NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 REPORT

Newlox Gold Ventures Inc.

Environmental Reclamation Gold Project

Las Juntas, Costa Rica

Prepared for: Newlox Gold Ventures Corp.

By

Stewart A Jackson, PhD, P. Geo. (Ontario)

S.A. Jackson and Associates

PO Box 1085, Winterhaven, California, 92283-1085, USA.

And

James A Turner, P.Geo.

Lucky Mike Minerals Corp.

14149 17 A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, V4A 6R8, Canada

And

Rolando Pereira Molina, Ph.D., Eng.

Industrial advisor in Metal, Chemistry and Metallurgy, S.A.

Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Coronado, San Jose, 11103, Costa Rica.

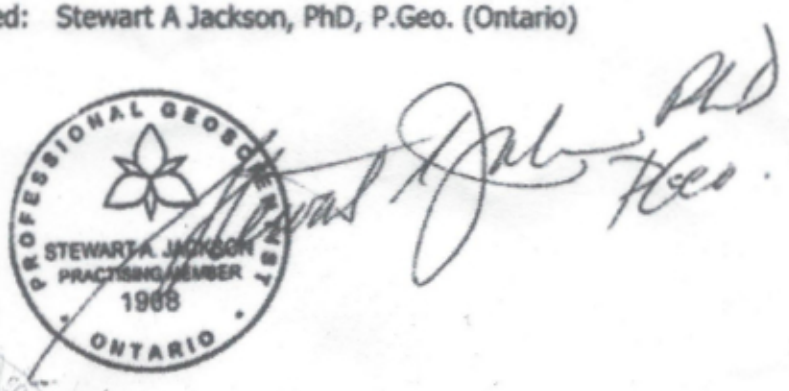
Date: December 9, 2015

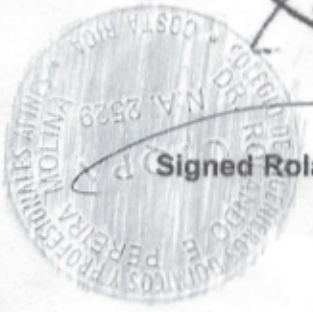
DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The date of this National Instrument 43-101 Report is December 9, 2015

Signed: James A Turner, P.Geo.

Signed: Stewart A Jackson, PhD, P.Geo. (Ontario)





Signed Rolando Pereira Molina PH.D.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

1.0 – SUMMARY

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. retained S A Jackson & Associates, James A. Turner, and Rolando Pereira Molina to prepare a Technical Report under National Instrument 43-101 Guidelines for their processing activity taking place at a processing plant in Las Juntas, in the vicinity of the historical El Recio and Tres Hermanos properties in the Juntas de Abangares District, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica, an area with a vast history of artisanal mining.

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. is an environmentally and socially responsible company pursuing precious metal related business opportunities in Latin America. Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. is working in collaboration with the Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering at the University of British Columbia, located in Vancouver, Canada. With its experienced team in Central America, Newlox Gold Venture Corp. has established a waste remediation and precious metals recovery operation, which is now entering commercialization.

Newlox Gold Venture Corp. produces a gold concentrate in Costa Rica, which is then sold to a buyer for further processing. Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. does not own any properties and does not have reserves or resources. It is not an exploration or mining company. It provides a valuable service to local stakeholders where there exist a large number of historical waste dumps (tailings), which pose social and environmental risks. Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. is addressing this problem by reprocessing these materials with the objective to clean up the environmental damage while benefitting from the recovery of previously unrecovered precious metals. Mercury recovered during processing operations is secured in containers and removed from the environment and disposed in an acceptable environmentally sound manner.

Material purchased by Newlox for processing originates from the historical mining area of Las Juntas where artisanal mining continues to date. In addition to the El Recio and Tres Hermanos mines, the regional area also includes the adjacent Boston area, from where property owners supply processing materials under a purchase agreement with Oro Roca S.A. Numerous other small workings in the area surround the town of Las

Juntas. The local Free Miners Association supplies additional material from other areas in the region.

Current material obtained by the Free Miners from the properties is hauled a short distance by truck to the processing and concentrating facility where concentrates are made. The facility is located nearby Las Juntas.

As background: The gold-silver mineralization of the Las Juntas region consists of multiple epithermal quartz vein systems comprised of white quartz, minor pyrite and both free gold and electrum. Veins also contain minor marcasite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, hematite and limonite. The veins cut across andesitic volcaniclastics, are accompanied by weak propyllitic alteration, and are, in places, repeatedly faulted along the veins producing granular fault gouge. Sericitic alteration on the flanks of the veins reaches from 1-30 metres in width.

Many veins throughout the region provide the source of materials which were inefficiently processed by the free miners. The resulting contaminated waste dumps are purchased for re-processing in the facility established by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp.

The data provided herein is solely intended to allow the reader to understand the rationale for Newlox Gold Venture Corp. locating their remediation and gold recovery operations in the area. For further clarity: Newlox Gold Venture Corp. chose this geographical location for its operations due to its very long history of mining both conventionally and by artisanal miners. The area is known for its environmental challenges and its need for socially responsible employment opportunities.

2.0 – INTRODUCTION

The terms of reference for this report are to discuss the nature of the region from which Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. purchases historical waste materials for processing in their recovery facility located near the town of Las Juntas, Costa Rica. Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. does not own any mineral property in the vicinity, but rather purchases stockpiled materials as shown below from local mining operators. It processes the materials for the recovery of gold and silver values. The recovery of any mercury contained within these materials enhances the environmental health of the region. Removal of the mercury occurs during processing, and recovered mercury is collected from the concentrate for appropriate disposition in an environmentally sound manner. An outline of the operations of the milling and concentrating facility is included in this report.

This report is written utilizing information available from previous reports by SWEDEM (1986), Strathcona Mineral Services (1990), and TC&A (1994), which cover the El Recio and Tres Hermanos properties and surrounding portions of the Las Juntas de Abangares Mining District.

A landmark report on the region was published in the Journal of Geosciences (Mixa et al, 2011) summarizing many aspects of the area, including mining history, geochemistry and genesis of the mineral deposits. This paper provides a broad perspective background on the mineral exploitation and potential of the district.

The report references recent reports by Goncalves et al (2014) of the Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering at the University of British Columbia.

Rolando Pereira Molin takes responsibility for the engineering and metallurgy sections of this NI 43-101 Technical Report. Dr. Molin conducted a site visit to assess the Company's processing facility at Las Juntas, Costa Rica, in June of 2015. Stewart A Jackson, PH D, P. Geo. and James A. Turner, P.Geo. have extensive experience with mining systems and geology in the Company's area of operations and take responsibility for all other sections of this NI 43-101 Technical Report.

Figure 1 – Stockpiled Previously Mined Materials from Independent Miners

3.0 – RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors of this report have not relied upon any other experts in the formulation of this technical report.

4.0 – PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

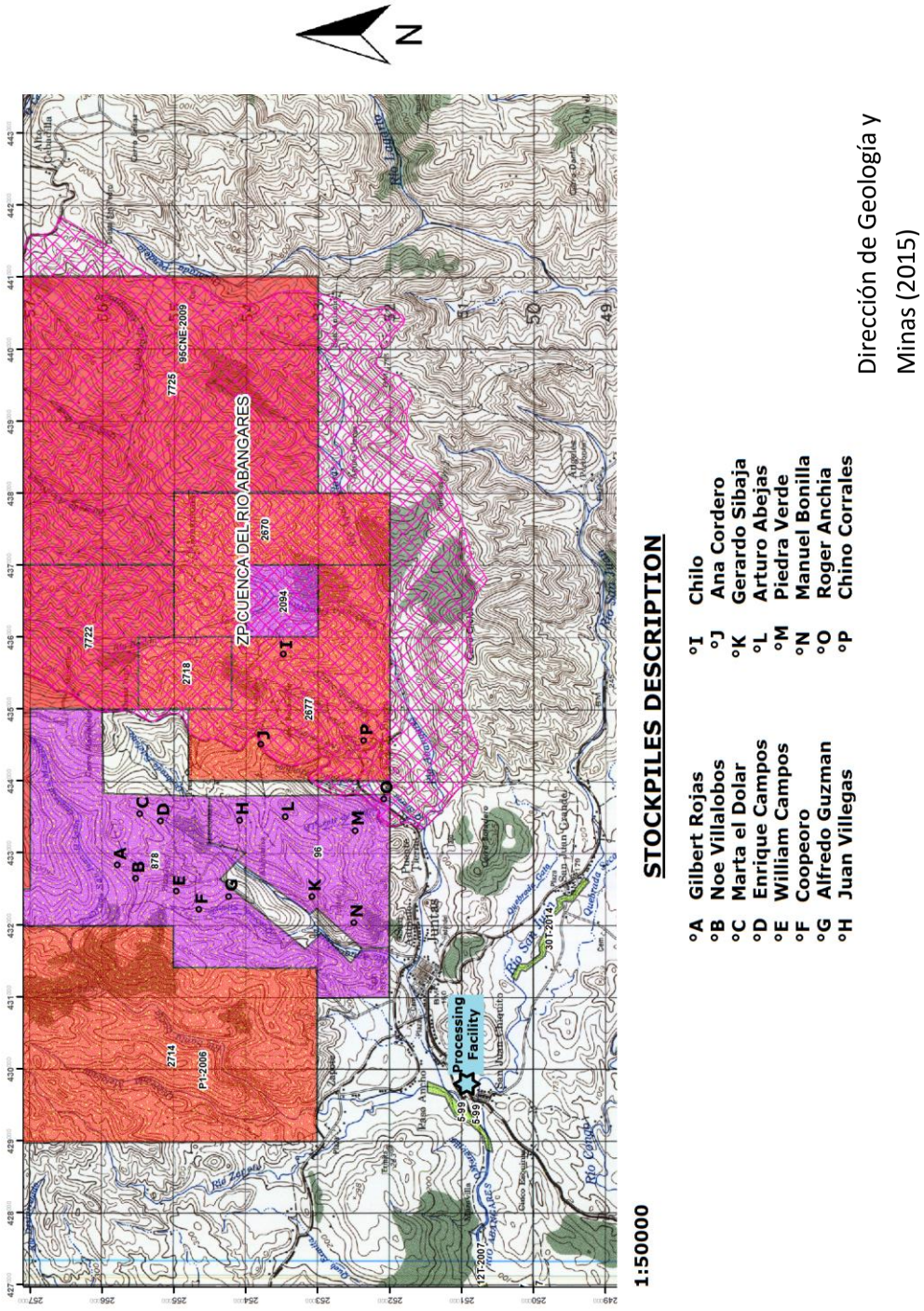
Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. does not own any mineral properties, but rather operates within the general region of the Abangares Mining District where numerous small artisanal mining operations generate residual materials that are purchased by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. for processing and recovery of gold and removal of residual mercury.

A summary of the Company's supply agreements in included in Section 19 of this report.

4.1.1 – General Property Locations.

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. does not own any mineral properties.

Figure 2 – Location of the Processing Plant and Artisanal Miners' Operations.



5.0 – ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Access from San Jose, 150 km distant, requires 3 hours driving on the Pan American Highway to La Irma and 6 km. via paved Highway 145 to Las Juntas. From Las Juntas a compacted gravel road leads about 2 km. to the properties. Steep, often rough roads allow access to the properties, which are drained by Silencio and Agua Caliente Creeks. The rainy season can cause soft surface road conditions and occasionally impassable conditions, but in general year around operations are normal for the area.

A major Pacific seaport is located to the south at Puntarenas, about a 45-minute drive.

The climate is subtropical with a dry season from December through April and a wet season August to November. Annual rainfall of 2000-3000 cm is concentrated between May and November. Elevations on the property run between 300-500 meters. Operations are possible year around in the area.

Electric power is available via Las Juntas, and telephone service is also available there. A high-tension power line, part of the National grid, crosses the El Recio property near the north end of the Santa Ana zone and runs through the area in question.

Water is available from streams in the area, and if necessary can be supplemented with water from wells and springs. Sufficient space for milling and recovery facilities is available. Local manpower and limited services are available in Las Juntas, an historical mining town.

The steep hillsides in the mining areas surrounding Las Juntas were once covered by tropical forest and have now been largely cleared into small farms. Rehabilitation of forest cover from any mining activity can be readily accomplished by a tree planting and revegetation program, though reforestation does not appear to be a priority in this area. Cattle grazing of cleared lands constitutes the primary use of the cleared areas.

Newlox Gold Venture Corp.'s reclamation plant is located in the outskirts of the town of Las Juntas, with excellent access via paved road benefit of grid power. Though the surrounding mining areas are characterized by steep hillsides, the processing center is well placed on flat ground where work can be accomplished more easily.

6.0 – HISTORY

6.1 – General history introduction

6.1.1 – Historical Deposit Ownership

General Area

Gold bearing quartz veins have been known and worked for more than one hundred years in the mountainous region to the west-northwest of the capital city, San Jose. Hundreds of small deposits, most of them abandoned, have been mined over varying periods of time. Hand mining for subsistence purposes has been conducted throughout the region for over 100 years.

There are several reasons why few of the mines have been long-lived. Mining was commonly done by undercapitalized operators with little knowledge of either mining or ore processing, and major recovery losses were experienced because mill flow sheets were inappropriate. Low gold prices during most of the past hundred years did not encourage organized mining activity in the area. The Costa Rican bureaucracy, unfavourable mining laws, problems with landowners, and squatters and underdeveloped communications systems all contributed to slow development of a mining industry.

Abangares Mining District.

The Abangares Mining District, located to the north of the Abangares River, in the vicinity of Las Juntas has hosted successful mining operations, with the largest producer in the area being the Tres Hermanos mine. An historical sketch of activities follows:

1884 Discovery of the district

1898-1904 Abangares Gold Fields of Costa Rica, Minor C. Keith owner, large scale production up to 200 tons per day, producing approximately 1,000,000 ounces from Tres Hermanos and San Rafael, probably averaging about 0.5 oz. per ton.

1929-1932 Idle.

1933-1942 Compañía Minera and Exploradora, composed of ex-Keith employees mined shrinkage stope pillars and produced 300-600 tons averaging 1.5 oz./ton.

1942-1944 Minas de Abangarez S.A. (organized by A. Malezemoff) leased the deposit from Cia. Minera de Abangarez. Small-scale development and milling of development contractor's rock carried out.

1944-1947 Abangarez Gold Mines (30% ownership by La Luz Mines Ltd of Nicaragua) optioned the property from Minas de Abangarez S.A., and spent $270,000 on exploration and development driving 1520 m of drifts, 100 m of raises and reopening 1420 m of caved drifts, and digging 560 m of trenches on surface.

1947-1949 Abangares Gold Mines Ltd. purchased the mine from Cia. Minera de Abangarez, and the lease from Minas de Abangarez, S.A.

1949 Four private persons obtained the concession.

1953 Cia. Minera La Sierra Ltd. Obtained the concession, very little production.

1960 Three Costa Ricans take over the concession. Minor production under difficult economic conditions.

1971 Compañía Minera del Guanacaste S.A. obtained the concession, small-scale production through a modern plant. Problems due to insufficient financing and documentation over the mine. Documentation obtained in the late 1970's but little mining for several years.

1985 SWEDEM (a Swedish Consortium) evaluated the properties under a letter of intent with Compañía Minera de Guanacaste.

1986 Costa Rica Mining Company acquired the Tres Hermanos mine.

1987 Work on El Recio property by Greenstone Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, Canada.

1988 Ariel Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, Canada entered into an agreement to buy the Tres Hermanos mine.

1990 Strathcona Mineral Services conducted an evaluation of mineral reserves, and explored the El Recio concession for Greenstone Resources Ltd.

1993 Ariel Resources purchased the San Martin property adjacent Tres Hermanos and El Recio.

1994 TC&A S.A. completed a resource evaluation begun in 1989 on the Tres Hermanos concession for Ariel Resources.

1995 Greenstone sold the El Recio property to Ariel Resources.

1999 Ariel Resources ceased production from San Martin, but continued limited production from Tres Hermanos and El Recio concessions.

1999-2007 Ownership and activity not documented by this writer.

2007 Ascot Mining PLC purchased the El Recio, and Tres Hermanos properties. Exploration and evaluation of both properties was conducted. Operations are currently halted.

Current No formal mining or exploration is occurring in the district. Small miner activity continues as it has historically for over 100 years.

2011 Publication of a major paper on the District by Mixa et al (see References).

2013-2014 Commencement by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. of gold recovery and environmental clean-up activity utilizing local manpower, and processing stockpiled rock and soil residue from small miner operations.

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. is a gold processing and trading company pursuing precious metal related business opportunities in Latin America. The Company works in collaboration with the Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering at the University of British Columbia and with its experienced team has established a precious metals concentrating operation in Costa Rica and is now in the midst of commercialization. Newlox is applying innovative processing techniques to historical tailings to concentrate precious metals to sell. It also accomplishes soil remediation and removal of mercury from the environment.

The Company has also initiated a gold trading enterprise in Central America realizing modest margins on a high volume of transactions thus avoiding unreasonable risk associated with the current price volatility. Scrap gold, gold ingots from independent miners and concentrates are purchased and resold.

7.0 – GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 – Regional Geology

The writers have reviewed the geology for many years in this mineralized belt. The material in this section is summarized from the "Mineral Resource Assessment of the Republic of Costa Rica" published in 1987 by the United States Geological Survey.

The epithermal gold deposits of Costa Rica are mostly narrow quartz veins, varying up to several metres in thickness, contained in envelopes of sericitic or argillic alteration. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite are present in small amounts, which increase with depth. The host rocks are volcanics of basic to intermediate composition. The main control localizing the mineralization is faulting, although on a regional scale, the presence of nearby rhyolite intrusions may be important.

7.2 – Local Geology

In the Las Juntas area the lower unit of the Aguacate group lies at depth and is not exposed. A 5 km wide easterly striking band of the upper unit andesites lying north of the town is covered to the north by the Monteverde Formation and bounded to the south by younger andesite-dacite pyroclastics and volcanic domes.

Gold-quartz veins north and northeast of Las Juntas apparently radiate from the Juntas dacite-andesite complex. Vein formation does not appear to depend on stratigraphic position or on rock type, except that the rock must have been amenable to the development of permeable fractures. Individual productive veins vary up to several metres in thickness and this can increase an order of magnitude where veins intersect.

7.3 – Mineralization and alteration

Vein textures and internal structures vary. A typical vein consists of massive white to grey "bull" quartz, adjacent lenticular breccia zones, intermittent andesite lenses, and thin anastomosing fault gouge zones.

Vein mineralogy is relatively simple, consisting of quartz with variable amounts of enclosed wallrock, and minor sulphide. Gold is present as electrum and as finely disseminated gold grains within pyrite and other minerals. Gold occurring as electrum has a silver: gold ratio varying up to 2:1.

8.0 – DEPOSIT TYPES

Veins in the vicinity of Las Juntas occur in sets oriented N-S (Recio, Santa Ana), NNE (Silencio, Tres Hermanos, San Rafael), and ENE (Palo Negro). They dip steeply and form a sinuous curvilinear trace on plan and section resulting from local swings in strike and dip.

9.0 – EXPLORATION

No exploration is conducted by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. Newlox does not own any mineral exploration or exploitation properties. Newlox does not mine and does not do any exploration work in the Abangares Mining District.

10.0 – DRILLING

No drilling is conducted by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. Newlox does not own any mineral exploration or exploitation properties. Newlox does not mine and does not do any exploration work in the Abangares Mining District.

11.0 – SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. undertakes sampling for its own account on materials to be purchased for processing in its facility. No exploration or mining activity is conducted. Sample preparation, analysis and security are the sole concern of the processing facility and are continually evaluated for the integrity of the operation. Materials sampled are on a batch-by-batch basis with processing results being the ultimate verification of assays.

Grab samples are taken by Oro Roca S.A. personnel when new purchases of tailings feed material are contemplated for sale. The sampled material is deposited is bagged and clearly marked with the origin of the sample, sample number, person who took the sample, and sampling date. Each sample is delivered to Corporación de Servicios de Ensayos Químicos Filadelfia, S. A. (Company ID: 3-101-521379), an mineral processing laboratory in Miramar Costa Rica which is independent to the Company, for third party analysis.

At to Corporación de Servicios de Ensayos Químicos Filadelfia, S. A., the samples are dried, crushed, split, and weighed to prepare representative sub-samples for fire assay. All samples are clearly labeled and kept in a locked facility to ensure security. Individual fire assays are conducted on each sub-sample to ensure the consistency of results.

The quality control procedures employed and quality assurance actions taken by the company are satisfactory given the scope and purpose of the sampling and analysis program undertaken by Oro Roca S.A. Although sampling is not done by a Qualified Person, Oro Roca's sampling and analysis program is intended only for internal use in grade control and to guide processing parameters. In this context, the authors believe the Company is practicing adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures.

12.0 – DATA VERIFICATION

The qualified persons have taken the appropriate steps to verify the data in the technical report. These steps include; a site visit undertaken by Rolando Pereira Molina, a metallurgical engineer and Qualified Person, to review the technical specifications and performance of the Company's operations and a literature review of previously published material to support or contradict the geography, geology, mineralogy, and metallurgy of the Company's understanding of the technical context of the Company's tailings remediation facility.

The literature review and historical site visits by Stewart Jackson and James Turner have, in the opinion of the authors, fully verified the geographical and geological sections of this Technical Report.

Rolando Pereira Molina, who is the Qualified Person responsible for the engineering and infrastructure sections of this Technical Report, has not experienced any limitations on data verification and is confident that the data verification undertaken is adequate for the purpose of this Technical Report.

13.0 – MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Oro Roca, S.A. contracted Mr. Rolando Pereira Molina Ph.D. to prepare a technical report on the processing activities taking place in their processing plant located in Las Juntas, Costa Rica.

Oro Roca, S.A. aims to develop technologies that, while respecting the environment, recycle precious metals economically to become a significant factor in the social and environmental change in Latin America. The Company's stated intention is to become a profitable processor of gold and other precious metals' tailings, while at the same time removing contaminant residues left years ago by artisanal mining in the region.

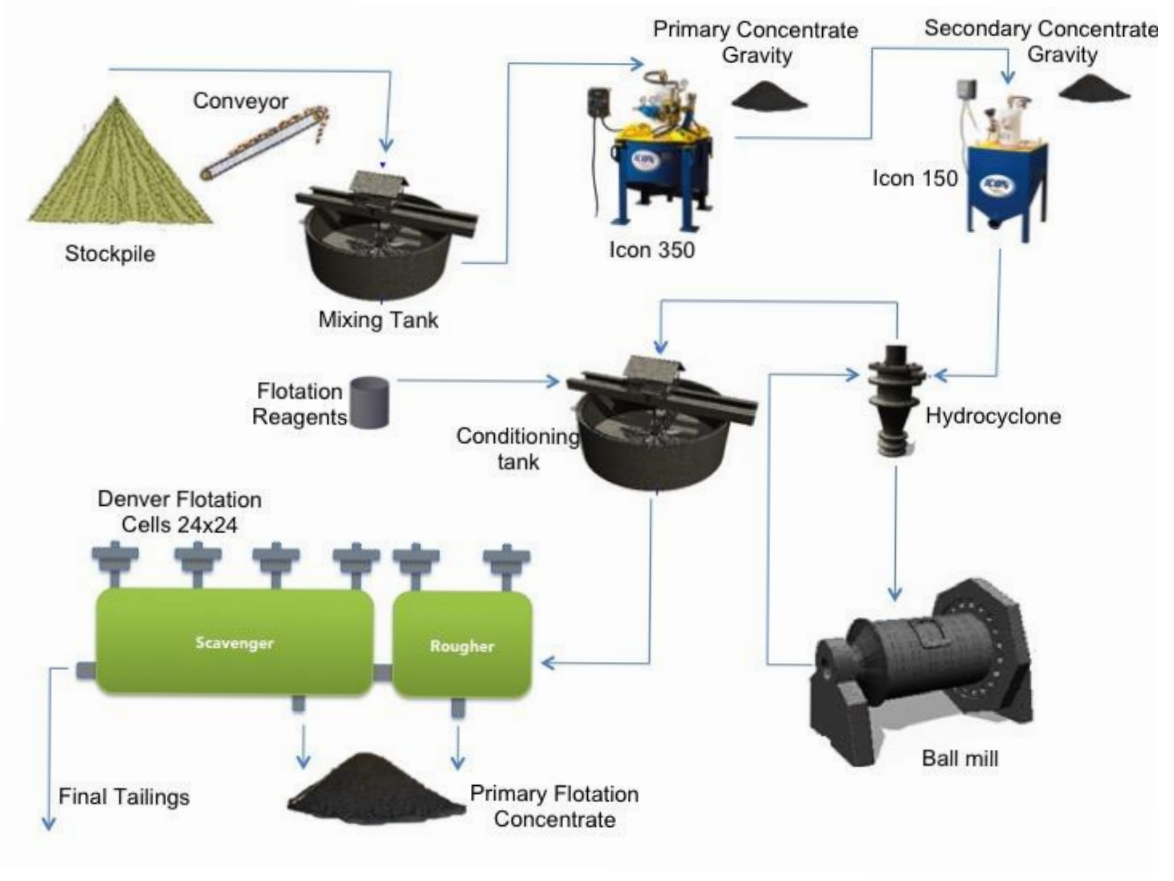
For this, it is has a close relationship with the Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering at the University of British Columbia, located in Vancouver, Canada. Through the MITACS program, UBC developed for Oro Roca, S.A. a number of novel technologies and techniques to process tailings material to remove both valuable and toxic materials. These methods include a gravity based concentration system, a custom flotation system, and an intensive leaching system. The processes hold significant promise for the future recovery of precious metals as pollutants like mercury wastes are removed using a combination of novel and established techniques.

Based on the studies and R&D work conducted at UBC, Oro Roca, S.A. developed such technology at its plant in Las Juntas, Costa Rica which I visited. During my visit I witnessed how this new technology is being applied to recover metals of different types of waste with low costs, reduced environmental impact, and greater efficiency.

Recovered contaminants such as mercury are removed from the environment and managed in an environmentally responsible manner.

Applying the results of the UBC study the Oro Roca, S.A. team designed and installed its plant in Las Juntas, Costa Rica.

Figure 3 - Mineral Processing Flowchart



The process used by Oro Roca, S.A. follows the following sequence:

- Tailings resulting from artisanal processes are acquired from producers; these tailings were previously processed in artisanal systems called Rastras using amalgamation. The acquired material contains approximately 60% + of the original Precious Metals' content since these artisanal systems use mercury amalgamation, which is not efficient.
- The tailings are subjected to a liquefaction process, where it forms a pulp with a density of 30% solids, making the compacted material dissolved; This allows the particles to be more easily captured by the gravimetric concentration system, in addition to ease of handling and removal of organic matter and rocks.
- The pulp is pumped through a sequence of iCON gravity concentrators, which create a centrifugal field to retrieve free precious metals which are not

recoverable using the traditional techniques of small scale and artisanal miners. These concentrators produce high grade concentrates.

- Following the recommendations from the studies of UBC, the particles are reduced in size to at least 150 mesh or smaller by means of a ball mill and a classifier hydrocyclone, to expose new surfaces and improve recoveries in future stages though the liberation of unliberated and partially liberated gold.
- Before entering the flotation cells which carry out the separation by flotation, the pulp is properly prepared. Among other things, it is conditioned with reagents (depressant, vaporizer, activator, collector, pH regulator) in the cylindrical tank that serves this purpose.
- Key values used (based on initial calculations using two tons / hour):

I – Balance Solids / Liquids:

Solids / Total Tons = 30%

Solids = 2 Tons Liquids = 4.6667 Tons or M^3

II – PAX:

Pax (rougher)	100 g/t.	Pax (scavengers).	100 g/t.
Pax (rougher)	200 Gph.	Pax (scavengers).	200 gph.

III – Aero 208:

Aero (rougher)	25 g/t.	Aero (scavengers).	20 g/t.
Aero (rougher)	50 gph.	Aero (scavengers).	40 gph.

III – Dowfroth:

10,000 PPM = 1% (of H^20) 10,000 PPM = 1%*4667 Lph

10,000 PPM = 46,67 Lph 10 ppm = 0.046 Lph

Dow (General) 0.046 Lph

- Once prepared, the pulp begins the process of flotation of precious metals, which is a separation process used to produce a concentrate. In this process by chemical and mechanical reactions precious metals rise and float to the surface (as foams) from the six Denver Flotation Cells. The flotation process takes advantage of the adhesion properties of certain minerals to air (hydrophobic) and water (hydrophilic), supported by the reagents added in the previous step.
- Such foams are collected and pumped to a system where the concentrate is decanted and the waste is separated from the concentrate by settling.
- Leftover materials are accumulated and, since they are free of contaminants, are dried and made available to the municipal authorities and community organizations that use them make improvements in the community.
- The concentrates obtained from both primary concentration (gravimetric) and secondary (flotation) are sold to a buyer or may be processed further in-house for sale and monetization.

To date the results of tests in the field have achieved 90% of the metallurgical recovery seen in laboratory testing done by UBC. This is a significant achievement given lab controlled environments tend to produce better results than in the field where controlling variables is more difficult. The process and results witnessed during my visit indicate the Oro Roca S.A. team has effectively implemented the recommendations set out in UBC's report.

UBC has prepared a second study (the Optimization Study) aiming to improve the flotation recoveries, which is currently being implemented by the administration. The application of recommendations set out in the Optimization Study could increase recoveries and lead to greater revenue for the Company.

14.0 – MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.

Newlox Gold Venture Corp. does not possess any property, nor does it possess mineral resources. The properties located in the surrounding vicinity from which materials for processing by Newlox are derived, are referenced here for background purposes only. They contain no mineral resources under National Instrument 43-101 and CIM definitions.

15.0 – MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES.

There are no mineral reserves held by Newlox Gold Venture Corp.

16.0 – MINING METHODS

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. does not conduct any mining activity.

17.0 – RECOVERY METHODS

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. has established a soil remediation and gold recovery facility in the vicinity of Las Juntas. The process employed has been developed through an extensive research and development program conducted at the Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering at the University of British Columbia led by a team of mining engineers headed by Professor Marcello Mariz da Veiga, Brazilian Professional Engineer, CREA 36806-D, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Canadian Professional Engineer, APEG BC License # 34088.

The Company's facility utilizes limited milling, gravity concentration and flotation concentration to achieve the recovery of sulphides, gold, and mercury. The entire process is self-contained with no chemical discharge.

Mercury is recovered from the concentrate materials and collected for environmentally sound disposal. Concentrates are sold to a buyer for further processing and recovery of gold or may be further processed in-house to produce dore.

The spent granular materials are used in local road building.

The entire procedure carried out at the Newlox site is influenced and guided by working with the Norman B. Keevil Institute of Mining Engineering at the University of British Columbia, Canada.

Figure 4 – Gold Recovered by Gravity Concentration

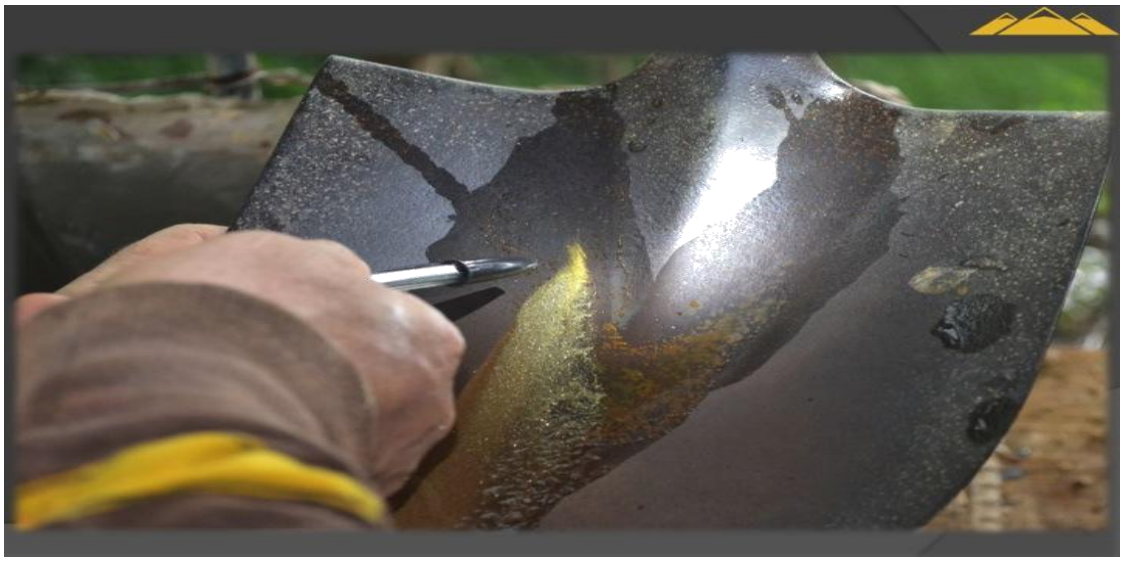


Figure 5 – Gold concentrates stacked for sale and shipment.

18.0 – Project Infrastructure

The project enjoys excellent infrastructure. The grinding and flotation recovery systems are located on a private lot and are covered by a roof. Power and water are obtained from the local municipality through connections to the national power grid and water services. The operation is self-contained. Feed material is trucked to the site on government maintained roads; stockpiled, processed, and residual spent materials are sold offsite for road building materials. Infrastructure of note includes paved road access and connection to the national power grid. All necessary process infrastructures are present on site.

Figure 6 – Outdoor processing facility, Las Juntas, Costa Rica

Figure 7 – Processing facility, Oro Roca S.A., Los Juntas

19.0 – MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. has signed agreements with three local mining groups (referred to as *the Supplier*), including the largest mining cooperative in the region, to purchase tailings material for reclamation and metals extraction. These contracts were signed with ENRIQUE CAMPOS SEGURA (ID number 502750089) on August 11th 2015, WILLIAM ELIZONDO MANZANARES (ID number 501780698) on September 2nd 2014, and COOPERATIVA DE PRODUCTORES DE ORO Y SERVICIOS MULTIPLES DE ABANGARES RL (legal writ 3-004-421442 number) on March 23th, 2015.

Each of the Suppliers operates one or more small artisanal mining and processing plants which generates tailings material. In addition each of the Suppliers controls stockpiles of historical tailings material which is dry stacked on surface. The supply contracts state that material will be made available to the Company and that grade and value control will be exercised by both parties to negotiate pricing.

In the case of COOPERATIVA DE PRODUCTORES DE ORO Y SERVICIOS MULTIPLES DE ABANGARES RL, an additional section of the contract states that the Company will pay, "an incetive of 5% to the COOPERORO per truck of material collected from its partners," opening the possibility of sourcing tailings material from groups not included in the three formal contracts. This provides an incentive for the cooperative to introduce the company to new supply partners by providing the cooperative with a finder's fee of 5% on the amount paid to the new supplier.

Precious metals produced by the company may be sold either within Costa Rica to the Company's established metals buyer or abroad to the market at large. The demand for precious metals remains strong although price volatility continues to be a major concern for the industry. Over the previous 12 months, staring on September 25th 2014, the SPOT gold price has fluctuated between a low of US$1084.50 and US$1302.10. The Company makes not projections or predictions regarding precious metals prices and acknowledges that price variability is a major factor which will contribute to the potential viability of the Company's business.

20.0 – ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT.

The major environmental issue in the area is the contamination of the environment by heavy metals due to the artisanal mining practices employed by local miners. While this concern is of a serious nature for the health of local people and the environment, the use of these mineral processing techniques continues in the region as witnessed by the authors of this report during their multiple visits to the mining district surrounding the Company's reclamation project.

The Company is an environmental remediation and metals extraction company whose technology is designed to address this environmental challenge by removing heavy metal contamination which is present due the historical and current actions of third parties operating in the region. As such, Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. is in a unique position to help alleviate the contamination which has/is generated by third parties in the region in which the Company operates.

The known environmental issue in the region provides Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. with an opportunity to implement a cleanup effort and the potential to develop their business. The Company has no mineral resources or mineral reserves and therefore no known environmental issues could materially impact the Company's ability extract material for processing.

In the event that environmental regulation and enforcement puts an end to artisanal mining in the region, the Company would have a diminishing amount of feed material for reclamation. Although there are not reliable estimates of the total volume or grade of the existing tailings, it is reasonable to infer that at some time the feed material would be exhausted and the Company's ability to operate in the region would discontinue. The authors believe this is an unlikely scenario but should be included in the interests of transparency.

Oro Roca S.A. has implemented a small scale test reclamation facility which has appropriate systems for tailings disposal, site monitoring, and water management. Feed material (artisanal tailings) is delivered to the plant by third parties and is processed by the Company to remove contamination and residual metals. This reclaimed material is stockpiled in dry stacks before being provided to the local municipality, at no cost, for inclusion in building materials.

Water management is conducted through the recycling of plant water in a closed loop system to limit water consumption. During plant closure, water contained within the systems would be drained to drying tanks. Tailings are dry stacked.

Site monitoring is undertaken 24 hours per day by a live-in site manager who ensures that safety guidelines are followed, the security of the Company's assets is maintained and the integrity of equipment remains acceptable.

Oro Roca S.A. does not require any mining permits in Costa Rica since it has no mineral exploration or exploitation concessions. There are no applicable reclamation bonds or remediation requirements since the company is not a mining company.

Figure 8 – Typical Stockpiled tailings materials to be removed and remediated.

21.0 – CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Capital costs have been substantially met, requiring minimal further investment in machinery and equipment. A budget for operations and minimal equipment is presented in the section 26.

Capital expenditure to date is presented in the following table:

Table 1. - Oro Roca S.A. Capital Costs

ORO ROCA, S. A. - Capital Costs (US Dollars)		
Processing Facilities – Costa Rica		$500,148
Liquefaction:		
	Primary Liquefaction Tank	
	Secondary Liquefaction Tank	
	Conveyor	
Milling:		
	Ball Mill	
	Pumps	
	Hydro Cyclone	
Gravity Concentration:		
	Primary Concentrator – Icon 350	
	Secondary Concentrator – Icon 150	
	Pumps	
Flotation Concentration:		
	Flotation Bank - Rougher	
	Flotation Banks - Scavengers	
	Pumps	
	Reagent pumps	
	Concentrate Settling System	
Other:		
	Tailings ponds	
	Electrical installation	
	Building	
Equipment		$183,639
Tools		$4,212
Vehicles		$39,951
	Grand Total	**$ 727,950**

Newlox's operations have not been the subject of a formal economic study, such as a PEA of PFS, and the authors do not believe that operating costs incurred during the test production, development, and optimization stages reliably inform the Company's future operating costs.

22.0 – ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

N/A

23.0 – ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Newlox Gold Venture Corp. does not possess any mineral exploration or exploitation properties.

24.0 – OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data.

25.0 – INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The region surrounding the town of Las Juntas has been mined historically for well over 100 years, and many small miners continue to operate in the region. They produce and process materials through their "rastras" with the residual materials stockpiled for eventual additional processing by operations such as that established by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp in the vicinity of Las Juntas. The descriptions of mines and mineralization in the region included in this report provide a background of the nature and availability of materials to be mined by the hand miners potentially for purchase by the Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. processing facility.

Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. has established itself as a new gold processing and trading company pursuing precious metal related business opportunities in Latin America. Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. is applying innovative processing techniques to historical tailings to concentrate precious metals to sell, and is also accomplishing soil remediation and removal of mercury from the environment for environmentally and socially sound disposal.

Since no mineral resource or reserve calculation has been conducted due to the particularities of the remediation business, the company's ability to continue to source artisanal tailings material of sufficient volumes and grades to make processing worthwhile is uncertain. This is the most significant risk for Newlox Gold Ventures Crop. Apart from the lack of National Instrument 43-101 compliant mineral resources or reserves, the authors have not identified any significant risks or uncertainties associated with this project other than the standard risks of commodity price fluctuations and political risks which are inerrant to all businesses in the sector.

Based upon the work undertaken by the authors and the site visit conducted by Rolando Pereira Molina, this report concludes that Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. has deployed a artisanal tailings reclamation facility in the area of Abangares, Costa Rica which is operating with the specifications presented to the company by their technical advisors at the University of British Columbia. These methods include a gravity based concentration system and a custom flotation system which hold significant promise for the future recovery of precious metals as pollutants like mercury wastes are removed using a combination of novel and established techniques.

The company's processing technology has been successfully deployed in the field and is actively processing artisanal tailings material to liberate precious metals and remove contamination.

26.0 – RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that processing of waste materials continue from within the region of El Recio and Tres Hermanos vein systems and other supply locations within the western Costa Rica. Evaluation of other opportunities from nearby areas should be undertaken. The two-fold return in the form of gold metal, and the remediation of mining waste sites by the removal and disposal of mercury from the environment provides a justification to expand and extend the processing capability.

Furthermore, having reviewed the research and development work undertaken by the company's technical advisors at the University of British Columbia in their optimization study, the authors recommend that the company apply the procedures set out in the study in order to improve efficiency and recovery at their artisanal tailings processing facility in the area of Las Juntas, Costa Rica. The optimization study has set out procedures to improve recovery rates from the 70% level set out in the initial study to above 90%. The implementation of these procedures is likely to have a significant benefit for the company's operations going forward.

In addition to optimization work, the authors recommend that the company expand its processing operations to a higher throughput level. Based upon the site visit conducted by Rolando Pereira Molina in June of 2015, the authors conclude that the majority if the equipment required to expand throughput from the current 40 tonnes per day to the company's targeted 80 tonnes per day is already on site. Since this expansion program was already underway as of June 2015, the authors recommend that expansion program be completed as envisioned by management.

A two-phase budget is presented here totaling $350,000.00. Phase I is the implementation of optimization measures recommended to the Company by its technical advisors at the University of British Columbia. Phase II is the Company's planned expansion from a the current throughput capacity of 40 tonnes per day to 80 tonnes per day.

Two phases of budgeting are presented below for overall totals of Phase 1 $165,000 and Phase 2 of $185,000, the overall total being $350,000. The Company may not be required to raise all of the noted funding from outside sources as it is transitioning from the construction and commissioning stage to a revenue producing stage.

Combined Budgets for Las Juntas Processing Facility

Complete optimization work and throughput increase (expansion to 80 TPD) of Las Juntas Processing facility.

Phase I – Optimization

Operating Capital	$100,000
Equipment Changes	$15,000
Assay Equipment (XRF & lab supplies)	$30,000
Consultants	$10,000
3rd Party Laboratory Testing	$5,000
Reagents	$5,000
Total	**US$ 165,000**

A decision point will be reached at the end of Phase I where independent 3rd party laboratory testing as well as in house assaying may be employed to assess the success of optimization work. If, at that time, management are satisfied with the results of optimization, a decision to expand the facility may be made and the Company can move forward to Phase II of this budget.

Phase II – Expansion

Vehicles	$75,000
Equipment	$60,000
Construction	$50,000
Total	**US$185,000**

Grand Total: Phase I and Phase II **US$350,000**

27.0 – BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ariel Resources Limited, (1995) Annual Report 1995, 14 pp.

Ariel Resources Limited, (1997, 1998, 1999) Corporate Press Releases.

Awmack, H.J., (1988), Summary Report 1987 on the Recio Mining Concession. Private Report for Greenstone Resources Ltd.

Buchanan, L.G. (l986), Reevaluation of the Cuatro Vientos Prospect, Las Juntas District, Costa Rica. Fischer-Watt Mining Co., dated Nov.7, 1986.

Goncalves, Adriana, Barbara Avelas, Douglas Ramos, Marcello Veiga, and Samara Menezes (2014), Technical Feasibility Study of a small scale mine in Costa Rica, Fotation Investigations. Private report Newlox Gold Venture Corp.

Goncalves, Adriana et al (2014), Metallurgical Study of Gold Recovery from Oro Roca Mine Tailings. Final Report for Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. Private Corporate Report.

Greenstone Resources Limited (1998), El Recio Project Costa Rica, Greenstone Resources Ltd. Corporate Brochure including Compilation Map and Cross Section, 4 p. August 1998.

Jackson, S.A. (2011), Report on the El Recio and Tres Hermanos Mines, Costa Rica. Private Report Veritas Mining S.A.

Lundquist, Olle, (l986), Intermediate Report Tres Hermanos – El Silencio project by SWEDEM for Cia. Minera Guanacaste S.A., San Jose, Costa Rica.

Mixa, Petr,Petr Dobes, Vladimir Zacek, Petr Lukes, Enrique M. Quintanilla (2011), Epithermal gold mineralization Costa Rica, Cordilleran de Tilaren – exploration geochemistry and génesis of gold deposits: Jounal of Geosciences, v.56, p.81-104.

Molina, Rolando Pereira (2015), Environmental Reclamation Gold Project Las Juntas, Costa Rica. Independent report commissioned by Oro Roca, S. A.

Strathcona Mineral Services Limited, (1990), Geology and Ore Reserves, El Recio Project, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica, for Greenstone Resources Ltd. 62p. With Appendices.

T.C. & A. S.A. (1994), Ore Reserves Calculation for the Tres Hermanos Mine, Las Juntas de Abangares, Costa Rica, Map Sheet Juntas 3246IV, Lat 10o17'43"N, Long.83o56'44"W. Prepared for Ariel Resources Limited. Prepared by M.E. Tim Coates, P. Eng. And Francisco Vargas, Geologist of T.C. & A. S.A., Geological, Mining, and Financial Consultants, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Turner, J.A. (2008), Valuation Report on the Chassoul, Tres Hermanos and El Recio Properties, Costa Rica. Private Report on Behalf of Ascot Mining, Plc.

US Geological Survey, Direccion General de Geologia, Mines & Hidrocarburos and Universidad de Costa Rica, (1987), Mineral Resource assessment of the Republic of Costa Rica. US Geological Survey Misc. Invest. Series Map 1-1865.

White D. (l989) Personal Communication (Memos to Greenstone Resources Ltd.)

28.0 – CERTIFICATES OF THE WRITERS

CERTIFICATE OF STEWART A JACKSON, PHD, P.Geo. (Ontario)

I, Stewart A Jackson, resident at 1292 Whitmore Road (PO Box 1085), Winterhaven, California, USA, hereby certify that:

I am a geologist residing at 1292 Whitmore Road, Winterhaven, California, USA 92283.

PO Box 1085, Winterhaven, Ca. 92283-1085.

The report to which this certificate applies is entitled: Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. , Environmental Reclamation Gold Project, Las Juntas, Costa Rica.

I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Honours Geology), the University of Toronto with a Master of Science Degree, and the University of Alberta with a Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1959 holding positions at companies including Cominco American Inc., Houston International Minerals Corporation, Crown Resource Corporation, and Continental Precious Minerals. In addition, I have worked in a consulting capacity with numerous mining and mineral processing companies in fields relevant to this technical report.

I have been involved in the production of gold from mines with recovery systems similar to that utilized by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. at Las Juntas, Costa Rica over the past 56 years. I supervised two milling complexes at Tonopah and Carson City, Nevada for Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation, involved in gold and silver recovery. I was involved in the development of the Borealis heap-leach gold project in Hawthorne Nevada. I was instrumental in the exploration, development and placing into production of the Seattle gold mine, the Key East, Key West, Overlook, Kettle River and Buckhorn gold mines in the Republic District of Washington, USA.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada,

Member Number 1908, with the designation of P. Geo.

I am a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists, and a Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

I am presently a Consulting Geologist, and have been so since June 1964. As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 of Canada.

Since 1959, I have been involved in exploration for and exploitation of a wide range of mineral commodities in several countries.

I have read the several reports and historic documents, and am familiar with the subject matter of the reports. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This report has been prepared in compliance with these forms.

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

I, in the company of Andrew von Kursell, P.Eng., examined the mineral properties at Las Juntas, Costa Rica, in April of 2010 for five days, and at several subsequent times up until June 2012. I have been visiting properties in the same areas since 1990.

I am independent in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of the issuer, and my compensation is strictly on a professional fee basis.

I am responsible for the overall report except for the Metallurgical and Engineering.

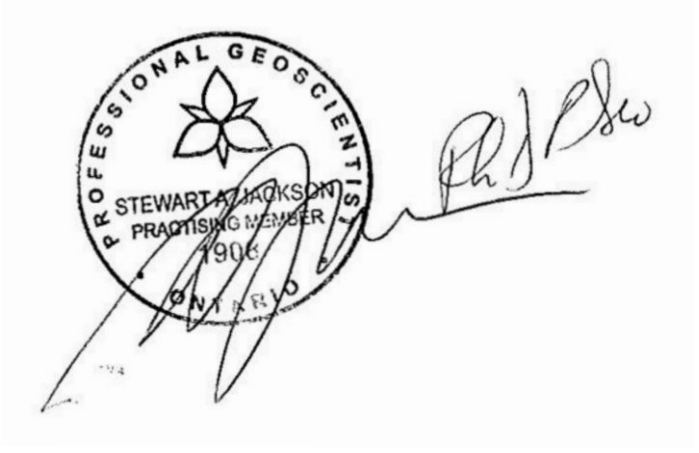
I am a co-author of this report.

This report is presented to Newlox Gold Venture Corp. Permission is granted to Newlox Gold Venture Corp. to use this report in any public filing or public disclosure of any kind required by regulatory agencies, or for any other lawful purpose.

STEWART A JACKSON, PH D, P. Geo. (Ontario)

S. A. JACKSON AND ASSOCIATES.

PO BOX 1085, WINTERHAVEN, CA, USA, 92283



Dated at Vancouver, BC, Canada

December 9, 2015.

Reg. No. 1908, The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada.

CERTIFICATE OF JAMES A. TURNER, P.Geo. (B.C.)

I, James A. Turner, P.Geo. am a Professional Geoscientist of South Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

I am a geologist residing at 14149-17A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Physics, Math and Geology in 1973 and 1976 and have practiced my profession since 1976 and continuously since 1980.

I have held positions at many companies in the resource sector during my career including; Pacific Geomatics Inc, TerraSat Geomatics Inc., and MineQuest Exploration Associates Inc.

I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, (Registration #19843).

I am the co-author of this report and my compensation is strictly on a professional fee basis.

I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so since March 1989. I have over 25 years of experience in fields relevant to the content of this technical report and have conducted site visits and authored NI 43-101 technical reports during that time. As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

I have read the several reports and historic documents, and am familiar with the subject matter of the report. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This report has been prepared in compliance with these Forms.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to

disclose which would make this report misleading.

I, in the company of Andrew Von Kursell and representatives of the owners examined the Las Juntas region, and La Chassoul property in May of 2007 and representatives of Veritas Mining CR SA and Veritas Gold CR SA in April 2008

I am independent of Newlox Gold Venture Corp.

I am responsible for the overall report except for the Metallurgical and Engineering.

This report is presented to Newlox Gold Venture Corp. Permission is granted to Newlox Gold Venture Corp. to use this report in any public filing or public disclosure of any kind required by regulatory agencies, or for any other lawful purpose.

JAMES A. TURNER, P.Geo. (B.C.)

14149-17 A AVENUE, SURREY B.C, V4A 6R8

Dated at Vancouver, BC, Canada

December 9, 2015.

CERTIFICATE OF ROLANDO PEREIRA MOLINA, PH.D.

I, Rolando Pereira Molina, resident at Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Coronado, San Jose, Costa Rica 11103, hereby certify that:

I am a Metallurgical Engineer residing at Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Coronado, San Jose, Costa Rica 11103.

The report to which this certificate applies is entitled: Newlox Gold Ventures Corp., Environmental Reclamation Gold Project, Las Juntas, Costa Rica.

I am a graduate of the Universitatii Politehnica din Bucuresti with a Masters of Science Degree in Extractive Metallurgy, the Universitatii Politehnica din Bucuresti Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1983.

From 1983 through 1984 was employed by ALUMINASA (the National Aluminum Company of Costa Rica) as the Head Metallurgical Engineer in Esparza, Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

From 1984 through 1985 was employed by INA (National Learning Institute of Costa Rica) as the Head of the team to develop their Metallurgical Laboratory in La Uruca, San José, Costa Rica.

From 1985 through 2000 was employed by TEC (Technological Institute of Costa Rica) as Professor in the area of Metallurgy in Centro, Cartago, Costa Rica.

From 2000 until the present I have been involved in the invention, research, development, patenting and manufacture of a series of metallurgical products, under my brand Perbols38. Providing important Public and Private Companies.

I have been involved in the evaluation, design, and operation of mineral processing facilities and recovery systems similar to that utilized by Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. at Las Juntas, Costa Rica during my career.

My products have received awards and special recognitions.

I am a member of the Association of Engineers (C.I.Q.P.A.), Costa Rica,

Member Number 2529, with the designation of Metallurgical Engineer.

I am a Member of the National Teaches Association of Costa Rica.

I am presently a Consulting Metallurgist, and have been so since June 1989. Over my 26 years of experience as a Consulting Metallurgist, I have gained extensive experience in the technical field of this report as well as the geographical area in which Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. operates. As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

I am a registered member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, & Exploration (SME), (Registration # 04206042)

I am the co-author of this report, responsible for the metallurgy and engineering sections, and my compensation is strictly on a professional fee basis.

I have read the several reports and historic documents, and am familiar with the subject matter of the report. I have read this report entitled "Environmental Reclamation Gold Project Las Juntas, Costa Rica" with an effective date of December 9, 2015 and I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This report has been prepared in compliance with these Forms.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

I am the solely responsible for the engineering and metallurgy sections of this report.

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

I, in the company of Jeffrey Benavides Ch., Eng., conducted a site visit in June of 2015 for one day. During that visit, I inspected and assessed the Company's processing facility. I have been visiting the Las Juntas area since 1995.

I am independent in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of the issuer, and my compensation is strictly on a professional fee basis.

This report is presented to Newlox Gold Venture Corp. Permission is granted to

Newlox Gold Venture Corp. to use this report in any public filing or public disclosure of any kind required by regulatory agencies, or for any other lawful purpose.

ROLANDO PEREIRA MOLINA, PH.D.

INDUSTRIAL ADVISOR IN METALS, CHEMISTRY AND METALURGY, S.A. CORONADO, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA 11103

Dated at Santa Ana, San José, Costa Rica

December 9, 2015.