



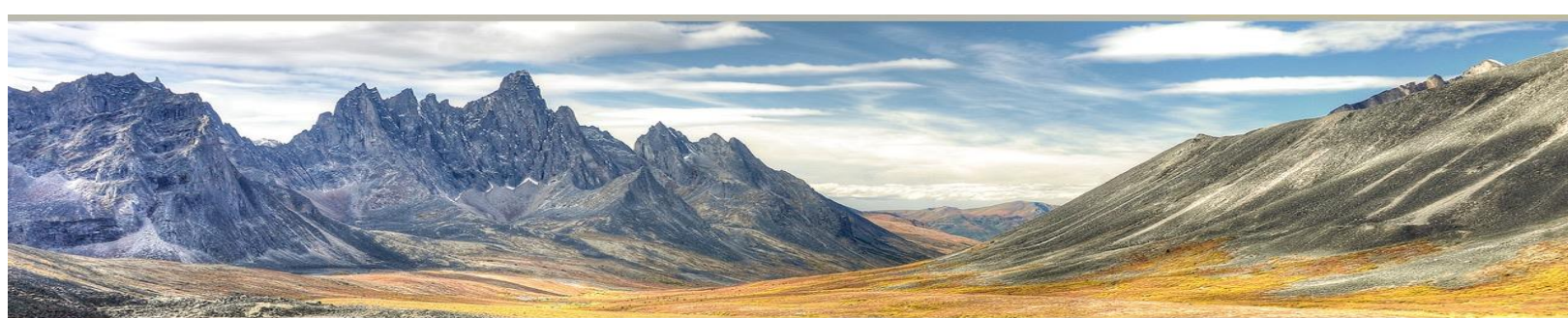
**ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
2020 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN NORTH RACKLA**

*NORTH RACKLA PROPERTY
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA*

Owner/Operator

Cantex Mine Development Corp.

Suite 203 – 1634 Harvey Avenue
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 6G2



NTS: 106C12 & 106C05
LATITUDE: 64° 30' 10" N (centre of property)
LONGITUDE: 133° 46' 33" W
DATE OF WORK: April 23rd – December 11th, 2020
AUTHORS: C. Ulansky, PGeo
J. Monaghan, GIT
CLAIMS: YF43001-YF45512
PERMIT: LQ00515
DATE OF REPORT: May 2021

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SUMMARY

This assessment report describes the 2020 exploration program and subsequent geochemical analyses undertaken by Cantex Mine Development Corp on its North Rackla property. The Property, located in the east-central Yukon is approximately 140 kilometers east of the town of Mayo with latitude 64° 30' 10" north and longitude 133° 46' 33" west. It can be reached by helicopter from the Rackla airstrip. The Property consists of 714 contiguous quartz claims in the Mayo Mining District, owned 100% by Cantex Mine Development Corp.

The Property is situated within the Foreland Fold and Thrust Belt, in a region consisting mainly of rocks of the Selwyn Basin and Mackenzie Platform. Within the Property are a suit of rocks belonging to the Wernecke Supergroup. This includes the Quartet Group and the Gilliespie Lake Group rocks, both of Lower Proterozoic age. These units are intruded by Middle to Upper Proterozoic Hart River volcanic rocks, consisting of resistant, dark weathering, diorite-gabbro sills and dykes.

The primary focus of the 2020 program was the continued core drilling to extend massive sulfide mineralization of the Main Zone established during the 2019 program. In addition, prospecting was also carried out to identify other areas of interest within the Property. In total 2,921 soil samples, 338 rock samples, and 11,233m of core were collected. Field work was carried out from April 23rd to December 11th, 2020 by a crew ranging in size from 4 and 24 people working from a remote camp on site. Covid protocols diminished the amount of work completed due to staff quarantining in Whitehorse for 2 weeks. In addition, the crew rotation was adjusted such that the entire team mobilized in together, worked for 4 weeks, and then went on break together (shutting down operations) to minimize the risk of Covid being brought into the camp.

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the 2020 program was to expand the previously discovered Main Zone massive sulphide mineralization. A structural geologist was brought on to prepare a detailed deposit scale map and model the sub-surface geology. This work was incorporated into the drill targeting for the drill season. In addition to exploration of the Main Zone, prospecting was carried out with rock and soil samples sent for geochemical analysis to identify other areas of interest within the Property. One of the new prospecting discoveries is termed the GZ Zone, which is located 500 metres from the Main Zone (Figure 1). Limited late season drilling was undertaken on this new zone.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The North Rackla property is located within the Wernecke Mountain Range in the east-central Yukon, approximately 140 kilometers northwest of the town of Mayo (Figure 2). The nearest communities are Elsa and Keno. Both are located at the end of the Silver Trail Highway from Stewart Crossing. The center of the Property lies at latitude 64°30'10" north and longitude 133°46'33" west.

The property is accessed via helicopter from the Rackla airstrip, which is commonly serviced by chartered fixed wing aircraft from the community of Mayo. Prior to 2019 the company had a camp situated at the Rackla airstrip. In 2019 Cantex constructed an on-site camp located in the eastern side of the property ("Camp" on Figure 2).

TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION & CLIMATE

The Property lies within the southern Wernecke Mountain Range. Topography in this region consists of steep mountainous terrain with occasional cliffs and moderately to deeply incised creek valleys. Within the Property, elevations range from a 2,290 m peak in the southeast of the property to about 975 m along the North Rackla River valley in the south-central part of the property. The North Rackla River and its tributaries drain the property south into the Rackla River, then south to join the Stewart River, which is part of the Yukon River watershed.

Much of the property is in the alpine, with abundant outcrop and talus-covered slopes. Mountains flank the edges of the property which commonly have peaks over 2,100m. The tree line lies at about 1,100 to 1,200 meters. Vegetation on the valley bottoms consists of buck brush and willows, with possible black spruce, paper birch and aspen at the lowest elevations in the property. Permafrost is likely to be continuous on north-facing slopes and patchy on south-facing slopes.

The climate is classified as sub-arctic continental. Surface exploration work on the property is most favorable between May and October, when the temperature highs can reach 14 to 22°C and daylight hours are long. Very little wildlife has been observed over the summer. The most common sightings are ground pikas.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The North Rackla Property consists of 714 contiguous quartz claims in the Mayo Mining District, covering an area of 14,076.6 hectares (Figure 3). These claims are Class 3 quartz claims held under permit LQ00515. Claims are numbered NR 1 to NR 712 (note that 2 claims are labeled NR 650 and 2 are labelled NR 651); having grant numbers YF43001 to YF43651 and YF45450 to YF45512. The claim block is 100% owned by Cantex Mine Development Corp. The Property is located on NTS map 106C05/12. The details of the claim tenures are given in Appendix I.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) conducted the first reconnaissance mapping of the area in the early 1970’s by Green (1972) and Blusson (1974). Around the same time, the GSC also undertook a regional silt stream sediment program throughout the Yukon. The data were re-analyzed and re-released in 2006. Most recently systematic bedrock mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey in the eastern Rackla Belt region began in 2011-2012 (Colpron, 2012). This was a result of the discovery of Carlin-style gold mineralization. A bedrock geological map of several 1:50,000 scale sheets was recently compiled in 2016 (Moynihan, 2016).

Previous exploration on the Property was minimal. The Super Dave showing was discovered in 1988 by NDU Resources Ltd while prospecting and working on the Blende deposit to the southwest. Two claims were staked in August 1988 over the showing, which lapsed the following year.

Cantex undertook a reconnaissance program of heavy mineral sampling in the region in 2011 in areas underlain by geology favorable to Carlin-style mineralization. Sediment samples on the order of 10 kg were collected in creeks and rivers in the region. The samples were processed by C. F. Mineral Research Labs (“CF Minerals”) in Kelowna, BC and analyzed for gold and multiple other elements. Results from this work led to the staking of various properties the following summer.

The North Rackla Property was staked by Cantex in August 2012. An extensive heavy mineral sampling program was undertaken within the various Cantex properties. This included heavy mineral samples from creeks within and/or draining the North Rackla Property.

In 2013 the Property was enlarged with the staking of another 63 contiguous quartz claims on the southern border (Ulansky and Morton, 2014). An extensive exploration program was undertaken with focus on property-wide geochemical soil-talus sampling. In addition, heavy mineral samples and rock samples were collected during prospecting where mineralized float was identified.

This work was followed up by an infill soil sampling program in 2014. A drill program was carried out using a lightweight portable percussion rotary air blast drill. The focus of this program was on gold-in-soil anomalies in the northeast corner of the Property. A total of 181 short holes were drilled along section lines into the overburden, with depths ranging from 3 to 11m.

In 2015 exploration consisted of rock sampling, prospecting, and further infill soil sampling. This resulted in the delineation of three areas of interest. These areas yielded rocks having anomalous gold, copper, lead, and zinc (Ulansky and Koffyberg, 2016). In 2018 the program was shifted to focus on the Massive Sulphide anomalies within the Property. Drill programs conducted in 2018, 2019 & 2020 total around 53,000m of core drilled to date.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is situated within the Foreland Fold and Thrust Belt, in a region consisting mainly of rocks of the Selwyn Basin and Mackenzie Platform. These sediments were deposited on the western edge of ancestral North America. Mackenzie Platform stratigraphy consists of shallow water carbonate and clastic sediments of the Wernecke Supergroup that were deposited from the Lower Proterozoic to Paleozoic time. Mineralization hosted in Proterozoic aged rocks contains elevated manganese values similar to the Broken Hill deposit in Australia. Paleographic reconstructions of Rodina put Eastern Australia (Broken Hill) adjacent to modern day Yukon at the time of deposition of both deposits. It is likely these two deposits had similar geneses.

Thrust faulting occurred during the Jurassic to Cretaceous time. Major faults in the region include the Dawson thrust and Kathleen Lakes fault. The Dawson Thrusts is interpreted to be a WNW-striking structure that outlines the northern edge of the Paleozoic Selwyn Basin (Abbot, 1990). The Kathleen Lakes Fault is considered to represent a long-lived basement structure that may have seen structural reactivation as young as the Tertiary period. The Yukon Geologic Survey recently compiled an updated bedrock geological map of the Yukon (Colpron, 2016).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is located within a suite of rocks belonging to the Wernecke Supergroup, including the Quartet Group and the Gillespie Lake Group, both of Lower Proterozoic age (Figure 4). A mafic dyke exposed on the property was sent for detrital zircon analysis and yielded an age of $1.79 \text{ Ga} \pm 20 \text{ Ma}$ (Larson, 2020a). The mafic dyke, which crosscuts the Gillespie Lake Group, contrasts the maximum depositional age of 1650 Ma proposed by Furlanetto et al. (2016). This discrepancy could suggest that the local stratigraphy is older than other parts of the Gillespie Lake Group or that the zircon recovered from the dyke was inherited (Buchanan, 2021).

The Quartet Group rocks which occur in the northern and southern part of the Property comprise of black shale, thin to thickly interbedded siltstone and fine-grained sandstones within minor dolostone. These rocks are overlain by the Gillespie Lake Group rocks which dominate the central portion of the property.

They consist of dolostone, interbedded with lesser black siltstone, shale and laminated mudstone and minor sandstone. Stratigraphic contacts within the Wernecke Supergroup are conformable and gradational (Thorkelson and Wallace, 1995).

The Hart River volcanic rocks are of Middle to Upper Proterozoic age. They consist of resistant, dark weathering, diorite-gabbro sills, and dykes. The Super Dave showing (Minfile 106C 088) is located on a southwest facing ridge in the southeast part of the Property. It is classified as a silver-copper vein occurrence and consists of a 2m wide quartz-carbonate vein containing pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite that cuts Lower Proterozoic dolostone.

Regional scale folds developed during the Mesoproterozoic Racklan Orogeny largely control the structural geology of the project area and the distribution of the stratigraphy (Thorkelson, 2000). The structural fabric within the Property trends to the NNE and is divided by a major north-south central valley fault that bisects the Property, roughly outlined on the surface by the North Rackla River. Follow up work suggests three populations of younger, steeply dipping brittle faults crosscut the fold system within the Property and disrupt the geology. The three main populations are: North-trending faults, NE trending oblique-slip faults and E-W trending strike-slip faults (Buchanan, 2021). A deposit scale map was prepared to model the post deposition deformation in the vicinity of the Main Zone (Figure 5).

2020 WORK PROGRAM

The 2020 exploration program focused on the drilling of the Massive Sulphide zone with additional prospecting carried out to identify other areas of interest within the Property. Core, Rock and Soil samples were all sent for geochemical analysis. Field work was carried out from April 23rd to December 11th, 2020 by a crew of between 4 and 24 people working out of an on-site camp. Alkan Air was used to mobilize crew, equipment, and supplies to the Rackla airstrip from the community of Mayo. From the airstrip Horizon Helicopters was used to move everything to site.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Prior to the start of the field season, soil sample locations were planned out and the sample waypoints were programmed into handheld GPS's. The infill soil survey consisted of sample lines spaced at 50-to-

100-meter intervals oriented perpendicular to the dominant strike of the regional geology. Samples were collected at 25m intervals along the sample line (note there was some variation based on the topography and conditions along the sample line). Soil-talus material of pebble size and smaller were collected for a total sample weight of 1 to 2 kilograms. Sample notes were taken at each site (soil type, vegetation, moisture, and slope) and a photo was taken of each sample.

Rock samples were collected from the outcrop, sub-crop and float locally derived from scree and talus slopes. Grab samples were collected typically 1 to 2 kilograms in size. Field locations were recorded on a handheld GPS and each sample was described and photographed. Additionally, 4 trenches were dug in the GZ Zone using an on-site excavator. Rock samples were collected along the length of the trenches and waypoints were recorded using a handheld GPS. Trench locations are found in Appendix II.

Core (dominantly HQ with some NQ if required at depth) was split on site using a rock-saw and the sampled side was rinsed prior to placement in a plastic bag. One half of the sample tag was left in the bag, the other was stapled to the core box at the end of the sampled interval. The bag was subsequently sealed using a zip tie.

All samples were flown to Mayo where they were picked up in a company vehicle and driven to CF Minerals for further preparatory work and the insertion of blanks and standards. Samples were then shipped to ALS Laboratories for multi element analysis.

SAMPLE PREPERATION, ANALYSIS, QA/QC

SAMPLE PREPARATION

At CF Minerals a soil sample was first weighed, then placed in an oven for drying. The sample was subsequently re-weighed and crushed in an oscillating steel jaw crusher for 90% to pass -2 mm (10 mesh sieve). The sample is homogenized then a 500 g split is pulverized to pass -180 microns (80 mesh sieve). A subsample on the order of 250 g is then sent to ALS Minerals Lab in North Vancouver, BC.

Rock and core samples were prepared in a similar way. The sample was first weighed, then a small portion of the sample was selected as a reference. The remainder was crushed to 90% passing -2 mm (10 mesh

sieve). The sample was homogenized, then a 500g split was pulverized to pass -180 microns (80 mesh sieve). A subsample on the order of 250g was sent to ALS Mineral Lab in North Vancouver, BC.

ANALYSIS

At ALS Mineral Lab, soil, rock, and core samples were analysed using multi-element analysis (ALS method ME-MS61) and fire assay for gold (ALS method Au-ICP22). For the multi-element analysis, a 0.25g sub sample was digested in a 4-acid bath. Following this the samples were analysed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) for a total of 48 elements.

Over-limit values for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were re-analysed by ore grade methods Cu-OG62, Pb-OG62, Zn-OG62 and Ag-OG62 methods. This method used a four-acid digestion and heating to incipient dryness, followed by re-hydrating with an acid bath. Samples that remained over-limit in Pb and Zn (typically over 20-30%) were re-analyzed using titration methods (Pb-VOL70 and ZnVOL50). Over-limit on Ag-OG62 involved a 30g fire assay/gravimetric finish for silver using the Ag-GRA21 method.

QA/QC

Field blanks were added to the sample stream at the CF Minerals prep lab at approximately one every 20 samples. Blank material consisted of silica sand. Duplicate samples of selected rock and channel samples were also prepared at the CF Minerals prep lab. Because exploration is still in the early stages no field standards were added.

Laboratory quality control samples include control blanks, duplicates, and standards. Sample blanks, pulp and preparation duplicates and standards were run with the batch analysis at ALS Mineral Laboratories. No problems were noted with either analytical accuracy or precision.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In total 2921 soil samples, 338 rock samples, and 11,233m of core were collected in 2020 (Figure 6). Soil-talus sample locations are presented in Appendix III. Rock sample results are presented in Appendix IV and core sample results are found in Appendix V.

Soil-Talus Sampling

The soil-talus samples continue to further refine the extent of potential mineralization in the Massive Sulphide area. Additional infill sampling was completed, largely focusing on the newly discovered GZ Zone (Figure 7).

Infill soil-talus sampling was also conducted in the wider North Rackla claim block to better define previously identified geochemical anomalies. At the time of writing many of these results are still forthcoming.

Rock Sampling

Rock sampling while prospecting continues to identify promising occurrences within the claims area, including some occurrences which appear worthy of future exploration and potentially drilling. Results from the 2020 rock samples are presented in Appendix IV.

Core Drilling

Drilling in 2020 continued to define the mineralization at the Massive Sulphide project. Drilling successfully intersected mineralization to greater depth and along strike from the previously known mineralization. The tenor of the mineralization continues to impress.

A map showing the collar locations of the drilling undertaken in 2020 is presented in Figure 8. Collar information for each hole and core sample results are presented in Appendix V.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2020 program at North Rackla continues to demonstrate the potential of the project. Drilling at the Massive Sulphide Zone extended the known mineralization to depth and along strike – while returning extremely high silver-lead-zinc values.

Soil-talus sampling has continued to refine geochemical anomalies within the wider claims area, providing focus to future prospecting efforts.

Prospecting of selected soil-talus geochemical anomalies has resulted in the discovery of high-grade mineralization as detected in rock samples. Some of these occurrences appear to have potential for both high grade mineralization and substantial size, and as such will receive future work.

It is recommended that further work be conducted on both the Massive Sulphide project and regional anomalies. Further drilling is warranted on the Massive Sulphide / GZ Zone to build tonnage. Focused exploration on some of the regional occurrences is warranted to determine whether they should be drill tested.

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures incurred from exploration activities which were claimed as part of the certificate of work are presented in the following table. A signed statement of expenditures is found in Appendix VI.

Table 1. Cantex Mine Development Corp Yukon expenses from November 27th, 2019 to November 25th 2020.

Description	Expenses
Yukon - Aircraft - Fixed Wing	\$594,331.92
Yukon - Aircraft - Helicopter	\$616,719.70
Yukon - Camp and Field Supplies	\$428,361.52
Yukon - Camp Groceries	\$75,597.17
Yukon - Consulting Fees	\$297,787.92
Yukon - Drilling Supplies	\$472,710.41
Yukon - Freight and Sample Shipments	\$88,705.25
Yukon - Equipment Rental	\$514,145.43
Yukon - Fuel	\$275,783.22
Yukon - Geophysical Survey - Ground	\$101,552.45
Yukon - Insurance	\$11,910.25
Yukon - Groceries	\$19,167.47
Yukon - Mapping	\$239,879.53
Yukon - Lab Processing Costs	\$755,933.66
Yukon - Repairs & Mtnc	\$25,036.79
Yukon - Interest on lease liability	\$14,203.96
Yukon - Subcontracting Fees	\$1,604,014.81
Yukon - Telecommunications	\$11,346.62
Yukon - Travel & Accomms	\$412,046.20
Yukon - Travel Meals & Food	\$20,515.82
Yukon - Wages	\$665,452.58
	\$7,245,202.68

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FIGURES

Note all maps were produced using coordinate system NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N.

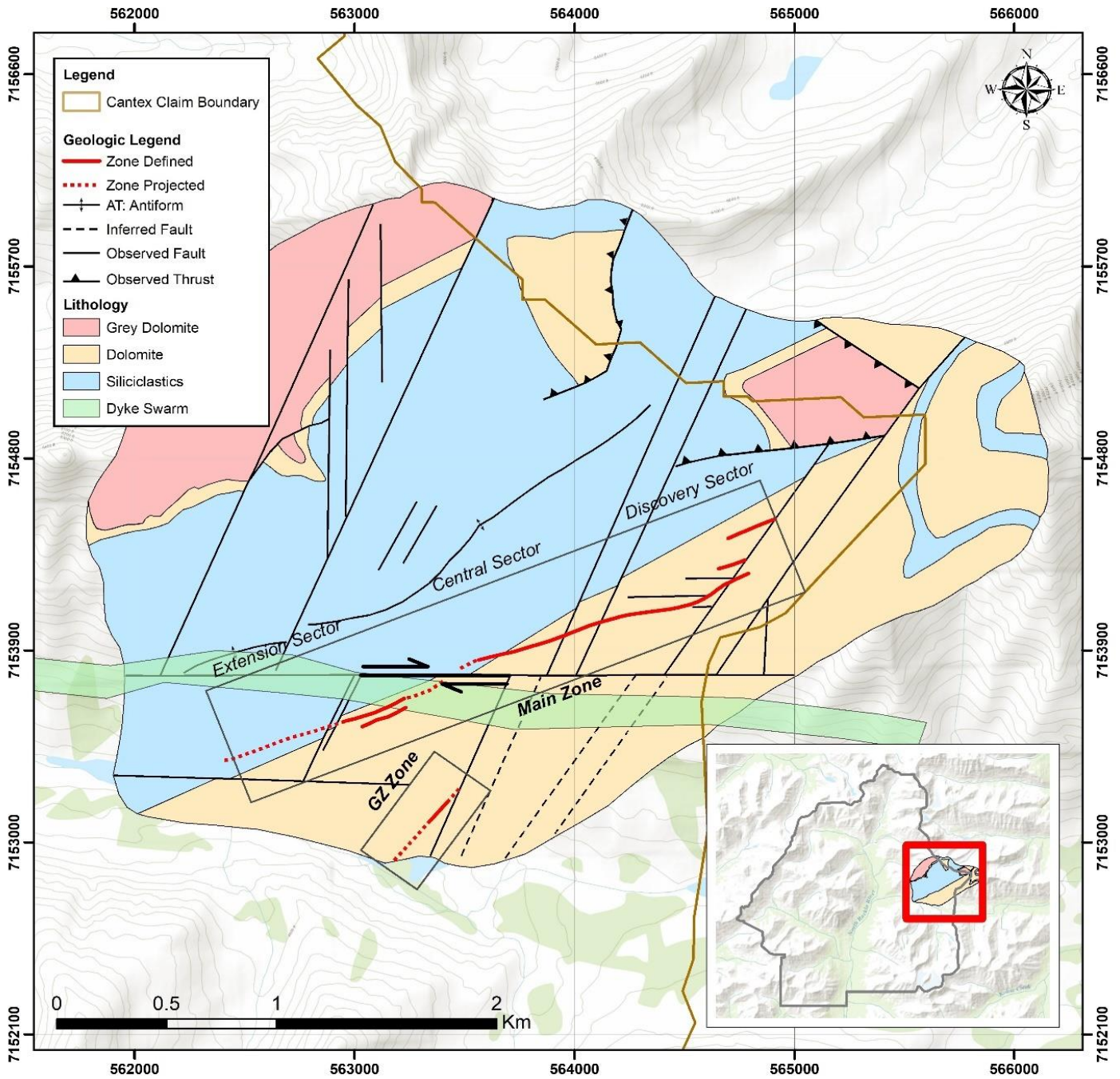


Figure 1. Updated mapping of the Gossan zone put together by C. Buchanan during the 2020 field season.

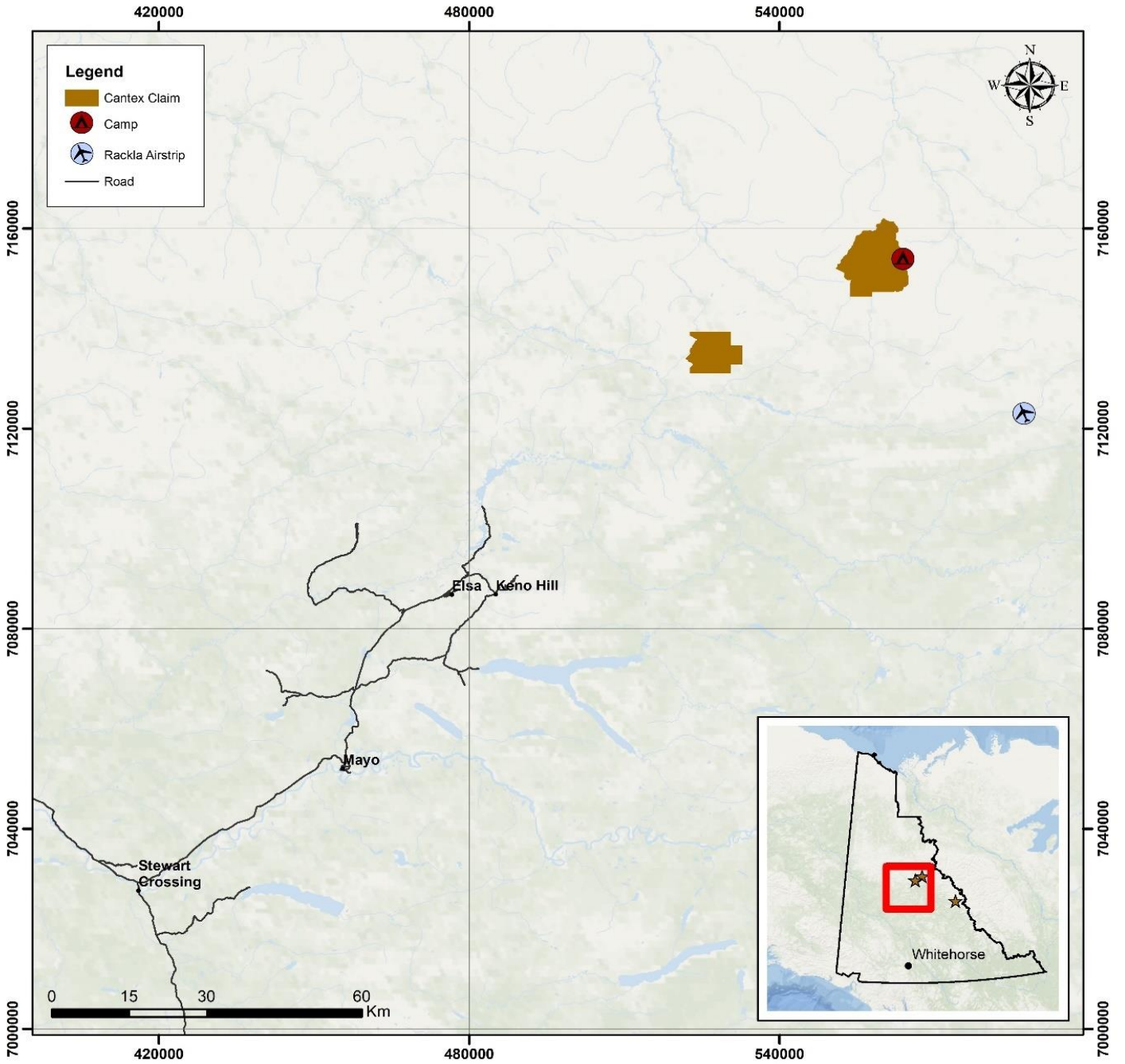


Figure 2. The North Rackla Property is about 140 kilometers northwest of the town of Mayo and is accessed via the Rackla Airstrip.

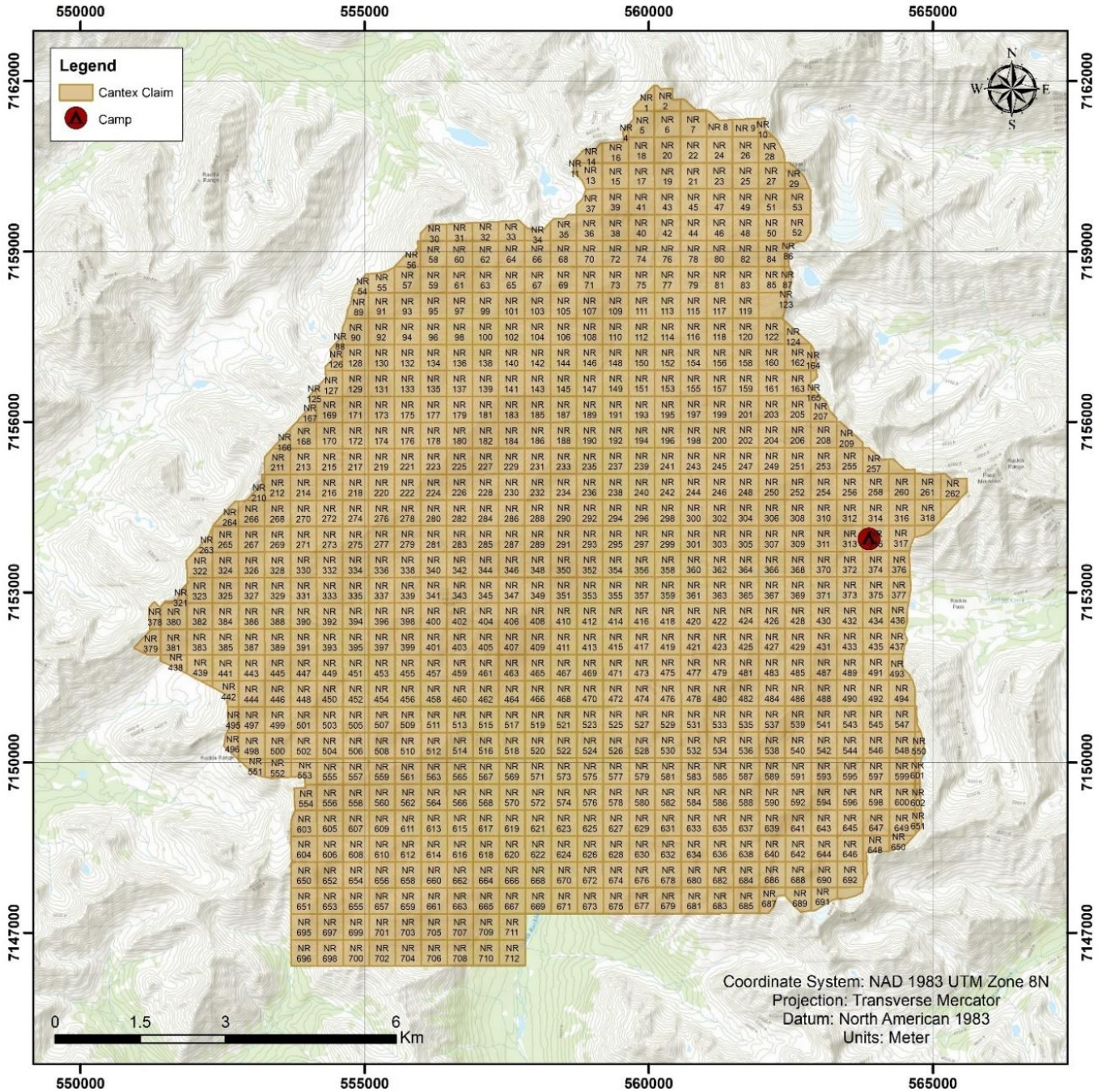


Figure 3. Claim numbers for the North Rackla property. Grant numbers can be found in Appendix I.

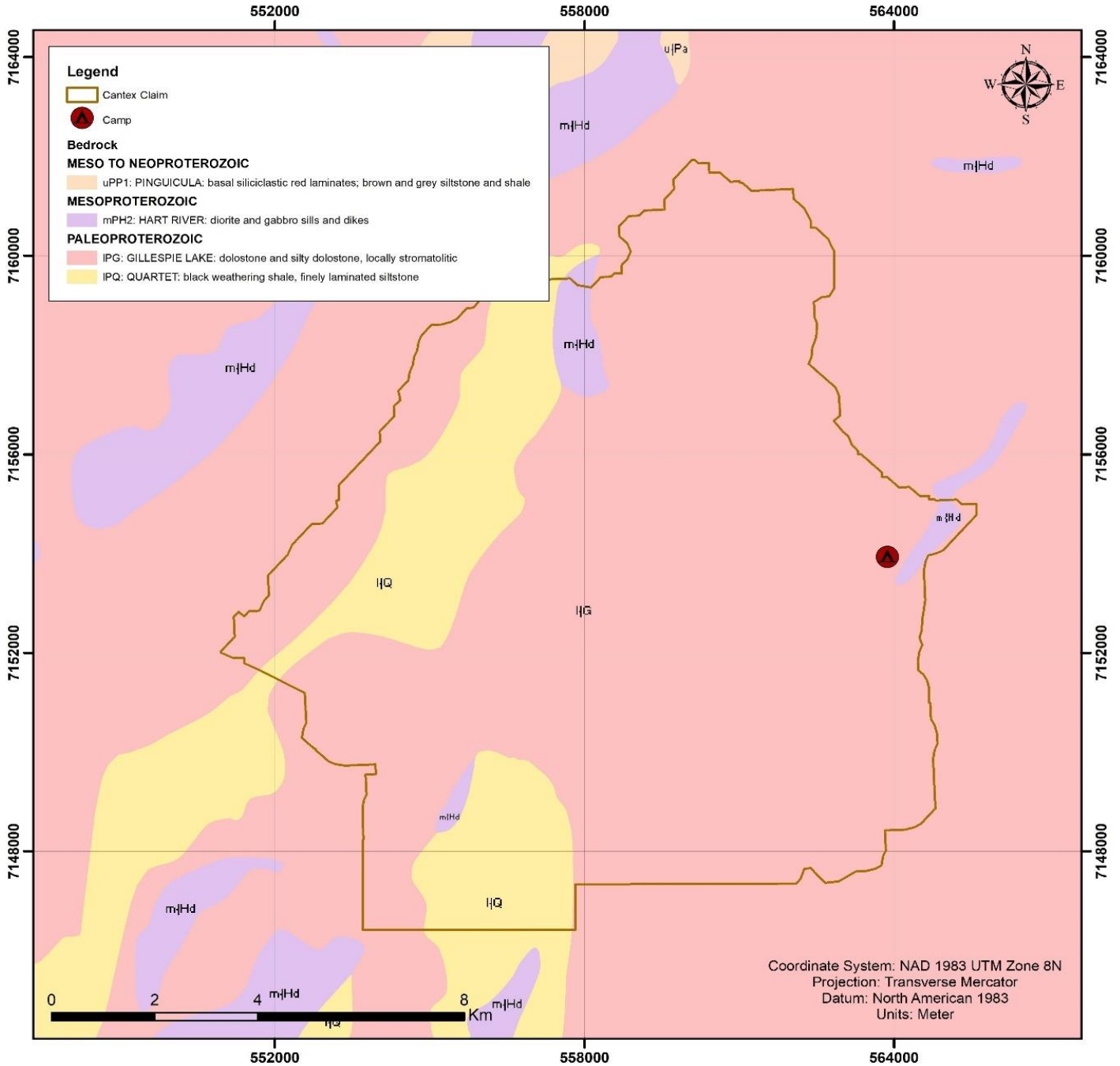


Figure 4. Regional bedrock of the North Rackla claim block as mapped by the Yukon Geologic Survey.

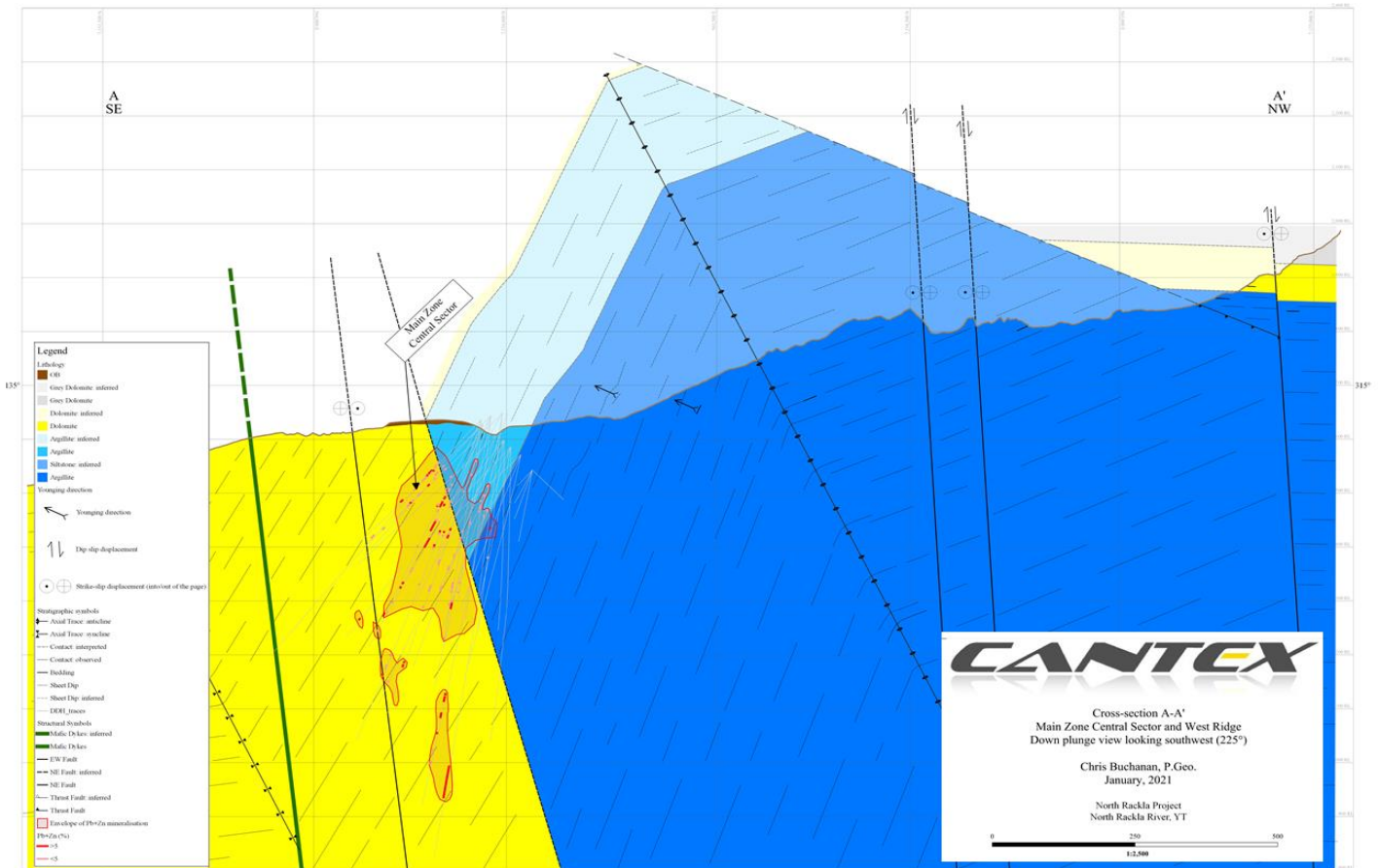


Figure 5. Cross section of the post depositional deformation of the Main Zone as mapped by C. Buchanan (2021).

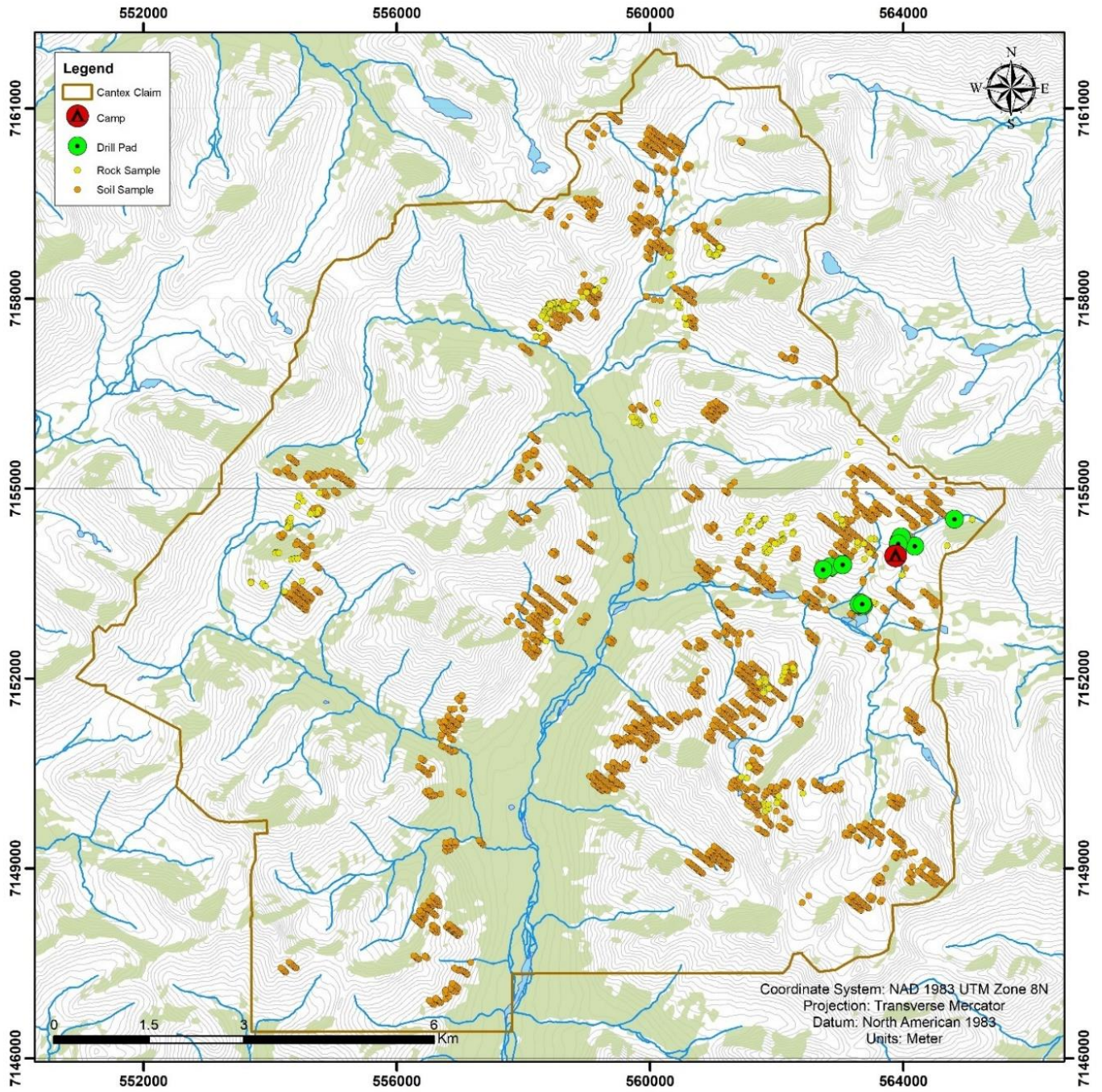


Figure 6. Map of the 2020 sample locations. Results from the sampling program are found in Appendix III, IV & V.

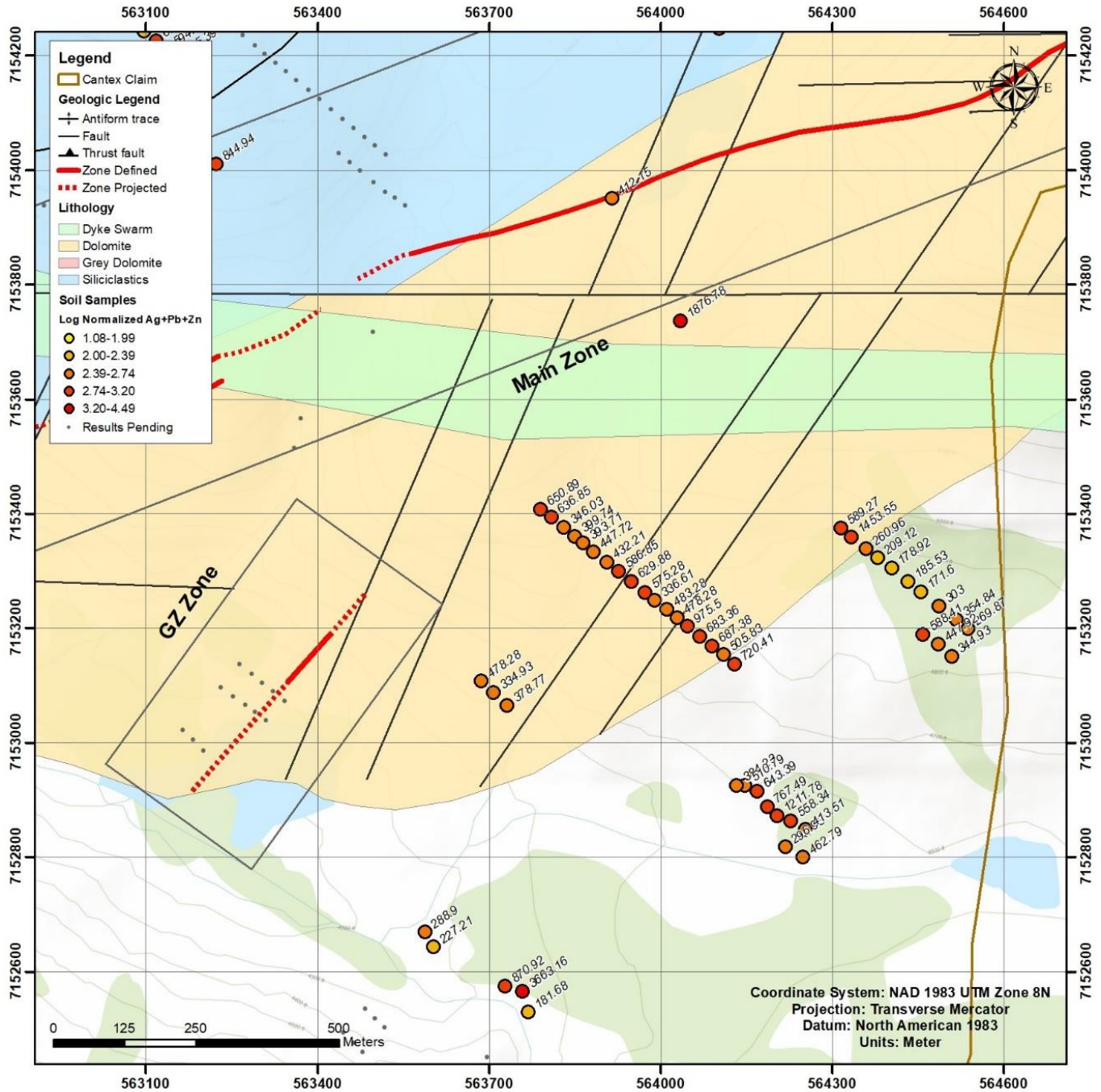


Figure 7. Silver, lead, and zinc results in the vicinity of the GZ zone. Labels are the combined Ag, Pb and Zn values in ppm.

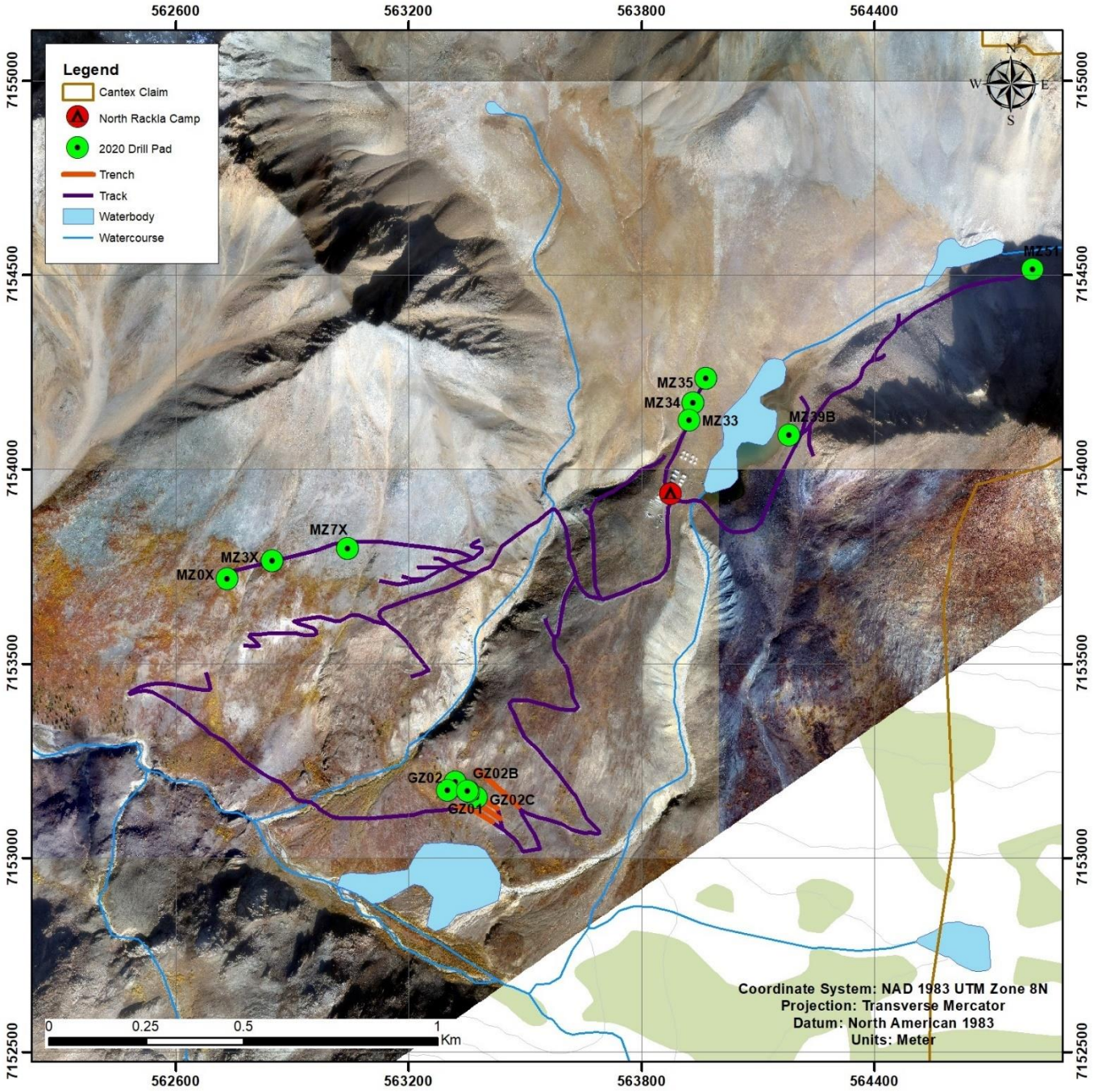


Figure 8. Drill pads constructed during the 2020 field season. Drill collar information and results are found in Appendix V.

**APPENDIX I
LIST OF CLAIMS**

Mayo	YF45492	NR	692	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45493	NR	693	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45494	NR	694	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45495	NR	695	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45496	NR	696	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45497	NR	697	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45498	NR	698	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45499	NR	699	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45500	NR	700	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45501	NR	701	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45502	NR	702	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45503	NR	703	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45504	NR	704	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45505	NR	705	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45506	NR	706	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45507	NR	707	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45508	NR	708	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45509	NR	709	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45510	NR	710	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45511	NR	711	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05
Mayo	YF45512	NR	712	Cantex Mine Development Corp	8/6/2013	8/4/2013	106C05

APPENDIX II
TRENCH LOCATION

See attached file 'APPENDIX II'

APPENDIX III

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

See attached file 'APPENDIX III'

APPENDIX IV

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS & GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

See attached file 'APPENDIX IV'

APPENDIX V

DRILL LOGS & GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

See attached file 'APPENDIX V'

APPENDIX VI
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

See attached file 'APPENDIX VI'