

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
CHICO PROPERTY
Northern Saskatchewan, Canada
National Instrument 43-101
NTS 63M-06
UTM NAD83 (Z13) 613,000 E, 6,135,000 N
Latitude 55° 21' N, Longitude 103° 13' W

Prepared for:
Aben Resources Ltd.
Suite 1610 - 777 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada V7Y 1K4

By:
Dave Billard, P.Geol.
Cypress Geoservices Limited
60-158 2nd Ave N.
Saskatoon, SK.
S7K 2B2
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1. SUMMARY

The Chico Technical Report was prepared for Aben Resources Ltd. to evaluate the potential of the Chico Property to host significant gold mineralization. The Chico Technical Report is a compilation of publicly available assessment reports and unpublished reports, supplemented by publicly-available scientific and government publications. The Author personally inspected the Chico Property during the period September 24 to 27, 2016.

The Chico Property is located in NTS 063M-06 and consists of 6 contiguous claims totalling 2,915.6 ha, approximately 45 km southeast of Silver Standard Resources' Seabee gold operation and 125 km northeast of the town of La Ronge Saskatchewan. The mineral lands are 100% owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. of Cranbrook B.C., subject to an option agreement with Aben Resources and a 2% NSR royalty. The agreement calls for two option periods. The First Option allows Aben to acquire 80% of the property over a period of 4 years by issuing \$100,000 in cash, 1.5 million voting shares of Aben and completing \$1.5 million in exploration expenditures on the property. The Second Option, allows Aben to acquire an additional 20% interest in the property by making a \$50,000 cash payment, issuing an additional 1,000,000 shares and incurring an additional \$2,000,000 of exploration over two years. Current exploration permits are in place.

The Chico Property is accessible by float or ski equipped aircraft from La Ronge, Missinippe or Pelican Narrows and grid power is available 30 km to the north from the Island Falls transmission line. The mineral extractive industry in Saskatchewan has a high level of acceptance and support throughout the province. The climate is considered sub-arctic but exploration may be carried out virtually year-round. The area is typically glacially scoured, with outcrop ridges abundant throughout interspersed with a thin veneer of glacial till or lakes. Relief is moderate to steep and dominated by north trending ridges up to 30 metres in height. Mature forest cover exists over much of the property with local areas of burn.

In 1971, an airborne EM program by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company identified several excellent north-northeast trending conductors east of Manawan Lake. In 1987 Royex Gold Mining (International Corona) Corporation identified gold mineralization (1,163 ppb/grab) within sheared granodiorite. Follow-up ground magnetics and VLF identified two strong conductors paralleling the sheared zone. Geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemical sampling were carried out by Corona. The work included trenching and stripping over several mineralized zones, including the Western, Main and Royex Zone where sheared quartz veins within felsic gneisses and gold assays up to 87,400 ppb were identified. Corona Corporation drilled 14 holes (2 on the current property), and intersected mineralization up to 1 oz/t within sheared and microfractured diorite under the

Western Zone. Cameco Corporation optioned the Manawan Lake property and identified several new showings on the property including the Chico (up to 2.23 oz/ton Au/ grab) and Jill (up to 3.31 oz/ton Au/ grab) occurrences, and identified the Chico Zone. The Chico Zone is an impressive northeast-trending structural feature, traced over a strike length of 1,500 m and up to 100 m wide, encompassing the original Royex, Main and Chico zones. Cameco drilled five broadly spaced holes (691 m) on the Chico Zone. Significant gold mineralization was intersected in every hole, including a downhole intercept of 0.281 oz/ton Au/ 2.0 m (1.1 m true thickness) at a vertical depth of 85 metres in MW93-20. The property was acquired in 2002 by Northwind Resources Ltd. Prospecting programs by Northwind in 2005, 2008 and 2010 confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralization (13.83 g/T, 24.57 g/T, 32.47 g/T) on the property from several new and historic showings. The most significant of the new showings was the Wingnut, 1 km southwest and along strike of the Western Zone. The showing consists of a quartz vein/ shear system with a grab sample from this vein returning up to 41.35 g/t Au.

The Chico Project lies in the Glennie Lake Lithostructural Domain of the Proterozoic Trans-Hudson Orogen. The dominant regional structure of note is the Tabbernor Fault system, a major north-south striking feature, which extends nearly 1,500 km from near the Northwest Territories border and into west central South Dakota where it terminates east of the historic Homestake Mine. The property is underlain to the west by felsic intrusives of the Wood Lake Batholith, intruded by two small dioritic plugs, and to the east by middle amphibolite facies intermediate to mafic volcanics of the Pine Lake greenstone belt. The Tabbernor Lake Fault cuts through the volcanics sub-parallel to the intrusive-volcanic contact. Steeply dipping, north-northeast trending secondary brittle to ductile tensional shears are common up to two kilometres west of the Tabbernor Lake Fault.

The main deposit that is being explored for is a structurally-controlled mesothermal lode gold deposit. These structurally-controlled gold deposits are hosted by brittle, brittle-ductile, and ductile, moderately to steeply-dipping second and third order deformation zones associated with regional scale faults such as the Tabbernor fault. The nearest analogue to the Chico target zone would be the currently producing Seabee operation with over one million ounces of gold production and a global resource (proven & probable, measured & indicated and inferred) of 1,381,000 ounces of gold. Although it was not strictly a mesothermal lode gold deposit, it should be noted that the Homestake Gold Deposit in South Dakota (>40 million ounces Au production), is also situated within the southern Trans-Hudson to the west of where the Tabbernor Fault terminates.

Steeply dipping, north-northeast trending secondary brittle to ductile tensional shears related to the Tabbernor Lake Fault are exposed in numerous locations on the property. These shear zones may be up to 100 m wide and contain considerable amounts of quartz

veining in zones of dilatancy, as well as abundant disseminated sulphides. Gold mineralization is intimately associated with quartz veining and/or associated sulphides and within sulphide-bearing dykes. The most significant of the mineralized structural zones is the Chico, an impressive looking 100 metre wide by 1,500 metre long structure with abundant sulphides, quartz veining and gold mineralization. The main Chico showing is a 10 m north-northeast trending, 75-80 degree east-dipping ductile zone with 10-30% strongly sheared sulphite rich quartz veins and quartz ribbons in diorite. Surface grab samples from it have returned up to 2.23 oz/ton Au at the showing. Other showings along either direction along strike contain ribbony quartz containing up to 2% pyrite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena and elevated gold values. Historic drilling on the Chico zone tested to a vertical depth of 75 metres along a strike length of 800 m. The best result obtained from this drilling was from diamond drill hole MW92-20 where an intercept of 0.281 oz/ton Au / 2.0 m. was obtained. Other showings of note include the Wingnut and Jill. The Wingnut showing consists of intermittently defined quartz veins in a shear trending 025⁰ to 050⁰ dipping steeply east, approximately 1 km southwest of the historic Western Zone. A grab sample of vein containing visible gold returned an Au value of 41.35 g/T. The Jill Showing comprises a 2 m wide north-northeast trending structure with 10-40 cm wide sulphide-bearing quartz veins. A grab sample from the Jill returned a gold value of 112 g/T in a sample containing visible gold.

Two other showings of significance occur just off the property and strike onto the Chico property in two directions. The Western structural zone is a five to ten metre wide north-northeast trending structure occurring along a diorite-granite contact. The Nigel defines the Western structural zone with strongly sheared diorite, quartz veining and sulphides identified over 40 metres of strike. Evidence for the Western structural corridor is found over approximately 530 metres of strike length. Drilling by Corona returned a best result of 1 oz/ton over a down-hole length of 0.9 metres, immediately under the Nigel showing. The Ed Structural zone consists of several showings within a ten to twenty metre wide locally sulphidic protomylonite series of bifurcating structures over a strike length of 450 metres. The Ed structural zone was drill tested by three relatively shallow diamond drill holes with a best result of 0.16 oz/t Au over a core length of 1 metre.

The 2016 exploration program comprised a 605 line-km aeromagnetic and radiometric survey preceded by a 72 man-day geological mapping, prospecting and B-horizon soil sampling program. Rock grab as well as selected chip and channel samples were collected throughout the property including several historic showings. The best result obtained from the sampling was 20.2 g/T from a 1 metre channel sample of the Jill Showing. Grab samples returned respective gold values of 9.81 g/T and 10.1 g/T from the Chico and Royex showing. All of the sampling has verified the historic data. Soil sampling was carried out

over the main Chico Zone as well as over an area between the Wingnut occurrence and Western structural zone. Numerous anomalous samples and several anomalous trends were identified in both grids and a well established correlation between the Chico mineralization and B-horizon soil anomalies was identified.

The Chico Project is a highly prospective target in an underexplored area of northern Saskatchewan. Historic exploration on the property has consistently identified significant new mineralized zones with each successive phase. The 2016 exploration work has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in steeply-dipping, north-northeast trending secondary brittle to ductile tensional shears related to the Tabbernor Lake Fault. These shear zones may be up to 100 m wide and contain considerable amounts of quartz veining in zones of dilatancy, as well as abundant disseminated sulphides. High grade gold mineralization was confirmed from zones like these with the best values obtained from the Jill, Chico and Royex, including a chip sample returning 20.2 g/T over 1 metre at the Jill, an 8.91 g/T grab sample from the Chico , and a 10.1 g/T grab result from the Royex. The most significant new data collected during the exploration program was related to the B-horizon soil sampling program. The Chico Zone sampling confirmed a high correlation between the soil results (up to 4,530 ppb Au) and nearby mineralization with no significant displacement or dispersal train related to glacial effects apparent. Based on this data and their relationship to currently identified structural zones, the three to four soil anomalies that were identified between the Wingnut and Western Zones appear to be valid. These anomalies are not as strong as those over the Chico, however this is most likely related to the overall depth of the soil horizon, although glacial dispersion has not been ruled out. The Chico Structural Zone, Wingnut and strike extent of the Western and Ed structural zones remain high priority exploration targets.

The merits of the Chico Property are sufficient to justify additional significant exploration expenditures in two phases. The Phase One program will consist of 20 line-kilometres of Induced Polarization (IP) based on the integration of the historic data with this year's results, including the new soil results. The budgetary requirements for the Phase One exploration program are listed in the following Table 5 with a total estimated cost of \$150,000. The Phase Two program will be partially contingent of the success of Phase One and will consist of 1,600 metres of follow up diamond drilling in 12 to 15 diamond drill holes, supported by a small prospecting, soil geochemical and till sampling program at a cost of \$500,000.



2. INTRODUCTION

The Chico Technical Report was prepared for Aben Resources Ltd. to evaluate the potential of the 2,915.6 ha Chico Property to host gold mineralization. This report is intended to be the fundamental technical document supporting the gold exploration potential of the property. The technical report has been written in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 following the guidelines specified by the instrument.

Dave Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo. (the Author) President of Cypress Geoservices Ltd. is the qualified person responsible for the content of this report. Cypress Geoservices is a Saskatoon, Saskatchewan based firm that provides geoscientific consulting services to the mining industry. Mr. Billard is an independent Qualified Person and wholly responsible for the preparation of this report.

The Chico Technical Report is a compilation of publicly available assessment reports and unpublished reports, supplemented by publicly-available scientific and government publications. The Author, in writing this Report, used sources of information from previous explorers which appear to have been completed in a manner consistent with normal exploration practices. The Author has no reason not to rely on such historic data and information as listed in supporting documents which were used as background information and are referenced in respective sections herein. The Author personally inspected the Chico Property between the dates of September 24 and 27, 2016. During the visit the Author visited numerous outcrops and showings on the property and collected 7 samples for geochemical analysis.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the Technical Report, the Author completed a tenure data search related to Section 4 “Property Description” on December 5, 2016 utilizing and relying fully on the Government of Saskatchewan government, Mineral Administration Registry Saskatchewan website (MARS) (<https://mars.isc.ca/MARSWeb/default.aspx>). However, the limited research by the Author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the mineral claims.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. Property Location

The Chico Property is located in the Northern Mining District of Saskatchewan, NTS topographic sheets NTS 063M-06 (Figure 1). The project lands cover 6 contiguous claims in a north trending block approximately 9 km long by 5 km wide, centred approximately around UTM NAD83 (Z13) 613,000 m E, 6,135,000 m N (Latitude 55° 21' N, Longitude 103° 13' W). The property lies approximately 45 km southeast of Silver Standard

Resources' Seabee gold operation. The property lies 135 km northeast of the town of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and 420 km northeast of Saskatoon. The property occurs entirely within the Glennie Lake geological domain of northern Saskatchewan.

4.2. Property Description

The Chico Property comprises six contiguous mineral claims totalling 2,915.6 ha that were acquired through the provincial online staking system (MARS) in March and May of 2015 (Figure 2, Table 1). An approximately 69 ha area is unclaimed in the north central portion of the property and is currently unavailable for staking. All claims are in good standing at the time of writing until March 2017 at a minimum, with assessment credits from the 2016 exploration program yet to be applied. The mineral lands are 100% owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. of Cranbrook B.C., subject to an option agreement between Aben Resources and Eagle Plains. Luke Schuss of Vancouver, B.C. holds a 1.5% NSR royalty on specific portions of the property, which may be reduced to 1% by payment of \$750,000. In addition, Eagle Plains retains a 0.5% NSR royalty on the property. No other encumbrances are known to exist for the property at the time of writing. The surface lands are 100% provincially crown owned.

Table 1: Mineral Disposition Summary

Disposition Number	Area (ha)	Effective Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Good to Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
MC00003287*	558.727	03/05/2015	06/03/2017
MC00003288*	558.72	03/05/2015	06/03/2017
MC00003530*	333.851	05/06/2015	08/04/2017
MC00003554*	496.016	05/08/2015	08/06/2017
MC00003555*	478.717	05/08/2015	08/06/2017
MC00003556*	489.607	05/08/2015	08/06/2017
Total	2,915.638		

Data is current and taken from the MARS system as of December 5, 2016

*Subject to Schuss NSR

The Chico option consists of a First Option allowing Aben to acquire 60% of the property and a Second Option which allows Aben to acquire an additional 20% interest in the property. The First option requires the issuance of \$100,000 in cash and 1.5 million voting shares of Aben over a period of 4 years as well as exploration commitments of \$1.5 million dollars under the following schedule:

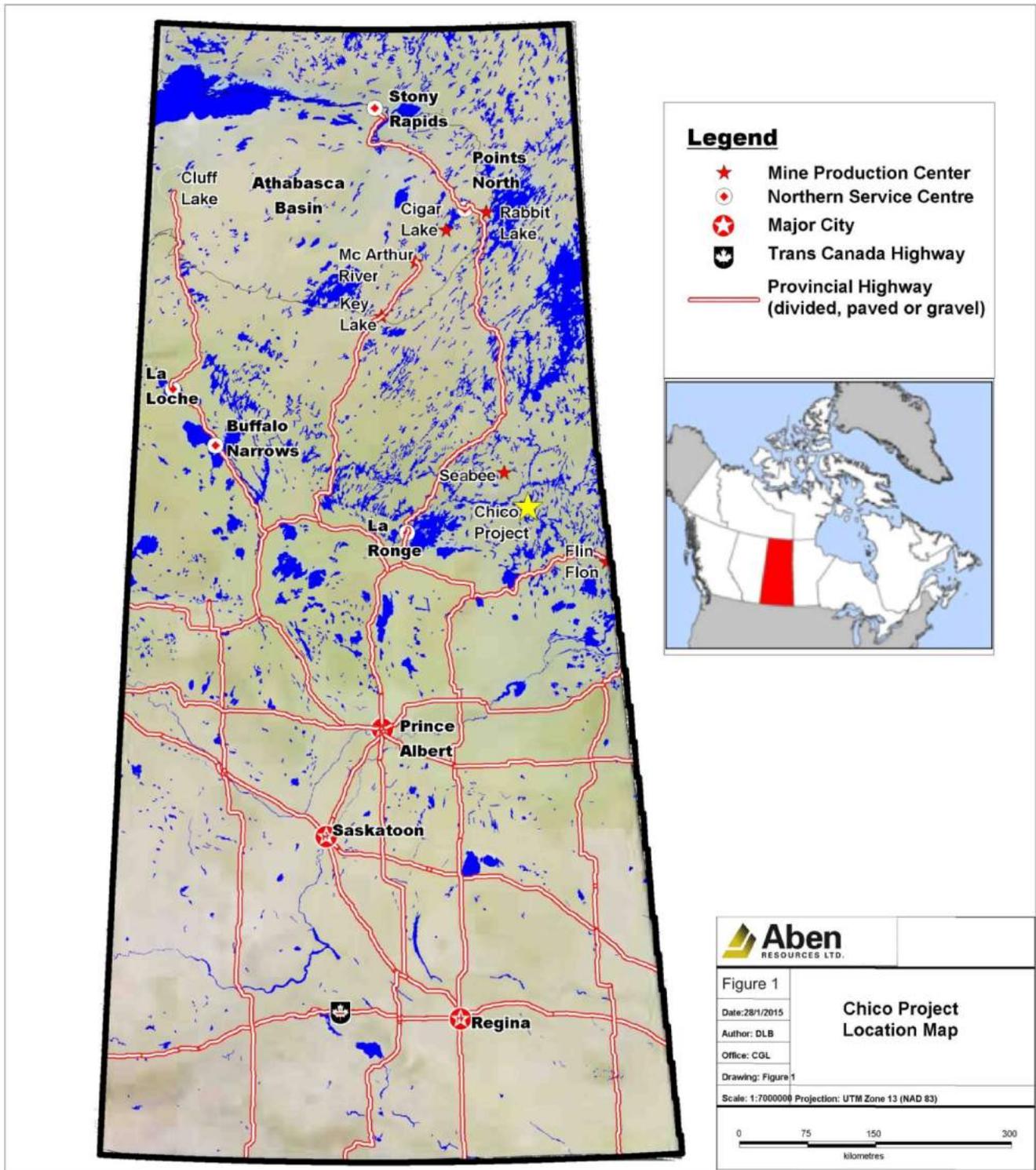
- \$25,000 cash and 250,000 shares upon regulatory approval of the agreement
- \$25,000 cash, 250,000 shares and an additional \$150,000 in exploration work prior to the first anniversary of acceptance.
- \$25,000 cash, 500,000 shares and an additional \$250,000 in exploration work prior to the second anniversary of acceptance.
- \$25,000 cash, 500,000 shares and an additional \$450,000 in exploration work prior to the third anniversary of acceptance.
- an additional \$650,000 in exploration work prior to the fourth anniversary of acceptance.

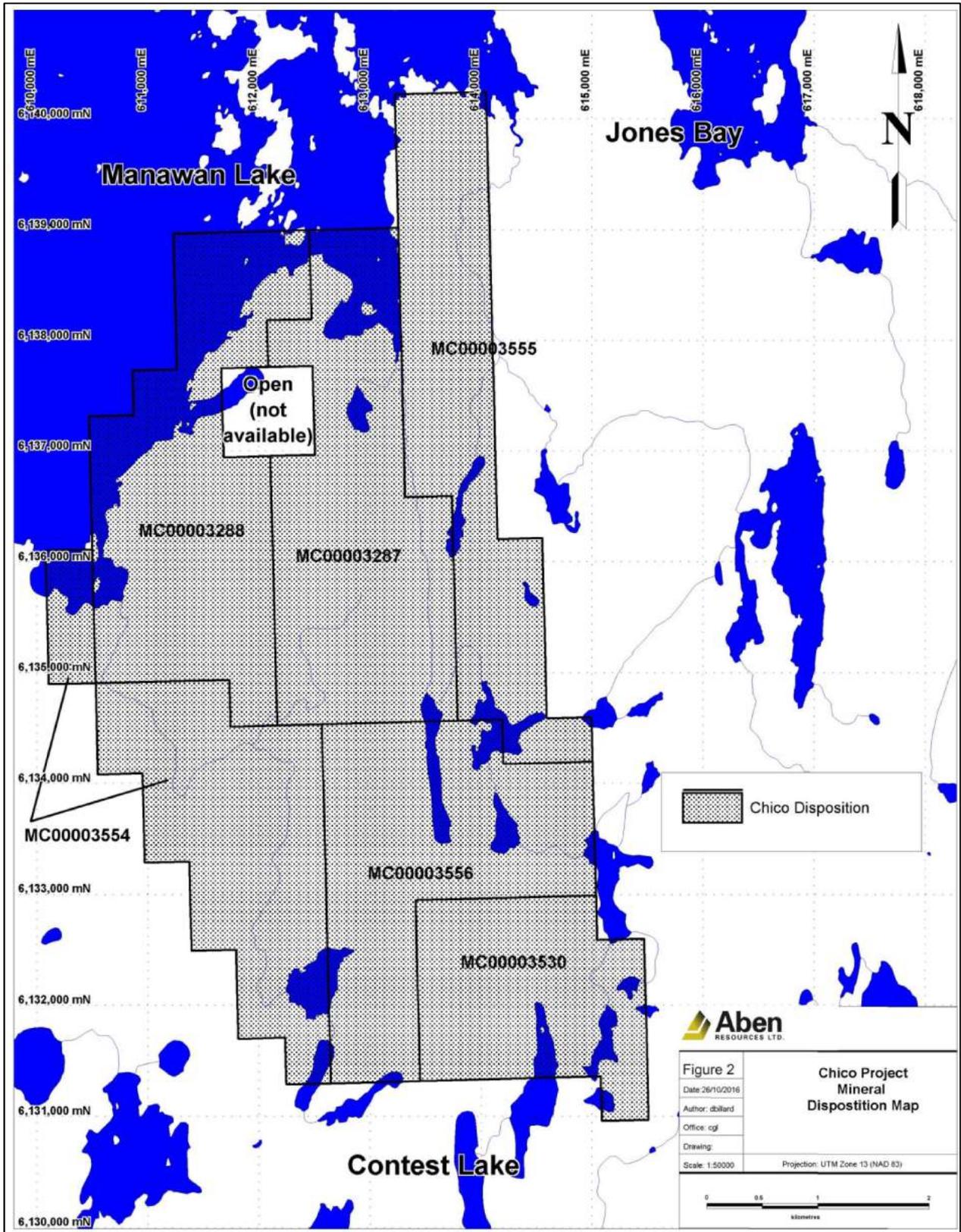
The Second Option allowing Aben to acquire an 80% interest in the property may be made by making a one-time election within 90 days. The Second Option would consist of making a \$50,000 cash payment and issuing to Eagle Plains an additional 1,000,000 shares as well as incurring an additional \$2,000,000 of exportation on the property within two years of the date of election.

Under the terms of the agreement, Eagle Plains will retain operatorship of the project during the entirety of the first option. Eagle Plains is entitled to a fee of 5% for undertaking operatorship.

In order to conduct ground work at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within the current surface exploration permits and Crown authorizations.

Permits for exploration diamond drilling on the Chico property have been approved, and are in place at this time. Exploration permits are readily available from the relevant regulatory agencies and the Author does not anticipate any undue delay in obtaining any future permits, including delays related to First Nations consultation.





Exploration and mining in Saskatchewan is governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, and administered by the Mines Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy. A mineral claim does not grant the holder the right to mine minerals except for exploration purposes. Subject to completing necessary expenditure requirements, mineral claims can be maintained for a maximum of twenty one years. Beginning in the second year, and continuing to the tenth anniversary of staking a claim, the annual expenditure required to maintain claim ownership is \$15 per ha. In order to mine minerals, the mineral claim must be converted to a mineral lease by applying to the mining recorder. Surface rights for mining operations are Crown owned and require a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is issued for a maximum of 33 years, and may be extended as required.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Chico Property is accessible by float or ski equipped aircraft from La Ronge, Missinippe or Pelican Narrows 135 kilometres southwest, 100 kilometres west and 40 km southeast respectively. These communities house the only commercial services readily available, with fuel, lodging and aircraft services available. The property lies 45 kilometres southeast of the Seabee mining operation of Silver Standard Resources. Grid power is available 30 km to the north from the Island Falls transmission line. Exploration crews are typically housed in temporary exploration camps on site. Nursing stations are available at the nearby Seabee mine/mill facilities and Pelican Narrows and the nearest hospital is at La Ronge.

A ready supply of labour is available from communities throughout northern Saskatchewan. Mines in the region typically utilize a week in – week out schedule to reduce the negative impacts of creating company town sites. Saskatchewan has a well-developed mining and exploration industry and as such is well positioned to provide whatever services the industry may require. The mineral extractive industry in Saskatchewan has a high level of acceptance and support throughout the provincial population, as well as by local indigenous peoples and municipal governments. The Saskatchewan government is actively supportive of the mining industry in the province of Saskatchewan.

The climate is considered to be sub-arctic with warm summers and cold winters. Summer temperatures may exceed 30⁰ C occasionally but are typically in the low to mid 20's, while winter temperatures of -30⁰ to -45⁰ C are not unusual. During the period of freeze up, from December to April, accessibility in the area is enhanced by frozen muskeg and lakes. Break up typically begins in April and ends approximately mid- to late May. The operating season at the Chico Property is close to year-round depending on the type of work that is proposed. While geological mapping, prospecting and certain geochemical sampling are only feasible when there is no snow cover, typically between late May to October, other operations such

as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be completed during the freeze-up period stated above. Airborne geophysical surveys can be carried out without regard to season.

The project area drains into the Churchill River nearby and ultimately to the northeast into Hudson Bay. The area is typically glacially scoured, with outcrop ridges occurring throughout. Outcrop exposure is relatively abundant and a thin veneer of glacial till or lakes covers the remainder of the property. The elevation of the area is approximately 400 m above sea level. Relief is moderate to steep and dominated by north trending ridges up to 30 metres in height. Mature spruce, birch and alders grow on the ridges which are covered by a thin veneer of overburden. Alder, spruce and willow cover the low-lying areas which are also dotted with small muskegs.

6. HISTORY

Prior to 1987, the property had seen little significant exploration activity with the exception of a couple of government mapping programs and an EM survey in 1971 by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company. Several excellent north-northeast trending conductors east of Manawan Lake transecting the northeast section of the Chico claims were identified by Hudson Bay at that time.

In 1987, with the upsurge of gold exploration activities in the Province of Saskatchewan, Royex Gold Mining (International Corona) Corporation carried out a one day reconnaissance traverse over the property. A grab sample of sheared granodiorite yielded 1,163 ppb Au which prompted significant additional exploration. Follow-up ground magnetics and VLF in 1988 identified two strong conductors paralleling the sheared zone. Corona next carried out geological and soil geochemical sampling as well as trenching and stripping over several mineralized zones that had been identified. These zones consisted of sheared quartz veins within granodiorite and granite gneisses with assays up to 87,400 ppb Au. Three main areas of interest were identified: the Western Zone which underlies the unavailable property, and the Main and Royex Zones underlying the current claims. In the winter of 1989 Corona Corporation completed 14 diamond drill holes, 12 of which were completed under the Western Zone. Mineralization within sheared and microfractured diorite gneiss with gold values up to 0.85 oz/t and porphyritic diorite yielding up to 1 oz/t Au was intersected in the Western Zone by this drilling.

In 1992, Cameco Corporation optioned the Manawan Lake property from International Corona Corporation and carried out additional prospecting and geological mapping that summer. They identified several new showings on the property including the Chico (up to 2.23 oz/ton Au/ grab) and Jill (up to 3.31 oz/ton Au/ grab) occurrences, and identified an impressive northeast trending structural feature named the Chico Structural Zone. The Chico

Zone was traced over a strike length of 1,500 m and found to be up to 100 m wide, encompassing the original Royex, Main and new Chico showings.

Cameco followed this work up in the winter of 1993 with a 7 hole diamond drilling program. During this program, five broadly spaced holes (691 m) tested the Chico Zone on the current Chico Claims. The program intersected significant gold mineralization in every hole, with the best results occurring in MW93-20, where a downhole intercept of 0.281 oz/ton Au/ 2.0 m (1.1 m true thickness) was identified at a vertical depth of 85 metres.

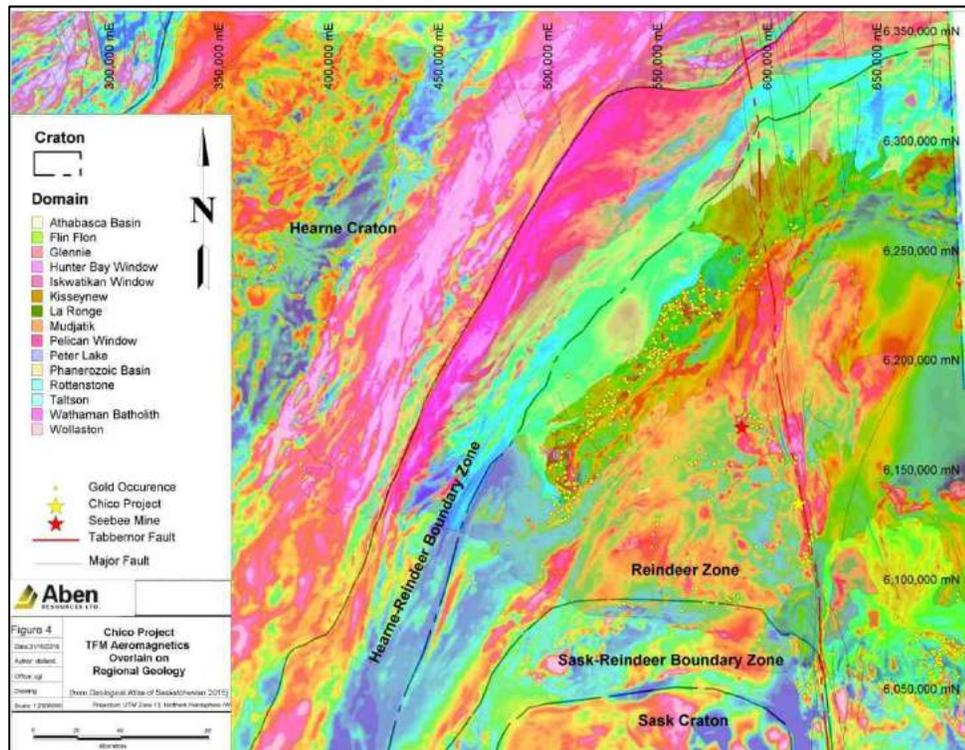
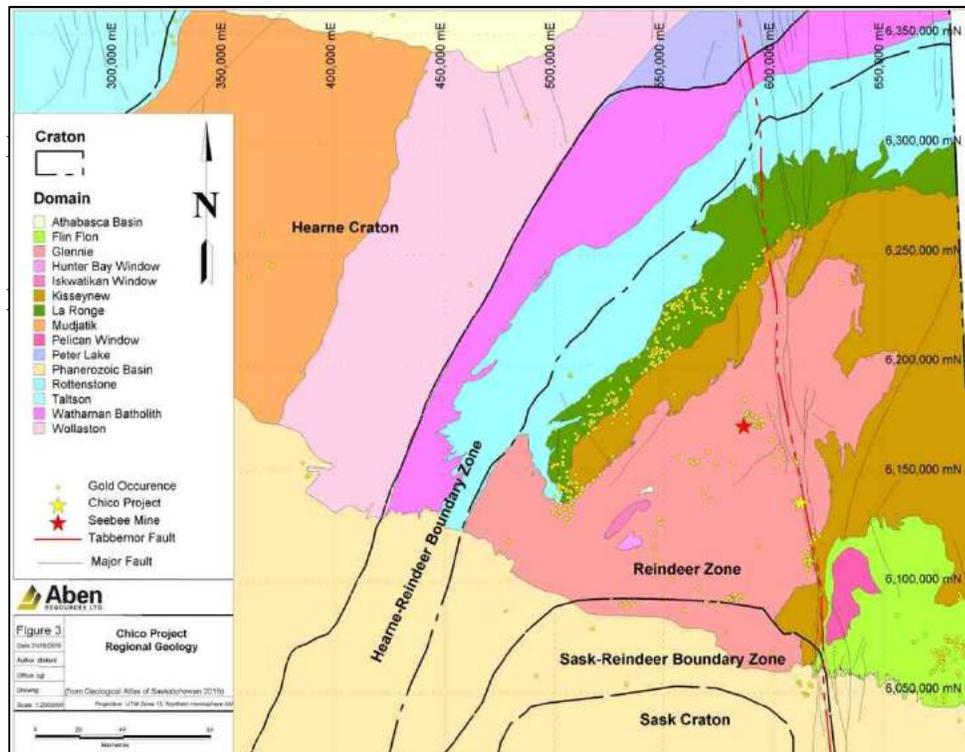
The property lapsed and was acquired in 2002 by Northwind Resources. In the fall of 2005, the company carried out a prospecting program which resulted in the discovery of a new showing, the Wingnut. The showing consists of a quartz vein/ shear system that lies roughly on strike and approximately 1 km to the southeast of the Western Zone. A selected grab sample from this vein returned 41.35 g/t Au. In 2008, additional prospecting on the property confirmed the presence of several old showings as well as additional mineralization on the northernmost bay of Manawan Lake on the claims. As before, the mineralization is hosted by quartz veins within sulphide-rich, steeply dipping northeast trending shear zones. The best value obtained from the 2008 prospecting program was from the historic Royex Zone, 32.47 g/t Au/grab with several other localities returning values of 0.53 g/t Au/grab to 24.57 g/t Au/grab. The final exploration program by Northwind in 2010 continued to find additional showings as follow-up to their 2008 work. The best results that were obtained came from a sample of sheared quartz veining with chalcopyrite which returned a gold value of 13.85 g/T /grab.

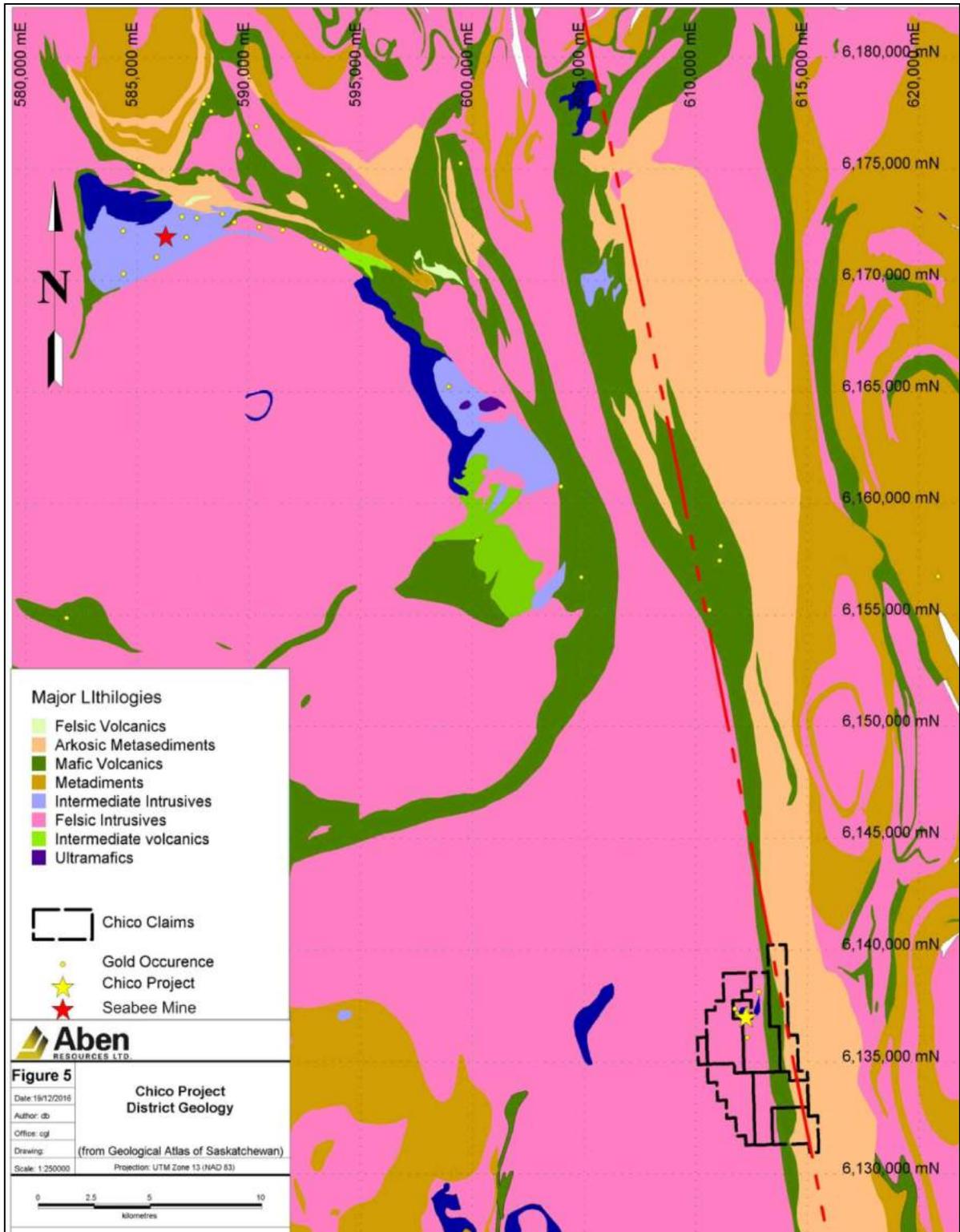
7. GEOLOGY

7.1. Regional Geology

The Chico Project lies near the eastern margin of the Glennie lithostructural Domain of the Proterozoic Trans-Hudson Orogen (Figure 3,4). The Trans-Hudson Orogen is divided into two distinctive zones: the Cree Lake Zone, composed of Early Proterozoic continental-shelf sedimentary rocks overlying the Archean Hearne Province (Western Craton) and the Reindeer Zone (Southeastern complex) consisting of mid-oceanic ridge basalts, oceanic island arc basalts, inter-arc volcanogenic sedimentary rocks, and molasse-type sedimentary rocks (Stauffer, 1984). Plutonic rocks of various ages and compositions intrude these supracrustal sequences.

The Reindeer Zone is further subdivided into various litho-tectonic domains including, the Rottenstone, La Ronge, Kiskeynew, Glennie and Flin Flon Domains. They are based on similarities of lithology, metamorphic grade, and structure (Lewry and Sibbald, 1977), and include localized windows of the underlying Archean Saskatchewan Craton.





The Glennie Domain is characterized by arcuate belts of Lower Proterozoic supracrustal rocks separated by granitoid gneisses and granitoid intrusions (Macdonald, 1987). The domain is triangular in shape, bounded on the west by the north-northeast trending Stanley Shear Zone; and to the east by the north-south trending Tabbemor Fault Zone. To the south, the domain is covered by relatively flat-lying Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks. Archean rocks, or inliers, found within the Glennie Domain (Chiarenzelli et al., 1987) and in the neighbouring Hanson Lake Block (Bell and Macdonald, 1982; Craig, 1989) led Lewry et al. (1990) to interpret the Reindeer Zone as a folded stack of nappes and thrust complexes divided by ductile mylonitic zones, which were emplaced during the terminal collision of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. The interpretation implies that the Reindeer Zone is underlain in part by Archean rocks (Lewry et al., 1990; Bickford et al., 1990).

The dominant regional structure of note is the Tabbemor Fault system, which roughly delineates and transects the eastern margin of the Glennie Domain in the area of the property. The Tabbemor is a trans-crustal break of regional importance which extends from near the Northwest Territories border, through the Glennie domain, the Williston Basin of southern Saskatchewan and North Dakota and into west central South Dakota. This zone is a major north-south striking feature, generally composed of lineaments, brittle faults, and plastic strain zones that, at least in Saskatchewan, locally coincide with a rapid increase in metamorphic grade (Wilcox, 1991). The geophysical character (White, 2005) of this fault zone shows a southward-widening area of subdued magnetic relief from the Canadian Shield to the United States border narrowing southward in North Dakota and extending into central South Dakota where it appears to terminate several tens of kilometres to the east of the historic Homestake Mine.

7.2. Property Geology

The Chico project lies along the eastern boundary of the Glennie Lake Domain, bounded to the east by the Tabbemor Fault. The property is primarily underlain by granite to granodiorite of the Wood Lake Batholith (Figure 5). The batholith is exhibited as a multi-phase, medium to coarse-grained, locally porphyritic body, with large potassium feldspar phenocrysts, dominating the granites on the western side of the Chico property. Mineral zonation occurs near the margin of the pluton where diorite to quartz monzonite phases of the intrusive are present (Herman, 1992). Two small, medium to coarse grained diorite-quartz diorite plugs have intruded the Wood Lake Batholith near the south shore of Manawan Lake. These plugs are compositionally leucodiorite to melanodiorite and considered younger because of the presence of granitic xenoliths in one of the plugs.

The Pine Lake greenstone belt lies in contact with the Wood Lake Batholith on its eastern margin and covers the eastern side of the property. The Pine Lake greenstone belt is the most extensive greenstone belt in the Glennie Domain and is preserved regionally in two narrow, north-south trending, locally-fragmented and wispily-terminated to locally-curvilinear belts. One of these extends in an arcuate belt along the eastern margin of the Chico property and is composed of variably metamorphosed and deformed felsic to mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics, in association with sedimentary and intrusive rocks. The Pine Lake volcanics underlying the property are intensely deformed, difficult to classify intermediate to mafic volcanics. These rocks locally contain quartz-filled amygdules and tuffaceous bedding where deformation is less intense. Metamorphic grades on the property are typically middle amphibolite facies.

The Tabbemor Lake Fault on the property cuts through the volcanics sub-parallel to the intrusive-volcanic contact. The fault forms a major topographic lineament comprised of a steeply sloped, north-northwest trending, 100-200 metre-wide valley. Strain intensity is very high on the east side of the property and decreases westward away from the Tabbemor Lake Fault. Steeply dipping, north-northeast trending secondary brittle to ductile tensional shears are common up to two kilometres west of the Tabbemor Lake Fault. These shear zones may be up to 100 m wide and contain considerable amounts of quartz veining in zones of dilatancy, as well as abundant disseminated sulphides.

7.3. Mineralization

Mineralization on the property is hosted by felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks, cut by a series of northeast-trending brittle-ductile shear zones that splay from the Tabbemor Fault. The gold mineralization is intimately associated with quartz veining and/or associated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite), as well as within sulphide-bearing dykes. These veins and dykes are commonly associated with zones of dilatancy that occur within the structures.

The most significant of the mineralized structural zones identified on the property is the Chico. The Chico is an impressive looking structure with abundant sulphides, quartz veining and gold mineralization up to 100 m wide and has been traced over a strike length of 1,500 m. Two 50-100 m wide protomylonitic zones at opposite ends of the structure are joined by an intensely sheared, narrower section. This intensely sheared section hosts significant gold mineralization over a strike length of at least 600 m.

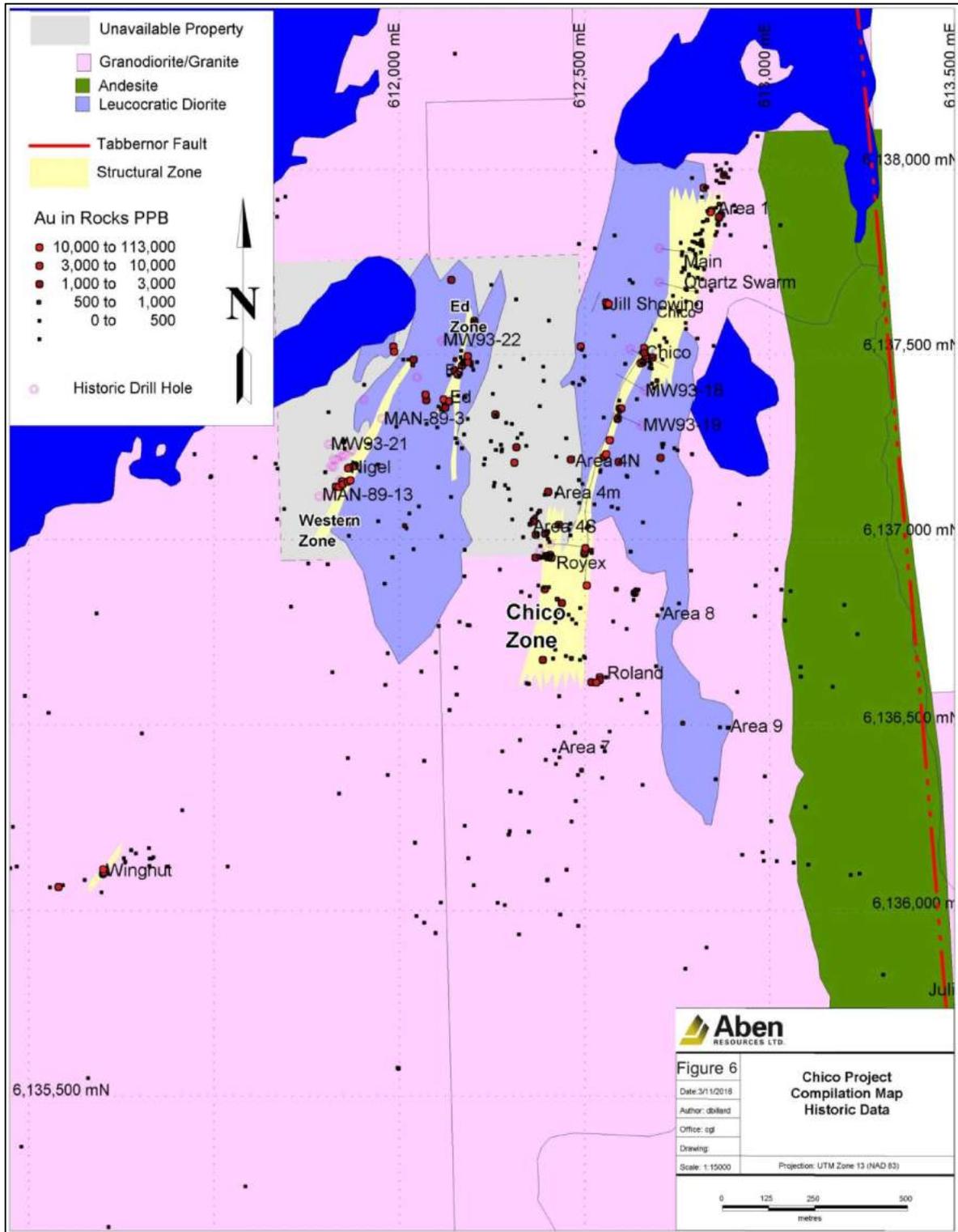
The Chico showing comprises a 10 m wide north-northeast trending ductile zone with 10-30% strongly sheared quartz veins and quartz ribbons in a diorite host. Quartz veins in the showing contain 2-3% disseminated pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite, and up to 2% galena. Surface grab samples have returned up to 2.23 oz/ton Au at the showing (Figure 6). The

strongly sheared host rock contains traces to 1% disseminated pyrite. Dips at the Chico showing are 80° to the east, but further south are between vertical and 75° to the west. Two hundred metres south of the Chico showing, 1-2 metres of 75% ribbony quartz occurs in the host structure. Ribbony quartz contains up to 2% pyrite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. The structural zone eventually cuts the granite-diorite contact and bifurcates into several less intense shear zones, one of which contains the Royex showing. North of the Chico showing the Chico structural zone includes a 100 m wide dilatant zone (documented previously as the Main quartz swarm). Abundant sulphide-bearing quartz veins in this area are up to a metre in width and typically host elevated gold values.

Five drill holes tested the Chico zone to a vertical depth of 75 metres along a strike length of 800 m. Of these five Chico holes, two were partially drilled on ground unavailable for staking. The best result obtained from this drilling was from diamond drill hole MW92-20 which intersected 0.281 oz/ton Au / 2.0 m. downhole at the Royex zone at a vertical depth of 85 metres on the adjoining property.

The Wingnut showing consists of a series of 10 to 25 cm quartz veins and veinlets hosted by a 2-3 metre wide shear zone exposed intermittently along a scarp face for approximately 25 meters. The feature extends under overburden on either end. The veins and wall rock are commonly rusty due to strongly weathered sulphides and in one locality; specks of visible gold were identified. The structure and veining strike generally to the northeast at 025° to 050° with steep east to sub-vertical dips. A grab sample of vein containing visible gold returned an Au value of 41.35 g/T. The Wingnut structure and veining trends generally to the northeast into the Western Structural zone on the adjoining property.

The Jill Showing comprises a 2 m wide north-northeast trending structure with 10-40 cm wide sulphide bearing quartz veins. The quartz veins contain 1-2% disseminated pyrite and up to 1 % disseminated chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Rare specks of visible gold were identified in quartz. Although the structure terminates quickly to the south, a quartz vein with 1% galena widens to 40 cm at the north end of the outcrop and continues under the overburden. This structure dips between 75° and 80° to the east. The best sample from the Jill returned a gold value of 112 g/T from a grab sample containing visible gold.



8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the Chico Property.

The main deposit that is being explored for is a structurally-controlled mesothermal lode gold deposit similar to those found throughout the world. These structurally-controlled gold deposits are hosted by brittle, brittle-ductile, and ductile, moderately to steeply dipping second and third order deformation zones. The host rocks are typically greenstone belts of various ages consisting of ultramafic to felsic volcanic, and internal ultramafic to felsic intrusions. Gold mineralization postdates the host rocks (epigenetic) and is syn- to late-tectonic and syn- to slightly post-peak metamorphism. The mineralization occupies or is proximal to fractures, faults, and shear zones. Gold commonly occurs as the native element, and may occur as inclusions in pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Auriferous veins mainly consist of quartz, usually with up to 10% sulphides and occasionally much more when highly sulphidized, and variable ferroan carbonate, albite, chlorite, tourmaline, and white mica.

Archean greenstone belts in Ontario and to a lesser extent Quebec have provided the bulk of historic gold production from this type of deposit in Canada. The mineralization is typically found within subsidiary structures controlled by regional scale crustal structural breaks. Examples of these include the Larder Lake–Cadillac and Destor-Porcupine Faults of Ontario and Quebec. Proterozoic rocks in Canada may also host this type of gold deposit, but they are typically restricted in both size and distribution, although exceptions do exist as will be illustrated in the ensuing text.

Proterozoic rocks of the Trans-Hudson Orogen in Saskatchewan do host several relatively small past producing gold deposits of this type within the La Ronge Domain. The deposits are typically hosted by felsic intrusive rocks of the La Ronge Domain and are structurally related to the regional scale McLennan Shear Zone.. These deposits were typically high grade in nature (in excess of 15 grams per Tonne at Star Lake and Jasper), but with generally limited production, with most producing well under the 500,000 ounces of gold.

The nearest and best analogue to the Chico target zone would be the currently producing Seabee operation acquired by Silver Standard Resources Inc. from Claude Resources Inc. in 2016. Like the Chico property, it is situated within the Proterozoic Glennie Domain of the Trans-Hudson Orogen and lies in proximity to the west of the Tabernor Fault Zone. The Seabee deposits consist of the Seabee and Santoy deposits. The mineralization and controls on mineralization are typical of the deposit type at both locations with sulphides and native gold found within quartz-tourmaline and quartz filled dilatant zones in brittle - ductile shear

zones. The Seabee deposit is hosted in subvertical, east-northeast shear zones within the Laonil Lake felsic intrusive while the Santoy deposits are hosted in moderately east dipping and north-north-west trending shear zones hosted by the Pine Lake volcanic sequence.

The Seabee operation went into production in 1991 and in 2012 celebrated production of one million ounces of gold, with 900,000 ounces produced from the original Seabee mine. (http://www.miningandenergy.ca/mines/article/claude_resources_pours_its_one_millionth_ounce_of_gold_at_seabee/) The operation is currently producing from both the Seabee and Santoy deposits. As of March 31, 2016, a global resource in all categories (proven & probable, measured & indicated and inferred) of 1,381,000 ounces of gold have been reported for the project as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Seabee Operation Total Mineral Resources

Category	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/T)	Ounces Au
Proven & Probable Reserves	976,400	7.62	239,300
Measured & Indicated Resources	642,000	6.24	128,800
Inferred Resources	3,598,500	8.76	1,012,900

Adapted from Claude Resources Inc. MD&A, March 31, 2016

The Trans-Hudson Orogen is primarily noted by most explorationists to be the host of large, high grade uranium deposits of the Athabasca Basin, such as McArthur River and Cigar Lake. However, the Homestake Gold Deposit in South Dakota, is situated within the rocks of the Trans-Hudson as well, several tens of kilometres to the east of where the Tabbernor Fault appears to terminate in South Dakota. The deposit is related to a complex series of folds affected by faulting and shearing, with the mineralization almost entirely restricted to the Homestake Iron Formation. No NI 43-101 compliant resource was ever reported for the Homestake Mine, but it is reported to have ultimately produced in excess of 40 million ounces of gold over its lifespan between 1878 and 2002. Caddy et al. (1991) reported as of 1988 a total of 124.9 million Tonnes of ore had been milled at a grade of 8.869 g/T (35.4 million ounces from 124.9 million Tonnes of ore).

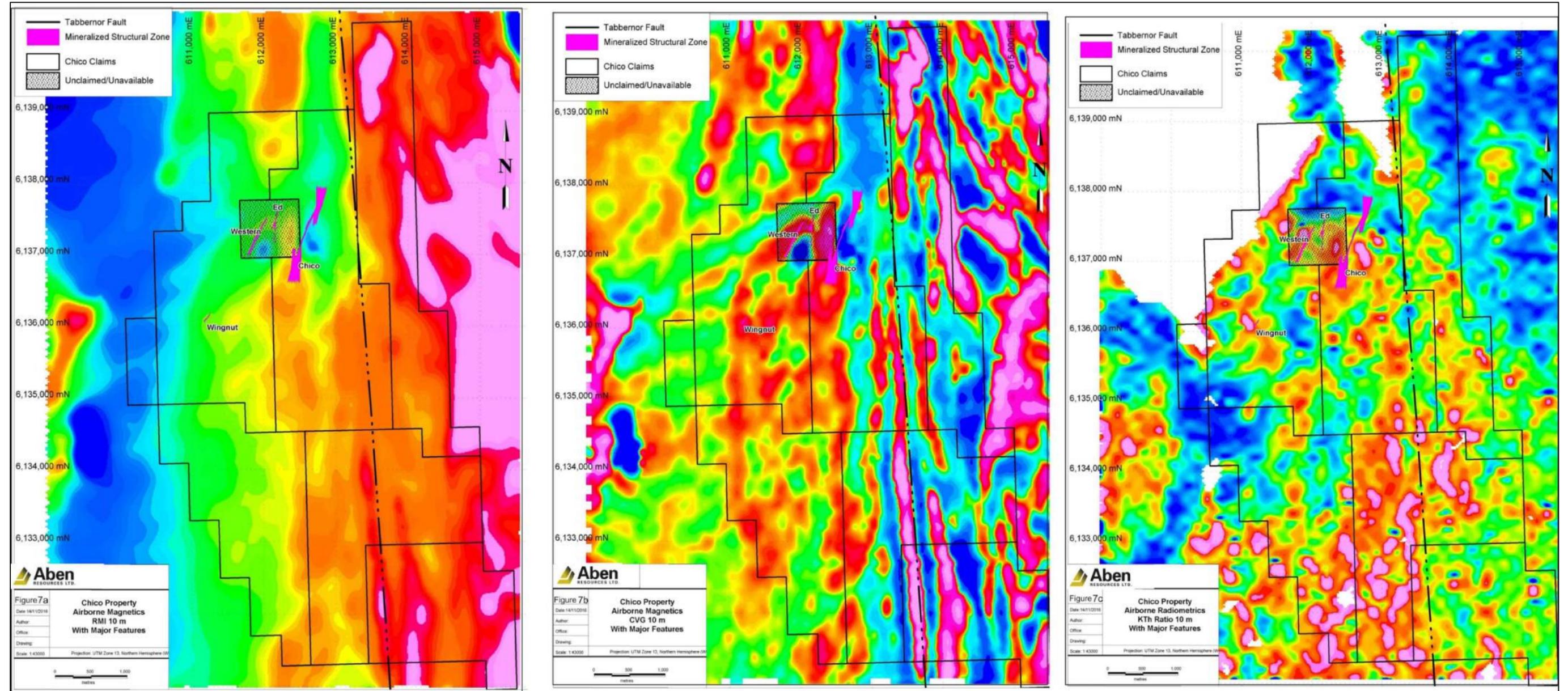
9. EXPLORATION PROGRAM

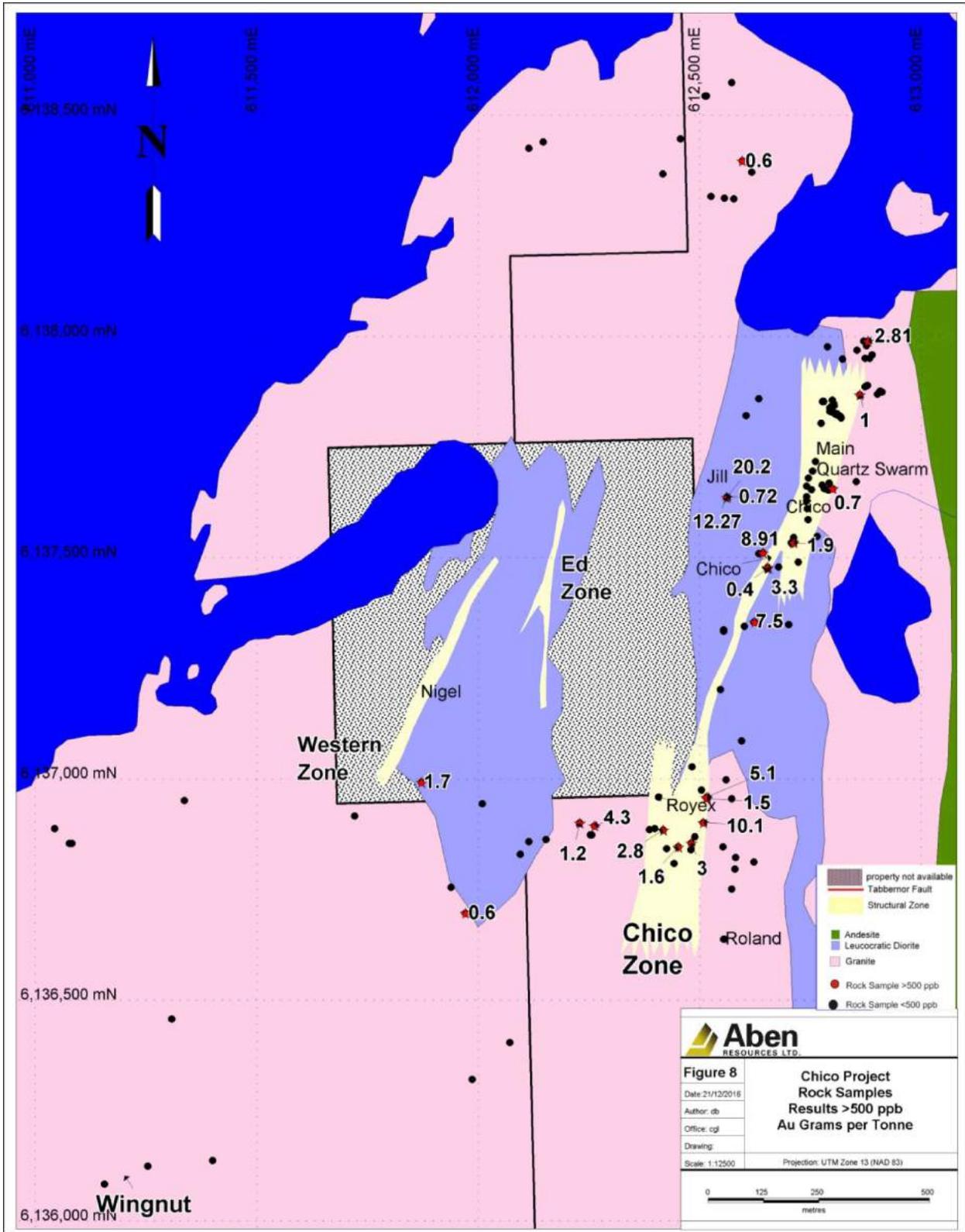
Following acquisition of the property, Eagle Plains undertook compilation and evaluation of the historic data on the property in relation to its regional geological setting. The work resulted in the company planning a high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the property to be followed up by ground verification of historic showings as well as follow-up geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemistry.

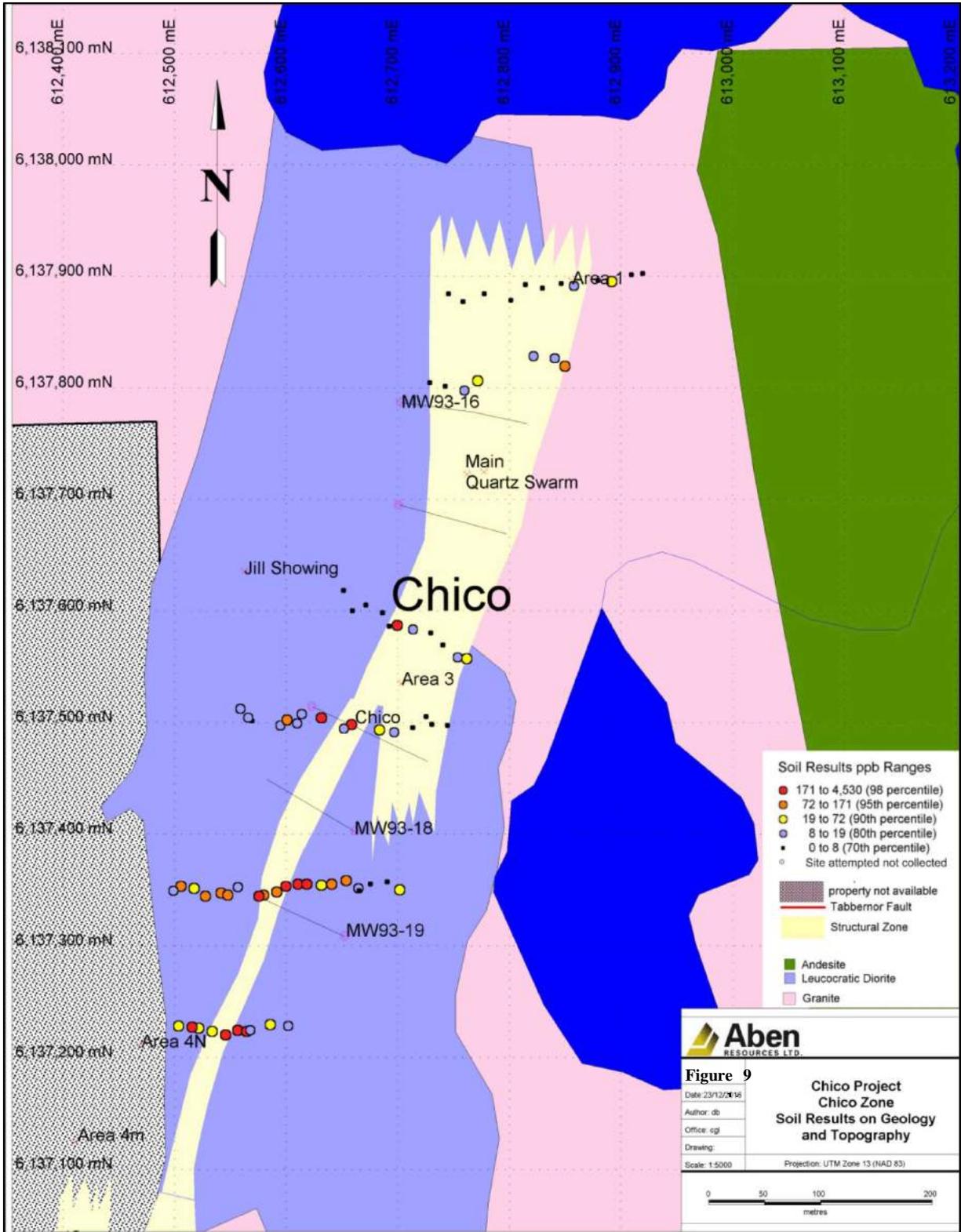
The airborne program was carried out by Precision Geosurveys Inc. of Langley B.C. between August 26 and September 4, 2016 and utilized a fixed wing aircraft based in Flin Flon Manitoba. A total of 605 line-km of aeromagnetic and radiometric data were collected along 100 metre spaced east-west lines over the property at a nominal survey height of 75 metres, with 6 perpendicular tie lines flown at a spacing of 1,000 metres for an additional 56 km of survey. Navigation and Data collection was carried out using state of the art GPS Navigation and data monitoring and acquisition systems for the magnetic and radiometric data. Airborne data was collected by a Scintrex CS-3 cesium vapour magnetometer and AGRS radiation detector system utilizing a 21 litre sodium iodide crystal. Two GEM GSM-19T proton precession magnetometer ground base stations were used for monitoring the diurnal magnetic field variation. The data that was collected was then processed and levelled by Precision staff. The results of the survey are illustrated on Figure 7. What is most notable in the results is that the Tabernor Fault is highlighted by the magnetic and radiometric data that is presented, as are the subsidiary structures that host the known mineralization.

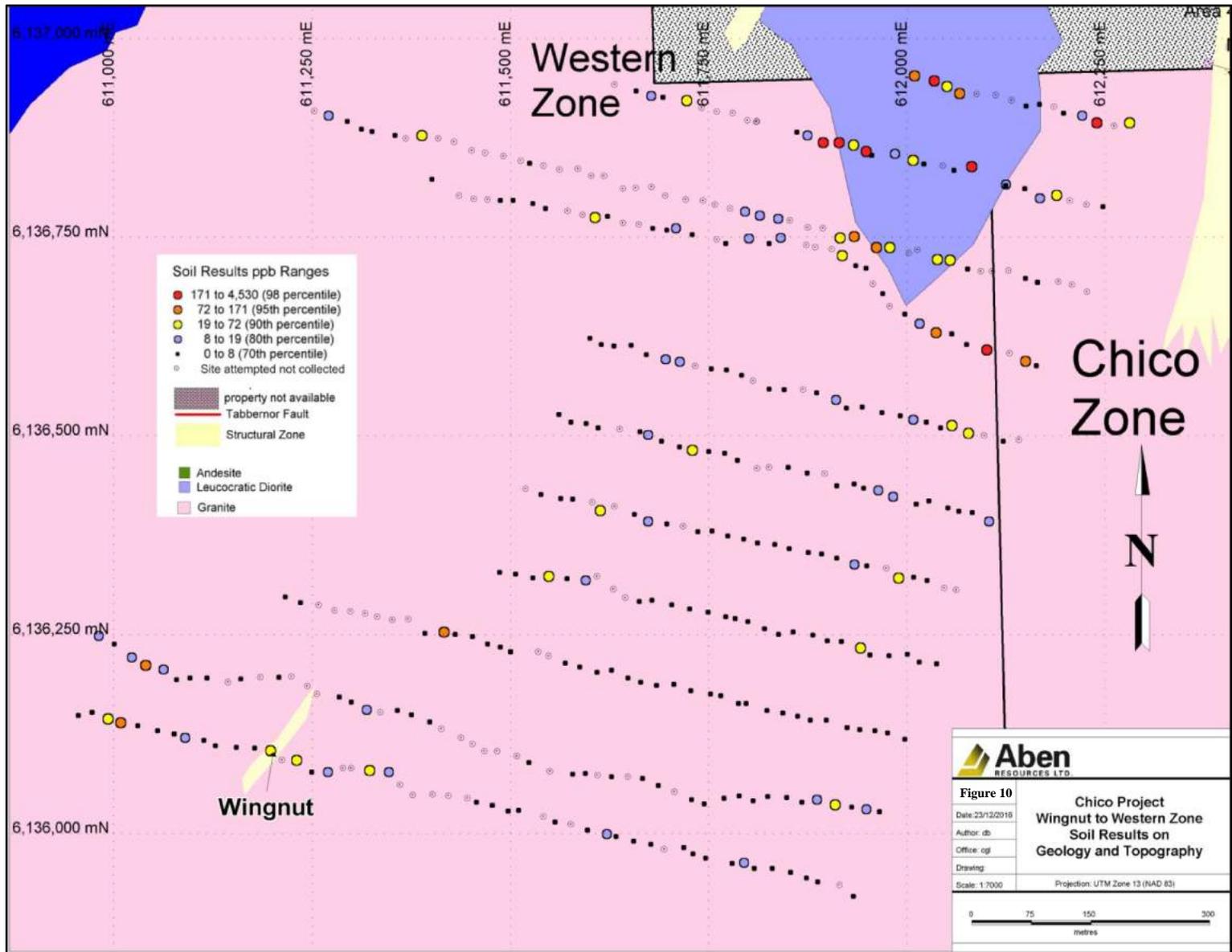
TerraLogic carried out a ground follow up program consisting of 72 man days of geological mapping and prospecting as well as geochemical soil sampling between September 20 to October 10, 2016 utilizing a crew of 6 geologists and prospectors. The program initially focussed on locating and verifying previously identified mineralization on the property as well as on additional ground exploration. A total of 178 rock samples were collected including 26 channel samples and 35 chip samples (Figure 8). The soil geochemical program included 486 site-visits with successful collection of 358 soil samples for analysis. Of those, 244 samples were from the B-horizon, with the remainder collected from the A or C horizon. All samples were located utilizing standard GPS units capable of sub 5-metre accuracy with all locations collected as UTM NAD83 Zone 13 coordinates.

Rock grab samples were collected in several locations over the property including several historic showings. The samples were collected using hand tools based on a combination of variables including lithological, structural and mineralogical parameters with detailed notes taken at each site. The grab samples were typically 0.5 to 1.5 kg in size but did vary in size, based on the suitability and availability of sample. The channel samples were taken over new and underexplored areas with prospective quartz veining and structures and generally collected using a diamond bladed rock saw, hammers and chisels, while chip samples were collected over new and historic features and used only hammer and chisel. As is expected, the grab samples are selective and generally not representative of the mineralization as a whole on the property, while the channel samples would have been fairly representative, with the continuous chips somewhat less so. No unusual variables related to the sampling would have made the samples unrepresentative in relation to mineralization on the property. The results of the rock samples greater than 500 ppb Au are illustrated on Figure 8. The best









result obtained was a chip sample from the Jill Zone that returned 20.2 g/T over a true width of 1 metre. Grab samples from the Chico and Royex Zones assayed 8.91 and 10.1 grams per tonne respectively. The sampling appears to have substantially verified the historic data.

Soil sampling was carried out over the main Chico Zone as well as over an area between the Wingnut occurrence and Western structural zone. A total of 7 east-west oriented soil lines were emplaced over a 750 strike length of the Chico Zone with a nominal sample spacing of 10 to 15 metres. Between the Wingnut and Western Zone a total of 11 lines of southeast-northwest trending samples were completed over approximately 1 km of strike. The nominal sample spacing in this area was 15-20 metres. Samples consisted of approximately 150 to 200 gram B-horizon soil samples taken at depths of 10 cm to 20 cm, utilizing hand tools for collection with the samples placed in labelled Kraft paper bags. Areas within bog or areas of glacial outwash were not sampled, though the sites are illustrated on the accompanying figures. It should be noted that due to extensive outcrop coverage the availability of soil available for sampling was curtailed. The results of the soil samples are illustrated on Figures 9 and 10.

Soil results over the Chico Zone responded favourably, with highly anomalous soil results occurring over the Chico Zone itself and in tandem with highly anomalous historic and recent rock samples on the zone. Since outcrop abundance in the area is extensive and the soil samples correlate well with historic and recent surveys, there is a high probability that the soil samples are indicative of outcrop mineralization. The best soil result obtained from the Chico Zone survey was 4,530 ppb Au in the vicinity of the Chico showing itself.

Results from the area between the Wingnut and Western Zones are not as well defined, but a minimum of three to four moderately anomalous general trends are evident in the data. One moderately strong trend appears to lie 200 metres west of the Wingnut occurrence trending northeast into an area 240 metres west of the historic Western structures. Unfortunately this trend is poorly defined at this time as there is a major gap in the sampling of over 750 metres between anomalous sample lines related to outcrop exposure. Another anomaly overlies the Wingnut itself and potentially trends into the Ed zone, but again there is a significant break in the sampling of over 500 metres related to extensive outcrop in that area. The Wingnut anomaly also appears to trend northeast of the showing into a highly anomalous area south of the Ed Zone on the adjacent property. A weaker anomalous trend lies 650 metres to the east of the Wingnut, extending northeast into a moderately to highly anomalous area some 200 metres west of the Chico Zone structures. Given the general correlation identified with mineralized bedrock features, it appears that the anomalous areas may be reflecting hidden bedrock geology and mineralization.

10. DRILLING

The project is at early exploration stage by the company and therefore **no drilling has been carried out to date by Aben. The drilling described herein was by previous operators.**

Diamond drilling was carried out on the property by Royex (2 holes) in 1989 and Cameco (5 holes) in 1993. Examination of the historic drilling reports suggest that both Royex and Cameco carried out the work to a high technical standard. The core was reported to be logged by the geologists onsite. Intervals for samples were laid out according to geology and mineralogy, including evidence of quartz veining, sulphide content and other notable structures or features. The core was split and sent for analysis and utilized industry standard analytical techniques for gold exploration. The typical analytical package consisted of fire assay with atomic absorption (AA) or gravimetric finish and screen metallic assays on selected samples. The results of the drilling are illustrated in Table 3.

It should be noted that only selected portions of core were selected for analysis, given the enigmatic nature of gold mineralization, more sampling would have been advantageous. As it was, the drilling and sampling that was undertaken showed that high grade surface sampling responded with high-grade drilling intercepts, establishing vertical continuity to the mineralization. Most of the holes drilled were relatively shallow, therefore the depth to mineralization was less than 60 metres, though in a few instances mineralization was identified at 90 to 125 metres depth. True widths of the mineralization were typically 75 to 80% of the core lengths that are reported in Table 2.

Table 3: Chico Project Historic Drill Results (Royex and Cameco)

Hole	East	North	Az/Dip	Significant Results (oz/t/m downhole)	Notes
MAN-89-4	612380	6136969	105/-45	nil	Royex, (lower 50% of hole on property)
MAN-89-5	612701	6137695	105/-45	nil	Main Quartz Swarm, abundant quartz & sulphides
MW93-16	612703	6137787	098/-45	0.013/2.5@37.5	Ribbon quartz, 2-3% pyrite
MW93-17	612623	6137514	115/-45	0.025/0.5@59.5	Quartz veins, trace pyrite
MW93-18	612662	6137403	300/-45	0.328/0.5 @60.2	Brecciated cherty quartz, 20% cpy, 3-5% po, visible gold grain

Hole	East	North	Az/Dip	Significant Results (oz/t/m downhole)	Notes
MW93-19	612653	6137309	295/-45	0.034/0.5 @74.4 0.036/1.0@77.5 0.242/1.0@91.4	Narrow cherty quartz veins in mylonite, disseminated py, sph, cpy, galena
MW93-20	612408	6136989	094/-45	0.015/2.0@9.5* 0.111/2.0@14.5* 0.020/1.0@84.5 0.281/2.0@124.3	Quartz veining in foliated or sheared granite, trace to 1% pyrite, local visible gold

0.015/2.0@9.5* - intercept under adjacent property

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Samples taken by TerraLogic were collected at the end of the each day at a central collection area at the camp site on property. The samples were sorted according to type and in the case of soil samples dried prior to being sealed in rice sacks and stored in a secure location to await shipping to the analytical laboratories. Most of the samples collected were shipped to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Vancouver with the exception of 7 rock samples collected by the Author which were sent to TSL Laboratories of Saskatoon, Sk.. **Both labs are wholly independent of the Author, Aben Resources, Eagle Plains and TerraLogic** and are accredited under CAN-P-4E (ISO/IEC 17025): General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories ISO/IEC 17025-2005.

Upon receipt by the lab, samples were sorted, inspected and documented. Soil samples were dried at 60⁰ C, sieved to -80 mesh with sieves cleaned by brush and air between samples. Rock samples were crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh, homogenized and riffle split to 500 g, then pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh using a mild steel pulveriser. Equipment was cleaned with brush and compressed air between samples.

Rock samples at Bureau Veritas were digested (method MA-200) to dryness with a H₂O-HF-HClO₄-HNO₃ acid solution and 50% HCl added and heated. After cooling the solutions are brought to volume with HCl. Twenty-five gram sample splits were then analysed by 46 element ICP-AES. Gold values were obtained by heating to 1050⁰C with fire assay flux, PbO litharge and silver inquant. The resultant bead was cupelled and reheated to 950⁰C to liberate the lead and the bead digested in HNO₃ and HCl which is then analyzed with ICP-AES. Rock samples at TSL were handled in a similar fashion except the multi-element package used Aqua-Regia digestion with ICP-AES.

All gold results >500 ppb Au were re-analyzed using the screen metallic method whereby the entire sample is crushed and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh. The entire sample is screened through 150 mesh and the entire +150 mesh fraction is fire assayed with a

gravimetric finish or AA. Duplicate assays of the -150 mesh fraction are taken and analyzed by AA or gravimetric methods. The final result is a calculated weighted average of gold for the entire sample. This method is highly effective for coarse gold in samples. Both labs utilize essentially the same procedure, with only minor variations in technique.

Soil samples were analyzed using Bureau Veritas method AQ250 whereby the sample is digested in Aqua Regia for 1 hour in a heating block or water bath and the sample made up to volume with dilute HCl. The samples were then analyzed by 37 multi-element ICP-ES.

In the opinion of the Author, the preparation and analysis of the samples was done to a very high technical standard. The Author also believe that the security of samples was more than adequate for a grass roots exploration program of this type.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

At this early stage of exploration on the property, no formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol has been established by the company with the exception of the internal QA/QC controls employed by Bureau Veritas and TSL Laboratories.

The Author collected seven samples on the property during the course of his site visit in the interest of data verification. Seven samples were submitted to TSL Laboratories, utilizing the procedure indicated in the previous section, to ensure that samples collected on the property and analyzed at the two analytical facilities were within reasonable limits of variability. The Author maintained absolute control over the samples until final delivery which was done in person.

Table 4 illustrates the high degree of variability in the degree of gold mineralization that is found on the property as well as the potential for high grade mineralization. This sampling by the Author verifies that the results of the gold mineralization reported by TerraLogic and historic operators is not unusual.

Table 4 Verification Samples Collected by Author

Sample	Type	UTM_E	UTM_N	Description	Au (ppb)
CHDB1001	Grab	612870	6137990	grey smoky 15-20 cm wide quartz vein with local rosy patches and fractures hosted by wide shear zone within hematized intermediate intrusive	75
CHDB1002	Grab	612879	6137990	wall rock of above quartz veining, sheared intrusive with rusty fractures and trace to 3% disseminated sulphides along the shear margins.	2,810

Sample	Type	UTM_E	UTM_N	Description	Au (ppb)
CHDB1003	Grab	612561	6137636	Jill Showing ??, 2 quartz veins 7 and 15 cm in size, white grey to locally vuggy hematized quartz veins within strongly biotiferous shear zone within intermediate intrusive, local disseminated sulphides, primarily pyrite, up to 1% in the wall rock, local clots of pyrite and carbonate alteration associated with the quartz veining	720
CHDB1004	Chip	612561	6137636	1 metre chip across the above sample, due to the siting of the sample the quality of the chip is less than optimal.	20,200
CHDB1005	Grab	612561	6137636	15 cm quartz vein in very strongly sheared intermediate intrusive, local chalcopryite and pyrite clots as well as carbonate alteration	12,270
CHDB1006	Grab	612643	6137511	Chico, grab of rubbly outcrop, abundant quartz veining within sheared intermediate intrusive, vein contains relatively abundant malachite staining and shear has 1-3% pyrite and local chalcopryite	8,910
CHDB1007	Chip	612643	6137511	Chico, 80 cm chip, duplicate of Jarrod Brown's sample JBCHR004 which was an 80 cm chip of quartz vein, note that sample size was ~20% of the size of Jarrod's sample	2.5
JBCHR004	chip	612633	6137509	80cm chip 8 m along strike of CHDB1007 across west Chico vein by J. Brown.	5

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No studies have been carried out.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Two significant mineralized zones of note lie immediately adjacent to the Chico Property in the central portion of the property that is currently unclaimed and unavailable for staking. The following discussion regarding these zones is taken from publically available documents

described in the historic assessment reports that form the majority of the data in this report. **The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the Chico Property.**

The Western structural zone is a five to ten metre-wide north-northeast trending structure occurring along a diorite-granite contact (Figure 6). The Nigel showing forms the main exposure of the Western structural zone. This showing comprises a strongly sheared diorite with 5-10% quartz veinlets and stringers including up to 5% pyrite and chalcopyrite. Disseminated pyrite occurs near the sheared contact in both the diorite and granite. The structure is exposed for approximately 40 m along the base of an escarpment and continues in both directions into overburden covered, topographically low areas. Evidence for the Western structural corridor is found along an approximately 530 metre-long strike length, roughly centred about the Nigel Showing, as evidenced by topographic lineaments, additional showings and follow up diamond drilling. The 11 diamond drill holes along 350 metres of strike length indicated that the structures and mineralization extended along strike and down to a vertical depth of approximately 75 metres. The best result obtained from the drilling was 1 oz/t over a down-hole length of 0.9 metres from a hole immediately under the Nigel showing.

The Ed Structural zone (Figure 6) consisted of a ten to twenty metre- wide locally sulphidic protomylonite, with evidence for it occurring over a strike length of nearly 450 metres. The Ed showing for which the structural zone is named occurs along a bifurcation of the main structure. The showing comprises a 4 metre wide weakly protomylonitic diorite hosting localized cherty quartz veins. These quartz veins were reported to be up to 20 cm wide and contain 1% to 3% pyrite and chalcopyrite, trace molybdenite and possible bornite. Fifty metres north of the Ed showing, a strongly sheared quartz vein up to 3 m wide was identified. The vein occurs at a bifurcation in the structural zone, and contains minor to 2% pyrite. The sheared diorite and granite host up to 2% pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite as well as quartz veining. Both the structure and quartz vein were traced northward and were found to be intermittently exposed along a depression. The Ed structural zone was drill tested by three relatively shallow diamond drill holes. The best result from the drilling was 0.16 oz/t Au over a core length of 1 metre in 1989 by Royex/Corona.

Table 5 Historic Drilling Adjacent to Chico

Hole	UTM E	UTM N	Az/Dip	Significant Results (oz/ton/metres downhole)	Notes
MAN-89-1	611823	6137196	115/-45	1.0/0.9	Western Zone
MAN-89-2	611852	6137226	118/-45	0.3/1.0	Western Zone
MAN-89-3	611954	6137326	140/-45	nil	Ed Zone
MAN-89-6	611840	6137159	115/-45	0.68/1.0	Western Zone
MAN-89-7	611816	6137197	113/-60	0.32/1.0	Western Zone
MAN-89-8	611833	6137216	114/-45	0.08/8.5	Western Zone
MAN-89-9	611903	6137378	140/-45	0.12/0.5	Western Zone
MAN-89-10	612048	6137438	123/-45	0.16/1.0	Ed Zone
MAN-89-11	611815	6137120	115/-45	nil	Western Zone
MAN-89-12	611872	6137238	118/-45	0.1/1.0	Western Zone
MAN-89-13	611785	6137116	115/-45	nil	Western Zone
MAN-89-14	611844	6137224	115/-60	0.08/7.45	Western Zone
MW93-20	612408	6136989	094/-45	0.015/2.0@9.5 0.111/2.0@14.5 0.020/1.0@84.5* 0.281/2.0@124.3*	Royex - Quartz veining in foliated or sheared granite, trace to 1% pyrite, local visible gold
MW93-21	611810	6137257	110/-45	0.041/0.5@73.0 0.028/4.0@93.0 0.038/1.5@100.5 0.033/0.5@104.0	Western, Quartz veining in foliated or sheared granite or diorite, trace to 1% pyrite, local visible gold
MW93-22	612115	6137536	099/-45	0.022/0.5@16.5 0.045/0.5@20.7 0.036/0.5@22.7 0.105/0.5@24.2 0.034/0.5@94.6	Ed Zone, Quartz veining, silicified diorite, cpy, py, po, mylonitic granite

0.020/1.0@84.5* - intercept on Chico property

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the exploration potential of the Chico Property.

17. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Chico Project is a highly prospective target in an underexplored area of northern Saskatchewan. Historic surface exploration and exploration done by TerraLogic on behalf of Eagle Plains has consistently identified high-grade mineralization at both historic and new sites. Without exception, new surface occurrences have been made with each successive exploration program. Historic, though limited, follow-up drilling on the property has likewise confirmed the continuation of several surface occurrences to depth.

Much of the prospecting and rock sampling that was carried out in the 2016 program was related to confirming existing showings and geology on the property. It has been confirmed by the exploration program that high grade gold mineralization exists in steeply-dipping, north-northeast trending secondary brittle to ductile tensional shears related to the Tabernor Lake Fault. These shear zones may be, like the Chico, up to 100 m wide and contain considerable amounts of quartz veining in zones of dilatancy, as well as abundant disseminated sulphides. High grade gold mineralization was confirmed from zones like these with the best values obtained from the Jill, Chico and Royex, a chip sample returning 20.2 g/T over 1 metre at the Jill and high grade grab sample result being returned at the Chico (8.91 g/T) and Royex (10.1 g/T) showings.

The most significant new data that was collected during the exploration program was related to the results of the B-horizon soil sampling program. The sampling program over the Chico Zone was primarily done as an orientation survey to see if the technique had validity for exploration on the property given the glacial history of the area. The results of the work illustrate that there is a high correlation between the soil results and nearby mineralization, with soil samples returning 95th percentile gold values (>72 ppb Au) in proximity to outcrop samples of similar value (>2,825 ppb Au) in numerous locations. No significant displacement or dispersal train related to glacial effects are apparent.

Based on the positive Chico orientation soil survey and given the general elongate shapes parallel to the currently identified structural zones, the three to four soil anomalies that were identified between the Wingnut and Western Zones appear to be valid. These anomalies are not as strong as those over the Chico, however this is most likely related to the overall depth of the soil horizon rather than the lack of potential for mineralization. The sole caveat however is that without a proper till study, it cannot be ruled out that the results are partially affected by glacial dispersion.

The Chico Property remains a high priority exploration target at this time in the Author's opinion.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

The merits of the Chico Property are, in the opinion of the Author, sufficient to justify additional significant exploration expenditures on the property. In this light, the following exploration programs are warranted as illustrated in Table 5 and 6 and in the ensuing text. The programs will entail two phases of work consisting of geophysics and diamond drilling, with some additional soil sampling, prospecting and till sampling in support of this drilling in the second phase of work.

Phase One Exploration Program

The Phase One program will consist of a 20 line-km geophysical Induced Polarization (IP) survey based on the integration of the historic data with this year's results, including the new soil results. The budgetary requirements for the Phase One exploration program are listed in the following Table 5 with a total estimated cost of \$150,000.

Table 6: Phase One Exploration Budget

Activity	Amount	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Line Cutting	20 line-km	\$1,000	\$20,000
IP Survey	20 line-km	\$5,500	\$110,000
Modelling and Reporting	estimate		\$12,000
Contingency			\$8,000
Total			\$150,000

Phase Two Exploration Program

The Phase Two program will be based on the results of the Phase One program as well as results from the current and historic work. The budgetary requirements for the Phase Two exploration program on the main exploration targets are listed in the following Table 7 for a total estimated cost of \$500,000. As before, the budget has been derived by utilizing the current exploration costs that are currently expected in Saskatchewan

The program should consist of 1,600 metres of diamond drilling in 12 to 15 diamond drill holes and focus primarily on follow up to the phase one drilling. The drilling carried out by Aben should be supported by a small prospecting, soil geochemical and till orientation program.

Table 7: Phase Two Exploration Budget

Activity	Amount	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Diamond Drilling	1,600 metres, 12 to 15 holes	\$200	\$320,000
Geological Services	20 days	\$800	\$16,000
Geological Assistant/Samplers	60 days	\$300	\$18,000
Accommodation	80 days	\$200	\$16,000
Travel, Transport	estimate		\$50,000
Analysis	estimate		\$45,000
Technical services, Reporting	estimate		\$10,000
Contingency			\$25,000
Total			\$500,000

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19.2. Industry References

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Certificate of Qualified Person (QP)

Dave Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo.

To Accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Chico Property, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada", dated December 27, 2016 (the "Technical Report").

I, Dave Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo. of 115 Bottomley Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada hereby certify that:

I am currently a consulting geologist, owner and President of Cypress Geoservices Ltd. a geoscientific consulting firm with offices at 60 - 158 2nd Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7K 2B2

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science -Advanced in Geology in 1983.

I have been continuously employed as a geologist since 1983. I worked with Cameco Corporation in Saskatchewan and the western U.S. from 1986 through 1998 and JNR Resources Inc. from 1999 to 2013, most recently as Vice President Exploration and Chief Operating Officer until JNR's acquisition by Denison Mines in January 2013.

I have been involved in mineral exploration for uranium, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and diamonds in Canada (Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon, Newfoundland and Labrador) and the United States (Wyoming, Nebraska, Texas, South Dakota) at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage, including resource estimation for In-situ recoverable uranium deposits in the United States.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS) and use the title of Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.)

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI-43-101.

I am responsible for all of the items included in the report, including preparation, compilation of data and contents of the Report titled "*Technical Report on the Chico Property, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada*".

I personally inspected the property between September 25 to 27, 2016 when I made a geological site visit.

I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report as an officer of Northwind Resources Ltd., the previous owner of the claims. Neither Northwind Resources Ltd. nor myself nor any related party controlled by me retains or expects to receive or participate in any future interest in the property.

I am independent of Aben Resources Ltd. and/or any other related company as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.



Glossary of Terms Used

\$ – Dollar amount (Canadian Currency)	GSC – Geological Survey of Canada
% – Percent	Grav – Gravimetric Analysis
# - Number	ha – hectares (10,000 square metres)
‘ - Minutes	HLEM – Horizontal Loop Electromagnetics
“ - Seconds	Hz – Hertz
° - Degrees	Hwy - highway
°C – Degrees Celsius	in – Inch
> - greater than	Inc. - Incorporated
< - less than	IP – Induced Polarization
Aben – Aben Resources Ltd.	ISO – International Standards Organization
AA – Atomic Absorbtion	K - thousand
Ag – Silver	kg – Kilogram
As - Arsenic	km – Kilometers
B - Boron	km² – Kilometers Squared
B.C. – British Columbia	line-km - Line kilometres
Cameco – Cameco Corporation	Ltd. – Limited
CDN\$ – Canadian dollar	LOI – Letter of Intent
cm - centimetres	m – Meters
Cu – Copper	MA – mega-annum (1 million years)
Co. - Cobalt	Mag - Magnetics
Corp. -Corporation	MARS – Mineral Administration Regulations Saskatchewan
DC – direct current	m/d – man-day
E - East	Mo – molybdenum
Eagle Plains – Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.	Mt – Million tonnes
EM – Electromagnetic	N - North
et al. – And others	NW – North-West
ft –Feet	NE – North-East
Fugro – Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	NAD – North American Datum
g - Gram	NI – National Instrument
GA – Giga-annum (1 billion years)	Ni - Nickel
g/T – gram per Tonne (metric measurement)	NTS – National Topographic System
1 g/T Au = 0.029 troy ounces per ton	NSR – Net Smelter Return (royalty)
GPS – Global Positioning System	Oz/ton – troy ounce per ton (Imperial Measurement)

1 Oz/ton = 34.2857 grams per Tonne

S - South

SE – South-east

SW – South-West

Sk. - Saskatchewan

SDMR – Saskatchewan Department
of Mineral Resources

SEDAR – System for Electronic
Document Analysis and
Retrieval

SIR – Saskatchewan Industry and
Resources

SMDC – Saskatchewan Mining
Development Corporation

SMDI – Saskatchewan Mineral
Deposit Index

SRC – Saskatchewan Research
Council

t - short tons (imperial)

T - tonnes (metric)

1 t = 2,000 pounds

1 T = 1.102 t

1t = 907.19 kilograms

1 T = 2204.6 pounds

1 T = 1000 kilograms

the Author – Dave Billard, P.Ge

Zn – Zinc

the Property – the Chico Property
the Report –NI 43-101 Technical
Report

Pb – Lead

ppb – Parts per billion

ppm – Parts per million

1 ppm = 1 gram per Tonne

P.Ge. – Professional Geoscientist

QA/QC – Quality Assurance and
Quality Control

QC – Quality Control

QT – Qualifying Transaction

QP – Qualified person

Rad - Radiometric

Th - Thorium

Terralogic – TerraLogic Exploration
Ltd.

U - uranium

UTM – Universal Transverse
Mercator

VLf – Very Low Frequency

W - West

WMTZ – Wollaston-Mudjatic
Transition Zone

wt% – Weight percentage