NI-43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT: UPDATE REPORT FOR THE CHAPAIS PROPERTY

Chapais, Quebec, CANADA

Located at:

-74˚ 54’ 37’’ W Longitude

49˚ 48’ 16’’ N Latitude

PREPARED BY

Mr. Even Stavre P.Geo

(APGO 2476, OGQ 2144)

Effective Date: September 21, 2019

Signing Date: September 26, 2019

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List of Units and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
°C	Degrees Celsius
$ and CAD$	currency of Canada
AA	atomic absorption (assay method to measure metal content)
Ag	silver
Au	gold
AM	Albert Mining Inc.
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CHP	Chapais Property
Cu	copper
CPUE	Catch-per-unit-effort
DDH or ddh	diamond drill hole
EA	Environmental Assessment
el	elevation
EM	electromagnetic
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
GRG	Gravity Recoverable Gold
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
mm	millimetre
µm	micrometre
Ma	millions of years
Mt	millions of tonnes
N	north
NTS	national topographic system
NW	northwest
oz.	Troy Ounces (1 troy oz. = 31.1034 g)
P. Eng.	professional engineer
P. Geo.	professional geoscientist
Pb	lead
PMA	Particle Mineral Analysis
PMR	Potential Minable Resource
ppm	parts per million
QP	Qualified Person
S	south
S	sulphur
SE	southeast
SG	Specific Gravity
SW	southwest

t	tonne (metric)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	west
WCS	World Coordinate System
Zn	zinc

SUMMARY

Albert Mining Inc. contracted Even Stavre P, Geo, in September 2019 to prepare an independent technical report for the company's Chapais cooper-gold deposit, in accordance with requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The Chapais Property deposit is located approximately 400km northwest the town of Val D'Or, in the province of Quebec, Canada. The Chapais property addressed in this report consists of 36 mineral exploration claims that cover 1560.18 hectares (15.6 km^2) of surface area.

The current technical report follows up the 2017 drilling program completed for Albert Mining in 2017 and consisted on testing Cu targets defined in 2010 by DIAGNOS Inc., with the use of its proprietary Computer Aided Resource Detection System (CARDS). The drilling program was performed in December 2017 and consisted of three drill holes totalling 671 m.

The current technical report include in its integral form some chapters from: (1) The previous 43-101 Technical Report written in March 2011 by André Ciesielski, P. Geo, and Jean-Philippe Mai, P. Geo (49 pages); and (2) The Technical Report about the 2017 drilling program written in January 2018 by Remi Charbonneau, P. Geo and Isabelle Robillard, P. Geo (GM 70604, 2018. 63 pages).

The Chapais Property lies within Chapais mining district, the Chapais-Chibougamau mining camp, and its mineralization style is part of Opemiska type copper-gold vein typology.

The Chapais-Chibougamau mining camp is the second largest mining district in the Quebec part of the Abitibi greenstone belt. The camp has produced approximately 86 million metric tonnes of ore from 1953 to 2008, including 1.57 million tonnes Cu, 176.1 tonnes Au, 108.8 tonnes Ag, and 72,066 tonnes Zn (Leclerc and al., 2012).

Ore production in this region has started in 1953 and ceased in 1991. Production tonnage was extracted from four mines, namely the Springer, Perry, Robitaille and Cooke mines. A total of approximately 600,000 short tons of copper, 216,000 ounces of silver and 529,000 ounces of gold have been produced from 26.6 million short tons of milled ore.

The Chapais Property is located in the northeastern Abitibi greenstone volcanic belt 2 km west of the town of Chapais. The area is underlain by Archean rocks of the Obatogamau and Gilman Formations (pillowed basalts and gabbro sills) and the Blondeau Formation (volcano-sedimentary assemblage). The Blondeau Formation is intruded by the Cummings Complex, which consists of three ultramafic and mafic sills, namely the Roberge, Ventures, and Bourbeau sills. Cumming Complex intrudes mafic and felsic rocks of the Waconichi Formations and mafic rocks of the upper Roy Group. Volcano sedimentary rocks of the Roy Group, a younger sedimentary sequence identified as the Opemisca Group and mafic to ultramafic intrusions, underlie Chapais Property. The Ventures sill comprises into five members, in this stratigraphic order, Lower Green Pyroxenite, Black Pyroxenite, Upper Green Pyroxenite, Foliated Gabbro, and Ventures Gabbro. The Springer mine is located in the Ventures Gabbro sill, which continues into Chapais property.

The property lies within a complex west northwest-trending anticline and folded and sheared homoclinal interstratified vertical sequences of basalts, gabbro, rhyodacites and pyroxenites. (NI-43-101 Report 2019).

Mineralization in the Chapais-Chibougamau area is classified into the following types (Leclerc and al., 2012):

- Syn-magmatic Fe-Ti-V and Ni-Cu platinum group element (PGE) mineralization in mafic-ultramafic layered complexes and sills. Fe-Ti-V deposits occur within the Layered zone of the Lac Doré Complex, especially where it thickens in areas of interpreted syn- magmatic faults. Sub-economic magmatic Ni-Cu deposits occur at the contacts of mafic-ultramafic or tonalitic intrusions.
- Syn-magmatic “Chibougamau-type” Cu-Au veins formed through magmatic- hydrothermal processes. They are cut by dikes that predate regional D2 deformation but are located within, and are deformed by, north-west and northeast rending D2 shear zones.
- Syn-magmatic early polymetallic Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb veins associated with north/north- west to north/north-east-striking syn-volcanic faults.
- Syn-volcanic volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS). VMS deposits occur within felsic volcanic rocks of tholeiitic affinity and mafic to felsic volcanic rocks of transitional to calc-alkaline affinity at the top of three volcanic cycles of the Roy Group. VMS deposits are associated with north/north-west to north/north-east-striking syn-volcanic faults.
- Shear zone hosted “orogenic” Cu-Au and Au.
- “Opemiska-type” Cu-Au veins occur within regional overturned anticlines in mafic sills of the Cummings Complex. Veins in the Chapais area are developed in east-west reverse D2 shear zones that parallel the axial surface of the Beaver Lake anticline in the upper gabbro of the Ventures sill. These veins are also reoriented into north-west/south-east D2 shear zones and faults.

Au deposits are developed preferentially within regional east-west–trending deformation corridors and along north/north-east-striking sinistral shear zones. Mineralization on the Chapais property may be of Opémiska style copper vein typology, particularly given its proximity to the Springer and Perry mines.

The abstract below is taken in its integral form from NI-43-101 Chapais Property Ciesielski and Mai 2011, p.5:

“During the months of April trough to May of 2010, over 704 km^2 were subject to a CARDS (Computer Aided Resource Detection System) evaluation, carried out by DIAGNOS Inc., over the Chapais area. The purpose of this study was to identify favorable exploration targets based on the analysis of all available geophysical and downhole data using artificial intelligence and data mining techniques. The Chapais study area generated three different models; gold, copper and zinc models from which targets were identified on the property. The priority targets, selected based on their high similitude to the known gold, copper or zinc mineralization, remain untested and should be prioritized based on the evaluation of all available geoscientific information and be validated by a reconnaissance field survey. It should lead to further investigation using geophysics and definition of drill targets. The property is of value because it includes both a highly prospective region (northern section of the claim block) located in a geologically significant environment and a well worked region (southeast section of claim block) that could still benefit from further drill testing. Furthermore, over 60% of the 132 drill, holes located on the current claim block were extremely shallow, 34 never exceeded 100m depth and a further 49 did not exceed 200m”.

1 INTRODUCTION

Even Stavre P.Geo, was retained by Mr. Michel Fontaine of Albert Mining to update the previous 43-101 Technical Report written in March 2011 and to determine the future exploration potential perspectives of the Chapais property, on its 36 designated claims, owned at 100% by Albert Mining Inc.

The author of this report is a Qualified and Independent Person as defined by Regulation 43-101 and conducted a site visit of the Chapais property on September 4, 2019.

This Report is based principally on the previous 43-101 Report in 2011(André Ciesielski and Jean-Philippe Mai) and the Technical Report about the 2017 drilling program (GM 70604, Remi Charbonneau and Isabelle Robillard). Moreover is based also on internal company technical reports and maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, public information, documented results concerning the project and discussions held with technical personnel from the company regarding all pertinent aspects of the project as listed in Section 24 References of this report. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted in this report, and are so indicated in the appropriate sections.

The author has not conducted detailed land status evaluations, but has obtained tenure information from previous technical reports, public documents and statements by Albert Mining Inc. regarding property status and legal title to the project.

1.1 Site Visit

On September 4, 2019, a visit to Chapais property, Chapais town ship of the Chibougamau QC., was conducted by the author to get acquainted with regional/local geology of Chapais property in regards to update the NI-43-101 report for Chapais property in behalf of Albert Mining.

Initial visit was conducted to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources to meet with Mr. Patrick Houle. Mr. Houle presented an overview of the regional geology, where different topics were discussed in more details. In addition, the neighboring geology claims were discussed as an analogy for AM claims. Old producing mines were looked and discussed for selective topics to better approach spatial distribution of the mineralized zone such as copper, gold and polymetallic ore zones in particular. A 1:5000 geological interpreted sketch map (GM 46158) was presented and local geology was discussed in details along with the current interpretations.

Than the visit followed to the core shack in Chapais and met with geologist Mr. Maxime Dour. During this time drill core was observed and plan compilation geological working plans were discussed in more details. Than few points of interests were selected for a recognizance field observation.

The visit followed with a field observation for few selective outcrops and stripped channel and historical trenches. Selective rock formations accordingly to known geological structural and lithological units were observed in details.

1.2 Units and Currency

- Unless otherwise stated:
- All units of measurement in the Report are in the metric system
- Gold (Au) and Silver (Ag) assay values are reported in grams per tonne (g/t), unless otherwise stated
- Copper (Cu), Lead (Pb), and Zinc (Zn) assay values are reported in percent (%), unless otherwise state
- Grid coordinates are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 18.
- Maps are either in UTM coordinates or in the latitude/longitude system.

1.3 Disclaimer

The author at the request of Albert Mining Inc. has prepared this report. This information, conclusion, opinions, recommendations, contained herein are based on information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report, assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report and data, reports, and opinions supplied by Albert Mining and other third parties.

1.4 Sources of Information

This Report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports and maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, public information, documented results concerning the project and discussions held with technical personnel from the company regarding all pertinent aspects of the project as listed in Section 24 References of this report. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted in this report, and are so indicated in the appropriate sections.

The author has not conducted detailed land status evaluations, but has obtained tenure information from previous technical reports, public documents and statements by Albert regarding property status and legal title to the project.

2 RELIANCE IN OTHER EXPERTS

This technical report was prepared for Albert Mining Inc. for the Chapais Property. Portions of this report rely on information previously reported in technical documents filed on SEDAR and have all been noted in section 25 References.

During the preparation of this technical report, the author has included information regarding CARDS Strategy, Targeting and Interpretations provided by Grigor Heba, P. Geo, principal geologist at Albert Mining. The author has not taken any action to verify the exactitude of all information other than assessing the rationale used in this report. If not commented, the author considers the documentary sources as reliable, technically valid and usable with some restriction related to the present frame of work.

Section	Title	Qualified Person	Status
	Summary	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
1	Introduction	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
2	Reliance on Other Experts	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
3	Property Description and Location	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
4	Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Infrastructure	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
5	History	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
6	Geological Setting and Mineralization	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
7	Deposit Types	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
8	Exploration (CARDS)	Albert Mining Inc.	Albert Mining Inc.
9	Drilling	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
10	Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
11	Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
12	Mineral Resources Estimate	Even Stavre	Indipedeant Consultant
13	Mineral Reserves Estimate	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
14	Mining Methods	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
15	Recovery Methods	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
16	Project infrastructure	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
17	Market Studies and Contracts	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
18	Environmental Studies, Permitting, Social or Community Impact	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
19	Capital and Operating Costs	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
20	Economic Analysis	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
21	Adjacent Properties	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
22	Interpretations and Recommendations	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
23	Other Relevant Data and Information	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant

Section	Title	Qualified Person	Status
24	References	Even Stavre	Indipendent Consultant
25	Certificates	All	
26	Appendix	Albert Mining Inc.	Albert Mining Inc.

Table 3. 1 Sections for which each Author takes responsibility for

An independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed. The author is relying on Alberts's legal counsel to have verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties.

Albert has reviewed a draft copy of this report for factual errors. The author is relying on the historical and current knowledge of the Property. Any changes made as a result of the review did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made, therefore the statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this report.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The following sections briefly describe the project location, geographic setting and land tenure status. The Chapais property is located 2 km west of Chapais or 40 km southwest of town of Chibougamau and is easily accessible from Montreal, QC., via QC 155 and then QC 167N.

Property is located in NTS map sheet 032G15. Chapais property is part of Levy and Daubree townships. Coordinates for the center of the Project site are latitude 49˚ 48' 16'' N and longitude -74˚ 54' 37'' W (506480mE, 5516890mN) at an elevation of 332 m.

Albert Mining Inc. is the only proprietary of 36 staked claimed. All the claims are in good order. The claim block extends for 5.2 km north and 6.5 km east in one irregularly shaped block totaling 1560.18 Ha or 15.6 km^2.

The proposed exploration area shown in Figure has the centroid of -74˚ 54' 37'' Longitude and 49˚ 48' 16'' Latitude. The footprint of the possible area claims as shown in Figure xx would be the area potentially affected by exploration activities.

Figure 3. 1 Chapais Location Map (Source Albert Mining)

3.1 Land Tenure

In the Province of Quebec, the granting of rights related to mining for minerals is primarily governed by the Mining Act (Québec) and administrated by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (the "Ministry" or the MERN). Rights in or over mineral substance in Quebec form part of the "domain of the State" (public domain) and are subject to limited exceptions for privately owned mineral substance. Mining titles for mineral substance within the public domain are granted and managed by MRN (www. Gestim). As of July 07, 2006, Albert Mining Inc. is the holder of 36 claims in Chapais Property. Albert Mining Inc. acquired 100% interest in the Chapais Property on July 7, 2006; July 3, 2013; February 23, 2015; and April 16, 2015. The claims in the Chapais Property area cover the exploration area as shown in Figure 3.2 below.

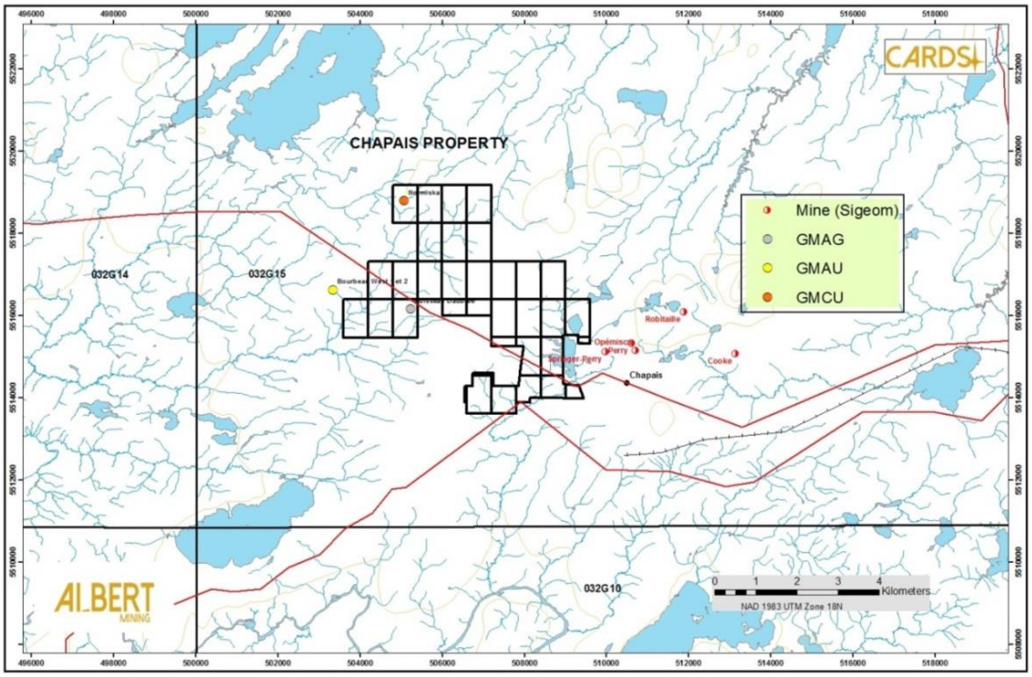


Figure 3. 2 Chapais Property Claim Map.
(Source Albert Mining based on Gestim data, MERN)

A listing of the Chapais Property claims and their associated status are below in Table 3.2. None of the property or adjacent areas are encumbered in any way. The area is not in an environmentally or archeologically sensitive zone and there are no aboriginal land claims or entitlements in this region of the province.

There has been no commercial production at the property as of the time of this report.

Albert Mining – Chapais Property								
Sheet	**Township**	**Claim Number**	**Area**	**Status**	**Inscription Date**	**Expiration Date**	**Credits**	**Owner**
		2020223	55.56	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020224	55.56	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020225	55.56	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020226	55.56	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020227	55.56	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06	$30,426.27	Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020228	55.55	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020229	55.55	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06	$38,854.54	Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020233	55.54	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2020234	55.54	Actif	2006-07-07	2020-07-06		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386468	55.57	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386469	55.57	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386470	4.3	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386471	53.86	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14	$ 253.30	Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386472	2.58	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386473	2.4	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386474	24	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386475	23.99	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386476	31.72	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386477	46.4	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386478	55.26	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386479	12.67	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14	$ 91.74	Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386480	34.7	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14	$ 115.92	Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386481	0.26	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386482	50.3	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386483	41.44	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386484	13.07	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14	$ 125.41	Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2386485	52.09	Actif	2013-07-03	2021-01-14		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423604	55.57	Actif	2015-02-23	2021-02-22		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423605	55.57	Actif	2015-02-23	2021-02-22		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423607	55.56	Actif	2015-02-23	2021-02-22		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423608	55.56	Actif	2015-02-23	2021-02-22		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423986	55.57	Actif	2015-02-27	2021-02-26		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423988	55.54	Actif	2015-02-27	2021-02-26		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2423989	55.54	Actif	2015-02-27	2021-02-26		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2426554	55.56	Actif	2015-04-16	2021-04-15		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
		2426559	55.55	Actif	2015-04-16	2021-04-15		Albert Mining Inc (96934) 100 %
Total			1560.18				$69,867.18	

Table 3. 2 Chapais Property Claims held by Albert Mining Inc (Source Gestim)

The QP has not researched the land tenure status or its royalties and accepts that the information provided by Albert Mining Inc., is accurate and complete.

3.2 Proximity to Municipalities

The closest municipality to the Chapais Property is town of Chapais, which is approximately 2 km away as shown in Figure 3.3 Access to the project site is by gravel road, which is off highway 113 just outside of the town of Chapais and is around 5 km long accessed by ATV and 4x4 vehicles.

3.3 Proximity to any Permanent, Seasonal or Temporary Residences

The Project is currently within approximately two kilometers of the nearest residences in the town of Chapais as illustrated in photo below.

Figure 3. 3 Town of Chapais shown proximate to Project area

The town of Chapais is a community in the province of Quebec, located on route 113 near some 40 km southwest of Chibougamau in the Jamesie region. It is surrounded by, but not a part of, the municipality of Baie-James. The community was first settled in 1929, when prospector Léo Springer discovered deposits of copper, silver and gold in the area, and was incorporated as a city in 1955. It was named for Thomas Chapais. There are 728 dwellings and a population of around 1610 habitants (2011 census) throughout the year, with a land size of 63.64 km^2.

The Chibougamau-Chapais Airport is located 10.7 nautical miles southwest of Chibougamau or half way to Chapais on route QC 113. The location of these seasonal dwellings will be mapped and the owners of the dwellings will be notified of all project activities as part of the Public Consultation Process.

3.4 Proximity to any Aboriginal Traditional Lands, Sites or Communities

The most proximate Aboriginal community to the Project site is the Cree village of Oujé-Bougoumou, community near Lake Aux Dorés and the vast Chibougamau Lake, formerly known as the “Conne River”. It is approximately 37.1 kilometers to the north of the Project site. It is not known at this time if the Project site is proximate to any traditional territories, archaeological sites, lands or resources currently being used for traditional purposes by Indigenous Peoples. This information will be acquired as part of the future baseline studies.

3.5 Proximity to Surface Waters

The main watershed of the site area is the Nottaway River watershed, which has provincial monitoring stations recording watershed data. All of the zones, which are being considered for exploration, fall in this watershed shown in Figure 3.4.

Figure 3. 4 Drainage basin of the Nottaway River, Quebec, Canada (Source Sigeom)

3.6 Alternatives to the Project

Albert Mining Inc. is looking on the possible exploring and evaluating other mineral deposit targets in the immediate area surrounding the Chapais Property deposits. Other alternatives include continued exploration activities to further solidify resource, reserve estimates and continue with the PEA and feasibility studies.

3.7 Environmental Liabilities and Other Risks to Development

There is no Environmental Assessment provided to QP at the time of compiling this report. Currently there is no baseline study in support to EA.

3.8 Permits Required

Permits that will potentially be required for exploration work include a Surface Lease and Mineral Exploration Approval both issued by the Quebec Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Development Division. A Water Use License may also be required from the Quebec Department of the Environment and Conservation, Water Resources Division, as well as a Certificate of Approval for Septic System for water use and disposal for project site facilities. License to Operate a Temporary Work Camp on Crown Land will also be required for any exploration work. At the time of the writing of this updated report Albert Mining Inc., has not requested any Exploration Approval, License to Occupy for the Temporary Work Camp and the Water Use License.

Table 3. 3 Summary of Anticipated Applicable Acts and Regulations

Level of	Permit Approved	Approval Potentially Required	Responsible Agency	Legislation/Act	
Government					
		excavate and extract quarry	Department of Natural Resources	Regulations	
		borrow material for construction purposes			
		Cutting Permit Operating Permit	Forestry Branch, Department of Natural Resources	· Forestry Act and Regulations	
		Permit to Burn			
		Certificate of Approval for installation of a water supply and Sewage system.	Water Resources Division, Department of Environment and Conservation.	· Health and Community Services Act and Regulations	
		Permit for Storage, Handling, Use or Sale of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Engineering Services Division, Service Newfoundland		
				· Fire Protection Act	
		Approval for Waste Disposal – the operation of a waste disposal site may require municipal approval.			
		License to operate a			
Municipal		Temporary work camp.	Community Council	· Municipal Plan and Development Regulations	

Level of	Permit Approved	Approval Potentially Required	Responsible Agency	Legislation/Act	
Government					
				· Navigation Protection Act	
			Transport Canada	· Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act	

				· Migratory Birds Convention Act
Federal				· Canadian Environmental Protection Act
				· Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012
		Environmental Assessment, Compliance Standards; Permits may be required		· Species at Risk Act
			Environment Canada	· Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation
		Explosives User Magazine	Natural Resources Canada	· Explosives Act
		Licence		
		Compliance Standards; Permit may be required	Engineering Services Division, Service Quebec	· National Fire Code
				· National Building Code
		Surface Lease – Areas to be developed for exploration should be held under a Surface Lease.		
			Mineral Development Division, Department of Natural Resources	· Mining Act
	Exploration Approval in			
	compliance with Section 5(4) of Mineral Act.			
Provincial				
		Mineral Exploration Approval		
		– An application for approval must contain a detailed plan and description of the exploration activities		
			Mineral Development Division, Department of Natural Resources	· Mineral Act and Mineral Regulations
	Water Use License –			· Water Resources Act
	withdrawals for use at temporary camps or during construction			· Environmental Protection Act
	and operation.	Environmental Assessment	Department of Environment and Conservation	· Environmental Assessment Regulations
		Certificate of Approval for Septic System > 4,546 L/d and for drilled wells.		
		Certificate of Approval for Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products		
		Fuel cache Permit		
			Engineering Services Division, Service Quebec	· Environmental Protection Act
		Quarry Permit – to dig,	Mineral Lands Division,	· Quarry Materials Act and

Permits that will potentially be required for the construction and development of a mining and production facility are outlined in the Table below including any Federal Approvals that will be necessary.

3.9 Other Risks to Development

There are no other known risks or significant factors that would affect the access, title, or the right or ability to develop this property going forward.

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Accessibility

The Chapais Property is located approximately 40 km southwest of town of Chibougamau town, Quebec (population: 7541 – 2011 census), and 2 km southeast town of Chapais.

Direct road access to the Chapais Property is via route 113 to provide access to the deposits. The gravel access roads with minor road upgrades are the only access to the property. The road begins 2.5 km south of the community of town of Chapais.

The access road is currently used for diamond drill and personnel access to the site all year around. A series of ATV trails provide access to the property. Route 113 is a paved regional highway that is part of the Trans-Canada Highway.

4.2 Climate

The average temperature for the year in Chapais is 32.4°F (0.2°C). The warmest month, on average, is July with an average temperature of 61.5°F (16.4°C). The coolest month on average is January, with an average temperature of -1.9°F (-18.8°C).

The highest recorded temperature in Chapais is 95.0°F (35°C), which was recorded in July. The lowest recorded temperature in Chapais is -45.9°F (-43.3°C), which was recorded in January.

The average amount of precipitation for the year in Chapais is 39.2" (995.7 mm). The month with the most precipitation on average is September with 5.1" (129.5 mm) of precipitation. The month with the least precipitation on average is February with an average of 1.6" (40.6 mm). There is an average of 182.2 days of precipitation, with the most precipitation occurring in September with 18.7 days and the least precipitation occurring in March with 11.2 days. In terms of liquid precipitation, there are an average of 117.0 days of rain, with the most rain occurring in September with 20.1 days of rain, and the least rain occurring in January with 0.6 days of rain. In Chapais, there is an average of 123.2" of snow (0 cm). The month with the most snow is January, with 23.1" of snow (58.7 cm).

4.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Minimal infrastructure currently exists on the Chapais Property and evidence of previous exploration work including drilling, trenching, and bulk sampling are present. No electrical or telephone line infrastructure extends to the Chapais Property and the nearest electrical high voltage substation is in the town of Chapais. Portable camp facilities on the Chapais Property require the use of diesel or gas generators, and regular fuel and supply runs can be completed using the road access.

All areas presented in this report occur on crown lands owned by the Province of Quebec. In 1955, Opémisca Copper Mines operated the community's mine until 1991. At present, the community's primary industry has been forestry. The Chapais property area is non-populated at present and surrounded by an abundance of barren land. There are a few seasonal cottages within the claim boundary. At present, Albert Mining Inc. does not hold any mining leases within the project area.

Access to the provincial electrical transmission grid is available along the Route 113 near town of Chapais.

4.4 Physiography

The Chapais Property is situated on an upland glaciated plateau with gentle to moderate relief and elevations typically ranging from 370 to 420 meters above sea level. Occasional ridges and peaks reach 450 meters above sea level. Poplars and conifer as forestry and typical northern Quebec fauna characterize the Chapais Property.

The Chapais Property has been glaciated with visible outcrops in areas of abundant glacial till and outwash. Depths to bedrock on the Chapais Property are typically only 6 to 10 meters with generally minimal overburden present (glacial deposits).

5 HISTORY

The Chapais property has been explored studied and has been the subject of academic and geological papers since the early 1950s. This section provides a brief history of past exploration on the property and is largely summarized by Ciesielsky and Mai who produced an NI-43-101 technical report on the Chapais Property Cu-Au in the Chapais Area in 2011.

Note that the historical data is directly quoted from previous reports and portions of the data are in the imperial system due to the time of publication. For future sections of this report, all numbers for this project will be reported in the metric system.

Summarized below in Table 5.1 is a brief history of geological and exploration work carried out in the area and around the Chapais Property as reported by Ciesielski, A. and Mai, J.-P., 2011.

Year(s)	Company(s)	Highlights
1929	Claims Rochester, Claim Springer & MRN	· Government of Quebec compiled Geological Report (GM 03556*)
1950	Area Mines Ltd.	· Carried out magnetometer survey carried out a magnetometer survey , which identified four distinct anomalies. (GM 00618)
1950-1951	YOUNG CHIBOUGAMAU-OPEMISKA ML	· ML reports on conducted prospecting, trenching and a magnetic survey, which showed trend lines. The property's geological potential for copper-gold ore similar to the Opemiska mine type is revealed and systematic exploration is recommended. (GM 00863, GM 01101, GM 01163)
1952	AREA MINES LTD	· reconditioned and re-taped 14.2 miles of the previous magnetometer survey and an additional 6.7 miles was cut and surveyed. Detailed topographical and geological mapping was followed by fourteen (14) drill holes, four (4) of which are on the current claims (DDH: 3, 4, 12 & 14). (GM 01757, GM 02254, GM 02253 -A, GM 02253-B)- DDH #12 : 3.6 % Zn over 0.6 m**
1952	ROCKEFELLER SYNDICATE	· conducted magnetic and electrical resistivity surveys, which identified two strong anomalies and one conducting zone. (GM 02081A, GM 02081B)
1952	NORMISKA MINING & EXPLORATION LTD	· carried out a magnetometer survey which pointed out several unexplained anomalies. As a follow up to this survey, six (6) holes (DDH: 1 to 4 are on current claims) were drilled, with the following highlights: (GM 017 33A, GM 01733B, GM 01769) - DDH #1 : 1.47 % Cu & 0.20 % Zn over 2.0 ft.
1954	AREA MINES LTD	· conducted an electromagnetic survey and geochemical sampling. (GM 03238*, GM 03239A*)
1954	STRATMAT LTD	· drilled four (4) holes (DDH: Q-4-5-1 to Q-4-5-4) on the property, assays are not reported. (GM 02678 -B)
1954	ENDEAVOR MINING CORP LTD	· Drilled three (3) holes (1J, 1M & 2M) on the current claims, several mineralized intervals are reported. Assays are not reported. (GM 03131)
1955	NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROS MINING CO, NEWLUND MINES LTD	· carried out a ground electromagnetic survey, geochemical sampling and drilled three (3) holes. DDH CN6 -1 & CN6-3 are located on the current claims. (GM 04095A*, GM 04095B*, GM 03968*)
1955	STRATMAT LTD	· conducted a ground electromagnetic survey and geological mapping. (GM 03811*)
1955	AREA MINES LTD	· drilled seven (7) holes (DDH: 15 -16, 26, 28-31) of their 17 hole campaign on the current claims. (GM 03239 -B*) - DDH #30: 1.9 % Cu over 0.4 m**
1955	NORMISKA MINING & EXPLORATION LTD	· Geochemical rock sampling. (GM 03667*)
1955	MARVELOR MINES LTD	· produced a geological report on the property. (GM 03362A*)
1956	AREA MINES LTD, NEW KISKA MINES LTD	· produced an information and geological report on the property. (GM 0475*)
1956	AUBELLE MINES LTD	· conducted a ground magnetic and resistivity surveys along with six (6) drill holes. Five (5) (DDH: 1 to 5) are on the current claims. (GM 04252A*, GM 04252B*)
1956	NORMISKA MINING & EXPLORATION LTD	· carried out a ground electromagnetic survey. (GM 05650*, GM 05639*)

Year(s)	Company(s)	Highlights
1957	NORMISKA MINING & EXPLORATION LTD	· drilled ten (10) (DDH: 7 to 16) of their 17 holes are on the current claims. (GM 05143*) - DDH #10: 1.4 % Cu over 0.4 m**
1958	KISCO COPPER MINES LTD	· conducted geochemical rock sampling and DDH localisation. (GM 07776*)
1959	CONISKA COPPER MINES LTD	· carried out a ground magnetic survey. (GM 08994*)
1961	CONISKA COPPER MINES LTD & CONWEST EXPLORATION CO LTD	· carried out a ground electromagnetic survey and drilled two holes (DDH: 1 & 2). (GM 11433*, GM 11434*)
1966	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES LTD	· undergone geological mapping, rock & trench sampling, with the following highlights: (GM 19398) - Trench #2 : 0.20% Cu, 0.01 oz/t Au & 0.09 oz/t Ag, 0.50% Cu, 0.01 oz/t Au & 0.09 oz/t Ag - Trench #3 : 0.50% Cu, Tr. Au & 0.17 oz Ag Note: precise location of the above trenches remains uncertain
1967	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES LTD	· drilled three (3) holes (DDH: S-422, S-478 & S-498) of their campaign on the current property claims, with the following highlights: (GM 20773) - DDH S-422: 1.10 % Cu over 2.0 ft - DDH S-498: 1.0 % Cu over 2.0 ft.
1967	ROCKEFELLER SYND, ROSARIO EXPLORATION CO	Conducted a ground electromagnetic survey. (GM 21397)
1968	ROCKEFELLER SYND, ROSARIO EXPLORATION CO	Carried out an electromagnetic and magnetic survey followed by diamond drilling of anomalous zones. Five (5) holes, all on current claims, totalling 2 238 ft. were drilled. Holes tested EM anomalies, all of which were found to be caused by pyrite, graphitic slates or tuffs. (GM 23263)
1970-1971	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES LTD	· conducted various magnetic and electromagnetic (TURAM) surveys over their property which allowed several strong and well-defined EM conductors to be located. Surveys were followed by a diamond drilling program from which fourteen (14) holes figure on the current claims, with the following highlights: (GM 26046, GM 26481, GM 26047, GM 26312, GM 26567, GM 26499, and GM27177) - DDH S-631: 0.40 % Cu over 1.0 ft. - DDH S-633: 0.40 % Cu over 4.0 ft. - DDH S-635: 0.30 % Cu over 3.0 ft., 0.40 % Cu over 3.0 ft. - DDH S-642: 0.30 % Cu over 1.0 ft. - DDH S-660: 0.35 % Cu over 4.0 ft.
1971	CLAIMS PELLETIER	· drilled two (2) holes on the property (DDH: 1 & 2). (GM 27982*)
1972-1973	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	· conducted a magnetic and electromagnetic survey which was followed by eleven (11) drill holes, eight (8) are located on current claims. (DDH: S-679-681, S-691-694, S-697). (GM 27902*, GM 28232*, GM 28409*, GM 28786* GM 29265*, GM 29824*) - DDH S-691: 1.9 % Zn over 0.6 m**
1973-1974	CLAIMS PELLETIER, UMEX INC	Carried out a ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey. Four (4) holes were also drilled on the property (DDH: PL -D1 to PL- D4). No reported assays. (GM 28662*, GM 29867)
1974	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	Continued their drilling in the vicinity, two (2) drill holes are reported, one (DDH: S -702) of which is on the current claims. (GM 30797) - DDH S-702: 0.40 % Cu over 3.0 ft.
1978-1980	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	Drilled five (5) holes, two (2) (DDH: S -786 & S-870) are on current claims, none returned any significant assay results.

Year(s)	Company(s)	Highlights
		(GM 33823, GM 36433)
1980	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	Conducted a ground electromagnetic survey and commenced a drilling program on their Kisko property; three (3) holes (DDH: KIS -1, KIS-4 & KIS-5 are on the current claims. (GM 36260, GM 37255) - DDH KIS-1: 2.63 % Cu & 0.02 oz/t Au over 1.6 ft, 1.28 % Cu & 0.025 oz/t Au over 1.0 ft. - DDH KIS-4: 0.4 % Zn over 3.9 ft. - DDH KIS-5: 1.0 % Cu over 1.6 ft., 1.1% Cu over 1.7 ft., 3.98 % Cu & 0.02 oz/t Au over 0.8 ft.
1981	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COOPER	Carried out an electromagnetic and magnetic survey and continued drilling on their Kisko property. Thirty two (32) drill holes are located on the current claims with the following highlights: (GM 38068, GM 38067, GM 38475) - DDH KIS-7: 9.59 % Zn, 4.86 oz/t Ag & 5.57 % Pb over 2.7 ft - DDH KIS-8: 1.15 % Cu over 1.7 ft. - DDH KIS-11: 0.45 % Cu over 2.0 ft. - DDH KIS-12: 0.68 % Cu over 2.5 ft. - DDH KIS-14: 1.4 % Cu & 0.01 oz/t Au over 0.6 ft. - DDH KIS-15: 3.08 % Zn & 0.32 oz/t Ag over 2.0 ft. - DDH KIS-16: 2.28 % Zn over 0.7 ft. - DDH KIS-17: 0.46 % Cu over 5.0 ft. - DDH KIS-18: 1.63 % Cu over 4.3 ft., 0.435 oz/t Au & 0.59 % Cu over 2.7 ft. - DDH KIS-22: 1.74 % Zn & 0.292 oz/t Au over 1.3 ft. - DDH KIS-25: 0.044 oz/t Au over 1.8 ft. - DDH KIS-26: 0.044 oz/t Au over 2.5 ft. - DDH KIS-29: 1.4 % Cu over 0.6 ft. - DDH KIS-30: 0.05 oz/t Au over 1.2 ft. - DDH KIS-31: 0.42 % Cu & 0.045 oz/t Au over 2.0 ft. - DDH KIS-32: 0.035 oz/t Au over 1.1 ft. - DDH KIS-34: 1.4 % Cu over 1.8 ft. - DDH KIS-35: 0.02 oz/t Au over 0.6 ft. - DDH KIS-38: 3.85 % Zn & 0.028 oz/t Au over 0.7 ft. - DDH KIS-40: 0.6 % Cu over 1.3 ft. - DDH KIS-45: 1.2 % Zn & 0.039 oz/t Au over 4.0 ft. - DDH KIS-48: 0.03 oz/t Au over 2.0 ft.
1984	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COOPER	Drilled one (1) hole (DDH: S-1016) on the current claims as part of a larger campaign. (GM 43448) - DDH S-1016 : 0.029 oz/t Au over 5.0 ft.
1985	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COOPER	Copper conducted a ground magnetic, VLF and radiometric survey. (GM 42156, GM 42852)
1986	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COOPER & M.E.R	Drilled four (4) holes in a joint program in order to test auriferous structures previously defined. Three (3) (DDH: BO -30, BO- 31 & BO-33) are on the current claims. (GM 45042) - DDH BO-31: 0.077 oz/t Au over 5.0 ft., 0.024 oz/t Au over 5.0 ft., DDH BO-33: 0.029 oz/t Au over 1.0 ft.
1987	MINNOVA INC	Geological report on the northern section of the property. (GM 46158)
1994	CLAIMS AHRENS, CLAIMS FERDERBER	Rock sampling, radiometric, magnetic and VLF ground survey. (GM 52645)
2006	NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA	Airborne EM survey flown by FUGRO at an altitude of 120 m with a 200 m line spacing. This corresponds to the Chibougamau 2006 MEGATEM II survey, available through NRCan as GSC open file 5246.
2010	DIAGNOS	Evaluation of the property from which copper, gold and zinc targets were identified.

Table 5. 1 Exploration Summary by Year (Source Ciesielski, A. and Mai, J.-P., 2011)

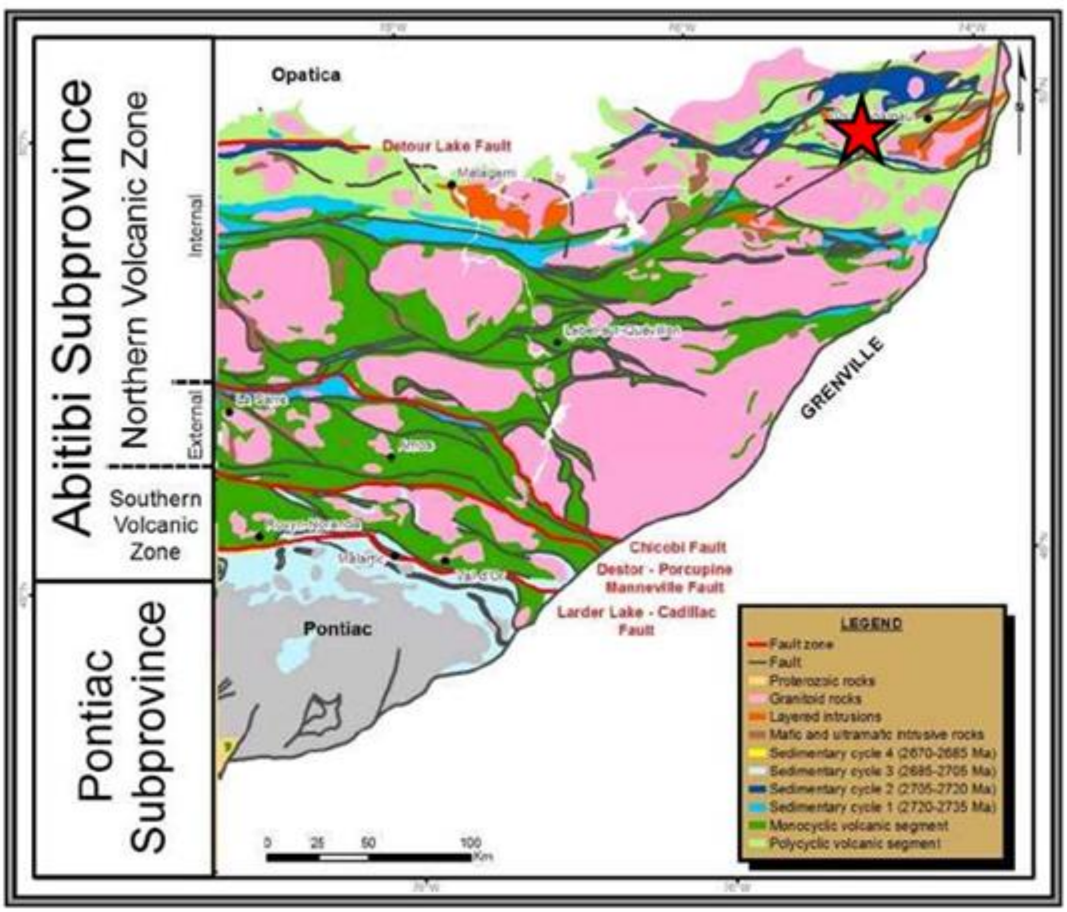
6 GEOLOGICAL SETTINGS AND MINERALIZATION

The Chapais Property has been explored, studied and the subject of academic and geological papers since the early 1929s. This section provides a description of the geology and mineralization of the Chibougamau-Chapais area.

6.1 Geology

The Chibougamau-Chapais district is located about 600km north of Montreal, at the eastern end of the Chibougamau-Matagami Greenstone of the Superior Province, where the Abitibi Sub province is truncated by the Grenville Front (Dube and al, 1993). The area consists of a sequence of volcanic sedimentary Opemisca Group of Archean age. (Allard et al., 1985).

A



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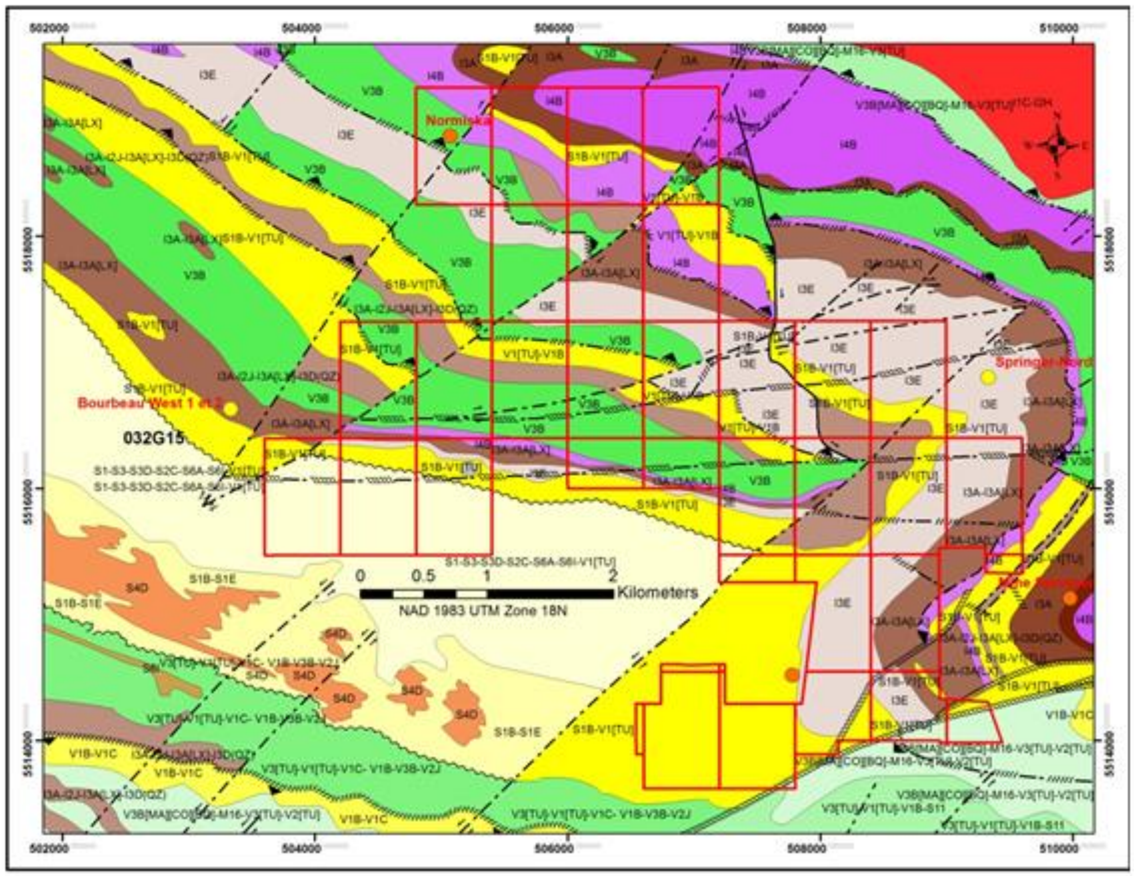

Figure 6. 1 Regional (A) and Local (B) Geology maps of the Chapais Property [Source Albert Mining based on: Richard et al., 2013 (A) and Sigeom & Gestim (B) MERN]

Archean rock of the greenstone belt in the Chibougamau-Chapais area are divided into the Roy and Opemiska Groups, Figure 7.1. The Roy group which is older than Opemiska group and separated from it by an unconformity, consists of two mafic to felsic volcanic cycles resting on a tonalitic gneiss basement (Racicot et al. 1984). The rocks of the Waconichi Formation, which represent the felsic pert of the first cycle, enclosed the Lomoine deposit, Figure 7.1. The second cycle of the Roy group is composed of pillow basalt and minor pyroclastic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Gilman Formation, Fig 7.1, overlain by the Blondeau Formation, which consist of volcano-sedimentary assemblage. The Roy Group have been intruded by numerous mafic to ultramafic sills and the two main layered complexes, the Lac Dore Complex (Allard, 1976) and Cumming Complex. Regional folding and faulting, associated with the Kenoran Orogeny followed the volcanism and sill emplacement.

The Blondeau Formation consists of grey crystal and lithic tuffs composed of sodic plagioclase, quartz, white mica, carbonate, chlorite, graphite and fine lithic fragments (Douquette, 1970). Rhyolite and andesite flow, grey wackes, breccia conglomerate, graphitic argillites and cherts are also present (Salmon et al. 1984).

The Blondeau Formation is intruded by three ultramafic and mafic sills, respectively Roberge, Ventures, and Bourbeau sills, which form the Cummings complex. These sills are separated by thin bands of volcanics. The volcano-sedimentary formations of Blondeau appear to be steeply dipping.

- The Roberge sill, which lies at the base of the Blondeau formation, consists of alternating layers of peridotite and pyroxenite with a maximum thickness of 550m.
- The Ventures sill is divided into five members, in ascending stratigraphic order, Lower Green Pyroxenite, Black Pyroxenite, Upper Green Pyroxenite, Foliated Gabbro, and Ventures Gabbro. The upper gabbroic part of Venture sill contains the copper-gold veins and is host of two mines Perry mine and Springer mine.
  A thickness of 550m of pyroclastic rocks and lava flows separates The Venture sill from the Bourbeau sill.
- The Bourbeau sill, which boosts the gold mineralization in the region, is at the top of the mafic-ultramafic Cumming Complex of the three sills emplaced in lavas and felsic volcanogenic sediments of the Blondeau Formations. Regionally, the Bourbeau sill is a layered iron-rich gabbro of tholeiitic affinity (Duqette, 1976, Dube and al, 1989). The sill differentiated into units that comprise, upward from the base, peridotite-pyroxenite, leucogabbro, quartz ferrogabbro, quartz ferrodiorite and local upper ferrogabbro (Dube& Guha 1989). The dominantly gabbroic Bourbeau sill is the host rock of the Cooke gold deposit.

Lithologies have been intruded by the Opemisca granitic pluton, which compresses Cumming Complex and metamorphosed to the green schist facies (Salmon and al, 2013) (Figure 7.1). The intrusion of granitic plutons in the area took place during or after the regional folding (Salmon at al. 1984).

6.2 Structural Geology

In the Chapais area, structural control, mainly faulting is the salient characteristic of all deposits (Springer, Perry and Cookie Mine). Regional and local structure are important factors controlling the mineralization, which appears to be syn-tectonic to post–tectonic in age.

The region underwent three Archean ductile deformation events (D1, D2, D3), followed by two Proterozoic brittle deformation events (D4, D5). Schistosity S1 is an axial plane foliation associated with P1 folds oriented N-S to NNW-SSE. The main deformation D2 is characterized by an axial planar S2 with regional folds P2. This schistosity S2 has a general E-W orientation that changes to NE near the Grenville Front Tectonic Zone. Its dip is steep to sub vertical and is associated with moderate to sub vertical dip stretch lineation. The Synclinal and the Anticline of Chibougamau, as well as the Synclinal of Chapais, belong to the family of regional folds P2. (Leclerc et al, 2017 MERN). The main faults are the Gwillim Lake Fault, which is a regional NE-SW brittle-ductile oblique fault more than 100km long with an oblique sinistral displacement of several km, the NNE Chibougamau-Copper fault, characterized by sinistral oblique-reverse movement(Dube & Guha 1984).

Summarized, there are five successive regional structural events of importance:

1. Synvolcanic structures E-W inverse shear zones along with synchronous.
2. NW-SE dextral shear zones. Large east west trending regional folds and reverse ductile faults formed during Kenoran orogeny.

3. NE-SW trending sinistral faults of probable late Archean age.
4. NNE trending faults and,
5. A network of breaks associated with the Proterozoic dykes (Dimroth et al. (1986 and Daigneault et al. (1990), (Leclerc et al, 2017 MERN).

Two major folding events are superimposed on the rocks at the Opemiska Copper Mine. The first one oriented north-south and affects all pre-Opemiska rocks. This folding produced an antiform to the north of Opemiska Mine and a synform in the Springer Mine (Salmon et al. 1984). The Chibougamau anticline and the Chapais and Chibougamau syncline, developed east-south east directions are part of the second phase of folding, which associated with Kenoran Orogeny (Dube et al. 1984).

7 DEPOSIT TYPES

From 1955 to 2008, the Chibougamau mining camp produced approximately 55 million tonnes of ore corresponding to 994,802 tonnes of copper, 120 tonnes of gold, 102 tonnes of silver and 72,066 tonnes of zinc. An abstract of mining history in Chapais area is shown in Table 7.1.

Numerous works deal with the mineral potential of the Chibougamau region and propose classifications of mineralized deposits (Allard, 1976, Duquette, 1982, Guha et al., 1988, Pilote and Guha 1998a, Leclerc et al., 2012). Extensive work by Pilote, Leclerc and Guha 1998 and Leclerc et al, RG 201053 MERN 2017 for the Chibougamau-Chapais area include a detailed discussion of the deposits style. The following section summarizes the findings of Leclerc et al., MERN 2017 and the reader is referred to this extensive work for detail.

7.1 Style of mineralization

The proposed group of mineralization of the area classifies six types, following the more recent classifications (Pilote and Guha 1998a, Leclerc et al., 2012):

1. Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits
2. Magmatic Fe-Ti-V Deposition
3. Porphyry deposits of Cu-Au ± Mo
4. Polymetallic veins (Au-Cu-Ag-Zn) in faults and early shear zones (pre-D2)
5. Cu-Au veins in the NW-SE and E-W shear zones
6. Au and Au-Cu veins in E-W shear zones (orogenic type gold) (Leclerc et al, 2017 MERN)

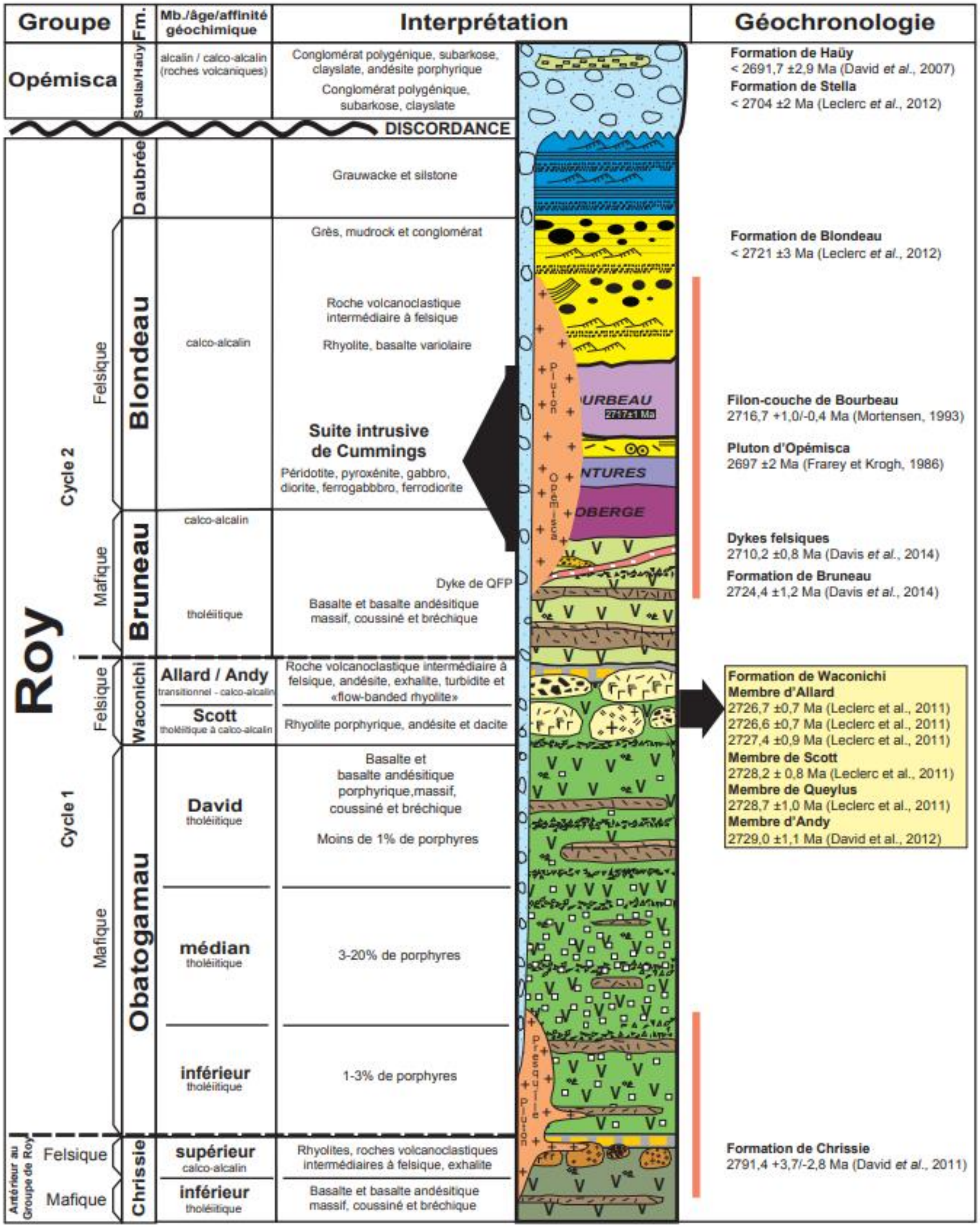

Figure 7. 1 (Source RG201503 Leclerc et al. MERN 2017)

Chapais Mines				Production (s.t.)				
	Opening	Closing	Years		Cu %	Au (g/t)	Cu (lbs)	Au (oz)
Perry	1965	1991	36.5	8 977 834	2.15	3.03	386 046 860	790 049
Robitaille	1970	1972	2	204 087	1.86		7 592 036	
Springer	1953	1991	36.5	12 838 655	2.55	0.69	654 771 400	25 677
Cooke	1977	1989	12	1 987 697	0.64	5.02	25 442 521	290 204
		TOTAL		24 008 273	TOTAL		1 073 852 817	1 105 930

Table 7. 1 Historical Producing Mines in Chapais Area (MERN)

- Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits

Previous studies tell us that the volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in the Chibougamau region are located in the upper portion of the two volcanic cycles of the Roy Group, at the interface between mafic volcanic rocks of tholeiitic affinity and volcanoclastic rocks of transitional affinity to calcareous rocks alkaline (Leclerc et al., 2011, Mercier-Langevin et al., 2014, Leclerc et al, 2017).

The first volcanic cycle is well studied and reported from numerous articles. Recent exploration work suggests that this level favorable for VMS mineralization could continue for several kilometers to the east, right down to the neighboring sheet. Lemoin Mine operated from 1975 to 1983 in this type of VMS deposit, totaling 758,070t with grades of 4.20% Cu, 4, 56 g / t Au, 82.26 g / t Ag and 9.42% Zn.

The VMS-type mineralization known to date in the Roy Group, which belongs to second volcanism cycle, part of our discussion, is smaller in size compared to the Lemoine deposits (Lafrance et al., 2006, Mercier-Langevin et al. 2014) and Lake Scott (NTS sheet 32G15, Saunders and Allard 1990, Carignan 2010). This zone is encountered in Cooke Mine, the 8-5 mineralized zone, which is a small VMS, deposit within cherty and felsic volcanoclastites of the Blondeau Formation with faulted off extension. Phyrrotite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite are the dominant sulphides with lesser pyrite tetrehedrite and minor galena and lineaite. Values of Zn and Cd are also reported. In addition to the sulphide, deposit in zone 8-5 of the Cooke mine at Chapais (Jean Bélanger, 1979).

In the study area, the Blondeau Formation, which represents the summit of the Roy Group's second volcanic cycle, includes several small polymetallic showings associated with conductors representing graphitic mudrock levels at Py-Po. INPUT-type electromagnetic surveys make it easy to trace these units (Trudel et al., 1985 and 1987). These include the pyrrhotite bands of the France River (1.94% Cu and 8.5 g / t Ag, Duquette, 1982).

- Magmatic Fe-Ti-V deposit

The economic concentrations of Fe-Ti-V have been identified in the ultramafic units of the Lake Lac D’Ore Complex. They correspond more specifically to beds rich in titaniferous and vanadiferous magnetite (Allard 1967, Allard and Assad 1968, Kish 1971, Daigneault and Allard, 1990). The stratiform deposits consist of repetitive beds composed of ferroaugite, magnetite and ilmenite intercalated with leucogabbros (Lac D'Ore) over a thickness of 50 to 200 m (Taner et al. 2000). These deposits correspond to a linear magnetic anomaly that extends for more than 16 km (Girard and Allard 1998, Dumont and Potvin 2006).

- Porphyry deposits of Cu-Au ± Mo

The Cu-Au ± Mo porphyry mineralization is typically associated with the zones of breccia and fractures occurring on contact between early diorites and tonalite or trondhjemite intrusions with equigranular or porphyry structures. (Bureau, 1980, Kavanagh, 1988, Furic, 2006) Mineralization is generally in the form of disseminated sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.
According to a recent study performed in the Queylus Bay area networks of veins and venules is comprised in two orientations: a main NE-SW orientation and a NW-SE orientation

- Polymetallic veins (Au-Ag-Cu-Zn) in faults and early shear zones (pre-D2)

A network fracture controlled vining lie within areas of ductile deformation trending NS to early NNE-SSW extension fractures relative to the deformation D2 (Pilot, 1986, Pilot and Guha, 1998b, Côté-Mantha et al, 2012), within breccia basalts, felsic volcanoclastic rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Blondeau Formation, hosted the Roy Group's comangatic gabbro layers.(Leclerc et al 2017 MERN)

- Cu-Au veins in the NW-SE and NE-SW shear zones

Between 1955 and 2008, 16 mines exploited this type of totalling of 53.5 Mt of ore representing 944 655 t Cu, 110.1 t Au and 35.7 t Ag.
The majority of Cu-Au trend in NW-SE shear zones and appear to be synmagmatic in the hydrothermal process of the mineralization. (Leclerc and al., 2012). These shear veins are probably synchronous with the deformation episode. (Magnan et.al., 1999)**.**

- Au and Au-Cu veins in E-W shear zones (orogenic-type gold)

These networks of veins are associated with EW-oriented ductile-brittle shear zones and show typical CL-SR-CB alteration of orogenic-type gold deposits (Dubé and Guha 1987, Dubé 1990, Dubé and Gosselin 2007). The mineralization is mainly in the form of disseminated pyrite locally accompanied by arsenopyrite in a gangue of quartz. Native gold appears in inclusions or in contact with pyrite and arsenopyrite, or fracture filling in quartz. (Dubé, 1990). The shear veins have a banded structure indicating multiple openings. The Gwillim Mine has exploited these veins, hosted in E-W shear zones with a strong northward dip, totalling 254,066 t of ore grading 4.79 g / t Au and 4.56 g / t Ag.

7.2 Local Geology

The volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Blondeau formation, the youngest formations in the Roy Group, which is intruded by the mafic sills of the Cumming Complex, which are identified on the Property in ascending order Ventures sills and the Bourbeau sills, dominate the bedrock geology (Figure 6.1). The Ventures sills lie stratigrafically above the Roberge sill. The composition of the Ventures sills varies from a clynopyrexonite-rich pyroxenite at its base, to a black pyroxenite characterized by a gradual enrichment in olivine, followed by a green pyroxenite, a well-foliated gabbro and finally the Ventures gabbro.

A thick pyroclastic rocks and lava flows separates Ventures sills with Bourbeau sills. The base of the Bourbeau sill consists of pyroxenite, followed upward by a leucogabbro referred as epidiorite, recognised by its pale green color and a diorite, quartz-diorite.

The Blondeau Formation consists of grey crystal and lithic tuffs composed of sodic plagioclase, quartz, white mica, carbonate, chlorite, graphite and fine felsic lithic fragments (Douqette, 1970).Rhyolite and andesite flows, greywackes breccia-conglomerates, graphitic argillites and cherts are known to occur in the SW portion of the property and lies unconformably over the felsic rock of the Blondeau Formation. The mafic sills vary in composition from pyroxenite to gabbro and quart ferro-diorite or ferro-gabbro.

8 EXPLORATION

Historic exploration and efforts have been outlined in Section History.

Previous workers carried out drilling/mapping/trenching sampling over several periods throughout the years. Samples locations are shown in Fig 8.1.

In Chapais Property two showings are recorded as followed:

- Normiska showing which consist in a drilling intersect of 1.47% Cu and 0.2 % Zn over 0.6 m (Bischoff 1952) while an assay of 3% Cu was obtained in trenching. Chalcopyrite Pyrite Pyrrhotine, sphalerite Silver Gold, native copper and is found in veins hosted in a band of rhyolitic tuffs. (Chapais Property Drilling Report 2017).

- Ruisseau Daubrée: is a silver showing (5.1 g/t Ag and 0.2% Cu over 0.3 m) obtained from drilling (Knight and Meikle 1956). Mineralization occurs as spotted veinlets, massive centimetric up to 0. 3m bands containing up to 70% sulphides (mainly Po). (Chapais Property Drilling Report 2017).

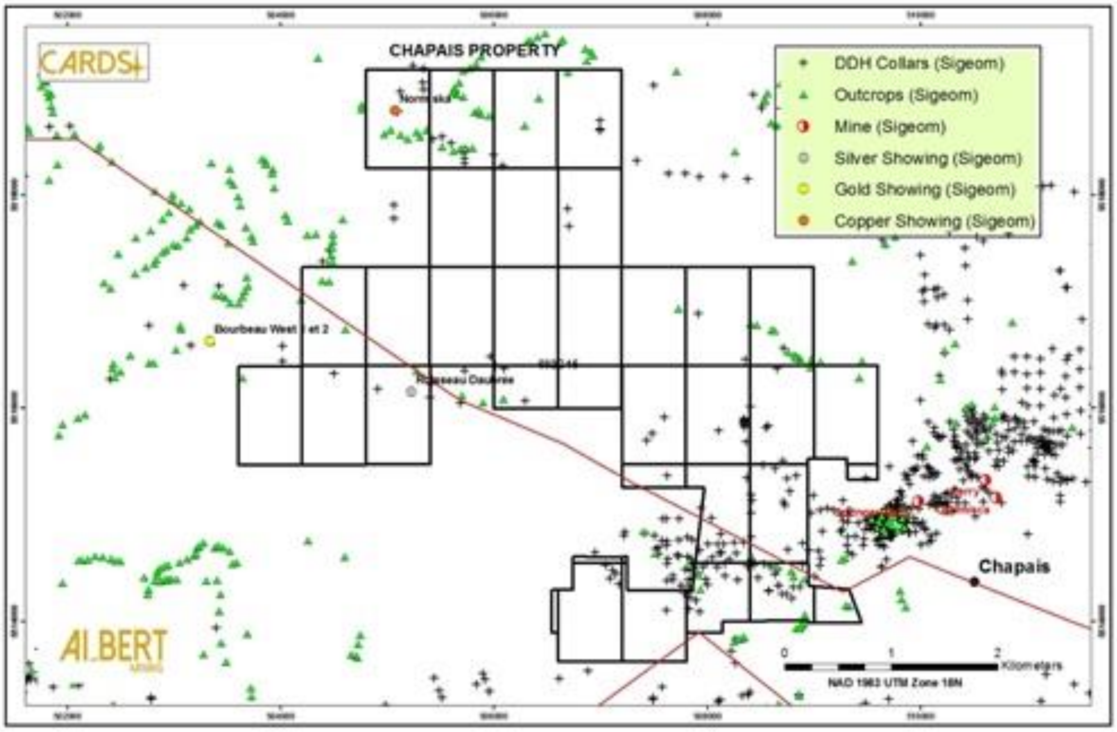

Figure 8. 1 Drill Hole Locations and Mapping/Sampling Location for Chapais Property (Source Albert Mining)

8.1 CARDS

Sections 8.1 to 8.7 are taken in its integral form (text & figures) from NI-43-101 Chapais Property Ciesielski and Mai 2011, p. 23-34.

"The following presents the CARDS evaluation carried out on the Chapais property by DIAGNOS; the modelling prediction results, describes the methodology, modelling process and the utilized data.

8.2 CARDS Modelling & Prediction System

CARDS is a state of the art computer system that uses the latest Artificial Intelligence and pattern recognition algorithms to analyze large digital data sets of compiled geo-referenced exploration data, including geological, geochemical, geophysical, and structural data, as well as digital elevation and satellite imagery data.

The backbone of CARDS is the MCubiX-KE data mining engine. MCubiX-KE uses powerful pattern recognition algorithms to learn the "signatures" or "fingerprints" of known mineralized sites, uses these as a training data, and identifies points (targets) with a high statistical probability of similarity to known areas of mineralization across less explored regions.

Data is entered into CARDS in the form of geo-referenced data points. Each point in the database is linked to its own set of characteristics (variables) that are extracted from a variety of sources, for example:

- Geological maps: rock type, alteration
- Geophysical surveys: MAG, EM, IP, gravity, radiometry
- Geochemical surveys: rock, soil, lake-bottom, drill hole assays
- Digital elevation models
- Satellite imagery
- Proximity to mineral occurrences / mineralized drill holes
- Proximity to lithological contacts / specific intrusive suites
- Proximity to interpreted lineaments / mapped faults and shear zones

In addition, in the analysis of each point in the database, the characteristics of all points within a specified distance (neighbourhood) are weighed into the evaluation of that point. In this manner, points lacking data can still be highlighted by CARDS if the combination of their limited characteristics and their proximity to points with other significant characteristics is similar to that of known positive points.

Data is stored in two databases. The first includes all points with known mineralization, mostly from drill hole or rock assay data, and is used to develop the model of the geological target being sought (training data). The second database includes all other points (data being scored). The algorithms are then used to identify points, from the second database, that have a high similarity to the signatures of points with known mineralization.

The quality and usefulness of results derived from CARDS modelling is dependent on a variety of factors including the coverage, quantity, variety and quality of geoscientific and historical exploration data processed. In addition, where interpreted data is used, it is also dependant on the adequacy of the interpretation.

Targets generated by CARDS should be evaluated in conjunction with all readily available geological data in the evaluation of the economic potential of a property as well as in the outlining of exploration targets.

DIAGNOS used CARDS to target the mineral potential of the Chapais & Chibougamau area, part of the Abitibi sub-province in southwestern Québec, and generated copper, gold and zinc targets. The Chapais project study area spans for 704 km^2 and covers parts of NTS map sheets 32G/015, 32G16 and 32G10.

8.3 Variables

A total of 14 variables were retained to develop the regional models; these variables were derived from public domain information obtained from the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF), Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM).

The variables used can be summarized in four categories:

- Geophysical data: residual magnetic field, conductance
- Topographic data: SRTM digital elevation model.
- Derivative data: dx, dy, dz, analytical signal, tilt.
- Neighbouring data: sum, median, standard deviation, etc.

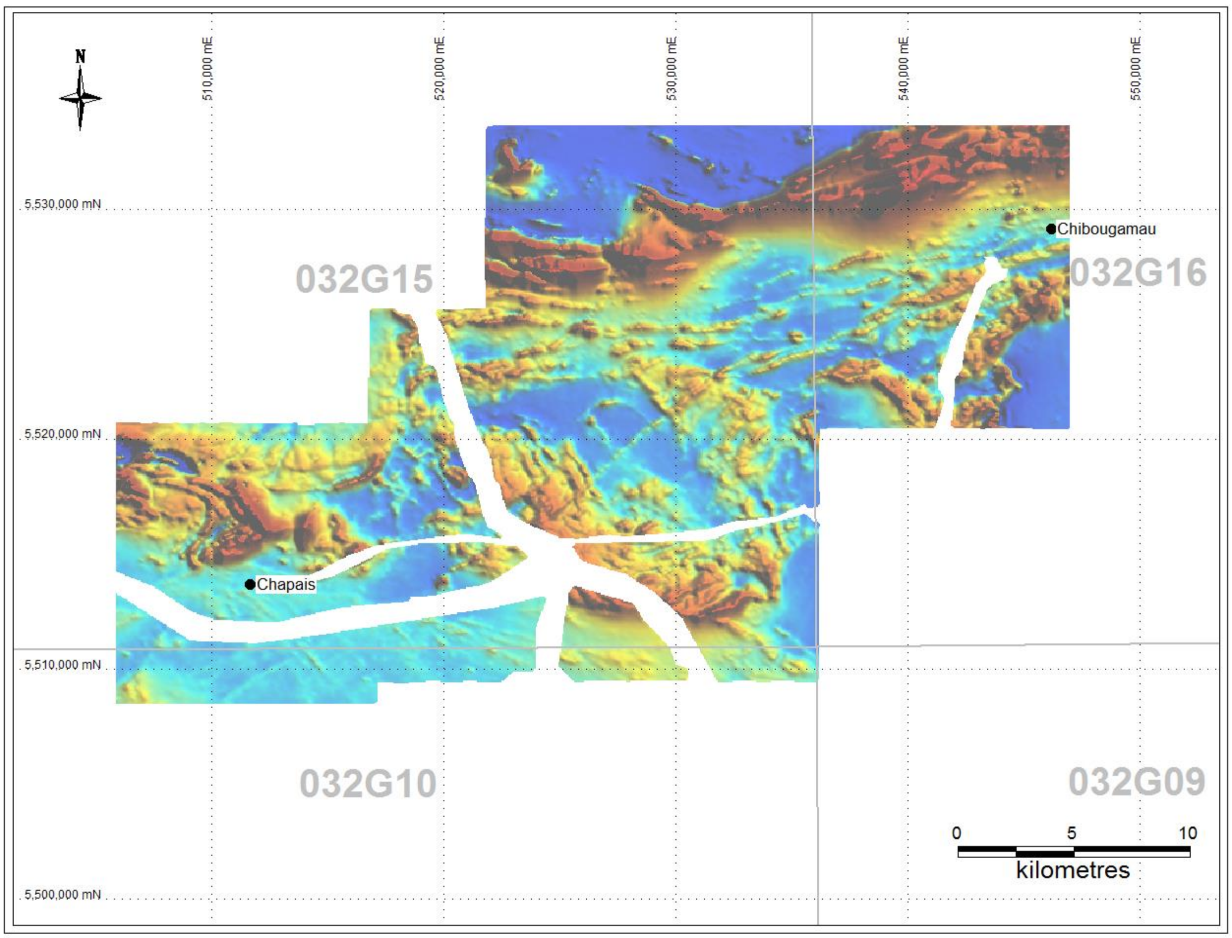

Figure 8. 2 Chapais project, residual magnetic field from 2006 MEGATEM II Survey (Source Ciesielski and Mai 2011)

The geophysical data utilized for the Chapais project is of public domain and consists of an airborne EM survey flown by FUGRO in 2006 at an altitude of 120 m with 200 m line spacing and 2000 m control lines. This corresponds to the Chibougamau 2006 MEGATEM II Survey, available through NRCan as GSC open file 5246 (Figure 8.2).

SRTM 90 m resolution topographic model was used on the project. The complete list of variables utilized in the modelling process is presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8. 1 Chapais project variables

Variables		Description
1	m_res	Magnetic residual field
2	m_dx	Derivative of m_res in x
3	m_dy	Derivative of m_res in y
4	m_1vd	Vertical derivative (z) of m_res
5	m_2vd	Second vertical derivative of m_res
6	m_asig	Analytical signal of m_res
7	m_tdr	Tilt derivative of m_res
8	m_hd_tdr	Horizontal derivative of m_tdr
9	app_cnd	Apparent conductivity
10	srtm	SRTM digital elevation model
11	t_dx	Derivative of srtm in x
12	t_dy	Derivative of srtm in y
13	t_1vd	Vertical derivative (z) of srtm
14	t_asig	Analytical signal of srtm

The neighbouring variables have been calculated for most of the measured and/or calculated variables. The characteristics of all points within a specified distance are weighed into the evaluation of that point. In this manner, points lacking data can still be highlighted if the combination of their limited characteristics and their proximity to points with other significant characteristics is similar to that of known positive points. Therefore, 22 additional calculated variables are introduced into the models for each variable (Table 8.2).

Table 8. 2 Calculated neighbouring variables

Variable		Description
1	_hood_sum	Sum in the neighbourhood
2	_hood_abssum	Sum of absolute values in the neighbourhood
3	_hood_min	Minimum in the neighbourhood
4	_hood_max	Maximum in the neighbourhood
5	_hood_avg	Average in the neighbourhood
6	_hood_stddev	Standard deviation in the neighbourhood
7	_hood_reldev	Relative deviation in the neighbourhood
8	_hood_kurtosis	kurtosis (measure of the "peakedness") in the neighborhood

Variable		Description
9	_MedianGradient	Median Gradient in the neighbourhood
10	_DistGravCenter	Distance from Gravity Center in the neighbourhood
11	_hood_hslope	Horizontal slope in the neighbourhood
12	_hood_hslope_min	Minimum of horizontal slopes in the neighbourhood
13	_hood_hslope_max	Maximum of horizontal slopes in the neighbourhood
14	_hood_hslope_sum	Sum of horizontal slope in the neighbourhood
15	_hood_hslope_avg	Average of horizontal slopes in the neighbourhood
16	_hood_hslope_stddev	Standard deviation of horizontal slopes in the neighbourhood
17	_hood_vslope	Vertical slope in the neighbourhood
18	_hood_vslope_min	Minimum of vertical slopes in the neighbourhood
19	_hood_vslope_max	Maximum of vertical slopes in the neighbourhood
20	_hood_vslope_sum	Sum of vertical slopes in the neighbourhood
21	_hood_vslope_avg	Average of vertical slopes in the neighbourhood
22	_hood_vslope_stddev	Standard deviation of vertical slopes in the neighbourhood

Therefore, a total of 308 variables (14 x 22) were introduced into the database. Data was gridded to a 50 m cell size (model resolution) which corresponds to 229 463 data points.

8.4 Training Data

A total of 2 541 drill holes and 1 932 rock samples were selected as learning data for the Chapais regional models. Selected drill holes and rock samples are public domain information obtained from the MRNF databases.

Drill holes (collars) and rock samples within the modeling area with reported gold, copper and zinc assays above a designated threshold were identified as positive points for training purposes.

The following table (Table 8.3) presents the training points used for each of the models, spatial distribution of those points are shown in Figure 8.3.

Table 8. 3 Training points

	Gold Model	Copper Model	Zinc Model
DDH AU > 500 ppb	195	-	-
DDH CU > 1000 ppm	-	326	-
DDH ZN > 1000 ppm	-	-	197

	Gold Model	Copper Model	Zinc Model
Rock Sample AU > 100 ppb	127	-	-
Rock Sample CU > 1000 ppm	-	10	-
Rock Sample ZN > 100 ppm	-	-	40
TOTAL	**322**	**336**	**237**

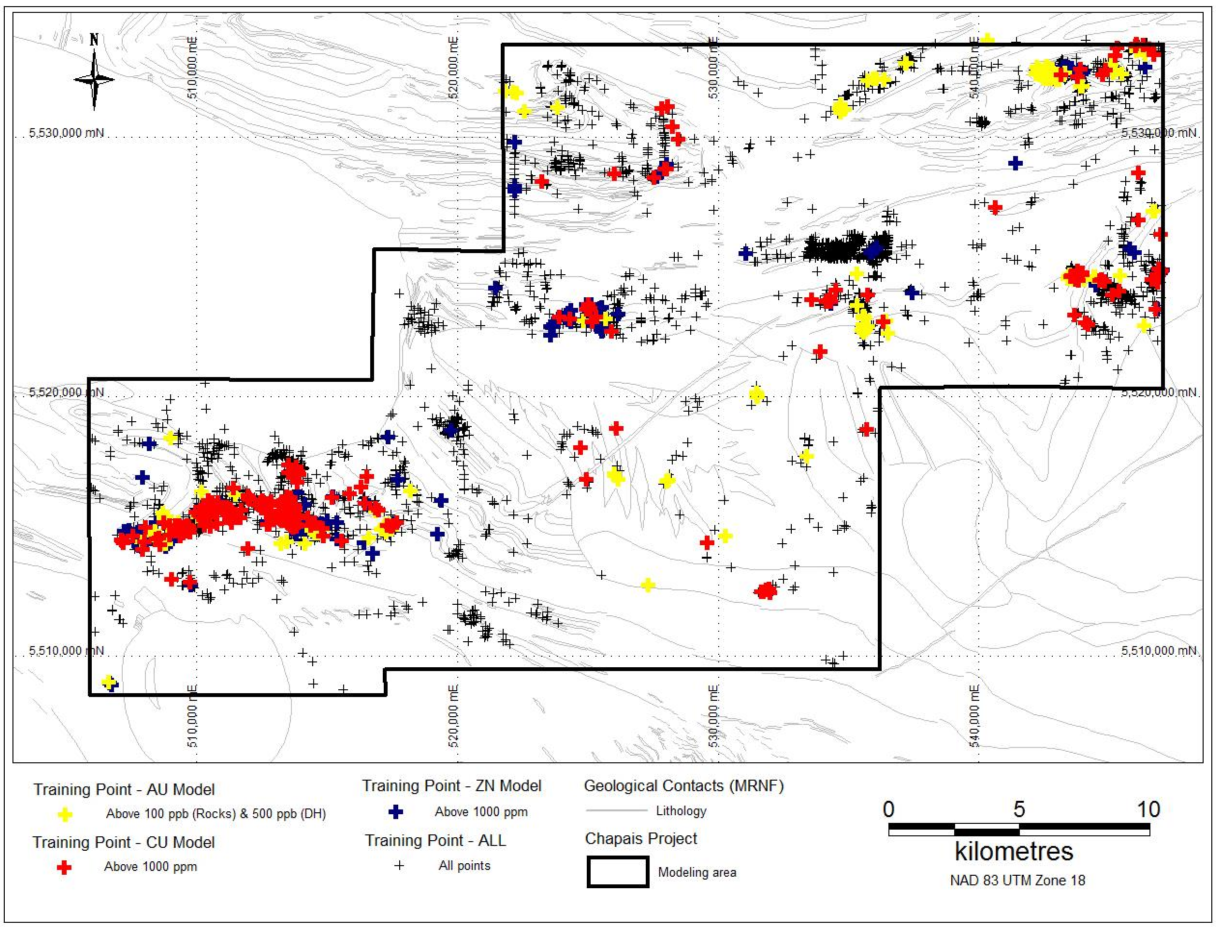

Figure 8. 3 Chapais project training points (Source Ciesielski and Mai 2011)

Models were generated using compiled exploration data derived from the public domain. The validity and integrity of such data has not been thoroughly verified.

All of the public data used for this project is available on the MRNF website at the following address: http://www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca.

8.5 Methodology

To complete the analysis, DIAGNOS developed statistical predictive models based on the available variables and training points. These models determine which variable combination bests characterises the positive signature of known mineralized sites. This signature is then use to make similarity predictions.

In short, the modelling process can be summarized in the following steps:

- Compile all available information about the modeling area (geological, geophysical, geochemichal, topographic, etc).

- Identify the positive points (drill holes and rock samples) according to the established thresholds for each of the sought mineralization (Au, Cu, and Zn).

- Use a moving window (250 m) to capture the neighbouring patterns around each point, expressed by the 22 calculated variables for each primary exploration layer.

- Complete a cluster analysis for all data points (unknown and known positive occurrences combined) and calculate the proportion of known positive data points in each cluster in order to explore the region of interest.

- Run a base learning algorithm to target and narrow the area to zones similar to the explored ones (base model). The other zones will be ignored in the next steps.

- Run a prediction learning algorithm using multiple models based on decision trees to discriminate labeled positive points and unlabeled base model data for training.

- Generate a signature that discriminates between the positive and unknown points using all the existing information.

- Aggregate the different rules of all the trees by getting a probability between 0 (unlike-positive) and 1 (like-positive) computed as the average of the different classification results. This probability represents the level of similarity of each point to the existing positive sites based on all variables used in the modeling.

- Classify each new unknown point based on the rules of classification already generated: a point is considered as positive if its probability is higher than a specified threshold level.

- Run a validation learning algorithm using the same input data of the prediction algorithm to ensure that the statistical process is working properly and that the results intuitively make sense.

- Investigate visually by comparing images of targets based on cluster analysis, prediction modeling and validation modeling in order to get the targets relevance and priorities.

8.6 Prediction Models

Examination of decision trees for the various models within the Chapais modeling area computed by CARDS indicates that some variables are predominant in the learning process. Variable importance is a difficult concept to define in general, because the importance of a variable may be due to its (possibly complex) interaction with other variables. In the main, variables that appear frequently and in the top rank of decision trees level are more important for the models.

A total of three (3) different prediction models were generated on the Chapais project, in order to optimize the training data sets and to customize the learning models based on distinct mineralization types.

The gold, copper and zinc models generated targets, at a 50 m resolution, using the corresponding training data sets described in the previous sections. The following tables show the depth of the variables within the decision tree models. Variables are ranked based on their decision tree level, which is an indicator of their discriminating and influential factor.

Copper

The most important variables for the copper model are:

- *SRTM digital elevation model*
- *Apparent conductivity*
- *Magnetic residual field*
- *Derivative of m_res in x*
- *Vertical derivative (z) of m_res*

Table 8. 4 Copper model - variable decision tree map

Rank	**Variable**	**First Level Appearance**
1	srtm_hood_min	23
2	app_cnd_hood_sum	7
3	m_res_hood_abssum	6
4	app_cnd_hood_max	5
5	app_cnd_hood_min	5
6	m_dx_hood_max	5
7	srtm_hood_sum	4
8	m_1vd_hood_min	4
9	m_tdr_hood_vslope_stddev	3
10	t_1vd_hood_abssum	3
11	m_res_hood_min	2
12	m_1vd_hood_abssum	2
13	app_cnd	2

Rank	Variable	First Level Appearance
14	m_tdr_hood_vslope_max	2
15	srtm_hood_vslope_min	2
16	t_1vd_hood_min	2
17	t_asig_hood_max	2
18	m_dx_hood_vslope_max	2
19	m_res_hood_sum	1
20	m_res_hood_max	1
21	app_cnd_hood_hslope_stddev	1
22	m_dx_hood_vslope_min	1
23	m_asig_hood_hslope_max	1
24	app_cnd_hood_vslope_min	1
25	m_dx_hood_hslope_stddev	1
26	m_dy_hood_max	1
27	m_asig_hood_sum	1
28	app_cnd_hood_vslope_sum	1
29	m_2vd_hood_hslope_min	1
30	m_tdr_hood_max	1
31	m_dx_hood_abssum	1
32	t_1vd_hood_hslope_max	1
33	t_dy_hood_vslope_max	1
34	t_dx_hood_hslope_max	1
35	m_dx_hood_stddev	1
36	m_asig_hood_vslope_min	1
37	m_2vd_hood_vslope_stddev	1
Total		100

Gold

The most important variables for the gold model are:

- *SRTM digital elevation model*

- *Apparent conductivity*

- *Magnetic residual field*

- *Derivative of m_res in x*

- *Vertical derivative (z) of m_res*

Table 8. 5 Gold model - variable decision tree map

Rank	**Variable**	**First Level Appearance**
1	srtm_hood_min	13
2	app_cnd_hood_min	10
3	app_cnd_hood_max	8
4	app_cnd_hood_hslope_max	6
5	m_res_hood_abssum	6
6	m_dx_hood_vslope_max	6
7	m_1vd_hood_min	6
8	srtm_hood_max	5
9	m_tdr_hood_vslope_stddev	4
10	m_res_hood_min	2
11	m_tdr_hood_vslope_max	2
12	m_dx_hood_vslope_min	2
13	m_1vd_hood_abssum	2
14	m_res_hood_max	2
15	srtm_hood_hslope_max	2
16	t_asig_hood_sum	2
17	m_res_hood_sum	2
18	app_cnd_hood_sum	1
19	m_dx_hood_max	1
20	srtm_hood_sum	1
21	app_cnd_hood_hslope_stddev	1
22	app_cnd_hood_vslope_sum	1
23	m_2vd_hood_min	1
24	app_cnd_hood_abssum	1
25	m_res_hood_hslope_max	1
26	t_asig_hood_min	1
27	m_dx_hood_abssum	1

Rank	Variable	First Level Appearance
28	m_2vd_hood_vslope_max	1
29	m_asig_hood_hslope_max	1
30	m_res_hood_vslope_max	1
31	srtm_hood_vslope_min	1
32	m_tdr_hood_max	1
33	m_dy_hood_vslope_min	1
34	m_res_hood_vslope_min	1
35	t_dx_hood_vslope_min	1
36	t_asig_hood_max	1
37	m_asig_hood_sum	1
Total		100

Zinc

The most important variables for the zinc model are:

- *Apparent conductivity*

- *SRTM digital elevation model*

- *Magnetic residual field*

- *Tilt derivative of m_res*

- *Derivative of m_res in x*

Table 8. 6 Zinc model - variable decision tree map

Rank	Variable	First Level Appearance
1	app_cnd_hood_min	20
2	srtm_hood_min	9
3	m_res_hood_abssum	6
4	m_tdr_hood_vslope_stddev	6
5	m_res_hood_min	5
6	m_dx_hood_vslope_min	5
7	app_cnd_hood_max	5

Rank	**Variable**	**First Level Appearance**
8	m_res_hood_max	4
9	srtm_hood_abssum	3
10	app_cnd_hood_sum	3
11	m_dx_hood_vslope_max	3
12	srtm_hood_max	2
13	t_dx_hood_hslope_min	2
14	app_cnd_hood_hslope_max	2
15	t_asig_hood_sum	2
16	app_cnd_hood_hslope_stddev	2
17	m_1vd_hood_abssum	2
18	t_1vd_hood_abssum	2
19	srtm_hood_hslope_max	1
20	t_asig_distgravcenter	1
21	srtm_hood_sum	1
22	m_res_hood_sum	1
23	m_res_hood_reldev	1
24	app_cnd_hood_vslope_min	1
25	m_dy_hood_max	1
26	t_dy_hood_hslope_min	1
27	m_2vd_hood_vslope_max	1
28	m_1vd_hood_sum	1
29	m_res_hood_vslope_min	1
30	t_asig_hood_hslope_max	1
31	m_hd_tdr_hood_sum	1
32	t_1vd_hood_vslope_min	1
33	m_1vd_hood_vslope_max	1
34	m_2vd_hood_min	1
35	t_1vd_hood_min	1
36	app_cnd_hood_min	20
37	srtm_hood_min	9
Total		100

8.7 Results

The prediction results generated on the Chapais modeling area from the gold, copper and copper-zinc models are presented as target zones. The identified targets represent a similarity percentage to the known mineralization signature. Importance was given to targets in areas with little to no training data which were scored with high similarities to known positive points. This criterion was used by DIAGNOS in the selection of the presented exploration targets.

In this case, the copper model identified high similarity targets on the Chapais claims. Results are shown on the following map (Figures 8.4, 8.5, 8.6) and are all presented at 80% similitude.

Note: *high statistical probability refers to decision tree classification of targets zone signatures; it should not be viewed as high statistical probability of finding mineralization at a target zone*."

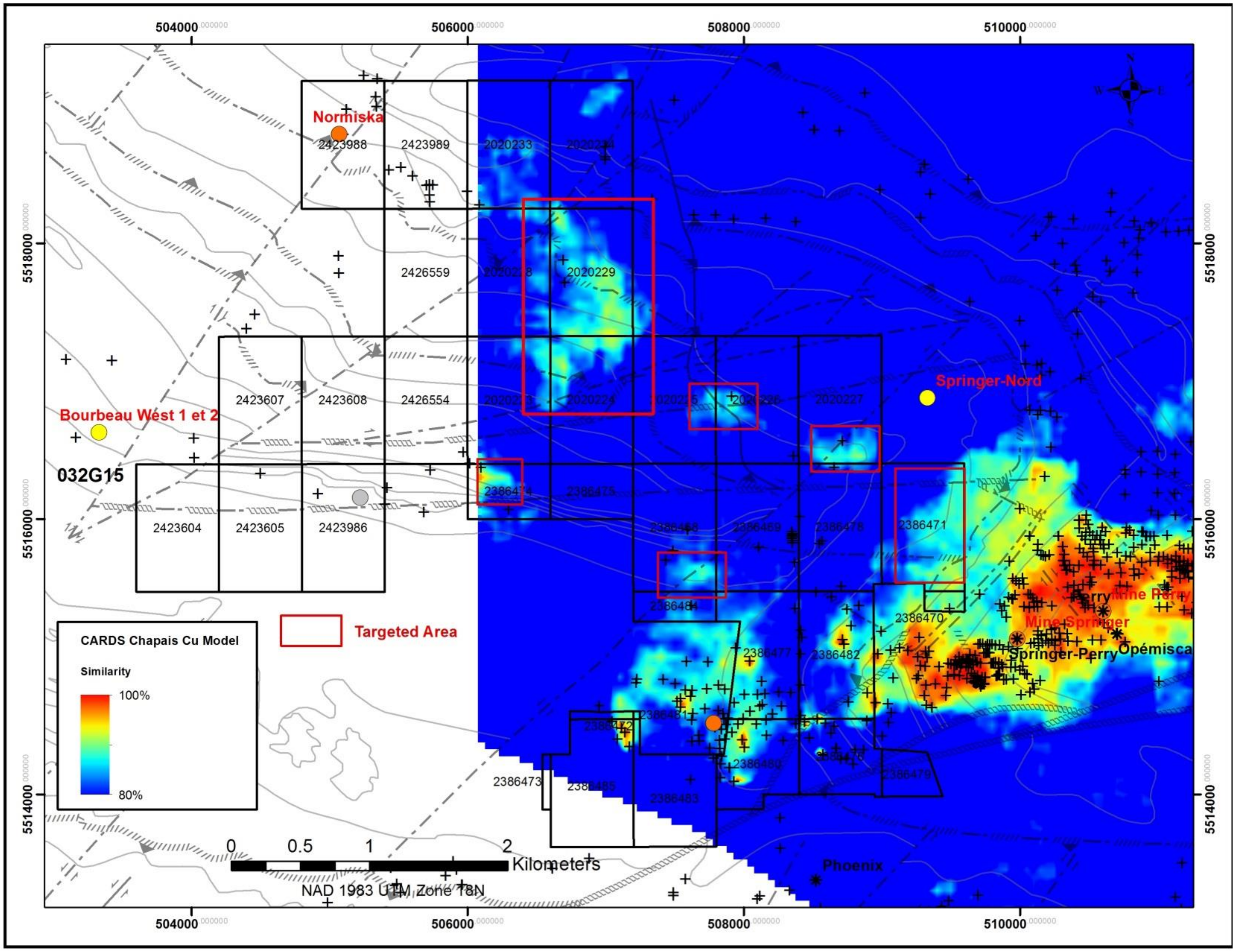

Figure 8. 4 DIAGNOS CARDS Targets (Cu) on the Chapais property
(Source Ciesielski and Mai 2011 and modified by Albert Mining)

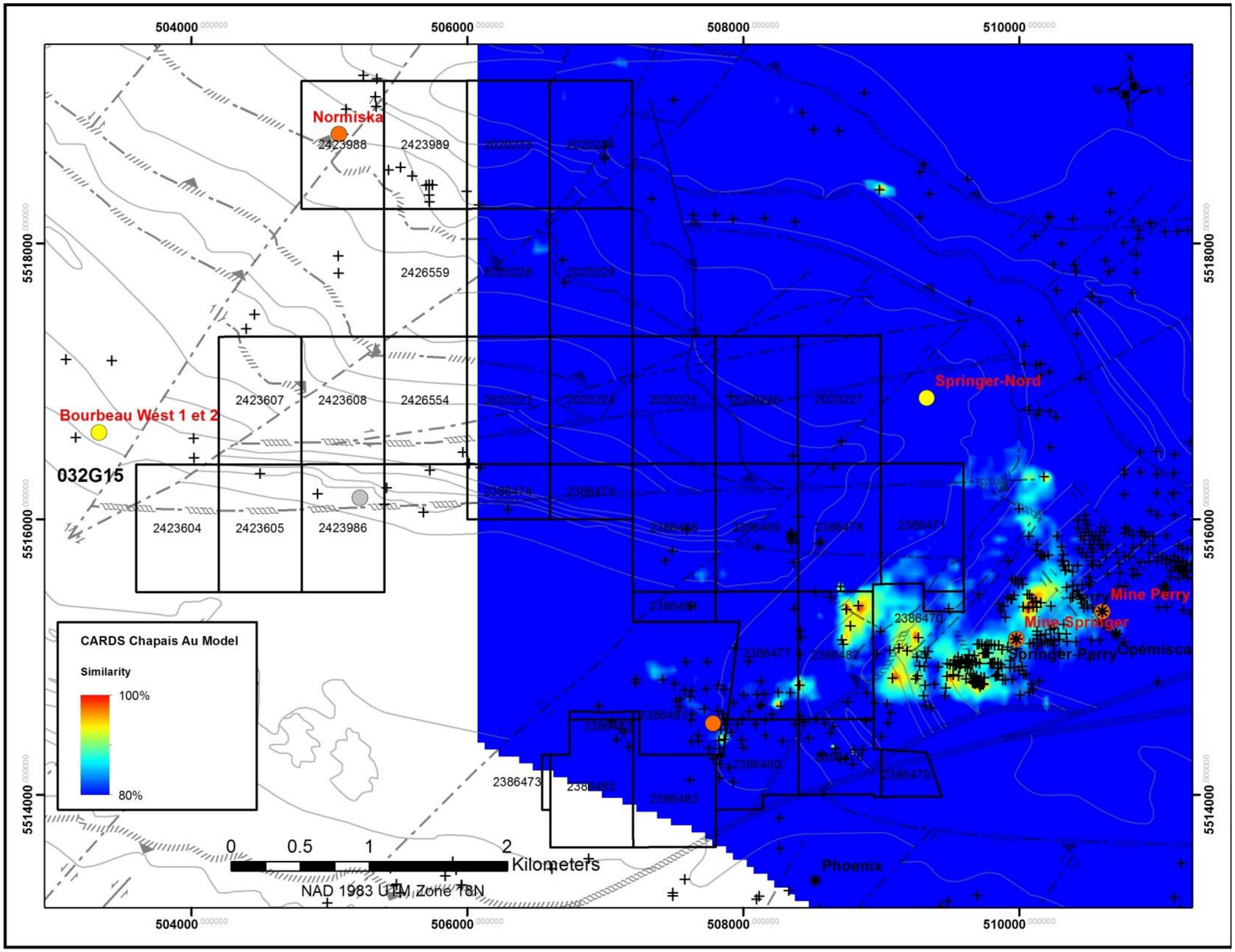

Figure 8. 5 DIAGNOS CARDS Targets (Au) on the Chapais property
(Source Ciesielski and Mai 2011 and modified by Albert Mining)

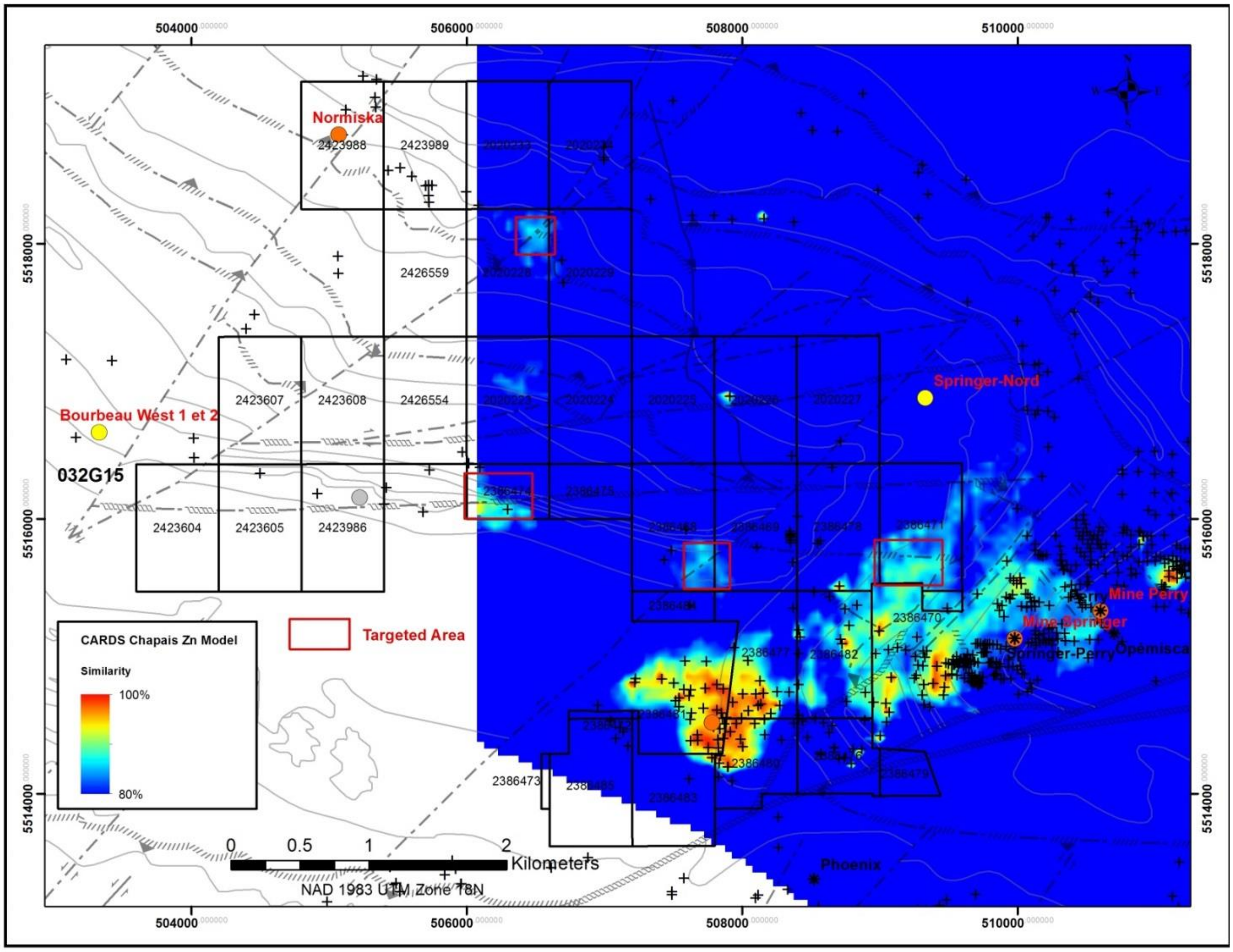

Figure 8. 6 DIAGNOS CARDS Targets (Zn) on the Chapais property (Source Ciesielski and Mai 2011 and modified by Albert Mining)

9 DRILLING

9.1 Historic Drilling Programs (pre-Albert 2010)

The Chapais Property has utilised historical drilling dating back as far as 1958. Of the 54 historic drill holes completed between 1958 and 2010, 132 holes are located in the area including numerous claims. Drillhole locations are showing in Figure 9.1. 54 drillholes are completed from different exploration companies throuought the years.

A drilling history is summarized in table 9.1

	Company	Number of Holes	Total Length (m)
	AREA MINES LTD	71	828.00
	FALCONBRIDGE	34	9,284.00
	KISCO COPPER MINES OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	3	476
	NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROS MNG NEWLUND MINES	1	94.00
	NORMISKA MINING & EXPL LTD	22	376.00
	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	7	1,527.00
	ALBERT MINING INC	3	671.00
Grand Total		141	13,256.00

Table 9. 1 Drilling history for the Chapais Property

Below is a summarized table with drill highlights, from the Chapais Property-Technical Report by Ciesielski, A. and Mai, J.-P., 2011.

Easting	Northing	COMPANY	Hole ID	GRADE	LENGTH (m)	GRA DE			LEN GT H (m)	MAX DEPTH (m)
508254	5514740	FALCONBRIDGE	K-35	13 g/t Ag	0.2					106
508208	5514582	KISCO COPPER MINES OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	H-38	18 g/t Ag	0.9					154
507862	5514399	AREA MINES LTD	5	53.8 g/t Ag	0.2	1.7	g/t	Au	0.2	136
507085	5514399	FALCONBRIDGE	K-12	21 g/t Ag	0.6					109
507046	5514528	FALCONBRIDGE	K-11	15 g/t Ag	0.6					114
508988	5518385	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES [QUE] L	S-637	1 g/t Au	0.3					307
508834	5515369	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE CU M E R	B0-31	2.7 g/t Au	1.5					286
508807	5514324	FALCONBRIDGE	K-19	4 g/t Au	0.3	23	g/t	Ag	0.3	696
508748	5515341	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE CU M E R	BO-33	1 g/t Au	0.3					188
508669	5514333	FALCONBRIDGE	K-18	15 g/t Au	0.8					438
508411	5514793	FALCONBRIDGE	K-45	10 g/t Au	0.3					254
508714	5515120	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES [QUE] L	S-498	0.6 % Cu	2.3					107
508574	5514288	AREA MINES LTD	30	1.9 % Cu	0.4					152
508531	5514543	FALCONBRIDGE	K-27	0.9 % Cu	0.2					407
508439	5514524	FALCONBRIDGE	K-29	1.4 % Cu	0.2					276
508154	5514728	FALCONBRIDGE	K-38	5.7 % Cu	0.3	3.9	%	Zn	0.2	210
508043	5514967	FALCONBRIDGE	K-20	0.4 % Cu	0.7					539

507989	5514395	FALCONBRIDGE	K-34	1.4 % Cu	0.6	33	g/t	Ag	0.6	155
507927	5514092	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	KIS-5	4 % Cu	0.3					135
507172	5514346	FALCONBRIDGE	K-40	0.6 % Cu	0.4					255
507139	5514450	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	KIS-1	2.6 % Cu	0.5					122
507114	5514479	FALCONBRIDGE	KIS-8	1 % Cu	0.5					213
505723	5518425	NORMISKA MINING & EXPL LTD	10	1.4 % Cu	0.4					94
505723	5518425	NORMISKA MINING & EXPL LTD	10	1.4 % Cu	0.4					94
505070	5518792	NORMISKA MINING & EXPL LTD	1	1.5 % Cu	0.6					94
505070	5518792	NORMISKA MINING & EXPL LTD	1	1.5 % Cu	0.6					94
506084	5518278	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES [QUE] L	S-661	0.1 % Ni	0.3					188
507885	5514551	AREA MINES LTD	9	2.6 % Pb	0.5	70	g/t	Ag	0.5	171
508870	5514323	FALCONBRIDGE	K-32	0.7 % Zn	0.3					459
508795	5514218	FALCONBRIDGE	K-31	0.8 % Zn	0.3	90	%	SF	0.6	291
508726	5515088	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES [QUE] L	S-422	0.5 % Zn	1.5					182
508707	5515507	CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE CU M E R	BO-30	1.4 % Zn	1	0.8	g/t	Au	0.8	322
508420	5515138	FALCONBRIDGE	K-48	0.8 % Zn	1.9					316
508274	5514639	FALCONBRIDGE	K-22	1.7 % Zn	0.4	10	g/t	Au	0.4	91
508158	5518180	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES [QUE] L	S-660	1.4 % Zn	0.9					197
508135	5514649	FALCONBRIDGE	KIS-7	7.8 % Zn	0.8	10	%	Pb	0.8	716
508004	5514341	FALCONBRIDGE	K-14	2.1 % Zn	0.6					444
507958	5514509	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	KIS-4	0.2 % Zn	1.7					275
507914	5514448	AREA MINES LTD	12	3.6 % Zn	0.6	0			0	140
507912	5516888	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES [QUE] L	S-635	2.2 % Zn	0.3					252
507897	5514194	FALCONBRIDGE	K-15	3.1 % Zn	0.6					262
507896	5514194	FALCONBRIDGE	K-33	2.6 % Zn	0.3					246
507781	5514262	FALCONBRIDGE	K-16	2.6 % Zn	0.2					124
504498	5516328	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	S-691	1.9 % Zn	0.6					136
508758	5514670	FALCONBRIDGE	K-46	0.8 % SP	0.3					219
508591	5514514	FALCONBRIDGE	K-26	3.1 % SP	0.3					502
505223	5516154	NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROS	CN6-1	100 % SF	0.3					94

		MNG NEWLUND MINES								
508655	5514493	FALCONBRIDGE	K-23	15 % PY	3					93
508373	5515347	OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	S-631	50 % PY	7					294
504914	5516180	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	S-680	100 % Py	3.7					133
504019	5516441	FALCONBRIDGE COPPER LTD	S-692	20 % Py	2.4					152
508091	5514510	KISCO COPPER MINES OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	H-32	100 % Po	2					94
508046	5514601	KISCO COPPER MINES OPEMISKA COPPER MINES	H-40	7.5 % Po	1.4					228
508005	5514724	AREA MINES LTD	15	100 % Po	0.2	1	%	Cu	0.2	229

Table 9. 2 Drilling highlight in the Chapais Property Ciesielski, A. and Mai, J.-P., 2011)

9.2 2017 Drilling

From December 12th to 20th 2017, Albert Mining Inc. of Montreal, Quebec, Canada completed a diamond drilling program consisting of exploration drilling to the CARDS anomalous zones on the Chapais Property.

Inlandsis Consultants were mandated by Albert Mining Inc. to supervise a short drilling program on the Chapais property. A total of 3 holes were drilled at Chapais in 2017. While a detailed CARDS study prepared by DIGNOS for the gold deposits on the property, a drill program was test two copper targets generated by Albert Mining's proprietary CARDS 2D (Computer Aided Resources Detection System) system, which provided the basis for this updated report. Two separate zones were targeted; first target located at the hinge of a large fold, which followed the structural model at the nearby (3 km), Springer Mine, and second target located two kilometers to the northwest. Figure 9.2 and Table 9.3 show the 2017 drill hole collar locations.

Nr	Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (˚)	Dip (˚)	Elevation (m)		Total Depth (m)	Target
1	CHA-17-10	508794	5516560	178	-50	370		197	CARDS Copper Target A
2	CHA-17-11	507062	5517630	170	-50	370		237	CARDS Copper Target C
3	CHA-17-12	507062	5517630	340	-50	370		237	CARDS Copper Target C

Table 9. 3 2017 Drilling Information (Source Albert Mining)

The NQ-sized (47.6 mm diameter) core-drilling program was carried out by Chibougamau Drilling Services Ltd. of Chibougamau, Quebec. One drill rig was used to complete the campaign. Holes were inclined at -50º inclination, and ranged from 197 to 237 m in length. No records for down surveys are noted in the 2017 drilling report of the drill holes.

Proposed hole locations were established by Albert Mining staff in collaboration with Patrick Houle (MERN of Quebec, Chibougamau office), using a hand-held GPS unit. Immediately after the drill hole was completed, the collar location was re-measured again using the hand-held GPS.

All drill core from the 2017 drilling program was logged by Remi Charbonneau a Senior Project Geologist (Inlandis Consultants). A total of 39 drill core samples was taken. No records for QC insertions are mentioned in the 2017 drilling report. All samples were submitted to ALS Mineral Laboratory in Val D’Or for Au analysis using the FA-AA method and multi-element analysis using ICP-MS method.

HoleID	Number of Samples	Claim ID
CHA-17-10	16	2020227
CHA-17-11	14	2020229
CHA-17-12	9	2020229

Table 9. 4 2017 Drilling Program Sampling Information

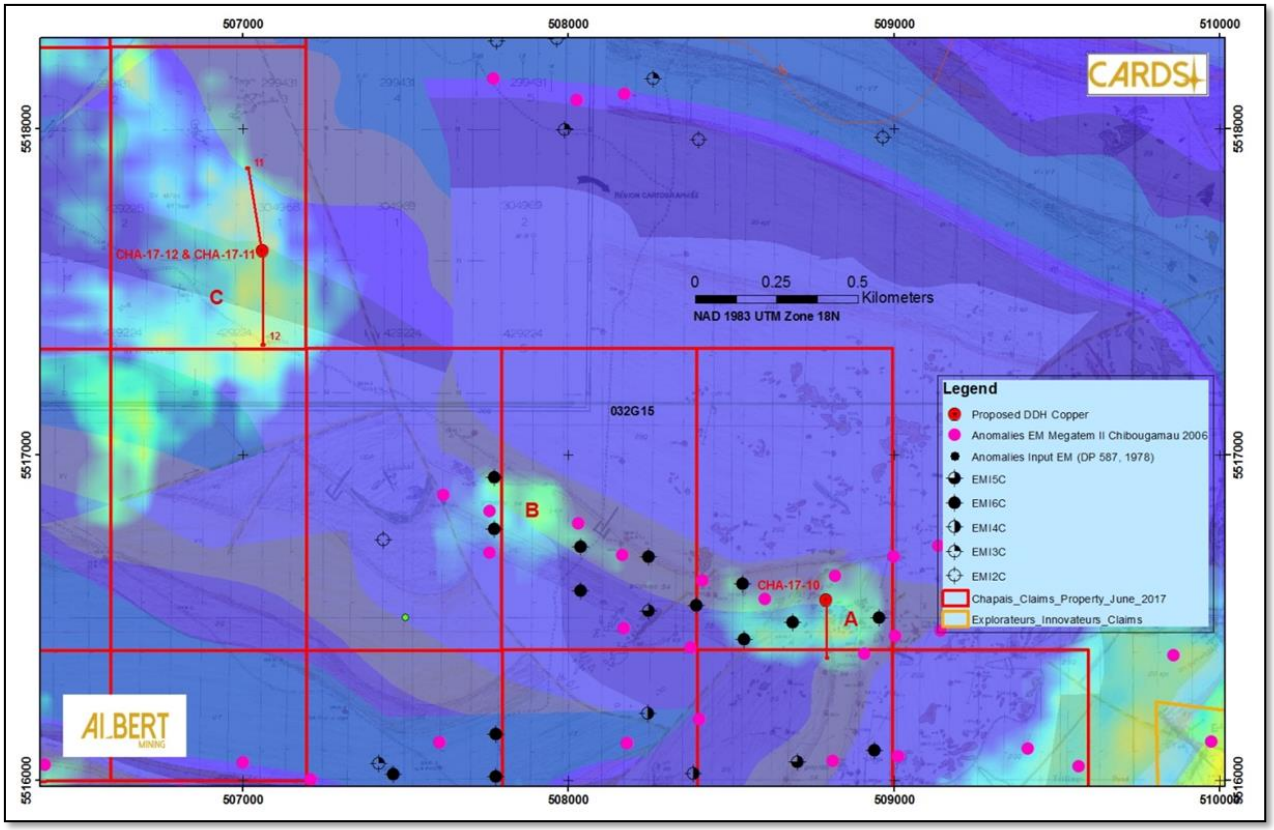

Figure 9. 1 Drilling Program Collar Locations 2017 (Source Albert Mining)

The sampling steps were as follows:

The core is drilled and put in boxes that are closed and tied solidly for transportation; the boxes are transported to a secure location by pick-up truck in core facility in southern end of Chibougamau, the core boxes are then unloaded. The core is measured and described by the geologist (consultant), noting different geological units, alteration, structure, and mineralization (sulphide). Sections with alteration and mineralization are usually marked for sampling. One-half of the core is sampled and placed in a tagged bag for assay. The other half is replaced in the box with corresponding tags placed at the beginning or the end of the sampled interval, depending of the geologist.

The metallic pans and the splitter are cleaned after each sample is taken. Each sample bag is then sealed and placed in larger shipping bags, which are delivered directly by the company personnel to the commercial laboratory for assay. The other half of the core, retained in the core boxes for reference and further detailed sampling, are stored to a permanent storage.

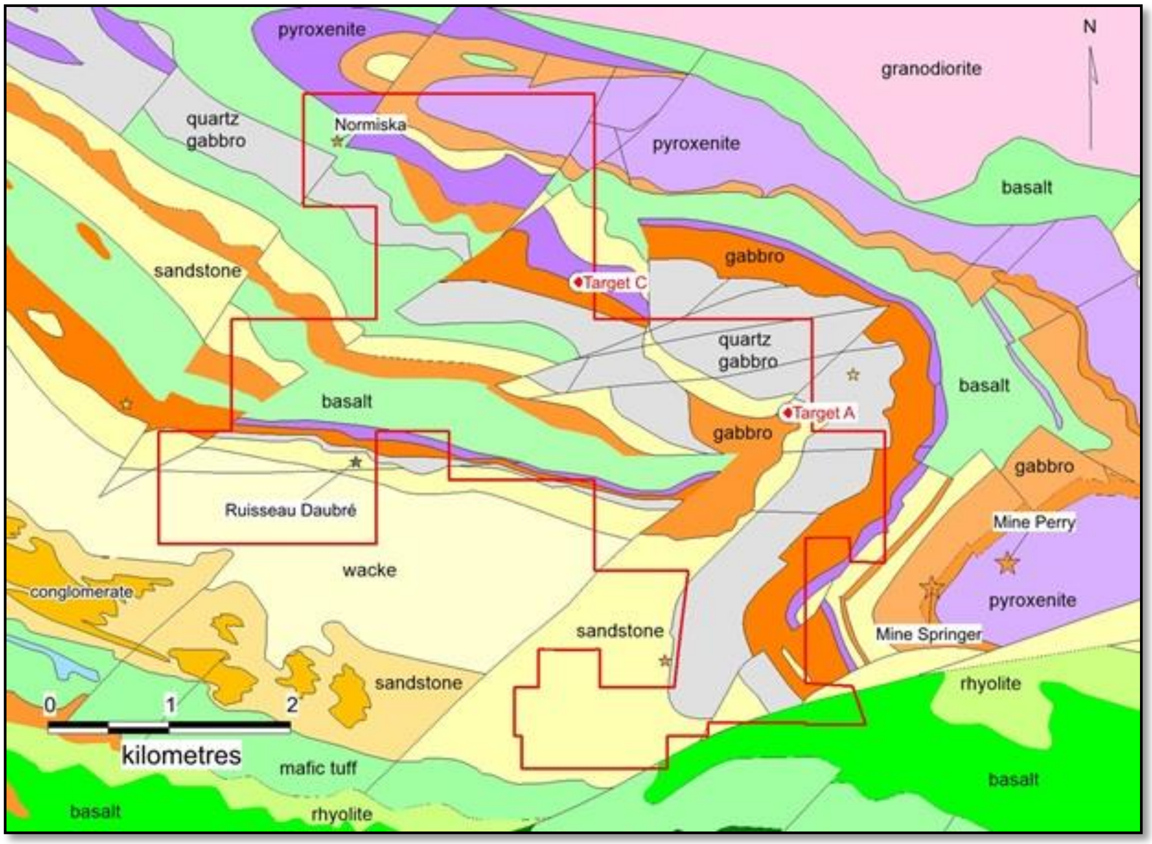

Figure 9. 2 Drilling Program Collar Locations 2017, geology, and mineralization of the Chapais Property (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

- *Target A*

Hole CHA-17-10 (Figure 9.3) was designed to test the structural model of the fold hinges analog to the Springer Mine some 3km west of it. This Hole intersected two mineralized zones assaying 1.61% Zn; and 1.74% Zn - 0.59% Cu over one meter (along core axis) respectively from 158.4 m to 159.4 m and 190.3 m to 191.3 m Highly schistose graphitic intervals suggests the targeted fold-hinge zone which have been sampled although no mineralised veins have been interacted. These Zn-Cu values are associated with pyrite-dominated massive sulfides layers XREF values of 4% and 6%. Zinc mineral probably, sphalerite is not directly recognisable but it may appears as fine-grained darker zone on Figure 9.4. The entire metasedimentary unit intersected in hole CHA-17-10 is enriched in Zinc with frequently more than 1000 ppm Zn. The metasediments are assigned to the Blondeau Formation and presents contorted laminations and disseminated pyrite- pyrrhotite. Core analysis for gold returned slightly anomalous gold values of 0.142 g/t Au over 1m and 0.128 g/t Au over 0.5m in core length, for the same intervals, in association with semi massive sulfides. The dominant alteration observed in the metasediments is carbonisation, which is associated with quartz carbonate veinlets. Other alteration includes silicification, chloritization and fine-grained tourmalinization that greatly increase the rock hardness. (Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017), (Figure 9.3).

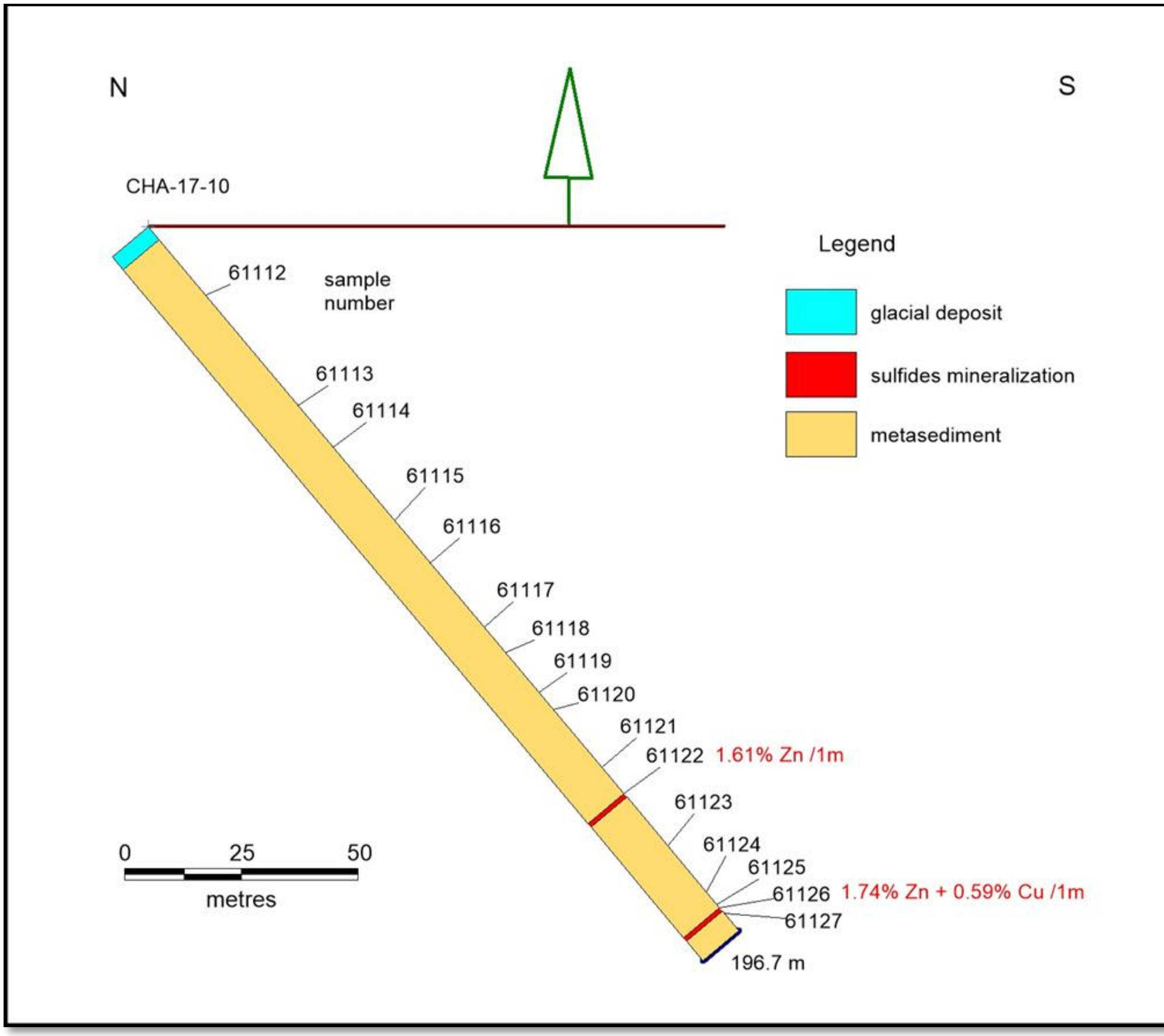

Figure 9. 3 Drill hole section CHA-17-10 and position of sample number for laboratory analysis (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

Figure 9. 4 Core pictures for Zn-Cu intersects near 191 m in hole CHA-17-10 (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

- *Target C*

Two holes were designed to target the anomalous CARDS area, respectively CHA-17-11 (Figure 9.5) and CHA-17-12 (Figure 9.6). Both holes intersected volcanic units of basaltic to ultramafic affinity. The alternance of pyroxenite, metabasalt and volcanic flows of mafic-ultramafic affinities encountered in holes CHA-17-11 and CHA-17-12.

Analysis of core over 1m length returned Ni values near 0.1% during XREF measurements, which is a typical background for ultramafic rocks. Nevertheless, concentration of 1500 ppm Cr or higher read with the pXRF help confirm the ultramafic affinity of corresponding units.

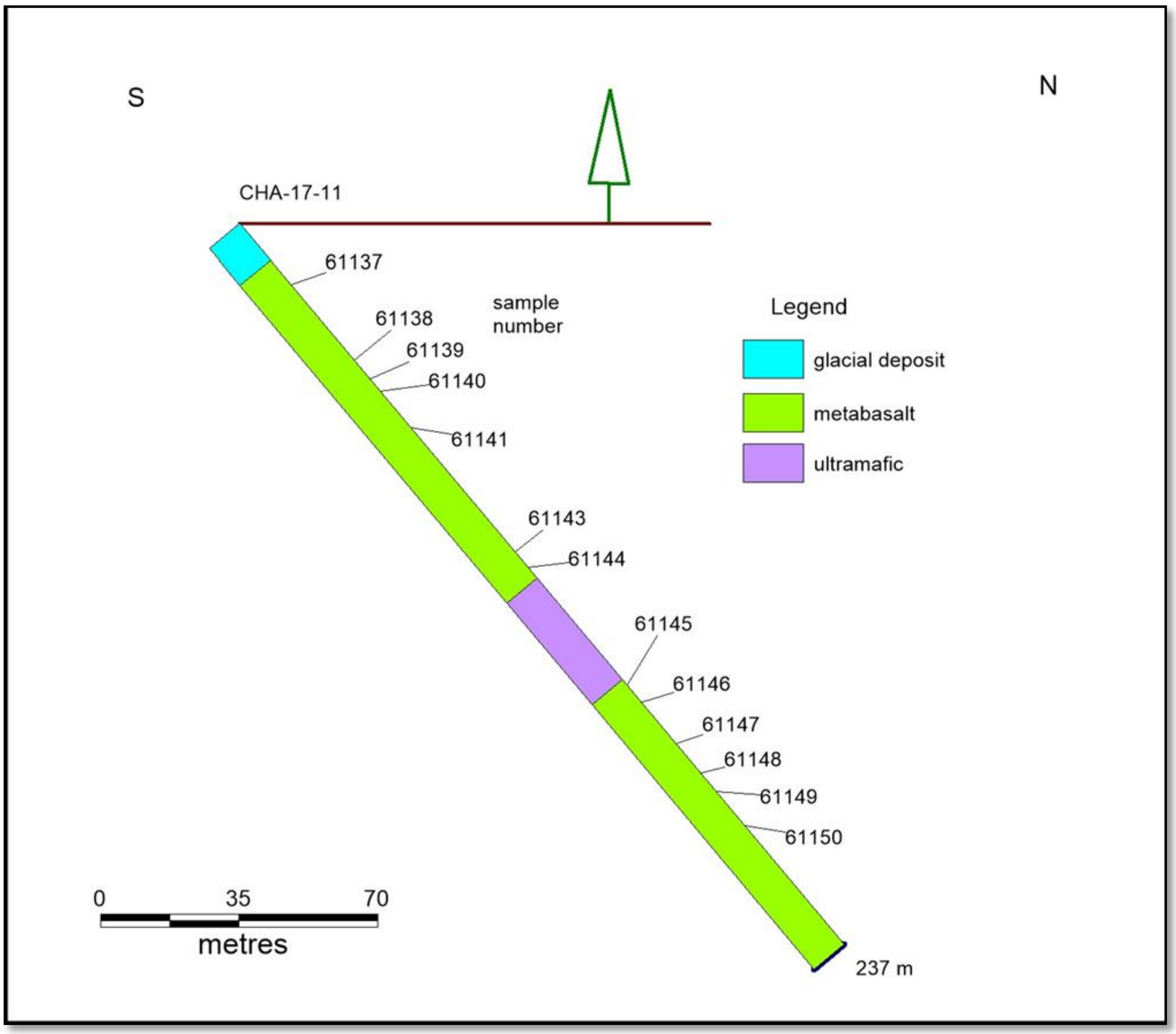

Figure 9. 5 Drill hole section CHA-17-11 and position of sample number for laboratory analysis (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

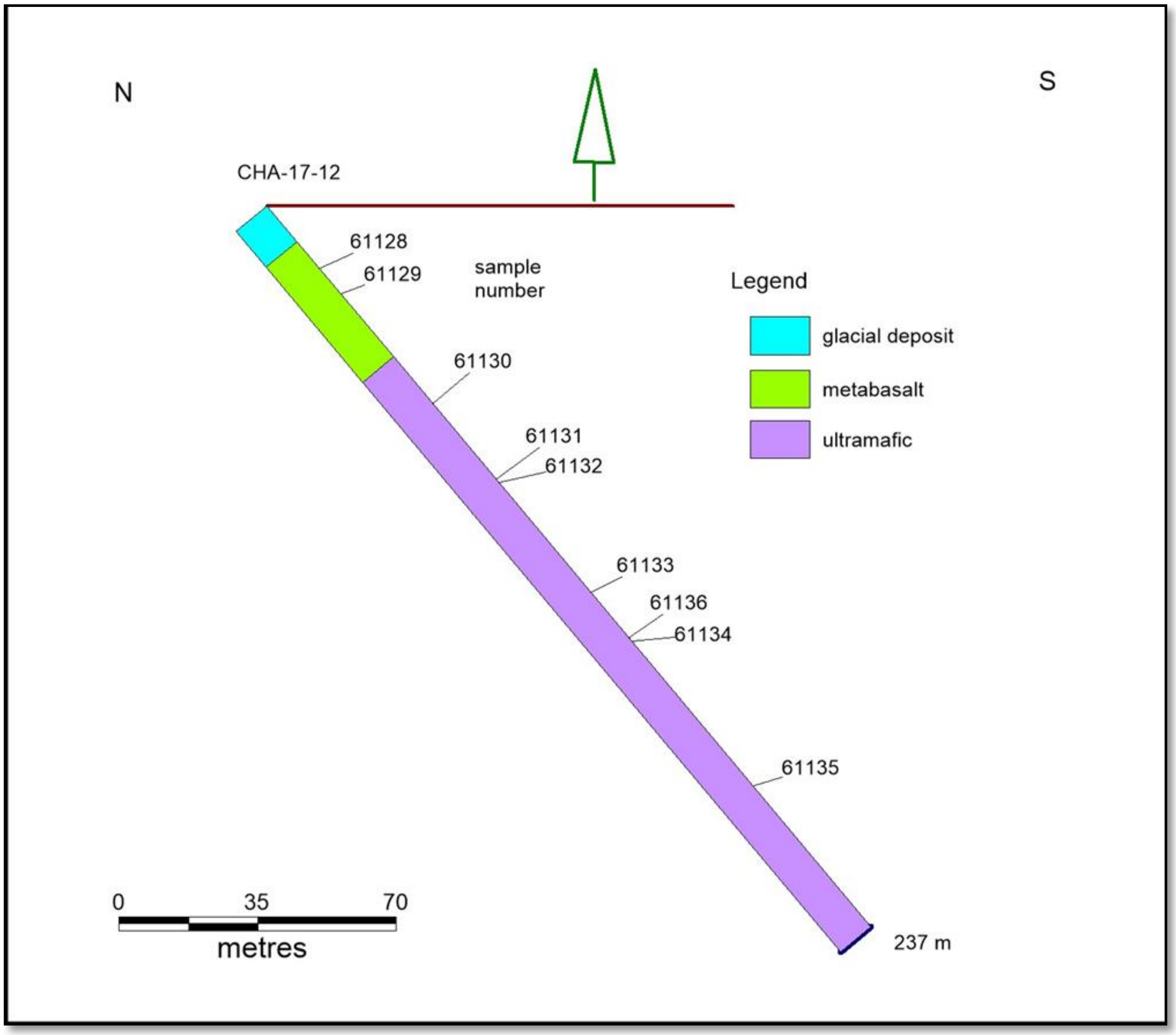

Figure 9. 6 Drill hole section CHA-17-12 and position of sample number for laboratory analysis (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

10 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

10.1 2017 Drilling Program

All drill core from the 2017 drilling program was logged by Remi Charbonneau a Senior Project Geologist (Inlandis Consultants). A total of 39 drill core samples were selected. No records for QC insertions are mentioned in the 2017 drilling report. All samples were submitted to ALS Mineral Laboratory in Val D'Or for Au analysis using the FA-AA method and multi-element analysis using ICP-MS method.

During the 2017 drill program, the drill core was split with a rock splitter, along its longitudinal axis and sampled selectively form 1m and up to 22.5m, with an average being 9.27metres, following the typology of the mineralization. Generally, the shorter intervals represent isolated veins or well mineralized sections; usually such sections carry higher grade.

The drilling abstract below is taken in its integral form from "Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017, Chapais Property the drilling report 2017":

"The core is drilled and put in boxes that are closed and tied solidly for transportation; the boxes are transported to a secure location by pick-up truck in core facility in southern end of Chibougamau, the core boxes are then unloaded. The core is measured and described by the geologist (consultant), noting different geological units, alteration, structure, and mineralization (sulphide). Sections with alteration and mineralization are usually marked for sampling. One-half of the core is sampled and placed in a tagged bag for assay. The other half is replaced in the box with corresponding tags placed at the beginning or the end of the sampled interval, depending of the geologist. The metallic pans and the splitter are cleaned after each sample is taken.

During the 2017 drilling program, selective sampling of drill core was based on geological criteria such as visible mineralisation or the presence of quartz veining. Samples were generally no shorter than 1.0 metres in length and with a maximum 22.5 metres, with the average length being 1.1 metres. The core was split on site using with one half being placed into bags for analysis and the remaining half being returned to the core trays where it is cross-stacked and stored on the property.

Samples were placed in large rice bags for shipping. The rice bags were labeled with sample number range, rice bag number identification, and date. The rice bags were sealed with tape and tagged prior to shipping with in-house security tags. The rice bags were picked up and transported to ALS Mineral Laboratory in Val D'Or.

A signed submittal form was included inside each rice bag recording the sample numbers, sample type, element(s) of the laboratory analysis and instructions for storage & disposal for pulps and rejects.
At ALS Mineral Laboratory, sample preparation consisted of crushing to 80% passing -10 mesh, splitting 250 grams, and pulverizing to 95% passing -150 mesh. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay with an AA finish. No gravimetric finish is mentioned in drilling report. Samples were also submitted for the ICP-MS package after acqua regia digestion (0.5g)"

10.2 Quality Control Standard Reference Samples

Although the report did not describe any quality control program, the Chapais Property Drilling Report 2017, states that all sampling was done in compliance with the Mineral Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. The assay certificates and drill logs were spot checked to validate the drill hole database. No issues were identified.

11 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No applicable.

12 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

Not applicable.

13 MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATE

Not applicable.

14 MINING METHODS

Not applicable.

15 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable.

16 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable.

17 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable.

18 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable.

19 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable.

20 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable.

21 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The only most important nearby property to that held by Albert Mining Inc. are two mining leases and 17 claims to the south-east and north-north-east owned by Explorateurs-Innovateurs de Quebec Inc. and optioned by PowerOre held by Power Ore Inc. as shown in Figure 21.1.

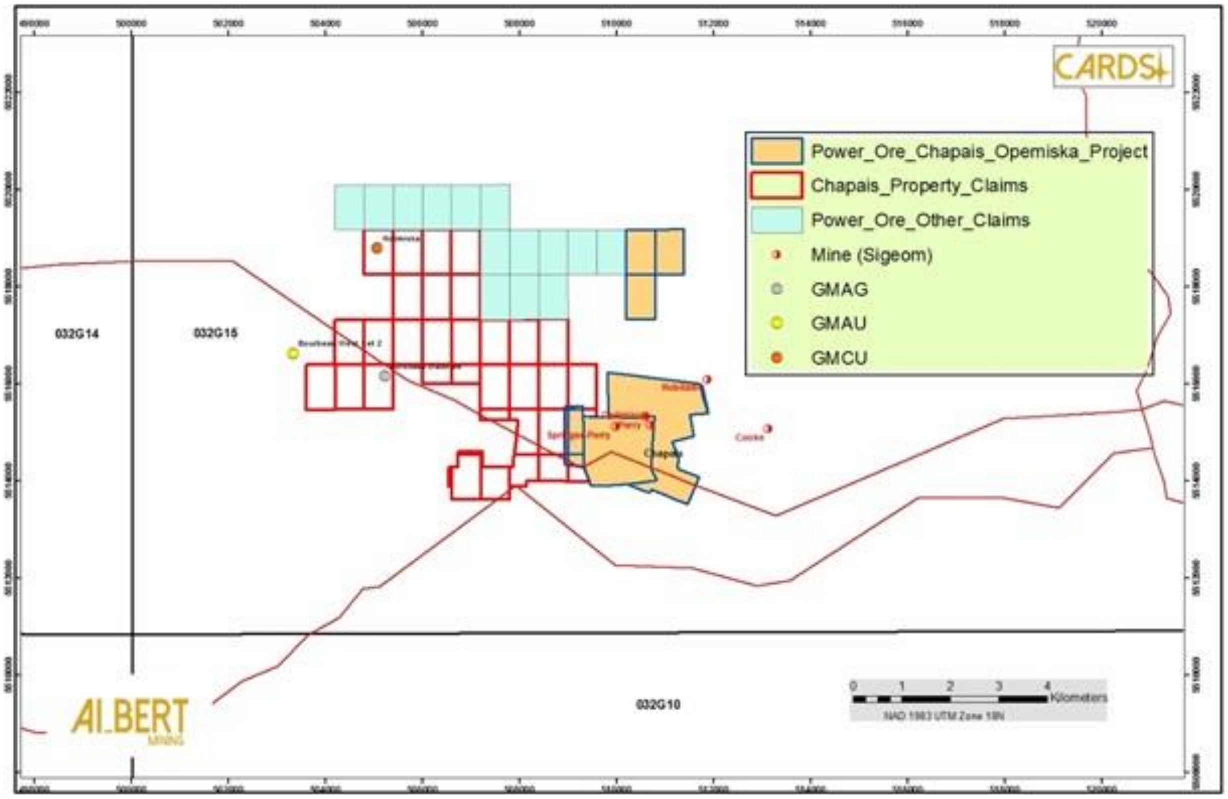

Figure 21. 1 Chapais Property Adjacent Properties (Source Albert Mining)

22 INTERPRETATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Chapais Property has been drill tested by different operators and it sits in a very favorable geological settings. Based on the overall size and characteristics of the mineralized zones known to date, the Chapais Property has the demonstrated potential for prospective copper-gold and VMS related resources. Most of the southeast portions of the property have the most drill density, with copper-gold anomalous intercepts from previous drilling as well as the northwest with lesser drilling.

It is of the opinion of the author that the property has potential to host copper-gold and VMS deposits. Based on the findings of this technical report, it is recommended that additional work be completed to focus on these two targeting area:

- Type 1. a) Possible VMS targets at the contact of the base of Bourbeau (pyroxenites) overlaying Blondeau felsic cherty tuff.

  b) Possible VMS targets at the top of the Blondeau sill at the contact of graphitic fine sediments with gabbro

- Type 2. a) Possible gold deposit targeting Opemiska veining system with an emphasis to orient/target the 290-vein system.

Below is an abstract of observations made by the author in relation to studies, report, and memoires during the site visit.

- Blondeau sill formation in the upper stratigraphy (felsic flows with intercalated cherty tuff) and Base of Bourbeau sill formation (thin magnetite, black pyroxenites following epidiorite of quartz ferro-gabbro gabbro).
- Blondeau sill (2017 target) sill. Base of the formation (younging direction) consists mostly in this consecutive order: Felsic/intermediate tuff with intercalated laminated cherty horizons/graphitic tuff (mineralized horizon for Blondeau) terminating in mafic volcanic/variolithic pillows/conglomerate. Interpreted as a good case for VMS synvolcanic deposit. Cooke mine report good intercepts with Cu-Zn-Po-Py assemblages with favorite cupriferous mineralization. Gold anomalies are of noise to background at best.
- Bourbeau sill—Area of interest. Otherwise called Opemiska type vein. This vein system appear to be late hydrothermal fluids, mesothermal to early epithermal event and it is thought that these series of shear veining are of syndeformation to post deformation of this tectonic event, with a strong structural signatures.

Veins of interest:

- E-W fracture filling to slightly compressional sigmoidal vein to openings lining up with the axial plane of nose of the anticline within Ventures sill. Quartz-carbonate filing veins are common dipping steeply to the North with up to few metre thick Mineralization signature for this type is Cpy/Au with Cpy chief ore mineral with up to 18% Cpy. Host is magnetite gabbro with plagioclase laths, pervasive dark green chlorite, and dark biotite with minor intergranular sericite. Magnetite veins do appear in stock work style and or overprinting quartz/carbonate veins.

- AsP Vein—late crosscutting the entire lithology at around 310-330 degree steeply dipping ENE. This type is of quartz carbonate filled veins formed during post deformation. Their thickness could go up to 1m. Host is in sheared MAG leucogabbro to quartziferous Ferro gabbro and across MAG gabbro. Mineralized Cpy/Py-Au assemblages with up to 15gpt Au.

- 290 Vein-- These are quartz carbonate filled syndeformation shear vein with pinch and swell component trending at 290 degree dipping north at 75-80 degree. They appear to be sigmoidal with a dextral shearing sense. In few occasions, they seem to appear in a network of quartz carbonate veining thus constituting a thickness up to 1.5m-2m. Host is magnetite coarse grain leucogabbro/ferro quartziferous gabbro. Mineralization is of Cpy/Py-Au with fair amount of polymetallic/sheelite/cobalt. Grab outcrop samples reported up to 65gpt Au.

- 250 vein these are quartz carbonate filled veins trending at 250-255 degree dipping steeply north. These veins are truncated/offset ? by the 290 vein system in a step configuration. Host is is magnetite coarse grain gabbro. Grab samples reported up to 5 gpt Au.

22.1 Recommendations

The author is of the opinion that the next exploration strategy should follow these steps:

Phase 1 consists of, compilation/validation of all historical and current exploration data; convert all local grid in UTM, planning and budgeting next exploration campaign, site LIDAR or magnetic drone survey, drill collar survey with differential GPS Trimble Dual Frequency.

Phase 2 consists of, selecting outcrops locations from SIGEOM and other sources and implement mapping-traverses, along with sampling. Till-sampling and/or geochemical sampling and build detailed geological domains and anomalies. Geophysical EM survey at 500m lines and 50m stations to identify potential anomalous zones. Drilling campaign.

Phase 3 would include updating the geological model utilizing the new drill results, further technical data including Geochemical testing/geophysical and analysis.

A proposed budget and timing for Phases 1, 2 and 3 is shown below in Table 22.1.

Phase 1	Estimated Cost (k$)
Planning and Logistics	6.5
Survey site (Lidar or magnetic drone survey)	25
Collar differential GPS Trimble survey	8.5
Composite exploration data, local grid conversion UTM	6.5
Phase 2	
Drilling	350
Geophysical Survey	60
Mapping and till sampling	10
Striping and washing	13
Phase 3	
Update geological model, sections, plan views.	40
Contingency (20%)	3
Total	522

Table 22. 1 Proposed Future Exploration

To improve the accuracy and confidence in the next phase of work the following items should also be addressed in relation to the next three phases of work:

- Assay values less than detection limits should be set to ½ detection value
- Master database should be locked down.
- Use of core logging software to standardize data capture

Surveying

Implement downhole survey for all drilled holes. Avoid Magnetic Field Reading methods as per elevated magnetite anomalies. Suggest Gyro methods with up to 50m depth interval.

- Require high-resolution topo base (Lidar or magnetic drone survey)
- Differential GPS surveying of all drill hole collars
- Adjust collar elevations to new topo base
- Confirm locations of historical drillhole collars for twin drilling

Drilling / QAQC.

- Insert pulp duplicates in conjunction with field duplications for quality control programs
- Send check samples to referee lab
- Use gold-silver standards with low, med and high grades to test entire calibration curve used by the assay lab
- Use of oxide content standards with certified silver grade
- Assay gold with gravimetric finish > 5 g/t Au
- Conduct metallic screen assaying on select suite of samples as test case
- Assay for silver using fire assay with gravimetric finish (not multi-element ICP)
- Assay for total copper, copper oxide, lead, and zinc using assaying methods suitable for future resource estimation

Geotechnical

- Capture RQD, core recovery, fracture counts, fracture coatings while logging core
- Capture rock hardness / point load tests

Environmental

- Waste rock characterization
- Drill core sampling for entire hole
- Capture multi-element ICP
- ABA testing to determine ARD potential High-sulphide zones for ore and waste rock.

23 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of the authors’ knowledge, there is no other relevant data, additional information or explanation necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

24 REFERENCES

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25 CERTIFICATES

Certificate of Qualification

I, Even Stavre, P.Geo (PGO) Nr: 2476, Geo (OGQ) Nr: 02144, do hereby certify the following:

- I am co-author of this technical document titled " NI-43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT: UPDATE REPORTFOR THE CHAPAIS PROPERTY, -74˚ 54' 37'' W Longitude, 49˚ 48' 16'' N Latitude", (the report) with an effective date of September 26, 2019
- I take responsibility for Sections 1-7 and 9-24 of the report.
- I have read the definition of the "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI-43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of the NI-43-101
- I am a graduate of University of Tirana, (1990) and hold a B.Sc. Degree in Geology. In 2001, I obtain an Advanced Diploma in Information Technology from DeVry College of Technology in Toronto.
- I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, with membership number: 2476 I am a member of the "Ordre des Géologues du Québec" with membership number: 2144
- I have worked in my profession as a geologist for 20 years, both as an employee for major and junior mining companies and as an independent consultant. I have worked at variety of mining and exploration projects in Canada, Mexico and Europe.
- I have read the National Instrument 43-101 Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1; and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 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.
- I have completed site visit on September the 4^{th} 2019.
- I am an independent of Albert Mining as defined in Section 1.5 of NI-43-101 and do not expect to become an insider, associate or employee of the issuer
- The address of Even Stavre is 257 JV Bonhomme Boulevard, Timmins, P4P-1H6, Ontario

[Signed]

Even Stavre P.Geo

September 26, 2019.

Report Title: NI-43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT: UPDATE REPORT FOR THE CHAPAIS PROPERTY

1. I am a senior Geologist with the firm of ALBERT MINING. with an office at Suite 340, 7005, Taschereau Boulevard, Brossard, Québec, Canada.
2. I hold a B.Sc. in Geology (1990) from the Polytechnic University of Tirana (Albania), a DEA in Sedimentary Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics (1997) from the Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille (France) and a Ph.D. in Mineral Resources (2008) from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), (Québec, Canada).
3. I am a member in good standing of l’Ordre des Géologues du Québec (#1464).
4. I have no direct or indirect interests in the mining claims owned by ALBERT MINING, nor in the securities of the company and have no interest in receiving such interest.
5. I’m responsible for CARDS (Section 8) and Appendix (Section 26) sections and all information provided to the author of this technical report. This information is based on compilation data provided from: (1) Ciesielski, A. and Mai, J.-P., 2011, NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Chapais Property; (2) Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017, Drilling Program Report (GM 70604), Chapais Property; and (3) SIGEOM & GESTIM (MERN) data.
6. I have not visited the ALBERT MINING’s Chapais property claims.

Grigor Heba, P.Geo., Ph.D.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
GRIGOR HEBA
1464
QUÉBEC

Signed in Brossard, Québec

Date: 26/09/2019

26 Appendix

26.1 2017 Drilling Logs (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

26.2 2017 Drilling XRF Results (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)

26.3 2017 Drilling Certificat VO17287828 (Source Charbonneau, R and Robillard, I, 2017)