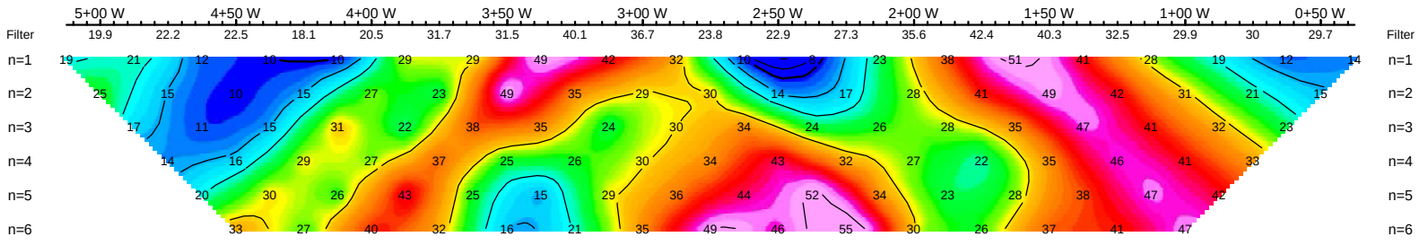
Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

Profiles of Filtered Values

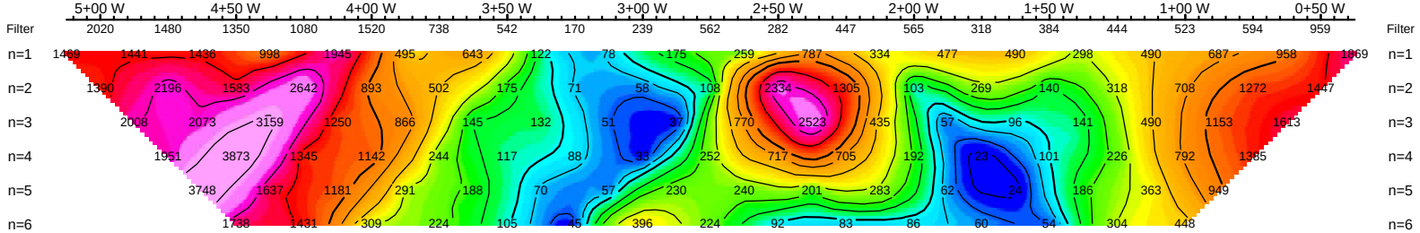


Pseudosections

App. Char.
mV/V

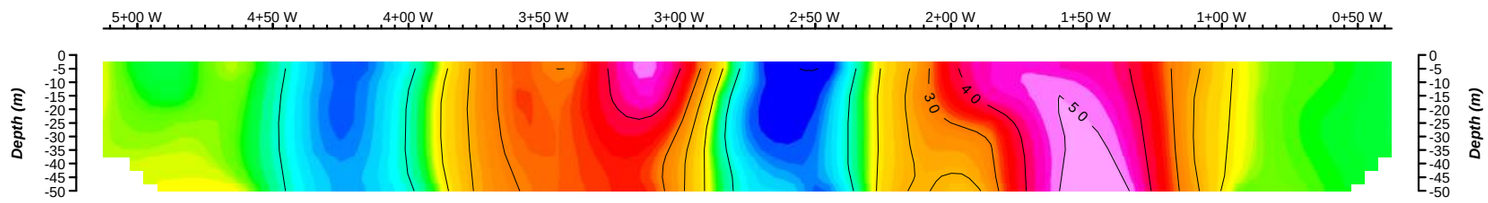


App. Res.
Ohm*m

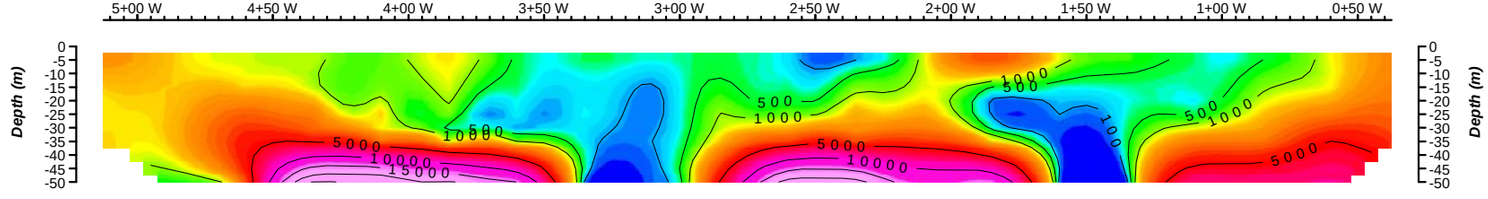


Inverted Sections

Inv. Char.
mv/V



Inv. Res.
ohm-m



App. Char.
mV/V

App. Res.
Ohm*m

Inv. Char.
mv/V

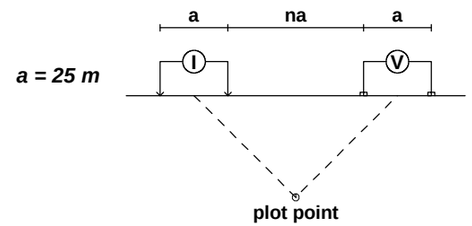
Inv. Res.
ohm-m

October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 0+25 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

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M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

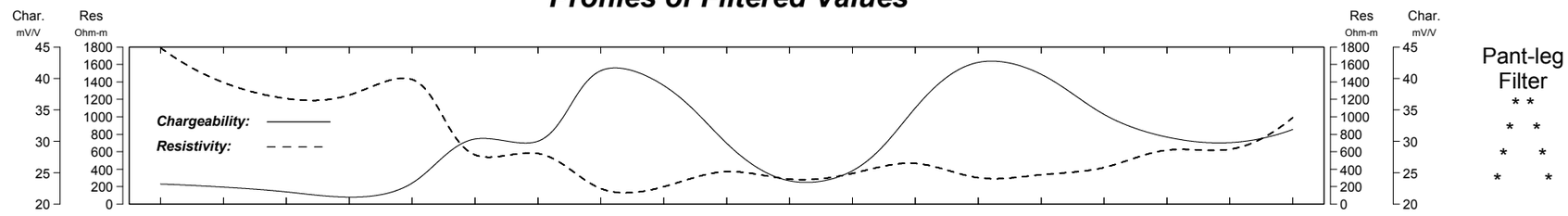
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

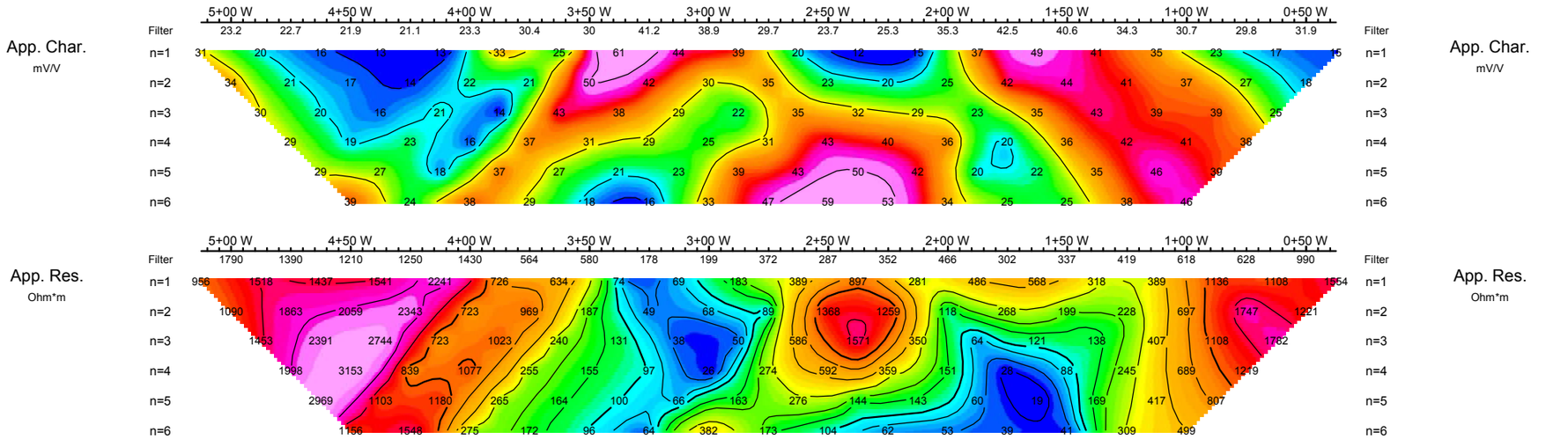
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

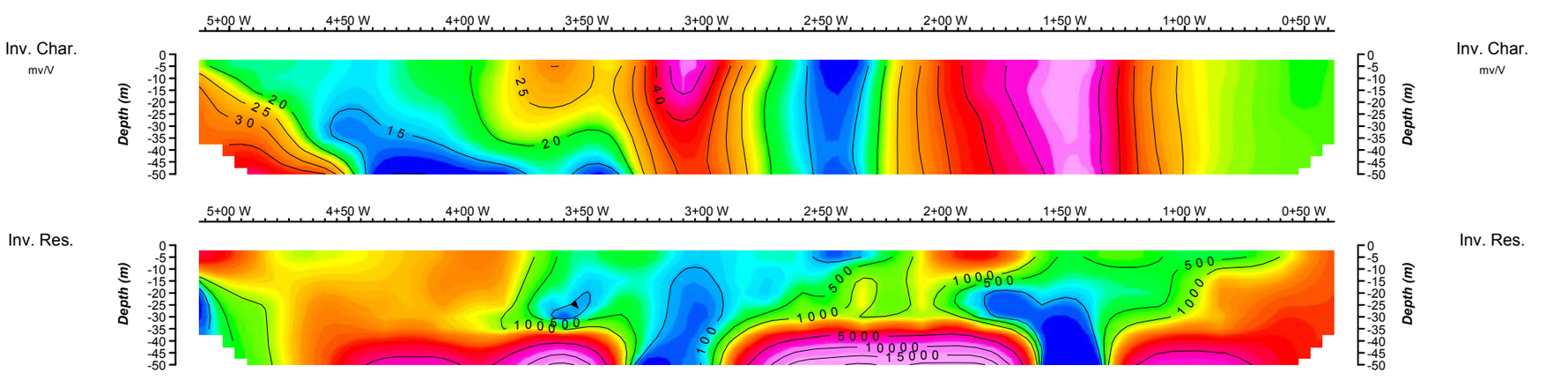
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

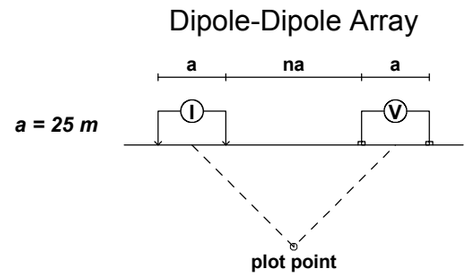


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 0+50 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

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M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

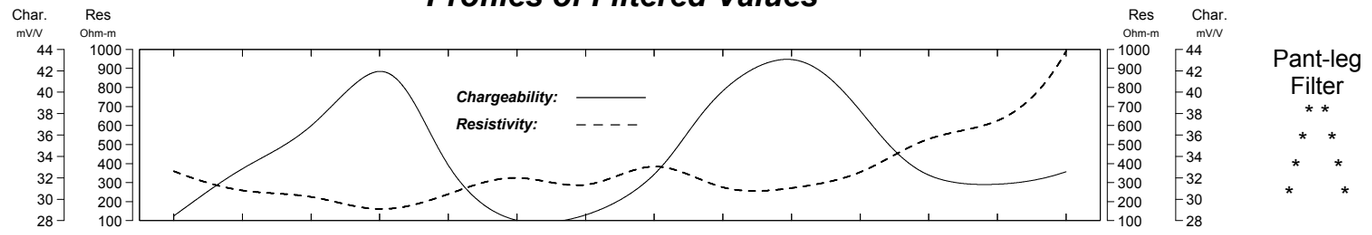
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

Profiles of Filtered Values



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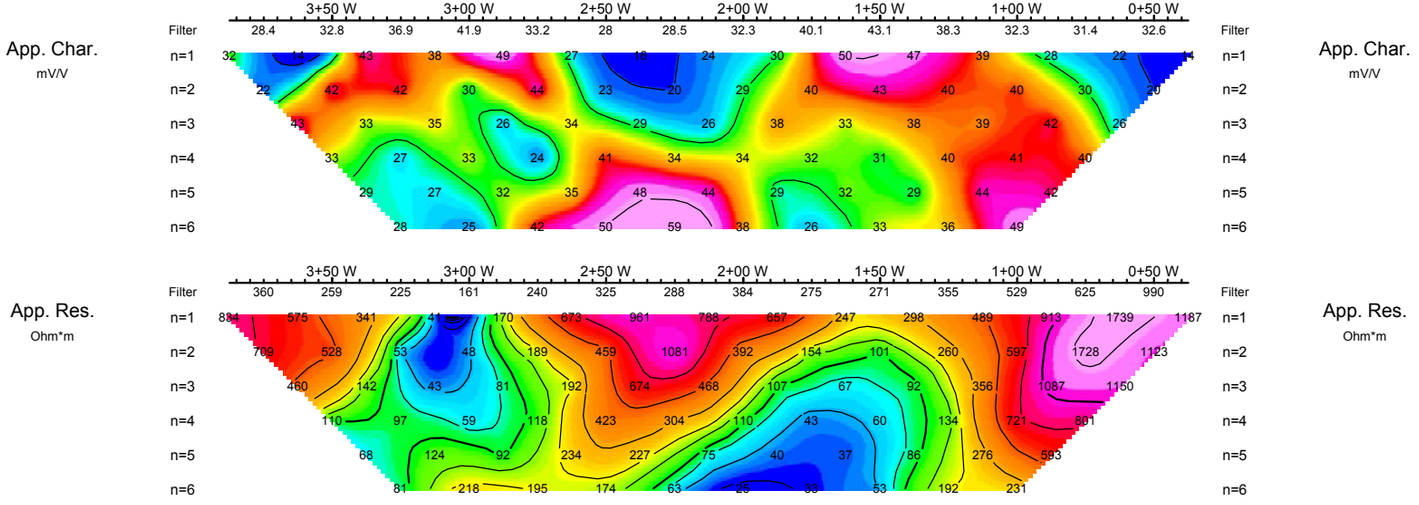
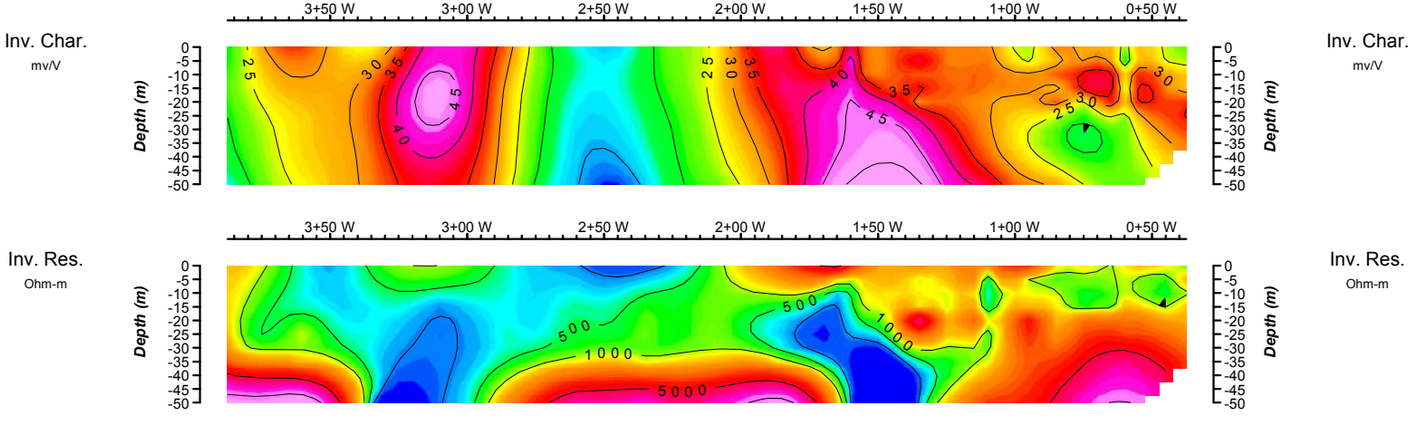


Inverted Sections

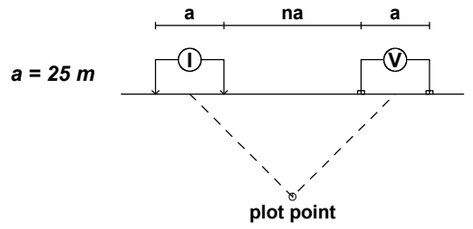


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 0+75 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

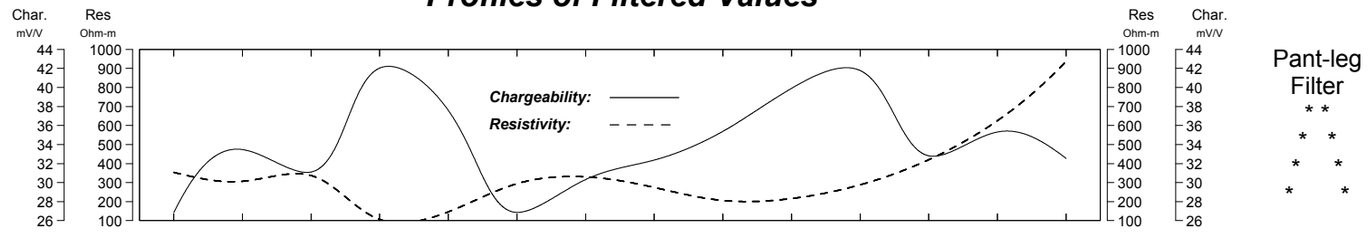
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

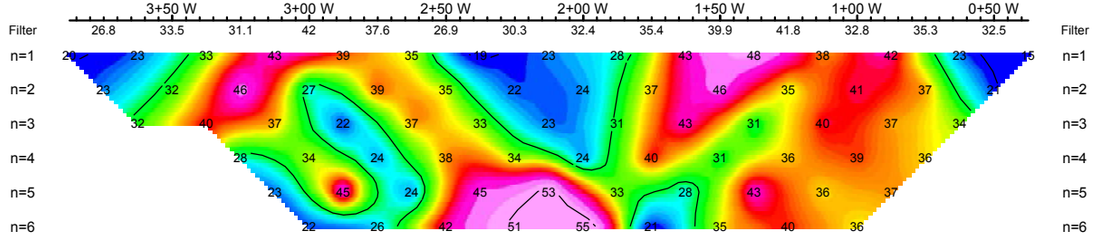
Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

Profiles of Filtered Values

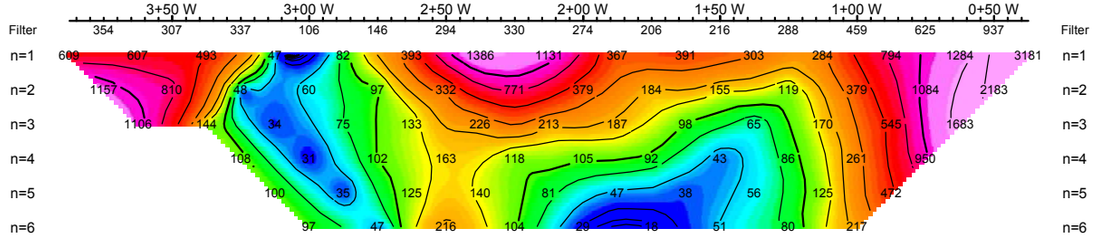


Pseudosections

App. Char. mV/V

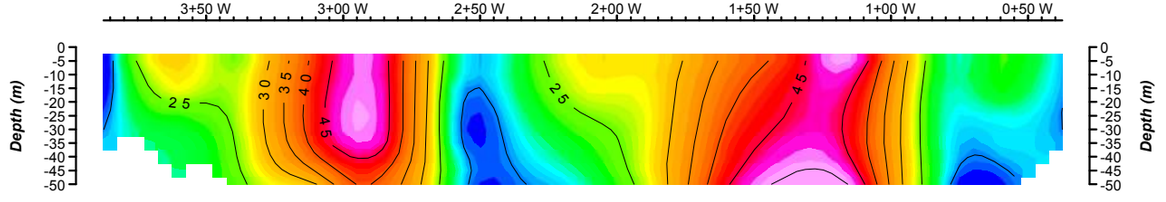


App. Res. Ohm*m

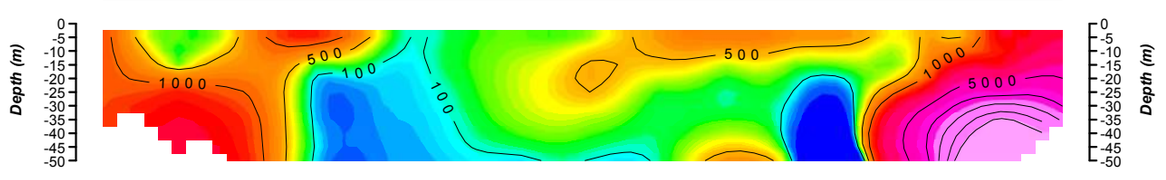


Inverted Sections

Inv. Char. mv/V



Inv. Res. Ohm-m

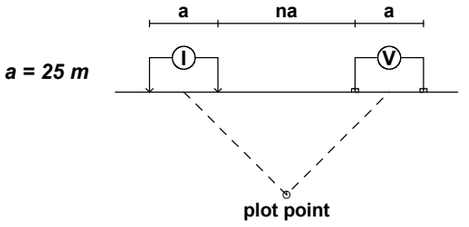


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 1+00 S

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

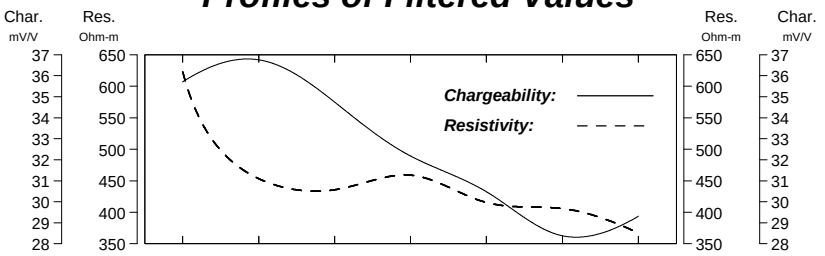
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

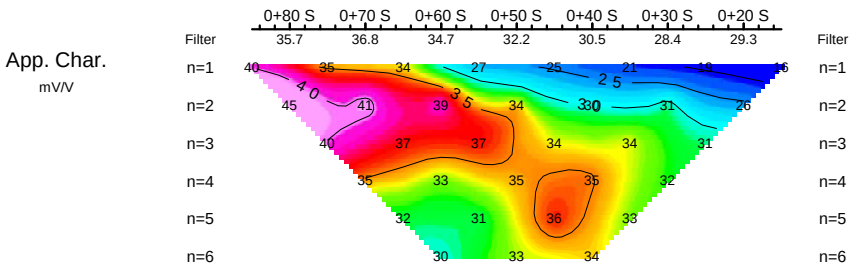
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

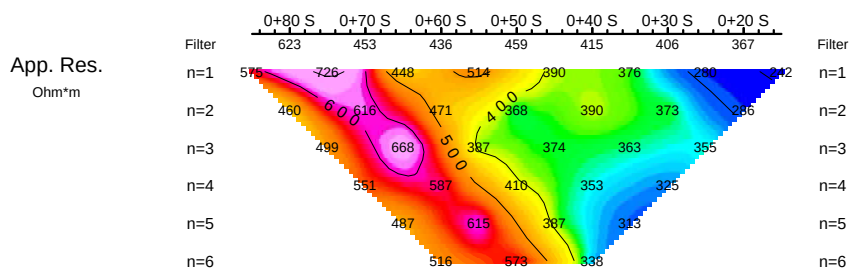
Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

Profiles of Filtered Values

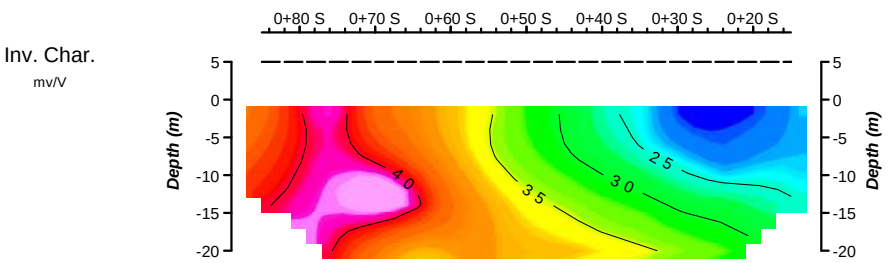


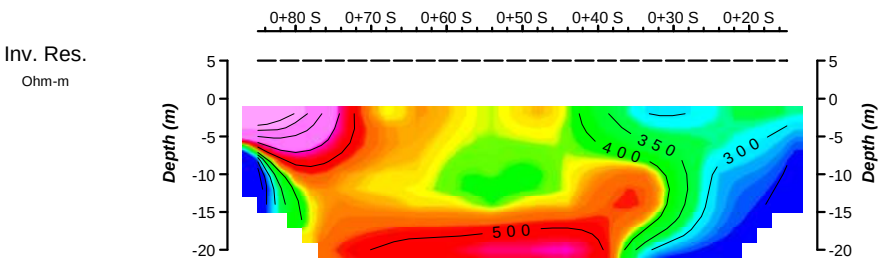
Pseudosections





Inverted Sections



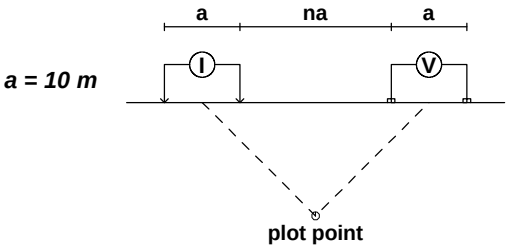


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 1+25 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

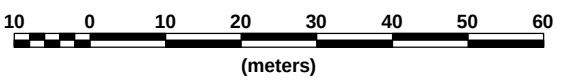
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000



GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

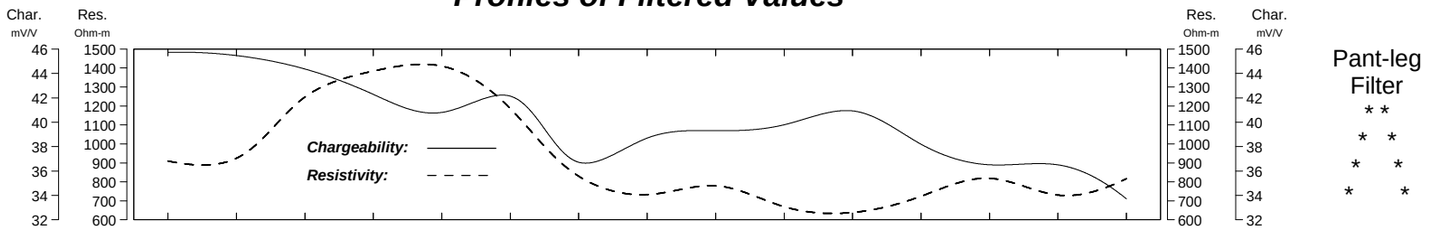
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

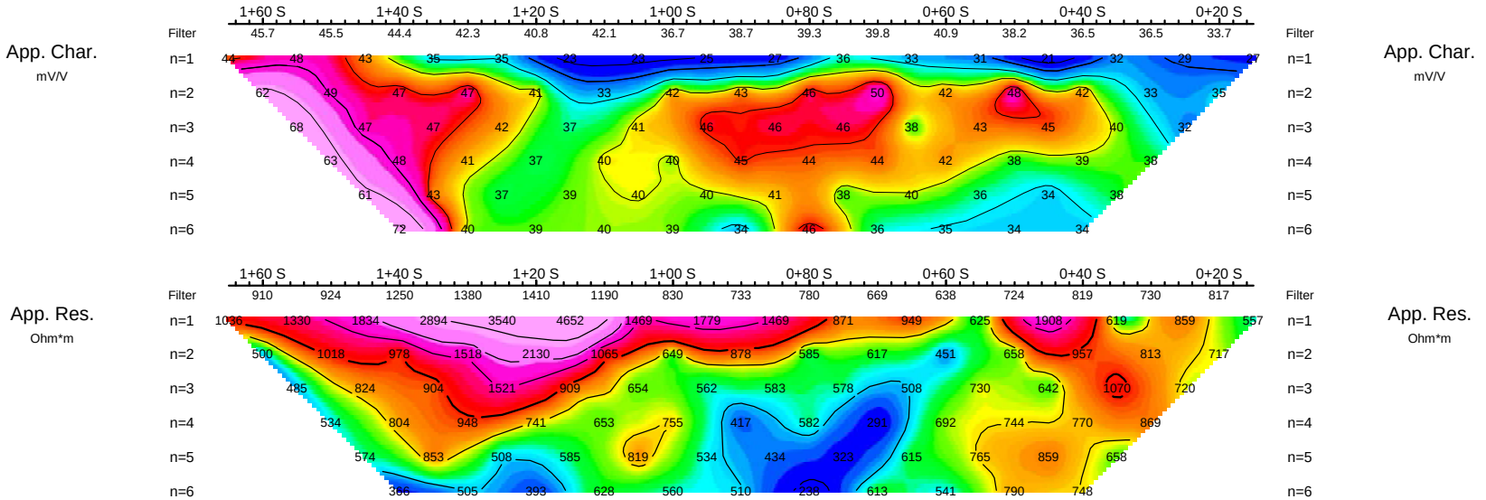
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

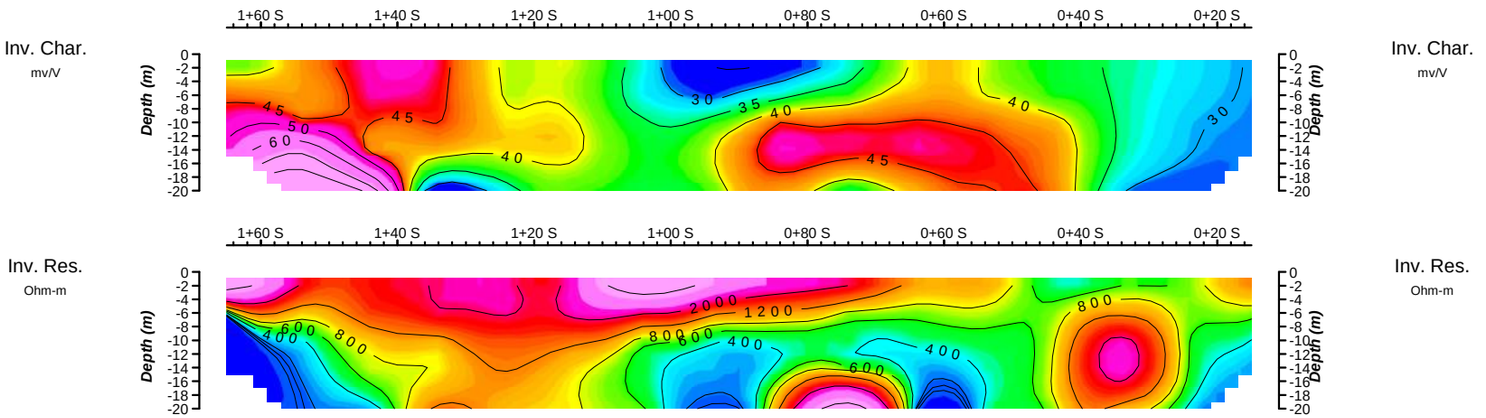
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

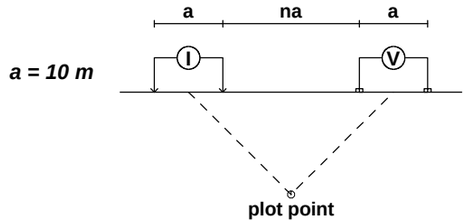


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 1+50 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

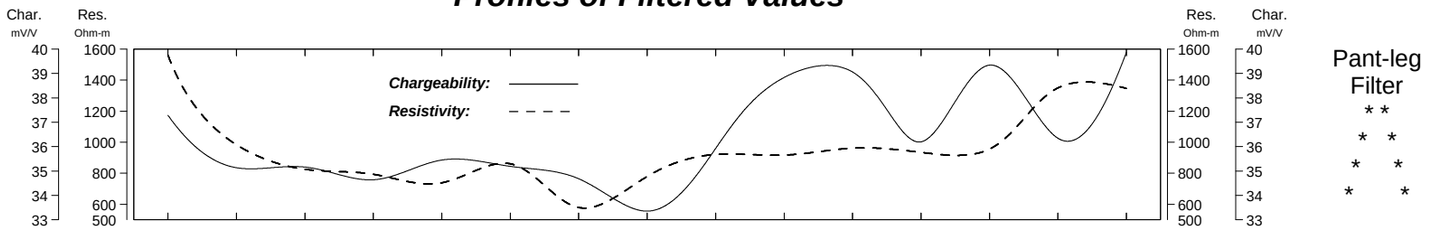
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

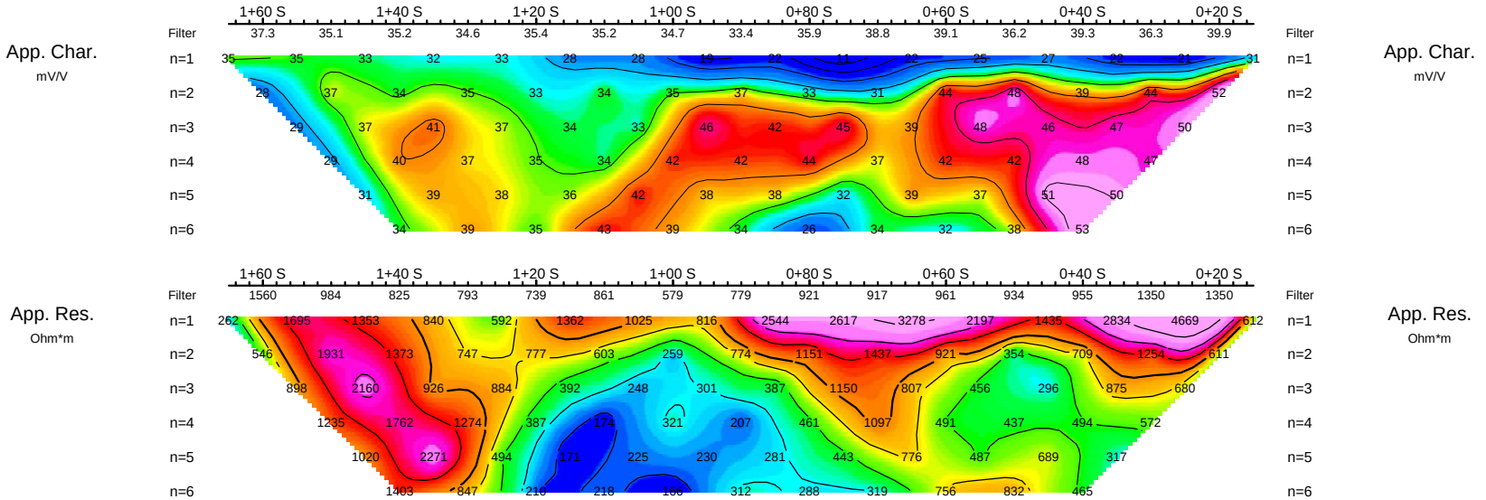
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

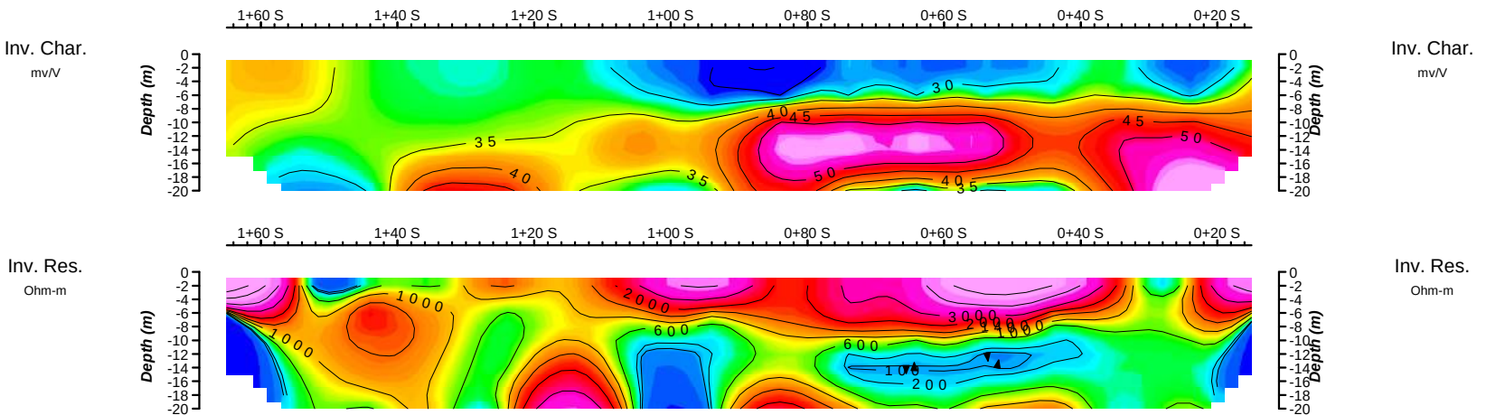
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

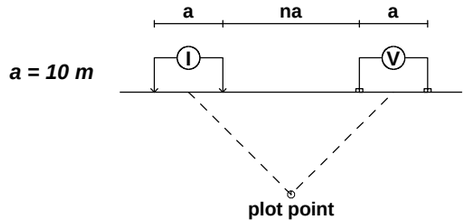


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 1+75 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

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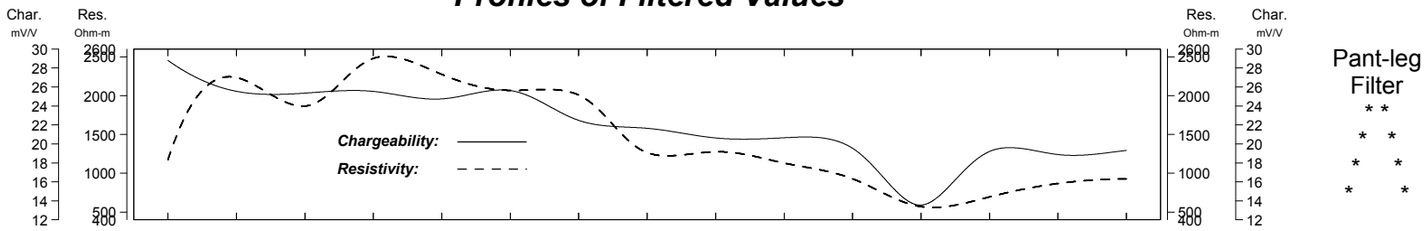
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

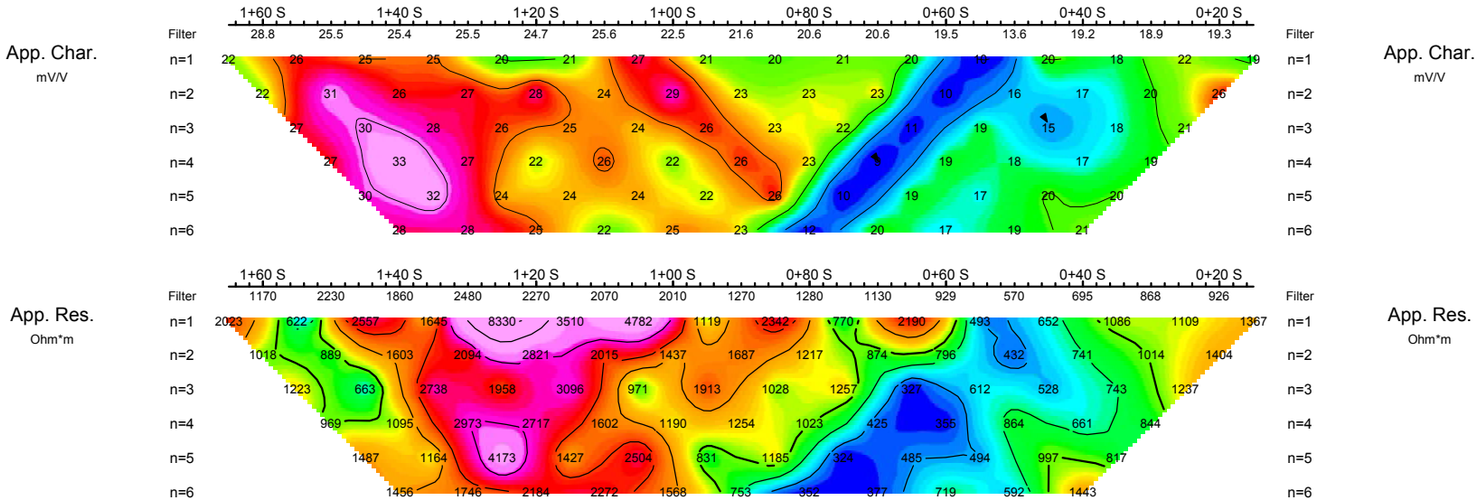
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

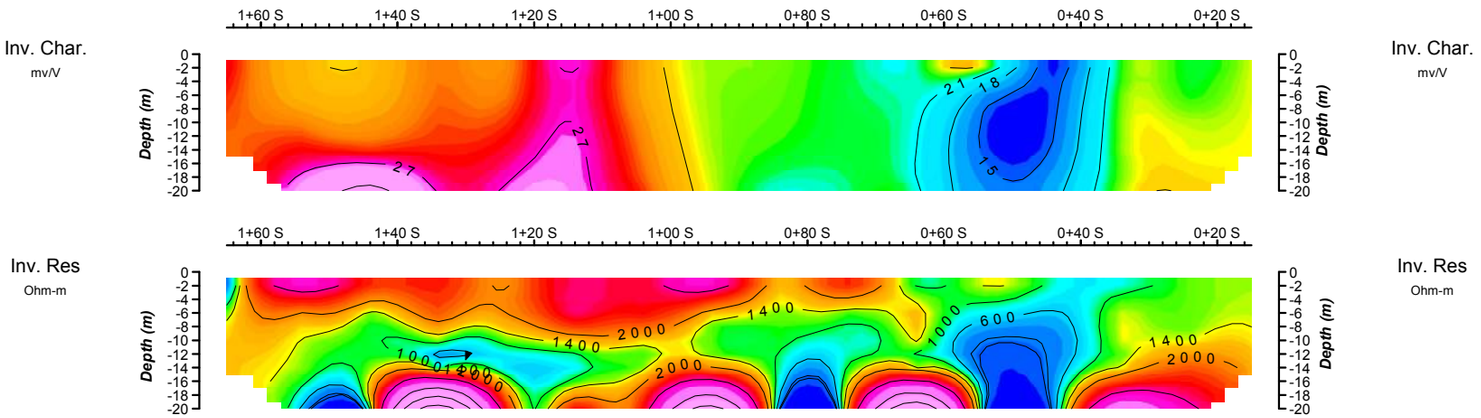
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

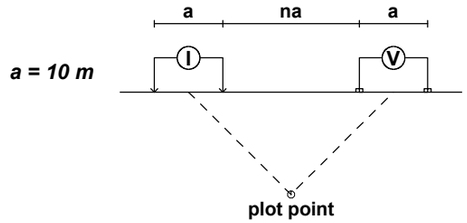


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 2+00 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

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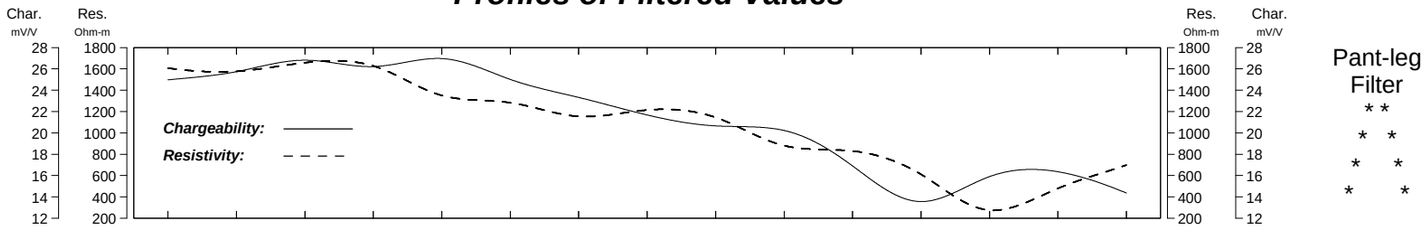
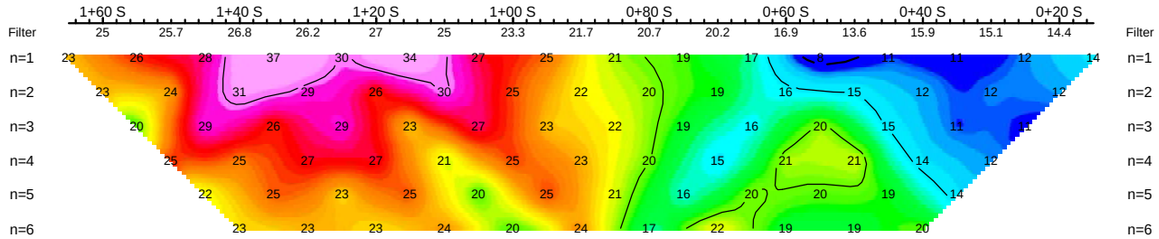
Profiles of Filtered Values

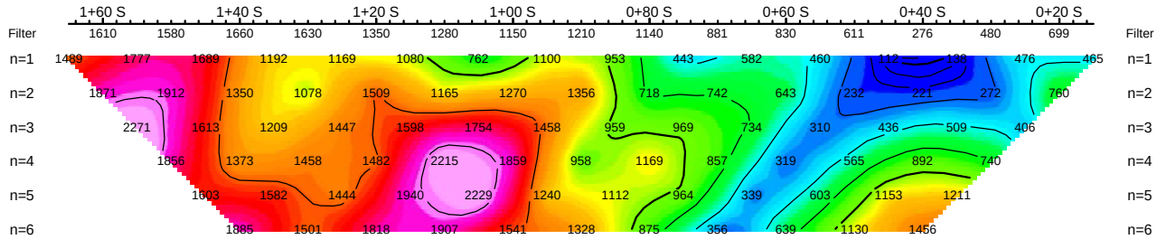


Pseudosections

App. Char. mV/V

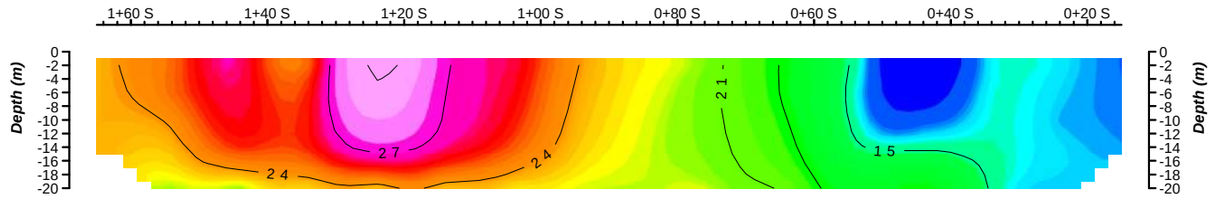


App. Res. Ohm*m

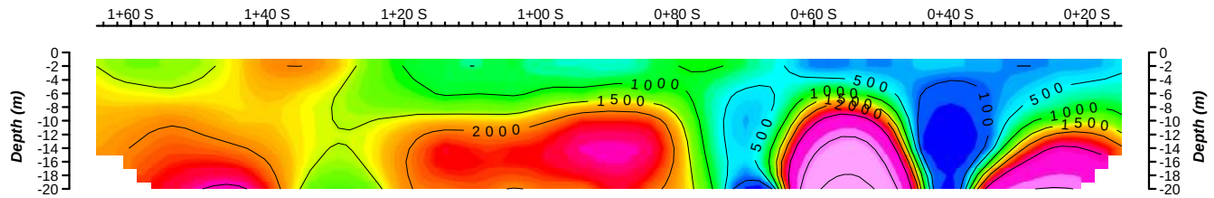


Inverted Sections

Inv. Char. mv/V



Inv. Res Ohm-m

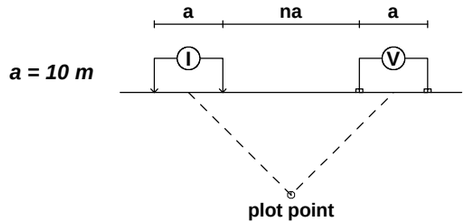


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 2+25 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

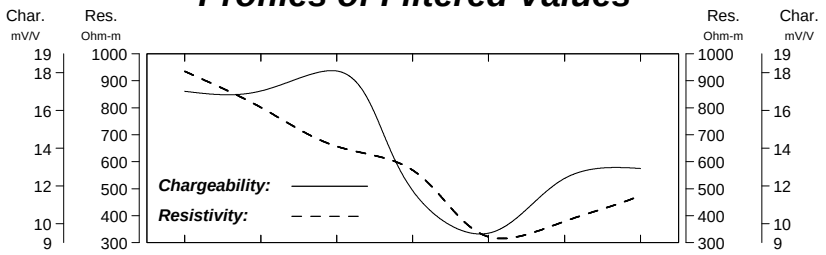
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

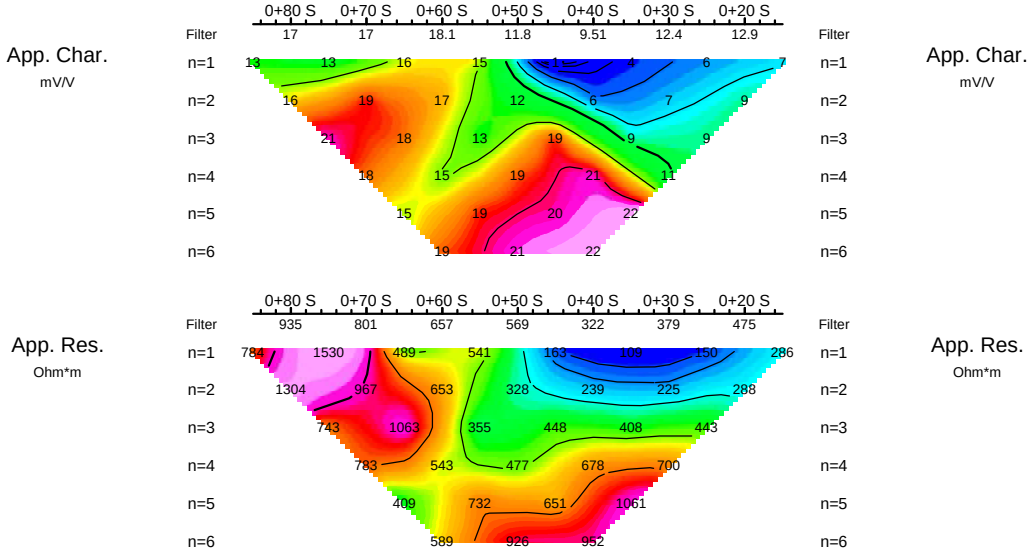
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

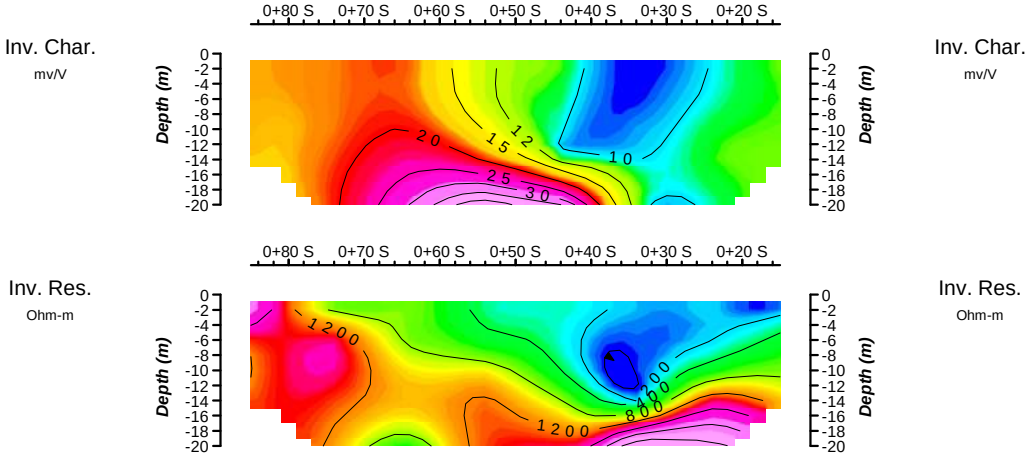
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

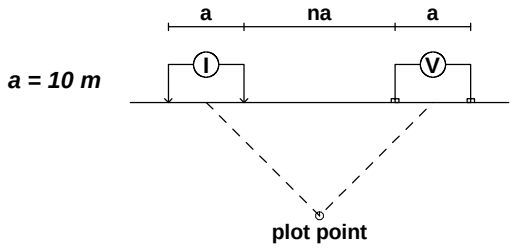


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 2+50 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

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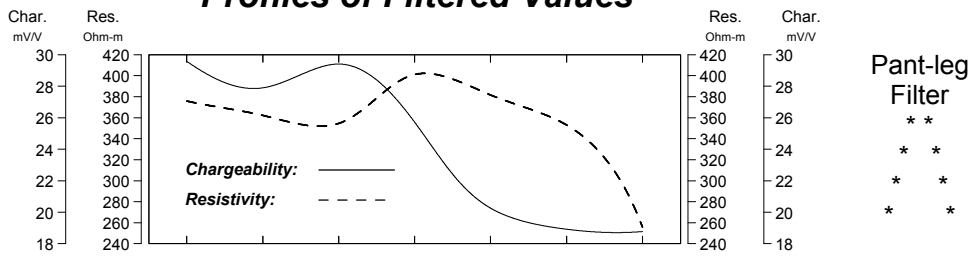
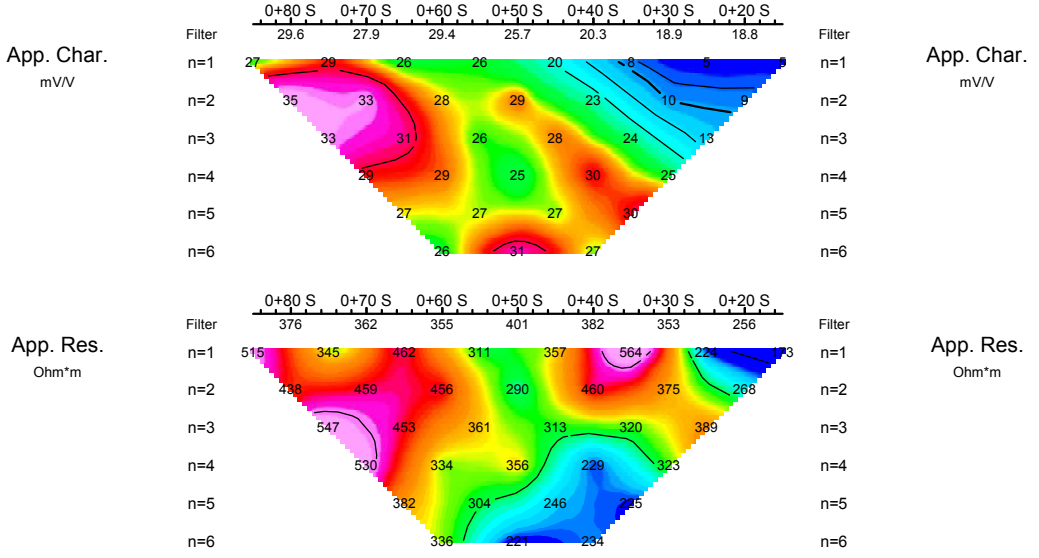
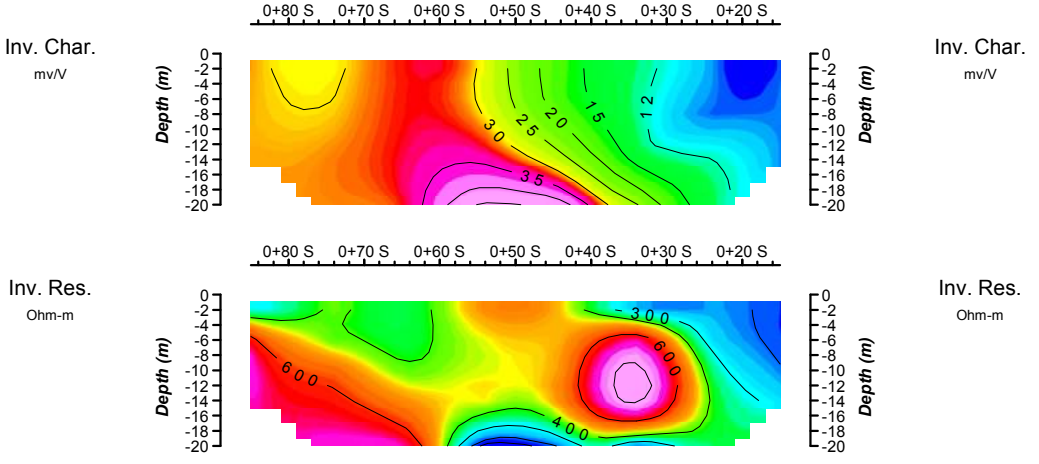
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

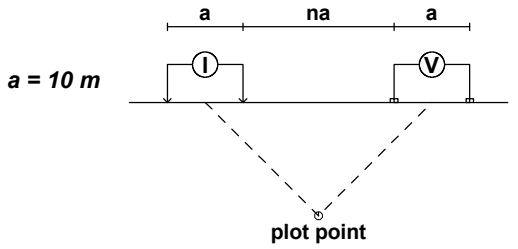


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 2+75 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

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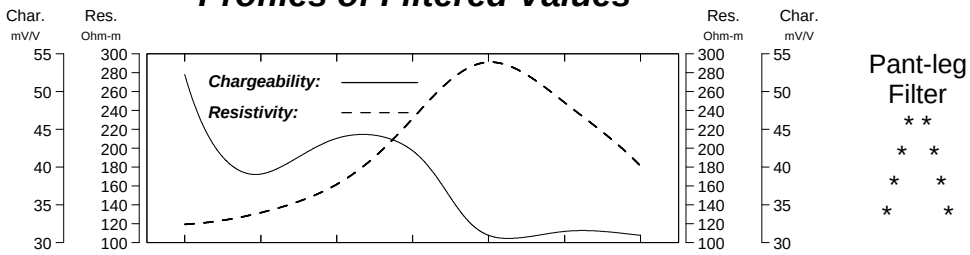
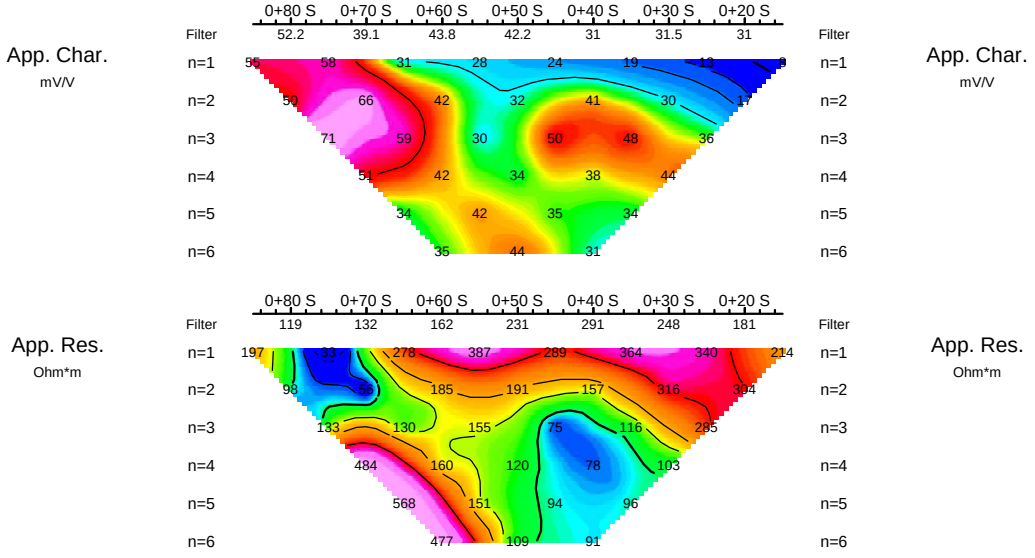
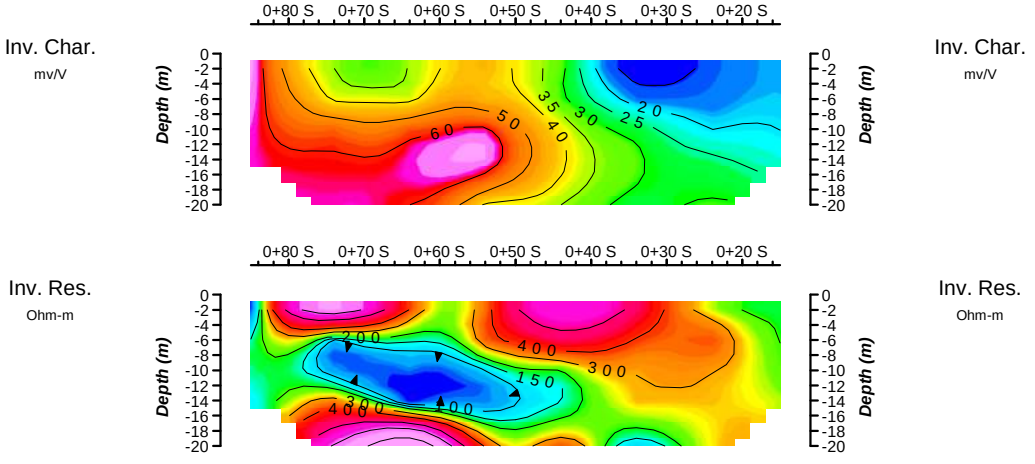
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

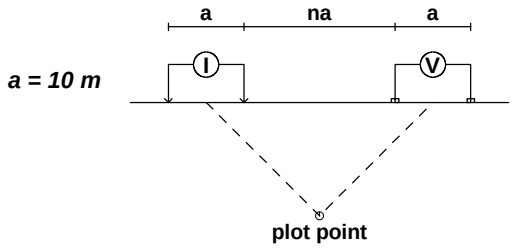


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 3+00 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

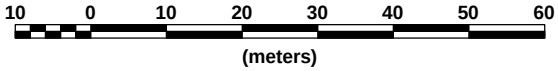
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000



GENIUS Properties Ltd.

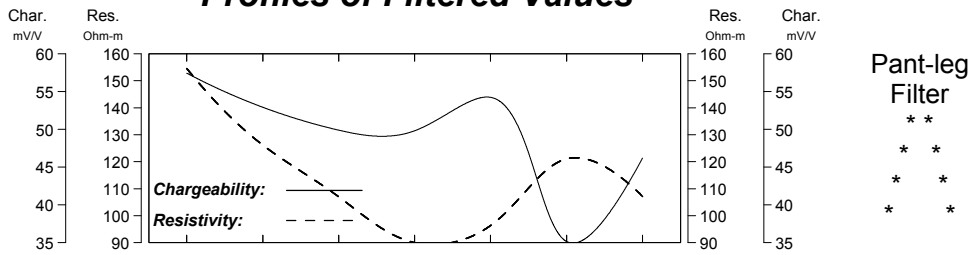
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

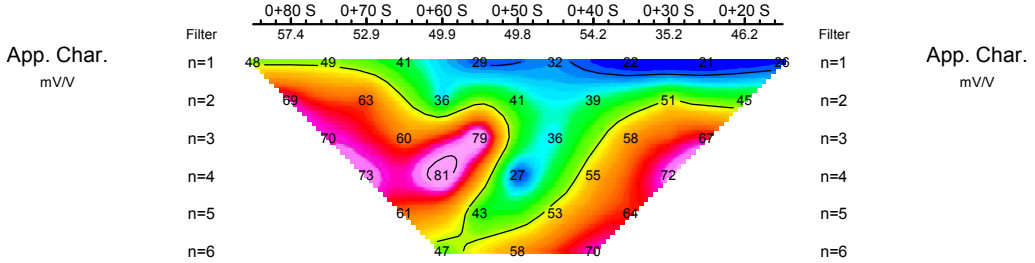
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

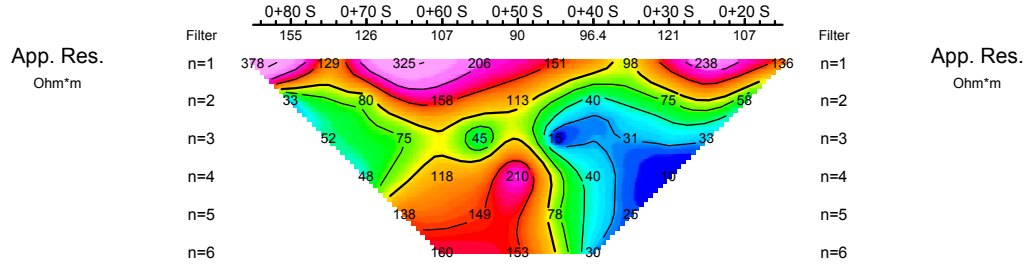
Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

Profiles of Filtered Values

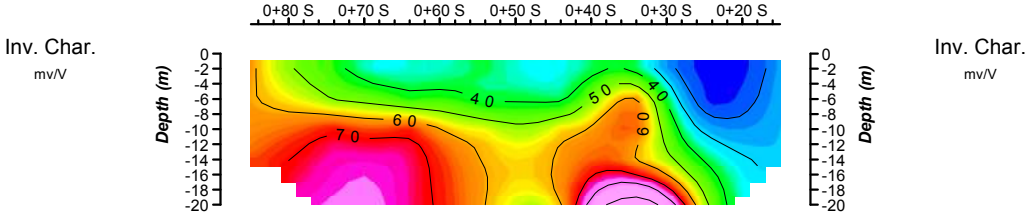


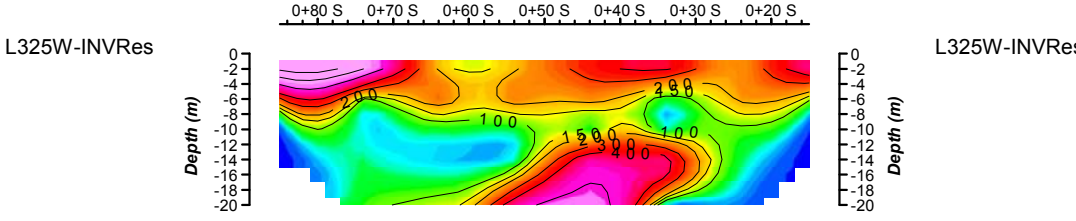
Pseudosections





Inverted Sections



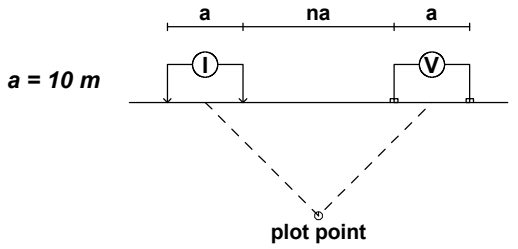


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 3+25 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

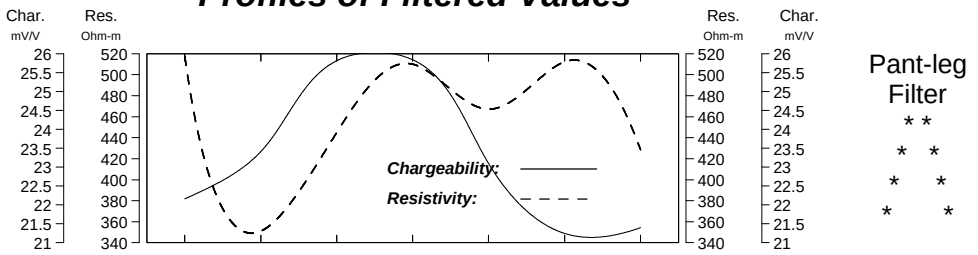
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

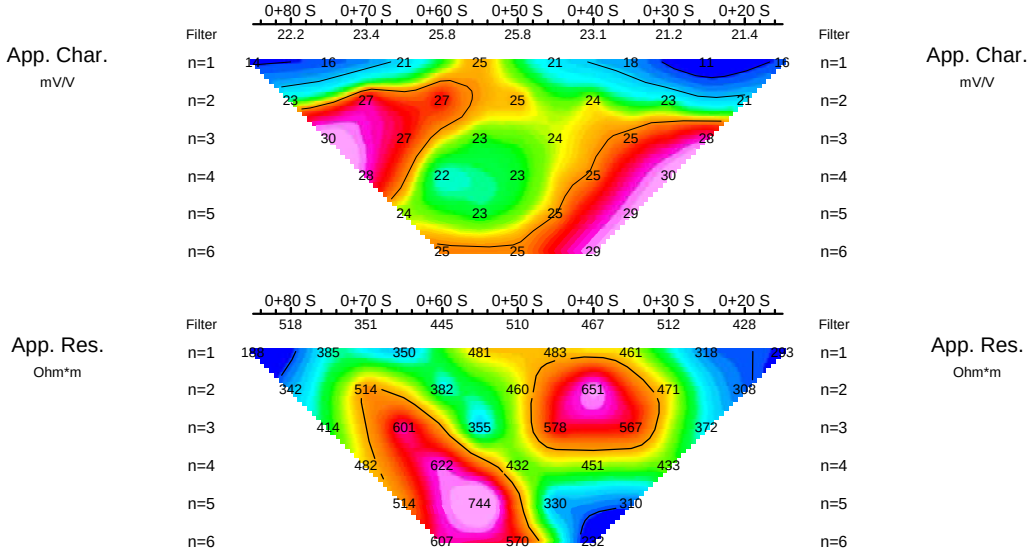
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

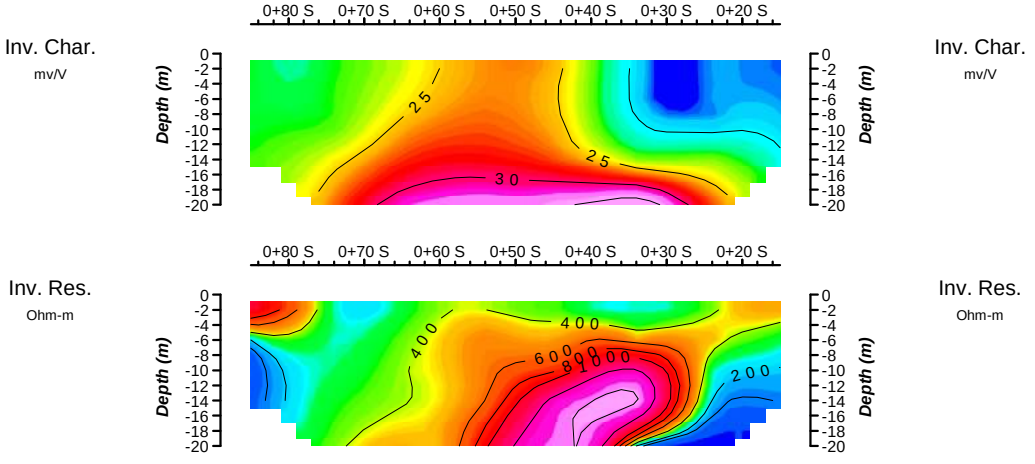
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

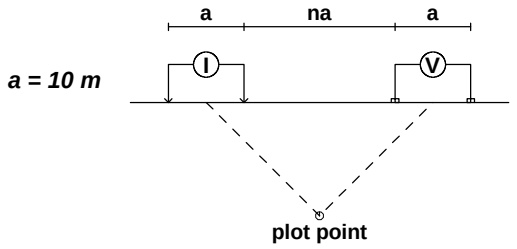


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 3+50 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

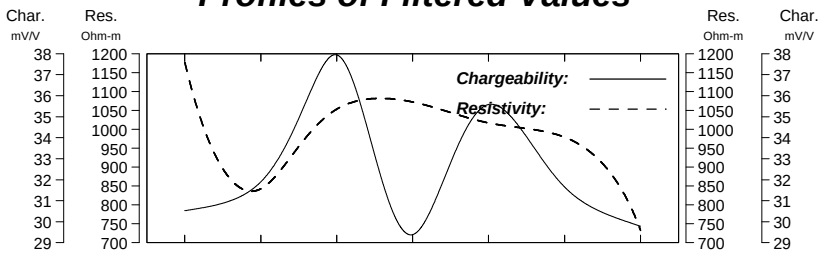
Blockhouse Property

Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

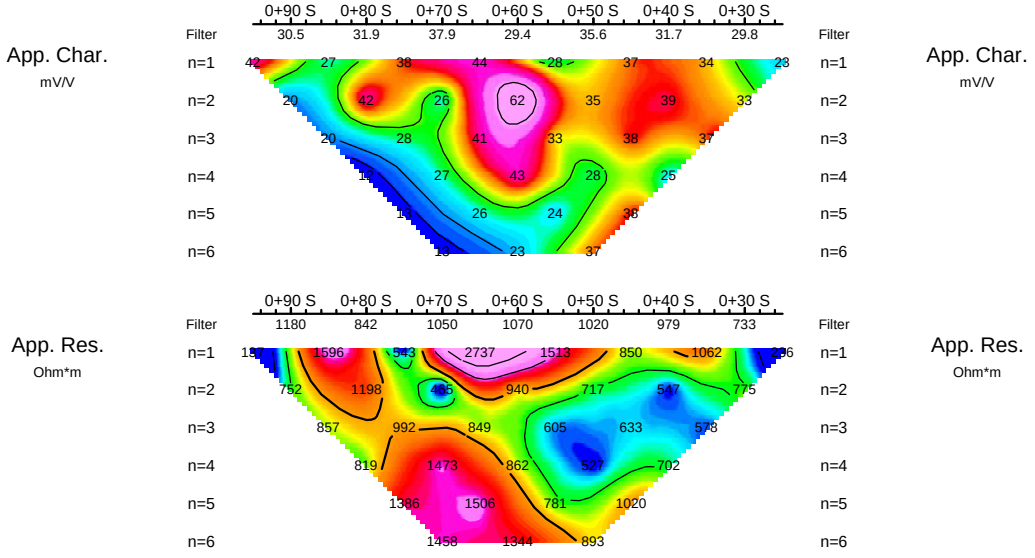
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

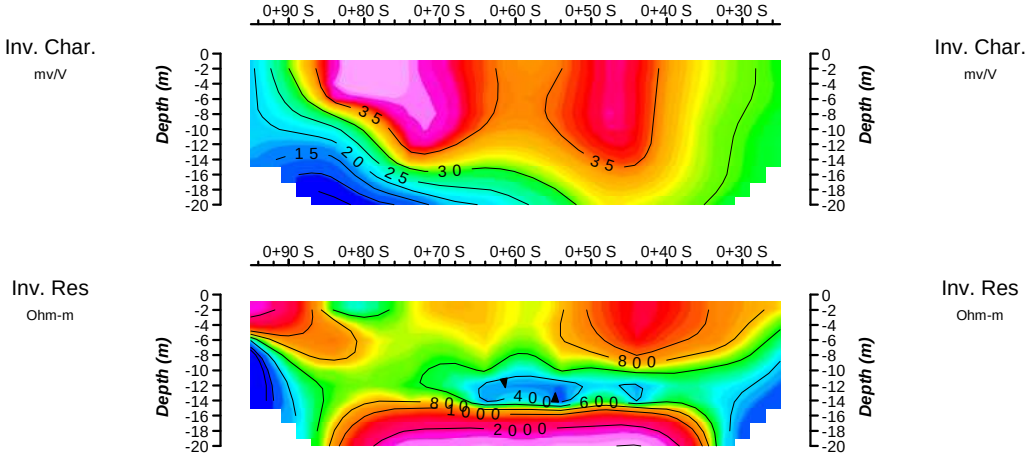
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

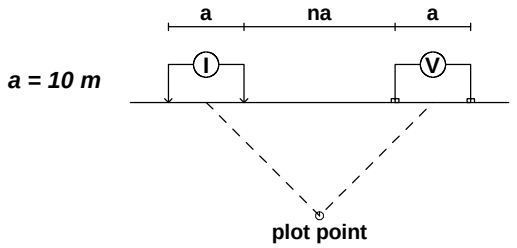


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 3+75 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

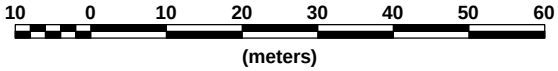
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000



GENIUS Properties Ltd.

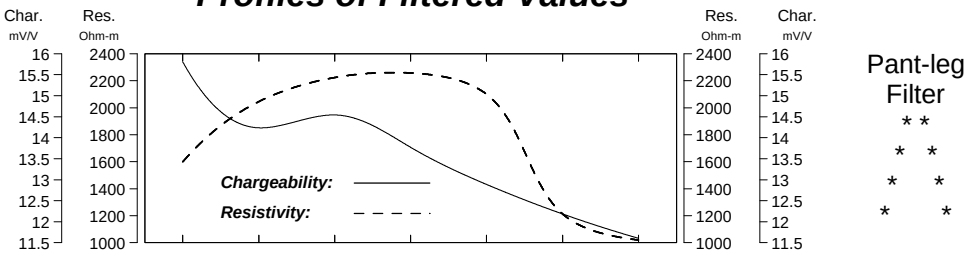
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

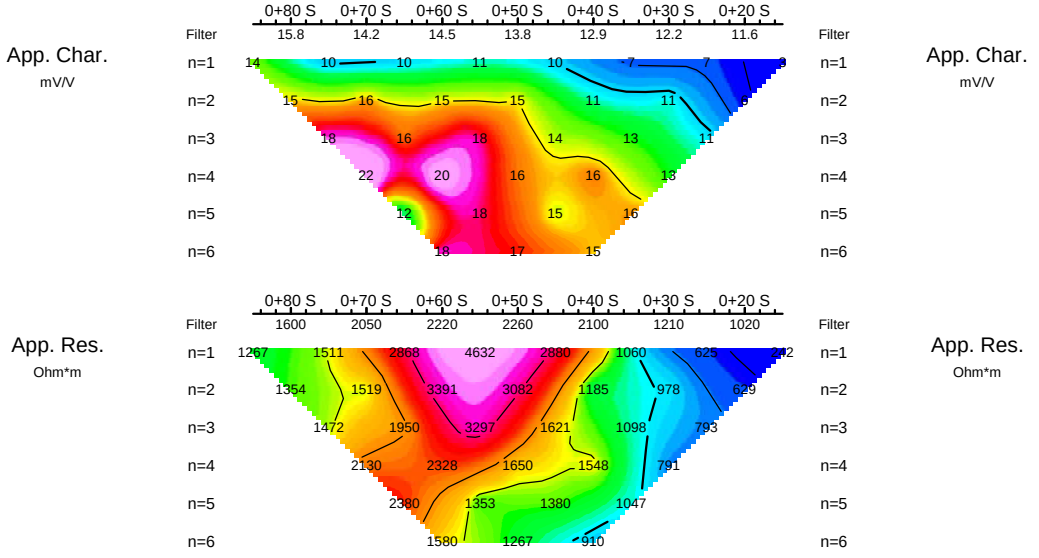
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

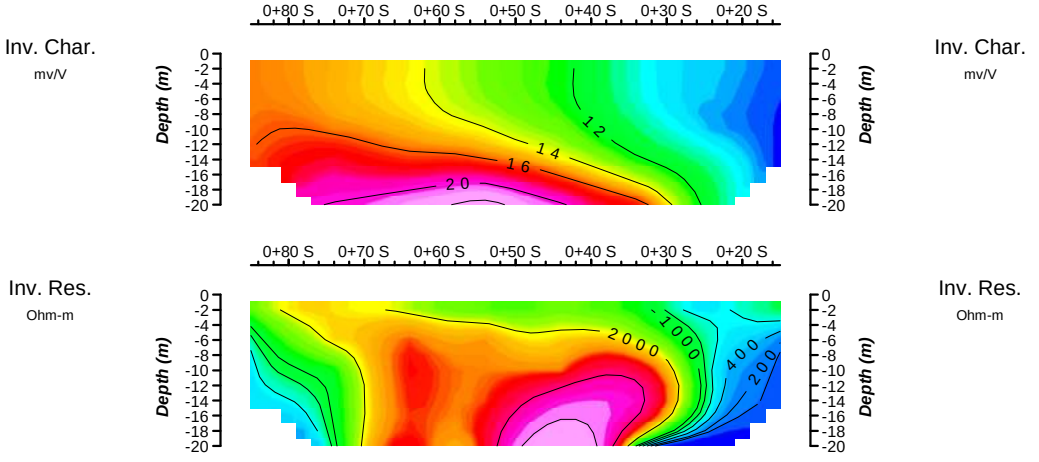
Profiles of Filtered Values



Pseudosections



Inverted Sections

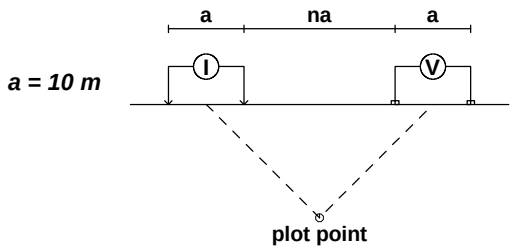


October, 2016

Pseudo & Inverted Section Plots

Line 4+00 W

Dipole-Dipole Array



Instrumentation

Receiver: Elrec IP-6

Delay Time: 80 msec.

Integration Window Widths:

M1=20 msec.	***M2=20 msec.***
M3=40 msec.	***M4=60 msec.***
M5=100 msec.	***M6=140 msec.***
M7=180 msec.	***M8=260 msec.***
M9=380 msec.	***M10=560 msec.***

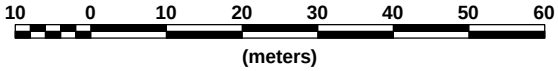
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Duty Cycle: 2 sec. on/2 sec. off

Generator: Phoenix MG-2 (2.5 kWatt)

Inversion Software:
Geotomo RES2DINV

Scale 1:1000



GENIUS Properties Ltd.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Blockhouse Property
Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia

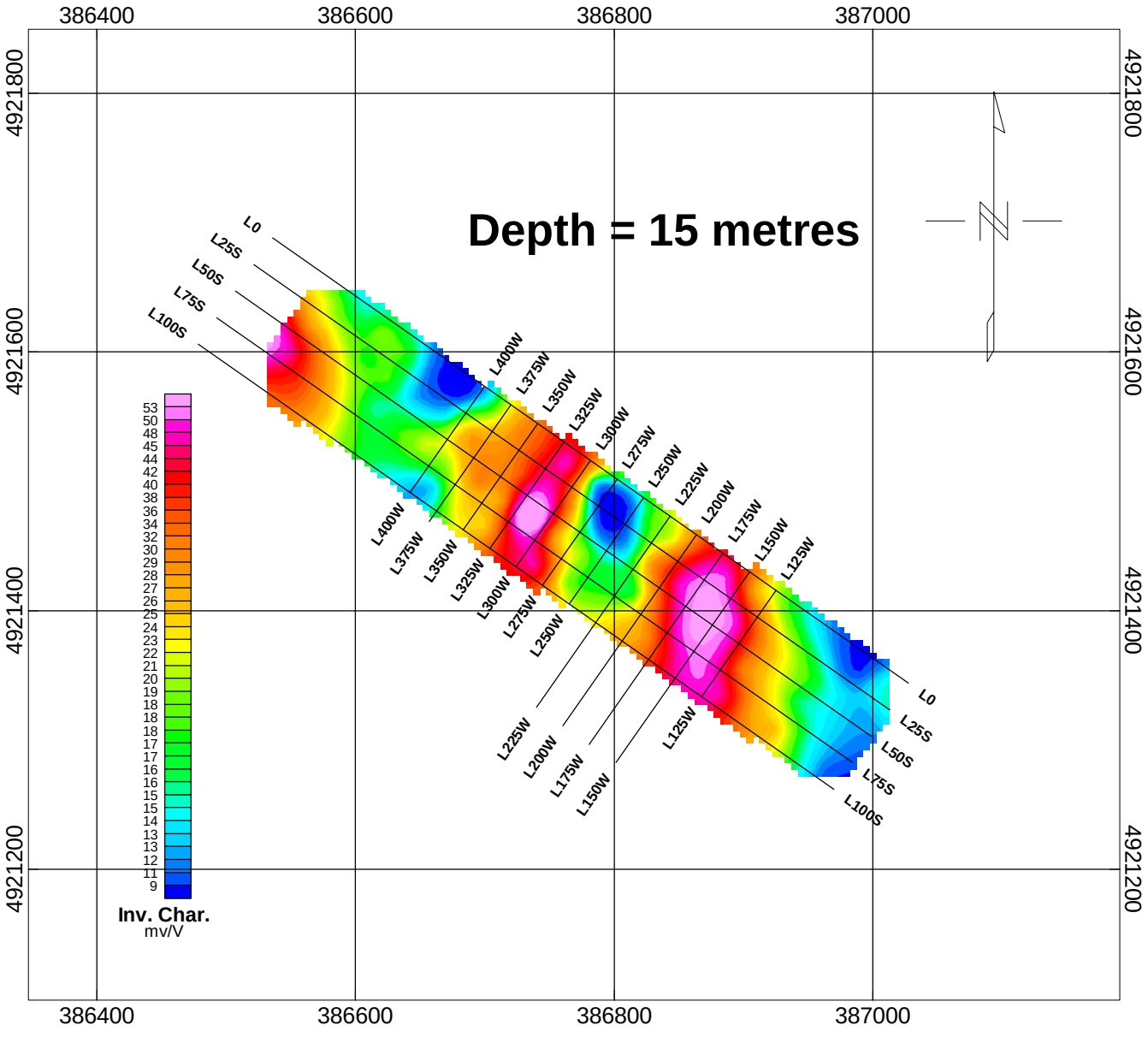
2016 Survey by Eastern Geophysics

Processing and interpretation by: R. E. Gillick

APPENDIX E

Blockhouse Grid

3D Inverted Plans of IP/Resistivity



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

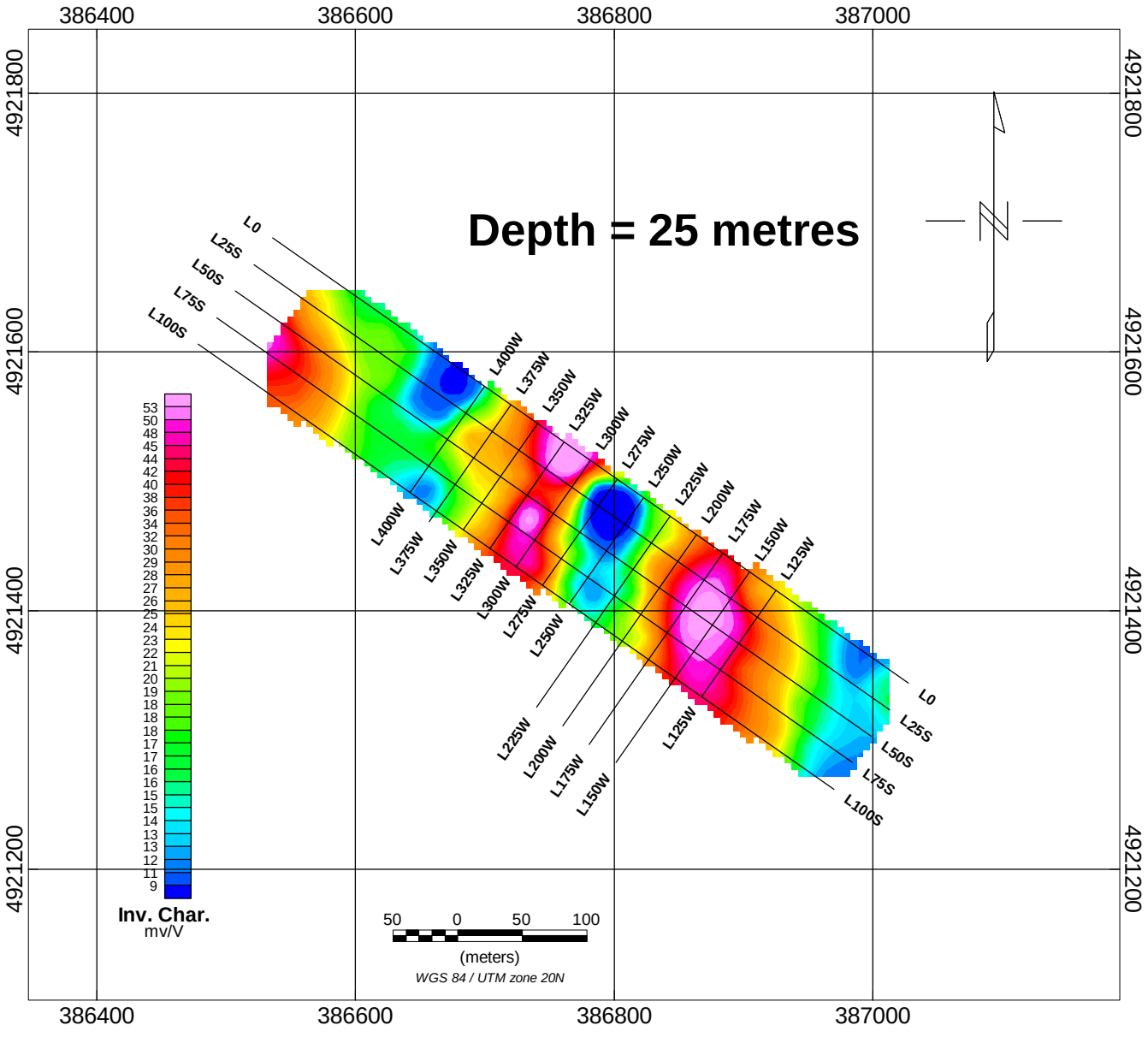
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted Chargeability using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

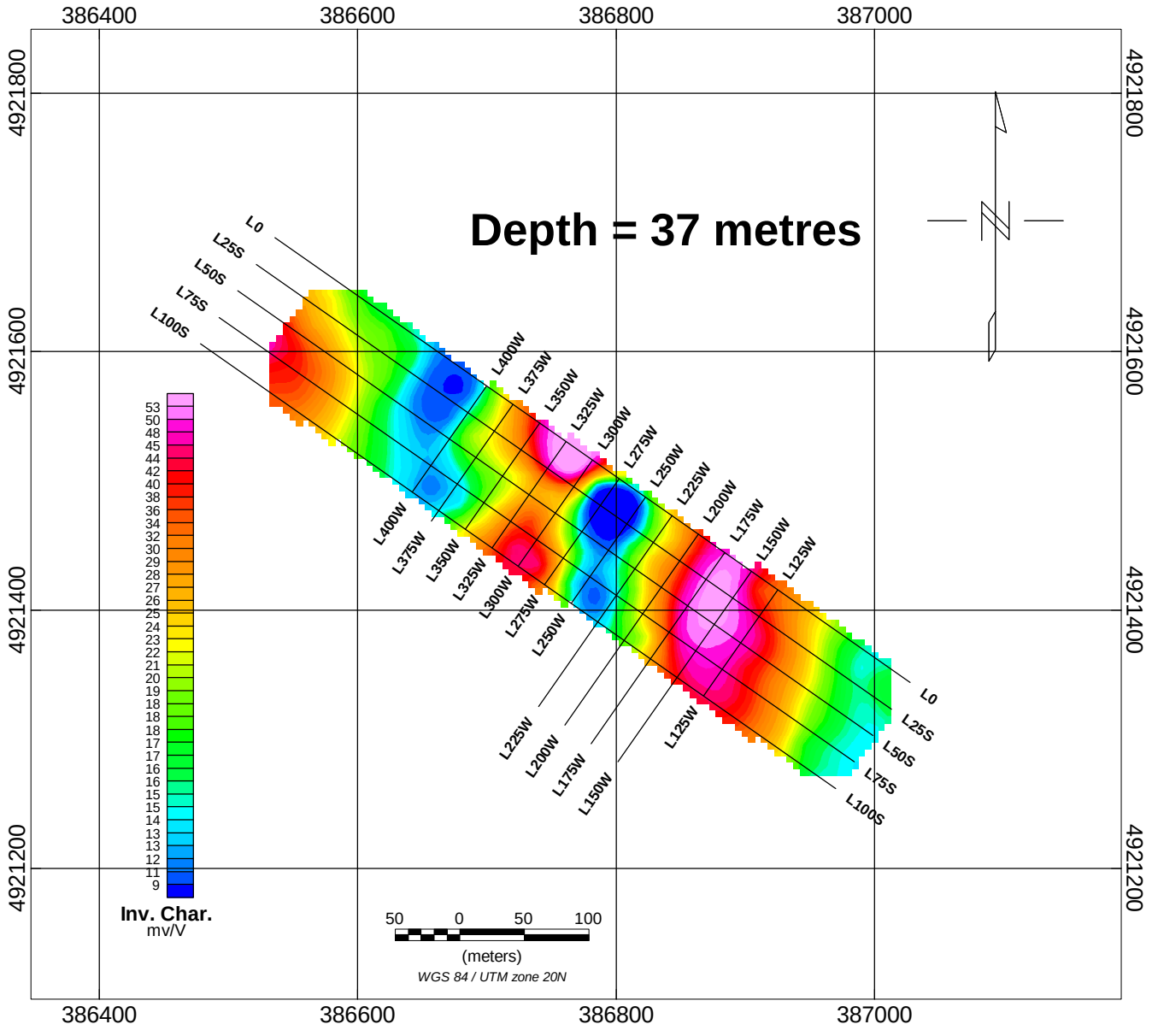
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted Chargeability using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

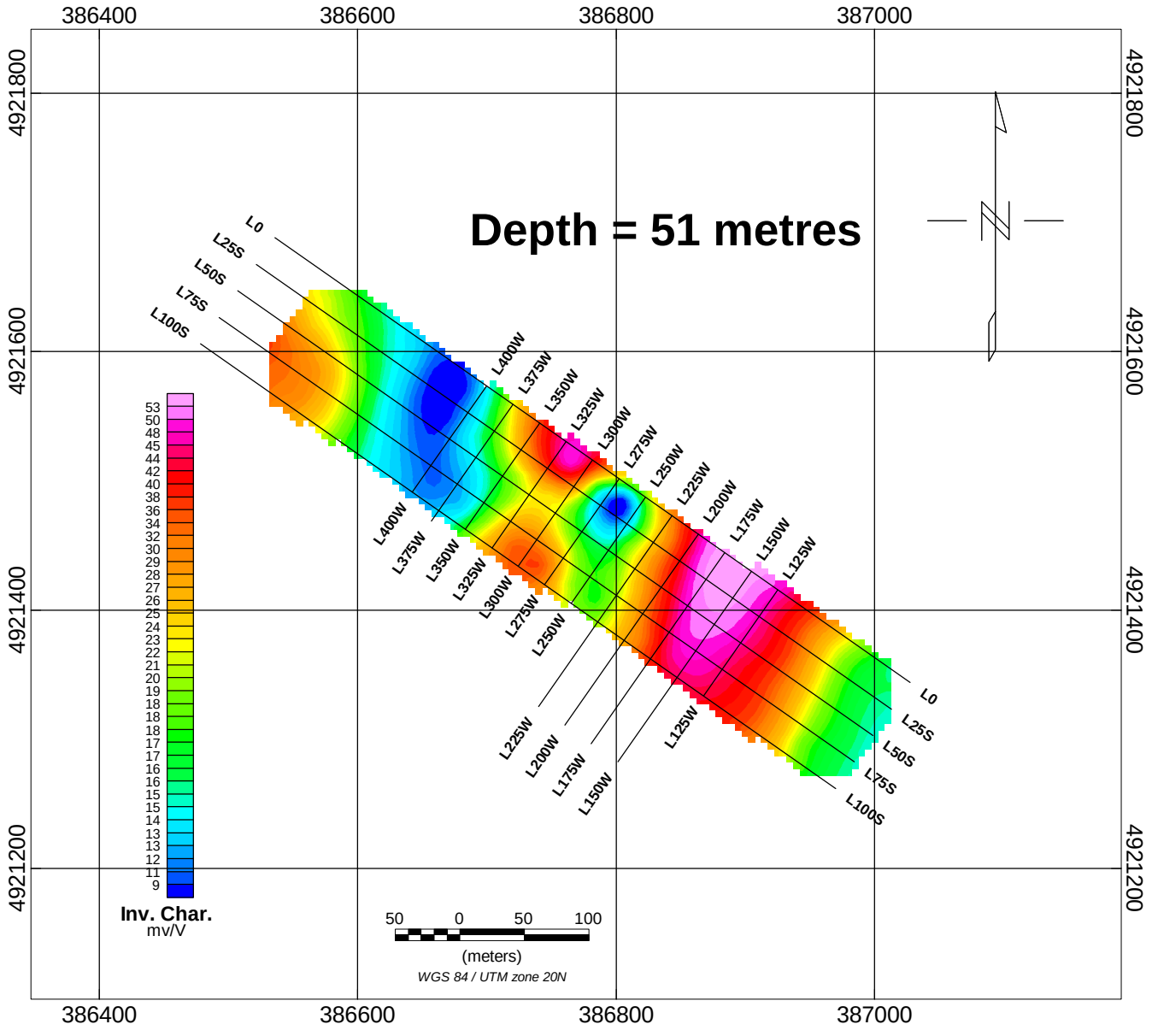
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted Chargeability using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

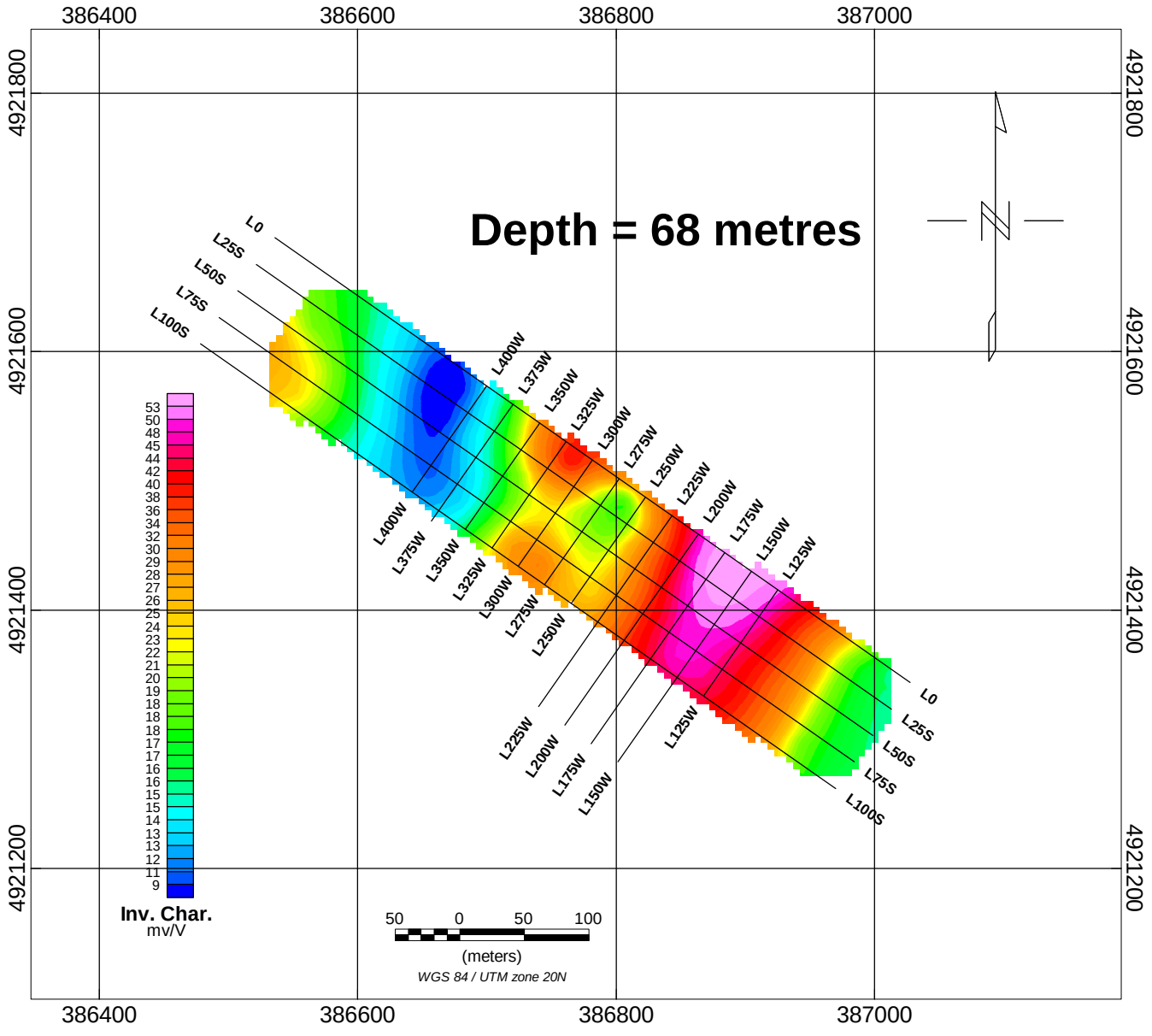
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted Chargeability using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

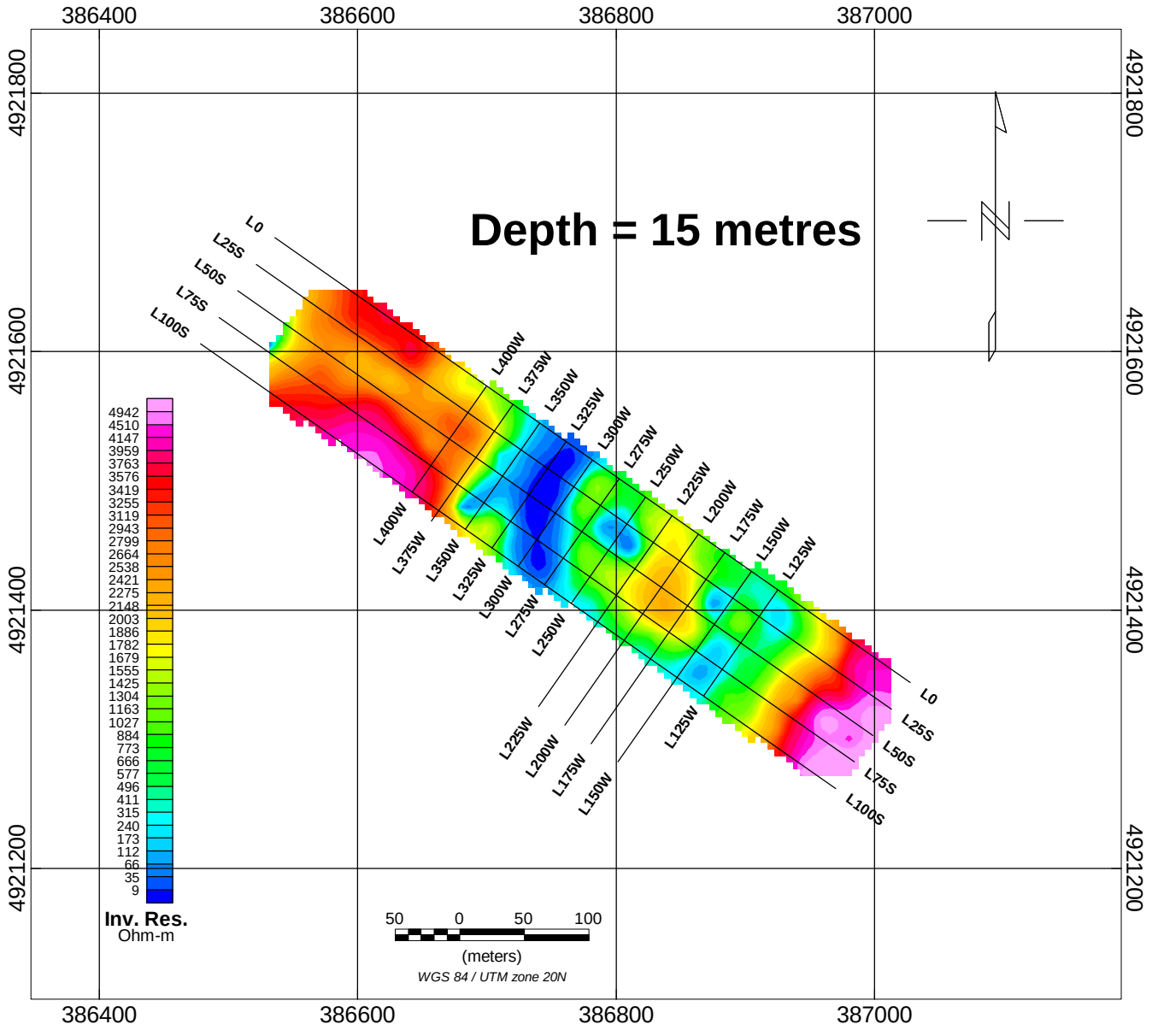
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted Chargeability using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

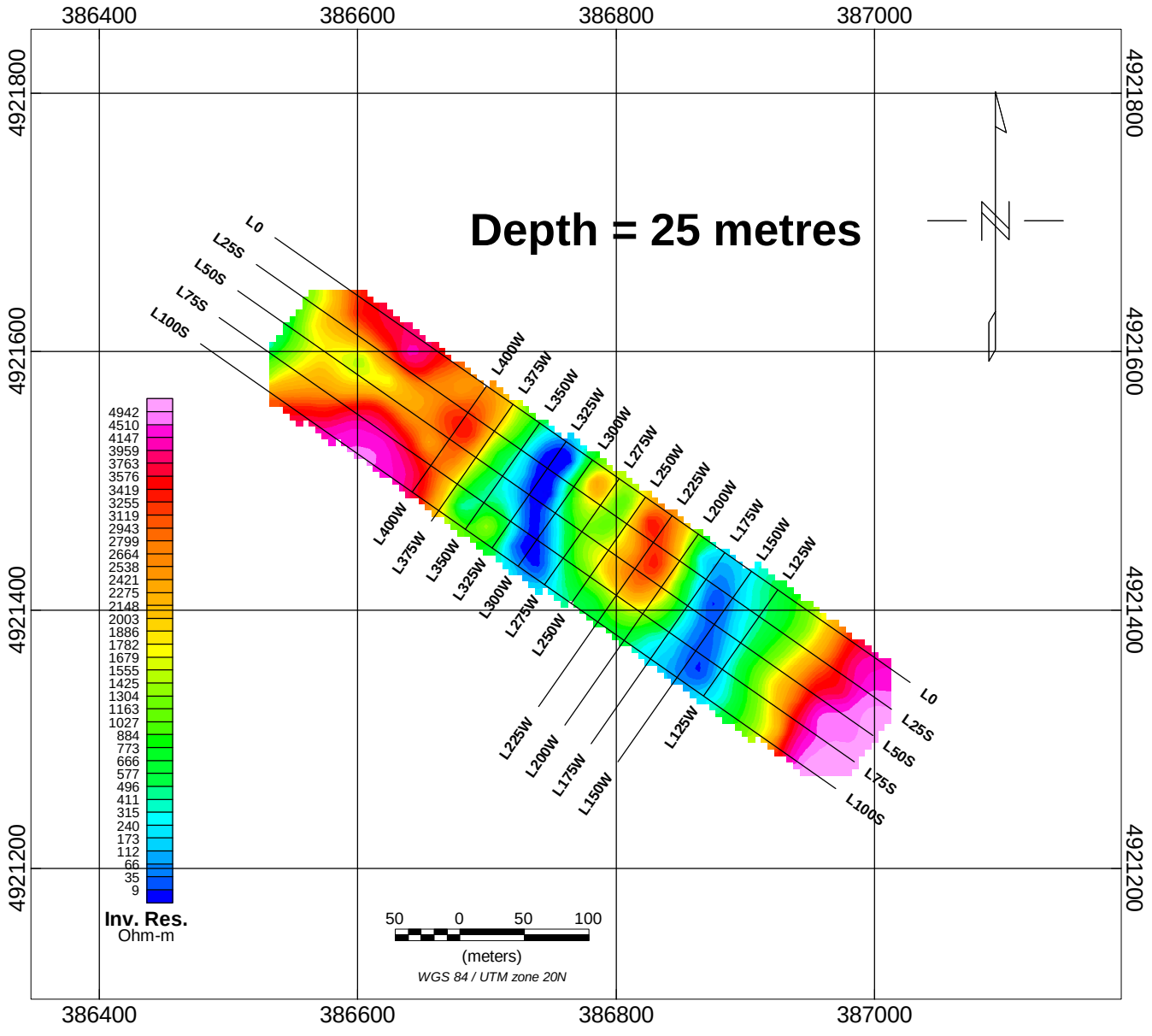
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

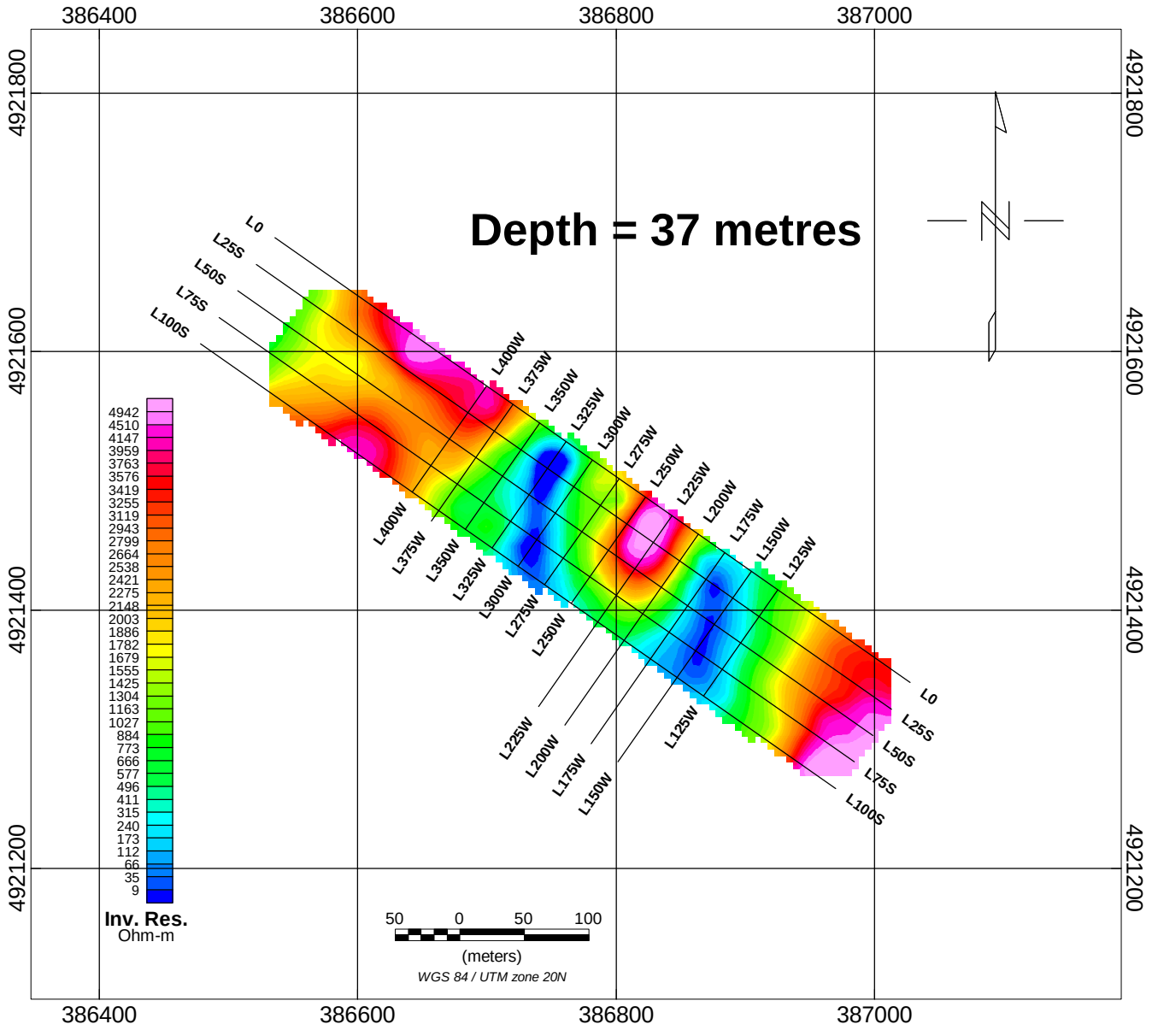
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

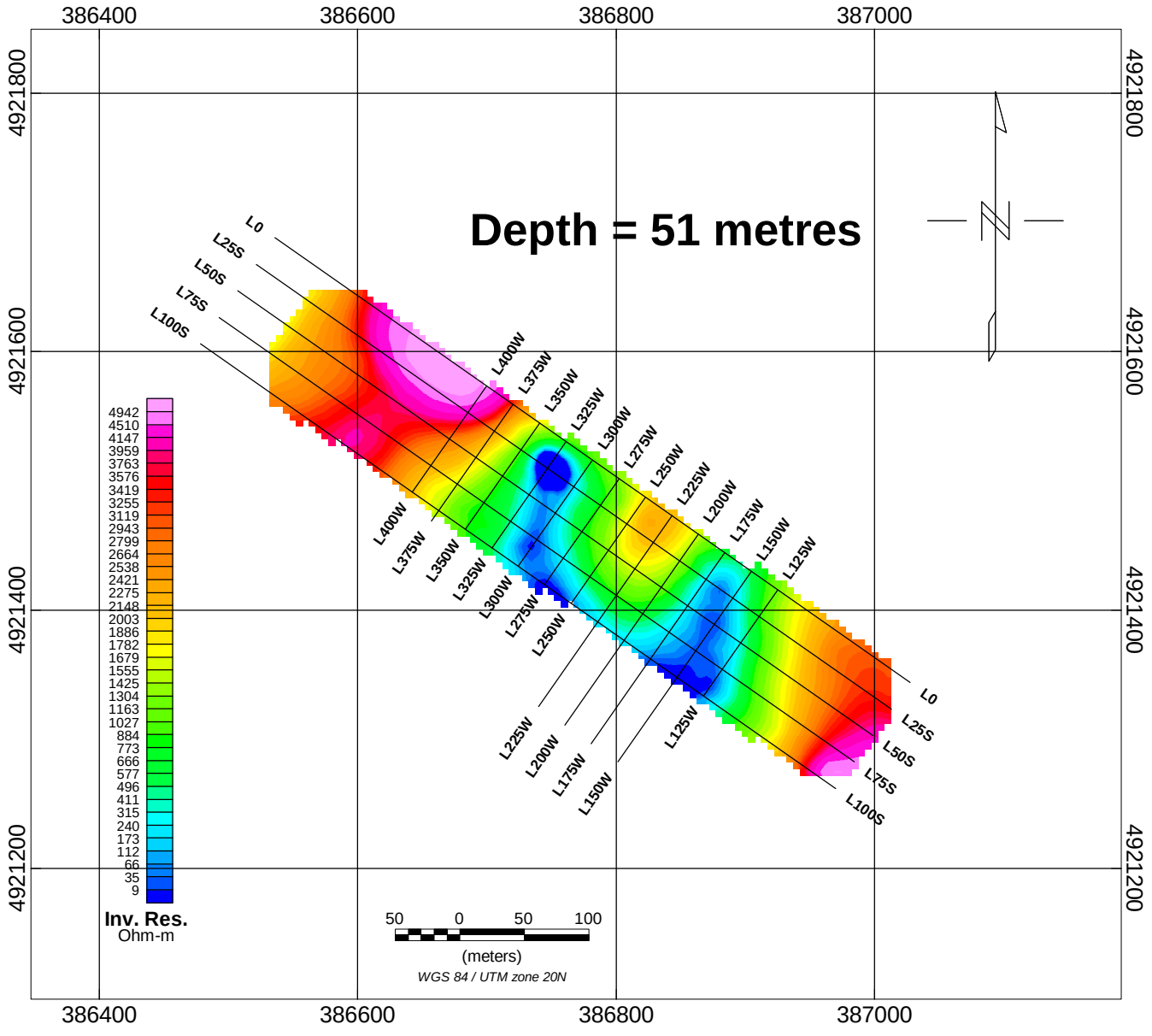
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

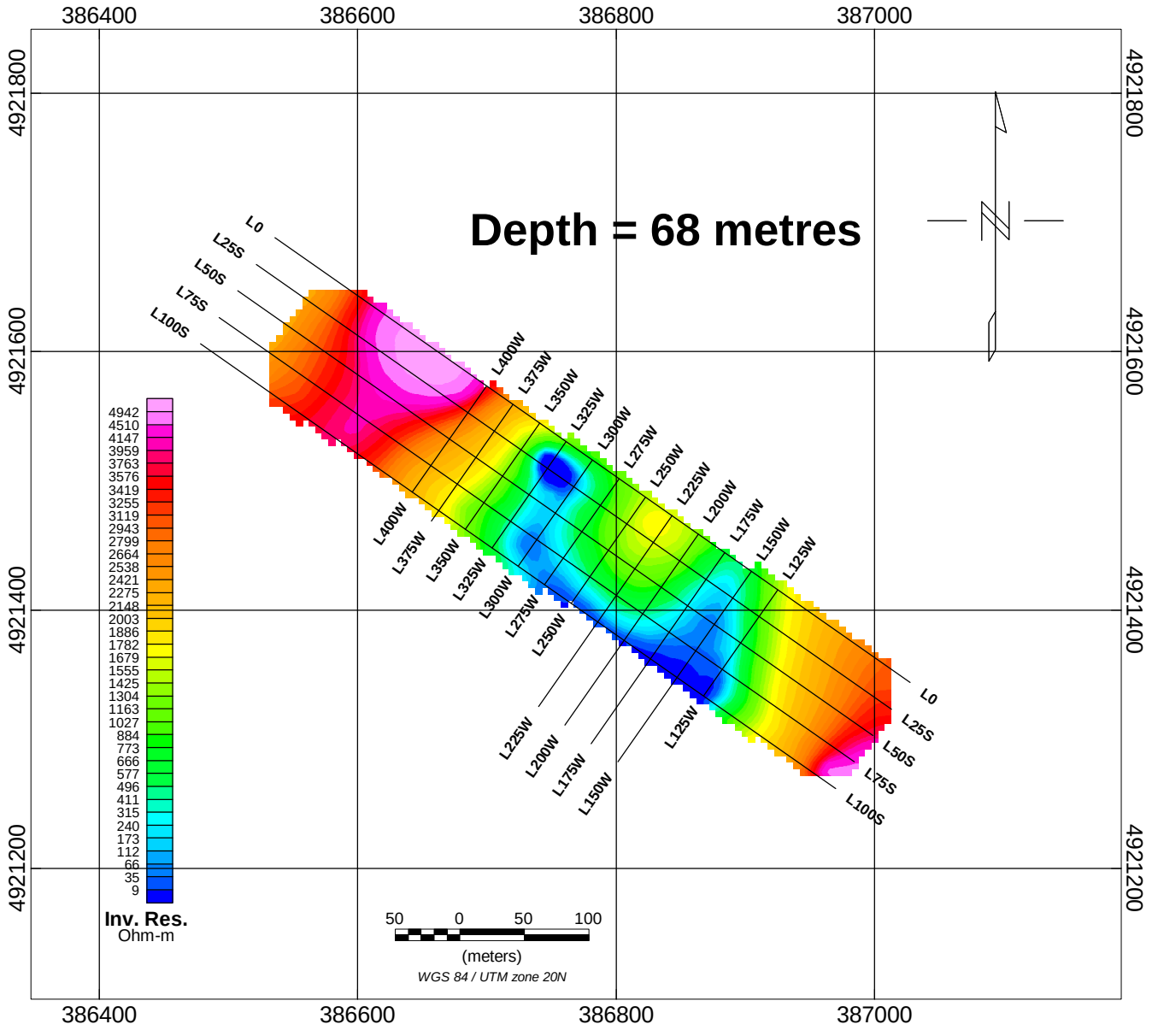
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

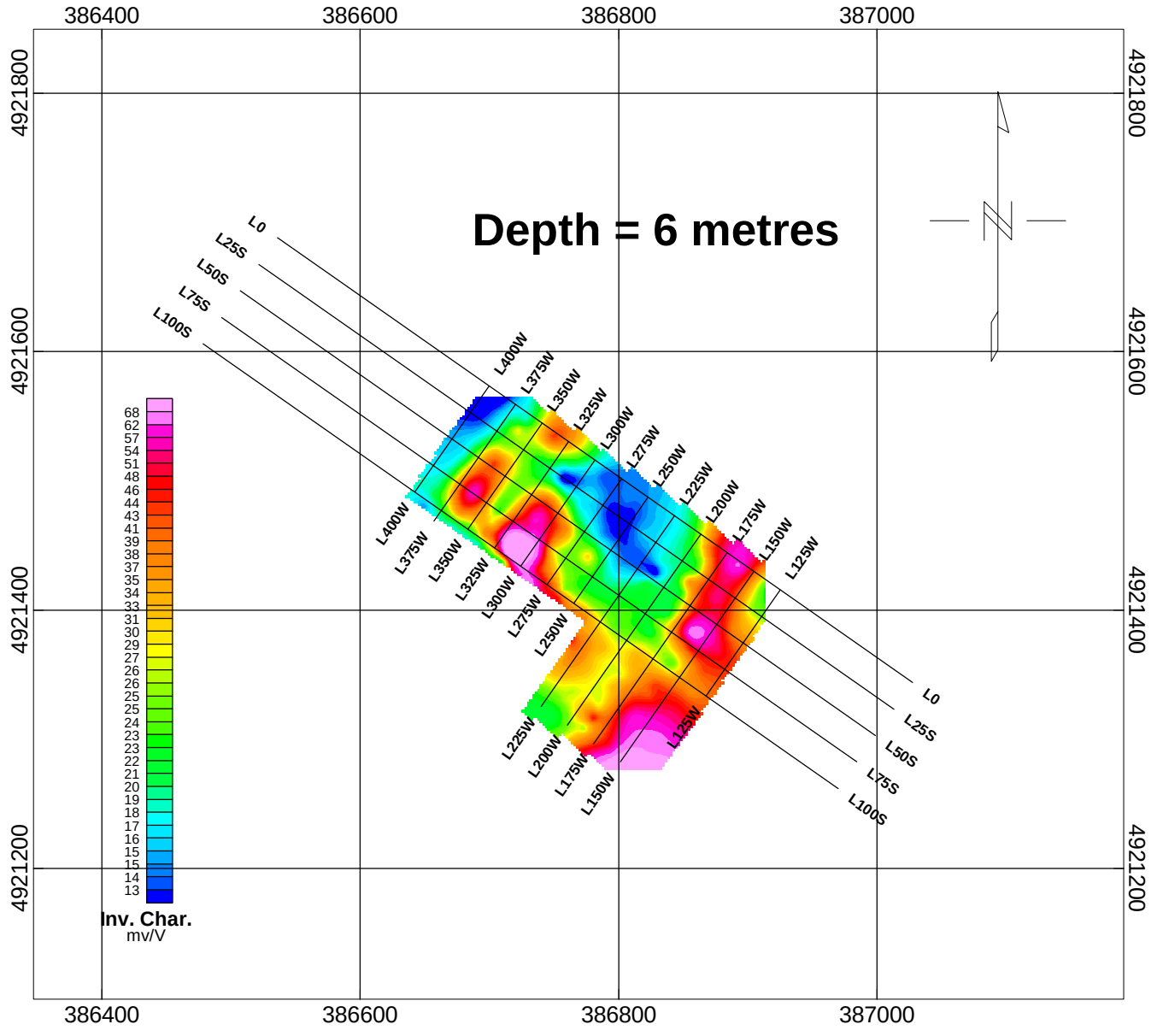
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=25m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

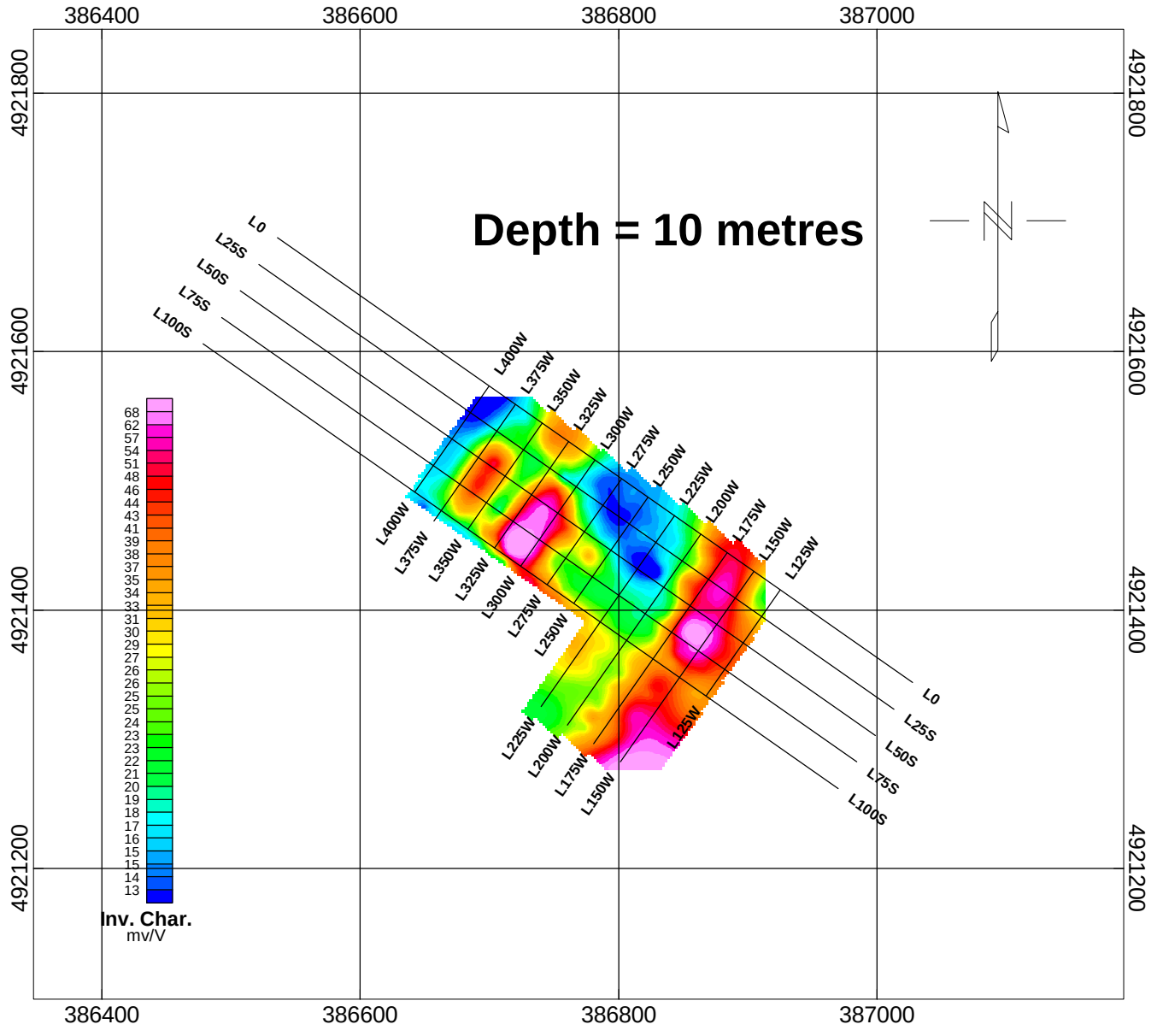
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted chargeability using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

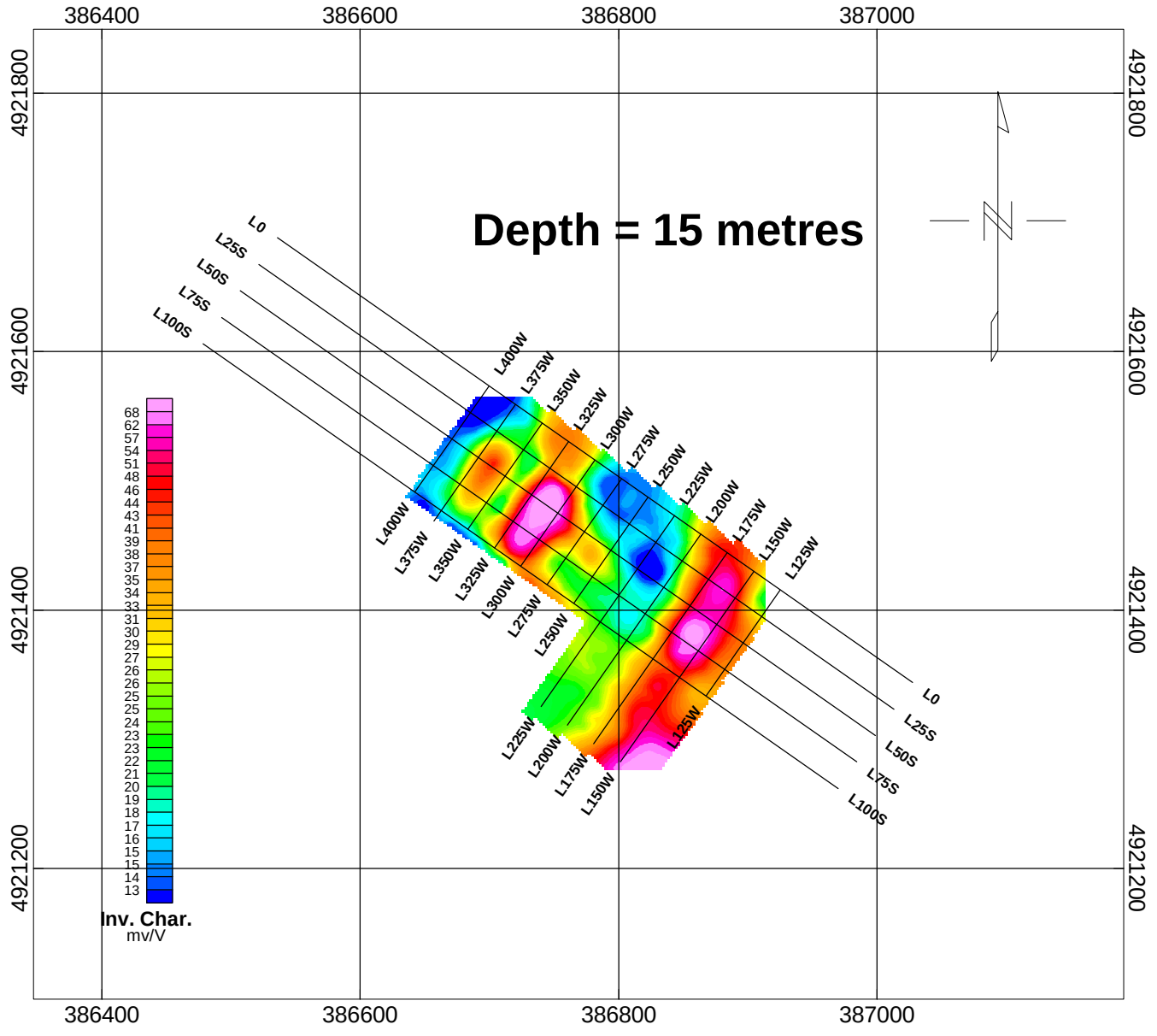
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted chargeability using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

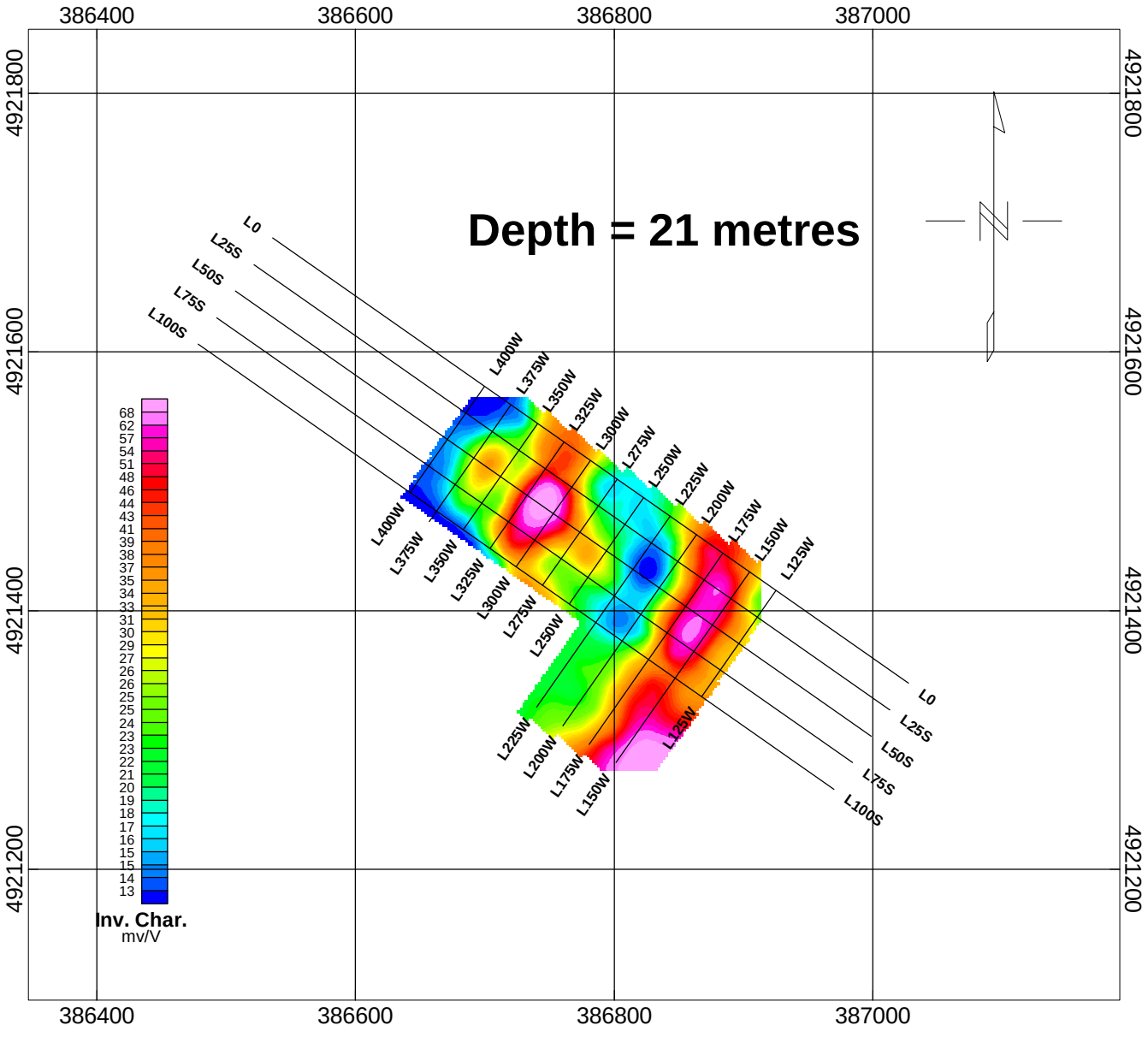
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted chargeability using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

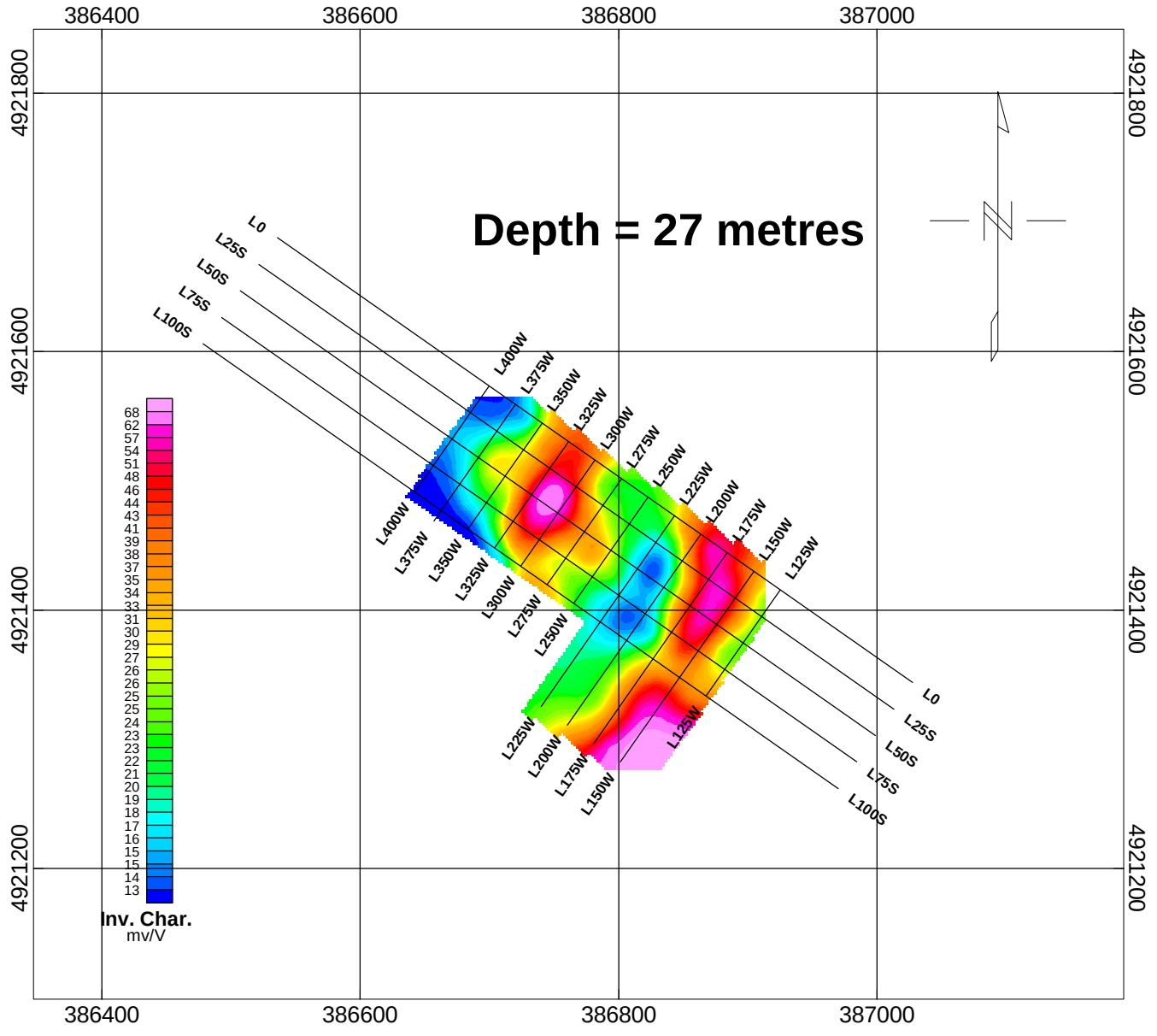
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted chargeability using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

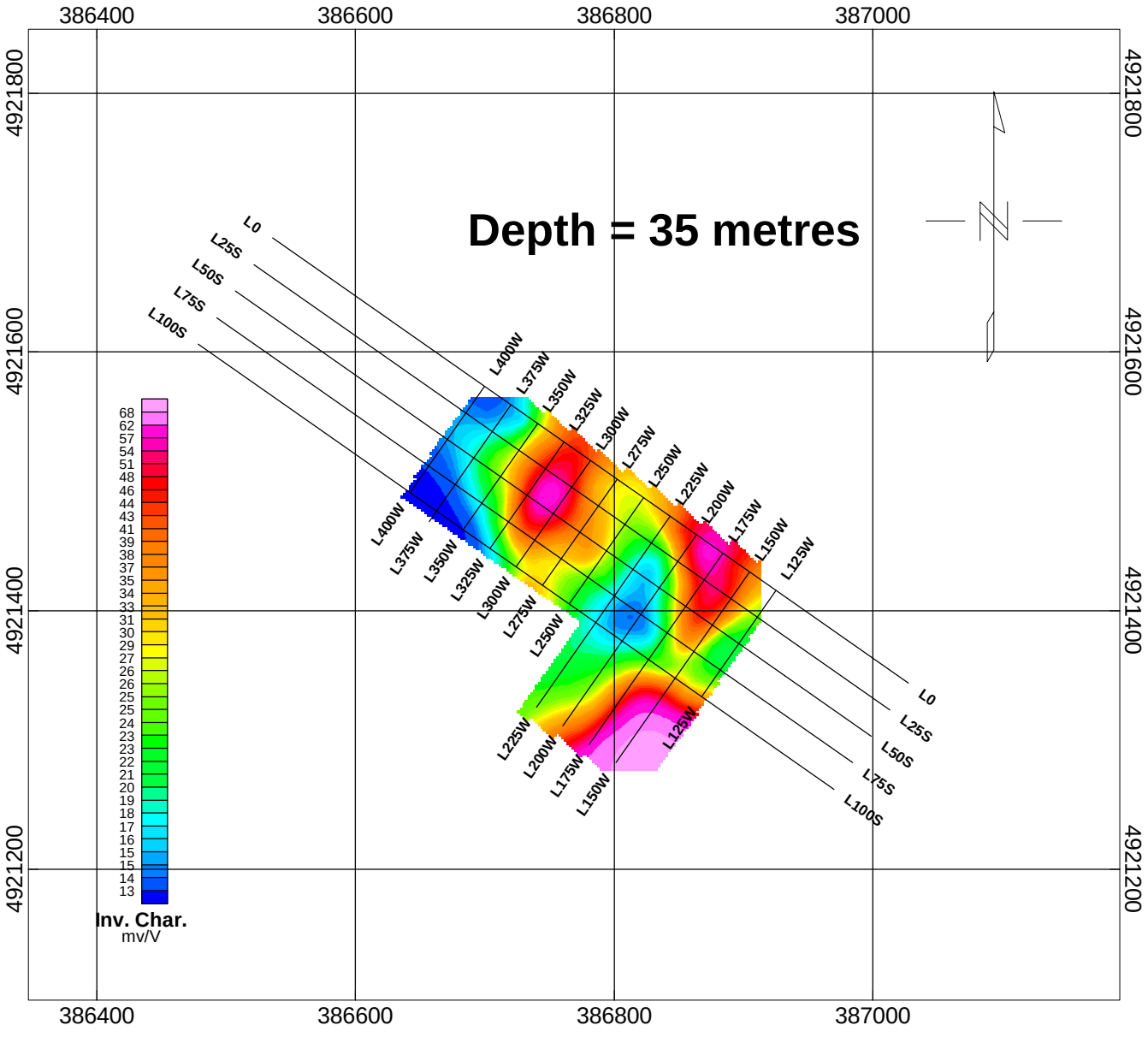
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted chargeability using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

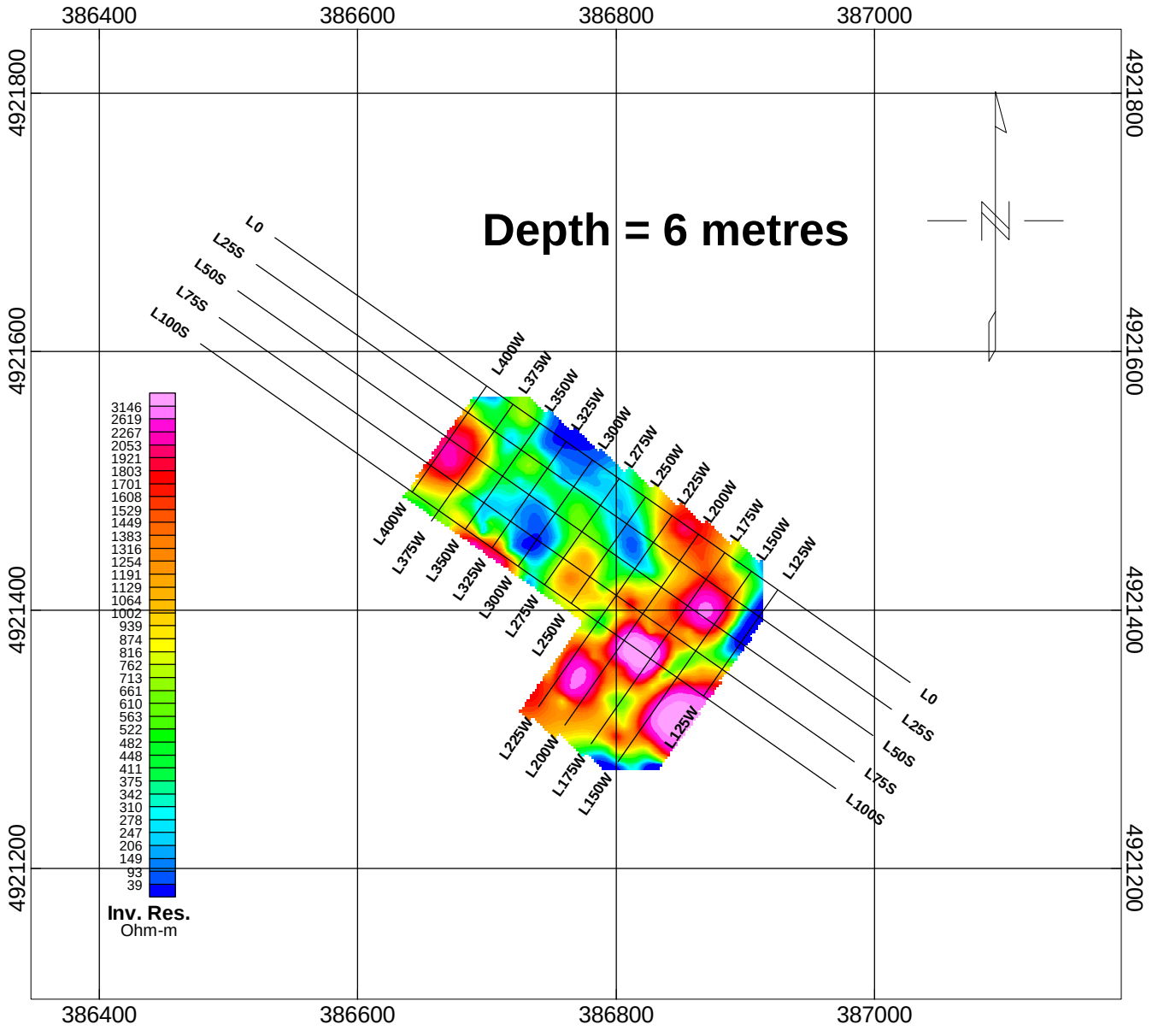
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted chargeability using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

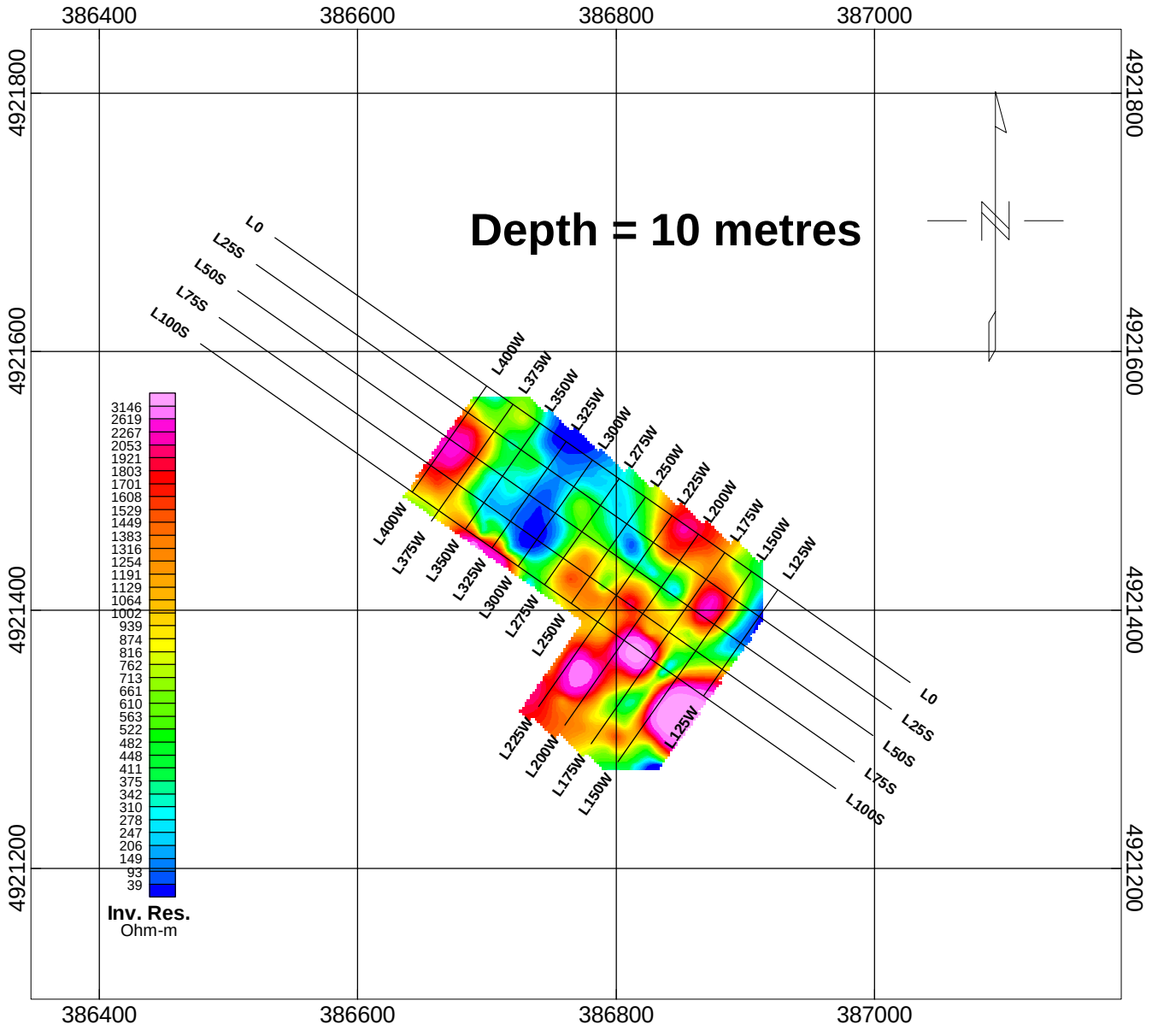
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

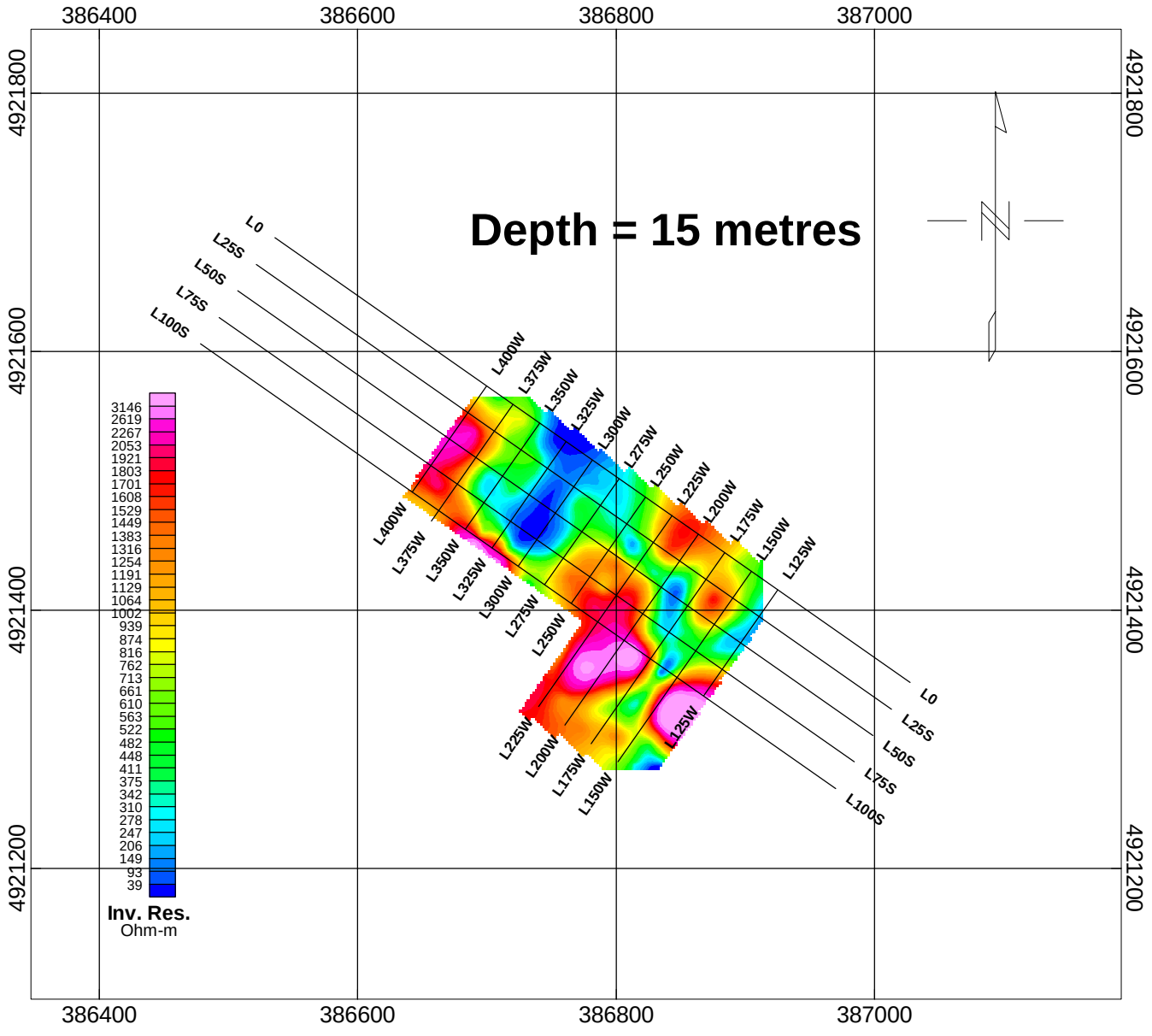
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

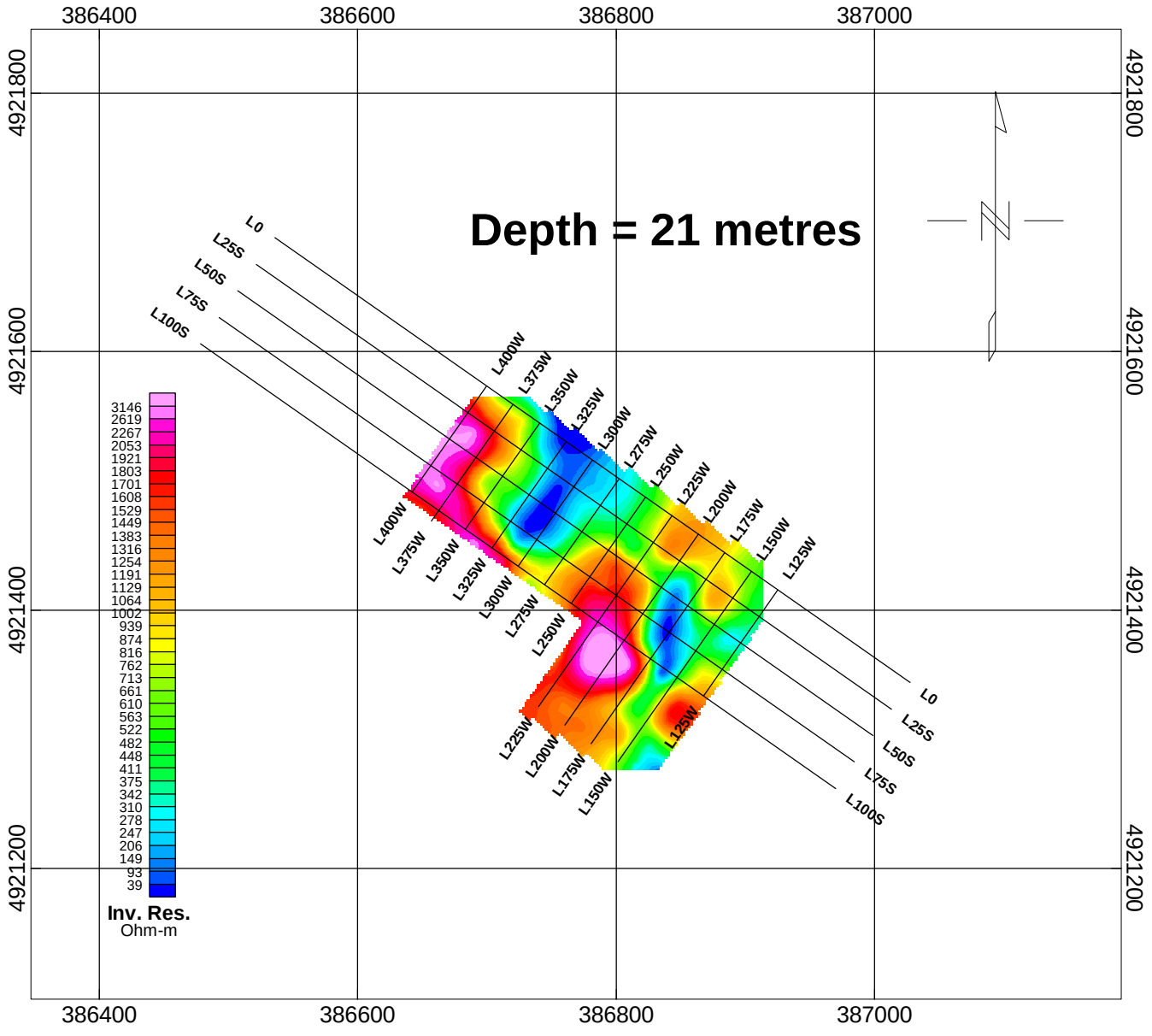
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

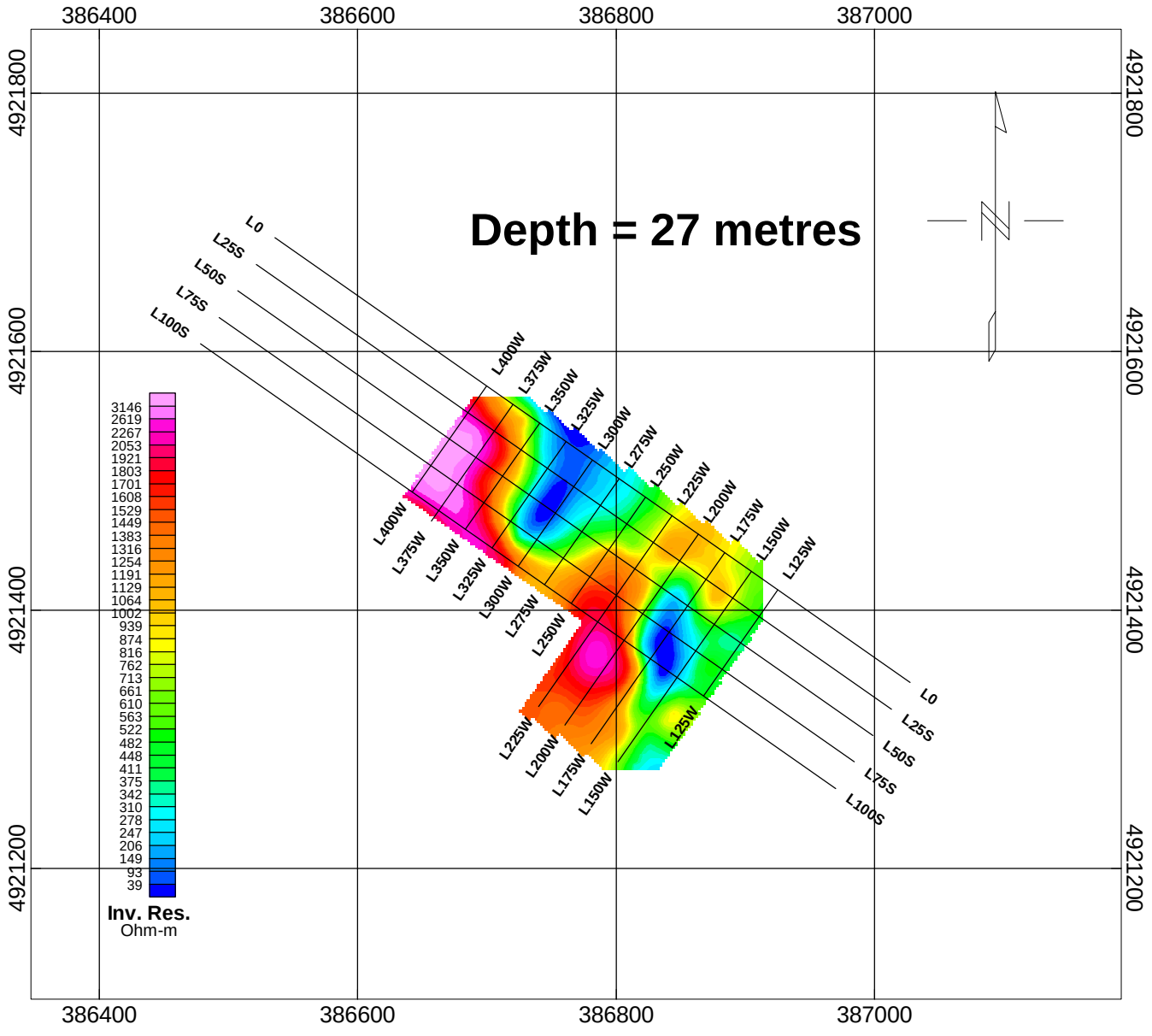
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

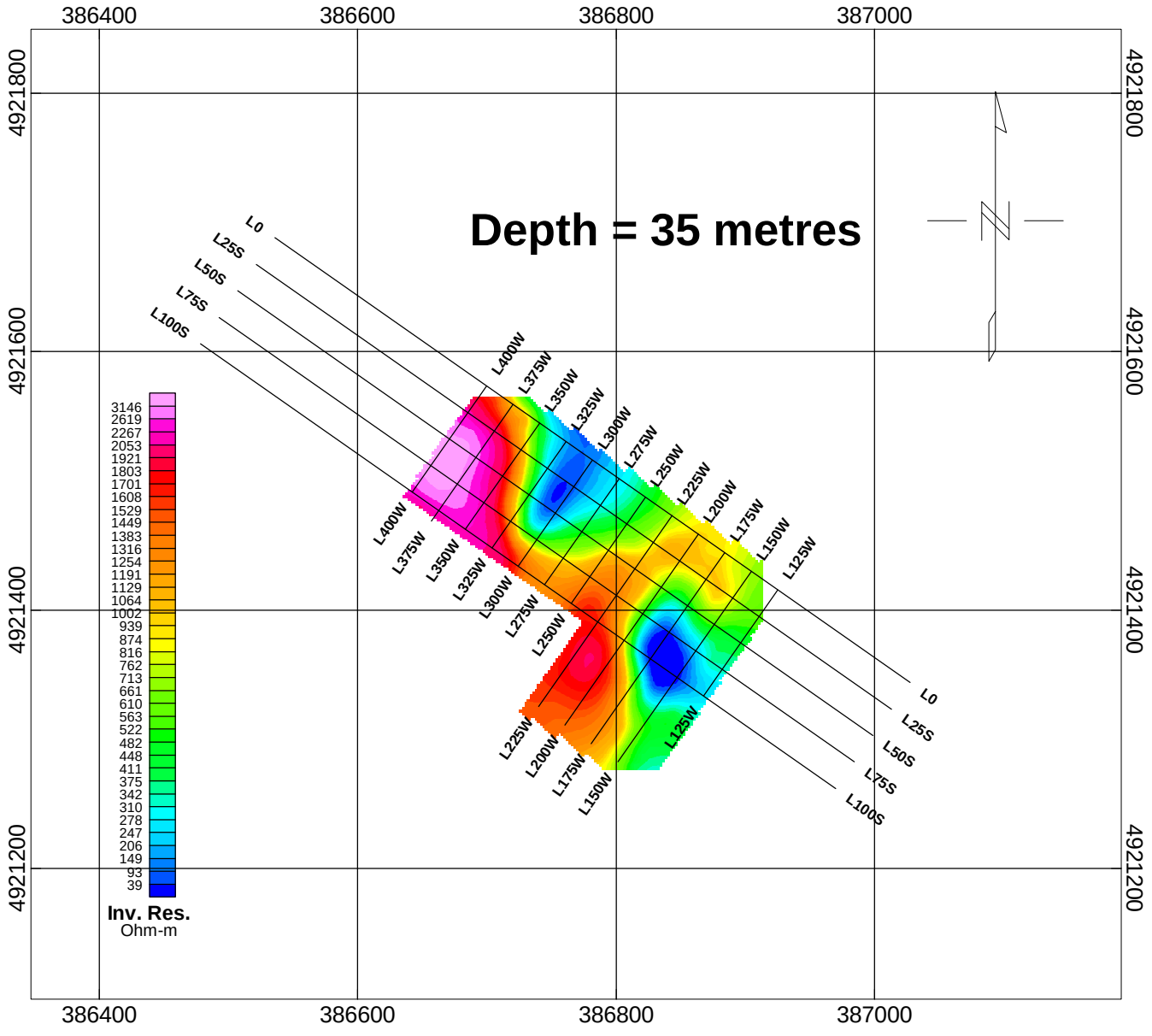
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 20N

Genius Properties Ltd.

Blockhouse Property
Inverted resistivity using a=10m data

Date: October, 2016

APPENDIX F

Blockhouse Grid

Datafile Column Headers

Filename: **Blockhouse (2016) a=25m IP.XYZ**
Data for the 5 NW-SE oriented lines with a=25 metres.

Column Headers:

X	station plotting position (metres)
Y	line position (metres)
Z	Z plotting position in pseudosection units
R1X	position of R1 receiving electrode (metres)
R2X	position of R2 receiving electrode (metres)
T1X	position of T1 transmitting electrode (metres)
T2X	position of T2 transmitting electrode (metres)
N	n-level
IP	chargeability (mv/V)
Res	resistivity (ohm-m)

Filename: **Blockhouse (2016) a=10m IP.XYZ**
IP/resistivity data for the 12 NE-SW oriented crosslines with a=10 metres.

Column Headers:

X	line position (metres)
Y	station plotting position (metres)
Z	Z plotting position in pseudosection units
R1Y	position of R1 receiving electrode (metres)
R2Y	position of R2 receiving electrode (metres)
T1Y	position of T1 transmitting electrode (metres)
T2Y	position of T2 transmitting electrode (metres)
N	n-level
IP	chargeability (mv/V)
Res	resistivity (ohm-m)

Filename: **Blockhouse (2016) 2D Inverted IP.XYZ**
2D inverted IP/resistivity data for both NW-SE lines and NE-SW crosslines

Column Headers:

X	local station number (metres)
Depth	depth (metres)
IP	inverted chargeability (mv/V)
Resistivity	inverted resistivity (ohm-m)

Filename: **Blockhouse (2016) 3D Inverted a=25m IP.XYZ**
3D inverted IP/resistivity data for the NW-SE lines with a=25 metres

Column Headers:

X	local grid X position (metres)
Y	local grid Y position (metres)
UTM_E	UTM easting (WGS84)
UTM_N	UTM northing (WGS84)
Depth	depth (metres)
IP	inverted chargeability (mv/V)
Resistivity	inverted resistivity (ohm-m)

Filename: **Blockhouse (2016) 3D Inverted a=10m IP.XYZ**
3D inverted IP/resistivity data for the NE-SW lines with a=10 metres

Column Headers:

X	local grid X position (metres)
Y	local grid Y position (metres)
UTM_E	UTM easting (WGS84)
UTM_N	UTM northing (WGS84)
Depth	depth (metres)
IP	inverted chargeability (mv/V)
Resistivity	inverted resistivity (ohm-m)

Appendix C

Assay Sheets

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 25-Oct-16
Invoice No.: A16-11160
Invoice Date: 02-Nov-16
Your Reference: BLOCKHOUSE

ALEX MACKAY
151 Bissett Lake Road
Coal Harbour NS B2V 2T3
Canada

ATTN: ALEX MACKAY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

20 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 1A2-50 Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP AA-Au)

REPORT **A16-11160**

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
089241	19
089242	18
089243	< 5
089244	< 5
089245	7
089246	15
089247	8
089248	< 5
089249	5
089250	91
089251	569
089252	58
089253	31
089254	18
089255	8
089256	< 5
089257	7
089258	8
089259	6
089260	94

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
OREAS 251(FA-Anaster) Meas	503
OREAS 251(FA-Anaster) Cert	504
089250 Orig	87
089250 Dup	95
089260 Orig	93
089260 Dup	95
Method Blank	< 5
Method Blank	< 5

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 06-Feb-17
Invoice No.: A17-01077
Invoice Date: 16-Feb-17
Your Reference: BLOCKHOUSE

Genius Properties Ltd.
PO Box 130,
Chester Basin NS B0J 1K0 Canada

ATTN: Jimmy Gravel

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

50 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:

Code 1A2-ICP Au-Fire Assay ICPOES 30g

Code 1A3 Au - Fire Assay Gravimetric (QOP AA-Au)

Code 1A4 (100mesh) Au-Fire Assay-Metallic Screen-500g

REPORT **A17-01077**

Notes:

A representative 500 gram split is seived at 100 mesh (149 micron) with assays performed on the entire +100 mesh and 2 splits of the -100 mesh fraction. A final assay is calculated based on the weight of each fraction.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Au + 100 mesh	Au - 100 mesh (A)	Au - 100 mesh (B)	Total Au	+ 100 mesh	- 100 mesh	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g/mt	g/mt	g/mt	g	g	g
Lower Limit	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03			
Method Code	FA-ICP	FA-GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
317001	3								
317002	2								
317003	14								
317004	1330								
317005	561								
317006	41								
317007	8								
317008	5								
317009	2								
317010	528								
317011	< 2								
317012	3								
317013	3730								
317014	24								
317015	3								
317016	7								
317017	8								
317018	12100								
317019	619								
317020	3420								
317021	25								
317022	2860								
317023	119								
317024	10								
317025	7								
317026	5								
317027	7080		27.7	3.23	2.57	5.64	28.34	229.00	257.34
317028	73								
317029	13								
317030	2								
317031	517								
317032	22200		105	14.8	12.4	25.7	30.06	196.00	226.06
317033	96								
317034	12								
317035	11								
317036	12	0.03							
317037	9	< 0.03							
317038	248	0.33	0.24	0.43	0.40	0.40	50.01	607.00	657.01
317039	256	0.30	0.31	0.43	0.30	0.36	41.29	683.00	724.29

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Au + 100 mesh	Au - 100 mesh (A)	Au - 100 mesh (B)	Total Au	+ 100 mesh	- 100 mesh	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g/mt	g/mt	g/mt	g	g	g
Lower Limit	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03			
Method Code	FA-ICP	FA-GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
317040	3390								
317041	573	0.69	0.42	0.85	0.76	0.78	49.98	710.00	759.98
317042	58	0.07							
317043	14								
317044	8								
317036 dup		< 0.03							
317037 dup		< 0.03							
317038 dup		0.30							
317039 dup		0.30							
317041 dup		0.72							
317042 dup		0.18							

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Total Au	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g
Lower Limit	2	0.03	0.03	
Method Code	FA-ICP	FA-GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
OxK110 Meas		3.63	3.56	
OxK110 Cert		3.602	3.602	
OxK110 Meas		3.56		
OxK110 Cert		3.602		
OXN117 Meas		7.83	7.75	
OXN117 Cert		7.679	7.679	
OXN117 Meas		7.45		
OXN117 Cert		7.679		
OREAS 251(FA-Anaster) Meas	479			
OREAS 251(FA-Anaster) Cert	504			
OREAS 251(FA-Anaster) Meas	513			
OREAS 251(FA-Anaster) Cert	504			
OREAS 16A (FA-Ancaster) Meas	1710			
OREAS 16A (FA-Ancaster) Cert	1810			
OREAS 251 Meas	490			
OREAS 251 Cert	504.00			
317012 Orig	3			
317012 Dup	3			
317022 Orig	2640			
317022 Dup	3070			
317043 Orig	15			
317043 Dup	14			
317042 dup Orig		0.20		
317042 dup Dup		0.16		
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank	< 2			
Method Blank	< 2			
Method Blank			< 0.03	
Method Blank		< 0.03		
Method Blank	< 2			
Method Blank	< 2			

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Total Au	Total Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	g/tonne	g/mt	g
Lower Limit	2	0.03	0.03	
Method Code	FA-ICP	FA-GRA	FA-MeT	FA-MeT
Method Blank	< 2			