Report for:

Aurelius Minerals Inc.

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report Lipton Project Ontario, Canada

Authors:

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Effective Date January 30, 2017

DATE AND SIGNATURES PAGE

This report is current as of its date of issue, 30 January 2017. The effective date of the report is 30 January 2017. See Section 20 for the certificate of the qualified person. The signature of the Qualified Person ("QP") is listed below.

"signed and sealed"

____________________________________ __29 January 2017__

Scott Zelligan, P.Geo. Date

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GLOSSARY

Units of Measure

above mean sea level .... amsl
acre .... ac
annum (year) .... a
billion .... B
billion tonnes .... Bt
billion years ago .... Ga
centimetre .... cm
cubic centimetre .... cm^3
cubic metre .... m^3
day .... d
degree .... °
degrees Celsius .... °C
gram .... g
hectare (10,000 m_2) .... ha
kilo (thousand) .... k
kilogram .... kg
kilometre.. km
kilometres.. kms
kilovolt .... kV
kilovolts .... kV
metre .... m
metres above sea level .... masl
milligram .... mg
millilitre .... mL
millimetre.. mm
million .... M
million tonnes .... Mt
million years ago .... Ma
ounce .... oz
square kilometre .... km^2
square metre .... m^2
three-dimensional 3D
tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton) .... t

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Detour Gold Corporation. .... Detour Gold
Aurelius Minerals Inc. .... Aurelius
National Instrument 43-101 .... NI 43-101
North American Datum .... NAD
Qualified Person .... QP
Lipton Claims.. the Project
Universal Transverse Mercator .... UTM

1 SUMMARY

Aurelius Minerals Inc. (“Aurelius”) is a publicly traded company, currently listed on the NEX board of the TSX Venture Exchange.

1.1 PURPOSE/SCOPE

In October 2016 Scott Zelligan, B.Sc., P.Geo., was commissioned to complete a due diligence technical report of the Lipton Claim Group (the “Project”), located in the District of Cochrane in north-eastern Ontario, in order to establish it as a material property of merit.

1.2 PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The Project is located approximately 150 kilometres north-east of Cochrane, Ontario (N.T.S 32E/13) near the border between Ontario and Quebec (Figure 4-1), and is approximately 20 kilometres south of the Detour Lake Mine.

The Project is comprised of 57 contiguous claim blocks totalling 724 claim units and approximately 11,593 hectares (see Table 4-1 and Figure 4-2). Aurelius has an option on 13 of these claim blocks (124 claim units totalling approximately 1,993 hectares) currently owned by Ron McMillan (terms described in Section 4.2.1), and Aurelius is 100% owner of the remaining claims.

The Project can be accessed from the north via the Detour Lake Mine Camp. A winter road extends to the south-east past the Lipton area claims and through the Atkinson South area claims. The Detour Lake Mine Camp is accessed via paved highway 652 (151 km from Cochrane) and the well-maintained gravel road Detour Mine Road (34 km). The Lipton area claims can be accessed from the winter road by temporary winter trails.

Due to recent logging activities, the Project can also be accessed from the south via temporary winter trails from the end of the unpaved logging road Chabbie Lake Road (64 km), which connects to highway 652 (99 km from Cochrane).

1.3 HISTORY

The Project has been subject of mineral exploration since 1959, and since that time has undergone numerous drilling campaign, geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and geochemical sampling. The nearby Detour Lake Mine was discovered in 1974, mined from 1983 through 1999, and continues to be mined by Detour Gold Corporation (“Detour Gold”) since 2013. In recent years, Detour Gold discovered gold mineralization in the Lower Detour Deformation Zone which is about 3 kilometres north of the Lipton property boundary.

1.4 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Project is located in the northern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Project has extensive glacial cover hence all geological interpretations are based on drillholes and geophysical surveys. The Project lies just south of the Lower Detour Deformation Zone. There are numerous sequences of mafic and felsic volcanics, with chemical and clastic sedimentary sequences variably interbedded. There are also numerous felsic, mafic, and ultramafic intrusives.

Two zones of anomalous gold concentrations have been identified in drilling in the Lipton area. The highest gold values have been coincident with the contact between chemical sediments and felsic tuffs.

1.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The author concludes that the Project merits further exploration as it holds several promising areas for potential gold mineralization, as well as vast quantities of relatively unexplored terrane which is promising for potential gold or other economic minerals.

The author recommends a review of all previous data, locating and confirmation of previous drill collars, check sampling of previous assay intervals, and ground Induced Polarization (IP)/resistivity surveys prior to drilling.

2 INTRODUCTION

The collection of claims described as the Lipton Claim Group, comprising 11,593 hectares, is herein referred to as the Project.

2.1 PURPOSE/SCOPE

In October 2016 Scott Zelligan, B.Sc., P.Geo., was commissioned to complete a due diligence technical report of the Project, located in the District of Cochrane in north-eastern Ontario, in order to establish it as a material property of merit.

2.2 DISCLAIMER

Aurelius has warranted that full disclosure of all material information in its possession or control at the time of writing has been made to the authors, and that it is complete, accurate, true, and not misleading. Aurelius has also provided the authors an indemnity in relation to the information provided by it. Aurelius has agreed that neither it nor its associates or affiliates will make any claim against the authors to recover any loss or damage suffered as a result of their reliance upon that information in the preparation of the Report. Aurelius has also indemnified the authors against any claim arising out of the assignment to prepare the Report, except where the claim arises out of any proven wilful misconduct or negligence on their part. This indemnity is also applied to any consequential extension of work through queries, questions, public hearings, or additional work required arising out of the engagement.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors of this report have reviewed and analyzed data and reports provided by Aurelius, together with publicly available data, and have drawn conclusions augmented by direct field examination.

The authors have relied on others for information in this report. Information from third party sources are quoted as a report or referenced. A copy of the current claims and concessions, indicating ownership, was provided by Aurelius, where these could not be verified by available government data.

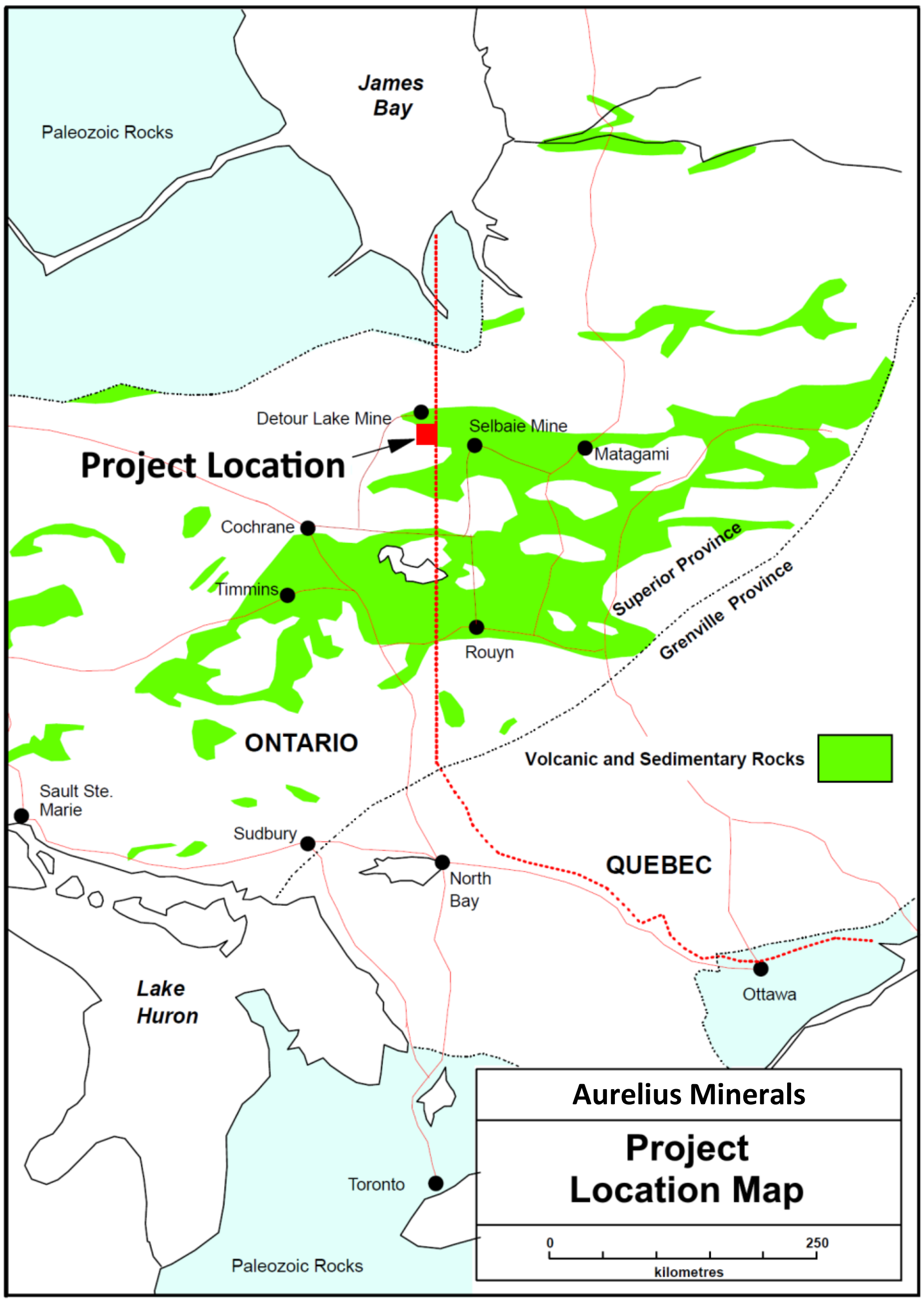
The authors of this report are not qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues, including status of tenure associated with the Project referred to in this Report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Project area is located approximately 150 kilometres north-east of Cochrane, Ontario (N.T.S 32E/13) near the border between Ontario and Quebec (Figure 4-1), and is approximately 20 kilometres south of the Detour Lake Mine.

Figure 4-1 Project Location Map (adapted from Nicholls, 2011)



4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

The Project is comprised of 57 contiguous claim blocks totalling 724 claim units and approximately 11,593 hectares (see Table 4-1 and Figure 4-2). Aurelius ("Optionee") has 13 claims comprising 1,933 hectares under option (the "Option") from R.H. McMillan Ltd. ("Optionor") and is 100% owner of the balance of the claims.

4.2.1 Terms of Optioned Claims

In order to exercise the Option and acquire an undivided 100% interest in the McMillan Property, subject only to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty granted in favour of the Optionor, the Optionee shall:

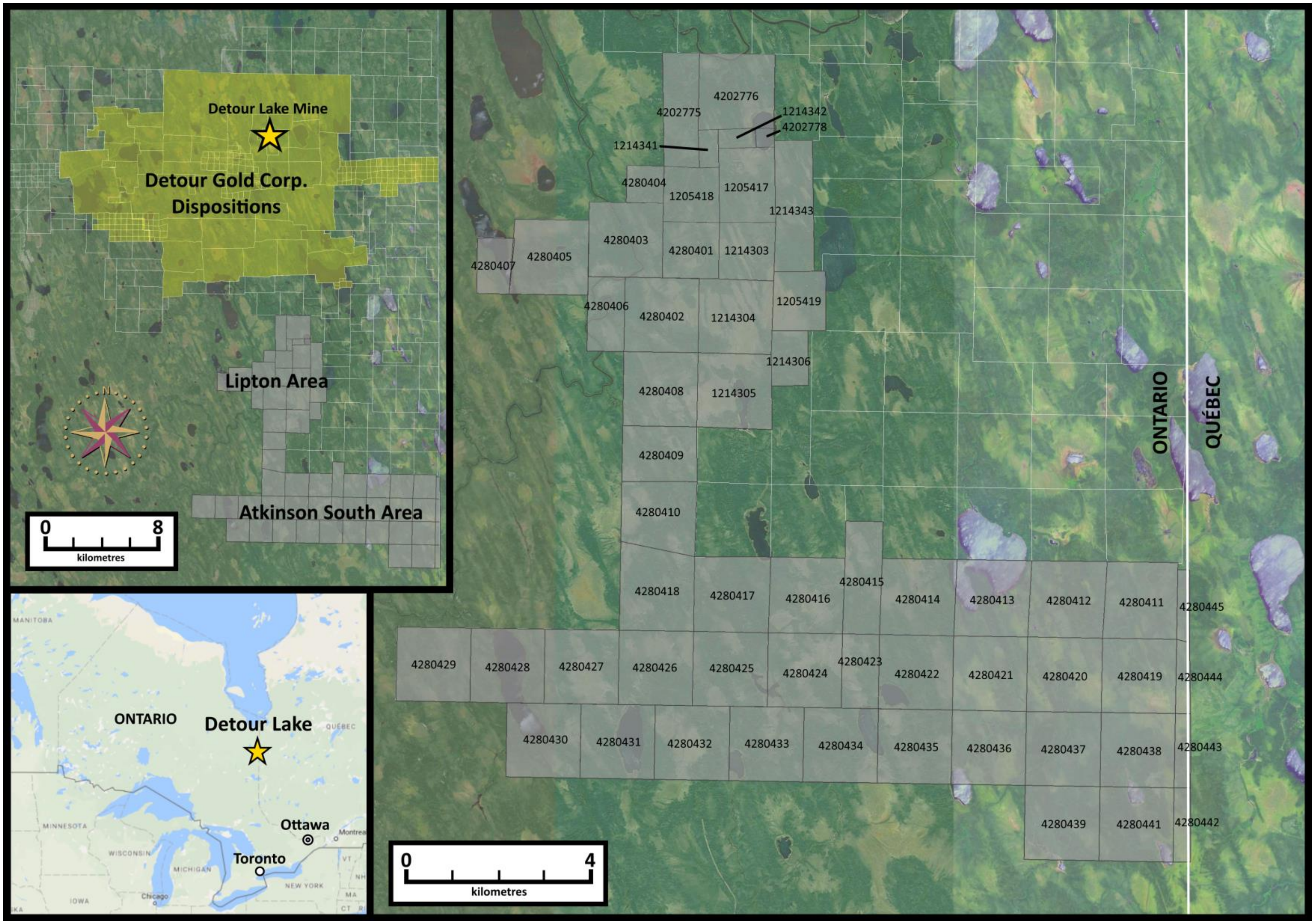
a) make the aggregate cash payments of $1,000,000 (the "**Total Purchase Price** ") to the Optionor as follows:
   i. $10,000 in cash on or before the date that is 60 days from June 23, 2016, which payment has been made as of the date hereof;
   ii. $20,000 in cash on or before the first anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   iii. $20,000 in cash on or before the second anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   iv. $20,000 in cash on or before the third anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   v. $30,000 in cash on or before the fourth anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   vi. $100,000 in cash on or before the fifth anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   vii. $100,000 in cash on or before the sixth anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   viii. $100,000 in cash on or before the seventh anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   ix. $100,000 in cash on or before the eighth anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   x. $200,000 in cash on or before the ninth anniversary of June 23, 2016;
   xi. $300,000 in cash on or before the tenth anniversary of June 23, 2016; and
b) in the event that the Option is terminated prior to the Optionee paying the Total Purchase Price to the Optionor in accordance with the foregoing payment schedule, the Optionee shall return to the Optionor with a minimum of 2 years' assessment work filed.
c) the Optionor has also been granted a 2% Net Smelter Royalty on the property, of which, 50% may be purchased for $2.5 million.

Table 4-1 Claim List

Claim Number	Claim Units	Hectares	Record Date	Due Date	Owner
1205417	12	195	1994-Sep-28	2018-Sep-28	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1205418	9	140	1994-Sep-28	2018-Sep-28	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1205419	9	146	1994-Sep-28	2017-Sep-28	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214303	9	147	1996-Sep-06	2017-Sep-06	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214304	16	251	1996-Sep-06	2017-Sep-06	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214305	16	255	1996-Sep-06	2017-Sep-06	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214306	6	94	1996-Sep-06	2017-Sep-06	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214341	2	33	1996-Sep-19	2018-Sep-19	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214342	2	33	1996-Sep-19	2018-Sep-19	Ron McMillan (optioned)
1214343	14	232	1996-Sep-19	2018-Sep-19	Ron McMillan (optioned)
4202775	12	189	2006-May-01	2017-May-01	Ron McMillan (optioned)
4202776	16	262	2006-May-01	2017-May-01	Ron McMillan (optioned)
4202778	1	16	2006-May-01	2019-May-01	Ron McMillan (optioned)
4280401	9	143	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280402	16	256	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280403	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280404	4	64	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
					continued…

Claim Number	Claim Units	Hectares	Record Date	Due Date	Owner
4280405	16	264	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280406	8	128	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280407	6	90	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280408	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280409	12	192	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280410	16?	234	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280411	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280412	16	262	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280413	16	261	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280414	16	261	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280415	12	193	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280416	16	259	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280417	16	258	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280418	16?	279	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280419	16	256	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280420	16	256	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280421	16	256	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280422	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280423	8	128	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280424	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280425	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280426	16	256	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280427	16	256	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280428	16	255	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280429	16	254	2016-Sep-13	2018-Sep-13	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280430	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280431	16	256	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280432	16	256	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280433	16	256	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280434	16	256	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280435	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280436	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280437	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280438	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280439	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280441	16	255	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280442	4	58	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280443	3	55	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280444	3	47	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)
4280445	3	40	2016-Sep-21	2018-Sep-21	Aurelius Minerals (100%)

Figure 4-2 Claim Map (MNDM, 2016 & Google, 2016)

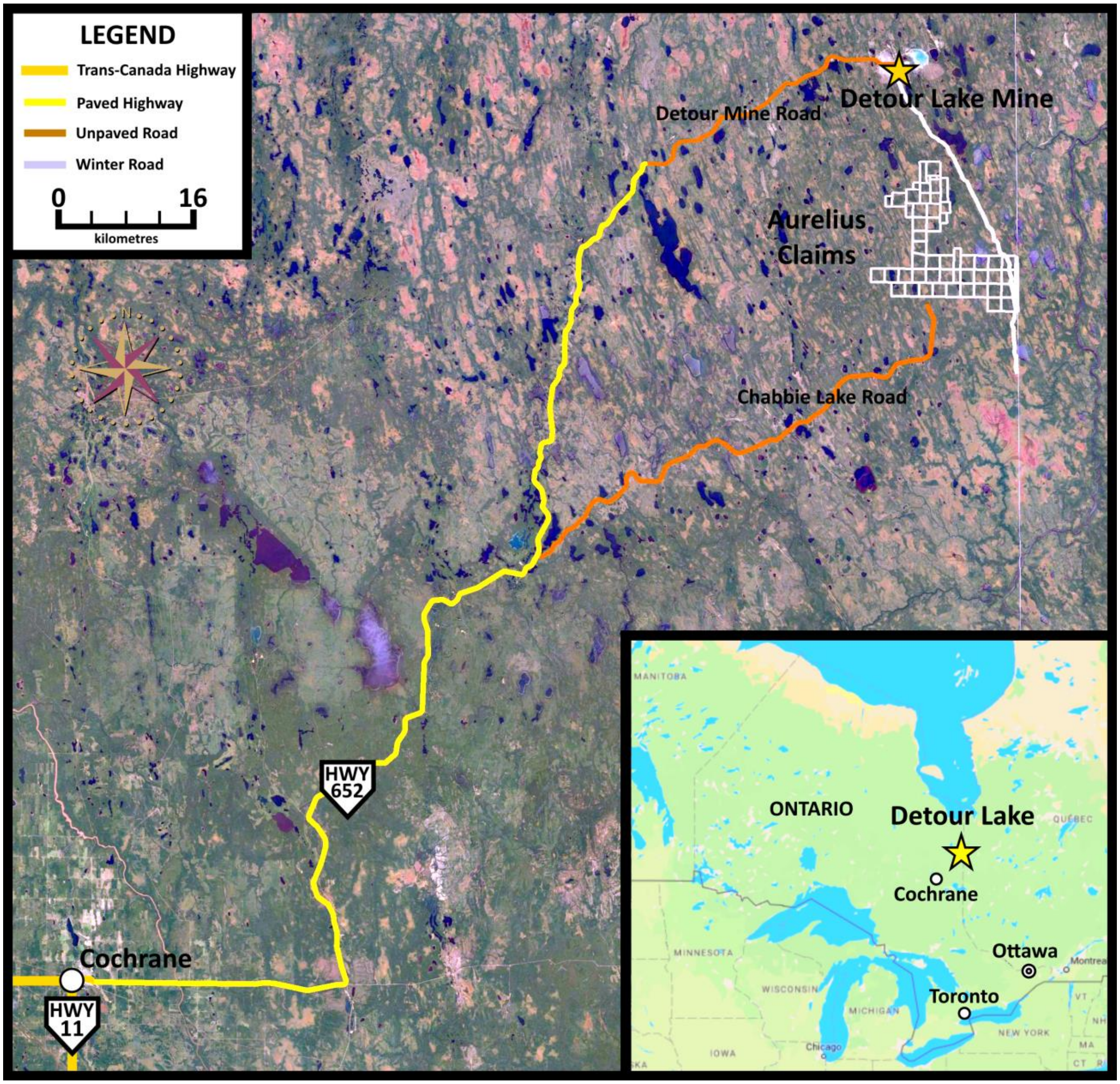


5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Project can be accessed from the north or the south (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 Project Accessibility (MNDM, 2016 & Google, 2016)



From the Detour Lake Mine Camp to the north, a winter road extends to the south-east past the Lipton Area claims and through the Atkinson South Area claims. The Detour Lake Mine Camp is accessed via paved highway 652 (151 km from Cochrane) and the well-maintained gravel road Detour Mine Road (34 km). The Lipton Area claims can be accessed from the winter road by temporary winter trails.

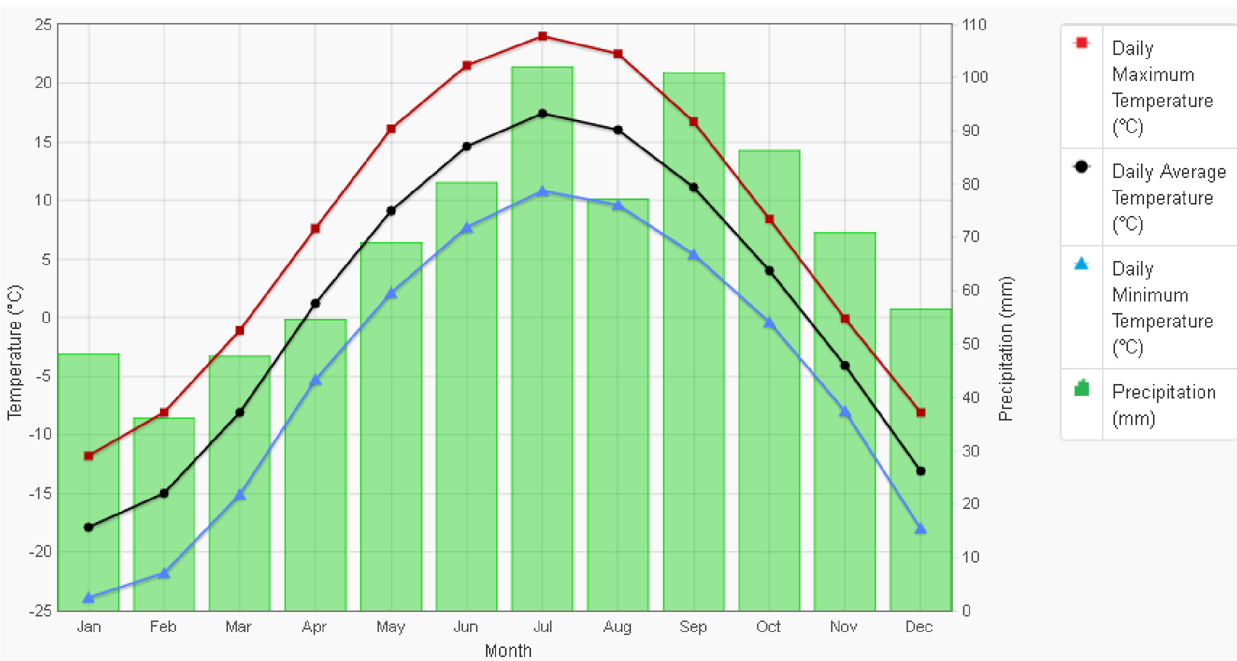
From the south the claims can be accessed by temporary winter trails from the end of the unpaved logging road Chabbie Lake Road (64 km), which connects to highway 652 (99 km from Cochrane).

During previous exploration projects a portable, temporary camp was established at South Hopper Lake on private land owned by Le Bel Contracting Co. Access to the property was by helicopter. (Nicholls 2011)

5.2 CLIMATE

Climate information is based on nearby Kapuskasing. Regular climatological data has been averaged for the period from 1981-2010 and is displayed in Figure 5-2. Additional considerations are made based on climate data reported in Anwyll et al. (2016) for the Detour Lake mine, which is based on the longer-term climate observations at Kapuskasing, Ontario, and Matagami, Québec.

Figure 5-2 Average Temperature and Precipitation Graph for Kapuskasing (Canadian Climate Normals, 2016)



The Project experiences a cold and temperate climate, classified as Dfb (warm summer continental or hemiboreal) per the Köppen and Geiger classification system. Depending on which measurements are used, the annual average temperature is between 0.3 and 1.3 °C. This includes average daily temperatures from between -17.9 and -18.8 °C in January and 17.4 and 17.5 °C in July. Annual precipitation is approximately 829.5 mm, with 555.7 mm of rain and 307.6 cm of snow each year. The wettest months are June through September.

The prominent prevailing wind direction in the area is west to east throughout the year. In the summer and fall the winds are oriented slightly more from the southwest, while in the winter and spring the orientation is more from the northwest. The mean annual wind speed is approximately 12.6 km per hour. (Anwyll et al. 2016)

Given this climate, exploration and mining activity can be performed year-round.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Detour Lake mine is a fully operating mine facility with a 230-kV transmission line, mine site buildings, processing plant, permanent camp, water and sewage treatment plant, airstrip, and well-maintained road. The mine site has accommodations for up to 1019 persons. The region has had continuous mining for many decades and as such has a very strong contractor and supplier base. Skilled mining and other labour is available in the nearby towns and communities, including Cochrane, Kapuskasing, Iroquois Falls, Timmins, and Kirkland Lake. (Anwyll et al. 2016)

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The topographic relief on the Project ranges from 260-295m above sea level. The Project is dominated by open muskeg and sparse stands of black spruce and tamarack. Some areas contain local forests of black spruce and poplar. The area is part of the Hudson Bay Watershed and consequently drainage in the area is generally to the north.

6 HISTORY

6.1 MINING AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

The exploration history of the Project and nearby past and current producers is described in Table 6-1 and 6-2.

Table 6-1 Mining and Exploration History on the Project

Year	Company	Area	Event
1959	Conwest Expl.	Vandette Lake	Ground electromagnetic survey
1959	Selco	Atkinson Lake	3 diamond drillholes; base metal exploration
1959	Kesagami Syndicate	Lower Detour Lake; Atkinson Lake	7 diamond drillholes; Iron Formation, Sulphides
1960	Conwest Expl.	Vandette Lake	9 diamond drillholes (1097.6 m); Py-Po mineralization within graphitic horizons, Sulphide-Magnetite bearing cherts
1966	Rio Tinto	Atkinson Lake	2 diamond drillholes; ground EM, Magnetometer, Gravity Surveys
1968	Selco	Atkinson Lake	1 diamond drillhole
1970	Dome Mines	Atkinson Lake	1 diamond drillhole
1971-72	Pennaroya	Lower Detour Lake	Airborne EM, Mag; detailed ground EM and Mag follow-up
1974-76	Amoco	Lower Detour Lake; Atkinson Lake & Vandette Lake	9 diamond drillholes at Lower Detour, 10 diamond drillholes at Atkinson Lake, including drillhole 9-1; Anomalous Zn (0.71% Zn over 1.5 m) in graphitic horizons
1975-76	Hudson Bay Expl.	Lower Detour Lake; Atkinson Lake	Line-cutting, ground EM; 6 diamond drillholes at Atkinson Lake
1976	Noranda	Atkinson Lake	Ground EM and Mag
1979	Noranda	Atkinson Lake	1 diamond drillhole
1981 to 1986	Getty Canadian Metals Ltd	Lipton Lake & Atkinson Lake	Airborne and ground geophysical surveys; 11 diamond drillholes (1910.2 m); anomalous Au (up to 5.3 g/t over 0.5 m) and anomalous Zn and Cu (zones up to 8.5 m wide)
1982	Hudbay Mining Ltd	Atkinson Lake	2 diamond drillholes (172.5 m)
1989-90	Westmin Resources	Vandette Lake, Atkinson Lake, & Lipton Lake	Geological mapping; Line cutting, magnetometer and Max-Min II surveys
1996	Better Resources Ltd	Lipton Lake	22 diamond drillholes (2627.1 m); Discovery of significant gold mineralization including 10.7 g/t Au over 9 m
1997	Better Resources Ltd	Lipton Lake	Line cutting, ground magnetometer, induced polarization surveys
1998	OGS	All	Geotem Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic

Table 6-2 Mining and Exploration History of Nearby Producers

Year	Company	Area	Event
1971	Selco	Selbaie Mine	Airborne EM survey delineated anomalies.
1974	Selco	Selbaie Mine	Diamond drilling, discovery hole.
1974	Amoco	Detour Lake Mine	Airborne and Ground geophysics; diamond drilling discovery hole.
1974	INCO	Casa Berardi Mine	First claims staked.
1975	Amoco	Detour Lake Mine	Initial major diamond drilling campaign to delineate deposit.
1981	INCO	Casa Berardi Mine	Discovery hole and additional staking.
1982		Selbaie Mine	Open pit mining commenced.
1983	Amoco, Campbell & Dome	Detour Lake Mine	Open pit mining commenced on Campbell Pit.
1987	Amoco & Placer Dome	Detour Lake Mine	Underground mining commenced.
1988	INCO and Golden Knight	Casa Berardi Mine	Underground mining commenced.
1997	TVX	Casa Berardi Mine	Mining halted due to ground-control problems and falling prices.
1999	Placer Dome	Detour Lake Mine	Production halted due to falling prices after producing ~1.8M Oz Au since 1983.
2005	BHP Billiton	Selbaie Mine	Mining completed. Total production estimated at 53M t @ 1%Cu, 2.0% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au, and 41 g/t Ag.
2006	Aurizon	Casa Berardi Mine	Mining restarted.
2009	Detour Gold	Detour Lake Mine	Pre-feasibility study outlining 8.81M Oz Au.
2010	Detour Gold	Detour Lake Mine	Feasibility study outlining 11.39M Oz Au.
2011	Detour Gold	West Detour	Mineral resource 1.67M Oz Au indicated and 0.67M Oz Au inferred.
2013	Detour Gold	Detour Lake Mine	Open pit mining commenced.
2015	Detour Gold	Zone 58N	~37k m diamond drilling and IP survey.

6.2 PREVIOUS RESOURCE ESTIMATES AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

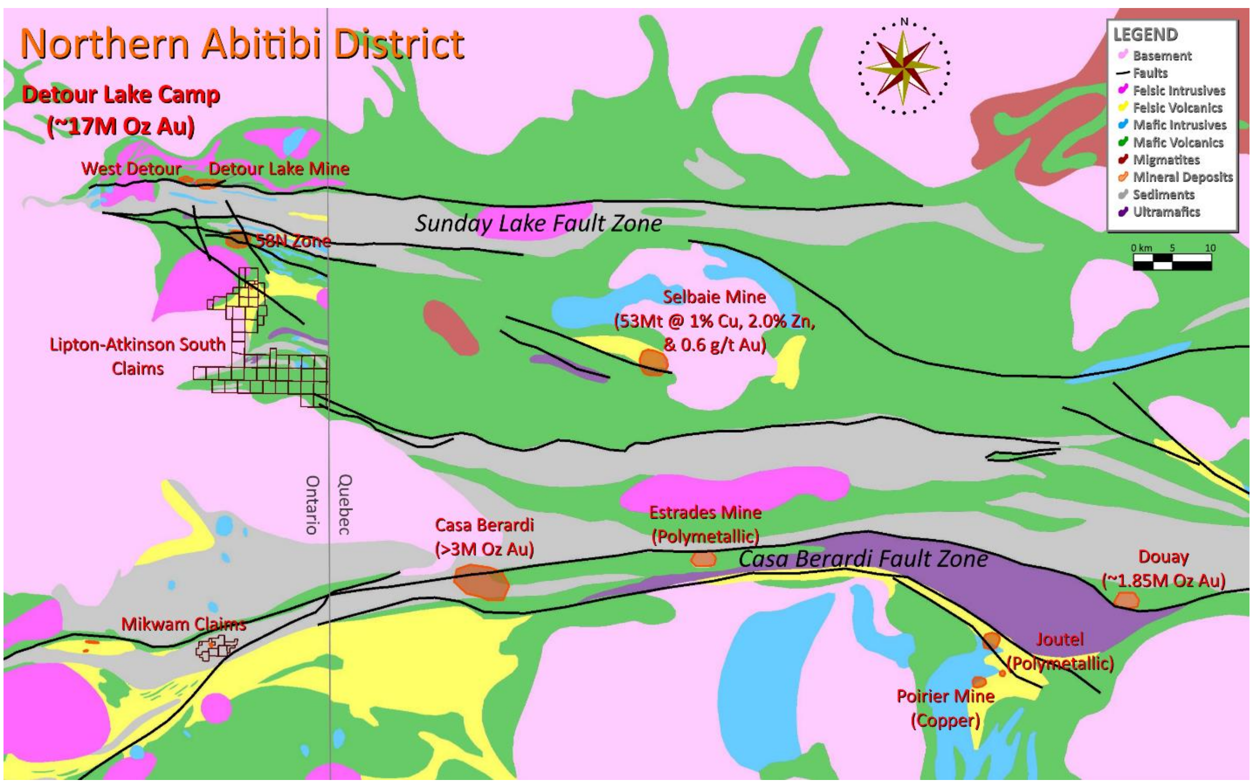
No previous resource estimates or economic studies have been performed on the current extent of the Project.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Project is located in the northern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Figure 7-1). It is underlain by Archean-aged volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks which have been regionally metamorphosed from greenschist to amphibolite facies. In the overall Detour-Atkinson Lake Area the volcanic-sedimentary sequence consists primarily of basal felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, overlain by a thin clastic sedimentary unit which is in turn overlain by mafic to intermediate flows and pyroclastics. This sequence is capped by a mixed succession of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks, mafic volcanic rocks, and clastic sediments. Intermittent graphitic and cherty horizons occur, primarily at the contacts between major units, as well as near the top of the stratigraphic sequence. This cap succession has been intruded by mafic to intermediate intrusive rocks and later by diabase dykes. The surrounding basement consists of quartz-monzonite batholiths. Whole rock geochemical analyses classify the mafic volcanics as high-iron tholeiitic basalts, and the felsic volcanics predominantly calc-alkaline rhyolites and dacites (Johns, 1982).

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology Map (adapted from Percival & Easton, 2007; DGC, 2016; and ERNQ, 2012)



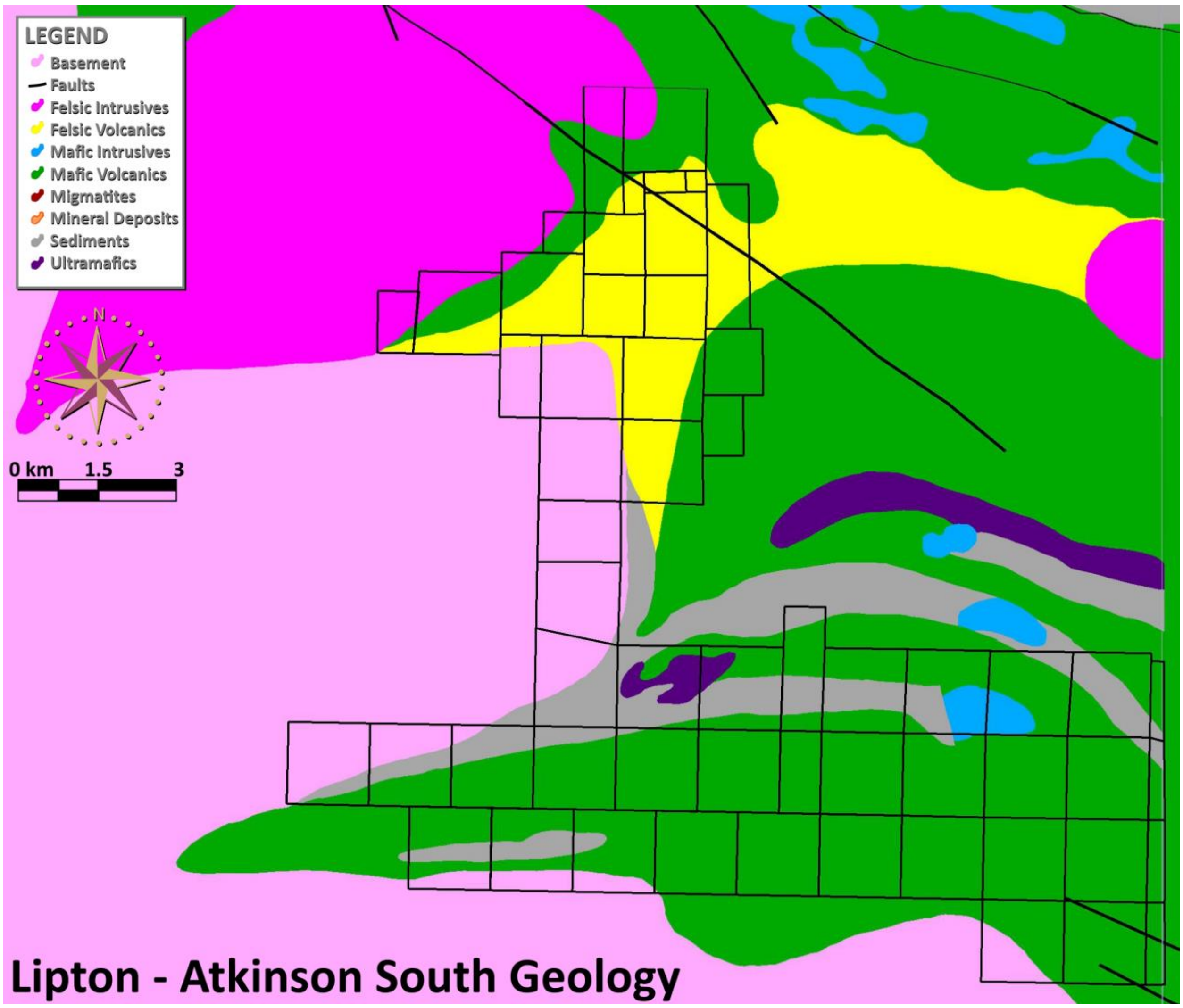
The volcanic-sedimentary sequence is interpreted to have been subjected to at least two phases of deformation. The most prominent/obvious feature identified to date is an antiformal structure in the Lipton Lake Area that trends east-west, and is located south of the Detour Lake mine by about 13 kms, and south of Detour Gold's 58N Zone by about 5 km. The fold appears to plunge at 35 to 45 degrees to the west. Additional folding and deformation is suggested by airborne magnetic results in the Atkinson Lake Area.

The region has been extensively covered by up to 35 m of Pleistocene age glacial overburden deposits that consist of tills, varved clays, silt, and gravel. Four periods of ice movement have been documented in the area (Veillette, 1989) accompanied by associated interglacial periods.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following descriptions are augmented from Nicholls (2011).

Figure 7-2 Simplified Local Geology (adapted from Percival & Easton, 2007; and DGC, 2016)



LIPTON

Due to the complete coverage of the area by glacial overburden and muskeg swamp, the geology has been largely interpreted from geophysical surveys and sporadic diamond drillholes. The Lipton Area is underlain predominantly by a felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence containing thin mafic volcanic and chemical sedimentary sections. Additional concordant to cross-cutting felsic intrusive rocks have also been identified. This felsic to intermediate volcanic-dominated sequence gives way to a mafic volcanic-dominated sequence to the north. To the northwest, the mafic volcanics contact an Archean-aged intrusive complex. To the southwest the felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence contacts an Archean-aged tonalite suite. The overall volcanic sequence appears to pinch out between the Archean basement rocks directly to the west of the Lipton Area (Figure 7-2).

The felsic volcanics include a range of types, from light to medium grey pyroclastic tuffs to white massive silica rich rhyolites. Where felsic tuffs overly the chemical sedimentary horizons, they contain abundant biotite, chlorite, amphibole, and garnet, generally as irregular patches.

The mafic volcanics include flows and tuffs. The flows are fine- to medium-grained amphibole-rich rocks that contain local minor disseminated sulphides and quartz-carbonate veining. The tuffs are commonly fine-grained banded amphibole-/chlorite-rich units, in places containing significant concentrations of garnet.

The chemical sediments are cherty, ranging from 1 to 9 metres in thickness, containing variable amounts of graphite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, magnetite, and garnet. These are frequently used as marker horizons when mapping with geophysics as they are strongly magnetic and conductive.

Two distinct felsic intrusives have been identified cross-cutting the volcanic sequence. A feldspar porphyry with a light grey-brown quartz-feldspar-biotite matrix and white feldspar phenocrysts of up to 5 mm occurs at various stratigraphic positions. Near Lipton Lake a fine-grained pale-green siliceous quartz-feldspar rock (sometimes logged as “green porphyry”) with up to 5% small white feldspar phenocrysts has been intersected in several drillholes. This unit is usually found in close proximity to the chemical sediments. It can contain trace to 5% pyrrhotite and pyrite, as well as trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and has a brecciated appearance due to alteration (potassium feldspar).

ATKINSON SOUTH

The Atkinson South area is underlain by an east west trending sequence of volcanic, sedimentary, and chemical sedimentary rocks (Figure 7-2). The compositions of the volcanics range from mafic to felsic. The mafics encountered in previous drilling have generally been massive amphibolite-rich units, with minor tuffaceous units. Contrastingly, felsics have been generally tuffaceous with interbedded clastic sediments. Quartz-rich clastic sedimentary units have been intersected. A graphitic, sulphide-bearing chert horizon encountered in drilling (near the northern edge of the current claim extents in the Atkinson area) contains trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite (up to 1.3% Zn over 1 metre). Felsics near this horizon display strong biotite alteration. Anomalous gold has also been encountered in the area. Intruding feldspar porphyry and granitic to dioritic intrusives have also been encountered.

Minimal drilling leaves much of the geology in the Atkinson South area up for interpretation. Magnetic and conductive zones may represent continuity of oxide-sulphide facies iron formation horizons.

7.3 MINERALIZATION

LIPTON

Two zones of anomalous gold concentrations have been identified in drilling in the Lipton area. The highest gold values have been coincident with the contact between chemical sediments and felsic tuffs. The zone (dubbed the "Contact Zone") appears structurally controlled, and dips to the north and west at approximately 20°, which is sub-parallel to the geology. Thicknesses encountered range from 1 to 10 metres and can be traced for approximately 330 metres. (Nicholls 2012)

Approximately 60 metres above the Contact Zone a second zone has been identified hosted by mafic volcanics (dubbed the "M1"). The M1 ranges in thickness from 1 to 9 metres and can be traced for approximately 300 metres. (Nicholls 2012)

DETOUR LAKE DEPOSITS

Gold mineralization at the Detour Lake deposits is interpreted to be post-volcanic. The mineralization occurs in several different rock units as parallel domains sub-parallel to the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. The mineralization is associated with strong biotite or talc-chlorite alteration and is principally contained in discrete fault-filled, shear-hosted, or extensional quartz vein networks, as well as broader lithologically-controlled mineralized zones. Quartz veins vary from undeformed to strongly boudinaged, folded, and/or transposed. (Anwyll et al 2016)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following is summarized from Anwyll et al (2016).

Two primary types of gold mineralization have been identified at the Detour Lake deposits. The first type is orogenic greenstone-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposits (similar to most Abitibi Gold deposits) and hosts the bulk of mineralization encountered to date. The second is characteristic of the lower Detour area, with spatially-related mineralized lenses similar to syenite-associated oxidized intrusion-related gold deposits (similar to Kirkland Lake and Sigma-Lamaque deposits).

Archean orogenic greenstone-hosted lode gold deposits are found in greenstone belts around the world. Mineralization occurs within volcano-plutonic domains, usually distributed along crustal-scale fault zones occurring along or close to terrane or sub-province boundaries. They are typified by elongate belts of metavolcanics and variable metasedimentary rocks containing subsidiary ultramafic to felsic intrusive rocks. The intrusives typically occur as multiple phases throughout the geologic evolution of the area. Metamorphism is typically greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. Multiple generations of structural fabrics indicate a history of several distinct periods of deformation.

Syenite-associated intrusion-related gold deposits are typically distally-related to the greenstone-hosted lode gold districts. They occur at a distance to the major fault zones in associated with thin wedges of conglomerate sedimentary horizons. They consist of stockworks of gold-rich veins and alteration zones, and can be found within or at the margins of composite intrusive stocks, satellite dikes and sills, and along secondary faults and lithological contacts away from the intrusions. Ore bodies are interpreted to represent proximal to distal components of large magmatic-hydrothermal systems. These are coincident, and possibly sourced from, composite intrusive stocks. These intrusions are coincident with deposition of the conglomerate sediments, and usually post-date the related crustal-scale fault zone deformation.

9 EXPLORATION

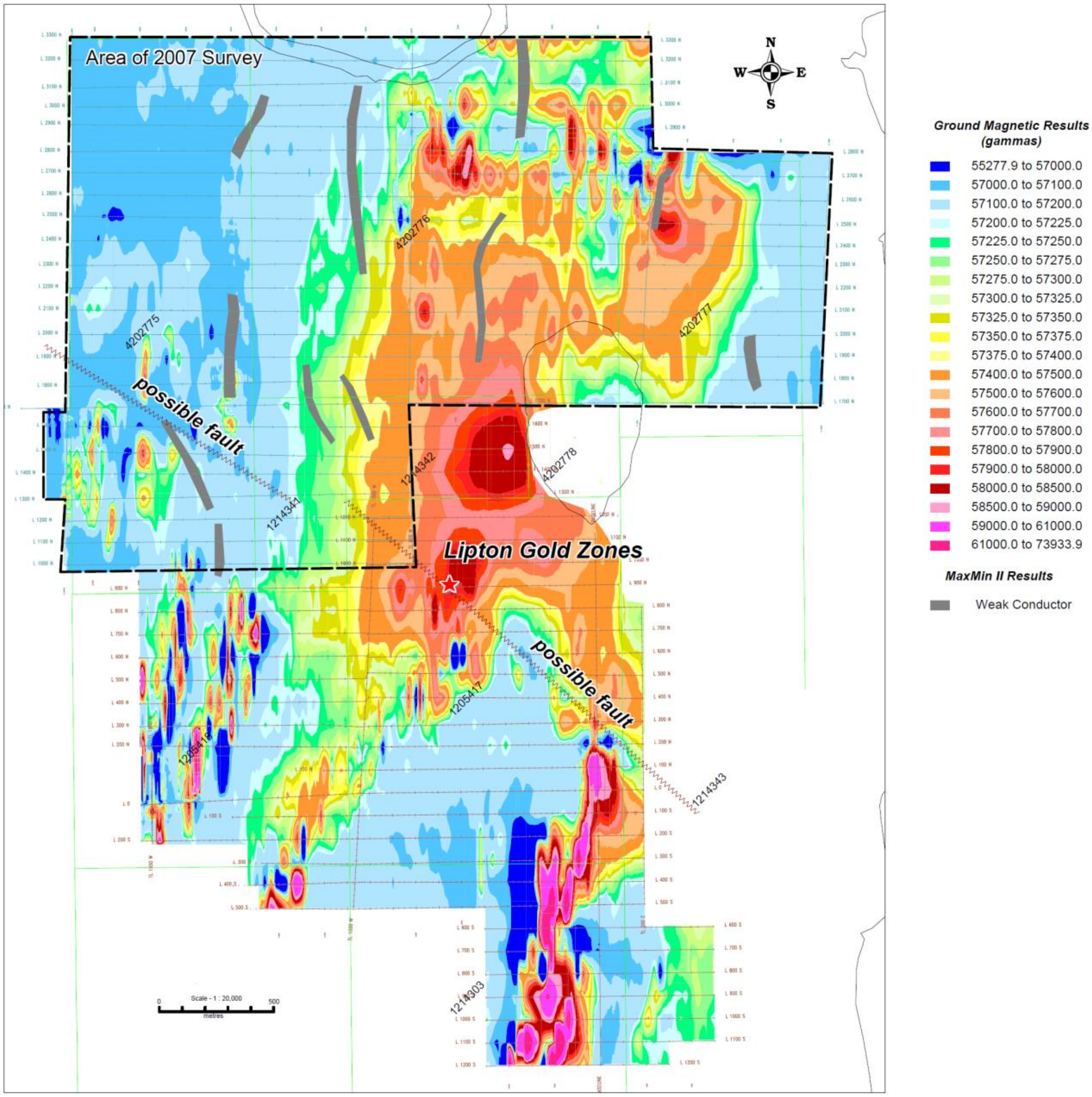
9.1 GEOPHYSICS

From March-May, 2005, Dentonia Resources Ltd. completed line cutting (16.2 km) and ground magnetometer surveys (16.2 km) on selected portions of the Lipton Lake Area. The results confirmed and extended magnetic trends previously identified on the Project. (Nicholls 2011)

In 2007 Dentonia completed line cutting (65.65 km), ground magnetometer (65.65 km) and MaxMin II horizontal loop electromagnetic (59.975 km) surveys on the northern portion of the Lipton Lake Area. These results have been used to identify the continuity of magnetite-bearing chemical sedimentary horizons on the property and have also defined 10 weak electromagnetic conductors that may be related to disseminated sulphides. (Nicholls 2011)

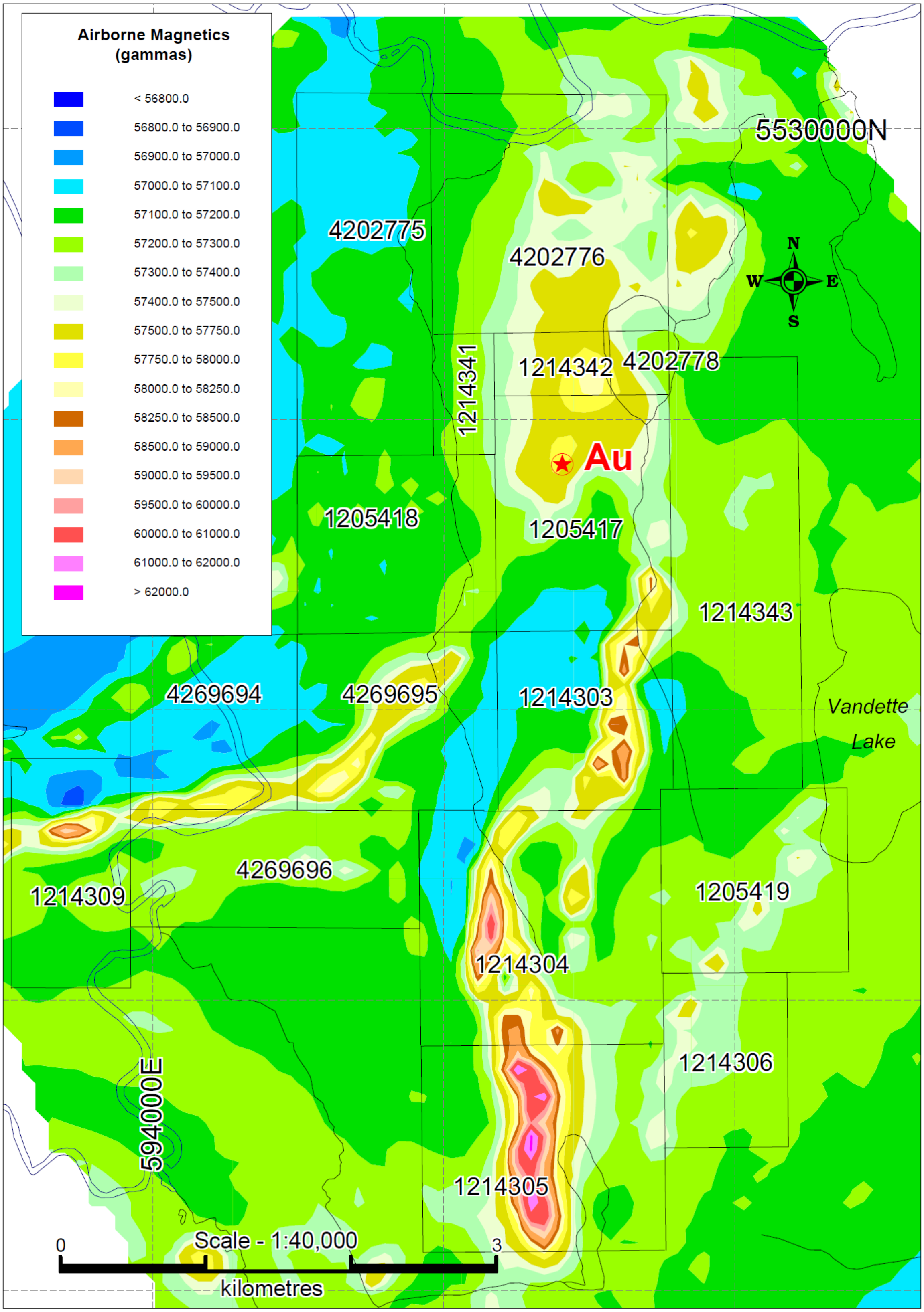
Figure 9-1 displays the combined results of the magnetometer surveys completed in 2005 and 2007.

Figure 9-1 Combined 2005 and 2007 Ground Magnetometer Survey Results (Nicholls 2007)



In 2007 Dentonia also completed a high resolution airborne magnetometer survey (2293 line kms) of the Lipton Lake Area (Nicholls 2011). Figure 9-2 displays the results of the airborne magnetometer survey.

Figure 9-2 Airborne Magnetometer Results (Nicholls 2012)



10 DRILLING

See Table 10-1 and Figure 10-1 for drillhole locations.

10.1 2005 DRILL PROGRAM

Summary of drill program from Nicholls (2005):

> *During the period from October 25,2005 to November 14,2005 a total of 594 metres of diamond drilling was completed on the Homer and Atkinson West claim blocks. Bradley Bros. of Rouyn-Noranda Quebec was the drill contractor, and the Astar helicopter used to move the drill was supplied by Gateway Helicopters from North Bay Ontario. The NQ sized core was logged with respect to lithology and mineralization, and samples were collected for geochemical analysis. The core was split with one half of the core sent for analysis and the remaining half left in the core box for future reference. A total of 101 samples were collected and shipped to Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda Quebec to be analysed for gold concentrations.*
>
> *Two diamond drill holes were attempted on the Atkinson* [South] *claims. Hole A W -05-01 was completed to test the area along strike from the gold mineralization intersected by Amoco in 1974 (2.74 glt Au over 1.5 metres). The hole was completed to a depth of 155.0 metres and intersected a thick sequence of mafic volcanic flows and tuffs and all. 7 metre thick pyrrhotite rich graphitic chemical sedimentary unit. The chemical sedimentary unit was well banded and contained trace amounts of chalcopyrite. The highest geochemical result was 309 ppb Au over a core length of 1.0 metres. This result represents the strike extension of the gold mineralization intersected by Amoco. Hole A W -05-02 was drilled to test a moderate conductor defined by the Getty MaxMinII survey. The hole was abandoned in overburden at a depth of 59.0 metres when the casing broke and could not be retrieved.*

10.2 2006 DRILL PROGRAM

WINTER PROGRAM

Summary of drill program from Nicholls (2006a):

> *In February and March 2006 Major Drilling Group (Val D'Or, Quebec) completed ten diamond drill holes totalling 1493.0 metres on the Lipton Property for Dentonia Resources Ltd. A timber jack was utilized to move the drill through the bush.*
>
> *The BQ sized core was logged with respect to lithology and mineralization and then sampled. The core was split using a hydraulic splitter with one half of the core retained in the core box and the other half of the core sent to Laboratoire Expert (Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec) to be*

analyzed for Au. The samples were subjected to a standard fire assay preparation and analyzed by Atomic Absorption. The pulp from samples returning greater than 1000 ppb Au was reanalysed using gravimetric methods to determine the Au concentration. The core was stored at the camp site (598930E, 5531045N - V.T.M. Zone 17, NAD 83 datum).

The diamond drilling was successful with seven of the ten holes completed intersecting anomalous concentrations of Au. Holes L-06-1, 2, 3, and 4 were drilled on the east side of claim 1205417 to test induced polarization anomalies and intersected felsic volcanic tuffs, graphite and iron sulphide bearing chemical sedimentary units, and a variety of feldspar porphyry and fine grained felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks. A thin section of mafic volcanic flows was intersected in hole L-06-3. The stratigraphy in this area has a northerly strike and dips at approximately 35° to the east. Sample 20766 from hole L-06-4 returned a value of 626 ppb Au over a core length of 1.5 metres from a fine grained felsic intrusive rock that was altered and quartz veined.

Hole L-06-5 was completed to test an induced polarization anomaly and intersected mafic to intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs. The concentration of gold in sample 21213 was 2.98 glt over a core length of 0.8 metres from a mafic volcanic flow containing veins of chalcopyrite.

Holes L-06-6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and were completed to the north and west of hole 96-03 to test geophysical targets and to test for the continuation of the mineralization intersected by hole 96-03. All of these holes intersected gold mineralization in mafic volcanic flows located above the mineralized zone intersected by the 1996 drilling. The highest concentration of gold associated with the mafic flows was 6.17 glt over a core length of 1.0 metres from hole L-06-1O. The gold is commonly associated with trace levels of iron sulphides and thin quartz veins. A second zone of mineralization was intersected in holes L-06-7, 8, and 9 at or near the contact between the mafic to intermediate volcanics and the underlying felsic volcanic rocks. The contact is marked by a graphite and iron sulphide bearing chemical sedimentary horizon that ranges from 1.0 to more than 10.0 metres thick. The best intersection was located in hole L-06-7 with a concentration of 14.01 glt Au over a core length of 7.7 metres. The gold was hosted in felsic tuffs, and felsic intrusive rocks located immediately below the chemical sedimentary unit.

FALL PROGRAM

Summary of drill program from Nicholls (2006b):

In October and November 2006 Bradley Bros. Drilling (Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec; Timmins, Ontario) completed ten diamond drill holes totalling 1531.0 metres on the Lipton Property for Dentonia Resources Ltd. A helicopter supplied by Abitibi Helicopters (La Sarre, Quebec) was utilized to move the drill.

The BQ sized core was logged with respect to lithology and mineralization and then sampled. The core was split using a hydraulic splitter with one half of the core retained in the core box and the other half of the core sent to Laboratoire Expert (Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec) to be analyzed for Au. The samples were subjected to a standard fire assay preparation and analyzed by Atomic Absorption. The pulps from samples returning greater than 500 ppb Au was reanalysed using gravimetric methods to determine the Au concentration. Also for samples returning Au values greater than 500 ppb a second split was taken from the reject and assayed using gravimetric methods. The core was moved to Timmins, Ontario and stored at Bradley Bros.

The diamond drilling was considered successful with numerous holes intersecting anomalous concentrations of Au greater than 500 ppb.

10.3 2010 DRILL PROGRAM

Summary of drill program from Nicholls (2011):

In April and May 2010 Bradley Brothers (Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec) completed 7 diamond drill holes totaling 1237.4 metres on the Lipton Property for Atocha Resources Inc. The drill was moved utilizing a helicopter supplied by Expedition Helicopters (Cochrane, Ontario). Azimuth and dip down the holes were measured using the Reflex E-Z Shot system.

The BQ sized core was logged with respect to lithology and mineralization and then sampled. The core was split using a manual splitter with one half of the core retained in the core box and the other half of the core sent to PolyMet Labs in Cobalt, Ontario to be analyzed for Au. The samples were subjected to a standard fire assay preparation and with an Atomic Absorption and gravimetric finish.

This program was carried out under the direct supervision of J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (Unit #5 – 2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C., V3C 2Z1), the Qualified Person for this project under National Instrument 43-101. The core was stored at Expedition Helicopters in Cochrane, Ontario (190 Hwy 11 West, Cochrane, Ontario).

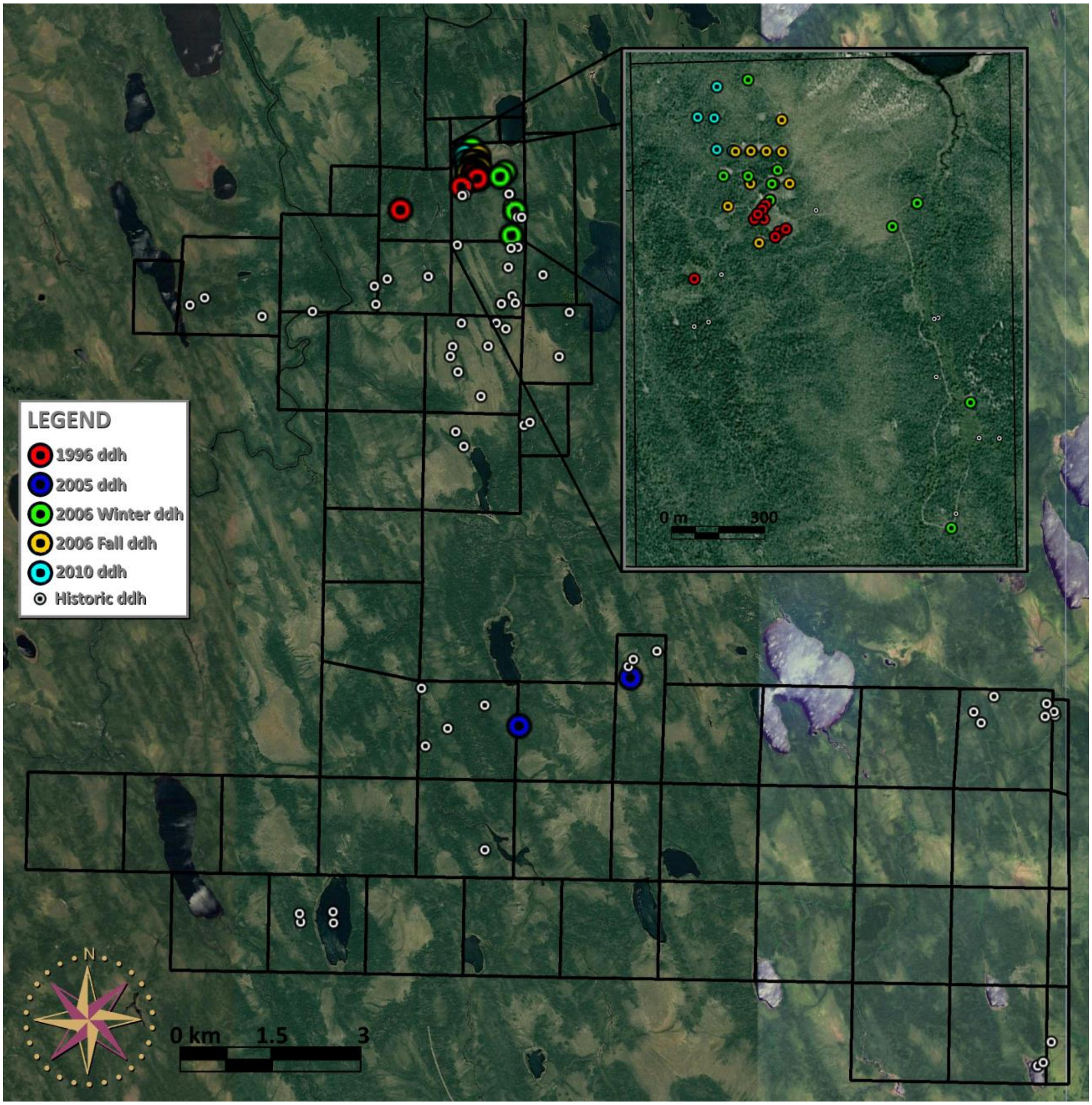
The diamond drilling intersected anomalous concentrations of Au greater than 200 ppb in four of the drill holes. Hole ATT-10-25 intersected 9.737 g/t Au over a core length of 0.5 metres between 195.7 and 196.2 metres.

Hole ATT-10-24 is an extension of hole L06-20 from 197.0 to 251.0 metres.

Table 10-1 Drillhole Locations

Year	Drillhole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Bearing	Dip	Length
2005	AW-05-01	599513.0	5519622.0	-	340	-50	155.0
	AW-05-02	597700.0	5518799.0	-	340	-50	59.0
2006 Winter	L06-1	597429.0	5526817.0	261.5	270	-45	171.0
	L06-2	597483.0	5527218.0	260.8	270	-45	150.0
	L06-3	597301.0	5527850.0	257.0	235	-45	149.0
	L06-4	597223.0	5527774.0	258.0	235	-45	150.0
	L06-5	596753.0	5528233.0	260.0	120	-60	159.0
	L06-6	596680.0	5527925.0	261.3	120	-60	147.0
	L06-7	596759.0	5527926.0	261.3	120	-60	144.0
	L06-8	596853.0	5527947.0	260.3	120	-60	162.0
	L06-9	596835.0	5527903.0	260.7	120	-60	150.0
	L06-10	596830.0	5527851.0	262.0	120	-60	111.0
2006 Fall	L06-11	596798.0	5527714.0	263.7	120	-60	130.0
	L06-12	596696.0	5527829.0	264.0	120	-60	129.0
	L06-13	596892.0	5527905.0	260.0	0	-90	141.0
	L06-14	596841.0	5527903.0	260.5	0	-90	140.0
	L06-15	596767.0	5527902.0	261.5	0	-90	140.0
	L06-16	596866.0	5528006.0	260.0	0	-90	150.0
	L06-17	596816.0	5528006.0	260.5	0	-90	161.0
	L06-18	596766.0	5528006.0	261.0	0	-90	161.0
	L06-19	596717.0	5528004.0	260.5	0	-90	182.0
	L06-20	596863.0	5528107.0	259.2	0	-90	251.0
2010	ATT-10-21	596709.0	5528006.0	260.7	140	-45	176.0
	ATT-10-22	596767.0	5528007.0	261.0	140	-45	176.0
	ATT-10-23	596657.0	5528009.0	260.9	140	-45	175.0
	ATT-10-24	596863.0	5528107.0	-	-	-90	54.0
	ATT-10-25	596647.0	5528109.0	261.3	140	-60	203.0
	ATT-10-26	596594.0	5528111.0	261.6	140	-60	202.0
	ATT-10-27	596654.0	5528209.0	260.3	140	-60	251.4

Figure 10-1 Drillhole Location Map (MNDM, 2016 & Google, 2016)



11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 METHOD

The following is the method as described by Nichols (2008):

The BQ core was logged with respect to lithology and mineralization and then sampled. The core was split using a hydraulic splitter with one half of the core retained in the core box and the other half of the core sent to the laboratory to be analyzed for Au. Samples being shipped to the laboratory were placed in plastic bags with numbered assay tags. A duplicate of the assay tag was stapled in the core box at the beginning of each sample interval, and a third copy of the assay tag with information regarding hole number and meterage remained in the assay book. All assay information was entered into the computer on a daily basis. Almost all the core (>95%) drilled in the 2006 program was sent for analysis. The standard sample interval was one metre, with the sample interval increase to 1.5 metres in less prospective areas, and decreased in areas thought to be more prospective. The logging and sampling was carried out in tents erected at the camp sites used during the two phases of the drill program. The sample length was also varied to respect geological contacts.

In general the core recovery was good to excellent and there does not appear to have been any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that would have impacted on the reliability and accuracy of the results. The rock split well and generally provided excellent and representative samples. There are not any known factors that may have resulted in sample biases.

The gold mineralization is generally associated with iron sulphides and locally chalcopyrite. Quartz veins with sulphides may be present in the mineralized zones. To date visible gold has not been observed in the core on the property. The presence of sulphides, quartz veins, and alteration aid in identifying more prospective areas. The contact zone mineralization occurs in close proximity to a graphitic sulphide bearing chemical sedimentary horizon.

11.2 PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

The following is the preparation, analyses, and security protocol as described by Nichols (2008):

Samples were sent to Laboratoire Expert located at 127 Boulevard Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec. Laboratoire Expert is commercial laboratory. All sample preparation was carried out by the staff of the laboratory. The samples were crushed and a split (approximately 250 grams) was taken from the sample and pulverized. A 30 gram sample was taken from the pulverized split for analysis. In the first phase of the 2006 drilling program samples were subjected to a standard fire assay *preparation and analyzed by Atomic Absorption. The pulp from samples returning greater than 1000 ppb Au was reanalysed using gravimetric methods to determine the Au concentration. In the second phase of drilling the samples were subjected to a standard fire assay preparation and analyzed by Atomic Absorption. The pulps from samples returning greater than 500 ppb Au were reanalysed using gravimetric methods to determine the Au concentration. Also for samples returning Au values greater than 500 ppb a second split was taken from the reject and assayed using gravimetric methods. The laboratory runs internal standards and blanks as a check on the analytical equipment as well as carrying out duplicate analysis on approximately 8% of the samples (initial Atomic Absorption analysis). Samples shipped to the laboratory were sealed in bags and transported directly to the laboratory by personnel under contract to Dentonia Resources Ltd.*

The author believes that the sample preparation security and analytical procedures were adequate and satisfies the requirements as per CIM best practices (CIM 2000).

11.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL

The results of the various QAQC programs for the recent drilling are presented below. The performance of standards, blanks, and duplicates were mostly satisfactory and indicates that all phases of drilling can be trusted. The lab standard (OxL63 by Rocklabs) from 2010 assayed over the upper limit for the 95% confidence interval, and this should have resulted in retesting and action on the part of the lab, which is not evident. However, the company standards do not display the same trend so it can be assumed that there is not an overall bias as that displayed in the lab standard testing. The lab and company blanks (8 lab blanks and 5 company inserted blanks) from the 2010 program all tested below detection. No QAQC has of yet been performed to compare the historical (pre-2005) drilling results to the current results.

Figure 11-1 Duplicate results for 2005 and 2006 Drill Programs

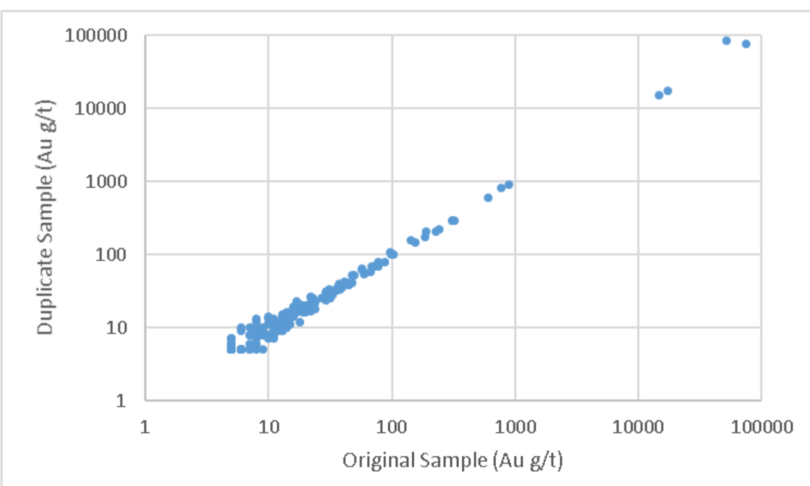


Figure 11-2 Lab Standard 2010 Drill Program

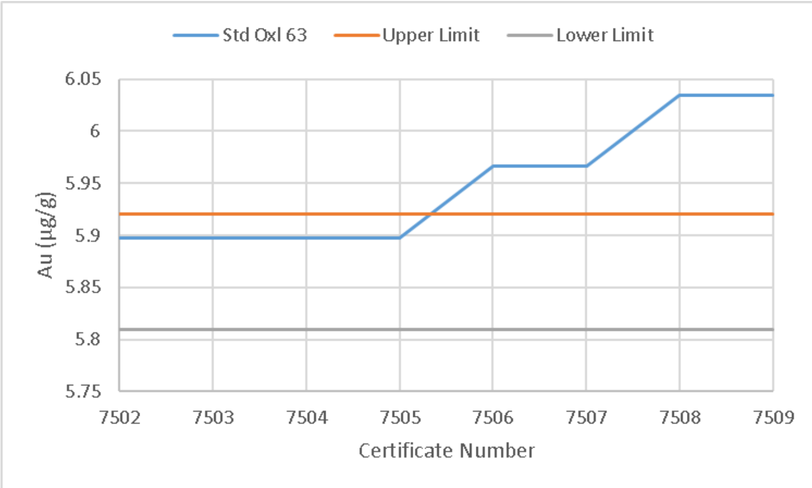


Figure 11-3 Company Standard 2010 Drill Program

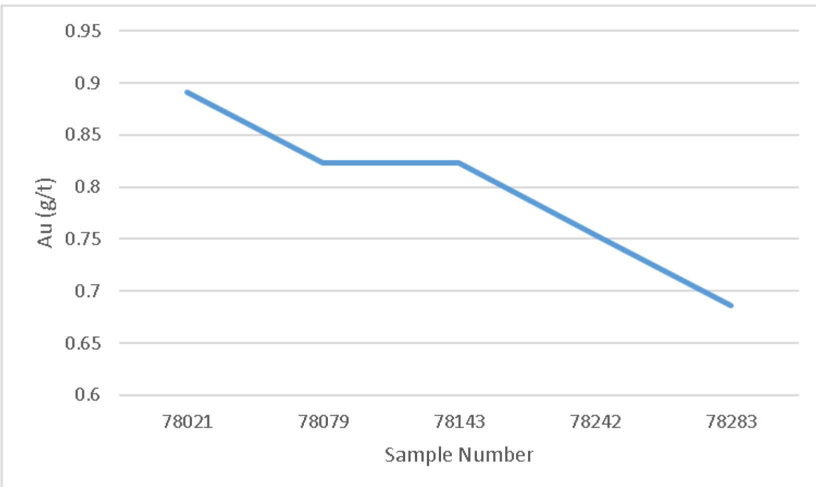
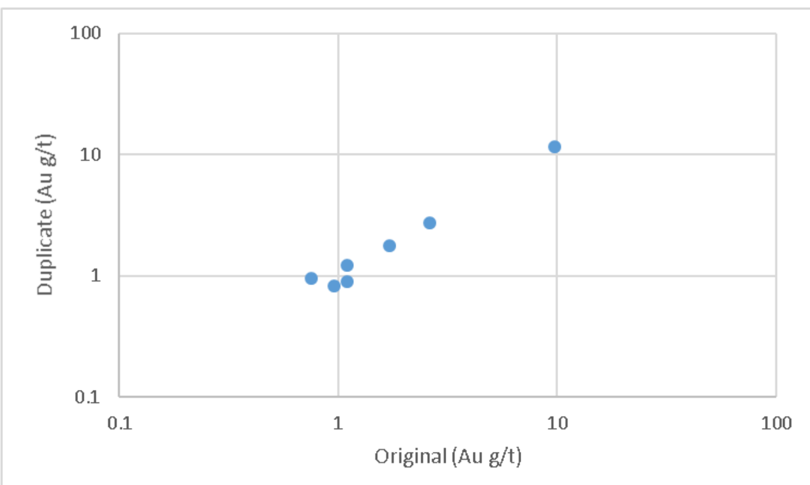


Figure 11-4 Duplicates results for 2010 Drill Program



11.4 2007 GEOCHEMISTRY

In 2007 a geochemical sampling and analysis program was completed on samples from the Lipton Lake Area. Samples were selected from 2006 sample pulps previously analyzed for Au. 92 samples were analyzed for major oxides and other elements, and 299 samples were analyzed by induced coupled plasma (ICP) thirty-one element scans. (Nicholls 2011)

The whole rock geochemical results showed a significant enrichment in K_2O, significant Na_2O depletion, as well as enrichment of Ba and Sr in and around Au mineralization. These results are indicative of hydrothermal alteration.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 SITE VISIT

On November 23, 2016, Scott Zelligan B.Sc., P.Geo. visited the Project. He was accompanied by Jeremy Niemi, P.Geo (Senior Technical Advisor to Aurelius). The site visit included a helicopter ride from Cochrane, Ontario, tracing the southern access road (Chabbie Lake Road, Figure 12-1) to it's terminus approximately 500 m south of the southern Aurelius claim boundary. The road is in good shape, with the final several km a well-maintained winter road (Figure 12-2). From the air drilling platforms in the Lipton area were clearly visible and several allowed for helicopter access. The author was able to visit several of the previous drill pads, including that used in 2006 for holes L06-7 and L06-15 (Figure 12-3), as well as a clearing used in 1996 for numerous holes. The casing for B96-28 was located and marked by a 5-foot-long 2x4 post (Figure 12-4).

Figure 12-1 Chabbie Lake Road from the air

Figure 12-2 Chabbie Lake Road terminus

Figure 12-3 Drillhole clearing for L06-7 and L06-15

Figure 12-4 Collar of B96-28

12.2 DATABASE VERIFICATION

Existing Drill Database was provided by Aurelius in the form Microsoft Excel™ (.xls) and dBASE™ (.dbf) spreadsheets, and included one file each for Collar data, Survey data, Assay data, and Lithology data. 60 Drillholes are included in the database, including all holes from the 2006 and 2010 drill programs, as well as historical data from 1983, 1986, and 1996. These spreadsheets were compared to available assessment filings for accuracy. No significant variances were found.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There is no current metallurgical test work on the Project.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current Mineral Resource estimates on the Project.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

15.1 DETOUR GOLD

The Project is directly adjacent to the Detour Gold Corp's claim and disposition group, contiguous with the Detour Lake Mine, the West Detour Development, and Zone 58N, collectively referred to as Detour Gold Property. The following description is adapted from Anwyll et al. (2016):

The 100% Detour Gold Corp. owned 625 km^2 Detour Gold Property is located in northeastern Ontario. It is approximately 300 kms northeast of Timmins and 185 kilometres by road northeast of Cochrane. The Detour Gold Property is accessible year-round via Cochrane on provincial highway 652, followed by 34 kilometres of well-maintained gravel road.

The Detour Lake mine and West Detour project are located in the centre of the Detour Gold Property, at the same site as the former Detour Lake mine. The mine was an open pit and underground mining operation, which produced gold between 1983 and 1999. A 2% net smelter return ("NSR") is owed to Franco-Nevada Corporation on production from both the Detour Lake and West Detour locations.

Detour Gold Corp. is permitted for exploration and mining operations under the Federal and Provincial governments. In late 2015, Detour Gold Corp. commenced the permitting process for the development of the West Detour project.

Table 15-1 and 15-2 display the Mineral Resources and Reserves for the Detour Lake Property effective December 31, 2015.

Table 15-1 Detour Gold Property Mineral Resources[1,2,3,4,5] Effective December 31, 2015 (Anwyll et al. 2016)

Area/Category		Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold Ounces (k oz)
Resources				
Detour Lake	Measured (M)	17.4	1.33	746
	Indicated (I)	66.2	1.00	2,125
	M+I	**83.6**	**1.07**	**2,871**
West Detour	Measured (M)	0.4	0.85	10
	Indicated (I)	36.5	0.86	1,005
	M+I	**36.9**	**0.86**	**1,015**
Total M+I		**120.5**	**1.00**	**3,886**
Detour Lake	Inferred	33.7	0.81	875
West Detour	Inferred	8.6	0.89	246
Total Inferred		**42.3**	**0.82**	**1,121**

(1) CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources.
(2) Mineral resources based on a CoG of 0.50 g/t Au.
(3) Mineral resources were estimated using a gold price of US$1,200/oz and a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.10.
(4) Mineral resources are reported exclusive of mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
(5) Capping grades were estimated by domains and varied from 15 m. g/t to 75 m. g/t Au.

Table 15-2 Detour Gold Property Mineral Reserves[1,2,3,4,5,6] Effective December 31, 2015 (Anwyll et al. 2016)

Area/Category		Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold Ounces (k oz)
Reserves				
Detour Lake pit	Proven	89.2	1.26	3,603
	Probable	351.6	0.95	10,779
	P&P	**440.8**	**1.01**	**14,382**
	Stockpiles	4.8	0.64	98
	Total P&P	**445.5**	**1.01**	**14,480**
West Detour pit	Proven	1.8	0.99	56
	Probable	47.0	0.97	1,473
	Total P&P	**48.8**	**0.98**	**1,529**
LG Fines	Probable	20.0	0.60	386
Total P&P		**514.3**	**0.99**	**16,395**

(1) CIM definitions were followed for mineral reserves.
(2) Mineral reserves were estimated using a gold price of US$1,000/oz and a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.10.
(3) Mineral reserves were based on a CoG of 0.50 g/t Au.
(4) Only Measured and Indicated LG Fines scheduled in the mine plan were reported as Probable mineral reserves. The LG Fines were based on a CoG of 0.40 g/t Au.
(5) Includes an average mining dilution of 5.3% from 2016 to 2018 and 4% for 2018+, at a diluting grade of 0.20 g/t Au. Mining ore loss of 5% was also included.
(6) Totals may not add due to rounding.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information at this time.

17 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Project is located in north-eastern Ontario near the currently operating Detour Lake Mine. It is defined by 57 contiguous claim blocks totalling 724 claim units and approximately 11,593 hectares. The area (as well as the overall geological terrane) is host to several gold deposits of significant size; the Detour Lake deposits are host to ~17M Oz of Au (including previous production). Anomalous gold has already been discovered on the Project, including two identified zones (the Contact Zone and M1) in the Lipton area. Large portions of the Project have as of yet been unexplored, and due to the glacial overburden are therefore unknown from a lithological standpoint.

The author concludes that the Project merits further exploration and has recommended further action in Section 18 of this report.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends several courses of action for the Company moving forward.

- Review of assessment filings in order to compile all previous work (drilling, geophysical surveys, mapping, geochemistry)
- Locating and check sampling all available drill core and/or pulps/rejects
- Locating and confirming all available drill collars (estimated cost of approximately $10,000 for field work involved)

Further drilling is required if the Company would like to produce a resource estimate of the gold zones identified in the Lipton area. The author would recommend first performing ground Induced Polarization (IP)/resistivity surveys, including surface and sections, across the previously identified anomalous gold zones, in order to identify the most promising targets. This program is estimated to cost approximately $100,000. After completion, a 12 hole drill program could be planned based upon previous information (verified as above) and targets developed from the IP results. This drill program is estimated to cost approximately $750,000, or 3,000 m of drilling based upon drilling rates of $250/m all-in.

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20 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Scott Zelligan, B.Sc., P.Geo., of Coldwater, Ontario, do hereby certify:

- I am an independent consulting Geologist with an address of 3357 Beechwood Drive, PO Box 818, Coldwater, Ontario, L0K 1E0.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report - Lipton Project for Aurelius Minerals Inc.", dated 30th January, 2017 (the "Technical Report").
- I am a graduate of Carleton University (B.Sc. Honours, 2008). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, License #2078. My relevant experience is more than eight years of working in mineral exploration, operational mining, and mineral project assessment, including: five months working underground in a producing mine in a greenstone-hosted lode gold deposit; three years working in exploration including a structurally controlled gold deposit; and five-plus years modeling, estimating, and evaluating mineral properties including several gold deposits. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- My most recent personal inspection of the Project was November 23, 2016 for one day.
- I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Aurelius Minerals Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- 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.

Signed and dated this 30th day of January, 2017 at Coldwater, Ontario.

"signed and sealed"

____

Scott Zelligan, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Independent Consulting Geologist