

TSX-V: CQR



The Golden Rose Project

Exploring in the
Shadows of Headframes

March 2018

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This document may contain certain forward-looking information which involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, estimates, forecasts, and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the size and quality of the company's mineral resources, future trends for the company, progress in development of mineral properties, the issue of permits, future production and sales volumes, capital and mine production costs, transportation and shipping costs, demand and market outlook for metals, future metal prices and treatment and refining charges, general market conditions, access to capital and the financial results of the company.

Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. Historical estimates of resources and reserves may not comply in all respects with the standards contained in National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves.

THE COMPANY



- Incorporated in 1945
- 19% of shares held by Insiders

Exchange	TSX-V: CQR
Common Shares	118,923,348
Fully Diluted	120,707,618
52-wk High	\$0.10
52-wk Low	\$0.01

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Kearney Chairman of the Board

Benjamin Batson P.Geo., P.Eng.

Robert Kinloch

Neil Steenberg Lawyer

Peter Palframan CPA, CA

Terence Mckillen P.Geo. (ret.)

Gerald Gauthier P.Eng. (non-practicing)

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Benjamin Batson President and CEO

Robert Kinloch Executive Vice President

Danesh Varma Chief Financial Officer

Paul Smith P.Geo., Senior Geologist

NEW ACQUISITION

- Low-cost, transformative acquisition by Conquest of former gold producer
- Excellent exploration potential for high grade gold mineralization in brownfields and greenfields greenstone belt
- New acquisition of the Golden Rose property and the former gold producing Golden Rose mine property
 - CQR issued 10,600,000 shares pursuant to acquisition
- Conquest completed \$535,000 financing in January 2018 by way of non-brokered private placement



Golden Rose Mine 1941 (looking west)

- Exploration program at Golden Rose mine project underway with Airborne Geophysical Program (Mag/EM), drill hole re-logging program and compilation of historical data.

COMPANY ASSETS

- **Golden Rose Property**
Emerald Lake, Ontario
- **Alexander Gold Property**
Red Lake, Ontario
- **Smith Lake Gold Property**
Renabie, Ontario



- Discovered in 1897
- Golden Rose Mine produced 52,000 oz of gold between 1915 and 1988
 - 1916-1919 Golden Rose Mining Company
 - 1935-1941 Cominco Ltd.
 - 1986-1988 Emerald Lake Resources Ltd.
- Mine closure due to WWII war effort (1941) and buy-out and corporate reorganization in gold downturn (1988)
- Opportunity for gold discovery in proximity to former gold producer (Golden Rose Mine)
- Exploration for structurally-controlled banded iron formation (BIF) hosted gold mineralization

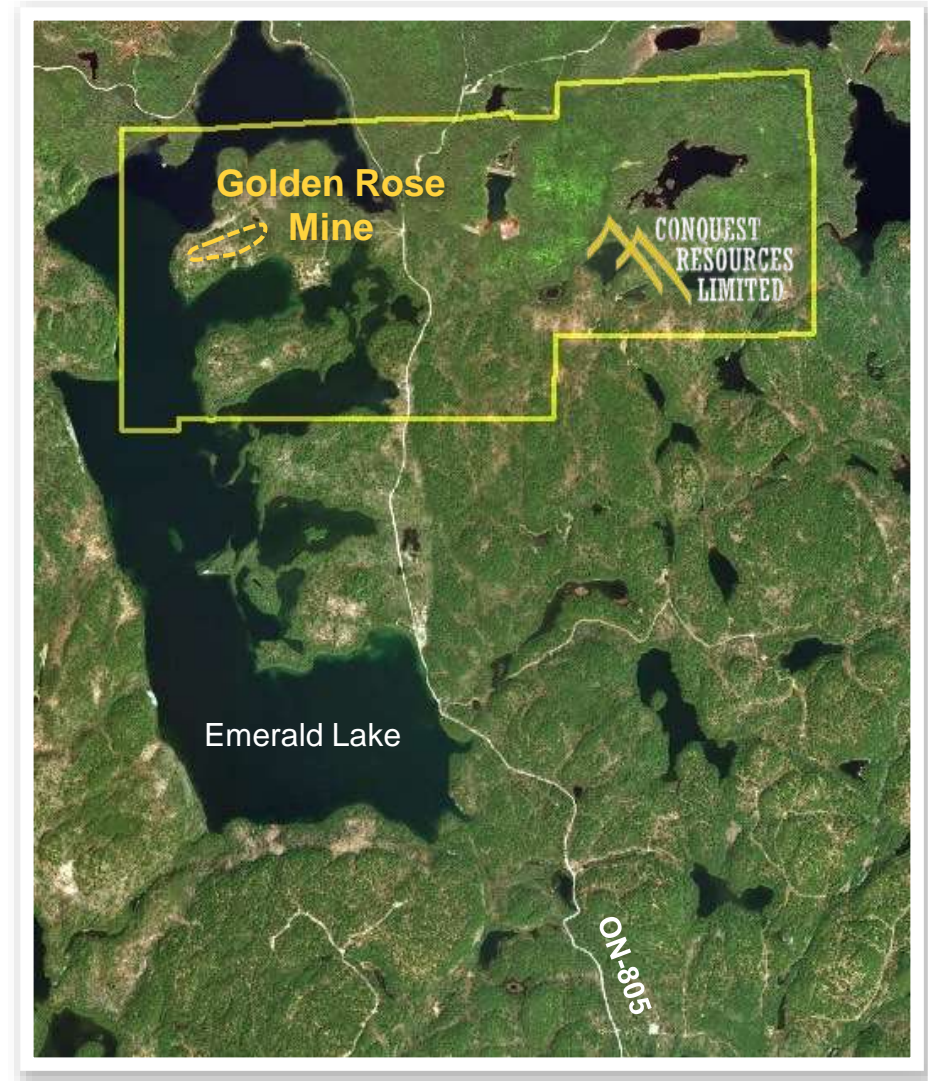


Golden Rose Mine 1937 (looking east)

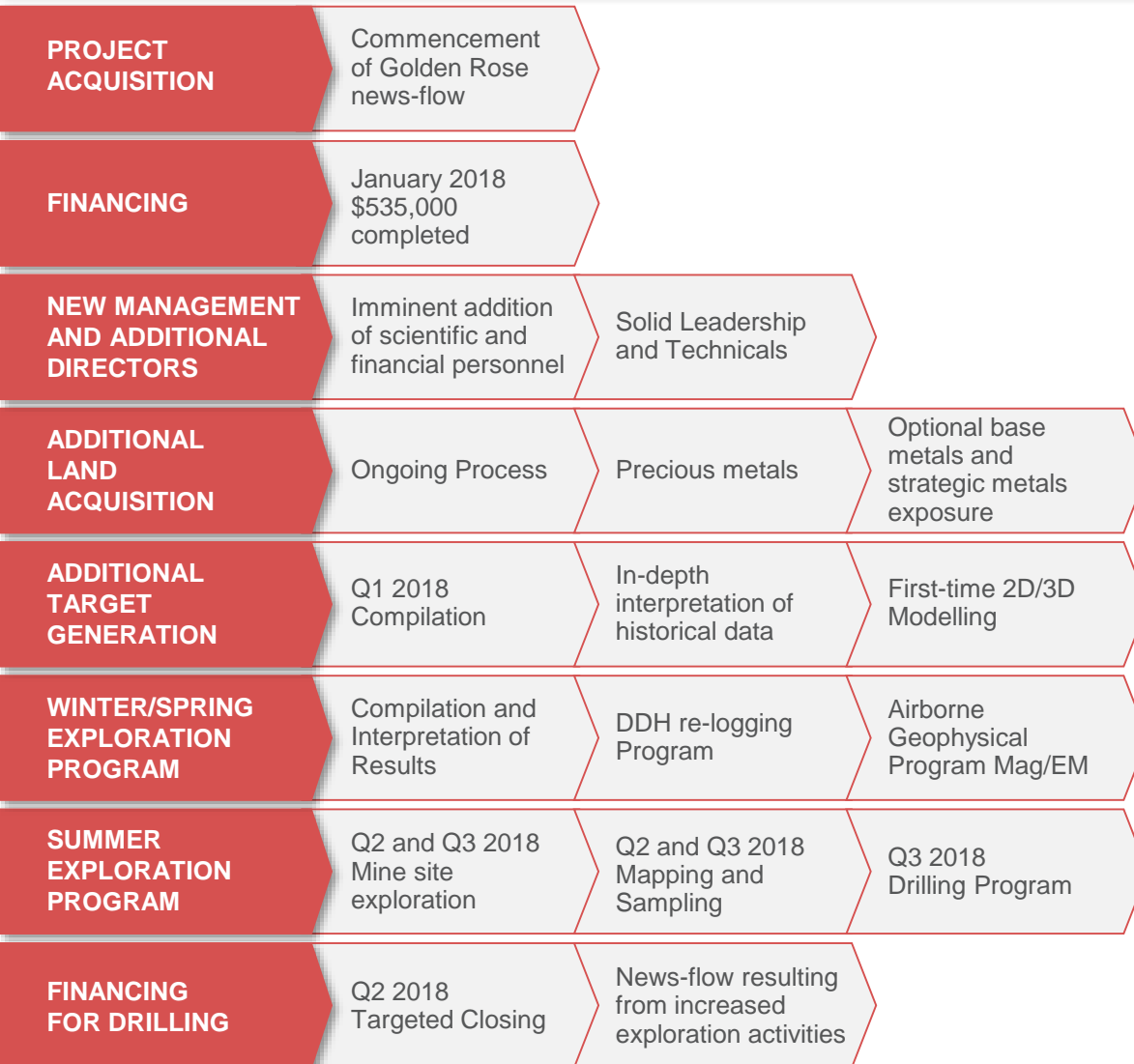
- Recent surface exploration drilling intersected 171 g/t Au over 1.83 m (2009) and 15.62 g/t Au over 5.10 m (2010)
- The project-focused approach to exploration for the discovery of additional mineralization at the mine site (770 m) and new deposits along more than 5 km of strike

THE PROPERTY

- All-season highway access to the property 85 km drive on ON-805 from Sturgeon Falls
- Only 2 hours car drive from North Bay and Sudbury to shaft collar
- Conquest owns a 770-hectare land package located in Afton and Scholes townships situated in Sudbury Mining District
- 4 contiguous leased mining claims and 33 contiguous unpatented mining claims covering the historic Golden Rose Mine and two distinct banded iron formations which are host to gold mineralization at the mine site



PLANNED NEWS PIPELINE

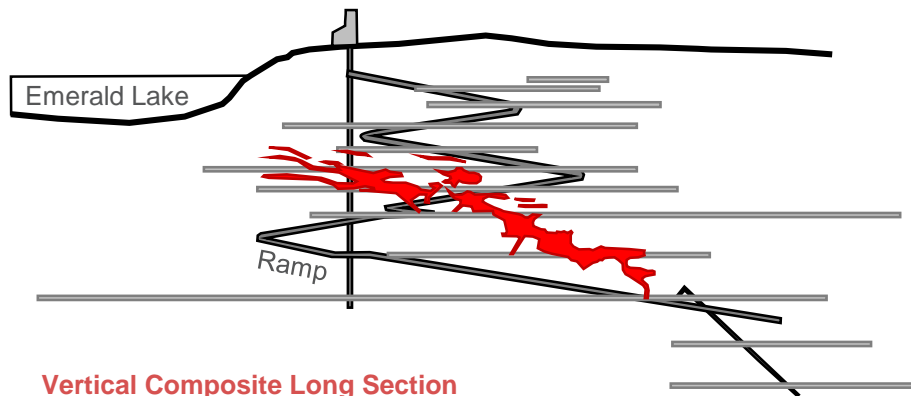


The Opportunities

1. Brownfields gold exploration at Golden Rose Mine
 2. Property Scale gold exploration in two distinct unexplored iron formations
 3. Regional scale precious and base metals exploration at Temagami Anomaly
- An area of past production, but not exhausted resource potential
 - Revitalized company focused on new discovery at Golden Rose

Opportunity No. 1

- Brownfields gold exploration at Golden Rose Mine – 120 years of history
- Unique opportunity
 - 1987-1988: 1,400 m-long access ramp nearly to bottom of mine
 - 1988: Mine closed
- Excellent infrastructure advantage
 - 770 m of underground access to strike
 - 7 levels of mine access with shaft, winze, and ramp
 - 5,000 m of drifting, crosscuts, and raises
 - pre-constructed tailings facility (1987)
 - road network



- Multiple horizon, multiple targets
- Ideal structural setting
- BIF, volcanics, porphyry intrusions and conglomerates all considered favorable stratigraphy
- Old mine, new approach!



Discovery Vein
(075/20°)

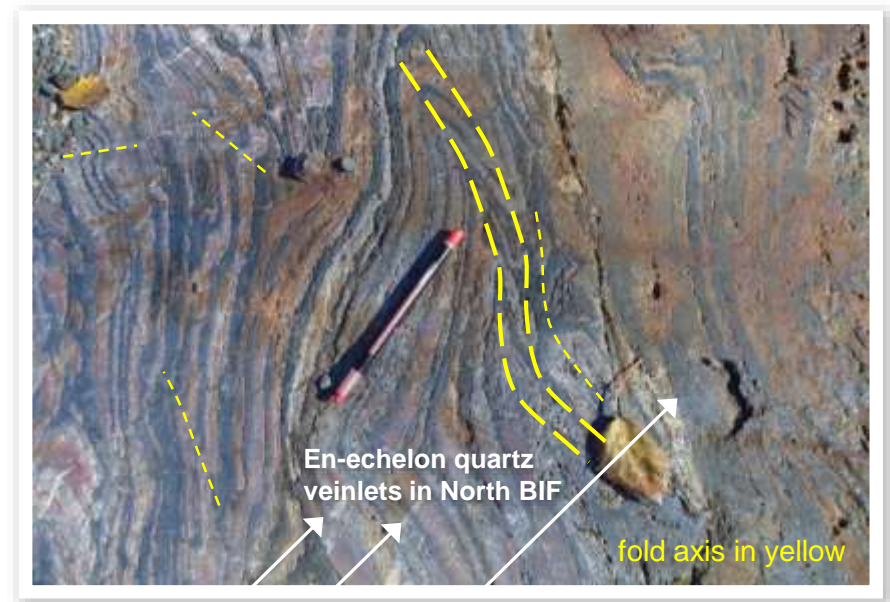
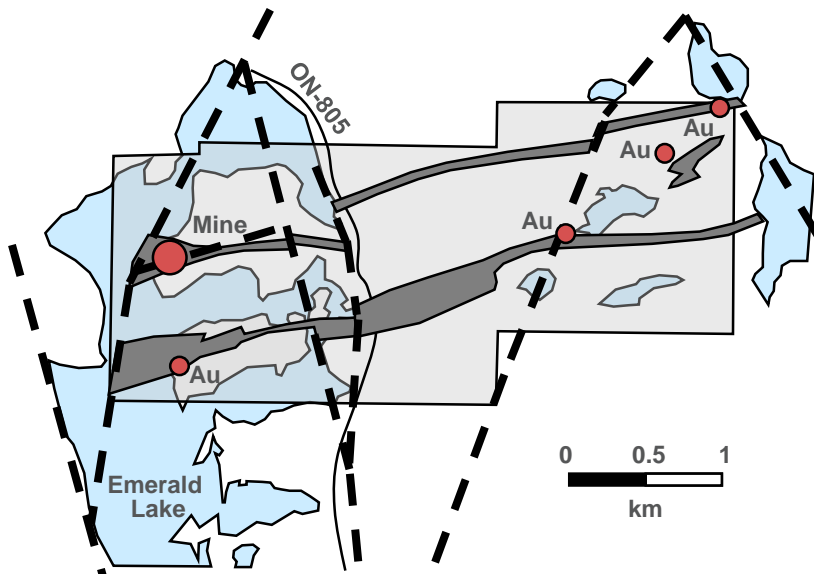


Typical Ore Sample
(Qtz-Py-Au Vein)

Opportunity No. 2

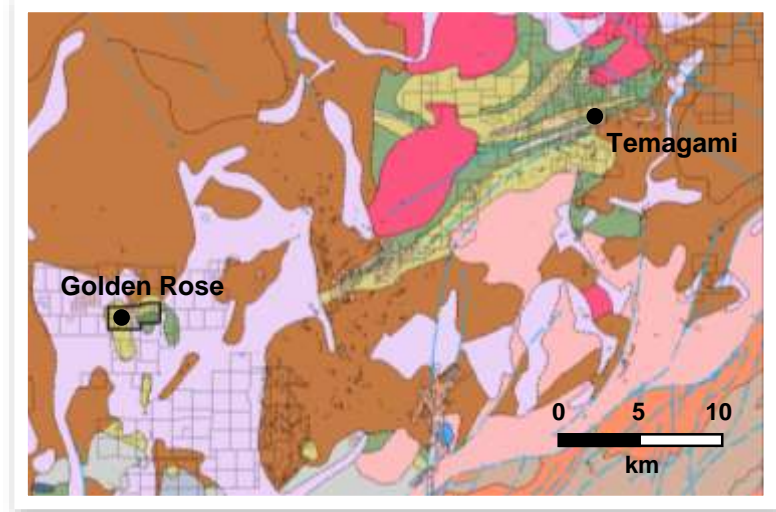
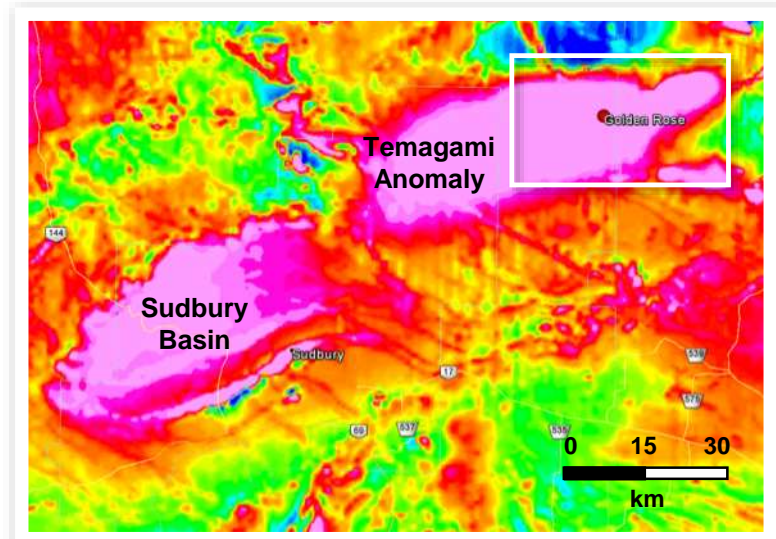
- Property Scale gold exploration in two distinct unexplored iron formations
- North Iron Formation – 4,000 m of defined strike
- South Iron Formation – 3,000+ m strike
- Rare window exposure of basement stratigraphy through the Nipissing Diabase

- Multiple horizon targets
- Old mine, new approach
- Good access across property along logging roads and off-road trails
- Ideal structural setting
- BIF, volcanics, porphyry intrusions and conglomerates all considered favorable stratigraphy



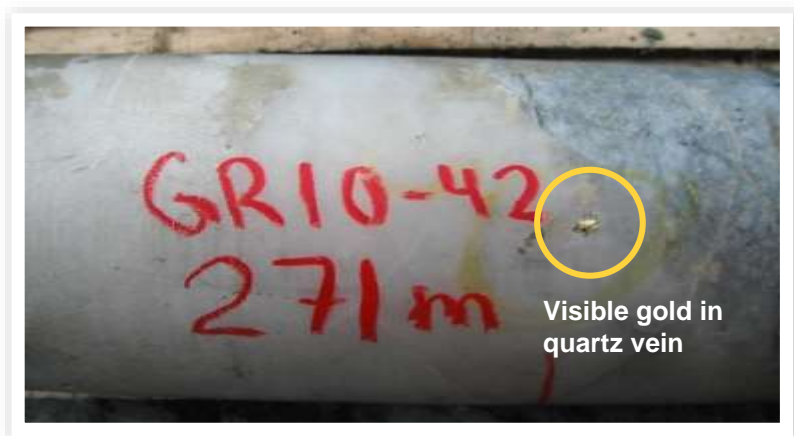
Opportunity No. 3

- Regional scale polymetallics exploration at Emerald Lake Anomaly (aka. Temagami Anomaly)
- The Emerald Lake Anomaly was discovered by Dr. N. Keevil Sr. in 1947 and to this day remains one of the “strongest magnetic anomalies ever found in the world” (Dr. N. B. Keevil, 2017)
- Anomaly characterized by very high magnetic response exceeding that of the Sudbury Basin in size and amplitude
- To date, there is no suitable explanation for the existence of the high magnetic anomaly at Emerald Lake
- Target generation by comprehensive interpretation of Conquest’s compilation database
- Land acquisition and larger area play?
- Good property access using ON-805 and logging roads, trails, and lake access
- Potential for precious metals, base metals and strategic metals



DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

- 150 surface and 520 underground drill holes completed at the mine site over small footprint measuring 500 x 800 m over a period of 120 years
- Favorable stratigraphy defined by banded iron formation (BIF)
- Magnetic anomaly defines strike and width of BIF host



Recent Drilling* (2009 and 2010 only)

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (gpt)
GR09-35	299.31	304.80	5.49	1.95
GR10-42	238.80	243.90	5.1	15.62
GR10-42	268.60	271.20	2.6	70.05
GR09-21	179.53	181.36	1.83	4.12
GR09-29	251.16	252.98	1.82	171.00
GR09-11	156.67	157.68	1.01	9.46
GR09-35	313.03	313.94	0.91	11.3
GR09-14	109.73	110.64	0.91	7.23
GR09-09	257.10	258.01	0.91	6.20
GR09-35	334.37	335.28	0.91	5.57
GR09-23	219.30	220.07	0.77	18.20
GR09-29	235.76	236.52	0.76	7.00
GR09-23	234.70	235.31	0.61	55.00
GR09-26	193.85	194.46	0.61	55.30
GR09-32	244.14	244.75	0.61	9.58
GR09-10	113.08	113.69	0.61	7.37
GR09-37	322.86	323.43	0.57	19.45
GR09-37	341.20	341.56	0.36	9.73
GR09-37	288.00	288.34	0.34	48.70
GR09-08	180.75	181.05	0.3	23.30

* results of drilling by Gold Finders Exploration Inc.

CANADIAN DEPOSITS ASSOCIATED WITH BIF

- Central Patricia, Ontario
- Beardmore-Geraldton, Ontario
- Pickle Crow, Ontario
- Detour Lake, Ontario
- Lupin, Northwest Territories
- Meadowbank, Nunavut
- Musselwhite, Ontario



Winter/Spring 2018 Exploration Program

- Comprehensive collection of information and compilation of database at:
 - Mine site-scale
 - Property-scale
 - Regional-scale
- Interpretation and targeting using existing data

- Relogging of drill core
- Generate a first-time 3D model of the mine geology
- **Target Generation** for Drilling
- Winter Spring Exploration est. **C\$350,000**
- Planning for Summer exploration program (includes drilling) est. **C\$500,000**



2009 Drilling Program

Target Generation for Drilling based on

- North and South banded iron formations
- Detailed soil geochemistry
- Geophysical interpretation and integration of results
- Structural geology to target gold in fold hinge zones
- Geological interpretation of buried fold hinges in BIF, faults and flexures
- Resolve correct structural geometry of Golden Rose deposit
- Delineate minor structures from drill core stored at mine site
- Determine facies changes within favorable stratigraphy
- Investigate significance of chert clast conglomerate
- Synthesize source of geophysical Emerald Lake Anomaly and drill test



The Golden Rose Project

CONTACT INFORMATION

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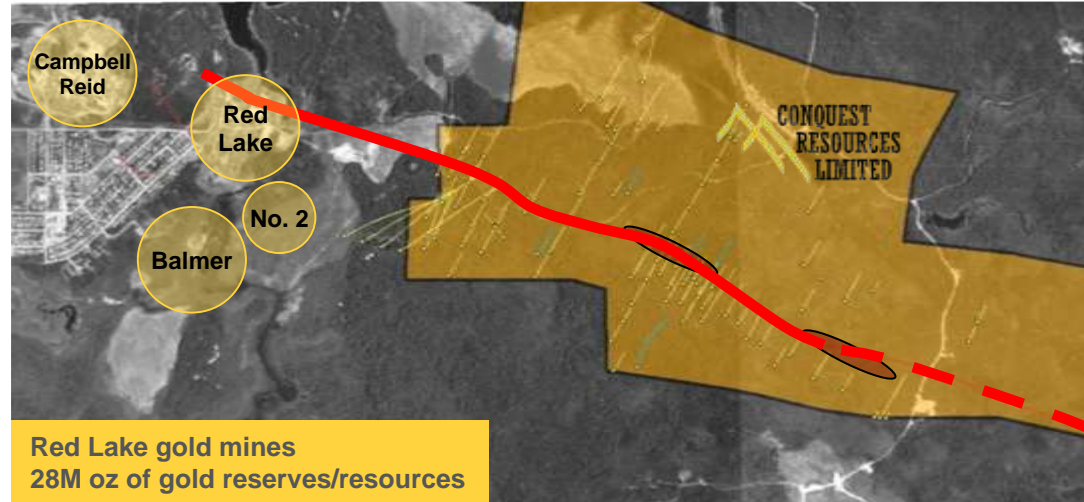
ALEXANDER GOLD PROJECT



Balmertown, ON
Campbell Complex in foreground, Red Lake complex in back



Balmer Complex Shaft at Red Lake Mines (Goldcorp) taken from Conquest's Alexander Property (looking west)



- Located in prolific Red Lake Mining District
- 400 m of Goldcorp's Far East Zone at Red Lake gold mine
- \$6M in historical work by Conquest
- Continuous production at Red Lake since 1948
- Balmer rocks are host to some of the world's highest grade gold deposits
- Over 32 Moz Au production/reserves/resources
- High-margin deposits with low cash costs
- Mineralization remains open at depth or on-strike
- Very persistent and deep gold-bearing structures
- Legacy of ongoing discovery at Red Lake
- Many areas remain under-explored
- Excellent access and infrastructure
- Last drill hole by Conquest was during 2011 which intersected 31 g/t gold over 0.53m being the highest grade intersection to date

SMITH LAKE GOLD PROJECT



Adjacent to Renabie Gold Mine having historical gold production of 1,100,000 oz

- 6M tonnes of ore milled at an average grade of 6.6 gpt Au and 2 gpt Ag
- Closed in 1991 after suspended mining activities at 3150 Level

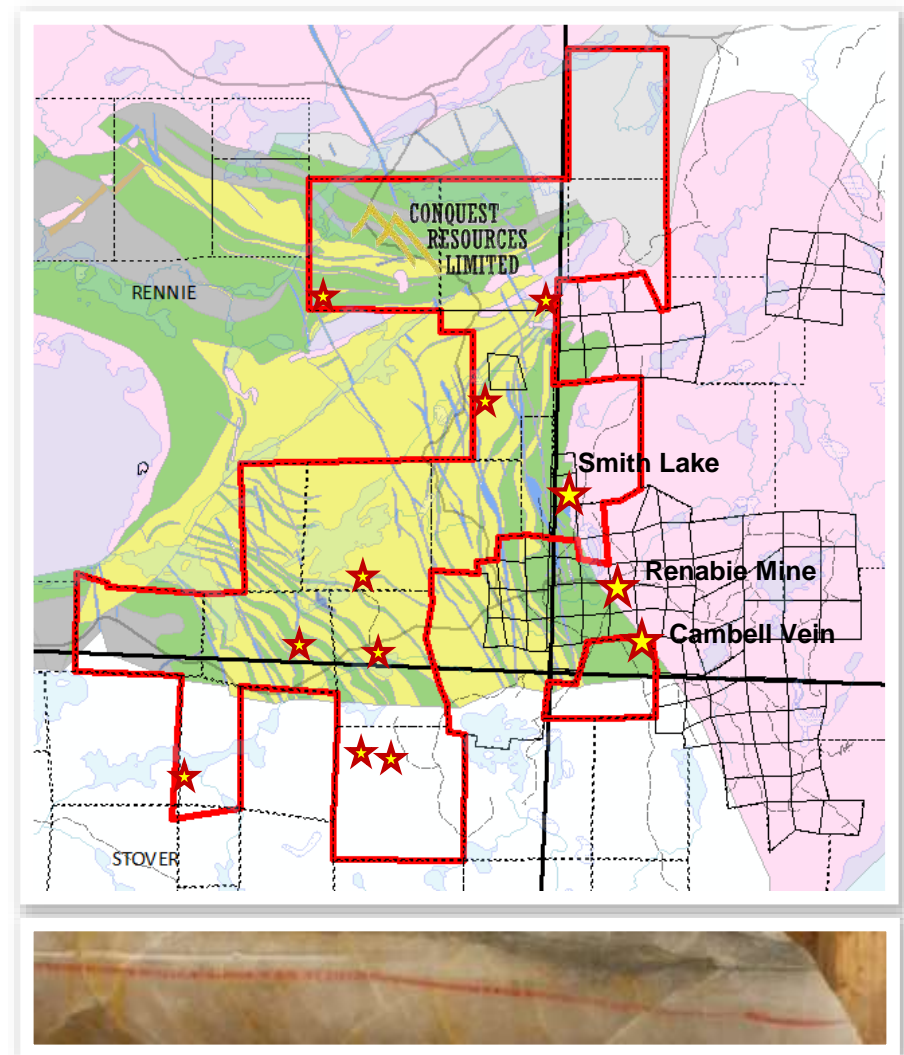
Drilling in 10 holes by Conquest (2011)

- First hole cut quartz vein with 63.3 g/t Gold over 0.28 m
- 30 of 318 samples taken returned anomalous gold values
- Eight gold intersections in total ranging from 1.0 g/t to 63.3 g/t Gold

Gold mineralization in the Renabie area is the result of repetitive hydraulic fracturing and shear zone inflation within Archean-aged granitoid intrusives

Exploration program

- Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling
- GeoTEM and VTEM targets
- Historic mineral occurrences
- MMI sampling program
- Local sampling on patents and new claims block
- Cost effective exploration with road access



Ribbon Quartz Vein with Sulphide Mineralization



**THE GOLDEN ROSE
PROPERTY**



APPENDICES

**The Golden Rose
Project, Ontario**

APPENDIX – HISTORY: PRODUCTION

Total production since 1919 is 51,992 oz of gold and 8,296 oz of silver

1919

- undisclosed production from A-Level (minor start-up)

1935-1941

- 45,360 oz of gold
- 8,296 oz of silver
- 144,237 tons at a grade of 0.31 oz/t Au

1987-1988

- 6,632 oz of gold
- 93,408 tons milled

Total U/G development until 1941

- Shaft: 228 m (749 ft) 3-compartment
- Winze: 175 m (577 ft) long, from the 5-Level to 7-Level
- Adit: 22 m (75 ft) from surface at lake level to shaft (A-Level)
- Drifts: 3,589 m
- Crosscuts: 1,137 m
- Raises: 1,046 m



Miners at Golden Rose c. 1937



Golden Rose Mill (1987)



Gold Pour (1987)

APPENDIX – HISTORY: DRILLING

- Prior to Conquest's involvement, other companies carried out drilling which totalled 150 surface and 520 underground drill holes at the mine site over small footprint measuring 500 x 800 m over a period of 120 years

1897 to 1927 (mine site)

- Undisclosed drilling

1927 to 1941 (mine site)

- 702 m of surface drilling in 7 holes
- 13,345 m of U/G drilling in 308 holes

1961 to 1962 (South BIF)

- 803 m of surface drilling in 7 holes

1983 to 1988 (mine site)

- 19,485 m of surface drilling in 86 holes
- Ongoing compilation of U/G drilling in 212* holes

2008 to 2011 (mine site)

- 11,564 m of surface drilling in 50 holes

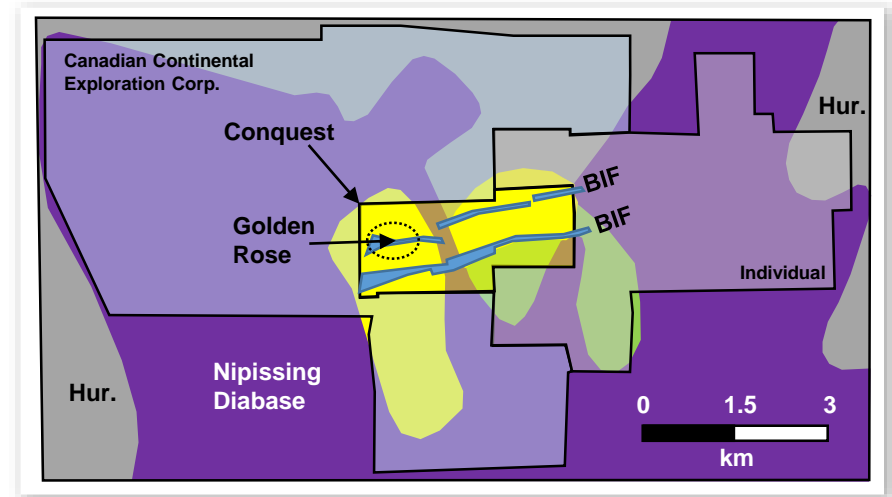


Underground
drilling, 1986
(above)
Adit Portal, 1986
(below)





APPENDIX – GENERAL GEOLOGY


- Quartz-carbonate veins hosted in BIF
- Mineralization across 4.5 to 30 m wide thickness across broad quartz veins in BIF
- Free gold associated with pyrite
- Favorable stratigraphy defined by banded iron formation (BIF) over 7 km of combined strike
 - Mined gold zone is 390 m long
 - Ore grades over mineable thickness defined to >300 m vertical
- Magnetic anomaly defines strike and width of BIF host two target horizons with intrusive porphyry
- Diagnostic chert-clast conglomerate



Host

-  Nipissing Sills
 - 2,218 Ma
-  Cobalt Group Metasediments of youngest member of the Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup
 - 2,219 to 2,480 Ma

Unconformity

-  Early Precambrian Metavolcanics and metasediments of Neo- to Meso-archean age
 - 2,500 to 3,200 Ma

APPENDIX – GOLD MINERALIZATION

- Free gold in quartz veins hosted in BIF
 - associated with two chert-magnetite-jasper iron formations intercalated with metavolcanics
- Coarse free gold occurs in pyrite and quartz
- Gold tellurides (80% gold, 20% silver)
- The property has two BIF defined over a strike length of 4,000 m in North BIF and 3,000 m in South BIF
- Two vein types
 - Dominant veins: cross-cutting en-echelon veins (Similar to Sigma-Lamaque style)
 - Lesser veins: strataform laminated veins which are classic Bendigo/Meguma



Visible gold in quartz vein



Visible gold in sulphides



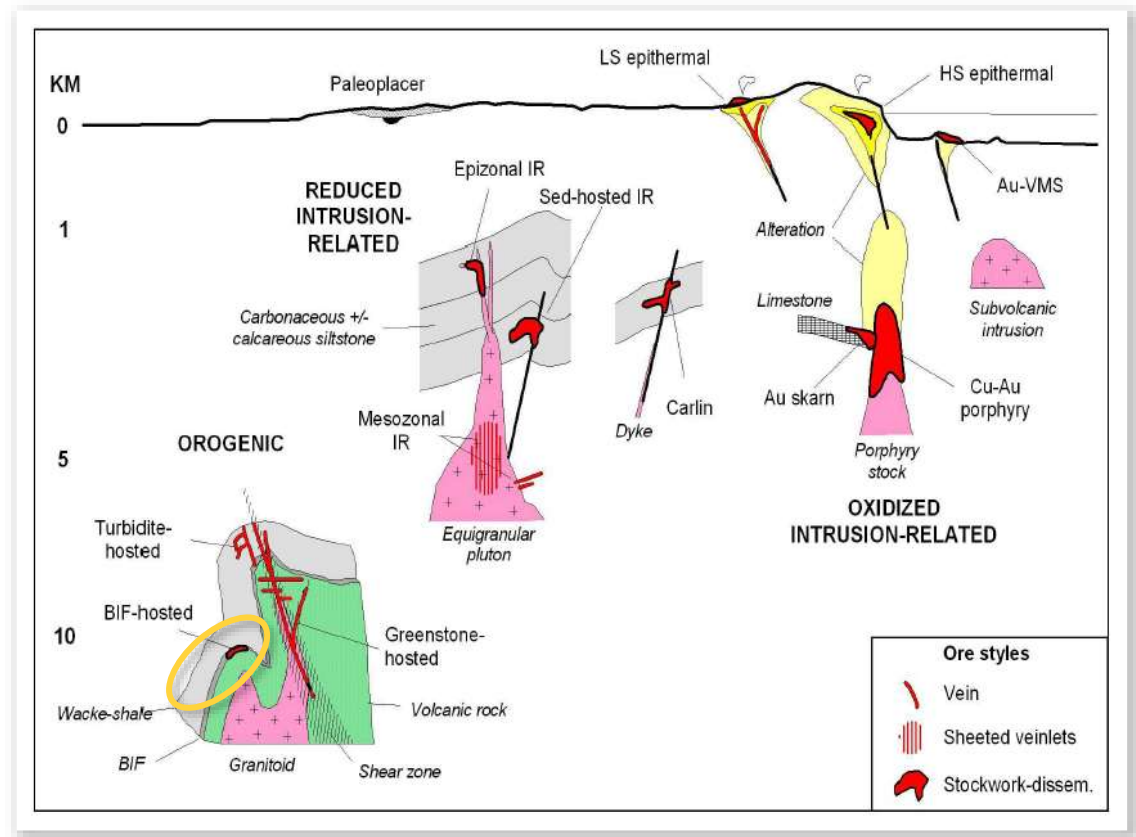
Sulphide mobility

APPENDIX – DEPOSIT MODEL

- Gold is emplaced in brittle trap rocks (BIFs) by way of hydrothermal systems
- Mineralization is younger than BIF
- Post-orogenic mineralizing event of unknown structural timing (likely late in deformational sequence)
- Two events? Fine grained pyrite with folding and coarser grained pyrite phase (possible enrichment phase, recrystallized?)

Deposit Type

- Synonymous terminology
- Orogenic Clan vein-type deposit (2007); Structurally-controlled greenstone hosted gold deposit (2004); “Mesothermal” en-echelon vein arrays (pre-2000?)



Modified from Poulsen et al. (2000), and Robert (2004)

Key Features of BIF Ore-forming Environments

Host Lithology

- Volcanogenic or sediment-dominated greenstone belts with BIFs

Deformation

- Often complexly folded and metamorphosed terrain

Ore Genesis

- Mineralization is localized to fold hinge zones, faults and shears in BIF, and favorable stratiform horizons and lithologies

Alteration

- Sulphidation of iron formation
- Silicification of host lithologies
- Chlorite-carbonate replacement during amphibole alteration
- Ratio of Gold greater than Silver
- Arsenic as a geochemical signature



Silicification



Carbonatization



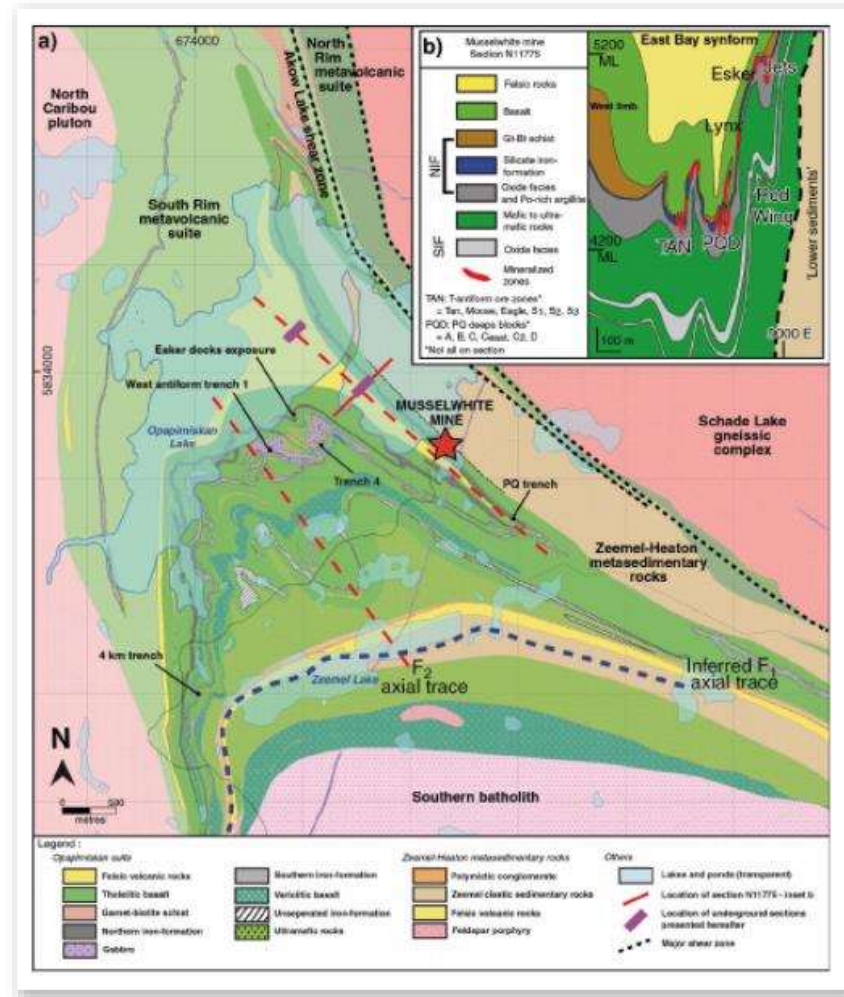
Sulphidation

APPENDIX – A CASE STUDY: GUIDE TO CONQUEST’S EXPLORATION



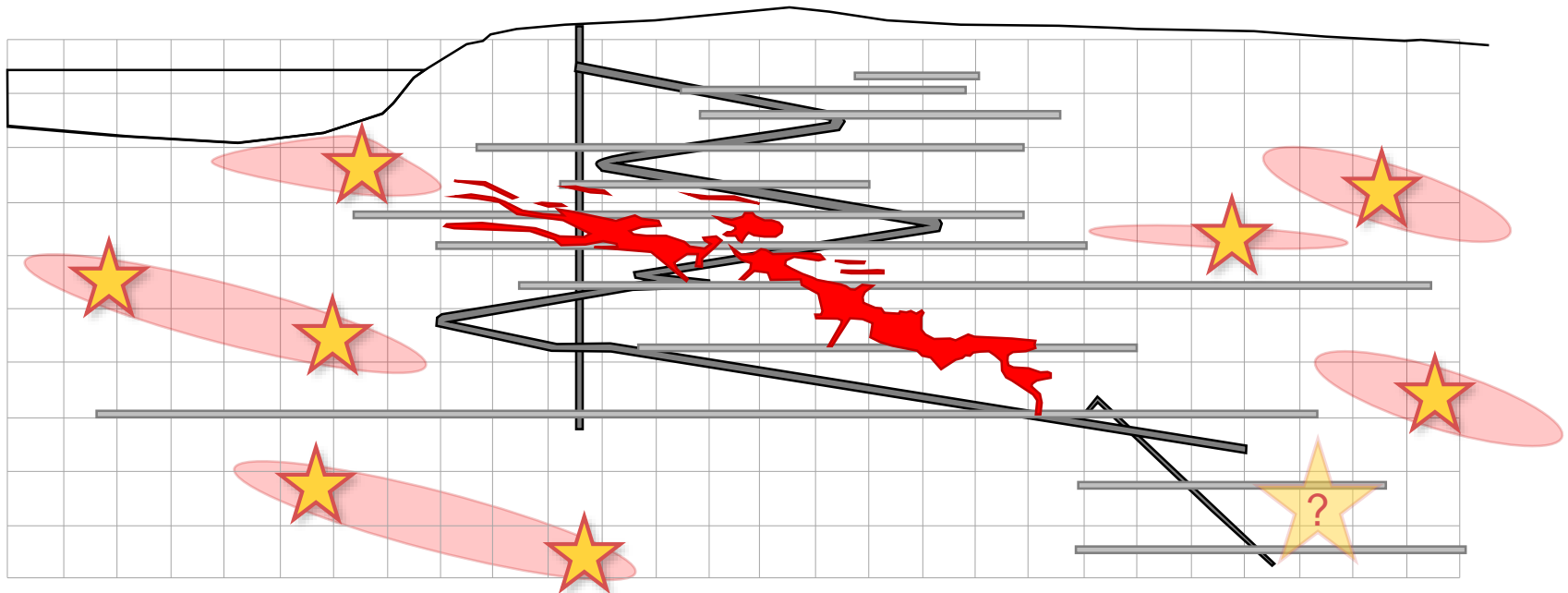
Goldcorp’s Musselwhite Gold Mine

- Is a world-class gold deposit hosted in poly-deformed BIF operated by Goldcorp
- Deposit consists of narrow, sub-vertical orebodies at the intersection of second-order, Au-bearing structures with strongly reactive, silicate-rich BIF horizons
- Typical high grade ore consists of pyrrhotite replacement and silica-flooding in the iron formation
- BIF, mafic volcanics, and ultramafic dykes induce structural deformation complexity
- Au-mineralization is syn-D2 to late-D2 deformation and synchronous with metamorphism
- Regional structural features, and the occurrence of polymictic conglomerates provide useful exploration targets
- Sub-vertical orebodies resulting from the intersection of secondary, gold-bearing structures with strongly reactive, silicate-rich, BIF horizons
- Secondary structures superimposed on regional first-order structures
- Polymictic conglomerates provide useful exploration targets in BIF type, greenstone-hosted gold deposits



APPENDIX – MINE TARGETS

- The objective of exploring first at the mine site is to maximize the value of pre-existing development and exploration data
- Targets are defined by previously unrecognized zones of en-echelon quartz vein hosted gold mineralization in areas peripheral to existing mine workings
- Historical resource modeling (1980s) was highly subjective and indeterminate. Results ranged from 140,000 to 2,400,000 tons grading 0.30 oz Au per ton (historical non-compliant with NI 43-101 and CIM Standards)
- The deepest mineralization mined was from above the 5th Level at 210 m vertical depth, yet mineralization was cut in drilling over 5.1 m grading 15 g/t Au at a depth of 240 m (10-GR-042) and 5.5 m grading 2.0 g/t Au at a depth of 300 m (09-GR-035)





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