NTS 31N14 & 32C03
LAT: 47°59'3.48
Long: 77°19'28.45

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
LAC VILLEBON PROPERTY
Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada

for

MONDOR MINERALS INC
Suite 313 - 515 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 6H5

by

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC
7 - 12710 Lagoon Road
Madeira Park, BC, V0N 2H1

23 July 2018

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1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Mondor Minerals Inc (the "Company", "Mondor", or "Issuer"), this Technical Report has been prepared on the Lac Villebon Property (the "Property" or "Project"), Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada, to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. Mondor has also requested the report as supporting documentation for listing on the TSX Venture exchange.

The Lac Villebon Property is situated in the Vauquelin and Villebon Townships at the eastern limit of the Val-d'Or gold mining camp. The Property is located approximately 40 km east of the city of Val-d'Or and 500 km northwest of Montreal and consists of fifteen contiguous unsurveyed mineral claims totaling approximately 864.53 hectares ("ha"). The claims are registered to Doctors Investment Group Ltd of British Columbia, Canada. Through an option agreement effectively dated 28 February 2018, Mondor has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Villebon Property.

The nearest major supply center for the Property is the city of Val-d'Or located a six-hour drive or a 75-minute daily flight northwest from Montreal. The Property is located a 45-minute drive southeast from the Val-d'Or airport on TransCanada Highway 117 and is situated approximately 600 meters east of the highway. From Highway 117, a two-track dirt road connects to a snowmobile trail that parallels the westernmost claim boundary and provides access to the southern claims. Val-d'Or is a well-serviced city with a population of approximately 32,000. Louvicourt, a village located approximately 10 km north of the Property, provides gas, restaurants, and limited accommodation.

The Property is on relatively flat to gently rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 320 meters (1,050 feet) to 340 meters (1,115 feet).

Vegetation is predominantly boreal forest and consists of jack pine, alder, cedar, and scrub undergrowth. Low areas usually contain standing water and muskeg. Work can be performed year-round, however areas of the Property covered in wetlands would be best explored in the fall when groundwater levels are at their lowest, or in the winter months when the ground and lake are frozen.

The Property is underlain by two main geological groups consisting of the Abitibi and Pontiac sub-provinces of the Superior Province. The north-northwest-trending contact between Abitibi and Pontiac rocks is characterized by a reverse fault that is a southern splay of the main Cadillac Transition Zone, closely following the western shores of Lake Villebon. At the “peninsula” in the lake, the splay is shifted to the southwest by an interpreted offset fault and then continues southward. This offset fault is thought to be a potentially mineralized dilation zone. Its accurate location is not known.

Exploration work carried out in 2016 included a beepmat survey, Shaw-backpack near-surface drilling, ground VLF-EM and magnetic geophysical surveys, soil and rock sampling, mapping and prospecting, and diamond drilling (NQ2 core size).

Geophysical survey results were compromised by excessive noise, but were interpreted to show a number of magnetic and EM anomalies. The NQ2 diamond drilling program showed strong and pervasive silicification, decimeter widths of net-like texture, semi-massive or massive sulfide mineralization, and areas of deformation. Lead, copper and nickel analyses showed some weak anomalies, with values ranging from <2 up to 6,720 ppm lead, <1 up to 675 ppm for copper, and <1 up to 208 ppm for nickel. In hole LV16-DD-009, the two-meter core sample 397294 returned 0.181 g/t gold, the highest gold value of the program. Numerous intervals represented intercepts of weakly anomalous zinc mineralization. Seventy-three core samples returned zinc values ranging from 1,000 ppm up to 5,222 ppm, with an average zinc value of 1,600 ppm.

The Lac Villebon Property is a grassroots property that could justify the following two-phase exploration program. Phase 1 would consist of soil and rock sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, and a ground IP geophysical survey. The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $409,000. Phase 2 is contingent upon positive results from Phase 1 work and would consist of 3,000 meters of NQ2 core diamond drilling. The estimated cost of Phase 2 work is $1,270,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mondor Minerals Inc (the "Company", "Mondor", or "Issuer"), this Technical Report has been prepared on the Lac Villebon Property (the "Property" or "Project"), Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada, to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. Mondor has also requested the report as supporting documentation for listing on the TSX Venture exchange. This report is based upon published and unpublished reports, publicly-available assessment reports, and government maps and publications.

The writer carried out a field inspection of the Property on 12 July 2018. Travel days from Vancouver to Rouyn-Noranda return included 10 and 14 July. On 12 July, the writer examined selected drill core from the 2016 drill program that was stored on the Lac Villebon Property. No re-samples of core were taken.

This report is based on a review of data from the 2016 reconnaissance exploration and diamond drilling programs, in addition to historical data available on the online databases (SIGÉOM and Examine) of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN). The status and details of the claims comprising the subject Property were verified using the MERN's GESTIM database accessed by the writer on 18 July 2018. In 2016, reported exploration expenses on the Lac Villebon Property totaled CDN$785,389.

The writer is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

Not applicable to this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The mineral claims comprising the Lac Villebon Property are located on National Topographic System (NTS) sheet 31N/14 and 32C/03 with a central reference point located at 47°59'3.48" latitude and 77°19'28.45" longitude, and 5,317,170mN; 326,550mE UTM NAD 83 Zone 18T (Figures 1 and 2). The Lac Villebon Property is situated in the Vauquelin and Villebon Townships at the eastern limit of the Val-d'Or gold mining camp. The Property is located approximately 40 km east of the city of Val-d'Or and 500 km northwest of Montreal. The westernmost claim boundary is approximately 1 km east of the TransCanada Highway (#117).

Table 1: Claim Data

Claim	Size (ha)	Good to Date	Registered Owner
CDC2431837	57.65	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431838	57.65	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431839	57.65	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431840	57.64	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431841	57.64	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431842	57.64	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431843	57.63	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431844	57.63	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431845	57.63	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431846	57.63	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431847	57.62	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431848	57.62	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2431849	57.61	9-Aug-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2434764	57.64	18-Nov-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
CDC2434765	57.65	18-Nov-19	Doctors Investment Group Ltd
Total	***864.53***		

The Lac Villebon Property consists of fifteen contiguous unsurveyed mineral claims totaling approximately 864.53 hectares ("ha"). The claims were established electronically using the Quebec government's MERN registry system. The claims are registered to Doctors Investment Group Ltd of British Columbia, Canada ("Doctors"). Through an option agreement (the "Agreement") effectively dated 28 February 2018 (the "Effective Date"), Mondor has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Villebon Property from Doctors by paying:

- $10,000 in cash to Doctors upon the execution of the Agreement;
- An additional $150,000 in cash to Doctors on or before the date that is sixteen (16) months after the Effective Date;
- An additional $250,000 in cash to Doctors on or before the date that is twenty-four (24) months after the Effective Date; and
- An additional $500,000 in cash to Doctors on or before the date that is thirty-six (36) months after the Effective Date.

Mondor must also incur the following exploration expenditures on the Property:

- $250,000 on or before the date that is sixteen (16) months after the Effective Date;
- $500,000 on or before the date that is twenty-four (24) months after the Effective Date; and
- $1,000,000 on or before the date that is thirty-six (36) months after the Effective Date.

A 1% (one percent) NSR is retained by the Doctors and can be purchased by the Mondor for $1,000,000. At Mondor's choosing, all option payments and exploration expenditures may be accelerated.

The claims give the company the rights to explore and identify resources below the bedrock, but do not include surface rights. To the writer's knowledge there are no land claim issues, ownership disputes, or environmental issues concerning the Property.

The claims must be renewed every two years on their expiration date, at which time renewal fees must be paid to maintain ownership. Each claim also requires a minimum exploration expense over the two-year period, with a report describing the works performed due, sixty (60) days before the renewal date of the claims. If work is not performed, the owner may pay an amount varying between 100% and 200% of the minimum required work expenditure to be able to renew the claims. If an excess has been spent on the claims, the amount can be credited forward over a maximum of six (6) renewal cycles and/or can be applied to any other claims still requiring expenditures, as long as those claims are within 4.5 km of the claim posting an excess in spending. For the Lac Villebon Property, the total renewal fee for the fifteen claims is $962 and the work expenditures required total $11,700.

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

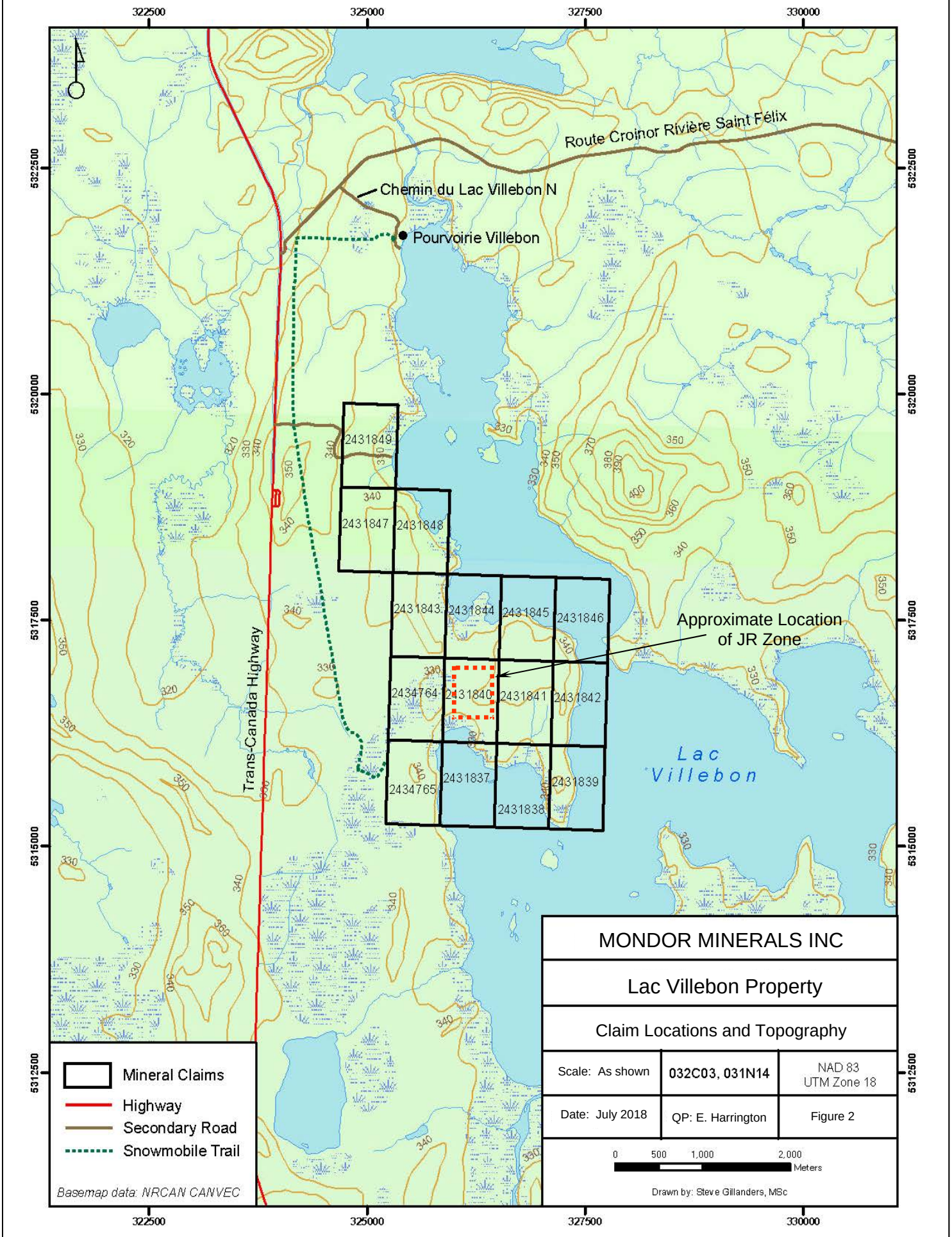
There are no formally registered land owners on the claims and there is no commercial logging in the area. There are no known restrictions to land-use on the claims. As per Québec law, notice must be provided to the local community 30 days prior to performing any exploration work on the claims.

First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on the claims (construction, diamond drilling, line cutting, stripping, or trenching), and it is possible that breaks in communications between the government and First Nations could result in delays with issuing required work permits. Mine development would generally entail an environmental impact assessment for wildlife and wildlife habitat that is usually done in the following three stages:

- Stage 1: Desk-based study - All relevant data from the government, other agencies, First Nations, and research scientists for the mine tenure area. During this phase, all legally protected and designated areas should be identified;
- Stage 2: Baseline data collection - Normally, two years of data collection is expected to capture inter-annual variation. Baseline data should be collected for important wildlife species identified in Stage 1; and
- Stage 3: Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA will use information from stages 1 and 2, including scientific literature on known impacts to wildlife from similar projects, to predict the disturbance impacts on populations. Mitigation measures should minimize or eliminate these impacts. Where impacts cannot be totally eliminated, compensation and monitoring plans may be required.

To the writer's knowledge, there are no restrictions to exploration or exploitation in regard to surface rights or legal access. No work permits for the Lac Villebon Property have been applied for.

Regional Location **Figure 1**


322500
325000
327500
330000
5322500
5320000
5317500
5315000
5312500
Route Croinor Rivière Saint Félix
Chemin du Lac Villebon N
Pourvoirie Villebon
2431849
2431847
2431848
2431843
2431844
2431845
2431846
2434764
2431840
2431841
2431842
2434765
2431837
2431838
2431839
Approximate Location of JR Zone
Trans-Canada Highway
Lac Villebon
Mineral Claims
Highway
Secondary Road
Snowmobile Trail
Basemap data: NRCAN CANVEC
MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
Claim Locations and Topography
Scale: As shown
032C03, 031N14
NAD 83 UTM Zone 18
Date: July 2018
QP: E. Harrington
Figure 2
0 500 1,000 2,000 Meters
Drawn by: Steve Gillanders, MSc

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property can be accessed using snowmobile/ATV trails, gravel roads, or boats on Lac Villebon. From Highway 117, a two-track dirt road connects to a snowmobile trail that parallels the westernmost claim boundary providing access to the southern claims. Access can also be gained by turning off highway #117 onto Route Croinor Rivière Saint Félix (Chimo Mine Rd.) and then turning onto Chemin du Lac Villebon Nord.

There is also a well-established outfitter on the lake, Pourvoirie Villebon, located on Chemin du Lac Villebon Nord approximately 2 km north of the claim block. From the outfitters, access to the claims is by boat (summer) or snowmobile (winter) on the lake, or by bush trails. The outfitter offers fully furnished cabins suitable for a base camp.

Val-d'Or is a six-hour drive or a 75-minute daily flight from Montreal. The Property is a 45-minute drive southeast from the Val-d'Or airport on TransCanada Highway 117 and is situated approximately 600 meters east of the highway. Val-d'Or is a well-serviced city with a population of approximately 32,000. Louvicourt, a village located approximately 10 km north of the Property, provides gas, restaurants, and limited accommodation.

The Property is on relatively flat to gently rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 320 meters (1,050 feet) to 340 meters (1,115 feet). Property topography would not pose any undue problems for construction of exploration and exploitation infrastructure. Vegetation is predominantly boreal forest and consists of jack pine, alder, cedar, and scrub undergrowth. Low areas usually contain standing water and muskeg. Overburden is generally in the range of 20 meters deep, but can be up to 40 meters.

The region experiences a continental climate with average temperatures of -17.2°C in January and 17.2°C in July. Peak rainfall occurs in July with an average of 95.4 mm and a yearly total of 635.2 mm. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 61.0 cm and a total annual snowfall of 300.4 cm. Annual precipitation is 914.0 mm.

Work can be performed year-round, however areas of the Property covered in wetlands would be best explored in the fall when groundwater levels are at their lowest, or in the winter months when the ground and lake is frozen. As there are no power lines on the Property, power will have to be generated on site.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Area History

Early geological mapping projects completed in the general area include:

- Between 1887 and 1896, reconnaissance mapping under the direction of H. Bell was completed and published in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada (vol. III, pt. 1A, 1887-88, p. 22-27; vol. VIII, pt. A, 1895, p. 75-81; and vol. IX, pt. A, 1896, p.66-67);
- In 1912, the Geological Map of Témiscamingue County was produced (Wilson, 1912 and Wilson, 1918);\
- In 1931, the northern half of Villebon Township was mapped as part of a general mapping project of the Bell River Headwaters area (Bell & Bell, 1931; Cooke, James, Mawdsley, 1931);
- In 1935, the Quebec Bureau of Mines carried out a mapping program to define the limits of the Abitibi mining belt (Lowther, 1935); and
- Villebon Township was remapped by the Geological Survey of Canada after new gold discoveries in 1936 renewed interest in the area (Tiphane & Dawson, 1949).

The GSC also completed an airborne magnetic survey over the Villebon Township in 1952, the results of which can be found in map 92G (GSC, 1952).

6.2 Historical Property Exploration

The earliest recorded mineral exploration activities on the Lac Villebon Property was in 1953 when McPhar Geophysics Ltd conducted a reconnaissance EM survey for Conwest Exploration. The survey was based on 151 readings and outlined a conductive anomaly.

In 1969 and 1970, Falconbridge Mining staked the area in order to follow up on the EM anomaly below Lac Villebon. Falconbridge interpreted the EM anomaly to possibly be associated with a mafic or ultramafic intrusive similar to other local intrusives showing associated copper-nickel sulfide mineralization. The 1970 exploration program consisted of preliminary geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys completed on both the western and eastern sides of Lac Villebon. Approximately 45 line-miles of vertical-loop EM and a magnetometer surveys were conducted over cut lines at 200-foot spacing. Geological mapping was completed at 1:200' scale on lines spaced 100 feet apart (Socha 1970). A single diamond drill hole was discovered during the mapping program, but no record of the drilling program is available.

Between 1969 and 1971, the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles conducted a geological mapping survey of the Villebon Township and the northern part of Freville Township at the scale of 1":1,000' (Vogel 1972).

In 1971, Falconbridge extended the vertical-loop EM and magnetometer surveys farther to the north to follow the interpreted magnetic anomaly below Lac Villebon. Seven holes were drilled to test a west-northwest-striking EM conductor identified from earlier geophysical work completed by both Falconbridge and the Québec Government. Drilling targeted a splay of the main Cadillac Tectonic Zone (CTZ).

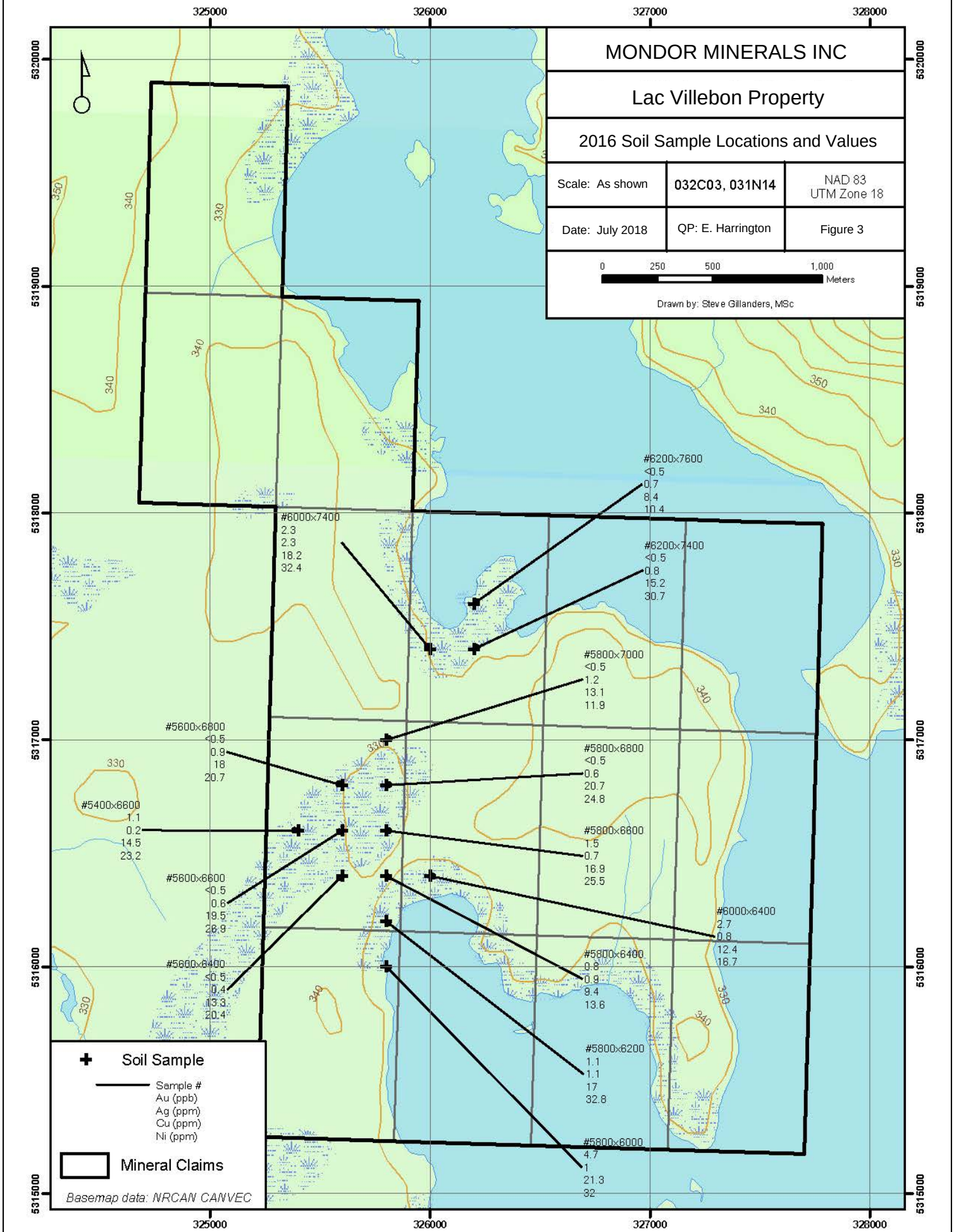
In 1979, Patino Mines (Coda et al 1979) carried out a drill program consisting of two holes designed to test an offset of the main CTZ splay located in the southwestern section of the Property. Assay results were not significant.

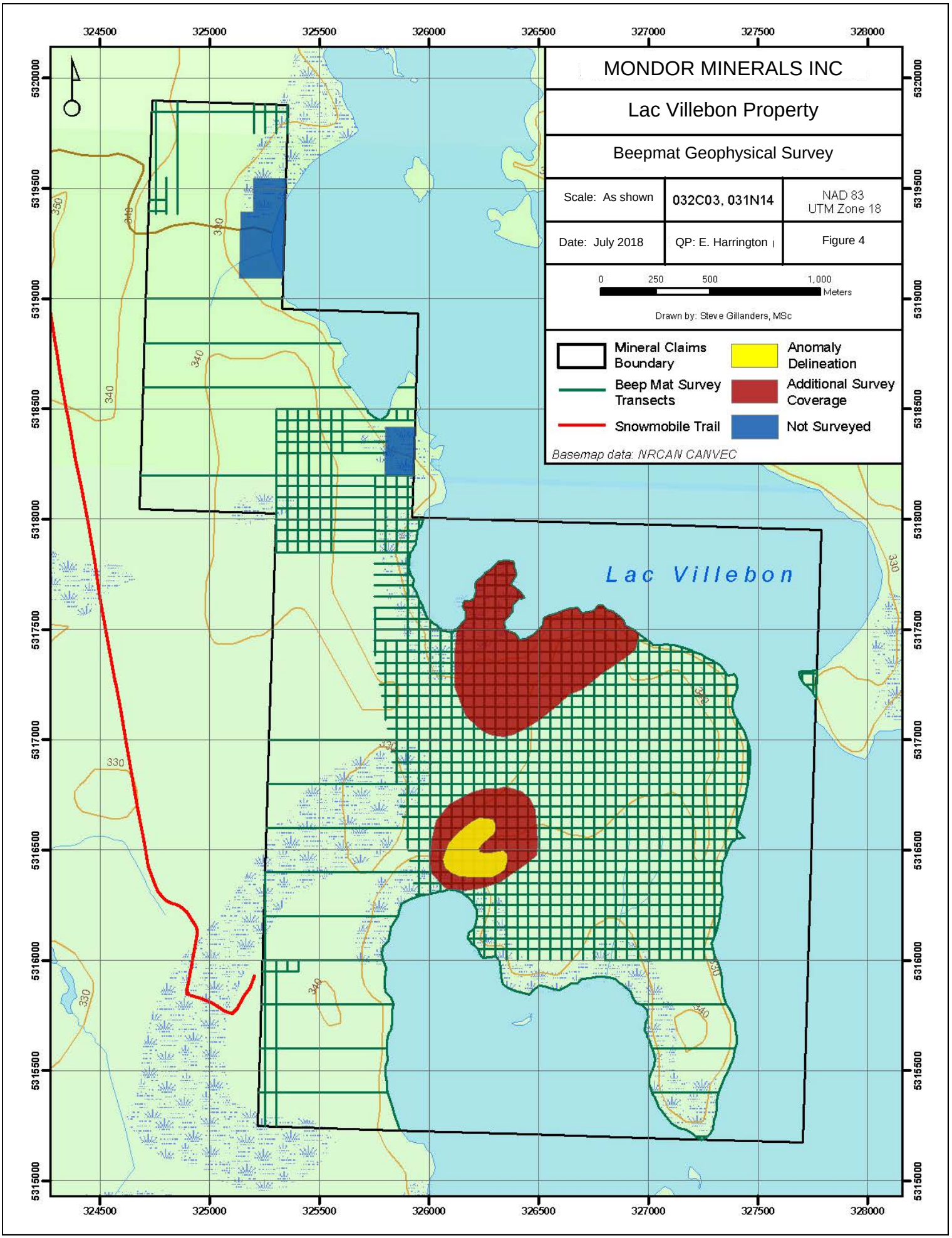
In 2016, Aldever Resources of Vancouver ("Aldever") contracted with Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc of Ontario ("EFU") to carry out reconnaissance ground geophysical and geological surveys on the Lac Villebon Property (Peterson 2016). Completed work included:

- 110 line-km of beepmat surveying;
- 62 line-km of VLF-EM and magnetic surveys;
- 14 soil samples (Figure 3); and
- Mapping and prospecting included taking 3 select rock samples, and 46 small-diameter Shaw-backpack drill holes totaling 53.95 m produced 57 core samples.

Analytical results from soil sampling were not significant. The beep-mat survey identified a strong EM conductor in the southern portion of the Property (the "JR" Zone) (Figure 3). Mapping and backpack drilling of the conductive JR zone showed the presence of several graphitic shear zones with associated pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization. Analytical results from core samples returned anomalous values for copper, nickel, and zinc with several samples returning anomalous cobalt, chrome, molybdenum, and arsenic (Figures 4 and 5).

A correlation analysis of backpack drill core values shows that cobalt, copper, chromium, molybdenum, and nickel have moderately positive associations, with copper and nickel having the strongest positive association. Zinc and lead have a moderately positive correlation, but are not associated with the other elements. Arsenic and cobalt also share a moderately positive correlation.


MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
2016 Soil Sample Locations and Values
Scale: As shown
032C03, 031N14
NAD 83
UTM Zone 18
Date: July 2018
QP: E. Harrington
Figure 3
0 250 500 1,000
Meters
Drawn by: Steve Gillanders, MSc
325000
326000
327000
328000
5320000
5319000
5318000
5317000
5316000
5315000
#6200x7600
<0.5
0.7
8.4
10.4
#6000x7400
2.3
2.3
18.2
32.4
#6200x7400
<0.5
0.8
15.2
30.7
#5800x7000
<0.5
1.2
13.1
11.9
#5600x6800
<0.5
0.9
18
20.7
#5800x6800
<0.5
0.6
20.7
24.8
#5400x6600
1.1
0.2
14.5
23.2
#5800x6800
1.5
0.7
16.9
25.5
#5600x6600
<0.5
0.6
19.5
26.9
#6000x6400
2.7
0.8
12.4
16.7
#5600x6400
<0.5
0.4
13.3
20.4
#5800x6400
0.8
0.9
9.4
13.6
#5800x6200
1.1
1.1
17
32.8
#5800x6000
4.7
1
21.3
32
Soil Sample
Sample #
Au (ppb)
Ag (ppm)
Cu (ppm)
Ni (ppm)
Mineral Claims
Basemap data: NRCAN CANVEC


MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
Beepmat Geophysical Survey
Scale: As shown
032C03, 031N14
NAD 83 UTM Zone 18
Date: July 2018
QP: E. Harrington
Figure 4
0 250 500 1,000 Meters
Drawn by: Steve Gillanders, MSc
Mineral Claims Boundary
Beep Mat Survey Transects
Snowmobile Trail
Anomaly Delineation
Additional Survey Coverage
Not Surveyed
Basemap data: NRCAN CANVEC
Lac Villebon
324500
325000
325500
326000
326500
327000
327500
328000
5320000
5319500
5319000
5318500
5318000
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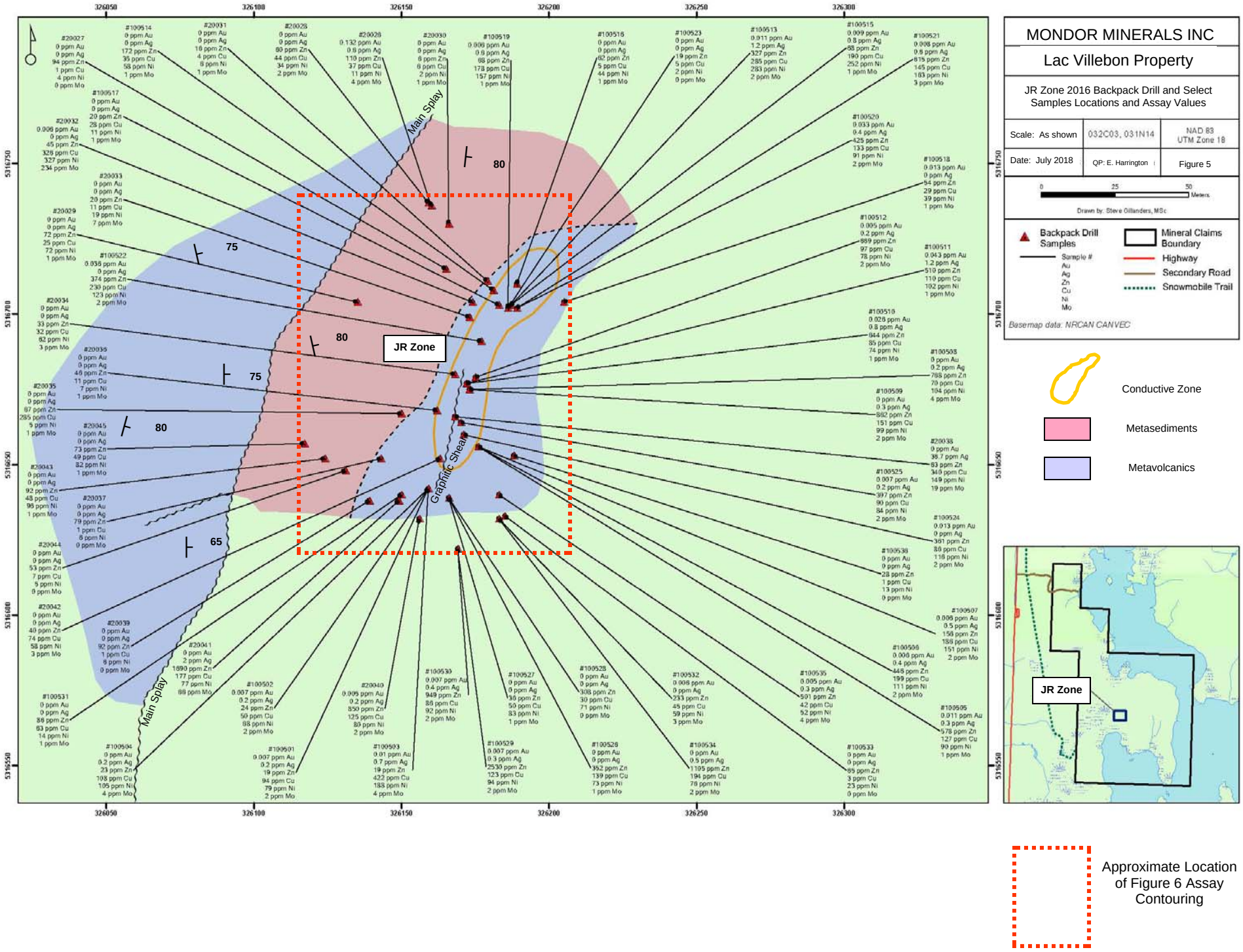
5316000
5315500
5315000


MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
JR Zone 2016 Backpack Drill and Select Samples Locations and Assay Values
Scale: As shown
032C03, 031N14
NAD 83 UTM Zone 18
Date: July 2018
QP: E. Harrington
Figure 5
0 25 50 Meters
Drawn by: Steve Gillanders, MSc
Backpack Drill Samples
Sample #
Au
Ag
Zn
Cu
Ni
Mo
Mineral Claims Boundary
Highway
Secondary Road
Snowmobile Trail
Basemap data: NRCAN CANVEC
JR Zone
Main Splay
Graphitic Shear
Conductive Zone
Metasediments
Metavolcanics
Approximate Location of Figure 6 Assay Contouring
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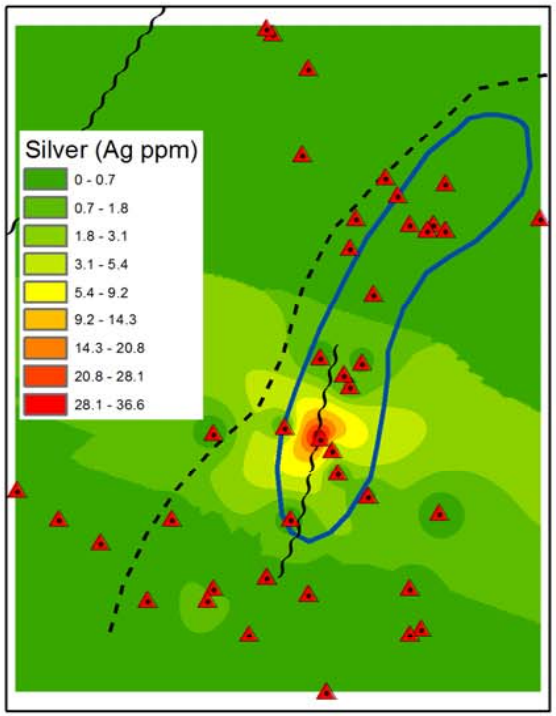
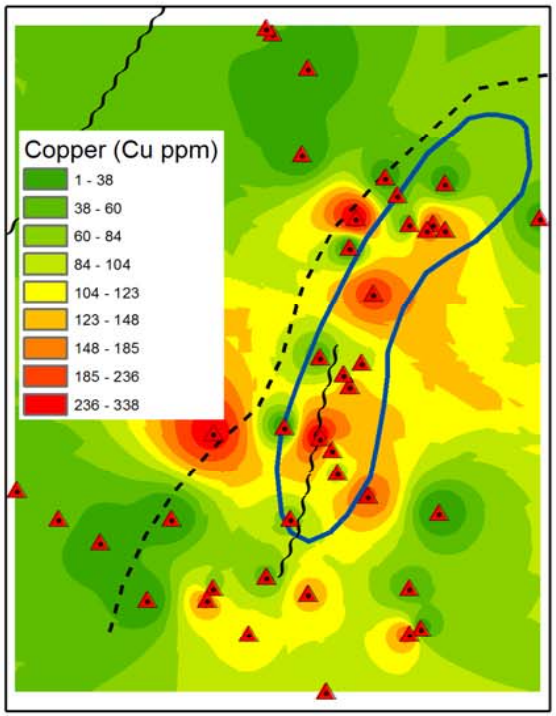
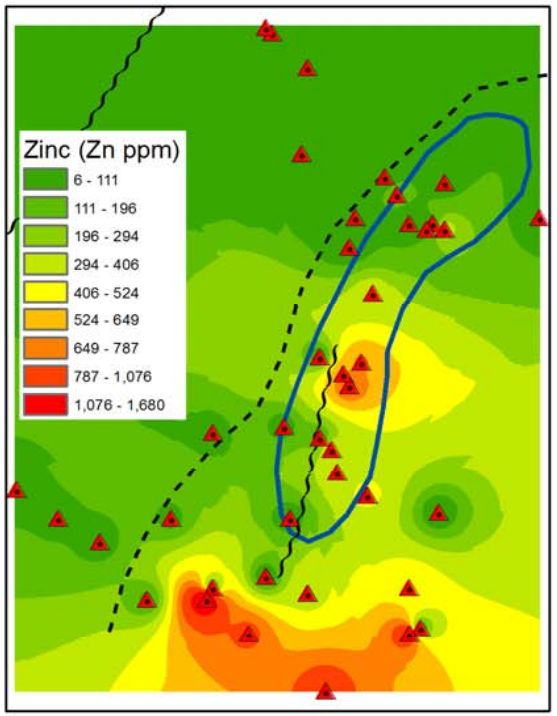
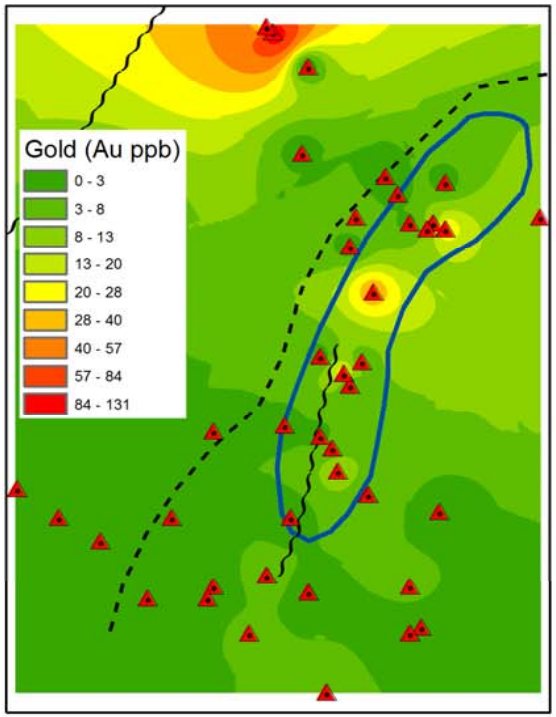
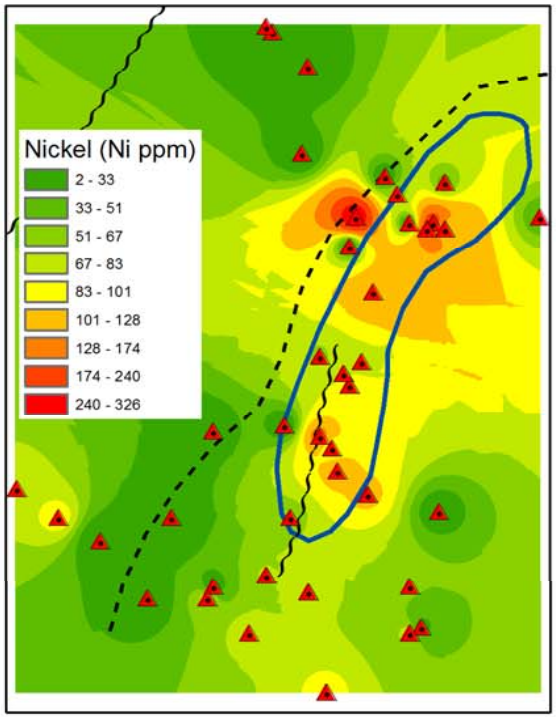
326100
326150
326200
326250
326300
5316750
5316700
5316650
5316600
5316550

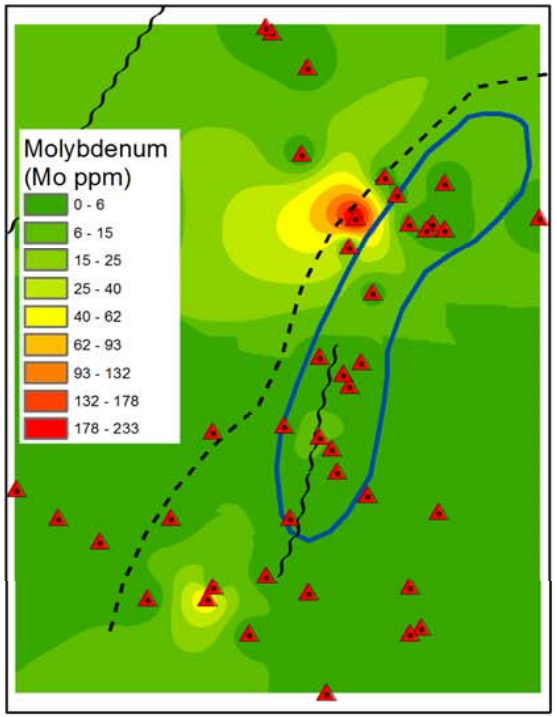












JR Zone
2016 Backpack
Diamond Drilling

Inverse Distance
Weighted (IDW)
Assay Contour

2016 Backpack Drillhole
Fault
Inferred Contact
Conductive Zone

0 5 10 15 20
Meters

MONDOR MINERALS INC

Lac Villebon Property

Date: July 2018 QP: E. Harrington

Figure 6

Table 2: Correlation of Backpack Core Analyses

	Au	*Ag*	*As*	*Co*	*Cr*	*Cu*	*Mo*	*Ni*	*Pb*	*Zn*
Au	1									
Ag	-0.04	1								
As	0.25	0.00	1							
Co	0.19	0.22	0.60	1						
Cr	-0.19	0.04	-0.22	-0.07	1					
Cu	0.18	0.36	-0.01	0.50	0.09	1				
Mo	-0.01	0.06	-0.05	0.00	0.48	0.35	1			
Ni	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.43	0.36	0.70	0.49	1		
Pb	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.24	0.01	1	
Zn	0.03	-0.02	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.17	0.04	0.14	0.42	1

In 2016, at the request of Aldever, Jean M. Hubert, P.Eng (Geophysics) completed a review and a report on the geophysical results of the reconnaissance EM and magnetic surveys (Hubert 2016). Hubert interpreted a number of magnetic and EM anomalies, shown in Figure 6. Hubert concluded that survey data presented some erratic readings and a high level of noise, and that only the stronger anomalies could be identified above the background noise. Hubert recommended that if detailed data were required, a more advanced geophysical survey would have to be carried out.

Based on the results of the initial reconnaissance work, Aldever contracted with EFU to carry out a drilling program using conventional equipment producing NQ2 core of 50.6 mm (2.0 inch) diameter. The program, carried out between 19 October and 17 November 2016, was designed to test whether surface findings persisted at depth and along strike.

During the program, eleven holes totaling approximately 2,664 meters were drilled and a total of 1,450 core samples were submitted for analysis (Peterson 2018). The following Table 3 provides drilling details.

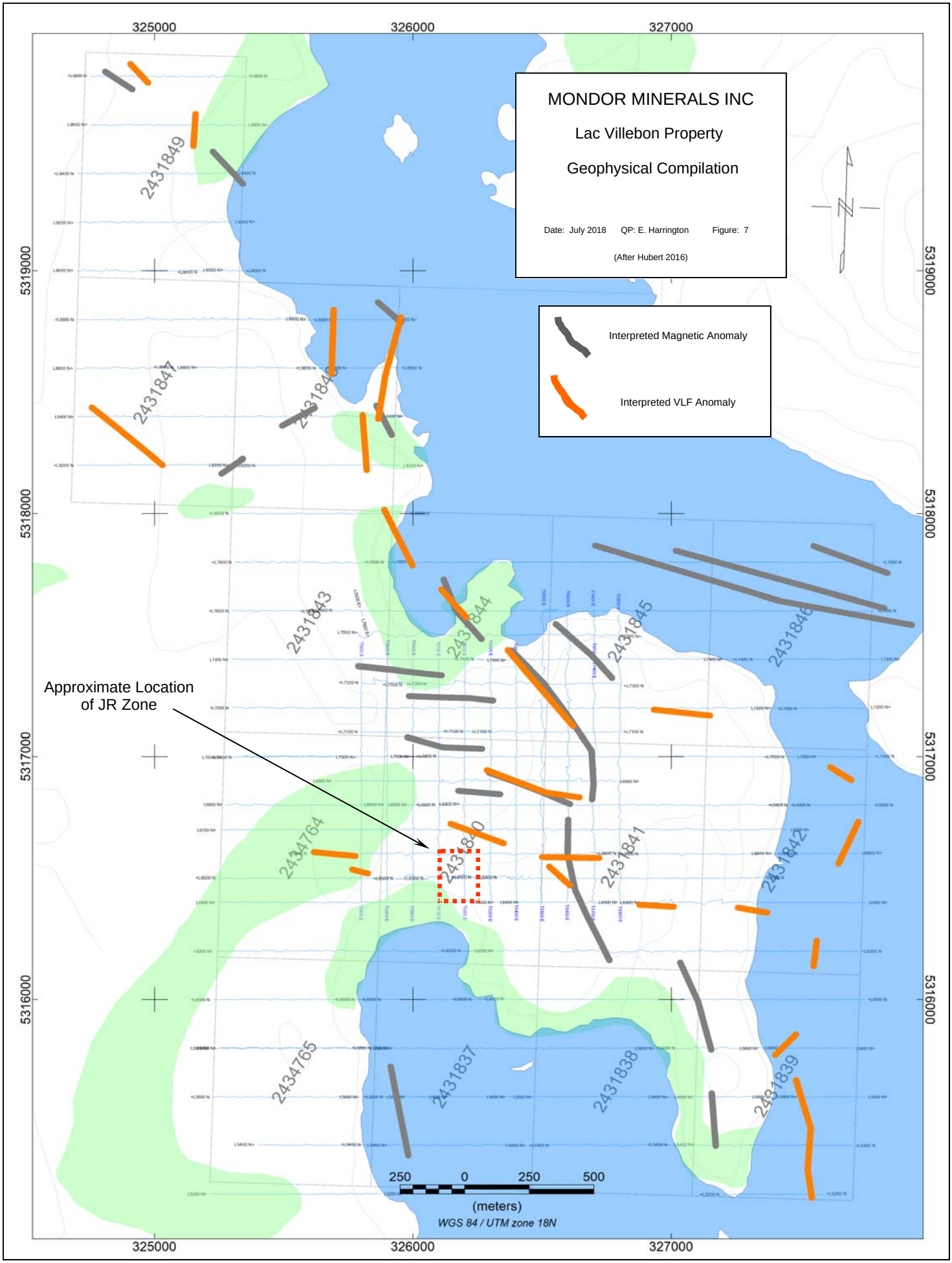

MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
Geophysical Compilation
Date: July 2018 QP: E. Harrington Figure: 7
(After Hubert 2016)
Interpreted Magnetic Anomaly
Interpreted VLF Anomaly
Approximate Location of JR Zone
2431849
2431847
2431842
2431843
2431844
2431845
2431846
2434764
2431840
2431841
2431842
2434765
2431837
2431838
2431839
325000
326000
327000
5319000
5318000
5317000
5316000
250 0 250 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 18N

Table 3: Diamond Drilling Details

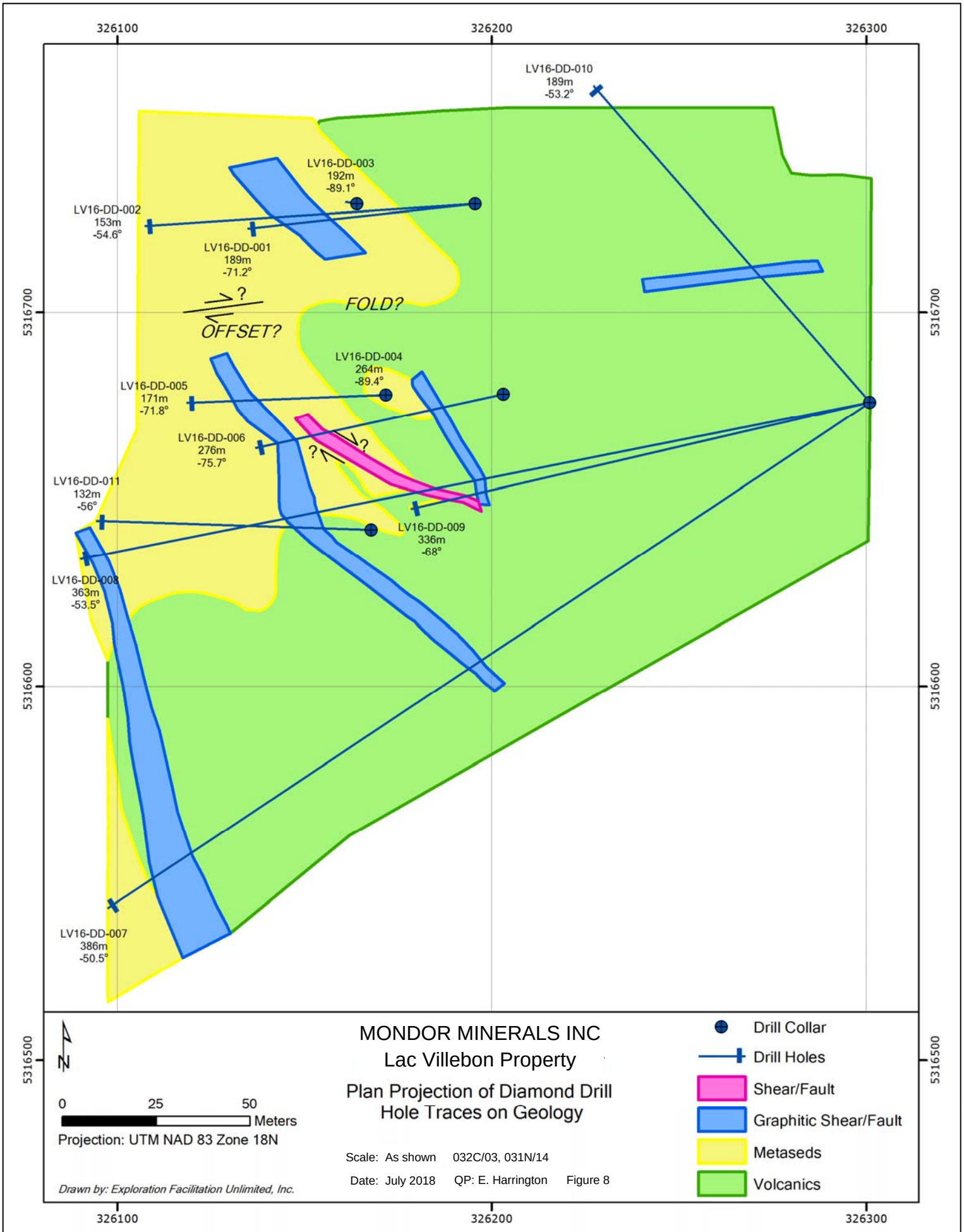
Hole	Azimuth	Dip	Location (UTM)		Length (m)
			Easting	Northing	
LV16-DD-001	270	-70	326197	5316729	189.00
LV16-DD-002	270	-55	326195	5316729	153.00
LV16-DD-003	-	-90	326164	5316729	194.35
LV16-DD-004	-	-90	326172	5316678	270.00
LV16-DD-005	270	-70	326171	5316678	171.00
LV16-DD-006	260	-75	326203	5316678	276.00
LV16-DD-007	240	-60	326301	5316676	386.00
LV16-DD-008	270	-55	326302	5316676	365.00
LV16-DD-009	270	-70	326302	5316677	339.00
LV16-DD-010	300	-55	326302	5316679	189.00
LV16-DD-011	270	-55	326168	5316642	132.00
				Total =	**2,664.35**

A correlation analysis carried out on the assay results from the NQ2 drilling shows the following:

- Cobalt and copper have a moderate positive correlation;
- Nickel shows a moderate positive correlation with cobalt, copper, and molybdenum; and
- Zinc has a moderate positive correlation with copper, molybdenum, and nickel that was not shown in the correlation analysis of the shallower backpack drilling

Table 4: Correlation of NQ2 Diamond Drilling Analyses

	Ag	***As***	***Co***	***Cr***	***Cu***	***Mo***	***Ni***	***Pb***	***Zn***
Ag	1								
As	0.26	1							
Co	0.03	0.18	1						
Cr	0.11	0.10	0.06	1					
Cu	0.09	-0.02	0.56	0.27	1				
Mo	0.27	0.13	0.24	0.04	0.58	1			
Ni	0.07	0.14	0.55	0.30	0.67	0.60	1		
Pb	1.00	0.26	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.25	0.10	1	
Zn	0.24	0.15	0.40	0.34	0.68	0.60	0.47	0.21	1


326100
326200
326300
5316700
5316600
5316500
LV16-DD-010
189m
-53.2°
LV16-DD-003
192m
-89.1°
LV16-DD-002
153m
-54.6°
LV16-DD-001
189m
-71.2°
FOLD?
OFFSET?
LV16-DD-004
264m
-89.4°
LV16-DD-005
171m
-71.8°
LV16-DD-006
276m
-75.7°
LV16-DD-011
132m
-56°
LV16-DD-009
336m
-68°
LV16-DD-008
363m
-53.5°
LV16-DD-007
386m
-50.5°
N
0
25
50
Meters
Projection: UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N
MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
Plan Projection of Diamond Drill Hole Traces on Geology
Scale: As shown
032C/03, 031N/14
Date: July 2018
QP: E. Harrington
Figure 8
Drawn by: Exploration Facilitation Unlimited, Inc.
Drill Collar
Drill Holes
Shear/Fault
Graphitic Shear/Fault
Metaseds
Volcanics

Core logging showed strong and pervasive silicification, decimeter widths of net-like texture, semi-massive or massive sulfide mineralization, and areas of deformation. Lead, copper and nickel analyses showed some weak anomalies, with values ranging from <2 up to 6,720 ppm lead, <1 up to 675 ppm for copper and <1 up to 208 ppm for nickel. No indication was given regarding the true widths of core intersections or samples.

In hole LV16-DD-009, the two-meter core sample 397294 returned 0.181 g/t gold, the highest gold value of the program. Numerous intervals represented intercepts of weakly anomalous zinc mineralization. Seventy-three core samples returned zinc values ranging from 1,000 ppm up to 5,222 ppm, with an average zinc value of 1,600 ppm.

Table 5: Zinc Mineralization Intervals

Hole	Depth (m)		Interval (m)	Zinc %
	From	To		
LV16-DD-001	114.50	127.35	12.85	0.17
LV16-DD-002	75.20	98.97	23.77	0.15
LV16-DD-003	130.75	163.80	33.05	0.13
LV16-DD-006	5.48	16.50	11.02	0.11
	69.70	72.80	3.10	0.19
	156.45	158.15	1.70	0.31
LV16-DD-008	164.50	167.05	2.55	0.19
	267.33	270.20	2.87	0.14
LV16-DD-010	155.00	155.65	0.65	0.59
LV16-DD-011	104.75	107.00	2.25	0.15

From the NQ2 diamond drilling, 254 samples were selected to test for Platinum Group Elements (PGE) enrichment in platinum, palladium, and gold. Results were not significant.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Structure (taken from Peterson 2018)

Regional geology consists of Archean volcano-sedimentary and plutonic rocks as well as Proterozoic north-south- and northeast-southwest-trending diabase dikes. Syn- and post-tectonic plutonic granitoid rocks were emplaced during the Kenoran Orogeny, at approximately 2.68 Ga (Lavallée and Cloutier 2009).

The Lac Villebon Property lies at the southeastern end of the Val-d'Or mining camp, just south of the regional Cadillac Tectonic Zone (CTZ), and approximately 15 km northwest of the Grenville Front. The CTZ, also known as the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break, roughly defines the contact between the Pontiac and Abitibi Groups. This major tectonic zone is characterized by intense shearing and mechanical deformation that can be traced for over 250 km from Kirkland Lake to Louvicourt in a generally east-west trend (Beauregard and Gaudreault 2008). The region's geological evolution from sub-aqueous to sub-aerial deposition included three phases of volcanism:

- Phase 1 involved the creation, through sub-aqueous fissure eruptions, of a large sub-marine plain composed of mafic and ultramafic lavas of tholeiitic affinity;
- Phase 2 included island arc volcanism of tholeiitic to calc-alkaline volcanism that was occasionally sub-aerial; and
- Phase 3 was characterized by the emergence of volcanic centers with associated erosion and sediments deposited in basins delimited by associated faulting.

Structural and tectonic evolution can be divided into two major periods: pre-Kenoran and Kenoran. Pre-Kenoran activity created syn-volcanic and syn-sedimentary faults. The syn-volcanic faults are small and were formed at the heart of the volcanic complexes of the second phase of the geological evolution.

Regional-scale east-west-trending faults developed during syn-sedimentary faulting. The Kenoran orogeny was a multi-phase deformation event that produced the large-scale deformation structures that are characteristic of the region.

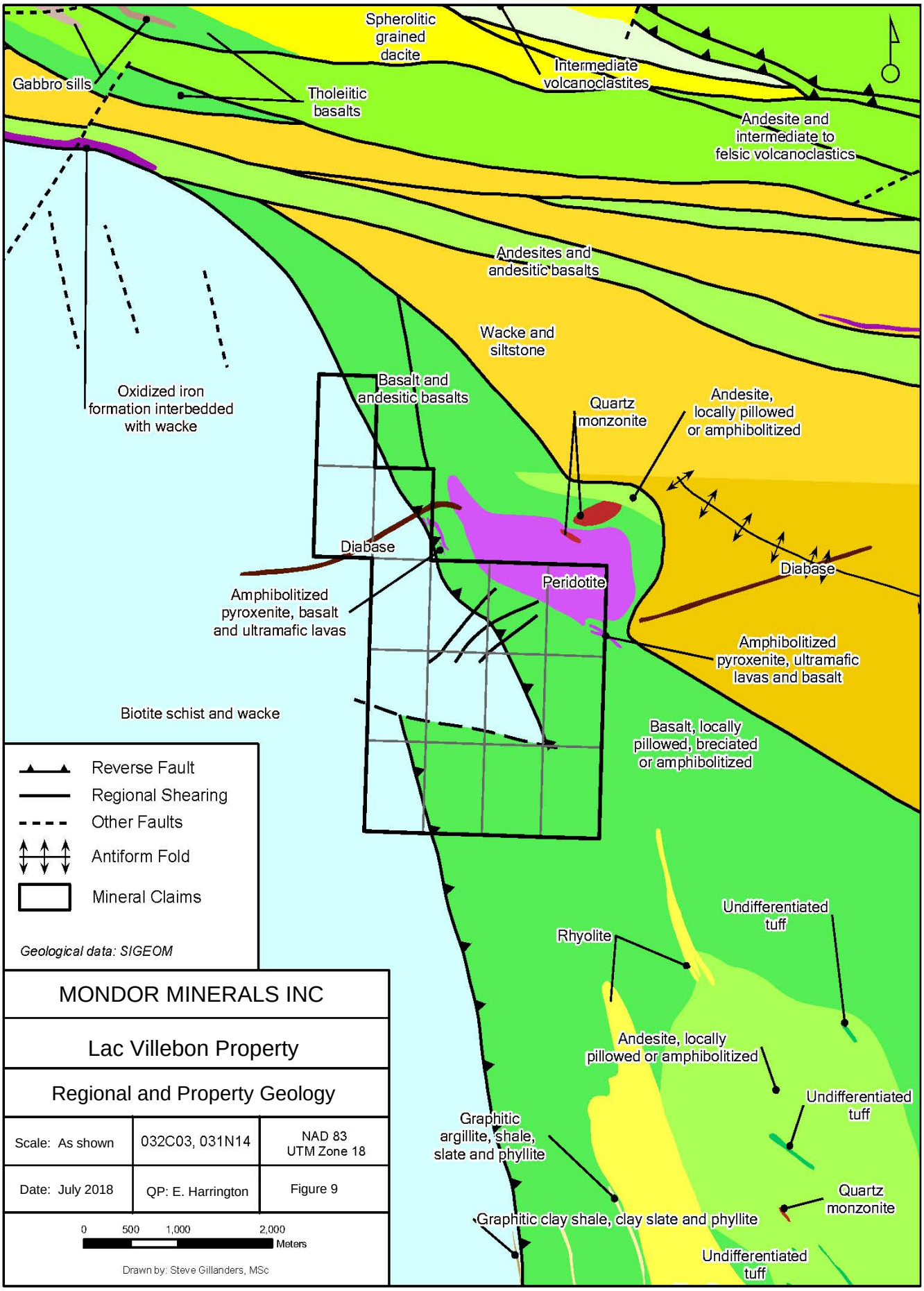
Metamorphism in the region is predominantly greenschist facies. As the Grenville Front is approached, metamorphism gradually increases to amphibolite facies. Contact metamorphism has also been observed around the Pershing-Manitou batholith with a contact aureole at amphibolite facies.

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by two main geological groups consisting of the Abitibi and Pontiac sub-provinces of the Superior Province. The Superior Province, which forms the core of the Canadian Shield, is 2.5 to 2.7 billion years old. It is composed of volcanic rocks inter-banded with lesser sedimentary and granitic belts.

The north-northwest-trending contact between Abitibi and Pontiac rocks is characterized by a reverse fault that is a southern splay of the main CTZ, closely following the western shores of Lake Villebon. At the “peninsula” in the lake, the splay is shifted to the southwest by an interpreted offset fault and then continues southward. This offset fault is thought to be a potentially mineralized dilation zone. Its accurate location is not known.

The Pontiac sub-province comprises metasedimentary rocks that include wacke, iron formation, and biotite schist. The Abitibi sub-province is represented by the Villebon Group, the oldest rocks in the area, composed of pillowed and brecciated amphibolitized basalts and andesitic basalts. A large ultramafic intrusive, mapped as peridotite, is located beneath Lac Villebon. Minor amounts of quartz monzonite have been mapped close to the ultramafic intrusive, but only a small percentage of the monzonite lies on the Property itself.


Spherolitic grained dacite
Intermediate volcanoclastites
Gabbro sills
Tholeiitic basalts
Andesite and intermediate to felsic volcanoclastics
Andesites and andesitic basalts
Wacke and siltstone
Oxidized iron formation interbedded with wacke
Basalt and andesitic basalts
Quartz monzonite
Andesite, locally pillowed or amphibolitized
Diabase
Diabase
Peridotite
Amphibolitized pyroxenite, basalt and ultramafic lavas
Amphibolitized pyroxenite, ultramafic lavas and basalt
Biotite schist and wacke
Basalt, locally pillowed, breciated or amphibolitized
Reverse Fault
Regional Shearing
Other Faults
Antiform Fold
Mineral Claims
Geological data: SIGEOM
Undifferentiated tuff
Rhyolite
Andesite, locally pillowed or amphibolitized
Undifferentiated tuff
Graphitic argillite, shale, slate and phyllite
Quartz monzonite
Graphitic clay shale, clay slate and phyllite
Undifferentiated tuff
MONDOR MINERALS INC
Lac Villebon Property
Regional and Property Geology
Scale: As shown
032C03, 031N14
NAD 83 UTM Zone 18
Date: July 2018
QP: E. Harrington
Figure 9
0 500 1,000 2,000
Meters
Drawn by: Steve Gillanders, MSc

A Proterozoic northeast-trending diabase dike cuts across the northern end of the Property. Several small shear zones adjacent to the ultramafic intrusive cross-cut the main CTZ splay within the “peninsula” on Lac Villebon.

Outcrop coverage on the Property is estimated at approximately 5%. The westernmost areas of the claim block have been mapped as sources for both sand and gravel. Overburden depths on the property are generally in the range of 20 meters, but can be up to 40 meters.

7.3 Mineralization

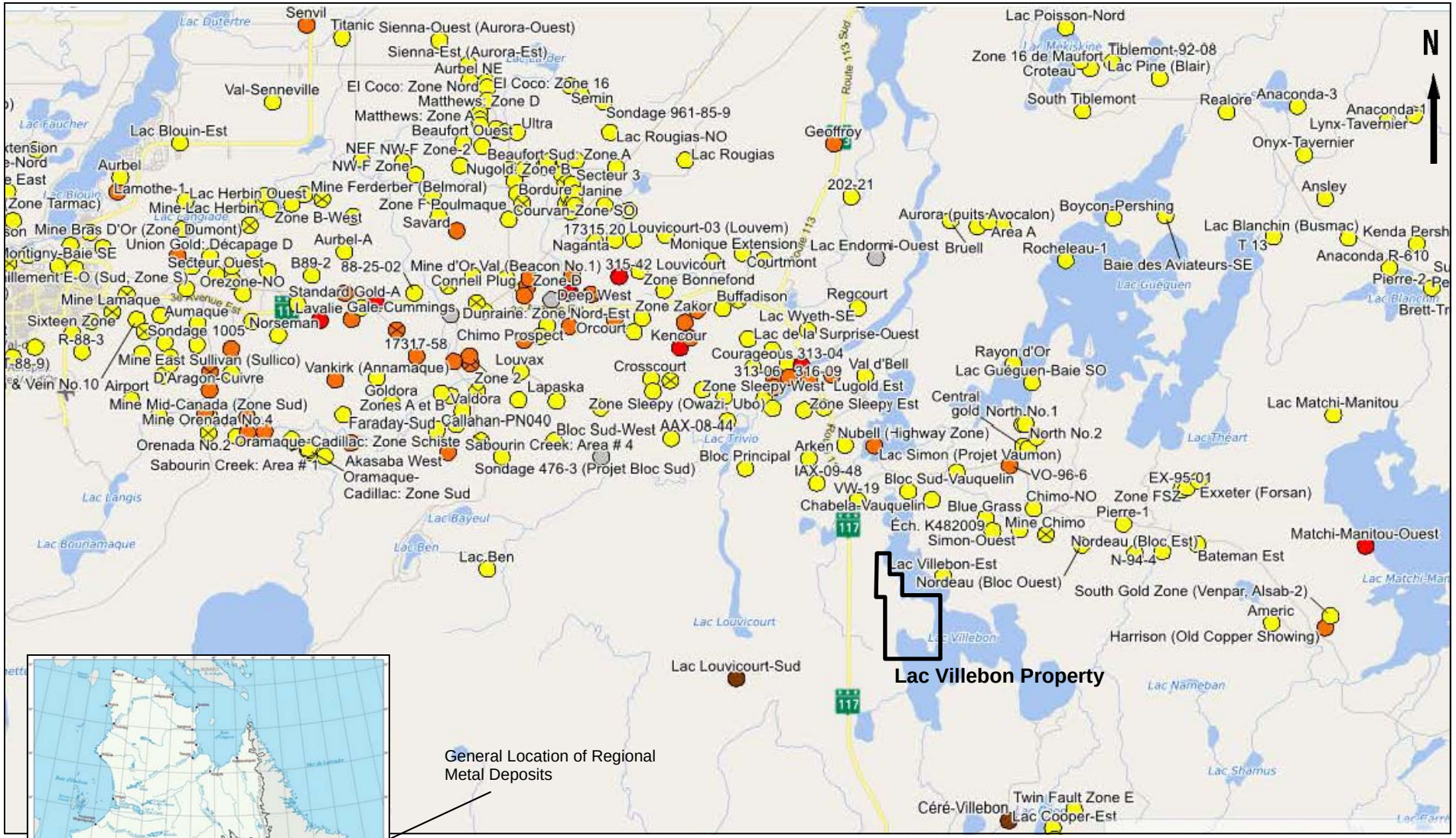
Most anomalous metal values in the region have been found either adjacent to or within deformation structures or at lithological contacts. Some of the most important indicators for gold mineralization in the region include pyrite (iron sulfide), pyrrhotite (magnetic iron sulfide), ankerite (calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese carbonate), arsenopyrite (arsenic sulfide), scheelite (calcium tungstate), graphite and fuchsite (chromium mica).

Drilling on the Villebon property in 2016 intercepted graphitic faults as well as pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization. In hole LV16-DD-009, the two-meter core sample 397294 returned 0.181 g/t gold, the highest gold value of the program. Numerous intervals represented intercepts of weakly anomalous zinc mineralization. Seventy-three core samples returned zinc values ranging from 1,000 ppm up to 5,222 ppm, with an average zinc value of 1,600 ppm.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

Figure 10 shows the Lac Villebon Property in relationship to regional metal deposits that extend east-west for approximately 40 km and north-south for 15 km. The central core consists primarily of copper, nickel-copper, and zinc deposits surrounded by gold deposits. The Lac Villebon Property lies close to the southeastern edge of this belt of metal deposits. Exploration results to date show the presence of anomalous zinc mineralization along with minor lead, copper, and nickel values hosted in a package of volcanic-related rocks that have been affected by structural deformation. It would appear that the most likely exploration target is a VMS deposit.

Volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits are concentrations of sulfide minerals, mainly copper and zinc, closely related to volcanic-associated hydrothermal events and can be stratabound or structurally controlled. The volcanic intrusive events cause fracturing, faulting, and the general opening-up of the rocks to form favorable channels through which mineralizing solutions could be directed. VMS deposits represent a significant source of copper, zinc, lead, gold and silver ores. The composition of volcanic rocks hosting sulfide deposits ranges from felsic to mafic, but bimodal mixtures are not uncommon. Deposits range in age from Early Archean (3.55 Ga) to the present. Deposits are characterized by abundant iron sulfides (pyrite and/or pyrrhotite) and variable but subordinate amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Bornite, tetrahedrite, galena, barite, and other mineral phases are concentrated in some deposits. Massive sulfide bodies typically have lens- or sheet-like forms. Many deposits overlie sulfide-bearing vein systems consisting of stringers or stockwork zones that represent fluid flow conduits. Stockwork zone typically consist of vein-hosted sulfides (mostly chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite) with quartz, chlorite, and lesser carbonates and barite. Within deposits, metal zonation occurs with iron + copper at the base and zinc + iron+ zinc + iron ± lead ± barite at the top and outer margins.



MONDOR MINERALS INC		
Lac Villebon Property		
Regional Metal Deposits		
Scale: As shown	NTS: 032C/03, 031N/14	Drawn by: EH
Date: July 2018	QP: E. Harrington	Figure: 10

E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.

Other features spatially associated with VMS deposits are exhalative (chemical) sedimentary rocks, subvolcanic intrusions, and semi-conformable alteration zones. Alteration halos surrounding deposits are typically zoned. Alteration assemblages from the core outwards are the:

- Silica Alteration Zone showing complete silica replacement of the host rock and associated with the pyrite-chalcopyrite stringer zone;
- Chlorite Zone consisting of a mixture of chlorite ± sericite ± quartz, with deformed rocks appearing as chloritic schist; and
- Sericite Zone consisting of sericite ± chlorite ± silica.

9.0 EXPLORATION

The most recent exploration work on the Property was carried out in 2016 and has been described in Section 6.0 History.

10.0 DRILLING

The most recent diamond drilling on the Property was carried out in 2016 and has been described in Section 6.0 History.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, and SECURITY

For the 2016 reconnaissance programs, samples collected in the field were described in detail and photographed before being sealed into plastic sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample.

Samples were placed into plastic sample bags with a unique sample tag inserted into the bag and the corresponding number written in black permanent marker on the outside of the bag. Sample bags were then sealed using plastic zip ties before being removed from the field.

For the NQ2 diamond drilling program, all samples were selected, marked, and recorded by the logging geologist, and subsequently sampled and bagged by the EFU employees splitting core. Sample ID numbers were written on the core at the end of each sample, and core splitters compared sample tags and bags to the recorded sample numbers before splitting each sample. All samples were split using either a manual or hydraulic core splitter, and work areas were cleaned before processing each sample to avoid contamination.

Cut lines were drawn on all the core samples across the bottom of the core at the same location in every box to ensure the same side of the core was consistently sampled to prevent sample bias. All bags were triple checked for correct ID numbers before leaving site. No standards or blanks were inserted into the sample stream for the first six holes. Duplicates were inserted into the sample stream every twentieth sample. Starting with the seventh drill hole, an alternating series of standards (CDN-GS-1Q, 1.24 g/t Au and 40.7 g/t Ag), blanks or duplicates were inserted every 20th sample, and were in addition to the QA/QC performed by the lab. The core samples were sent in six batches to ALS laboratories in Val-d'Or for preparation and then shipped to Vancouver for analysis.

All samples collected during the exploration programs were maintained in locked storage until samples were ready for transport to the lab. Samples were reviewed one last time to ensure all samples were properly identified prior to transport.

Core samples were transported by EFU employees directly to the laboratory facilities in Val-d'Or where they were handed directly to lab employees for analysis.

Soil samples were brought back to the EFU main office in London, Ontario for drying before being submitted to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. At no time were the samples in the possession of a third party. The author has deemed the sample preparation and security procedures employed by EFU employees to be adequate.

Rock samples from the 2016 reconnaissance program and core samples from the diamond drilling program were sent to ALS Labs for the following analyses:

- Gold 50 g fire assay with AA finish using method Au-AA24; and
- 35 element aqua regia digestion using method ME-ICP41.

Soils were analyzed using the 36 element aqua regia digestion method ICP/MS.

Two hundred and fifty-four core samples (S396204 to S396458) were selected for Platinum Group Element analysis. PGE analysis was carried out by method PGM-MS24 using a 50g sample analyzed for platinum, palladium, and gold by fire assay with an ICP-MS finish. The PGE samples were also analyzed for 35 different elements whereby a 30g sample was partially digested by an aqua regia solution before being analyzed using an ICP-AES instrument.

Soil samples from the 2016 reconnaissance program were analyzed using a combination of Actlab's 4-acid "Near Total" digestion in conjunction with Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) for resistive elements. The 4-acid digestion utilizes hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric, and hydrofluoric acids to digest samples.

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

Both laboratories employ comprehensive quality control programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. Quality control measures include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment in between batches. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. Bar coding and scanning technology provide complete chain of custody records for sample preparation and analytical process.

ALS and Actlabs are considered by the author to have adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures, and to operate at industry standards. Mondor Minerals Inc and Doctors Investment Group Ltd have no relationship with either lab other than as clients.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

On 12 July 2018, the writer carried out a field inspection of the Property and reviewed selected drill core at the storage area on the Property. None of the core was resampled during the review. On 18 July 2018, the writer carried out a review of claim status using the Government of Quebec MERN website. The writer reviewed selected assay certificates and report maps to check for transposition errors. No value errors were noted. The writer did not attempt to verify other Property information as the accuracy of information provided by the cited sources is considered by the writer to be sufficient.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Not applicable to this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Not applicable to this report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable to this report.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No properties relevant to this report are adjacent to the subject Property. The following nearby properties are considered by the writer to be relevant. The Lac Villebon-Est showing is located on the eastern shore of Lac Villebon approximately 1 km northeast of the Property. Matchi-Manitou Ouest is located approximately 19 kilometers east of the Lac Villebon Property. Lac Louvicourt-Sud is located approximately 7 km west-southwest of the Property. Céré-Villebon is located approximately 11 km to the south.

Information contained within this section is taken from historical reports found on the Government of Quebec SIGEOM website and has not been verified by the writer.

23.1 Matchi-Manitou Ouest

Zinc mineralization at the Matchi-Manitou Ouest showing was originally discovered by drilling in 1931. The mineralization consists of sulfides hosted in a banded iron formation, interbedded with tuffaceous rocks that are in turn cut by feldspar porphyry dikes. The host rocks for the mineralization belong to the Malarctic Group. A sample returning 9.97% zinc consisted of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. The showing was stripped, trenched, and drilled, and found to be over 30 m wide. A second sulfide-rich iron formation was located 400 m to the south (Wilton 1953).

23.2 Lac Villebon-Est

The Lac Villebon-Est showing is located on a separate splay of the CTZ that parallels the structure cutting through the Lac Villebon Property and was originally discovered in 1982 by prospecting. Drilling has intersected mineralization at depths of up to 48 meters. The deposit is characterized by porphyritic rocks cut by several quartz-tourmaline veins that are mineralized by up to 1% pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and gold-bearing arsenopyrite.

Rocks in contact with the porphyry show intense silicification. Significant gold values include 1.2 g/t over 1.64 m in diamond drilling, 18.0 g/t and 39.0 g/t in selected rock samples, and 11.70 g/t in trenched rock (Boudreault 1984).

23.3 Lac Louvicourt-Sud

Mineralization is structurally controlled, occurring in a shear trending 295° and dipping 60° north. Shearing follows a band of volcanic rocks and shows chlorite and carbonate alteration. The mineralized zone is approximately 6 meters wide, 1,220 meters long, and extends to a vertical depth of 90 meters (Tardif 1987).

A band of volcanic rocks intrudes sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Sub-province consisting of greywacke, schist and amphibolite. The volcanic rocks comprise amphibolite, tuffs, and schists, with chlorite-talc and contain intrusions of amphibolite, gabbro, and feldspathic porphyry. Sulfide mineralization consists of pyrite and the nickel-rich pyrrhotite, with minor chalcopyrite and zinc and can comprise up to 60% of the host rock. Drilling returned 0.63% nickel and 0.03% cobalt over an interval of 5.8 meters and 0.47% nickel and 0.015% cobalt over an interval of 6.1 meters (Marcotte 1957).

23.4 Céré-Villebon

Céré-Villebon is located 11 km south of the Lac Villebon Property and 3 km east of the same deformation corridor that cuts through the Property. Discovered in 1967, the magmatic-associated deposit contains nickel and copper mineralization in a peridotite sill hosted within the volcanic rocks of the Villebon Group. Magmatic sulfide segregation resulted in the settling and subsequent concentration of the sulfides at the base of the intrusion. Possible remobilization of the sulfides due to contact metamorphism with the adjacent batholith resulted in sulfides becoming concentrated within quartz-carbonate veinlets and veins, as well as in breccia zones composed of serpentine, chlorite, and talc (Corbeil 2010).

Mineralization consists of up to 20% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, with trace pyrite, and minor pentlandite. Mineralization occurs as disseminations, replacements, and fracture fillings. The mineralized zone is approximately 200 m in length and varies from 10 m to 40 m in width. Drilling shows that the deposit extends to a depth of approximately 25 m. In 1987, the annual report of Groupe La Fosse Platinum Inc reported that the Céré-Villebon deposit contained approximately 421,840 tonnes at 0.52% copper, 0.72% nickel, and 1.08 g/t platinum-palladium.

While mineralization found Matchi-Manitou, Lac Villebon-Est, Lac Louvicourt-Sud, and Céré-Villebon is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Lac Villebon Property, similarities in lithological type, age, and structure demonstrate exploration potential on the Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretations

The Lac Villebon Property is situated within an environment favorable for gold and base metal deposits. In addition to the splay of the regional-scale Cadillac Transition Zone that bisects the Property, the ultramafic body located under Lac Villebon creates favorable conditions for the formation of precious and base metal deposits. Rocks on the Property have been subjected to considerable hydrothermal activity, as shown by the often strong silicification and sulfide content of lithologies and structures. The 2016 reconnaissance geophysics program identified EM conductors adjacent to, and extending towards, the ultramafic body located under the lake. Subsequent drilling of the EM conductor returned several anomalous intervals of zinc mineralization and one weakly anomalous gold value.

Assay results returned weakly anomalous copper, nickel, and zinc values that suggest a possible enrichment in base metals and might represent part of a “pyritic cap” overlying deeper mineralization. The graphitic shear zones could be possible fluid conduits.

A possible risk associated with exploration work at the current stage involves the consultations with First Nations that is required as part of the permit application process. Part of the permitting process includes consultations with First Nations assuming that relations between the government and First Nations are positive and moving forward. Any break in communications between the two parties could results in delays, as any work related to the permit cannot begin until the permit has been issued.

25.2 Conclusions

The Lac Villebon Property is classified as an early-stage prospect that could be considered to have potential to host a VMS-style mineralization.

The Lac Villebon Property is situated in a region that hosts numerous zinc, copper, nickel, and gold deposits that are generally associated with complex lithological, structural, and geochemical controls on mineralization.

Mineralization in the region occurs either adjacent to or within deformation structures or at lithological contacts. Regionally, important indicators for sulfide and gold mineralization include: pyrite, pyrrhotite, ankerite, arsenopyrite, scheelite, graphite and fuchsite. Drilling on the Lac Villebon Property in 2016 encountered;

- Graphitic faults;
- Pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization; and
- Significant intersections of zinc mineralization.

Drilling has shown that a deformation corridor representing the contact between the Pontiac and Abitibi Sub-group of rocks runs through the Property. The combination of these factors may suggest a possibly suitable environment for base metal and gold mineralization at Lac Villebon.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lac Villebon Property is a grassroots property that could justify the following two-phase exploration program.

Phase 1

Results from the 2016 work programs suggest that the source of zinc mineralization should be targeted. The prime area for investigation would be the area between the 2016 drilling and the ultramafic body underlying the lake. In his 2016 geophysical interpretation, Hubert recommended that since the 2016 ground geophysical program produced data obscured by background noise, a more detailed ground geophysical survey be carried out. Therefore a ground IP survey is recommended. The IP survey would entail the construction of a cut grid with 100 m line-spacings. The IP survey lines would be oriented E-W in order to cross the interpreted EM anomaly as closely to perpendicular as possible.

To cover the four-claim main area of interest (claims 2431840, 2431841, 2431844, and 2431845), approximately 1,200 soil samples at 50 m line-spacings, 30 line-km of IP, and the associated line cutting would need to be completed. Because line cutting is required for the IP grid, a forestry technician will need to be consulted and stumpage fees calculated. First Nations will need to be consulted as part of the permitting process, which could create some delays.

The 2016 soil sampling covered all the wetlands at Villebon, so the remaining soil sampling can likely be completed using a soil auger instead of the backpack drill. In order to provide a second data set of soil values, soil sampling should also be carried out along the contact between the sediments and volcanics. This secondary program would generate roughly 300 additional soil samples.

The soil sampling program, line cutting and IP are expected to take approximately 40 days to complete. In conjunction with these work programs, geological mapping and prospecting should be carried out in the areas of outcrop.

The program would require a project manager, a 5-man line cutting crew, an 8-man IP crew, a 2-man soil sampling crew, and a prospector. The line cutting must be completed before the IP can progress as the figures are based on a team of line cutters that also complete the IP survey. A boat rental would be required during the summer months to ferry crews and equipment into the field and has been included in this budget. The estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $409,000.

Assumptions for Phase 1 work include:

- IP Survey cost is per line-km, all-in including crews;
- Line cutting cost is per line-km, all-in including crews; and
- Soil sampling cost is $1,200/day all-in including crews.

Phase 2

Phase 2 would consist of diamond drilling and is contingent upon positive results from Phase 1. Phase 2 would involve approximately 3,000m of NQ2-sized diamond drilling. The project would require a project manager, a core logging geologist assisted by a technician and possibly up to two core cutters. The cost of sampling will be based on continuous sampling throughout the drilling as controls for mineralization are still poorly understood and selective sampling is not recommended at this stage. The cost of using a bulldozer for site prep has been included. Crews would be based out of the Pourvoirie Villebon located at the north end of Lac Villebon. The estimated cost of Phase 2 work is $1,270,000.

Proposed Budgets: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Work

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 1 Exploration Program Lac Villebon Property, Quebec.						**ALL CAN$**
Project preparation				$		4,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)						14,000
First Nations /Forestry Consultation						3,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Days	$	Totals	
Project Geologist	$	800	40		32,000	
Prospector		700	21		14,700	46,700
Field Costs:						
Food & Accommodation	$	1,100	40		44,000	
Communications		150	40		6,000	
Shipping					5,000	
Supplies		150	40		6,000	
Vehicle Rental		250	40		10,000	
Boat and Motor		200	40		8,000	
Other Rentals		150	40		6,000	85,000
Assays & Analyses:		Rate	Units			
Rock Samples	$	55	100			5,500
Soil Samples		35	1,500			52.500
Contracts:						
IP Survey		3,000	30 days			90,000
Interpretation						5,000
Soil Sampling		1,200	40 days			48,000
Line cutting		1,000	30 km			30,000
Report:						
Technical report [NI 43-101]						5,000
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit (5%)						19,435
			Total	$		408,135
			Rounded up to	**$**		**409,000**

PROPOSED BUDGET, Phase 2 Drilling Program
Lac Villebon Property, Quebec **ALL CAN$**

Project preparation				$	10,000
Mobe/Demobe (incl freight, transportation and wages)					16,000
First Nations/Forestry Consultation					5,000
Field Crew:		Rate	Units	Totals	
Project Geologist	$	800	40 days	32,000	
Core Logger		600	40 days	24,000	
Core Splitters x 2		950	40 days	38,000	
Geotechnician		500	40 days	20,000	114,000
Field Costs:					
Communications	$	150	40 days	6,000	
Shipping				10,000	
Supplies		250	40 days	10,000	
Vehicle Rental		250	40 days	10,000	
Vehicle Gas		50	40 days	2,000	
Food and accommodation		1,100	40 days	44,000	
Other Rentals		250	40 days	10,000	92,000
Assays & Analyses:		Rate	Units		
Core samples	$	55	3,000		165,000
Contracts:					
Bulldozer				10,000	
Core drilling	$	250	3,000	750,000	
Mobe, demobe, field cost				40,000	800,000
43-101-compliant report					7,500
Admin, incl Contractor Overhead and Profit (5%)					60,475
			Total		1,269,975
			Rounded up to	**$**	**1,270,000**

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GLOSSARY

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
% U_3O_8	% U	0.848
% U	% U_30_8	1.179
Feet	Meters	0.305
Meters	Feet	3.281
Miles	Kilometers ("km")	1.609
Kilometers	Miles	0.6214
Acres	Hectares ("ha")	0.405
Hectares	Acres	2.471
Grams	Ounces (Troy)	0.03215
Grams/Tonne	Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	0.02917
Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton	Grams/tonne	34.2857
Tonnes (metric)	Short Tons	1.1023

Alteration: Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Anomaly: A geochemical or geophysical character deviating from regularity.

Craton: A relatively immobile part of the earth such as the large central portion of a continent.

Grenville Front: The Grenville Front Tectonic Zone is a geological feature in Eastern Canada that separates the Superior craton from rocks of the Grenville orogeny. It is a large tectonic zone of the Canadian Shield, extending from the northern shore of Lake Huron through Ontario and Quebec to Labrador, a distance of about 1,900 km (1,200 mi)

Orogeny: The process by which structures within fold-belt mountainous areas were formed, including thrusting, folding, and faulting in the outer and higher layers, and plastic folding, metamorphism, and plutonism in the inner and deeper layers.

Phenocryst: A crystal significantly larger than crystals of surrounding minerals.

Pluton: Igneous rock formed beneath the surface by consolidation from magma.

Reverse Fault: A fault on which the hanging wall appears to have moved upward relative to the footwall.

Silicification: The introduction of, or replacement by, silica, generally resulting in the formation of fine-grained quartz, chalcedony, or opal, which may fill pores and replace existing minerals.

Splay: One of a series of divergent small faults at the extremities of a major fault. A structure making an slanting angle with another structure.

Syn- : A prefix used to show geological events that are synonymous (happen at relatively the same time).

Tholeite: A group of basalts primarily composed of plagioclase, pyroxene, and iron oxides as phenocrysts in glassy groundmass of quartz and alkali feldspar; little or no olivine present.

Wacke: A dirty sandstone that consists of a mixed variety of angular and unsorted or poorly sorted mineral and rock fragments, and of an abundant matrix of clay and fine silt

Edward Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.
7 - 12710 Lagoon Road, Madeira Park, BC, V0N 2H1
Tel: (604) 437-9538 Email: ed.harrington.geo@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.

2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.

3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over forty years in Canada, the United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Argentina, Australia, Greenland, and Mexico. Relevant work experience includes numerous base metal exploration and drilling programs in Alaska, the Sultanate of Oman, Greenland, and Canada.

4. 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”.

5. I am responsible for all of the report titled “Technical Report on the Lac Villebon Property, Val-d’Or, Quebec, Canada” and dated 23 July 2018 (the “Technical Report”). I carried out a property inspection on 12 July 2018. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

6. I am independent of Mondor Minerals Inc and Doctors Investment Group Ltd applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have had no previous involvement with the Lac Villebon Property.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me.

Effectively dated this 23rd day of July 2018

Signed this 23rd day of July 2018

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.