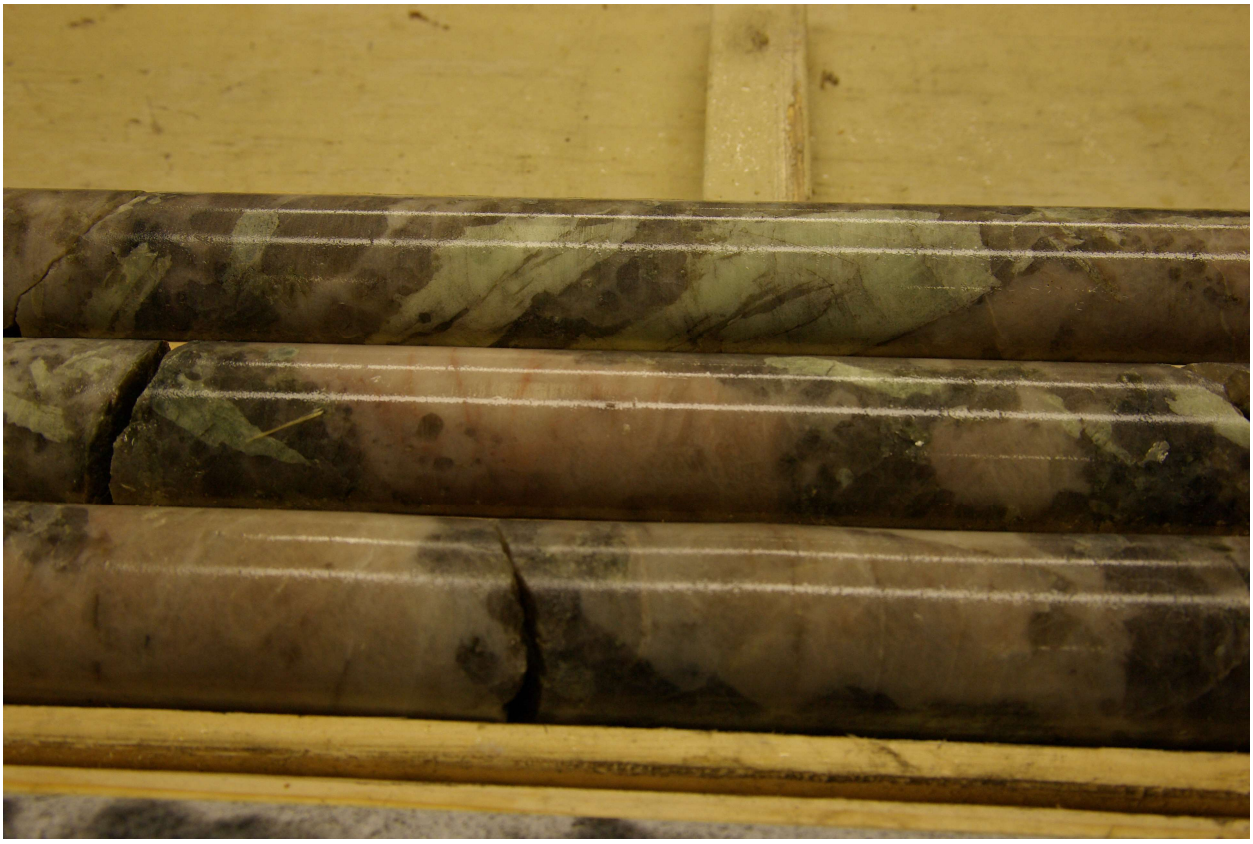

Hole C-17-01: Pegmatite close-up, with spodumene crystals in green

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

CHUBB PROPERTY

NTS 32C05

UTM 280 998 E/5 355 339 N Zone 18

Lacorne and Vassan Townships, Quebec, Canada

Val-d'Or Mining Camp

Prepared for:

GREAT THUNDER GOLD CORP.,

Effective date of report: February 1, 2021

Prepared by: Donald Théberge, P.Eng., M.B.A.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE AND CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Donald Théberge, P. Eng., M.B.A., do hereby certify that:

a) I am registered under the name Solumines, and my place of business is located at 54 de la Vigie, Lévis, Province of Quebec, Canada, G6V 5W2.

b) I am the qualified person responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report entitled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report, Chubb property, NTS 32C05, Lacorne and Vassan Townships, Quebec, Canada, Val-d'Or mining camp. Prepared for Great Thunder Gold Corp., effective date of report February 1, 2021''.*

c) I graduated with a degree in geological engineering from the University du Québec à Chicoutimi in 1978. I obtained a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) degree from Laval University in 1994. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (number 32368) and of the Professional Engineers Ontario (number 100166433). I have worked as a geological engineer since my graduation in 1978. My relevant experience for the Chubb property was acquired during my years working as a project geologist for Serem (1978-1981), as a senior geologist for Agnico-Eagle (1982-1989), as a technical inspector for Natural Resources Canada's C.E.I.P.[1] program (1989-1990), and during the course of many mandates for junior exploration companies.

d) I did not visit the property recently, and as the property is already covered with snow I will only visit it in May 2021. I did, however, perform a geological survey on the north part of the property on October 18-19, 2017, and I supervised and logged three holes drilled on the property from December 8 to 12, 2017. Pictures taken during the geological survey and diamond drilling are shown in the item "Illustrations".

e) I am responsible for all the sections of the technical report.

f) I am independent of the issuer in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral project. I had prior involvement in the property, as I performed a geological survey and supervised a drilling program in 2017.

[1] C.E.I.P.: Canadian Exploration Incentive Program

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

h) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

i) As of February 1, 2021, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contained all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated February 1, 2021

Donald Théberge, P. Eng., M.B.A.

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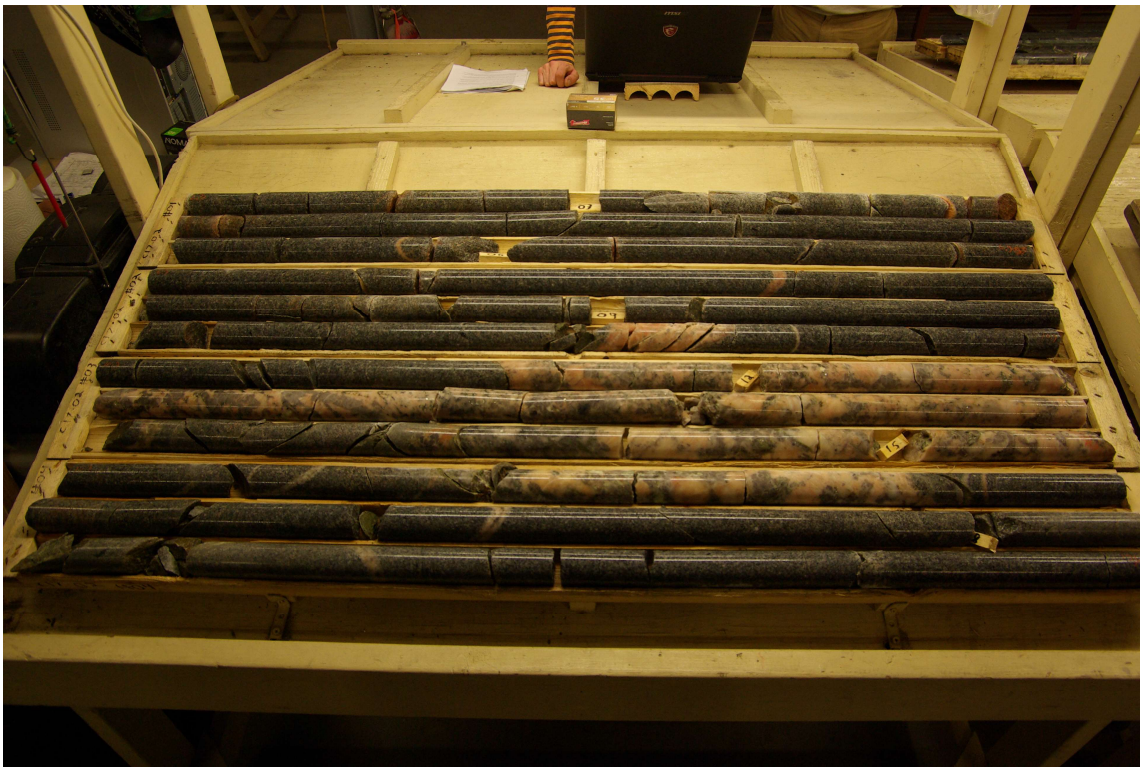
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

NTS	National Topographic System
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (geographical coordinate system)
Pluton	Body of intrusive igneous rock that is crystallized from magma slowly cooling below the surface of the earth
Pegmatite	An igneous rock formed underground with interlocking crystals usually larger than 2.5 cm
Dyke or dike	A body of rock that cuts across the layers of its surroundings
Spodumene	A mineral classified as a pyroxene, which is the main source of lithium in rock
Cs	Cesium
Li	Lithium metal
Li_2O	Lithium oxide
Ta	Tantalum
Be	Beryl
Nb	Niobium
Rb	Rubidium
Y	Yttrium

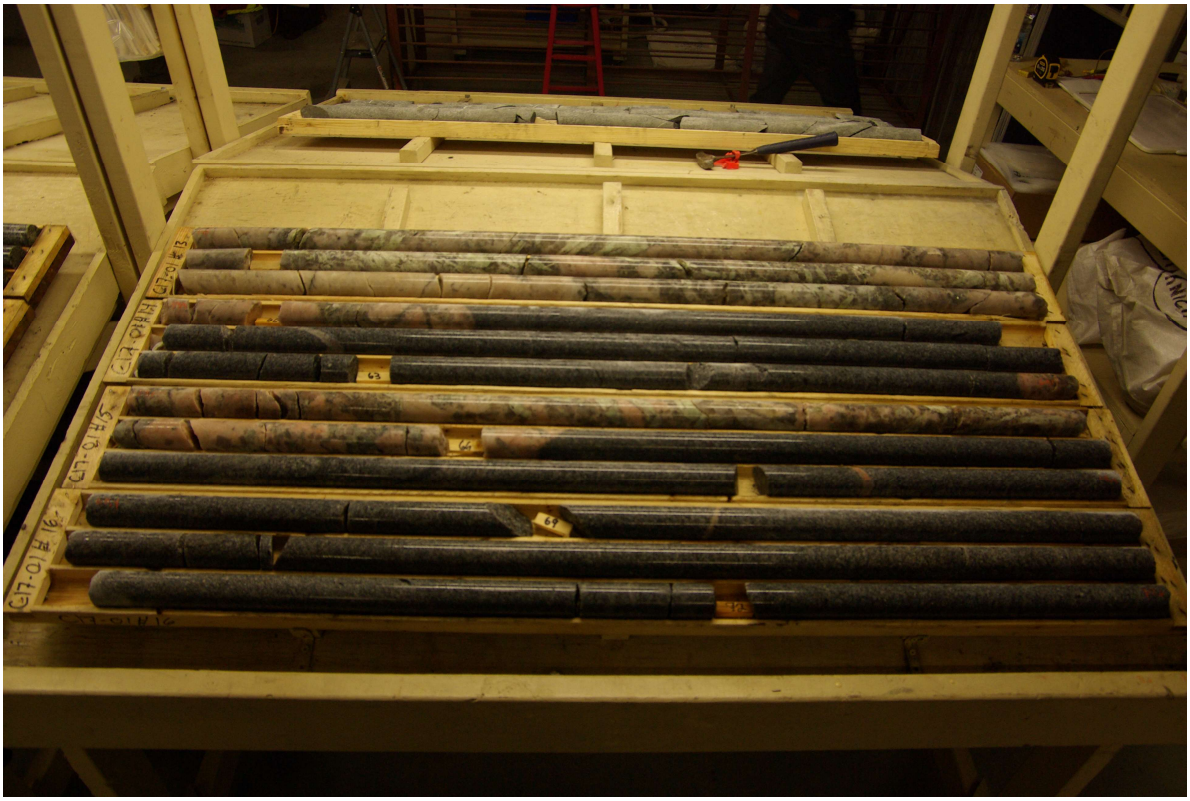
Abbreviations	
IP	Induced polarization
Mag	Magnetic
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
Grade	
1,000 ppb = 1 ppm 1 ppm = 1 g/t 31.1 g = 1 Troy ounce 10,000 ppm = 1% To transform Li% to Li_2O%, multiply by 2.153	

ILLUSTRATIONS

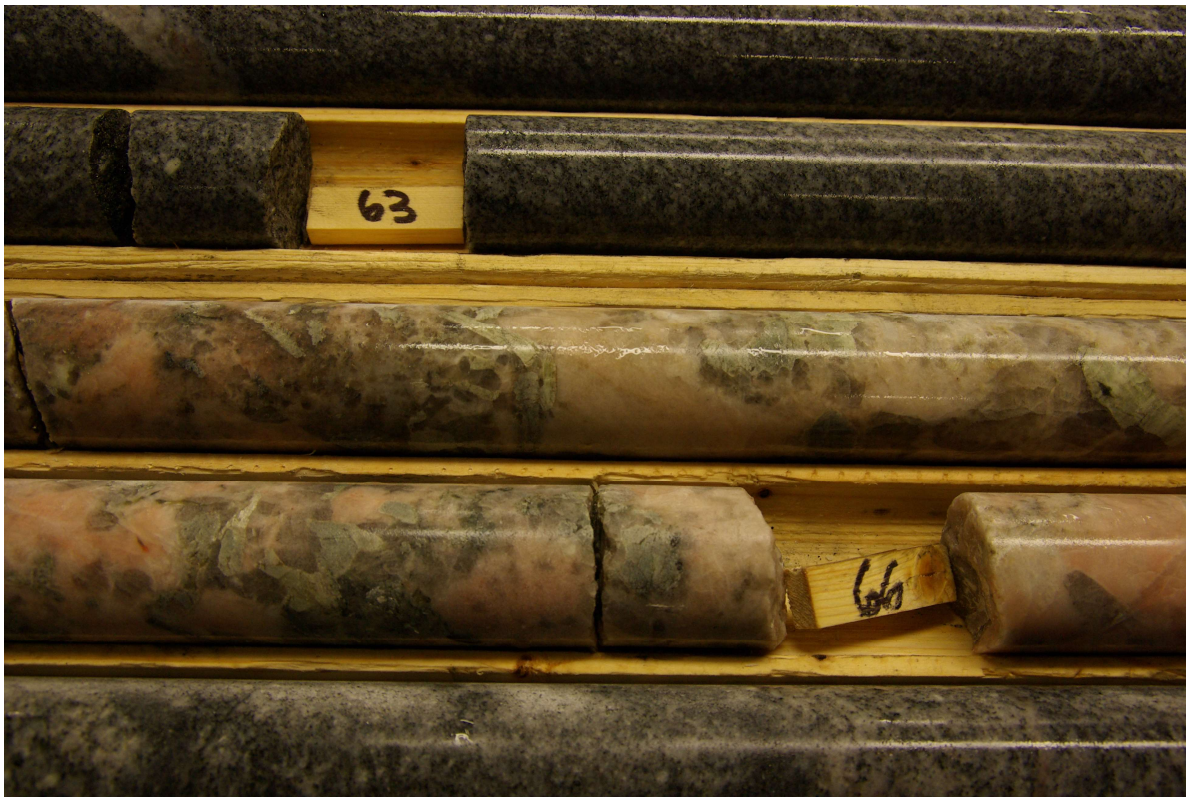
Diamond drill during the December 2017 program



Pegmatite intercepted in hole C-17-02



Part of the pegmatite intercepted in hole C-17-01



Close-up on the pegmatite intercepted in hole C-17-01

1.0) SUMMARY

The Chubb property is made up of 35 map-designated cells in one block totalling 1,508.93 ha. It is located in NTS 32C05, in Lacorne and Vassan townships, approximately 28 km to the NNW of the town of Val-d'Or as the crow flies. Expiry dates range from May 25, 2021, to March 16, 2022. A total of $50,000 in exploration expenses will be required upon renewal, along with $2,181 in mining duties; $44,642 in exploration expenses are currently credited on the claims. All the claims are registered in the name of Great Thunder Gold Corp. (GTG).

The claims are 100% held by GTG. Two royalties remain attached to the claims. The first is a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable to Mineral Hills Ltd. that applies to the original 18 Chubb claims; GTG may purchase the entire royalty at any time for $200,000. The second is a 2% gross metal royalty payable to Electric Royalties Ltd., applicable to all 35 claims.

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Chubb property. In term of required authorizations, a *permis d'intervention en forêt*[2] will be required, but only for outcrop stripping and diamond drilling; line cutting and geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys can be done without any type of authorization. Other permits will be required to undertake more advanced development work (bulk sampling, shaft sinking, ramp development, etc.).

The south part of the property is relatively flat and the north part is generally hilly. Several parts of the property have been logged in the past, leaving a network of logging roads. This region is a preferred habitat for big game such as moose and bear and small game such as rabbit, fox and partridge. As many moose hunters are present on the property during moose hunting season (usually in October), it is preferable to suspend field exploration during this period. There are several small creeks on the property that can be used as a source of water for drilling. In the event of a mining operation, two small lakes named Lusignan and Baillargé, located immediately west of the property, can be used as a source of water. At this latitude, there is no permafrost. Overburden depth, as witnessed by drill holes, ranges from 0 to 13 m vertical.

Access to the south part of the property (which contains the showing) is via provincial route 111, which connects Val-d'Or to Amos. From Val-d'Or, take the 111 north for about 32 km to an old gravel road on the east side of route 111, then the gravel road eastward 2.3 km to a beaver dam and an opening to a muddy track. Walking 500 m south and then southeast on the track leads to a point less than 50 m due north of the main showing outcrops. There is no mining infrastructure on the property.

[2] Permis d'intervention en forêt can be translated as "forestry permit".

Heavy equipment needed to drill or strip the rock can be downloaded almost directly on the property. The equipment and manpower required to explore the property can be found in Val-d'Or.

Historical work dates back to 1947, with work by Lithium Corp. of America, followed by Shoreland Mines Ltd. in 1955 and American Lithium in 1956. These companies did some trenching and drilled nine drill holes, but unfortunately, no assay results are provided in the reports. From 1956 to 1991, some stripping and sampling is reported along with four holes, again with very few assay reported. The best results were obtained in 1994 by Wrightbar Mines, with four holes drilled, yielding up to 1.68% Li_2O from the Main Dyke area. Over the years, 19 holes for a total of 1,744 m were drilled on the property.

Geologically, the property is within the Malartic Group, made up of metavolcanic rocks and containing the Lac Caste sedimentary formation and the Preissac-Lacorne Plutonic Complex. The Malartic Group is bordered to the north by the Manneville Deformation Corridor. The Quebec Lithium Mine[3] (now North American Lithium) is located at the eastern end of the Manneville corridor, at the edge of the Lacorne Pluton. All the known lithium showings can be seen to lie at the periphery of the intrusions or at least close to their contact. This is the case for Quebec Lithium Mine, Chubb, etc.

Up until now, the mineralization occurs in poorly zoned granitic pegmatite dykes in the form of spodumene ($LiAl(SiO_2O_6)$), a pyroxene. This buff white to green mineral usually forms elongated laths (1 to 10 cm) commonly oriented perpendicular to the wallrock/pegmatite contact. Spodumene constitute 5–25% of the mineralized granitic pegmatite dykes. Garnet, tantalite, beryl and molybdenite are accessory minerals but can reach 1–5% in some pegmatite dykes. The spodumene-bearing granitic pegmatite dykes invade fractures and small faults within the metaluminous quartz monzodiorite to granodioritic rocks of the Preissac-Lacorne Plutonic Complex. There are three important granitic pegmatite dykes containing spodumene mineralization (Dyke 2, Dyke 3 and the Main Dyke). The dykes are 1–6 m thick, strike 345°-350° and vary in length from 25 to 250 m.

The main deposits explored for in this area are lithium, cesium and tantalum (LCT) pegmatites. Pegmatites are observed as lenses or dykes filling schistosity planes and/or linear features related to major fault systems. Pegmatites form at depth and constitute residual phases of the main granitic body. They are enriched in silica, flux components and hydrothermal fluids, making them relatively fluid, so they migrate to some distance from the source magma. Depending on various conditions,

[3] Production 1955-1965: 907 200T @1.4% Li_2O
May 2017: Proven and probable reserves: 20.5MT@0.93% Li_2O
Measured and indicated resources: 39.3MT@1.04%Li_2O
Inferred resources: 18.4MT@1.06% Li_2O source: Sigeom website

these residual fluids can carry immiscible valuable chemical elements that will form concentrations in the pegmatites as they consolidate in the vicinity of main granitic body. The various conditions will also impact on the segregation level or zoning of the minerals forming the pegmatites. This is a similar type of orebody as the one found at the Quebec Lithium mine.

Since GTG acquired the property, M. Boily has completed a NI 43-101 technical report, in 2016, a SGS has done a mineralogical study also in 2016, and GTG has done a re-interpretation of the IP and Mag surveys, a limited geological survey on the north part of the property and finally three drill holes on the Chubb showings, for a total of 306 m drilled. The NI 43-101 technical report by Boily recommended 1,800 of drilling in the Chubb showings area and the mineralogical study, and ended with the recommendation for metallurgical test work. The re-interpretation of the magnetic and induced polarization (IP) survey revealed that the pegmatites are slightly more magnetic than the surrounding rock, but the IP survey was not sufficiently discriminating. The 2017 geological survey conducted on the north part of the property, mainly to keep the claims in good standing, revealed many pegmatites, unfortunately devoid of spodumene. The drilling also done in 2017 on the Chubb showings returned up to 1.33% Li_2O over 5.3 m from hole C-17-01.

Sample preparation analysis and security is not available for the historical work on the property. In the case of the geological survey and drilling done by GTG, the sampling, handling of the samples and analytical procedure were supervised by the author and no security breaches were reported to the author. No blanks or standards were introduced into the analytical chain by the author; the only standards were those used by the laboratory as part of their own procedure.

Geologically the property is located in the Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex, which also hosts the Quebec Lithium mine. The Quebec Lithium mine is located on the north side of the Lacorne Pluton and the Chubb property is located on the western edge of the pluton. All the lithium showings in this area are located close to the edge (inside and/or outside) of the plutons. None are situated at the heart of a pluton.

Up until now, pegmatites with valuable mineralization have only been found in the west central of the property. Theses are called the Chubb showings. Drilling by Wrightbar Mines in 1994, returned up to 1.68% Li_2O over 3.7 m and drilling by GTG in 2017 yielded up to 1.33% Li_2O over 5.3 m. All these intersections were obtained from three mineralized zones, the Main Dyke and Dyke 2 and 3, which are parallel and are all located in the same area. The pegmatites observed correspond to LCT pegmatites found at some distance from the core of the intrusive, which is exactly the case with the lithium-bearing pegmatites found on the property.

Finally, 85–90% of the property remains unexplored, probably because of the lack of outcrops and the lack of geophysical response from the pegmatites. In conclusion, the showings area should be more thoroughly explored by drilling and a geological survey and prospection should be done on the rest of the property, with systematic sampling of all the pegmatites discovered.

In light of the results obtained so far, and as a diamond drill will be available by mid-April 2021, it is recommended that exploration resume, first with a 2,000 m drilling program on the Main Dyke, Dyke 2 and Dyke 3, as suggested by Boily in 2016. This drilling would be aimed at confirming the pegmatites at depth and along strike. The second phase of exploration would target the other parts of the property, outside the drilled area, with a geological survey and sampling and, if required, stripping and trenching.

The budget to complete the recommended program is as follows:

Chubb exploration program, Phase I, Drilling on Dyke 2, Dyke 3 and the Main Dyke				
Work	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**
Forestry permit	1	permit	$1 500	$1,500
Drilling site clearing (tree cutting)	12	drill sites	$1 000	$12,000
2,000 m of drilling at $160/m, all inclusive	2,000	m	$160	$320,000
Report and filing for assessment purposes				$15,000
Contingency, 10%				$34,850
Total, Phase 1				**$383,350**
Chubb exploration program, Phase II, north and south parts of the property				
Work	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**
High definition satellite photo	1	photo	$3,000	$3,000
Geological survey using the satellite photo to spot the outcrops				$30,000
Stripping and trenching, including tree cutting, geology and assaying				$60,000
Report and filing for assessment purposes				$10,000
Contingency, 10%				$10,300
Total, Phase II				**$113,300**
			Total, Phases I and II	**$496,650**

2.0) INTRODUCTION

2.1) RECIPIENT

This technical report on the Chubb property has been prepared at the request of Great Thunder Gold Corp. (GTG).

2.2) OBJECTIVES

This report describes the scientific and technical information concerning exploration activities, both historical and recent, carried out on the Chubb property.

2.3) SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION

This report is based on documentation provided by GTG and statutory work filed with the *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec* (MERN). A complete, detailed list of the documentation used is given in Item 27, "References".

2.4) SCOPE OF THE PERSONAL INSPECTION BY THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The author did not visit the property recently. However, from October 18 to 19, 2017, the author conducted a geological survey over the north part of the property, and from December 8 to 12, 2017, the author supervised and logged three holes for a total of 306 m drilled. This work is described in more detail in item 9 "Exploration" and item 10, "Drilling".

2.5) UNITS USED IN THIS REPORT

Unless otherwise indicated, the units used in this report are in the metric system, amounts are in Canadian dollars, and coordinates are in the UTM system, NAD83, Zone 18.

3.0) RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Donald Théberge, P. Eng., M.B.A., is the author of this report and is responsible for the preparation of all the sections of this report. No other experts were involved in the preparation of the report.

4.0) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1) AREA

The property is made up of 35 map-designated cells, in one contiguous block, covering 1 508.93 ha.

4.2) LOCATION

The property is located in NTS 32C05, in Lacorne and Vassan townships. The claim block is centred on UTM coordinates 280 998 E/5 355 339 N. The lithium showing on the property is located approximately 29 km to the NNW of the town of Val-d'Or, as the crow flies. The claim boundaries have not been surveyed, as they are defined by NTS coordinates. The property location is shown in Figure 1, "Property location".

4.3) TYPE OF MINERAL TENURE

The Chubb property is made up one block of 35 contiguous claims, for a total area of 1 508.93 ha. All the claims are located in Lacorne and Vassan townships. Their expiry dates range from May 25, 2021, to May 12, 2022. A total of $50,000 in exploration will be required upon renewal, along with $2,181 in mining duties. Currently, $44,642 in exploration is credited on the claims. All the claims are registered to the name of GTG.

The property is submitted to the Pikogan Agreement (No. 44321), where mining exploration is allowed under specific conditions. The main constraints apply to bulk sampling and underground work. There are no particular constraints for geological and geophysical surveying and/or diamond drilling.

The claims are described in Table 1, "Claims description", and illustrated in Figure 2, "Claims map".

Chubb Property

Scale

0 10 km

PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *09/07/2017*

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

LOCATION MAP

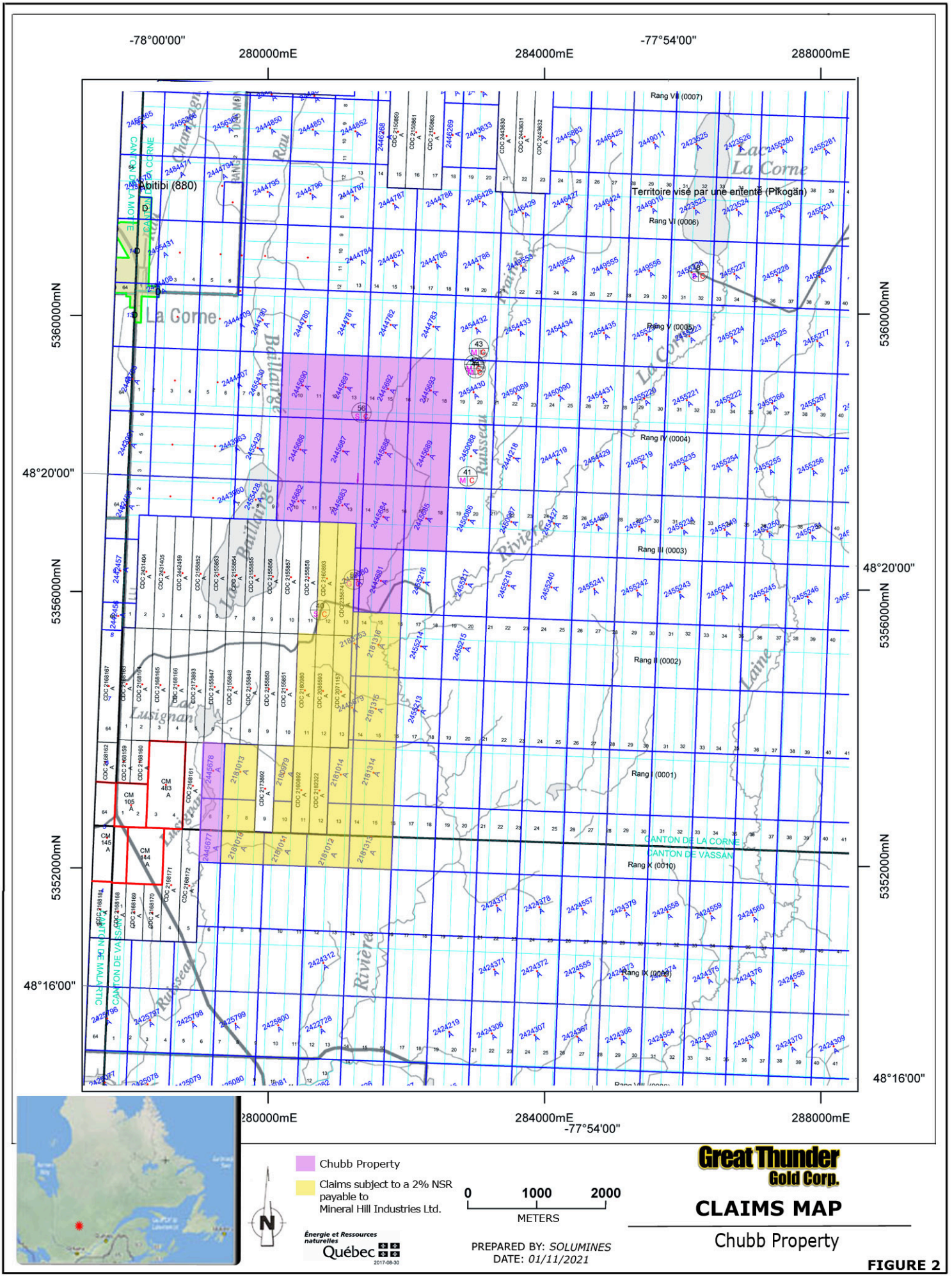
Chubb Property

FIGURE 1

TABLE 1: CLAIMS DESCRIPTION

Title number	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accumulated work	Required work	Mining rights
2071157	March 25, 2022	42.52	$0	$2,500	$67.00
2086593	May 25, 2022	42.52	$0	$2,500	$67.00
2160892	June 12, 2021	33.17	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2160893	June 12, 2021	42.71	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2180979	March 15, 2022	21.03	$0	$750	$34.25
2180980	March 15, 2022	42.53	$41,548	$1,800	$67.00
2181010	March 16, 2022	50.72	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181011	March 16, 2022	40.96	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181012	March 16, 2022	44.3	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181013	March 16, 2022	38.23	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181014	March 16, 2022	27.66	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181313	March 22, 2022	57.33	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181314	March 22, 2022	57.32	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181315	March 22, 2022	57.31	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2181316	March 22, 2022	57.3	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2182322	April 14, 2022	32.85	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2183253	May 12, 2022	7.01	$0	$750	$34.25
2356741	July 23, 2021	42.71	$0	$1,800	$67.00
2445677	May 25, 2021	28.52	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445678	May 25, 2021	24.7	$0	$500	$34.25
2445679	May 25, 2021	6.73	$0	$500	$34.25
2445680	May 25, 2021	7.26	$0	$500	$34.25
2445681	May 25, 2021	57.29	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445682	May 25, 2021	35.38	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445683	May 25, 2021	38.19	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445684	May 25, 2021	57.28	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445685	May 25, 2021	57.28	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445686	May 25, 2021	57.27	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445687	May 25, 2021	57.27	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445688	May 25, 2021	57.27	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445689	May 25, 2021	57.27	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445690	May 25, 2021	57.26	$1,547	$1,200	$67.00
2445691	May 25, 2021	57.26	$1,547	$1,200	$67.00
2445692	May 25, 2021	57.26	$0	$1,200	$67.00
2445693	May 25, 2021	57.26	$0	$1,200	$67.00
	Total	**1,508.93**	**$44,642**	**$50,000**	**$2,181.25**

In yellow: claims submitted to a 1% NSR in favor of Mineral Hill Industries Ltd.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5360000mN
5356000mN
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48°20'00"
48°16'00"
Abitibi (880)
Territoire visé par une entente (Pikogan)
La Corne
Lac La Corne
Rang VII (0007)
Rang VI (0006)
Rang V (0005)
Rang IV (0004)
Rang III (0003)
Rang II (0002)
Rang I (0001)
Rang X (0010)
Rang IX (0009)
CANTON DE LA CORNE
CANTON DE VASSAN
CANTON DE MALARTIC
Chubb Property
Claims subject to a 2% NSR payable to Mineral Hill Industries Ltd.
0 1000 2000
METERS
N
Énergie et Ressources naturelles Québec
2017-08-30
PREPARED BY: SOLUMINES
DATE: 01/11/2021
Great Thunder Gold Corp.
CLAIMS MAP
Chubb Property
FIGURE 2

4.4) NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ISSUER'S TITLES

The property is 100% held by GTG.

4.5) ROYALTIES

The property is subject to two royalties, as follows:

a) a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable to Mineral Hills Ltd., covering the original 18 Chubb claims, highlighted in yellow on table 1, "Claims Description", and on figure 2 "Claims Map". GTG may purchase the entire royalty at any time for $200,000.
b) a 2% gross metal royalty payable to Electric Royalties Ltd., covering all 35 claims.

4.6) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Chubb property.

4.7) REQUIRED PERMITS

No permits are required for line cutting and geological, geochemical or geophysical surveys. However, a permit called a "*permis d'intervention en forêt*"[4] is required for diamond drilling and stripping and trenching. One to two months are required to obtain this permit.

[4] *Permis d'intervention en forêt* translates as "forestry permit".

5.0) PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESSIBILITY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLIMATE

5.1) TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, VEGETATION AND DRAINAGE

The elevation of the property ranges from 323 to 400 m above sea level. The south part of the property is relatively flat and the north part is generally hilly. Several parts of the property have been logged in the past, leaving a network of logging roads.

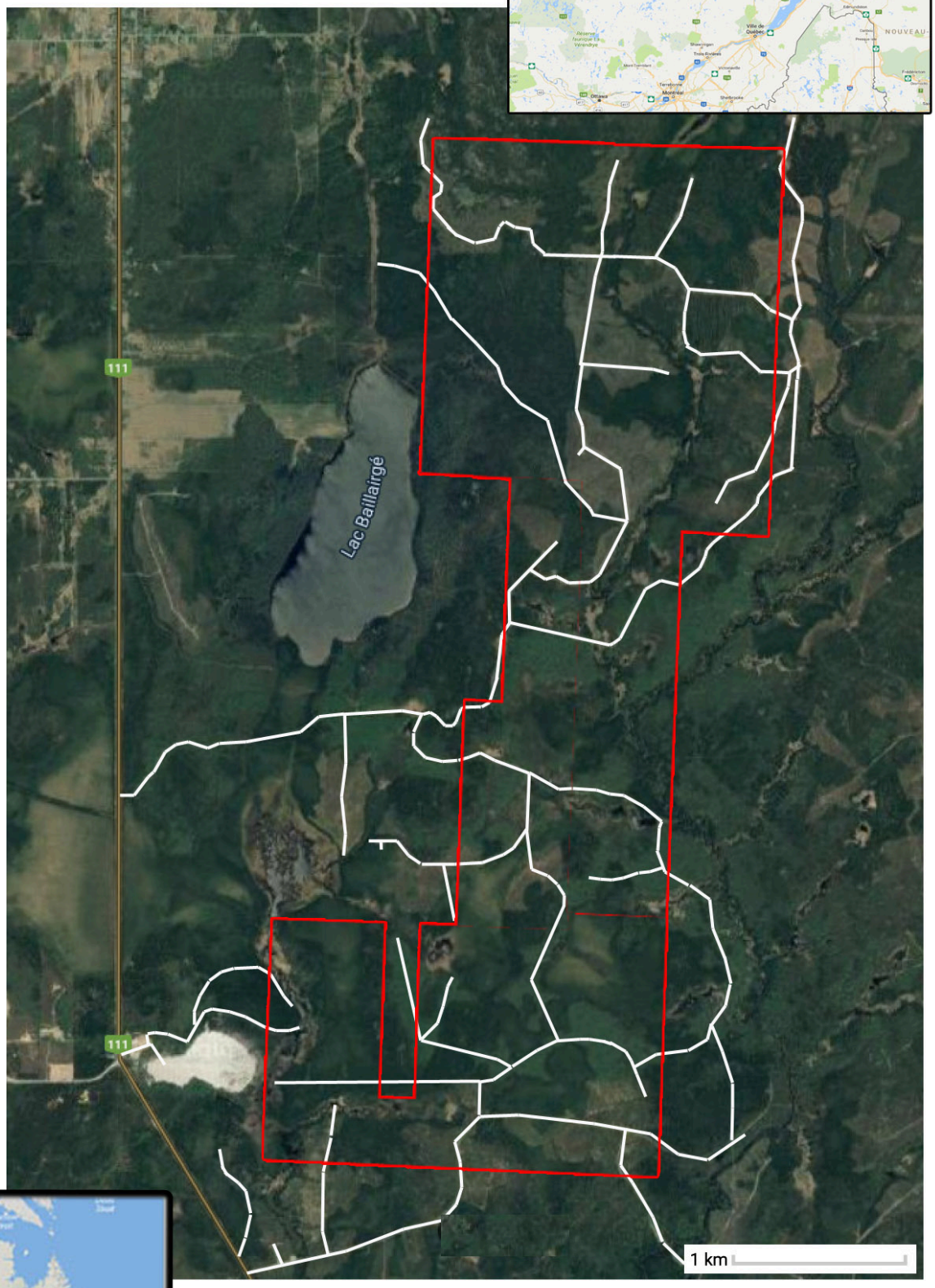
This region is a preferred habitat for big game such as moose and bear and small game such as rabbit, fox and partridge. As many moose hunters are present on the property during moose hunting season (usually in October), it is preferable to suspend field exploration during this period.

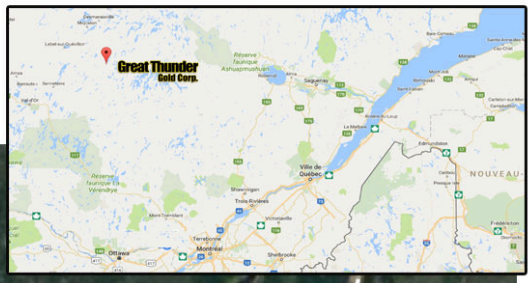
There are several small creeks on the property that can be used as a source of water for drilling. In the event of a mining operation, two small lakes named Lusignan and Baillargé, located immediately west of the property, can be used as a source of water. At this latitude, there is no permafrost. Overburden depth, as witnessed by drill holes, ranges from 0 to 13 m vertical.

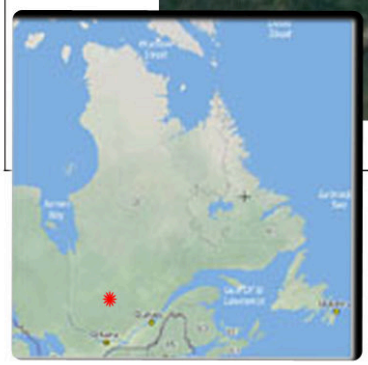
5.2) ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the south part of the property (which contains the showing) is via provincial route 111, which connects Val-d'Or to Amos. From Val-d'Or, take the 111 north for about 32 km to an old gravel road on the east side of route 111, then the gravel road eastward 2.3 km to a beaver dam and an opening to a muddy track. Walking 500 m south and then southeast on the track leads to a point less than 50 m due north of the main showing outcrops.

The north part of the property can be accessed by turning east and going along range roads 5 and 6 east in the village of La Corne for 1.5 km, then at the intersection with an ATV trail, heading east to connect to the roads on the north part of the property. Access to the property is shown in figure 3, "Access roads".







Chubb Property

Access Roads

Scale

0 10 km

PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *01/25/2021*

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

ACCESS ROADS

Chubb Property

FIGURE 3

5.3) INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no mining infrastructure on the property, but the property is located just a little more than 3 km due east of route 111, which has a powerline running along it. Heavy equipment needed to drill or strip the rock can be downloaded almost directly on the property. The equipment and manpower required to explore the property can be found in Val-d'Or, 32 km to the SSE by road.

5.4) CLIMATE

The property climate is humid continental. It is characterized by warm summers, mainly in July, cold winters and abundant rain. Daily average temperatures range from +17 ºC in July to -17 ºC in January. Annual precipitation totals 635 mm of rain and 300 cm of snow. These are normal conditions for northwestern Quebec and do not hamper either exploration or mining work.

6.0) HISTORY

The main studies, surveys and reports done on the property by the MERN and exploration companies over the years are summarized in table 2, in chronological order.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE MERN AND EXPLORATION COMPANIES

GM #	Year	Company	Work	Results
1336B	1947	Lithium Corp. of America	8 holes totalling 639 m, drilled on lot 11, Rg II, or on the west part of the property.	Holes cut a succession of granodiorite and pegmatites, locally with spodumene. No analytical results provided.
03466	1955	Shoreland Mines Ltd.	1 hole drilled on the property on lot 16, Rg V, Lacorne Twp.	Hole cut biotite schist, granitic dykes and pegmatites dykes. No assay results provided.
38956	1956	American Lithium Co., Ltd.	Trenching on lots 10 and 11, Rg II, Lacorne Twp. (lot 11 is located on the property).	Only one very basic map provided. No results indicated.
24443	1956	MERNQ	Description of Li_2O deposits and their general geological setting.	
10948	1961	MERNQ	General report on the Lacorne Batholith	General interest report
11368	1961	Denison Mines Ltd.	Geological survey on the central part of the property.	
11400	1961	Rocket Petroleum Co.	Afmag (EM) on the north part of the property.	No anomalies found.
23117	1968	Val Nor Exploration Ltd.	2 holes drilled on the property on lot 10, Rg V, Lacorne Twp.	Holes cut granite, pegmatites and biotite schist. No assay results indicated.
32243	1976	Lithium Corp. of America	2 DDH totalling 152.4 m.	Holes cut mainly a sequence of granite and granodiorite. No spodumene observed and no assays indicated
37894	1981	Belmoral Mines	Stripping and sampling	Up to 1.7% Li_2O in grab sample from lot 2, Rg II, Lacorne Twp. on the centre-west of the property.
39795	1983	Groupe Remart and J. Viau	Report on the potential for high technology minerals (beryl, mica, feldspaths and colombo-tantalite).	Covering the north part of the Chubb property.
51854	1991	Abitibi Lithium Corp.	Geological report on lithium-tantalum-bearing pegmatites.	Located on lots 10 to 12, Rg II, Lacorne Twp., lot 12 being part of the Chubb property.
51853	1991	Wrightbar Mines Ltd.	Geological report	Description of spodumene bearing pegmatite dykes located in the central part of the property.
ET 91-09	1992	MERNQ	General study about the metallogeny of Li, Be and Ta in the granitic systems.	
52881	1994	Wrightbar Mines Ltd.	4 holes drilled totalling 304.8 m.	Best value of 1.68% Li_2O/3.7 m.
ET 93-05	1995	MERNQ	General study about the metallogeny of rare metals in the Preissac-Lacorne batholith.	

GM #	Year	Company	Work	Results
54796	1997	AAA Expl'Oremines Inc.	Mag, VLF and IP surveying immediately west of and in part on the Chubb property.	
56635	1999	AAA Expl'Oremines Inc.	1 hole drilled on the property numbered 98-5. Soil survey (B horizon).	Hole cut diorite and granodiorite. No anomalous values obtained. Soil survey revealed a gold anomaly at the eastern boundary of the property.
59861	2001	Kermode Resources	Sampling in the Lac Baillargé area, immediately west of Chubb property.	No tantalum anomalies found.
65090	2009	Aka Ventures Inc.	Magnetic and gamma ray spectrometry.	Survey done west of Chubb property, on the Lac Baillargé area.
DP 2009-05	2009	Resources Naturelles Canada	Airborne magnetic survey	Covering the main part of the Chubb property.
64975	2009	Ontrack Exploration Ltd.	IP survey on the Chubb and Bouvier properties.	Several IP anomalies obtained.
64977	2010	Mineral Hill Industries Ltd	NI 43-101 technical report.	Covered the Chubb and Bouvier properties.
66452	2011	Ressources Jourdan	Prospecting immediately west of the Chubb property.	Li_2O anomaly obtained at the boundary of the Chubb property.

6.1) HISTORICAL RESOURCES

No historical resources have ever been calculated or reported for the Chubb property.

6.2) HISTORICAL MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing have ever been reported for the property.

6.3) PRODUCTION

There has never been any production from the Chubb property.

6.4) HISTORICAL DRILLING

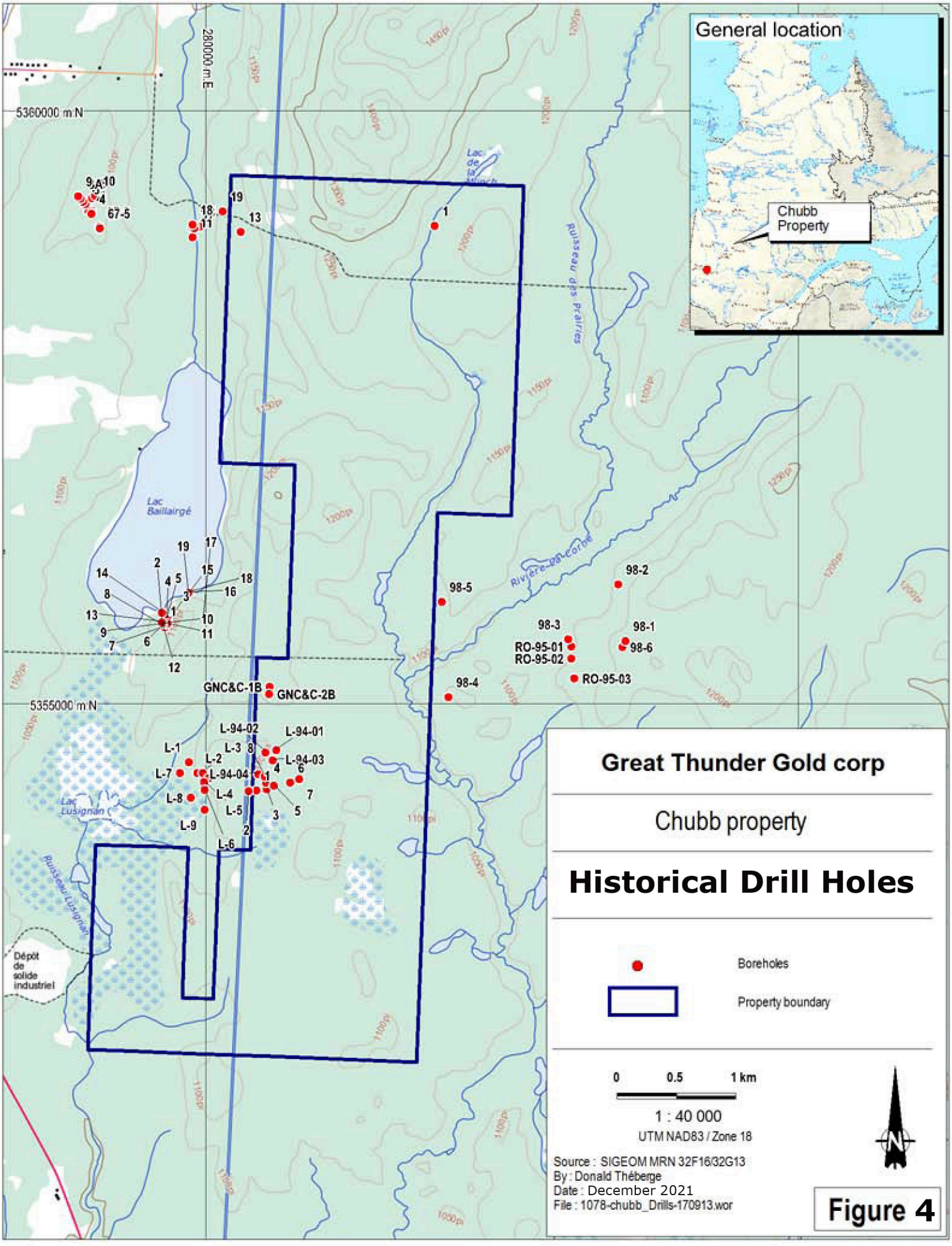
Since 1947, 19 holes totalling 1,744 m have been reported on and in the immediate vicinity of the property. They are summarized in table 3 on the next page and illustrated in figure 4, “Historical drilling”. Samples are reported taken in many holes but unfortunately the analytical results tend not to be indicated on the log or the report. In fact, only the analytical results from the holes drilled by Wrightbar (GM 52881, 1994) on the property and by AAA Expl’Oremines (GM 56635, 1998) immediately east of the property are provided. In the case of Wrightbar, the best result was 1.68% Li_2O over 3.7 m; drilling by AAA Expl’Oremines did not return anomalous values. Finally, pegmatite dykes were intersected in most of the holes, even those drilled in the north part of the property.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DRILLING

Year	GM #	Company	Hole	UTM E	UTM N	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Core size	O/B (m)	Remarks
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	1	280 424	5 354 276	71	45	86	?	6.4	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided.
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	2	280 362	5 354 271	81	45	99	?	18.3	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided.
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	3	280 515	5 354 287	80	47	49	?	3	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided.
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	4	280 510	5 354 342	80	45	128	?	6.4	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided.
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	5	280 574	5 354 315	79	45	74	?	5.5	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	6	280 710	5 354 344	75	45	69	?	2.1	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	7	280 789	5 354 372	74	45	73	?	1.2	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided
1947	1336-B	Lithium Corp. of America	8	280 497	5 354 392	259	41	61	?	0.6	Hole cut granodiorite with some pegmatites. No analytical results provided
1955	03466	Shoreland Mines Ltd.	1	281 933	5 359 037	315	50	240.2	?	11	Hole cut a sequence of biotite schist, granitic dykes and pegmatite dykes. No analytical results provided.
1968	23117	Val Nor Exploration Ltd.	12	280 296	5 358 986	60	45	22.9	?	0	Hole intersected granite and pegmatites. No analytical results provided.
1968	23117	Val Nor Exploration Ltd.	13	280 295	5 358 987	60	60	28.2	?	0	Hole intersected granite, pegmatites and biotite schist. No analytical results provided.
1976	32243	Lithium Corp. of America	GNC&C-1B	280 540	5 355 149	270	45	76.2	?	0	Hole cut a sequence of granite and granodiorite. No assays provided.
1976	32243	Lithium Corp. of America	GNC&C-2B	280 533	5 355 091	270	45	76.2	?	1.2	Hole cut a sequence of granite and granodiorite with some small pegmatites. No assays provided.
1994	52881	Wrightbar Mines	L-94-1	280 593	5 354 615	210	55	91.4	?	1	Hole returned 1.68% Li_2O over 3.7 m.

Year	GM #	Company	Hole	UTME	UTMN	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Core size	O/B (m)	Remarks
1994	52881	Wrightbar Mines	L-94-2	280 505	5 354 596	66	45	76.2	?	2.7	Hole intersected 0.15% Li_2O/2.16 m.
1994	52881	Wrightbar Mines	L-94-3	280 564	5 354 531	66	45	76.2	?	2.6	Best value of 1.25% Li_2O/2.4 m, 1% Li_2O/2.74 m and 1.05% Li_2O/1.46 m.
1994	52881	Wrightbar Mines	L-94-4	280 439	5 354 414	237	45	61	?	1.4	Hole returned 1.06% Li_2O/0.61 m and 0.16% Li_2O/1.67 m.
1998	56635	AAA Expl'Oremines Inc.	98-4	282 045	5 355 063	180	50	252	BQ	2.1	Drilled immediately east of the property. Hole cut a sequence of andesite, granodiorite and diorite. No anomalous values obtained.
1998	56635	AAA Expl'Oremines Inc.	98-5	281 991	5 355 868	180	50	104.5	BQ	13.5	Drilled immediately east of the property, hole cut diorite and granodiorite. No anomalous values intercepted.
Total (including holes 98-4 and -5 drilled immediately east of the property) 19 holes								**1,744 m**			

Coordinates indicated in the UTM system, Nad83, Zone 18. Coordinates taken from the Sigeom website; as it is impossible to know how precise they are, they should be used as an indication only and not as an absolute reference.

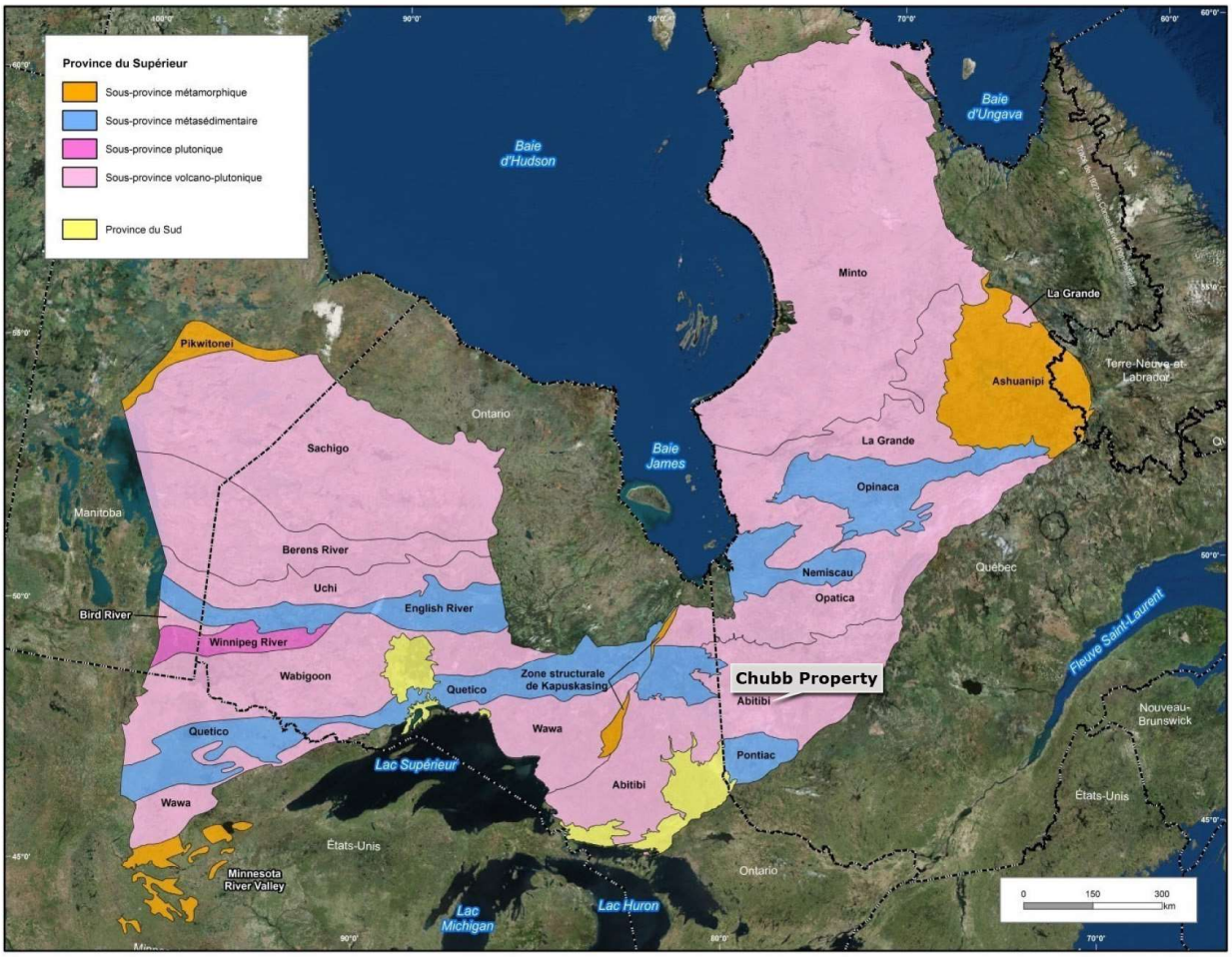

General location
Chubb Property
280000 m E
5360000 m N
5355000 m N
Lac Baillairgé
Lac Lusignan
Ruisseau des Prairies
Rivière-aux-Corne
Ruisseau Lusignan
Dépôt de solide industriel
GNC&C-1B
GNC&C-2B
98-1
98-2
98-3
98-4
98-5
98-6
RO-95-01
RO-95-02
RO-95-03
L-94-01
L-94-02
L-94-03
L-94-04
Great Thunder Gold corp
Chubb property
Historical Drill Holes
Boreholes
Property boundary
0 0.5 1 km
1 : 40 000
UTM NAD83 / Zone 18
Source : SIGEOM MRN 32F16/32G13
By : Donald Théberge
Date : December 2021
File : 1078-chubb_Drills-170913.wor
Figure 4

7.0) GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1) GENERAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Chubb property is located in the southeastern part of the Superior geological province, which itself lies at the heart of the Canadian shield. Superior Province extends from Manitoba to Quebec and is mainly made up of Archean rocks. The general metamorphism is at the greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusive bodies, where it can go to the amphibolite-to-granulite facies. In Quebec, the eastern end of Superior Province has been classified into the following sub-provinces, from south to north: Pontiac, Abitibi, Opatica, Nemiscau, Opinaca, La Grande, Ashuanipi and Minto. The Chubb property is in the Abitibi sub-province. Figure 5, “General geology”, shows the position of the property within Superior Province.

FIGURE 5: GENERAL GEOLOGY



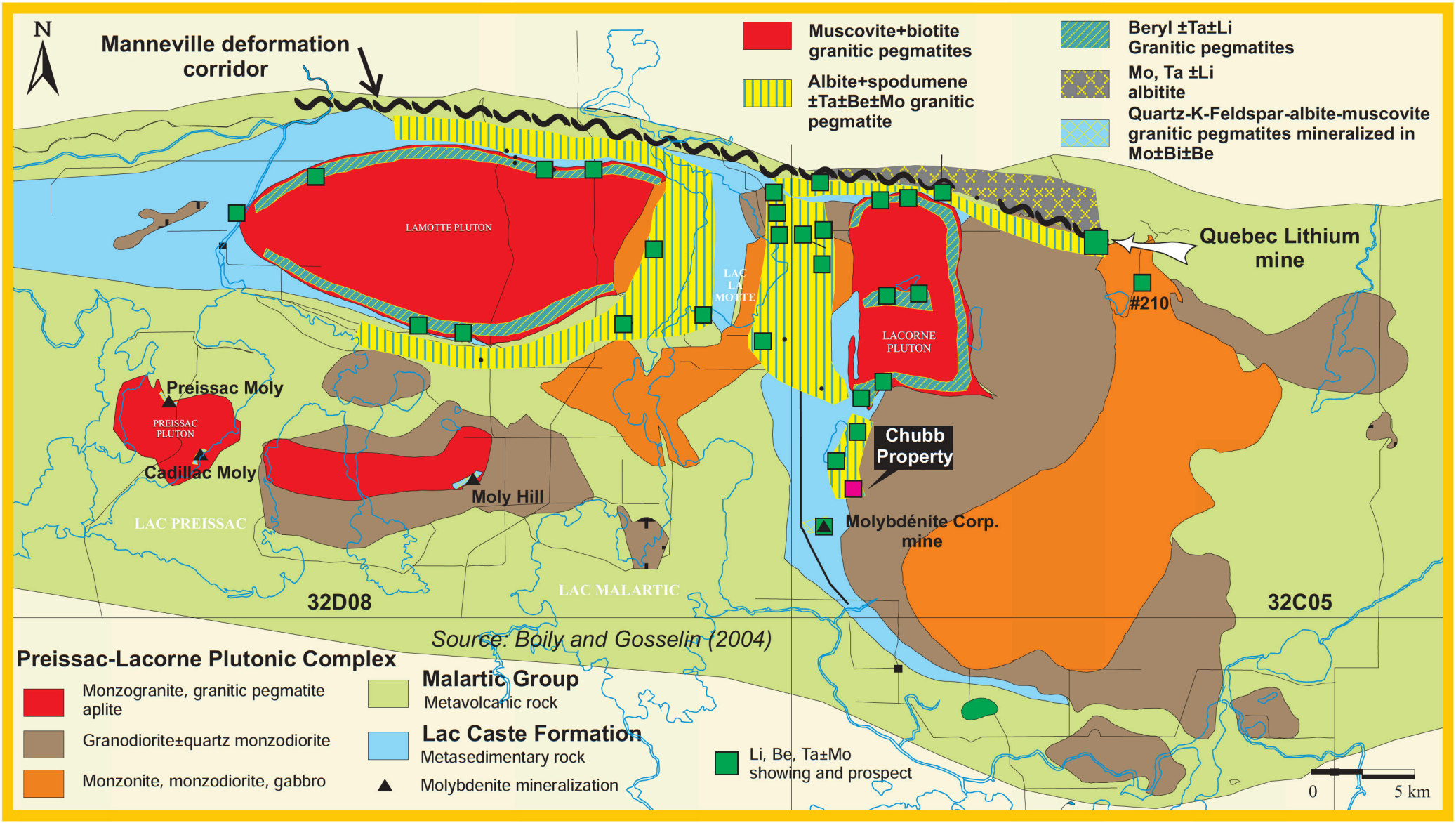
7.2) REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is regionally located in the Val-d'Or – Malartic area, itself situated in the southern part of the Abitibi sub-province. The following text from M. Boily (GM 70003) provides a description of the regional geology:

"The geology consists of a succession of Archean volcanic and sedimentary assemblages. From south to north, we observe the Pontiac, the Piché, the Cadillac, the Blake River, the Kewagama groups, the Malartic Composite Block and the Lac Castes Group. This volcano-sedimentary assemblage is invaded by pre to post-tectonic dykes and plutons of tonalitic to monzogranitic composition. The volcano-sedimentary rocks were metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. All Archean rocks are crosscut by NE-SW-trending Proterozoic diabase dikes. The volcano-sedimentary assemblages underwent two major deformation phases. The first phase (D_1) produced EW to NW-SE oriented folds (Dimroth et al., 1983). The second phase (D_2) is represented by EW-oriented schistosities and interpreted as the result of a N-S compression (Hubert, 1990). Following the stratigraphic classification and model of Imreh (1984), the Malartic Group is composed of komatiitic to tholeiitic basaltic lavas of the Lamotte-Vassan and Dubuisson formations, which are overlain by a calco-alcaline volcanic assemblage interpreted as central complexes associated with arc volcanism."

On a more local scale, the property is within the Malartic Group, made up of metavolcanic rocks and containing the Lac Caste sedimentary formation and the Preissac-Lacorne Plutonic Complex. The Malartic Group is bordered to the north by the Manneville Deformation Corridor. The Quebec Lithium Mine[5] (now North American Lithium) is located at the eastern end of the Manneville corridor, at the edge of the Lacorne Pluton. Figure 6, modified from GM 70003, shows the regional geology, including the lithium showings in the vicinity of the property. All the known lithium showings can be seen to lie at the periphery of the intrusions or at least close to their contact. This is the case for Quebec Lithium Mine, Chubb, etc.

[5] Production 1955-1965: 907,200 tons @ 1.4% Li_2O. May 2017: Proven and probable reserves: 20.5MT@0.93% Li_2O; Measured and indicated resources: 39.3MT@1.04%Li_2O; Inferred resources: 18.4MT@1.06% Li_2O. Source: Sigeom website.



Source : Boily GM 70003

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Chubb Property

PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *01/25/2021*

FIGURE 6

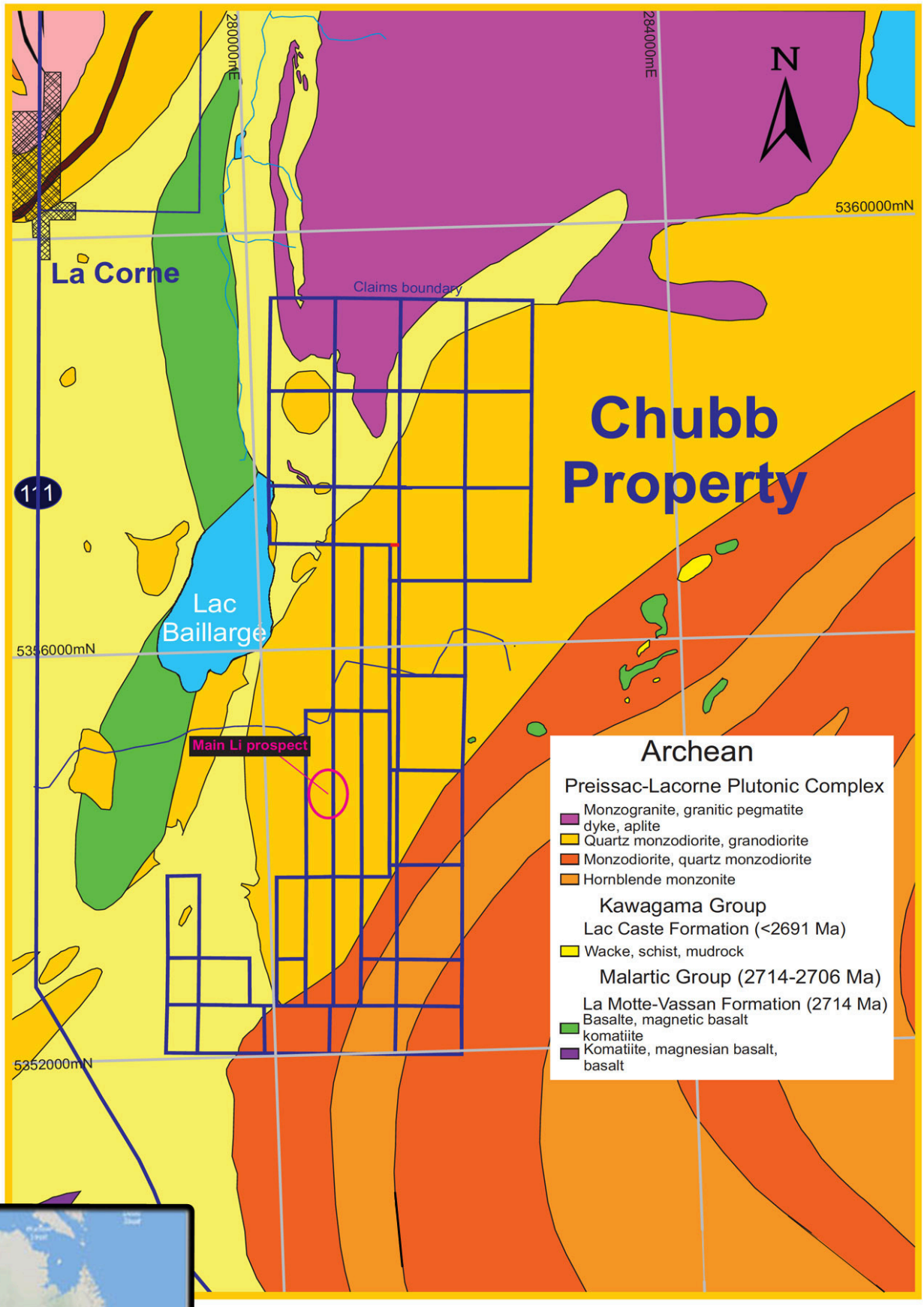
The geology of the property is described by Boily (GM 70003):

"The Chubb property sits in an area dominated by quartz monzodiorite and metasomatized quartz diorite (tonalite) with subordinate amount of quartz monzonite and granodioritic rocks. These constitute the early metaluminous plutonic suite of the Preissac-Lacorne Complex. The plutonic rocks contain various proportions of hornblende and biotite with plagioclase, microcline and quartz forming the major constituents. The plutonic rocks are fine to medium grained and are strongly foliated. The early metaluminous rocks are characterized by their numerous cm- to meter – sized biotitized metasedimentary and chloritized/amphibolitized metavolcanic enclaves. The metaluminous plutonic rocks intrude, to the east of the property, the metasedimentary rocks of the Lac Caste Formation which consists of metagreywacke, biotite schist and mudrock. A 2-km SW/NE-oriented sliver of tholeiitic meta-basaltic and meta-andesitic volcanic rocks metamorphosed to the upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies extends to the south of Lake Baillargé.

Spodumene-rich granitic pegmatite dykes intrude fractures and small faults within the metaluminous plutonic rocks. The pegmatite dykes are 1 to 6 m thick, oriented 345°-350°; and vary in length from 25 to 250 m. They are crudely zoned, some having quartz cores and border zones of aplite. The granitic pegmatites are composed of quartz, albite and/or cleavelandite, K-feldspar, muscovite, with 5 to 25% spodumene. Accessory minerals are beryl, tantalite, garnet, bismuthine and molybdenite."[6]

The property geology is shown in figure 7 on the next page.

[6] Excerpt from Boily, M., 2016: The Chubb and Bouvier lithium properties, Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex, Abitibi subprovince, Quebec, Canada (NTS sheets 32D08 and 32C05). Great Thunder Gold Corp., GM 70003.



N

Chubb Property

Source: **Boily GM 70003**

Scale

0 1 km

PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *01/25/2021*
NAD 83: Zone 18N

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Chubb Property

FIGURE 7

7.3) MINERALIZATION

The mineralization is best described by Boily, as follows (from GM 70003):

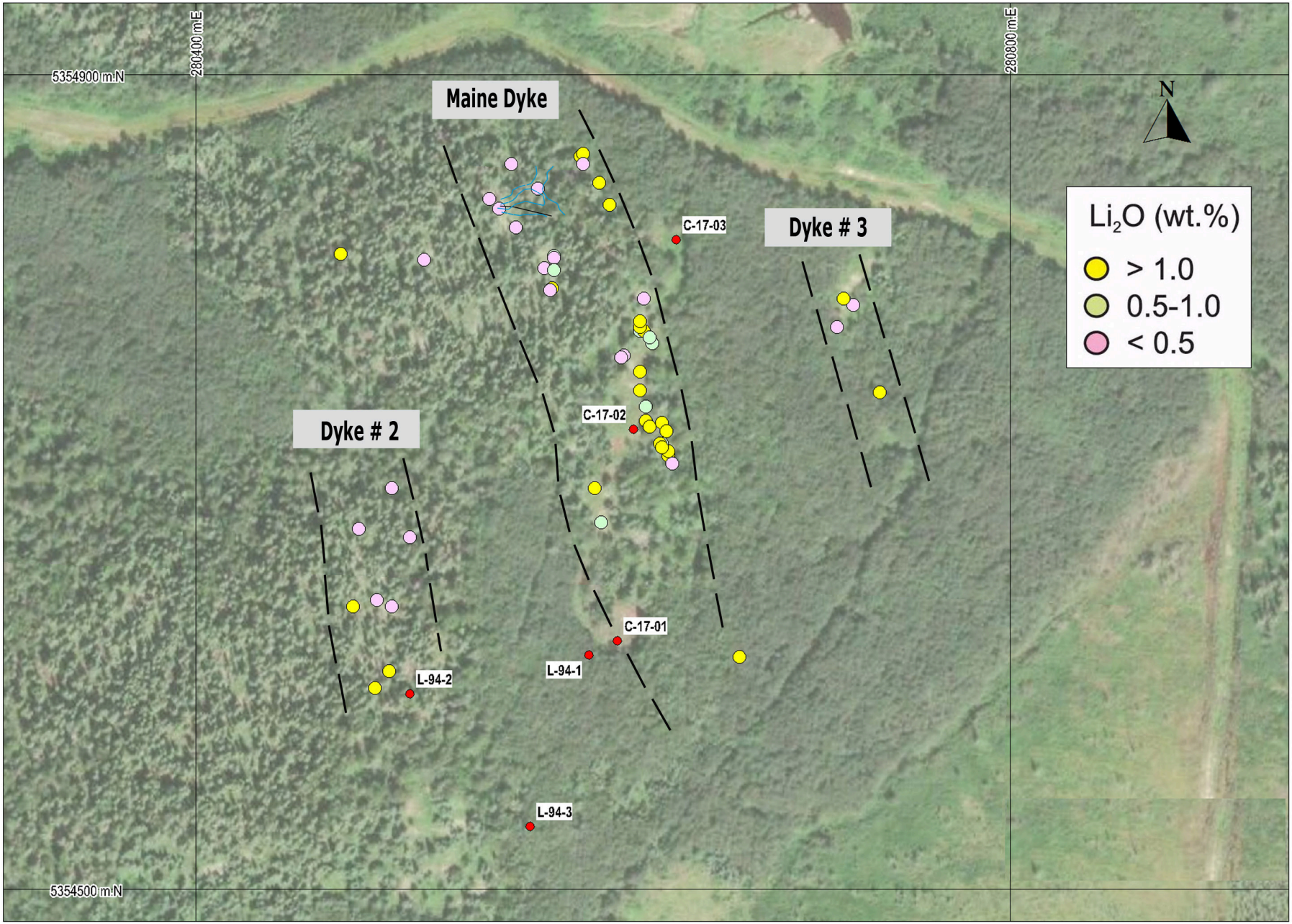
"Mineralization at the Chubb property occurs in poorly zoned granitic pegmatite dykes in the form of spodumene ($LiAl(SiO_2O_6)$, a pyroxene. This buff white to green mineral (1 to 10 cm) usually forms elongated laths commonly oriented perpendicular to the wallrock/pegmatite contact. Spodumene constitute between 5 to 25% of the mineralized granitic pegmatite dykes. This mineral can form distinct zones in a pegmatite accompanied by all or some of the following minerals: albite (cleavelandite), quartz, K-feldspar and muscovite. Garnet tantalite, beryl, and molybdenite are accessory minerals but can reach 1 to 5% in some pegmatite dykes.

The spodumene bearing granitic pegmatite dykes invade fractures and small faults within the metaluminous quartz monzodiorite to granodioritic rocks of the Preissac-Lacorne Plutonic Complex. There are three important granitic pegmatite dykes containing spodumene mineralization (Dyke 2, 3 and Main Dyke). The dykes are 1 to 6 m thick, oriented 345°-350°; and vary in length from 25 to 250 m."

The three dykes are represented on figure 8, "Mineralization", shown on the next page, with the results of the sampling by Boily in 1996, and the results from historical drilling and drilling by Great Thunder. Table 4 shows the best results obtained from drilling.

TABLE 4: DRILLING, BEST RESULTS OBTAINED

GM	Company/year	Hole #	UTM E	UTM N	Results Li_2O
52881	Wrightbar Mines/ 1994	L-94-1	280 593	5 354 615	1.68% over 3.7 m
		L-94-3	280 564	5 354 531	1.25% over 2.4 m; 1% over 2.74 m; 1.05% over 1.46 m
		L-94-4	280 439	5 354 414	1.06% over 0.61m
71315	Great Thunder Gold/2017	C-17-02	280 615	5 354 726	0.9% over 3.6 m
		C-17-01	280 636	5 354 819	1.33% over 5.3 m; 1.15% over 2.1 m



Scale

0 50 100 m

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

MINERALIZATION

Chubb Property

PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *01/25/2021*

FIGURE 8

8.0) DEPOSIT TYPES

Lithium, tantalum and rare-metals-bearing pegmatites

Pegmatites are known to be present in association with granitic intrusions. They are observed as lenses or dykes filling schistosity planes and/or linear features related to major fault systems. Pegmatites form at depth and constitute residual phases of the main granitic body. They are enriched in silica, flux components and hydrothermal fluids, making them relatively fluid, so they migrate to some distance from the source magma.

Depending on various conditions, these residual fluids can carry immiscible valuable chemical elements that will form concentrations in the pegmatites as they consolidate in the vicinity of main granitic body. The various conditions will also impact on the segregation level or zoning of the minerals forming the pegmatites.

The literature classifies the pegmatites in two families: The LCT (lithium, cesium and tantalum) pegmatites and the NYF (niobium, yttrium and fluorine) pegmatites. On the property, the LCT type has the most potential. Figure 9 shows idealized zoned pegmatites around a granitic magma.

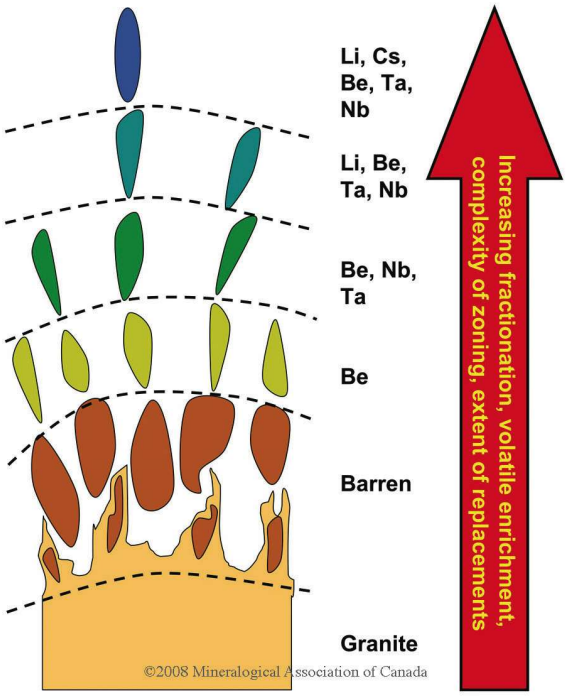


FIGURE 9: CHEMICAL EVOLUTION THROUGH A LITHIUM-RICH PEGMATITE GROUP, WITH DISTANCE FROM THE GRANITIC SOURCE. MODIFIED FROM TRUEMAN AND CERNY (1982)

9.0) EXPLORATION BY GREAT THUNDER GOLD

Since acquiring the property, GTG has done the following work:

2016: NI 43-101 technical report by M. Boily

2016: Mineralogical study by SGS

2017: Re-interpretation of the IP and Mag surveys

2017: Limited geological survey on the north part of the property

2017: Three holes drilled on the Chubb showing for a total of 306 m drilled.

These items are described in detail hereafter.

9.1) NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT BY M. BOILY[7]

This 2016 report provided a full description of the property at the time. Twelve holes were recommended for a total of 1,800 m of drilling, along with a geological surveying program. The report can be found on the Sigeom website of the MERN, under GM file number 70003.[8]

9.2) MINERALOGICAL STUDY BY SGS

In December 2016, a sample of a spodumene-bearing pegmatite from the Chubb property was sent to the SGS laboratory for definition of the mineralogical characteristics. It should be noted that the SGS report is for two samples, one from the Bouvier property and the other from Chubb property; for the purposes of this report only the sample from Chubb property will be considered. It should also be noted that the location of the sample is not indicated in the SGS report.[9] The following description of the analysis and the conclusion are from the SGS report:

"One sample referred to as Chubb 01 was submitted by Great Thunder Gold to the SGSG (AMF, Lakefield site) for a mineralogical examination. The mineralogical work was conducted with QUEMSCAN (Quantitative Evaluation of Materials by Scanning Electron Microscopy), a Tescan Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) equipped with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS), Electron Probe Micro Analyses (EPMA), Xray diffraction analysis (XRD) and chemical analysis. The purpose of this test program was to determine the overall mineral assemblage, and the liberation and association characteristics of lithium minerals (i.e., spodumene), and selected associated minerals.

[7] Boily, M., 2016: The Chubb and Bouvier lithium properties, Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex, Abitibi subprovince, Quebec, Canada (NTS sheets 32D08 and 32C05). Great Thunder Gold Corp., GM 70003.
[8] Index of /documents/EXAMINE/GM70003 (gouv.qc.ca).
[9] Grammatikopoulos, T., 2016: The mineralogical characteristics of two spodumene samples from the Bouvier and Chubb lithium prospects, Quebec., by SGS, for Great Thunder Gold Corp.

The study concluded:

- *The calculated lithium content from the QEMSCAN analysis is 0.63% and that calculated from the actual assays on a size-by-size fraction is 1.0 and 0.92%. This corresponds to approximately 17-27% spodumene in the sample.*
- *Free and liberated spodumene account for 87-88% in the sample for this specific grind size (P_{80} of 425 µm).*
- *The predicted (ideal grade recovery curves based on the liberation of the minerals) indicate grades of 3.6 to 3.3% for recoveries of 88% to 99%, respectively.*
- *FeO in spodumene is 1.07%. Note that iron concentration can affect the quality of the final lithium concentrate.*
- *Mica is characterized as muscovite. Rb_2O is at 0.80 wt%, it is possible that the muscovite contains lithium.*

At the time, SGS recommended:

- *Metallurgical test work is necessary to verify the predicted grades and recoveries of spodumene lithium.*
- *Selection of samples for metallurgical test work should be properly evaluated based on the geological features of the pegmatites (i.e., host rocks, width of pegmatite etc.). Potential minerals derived from the host (e.g., amphibole) can interfere with the actual metallurgical test work (i.e., flotation).*
- *Additional potential economic metals include Nb, Ta, and Rb and should be evaluated during the metallurgical test work.*
- *A petrographic study of the various spodumene from the main pegmatite bodies should be undertaken to properly evaluate the textural characteristics of the spodumene (i.e., domains with coarse or fine-grained spodumene). Textural differences (grain size of spodumene, grade and others) can affect the liberation and grade and recovery of lithium.*
- *In order to properly quantify the lithium content in the spodumene and micas, Laser Ablation by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry is needed.*

9.3) IP AND MAG SURVEY RE-INTERPRETATION

In 2017, J. Simard, geophysicist, at the request of GTG, completed a re-processing of the geophysical data (IP and Mag) acquired by Abitibi Geophysics on behalf of Ontrack Exploration Ltd. in 2009 (GM 64975). The goal was to verify whether the IP and Mag surveys could detect lithium-bearing pegmatites surrounded by quartz-monzonite-granodiorite and/or granite. The conclusions of J. Simard were as follows:

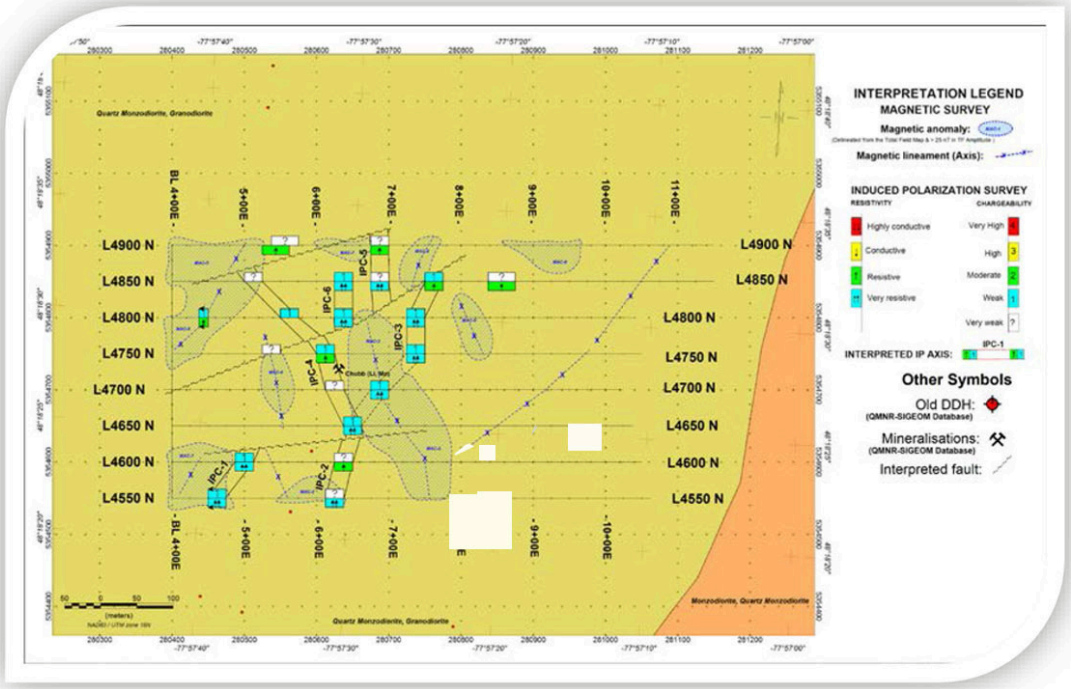
''The complementary examination of the Mag and IP data was based on 2D and 3D inversions as well as a certain amount of geological information that was transmitted to the author at the beginning of the current mandate. This allowed us to review the worthiness of geophysical methods used by Ontrack and propose certain hypotheses in regard to the upcoming use of these results.

Magnetics: Based on the available geological information, the inversion results indicate that the granitic pegmatite dykes are slightly more magnetic than their host rocks. If this hypothesis was confirmed by ground follow-up, this would help with guiding the complementary work. In that purpose, the inversion voxel proves its usefulness in allowing us to isolate the bodies and lithologies based on their susceptibility contrast and thus could likely be used to plan future drill holes.

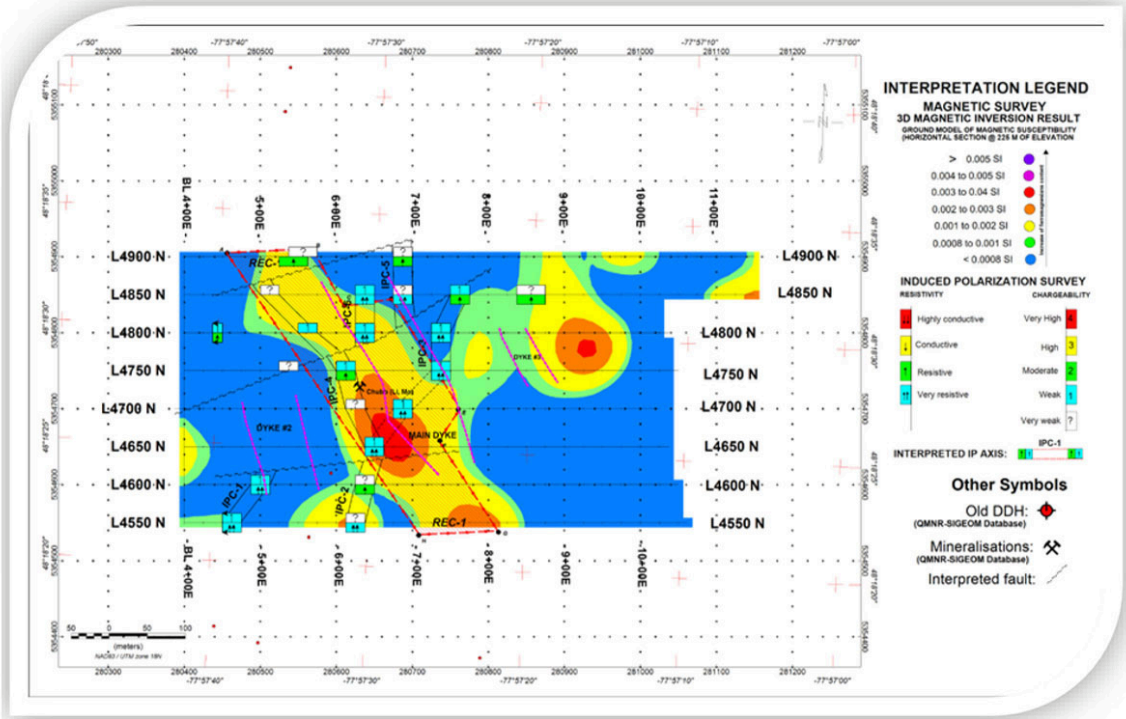
Induced Polarization: IP anomalies have been delineated close to two known mineralized showings that are themselves located within the confines of the main magnetic units that have been delineated. For the time being, it is difficult to ascertain the worthiness of this method based on the available information. In the short term, and considering the cost related to the implementation of the IP, we recommend that more geological mapping be carried out to ascertain the type of polarisable minerals that caused these anomalies."

Figure 10 on the next page shows the results of the IP and Mag surveys.

MAG Anomalies & IP Axes superimposed on the Regional Geology



MAG Anomalies & IP Axes superimposed on the Ground Model of Magnetic Susceptibility @ 225 m of Elevation



PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *01/25/2021*

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

MAG AND I.P RE-INTERPRETATION

Chubb Property

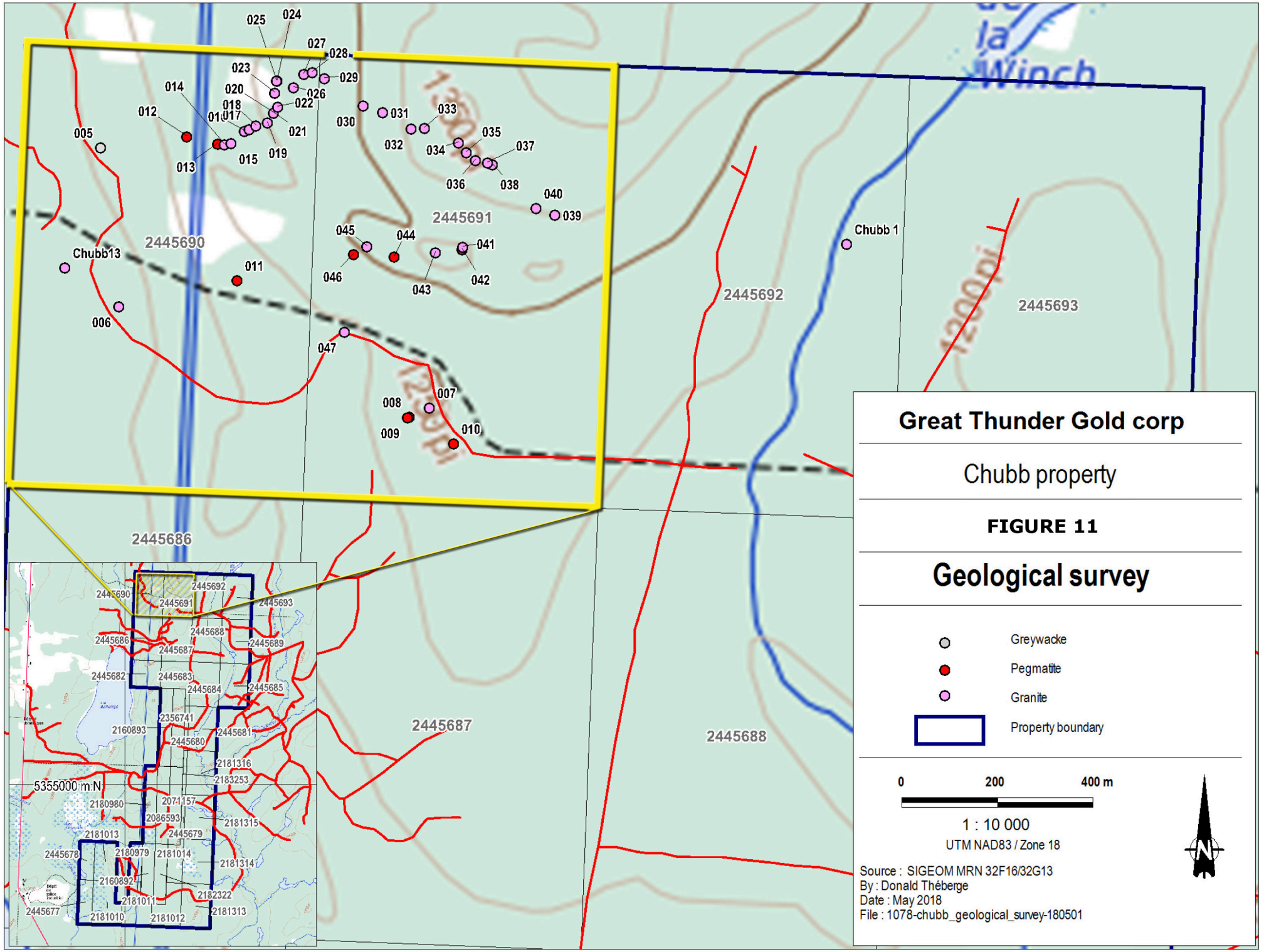
FIGURE 10

9.4) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

On October 18 and 19, 2017, a geological survey was conducted on the claims at the northern end of the property, and more precisely on claims 2445690, 91 and 92. The survey was done by the author and Jean-Luc Gauthier, technician. At that time of the year, the moose hunting season was under way, and given the many hunters on the property, we decided to access the property by the NW corner. The survey was done using GPS traverses. Most of outcrops observed were made up of granite, with the exception of one sedimentary (greywacke) outcrop in the west part of the survey and nine pegmatite and pegmatitic granite outcrop that were also mapped, sampled and analysed. Outcrop locations are shown in Figure 11, on the next page.

The granite outcrops usually occur as hills up to 30 m high and they dominate the relief. Only one granite outcrop was sampled; all the other samples were from pegmatites. A search was done to find hole number 13, but according to the Sigeom website it is actually located in a recently logged area and it was impossible to locate.

Only the greywacke was analysed for gold, and it returned a very low value of 3 ppb. None of the pegmatites analysed returned anomalous results for lithium (no spodumene were observed). Some were slightly anomalous for Be, Bi, Cs, Ga, Nb, Nd, Rb Ta, Y and Yb. Rubidium was quite high in sample 1008357 (GPS 10), at 2,400 ppm. Tantalum was also on the high side in sample 1008361 (GPS 42), at 42.8 ppm, with the same sample also returning 112.5 ppm Y, 4.02 ppm Yb and 214 ppm Nb. Up to that point, it seemed that the results obtained showed pegmatites closer to the granitic source than the pegmatites intersected in drill holes more to the south. The complete report on the geological survey can be found on the Sigeom website under GM number 71397.


Great Thunder Gold corp
Chubb property
FIGURE 11
Geological survey
Greywacke
Pegmatite
Granite
Property boundary
0
200
400 m
1 : 10 000
UTM NAD83 / Zone 18
Source : SIGEOM MRN 32F16/32G13
By : Donald Théberge
Date : May 2018
File : 1078-chubb_geological_survey-180501
2445690
2445691
2445692
2445693
2445686
2445687
2445688
Chubb13
Chubb 1
5355000 m N

9.5) DRILLING PROGRAM 2017

GTG drilled three holes for 306 m in 2017, as described in detail in item 10.2, “Drilling by Great Thunder Gold Corp.”.

10.0) DRILLING

10.1) HISTORICAL DRILLING

Historical drilling has already been described in item 6.6, “Historical drilling”. Only the drilling done by GTG is described below.

10.2) DRILLING BY GREAT THUNDER GOLD CORP.

From December 8 to 12, 2017, three holes were drilled for a total of 306 m of drilling on the Chubb property. The purpose of the drilling was twofold: to test IP anomalies discovered by Mineral Hill Industries in 2010 and to test the spodumene-bearing pegmatites observed on surface more at depth. Drilling data is summarized in table 5 and hole locations are shown on Figure 8, “Mineralization”.

TABLE 5: 2017 DRILLING DATA

Hole	Claim	UTM E	UTM N	Az (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Overburden (m)	Core size	Casing
C-17-01	2086593	280 607	5 354 622	060	-45	102	4.1	NQ	Removed
C-17-02		280 615	5 354 726	060	-45	102	2.3	NQ	Removed
C-17-03		280 636	5 354 819	060	-45	102	5.8	NQ	Removed
					Total	306			

The author supervised the drilling program, and logged the core with the technical assistance of Jean-Luc Gauthier. The forestry permit (tree cutting) was requested through Services Forestiers et Exploration GFE Inc., located at 2550-1740 Chemin Sullivan, Val-d’Or (Québec), and permit number 3022063 was issued on November 9, 2017. Tree cutting and drill site cleaning was completed by Les Explorations Carat Inc., situated at 483 boul. Sabourin, Val-d’Or (Québec).

The core was logged and sampled at the Knick Exploration core shack, located at 536, 3rd Avenue, Val-d’Or (Québec). Drilling was performed by Rouillier Drilling, located at 824 Des Forestiers, Amos

(Québec). Finally, the samples were analysed at the ALS laboratory situated at 1324 rue Turcotte, Val-d'Or (Québec).

The hole collars were located using a GPS, and they were not surveyed. Their locations have been marked in the field by a wood pole placed in each hole, to facilitate their location in the future if needed.

Core handling

Handling of core and samples from the drill to the laboratory can be described as follows. When each hole was completed, the author or the technician picked up the drill core at the drill site and brought it to the Knick core shack. The core boxes were then opened and put on racks. The core was logged as soon as possible by the author, who indicated the samples and inserted the sample numbers into the core boxes. Then the technician sampled the core using a diamond blade core saw. One half of the core was kept in the core box as a witness, while the other half was put in a plastic bag with the sample number and the bag was sealed. This process was repeated for each sample.

After that, the sample bags were grouped by batch of 15 to 20 bags and put into a shipping bag, which was also identified and sealed by the technician. At the end of the drilling program, which lasted only four days, the author brought the bags directly to ALS laboratory for analysis.

Table 6 summarizes the results obtained.

TABLE 6: RESULTS

Hole	UTM E	UTM N	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li2O %	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm	Ta ppm	Weighted average Li2O%
C-17-03	280 636	5 354 819	90,00	90,70	0,70	0,06	177	265	780	50,2	
C-17-02	280 615	5 354 726	11,60	12,60	1,00	0,02	210	83,8	720	59,9	
			12,30	13,60	1,30	0,02	260	100,5	836	38	
			21,70	22,40	0,70	0,83	131,5	121,5	2030	27,1	
			32,80	33,80	1,00	0,71	145	107,5	1140	27,2	0.9% Li2O / 3.6 m
			33,80	34,80	1,00	0,69	153	135,5	2500	33,6	
			34,80	35,80	1,00	1,55	148,5	84	1810	20,8	
			35,80	36,40	0,60	0,47	142,5	102	1825	26,5	
C-17-01	280 607	5 354 622	55,00	56,00	1,00	1,46	340	72,5	1180	32	1.33% Li2O / 5.3 m
			56,00	57,00	1,00	1,04	183	139	2920	19,55	
			57,00	58,00	1,00	2,40	220	93,6	1380	32,3	
			58,00	59,00	1,00	1,35	138,5	150	3870	8,42	
			59,00	60,30	1,30	0,63	210	179,5	3180	14,3	
			64,00	65,00	1,00	1,06	190,5	84,5	1275	17,75	1.15% Li2O / 2.1 m
			65,00	66,10	1,10	1,23	138,5	107,5	1700	20	

Because of field conditions, the three holes were drilled in reverse order, beginning with hole C-17-03 and ending with hole C-17-01. All three holes intersected pegmatites. They were quite small in hole

C-17-03, larger in hole C-17-02 and quite spectacular in hole C-17-01, with big spodumenes crystals several centimetres tall. All the pegmatites were encased in granite.

The length of the intersections does not necessarily represent the true length at present, as not enough work has been done to establish the structural (dip and azimuth) aspects of the mineralized zones. All the pegmatites were sampled and sent to the ALS laboratory in Val-d'Or for assaying by sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-MS methodology. As the results from the laboratory are provided in Li ppm, we transformed them to Li_2O by first transforming the ppm to % (1% = 10 000 ppm) and then multiplying the % Li by a factor of 2.153 to obtain % Li_2O.

11.0) SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1) SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples for lithium analysis consisted of half the NQ core in lengths ranging from a minimum of 0.5 m to a maximum of 1.5 m, whole rock core samples were usually 20 cm long. The ALS laboratory in Val-d'Or was used for all the analysis. The ALS laboratory is certified ISO9001:2008, which is a general quality assurance standard, as well as ISO/IEC 17025, which is a more specific to analytical and calibration laboratories. The process used was the same as for grab samples taken during the geological survey.

Once samples are received by the laboratory, the sample numbers are scanned and entered in the ALS computerized system. The core samples are then prepared according to PREP-31 protocol, where the core is crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, rifle split off 250 g, then pulverized and split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.

Note that the procedure was the same for the geological survey as for the drilling. The author did not insert any blanks or standards, hence no blanks or standards other than those inserted by the laboratory were inserted into the analytical chain.

11.2) ANALYSES

11.2.1) ME-MS89L

Lithium analysis was done using ALS protocol ME-MS89L, a package specifically designed to analyse lithium and associated elements in pegmatites. It consists of Na_2O_2 fusion[10] and ALS super trace ICP-MS[11] methodology. A total of 61 samples were analysed with this method.

11.2.2) AU-AA23

A total of six samples taken from shear zones were analysed with this method. ALS Minerals describes the method as follows: *"A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 ml of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. Sample weight is 30 g and the lower detection limit is 0.005 ppm and the upper limit of the method is 10 ppm."*

Five of the samples assayed were under the lower detection limit of 5 ppb. Sample V574109 from hole C-17-03 returned a very weak value of 42 ppb over one metre.

11.2.3) ME-ICP06

This method, also known as whole rock analysis, is used to verify the major oxides present in the rock and to characterize the rock. ALS Minerals describes this method as follows: *"A prepared sample (0.200 g) is added to lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux (0.9 g), mixed well and fused in a furnace at 1000°C. The resulting melt is then cooled and dissolved in 100 ml of 4% nitric acid /2% hydrochloric acid. This solution is then analysed by ICP-AES[12] and the results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. Oxide concentration is calculated from the determined elemental concentration and the result is reported in that format."* The results for all the samples confirmed the granitic nature of the rocks.

[10] Na_2O_2 fusion: peroxide fusion.
[11] ICP-MS: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry.
[12] ICP-AES: Inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy.

12.0) DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification is impossible for the historical work. Usually only the reports still exist, and in line with the industry standard at the time, assay methods are not mentioned or described. With respect to the drilling, as the drill core is not available (destroyed or stored at an unknown place), it is impossible to comment on or verify the data.

The GTG geological survey and drilling program were carried out by the author, and the data has been verified and is reliable.

13.0) MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

GTG has not done any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing, and none has been reported in the past.

14.0) MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources have ever been estimated for the property, nor have historical resources ever been reported on the property.

ITEMS 15 TO 22

Items 15 to 22 are as follows:
15.0) Mineral Reserve Estimates;
16.0) Mining Methods;
17.0) Recovery Methods;
18.0) Project Infrastructure;
19.0) Market Studies and Contracts;
20.0) Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact;
21.0) Capital and Operating Costs;
22.0) Economic Analysis.

These items refer to properties at the development stage and do not apply to the Chubb property.

23.0) ADJACENT PROPERTIES

At present, there are no adjacent properties that could have a material impact on the Chubb project.

24.0) OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All the relevant data and information have been provided in the items described.

25.0) INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the property is located in the Preissac-Lacorne plutonic complex, which also hosts the Quebec Lithium mine, which produced 907,200 tons gradig 1.4% Li_2O from 1955 to 1965 and which in 2017 had estimated reserves (proven and probable) of 20.5 million tonnes grading 0.93% Li_2O, measured and indicated resources of 39.3 million tonnes at 1.04% Li_2O and inferred resources of 18.4 million tonnes grading 1.06% Li_2O.[13] The Quebec Lithium mine is on the north side of the Lacorne Pluton and the Chubb property is on the western edge of the pluton. All the lithium showings in this area are located close to the edge (inside and/or outside) of the plutons. None are situated at the heart of a pluton.

Historical work since 1947, which included 1,744 m of drilling in 19 holes, revealed many pegmatite bodies, but up until now the only ones with valuable mineralization have been found in the west central part of the property. Drilling by Wrightbar Mines in 1994 returned up to 1.68% Li_2O over 3.7 m and drilling by GTG in 2017 yielded up to 1.33% Li_2O over 5.3 m. All these intersections were obtained over three mineralized zones, the Main Dyke, Dyke 2 and Dyke 3, which are parallel and are all located in the same area. The pegmatites observed correspond to the LCT[14] type of pegmatite, found at some distance from the core of the intrusive, which is exactly the case with the lithium-bearing pegmatites found on the property.

An IP and magnetic survey done in 2009 over the historical lithium showings revealed six anomalies, including two associated with a weak magnetic lineament. At the time, the geophysicist suggested only stripping and prospection over the anomalies. In 2016, a report by Simard suggested several zones for exploration, still on the basis of the 2009 survey. In 2016, the NI 43-101 report by Boily recommended 12 holes for a total of 1,800 m of drilling.

Finally, 85–90% of the property presently remains unexplored, probably because of the lack of outcrops and the lack of geophysical response from the pegmatites. In conclusion, the showings area should be more thoroughly explored by drilling and a geological survey and prospection should be done on the rest of the property, with systematic sampling of all the pegmatites discovered.

[13] Source: Sigeom website
[14] LCT: lithium, cesium and tantalum

26.0) RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the results obtained so far, and as a diamond drill will be available by mid-April 2021, it is recommended that exploration resume, first with a 2,000 m drilling program on the Main Dyke, Dyke 2 and Dyke 3, as suggested by Boily in 2016. This drilling would be aimed at confirming the pegmatites at depth and along strike. The proposed hole locations are shown in figure 12 on the next page, and drill hole coordinates are given in table 7. The second phase of exploration would target the other parts of the property, outside the drilled area, with a geological survey and sampling and, if required, stripping and trenching.

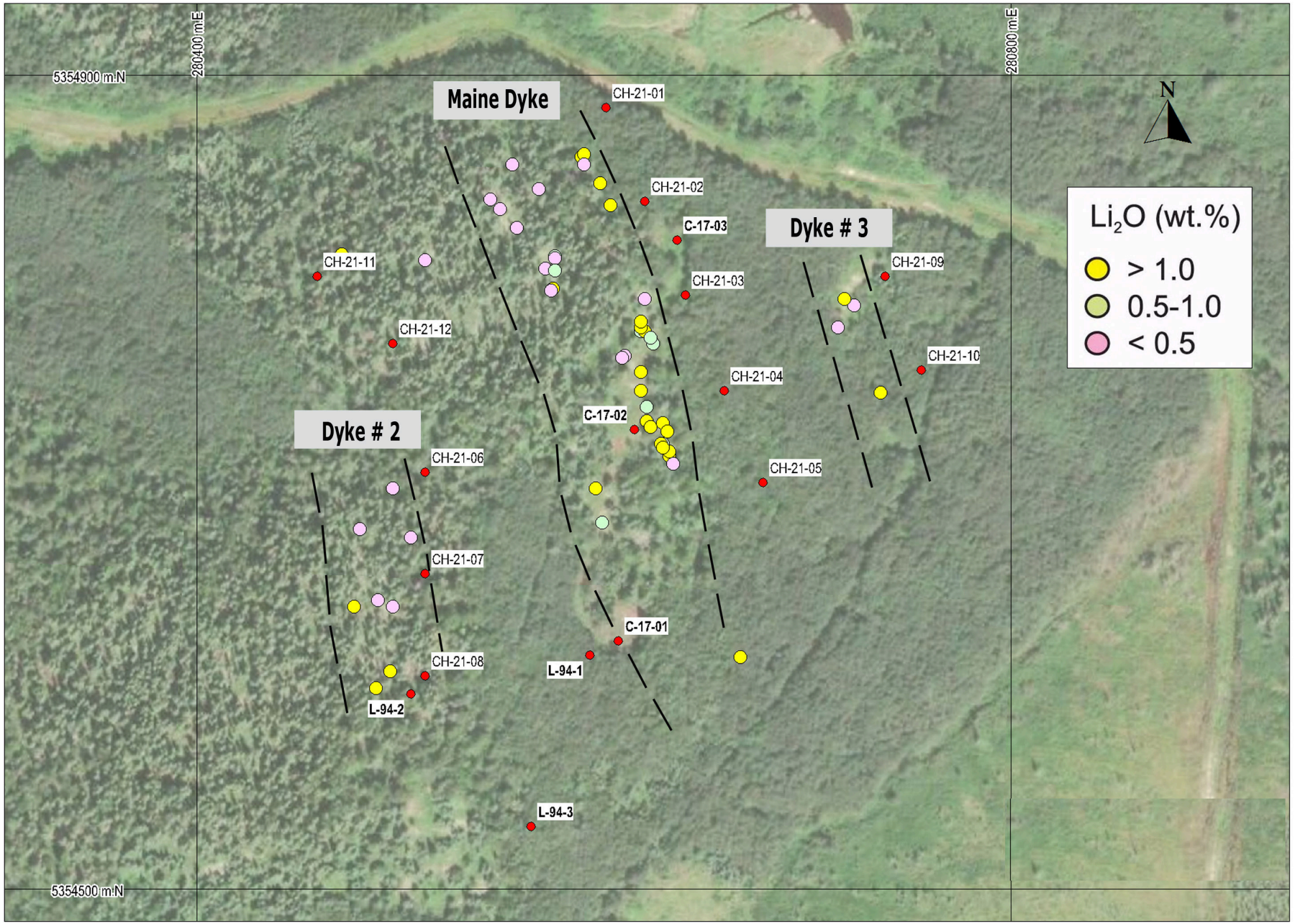
TABLE 7: PROPOSED DRILL HOLE COORDINATES

DDH #	UTM E	UTM N	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
CH-21-01	280601	5354884	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-02	280620	5354838	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-03	280640	5354792	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-04	280659	5354745	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-05	280678	5354700	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-06	280512	5354705	290^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-07	280512	5354655	290^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-08	280512	5354605	290^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-09	280738	5354801	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-10	280756	5354755	247^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-11	280459	5354801	222^0	-45^0	150
CH-21-12	280496	5354768	222^0	-45^0	150

The budget to complete the recommended program is given on next page:

TABLE 8: BUDGET

Chubb exploration program, Phase I, Drilling on Dyke 2, Dyke 3 and the Main Dyke				
Work	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**
Forestry permit	1	permit	$1 500	$1,500
Drilling site clearing (tree cutting)	12	drill sites	$1 000	$12,000
2,000 m of drilling at $160/m, all inclusive	2,000	m	$160	$320,000
Report and filing for assessment purposes				$15,000
Contingency, 10%				$34,850
Total, Phase 1				**$383,350**
Chubb exploration program, Phase II, north and south parts of the property				
Work	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit cost**	**Total**
High definition satellite photo	1	photo	$3,000	$3,000
Geological survey using the satellite photo to spot the outcrops				$30,000
Stripping and trenching, including tree cutting, geology and assaying				$60,000
Report and filing for assessment purposes				$10,000
Contingency, 10%				$10,300
Total, Phase II				**$113,300**
			Total, Phases I and II	**$496,650**



Scale

0 50 100 m

Great Thunder Gold Corp.

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES LOCATION

Chubb Property

PREPARED BY: *SOLUMINES*
DATE: *01/25/2021*

FIGURE 12

27.0) REFERENCES

27.2) MERN REPORTS AND ASSESSMENT REPORTS

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