Val-d'Or Head Office
560 3e Avenue
Val-d'Or (Québec) J9P 1S4

Quebec City Office
725 boulevard Lebourgneuf
Suite 310-12
Québec (Québec) G2J 0C4

Montreal Office
859 boulevard Jean-Paul-Vincent
Suite 201
Longueuil (Québec) J4G 1R3

Telephone: 819-874-0447
Toll-free: 866-749-8140
Email: info@innovexplo.com
Website: www.innovexplo.com

NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Berrigan Mine Property, Chibougamau, Québec, Canada

Prepared for

Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc.
86 14th Street, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada, J9X 2J1

Project Location
Latitude: 49°56' North; Longitude: 74°24' West
Province of Quebec, Canada

Prepared by:
Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc.

InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Effective Date: May 27, 2022
Signature Date: May 27, 2022

SIGNATURE PAGE – INNOVEXPLO

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Effective Date: May 27, 2022

2022-05-27

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST ALAIN CARRIER # 281 QUÉBEC

Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Signed at Val-d'Or on May 27, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – ALAIN CARRIER

I, Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc. (OGQ No. 281, PGO No. 1719, NAPEG No. L2701), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist, employed as Co-President Founder of InnovExplo Inc., located at 560, 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "**NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Berrigan Mine Property, Chibougamau, Quebec, Canada**" (the "Technical Report") with an effective and signature date of May 27, 2022. The Technical Report was prepared for Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ licence No. 0281), the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO licence No. 1719), Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG No. L2701), the Canadian Institute of Mines, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM 91323), and of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG 132243). I graduated with a mining technician degree in geology (1989) from Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue and with a Bachelor's degree in Geology (1992; B.Sc.) and a Master's in Earth Sciences (1994; M.Sc.) from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal, Québec). I initiated a PhD in geology at INRS-Géoressources (Sainte-Foy, Québec), for which I completed the course program but not the thesis.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously as a geologist for a total of twenty-seven (27) years. During that time, I have been involved in mineral exploration, mine geology, ore control and resource modelling projects for gold, copper, zinc, silver, nickel, lithium, graphite and uranium properties in Canada and internationally.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I visited the property that is the subject of this report on March 16, 2022. I reviewed core intervals and documentation from the Property on March 22, 2022, at the issuer's office in Rouyn-Noranda (Québec) for the purpose of this Technical Report.
7. I am the author of and responsible for the entire content of this Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the issuer in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Signed this 27th day of May 2022 in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
ALAIN CARRIER
281
QUÉBEC

Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc.
InnovExplo Inc.
alain.carrier@innovexplo.com

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

InnovExplo Inc. (“InnovExplo”) was commissioned by Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc. (the “issuer” or “CBG”) to review and validate all the available information concerning the Berrigan Mine mineral property (the “Property”), assess its exploration status, and prepare a Technical Report in accordance with CSA’ National Instrument 43-101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43 101”) and its related Form 43-101F1.

The mandate was assigned by Jack Stoch, President, CEO and a director of CBG. He is also President, CEO and a director of Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (“Globex”). The intent of this Technical Report is to describe the current exploration status of the Property considering recent exploration and drilling work and to provide recommendations.

InnovExplo is an independent consulting firm in geology and mining engineering with offices in Val-d'Or, Longueuil and Quebec City (Québec, Canada).

1.2 Report responsibility and qualified person

This Technical Report was prepared by Mr. Alain Carrier, P.Geo. (the “author”), Co-President Founder of InnovExplo. Mr. Carrier is an independent and qualified person (“QP”) as defined by NI 43-101 and is responsible for all items of the Technical Report.

1.3 Property description and location

The Property is in the Nord-du-Québec (Northern Quebec) administrative region of the province of Québec. It is located immediately 4 km north-northwest of the town of Chibougamau. The coordinates of the approximate centroid of the Property are 49º56’40”N and 74º24’16” W (UTM: 542728E and 5532630N, NAD 83, Zone 18). The Property is located in McKenzie Township on NTS map sheet 032G16.

The Property comprises 16 claims (map-designated cells or “CDC”) totalling 482.92 ha. The issuer acquired the Property through a spin-out transaction with Globex. All the mining titles are registered 100% to the issuer under the name “Mines Indépendantes Chibougamau inc.”. All claims are in good standing as of March 14, 2022.The Property is subject to a 3% gross metal royalty in favour of Globex. There are no other royalties or encumbrances payable to various beneficiaries.

1.4 Geology

The Property is located within the Archean Abitibi Subprovince of the southern Superior Province in the Canadian Shield. The Property provides the issuer with a strategic land position in the Chibougamau mining camp in the northwestern part of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The Property potential is supported by favourable geological and structural setting and the presence of well-documented metallogenic and litho-tectonic elements such as the layered mafic-ultramafic sills of the Cummings Complex, felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation, and other structures and alteration.

1.5 Mineralization

The Property host six (6) polymetallic mineral occurrences: Main Zone (Zn-Au-Ag ±Pb), South Zone (Zn-Ag ±Au), East Zone (Zn-Ag ±Au), Morrison (Cu-Zn), Wedge (Cu-Zn) and Berrigan-Sud (Ag). Numerous significant polymetallic intercepts were obtained during past drilling programs on the Property (291 DDH for 37,110.22 m) and CBG's recent drilling programs (13 DDH for 3,237.05 m).

The Property has been the subject of historical estimates. Met-Chem prepared the most recent of these in 2001 for the Main Zone, estimating **1,388,915 tonnes of material grading 3.17% Zn and 1.77 g/t Au** (Chouinard et al., 2001; GM 61359).

The mineral resource estimate above is historical and should not be relied upon. It is included in this item for illustrative purposes only. The QP has not completed sufficient work to classify it as current. Neither the author nor the issuer considers this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The genesis of the polymetallic mineralization on the Property has been described as either VMS or epithermal; however, the presence of both types or a hybrid model may be needed to explain the different styles of documented mineralization. Regardless of the origin of the sulphides on the Property, the primary control on mineralization appears to be structural.

1.6 Interpretation and conclusions

The author is of the opinion that the exploration merit of the Property has been demonstrated by the past exploration results, the favourable geological setting, the core review and data verification process, and the recent results from exploration drilling conducted by the issuer.

The author considers that the data available is of sufficient quality to be used for exploration purposes, prospectivity modelling, target generation during future programs and further development steps on the Property. The Property's location (4 km NNW of the town of Chibougamau), accessibility and exploration potential are adequate to support said future exploration programs.

The author recommends a property-scale exploration program based on his review of the Property's history, geological setting, exploration status and potential.

The author believes that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out and the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of contemplated activities.

A two-phase work program is recommended, with each phase having a conceptual timeframe of one year. Phase 2 is conditional upon the positive conclusions of Phase 1.

The recommended two-phase work program is detailed below.

Phase 1 consists of acquiring new data by drilling and further compiling all available data. This phase aims to complement and add surface data layers to select areas of interest, thereby increasing the issuer's understanding of the controls on mineralization (structures, geophysics, geochemistry and 3D models).

The plan for Phase 2 consists of selecting the most prospective sectors and conducting detailed follow-up work that will lead to additional drilling, updating the 3D litho-structural model and 3D prospectivity model, and potentially completing a maiden mineral resource estimate and NI 43-101 report.

InnovExplo has prepared a cost estimate for the recommended two-phase work program to serve as a guideline. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26-1. Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at C$1,386,550 (incl. 10% for contingencies). Expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at C$1,933,250 (incl. 10% for contingencies). The grand total is C$3,319,800 (incl. 10% for contingencies).

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview

InnovExplo Inc. ("InnovExplo") was commissioned by Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc. (the "issuer" or "CBG") to review and validate all the available information concerning the Berrigan Mine mineral property (the "Property"), assess its exploration status, and prepare a Technical Report in accordance with CSA' National Instrument 43-101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and its related Form 43-101F1.

The mandate was assigned by Jack Stoch, President, CEO and a director of CBG. He is also President, CEO and a director of Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex"). The intent of this Technical Report is to describe the current exploration status of the Property considering recent exploration and drilling work and to provide recommendations.

InnovExplo is an independent consulting firm in geology and mining engineering based in Val-d'Or (Québec), with offices in Quebec City and Longueuil (Québec). Outside of these offices, InnovExplo also employs professional consultants in Trois-Rivières (Québec), Sudbury (Ontario) and Vancouver (British Columbia).

2.2 Issuer

CBG is a Canadian natural resource exploration company based in Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec), with large property holdings within the Chibougamau mining camp in the Nord-du-Québec administrative region.

The issuer trades publicly on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol CBG and the Stuttgart Stock Exchange under the symbol CLL.

The Company's corporate headquarters are at 86 14^{th} Street, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada, J9X 2J1.

CBG is focused on mineral exploration in the Chibougamau gold-copper mining camp. The Company was created as a spinout from Globex. Globex is a mineral explorer and royalty company with a diverse portfolio of over 110 properties, including precious metals, base metals and industrial minerals.

2.3 Terms of reference

The Property comprises 16 claims totalling 482.92 ha, situated 4 km northwest of the town of Chibougamau (Québec) and is subject to a 3% gross metal royalty payable to Globex.

2.4 Report responsibility and qualified person

This Technical Report was prepared by Mr. Alain Carrier, P.Geo. (the "author"), Co-President Founder of InnovExplo. Mr. Carrier is an independent and qualified person ("QP") as defined by NI 43-101 and is responsible for all items of the Technical Report. Mr. Carrier was assisted in his review of the documentation and data by Anne Belanger, 3D Geological Modeler, Daniel Turgeon, Senior Geomatics Technician, and Martin Perron, P.Eng., Geology Director (InnovExplo).

2.5 Site visits

The author, Mr. Carrier, visited the Property on March 16, 2022. On March 22, he reviewed core intervals and documentation at the issuer's facilities in Rouyn-Noranda. During these site visits, the author verified drill collar locations, performed data verification (including a visual assessment of the access roads and the historical underground ramp portal), examined diamond drill core from past drilling programs, reviewed drill core logs, and assay results.

2.6 Effective date

The effective date of this Technical Report is May 27, 2022.

2.7 Currency, units of measure, and acronyms

The abbreviations, acronyms and units used in this report are provided in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2. All currency amounts are stated in Canadian Dollars ($, C$, CAD) or US dollars (US$, USD). Quantities are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, percentage (%) for copper and nickel grades, and gram per metric ton (g/t) for precious metal grades. Wherever applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency (Table 2-3).

Table 2-1 – List of abbreviations

Acronyms	Term
43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Regulation 43-101 in Québec)
CDC	Map-designated claim
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014)
CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines	CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019)
CL	Claim (historical staked claim)
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
DDH	Diamond drill hole
EM	Electromagnetic survey
GESTIM	Gestion des titres miniers (the MERN's online claim management system)
IP	Induced polarization survey
Mag	Magnetic survey (magnetometry)
MERN	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (Québec's Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources)
MRC	Municipalité régionale de comté (Regional county municipality in English)
N/A	Not available
NAD	North American Datum

Acronyms	Term
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Regulation 43-101 in Québec)
NSR	Net smelter return
NTS	National Topographic System
PPDZ	Porcupine-Destor Deformation Zone
QAQC	Quality assurance/quality control
QFP	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
QP	Qualified person (as defined in National Instrument 43-101)
RC	Reverse circulation (drilling)
Regulation 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (name in Québec)
SIGEOM	Système d'information géominière (the MERN's online spatial reference geomining information system)

Table 2-2 – List of units

Symbol	Unit
%	Percent
$, C$, CAD	Canadian dollar
°	Angular degree
°C	Degree Celsius
cm	Centimetre
ft	Foot (12 inches)
g	Gram
ha	Hectare
in	Inch
k	Thousand (000)
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square kilometre
lbs NiEq	Nickel equivalent pounds
M	Million
m	Metre
Ma	Million years (annum)
masl	Metres above mean sea level
mm	Millimetre
Moz	Million (troy) ounces
Mt	Million metric tons
NiEq	Nickel equivalent

Symbol	Unit
oz	Troy ounce
oz/t	Ounce (troy) per short ton (2,000 lbs)
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
s	Second
t	Metric tonne (1,000 kg)
US$, USD	American dollar

Table 2-3 – Conversion factors for measurements

Imperial Unit	Multiplied by	Metric Unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.3048	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.1035	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.4535	kg
1 ton (short)	0.9072	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.2857	g/t

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP did not rely on other experts to prepare this Technical Report.

The QP relied on information provided by the issuer concerning mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities and permits. Neither the QP nor InnovExplo are qualified to express any legal opinion concerning property titles, current ownership or possible litigation.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Property is in the Nord-du-Québec (Northern Quebec) administrative region of the province of Québec (Figure 4.1). It is located immediately 4 km north-northwest of the town of Chibougamau. The coordinates of the approximate centroid of the Property are 49º56'40"N and 74º24'16" W (UTM: 542728E and 5532630N, NAD 83, Zone 18). The Property is located in McKenzie Township on NTS map sheet 032G16.

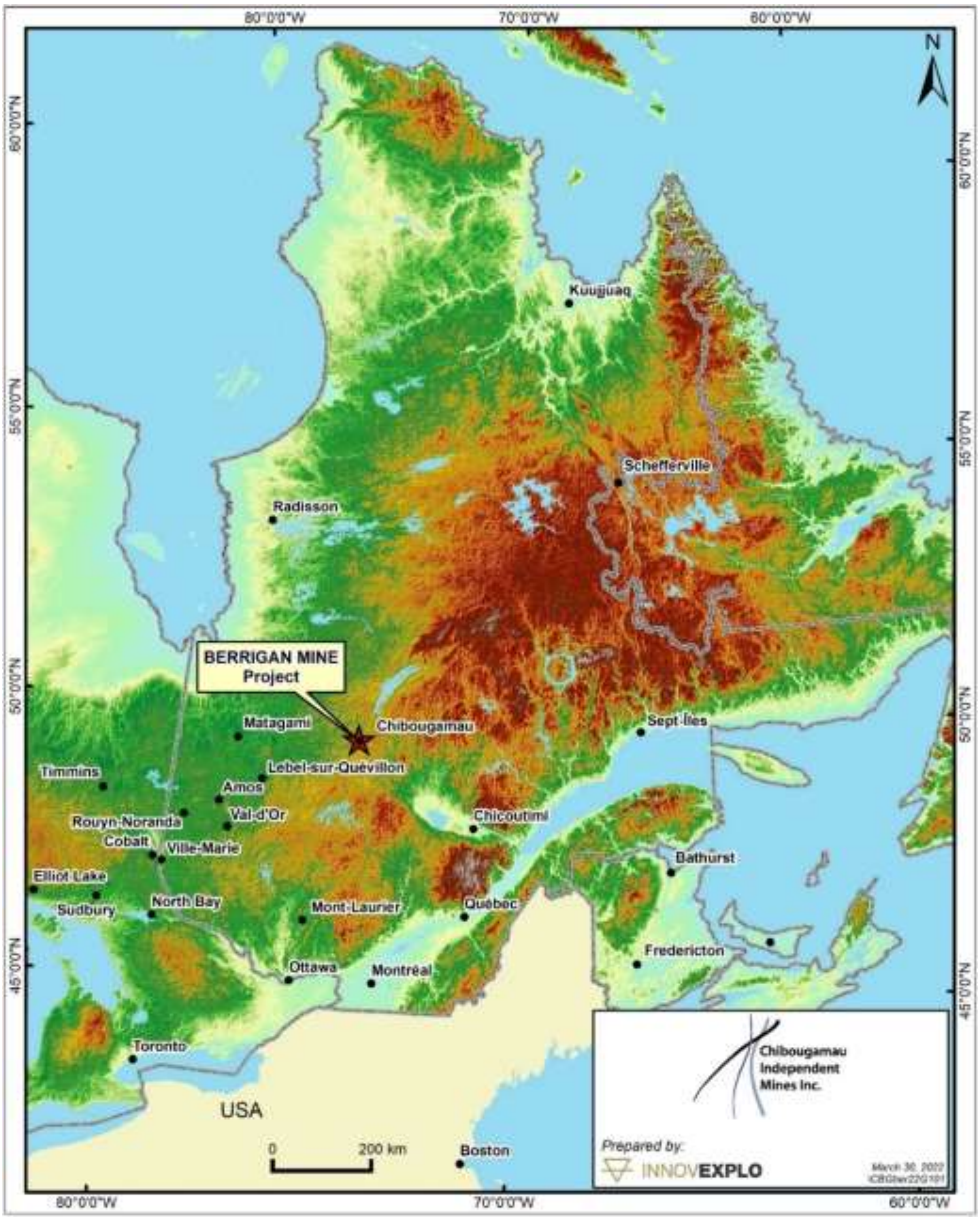

Figure 4.1 – Location map

4.2 Mining title status

The issuer supplied mining title data, and the author verified the status of the title in GESTIM, the Government of Québec's online mining title management system (gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca).

The Property comprises 16 claims (map-designated cells or "CDC") totalling 482.92 ha. Figure 4.2 illustrates the location of the individual mining titles, and Table 4-1 summarizes their current status, ownership and expiration dates. All the mining titles are registered 100% to the issuer under the name "*Mines Indépendantes Chibougamau inc. (87029)*". All claims are in good standing as of March 14, 2022.

Globex originally acquired the Property in 2012. At the time, it consisted of 25 staked exploration claims (historical "CL" claims) totalling 390 ha (Larouche, 2012). In 2012, under a plan of arrangement dated September 10, 2012, all the Chibougamau mining properties owned by Globex were transferred to CBG effective December 29 of the same year. In 2016, the 25 historical CL claims were converted into 16 CDC claims (effective March 3, 2016), which constitute the current Property.

Table 4-1 – Property mining titles (as at March 14, 2020)

Title no.	Title type	Status	Area (ha)	Issue date	Expiration date	Excess work (CAD)	Owner	Royalty
2436674	CDC	Active	55.40	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	142,813.41 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436675	CDC	Active	55.40	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	20,668.08 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436699	CDC	Active	55.41	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	3,873.67 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436700	CDC	Active	55.41	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	5,435.82 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436702	CDC	Active	46.78	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	4,126.63 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436706	CDC	Active	0.43	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	0.00 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436707	CDC	Active	27.93	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,267.04 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436708	CDC	Active	48.75	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	10,772.90 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436709	CDC	Active	32.64	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,981.56 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436710	CDC	Active	3.84	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	0.00 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436711	CDC	Active	20.15	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,819.30 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436712	CDC	Active	20.21	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,828.41 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436713	CDC	Active	20.26	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,835.99 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436714	CDC	Active	20.29	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,840.54 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436715	CDC	Active	19.96	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	1,790.48 $	CBG	3% gross metal
2436716	CDC	Active	0.06	2016-03-03	2024-04-28	0.00 $	CBG	3% gross metal
16 claims			**482.92**			**200,053.83 $**		

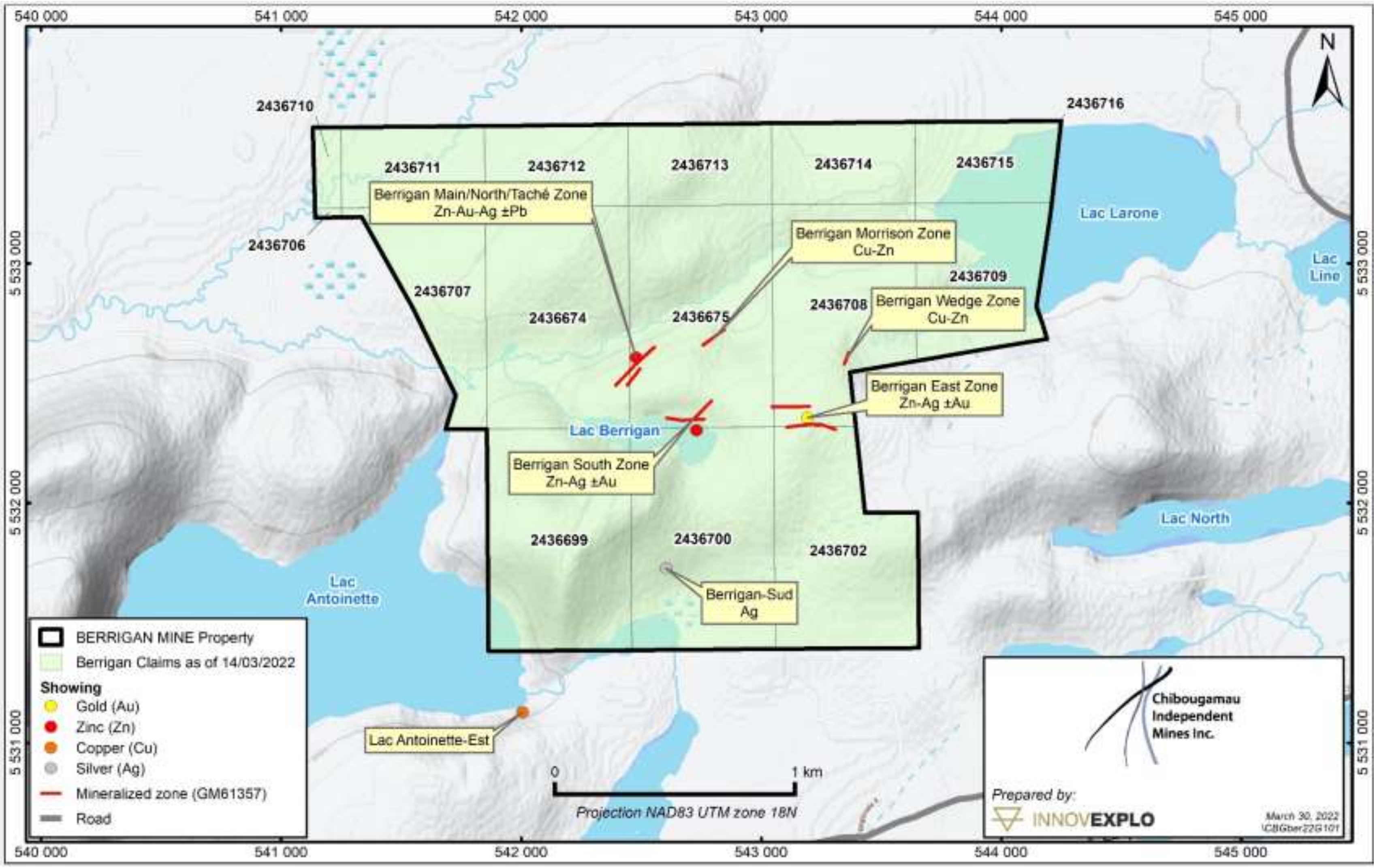

Figure 4.2 – Claim map

4.3 Previous agreements and encumbrances – Royalties

Under a plan of arrangement dated September 10, 2012 (amended and restated on October 23, 2012) (the "Arrangement Agreement"), CBG acquired from Globex the exploration claims to the Property and other significant Globex assets within the Chibougamau area.

According to the Arrangement Agreement, the Property is subject to a 3% gross metal royalty in favour of Globex.

> "*The Arrangement Agreement and Plan of Arrangement are described in detail in Globex's management information circular dated September 19, 2012, prepared in connection with a special meeting of Globex shareholders held on October 19, 2012, at which Globex shareholders adopted a special resolution approving the Plan of Arrangement*" (Heenan Blaikie, Globex's lawyers. cited in Larouche, 2012).

There are no other royalties or encumbrances payable to various beneficiaries.

4.4 Permitting considerations, environmental liabilities and social licence considerations

The Property is located on Category III lands in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay territory. The lands belong to the Government of Québec and are subject to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The issuer is subject to the *Environmental Regime*, which takes into account the *Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regime*. On Category III lands, Eeyou Istchee peoples have exclusive rights to harvest certain wildlife species and conduct trapping activities. Each hunting area has a tallyman. From time to time, the issuer has communicated with the regional level of government and the Cree Nation Government on these matters.

Mineral exploration is allowed under specific conditions, and only a few permits are required to carry out the work program considered in this report. To carry out drilling, the issuer must obtain certain permits and authorizations from the relevant government agencies, including a timber permit (*Autorisation de coupe de bois sur un territoire du domaine de l'État où s'exerce un droit minier*) from the MERN. CBG had been granted all the required permits and authorizations for the drilling programs completed in 2013 and 2016.

The QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. The entrance to the historical underground ramp has been secured.

The QP is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that could affect access, title, or the right or ability to estimate the mineral resources or mineral reserves or perform work on the Property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located in the Nord-du-Québec administrative region of the province of Québec, approximately 4 km north-northwest of the town of Chibougamau and 415 km northeast of the town of Val-d'Or (Figure 5.1).

The Property is easily accessible by two all-weather gravel roads branching from regional Highway 167. From Chibougamau, the first access to the Property is about 10.5 km long via Chemin Merrill towards the Chantiers Chibougamau sawmill, connecting to a series of logging roads. The second access represents 20 km from Chibougamau, driving northeast on Highway 167 to forestry Road 207, then following Road 207 for about 10 km until reaching a secondary forestry road and heading southwest for 7.0 km.

Mining and drilling operations may be carried out year-round with some limitations in specific areas of the Property, but surface exploration work (mapping, channel sampling) should be planned from mid-May to mid-October. Lakes are usually frozen and suitable for drilling from January to April. Conditions may be difficult when the snow melts in May and for a few weeks during moose hunting season in the fall.

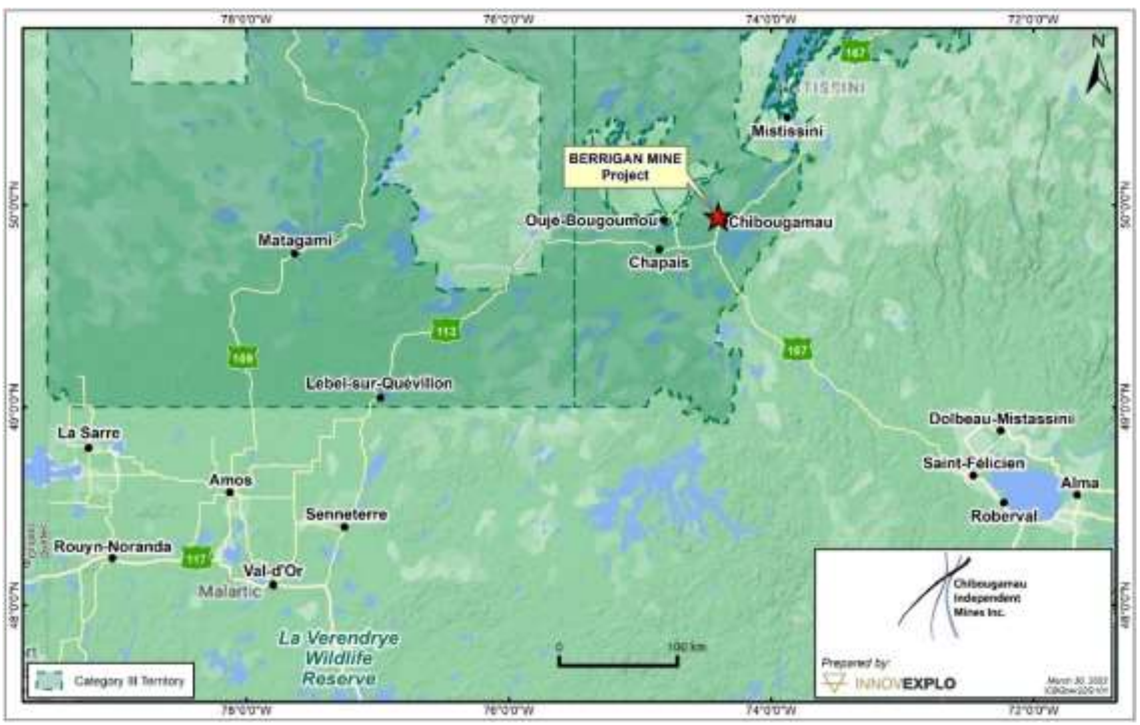

Figure 5.1 – Berrigan Mine Property access

5.2 Climate

The Property is in an area with a subarctic climate, despite its position below latitude 50°. Winters are long, cold and snowy, and summers are short, warm and mild. According to

Environment Canada (climat.meteo.gc.ca/climate_normals), statistics for the town of Chapais from 1981 to 2010 show a daily average temperature of 16.4°C in July and a -18.8°C in January. The record low was 43.3°C, and the record high was 35°C. Overall, precipitation is high for a subarctic climate, with an average annual precipitation of 996 mm, and 313 cm of snow in the winter season, which runs from October to May, with a peak from November to March. There are, on average, 231 days without frost. Precipitation is considerable year-round, although February through April are drier. Climatic conditions do not seriously hinder exploration or mining activities, with only some seasonal adjustments for certain types of work (e.g., conducting mapping in summer and drilling boggy areas in winter).

5.3 Local Resources

Social and health services, as well as services related to the mining industry, can be found in the towns of Chibougamau and Chapais or in the community of Oujé-Bougoumou. Qualified personnel can be found throughout the region. Chibougamau has a population of approximately 7,500, Chapais 1,500, and Oujé-Bougoumou 740 (Canada Census, 2016). These localities have quarry-and mining specific equipment and specialized workers. The area is well serviced by exploration, drilling and mining industries as Chibougamau and Chapais are former mining towns with approximately 60 years of mining history.

5.4 Infrastructures

Mobile connections, electricity, railroads and other services are available near the Property. The Chibougamau-Chapais Airport is located 20 km southwest of Chibougamau or about halfway to Chapais along Highway 113. A high voltage line crosses the Property on the eastern side. Water is readily available from the many creeks and lakes found on the Property.

5.5 Physiography

The Property is located between Lake Antoinette and Lake Larone. Lake Berrigan occupies the centre of the Property. The elevation on the Property ranges from 380 masl to 520 masl with an average of 400 masl. The topography is accentuated by hills, namely Mount Berrigan, which stands roughly 130 m above the local surroundings with vertical cliffs 30 m high, and Mount Castor further to the east (Larouche, 2012).

The area is covered by immature to semi-mature forest of spruce, birch, aspen, poplar, balsam fir, alder and jack pine interspersed on well-drained higher ground. The overburden consists mostly of deep-water glaciolacustrine sediments with occasional zones of till, undifferentiated alluvial deposits or proximal glacio-fluvial sediments.

6. HISTORY

The current Property covers and overlaps many historical mining and exploration properties. The boundaries and names of those properties have evolved following changes in ownership, option agreements, or land packages as claims were abandoned or added.

The mineral exploration and mining history of the Chibougamau mining district spans more than 150 years, from the 1870s to the present day.

The first phase of mineral exploration in the region dates back to 1870, when the Geological Survey of Canada sent geologist James Richardson to the Chibougamau region. He worked on Portage Island, in the northern part of Lake Chibougamau. His report described abundant mineral wealth, including asbestos, pyrite, iron, magnetite and other metals. Other explorers and geologists confirmed Richardson's findings. In 1903, Peter McKenzie, manager of the McKenzie Trading Co., collected samples of copper and pyrite at Copper Point on Portage Island and discovered an asbestos deposit on Asbestos Island in McKenzie Bay at the northern limit of Chibougamau Lake.

In 1904, Joseph Obalski, an inspector for Quebec Mines, travelled to Chibougamau to follow up on McKenzie's impressive samples and discovered a gold-bearing quartz vein on Portage Island. In his report, Obalski was very optimistic about developing the region's mineral potential. In 1905, John E. Hardmann of the Mining Institute of Canada documented the presence of gold and asbestos deposits in the area. In 1934, World War I erupted, cancelling any major exploration for the next four years. During the interwar period, prospecting continued. Three shafts were sunk for copper exploration: the Cedar Bay shaft of Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields, the Obalski shaft of Obalski Mining Corporation and the Opemiska shaft of Opemiska Copper Mines.

The first record of exploration activities on the Property was in 1929 when D. Berrigan and F. Malone discovered a polymetallic showing on the north shore of Berrigan Lake (referred to as the South Zone in this report). According to Morgan (1965; GM 16249), this find was staked for the Noranda Syndicate. In 1930, it was optioned to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, who carried out extensive rock trenching and some diamond drilling on the Berrigan Lake showing.

A summary of exploration and development work on the Property is presented in McRoberts 1992a, 1992b and 1992c (GM 52075; GM 52076; GM 52077) as part of a detailed compilation by Teck Corporation that ran from 1991 to 1994. Summaries are also found in Chouinard et al. (2001), previous NI 43-101 technical report of Larouche (2012a), geological reports of Larouche (2012b), Rioux (2017) and Rioux and Amrhar (2018).

Numerous exploration companies have been involved in the Property over the years. Their work programs are summarized in the following table (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1 – Selected historical work on the Property (modified from Larouche, 2012)

Year	Company	Work description	Summary of results	Reference
1929	Noranda Syndicate	Claim staking and original discovery	Original discovery made by D. Berrigan and F. Malone on the north shore of Berrigan Lake (referred to as the South Zone in this report). Berrigan and Larone staked claims north of Lac Berrigan for the Noranda Syndicate to cover several Au-Ag-Zn-Cu showings.	Morgan (1965) GM-16249 & Duquette (1966) GM-25110
1930	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (“Cominco”)	Claim option, trenching and drilling	Extensive surface trenching and diamond drilling in the area of the main surface showing. No drilling results are available.	Morgan (1965) GM-16249 & Duquette (1966) GM-25110
1944	O’Leary Malartic Mines Ltd	Claim staking	More claims staked to the west of Cominco and subsequently optioned to Noranda Exploration Co Ltd.	In Larouche, 2012a
1947-1950	Noranda Exploration Co Ltd	Geophysics and drilling	Ground EM survey, 1,583 m of diamond drilling (8 DDH). Results were not significant enough to justify further exploration at the time.	Gamey (1950) GM-00954 & Duquette (1966) GM-25100
1951	O’Leary Malartic Mines Ltd	Transaction	O’Leary Malartic Mines Ltd sold the entire property to Taché Lake Mines Ltd.	In Larouche, 2012a
1951-1968	Taché Lake Mines Limited	Geological mapping, geophysical surveys (Mag & EM), drilling, historical estimates on the South Zone and metallurgical testing on the Main Zone	Taché Lake Mines Ltd conducted systematic exploration work, including 17,737 linear metres (58,177 linear feet) of drilling in 137 holes (A & W series), mainly on two zones (Main and South). Several significant Au-Ag-Zn-Cu values were reported, but the geological continuity from hole to hole was difficult to establish. In 1959, Brett completed a historical estimate on the South Zone. In 1965-1966, F.A. Innes completed a historical estimate on the Main Zone. In 1966, small samples were collected from drill core on the Main Zone and sent to the Ministry’s “Mineral Processing Division” in Ottawa for metallurgical testing.	Brett (1960) GM-11146, Morgan (1965) GM-16249, Moreau (1965) GM-16796, & Morgan (1966) GM-18254
1960		Geology	In 1960, G. Smith described the mineralization and geology at Lac Berrigan.	Allard, 1976

Year	Company	Work description	Summary of results	Reference
1969	Canadian Merrill Ltd	Project acquisition, underground exploration on the Main Zone with a decline, and drilling	A decline at -10° was driven 83.0 m (272 ft) from the north side of the Main Zone to intersect the mineralization. About 77 m (253 ft) of lateral development were completed on the mineralized zone. The overall grade for 44.5 m of the total 77 m of development was 3.13% Zn and 1.85 g/t Au (0.054 oz/t) over an average width of 4.4 m (14.3 ft). An additional 927.4 m (3,042 ft) of underground diamond drilling was completed on the Main Zone (series U-01 to U-10 drill holes).	In Larouche, 2012a
1976-1977	Camchib and Canadian Merrill Ltd	Studies and historical estimates on the Main Zone	Camchib (C. Huang) and Canadian Merrill Ltd (G. Darcy) independently completed historical estimates on the Main Zone. The Ministère Énergie Ressources Québec ("MERQ") also completed historical estimates during that period.	In Larouche, 2012a
1980	Francana Oil and Gas Ltd / Camchib	Transaction	Assets of Canadian Merrill Ltd. were acquired by Francana Oil and Gas Ltd. Subsequently, Camchib purchased the Chibougamau properties from Francana	In Larouche, 2012a
1981	Camchib	Underground exploration program and drilling on the Main Zone Geophysics, mapping and discovery of the Morrison occurrence	In 1981, a 2nd underground exploration program was started by Camchib. Dewatering and rehabilitation of the existing workings were initiated. The existing decline was extended from 4,760 N / 4,150 E to the 366 m level at a grade of -15°. A total of 280 m (918 feet) of development, including ramp, drifting and cross-cutting, was reported. The ramp ended at level 366 m (1,200 feet), 30 m (98.4 ft) below the portal. A series of short test holes (SU-01 to SU-78), 3 to 5 m in length, were drilled on the sides of the drifts. A total of 261.6 linear m (858.0 ft) of underground diamond drilling in 10 holes were completed along the exposed mineralization (series TU-11 to TU-20). A 21.3 m (70-ft) long cross-cut was driven into the hanging wall of the mineralization, and an attempt was made to follow the mineralization by laterally drifting along the waste rock/mineralization contact of the deposit. Due to the complex geometry of the deposit, activities were suspended. During the same period, line cutting, geophysical surveys (Mag & Max-Min), and geological mapping were completed on the Property. Nine conductors were outlined within the limits of the Property. Mapping in 1981 by L.G. Morrison led to the discovery of the "Morrison" occurrence.	In Larouche, 2012a
1982	Camchib	Drilling, geophysics, and historical estimates on the Main Zone	Completion of 12 diamond drill holes (TA-82-01 to TA-82-12) totalling 1,926 m (6,316 feet) to test the Main Zone's northeast, southwest and depth extensions. The Morrison occurrence and three Max-Min II conductors were also drilled. Historical estimates were completed on the Main Zone.	In Larouche, 2012a

Year	Company	Work description	Summary of results	Reference
1982-1983	Camchib	Geology	P. Pilote completed detailed mapping of the area (ET-86-02). Pilote et al. (1984; UQAC) also completed numerous studies on the Main Zone.	Pilote et al., 1984; Pilote, 1987
1984	Camchib	Compilation and historical estimates on the Main Zone	D. Gaudreault (Camchib) completed an exhaustive data compilation and historical estimates on the Main Zone. The Main Zone was interpreted as a series of parallel veins usually oriented at N-030° and dipping 60° to 75° to the NW. Locally anomalous values in nickel (Ni) and chromium (Cr) have been noted.	Gaudreault, 1984 in Larouche, 2012a
1987	Bitech	Land survey of the Property	Property surveyed by P. Roy, a land surveyor from Chibougamau.	File # 837, cited in Larouche, 2012a
1987-1990	Bitech	Geophysical and topo surveys (Mag and EM), mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping and drilling on the Main and South zones	Systematic surface exploration program and 7,802 m (25,592 linear feet) of diamond drilling in 44 DDH. A large area (75 m X 150 m) was stripped and mapped in detail. No sampling results were reported. Diamond drilling was distributed as follows: 1987 TA-87-13 to TA-87-40 on Main Zone 1989 TA-89-41 to TA-89-49 on South Zone 1990 TA-90-50 to TA-90-56 on Main Zone	In Larouche, 2012a
1988	Bitech	Data compilation, historical estimates and engineering studies	Anderson (1988; James Wade Engineering Ltd) completed a data compilation study and a historical evaluation of the open pit potential of the Main Zone. The study was inconclusive and recommended drilling to further define the Main Zone.	Anderson, 1988, in Larouche, 2012a
1991	Teck Corporation	Mapping over the East Zone, geochemistry and mechanical stripping on the Main Zone	Delineation of a semi-massive to massive sulphide horizon of the East Zone within an intermediate volcanic sequence.	McRoberts, 1992a, 1992b and 1992c
1992	Teck Corporation	Drilling programs on the East Zone and discovery of the Wedge Zone	A drilling program was initiated, and two zones with massive sulphide lenses of limited vertical and lateral extent were delineated in the East Zone area. The first, the sub-concordant sulphide (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrite) zone comprising the East Zone, occurs along a volcanic-intrusive contact. The second occurrence consists of re-mobilized sulphides associated with a sheared contact between two different ultramafic sills/dykes. Drilling within the northern volcanic wedge also indicated the presence of base metal mineralization. Drill holes TLT-01 to TLT-11 were completed on the East Zone, and drill hole TLT-12 on the Wedge Zone.	McRoberts, 1992a, 1992b and 1992c

Year	Company	Work description	Summary of results	Reference
1993	Teck Corporation	Mechanical stripping, geological mapping, re-logging, geochemistry, drilling, borehole pulse-EM survey and petrographic studies	Geological studies yielded a better correlation between geology, structure and mineralization from hole to hole. Completion of drill holes TLT-13 to TLT-26.	McRoberts, 1992a, 1992b and 1992c
1994	Teck Corporation	Drilling	Completion of drill holes TLT-27 to TLT-29.	McRoberts, 1992a, 1992b and 1992c
1997	MSV Resources Inc. and Bitech	Transaction	MSV Resources Inc. and Bitech become 50/50 owners of the Property.	In Larouche, 2012a
1998	SOQUEM	Compilation	Compilation of historical estimates on the Main Zone.	In Larouche, 2012a
1998		Historical estimates on the Main Zone	Historical estimates by P. Bédard and S. Desbiens of Docu-Science Inc. in a report titled "*Potentiel de gisements de classe mondiale de type porphyre Cu-Au et zinco-aurifère*".	Bédard and Desbiens, 1998, in Larouche, 2012a
2000-2005	Coop Extramine 2000	Compilation, underground exploration program, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing, and conceptual engineering studies on the Main Zone	Comprehensive study of all information acquired on the project since 1929. Re-habilitation of the Berrigan underground workings in 2001. Blasting of three main sites (A, B & C) and one secondary site (waste A) to collect samples for metallurgical tests. A 100 kg composite sample from the Main Zone polymetallic mineralization was collected to run metallurgical tests (gravity – flotation). Composite sample ran: Au: 2.587 g/t Ag: 14.468 g/t Cu: 0.09% Zn: 4.256% Pb: 0.064% As: 0.019% Met-Chem Canada Inc. (Chouinard et al., 2001) was mandated to complete historical estimates and a conceptual mining study on the Main Zone.	Chouinard et al., 2001; de Chavigny, 2001; Robert, 2002; and Larouche, 2012a

6.1 Historical Mineral Resource estimates

There are no current mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates for the Property.

Some of the previous owners prepared mineral inventories or mineral resource estimates based on surface and underground exploration work and drilling programs (Taché Lake Mines, 1959 and 1966; Camchib, 1976; Canadian Merrill, 1977; Camchib, 1984; Bitech, 1988; SOQUEM, 1998; Docu-Science, 1998; and Met-Chem, 2001). All of these focused on the Main Zone except for one estimate in 1959 for the South Zone.

All of the above were prepared either before the issuer acquired the Property or before the implementation of NI 43-101 (and its subsequent revisions), CIM Definition Standards (2014) or CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (2019).

The latest historical estimate, completed in March 2001 by Met-Chem on the Main Zone, totalled **1,388,915 tonnes grading 3.17% Zn and 1.77 g/t Au** (Chouinard et al., 2001; GM 61359).

The mineral inventories and mineral resource estimates mentioned above are historical and should not be relied upon. The 2001 historical estimate is included in this item for illustrative purposes only. The QP has not completed sufficient work to classify it as current. Neither the author nor the issuer considers this historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves.

Table 6-1 summarizes the results of this historical estimate. Table 6-2 presents the main assumptions, key assumptions, methodology and approach.

Table 6-2 – Main Zone historical mineral resource estimate (Met-Chem, March 2001)

Vein	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)
1	3,496	2.01	0.77
2	6,921	3.53	2.65
A	63,568	5.16	1.93
B	61,177	5.46	2.66
C	148,912	4.21	3.83
C'	6,751	8.52	0.95
D	203,861	3.26	1.78
D'	19,020	6.04	3.24
E	163,418	4.01	2.02
E'	11,541	4.96	2.95
F	349,594	2.18	1.12
F'	39,362	2.67	0.52
G	202,101	2.39	0.91
	50,938	1.94	1.83
	45,937	1.60	0.21
	12,318	1.10	0.00
Total	**1,388,915**	**3.17**	**1.77**

The mineral resource estimate presented above is historical and should be relied upon. It is included in this item for illustrative purposes only. The QP has not completed sufficient work to classify it as current. Neither the author nor the issuer considers this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Table 6-3 – List of key parameters and methodology used for the Main Zone historical estimate by Met-Chem (March 2001)

Aspect	Parameter or methodology	Comments
Effective date	March 2001	No specific date.
Qualified Person	Supervision of J.-L. Chouinard. Prepared by A. Allaire (P.Eng.), P. Bourret, M.J. Buchanan, Y. Buro (P.Eng.), D. Gagnon, A. Galarneau, C. Leblanc, and P. Live.	Before the implementation of QP definition under NI 43-101. QP responsibilities not specified.
Database	1992 and 1994 Teck drill holes excluded (unavailable at the time of the estimate)	Treatment of historical drill holes not mentioned.
Geological model	Veins interpreted from original polygons drawn on transversal cross-sections by Gaudreault (1984), modified and extended by Anderson (1988), and revised and modified by Met-Chem (2001)	Multiple veins, various orientations (strikes from N190° to N230° and dips from 45°to 90°). Rapid pinching of the veins, variable orientations and numerous vein branches.
Minimum width	Vein thicknesses from 30 cm to 21 m.	Not specified vein thickness corresponds to the minimum width of the polygons and interpretation.
Basic statistics	N/A	
Capping (outlier)	N/A	
Compositing	N/A	
Metals	Zn and Au were estimated, NSR values calculated	Metallic association of Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-As, but incomplete assay table in the database.
Approach	3D block model in Minesight to reproduce the polygonal resources estimates of Gaudreault (1984)	Interpolation methods unknown (no documentation).
Extent of the model	On local geological grid, model is bounded to the southwest at 940W, 1015S and to the northeast at 460E, 720N	Covers the Main Zone.
Block size	Block size of 1.5m x 1.5m x 3.8m; named by vein, % model, with Au, Zn and NSR	
Density	3.20 t/m^3 (10 cubic feet per tonne) for veins and 2.75 t/m^3 for waste rock	No information on how densities were chosen.
Pit shell	Obtained from Minesight floating cone algorithm on NSR values of the block model; pit wall at 45°	Assumptions for overburden slopes not mentioned.
Cut-off grade	NSR value of C$64.32/tonne	Metal prices, production costs assumptions, etc. need to be reviewed.

Aspect	Parameter or methodology	Comments
Metal prices and exchange rate	Zn ($US/t) = $1,129.00; Au ($US/oz) = $279.11; Exchange rate (CAD:USD) = 1.485	Does not reflect current market conditions.
Recovery of metals	Zn = 90.20%; Au = 20.0%	Lack of metallurgical work to support recoveries.
Mining cost	Mining veins C$5.50; crushing C$1.00; loading and transport C$3.50; mineral processing C$15.00	Needs to be revised and updated.
Resource classification	Criteria not mentioned; categorized as “measured & indicated”.	Does not follow current CIM definitions and guidelines.
Technical report	Historical estimate partially documented in a conceptual study report.	Does not follow NI 43-101 disclosure.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located within the Archean Abitibi Subprovince of the southern Superior Province in the Canadian Shield (Figure 7.1).

The Abitibi Subprovince is a greenstone belt composed of east-west synclines of largely volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite and granite in composition) alternating with east-west bands of turbiditic wackes (Ayer et al., 2002a; Daigneault et al., 2004; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). Most volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically and are generally separated by abrupt, east-west trans-crustal faults with variable dips. Some of these faults, such as the Cadillac-Larder Lake and Porcupine-Destor fault zones, display overprinting deformation events, including early thrusting, later strike-slip and extension events. Two ages of unconformable successor basins, producing widely distributed Porcupine-style basins of fine-grained clastic rocks, followed by Timiskaming-style basins of coarser clastic and minor volcanic rocks which are largely proximal to major strike-slip faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor, Cadillac-Larder Lake, and similar fault zones in the northern Abitibi greenstone belt (Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). In addition, the belt is cut by numerous late-tectonic plutons, from syenite and gabbro to granite, with lesser dykes of lamprophyre and carbonatite.

The Abitibi greenstone belt is subdivided into seven (7) volcanic stratigraphic episodes based on groupings of U-Pb zircon ages (Thurston et al., 2008). These episodes denote a geochronologically constrained stratigraphy (from oldest to youngest):

- Pre-2750 Ma volcanic episode 1
- Pacaud Assemblage (2750-2735 Ma)
- Deloro Assemblage (2734-2724 Ma)
- Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage (2723-2720 Ma)
- Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719-2711 Ma)
- Tisdale Assemblage (2710-2704 Ma)
- Blake River Assemblage (2704-2695 Ma)

U-Pb zircon ages and recent mapping show similar timing of the volcanic episodes and similar ages of the plutonic activity in the northern and southern Abitibi greenstone belt, as indicated in Figure 7.1. Therefore, this geographic limit has only stratigraphic and structural significance.

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the south by the Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone, a major crustal structure separating the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces (Chown et al., 1992; Mueller et al., 1996; Daigneault et al., 2002, Thurston et al., 2008) (Figure 7.1)

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the north by the Opatica Subprovince (Figure 7.1), a complex plutonic-gneiss belt formed between 2800 and 2702 Ma.

The metamorphic grade in the greenstone belt displays greenschist to sub-greenschist facies, except around plutons or approaching the Opatica and Pontiac subprovinces and the Grenville Province, where amphibolite grade prevails (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983; Benn et al., 1994).

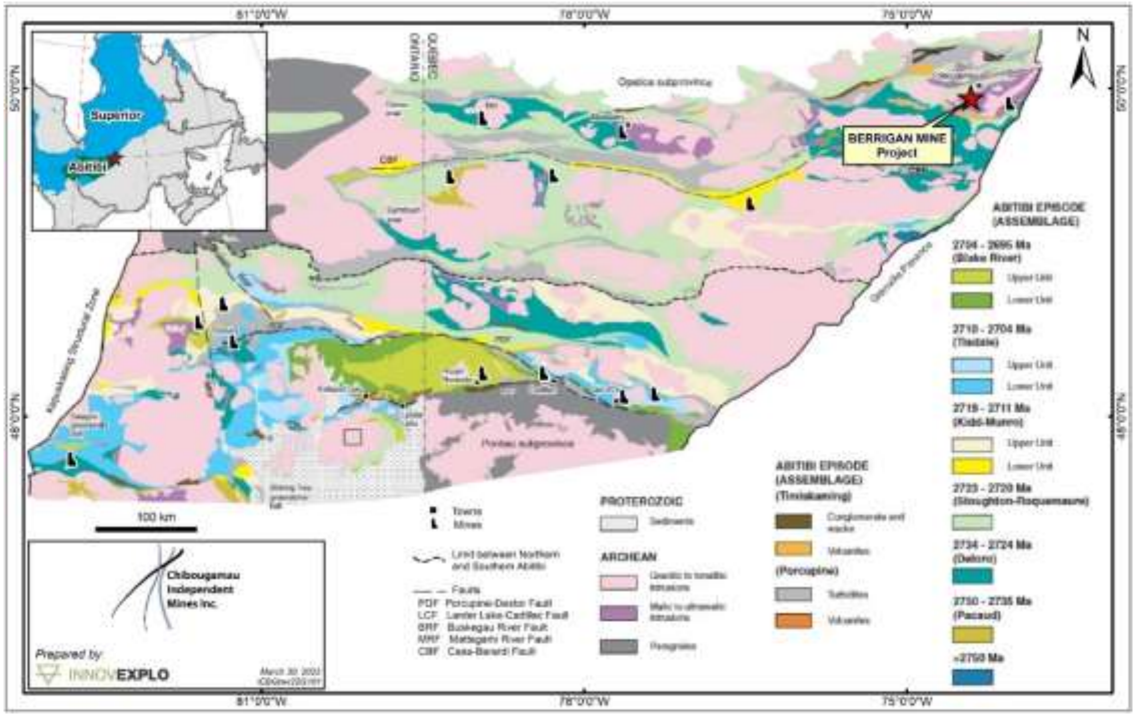

Figure 7.1 – Location of the Property in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt

Based on Ayer et al. (2005) and Goutier and Melançon (2007) and modified from Thurston et al. (2008)

7.2 Local and Property geology

The Property is located in the northeastern part of the North Volcanic Zone (“NVZ”), specifically at the eastern end of the Matagami-Chibougamau greenstone belt. The Matagami-Chibougamau greenstone belt differs from the southern belt of the Abitibi (i.e., the Kirkland Lake–Rouyn-Noranda–Val-d’Or belt) by the presence of large “stratiform complexes” such as the Lac Doré Complex, Lac Des Chaleur Complex, Opiwaca River Complex and the Bell River Complex.

Within the Chibougamau area, the Archean volcano-sedimentary assemblage is divided into two groups (Allard et al., 1979): the Roy Group at the base, overlain by the Opemisca Group. Volcanic rocks predominate in the Roy Group and sedimentary rocks in the Opemisca Group. Locally an unconformity separating the two groups has been observed.

The Chibougamau area is characterized by three major structural features, from north to south: the Waconichi syncline, which is located mainly in the metasedimentary rocks of the Chébistuan Formation (Opémisca Group); the Chibougamau syncline which occupies mainly the Cummings Complex locally in contact with the felsic volcanic rocks of the Blondeau Formation; and finally, further south, the Chibougamau anticline in the central part of the Chibougamau pluton. These three elements all have a more or less E-W to WNW to ENE orientation.

7.2.1 Main lithologies

The Property is underlain by generally ENE-trending, steeply dipping, locally folded and faulted Archean metavolcanic rocks of the Roy Group, including the Gilman Formation (mafic volcanic rocks, minor felsic volcanic rocks) and the overlying Blondeau Formation (mostly felsic pyroclastic/volcaniclastic units; i.e., rhyolite in yellow on Figure 7.2 and 7.3) all of which have been intruded semi-conformably by the differentiated mafic to ultramafic Cummings Complex (predominantly ultramafic intrusions in purple on Figure 7.2 and 7.3) composed of dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbros all of which are affected by several generations of NE, NW, EW and NS trending fault systems (Figure 7.3).

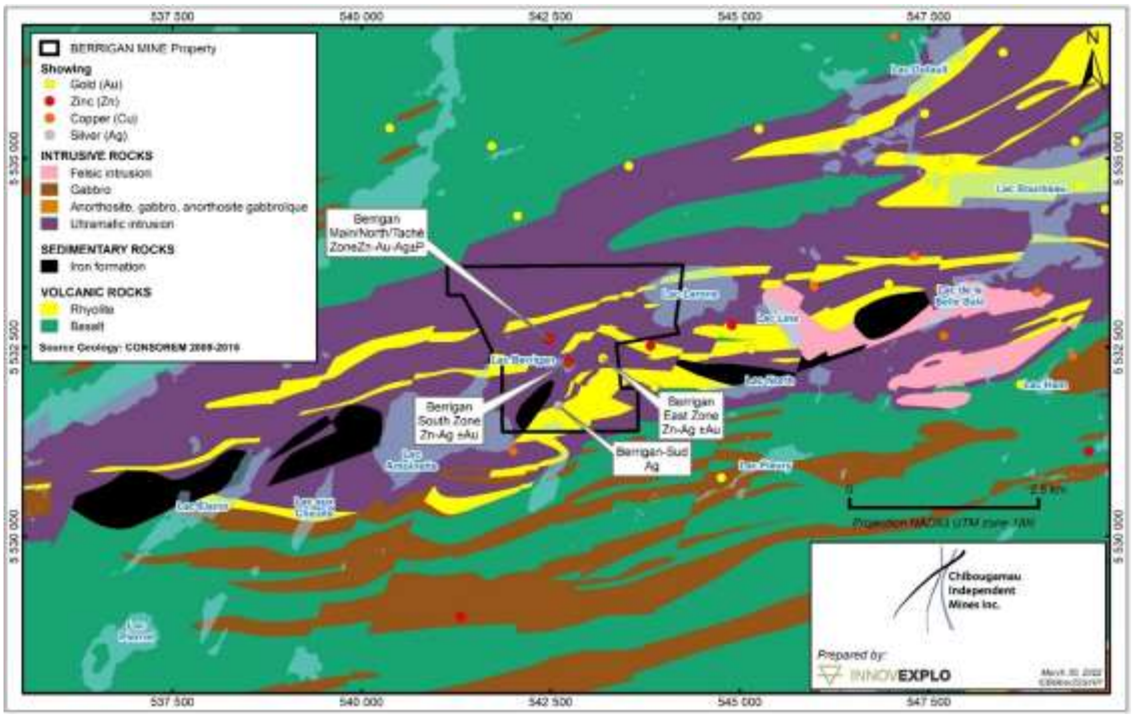

Figure 7.2 – Regional geology (modified from CONSOREM 2015)

According to a summary provided in Rioux and Amrhar (2018), the property is composed of 80% of lithologies belonging to the Cummings Complex, which in turn is composed of three differentiated sills of ultramafic to mafic composition (from the base to the top, the Roberge, Ventures and Bourbeau sills). The other 20% of lithologies belong to the Blondeau Formation. The Cummings Complex was emplaced as layered sills at the contact between the Gilman (Bruneau Member) and Blondeau Formations, both belonging to the second volcanic cycle of the Roy Group.

The Roberge Sill consists of dunite, peridotite and serpentinite. The Ventures Sill consists of peridotite, pyroxenite, pyroxenitic gabbro and granophyre. The Bourbeau Sill consists of ferrodiorite and leucogabbro.

In the central part of the Property is the Roberge Sill which is in contact with the volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation. The main mineralized showings of the Property (Main Zone, South Zone and East Zone) occur in this portion of the Property and within the Roberge Sill.

7.2.2 Structures

The stratigraphic grain is oriented ENE with steep dips to the north. Three families of faults have been recognized within the Property: 1) Early brittle-ductile faults that Pilote et al. (1984) associate with a synvolcanic collapse basin. These faults are highly variable in orientation, ranging from N-S to NNE/SSW through ENE/WSW. It is believed that this synvolcanic fault system would have acted as a conduit for mineralizing fluids. 2) E-W to ENE/WSW trending brittle-ductile thrust faults (e.g., Cummings Lake Fault is a good example). 3) Late brittle faults related to the Grenvillian orogeny, generally NNE and NE trending faults.

7.2.3 Metamorphism and alteration

Regional metamorphism is generally greenschist facies, except at the edge of the plutons and near the front of the Grenville Province, where the surrounding rocks have been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies (Daigneault et al., 1990).

From a regional point of view, the main alteration minerals are chlorite and actinote, where chlorite is derived from the alteration of pyroxenes, amphiboles and biotite.

In the Main Zone area, within the ultramafic units of the Roberge Sill, olivine is transformed into serpentine and magnetite, and pyroxene is hematized (Daigneault et al., 1990). The wall rocks close to mineralization are strongly carbonatized. However, silicification is restricted to the mineralized zone and a thin edge zone less than 0.5 m wide in the surrounding rocks. About 20 m from the veins, the pyroxenite is still affected by carbonatization. The mafic volcanic rocks and tuffaceous beds are often affected by very strong chloritization and silicification. Plagioclases are albitized, and amphiboles are chloritized (Pilote, 1987).

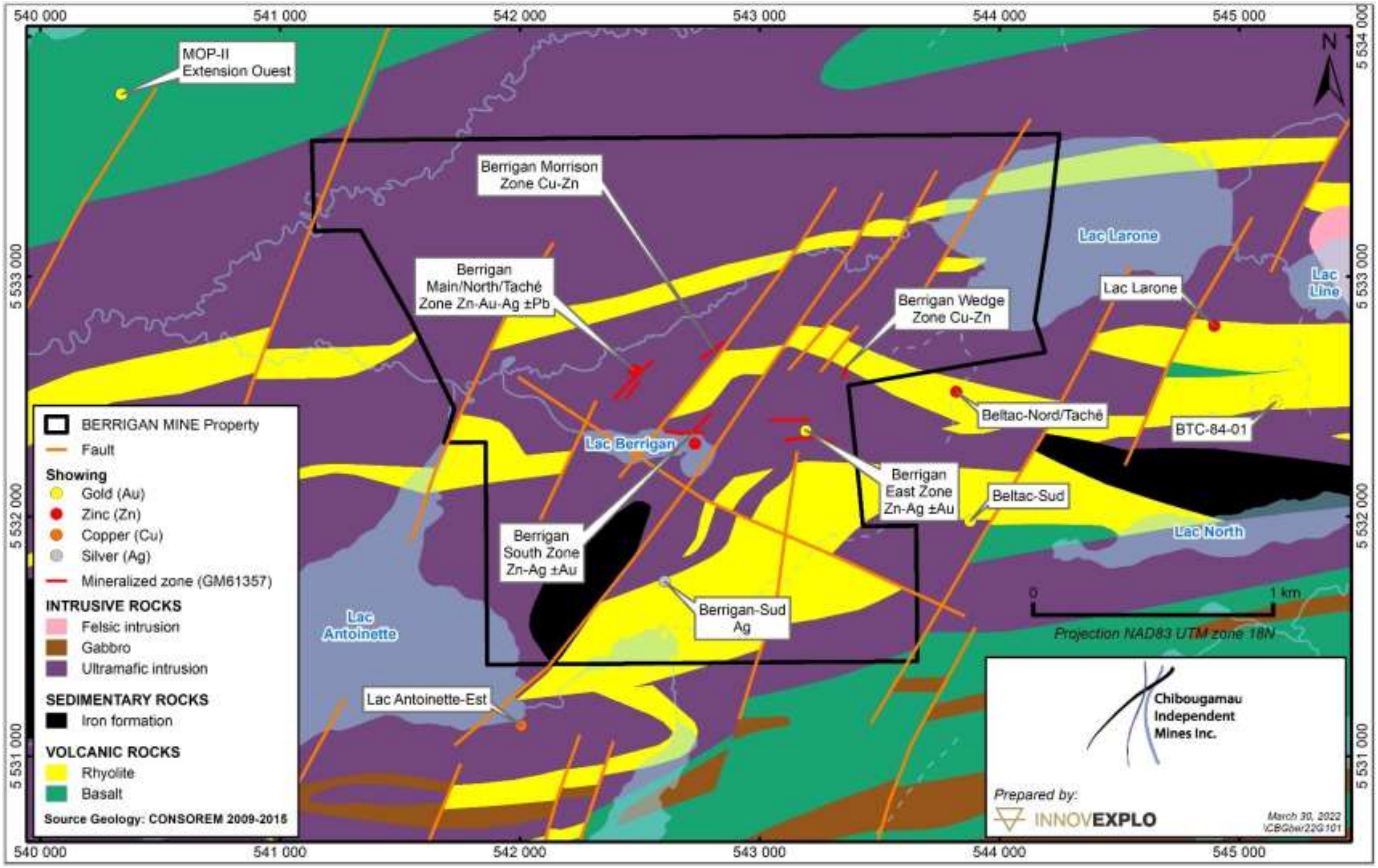

Figure 7.3 – Property geology (modified from CONSOREM 2015)

7.3 Mineralization on the Property

The Property hosts several mineral occurrences and showings. These names have changed over time as different companies conducted numerous exploration and drilling programs. The mineral occurrences and showings on the Property are illustrated in Figures 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4. Table 7-1 lists the names adopted in this report, their reference names in SIGEOM and their known metal associations.

Table 7-1 – Nomenclature of mineral occurrences on the Berrigan Mine Property

Mineral occurrence/showing (as on Fig.7.3; this report)	**Name used in this report**	**Reference in SIGEOM**	**Metals**
Berrigan Main / North / Taché Zone	Main Zone	Lac Berrigan Zone Principale Nord	Zn-Au-Ag ±Pb
Berrigan South Zone	South Zone	Lac Berrigan	Zn-Ag ±Au
Berrigan East Zone	East Zone	Lac Berrigan Zone Est	Zn-Ag ±Au
Berrigan Morrison Zone	Morrison	N/A	Cu-Zn
Berrigan Wedge Zone	Wedge	N/A	Cu-Zn
Berrigan-Sud Showing	Berrigan-Sud	N/A	Ag

7.3.1 Main Zone

Several names have been used for the Main Zone over time: Main Zone, North Zone, Taché Zone and Berrigan deposit. And in SIGEOM, it is referred to as Lac Berrigan Zone Principale Nord. The Main Zone has been the subject of several exploration drilling programs from the surface or underground development.

The Main Zone has been the subject of historical estimates, described in Item 6, the most recent of which was completed by Met-Chem in 2001, totalling **1,388,915 tonnes grading 3.17% Zn and 1.77 g/t Au** (Chouinard et al., 2001; GM 61359).

The mineral resource estimate above is historical and should not be relied upon. It is included in this item for illustrative purposes only. The QP has not completed sufficient work to classify the estimate as current. Neither the author nor the issuer considers this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The Main Zone is polymetallic in nature with a metal association of Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-As. The main metals of interest are Zn-Au-Ag±Pb. The mineralization is associated with sulphides and occurs as disseminations, stringers and sulphides breccias accompanied by quartz and calcite filling fractures with various attitudes (Pilote, 1987).

The Main Zone encompasses multiple veins with strikes ranging from N190° to N230° and dips from 45°to 90°. These veins are hosted in NNE-trending deformation corridors in the Roberge Sill and volcanoclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation. The main orientation used for the veins in the geological model of the 2001 historical estimate (Item 6) was N210°, with dips ranging from 60°to 75° (Gaudreault, 1984; Chouinard et al., 2001). Rapid pinching of the veins, thickness variations from 30 cm to 21 m, variable orientations, and numerous vein branches are all mentioned in Chouinard et al. (2001).

Sphalerite and pyrrhotite generally account for more than 75% of the sulphides. Other sulphides include pyrite, galena, and arsenopyrite (Landry, cited in Pilote, 1987).

Allard (1976), who referred to the Main Zone as the North Zone, described it as follows:

> *The North Zone is a zone of shattering in otherwise massive serpentinized pyroxenite. The shattering resulted in some places in the formation of a three-dimensional reticulate pattern of joints, and in other places in irregular brecciation of the rock. The shattering was evidently followed by the deposition of dark grey, fine-grained quartz veins and some rusty-weathering carbonate in the fractures, each constituent replacing the wall rock to some extent. Ore minerals are concentrated in veins and masses in the quartz vein and silicified wall rock, in some places constituting the matrix of a breccia; in other places, massive sulphides have completely replaced the host rock. Country rock in the ore zone is black and textureless, apparently chloritized and carbonatized; at the main surface exposure of the North Zone, such alteration extends only a few feet into the wall rock. At the main exposure, the sulphide minerals observed are, in order of abundance, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. In other exposures, galena is rare, and the relative abundance of the other minerals is variable. In the main exposure, the zone is 20 feet wide.*

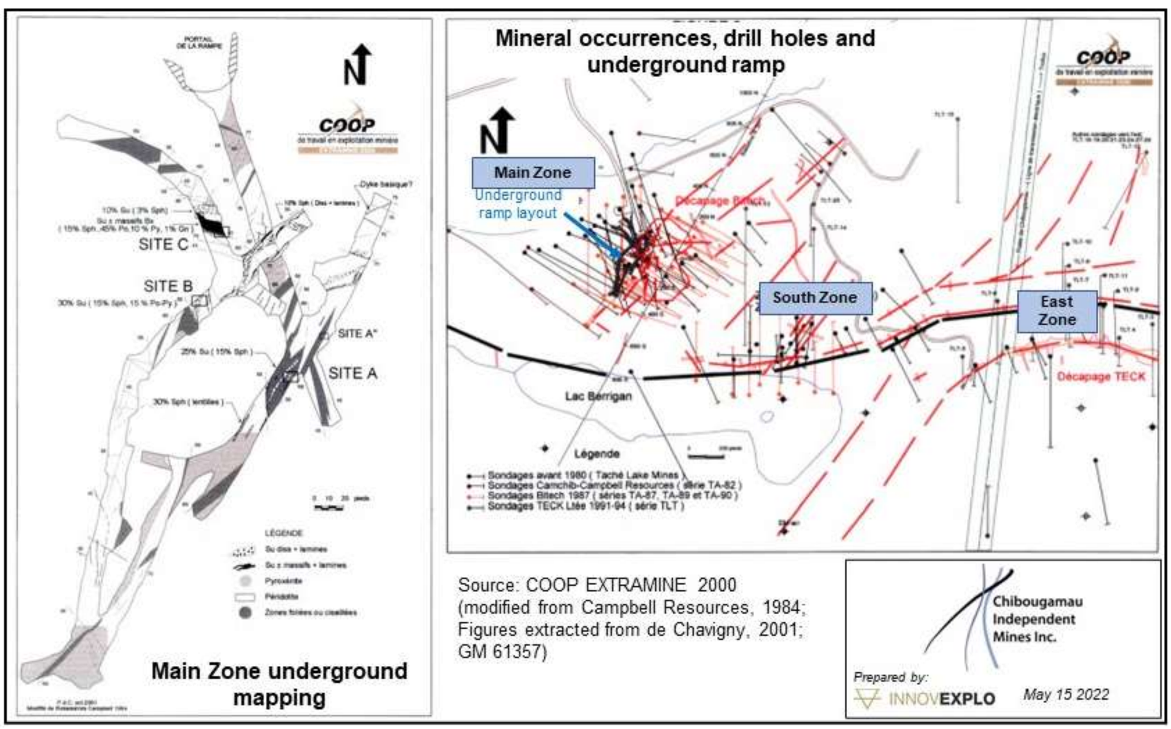

Figure 7.4 – Mineral occurrences, drill holes and Main Zone underground mapping (from de Chavigny, 2001)

7.3.2 South Zone

The South Zone has been referred to as the Berrigan Zone by Allard (1976). In SIGEOM, it is listed as the Lac Berrigan mineral occurrence. Mineralization consists of quartz, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, ± pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite in arrays of veinlets and silicified and partially dismembered breccias containing disseminated sulphides (GM 61356). Morrison (1981) mentions the presence of pyrrhotite and sphalerite, with a very minor proportion of chalcopyrite and galena, arranged in clusters and fracture infillings in quartz lenses parallel to the schistosity (GM 66063). Some semi-massive to massive sphalerite and pyrrhotite sections are also present (GM 49337, GM 55076).

The best results obtained on the South Zone include the following assays documented in GM 49338, GM 66185, GM 52075: 14.21% Zn, 1.37 g/t Au, 5.82 g/t Ag and 500 ppm Cu over 0.9 m (hole TA-89-41), 5.75% Zn over 10.3 m (hole TA-89-44), 5.48 g/t Au, 25.69 g/t Ag, 7,000 ppm Zn and 1,800 ppm Cu over 0.7 m (hole TLT-13), 31.38% Zn, 0.041% Cu, 35.0 g/t Au, and 353 g/t Ag over 0.3 m (channel sample 9803); and 6.06% Zn, 0.036% Cu, 2.4 g/t Au, 14.4 g/t Ag and 0.059% Pb over 1.2 m (channel sample 981).

Allard (1976), who referred to the South Zone as the Berrigan Zone, described it as follows:

> *The Berrigan Zone outcrops along the north shore of Berrigan Lake for a distance of 140 feet near the east end of the lake and extend inland in an east-northeasterly direction for a total exposed length of 1,300 feet. Two parallel zones, north and south of the main zone, have been found near the eastern extremity. It has not yet been fully established whether or not the main zone extends to the west under Berrigan Lake. In one diamond drill hole beneath Berrigan Lake 200 feet west of the lakeshore, exposures of the main zone only scattered sulphides were found, but shearing is found along the north shore west of these exposures, and there is some pyrrhotite and sphalerite in a rusty shear 350 feet west of them.*
>
> *The wall rocks of the Berrigan zone are mostly serpentinized dunite and sheared serpentinite, with less serpentinized pyroxenite. Within the zone, the rocks are altered to carbonate-rich, rusty-weathering schist and breccia so that it is difficult to determine their original nature; it seems likely that they were ultramafic rocks. At the main exposure of the zone, brecciation of the host rocks made apparent by differential weathering of the fragments and matrix of the breccia. Rocks of other parts of the ore zone are schistose, and brecciation is not apparent. Within the ore zone, parts of the carbonatized rock are replaced by dark grey, very fine-grained to cherty quartz vein, which in turn acts as host for the ore minerals. The quartz generally occurs in irregular layers separated by layers of carbonatized rock. The quartz layers have been fractured, and the ore minerals occur both in the fractures and as replacements of the quartz. In some places, layers of massive sulphides have apparently entirely replaced the siliceous host rock. Ore minerals are commonly scarce in the carbonatized rock between siliceous layers. Pyrrhotite and sphalerite are by far the most abundant sulphide minerals in surface exposure of the zone. A small amount of chalcopyrite was seen in some specimens. Galena is rare or absent. The company reports one assay of 0.50% nickel. The richest and widest part of the Berrigan Zone is the part nearest to the lake. Carbonatized and brecciated rocks there are 200 feet wide, and 40 to 100 feet of that is sulphide-bearing.*

7.3.3 East Zone

The East Zone is located 450m east of the South Zone. In SIGEOM, it is referred to as the Lac Berrigan Zone Est. Mineralization corresponds to a semi-massive to massive sulphide horizon hosted within a calc-alkaline andesitic to felsic pyroclastic sequence, bordered to the north and west by mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Cummings Complex. Mineralization consists mainly of pyrrhotite and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in veinlets, breccias and stockwork. The best grab samples returned 8172 ppb Au, 20.1 g/t Ag and 7.1% Zn (grab E25010), 144.6 g/t Ag and 3% Zn (hole E25003), 18.1 g/t Ag, 1.92% Zn and 1.42% Pb (grab E25004) (GM 70967).

7.3.4 Morrison Zone

The Morrison Zone is located along strike to the NE of the Main Zone. According to Larouche (2012), it is defined by two NE-trending, SE-dipping shear zones. Shearing and the associated mineralization cut the serpentinite and pyroxenite of the Roberge Sill.

7.3.5 Wedge Zone

The Wedge Zone is located north of the East Zone and is hosted within the Cummings Complex. This zone was discovered by Teck Corporation in 1992. Best values from hole TLT-12 on the Wedge Zone include 0.11 %Cu and 5.60% Zn over 1.1 m, and 0.11% Cu and 11.20% Zn over 1.6 m. According to Larouche (2012), the mineralization corresponds to quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins in fine-grained intermediate tuffs that are in contact with pyroxenite of the Cummings Complex. The pyroxenites are medium- to coarse-grained, massive, and commonly sheared and brecciated. Fine-grained black serpentinites are also present; they are strongly magnetic and massive but fractured. Sulphide zones are located on both sides of a small basin (about 300m) comprising fragmental rocks of the Blondeau Formation overlying serpentinized ultramafic rocks belonging to the Roberge Sill.

7.3.6 Berrigan-Sud

The Berrigan-Sud occurrence is located in the southern portion of the Property and corresponds to anomalous values from trenches of 7.5 g/t Ag and 690 ppm Zn (TR-98-02), and 5 g/t Ag, 200 ppm Cu and 150 ppm Zn (TR-98-01) (GM 56125). The occurrence is described on SIGEOM as hosted in graphitic horizons mineralized with pyrite.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Abitibi greenstone belt is known for its prolific and diverse rich mineral deposits. The Chapais-Chibougamau area hosts a variety of these and was the subject of a metallogenic synthesis by Leclerc et al. (2012), which documented volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposits (formed in the first, second and third volcanic cycle), magmatic Fe-Ti-V and Ni-Cu ± PGE mineralization, early polymetallic (Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb) vein deposits (to which the Property mineralization might belong), Chibougamau-type Cu-Au-veins, shear zone-hosted Au deposits, and Opemiska-type Cu-Au veins.

The genesis of the polymetallic mineralization on the Property has been described as either VMS or epithermal. Still, the presence of both or a hybrid model may be needed to explain the different styles of mineralization observed. A description of epithermal and VMS models are presented in sections 8.2 and 8.3.

On the Property, Anderson (1988) and Larouche (2012) have compared the mineralization to VMS deposits. The Zenith VMS deposit, which is considered to be a xenolith of a much larger massive sulphide deposit hosted in felsic volcanics at the contact of a gabbro sill, is cited as an analogue. The difference is that the host rocks to the mineralization on the Property are more mafic to ultramafic in composition (Roberge Sill: dunite, wehrlite and peridotite).

Some studies suggest that Berrigan corresponds to atypical epithermal mineralization (Pilote, 1987; Pilote and Guha, 1998a; Côté-Mantha, 2009; and Leclerc et al., 2012) as their genetic link to volcanic-plutonic activity in the superficial layers of the crust can be demonstrated. In this scenario, mineralization would have developed in the form of phreatic breccias generated by the interaction of magma with underground or surface water (mesothermal to epithermal). This hypothesis links the existence of a local collapse basin with a regional volcanic setting under tension.

Regardless of the origin of the sulphides on the Property, it appears that the primary control on mineralization is structural. North- to northeast-trending synvolcanic faults partly control the emplacement and configuration of the mineralization. Late north/northeast breakage reactivated some of these faults, shearing the less competent sulphide mineralization and transforming the alteration halos that envelope the mineralization into chlorite-actinote schists (Chouinard et al., 2001).

8.1 Epithermal deposit

Epithermal precious and base metal deposits are formed at shallow depth, from surface to as deep as 1 to 2 km (Figure 8.1), in areas of active volcanism around the continental margins (White and Hedenquist, 1995; Sillitoe, 1999; Corbett, 2013). Epithermal deposits occur in association with porphyry-related lithocaps. Epithermal deposits are formed by hydrothermal fluids ranging from <150°C to ~300°C.

Two styles of epithermal mineralization with contrasting chemistry are recognized: low-sulphidation and high-sulphidation. In the low-sulphidation environment, near-neutral pH fluids form low-sulphidation state sulphide minerals at depth. In contrast, high-sulphidation systems and their relatively high-sulphidation state sulphide minerals are associated with acidic and oxidized fluids formed in a magmatic-hydrothermal environment adjacent to volcanic edifices closer to the surface. The mechanism for ore deposition in the low-sulphidation system is mainly by fluid boiling caused by a drop in the confining pressure of the ascending fluids. Low-sulphidation deposits are developed in structures, and alteration is mostly confined to the proximity of the vein. The veins are usually well banded with alternating silica and carbonates and often show brecciation as open-space fillings. Bladed calcite replaced by silica is indicative of the boiling environment. When hydrothermal fluids reach the surface, the fluids cool and precipitate silica to form silica sinters, which is another feature of the low-sulphidation epithermal environment. High-sulphidation deposits form in two stages. At first, hot acid hydrothermal fluids (or sometimes vapor) derived directly from the intrusion aggressively interact with the host rock resulting in alteration zones where white clays are abundant. With increasing intensity, alunite and jarosite are coincident with residual silica (also called vuggy quartz). The second stage is the arrival of the mineralizing fluids that precipitate metals as the fluids cool down or are diluted by meteoric waters. The mineralization is disseminated and confined to the alteration zone but can also produce breccias. Calcite is absent from the high-sulphidation environment, reflecting the different fluid chemistry. Ore mineral assemblages are different in the two cases: low-sulphidation sulphide assemblages are commonly characterized by sphalerite and galena with a higher ratio of silver to gold, whereas those in high-sulphidation deposits commonly have higher copper content, manifested by minerals such as enargite or covellite, and higher gold-to-silver ratios. Transitional mineralization in the low-sulphidation environment is also referred to as intermediate-sulphidation. This term is more of a reclassification, referring to the carbonate–base metal–precious metals sub-type.

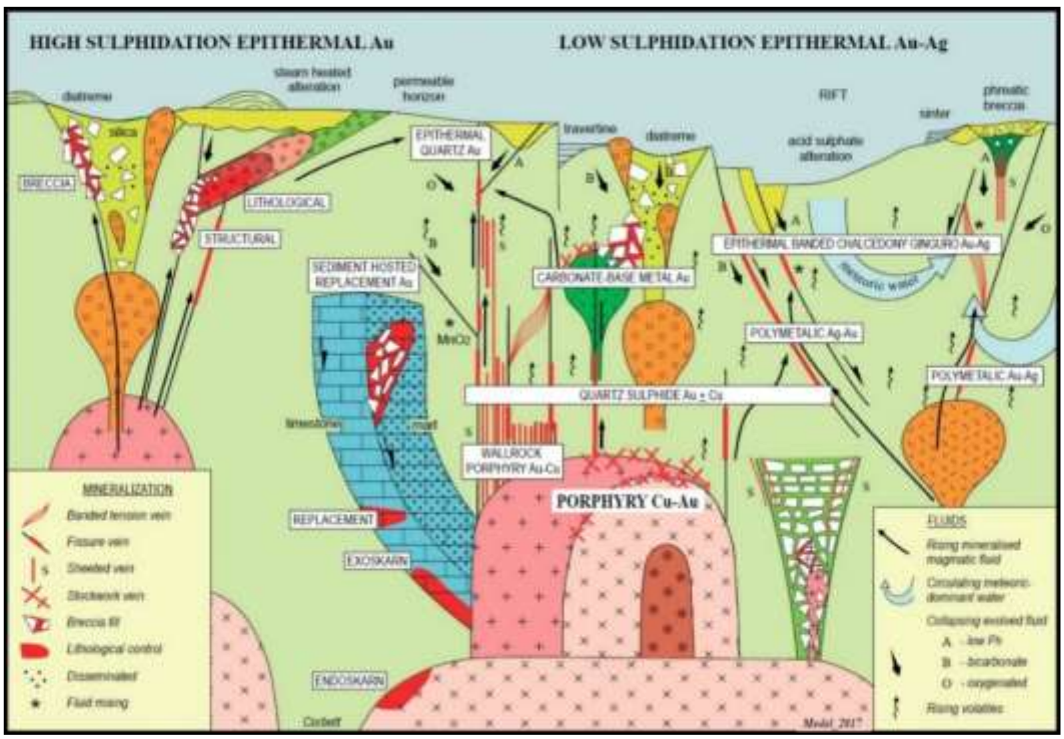

Figure 8.1 – Conceptual model for epithermal Au-Ag mineralization styles developed in subduction-related magmatic arc–back arc settings (Corbett and Leach, 1998)

8.2 Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit (VMS)

The following description of VMS deposits is summarized from Galley et al. (2007). VMS deposits are also known as volcanic-associated, volcanic-hosted, and volcano-sedimentary-hosted massive sulphide deposits. They typically occur as polymetallic massive sulphide lenses that form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments and are classified according to base metal content, gold content, or host-rock lithology.

They are discovered in submarine volcanic terranes ranging in age from 3.4 Ga to actively forming deposits in modern seafloor environments. The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they are formed in extensional tectonic settings, including oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environments. Most ancient VMS deposits still preserved in the geological record formed mainly in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted-arc, and back-arc settings. Primitive bimodal mafic volcanic-dominated oceanic rifted arc and bimodal felsic-dominated siliciclastic continental back-arc terranes contain some of the world's most economically important VMS districts. Most, but not all, significant VMS mining districts are defined by deposit clusters formed within rifts or calderas. Their clustering is attributed to a common heat source that triggers large-scale sub-seafloor fluid convection systems. These subvolcanic intrusions may also supply metals to the VMS hydrothermal systems through magmatic devolatilization.

As a result of large-scale fluid flow, VMS mining districts are commonly characterized by extensive semi-conformable zones of hydrothermal alteration that intensify into zones of discordant alteration in the immediate footwall and hanging wall of individual deposits. VMS camps can be further characterized by the presence of thin but very extensive units of ferruginous chemical sediment formed by fluid exhalation and the distribution of hydrothermal particulates.

Some VMS deposits are characterized by significant gold values and are referred as Au-rich VMS. The following description of Au-rich VMS deposits is summarized from Dubé et al. (2007) and Mercier-Langevin et al. (2010). There are two genetic models for Au-rich VMS: 1) conventional syngenetic volcanic-hosted Au-poor VMS mineralization overprinted during regional deformation by Au mineralization; and 2) syngenetic VMS deposits characterized by anomalous fluid chemistry (with magmatic input) and/or deposition in a shallow-water to subaerial volcanic setting equivalent to epithermal conditions, in which boiling may have had a major impact on fluid chemistry. The deformation and metamorphism that commonly overprint the mineralization in ancient terranes have obscured the original relationships and led to considerable debate about the syntectonic versus synvolcanic origin of Au-rich VMS.

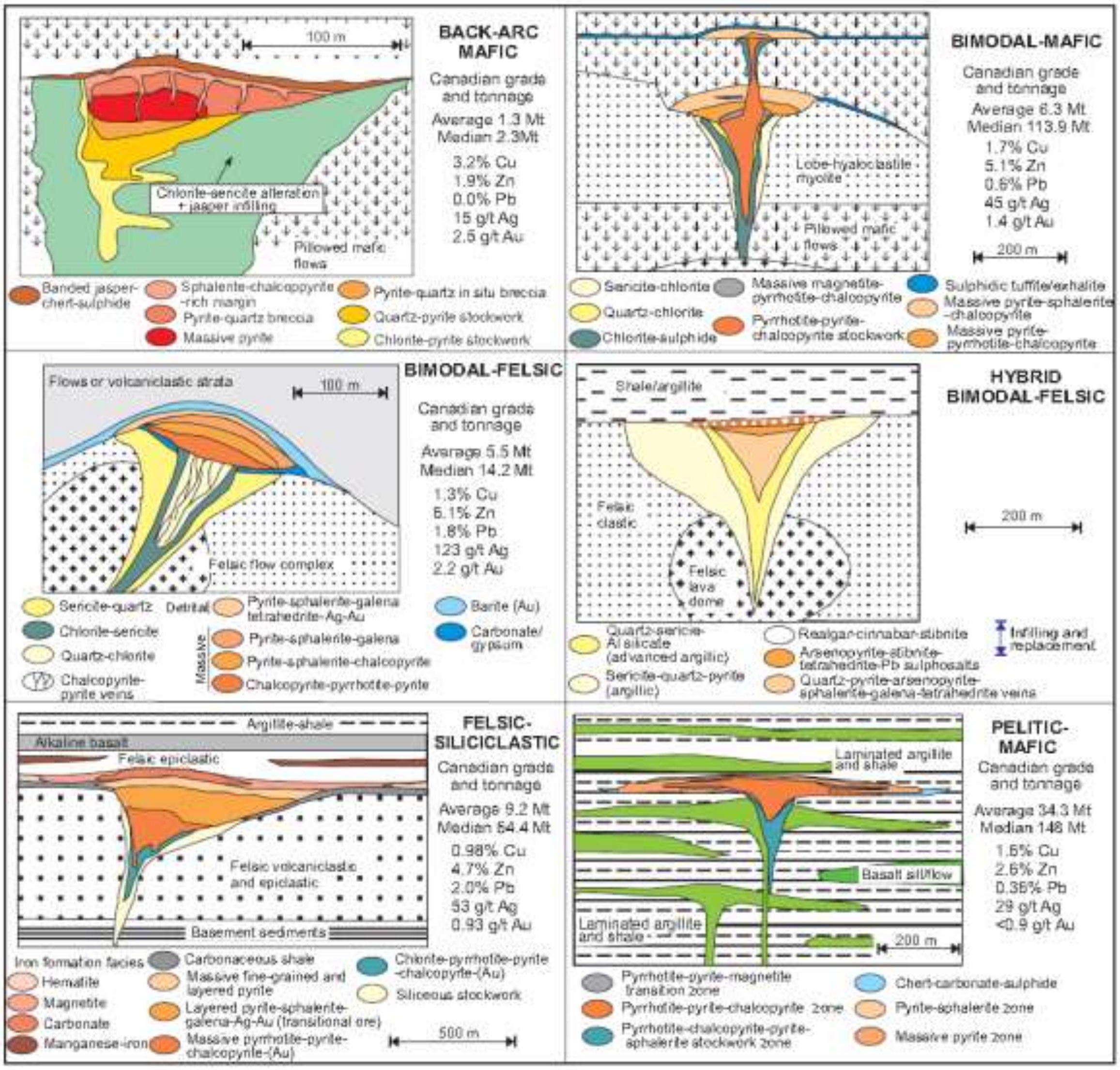

Figure 8.2 – Graphic representation of the lithological classifications of VMS setting (modified from Barrie and Hannington, 1999, by Franklin et al., 2005), with the addition of hybrid bimodal felsic as a VMS-epithermal subtype of bimodal-felsic. Average and median sizes for each type for representative Canadian deposits shown, along with average grade.

9. EXPLORATION

Relevant exploration work conducted by the issuer or on behalf of the issuer includes geophysical surveys in 2013 (IP, Mag and DGPS) and surface geological mapping and sampling in 2017.

9.1 Induced Polarization (IP), magnetometer and DGPS surveys

In 2013, a magnetometer survey and an IP survey were carried out, along with a topographic survey using a differential GPS (DGPS instrument: Trimble GeoExplorer 6000). The surveys have been completed by CXS – Canadian Exploration Services Ltd of Larder Lake (Ontario), and the results are described in Ploeger (2013) (GM 68466).

9.1.1 Survey procedures and parameters

Before the survey, a grid was established consisting of 6.8 line-km of cut grid lines. The lines were spaced at 50-m intervals, and the stations picketed at 25-m intervals. The baseline was oriented at N035° for a distance of 700 m.

Survey	Instrumentation (source Ploeger, 2013)
IP Survey	10-channel Elrec Pro receiver. The transmitter consisted of a GDD TXII (5kW), powered by a Honda 7500.
Magnetometer Survey	GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer in walkmag mode. Samples collected every second / simultaneous GPS position
DGPS Survey	Trimble GeoExplorer 6000 Series

9.1.2 Sampling methods, sample quality and other relevant information

Survey	Sampling methods (source Ploeger, 2013)
IP Survey	Total of 1.825 line-km of Dipole-Dipole IP performed between September 12 and September 13, 2013.
Magnetometer Survey	Total of 5.75 line-km of walkmag survey conducted on October 24, 2013. 17,661 magnetometer readings, second GSM-19 used as a base station for diurnal correction.
DGPS Survey	Total of 6.05 line-km of DGPS survey conducted on October 25, 2013. 242 DGPS readings taken at 25-m intervals, differentially corrected over the Cansel Network.

9.1.3 Significant results and interpretation

The survey area is generally underlain by an intensely magnetic and chargeable region, most likely representing ultramafic rocks. The small number and short length of the IP lines made it difficult to constrain, identify and determine trends within the IP dataset. Ploeger (2013) identified four anomalous areas.

9.2 Geological mapping and sampling on Main, South and East zones

During the summer of 2017, exploration work on the Berrigan Mine Property consisted of surface geological mapping and channel sampling on Main Zone outcrops and mapping and grab sampling on the South and East zones (Rioux and Amrhar, 2018).

9.2.1 Survey procedures and parameters

The program was prepared, completed and supervised by professional geologists. The geological mapping was carried out by Mostafa Amrhar, P.Geo., a senior geologist with CBG (Rioux, 2018). He used a scale of 1:200 for the Main, South and East zones. The Main Zone outcrop area covers approximately 10,000 m^2. The South and East zones correspond to smaller isolated outcrops and old trenches. The sampling was carried out by employees of Chibougamau Drilling Ltd, under the supervision of Luc Rioux, P.Geo., a senior geologist with CBG.

On the Main Zone, channel samples were taken where strong schistosity or faulting and/or sulphides were present (Rioux and Amrhar, 2018). The samples were cut with a diamond saw and extracted using a cold chisel and hammer. They were placed in plastic bags and identified with sample tags. CRM standards were added to the sample shipments for QA/QC monitoring. CGB personnel delivered the samples to Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda (Québec).

Grab samples collected on the South and East zones were selected by a geologist. Sample shipments to the laboratory also included CRM standards for QA/QC monitoring.

Laboratory procedures for sample preparation and analytical methods at Laboratoire Expert were presented in Rioux and Amrhar (2018). The samples were crushed to 85% passing 10 mesh, and 500 g subsamples were then pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (74µm).

Gold analysis was carried out by fire assay on a 50g pulp sample and completed by atomic absorption (AA finish). Samples returning gold values above 3 g/t Au are re-assayed by fire assay using a gravimetric finish.

For base metals (copper, zinc, lead, plus silver), the analytical method involves dissolving a 0.5 g fraction of the pulverized sample weighing 0.5g in aqua regia (containing nitric and hydrochloric acid) followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

9.2.2 Sampling methods, sample quality and other relevant information

Forty-four (44) samples were collected from the Main Zone, of which nine (9) were destined for whole-rock analysis. These 9 samples all measured less than 0.3 m. One (1) sample of CRM standard SH65 was added as a control. The channels have an average length of 0.75 m, and average width and depth between 2.5 and 3.0 cm to be representative. Figure 9.1 illustrates the geology and location of the 2017 channel samples in the Main Zone.

Ten (10) grab samples were collected in the South Zone and 15 in the East Zone. One (1) of the East Zone samples was collected for lithogeochemical analysis. The control material was one (1) sample of CRM standard OxJ80. Grab samples are selective by nature and are not representative of any weighted average.

QA/QC follow-up was carried out by the project geologist after each of the steps described above. Laboratoire Expert is not an ISO 9001:2000 certified laboratory for geochemical analysis. However, the laboratory does have an established standardized QA/QC procedure: the insertion of 1 blank, 2 standards and 3 duplicates per batch (i.e., 78 samples from the customer for a total of 84 samples per batch). In the event that reference material (blank, standard or duplicate) has a value above the accepted control limits, an error report is immediately generated. This allows the person responsible for assessing the assay values to immediately identify a problem with a specific batch of assays and rectify the situation before releasing the assay results to the customer.

The issuer also has an established QA/QC procedure for monitoring assay results, which includes a blank, a reference material (purchased from a certified laboratory), or a duplicate sample. This insertion is done every 20 samples, representing approximately 5% of the sampling sequence. Of the 36 samples sent to Laboratoire Expert, three (3) were reference materials: two standards and one blank.

9.2.3 Significant results and interpretation

In the Main Zone, geological and structural mapping has confirmed that most of the outcrops consist of pyroxenite and dunite belonging to the Roberge Sill. According to Rioux and Amrhar (2018), the pyroxenite is massive, medium-grained and either not magnetic or only slightly so, whereas dunite is finer-grained, strongly magnetic and occasionally displays primary bedding parallel to its contacts. A mafic volcanic unit occupies the northern and northeastern parts of the mapped area. This unit is associated with sulphide-rich exhalites (pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite with traces of chalcopyrite). Mineralized zones not associated with exhalites are generally associated with shear zones having two preferential directions: NNE (N020° to N040°) and NNW (N330° to N340°) (Rioux and Amrhar, 2018). These shear zones generally form depressions (valleys) between outcrops.

Sampling and assaying results have confirmed the polymetallic exploration potential of the mineralization on the Berrigan Mine Property. The best results obtained from the surface channel sampling on the Main Zone in 2017 returned 19.71 g/t Au, 289.2 g/t Ag, 16.79% Cu and 17.75% Pb in a channel sample 1.10 m long (E25070). This sample is located in a strongly mineralized zone with semi-massive to massive sulphides (40% galena, 40% sphalerite, 10% chalcopyrite, 7% pyrite and 3% pyrrhotite) (Rioux and Amrhar, 2018).

Other samples returned interesting grades: sample E25061 returned 5.86 g/t Au, 119.0 g/t Ag, 10.98% Cu, 9.34% Pb in a 0.70-m-long channel and sample E25060 returned 5.25 g/t Au, 107.8 g/t Ag, 6.84% Cu and 10.05% Pb in a 1.30-m-long channel.

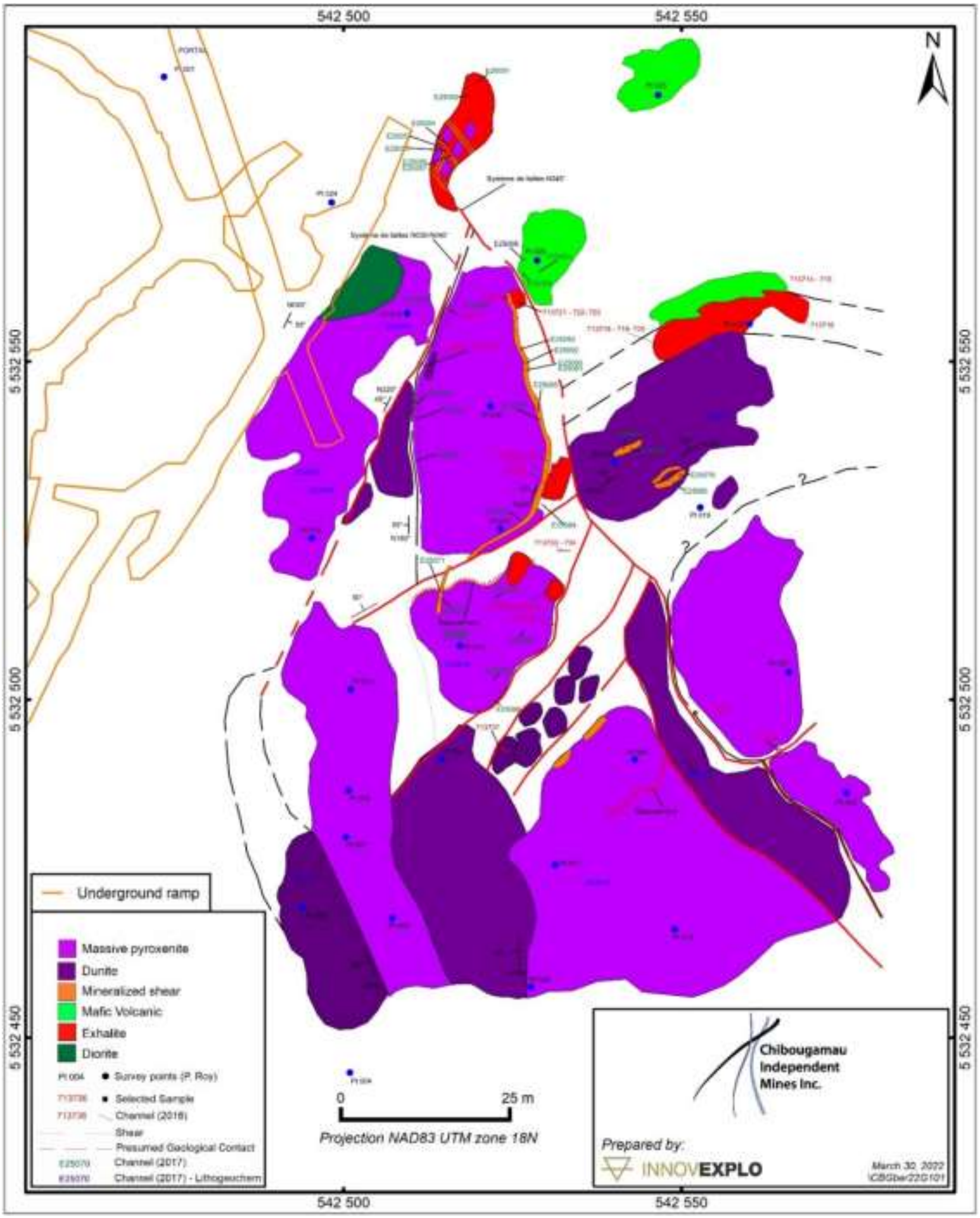

Figure 9.1 – Main Zone surface geological and structural mapping (Rioux and Amrhar, 2018)

The latter two samples are also located in areas with high sulphide content: pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and some chalcopyrite (Rioux and Amrhar, 2018). Table 9-1 gives the parameters of the channel samples collected on the Main Zone: UTM coordinates, channel length, and Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb contents.

The best results from the South Zone grab sampling returned: 8.24% Zn (sample E25017) in serpentinised and mineralized pyroxenite with 20-30% pyrite, 2-3% chalcopyrite; 3.55% Zn (sample E25020) in a mineralized fault (10-15% pyrite, 1-2% chalcopyrite, <1% galena) hosted in serpentinized pyroxenite; and 4.61% Zn (sample E25025) in a mineralized fault (40-50% pyrite, 1-2% chalcopyrite and galena) oriented N250°/70° (Table 9-2).

The best results from the East Zone 2017 grab sampling returned: 4.56% Zn (sample E25002) in silicified, ankeritized, weakly magnetic cherty-laminated rock; 4.23% Zn (sample E25006) sericitized, ankeritized shear zone with 1-2% pyrite (oriented N030°/80°); and 7.10% Zn (sample E25010) oxidized shear zone (oriented N105°/80°) hosted in ultramafic rocks (Table 9-3).

Table 9-1 – Main Zone – Selected results from 2017 channel samples by CBG (source Rioux and Amrhar, 2018)

Sample	UTM E	UTM N	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
E25051	542,520	5,532,591	0.60	1.37	6.20	1 737	**5.97**	0.20
E25055	542,516	5,532,581	0.75	**4.05**	6.50	212	3.64	0.06
E25060	542,511	5,532,544	1.30	**5.25**	**107.80**	893	**6.84**	**10.05**
E25061	542,514	5,532,542	0.70	**5.86**	**119.00**	454	**10.98**	**9.34**
E25063	542,515	5,532,515	0.90	1.58	**48.50**	417	3.77	3.83
E25066	542,514	5,532,510	0.95	0.36	**19.40**	327	2.16	1.56
E25068	542,523	5,532,500	0.55	2.13	**43.40**	433	**5.23**	3.59
E25069	542,531	5,532,516	0.85	0.56	**24.80**	604	**5.99**	2.16
E25070	542,523	5,532,515	1.10	**19.71**	**289.20**	7 162	**16.79**	**17.75**
E25071	542,516	5,532,516	0.85	0.54	**58.80**	1 433	3.13	**4.31**
E25072	542,527	5,532,526	0.80	2.26	10.50	413	**5.74**	0.45
E25081	542,542	5,532,537	0.45	0.29	1.30	313	**11.41**	0.02

Table 9-2 – South Zone – Selected results from 2017 grab samples by CBG (source Rioux and Amrhar, 2018)

Sample	UTM E	UTM N	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (%)	Pb (ppm)
E25017	542,725	5,532,358	*grab*	730	2	709	**8.24**	57
E25019	542,703	5,532,359	*grab*	201	3.1	**1,167**	0.63	33
E25020	542,703	5,532,359	*grab*	**1,133**	2.1	836	**3.55**	28
E25025	542,759	5,532,398	*grab*	330	1.8	308	**4.61**	47

Table 9-3 – East Zone – Selected results from 2017 grab samples by CBG (source Rioux and Amrhar, 2018)

Sample	UTM E	UTM N	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
E25002	542,730	5,532,486	*grab*	163	3.6	569	**4.56**	0.01
E25003	543,116	5,532,346	*grab*	360	**144.6**	357	3.00	0.11
E25006	543,122	5,532,346	*grab*	254	4.8	150	**4.23**	0.06
E25010	543,193	5,532,356	*grab*	**8,172**	20.1	592	**7.10**	0.15

10. DRILLING

This item summarizes the drilling methodologies and procedures from past owners' programs and CBG's recent drilling programs based on information available to the author (i.e., various assessment work reports; Larouche, 2012; Leblanc and Larouche, 2013; Rioux, 2017; Rioux and Amrhar, 2018; and CBG's Geotic Log drill hole database).

CBG has completed two drilling programs (in 2013 and 2016) since acquiring the Property. CBG intends to conduct more drilling as part of its future exploration work on the Property.

Seven different companies have drilled 304 holes on the Property, from 1950 to 2016, for a total of 40,347.33 m (Table 10-1). Of that total, historical drilling amounts to 37,110.22 m in 291 holes, and CBG's drilling amounts to 3,237.05 m in 13 holes.

The majority of the holes on the Property have been drilled in the Main Zone area, followed by the South Zone and East Zone, then Morrison (5 holes) and Wedge (1 hole only) (Figure 10.1). The Berrigan-Sud showing has never been drilled.

Most holes were drilled from the surface, with 40,124.36 m in 244 holes. Sixty (60) holes were drilled from underground for a total of 222.97 m (Berrigan decline and underground levels, Main Zone).

10.1 Historical drilling

Very little information is available about the drilling procedures used during historical programs (Table 10-1). Drill hole logs are available in assessment work reports filed with the government. The work and accompanying reports predate the establishment of Quebec's professional order of geologists and the implementation of strict QA/QC procedures and NI 43-101. The distribution and location of the historical drill holes are illustrated in Figures 7.4 and 10.1.

No recovery data are available for any of the drilling programs. The suite of elements analyzed at the laboratory, the analytical methods and the detection limits have varied over time and by company.

Drill collar positions were recorded using referenced cut grid lines, local grid coordinates, and UTM coordinates. In the 1980s and 1990s, collar locations were surveyed by a professional surveyor. Downhole surveys were limited to acid test dip measurements.

The author appreciates that the work was done according to the prevailing industry standards. The orientation of the drill holes (azimuth and plunge) appears adequate given the attitude of the mineralized zones.

At this stage, the information from the Property's historical drilling programs is extremely useful for exploration purposes, but its potential use in mineral resource estimates will require additional validation (including confirmation drilling).

The results of CBG's recent drilling programs on the Main Zone confirm the nature of the mineralization, the magnitude of the Au, Ag, Zn and Cu values, the thickness of the zones and their 3D locations.

Table 10-1 – Summary of drilling programs on the Property (source Larouche 2012 and CBG database)

Year	Company	Series	Drill holes	Number	Metres	Program	Core Size	Collar surveyed	Deviation test	Contractor
2016	CBG	BT series	BT-16-009 to BT-16-013	5	1,428.05	Surface	NQ	Surveyed	Reflex	Chibougamau Drilling
2013			BT-13-001 to BT-13-008	8	1,809.00	Surface	NQ	Surveyed	Reflex	Chibougamau Drilling
1994	Teck Resources	TLT series	TLT-27 to TLT-29	3	650.84	Surface	BQ	Surveyed	Acid test	Chibougamau Drilling
1993			TLT-13 to TLT-25	13	2,685.35	Surface	BQ	Surveyed	Acid test	Chibougamau Drilling
1992			TLT-01 to TLT-12	12	2,537.14	Surface	BQ	Surveyed	Acid test	Chibougamau Drilling
1990	Bitech Corporation	TA series	TA90-50 to TA90-56	7	1,577.89	Surface	BQ?	Unknown	Acid test	Unknown
1989			TA89-41 to TA89-49	9	1,944.04	Surface	BQ?	Cut lines	Acid test	Chibougamau Drilling
1987			TA87-13 to TA87-40	28	4,308.54	Surface	BQ?	Surveyed	Acid test	National Boring Montreal
1982	Ressources Camchib		TA82-01 to TA82-12	12	1,925.10	Surface	BQ?	Cut lines	Acid test	Chibougamau Drilling
		TU series	TU-11 to TU-19	9	238.73	UG	BQ?	Unknown	No test	Unknown
1981		SU series	SU-01 to SU-09	9	55.60	UG	Test hole	Unknown	No test	Unknown
			SU-11 to SU-38	28	112.80	UG	Test hole	Unknown	No test	Unknown
			SU-43, 46, 49, 52, 56, 59	6	26.31	UG	Test hole	Unknown	No test	Unknown
			SU-63 to SU-66	4	10.88	UG	Test hole	Unknown	No test	Unknown
			SU-69, 73, 76, 78	4	17.38	UG	Test hole	Unknown	No test	Unknown
1969	Canadian Merrill	U series	U-01 to U-10	10	927.50	UG	Unknown	Unknown	No test	Unknown
1951 1968	Taché Lake Mine	A series	A001 to A056	55	8,087.56	Surface	Unknown	Cut lines	Unknown	Company employees
			A060 to A086	26	4,022.29	Surface	Unknown	Cut lines	Unknown	Company employees
			A101 to A137	34	5,745.54	Surface	Unknown	Cut lines	Unknown	Company employees
		W series	W-01 to W-14	14	653.79	Surface	Unknown	Cut lines	No test	Company employees
1950	Noranda	N/A	#1 to #8	8	1,583.00	Surface	Unknown	Unknown	No test	Unknown
TOTAL				**304**	**40,347.33**					

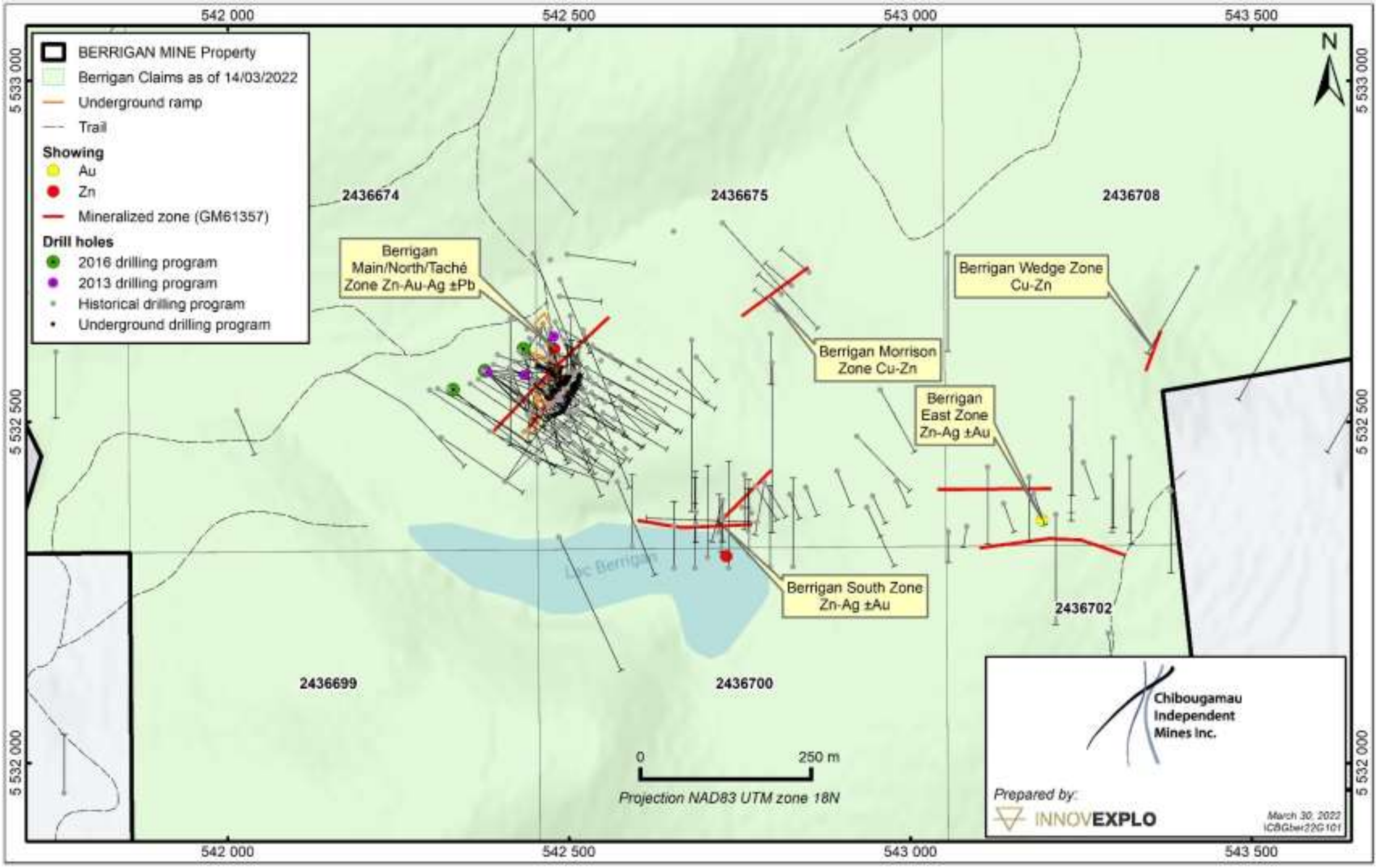

Figure 10.1 – Drill hole collar locations on the Property

Table 10-2 – Selection of the best gold grades from historical drilling programs (Larouche, 2012)

Note: The length (interval) in metres corresponds to core length. The true width of the mineralized zones is not known.

Company	Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
Taché Lake Mines	A-005	131.4	140.2	8.8	6.96		5.70	
	A-016	18.9	21.2	2.3	6.43		1.51	
		76.2	77.7	1.5	**8.91**		3.45	
	A-061	107.1	115.7	8.6	**8.14**	39.70	6.15	0.17
	A-063	113.7	114.3	0.6	**49.23**	**404.64**	**17.55**	
		129.4	132.8	3.4	**8.88**	**68.16**	**8.86**	
	A-065	121.6	125.7	4.6	6.08	21.56	7.67	
		164.7	167.2	2.5	6.95	15.44	3.13	
	A-066	100.6	101.8	1.2	**36.65**	39.73	**22.90**	
		159.8	168.8	9.0	5.19	19.60	6.26	
	A-067	157.1	158.2	1.1	**10.96**		**16.75**	
	A-073	144.8	145.1	0.3	**32.88**		**27.90**	
	A-084	130.3	142.8	12.5	5.10	17.18	4.58	
	A-086	50.9	52.1	1.2	**15.07**	**59.60**	7.00	
	A-103	56.4	59.4	3.0	**11.61**		5.84	
Canadian Merril	U-02	44.9	45.6	0.7	**17.81**	**89.74**	2.95	
		90.4	91.4	1.0	**26.72**	**58.91**	**13.80**	
	U-03	8.2	16.6	8.4	6.98	20.71	**13.09**	
	U-04	85.9	86.6	0.7	**37.68**	**78.09**	7.05	
Bitech Corporation	TA-87-27	31.1	32.3	1.2	**17.98**	37.33	5.60	
	TA-90-50	65.5	70.1	4.6	6.78	10.12	4.12	
		114.0	129.5	15.5	**8.05**	23.58	6.57	0.10
	TA-90-52	201.2	203.3	2.1	5.70	11.60	5.21	
Taché Lake	TA-90-56	164.4	166.9	2.5	6.18		5.23	

10.2 Main Zone 2013 drilling program

During the winter of 2013, CBG completed an eight (8) hole drill program on the Main Zone totalling 1,729 linear metres of NQ size core (48 mm core diameter) (Figures 10.1 and 10.3). Logging and sampling continued into the summer of 2013.

The geological logs and assay certificates are available in a report by Leblanc and Larouche (2013). The program was planned, executed and supervised by Michel Leblanc, P.Geo. (OGQ) and Claude P. Larouche, P.Eng (OIQ). Core recovery was high.

Details of the 2013 drilling program are presented in Table 10-3. The best results from the Main Zone are listed in Table 10-4 (Au, Ag, Cu and Zn).

The coordinates of the collars were obtained using a Garmin GPS (model GPSmap 76CSx) with an accuracy of ± 3m. The drilling contractor was Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd of Chibougamau. The down-hole surveys were obtained with multi-shot surveys from a Reflex instrument. The laboratory was Laboratoire Expert Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda. The laboratory protocols were FA-GEO for Au in ppb and AAT-7 for Ag, Cu, Zn and Ni in ppm.

Table 10-3 – Summary of CBG's 2013 drilling program (source Rioux, 2017)

Drill hole	UTM – E NAD83 18U	UTM – N NAD83 18U	Azimut	Dip	Length (m)	Sample	Claim
BT-13-001	542,434	5,532,568	N125°	-60°	223.50	112	CDC-2436674
BT-13-002	542,435	5,532,568	N125°	-50°	119.50	72	CDC-2436674
BT-13-003	542,434	5,532,568	N125°	-70°	250.50	134	CDC-2436674
BT-13-004	542,478	5,532,625	N180°	-50°	252.00	139	CDC-2436675
BT-13-005	542,383	5,532,567	N125°	-47°	220.50	98	CDC-2436674
BT-13-006	542,383	5,532,567	N125°	-56°	215.00	85	CDC-2436674
BT-13-007	542,383	5,532,567	N125°	-61°	248.00	104	CDC-2436674
BT-13-008	542,383	5,532,567	N125°	-42°	200.00	77	CDC-2436674
Total					**1,729.00**	**821**	

The 2013 drilling program yielded several significant results in the Main Zone. Table 10-4 shows a selection of the best results where the association between high gold and zinc values correlate with each other

This exploration drilling program confirmed the nature of the host rocks (lithologies and alteration) and the nature of the mineralization (sulphides, distribution and style of mineralization), its thickness, and some of its lateral and vertical extent. Drilling also confirmed the order of magnitude of the metal values recorded in historical drilling results.

Table 10-4 – Selected significant intervals from CBG's 2013 drilling program on the Main Zone (source Rioux, 2017)

Note: The length in metres corresponds to core length. The true width of the mineralized zones is not known.

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
BT-13-001	66.80	67.60	0.80	2.12	28.00	0.09	2.10
	75.60	78.40	2.80	**7.25**	25.10	0.08	**7.11**
	105.00	111.50	6.50	2.39	13.70	0.06	1.72
	198.00	198.80	0.80	**8.60**	8.00	0.14	1.98
BT-13-002	172.20	173.20	1.00	2.42	**46.00**	0.09	**5.00**
BT-13-003	76.80	77.70	0.90	**16.94**	**48.00**	0.35	**9.50**
	141.50	144.80	3.30	2.28	20.30	0.05	4.43
	156.50	158.80	2.30	2.81	4.00	0.08	2.31
	196.40	197.60	1.20	4.97	6.00	0.10	1.36

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
BT-13-004	57.80	59.30	1.50	2.46	17.30	0.02	0.84
	111.90	113.90	2.00	2.76	12.00	0.06	2.74
	133.80	135.00	1.20	**5.92**	20.00	0.06	4.20
	147.20	148.10	0.90	4.46	16.00	0.12	4.50
BT-13-005	128.20	129.60	1.40	**13.87**	**74.00**	0.17	4.14
	143.50	144.90	1.40	2.73	21.70	0.08	3.60
	150.30	150.80	0.50	2.19	20.00	0.09	9.00
	153.80	157.30	3.50	**8.12**	**44.30**	0.13	9.15
	145.40	148.20	2.80	3.02	21.40	0.07	3.39
	159.80	161.00	1.20	2.80	22.00	0.06	1.81
	168.90	175.70	6.80	2.03	25.70	0.09	3.66
BT-13-007	147.00	154.00	7.00	2.82	20.80	0.07	4.55
	182.30	195.40	13.10	2.00	**35.10**	0.06	3.32
BT-13-008	152.10	154.60	2.50	3.72	16.20	0.06	3.14

10.3 Main Zone 2016 drilling program

Between November 4 and 17, 2016, CBG drilled five (5) holes on the Main Zone (BT-16-009 to BT-16-013 in Figures 10.1 and 10.3) for a total of 1,428 linear metres of NQ size core (48mm core diameter) (Rioux. 2017). A total of 422 samples were sent for assaying, 22 of which were control samples (~5.2%) consisting of blanks, standards and duplicates, as part of CBG's QA/QC. The casings were left in place. Recovery was good, ranging from 98 to 100%, except in the fault zones, where the core was difficult to recover (Rioux, 2017).

Details of the 2016 drilling program are presented in Table 10-5. The best results are listed in Table 10-6 (Au, Zn, Pb and Ni).

Table 10-5 – Summary of the 2016 drilling program by CBG on the Main Zone (source Rioux, 2017)

Drill hole	UTM –E NAD83 18U	UTM – N NAD83 18U	Azimut	Dip	Length (m)	Sample	Claim
BT-16-009	542,376	5,532,575	N135°	-65°	282.0	81	CDC-2436674
BT-16-010	542,376	5,532,575	N135°	-71°	348.0	58	CDC-2436674
BT-16-011	542,330	5,532,547	N132°	-66°	339.0	89	CDC-2436674
BT-16-012	542,433	5,532,607	N133°	-69°	255.0	83	CDC-2436674
BT-16-013	542,433	5,532,607	N132°	-56°	204.0	89	CDC-2436674
Total					**1,428.0**	**400**	

The drilling objective in the fall of 2016 was to verify the depth continuity of the Main Zone, which had been intersected during previous drilling campaigns, particularly CBG's 2013 campaign.

10.3.1 Drilling procedure

According to Rioux (2017), Chibougamau Drilling Ltd operated a Deutz 914-powered drill rig (drill # HC-150-07) equipped with a wireline core recovery system for the fall 2016 drilling program. The drill recovered NQ diameter core (4.8 cm or 1.9" in diameter). The rig was mounted on a permanent closed-base (drill shack) and mounted on metal skids. It was designed to drill to linear depths of up to 1,200 metres. The drill was moved using a D6 tractor. Access to the drill site was greatly facilitated by the presence of an old gravel road (built by the former claim owner to facilitate access to the ramp portal) and a new road built in 2016 by the Chibougamau ATV Club.

Localization of the drill hole collars and the sightings was carried out by a land surveyor (Paul Roy of Chibougamau) using a Leica differential GPS (DGPS). Once complete, the location of each hole was established with a Garmin GPS (GPSmap76CSx), which is generally accurate to within ± 3 metres. The measurement was taken at the interface of the anchor casing and the ground. In all cases, the measurements taken during this final survey are considered to have an accuracy of ± 3 metres in the X, Y and Z coordinates (Rioux, 2017).

Single-shot deviation tests were carried out every 30 m while drilling, and a multi-shot survey (every 3m) was carried out at the end of drilling before the drill rig was moved to the next site. The instrument used was a Reflex EZ Shot™ instrument.

The drillers brought the core boxes to the Chibougamau core facility at the end of their shift. CBG had rented a space belonging to Chibougamau Drilling Ltd to carry out the geological logging, core sawing and core sampling (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2 – Core shack facilities, 2013 and 2016 drilling programs

10.3.2 Results

Hole BT-16-009 reached a depth of 282.0 m. The main lithologies encountered were alternating Roberge pyroxenite sill cut by gabbro and/or diorite intrusions. The hole intersected three (3) distinct mineralized zones measuring between 5.68 and 18.30 metres in core length. These zones are hosted within intrusives that cut the ultramafic unit. These zones are generally well sheared, carbonate-altered and locally silicified. The sulphides present are dominated by sphalerite with varying amounts of pyrrhotite, galena and pyrite. Where high lead values are present (galena), they also correlate with high zinc values. Drill hole BT-16-010 is located at the same coordinates as BT-16-009, except it was drilled at an angle of -71°, whereas hole 009 was drilled at an angle of -65°. Hole 010 encountered essentially the same lithologies, but the mineralized zones appear to be more restricted.

Hole BT-16-011 was drilled to test a mineralized zone intersected by historical drill hole TA82-10 (i.e., 28.74 m grading 1.62% Zn and 1.04 g/t Au). The 2016 drill hole is located approximately 23 m east of the 1982 drill hole. It intersected 19.25 m of mineralization that returned grades of 2.22% Zn and 0.72 g/t Au. The gold content in the 2016 drill hole is lower, but its zinc content is higher.

Holes BT-16-012 and 013 are located at the same drill site. Their respective objectives were to test the extension of the mineralization below the historical underground workings of the Main Zone. In hole BT-16-012, a mineralized zone extending from 129.92 m to 134.30 m returned values of 6.90 g/t Au and 2.99% Zn over a core length of 4.38 m. In hole BT-16-013, a zone of similar extent returned values of 2.02 g/t Au and 3.50% Zn over 5.78 m (between 79.22 m and 85.00 m).

Table 10-6 – Selected significant intervals from CBG's 2016 drilling program on the Main Zone (source Rioux, 2017)

Note: Length in metres corresponds to core length. The true width of the mineralized zones is not known

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (ppm)	Ni (ppm)
BT-16-009	129.80	135.48	5.68	0.01	1.29	**9,395**	158
Including	200.85	208.45	7.60	1.20	**3.20**		
BT-16-010	172.20	172.80	0.60	**10.37**	**7.88**	**9,710**	371
	231.00	252.30	15.10	0.62	1.96	**2,014**	**1,293**
Including	236.20	240.38	4.18	1.42	**4.39**	683	**1,338**
BT-16-010	258.20	259.00	0.80	1.93	**5.71**	137	**1,401**
BT-16-011	178.50	187.27	8.27	0.26	2.21	**6,184**	440
	109.40	110.50	1.10	**4.18**	**6.34**	1,391	506
	129.92	134.30	4.38	**6.90**	2.99	299	236
	171.65	172.35	0.70	1.27	**8.04**	563	**1,873**
BT-16-013	*63.00*	*64.15*	*1.15*	***4.49***	***11.34***		
	111.00	111.53	0.53	**3.73**	2.37	647	**1,469**
Including	*118.55*	*119.50*	*0.95*	***5.97***	***9.44***		

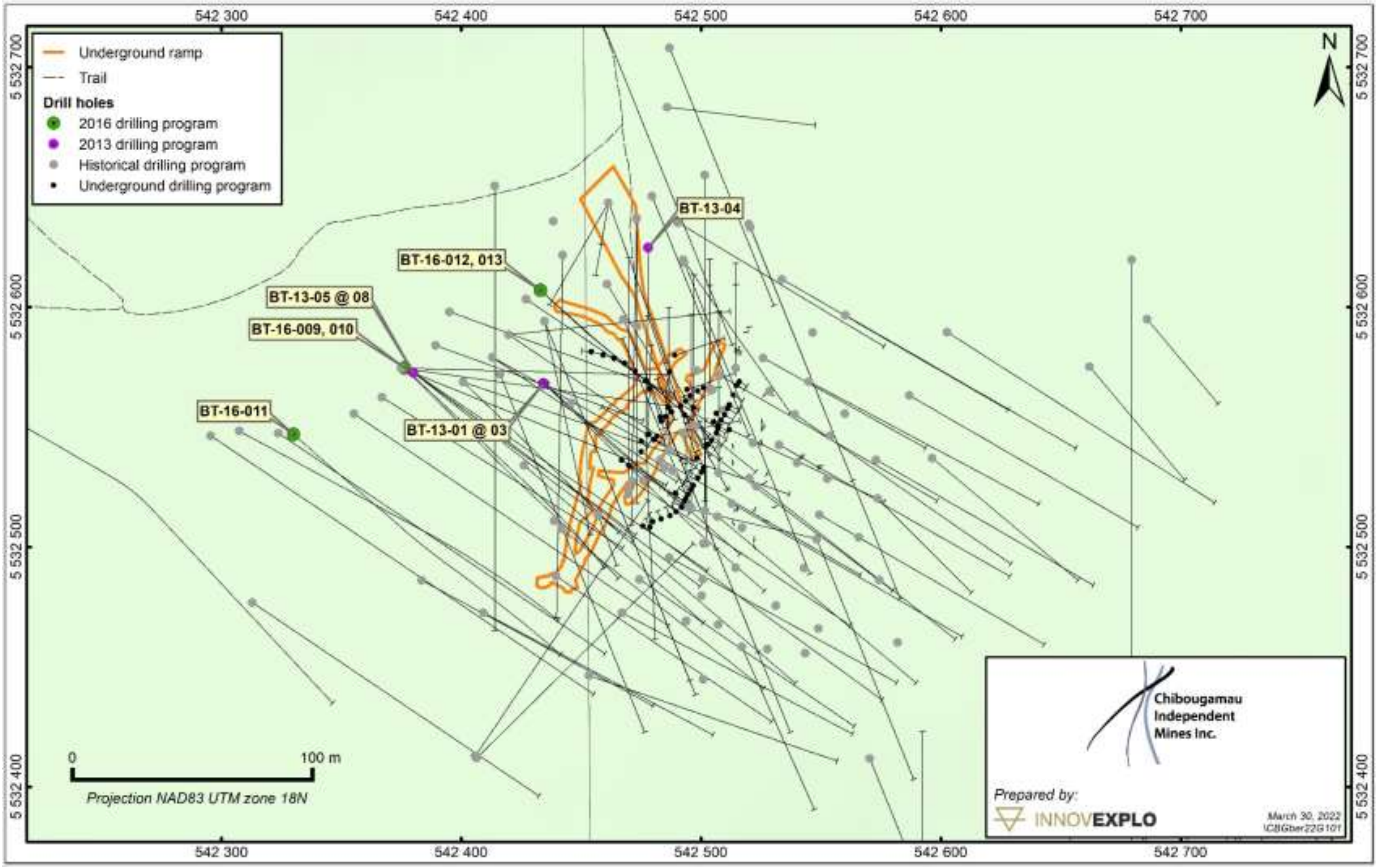

Figure 10.3 – CBG's 2013 and 2016 drilling programs – Main Zone area

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author believes that the sample preparation, analysis and security protocols for previous drill programs followed generally accepted industry standards at that time. While some historical data should be verified and validated (including local resampling, field confirmation or even drill hole twinning), the overall historical results are of sufficient quality for exploration purposes.

The issuer conducted drilling programs in 2013 and 2016. Leblanc and Larouche (2013) and Rioux (2017) describe the sample preparation, analyses and security protocols. The author believes that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocols used by CBG followed accepted industry standards and therefore considers the analytical data valid.

11.1 Core handling, logging, sampling and security

According to Rioux (2017), the drilling contractor (Chibougamau Drilling Ltd) placed the drill core into wooden core boxes at the drill site, marking the end of each drill run with a small wooden block displaying the down-hole depth of the retrieved core. Boxes were labelled sequentially to denote the hole and box number. The boxes were covered, secured with ratchet straps, and then transported daily by truck from the drill site to the secure core storage and logging facility in Chibougamau.

Upon receiving a load from the drill site, CBG personnel took the core boxes to the logging room. The metreage blocks were checked for errors, and the core was oriented in the box and cleaned. Metre-marks were drawn on the core before logging began. All geological and geotechnical core logging data was recorded using GéoticLog™ software.

The next step was to calculate the rock quality designation ("RQD") and core recovery. A detailed geological description of each rock unit was then recorded in the drill log under the main lithology tab (in Level 1) in the GéoticLog™ database. Sub-units (minor lithologies / short interval) were recorded in the secondary lithology tab. The same applied to every different type of alteration or mineralization observed within the same lithological unit (also in level 2).

The sample intervals were mostly 1.5 m long but not smaller than 0.5 m, and they did not cross geological contacts. Exceptional sample lengths have reached 1.7 m. A line was drawn with a pencil along the core length to indicate where the core would be sawn. Each sampling ticket was divided into three tags. One tag was stapled to the core box at the beginning of the interval to record the drill hole number and sample interval. The second tag was placed in the sample bag to be sent to the laboratory; this tag does not reference the drill hole or meterage. The last tag remained in the sample ticket book with the hole number and recorded interval. All samples were assigned a unique sample number.

After the core boxes were moved to the cutting station, the core was cut lengthwise by a diamond saw. Half the core was submitted as the primary sample, and the remaining half was retained in the core box for future reference.

The samples were individually bagged with the corresponding tag. The tag number was written on the bag before it was sealed. The bags were then placed in rice bags and the bags sealed. CBG personnel took the samples directly to the Accurassay laboratory in

Rouyn-Noranda for analysis. After each drilling program, CBG transferred the reference drill core to the secure storage facility at the Francoeur mine site in Arntfield (western Rouyn-Noranda).

11.2 Laboratories accreditation and certification

The Accurassay laboratory is an ISO 9001:2000 certified laboratory for geochemical analysis. In addition, the laboratory has established, as a standard quality control procedure, the insertion of 1 blank, 1 standard or 1 duplicate per 10 samples batch. In the event that reference material (blank, standard or duplicate) has a value outside the accepted control limits, an error report is immediately generated. This allows the person responsible for evaluating the analytical values to immediately identify a problem with a specific batch of analyses and correct the situation before releasing the analytical results to the customer.

11.3 Sample preparation and assaying

Sample preparation was done at the Accurassay laboratory in Rouyn-Noranda. The rejects (i.e., the fraction of the sample (~70%) with particle size finer than -10 mesh or 1.7 mm) were returned to the issuer's Rouyn-Noranda office, should verification be required.

The samples are crushed to 85% passing 10 mesh, and then 500 g subsamples are pulverized to 85% passing a 200 mesh (74µ). Gold analysis is carried out by fire assay on a 30 g pulp sample and finished with atomic absorption (code ALFA2). Samples returning a gold value greater than three grams per tonne (3 g/t Au) are re-assayed by fire assay and gravimetric finish. Geochemical analysis (30 elements, excluding gold) is performed by aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES finish (code ALAR1).

11.4 Quality assurance and quality control

The issuer's QA/QC protocol for assaying included the insertion of blanks and certified reference material ("CRM") into the sample stream. According to Rioux (2017), 422 samples were sent to the Accurassay laboratory, of which 22 were control samples (~5.2%) consisting of blanks, standards and duplicates.

Coarse barren material was used to detect contamination during sample preparation. A total of 11 blank samples were inserted into the sample streams. All of them returned results below 0.01 g/t Au and are thus considered acceptable.

The accuracy was monitored by adding three (3) different CRM standards (3 samples of OxJ80, 5 of SH65, and 3 of SK62) into the batches. No failure was noted, and no actions were required.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Property site visit

The author, Alain Carrier, conducted a site visit on March 16, 2022. He was accompanied by Raymond Bédard, Globex's Technical Services Manager and CBG representative.

The Property was accessed by driving along Chibougamau's 3e Rue (Highway 167), Chemin Merrill, Chemin du Lac Dufault, and a series of secondary (forestry) roads. A snowmobile was needed for about 3.5 km of the forestry roads leading up to the former Berrigan mine portal due to the thick snow cover.

The author reviewed the general access to the Property and performed a visual check of the site, mostly in the area of the Main Zone and the underground ramp portal (Figure 12.1). Using a GPS, he recorded the location of the Berrigan mine portal entrance area as 5 532 595.66 North and 542 481.03 East (UTM NAD 83).

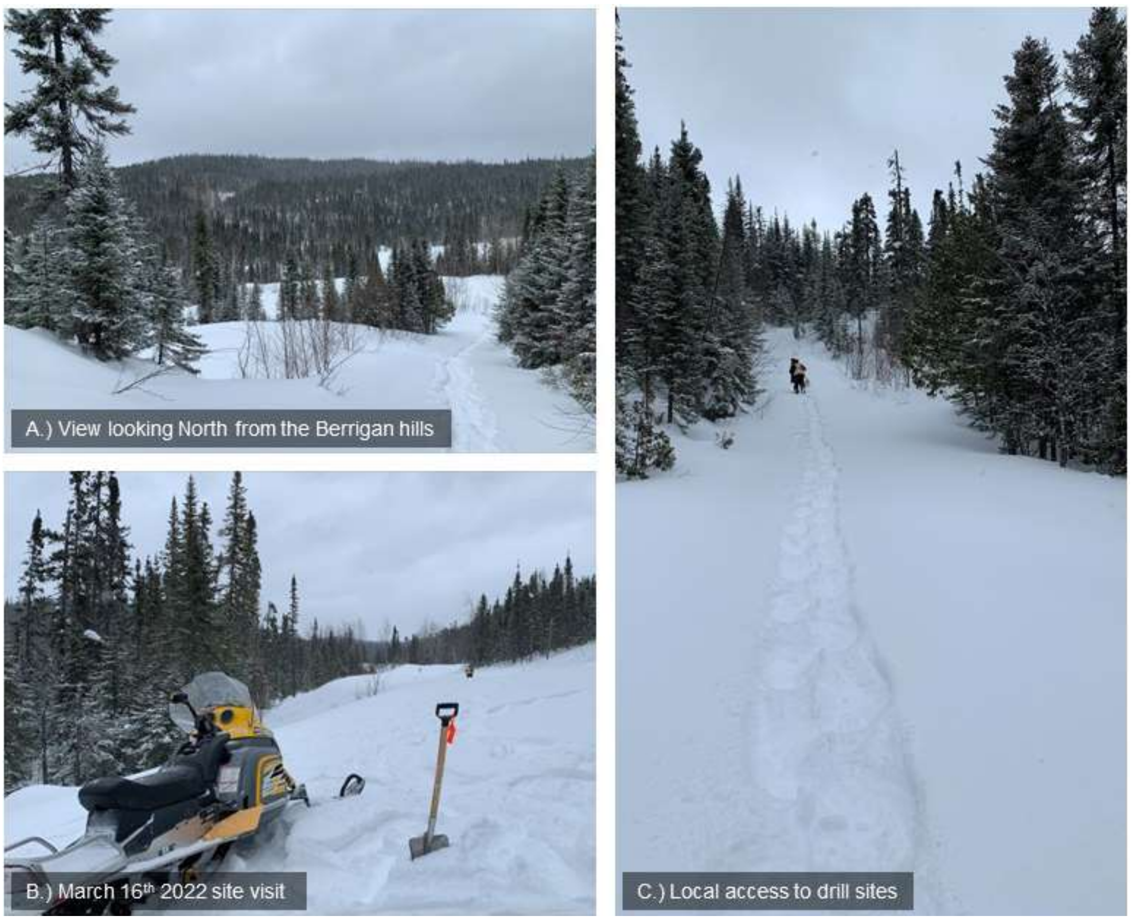

Figure 12.1 – General view of the Property and secondary access

Data verification included field validation of CBG drill collar locations from the 2013 and 2016 drilling programs (i.e., casings left in place). Drill hole collars were easily found with a hand-held GPS using the UTM coordinates from the original drill logs (Figure 12.2). A metal detector was needed to find the casings under the snow in some cases. The 2013 drill hole casings included BT-13-006 (clearly visible and adequately identified) and damaged casings corresponding to BT-13-005, BT-13-007 and BT-13-008 (drilled from the same set-up). All five (5) holes from the 2016 program were also checked: BT-16-009, BT-16-010, BT-16-011, BT-16-012 and BT-16-013.

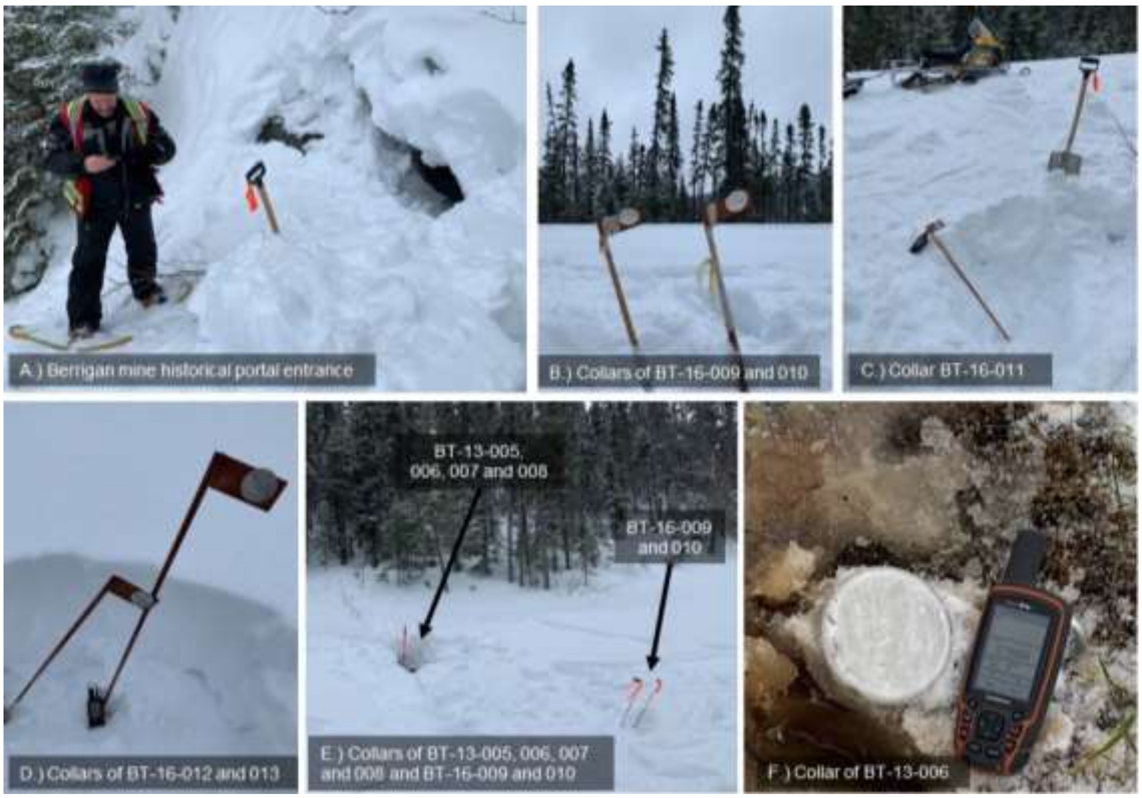

Figure 12.2 – QP site visit field validation

12.2 Core review

The author conducted a second site visit in Rouyn-Noranda on March 22, 2022. During this visit, he reviewed core intervals from the 2013 and 2016 drilling programs, consulted documentation stored in the Globex office (reports, original assay certificates, permits, etc.), and reviewed the inventory of drill core held at the Francoeur mine site in Arntfield (western Rouyn-Noranda) where the drill core is stored on pallets.

The drill core was examined at Globex's core storage facilities in Rouyn-Noranda. Technical and geological discussions about the mineralization on the Property were held with CBG representatives Pierre Riopel, P.Geo., Luc Rioux, P.Geo. and Mostafa Amrhar, P.Geo.,. The discussions also covered the protocols and procedures used by CBG during exploration and drilling programs (i.e., data acquisition, QA/QC, database management, etc.).

The author examined mineralized intervals of witness half-core from three (3) drill holes (BT-13-003, BT-13-007 and BT-16-009). All core boxes were labelled and properly stored. Sample tags were still present in the boxes. It was possible to validate sample numbers and confirm the presence of sulphide mineralization (i.e., sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, etc.), comparing them against the metal contents in the assay results from the laboratory (i.e., Zn, Pb, Cu, etc.).

The reviewed core intervals provided an appreciation of the polymetallic nature of the mineralization in the Main Zone, which manifests in different styles (veinlets, veins and stockwork (Figure 12.3) or as sulphide replacements of the ultramafic intrusion (Roberge Sill) (Figure 12.4)). Most of the intercepted veins and veinlets were perpendicular to the core interval, indicating that the holes were drilled along an appropriate orientation. But some veinlets were also subparallel to the hole, suggesting that vein orientations may vary within the Main Zone.

Changes in sphalerite colour, sulphide assemblage, and metal associations in the reviewed core intervals may reflect deposit-scale zonation. These features may be useful as a proxy for exploration and/or domaining. Yellow sphalerite with galena was mostly low in Au and high in Zn-Ag, and red-brown sphalerite with pyrite-pyrrhotite was high in Au-Zn and Ag.

12.3 Adequacy of the data

Overall, the author believes that the exploration merit of the Property is demonstrated by his inspection during the site visits of March 16 and 22, 2022, his review of selected core intervals (including geological descriptions, lithologies, alteration, structures, mineralization, assayed intervals and assay results), his data verification process (review of CBG's data acquisition procedure, QA/QC results, Geotic Log database and visualization in Leapfrog), and the overall geological and mineralization setting of the Property

The author considers that the data available for the Property is of sufficient quality to be used for exploration purposes.

Figure 12.3 – Main Zone veins and stockwork in drill holes BT-13-003, BT-13-007 and BT-16-009 (QP core review)

Photograph A) example of high-Au interval associated with red-brown sphalerite bearing vein 6.22 g/t Au, 64.0 g/t Ag, 9.7% Zn and 0.005% Cu (BT-13-003); B) sulphide stockwork from the same interval (BT-13-003); C) low Au interval with yellow sphalerite associated with galena 0.04 g/t Au, 73.0 g/t Ag, 4.38% Zn, 0.001% Cu and 4.47% Pb (BT-16-009); D) quartz-sulphide veins at 9.96 g/t Au, 40.0 g/t Ag, 10.2% Zn, and 0.12% Cu (BT-13-007); E) semi-massive sulphide mineralization at junction between samples 67521 at 1.63 g/t Au, 48.0 g/t Ag, 5.30% Zn and 0.05% Cu and sample 67522 at 2.61 g/t Au, 32.0 g/t Ag, 3.80%Zn and 0.06% Cu (BT-13-007); F) zone of disseminated sulphide at 5.63 g/t Au, 32.0 g/t Ag, 3.3% Zn, and 0.08% Cu (BT-13-003)

Figure 12.4 – Main Zone strongly altered ultramafic intrusion with gradual sulphide replacement (QP core review)

Photograph A) example of strongly altered glomeroporphyritic interval of ultramafic intrusion (Roberge Sill) (BT-16-009); B) increasing alteration and mineralization (disseminated sulphide) of the ultramafic intrusion (BT-13-007); C) and D) progressive sulphide replacement to complete replacement of the glomeroporphyritic ultramafic intrusion (where remnants of the glomeroporphyritic texture could be recognized in the semi-massive sulphide mineralization) (BT-16-009)

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

CBG did not complete mineral processing or metallurgical testing on material from the Property.

The information provided here is a factual summary of historical testing and the results without providing a metallurgical opinion on their representativeness and validity and/or any metallurgical recommendations.

A preliminary metallurgical test program and environmental characterization on gold-zinc mineral samples from the Main Zone was initiated in 2001 by Process Research Associates Ltd. of Vancouver for the benefit of Coop Extramine 2000 (GM 61358). The results of this study are presented in a report authored by Robert (2002) and summarized herein.

A series of scoping and optimization gravity and flotation tests were performed, culminating in a six-stage locked cycle test. Gold recovery was 64.5% in a gravity concentrate. A zinc concentrate was produced containing 20% of the gold and 90.7% of the zinc at a grade of 52.1% (Robert, 2002).

Robert (2002) concluded that the metallurgy of the Main Zone sample is simple and straightforward, with the production of commercial quality concentrate. Mineralogical studies as well as acid-base accounting and special waste extraction procedure ("SWEP") tests were performed on the waste sample sent and the tailing produced. The latter indicated that neither the waste nor the tailing is acid generating. It should be pointed out that the sample contains 30% talc.

Mineralogical studies further indicate that the pyrrhotite, gold and sphalerite appear to belong to different geneses. The appreciable amount of chromium and nickel are probably associated with the pyrrhotite (Robert, 2002).

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current Mineral Resource estimates for the Property.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

16. MINING METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at the current stage of the project.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Figure 23.1 presents the current owners of adjacent properties. There are no adjacent properties that are relevant to the technical report or to the progress of the issuer's Property.

The Property is strategically located in the Chibougamau mining district, and CBG owns many other exploration properties in the area (some of which lie immediately to the south, southeast and southwest of the Property; namely the Berrigan South, Antoinette Lake, Gwillim and Élaine Lake properties on Figure 23.1). Each of CBG's properties has a distinct exploration potential, and they can be worked in parallel without necessarily being in synergy with each other at this early stage of exploration.

Other claim holders immediately adjacent to the Property are SOQUEM and QC Copper and Gold Inc. on the Roger property and SOQUEM on the McKenzie property.

The Roger exploration property owned by SOQUEM and QC Copper and Gold Inc. is located immediately north of the Property (source: https://www.soquem.qc.ca and https://qccopper.com). The Roger exploration property hosts the Mop-II deposit characterized by Au-Cu mineralization associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry felsic intrusions (Beauregard et al., 2018). Mineralization is interpreted to be related to Au-Cu porphyry deposit-type. Indicated resources for the Mop-II gold deposit are estimated at 10.9 Mt @ 0.95 g/t eq. Au for 333,000 oz. Au and inferred resources of 6.6 Mt @ 0.96 g/t AuEq. for 202,000 oz Au, using a cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t AuEq. (Beauregard et al., 2018; NI 43-101 by Geologica / GeoPointCom).

The McKenzie exploration property held by SOQUEM is located immediately east of the Berrigan Mine Property. This exploration property has potential for copper-gold porphyry and/or polymetallic epithermal deposits. The best gold grades obtained are 9.3 g/t Au over 0.5 m in a channel (Trench TR-97-05), 4.1 g/t Au over 0.52 m and 6.5 g/t Au over 0.18 m (DDH BTC-84-1), and 5.7 g/t Au over 1.83 m (DDH BTC-83-2) (source: https://www.soquem.qc.ca).

The information presented above about mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property. The author has not verified any mineral resource estimates or published geological information pertaining to the adjacent properties.

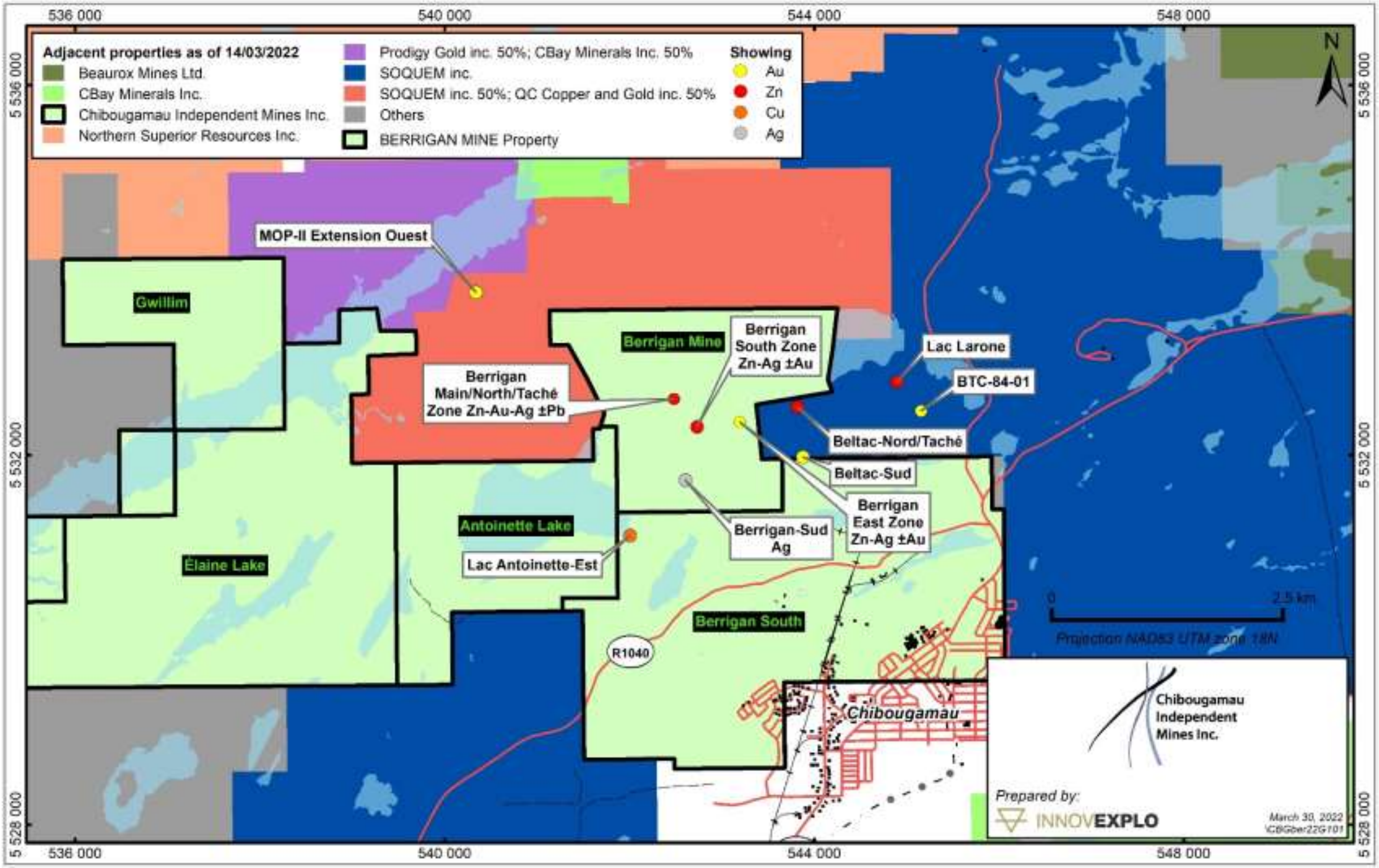

Figure 23.1 – Adjacent properties

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information concerning the Property that would make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading. All relevant data and information regarding the Property have been disclosed under the applicable sections of this report.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

InnovExplo was contracted by the issuer to review all available information concerning the Property, assess its exploration status, and prepare a Technical Report following NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1, CIM Definition Standards and CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines. This Technical Report meets the mandated objective.

25.1 Relevant results and interpretations

The Property provides the issuer with a strategic land position of 16 exploration claims totalling 482.92 ha in the Chibougamau mining camp in the northwestern part of the Abitibi greenstone belt.

The exploration potential and merit of the Property are supported by the presence of six (6) polymetallic mineral occurrences: Main Zone (Zn-Au-Ag ±Pb), South Zone (Zn-Ag ±Au), East Zone (Zn-Ag ±Au), Morrison (Cu-Zn), Wedge (Cu-Zn) and Berrigan-Sud (Ag). Numerous significant polymetallic intercepts were obtained during past drilling programs on the Property (291 DDH for 37,110.22 m) and CBG's recent drilling programs (13 DDH for 3,237.05 m).

The Property has been the subject of historical estimates described in Item 6. Met-Chem prepared the most recent of these in 2001 for the Main Zone, estimating **1,388,915 tonnes of material grading 3.17% Zn and 1.77 g/t Au** (Chouinard et al., 2001; GM 61359).

The mineral resource estimate above is historical and should not be relied upon. It is included in this item for illustrative purposes only. The QP has not completed sufficient work to classify it as current. Neither the author nor the issuer considers this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The exploration potential of the Property is also supported by a favourable geological and structural setting and the presence of well-documented metallogenic and litho-tectonic elements such as the layered mafic-ultramafic sills of the Cummings Complex, felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation, and other structures and alteration.

The genesis of the polymetallic mineralization on the Property has been described as either VMS or epithermal; however, the presence of both types or a hybrid model may be needed to explain the different styles of documented mineralization. Regardless of the origin of the sulphides on the Property, the primary control on mineralization appears to be structural.

The author is of the opinion that the exploration merit of the Property has been demonstrated by the past exploration results, the favourable geological setting, the core review and data verification process, and the recent results from exploration drilling conducted by the issuer.

The author considers that the data available is of sufficient quality to be used for exploration purposes, prospectivity modelling, target generation during future programs and further development steps on the Property. The Property's location (4 km NNW of the town of Chibougamau), accessibility and exploration potential are adequate to support said future exploration programs.

25.2 Risks and uncertainties

Table 25-1 identifies the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the economic outcome for the Property. The list does not include the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, changes in government regulations, etc.).

Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting for the Property are identified in Table 25-2. Further information and studies are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics.

Table 25-1 – Risks for the Project

RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACT	POSSIBLE RISK MITIGATION
Recoveries for gold and other metals	Recovery might differ from what is currently being assumed, with potential impact on the value of the mineralization.	When reaching the stage of mineral resource estimates, consider conducting additional metallurgical characterization and testing. Further variability testing of the Main Zone to confirm metallurgical conditions and recovery rates.
Invalid and/or outdated assumptions in the historical estimate	Potential of the Main Zone could be affected.	Establish a plan and the steps to be completed to validate the historical data and produce a 3D model and a 43-101 compliant estimate for the Main Zone. For example, acquire density data, complete additional confirmation drilling, etc.
Proximity of the town of Chibougamau	Possibility that the population does not accept the exploration or mining project.	Maintain a proactive and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and maintain a communication plan. Organize information sessions, publish information on the exploration project, and meet with host communities. Maintain a good relationship with other users of the land (e.g., Chibougamau ATV Club).
Inability to attract experienced professionals	The ability to attract and retain competent, experienced professionals is a key factor to success.	An early search for professionals will help identify and attract critical people through all project phases, from early exploration to more advanced.

Table 25-2 – Opportunities for the Project

OPPORTUNITIES	EXPLANATION	POTENTIAL BENEFIT
Current mineral resource estimates	The existing estimates are all historical. Establish a plan and the steps to be completed to validate the historical data and produce a 3D model and a 43-101compliant estimate for the Main Zone.	Current and compliant mineral resource statement. Proximal targets for additional drilling.
The Property remains underexplored by modern exploration approaches, models and techniques	The Property already hosts six mineral occurrences that could be included in a 3D prospectivity model to generate high-quality exploration targets.	Potential for new discoveries

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends a property-scale exploration program based on his review of the Property's history, geological setting, exploration status and potential.

The author believes that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out and the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of contemplated activities.

A two-phase work program is recommended, with each phase having a conceptual timeframe of one year. Phase 2 is conditional upon the positive conclusions of Phase 1.

The recommended two-phase work program is detailed below.

Phase 1 consists of acquiring new data by drilling and further compiling all available data. This phase aims to complement and add surface data layers to select areas of interest, thereby increasing the issuer's understanding of the controls on mineralization (structures, geophysics, geochemistry and 3D models).

Phase 1:

- Further compilation of historical data and 3D data integration
- Structural mapping and study
- Whole-rock geochemistry sampling and study
- Further geophysical survey (e.g. high-resolution mag)
- 3D litho-structural model, exploratory block model and 3D prospectivity model
- Confirmation drilling (on previous significant intercepts and zones)
- Exploration drilling (for new discoveries)

The plan for Phase 2 consists of selecting the most prospective sectors and conducting detailed follow-up work that will lead to additional drilling, updating the 3D litho-structural model and 3D prospectivity model, and potentially completing a maiden mineral resource estimate and NI 43-101 report.

Phase 2:

- Update the 3D litho-structural model and prospectivity model
- Perform confirmation and delineation drilling (on previous significant intercepts and zones)
- Perform exploration drilling (for new discoveries)
- Prepare a mineral resource estimate and NI 43-101 report

26.1 Cost Estimate for Recommended Work

InnovExplo has prepared a cost estimate for the recommended two-phase work program to serve as a guideline. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26-1. Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at C$1,386,550 (incl. 10% for contingencies). Expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at C$1,933,250 (incl. 10% for contingencies). The grand total is C$3,319,800 (incl. 10% for contingencies).

Table 26-1 – Estimated costs for the recommended work program

Phase 1		
Work program	**Description**	**Budget (C$)**
Further compilation of historical data and 3D data integration	1 month	$23,000
Structural mapping and study	1 1/2 month	$45,000
Whole-rock geochemistry sampling and study	100 samples	$35,000
Further geophysical survey (e.g. high-resolution mag)		$90,000
3D litho-structural model and 3D prospectivity block model	2 1/2 months	$55,000
Confirmation drilling	3,500m	$562,500
Exploration drilling	3,000m	$450,000
Contingencies of 10%		$126,050
Subtotal - Phase 1		$1,386,550
Phase 2		
Work Program	**Description**	**Budget (C$)**
Update of 3D litho-structural model and prospectivity model	1 month	$30,000
Confirmation drilling	3,500m	$562,500
Exploration drilling	7,000m	$1,050,000
Mineral resouce estimates and NI 43-101 report	3 1/2 months	$115,000
Contingencies of 10%		$175,750
Subtotal - Phase 2		$1,933,250
Total (Phases 1 and 2)		$3,319,800

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