TECHNICAL REPORT ON NASARAWA NIOBIUM-TANTALUM PROJECT, NASARAWA STATE, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

LOCATION

Longitude 7°45'15'' – 8°06'00'' E
Latitude 8°16'30'' – 8°34'15'' N

Prepared for:

Wildsky Resources Inc.

890 – 580 Hornby Street

Vancouver, BC

V6C 3B6

Prepared by:

Jingyang Zhao, M.Sc., P.Geo.

May 7, 2020

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

In January 2020, Wildsky Resources Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Wildsky") commissioned Jingyang Zhao, a senior consulting geologist from Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant technical report (hereinafter referred to as "Technical Report") for the Nasarawa Niobium-Tantalum project (hereinafter referred to as "Nb-Ta Project") in Nasarawa State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Nigeria).

Wildsky is a junior exploration company trading under the symbol "WSK" on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V), with its head office located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of the Technical Report is to meet TSX-V's requirements for Wildsky's acquisition of Zijin Midas (Nigeria) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "ZMNL"), which 100% owns the Nb-Ta Project. This Technical Report provides an independent review of the exploration work to date, especially the work completed by ZMNL during the second half of 2019.

The author reviewed the exploration dataset provided by Wildsky in January 2020 through a virtual data room, and relied upon this basic information to support the statements presented in this Technical Report. In the opinion of the author, the pertinent data to date are sufficient, credible, and accurate to be viewed as the representation of the Nb-Ta Project.

As a qualified person defined by NI 43-101, the author planned to conduct a site visit in March 2020. Due to the current situation of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, the trip has been postponed until the pandemic is over.

1.2 Property Description

The Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project is located in Nasarawa State in central Nigeria, approximately 88 km southeast of Abuja, the capital city of Nigeria, and about 65 km west of the state capital Lafia. It is covered by three mineral claims, including EL 29624 (the Erigo Property), EL 29625 (the Udegi Property), and EL 29626 (the Akewa Property), with a total area of 47,400 hectares. All three properties are together referred to as "Properties" hereinafter. Travelling from the Properties to Abuja takes approximately three hours by a paved public road. Extensive motorcycle tracks crisscross over the Nb-Ta Project area and allow year-round access to the site.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Nigeria is situated within the Pan-African Mobile Belt and sandwiched between the West African Craton to the west and the Saharan Metacraton to the north and to the southeast (Abdelsalam et al., 2002; Haruna, 2017). Obaje (2009) divided the geology of Nigeria into three major petrological components – Precambrian Basement Complex ($\geq$ 600 Ma), Jurassic Younger Granites (ca. 150 Ma), and Cretaceous to Recent Sedimentary Basins ($\leq$ 145 Ma). The Precambrian Basement Complex can be further subdivided into three lithologic groups, including the migmatite gneiss complex, the schist belts and the Older Granites. The Old Granites as the main intrusive rocks in the Basement Complex are distributed all over the country, especially in the north and in the west; the Jurassic Younger Granites occur within a nearly N-S trending narrow belt in central Nigeria and extend northwards into Niger.

The four major metallogenic provinces in Nigeria are composed of Sn-Ta-Nb Pegmatite Belt of Late Pan-African age, Sn-Nb-Ta Younger Granites of Jurassic age, Pb-Zn Benue Trough of Cretaceous age, and Au Schist Belts of Precambrian ages. The Au Schist Belts and Sn-Ta-Nb Pegmatite Belt fall within the Complex Basement, and the mineral resource associated includes gold, silver, cassiterite, tantalite, columbite, banded iron formation, sillimanite, and gemstones (Wyman and Kerrich, 1988; Haruna, 2017). The province of Younger Granites is notable for its Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization, with other ore minerals of REE minerals, wolframite and accessory minerals of uraninite, thorite, and pyrochlore (Ogunyele and Akingboye, 2018). In the Benue Trough of the Sedimentary Basins, N-S trending veins with galena, sphalerite, and sometimes chalcopyrite occur mostly at the crest of anticlines, where pockets of uranium occurrences have also been discovered (Wright, 1976).

Covering the central area of the Properties, the Kenyang Intrusive Complex regionally belongs to the Afu Complex, which is the southernmost occurrences of the Jurassic Younger Granites. The Kenyang Intrusive Complex consists of multiphase granites, including an early-phase pink coarse-grained K-feldspar biotite granite and a late-phase grey fine-grained biotite granite. The Nb-Ta mineralization occurs along the contact zone of two-phase intrusions and mainly exists in the endocontact of the late fine-grained granite with pervasive albitization.

1.4 Exploration

In the second half of 2019, ZMNL completed a series of exploration activities within the Nb-Ta Project area, including 60 km geological prospecting along traverses, 60 km ground magnetic surveying and ground radiometric surveying along open traverses, and 111 surface geochemical samples collected during the geological prospecting.

The assay results of geochemical samples are encouraging. Of all the rock chip samples, 17 show Nb over 100 ppm, most of them are less than 150 ppm with a few over 200 ppm. Meanwhile, the Nb values exhibit a strong positive correlation with U and Th. While columbite is a generally non-radioactive mineral, it always coexists with uraninite, thorite, monazite, and other U- or Th-bearing radioactive minerals. As a result, these radioactive minerals can serve as indicators to help on the discovery of the associated Nb-Ta mineralization.

The geophysical surveys also generated constructive results. The ground magnetics defined the contour of the contact between the late fine-grained granite (noisy data and low TMI) and the early coarse-grained granite (quiet data and moderate TMI). Due to the shallow penetration of the gamma-ray spectrometer and relatively thick alluvium cover throughout the Properties, most of the ground radiometric readings reflected only the Quaternary sediments, instead of the bedrocks underneath. In a few cases, outcrops and subcrops were observed near the palaeochannels where surficial weathering has occurred, and elevated U and Th contents were detected locally and probably related to the nearby Nb-Ta mineralization at depth.

In view of the extensive Quaternary cover over the entire Nb-Ta Project area, the contact of two granites was barely observed during the geological prospecting. In this case, the contact was inferred by connecting the midpoints between two nearest outcropping granites with distinct phases. The resultant geological map shows that the Nb-Ta-mineralization-hosting late fine-grained granite is elongated along the NEE trend, crossing the “handle-shaped” southern portion of EL 29624 and the southwestern corner of EL 29625.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project is located at the southern end of the Jurassic Younger Granites Lithological Province, which distinctively carries the Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization. The adjacent Kenyang Mine represents a typical LCT-granite-hosting Nb-Ta deposit, where primary Nb-Ta mineralization, characterized by disseminated columbite and tantalite, occurs in the endocontact of the roof zone of Jurassic fine-grained biotite granite along with pervasive albitization.

ZMNL in the second half of 2019 completed a series of exploration activities within the Nb-Ta Project area. The assay results from surface geochemical samples show that there is a strong positive correlation between Nb and radioactive elements U and Th. While columbite is a generally non-radioactive mineral, it always coexists with uraninite, thorite, monazite, and other U- or Th-bearing radioactive minerals. Accordingly, these radioactive minerals can serve as indicators for the occurrence of associated Nb-Ta mineralization.

The geophysical surveys defined the contour of the contact between the late fine-grained granite and the early coarse-grained granite. Most of the geochemical samples with Nb over 100 ppm fall in the NEE-trending late fine-grained granite, and a few in the early coarse-grained granite stay close to the contact zone, which indicates that the Nb-Ta mineralization is controlled by the contact zones of two granitic intrusions, similar as what is observed in Kenyang Mine. In the author’s opinion, the Nb-Ta Project presents great potential for the discovery of primary Nb-Ta mineralization, and so has sufficient merits to warrant further exploration and evaluation.

The author has confirmed the quality of the pertinent exploration data and concludes that the Properties are at a very early exploration stage. Further work is required in a stepwise manner, in order to upgrade the data to the level where mineralization zones can be defined and mineral resource can be estimated. A list of recommendations about a two-stage (18-month) exploration campaign is proposed as follow but not be limited to:

Stage One

1. A detailed mapping and sampling program should be carried out, especially along the strike extension of the Nb-Ta mineralization zone exposed in the open pit of the Kenyang Mine.
2. Systematic ground radiometric survey should be conducted within the airborne U-Th anomalies given the strong correlation between Nb and U-Th.
3. Systematic radon survey is highly recommended to substitute for ground radiometric survey where alluvium and other Quaternary sediments are dominantly developed.

The Stage One campaign is estimated to cost $200,000.

Stage Two

4. Once a ground radioactive anomaly can be defined, an initial drilling program should follow up to test the possible Nb-Ta mineralization in the contact zone between early coarse-grained granite and late fine-grained granite. A total of 1,000 m diamond drilling is proposed, with each hole 50 – 100 m deep.
5. A more detailed mapping program should be conducted within the ground radioactive anomaly to study any mineralization controlling factors, such as structure and alteration, along with systematic surface geochemical sampling in the same area.
6. A trenching program is optional, depending on the depth of Nb-Ta mineralization tested by the drilling program.

The Stage Two campaign is estimated to cost $400,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of Report

Jingyang Zhao, a senior consulting geologist from Toronto, Ontario, Canada was commissioned by Wildsky Resources Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Wildsky") in January 2020 to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) compliant technical report (hereinafter referred to as "Technical Report") for the Nasarawa Niobium-Tantalum project (hereinafter referred to as "Nb-Ta Project") in Nasarawa State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Nigeria).

Wildsky is a junior exploration company trading under the symbol "WSK" on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V), with its head office located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of the Technical Report is to meet TSX-V's requirements for Wildsky's acquisition of Zijin Midas (Nigeria) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "ZMNL"), which 100% owns the Nb-Ta Project. This Technical Report provides an independent review of the exploration work to date, especially the work completed by ZMNL during the second half of 2019.

Covering a total area of 47,400 hectares, the Nb-Ta Project is comprising three exploration licenses: EL 29624 (the Erigo Property), EL 29625 (the Udegi Property), and EL 29626 (the Akewa Property). All three properties are together referred to as "Properties" hereinafter.

The Technical Report was written in accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in NI 43-101 developed by Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) with most recent revision of June 2011, including Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The Technical Report also complied with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines adopted by CIM Council in November 2018.

2.2 Sources of Information

The author reviewed the exploration dataset provided by Wildsky in January 2020 through a virtual data room, and relied upon this basic information to support the statements presented in this Technical Report. In the opinion of the author, the pertinent data to date are sufficient, credible, and accurate to be viewed as the representation of the Nb-Ta Project. For those documentation which is limited in certain areas, the information wherein is assumed to be reasonably in good quality, even though it is not the basis of this Technical Report.

The Technical Report contains numerical information, which may be employed subsequently to obtain subtotals, totals, or weighted averages. Any roundoff errors introduced by such calculations are considered negligible.

Unless otherwise stated, all units used in the Technical Report are metric, all dollar amounts ($) are in Canadian currency (CAD), and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates in this report and accompanying illustrations are referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) Zone 32N. All site photos were taken by ZMNL's senior geologist Zhongxiao Zhao.

2.3 Qualifications

The author of this Technical Report, Jingyang Zhao, is a professional geoscientist (P.Geo.) registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (registration number 2293), with over 13-year experience in mineral exploration and project evaluation. Mr. Zhao is a qualified person (QP) as defined by NI 43-101 and is responsible for this Technical Report.

2.4 Site Visit

Jingyang Zhao, the QP of this Technical Report, planned to visit the Properties in March 2020 to examine the exploration work conducted by ZMNL in 2019 and verify the geology and mineralization by collecting independent samples for lab assay. In addition, the QP planned to complete a review of archived documents and field notes stored at site office. There are neither mills nor mining activities (such as mine development and mine operation) on the Nb-Ta Project site. Due to the current situation of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, the trip has been postponed until the pandemic is over.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In this Technical Report, statements regarding tenement status, exploration permit, and environmental liability have been accepted in good faith from Wildsky, and are out of the expertise of the author.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property location, description, ownership and other associated information are presented in this section of the Technical Report. The author hasn't independently verified this information.

4.1 Property Location

The Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project is located in Nasarawa State in central Nigeria, approximately 88 km southeast of Abuja, the capital city of Nigeria, and about 65 km west of the state capital Lafia (Figure 4-1). The local town of Nasarawa is situated 25 km on the west of the Project site. The coordinates of the Project area are: Longitude 7°45'15" – 8° 06'00"E and Latitude 8°16'30" – 8°34'15"N.

Figure 4-1 Location of Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project in Central Nigeria (modified from Google Maps)

4.2 Property Description

The Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project is covered by three mineral claims, including EL 29624 (the Erigo Property), EL 29625 (the Udegi Property), and EL 29626 (the Akewa Property), with a total area of 47,400 hectares (Figure 4-2). The coordinates of the three exploration licenses are shown in Table 4-1. The Project boundaries have not been legally surveyed or marked with concrete pegs.

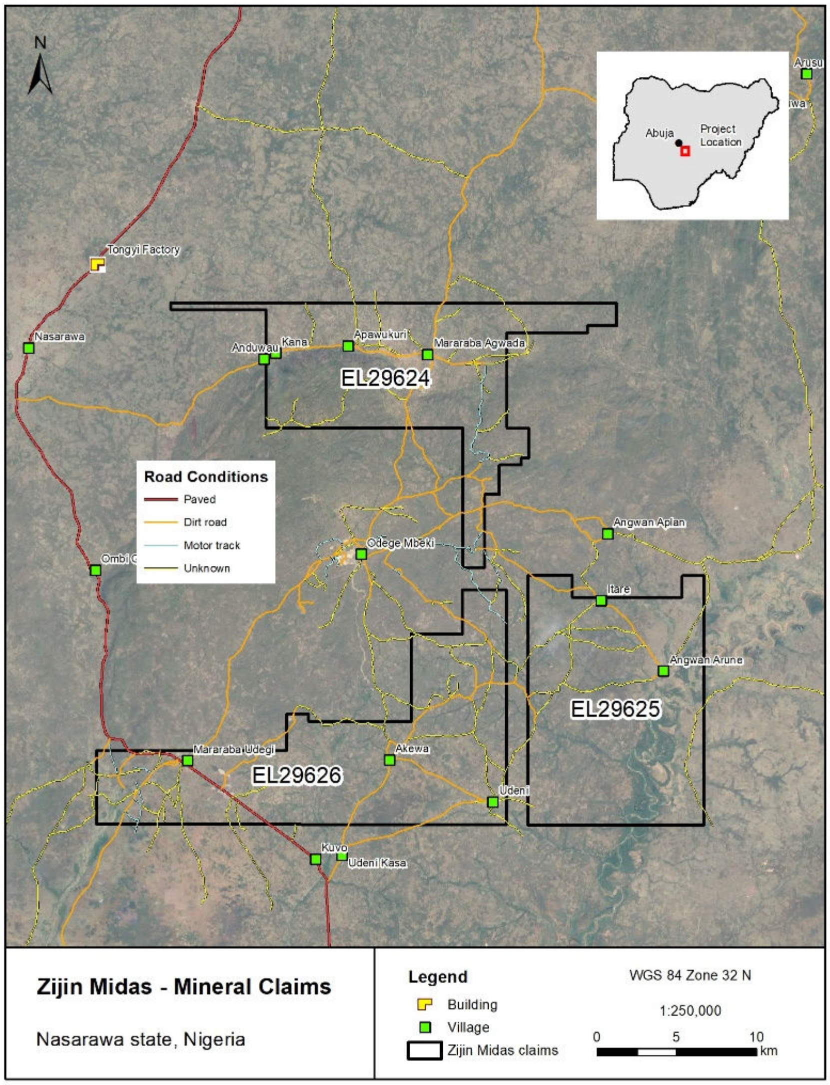

Figure 4-2 Location of Exploration Licenses Comprising the Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project

Table 4-1 Coordinates of Exploration Licenses Comprising the Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project

License No.	Property Name	Area (ha)	Corner Point	Longitude			Latitude		
				Degree	Minute	Second	Degree	Minute	Second
EL 29624	Erigo	14,480	1	8	3	0	8	34	15
			2	8	3	0	8	33	30
			3	8	2	0	8	33	30
			4	8	2	0	8	33	15
			5	7	59	15	8	33	15
			6	7	59	15	8	30	0
			7	8	0	0	8	30	0
			8	8	0	0	8	29	0
			9	7	59	45	8	29	0
			10	7	59	45	8	28	45
			11	7	59	0	8	28	45
			12	7	59	0	8	27	45
			13	7	58	30	8	27	45
			14	7	58	30	8	25	15
			15	7	57	45	8	25	15
			16	7	57	45	8	30	0
			17	7	51	0	8	30	0
			18	7	51	0	8	34	0
			19	7	47	45	8	34	0
			20	7	47	45	8	34	15
EL 29625	Udegi	15,420	1	7	59	15	8	24	30
			2	7	59	15	8	16	30
			3	7	45	15	8	16	30
			4	7	45	15	8	19	0
			5	7	51	45	8	19	0
			6	7	51	45	8	20	15
			7	7	52	30	8	20	15
			8	7	52	30	8	20	0
			9	7	56	0	8	20	0
			10	7	56	0	8	23	0
			11	7	57	45	8	23	0
			12	7	57	45	8	24	30
EL 29626	Akewa	17,500	1	8	6	0	8	25	0
			2	8	6	0	8	16	30
			3	8	0	0	8	16	30
			4	8	0	0	8	25	0
			5	8	1	30	8	25	0
			6	8	1	30	8	24	15
			7	8	5	15	8	24	15
			8	8	5	15	8	25	0

4.3 Ownership

ZMNL 100% held the three Nb-Ta exploration licenses in Nigeria. Wildsky indirectly obtained a 100% interest in all the properties belonging to ZMNL in December 2019 through the acquisition of the entire 10,000,000 issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of ZMNL. The transaction is an arm's length transaction.

The Exploration Licenses are subject to a call option, the "Slight Edge Option", in favour of Slight Edge HK Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Slight Edge"). Slight Edge's Nigerian subsidiary assisted ZMNL with the license application, resulting in the issuance of those exploration licenses. ZMNL and Slight Edge then entered into a call option, which gave Slight Edge the right to buy up to a 20% interest in the three Nb-Ta Exploration Licenses. Slight Edge may execute the "Slight Edge Option" by reimbursing ZMNL for its proportional costs and expenses invested by ZMNL previously with respect to the relevant exploration licenses. The call option is effective until 8th February 2021.

ZMNL currently focuses on implementation of exploration work in the area confined by the three Nb-Ta exploration licenses, adjacent to the productive Kenyang mine in Nasarawa State (Figure 4-4). The three Nb-Ta exploration licenses make up the Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project, which becomes Wildsky's main target after acquisition.

The three Nb-Ta exploration licenses were granted on 30th May 2019 for an initial term of three years, and are renewable twice for a period of two years each. After the second renewal, the exploration licenses must be converted to a mining license. The current term will expire on 29th May 2022.

Annual service fee is payable to Nigeria Mining Cadastre Office in respect of all mineral titles. The rate of annual service fee is ₦1,000 per cadastral unit (equivalent to $3.67 per cadastral unit) during the first three-year period, followed by ₦1,500 per cadastral unit (equivalent to $5.50 per cadastral unit) after the first renewal and ₦2,000 per cadastral unit after the second renewal (equivalent to $7.34 per cadastral unit). The current overall amount of annual service fee is ₦3,710,000 (equivalent to $13,615.70). As of the date of this Technical Report, all fees are fully paid and ZMNL is in good standing concerning the maintenance of all ten exploration licenses.

Surface rights are locally owned and permission to access the Properties has been obtained from the landowners. This is a requirement when lodging a license application.

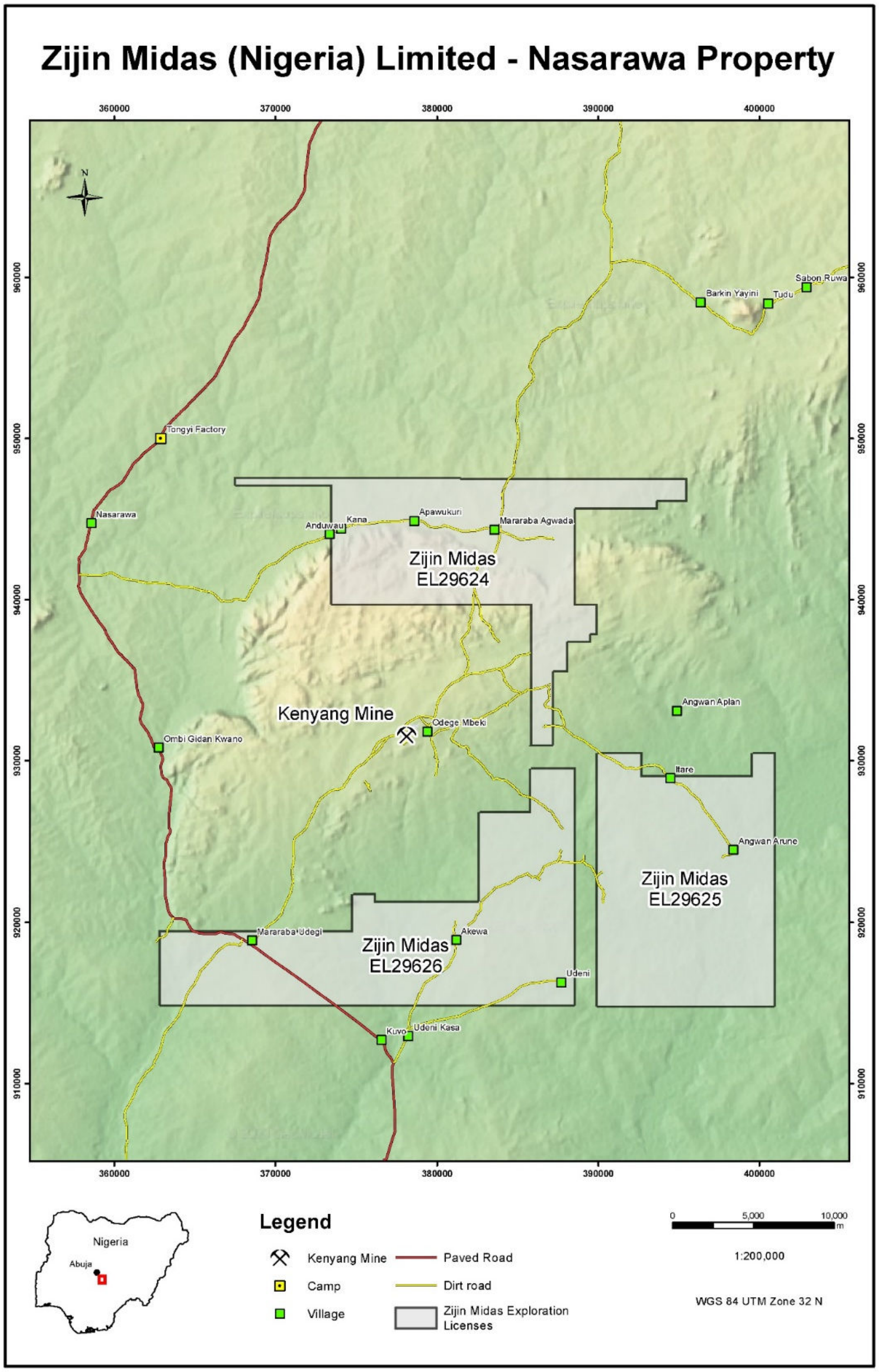

Figure 4-3 Three Nb-Ta Exploration Licenses adjacent to Kenyang Mine

4.4 Permits and Approvals

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Nb-Ta Project. ZMNL has all required permits to conduct the proposed exploration work on the Properties. The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, right or ability to carry on the exploration program on the Properties.

The Ministry of Mines and Steel Development is the Federal Government's agency for formulation and monitoring of policies, laws and regulations governing solid mineral exploration, exploitation, and exportation. Wildsky as the license holder is therefore expected to maintain safety and environmental standards at all times and keep all records required in accordance with regulations.

4.5 Encumbrances, Royalties and Taxes

According to the Nigerian Mineral and Mining Act (2007), companies engaging in mining activities in Nigeria are subject to a corporate tax of 30% of their taxable profits and another 2% education tax on taxable profits. A value-added tax (VAT) of 5% is payable in respect of taxable goods and services. Certain goods and services are, however, exempted from VAT, including goods to be exported.

Companies with the output of mineral products in the course of mining or exploration are liable for royalty payment. The royalty for columbite ore and columbite concentrate are payable at a rate of ₦12,000 (equivalent to $44.04) per ton and ₦61,650 (equivalent to $226.26) per ton, respectively. The Minister may, upon the approval of the Federal Executive Council, defer payment of any royalty regarding any mineral for a specified period.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Accessibility to the Properties, climate and physiography, local resources and infrastructure are addressed in this section of the Technical Report.

5.1 Accessibility

The Properties are located approximately 88 km southeast of Abuja, the capital of Nigeria, and around 25 km east of the local town Nasarawa. Lagos, the largest city in Africa by population and the former capital of Nigeria, lies 700 km down on the southwest. Both Abuja and Lagos have international airports providing regularly-scheduled direct flights to Europe, other parts of Africa, and the Middle East.

Travelling from the Properties to Abuja takes approximately three hours by a paved public road. A wide dirt road leads the Properties to Nasarawa. Extensive motorcycle tracks crisscross over the Nb-Ta Project area and allow year-round access to the site.

Within the Properties, the local village Obege Mbeki is inhabited by several hundreds of people, who are mainly farmers with family dwellings connected by narrow dirt roads and footpaths (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 Local Village Obege Mbeki within the Properties

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Nb-Ta Project area is characterized by tropical savanna climate with a well-marked rainy season and a dry season. The rainy season from April to November is oppressive and overcast, and the dry season from December to March is humid and partly cloudy. Over the course of the year, it is hot in general, the temperature typically varies from 17℃ to 35℃ with an average of 26 – 27℃ and is rarely below 14℃ or above 38℃. The relative humidity can reach as high as 80 – 90% during the wettest months from June to September. More than 80% of the annual rainfall is concentrated in the rainy season with a single peak at the end of August, and the average annual rainfall is around 1,800 mm. Two trade winds prevail in the Project area, the tropical maritime airmass is responsible for the rainy season and the tropical continental airmass dominates the climate during the dry season.

The Properties fall in the Guinean forest-savanna mosaic, which is a typical ecoregion in West Africa. The surface is covered with a band of interlaced forest, savanna, and grassland. Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy, and most of villagers in the Project area are subsistence farmers growing food crops to meet the needs of themselves and their families with little surplus. The major agricultural crop is upland rice, but due to skill shortage and negligent management among farmers, the production stays at a low level. Other widely planted crops include white sesame, cassava, peanut, and so forth. Some farmers also raise livestock, mainly cattle and sheep, to diversify the products and supply fresh meat to the local market.

5.3 Physiography

The Nb-Ta Project area in central Nigeria belongs to the landform of upland plain, with an undulating altitude of 100 – 400 m above sea level. Overall, the land is high in the north and gradually descends to the south. A nearly east-west trending mountain range as high as 300 – 400 m passes through the middle of the Erigo Property in the north of the Project area (Figure 5-2). The Udegi Property in the south and the Akewa Property in the southeast are general below 200 m, sometimes as low as 100 m. Local streams and rivers flow southwards and enrich the plain with fertile alluvial soil by seasonal flood.

Figure 5-2 Open-pit Lake of Kenyang Mine with Background of E-W Trending Mountain Range Crossing the Erigo Property

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Properties lie in remote rural area, with no electrical power delivery or water pipeline system. In this case, potable water relies on water from local streams or boreholes, and electricity can be generated with a gas-powered portable generator. There is almost no industry around the Nb-Ta Project area, except for a few automobile repair shops and food processing plants. Labor force is abundant, but technical workers or geotechnicians are unavailable. The local market price for a general labor is less than $5 per day.

There are no power plant, paved roads or other infrastructure on site. Sufficient land within the tenements can accommodate possible mining activities in near future. The nearby Kenyang mine has an open pit and a tailings storage facility. The Properties are connected by the existing local road network to neighboring townships and communities. These roads are unpaved without any government maintenance.

6 HISTORY

No historical exploration work has ever been reported within the boundaries of the Properties. As the only mineral deposit around the Properties, the Kenyang Nb-Ta deposit in the current mining license ML 10216 was first discovered by the British settlers as a placer tin deposit before the World War II (Figure 6-1). The tin ore, deriving from the exposure and erosion of the apical zone of cassiterite-rich granite, started to be mined subsequently, while other elements, such as Nb and Ta, were left behind as accessories. The mining halted as the British lost the mining rights in early 1960's, when Nigeria proclaimed its independence from British rule. From then on, no systematic exploration or mining activities have been conducted in the past half century. However, local villagers keep placer mining for decades, extracting cassiterite and columbite by simple hand panning technique.

In 2008, two Chinese companies, Senteng International Ltd. and CNC Mining Ltd., applied for the registration of Kenyang mineral claim separately. Five years later, two companies finally decided to collaborate and together incorporated the Kenyang Mining (Nigeria) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "KYM"). Since 2015, KYM began to strip the surface in its property for open-pit mining and build a beneficiation plant, followed by processing the weathered ore excavated from the subsurface placer tin deposit. It had not been realized until 2017 that, underneath the placer tin deposit, there was primary Nb-Ta mineralization in a larger scale hosted by fresh granitic intrusion. Shortly afterwards, a large diamond drilling program commenced, aiming at an estimation of mineral resource at depth (Figure 6-2).

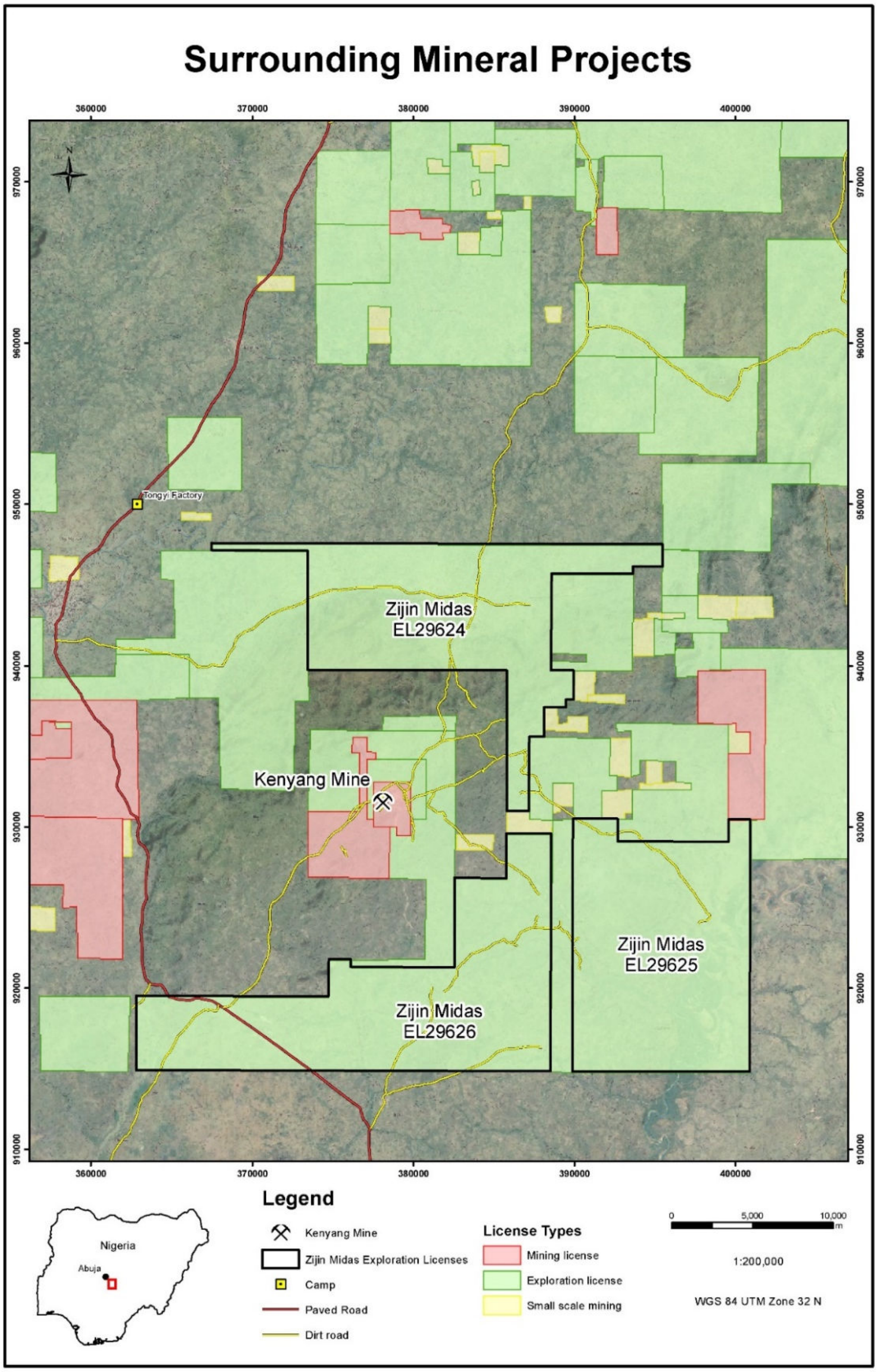

Figure 6-1 Exploration Licenses and Mining Licenses around the Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

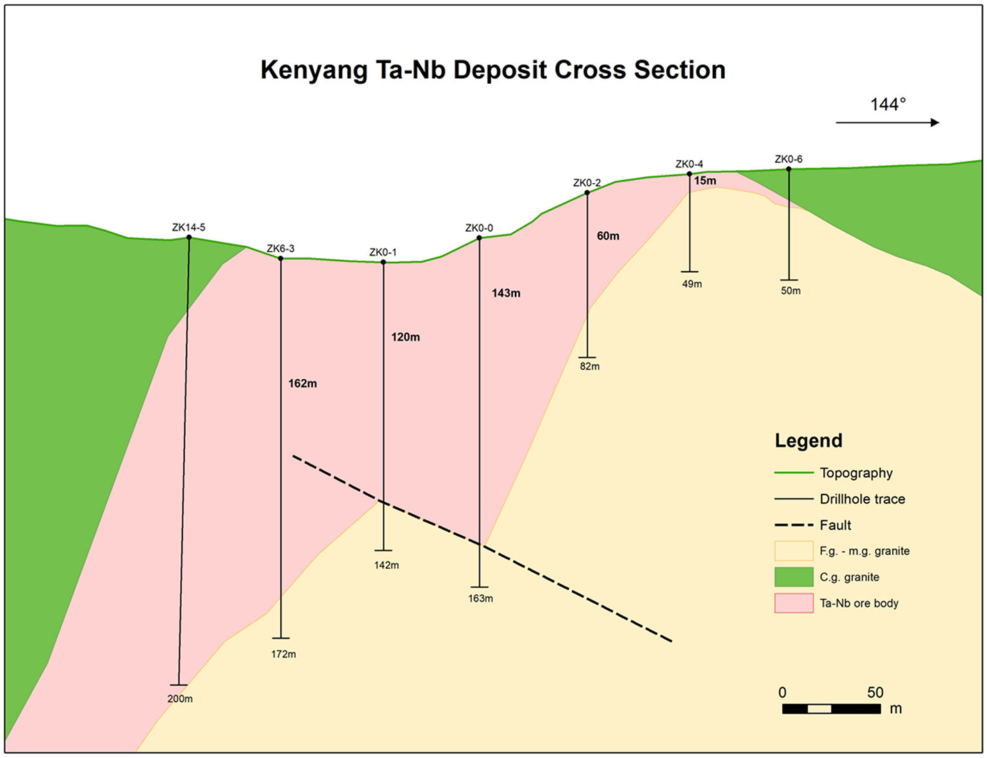

Figure 6-2 A Cross Section Map of Kenyang Nb-Ta Deposit (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

It is clear to date that the Kenyang Nb-Ta deposit underlies the mined-out placer tin deposit. The primary Nb-Ta mineralization occurs in the endocontact zone of a late fine-grained granitic intrusion, which was emplaced into another early coarse-grained granitic pluton (Figure 6-3). The mineralization system has an exposed dimension of approximately 2 km long by 500 m wide near the surface.

Figure 6-3 Wall of Open Pit Showing the Contact between Early Coarse-grained granite and Late Fine-grained Granite

A third Chinese company Gems And Minerals Ltd. also competed for the Kenyang tenement registration in 2008 and failed to obtain it. This company then registered a 780-hectare tenement (EL 15254) enclosing the Kenyang tenement (Figures 6-1). Senteng International Ltd. also registered a mineral claim (EL 25936) and a mining claim (ML 25464) in a larger surrounding area (Figure 6-1).

In 2019, ZMNL successfully registered three mineral claims, including EL 29624 (14,480 hectares), EL 29625 (15,420 hectares), and EL 29626 (17,500 hectares). The three mineral claims all together fill up the blank area around the Kenyang Mine, with a total area of 47,400 hectares (Figure 6-1).

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Nigeria is situated within the Pan-African Mobile Belt and sandwiched between the West African Craton to the west and the Saharan Metacraton to the north and to the southeast (Abdelsalam et al., 2002; Haruna, 2017). Obaje (2009) divided the geology of Nigeria into three major petrological components – Precambrian Basement Complex (≥ 600 Ma), Jurassic Younger Granites (ca. 150 Ma), and Cretaceous to Recent Sedimentary Basins (≤ 145 Ma) (Figure 7-1).

The Basement Complex occupies about half of the total area of Nigerian landmass and is mainly distributed in three regions, consisting of Maru-Kaduna-Bauchi in the north and central area, Upper Ogun-Ibadan-Ifewara in the west, and Adamawa-Taraba in the southeast (Figure 7-1). The crystalline basement rocks resulted from deformation, metamorphism and remobilization of at least four major orogenic cycle, including the Pan-African Orogeny as the last one. The Basement Complex is commonly described under three lithologic groups: the migmatite gneiss complex, the schist belts and the Older Granites (Figure 7-1). Exposed in small scale sporadically, the Mesozoic Younger Granites are characterized by the uplift and intrusion of a series of anorogenic, alkaline, shallow sub-volcanic intrusives, which fall within a nearly N-S trending narrow belt in central Nigeria and extend northwards into Niger. Unconformably overlying the Basement Complex, the Cretaceous to Recent Sedimentary Basins cover the remaining half of the country's landmass, with the distribution of Sokoto-Kebbi in the northwest, Chad Basin in the northeast, Benue River Basin in the east, Niger River Basin in the west, and the Lagos-Niger Delta region in the south (Figure 7-1). The Sedimentary Basins were structurally controlled and formed by the growth of transcontinental seas and epirogenic movements. Periodic sedimentation began in Cretaceous and continued through Tertiary and Quaternary, filling the basins with sandy shale, alluvial and other sediments. Volcanism was also triggered by the rifting and represented as a variety of volcanics, such as basaltic lava plateaus, and trachyte plugs and domes (Obaje, 2009).

The Basement Complex is typified by N-S, NNE-SSW, and ENE-WSW trending Pan-African structures, which have been correlated with the oceanic fracture zones of the Atlantic Ocean as a result of the extensions of pre-existing continental zones of weakness (Figure 7-2). The Cretaceous to Recent Sedimentary Basins are dominated by NE-SW and ENE-WSW trending structures, associated with the break-up of Gondwanaland and splitting of Africa from South America (Ogunyele and Akingboye, 2018). The changes in the orientations of structures reflect the changes in the stress patterns of the Nigerian landmass, which led to the growth of intraplate tensional stresses with the resultant development of tensional features, such as plutonic belts and troughs.

The Old Granites intrusives as the main type of magmatic rocks in the Basement Complex are distributed all over the country, especially in the north and in the west (Figure 7-1). The Jurassic Younger Granites are concentrated in the Jos Plateau (Figure 7-2). In Sedimentary Basins, magmatic rocks are represented by Cenozoic volcanics and exposed as trachyte, rhyolite and basalt.

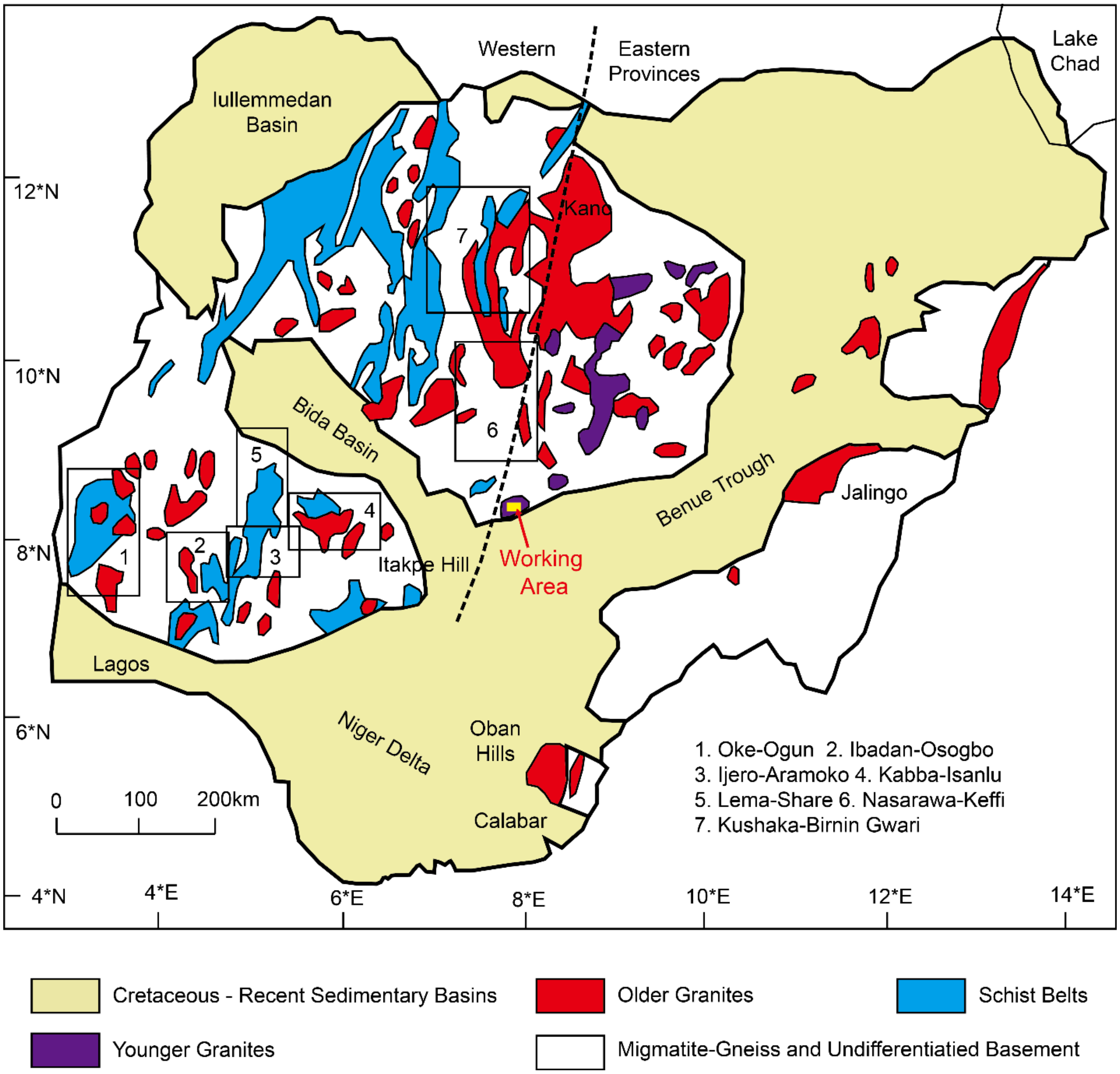

Figure 7-1 Outlined Geological Map of Nigeria (modified from Woakes et al., 1987)

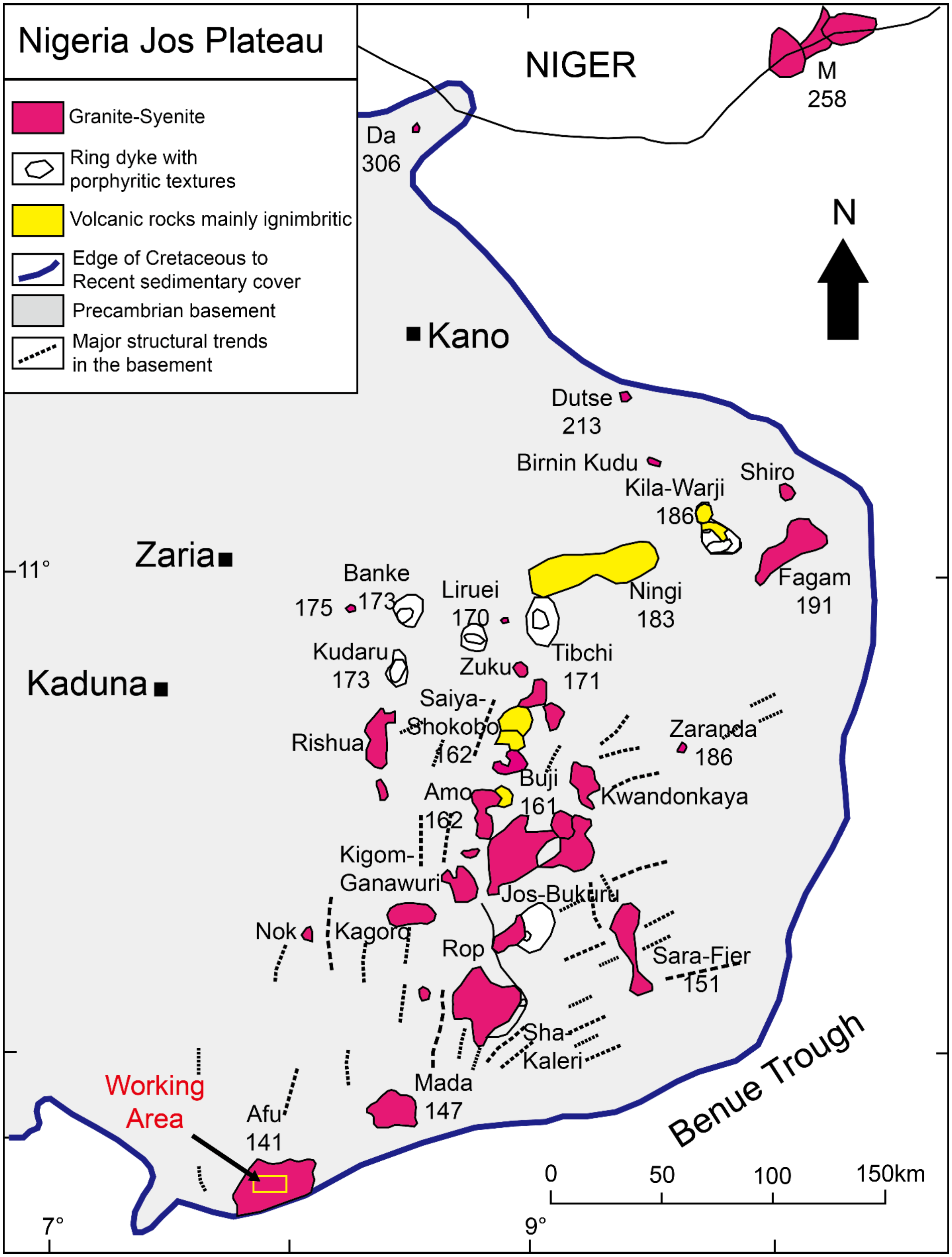

Figure 7-2 Geological Map of the Jurassic Younger Granites (modified from Kinnaird, 1981)

The four major metallogenic provinces in Nigeria are composed of Sn-Ta-Nb Pegmatite Belt of Late Pan-African age, Sn-Nb-Ta Younger Granites of Jurassic age, Pb-Zn Benue Trough of Cretaceous age, and Au Schist Belts of Precambrian ages (Figure 7-3). The Au Schist Belts and Sn-Ta-Nb Pegmatite Belt fall within the Complex Basement, and the mineral resource associated includes gold, silver, cassiterite, tantalite, columbite, banded iron formation, sillimanite, and gemstones (Wyman and Kerrich, 1988; Haruna, 2017). The province of Younger Granites is notable for its Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization, with other ore minerals of REE minerals, wolframite and accessory minerals of uraninite, thorite, and pyrochlore (Ogunyele and Akingboye, 2018). In the Benue Trough of the Sedimentary Basins, N-S trending veins with galena, sphalerite, and sometimes chalcopyrite occur mostly at the crest of anticlines, where pockets of uranium occurrences have also been discovered (Wright, 1976).

The sources of Au (of the Schist Belts) and of Sn-Ta-Nb (of the Pegmatite Belts) are from the adjoining wallrocks, while the Pb-Zn of the Benue Trough is believed to be leached from the sub-adjacent basement or sedimentary rocks (Haruna, 2017). Two sources (the crust and the mantle) have been proposed for the Younger Granites Sn-Nb-Ta (Ogunyele and Akingboye, 2018). In general, mineralization is structurally controlled and related to the intersection of the mineralization zones and cross structures. These structures serve more as passages for heat or fluid needed to mobilize the metals for redeposition in favorable structures than conduits for transfer of metals from the mantle.

The Nb-Ta Project area with three tenements lies at the southern end of the lithological province of Jurassic Younger Granites, which occurs as calc-alkaline ring complexes intruding into the Basement Complex (Figures 7-1 and 7-2). The origin of the distinctive Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization in this province is related to the petrogenesis of the Younger Granites. Wright (1970) suggested that cassiterite and its associated ore minerals in the Younger Granites were not basement-derived, but originated at deeper levels as part of the primary melts. This suggestion was based on the premise that the magmas of Younger Granites probably originated in the upper mantle, as salic melts, generated by pressure relief, partial melting, and a concentration of low melting constituents beneath a broad crustal dome, and modified by interaction with basement rocks.

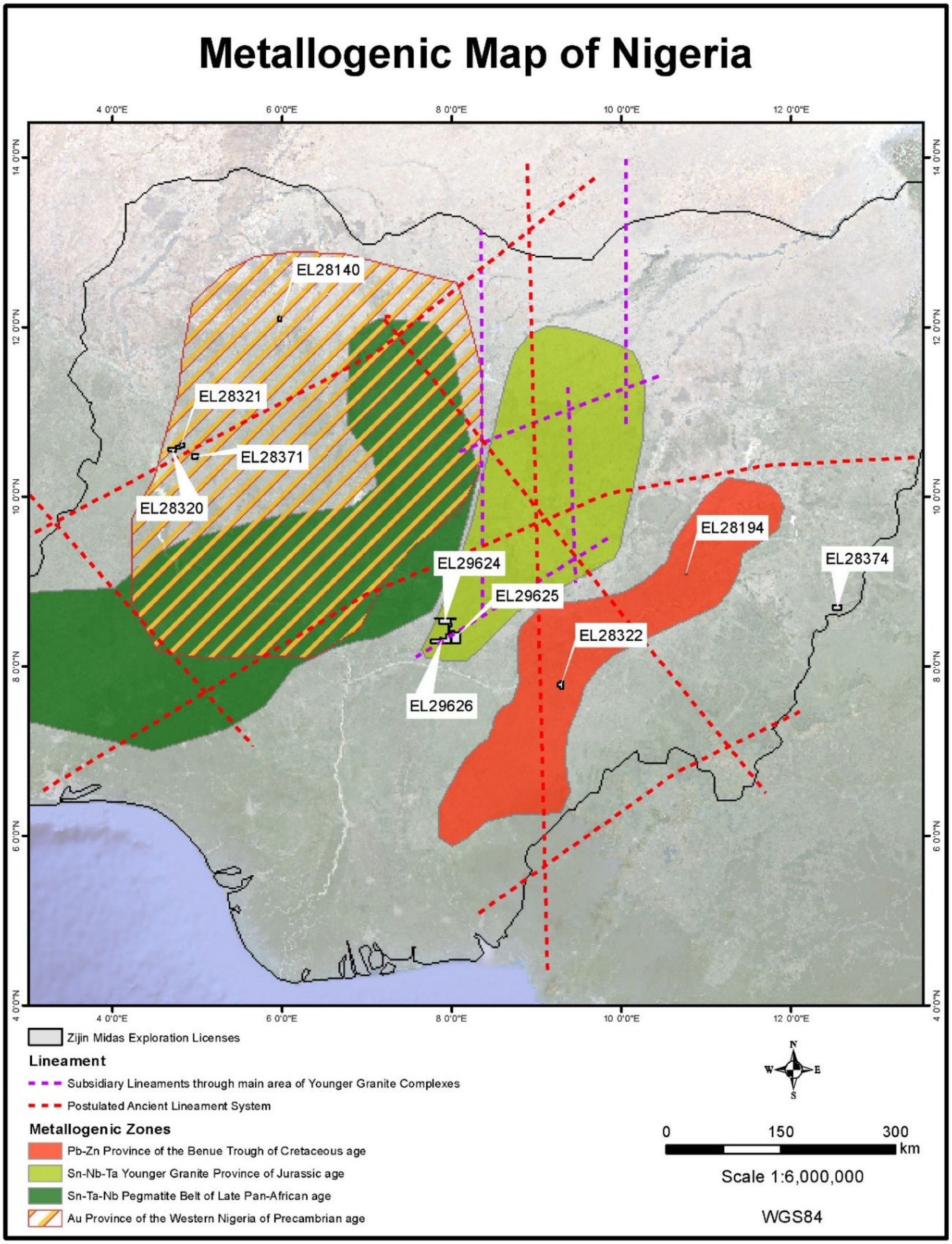

Figure 7-3 Metallogenic Map of Nigeria (modified from Garba, 2003)

7.2 Local Geology

The geological map of Nb-Ta Project area is shown in Figure 7-4. The Mesozoic Afu Complex of the Younger Granites with the lithological code "JYG" intruded into the Precambrian Basement Complex, which comprises micaceous schists, gneisses, Old Granites, and pegmatites. Of all these lithological units, the Younger Granites and pegmatites host different types of primary Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization.

The micaceous schists are believed to be the oldest rocks around the Project area. Compositionally, the schists range between metamorphosed pelitic to semi-pelitic and psammitic rocks, with an observable variety of quartz – feldspar contents. This rock unit has undergone multiphase metamorphisms and ductile deformations evidenced by mylonitic micro-textures (Akintola and Adekeye, 2008). Like other schist belts in the Basement Complex, the schists generally have north-south trending foliations that and dip to the east at low angles (10° to 30°). Outcropping as relics and xenoliths, the micaceous schists were intruded by Older Granites, mainly hornblende-biotite granodiorite gneisses and biotite granites. The Old Granites suit appears to represent the first major episode of granite plutonism in this area. While the granodiorite gneisses occupy the northwestern part of the area in batholitic dimensions, the biotite granites occur as inselbergs in the north and east of the area.

Abutting the micaceous schists in the center of the area is the Afu Complex of Late Jurassic (ca. 141 Ma), which represents the southernmost occurrences of the Younger Granites anorogenic ring complexes extending northwards through Jos Plateau to the arid region of Niger. The Afu Complex is made up of high-level anorogenic intrusive rocks, overwhelmingly biotite granites with minor quartz porphyry, which were emplaced within the Precambrian to Paleozoic Basement gneisses and Older Granites and overlain by the Cretaceous-Recent sedimentary cover of the Lower Benue Valley in the south of the area. Mineralogically, the biotite granites are consisting of quartz, K-feldspar, albite, biotite, magnetite, and zircon, with less commonly cassiterite, columbite, thorite, apatite, and monazite as accessory minerals. They somewhat show a fractionation trend with an enrichment of Sn and Nb in the more albitization-evolved granites with lower biotite contents, resulting in the localized primary Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization.

Two groups of pegmatites occur in this area, and they are both peraluminous and genetically linked to the late Pan-African magmatic activity within the shear zone (Akintola and Adekeye, 2008). The simple and barren quartz-feldspar pegmatites are found in proximity to the Old Granites, with a mineral assemblage of quartz-microcline, minor plagioclase, and tourmaline and magnetite as accessory minerals. The complex and mineralized pegmatites are in close spatial relationship with the schists, showing mineral compositions richer in muscovite and rare metal minerals. Noticeably, the Sn-Ta-Nb mineralization is associated with the pervasiveness of albitization, indicating that late stage sodium-rich fluids carried the rare metals along channel ways, such as microcracks, and deposited the ores of Sn-Ta-Nb in the pegmatites.

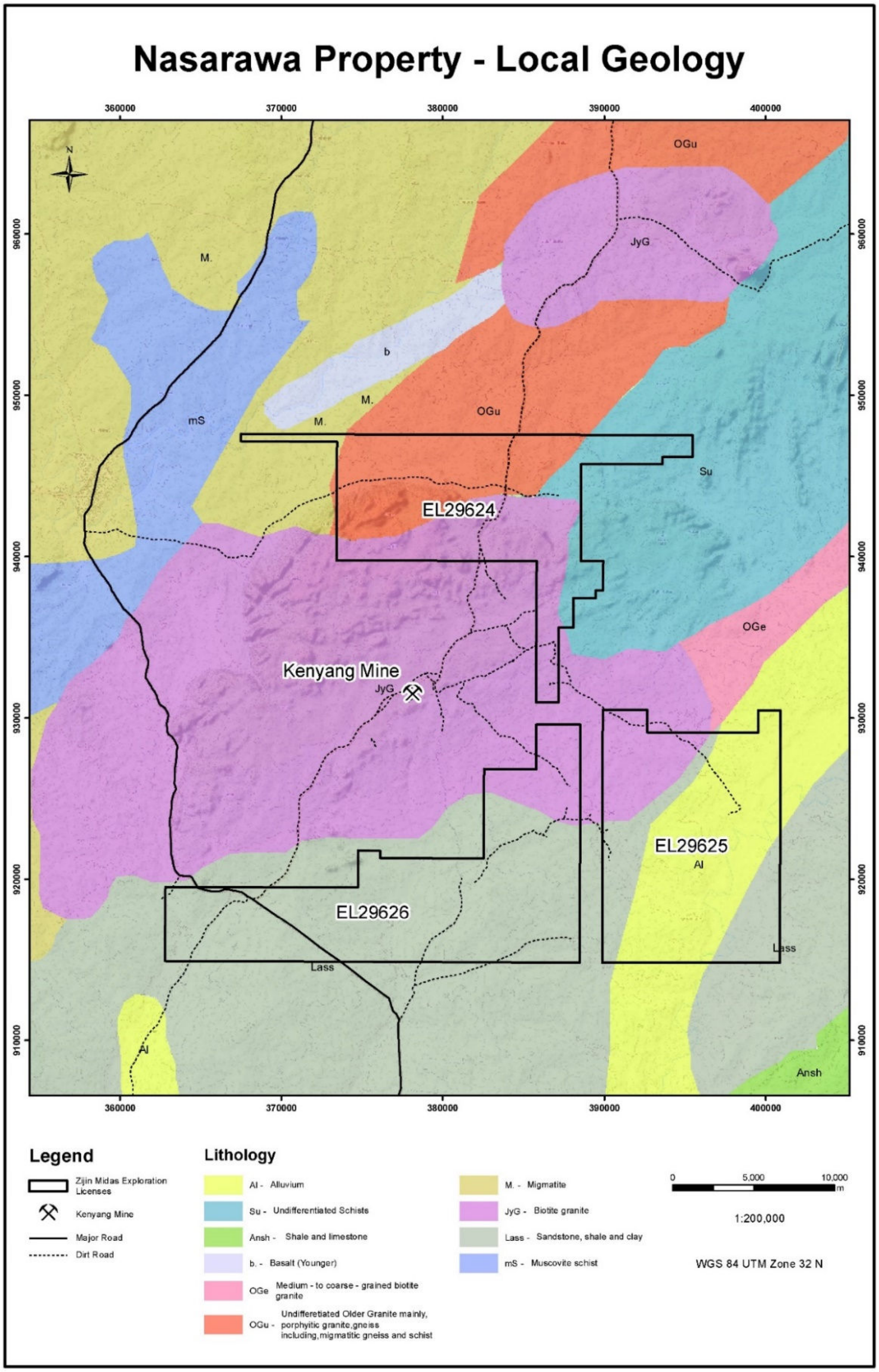

Figure 7-4 Geological Map of Nb-Ta Project Area (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

7.3 Property Geology

The Kenyang Intrusive Complex, with the lithological code "JYG", covers the central area of the Properties and the entire Kenyang Mine (Figure 7-4). It belongs to the Afu Complex, which is the southernmost occurrences of the Jurassic Younger Granites. The Kenyang Intrusive Complex consists of multiphase granites, including an early-phase pink coarse-grained K-feldspar biotite granite and a late-phase grey fine-grained biotite granite. The Nb-Ta mineralization occurs along the contact zone of two-phase variants and mainly exists in the endocontact zone of the late fine-grained granite. The contact relationship can be clearly observed in a quarry in the Udegi Property, with a gentle dip to the north (Figure 7-5). The late fine-grained granite was locally intruded by post-mineralization granite porphyry dykes (Figure 7-6).

Figure 7-5 Overlying Early Coarse-grained Granite (left) and Underlying Late Fine-grained Granite (right) with a Gently Northward-dipping Contact in a Quarry

Figure 7-6 Late Fine-grained Granite Outcrops, Intruded by Post-mineralization Granite Porphyry Dykes Sub-vertically (left) and Sub-horizontally (right)

The Kenyang Intrusive Complex is bordering with plagioclase-hornblende gneiss of Pan-African Old Granites to the north and overlain by Cretaceous marine sandstone and sandy shale to the south. Quaternary unconsolidated sediments discontinuously covers all the other geological units in the Properties. A conceptual sketch presenting various lithological units, distinct mineralizations, and their relationships in the Properties is shown in Figure 7-7.

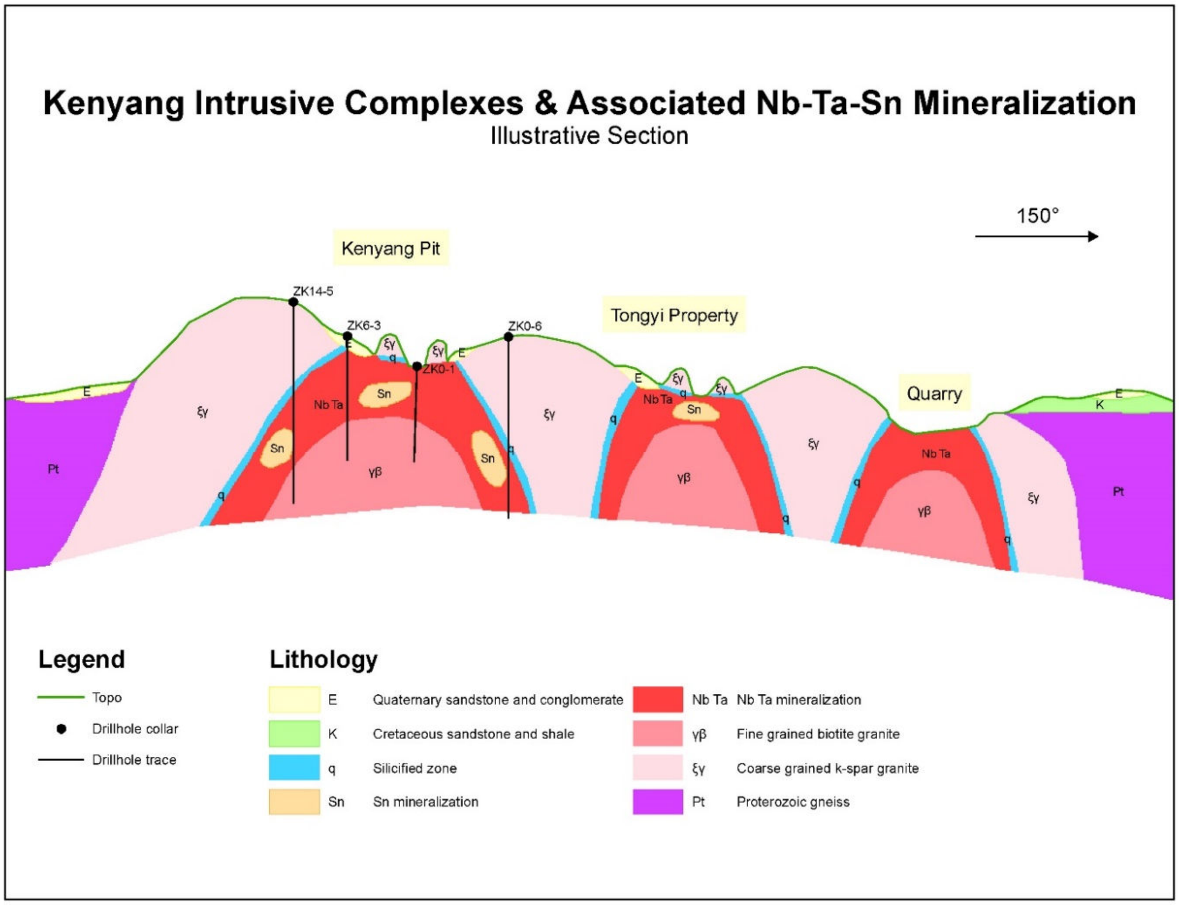

Figure 7-7 The Conceptual Sketch Showing Various Lithological Units, Distinct Mineralizations, and Their Relationships in the Properties (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

7.4 Mineralization

The Properties are located at the southern end of the Jurassic Younger Granites Lithological Province, which distinctively carries the Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization. The adjacent Kenyang Mine provides a representative example to show the pattern of vertical zoning in mineralization and alteration.

The exposed portion of the Kenyang Nb-Ta mineralization system spans about 2 km in length with NE trending and 500 m in width in the open pit. The Nb-Ta mineralization is characterized by disseminated columbite and concentrated at the roof of the late fine-grained granite, underlying the early coarse-grained granite. The contact between the two granitic intrusions slightly dips to NE at an angle of 5° – 10°. The Nb-Ta mineralization has close relationship with the albitization, which occurs intensely in the endocontact zone of the late fine-grained granite and becomes weaker along with depth.

The geological description of the open-pit cross section is presented in Table 7-1 from top to bottom.

Table 7-1 Geological Description of the Open-pit Cross Section

Zone	Geological Description
A	Early coarse-grained granite, unaltered, barren (Figure 7-8);
B	Silicified zone, 3 – 5 m wide, slightly Nb-Ta mineralized (Figure 7-9);
C	Late fine-grained granite, albitized zone overprinted by potassic alteration, microbrecciated and sericitic locally, 20 – 40 m, moderately Nb-Ta mineralized (Figure 7-10);
D	Late fine-grained granite, intensely albitized, 30 – 150 m, strongly Nb-Ta mineralized;
E	Late fine-grained granite, weakly albitized, slightly Nb-Ta mineralized;
F	Late fine-grained granite, unaltered, barren.

Figure 7-8 Late Coarse-grained Granite

Figure 7-9 Silicified Zone

Figure 7-10 Albitization Overprinted by Potassic Alteration in Outcrop (left) and in Core (right)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary Nb-Ta deposit discovered in Kenyang Mine is hosted by lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) type granites, which are typically peraluminous and enriched in lithium, rubidium, cesium, beryllium, tin, tungsten, niobium and tantalum (Černý and Ercit, 2005; Steiner, 2019). These magmas are formed by melting of pre-existing crustal rocks, and were most commonly emplaced as post-orogenic plutons in zones of continental collision.

The LCT-type granites are one of the main hosts for Nb-Ta deposits across the world. They are geochemically abundant in fluorine with minerals such as biotite, muscovite, topaz and tourmaline, and are rather heterogeneous, showing extensive albitization introduced by residual fluids. Disseminated ore minerals, such as columbite and tantalite, are particularly concentrated in the uppermost parts of the granitic bodies (Kinnaird, 1984; Selway et al., 2005).

In Kenyang Mine, the primary Nb-Ta mineralization, characterized by disseminated columbite and tantalite, occurs in the endocontact of the roof zone of Jurassic fine-grained biotite granite along with pervasive albitization. Both the Nb-Ta mineralization and albitization fade out with depth. ZMNL presumes that the Nb-Ta deposit type indicated in Kenyang Mine may represent the potential Nb-Ta mineralization type in Nasarawa Project and surrounding area, and a primary Nb-Ta deposit hosted by LCT-type granites is an attractive exploration target because of its polymetallic nature and high unit value.

9 EXPLORATION

A series of exploration activities have been performed within the Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project area by various operators over recent years, including geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, and geological mapping. Work completed by ZMNL during 2019 comprised ground magnetic survey, ground radiometric survey, and surface geochemical sampling (Table 9-1). Part of the work were actually conducted outside of the Properties, with most of them encircling the Kenyang Mine for a comparison of geological, geophysical, and geochemical characteristics between ZMNL's Properties and Kenyang Mine. Furthermore, an insight into the extension of the Nb-Ta mineralization zone in the Kenyang Mine may assist the mineral discovery in the Properties. The author believes that ZMNL has been diligent and followed accepted geological procedures and practices during the exploration campaign.

Table 9-1 Summary of Exploration Work Completed by ZMNL during 2019

Exploration License	Ground Magnetic Survey (km)	Ground Radiometric Survey (km)	Number of Surface Geochemical Samples
EL 29624	40	40	74
EL 29625	4	4	31
EL 29626	16	16	6
In the Properties	60	60	111
Outside of the Properties	40	40	146
Total	100	100	257

9.1 Airborne Geophysical Survey

During 2005 to 2007, Fugro Airborne Surveys Corporation (Fugro) carried out a series of airborne geophysical surveys over the Nb-Ta Project area, including airborne magnetics and airborne radiometrics, which was part of a federal airborne geophysical survey program throughout the entire country supervised by the Nigerian Geological Survey Agency (NGSA). The surveys were mostly flown at 500 m line spacing and 80 m mean terrain clearance, with the interpretation at a scale of 1:100,000. ZMNL purchased the digital surveying data of both airborne magnetics and airborne radiometrics in 2019 from the archive of the NGSA.

9.1.1 Airborne Magnetics

The data of total magnetic intensity (TMI) from the airborne survey indicate that the Properties have an overall magnetic low response relative to the regional terrane (Figure 9-1). Based on the previous field study, the Kenyang Mine lies in northeast-oriented subtle magnetic high with the surrounding background of extensive magnetic low. As described in Sections 7.3 and 7.4, the Nb-Ta mineralization occurs along the contact zone between two granitic intrusions of the Kenyang Intrusive Complex. The early coarse-grained granite is characterized by the presence of magnetite as one of the principle accessory minerals and associated with the magnetic highs; whereas the non-magnetite-bearing late fine-grained granite accounts for magnetic lows locally. In this case, the boundaries between subtle magnetic highs and magnetic lows may be indicative of contact zones between the early coarse-grained granite and the late fine-grained granite within the Properties, and resultantly need to pay further attentions. Such boundaries appear around the central area and "handle-shaped" southern portion of EL 29624, the southwestern and northeastern corners of EL 29625, and the northwestern corner of EL 29626 (Figure 9-1).

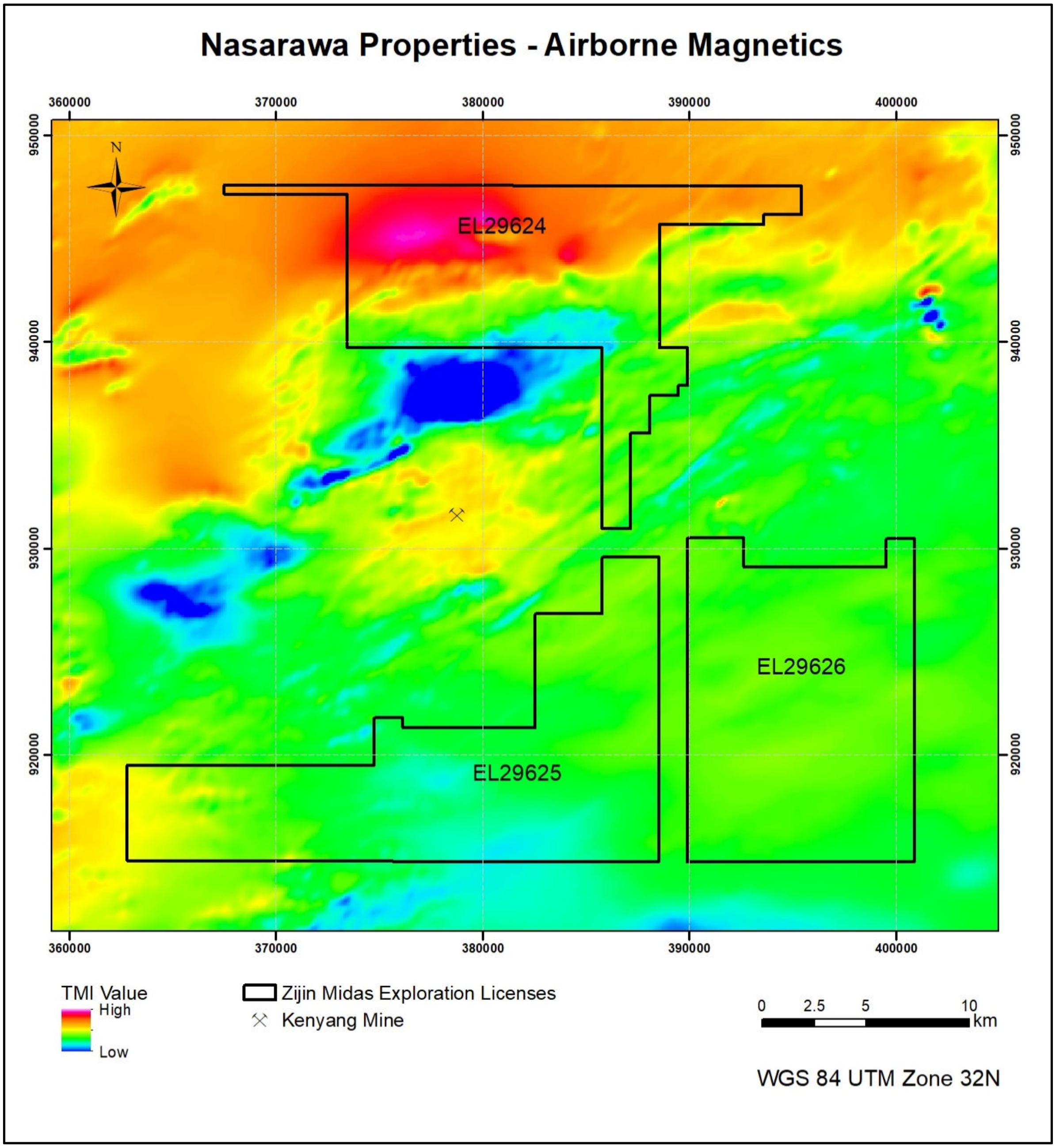

Figure 9-1 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Airborne Magnetics TMI (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

9.1.2 Airborne Radiometrics

The radiometric data from the regional airborne survey show elevated uranium (U), thorium (Th) and potassium (K) counts associated with different phases of intrusion (Figures 9-2, 9-3 and 9-4). The anomalies of U-high and Th-high are pretty consistent, both elements coexist with Nb-Ta mineralization and so can serve as key indicators. As a result, the U-highs and Th-highs may be explained at least partially by contact zones where Nb-Ta mineralization occurs in the endocontact of the late fine-grained granite. The potassium is a common element in granitic rocks, typically present in the form of K-feldspar. Interestingly, the Kenyang Mine falls in K-low area, implying that the Kenyang Intrusive Complex contains a relatively lower content of potassium comparing to the wallrocks. In this case, the high U and Th areas overlapping with Low K deserve further attentions, such as the central area and “handle-shaped” southern portion of EL 29624, the southwestern and northeastern corners and central area of EL 29625, and the northeastern and southeastern corners of EL 29626 (Figures 9-2, 9-3 and 9-4). Some of these areas are coincident with those identified by airborne magnetics to some extent.

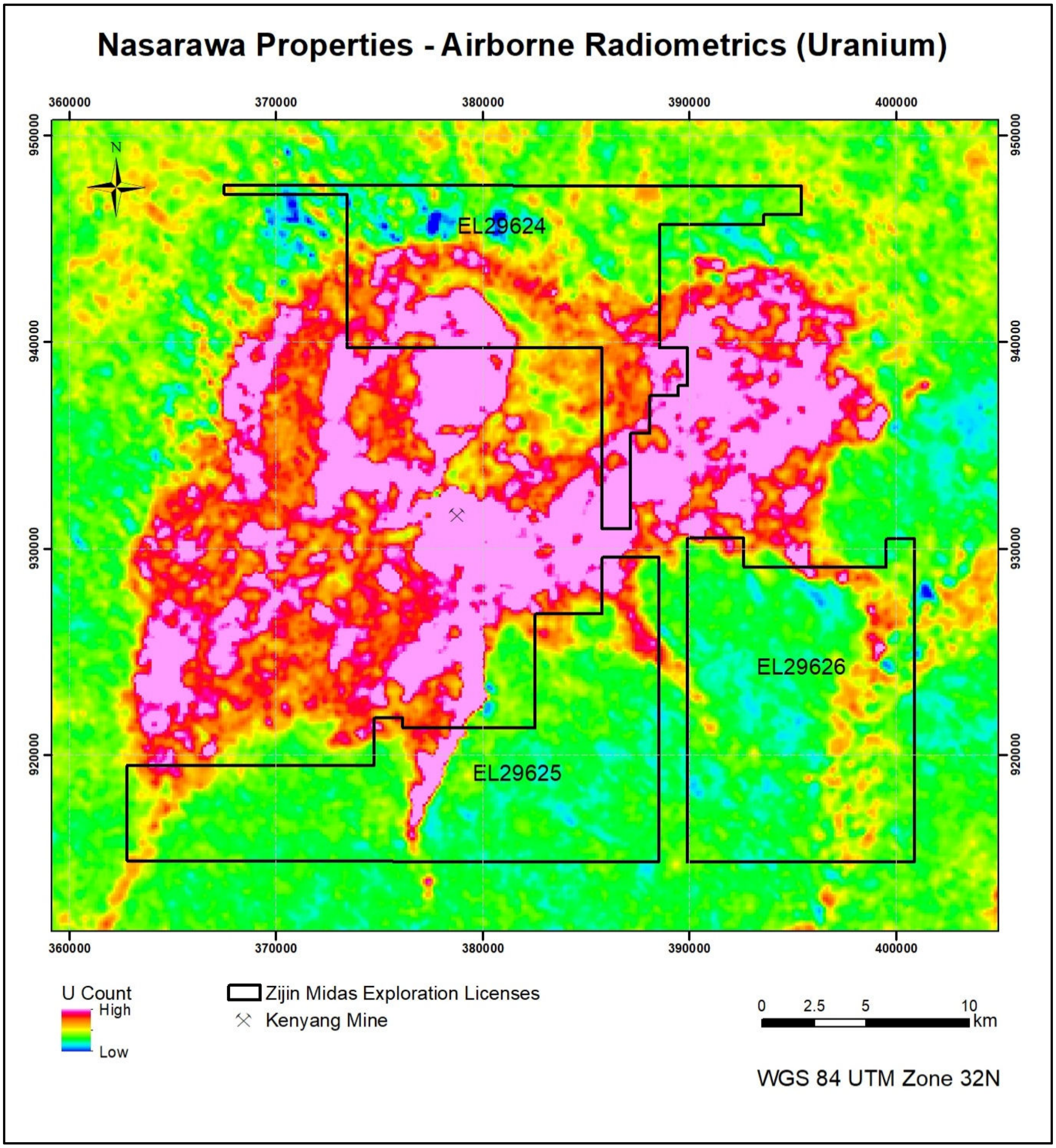

Figure 9-2 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Airborne Radiometrics Uranium Counts (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

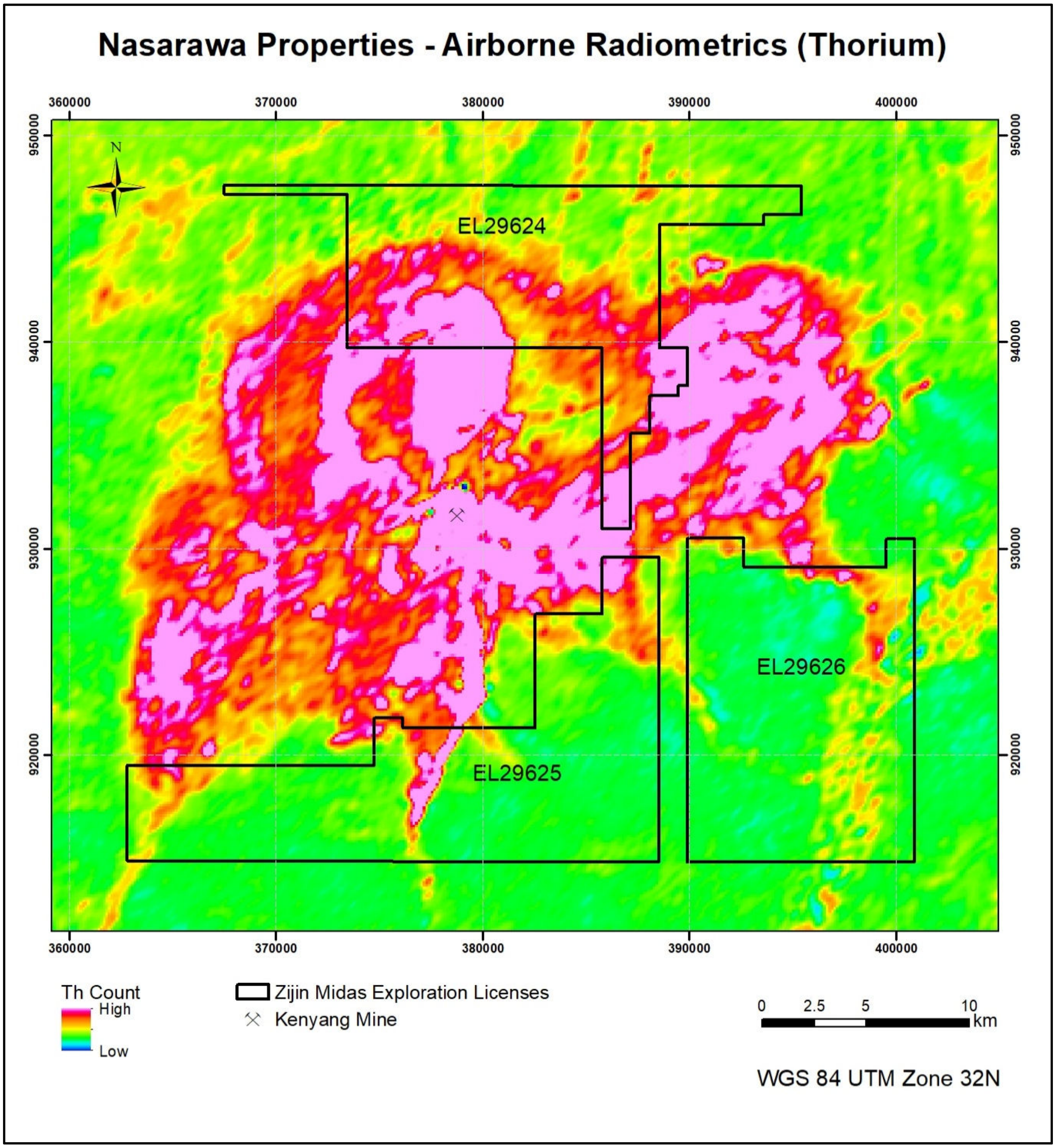

Figure 9-3 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Airborne Radiometrics Thorium Counts (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

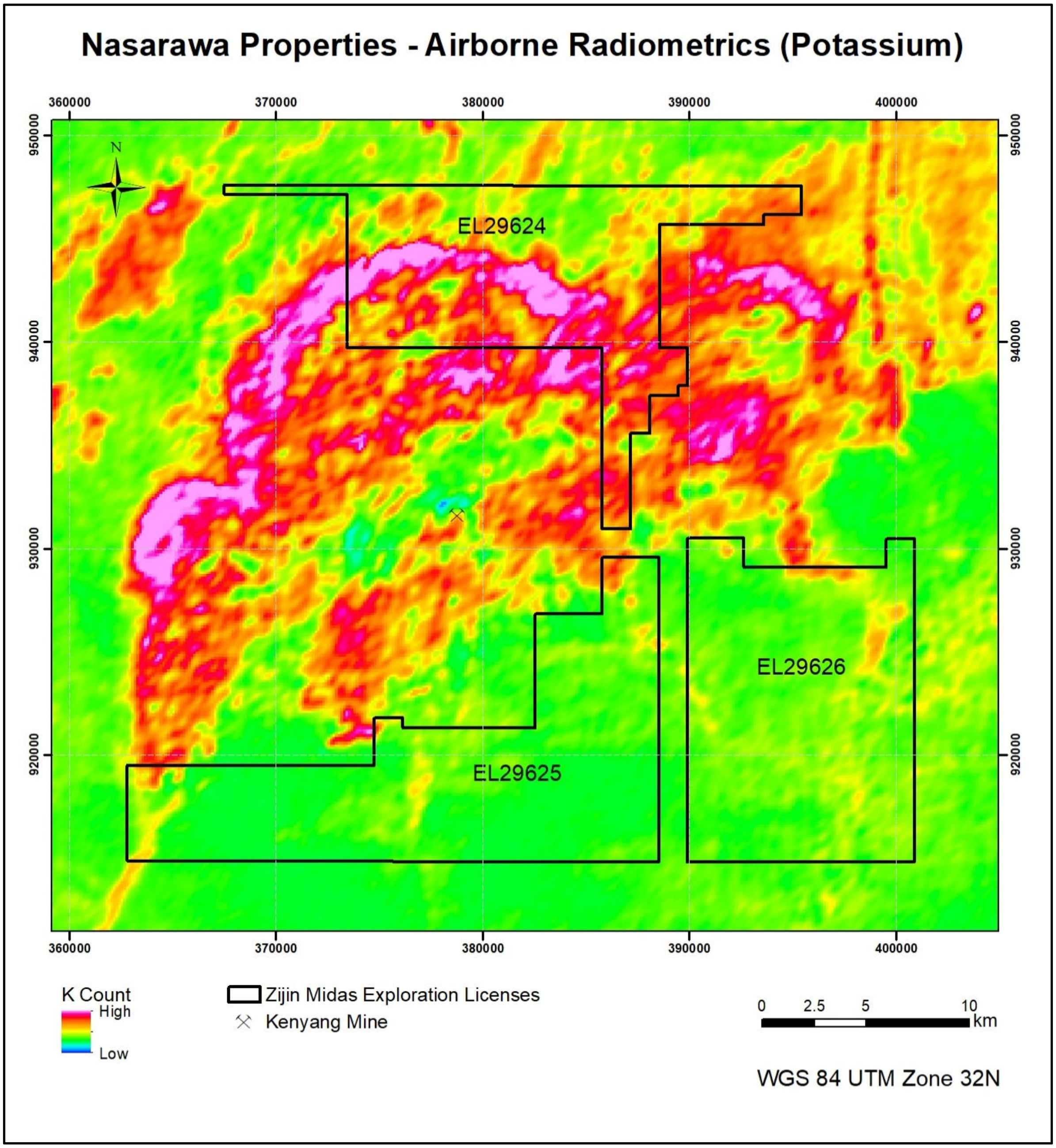

Figure 9-4 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Airborne Radiometrics Potassium Counts (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

9.2 Ground Magnetics

Ground magnetic survey was designed to provide a detailed image of the magnetic response over the Properties. Due to time limit, instead of a regular gridding layout, several traverses were chosen to cross a number of magnetic anomalies based on the airborne surveys. Two GEM GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometers were purchased for this program. One unit was used to record the TMI readings in the field, while the other one was assigned to record the diurnal variation at a fixed base near the surveyed area for that day. The survey was performed on foot using the mobile acquisition mode, and the interval between field measurements is approximately 30 m along each traverse. The data recorded every 10 seconds by the base magnetometer were found to be sufficient for all diurnal corrections. Overall, 100 km ground magnetic surveying was conducted in 2019, and more than 3,000 data were collected and processed (Table 9-1; Figure 9-5). The ground magnetics further defined the contour of the contact between the late fine-grained granite (noisy data and low TMI) and the early coarse-grained granite (quiet data and moderate TMI).

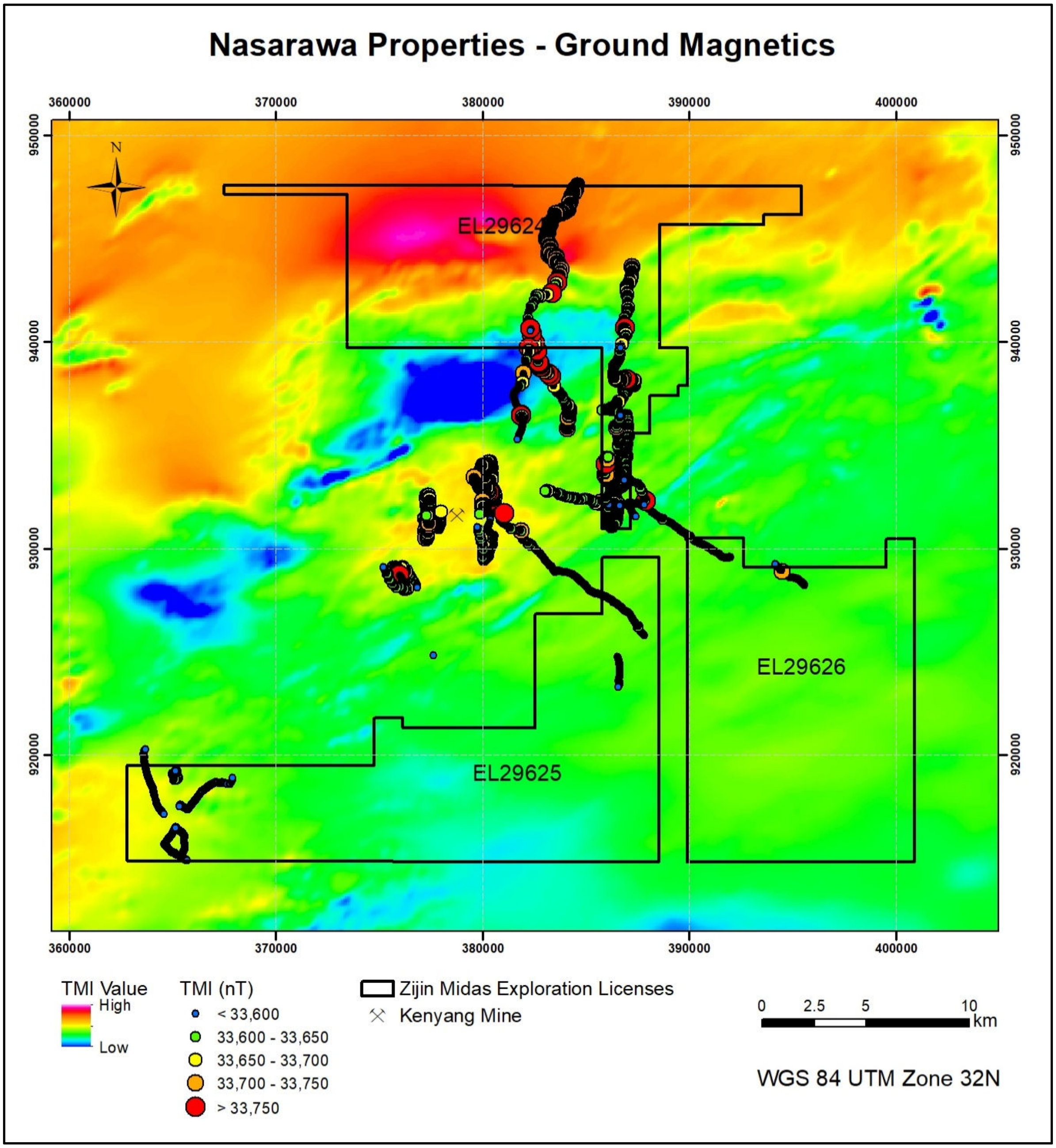

Figure 9-5 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Ground Magnetics TMI with a Base Map of Airborne Magnetic Anomalies (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

9.3 Ground Radiometrics

Ground radiometric survey was planned for a better understanding of the elevated radioactive anomalies identified by airborne radiometrics and further screening of target areas. Due to time limit, instead of a regular gridding layout, several traverses were chosen across a number of radiometric anomalies based on the airborne surveys. One ARD Hand-held Gamma-ray Spectrometer was purchased for this program, it is convenient to operate in the field, with a time-span of 30 seconds for each measurement. The survey interval between measurements is averagely 40 m along the traverse. Overall, 100 km ground radiometric surveying was conducted in 2019, and over 2,500 data were collected and processed (Table 9-1; Figures 9-6 and 9-7). The histograms of uranium readings and thorium readings are shown in Figures 9-8 and 9-9, respectively.

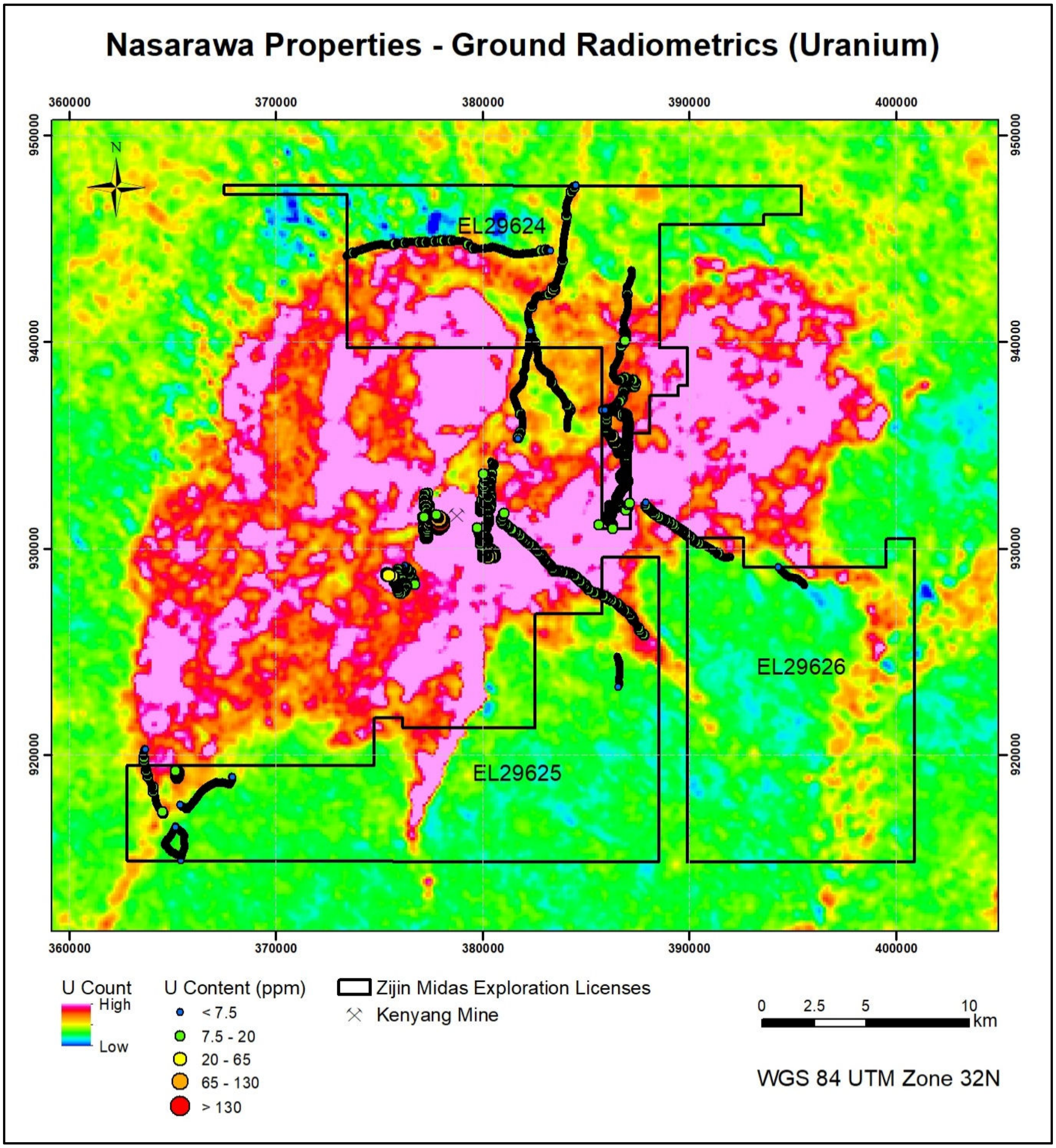

Figure 9-6 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Ground Radiometrics Uranium Contents with a Base Map of Airborne Uranium Anomalies (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

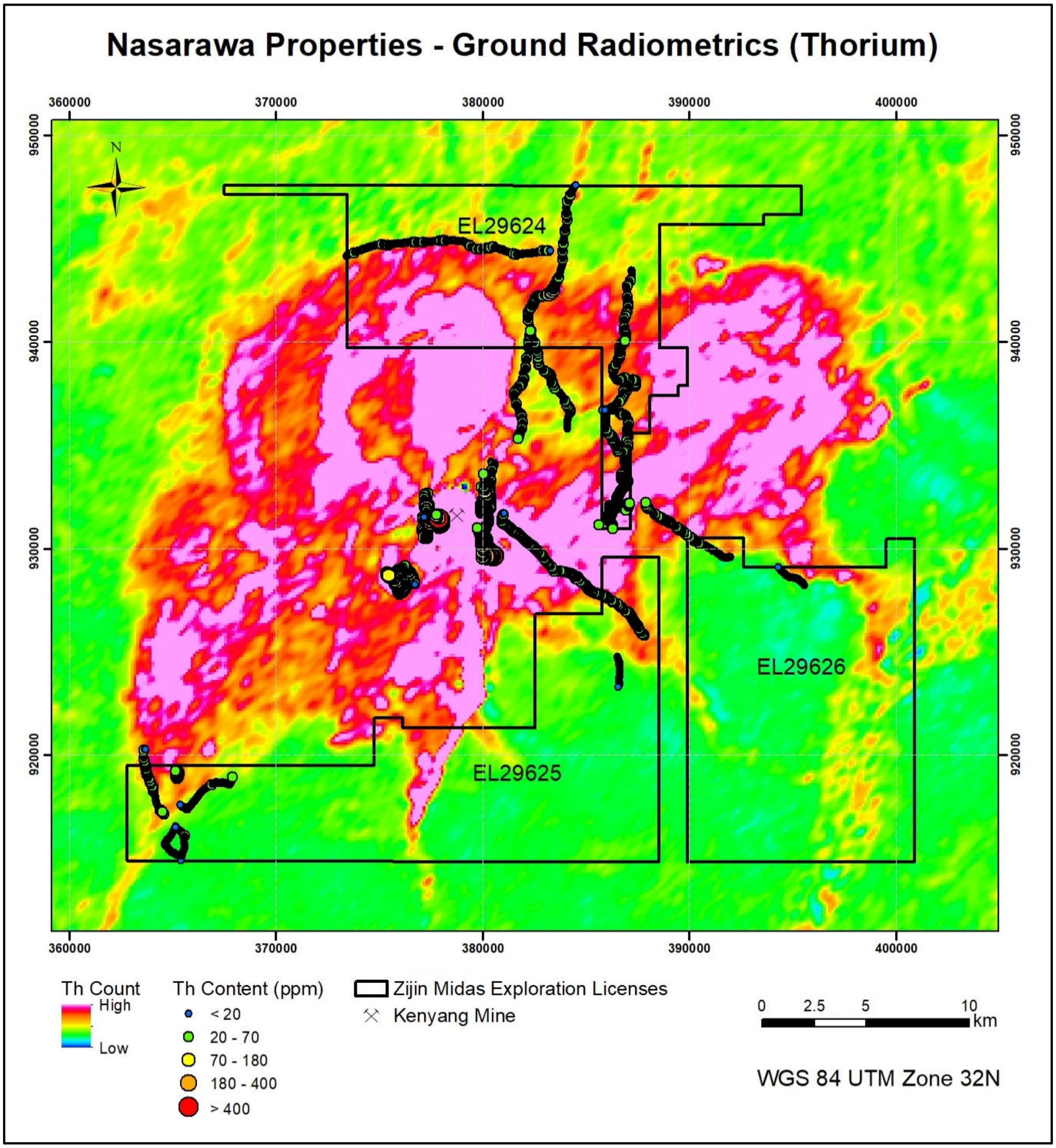

Figure 9-7 Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Ground Radiometrics Thorium Contents with a Base Map of Airborne Thorium Anomalies (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

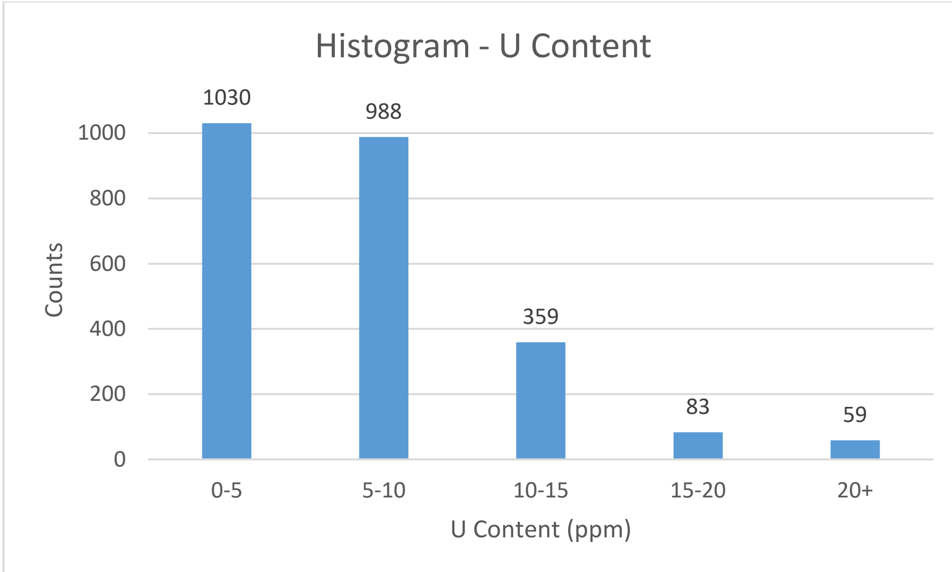

Figure 9-8 Histogram of Uranium Readings

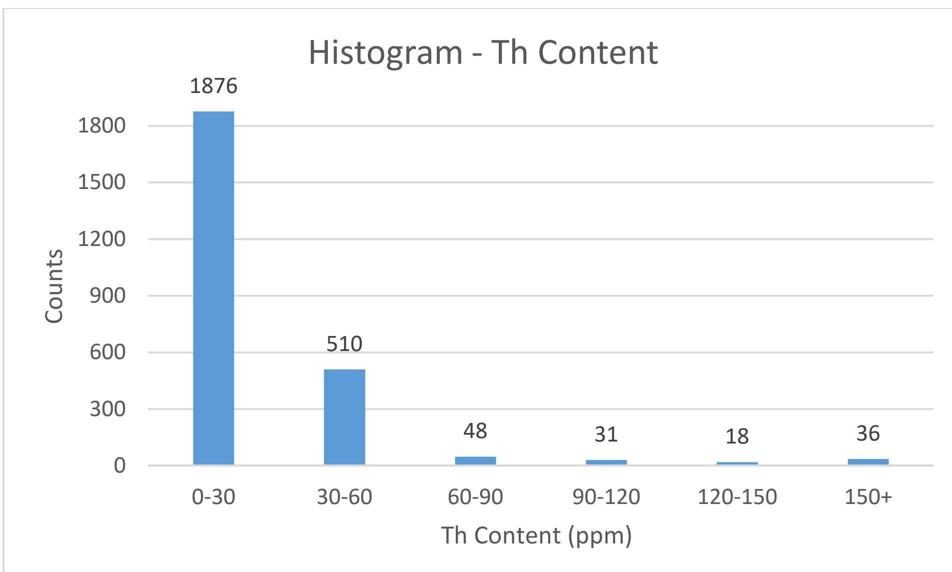

Figure 9-9 Histogram of Thorium Readings

Due to the shallow penetration of the gamma-ray spectrometer and relatively thick alluvium cover throughout the Nb-Ta Project area, most of the readings reflected only the Quaternary sediments, instead of the bedrocks underneath. In a few cases, outcrops and subcrops were observed near the palaeochannels where surficial weathering has occurred, and elevated U and Th contents were detected locally, probably because of the less mobility of U and Th ions. For instance, along the "Y-shaped" N-S trending traverse in the middle of EL 29624, several high U and high Th values were obtained within 1 km distance from measure point R454 to R478.

Highlighted measure points are shown in Table 9-2. It is highly possible that this traverse crossed a radioactive lithological unit underneath which is associated with Nb-Ta mineralization.

Table 9-2 Highlighted Measure Point Readings from Gamma-ray Spectrometer

Measure Point ID	Easting	Northing	U Content (ppm)	Th Content (ppm)
R454	383205	942298	18.5	94.2
R459	383380	942386	13.3	97.0
R460	383397	942424	7.7	39.2
R462	383428	942501	13.6	98.8
R463	383445	942539	24.0	72.0
R464	383461	942578	8.9	62.5
R478	383684	943120	4.3	61.7

9.4 Reconnaissance

In order to investigate those anomalies identified by airborne magnetics and airborne radiometrics, as well as the extension of Nb-Ta mineralization of Kenyang Mine indicated by the attitude of the mineralization, several traverses were planned over the Nb-Ta Project area, mainly concentrating on the central area and “handle-shaped” southern portion of EL 29624, and the southwestern and northeastern corners of EL 29625 (Figures 9-5, 9-6 and 9-7).

A total of 301 field observation points were recorded. The dominant lithological unit is the early coarse-grained granite, with pink appearance given a considerable amount of K-feldspar. It is relatively resistant to weathering and usually present as positive landforms. The grey-colored late fine-grained granite scatters around sporadically in small scale, exhibiting as depressions due to its weaker weather resistance. Accordingly, it was only visible where the surface material was eroded or scoured (Figure 9-10).

Figure 9-10 Subcrop of the Late Fine-grained Granite in a Gully

In view of the extensive Quaternary cover over the entire Nb-Ta Project area, the physical contact between two granitic intrusions was barely observable. As a result, the geological inference was applied, by which the lithological boundary was depicted midway between the nearest observed outcropping granites with different phases. The preliminary relationship of two granitic intrusions is delineated in Figure 9-11. The Nb-Ta-mineralization-hosting late fine-grained granite seems elongated along the NEE trend, crossing the “handle-shaped” southern portion of EL 29624 and the southwestern corner of EL 29625. The geological map based on several traverses gives us a way to better understand the genesis of the intrusions and the nature of associated Nb-Ta mineralization.

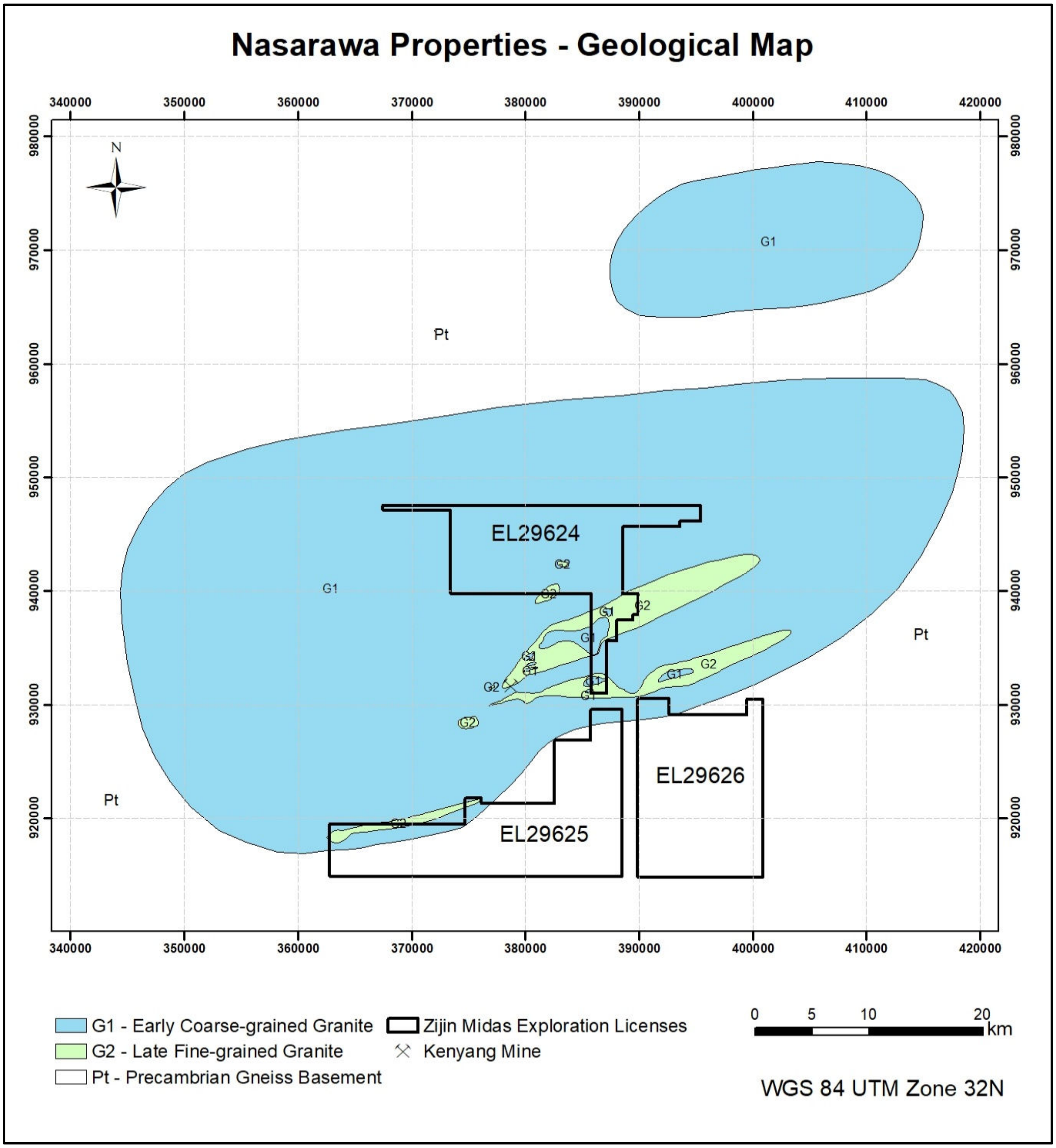

Figure 9-11 Geological Map of Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Area based on Traverses (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

9.5 Surface Geochemical Sampling

A total of 257 geochemical samples were collected in October 2019, and 111 of them were located within the boundaries of the Properties (Table 9-1). All samples were taken along the traverses, including rock chips (outcrops and subcrops), floats, soil, and heavy minerals (Table 9-3). The sampling spots were close to those ground geophysical surveying points where outcrops or subcrops were observable, otherwise floats were sampled if any, especially for the late fine-grained granite; if none above were visible for a long distance, pits were dug to a depth of 50 – 80 cm for taking soil samples, the assay of which may provide information of secondary halo. Where black sand was concentrated in gullies, heavy minerals were collected and analyzed for understanding the distribution of stream sediment anomalies. Two bags of processed Nb-Ta-Sn-bearing concentrate were purchased from local villagers for mineralogical study.

Table 9-3 Inventory of Surface Geochemical Samples Collected in the Properties

Sample Type	Outcrop/ Subcrop	Float	Soil	Heavy Minerals	Total
Number	66	5	36	4	111
Number of Nb > 100 ppm	17	1	3	3	24

The assay results are encouraging. Out of the 66 rock chips, 17 show Nb over 100 ppm, most of them are less than 150 ppm with a few over 200 ppm. The histogram of Nb assay distribution is exhibited in Figure 9-12, and the high Nb values (over 150 ppm) are listed in Table 9-4. 3 out of 4 heavy minerals show Nb over 100 ppm, with the highest value of 1,314 ppm.

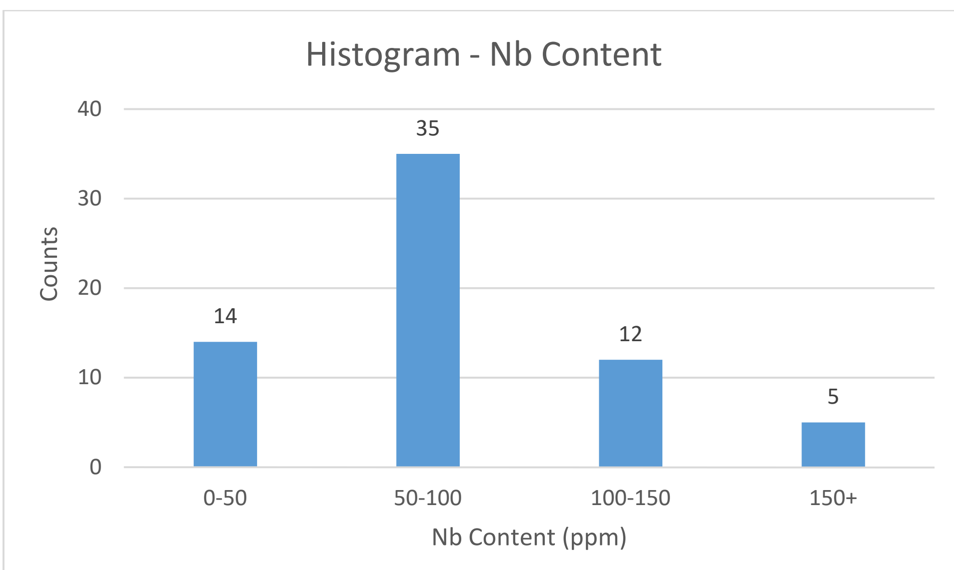

Figure 9-12 Histogram of Nb Assay Results for Rock Chips

Table 9-4 List of Rock Chips with High Nb Values (over 150 ppm)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Nb (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
A004026	374966	921420	130	214.9	11.9	8	48.6	14.3	251
A0024649	386311	931624	210	165.6	10.0	17	35.9	8.4	304
A0024650	386321	931493	209	208.0	10.4	45	52.8	8.0	355
A0024668	387047	935529	290	189.8	11.6	14	49.3	5.7	243
A0024672	386080	934653	279	151.5	7.6	13	35.7	18.7	230

The correlation coefficients between Nb and other elements in the assay were calculated and the top 5 correlated elements are shown in Table 9-5. Since both Nb and Ta have similar ionic radii and occur mostly in the quinquevalent state, they commonly substitute for one another in minerals. In this case, it is not surprising that Ta owns the strongest correlation with Nb. While columbite is a generally non-radioactive mineral, it always coexists with uraninite, thorite, monazite, and other U- or Th-bearing radioactive minerals, which explains Nb's strong correlations with U and Th. Zr, in the form of zircon, also occurs together with columbite, and it is even mined as a byproduct in Kenyang Mine. The mineralogical study of processed concentrate supports the correlation between Nb and Zr, too. The result reveals that the concentrate is mainly comprising of columbite, zircon, cassiterite and biotite, with minor thorite, ilmenite, and iron oxide. The rare earth elements (REE), such as Er, Lu, Tm, and Yb, are closely associated with columbite and zircon, residing in the crystal lattices of these minerals as isomorphic substitution. Other moderately correlated elements include Rb and W, both of which are commonly enriched in the LCT-type granites as stated in Chapter 8.

Table 9-5 Top 5 Correlated Elements with Nb

Element	Ta	U	Th	REE(Er,Lu,Tm,Yb)	Zr
Correlation Coefficient	0.96	0.84	0.75	0.62 – 0.67	0.56

All the geochemical samples were subdivided into two groups with a Nb threshold of 100 ppm, then samples from both groups were plotted on the geological map with a base map of airborne thorium anomalies (Figure 9-13). This combined map illustrates that most of the geochemical samples with Nb over 100 ppm fall in the late fine-grained granite, and a few in the early coarse-grained granite stay close to the contact zone. It is accordingly implied that the Nb-Ta mineralization is apparently controlled by the contact zones of two granitic intrusions, which is very similar as what is observed in Kenyang Mine. As a result, even though no orebodies or mineralization zones were outlined due to relatively low Nb grade overall, those NEE-trending late fine-grained granite units can be defined as Nb-Ta anomalies for the follow-up exploration programs.

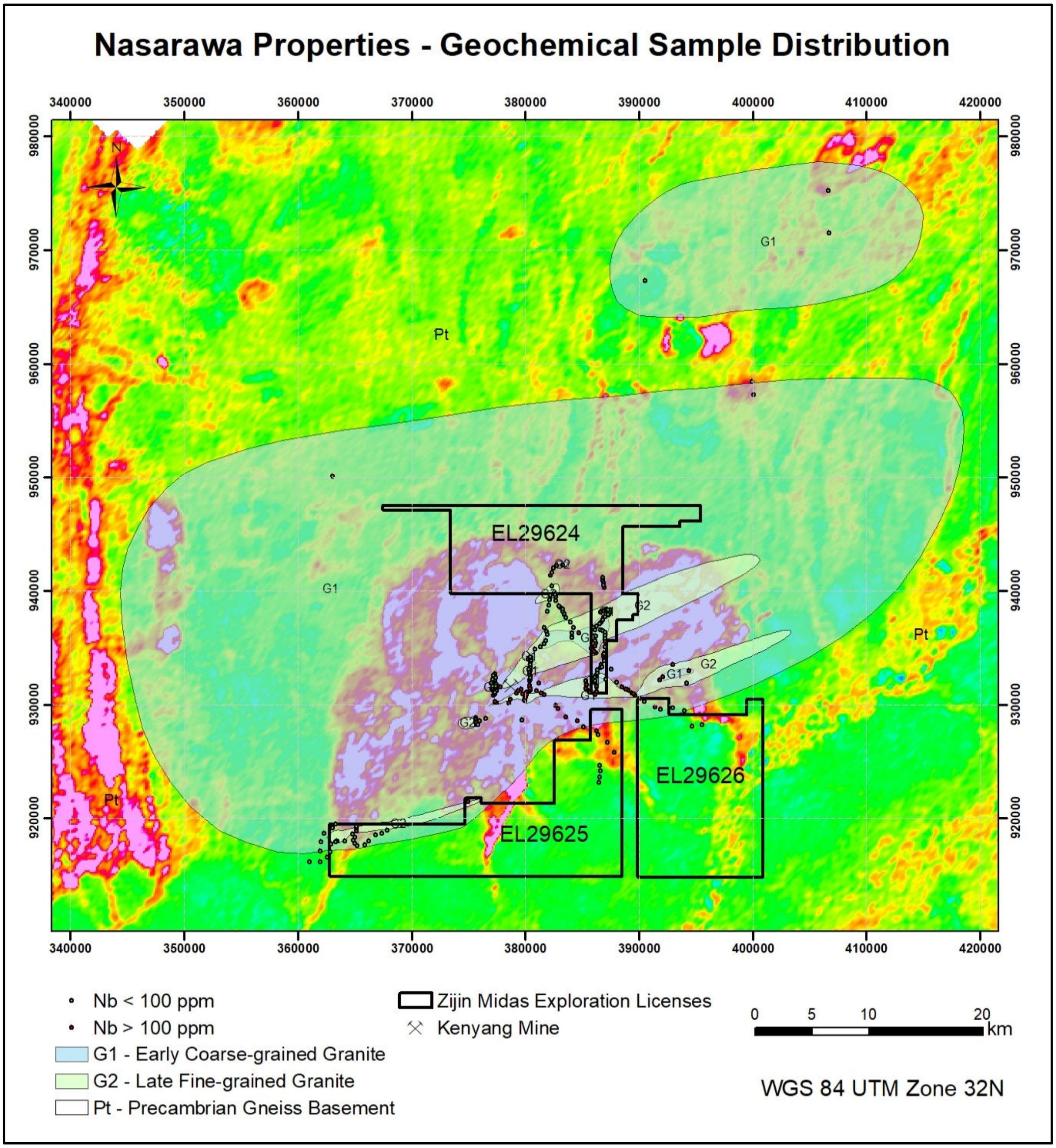

Figure 9-13 Distribution of Surface Geochemical Samples in Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project Area with a Base Map of Airborne Thorium Anomalies (reprinted from Zhao, 2019)

10 DRILLING

N/A

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

MSALABS, an ISO17025:2017 and ISO9001:2015 accredited laboratory, was used by ZMNL as the analytical laboratory. The author has not audited the sample preparation or the assaying laboratory. The laboratory is independent of ZMNL.

11.1 Sampling Method and Approach

A total of 257 surface samples were collected in the Nb-Ta Project area in October 2019. Refer to Section 9.5 for detailed description of sampling methods.

11.2 Sample Preparation

All samples were prepared at MSALABS' recently-established sample preparation facility in Abuja, Nigeria. After sample preparation, the pulps were air-freighted to MSALABS in Vancouver, BC, Canada for analyses.

All samples were weighed upon receipt (method code PWE-100). The samples were then dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm, split to a 500 g sub-sample, and pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm (method code PRP-915).

In the author's opinion, the sample preparation was adequate for the following analytical procedures.

11.3 Sample Analyses

All surface samples were analyzed using a lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS finish (method code IMS-300). Sample decomposition through lithium borate fusion was employed most often for samples that are difficult to dissolve in acids, such as refractories and metal oxides. During fusion, an aliquot of 4 g weighed sample was heated in a high temperature muffle furnace at 1000℃ with lithium borate flux. The fused sample was then cooled and dissolved in mineral acids. The resulting solution was analyzed by ICP-MS for multi-element determination. Quantitation limits for 30 elements reported by the IMS-300 method are noted in the table below (Table 11-1).

Table 11-1 Quantitation Limits for Elements Reported by the IMS-300 Method

Elements	Range (ppm)	Elements	Range (ppm)	Elements	Range (ppm)
Ba	0.5 – 10,000	Ho	0.01 – 1,000	Ta	0.1 – 2,500
Ce	0.1 – 10,000	La	0.1 – 10,000	Tb	0.01 – 1,000
Cr	10 – 10,000	Lu	0.01 – 1,000	Th	0.05 – 1,000
Cs	0.01 – 10,000	Nb	0.1 – 2,500	Tm	0.01 – 1,000
Dy	0.05 – 1,000	Nd	0.1 – 10,000	U	0.05 – 1,000
Er	0.03 – 1,000	Pr	0.03 – 1,000	V	10 – 10,000
Eu	0.03 – 1,000	Rb	0.2 – 10,000	W	1 – 10,000
Ga	0.2 – 1,000	Sm	0.03 – 1,000	Y	0.5 – 10,000
Gd	0.05 – 1,000	Sn	5 – 10,000	Yb	0.03 – 1,000
Hf	0.2 – 10,000	Sr	0.1 – 10,000	Zr	2 – 10,000

In the author’s opinion, the analytical method described above was adequate on samples with Nb grades over 50 ppm or Ta grades over 50 ppm.

11.4 Security

Prior to dispatch, the samples were stored in the office of ZMNL’s exploration camp near the village of Obege Mbeki. The exploration camp was located within a single, walled compound which has a gated entrance manned constantly by security guards.

Samples were packed onto an independently owned and operated vehicle by local geological technicians under the supervision of ZMNL’s senior geologists, who then transported the samples to MSLABS’ sample preparation facility in Abuja. MSALABS staff took charge of mailing the pulps to its analytical laboratory in Vancouver via air freight. The rejects stayed in Abuja and have been shipped back to ZMNL’s exploration camp on site for storage.

In the author’s opinion, the security work applied by ZMNL was generally in accordance with the exploration best practices and industry standards.

11.5 Field Quality Assurance and Quality Control

To ensure the reliability of the assay data, ZMNL has put into place a set of QA/QC procedures. A summary of the field QA/QC data is shown in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2 Field QA/QC Data Summary

Type	Number	Desired Insertion Rate	Calculated Insertion Rate
Field Standard	10	25	25.7
Field Blank	9	25	28.6
Total Number of QA/QC Samples Assayed	19		
Surface Samples Analyzed	257		
Total Number of Samples Assayed	**276**		

11.5.1 Standards

To validate the performance of the analytical laboratory, standard samples (also referred to as Certified Reference Materials, or CRMs) were added to each batch of samples, typically after every 25 samples (Table 11-2).

ZMNL used standards supplied by ORE Research and Exploration Pty Ltd, Australia, including OREAS 147, OREAS 149, and OREAS 752. Standard samples were packaged in 10 g units in robust single-use laminated foil pouches.

The results of the standard sample analysis are presented in Table 11-3 and Figure 11-1. In general, the variability is within acceptable limits and the results indicate an adequate level of accuracy for the analytical laboratory and the assay method.

Table 11-3 Field Standards Used by ZMNL

Standard	No. of Assays	Expected Nb Value (ppm)	Expected Nb Value Range (ppm)	Minimum (ppm)	Maximum (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
OREAS 147	4	1,150	1,035 – 1,265	1,103	1,269	1,189
OREAS 149	3	6,260	5,634 – 6,886	5,600	5,700	5,633
OREAS 752	3	54	49 – 59	45	55	51

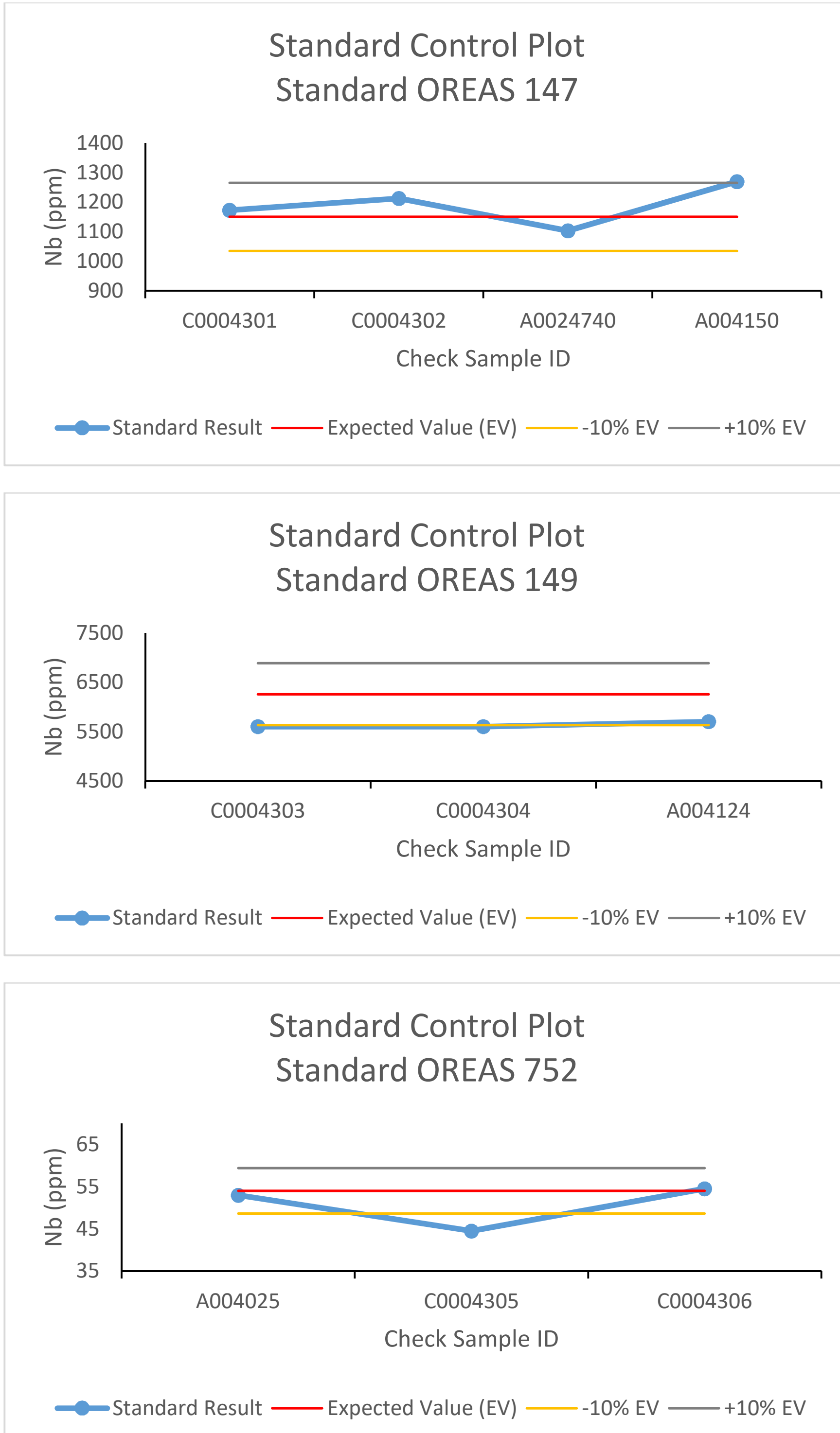

Figure 11-1 Field Standard Control Plots

11.5.2 Blanks

To check for contamination, blank samples (in this case Nb-free samples) were inserted into batches of samples after every 25 samples (Table 11-2).

Certified laboratory blanks supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd, Vancouver, Canada, were used. These blanks (Blank No. CDN-BL-7) were prepared using a blank granitic material, with a Nb content of less than 5 ppm.

The results of the blank sample analysis are presented in Table 11-4 and Figure 11-2. In general, the blank results are acceptable.

Table 11-4 Field Blanks Used by ZMNL

Standard	No. of Assays	Minimum Nb Content (ppm)	Maximum Nb Content (ppm)	Mean Nb Content (ppm)	Standard Deviation (ppm)	Pass Rate (%)
CDN-BL-7	9	0.1	6.0	3.8	1.8	100

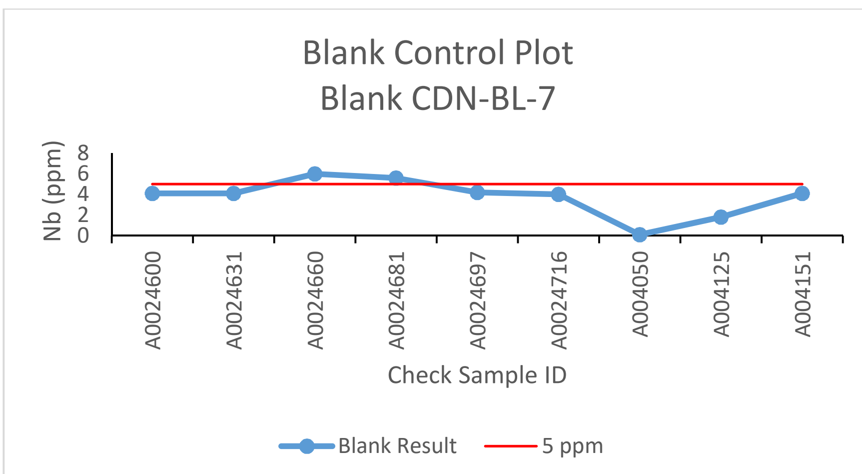

Figure 11-2 Field Blank Control Plots

11.6 Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

MSALABS has set up a set of internal QA/QC procedures to maintain the highest quality standards.

11.6.1 Standards

MSALABS inserted a total of 10 standards during the 2019-2020 assaying program, including SY-4, OREAS 24b, OREAS 101a, and OKA-1. None of the standards failed the control limits. The results of the standard sample analysis are shown in Table 11-5 and Figure 11-3. No control plots are presented herein for OREAS 101a or OKA-1 as a result of the lack of samples statistically.

Table 11-5 Laboratory Standards Used by MSALABS

Standard	No. of Assays	Expected Nb Value (ppm)	Expected Nb Value Range (ppm)	Minimum (ppm)	Maximum (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
SY-4	3	13	11.7 – 14.3	13.2	13.8	13.5
OREAS 24b	5	16	14.4 – 17.6	14.9	16.5	15.6
OREAS 101a	1	59	53.1 – 64.9	61.8	61.8	61.8
OKA-1	1	3,700	4,070 – 3,330	3,800	3,800	3,800

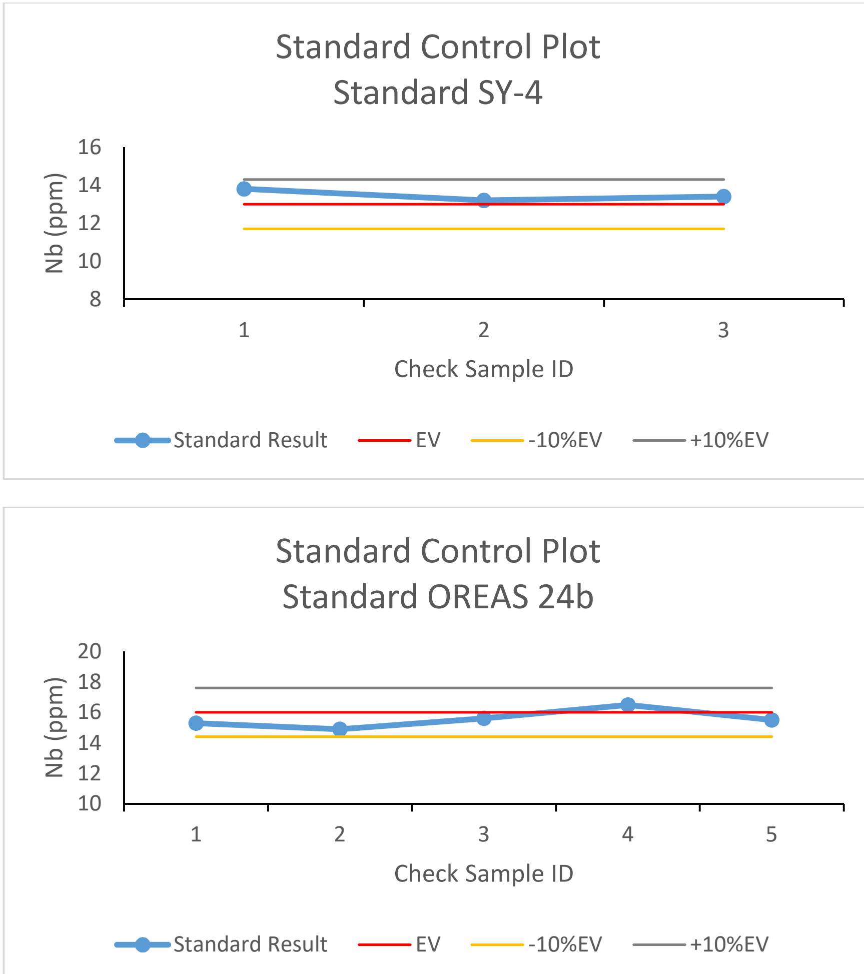

Figure 11-3 Laboratory Standard Control Plots

11.6.2 Blanks

MSALABS inserted 7 barren-rock blanks to monitor for contamination during the sample preparation process, including 5 quartz blanks and 2 granite blanks. All blank results are acceptable with low Nb contents.

MSALABS also inserted 10 blanks to assess contamination within the analytical process. For each of these blanks, an empty vessel was fused, digested and analyzed through the same process as the samples. All blank results are under the Nb detection limit without any failures.

11.6.3 Duplicates

The laboratory inserted both pulp duplicates and coarse reject duplicates in the sample stream to evaluate the precision and repeatability of the sample preparation and analysis.

The pulp (analytical) duplicates were taken at the weighing stage and generally inserted after every 35 samples. A total of 8 pulp duplicates were analyzed and the duplicate results were plotted against the original results in Figure 12-4. The visual check and the calculated R^2 value of 0.9999 indicate a good correlation between the original and duplicate samples.

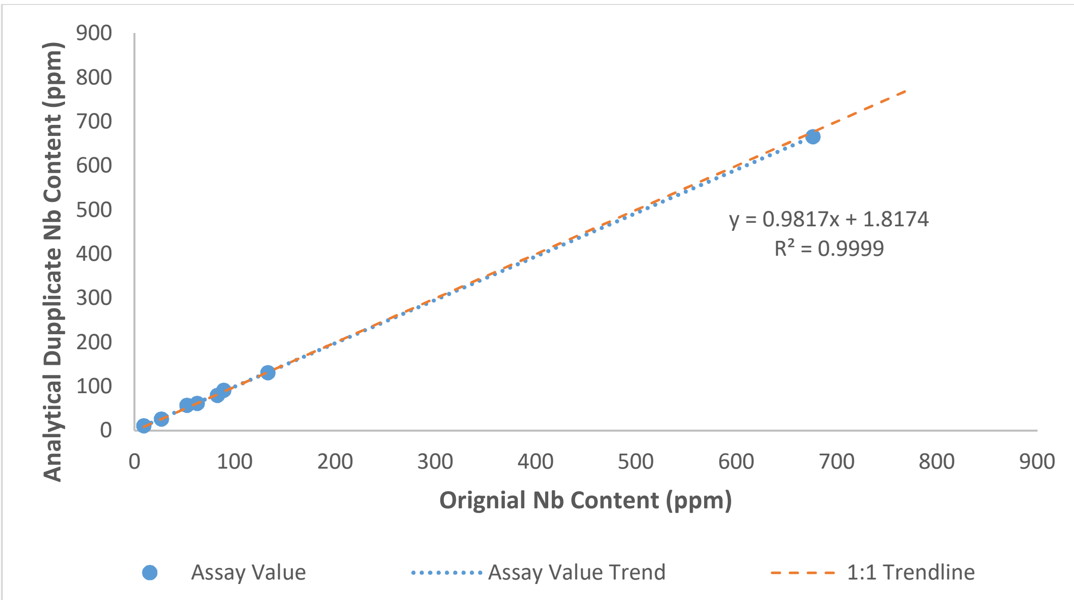

Figure 11-4 Pulp Duplicate VS Original Scatter Plot

Coarse reject (preparation) duplicates were created by splitting the samples after the crushing stage. Once split, they were pulverized and analyzed along with the samples following the regular process. The results of the preparation duplicates are plotted against the original results in Figure 12-5. The visual check and the calculated R^2 value of 0.952 indicate an acceptable correlation between the original and duplicate samples.

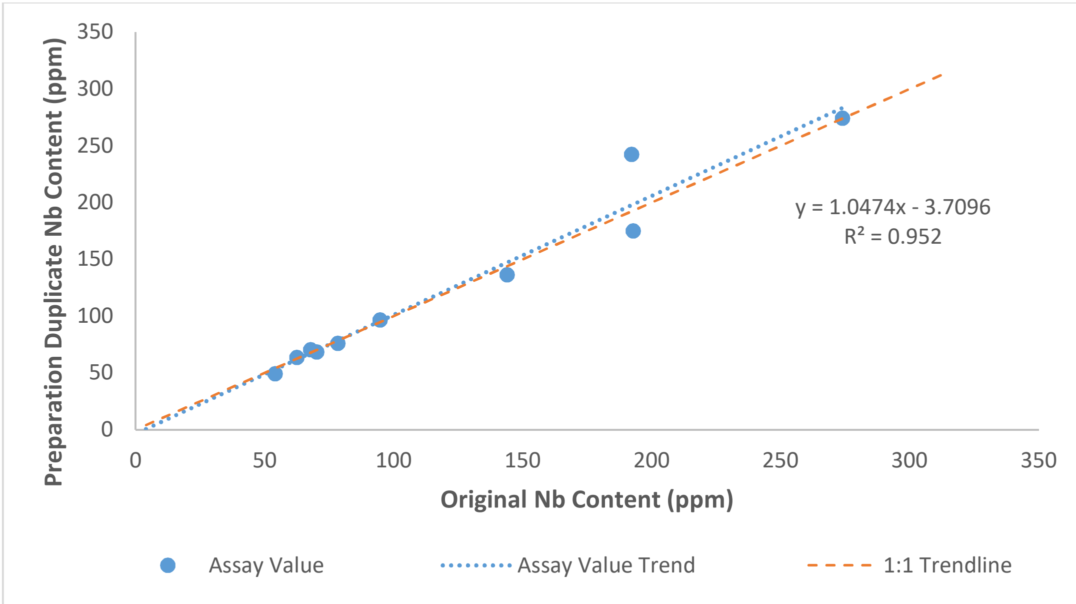

Figure 11-5 Coarse Reject Duplicate VS Original Scatter Plot

Given that no inter-laboratory checks were completed by ZMNL, the author recommends that inter-laboratory checks be performed for all exploration campaigns in future.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Data Validation

Data associated with ZMNL's exploration campaign in 2019 were stored in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format and all of the key fields and tables were audited as part of this study. Overall, the data were adequate for the purposes used in the Technical Report.

12.1.1 Ground Geophysical Survey Tables

The ground geophysical survey tables, including a ground magnetic survey spreadsheet and a ground radiometric survey spreadsheet, were checked by examining the reasonability of extreme measurements. No anomalies were noted.

12.1.2 Assay Tables

All original assay certificates for the data used in the Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project were available. A check was made between the Nb values in the Microsoft Excel assay sheet and values on the assay certificates. A spatially representative selection of surface geochemical samples was chosen from the Properties, covering all three mineral claims. Overall, the database was found to be "clean" without any mistakes.

12.1.3 Geological Data Validation

An interrogation of geological data for all geochemical samples in the sample registration form was completed. No inconsistencies were found in terms of lithology, mineralogy, color, texture, alteration, structure, sample type, and location.

12.2 Site Visit

The author of this Technical Report, Mr. Jingyang Zhao, P.Geo., is the qualified person as defined by the NI 43-101. The author planned to conduct a site visit of the Properties in March 2020 to verify the reported exploration results and other information associated with the Nb-Ta Project. A detailed site visit agenda is presented in Table 12-5. Due to the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, the trip has been postponed until the pandemic is over.

Table 12-1 Site Visit Agenda

Day	Activities	Location
Day 1 Morning	Meeting with ZMNL staff at Abuja office and checking pertinent documents, such as certificates of exploration licenses	ZMNL office in Abuja
Day 1 Afternoon	Driving from Abuja office to Properties	
Day 2 Morning	Meeting with ZMNL geologists at site office and checking documents associated with 2019 exploration program and sample rejects stored on site	ZMNL office on site
Day 2 Afternoon	Reconnaissance in Erigo Property and collection of samples with relevant alteration or mineralization if necessary	Erigo Property
Day 3 Morning	Reconnaissance in Udegi Property and collection of samples with relevant alteration or mineralization if necessary	Udegi Property
Day 3 Afternoon	Reconnaissance in Akewa Property and collection of samples with relevant alteration or mineralization if necessary	Akewa Property
Day 4 Morning	Inspection of local villages, infrastructure and environment within the Properties	Properties
Day 4 Afternoon	Driving from Properties to Abuja office	

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As far as it is known, neither mineral processing studies nor metallurgical testing have been carried out on samples from the Properties.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

N/A

15 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL IMPACT

N/A

16 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

N/A

17 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author believes that all relevant data and information necessary to make this Technical Report understandable have already been included.

18 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project is located at the southern end of the Jurassic Younger Granites Lithological Province, which distinctively carries the Sn-Nb-Ta mineralization. The adjacent Kenyang Mine represents a typical LCT-granite-hosting Nb-Ta deposit, where primary Nb-Ta mineralization, characterized by disseminated columbite and tantalite, occurs in the endocontact of the roof zone of Jurassic fine-grained biotite granite along with pervasive albitization.

ZMNL in the second half of 2019 completed a series of exploration activities within the Nb-Ta Project area. The assay results from surface geochemical samples show that there is a strong positive correlation between Nb and radioactive elements U and Th. While columbite is a generally non-radioactive mineral, it always coexists with uraninite, thorite, monazite, and other U- or Th-bearing radioactive minerals. Accordingly, these radioactive minerals can serve as indicators for the occurrence of associated Nb-Ta mineralization.

The geophysical surveys defined the contour of the contact between the late fine-grained granite and the early coarse-grained granite. Most of the geochemical samples with Nb over 100 ppm fall in the NEE-trending late fine-grained granite, and a few in the early coarse-grained granite stay close to the contact zone, which indicates that the Nb-Ta mineralization is controlled by the contact zones of two granitic intrusions, similar as what is observed in Kenyang Mine. In the author's opinion, the Nb-Ta Project presents great potential for the discovery of primary Nb-Ta mineralization, and so has sufficient merits to warrant further exploration and evaluation.

19 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the author's opinion, the character of the Properties are of sufficient merits to justify next-step work. A two-stage (18-month) exploration campaign is recommended as follow but not be limited to:

Stage One

1. A detailed mapping and sampling program should be carried out, especially along the strike extension of the Nb-Ta mineralization zone exposed in the open pit of the Kenyang Mine.
2. Systematic ground radiometric survey should be conducted within the airborne U-Th anomalies given the strong correlation between Nb and U-Th.
3. Systematic radon survey is highly recommended to substitute for ground radiometric survey where alluvium and other Quaternary sediments are dominantly developed.

The Stage One campaign is estimated to cost $200,000 (Table 19-1).

Stage Two

4. Once a ground radioactive anomaly can be defined, an initial drilling program should follow up to test the possible Nb-Ta mineralization in the contact zone between early coarse-grained granite and late fine-grained granite. A total of 1,000 m diamond drilling is proposed, with each hole 50 – 100 m deep.
5. A more detailed mapping program should be conducted within the ground radioactive anomaly to study any mineralization controlling factors, such as structure and alteration, along with systematic surface geochemical sampling in the same area.
6. A trenching program is optional, depending on the depth of Nb-Ta mineralization tested by the drilling program.

The Stage Two campaign is estimated to cost $400,000 (Table 19-1).

Table 19-1 Estimated Cost to Complete Stage One and Stage Two Exploration Campaigns

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Subtotal
Detailed mapping and sampling in specific areas	Person·day	$500	60	$30,000
Ground radiometric survey	Kilometer	$120	500	$60,000
Ground radon survey	Kilometer	$200	250	$50,000
Assay (rocks and soils)	Sample	$50	500	$25,000
Transportation	Fixed	$20,000	1	$20,000
Freight (samples & supplies)	Fixed	$5,000	1	$5,000
Field supplies	Fixed	$5,000	1	$5,000
Food & accommodations	Fixed	$5,000	1	$5,000
Stage One Total				**$200,000**
Drilling (including all associated cost)	Meter	$150	1,000	$150,000
Detailed mapping in drilling areas	Person·day	$500	30	$15,000
Trenching (including all associated cost)	Meter	$100	500	$50,000
Assay (drill core, rocks, and soils)	Sample	$50	1,000	$50,000
Geological personnel	Person·day	$500	150	$75,000
Support personnel	Person·day	$100	150	$15,000
Transportation	Fixed	$20,000	1	$20,000
Freight (samples & supplies)	Fixed	$5,000	1	$5,000
Field supplies	Fixed	$10,000	1	$10,000
Food & accommodations	Fixed	$10,000	1	$10,000
Stage Two Total				**$400,000**

20 REFERENCES

Abdelsalam MG, Liégeois JP, Stern RJ (2002) The Saharan Metacraton. *J. Afr. Earth Sci.* 34, 119-136

Akintola OF, Adekeye JID (2008) Mineralization controls and petrogenesis of the rare metal pegmatites of Nasarawa Area, Central Nigeria. *Earth Sci. Res. J.* 12, 44-61

Černý P, Ercit TS (2005) The classification of granitic pegmatites revisited. *Can. Mineral.* 43, 2005-2026

Garba I (2003) Geochemical discrimination of newly discovered rare metal-bearing and barren pegmatites in the Pan-African (600 + 150 Ma) Basement of Northern Nigeria. *Appl. Earth Sci. Trans. Inst. Min. Metall.* 13, 287-291

Haruna IV (2017) Review of the basement geology and mineral belts of Nigeria. *J. Appl. Geology Geophys.* 5, 37-45

Kinnaird JA (1981) Geology of the Nigerian Anorogenic Ring Complexes 1:500,000 Geological Map. John Bartholomew and Son Edinburgh

Kinnaird JA (1984) Contrasting styles of Sn-Nb-Ta-Zn mineralization in Nigeria. *J. Afr. Earth Sci.* 2, 81-90

Obaje NG (2009) Geology and mineral resources of Nigeria. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg p. 221

Ogunyele AC, Akingboye (2018) Tin mineralization in Nigeria: a review. *Environ. Earth Sci. Res. J.* 5, 15-23

Selway JB, Breaks FW, Tindle AG (2005) A review of rare-element (Li-Cs-Ta) pegmatite exploration techniques for the Superior Province, Canada, and large worldwide tantalum deposits. *Explor. Min. Geol.* 14, 1-30

Steiner BM (2019) Tools and workflows for grassroots Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite exploration. *Minerals* 9, 499-521

Woakes M, Rahaman MA, Ajibade AC (1987) Some metallogenetic features of the Nigerian Basement. *J. Afr. Earth Sci.* 6, 655-664

Wright JB (1970) Controls of mineralization in the older and younger tin fields of Nigeria. *Econ. Geol.* 51, 303-332

Wright JB (1976) Fracture systems in Nigeria and initiation of fracture zones in the South Atlantic. *Tectonophys.* 34, 43-47

Wyman DA, Kerrich R (1988) Archean lamprophyres, gold deposits and transcrustal structures: implications for greenstone belt metallogeny. *Econ. Geol.* 83, 454-461

Zhao Z (2019) Nasarawa Nb-Ta Project: Mineral Exploration Assessment Report 2019. Zijin Midas (Nigeria) Ltd. Internal Report

21 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

Jingyang Zhao
418 Hoover Park Drive
Toronto, Ontario
Canada L4A1P4
Phone (647) 877-9747
jingyang7@gmail.com

I, Jingyang Zhao, of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, at the above address.
2. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist (registration number 2293) with Professional Geoscientists Ontario (PGO) in the province of Ontario, Canada.
3. I graduated from Peking University, China with a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geochemistry in 2003, and subsequently obtained a Master of Science degree in geological science from Queen's University, Canada in 2006 and another Master of Science degree in environmental science from University of Toronto, Canada in 2007.
4. I have been practicing my profession in mineral exploration as a consulting geologist continuously since 2008.
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 the author of the Technical Report entitled "Technical Report on Nasarawa Niobium-Tantalum Project, Nasarawa State, Federal Republic of Nigeria", dated May 7, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as "Technical Report"). The Technical Report is based on my knowledge of the Nb-Ta Project area and resource database covered by the Technical Report, and on review of published and unpublished information on the Properties and surrounding areas. I am responsible for all items in this Technical Report. I planned to conduct the site visit in March 2020. Due to the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, the trip has been postponed.
7. I had no involvement with this Nb-Ta Project prior to January 2020.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of Wildsky or any of their subsidiary companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I am independent of the Properties and the vendor of the Properties.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with the stock exchange and other regulatory authorities and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 7th day of May, 2020

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

____

Jingyang Zhao, P.Geo.