

NTS SHEET NUMBER 32G12
LAT: 49.6459°N
Long: 75.8465°W

Technical Report
On the
RDR Gold Project
Québec, Canada

FOR

SKARB EXPLORATION CORP.

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BY

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1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

At the request of Skarb Exploration Corp. (the “Company” or “SKARB”), this report on the RDR Gold Project (the “Property” or “Project”) has been prepared to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. SKARB also requested the report as part of the supporting documentation for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and for seeking a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Location

The RDR Gold Project is situated approximately 264km north-east of Val-d’Or in the province of Québec and 10km south-east of the town of Waswanipi. The property is adjacent to Québec Provincial highway #113. The city of Val-d’Or is a major full-service center for exploration and mining activities in the region.

Description of Property

The Property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in the Township of Gand, approximately 264km north-east of Val-d’Or. It lies within NTS sheet 32G12. The Property’s center point is located at 438,890mE and 5,499,603mN, 10km south-east of the village of Waswanipi.

Access to the RDR Gold Project is by the paved Québec Provincial Highway #113, which runs from the Transcanadian highway #117 near the hamlet of Louvicourt to Chibougamau.

Commercial flights are available daily from Montreal to Val-d’Or. Well maintained logging roads starting from Québec Provincial Highway #113 transect the RDR Gold Project, and offer year-round, well-maintained, vehicular access.

The RDR Gold Project has relatively low relief with the majority of the claims falling within 300m – 360m in elevation. A southwest-northeast trending ridge cuts through the southern portion of the claims. Much of the property is flat but minor hills are encountered throughout.

Exposure and the occasional cliff face is not uncommon on the property, particularly in hilly areas.

The RDR Gold Project is located in the Spruce-moss domain within the continuous boreal forest subzone, according to the Vegetation Zones and Bioclimatic Domains in Quebec (Government of Quebec, accessed March 27th, 2018). Forest cover is abundant on the property in all but the wettest areas and is dominated by black spruce and balsam fir. Some hardwoods such as white birch, trembling aspen, and balsam poplar also grow on the property. There are two recent clearcuts that extend onto the property, both providing easy access to outcrop. Exploration efforts can be carried out year-round, however wetlands/swamps are easier to access in winter months when the ground is frozen.

Ownership

The 16 claims comprising the Property were acquired through map designation and cover a total of 891.91 hectares. The dispositions are owned and registered to Doctors Investment Group Ltd. Through a property option agreement dated March 14, 2018, Skarb Exploration Corp. has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the RDR Gold Project.

Geology and Mineralization

The Project area overlies the central core of the Abitibi greenstone belt within the Superior province. The claims are centered on a north-east band of intermediate tuffs intermixed with sedimentary rocks (volcanic in origin), in contact with a large layered ultramafic complex. The complex is bound to the north by a series of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The contact between the tuffs and the ultramafics is defined by a regional-scale fault, the Lamarck Fault. The region is also cut by several Proterozoic Diabase dykes. The rocks on the Property include:

- Mafic to intermediate flows and tuffs of the Obatogamau Formation;
- The Complexe d'Esturgeon, a large, layered ultramafic complex with carbonatite and mafic to ultramafic sills. The complex is overlain by slivers of the younger Wachibagau Member, composed of felsic to intermediate tuffs; and
- The intermediate tuffs and volcanic sediments of the Formation du Ruisseau Dalime.

Mineralization for the property is mostly based on known showings both on and adjacent to the claims. Anomalous metal values are associated with a number of lithological and structural controls with disseminated to massive sulfide mineralization.

Project Status

Interest in the area picked up after the discovery of a small gold deposit north of Lac Shortt in 1947, which became the Lac Shortt Mine. Since then, numerous exploration companies and partnerships between companies and local governments have completed multiple ground and airborne geophysical surveys (electromagnetic, VLF-EM and magnetic), geological mapping and sampling as well as diamond drilling. Exploration in 2017 included ground-based geophysical and geological surveys and a soil sampling program at a cost of \$100,911. There has been no advanced exploration or mining performed on this property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The identification of several magnetic anomalies and the anomalous metal-in-soil values that coincide with both known large- to regional-scale indicate the potential for mineral deposits at the RDR Gold Project. These anomalous results warrant further investigation through additional geophysical surveys. It is recommended that the encouraging results from the 2017 program should be further investigated using ground-based VLF-EM/Mag and Induced Polarization surveys. Section 26 presents budgets for a single phase of exploration utilizing these tools to augment the data at RDR.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This technical report on the RDR Gold Project has been prepared by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. at the request of SKARB. The report summarizes previous work, analyzes the exploration potential of the Property and makes recommendations for future work. SKARB also requested the report as part of the supporting documentation for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) and for seeking a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

This report is based on a review of all data generated by the 2017 exploration program, in addition to all historical data available on the online databases (SIGÉOM and Examine) of the

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN). The status and details of the claims discussed within this report were verified using the MERN's GESTIM database.

The author relied on data provided by:

- Brisson, H, Guha, J., 1989. Reconnaissances d'indices aurifères dans la région du lac Shortt. Referenced for information on the regional geology and structural information contained within section 7.
- Exploration history of the property in section 6 is based on information from the SIGÉOM database of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec, a database of reports and assessment work files at <http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca>. This website was accessed multiple times between March 1st and March 30th 2018.
- The status, area and ownership of the claims contained within section 4 were verified on the GESTIM database at <http://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca>, accessed in April 2018. The claims were found to be in good standing.
- The details of the purchase agreement dated March 14th, 2018 for the RDR Gold Project were provided by Skarb Exploration Corp.

The RDR Gold Project was visited by Abby Peterson, P. Geo., author and “qualified person” under the terms of National Instrument 43-101, on July 27th and 28th, 2017. Ms. Peterson visited the camp, inspecting location, access, infrastructure and geology. All sampling procedures were also reviewed with the project manager.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on experts who are not qualified persons for information concerning legal, environmental, political or tax matters in preparing this technical report. This report does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal or any other opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement detailed in section 4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The RDR Gold Project is located on NTS sheet 32G12 within Gand Township and is centered at latitude 49.6459°N and longitude -75.8465°W, and UTM 438,890mE and 5,499,603N, UTM Zone 18 Nad 83.

The property is located mid-way between the Val-d’Or and Chibougamau mining districts, 264km north-east of the city of Val d’Or and 10km south-east of the town of Waswanipi. The property is adjacent to provincial highway #113 that runs from Transcanadian highway #117 to the town of Chibougamau, providing year-round access to the claims. Val-d’Or is a major full-service center for exploration in the region and offers daily flights to and from Montreal.

The RDR Property is comprised of sixteen (16) claims, acquired through map designation in April of 2017, and covers a total of 891.91 hectares. The dispositions are registered to Doctors Investment Group Ltd., (“DIG” or the “Optionor”). Doctors Investment Group Ltd. is a British Columbia corporation with an office in Burnaby, British Columbia. The identification numbers and areas of the claims can be found in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 MINERAL CLAIMS OF THE RDR GOLD PROJECT

Claim Number	Ownership	Size (ha.)	Acquired	Expires
CDC2490657	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490658	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490659	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490660	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490661	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490662	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490663	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490664	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490665	DIG	55.75	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490666	DIG	55.74	04/25/2017	04/24/2019

CDC2490667	DIG	55.74	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490668	DIG	55.74	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490669	DIG	55.74	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490670	DIG	55.74	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490671	DIG	55.73	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
CDC2490672	DIG	55.73	04/25/2017	04/24/2019
	Total:	891.91		

Through a Property Option Agreement (the “Agreement”) dated March 14, 2018, Skarb Exploration Corp. (the “Optionee”) has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the RDR Gold Project, subject to a 1% (one percent) GORR payable to the Optionor of which ½% can be repurchased by the Optionee for \$1,000,000.

Under the terms of the Agreement the Optionee must:

(a) pay to Optionor:

- (i) \$25,000 in cash within five (5) business days of the execution of this Agreement, and
- (ii) an additional \$25,000 in cash on the date that is twenty-eight (28) months after the **Effective Date**, the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin giving notice of the approval by the Exchange of the listing of the Shares on the facilities of the Exchange and the acceptance by the Exchange of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, (collectively, the “**Option Payments**”).

(b) issue and deliver to Optionor:

- (i) 300,000 Shares within five (5) business of the Effective Date;
- (ii) 500,000 Shares on the date that is fourteen (14) months after the Effective Date; and
- (iii) 750,000 Shares on the date that is twenty-eight (28) months after the Effective Date, (collectively, the “**Share Issuances**”); and

(c) incur Expenditures on the Property as follows:

- (i) \$250,000 on the date that is fourteen (14) months after the Effective Date; and
- (ii) \$750,000 on the date that is twenty-eight (28) months after the Effective Date.

the owner may pay an amount varying between 100-200% of the amount required to be spent on the claims to be able to renew the claims. If an excess of money has been spent on claims, the amount can be credited forward (over a maximum of six (6) renewal cycles) and/or can be applied to any other claims still requiring expenditures, as long as those claims are within a 4.5km radius of the claim posting an excess in spending.

For the RDR Property, the total renewal fees for the sixteen claims amount to \$1,025.44 and the work expenditures required total \$12,480. The total excess of work credits for the RDR Property equal \$0.

The Québec Government requires that the owner of the claims consult the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) as soon as exploration work requires cutting down any size or type of tree or the construction of permanent structures on the claims. For example, line-cutting and diamond drilling would require the acquisition of a permit (Permis d'intervention) as well as First Nations consultations before any work can begin. It also requires hiring a forestry technician to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut during the work in order to assess the proper stumpage fees to be paid.

There are no formally registered land owners on the claims and no current commercial logging in the area, therefore there are no known restrictions to land-use on the claims. However, as per Québec law, notice must be provided to the local community 30 days prior to performing any exploration work on.

Due to the fact that First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on the claims (construction, diamond drilling, line cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that breaks in communications between the government and First Nations could result in delays with issuing permits required to begin work. There are no other known risks or factors that could affect the ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The RDR Property is located approximately 264km north-east of Val-d'Or and 10km south-east of the town of Waswanipi. The property is accessed via provincial highway #113, which

connects the Transcanadian highway (#117 from Val-d'Or) to Chibougamau, Québec. Logging roads starting from the highway bisect parts of the property, allowing easy year-round access by car or truck. Val-d'Or is an important economic center for the region, with a population of 32,000 with daily flights and bus service from Montreal.

Numerous former logging roads, both maintained and unmaintained, criss-cross the property, allowing easy access to the claims from the highway by truck, foot, ATV or snowmobile depending on the season.

The Property is located within the municipality of James Bay in Gand Township on NTS sheet 32G12. The property's central point is located at 49.6459 °N, longitude -75.8465 °W.

The RDR Property has relatively low relief with the majority of the claims falling within 300m – 360m in elevation. A southwest-northeast trending ridge cuts through the southern portion of the claims. Much of the property is flat but minor hills are encountered throughout. Exposure and the occasional cliff face is not uncommon on the property, particularly in hilly areas.

The RDR Property is located in the Spruce-moss domain within the continuous boreal forest subzone, according to the Vegetation Zones and Bioclimatic Domains in Quebec (Government of Quebec, accessed March 27th, 2018). Forest cover is abundant on the property in all but the wettest areas and is dominated by black spruce and balsam fir. Some hardwoods such as white birch, trembling aspen, and balsam poplar also grow on the property. There are two recent clearcuts that extend onto the property, both providing easy access to outcrop.

Climate data is from Environment Canada's Climate Normals metadata, collected at the Lebel-sur-Quévillon meteorological station between 1981 and 2010 (http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/ accessed March 27th 2018).

The region experiences a subarctic climate with average daily temperatures of -18 °C in January, 17.2°C in July and an annual average of 1°C. The daily minimum was -23.6°C in January and the daily maximum was 23.1°C in July. Peak rainfall occurs in July with an average of 120.6mm and a total of 702.3mm for the year. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 52.3cm and a total annual snowfall of 226.2cm. Annual precipitation is 927.8mm. Work at the RDR Gold Project can be performed year-round, however areas of the property covered in wetlands and

swamps would be best explored in the fall when ground water levels are at their lowest, or in the winter months when the ground is frozen and access is easier.

6.0 HISTORY

Over the years, the claims that make up the RDR Gold Project have been included in a variety of properties owned by numerous companies. The claims have never been, in their entirety, owned by the same entity at the same time. The bulk of the historical work in the area was completed during the operational years of the Lac Shortt underground mine, which was operational from 1984 to 1992. During this period of operation, the Lac Shortt deposit was controlled by Falconbridge Nickel, which was later purchased by Minnova in 1986. The mine continued to operate under the ownership of Inmet Mining Corporation and then finally Metall, which terminated production in 1992. At the time of decommission, the Lac Shortt Archean deposit had produced over 2, 600 000 tons at an average grade of 4.7 g/t Au.

The first geological survey in the claims area was conducted in 1927 consisting of mapping and prospecting around the region of Opawika Lake and extending northward to the east shore of Lichen lake. The survey, which was conducted both from land and via the air by A. F. Bigham and Company, identified several local and regional structures transecting the mapping area.

Mining exploration activity in the area first took place in 1950 by MC Watters Gold Mines LTS, who sampled a magnetic anomaly in search for a nickel deposit. This magnetic anomaly, which in future, developed into the Lac Shortt shear zone deposit, had assay results as high as 8.6g/t Au over 4.25 m.

In the winter of 1960, geophysical surveys of the area were completed on behalf of Asarco Exploration Co, the mag and gravimeter data from which suggested a plunging anticlinal fold and the possibility of massive sulphide mineralization. That summer, Asarco followed up with a 4 person mapping survey which found rhyolites and silicified volcanics (favourable hosts for sulphide mineralization), and an encouraging lack of sedimentary rocks (GM10217).

In 1966, Canadian Aero Mineral Surveys, on behalf of Merrill Island Mining Corp Ltd, flew an airborne mag and EM survey over an area which includes the present day easternmost claims

(GM18177). The report states that no good sulphide prospects appeared to be found in the area; however, weak EM anomalies corresponding with small mag anomalies were deemed to be “worthy of exploration”. From the report: “it is certainly possible to have commercial quantities [of sulphides]...which yield poor EM anomalies”. Merrill Island Mining Corp returned to the area the following year to complete a ground mag survey but stayed directly to the south of the RDR claims.

In 1974, Silverstack mines Ltd issued a report on their claims, which included the westernmost part of the RDR claims, and found the Opawica area favourable to gold mineralization, recommending further work in the area.

With interest increasing in the area J. Betz, in conjunction with Campbell Chibougamau Mines LTD, initiated a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey, which was conducted in the fall of 1974 to delineate and clean up possible bedrock conductions indicated by previous VLF-EM surveys conducted in the area. This survey was done at a coil separation of 300 ft. and both in-phase and out-of-phase readings were taken. The profile for this survey showed no indication of bedrock conductors beneath the area surveyed and did not recommend further study.

In 1975, Kerr Addison Mines completed ground work on a property which included the seven westernmost RDR claims. Work performed included line cutting/chaining, a mag survey (47.6 miles), an EM survey (47.6 miles), and one diamond drill hole (305.0 feet). The drill hole was reportedly to investigate a mag high of up to 4000 gammas above background; however, this hole was not on the RDR property. Further work was recommended for the area (GM31280). Kerr Addison followed up with a geological survey later that year, and the next year, found rhyolite horizons favourable for gold mineralization. They recommended drilling on conductors, though all targets outlined were off-property (GM31813, GM31814). The 1975 report claimed that prospectors had been active in the area since 1936 but no records pertaining to this have been located by the author of this report.

In May of 1978, Shell Canada Resources Ltd commissioned an aerial electromagnetic survey that overlapped with all but the two northernmost RDR claims. 45.97 line km were surveyed and suspected graphite and serpenitized peridotite anomalies were identified. The report suggests further ground surveys, but the author could not locate any record of a followup (GM34539).

During the operating years of the Lac Shortt Mine, the majority of the work done on the RDR Property was conducted by Falconbridge Limited. Beginning in 1980, geophysical work conducted by J. M. Hubert and D. Caron surveyed a total of 189.10 km by electromagnetic VLF. A horizontal electromagnetic verification was conducted on identified VLF anomalies. This survey identified anomalies such as contacts, swarm discontinuities, massive sulfide concentrations and shear zones. In addition to these surveys, a magnetometer survey was carried out along 185.5 km of land located north and east of Lac Shortt.

Targets acquired during the geophysical exploration resulted in a total of ten (10) diamond drill holes within the claims boundaries. These drill programs, documented in GM38546 in 1981 and GM42229 and GM42587 in 1984 and 1985, respectively, were conducted by Falconbridge. The results of these drill programs did not return any significant results, with the exception of hole 020-03, which generated 1.8 grams per tonne over 1.15 m of quartz veining with Cl alteration. Trace Au levels of less than .5 grams per tonne were found in magnetic gabbro with Cl alteration and large lapilli tuff were found throughout the three drill programs.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The RDR Property is located within the internal zone of the Abitibi sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The internal zone is also referred to as the monocyclic volcanic segment (MVS) of the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) as defined by Chown et al. (1992). The MVS is predominantly composed of massive, pillowed and brecciated tholeiitic basalts with small to large felsic layers throughout. Iron formations can be found as local intercalations in some places. All but a few of the volcanic rocks were erupted as subaqueous flows, with smaller felsic edifices being covered by pillowed basalts. Sedimentary rocks are inter-fingered with and overly the volcanic rocks and are predominantly Bouma-cycle turbidites inter-mixed with conglomerates, shale, banded iron-formation and chert. Large layered mafic intrusives are a distinguishing feature of the NVZ and are the magmatic equivalents of MORB-type basalts. The rocks of the NVZ were intruded by felsic batholiths and plutons that were syn-volcanic (diorite, tonalite and leucotonalite), syn-tectonic (monzodiorite, tonalite and granodiorite) and post-tectonic (granodiorite suite and Syenite-carbonatite suite). All the rocks in the RDR region are of

Archean age, except for the Diabase dykes, which are of Proterozoic age. Deformation of the Abitibi Belt was rather heterogeneous, resulting in alternating zones of high and low strain. Areas of low strain show distinct fold patterns while areas of high strain are associated with regional faults and contact-strain aureoles. The deformation events in the NVZ have been interpreted as pulses related to a single deformation event rather than representing different orogenic phases. Metamorphism in the region is mainly at greenschist facies, however, on a more local scale, metamorphism can attain amphibolite facies along contact aureoles with intrusions.

Local Geology

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, within a band of volcanic rocks and one ultramafic intrusive complex; the Complexe d'Esturgeon. The area is composed of Archean volcanic rocks, divided into two broad lithostratigraphic units: the Formation d'Obatogamau overlain by the Formation du Ruisseau Dalime. The Obatogamau Formation consists of a suite of rocks several kilometers thick, composed of massive, pillowed and brecciated basalt with plagioclase feldspar porphyries. The Obatogamau also includes a unit of Rhyodacite in addition to the Wachigabau Member which consists of intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks and rhyolites, less than 1km thick. The Formation du Ruisseau Dalime, which overlies the Obatogamau, consists of felsic to intermediate pyroclastic rocks as well as sedimentary rocks of volcanic origin. Several Archean and Proterozoic intrusives can be found in the area. The most prominent are the anorthositic complex of the Opawica River and the mafic to ultramafic complex of the Chutes de l'Esturgeon. The latter is a complex of at least 1350m in thickness and is formed by several differentiated layered intrusions that grade from pyroxenites or peridotites to quartz gabbros at the top.

The rocks of the region were affected by the Kenoran Orogeny which metamorphosed the rocks to greenschist facies, with the exception of rocks adjacent to massive plutons which can reach amphibolite facies.

The region has several folds with surface axial traces oriented from NE to E. Closer to Lac Shortt the folds have axial traces generally closer to ENE. Two categories of faulting can be identified;

the first are oriented ENE to E and include the Lac Shortt Fault and the Lac Opawica Fault, the second are represented by later faults oriented NNE to NE.

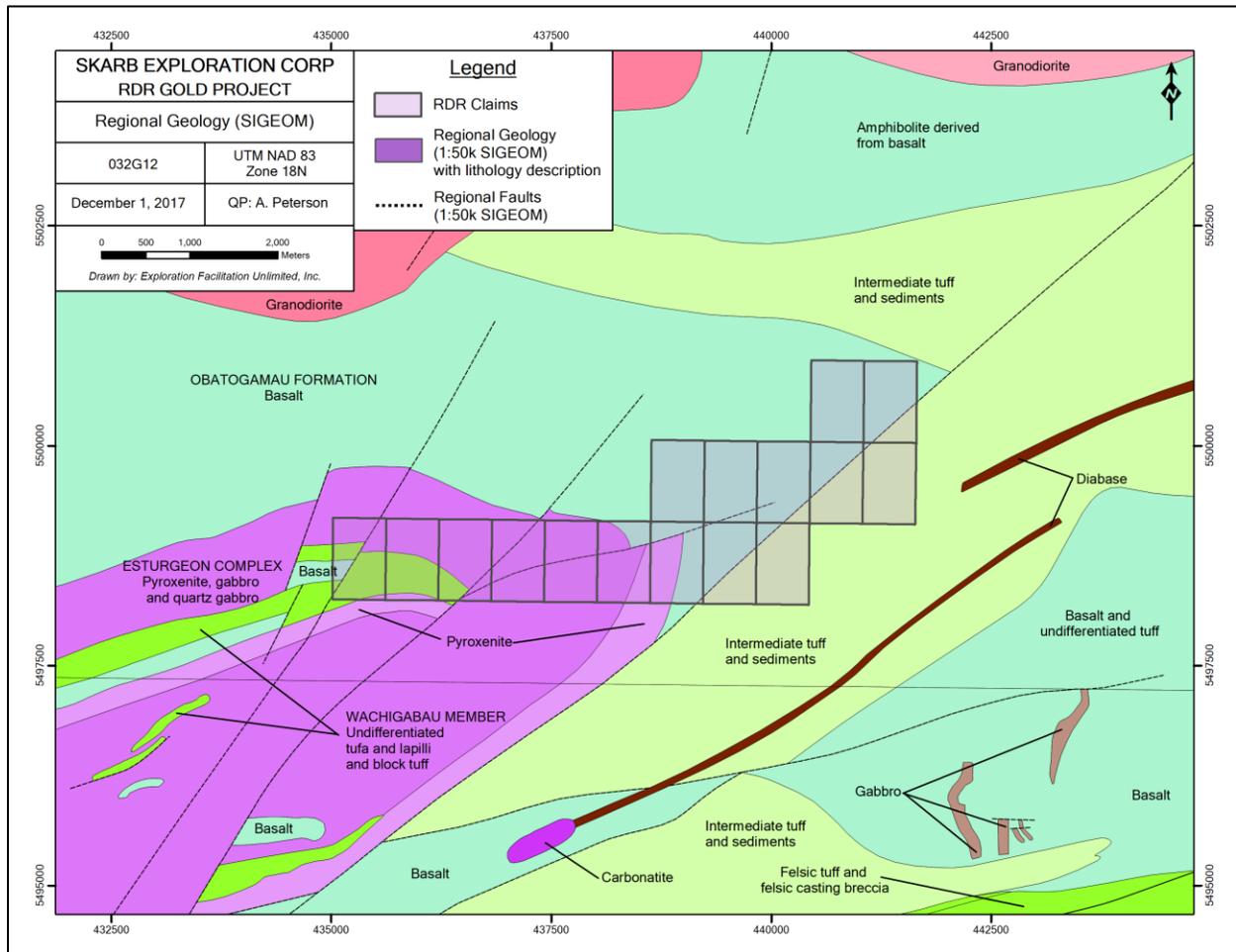


FIGURE 2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE, RDR GOLD PROJECT.

Property Geology

The RDR Property includes rocks from the Complexe d’Esturgeon, the Obatogamau Formation, the Wachigabau Member and the Formation du Ruisseau Dalime. The Complexe d’Esturgeon covers the bulk of the western claims with a suite of ultramafic rocks including: pyroxenite, peridotite, dunite, hornblendite and serpentinite with carbonatite and sills of ultramafic and mafic rocks. Locally, the ultramafics are overlain by a band of tuffs belonging to the Wachigabau Member. The boundary between the Complexe d’Esturgeon to the west and the Formation du Ruisseau Dalime to the east is the Lamarck Fault, a sinistral fault that can be traced over dozens of kilometers. At RDR, the Formation du Ruisseau Dalime is composed of intermediate tuffs and

volcanic sediments. To the northeast of the ultramafic intrusive complex, but west of the Lamarck fault, the claims overlie rocks of the Obatogamau Formation. Here, in contact with the ultramafic, are a series of mafic to intermediate rocks including basalt, amphibolite and tuff.

The claims are transected by four regional-scale faults, three of which are poorly defined. The fourth is the large-scale Lamarck Fault which cuts through the eastern portion of the claims. Adjacent to this fault is the Ruisseau Dalime-Route showing, described in section 23.

Mineralization

The RDR Gold Project is located in a region with only two known deposits and a multitude of showings, indicating a strong potential for metal enrichment in the area and more specifically at RDR. Several mineralized showings have been associated with chlorite alteration, lithological contacts between the gabbro and tuffs as well as with magnetic bodies, including replacement textures in deformation zones.

The Ruisseau Dalime-Route showing occurs on the property, adjacent to the Lamarck Fault in the northeast corner of the claim block. Discovered in 1985 during drilling (GM43317) in hole 020-14, the showing is defined by two anomalous intervals grading 1gpt Au over 1.3m and 1.4gpt Au over 0.6m. The host rock is a feldspar porphyry with trace disseminated Pyrite and mineralization is associated with quartz-chlorite veins and veinlets.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The RDR Gold Project was investigated for both gold and base metal mineralization. The large deformation corridors including the Lamarck Fault zone were interpreted as favourable structures for anomalous lode gold mineralization while the presence of felsic volcanics showed potential for VMS style deposits. That said, defining the type and constraints on known mineralization is difficult; known mineralized deposits such as the Lac Shortt and Lac Bachelor, in addition to the host of gold showings, all show associations with intrusions and structures of varying orientations. In addition, host rocks as well as the stratigraphic position of the mineralization/deposits are not consistent, translating to a certain degree of uncertainty. The presence of three, large-scale deformation corridors on the property show good potential for

mineralization, as faults and shears often serve as hydrothermal fluid conduits. The contact between the ultramafic complex and the tuffs of the Obatogamau and Ruisseau Dalime are additional area of potential mineralization. Due to the limited amount of sub-surface work and limited outcrop exposure, mineralization type, location, width and continuity on the property is still unknown although potential is quite good.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2017 Work Program

From July 26th to August 4th 2017, Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (EFU Inc.) and Canexplor Management Ltd., on behalf of Doctors Investment Group Ltd., conducted an exploration program designed to test areas on the claims that were identified as favourable targets for exploration such as geophysical anomalies and structures. Work performed included soil sampling, prospecting and mapping, backpack diamond drilling, and a Beep Mat geophysics survey. A camp was established for the duration of the project off of a spur road near the southern boundary of the property. The crew consisted of seven people with one in camp on a daily rotation.

Target zones for prospecting and beep mat surveys were previously identified and delineated using the aeromag high-res vertical gradient, compilation outcrop, faults, and mineral potential map layers in the SIGÉOM (Système d'information géominière of Québec) Interactive Web map at <http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca>. Base map GIS data and Google Earth were also used to focus the prospecting and beep mat surveys in areas of higher elevation where exposure and shallow overburden were more likely to be encountered.

While the work described in this section was not performed on behalf of the issuer, Skarb Exploration Corp., the results of the 2017 exploration program were included in detail below due to their relevance to the recommendations made in section 26.

Geophysics

A Beep Mat BM4+ was rented from GDD Instrumentation Inc. for this program. 70 Beep Mat anomalies including the “250 Zone” were detected over approximately 20 line km of 100m NS

lines within the target areas (Figures 2 and 3). The rental Beep Mat stopped operating correctly on July 31st, at which time the Beep Mat operator joined the backpack drill team.

The Beep Mat geophysical unit is an electromagnetic instrument designed to detect conductive and/or magnetic minerals at a shallow depth. The Beep Mat consists of a short sled enclosing a probe and a reading unit attached to the operator. The operator pulls the sled over the ground to be explored with the reading unit taking continuous readings. When the probe encounters conductive and/or magnetic mineralization, the reading unit produces a series of continuous beeps alerting the operator to the presence of an anomaly. The operator can determine the extent and trend of the anomaly by making multiple passes over the anomalous area from different directions. The reading unit displays the intensity and nature of the conductive or magnetic body, and the reading can then be recorded by the operator. A handheld GPS is used to record the location of the anomaly.

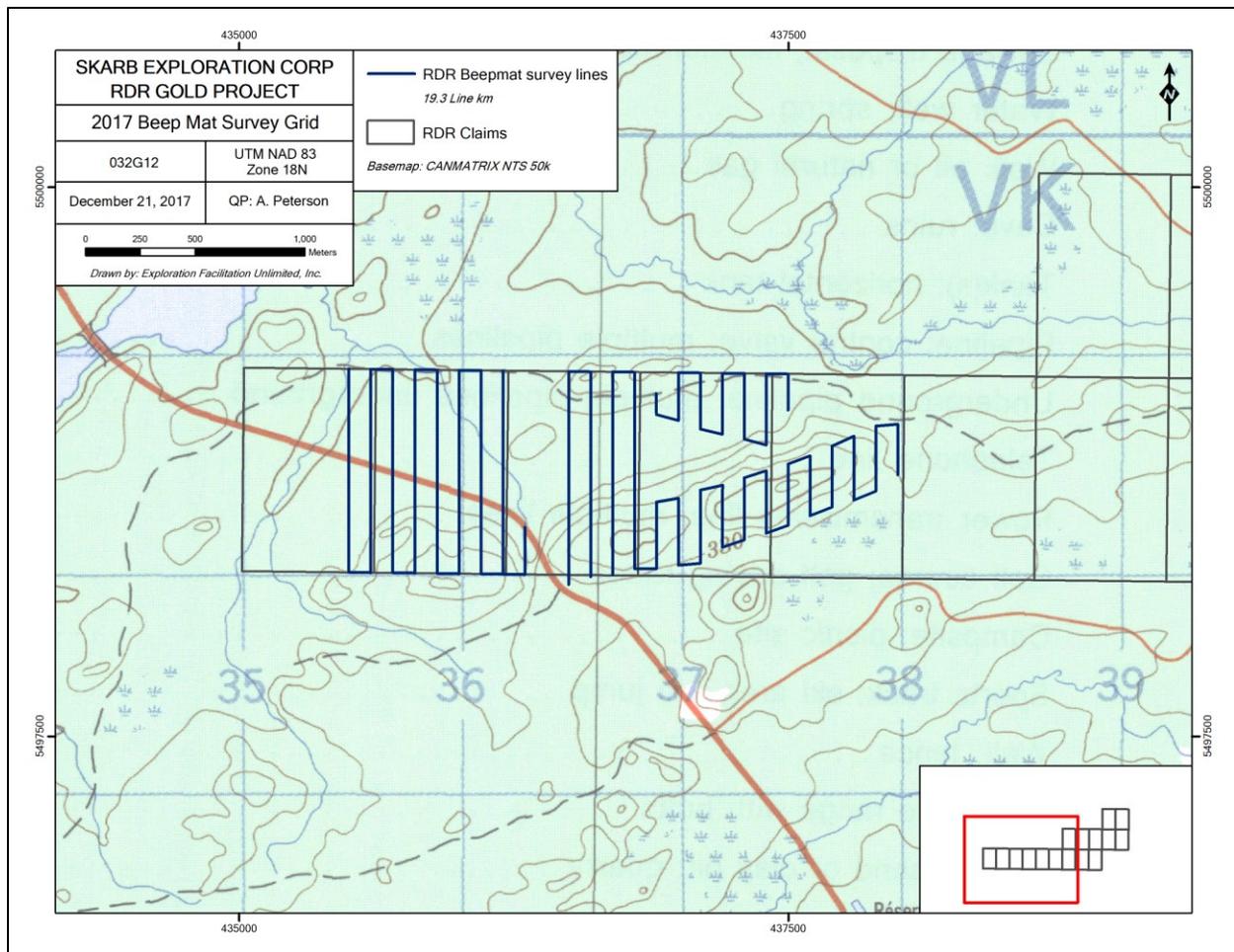


FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF BEEP MAT SURVEY LINES AT RDR.

A Beep Mat reading comprises High Frequency (“HFR”) and Low Frequency (“LFR”) responses that represent relative conductivity. The conductive reading strength is proportional to the HFR/LFR response. Relative susceptibility is influenced by the presence of magnetite, and increases as magnetite content increases. The Ratio Value (“RT”) is unaffected by the amount of conductive material and shows conductor quality as a percentage, 0% for a poor conductor up to 100% for an excellent conductor. The effective depth of overburden penetration for conductive and magnetic outcrops or boulders is approximately 10 feet (3 meters).

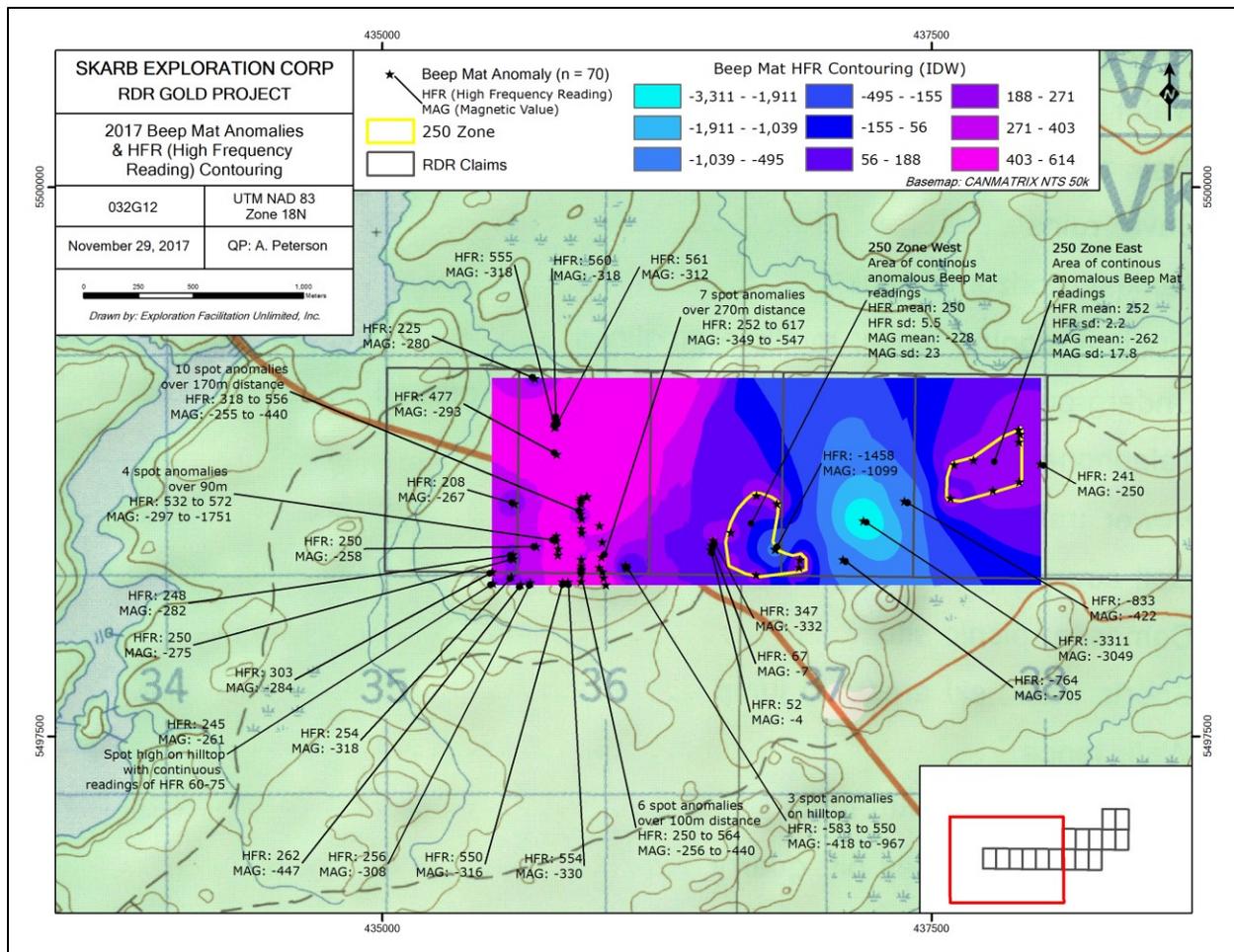


FIGURE 3. CONTOURING OF BEEP MAT ANOMALIES AND HFR.

Soil Sampling

168 soil samples were collected throughout the property on a 200m x 200m grid (Figure 4). Sample locations were pre-planned using topographic maps in a GIS. A 200 m sampling grid was selected to provide a first-pass reconnaissance of the property in its entirety. In the field, actual sampling points were selected as close as possible to the planned points, taking into account local site conditions. New coordinates for actual sample points were recorded using handheld GPS receivers.

Samples were collected using hand augers from between 0.15 m to 1.25 m depth. The majority of samples were collected from the B-horizon except for those sites with shallow soils or overlain with peat organics. Pebbles and organic material such as roots were removed from soil samples prior to bagging. Samples consisted of roughly 500g of soil, enough to fill the Kraft

geochemical sample envelopes used to store field samples. Sample envelopes were sealed using cable ties and marked with the Sample ID for identification.

At each sample location a log book entry was recorded that included the sample ID, GPS coordinates, depth (m), date, sample description based on color and silt/clay/sand composition, and any other notes. Each sample location was marked with a tied length of flagging tape with the sample number hand-written on it.

All sampling equipment that came into contact with soils was cleaned after every sample.

Figure 4 shows the location and assay results for the soil sampling program with Au, Ag and Zn values listed. Figures 5, 6 and 7 show the assay results for the soils, contoured to highlight areas of anomalous values. These samples have been highlighted due to their elevated values compared to known background concentrations of these metals in various rock types. We know that the property geology includes mafic to intermediate volcanics and intrusives. These rocks are known to naturally carry, on average, 10 to 100ppm Zn, 0.1 ppm Ag and less than 5ppb Au (http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/mines/pro prospector/matty_mitchell/avg_adbund_table.html).

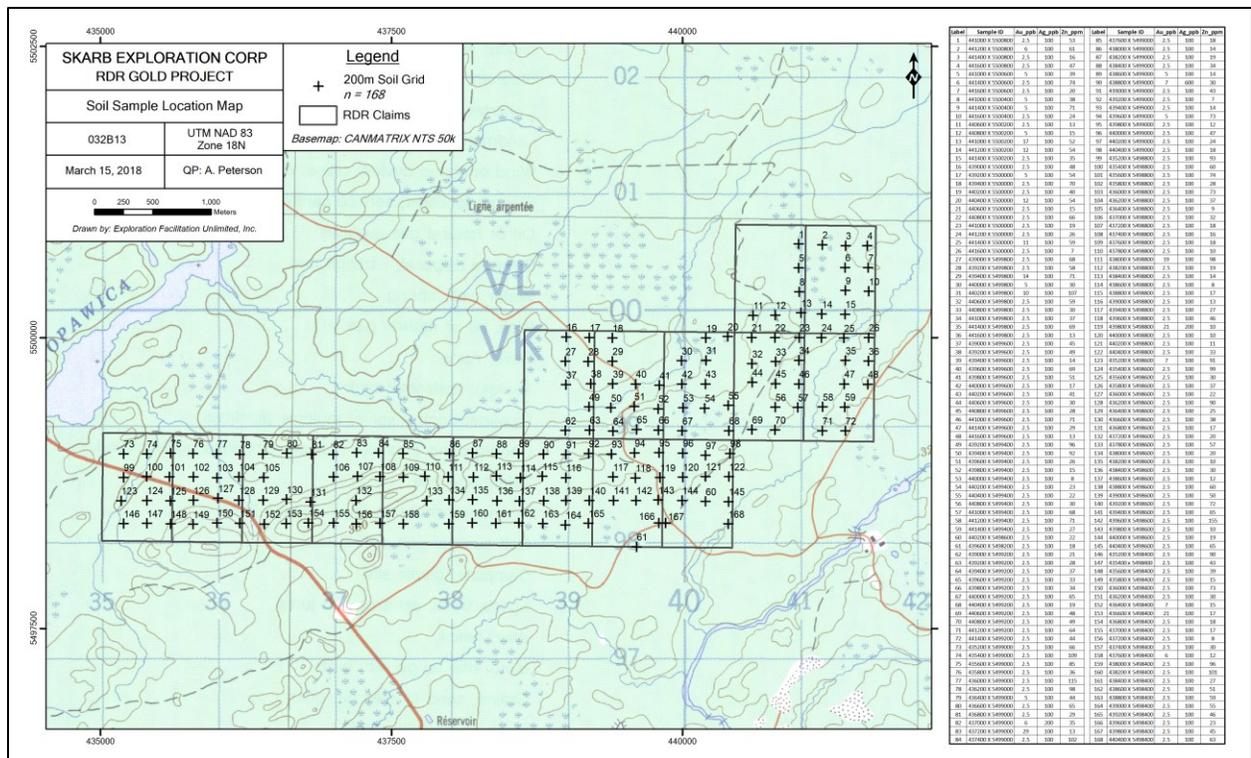


FIGURE 4. SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS WITH ASSAYS FOR AU, AG AND ZN.

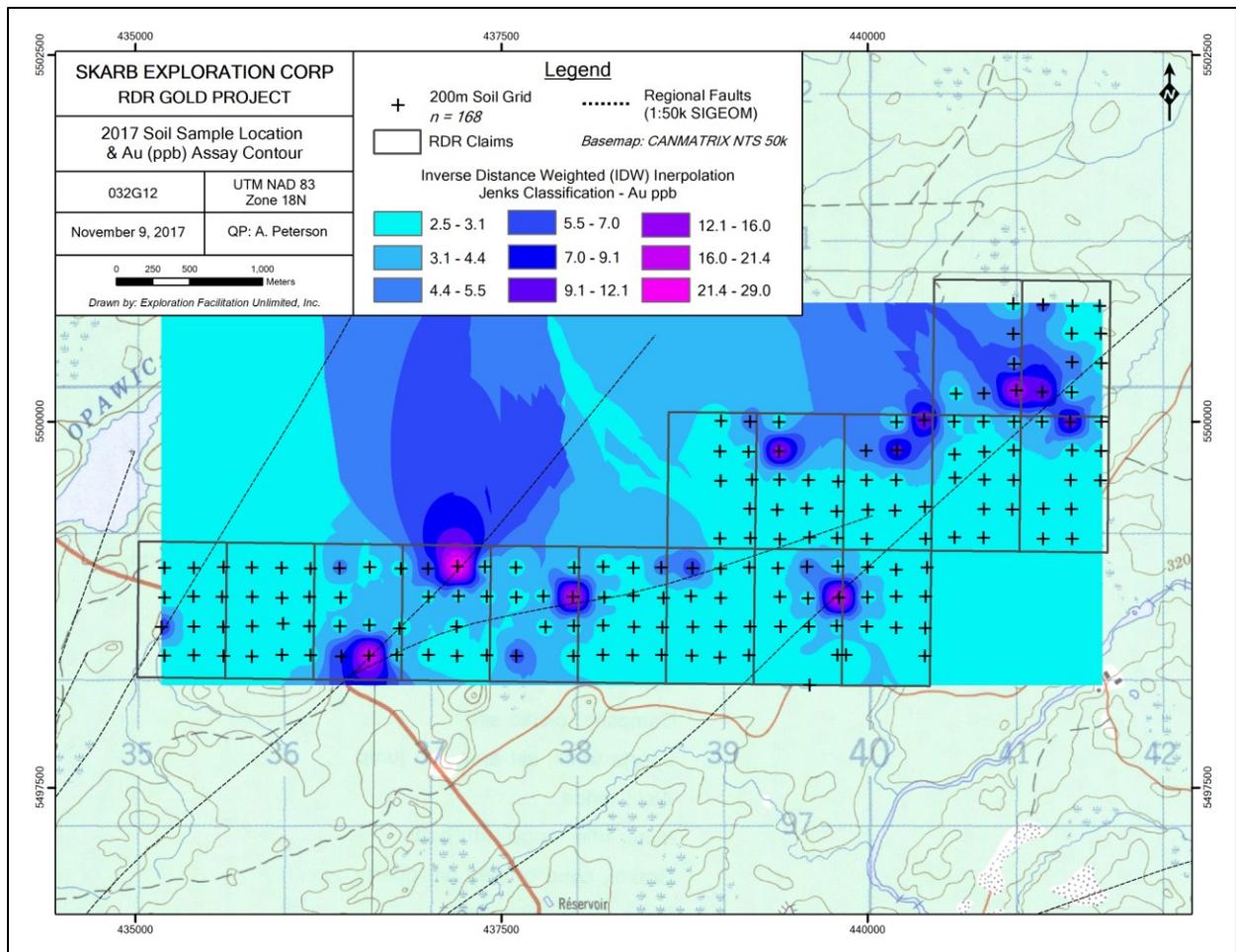


FIGURE 5. SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS CONTOURED AU.

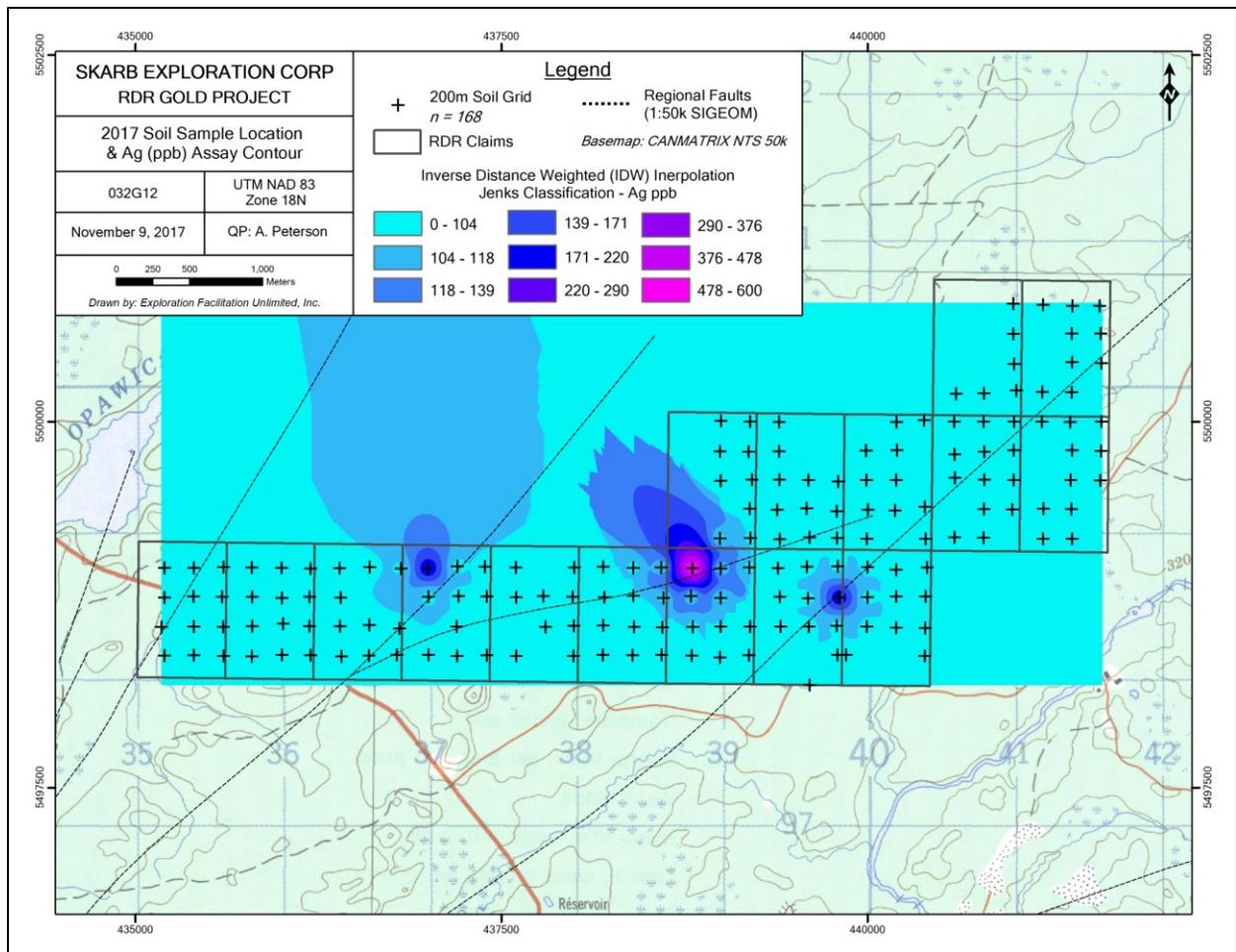


FIGURE 6. SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS CONTOURED AG.

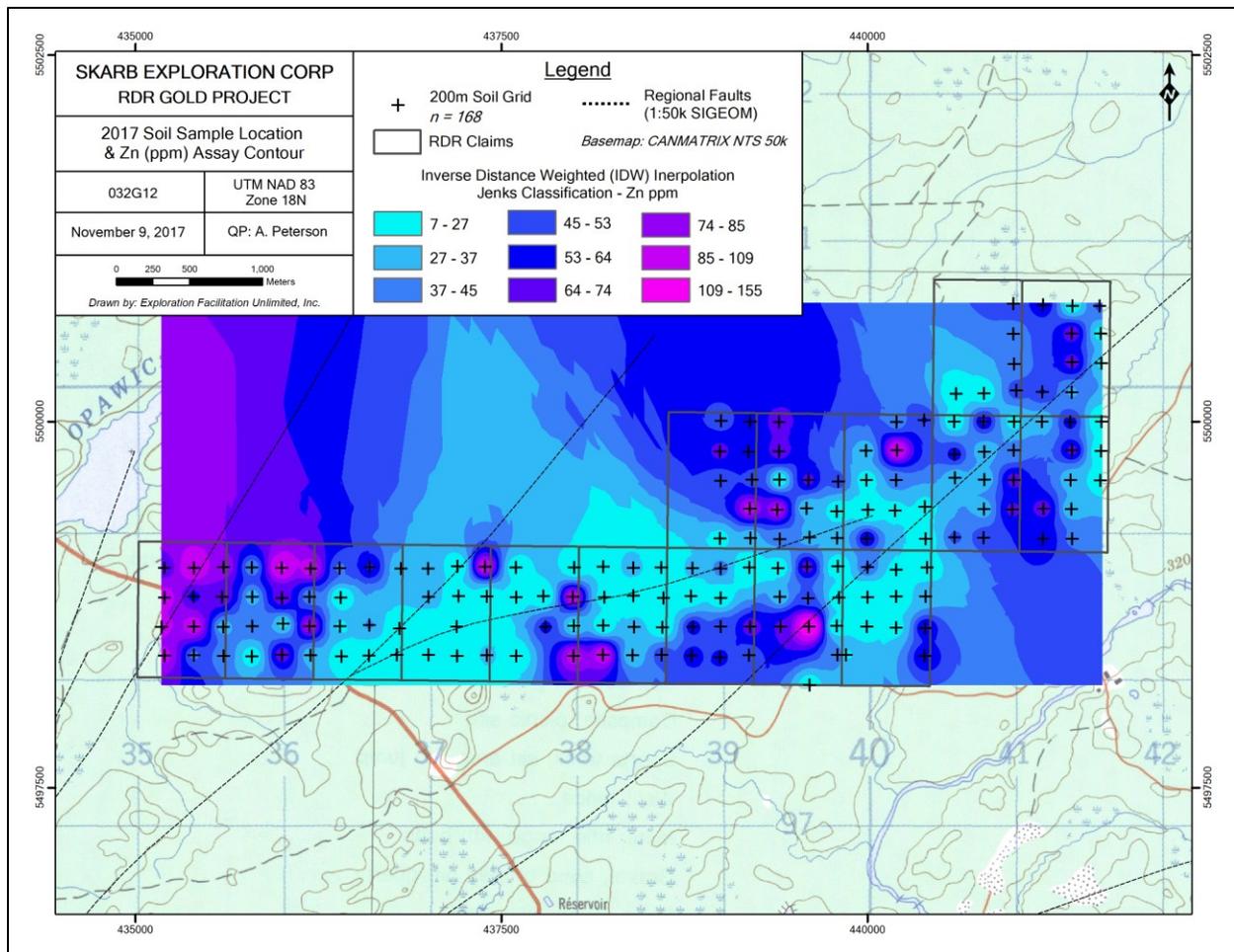


FIGURE 7. SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS CONTOURED ZN.

Field Mapping and Prospecting

Field mapping was conducted in the western area of the claims. Map notes were collected while both prospecting and logging backpack drill core. A detailed, hand-drawn geology map was produced covering the mineralized western portion of the claims. This map was subsequently scanned and then digitized using a GIS (Figure 8 below).

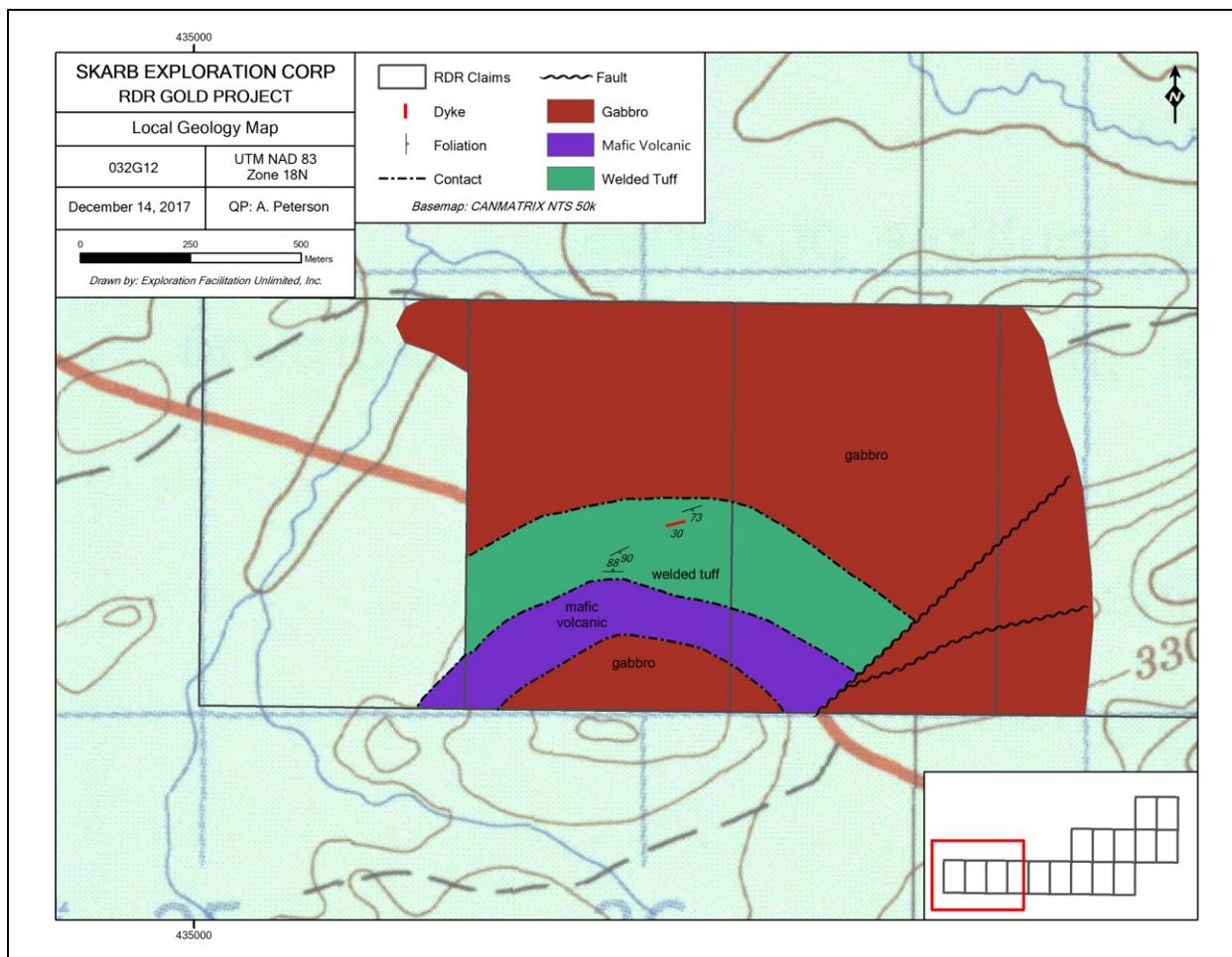


FIGURE 8. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OF MINERALIZED WESTERN PORTION OF CLAIMS.

Grab Samples

A total of 42 grab samples were collected throughout the property while prospecting, all of which were obtained from outcrop with the exception of one subcrop sample (Figure 9). Grab samples were obtained from outcrop using rock hammers, and chisels where necessary. A brief description of the sample location, GPS coordinates, date, and rock and mineral features and attributes were recorded in a log book by the sampler. Rock samples were immediately stored in clear plastic sample bags with the corresponding tear-off stub from a sample card book. Sample bags were then secured with a plastic cable tie, labeled with the sample number using a permanent marker, and photographed. Back up records of the GPS coordinates, date, and sampler initials were recorded in the sample card book for each sample. Sample locations were marked in the field by flagging tape labeled with the sample number.

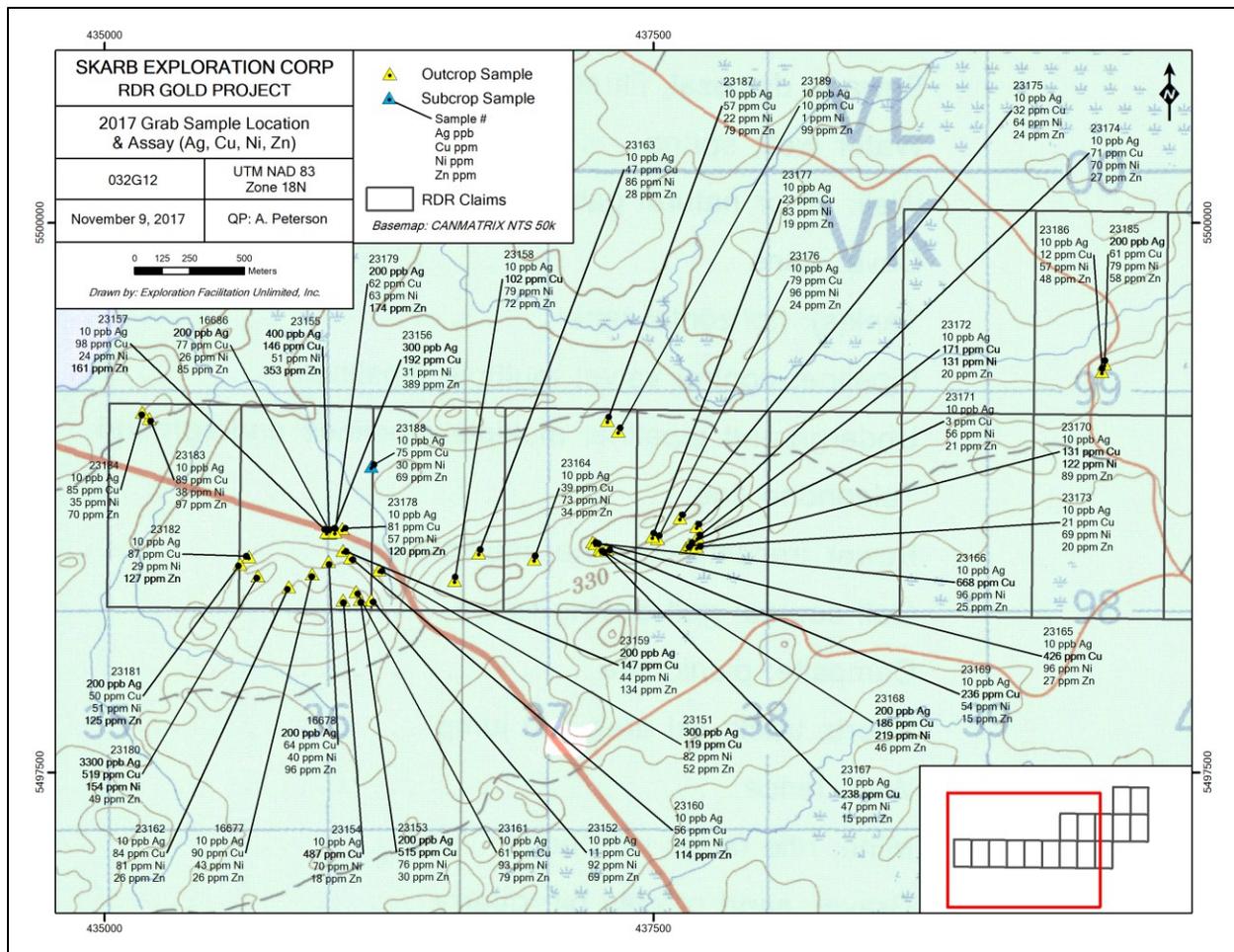


FIGURE 9. LOCATION OF GRAB SAMPLES WITH ASSAY VALUES FOR AG, CU, NI AND ZN DISPLAYED.

Backpack Diamond Drill Samples

Small-diameter (AQ) diamond drilling was conducted during the program using a backpack drill. The Shaw Backpack Drill is a near-surface prospecting tool that can reliably drill up to 8-10m depth and can serve as an alternative to trenching, an effective means of mapping structure underground, and for immediately following up on near-surface conductors and magnetic anomalies.

A backpack diamond drill was used for 9 of 10 days throughout the western part of the claims, consistently encountering sulphide mineralization at surface and to depths of 2.55m (8.4 feet). A total of 32.17 m were drilled over 28 drill holes. All drill holes targeted either potentially mineralized rocks discovered during field mapping or magnetic anomalies identified during the

Beep Mat survey. A map showing drill hole locations and assay values of note can be found in Figure 10.

All drill core was logged, photographed and sampled in the field by a geologist with pertinent geotechnical, geological and structural information recorded and entered into a master spreadsheet. Samples were delimited based on variations in lithology, structure, mineralization and alteration. Holes with very little to no variation in the above-mentioned parameters were assayed as a single sample.

From the 28 drill holes a total of 36 core samples were collected and sent to the lab for assay.

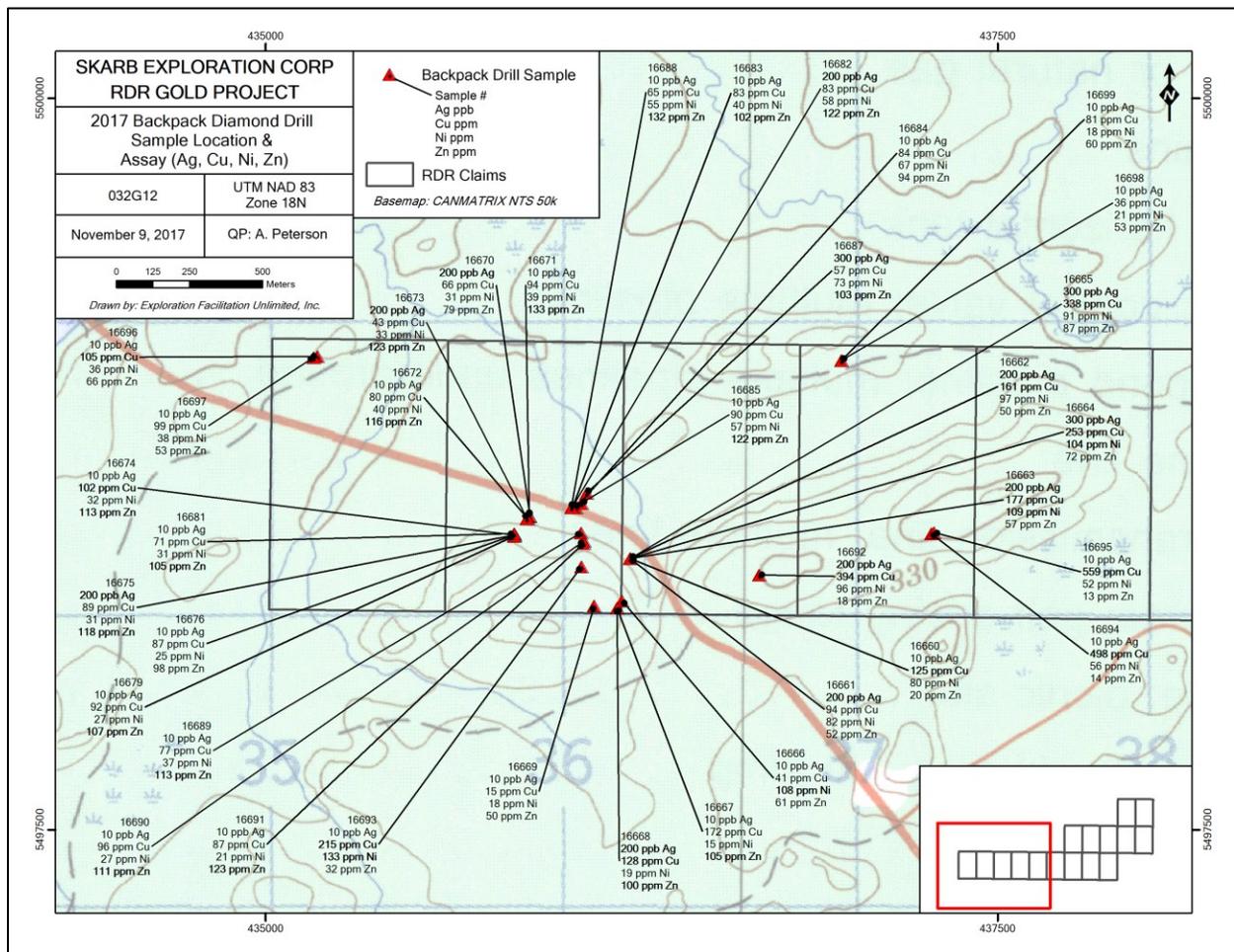


FIGURE 10. LOCATION OF BACKPACK DIAMOND DRILL HOLES WITH ASSAYS FOR AG, CU, NI AND ZN DISPLAYED.

10.0 DRILLING

Backpack diamond drilling completed during the 2017 exploration program was described in section 9.0. No other known diamond drilling has been completed on the property, and any diamond drilling completed historically was discussed in Section 6.0.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author does not know any of the sampling or security details regarding historical work programs on the Property. Due to the early stage of exploration on the Property, no formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol has been established. For the 2017 program, samples collected in the field were described in detail before being sealed into plastic (grabs) or paper (soils) sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample. Samples were placed into sample bags with a sample tag inserted into the bag and the corresponding number written in black permanent marker on the outside of the bag. Sample bags were then sealed using plastic zip ties before being removed from the field. All samples collected during the exploration program were stored in the dry tent in camp until samples were ready for transport to the lab. Samples were reviewed a second time to ensure all samples were properly identified prior to transport. Samples were then transported by EFU employees from camp to the EFU facilities in London, Ontario. Here, the soil samples were dried before being submitted to ALS Laboratories in Sudbury, Ontario. At no time were the samples in the possession of a third party. The author has deemed the sample preparation and security procedures employed by EFU employees to be adequate.

Once at the lab, results were prepped according to sample type and then analyzed using two methods: Fire assay with an AA finish for Au and multi-element analysis using aqua regia and ICP-MS. Grab and core samples were crushed to 70% passing <2mm before being split with a riffle splitter. The split was then pulverized to 85% passing <75µm before analysis. Soils were screened -180µm before analysis. The multi-element assays analyzed for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bl, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn. Results of the 2017 exploration program were verified using the assay certificates. Blanks, standards and duplicates inserted by the laboratory were found to be within

the acceptable ranges of values indicating no contamination between samples during analysis. 168 soils, 42 grabs and 36 drill core samples were sent to the lab. For the multi-element analysis, an additional 24 (soils), 8 (grabs) and 8 (core) QA/QC samples were inserted into the sample stream. For the fire assay, 25 (soils), 20 (grabs) and 10 (core) QA/QC samples were inserted into the sample stream. This exceeds the industry average of one QA/QC sample for every 10 samples submitted.

ALS Sudbury's quality management system operates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) and is also compliant with CAN-P-1579 Guidelines for Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories. The management system and methods are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada.

The laboratory employs comprehensive quality control programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. Quality control measures include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment in between batches. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. Bar coding and scanning technology provide complete chain of custody records for sample preparation and analytical process. To augment the QA/QC procedures employed by the lab, it is recommended that EFU initiate its own QA/QC procedures moving forward, primarily by inserting blanks and standards into their sample stream before submitting them to the lab. This will allow the company to verify the lab results independently.

ALS is considered by the author to have adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures, and to operate at industry standards. Doctors Investment Group Ltd. and Skarb Exploration Corp. have no relationship with Actlabs other than as clients.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The data presented within this report were collected from a variety of cited sources including historical documents, scientific papers and government websites. Other than a review of claim status, the author did not attempt to verify other Property information as the accuracy of information provided by the cited sources was considered to be sufficient by the author. None of the assessment or historical work reports used as references in the preparation of this report

provided details of the sampling or analytical methods used. Quality control methods and security procedures were not discussed either.

The author finds that the sampling procedures used in the 2017 exploration program were satisfactory and similar to standard practices in the industry. The QAQC procedures at ALS were ample for the number of samples analyzed and generated data with a high degree of confidence.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is unaware of any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing having been carried out on the subject Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this technical report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIED AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The author is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property. There are no environmental studies currently being undertaken on the Property.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this technical report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While no large deposits occur adjacent to, or along, the same deformation zones that cross the RDR Gold Project, work done on adjacent claims support the mineral potential of the area. The abundance of gold showings less than a kilometer to the south of the claims further supports this (one showing on the property described previously in section 7). The information contained within this section is from historical reports found on SIGEOM and have not been verified by the author. The results described below may not necessarily be indicative of the type of mineralization present on the RDR Property.

Gull Island-Nord

This Zinc showing, with minor Copper, Lead and Silver is located a mere 650m south of the RDR Property. The showing is hosted within the Complexe d'Esturgeon that makes up the bulk of the rocks in the western claims. The showing was discovered in 1975 in a drill hole used to test an EM anomaly oriented NNE-SSW. The deposit is described as a band of massive sulfides

oriented N010 dipping 75-80°, at least 400m in strike length and 8m wide. In drilling, the zone has been intersected between 30m and 275m vertical depth. The deposit is at the top of a sequences of tuffs, in contact with a strongly talc and chlorite altered Gabbro sill. At the contact between the tuffs and the Gabbro, a 15-30m band of cherty tuffs with disseminated sulfides has been observed. The sulfides are predominantly Pyrrhotite, which can make up to 90% of the rock. The zone also contains up to 10% Pyrite and trace to minor Chalcopyrite, Sphalerite and Galena. The best intervals from drilling include: 2.19% Cu, 2.54% Pb and 2.67% Zn over 0.55m, 2.31% Zn, 1.19% Pb, 472ppm Cu and 18.64gpt Ag over 4.05m.

Mine du Lac Shortt

The Lac Shortt Mine, located just under 2km south of the RDR Property, is a former operating mine that produced an estimated 2.7Mt at 4.6 gpt Au for a total of 400,000 oz. of gold (according to SIGEOM and DV 2010-01). The two main zones, Zone Principale and Veine Sud, are two sub-parallel zones oriented ENE-WSW to NE-SW. The Zone Principale dips roughly 80° to the NNW while the Veine Sud is a vertical structure. The Zone Principale has a lateral surface extent of about 300m and 700m vertically with an average width of 5.5m. The Veine Sud is 100m long and joins up the the Zone Principale below 500m vertical depth. The Zone Principale feeds into a main structure to the north, known as the Zone de Deformation du Lac Shortt. The host rocks of the Zone Principale consist of mylonite with syenitic fragments in a carbonate-rich matrix with Pyrite and Hematite and represent a competent gabbro, injected with syenite, that deformed in a brittle manner developing the mylonitic texture. In the Veine Sud, the zone consists of a series of Quartz veins within a minor shear zone. Mineralization consists of 1-15% fine disseminated Pyrite, with gold content dependant on the proportion of Pyrite grains containing gold within or along their structure. The deposit is attributed to the intrusion of syenites generating hydrothermal fluids that then circulated along major structures. The gabbroic mylonites then acted as structural and chemical traps for the gold.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 INTERPRETATIONS

The RDR Gold Project is located within a favorable environment for gold and VMS-type base metal deposits. A large ultramafic complex underlies the western claims while four large regional-scale structures cross the Property. In addition to this, tuffaceous units known to host gold and base metal showings (such as the Gull Island-Nord) also occur on the property. The observation of sulfides both as disseminated and, more importantly, associated with quartz veining within the mafic volcanics is very encouraging. These are prime conditions for the formation of various types of precious and base metal deposits. Anomalous assay values in soil samples graded as high as 29ppb Au, 112ppm Cu, 600ppb Ag and 155ppm Zn. Not only are these anomalous results distributed throughout the property, but contouring shows anomalous zones associated with samples taken directly above several of the structures that cross the property. This confirms the potential for metallic deposits on the RDR Property.

The only real risk associated with exploration work at the current stage involves the consultations with First Nations that is required as part of the permit application process. As mentioned in Section 4.0, any exploration work that includes cutting down trees requires a specific permit (Permis d'Intervention) issued by the MFFP. The permit estimates the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut as well as the associated stumpage fees. Part of the permitting process includes consultations with First Nations, which can take anywhere from five to thirty days to complete, assuming that relations between the government and First Nations are positive and moving forward. Any break in communications between the two parties could result in delays, as any work related to the permit can not begin until the permit has been issued.

25.2 CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this technical report is to assess the potential for the RDR Gold Project to host lode gold or VMS-style mineralization. The RDR Property overlies lithological and structural environments that have been shown to host VMS and lode gold style deposits within the region and the Abitibi greenstone belt. Historical work on these claims has been quite limited and most of the available data is quite outdated. Exploration work completed in 2017 discovered several

electromagnetic anomalies during the Beepmat survey (over 70 in total), including the “250 Zone” and identified locations with anomalous metal-in-soil values that overlie known structures. However, the available data is somewhat spotty with the bulk of the claims remain underexplored. As such, additional work needs to be completed in order to fully assess the mineral potential on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The RDR claims are currently at various stages of exploration, with the most advanced works completed in several of the western half of the claims. The Beep Mat and soil sampling programs identified several anomalies that appear associated with large- to regional-scale structures. These areas merit further investigation in order to assess their economic importance in addition to their structural and/or lithological controls.

26.1 PROPOSED BUDGET: PHASE 1 WORK

The anomalous soil assays are associated with magnetic anomalies that in turn coincide with mapped structures that have apparent-strike lengths of several hundreds of meters. At the time of the 2017 program, VLF-EM and Mag were not completed due to the thickness of the foliage/bush. It is recommended that the anomalous beep mat conductors and soil anomalies be further investigated by completing a VLF-EM/Mag survey in conjunction with IP. Due to the density of the cover, line-cutting will be required in order to ensure proper communication between the units in the field and the station in Cutler Maine (for VLF) and base stations. The recommended survey would total approximately 35.4km of survey lines and 5km for the base line.

The geophysics program would necessitate the clearing of access trails and grid lines which require a permit and the payment of associated stumpage fees, estimated at \$500. The program would be run by one project geologist, assisted by a field crew clearing survey lines and performing the geophysical surveys. The all-in costs for the surveys are indicated below, with costs broken down by stage of the program. The surveys would be somewhat costlier than expected due to the difficult nature in accessing portions of the property with equipment, resulting in long walks in and out each day. The program would require 40.4km of line-cutting,

and 35.4km of both VLF-EM/Mag and IP. The budget included calculates personnel costs based on each separate program, since each requires a different amount of days and people to complete. Line cutting would take approximately 16 days, VLF-EM/Mag would take 9 days while the Induced Polarization would take 24 days. The contingency has been calculated to allow for delays in cutting/surveying, equipment malfunctions or any other issues that would cause the program to run longer than expected.

BUDGET – Phase 1

Project Preparation	\$5,000
Mobe/Demobe (including transportation and wages) ¹	\$included
Forestry Technician Consultation/stumpage fees	\$ 850
Consumables and Supplies	\$1,000

Line Cutting:	Rate	Days	Totals	
Wages (6 people)	2,900	16	46,400	
Food, Travel, Lodging	720	16	10,520	
Truck Rental	300	16	4,800	
Fuel	130	16	2,080	\$63,800
VLF-EM/Mag:	Rate	Days	Totals	
Wages (2 people)	1,100	9	9,900	
Food, Travel, Lodging	240	9	2,160	
Truck Rental	135	9	1,215	
Fuel	100	9	900	\$14,175
Induced Polarization:	Rate	Days	Totals	
Wages (8 people)	3,750	24	90,000	
Food, Travel, Lodging	940	24	22,560	
Truck Rental	235	24	5,640	
Fuel	95	24	2,280	\$120,480
Assessment Report			3,750	
Technical Report			3,750	
			Grand Total:	\$212,805

¹ Mobe and Demobe costs included in wages quoted for each survey/phase of program.

All numbers in the budget above are quoted in Canadian dollars (\$CAD). The work would take approximately 40 days to complete and the estimated cost for the program is \$244,725. Crews would be based out of Lebel-sur-Quévillon.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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Tel: (705) 988-1025 Email: abby.peterson@mail.mcgill.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Abby Peterson, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc., of 145 Walnut Street, London, Ontario, N6H 1A5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Planetary Sciences from McGill University, Montreal, Québec in 2004.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, License #1463.
4. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over twelve years, working in Québec, Ontario, the Yukon, Nunavut and Burkina Faso, West Africa. In particular, I have worked as an exploration geologist with a focus on gold and base metal exploration within greenstone belts in Ontario, Québec and Burkina Faso.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all items of the report titled “Technical Report on the RDR Gold Project, Québec, Canada” and dated April 10, 2018 (the “Technical Report”). I carried out an on-site examination of the subject Property on July 27-28th, 2017.
7. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
8. I am independent of Doctors Investment Group Ltd.. Skarb Exploration Corp., applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have had no previous involvement with the subject property.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I consent to the use of this Technical Report only in its entirety for filing with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Effectively dated this 10th day of April, 2018.

Signed this 10th day of April, 2018.

"Abby Peterson"
Abby Peterson, B.Sc., P.Geo.