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UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE NEW ALGER GOLD PROPERTY, ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE REGION, NORTHWESTERN QUÉBEC, CANADA

UTM NAD83 ZONE 17U
UTM 692,010 m E 5,345,560 m N

FOR
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report 364

Effective Date: May 1, 2020
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1.0 SUMMARY

The following report was prepared to provide a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the New Alger Gold Property for Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth"). The Technical Report has an effective date of May 1, 2020. Renforth is a corporation trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") with the symbol "RFR".

The New Alger Gold Property (the "Property") comprises 98 contiguous unpatented map designated mineral claims ("CDC claims") plus one mining concession ("CM Concession") covering a total area of 5,201.8 ha in Cadillac and Bousquet Townships in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of northwestern Québec. The Property is located on the Larder Lake - Cadillac Deformation Zone (or the "Cadillac Break") that occurs near the southern boundary of the Abitibi greenstone belt in an area of prolific mining activity. Renforth is the 100% owner of the New Alger Property subject to Net Smelter Royalties ("NSR") up to 3%.

The Property is located 3 km west of the Town of Cadillac, on the Trans-Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) between Rouyn-Noranda, 45 km to the west, and Val-d'Or, 55 km to the east. The Property is 475 km northwest of the City of Montréal, Québec and 500 km north of the City of Toronto, Ontario. The past-producing Thompson-Cadillac Mine shaft is located on the Property at approximately 692,010 m E, 5,345,560 m N (UTM NAD83 Zone 17U) or Latitude 48° 14' 03" N and Longitude 78° 24' 51" W. The New Alger Gold Property is located immediately south of, and is contiguous with, the Agnico Eagle Mines Limited LaRonde Mine, one of Canada's largest active underground gold mining operations.

The Property benefits significantly from excellent access and close proximity to the Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or mining camps. Mineral exploration, mining, along with mineral processing and smelting are major components of the local economy. The local infrastructure, business community and populace of the region are well-equipped to service mining and exploration activities.

The Property has direct year-round access from the Trans-Canada Highway 117. Regional airports are located at both Val-d'Or (population 32,491) and Rouyn-Noranda (population 42,334). The Canadian National Railway line runs through the northern edge of the Property.

The climate is typical of the Abitibi region and is characterized as humid continental (Dfb). Winters are long, extending from November to April, with January temperatures averaging minus 16.9°C. July temperatures average plus 17.5°C. Generally, exploration work can be carried out year-round. The terrain at New Alger is characterized by low undulating relief with elevations from 320 m to 395 masl. The Property is drained by tributaries of the Blake River, which flows northwards into Lac Preissac and is part of the Atlantic watershed.

The New Alger Property has a long history of mining and exploration activities dating back to 1924 when gold was discovered by E.J. Thompson. The Property hosts the Thompson-Cadillac Mine, an historic past-producer. The mine was initially developed during the period 1925-29 when the No. 1 Shaft was sunk to 189 m (620 ft.) with levels developed at 45, 90, 135 and 180 m (150, 300, 450, and 600 ft.). The main mining activity took place between 1936 to 1939 when an

estimated 21,740 oz of gold were reportedly produced. Development in 1945 to 1948 resulted in the shaft being deepened to 343 m (1,124 ft.) with levels established at 297 and 335 m (975 and 1,100 ft.), however, mining activities appear to have been limited in this period.

Historical reports suggest that the Thompson Cadillac process plant gold head grade was 4.2 g/t (0.123 oz/ton). It was also estimated that 60% of the contained gold was "free milling" with the balance reporting to arsenical-sulphide flotation concentrates. Process recovery was estimated to have been 75%.

The New Alger Property is located at the southern contact of Abitibi subprovince with the Pontiac subprovince of the Archean (ca. 2.7 Ga) Superior Province. The Abitibi subprovince contains dominantly metavolcanic, metasedimentary and plutonic rocks and includes the Abitibi greenstone belt. At the New Alger Property, the Larder Lake - Cadillac Deformation Zone (or the "Cadillac Break") occurs at or near the boundary of the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. The Cadillac Break is the southernmost of several prominent east striking regional deformation zones of the Superior Province that are associated with significant gold deposits including those of the Cadillac, Malartic and Sigma-Lamaque camps in the Val-d'Or area.

The New Alger Property is underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Cadillac, Piché, and Pontiac Groups on the Property, these rocks form the south limb of the Malartic Syncline, whose axis passes along the northeast boundary of the Property. The lithologies have subvertical dips and an approximate east-west strike.

On the New Alger Property, the Piché Group forms an east-west striking unit through the center of the Mining Concession and is the main host for gold mineralization. The Piché Group is comprised of mafic to intermediate lava flows, agglomerates, and tuffs. Intermediate sills and sub-concordant dykes are common, particularly close to the fault zone. Two prominent quartz- and albite-porphyries are associated with the gold-bearing vein system. The Cadillac Break fault zone lies north of the porphyries and consists of green talc-chlorite schists which appear to be derived primarily from Piché ultramafic units.

At New Alger, gold occurs as native gold within quartz veins, and in association with bladed arsenopyrite which is found along vein margins, in vein wall rocks or in biotitized shears. In the historic Thompson Cadillac Mine, gold was contained in several blue-grey-coloured quartz-carbonate veins with variable amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The veins appear to be controlled by fracture/shear zones approximately parallel to the regional strike and to the Cadillac Break.

On the Property, the main mineralized vein systems, including those of the past-producing Thompson Cadillac Mine have been traced over a strike length of 1,400 m and to a depth of 350 m both in surface drilling and historic underground development.

The Discovery Vein system is located approximately 200 m south of the main zone of mineralization. This system consists of a several metres thick sequence of blue quartz veins hosted by chloritic and biotitic deformation zones, and/or fold axes, limbs and detachment planes in the Pontiac Group.

The gold deposits associated with the Cadillac Break are late Archean in age and are described as lode-type, orogenic, mesothermal deposits. Gold is closely associated with sulphides and mineralization is associated with structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins or in alteration halos surrounding those veins or shears. Alteration styles include potassic feldspar, silicification, and sericite and biotite alteration.

Renforth has conducted a number or exploration and drilling programs on the New Alger Property since 2010. Surface exploration has included 840-line km of helicopter borne magnetic, VLF and AFMAG surveys in 2018 and several stripping and channel sampling programs on the Discovery Vein mineralization. Since 2010, Renforth has carried out several diamond drill campaigns. In 2014 to 2015, the Company completed 2,015 m of NQ diamond drilling targeting shallow mineralization in the area of Thompson Cadillac Mine. In 2018 the Company conducted a resampling program on previous drilled core samples. Most recently in November 2019 the Company completed a drill program of 10 holes for a total of 2,057 m. This program extended the Thompson-Cadillac veins down dip from previous drilling by Renforth, tested the "Discovery Veins" located south of the Thompson-Cadillac veins, and discovered a gold-bearing sericite zone north of the Thompson Cadillac veins.

No baseline environmental studies or socioeconomic studies have yet been completed for the New Alger Property. The New Alger Property was subject to small-scale mining and processing in the 1930s and 1940s and a small residual imprint remains on the Property with the historical mine and process plant site and 3 ha of tailings. The New Alger Property lies within territory overseen by the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan). Renforth will provide plans of exploration activities to and will consult with the Abitibiwinni FN as part of an ongoing procedure of full disclosure and good faith. Responsible mine development and operations can be expected to receive a high degree of local and provincial support. No triggering of the Federal Environmental Assessment process is anticipated.

Renforth has used a variety of independent laboratories including ALS Minerals, Actlabs, AGAT Labs, Swastika Laboratories, and Boulamaque Assay Laboratory for gold analyses. Most of these facilities conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories). All regularly take part in proficiency testing. The Bourlamaque Assay Laboratory is a non-accredited facility, but it participates in reference material certification programs. Samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay with AA finish on 30-gram ("g") sample charges for all programs, except for the 2017 channel samples, which were on 50 g charges.

Renforth did not implement a QA/QC program for the 2007 to 2018 exploration programs at New Alger. For these programs, the integrity of the dataset relies upon the internal QA/QC procedures of the assay laboratories utilized as well as the due diligence sampling completed by P&E. Renforth initiated rigorous quality control protocol at their 2019 to 2020 drill program that included the routine insertion of certified reference material ("CRMs" or "standards"), blanks, ¼-core field duplicates and coarse reject duplicates. Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately one in 20 core samples, blanks at a rate of one in 16, field duplicates at a rate of one in 14 and coarse reject duplicates at a rate of one in 20. CDN-GS-1U and CDN-GS-5W were used as certified gold reference materials and both standards performed well. It is P&E's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the New Alger Project are adequate for the purposes of this Mineral Resource Estimate.

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., an independent Qualified Person in terms of NI 43-101, visited the New Alger Property on September 16, 2019, for the purpose of completing a site visit and due diligence sampling. During the September 2019 visit, Mr. Yassa collected nine samples from three diamond drill holes completed between 2010 and 2015. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter core sample with the remaining quarter core remaining in the core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by courier to AGAT Labs in Mississauga, ON for analysis. AGAT is an independent lab that maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits to verify the QA system and all applicable registered testing methods.

Gold was determined by fire assay with AAS finish and core bulk density by the wet immersion method. P&E considers there to be good correlation between the majority of P&E's independent verification samples analyzed by AGAT Labs and the original analyses in the New Alger database. The authors of this Technical Report consider the due diligence results to be acceptable and results are suitable for verification use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented in the current Technical Report has been prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted "CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definition and Guidelines" as adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure.

All drilling and assay data for Au were provided in the form of Excel data files by Renforth. The database for this Mineral Resource Estimate, compiled by P&E, consisted of 269 diamond drill holes and channels totalling 20,537 m. Another 70 drill holes and channels did not have assays available and were not utilized. The assay table of the Mineral Resource Estimate database contained a total of 6,918 Au analyses. P&E carried out data verification of gold assays contained in the Mineral Resource database against laboratory certificates that were obtained directly from ALS Global in Sudbury, ON and ActLabs in Ancaster, ON. Verification was undertaken on 35% of the mineralized domain wireframe constrained assays and only one error was found. P&E considers that the drill hole database supplied by Renforth is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

A total of nine (9) mineralized vein wireframes were generated for this Mineral Resource Estimate using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au that was applied to the mineralized domain wireframes. The wireframes were created from successive polylines on North-South cross-sections with a 25 m spacing. Minimum constrained sample length for interpretation was 2.0 metres ("m"). The resulting wireframe 3-D domains were used as hard boundaries during Mineral Resource estimation, for rock coding, statistical analysis and compositing limits. The

topographic and bedrock surfaces were created with drill hole collars and overburden logging. The historical underground workings were digitized from maps.

Approximately 79% of the constrained sample lengths were one metre or less, with an overall average of 0.89 m. A 1.0 m compositing length was used to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation from drill hole intervals that fell within the mineralized wireframes. Of the 11 domains, five were not capped for high-grade outliers, five were capped at 10 g/t Au and one was capped at 15 g/t Au. P&E collected nine samples that were tested for bulk density and utilized an average of 2.88 t/m^3 for all mineralized domains.

The New Alger Mineral Resource Estimate block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.2 modelling software. The block model consists of separate models for estimated Au grade, rock type (mineralized domains), volume percent, bulk density and classification attributes. Block size is 5.0 x 1.0 x 5.0 m. The Au grades were interpolated with Inverse Distance Cubed ("ID^3") using capped composites.

In P&E's opinion, the drilling, assaying and exploration work of the New Alger Deposit supporting this Mineral Resource Estimate are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction and thus qualify it as a Mineral Resource under the CIM definition standards.

In order to report the Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate, a first pass pit optimization was undertaken using a 0.32 g/t Au cut-off grade. The Au cut-off grade for the out of pit Mineral Resource is 1.44 g/t Au. These cut-off grades reflect respective open pit and out of pit mining, processing costs and G&A of $19/t and $85/t respectively, for potentially economic portions of the mineralization. In some cases, mineralization below the NSR cut-off value was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity. The cut-off model uses approximate 2-year trailing average gold price, estimated mining costs, process costs, and estimated recoveries. The Au price used was US$1,450/oz. The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, semi-variogram performance and drill hole spacing. The New Alger Mineral Resource Estimate wireframes were created from all drilling programs while Au grades were interpolated using only assay data from between 2007 and the first hole (of four in that program) drilled by Renforth in 2020. This procedure was deemed necessary due to the non-verifiability of pre-2007 drilling results. The resulting Mineral Resource Estimate is tabulated in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-6]					
Area	**Classification**	**Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Pit Constrained	Indicated	0.32	1,016	1.88	61.5
	Inferred	0.32	2,322	1.65	123.3
Out-of-Pit	Indicated	1.44	19	1.81	1.1
	Inferred	1.44	904	2.23	64.7
Total	**Indicated**	**0.32+1.44**	**1,035**	**1.88**	**62.6**
	Inferred	**0.32+1.44**	**3,226**	**1.81**	**188.0**

Notes:

1) *Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
4) *Historically mined areas were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.*
5.) *The pit constrained Au cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t Au was derived from US$1,450/oz Au price, 0.75 US$/C$ exchange rate, 95% process recovery, C$17/t process cost and C$2/t G&A cost. The constraining pit optimization parameters were C$2.50/t mineralized mining cost, $2/t waste mining cost, $1.50/t overburden mining cost and 50-degree pit slopes.*
6.) *The out of pit Au cut-off grade of 1.44 g/t Au was derived from US$1,450/oz Au price, 0.75 US$/C$ exchange rate, 95% process recovery, C$66/t mining cost, C$17/t process cost and C$2/t G&A cost. The out of pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.44 g/t Au cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The longhole stoping with backfill method was assumed for the out of pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.*

P&E considers that the New Alger Property hosts significant gold mineralization that may potentially be amenable to open pit and underground economic extraction and warrants further exploration. P&E has identified an exploration target of 3.3 to 3.7 million tonnes with a grade between 2.5 to 3.0 g/t Au that is mainly located down dip from the current Mineral Resource estimate. P&E recommends that the next exploration phase focus on core drilling to potentially increase the Mineral Resources. A recommended work program with a Phase 1 budget of $2M and a Phase 2 budget of $3M is presented in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Units (m)	Unit Cost ($/M)	Budget ($)
Drilling - 30 holes, average depth 300 m	9,000	$200/m	$1,800,000
Metallurgical Studies			S50,000
Environmental Baseline Studies			$50,000
Technical Report			$100,000
Phase 1 Subtotal			**$2,000,000**
Phase 2 Drilling – 30 holes average 500 m	15,000	$200/m	**$3,000,000**
Total			**$5,000,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth" or the "Company") retained P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") to complete an independent NI 43-101 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report for the New Alger Gold Property, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Region, Québec, Canada.

This Technical Report was prepared by P&E, at the request of Ms. Nicole Brewster, President and CEO of Renforth. Renforth is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. Prior to July 28, 2006, the Company was known as Wycliffe Resources Inc.

Renforth trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") with the symbol "RFR". Renforth Resources Inc. has its corporate office located at:

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Pickering, Ontario, L1V 1B5
Phone: 416-368-5049
Fax: 416-368-3151

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit of the Property for the current Technical Report on September 16, 2019. A data verification sampling program was conducted as part of the on-site review.

This Technical Report is considered current as of the effective date of May 1, 2020.

The present Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA").

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Technical Report is based, in part, on internal company Technical Reports, and maps, published government reports, company letters, memoranda, public disclosure and public information as listed in the References at the conclusion of this Technical Report. Sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this Technical Report, and are so indicated where appropriate.

Sections 2 to 8 and section 23 of this Technical Report were prepared by Richard Sutcliffe, PhD, P.Geo., under the supervision of Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who, acting as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" in section 28 of this Technical Report. Sections 9 and 10 of this Technical Report were prepared by David Burga, P.Geo., under the supervision of Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who, acting as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author". Sections 11 and 12 of this Technical Report were prepared by Jarita Barry, P.Geo., under the supervision of

Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who, acting as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author". Sections 13 and 20 of this Technical Report were prepared by Grant Feasby, P.Geo., under the supervision of Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who, acting as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author". Section 14 of this Technical Report was prepared by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET and Yungang Wu, P.Geo., under the supervision of Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET, who, acting as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" in section 28 of this Technical Report.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Unless otherwise stated all units used in this Technical Report are metric. Gold ("Au") and silver ("Ag") assay values are reported in grams of metal per tonne ("g/t Au or g/t Ag") unless ounces per ton ("oz/T") are specifically stated. Zinc ("Zn"), lead ("Pb") and copper ("Cu") concentrations are reported in weight % ("%"). The C$ is used throughout this Technical Report unless the US$ is specifically stated. At the time of issue of this Technical Report, the rate of exchange between the US$ and the C$ is US$1.00 = C$1.33. Location coordinates are expressed in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates using 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) Zone 17 unless otherwise noted.

The following list, Table 2.1, shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this Technical Report.

TABLE 2.1
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"Actlabs"	Activation Laboratories
"asl"	above sea level
"Au"	gold
"°C"	degree Celsius
"C$"	Canadian dollar
the "Cadillac Break"	Larder Lake - Cadillac Deformation Zone
"CDC"	map designated claim (from "claim désigné sur carte")
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
"cm"	centimetre(s)
"CM Concession"	mining concession
"CMM"	Canadian Malartic Mine
the "Company"	Renforth Resources Inc.
"CRM"	certified reference material
"CSA"	Canadian Securities Administrators
"CSE"	Canadian Securities Exchange
"DDH"	diamond drill hole
"$M"	dollars, millions

TABLE 2.1
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"EM"	electromagnetic
"ft"	foot
"g"	gram
"Ga"	billion years
"g/t"	grams per tonne (of metal)
"ha"	hectare(s)
"ID"	inverse distance
"ID^2"	Inverse Distance Squared
"ID^3"	Inverse Distance Cubed
"IP"	induced polarization
"IP/RES"	induced polarization / resistivity survey
"ISO"	International Organization for Standardization
"JV"	joint venture
"k"	thousand(s)
"km"	kilometre(s)
"l"	litre(s)
"l/s"	litres per second
"lb"	pound (weight)
"m"	metre(s)
"m^3"	cubic metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"Mag"	magnetic
"masl"	metres above sea level
"max."	maximum
"MERN"	the Québec Ministére de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles
"min."	minimum
"ML"	metal (and non-metal) leaching
"mm"	millimetre
"Moz"	million ounces
"m RL"	metres relative level
"m/s"	metres per second
"Mt"	mega tonne or million tonnes
"MW"	megawatts
"NAD"	North American Datum
"NE"	northeast
"NI"	National Instrument
"NN"	nearest neighbour
"No."	number
"NSR"	net smelter royalty
"NW"	northwest
"OSC"	Ontario Securities Commission

TABLE 2.1 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
"oz"	ounce
"P_{80}"	80% percent passing
"P&E"	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
"P.Eng."	Professional Engineer
"P.Geo."	Professional Geoscientist
"ppm"	parts per million
the "Property"	New Alger Gold Property
"QA/QC"	quality assurance/quality control
"QMS"	Quality Management System
"Radisson"	Radisson Mining Resources
"Renforth"	Renforth Resources Inc.
"SE"	southeast
"standards"	certified reference material
"SW"	southwest
"t"	metric tonne(s)
"T"	Imperial ton(s)
"tpd"	tonnes per day
"US$"	United States dollar(s)
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
"yr"	year

Some conversion factors applicable to this Technical Report are shown in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2 CONVERSION FACTORS	
1 ppm	1 g/t = 0.0291667 oz/T
1 ppb	0.001 g/t
1 oz/tonT	34.2857 g/t
1 troy oz/T	34.29 g/t
0.029 troy oz/T	1 g/t
1 g	0.0322 troy oz
1 troy oz	31.104 g
1 lb	0.454 kg
Linear Measurements	
1 ft	0.3048 m
1 mile	1.609 km
Area Measurements	

TABLE 2.2 CONVERSION FACTORS	
1 acre	0.405 ha
1 sq mile	2.59 sq km
1 sq km	100 ha

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While P&E has carefully reviewed all the available information presented to us, we cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise the Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to us subsequent to the date of this Technical Report.

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information relating to tenure was reviewed by means of the public information available through the Province of Québec's Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN) on-line claim management system at https://www.gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca, accessed December 5, 2019, and May 1, 2020. P&E has relied upon this public information, as well as tenure information from Renforth and has not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the New Alger Property claims. P&E has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on, and believes it has a reasonable basis to rely upon Renforth to have conducted the proper legal due diligence. P&E has relied on Renforth for reporting of encumbrances including an NSR up to 3% on the New Alger Property.

Select technical data, as noted in the Technical Report, were provided by Renforth and P&E has relied on the integrity of such data.

A draft copy of the Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by the client and P&E has relied on Renforth's knowledge of the Property in this regard. All 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 effective date of this Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The New Alger Gold Property is located in Cadillac and Bousquet Townships in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of northwestern Québec. The Property is 3 km west of the Town of Cadillac, on the Trans-Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) between Rouyn-Noranda to the west and Val-d'Or to the east. The Property is 475 km northwest of the City of Montréal, Québec and 500 km north of the City of Toronto, Ontario (Figure 4.1). The past-producing Thompson-Cadillac Mine shaft is located on the Property at approximately 692,010 m E 5,345,560 m N (UTM NAD83 Zone 17U) or Latitude 48° 14' 03" N and Longitude 78° 24' 51" W. The Property is located in NTS map sheet 32D/01.

The New Alger Gold Property is located immediately south of, and is contiguous with, the Agnico Eagle Mines Limited flagship, LaRonde Mine property. The LaRonde Mine is an underground gold mining operation that produced over 340,000 oz of gold in 2018 (https://www.agnicoeagle.com/English/operations-and-development-projects/operations/laronde/default.aspx, accessed Nov 14, 2019).

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION MAP

Source: *Google Earth (2019)*

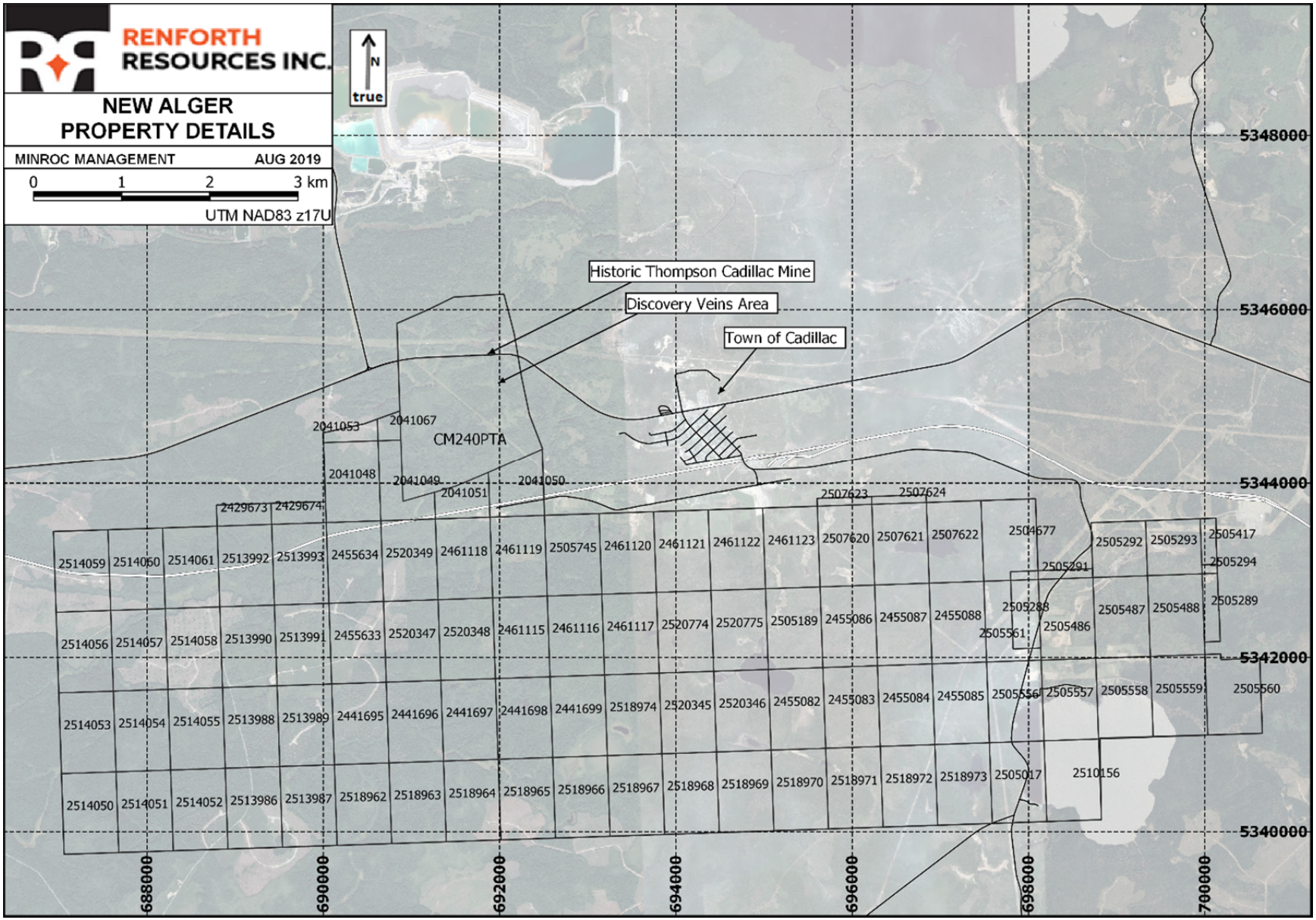
4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

Renforth's 100% owned New Alger Property is comprised of 98 contiguous unpatented map designated mineral claims ("CDC claims") plus one mining concession ("CM Concession") covering a total area of 5,201.84 ha (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1). Renforth is the 100% titleholder of all CDC claims and the CM Concession that comprise the New Alger Property. On November 18, 2018, Renforth sold a 1% Net Smelter Royalty on the New Alger project for a cash consideration (Renforth Resources Inc. Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018). Renforth has advised P&E that the New Alger Property is subject to a 3% NSR.

The CDC claims require annual assessment work totalling $113,000 to maintain the claims in good standing. Currently, the claims are all in good standing through to at least July 4, 2020.

The New Alger Property includes the past-producing Thompson-Cadillac Mine which is located on Mining Concession C.M. 240PTA. The Concession is in the process of being converted into Claims, as required by the Québec Mining Act (Mining Act section 118), that which will result in the loss of surface rights. This act requires that the grantees of Mining Concessions must either commence mining activities on those Concessions prior to December 9, 2018 or abandon their Concession. Renforth intends to retain the mineral rights to the area of CM Concession 240PTA in the form of Mining Claims. Renforth will be permitted a thirty-day privilege period in which to register Mining claims over part or all of the Concession area (Mining Act section 123).

FIGURE 4.2 NEW ALGER PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS MAP



Source: *Renforth (2019)*

TABLE 4.1
LIST OF NEW ALGER PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim	Type	Area (ha)	Date Applied	Date Expiry	Work Required
240PTA	CM Concession	288.19	1928-11-29	New Alger Concession	
2041048	CDC	57.38	2006-12-13	2020-12-12	$2,500
2041049	CDC	33.41	2006-12-13	2020-12-12	$2,500
2041050	CDC	39.65	2006-12-13	2020-12-12	$2,500
2041051	CDC	24.86	2006-12-13	2020-12-12	$1,000
2041053	CDC	10.72	2006-12-13	2020-12-12	$1,000
2041067	CDC	7.56	2006-12-13	2020-12-12	$1,000
2429673	CDC	14.96	2015-07-16	2021-01-26	$750
2429674	CDC	14.94	2015-07-16	2021-01-26	$750
2441695	CDC	57.41	2016-04-18	2022-04-17	$1,200
2441696	CDC	57.41	2016-04-18	2022-04-17	$1,200
2441697	CDC	57.41	2016-04-18	2022-04-17	$1,200
2441698	CDC	57.41	2016-04-18	2022-04-17	$1,200
2441699	CDC	57.41	2016-04-18	2022-04-17	$1,200
2455082	CDC	57.41	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455083	CDC	57.41	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455084	CDC	57.41	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455085	CDC	57.41	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455086	CDC	57.4	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455087	CDC	57.41	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455088	CDC	57.41	2016-07-27	2020-07-26	$1,200
2455633	CDC	57.4	2016-07-28	2020-07-27	$1,200
2455634	CDC	57.39	2016-07-28	2020-07-27	$1,200
2461115	CDC	57.4	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461116	CDC	57.4	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461117	CDC	57.4	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461118	CDC	57.39	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461119	CDC	57.39	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461120	CDC	57.39	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461121	CDC	57.39	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461122	CDC	57.4	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2461123	CDC	57.4	2016-09-01	2020-08-31	$1,200
2504677	CDC	54.27	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505017	CDC	57.42	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505189	CDC	57.4	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505288	CDC	24.68	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$500
2505289	CDC	13.83	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$500
2505290	CDC	3.13	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$500

TABLE 4.1
LIST OF NEW ALGER PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim	Type	Area (ha)	Date Applied	Date Expiry	Work Required
2505291	CDC	6.27	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$500
2505292	CDC	39.04	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505293	CDC	39.15	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505294	CDC	1.8	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$500
2505417	CDC	9.27	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$500
2505486	CDC	57.41	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505487	CDC	57.41	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505488	CDC	57.41	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505556	CDC	57.42	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505557	CDC	57.42	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505558	CDC	57.42	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505559	CDC	57.42	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505560	CDC	54.59	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505561	CDC	32.72	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2505745	CDC	57.39	2017-11-20	2021-11-19	$1,200
2507620	CDC	57.4	2017-12-08	2021-12-07	$1,200
2507621	CDC	57.4	2017-12-08	2021-12-07	$1,200
2507622	CDC	57.4	2017-12-08	2021-12-07	$1,200
2507623	CDC	5.52	2017-12-08	2021-12-07	$500
2507624	CDC	5.54	2017-12-08	2021-12-07	$500
2510156	CDC	57.42	2018-01-22	2022-01-21	$1,200
2513986	CDC	57.42	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513987	CDC	57.42	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513988	CDC	57.41	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513989	CDC	57.41	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513990	CDC	57.4	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513991	CDC	57.4	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513992	CDC	57.39	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2513993	CDC	57.39	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514050	CDC	57.42	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514051	CDC	57.42	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514052	CDC	57.42	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514053	CDC	57.41	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514054	CDC	57.41	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514055	CDC	57.41	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514056	CDC	57.4	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514057	CDC	57.4	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514058	CDC	57.4	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514059	CDC	57.39	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2514060	CDC	57.39	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200

TABLE 4.1
LIST OF NEW ALGER PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim	Type	Area (ha)	Date Applied	Date Expiry	Work Required
2514061	CDC	57.39	2018-03-06	2022-03-05	$1,200
2518962	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518963	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518964	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518965	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518966	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518967	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518968	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518969	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518970	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518971	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518972	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518973	CDC	57.42	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2518974	CDC	57.41	2018-05-31	2022-05-30	$1,200
2520345	CDC	57.41	2018-07-05	2020-07-04	$1,200
2520346	CDC	57.41	2018-07-05	2020-07-04	$1,200
2520347	CDC	57.4	2018-07-05	2020-07-04	$1,200
2520348	CDC	57.4	2018-07-05	2020-07-04	$1,200
2520349	CDC	57.39	2018-07-05	2020-07-04	$1,200
2520774	CDC	57.4	2018-07-16	2020-07-15	$500
2520775	CDC	57.4	2018-07-16	2020-07-15	$500
Total		**5,201.84**	**ha**		**$113,000**

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

Renforth intends to retain the mineral rights in the form of Mining Claims and abandon the surface rights to New Alger Mining Concession area. To complete this, it is required that Renforth assess the state of any historic surface infrastructure on the site and, assuming that this infrastructure is deemed to be the property of Renforth, to remove or otherwise rehabilitate this infrastructure if necessary (Mining Act section 126).

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

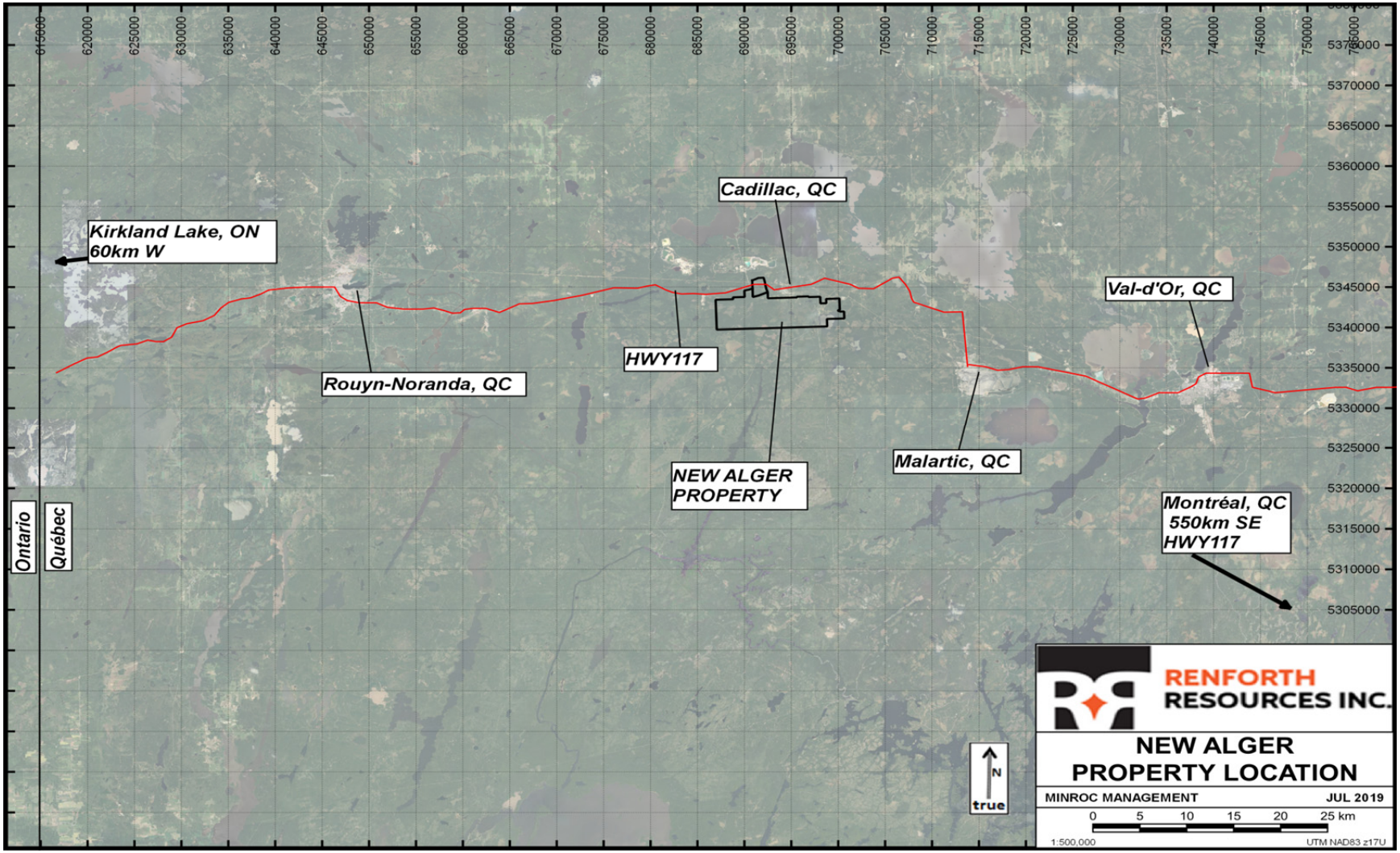
Provincial Highway 117 bisects mining concession 240PTA in an east–west direction and provides excellent year-round access to the New Alger Property (Figure 5.1). The shaft at the past-producing Thompson-Cadillac Mine, located on the mining concession, is located on the north side of the Highway 117 and the CDC claims that form the majority of the Property are located south of the highway.

The Town of Cadillac, part of the Regional Municipality of Rouyn-Noranda, is located 3 km to the east of the past-producing Thompson-Cadillac mine. Rouyn-Noranda with a population of 42,334 (2016) and Val-d'Or, population 32,491 (2016) are located 45 km west and 55 km east, respectively. Regional airports are located at both Val-d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda.

The Canadian National rail line runs through the northern edge of the Property.

Two gravel roads run south from Cadillac towards the Hydro-Québec hydroelectric dams at Rapide-2 and Rapide-7. These roads can be used to access parts of the CDC claims area. ATV trails and logging roads pass into the CDC claims in several locations, both from the Hydro-Québec roads and from Highway 117.

FIGURE 5.1 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP SHOWING HIGHWAY 117



Source: *Renforth (2019)*

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate is typical of the Abitibi region and is characterized in the Koppen-Geiger system as humid continental (Dfb) https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/quebec/rouyn-noranda-21931/. Average annual temperature is 1.5°C with 885 mm of precipitation. Winters are long, extending from November to April, with January temperatures averaging minus 16.9°C. July temperatures average plus 17.5°C. For short periods between mid-January to the end of February, the temperature may fall to approximately -40°C and there is considerable snow accumulation up to a metre in depth. Generally, exploration work can be carried out year-round.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The Property benefits from excellent access and close proximity to Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or. Mineral exploration, mining, along with mineral processing and smelting are major components of the local economy. The local infrastructure, business community and populace of the region are well-equipped to service mining and exploration activities. A full range of equipment, supplies and services required for mining development is available in the local communities. The region possesses a skilled mining workforce from which personnel can be sourced for new mine developments.

The Property is serviced by paved highway, secondary access roads and a major power line. Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, creeks, and beaver ponds throughout the area. There is sufficient space on the Property to build mining infrastructure.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Provincial Highway 117 runs east-west through the Concession, close to the main known mineralized zones and the main work areas. A CN Rail line runs east-west through the Claims area south of the Town of Cadillac.

Several power lines traverse the Property. Two lines from Rapide-2 and Rapide-7 run through the eastern area of the Claims and converge on the Pandora substation a few km east of Cadillac. Another line runs parallel to Highway 117 through the Concession. A third line runs from Lac Heva, across the Claims and the Concession in a northwesterly fashion.

Cleared areas exist on either side of the highway near the mine workings, which can be used as staging areas during exploration programs.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The terrain at New Alger is characterized by low undulating relief controlled by surficial moraine deposits that are drained by a network of small rivers and streams. Elevation varies from a low of 320 masl in the area of the past-producing Thompson-Cadillac mine, to about 395 masl in the east near Lac Heva. There are a number of prominent northeast-striking ridges on the Property that are underlain by Proterozoic diabase dykes.

The Property is drained by several tributaries of the Blake River, which flows northwards into Lac Preissac. Lac Preissac is drained by the Kinojévis River which flows southward to the Ottawa River and is part of the Atlantic watershed.

The Property has several lakes including Lac Heva (about 200 hectares ("ha") in area) located in the eastern part of the Property and Lac Bonchamp, Lac Clair and Lac Beauchemin of about 15 ha in area each. Muskeg wetland areas occur in the southern part of the Property. Low-lying ground, especially around streams, is marshy and characterized by the growth of alders.

The bulk of the Property is forested with balsam fir, spruce, birch and poplar. Large portions of the Property are in various states of regrowth after recent forestry operations. There are small areas with agricultural land use within the Property, south of Cadillac (~35 ha) and north of Lac Heva (~80 ha).

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The New Alger Property has a long history of mining and exploration activities. The following summary of exploration history (Table 6.1) is based on compilation work undertaken by Gorman (1984), Wright and Gorman (1987) and Lahti (2006).

TABLE 6.1
PROPERTY HISTORY - NEW ALGER CONCESSION (CM240PTA)

Company	Year	Work	Summary
EJ Thompson	1924-25	Prospecting, Staking	Original gold discovery (Discovery Vein)
Huronian Belt Co	1925-26	Shafts	Two exploration shafts sunk on veins in mine area
Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp	1927-30	Underground exploration, Drilling	Both shafts deepened, No. 1 Shaft to 600 ft with four levels and drifting on Veins 1 and 2. Test milling of 18 T of ore. Surface diamond drilling (records poor)
Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp	1933-35	Underground exploration	Dewatering, 877 ft drilling. Crosscutting to Discovery Vein
Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp	1936-39	Production, DDH	Production est. 21,740 oz at 0.123 oz/T (Lahti 2006). 2,000 ft drilling
P A LaVallee	1943	-	Property evaluation/compilation work
Alger Gold Mines	1945-46	28 DDH	A and B series DDH drilled in west of Property, totalling 14,730 ft
Alger Gold Mines	1947-50	Underground exploration	No. 1 Shaft deepened to 1,124 ft, additional drifting
Alger Mining Ltd	1951-62	-	Property inactive
A N Ferris	1977-81	-	Property inactive
Sulpetro Minerals	1981-84	Compilation	Assessment of historic data. Shafts capped
Darius JV (Breakwater/Bond Gold)	1987-90	Geophysics, sampling, 2 DDH	Mag and VLF surveys, 2 DDH (274 m), trenching on Piché near No. 2 Shaft
Cadillac Ventures	2007-08	Geophysics, 18 DDH	Mag and IP surveys (Johnson & Webster 2007), 5,652 m drilling in two programs in mine area and on outlying anomalies

The New Alger claims cover a large area of Pontiac sediments to the south of the New Alger mining concession. Limited, poorly documented exploration work took place prior to their acquisition by Renforth (Table 6.2). Drilling and trenching were carried out in the 1930s on the Amos Cadillac property, which roughly corresponded with current claims 2041053 and 2041067, but very few details of this work are available.

TABLE 6.2 PROPERTY HISTORY – NEW ALGER CLAIM BLOCK				
Company	**Area**	**Year**	**Work**	**Summary**
Amos Cadillac GML	Manseau	1937	6 DDH (2,802 ft); trenching	Chip channel with $0.10 assay reported (Ross 1940)
Acme Cadillac GML	West	1930s	Trenching	Surface work mentioned, unknown target (Bell 1937)
QC MERN	Regional	1980s	Soil Geochem	Several regional soil geochemistry surveys
Plato Gold	Manseau	2007	Geophysics	Mag survey (Boulanger 2008)
Osisko	Large area	~2010	Geophysics; reconnaissance mapping	Airborne mag, EM, radiometrics, reconnaissance mapping and sampling program (unconfirmed; no records available)
Expl. Carat	Manseau, Beauchemin	2011	Geophysics	IP survey (Lambert 2011)

6.2 PAST PRODUCTION

The Thompson-Cadillac Mine is an historic producer that reportedly produced an estimated 21,740 oz gold at 0.123 oz/T Au between 1936 and 1939 (Lahti 2006). The Thompson-Cadillac property was staked by E. J. Thompson in 1924 following the discovery of a wide zone of quartz veining known as the "Discovery Vein" in greywacke 240 m south of the present workings. Further exploration led to the discovery of gold mineralization in the Piché Group volcanic rocks in contact with the Pontiac Group greywacke.

The Huronian Belt Company initiated two shallow exploration shafts in 1925-1926. The No. 1 (East) and No. 2 shafts were sunk to depths of 35 ft and 15 ft respectively. In 1927, the Thompson-Cadillac Mining Corporation was formed and continued shaft sinking. The No. 2 Shaft reached 100 feet ("ft") and the No. 1 Shaft was enlarged to three compartments and deepened to 340 ft. In 1929, the No. 1 Shaft was further deepened to 600 ft, with levels developed at 150, 300, 450, and 600 ft. On the 150 level, the No. 1 Vein was drifted on for 275 ft, and the No. 2 Vein for 180 ft. On the 300-ft level both the No. 1 and No. 2 veins, were found.

In 1927, a 10-T Straub processing plant processed 18 T of ore with a grade of $9.74 gold. In November of 1928, 22 T grading $7.43 gold was milled. By the spring of 1929 the lower levels were flooding, and pumping kept the mine dewatered to the 300-ft level. In 1930, "Reserves" down to the 300-ft level were reported as 35,000 T grading $8.00 gold. Due to financial difficulties, all work was suspended.

In 1933, the Thompson-Cadillac Mining Corporation resumed operations. The No. 1 Shaft was dewatered and re-examined. Minor underground development and 877 ft of drilling was carried

out. In 1934-1935, the mine was dewatered to the 300-ft level, and later to the 600-ft level during the construction of a process plant.

In 1936, lateral development continued to proceed on the 150, 300, and 600-ft levels. At the 150-ft level a drift extending 1,000 ft west of the No. 1 Shaft encountered spectacular visible gold. It is reported that 843 oz were handpicked on the 109E stope. Stopes on the three levels provided enough material for a 75-tpd process plant. By late 1936 it is reported that the process plant was producing 85 tpd averaging a head grade of $8.00 gold. Total production for the year was 16,346 T yielding $123,740 gold (3,535 oz at $35/oz). The majority of the recovered gold was reportedly free-milling with the remainder as arsenical sulphide concentrates.

In 1937, production for the year was 38,081 T yielding 1,730.4 oz. The average mill head for the year was $5.39 (0.154 oz/T at $35 gold). By October 31, 1937, a total of 12,995 ft of lateral work was completed including 839 ft of stoping on the 150-ft level, 576 ft on the 300-ft level and 124 ft on the 600-ft level. During August 1937, 9 diamond drill holes (2,000 ft) were drilled examining a further 100 ft of strike length. Several encouraging sections were cut.

In 1938, a total of 78,247 T was milled during the year and $227,004 bullion was recovered (6,486 oz at $35 gold) and 2,017 T of arsenical concentrates containing another 2,875 oz of gold was recovered. The recovered gold was 0.120 oz/T. An important discovery was made south of the Cadillac Break on the 150-ft level. This new zone lies between 700 and 1,300 ft west of the main zone. According to old notes taken by A.P. Beavan (the O'Brien Division of Sulpetro Minerals) and quoted by B. E. Gorman "It is apparent that Beavan reckoned better possibilities could be found in the greenstones further west".

The mine operated until July 1939, producing $143,752 in bullion from 42,381 T of milled ore (4,097 oz at $35 gold). There are no records of any concentrates. The new zone did not persist below the 150-ft level and the only work was done on the 610, and 616 stopes on the 600-ft level.

After operations ended in July 1939 and the mill was leased to Central Cadillac. A memo from H. C. Young (manager) dated August 1st reviewed reserves: 10,457 T of broken ore in stopes of variable grade and 57,424 T of probable ore of "average mining grade" in place. Between 1940 and 1942, the mine was kept de-watered and the process plant treated ore from Central Cadillac.

In 1943 and 1944, attempts were made to sell the Property but without success. A report by T. Koulomzine recommended additional drilling on the west part of the Property, concentrating on a system of cross-fractures and renewed exploration in the quartz albitites north of the Cadillac Break. Following the unsuccessful attempts to sell the Property, a new company called Alger Gold Mining Limited was formed. Diamond drilling began in June, totaling 20 surface holes (9,451 ft; the "A-series holes") and 48 underground holes (1,447 ft). During December, 103 ft of drifting was done on the 450-ft level, and 178 ft of crosscutting on the 600-ft level. In 1946, an additional 4 surface holes were drilled on the west zone south of Cadillac Break. Numerous erratic sections of mineralization were found according to resident geologist W. G. Robinson. The total surface and underground drilling amounted to 9,256 ft. In May, the shaft was deepened from 620 ft to 850 ft, with 689 ft of crosscuts and 2,326 ft of drifting.

In 1947, the main (No. 1) shaft reached 1,124 ft, with levels established at 975 and 1,100 ft. Two veins ("B" and "C") were opened up and found to join on the 1,100-ft level but pinched out 225 ft below. Operations ceased in early 1948.

In 1949 and 1950, the mine and the mill remained idle. An agreement was made with O'Brien to process 221.75 T of arsenical concentrates to recover 491.54 oz of gold. Between 1951 and 1962, the Company, now New Alger Mining Limited was inactive on the Property. From 1977 to 1981, the Property was acquired by A. N. Ferris following New Alger bankruptcy and transferred to Darius Gold Mines Inc. Figure 6.1 is a photograph of the Thompson-Cadillac Mine.

FIGURE 6.1 GENERAL VIEW OF THE THOMPSON-CADILLAC MINE, 1934

Source: *Geological Survey of Canada, 1974*

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

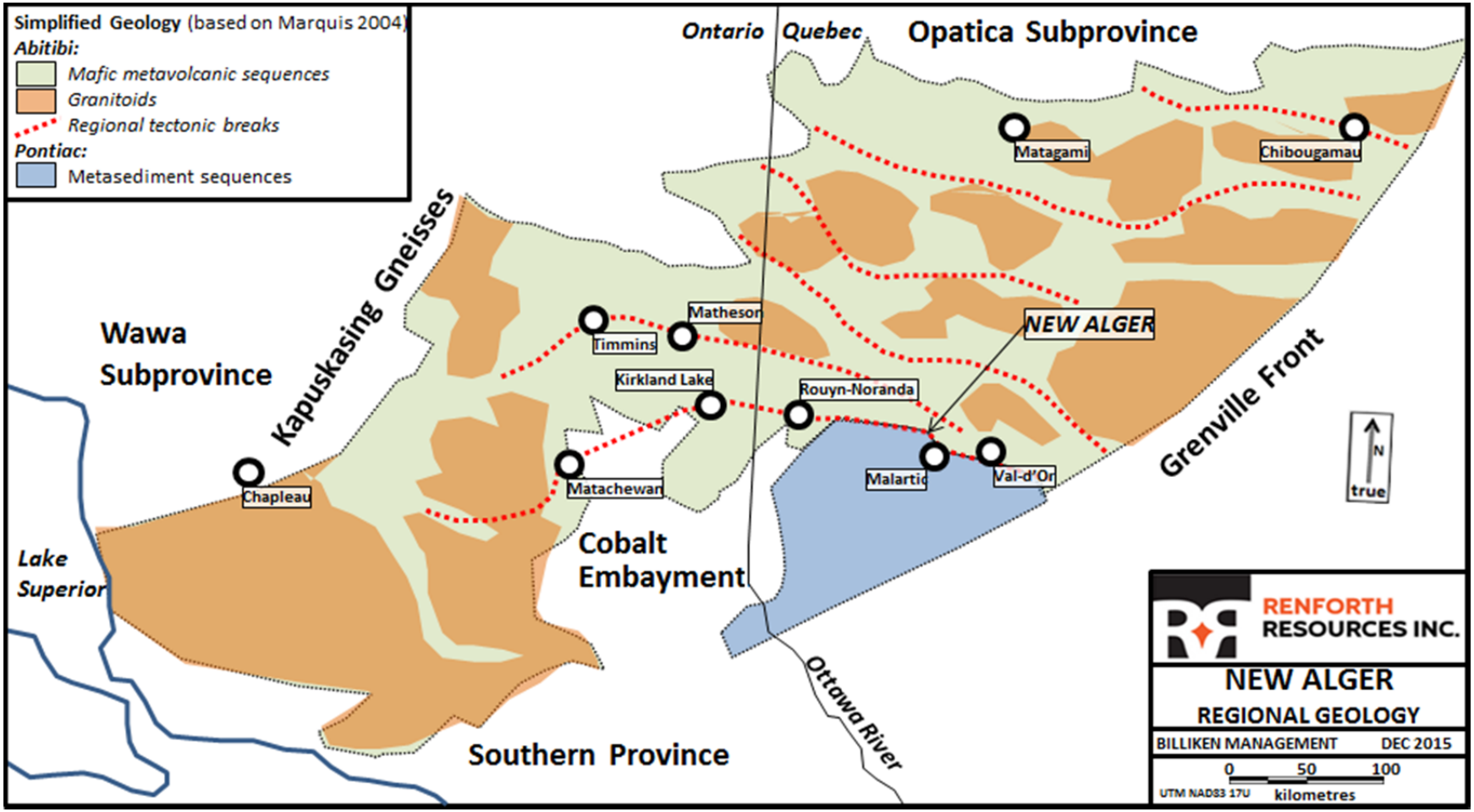
7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The New Alger Property is located at the southern contact of Abitibi subprovince with the Pontiac subprovince of the Archean (ca. 2.7 Ga) Superior Province. The Abitibi subprovince contains dominantly metavolcanic, metasedimentary and plutonic rocks and contains the Abitibi greenstone belt, with regionally east-west striking assemblages of mafic to felsic metavolcanic, metasedimentary rocks, lesser ultramafic metavolcanic rocks, and intrusive rocks. The greenstone belt extends from west of Timmins in Ontario, to the east of Val-d'Or and Chibougamau in Québec, where it is truncated by the Grenville Front (Figure 7.1). The Pontiac subprovince is a melange of sedimentary units, minor mafics/ultramafics and latest Archean granitoids. The northernmost portion consists of the east-west striking assemblage of dominantly metasedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Group.

At the New Alger Property, the Larder Lake - Cadillac Deformation Zone (or the "Cadillac Break") occurs at or near the boundary of the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. The Cadillac Break extends from west of Matachewan, Ontario to east of Val-d'Or, Québec and is the southernmost of several prominent east striking regional deformation zones that cross the eastern part of the Superior Province. Significant gold deposits that are closely associated with the Cadillac Break include (from west to east): Young-Davidson in Matachewan; the Kirkland Lake gold camp; Kerr-Addison and other deposits at Larder Lake; the Cadillac and Malartic camps, and Sigma-Lamaque and other deposits in the Val-d'Or area.

In addition to numerous important gold deposits that are closely associated with the Cadillac Break, the structure also exhibits a strong control on the emplacement of late Archean felsic and alkaline intrusive rocks.

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY



Source: *Renforth (2019)*

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The New Alger Property is underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Piché, Cadillac, and Pontiac Groups (Figure 7.2). On the Property these rocks form the south limb of the Malartic Syncline, whose axis passes along the northeast boundary of the Property. The lithologies have subvertical dips and an approximate east-west strike.

The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt are subdivided into several lithostratigraphic assemblages using lithological, chemical, structural and geochronological criteria. Some of the assemblages correspond in whole or part to "groups" used in the historic mapping. To the north lie the Cadillac Group greywackes and arkoses with minor oxide iron formations. Feldspar porphyries and syenite lenses and stocks are emplaced roughly parallel to the Break, within the Piché Group and along the northern margin of the Pontiac Group.

7.2.1 Piche Group

In the area, the Piché group consists largely of ultramafic to mafic intrusions and schist, with minor felsic volcanic rocks and sediments. Ultramafic rocks of the Piché group have a minimum age constraint of ca. 2709 Ma based on the age of cross-cutting intrusive rocks (Pilote et al., 2014) making the Piche Group older than the Cadillac and Pontiac Groups.

On the New Alger Property, the Piché Group forms an east-west striking unit through the center of the Mining Concession. Here, the Group is comprised of mafic to intermediate lava flows and agglomerates as well as intermediate tuffs. Intermediate sills and sub-concordant dykes are common, particularly close to the fault zone. Two prominent quartz- and albite-porphyries are strongly associated with the gold-bearing vein system. The Cadillac Break fault zone lies north of the porphyries and consists of green talc-chlorite schists which appear to be derived primarily from Piché ultramafic units. The Break varies from 30 to 180 m in thickness. It has been historically reported (Koulomzine 1943) that "albitite" sills lie within the Break schists.

7.2.2 Cadillac Group

Regionally, the Cadillac Group consists largely of turbiditic siltstone and wacke, with minor biotite-chlorite-actinolite schist and felsic volcaniclastic rocks. The age of the Cadillac Group is <ca. 2690–2686 Ma (Davis, 2002),

At New Alger, the Cadillac Group is poorly characterized but consists mostly of greywacke with occasional lenses and beds of conglomerate, siltstone, graphitic mudstone and minor iron formation. A diorite sill within the Cadillac Group, of about 20 m thickness forms outcrops to the north of the historic mine workings.

7.2.3 Pontiac Group

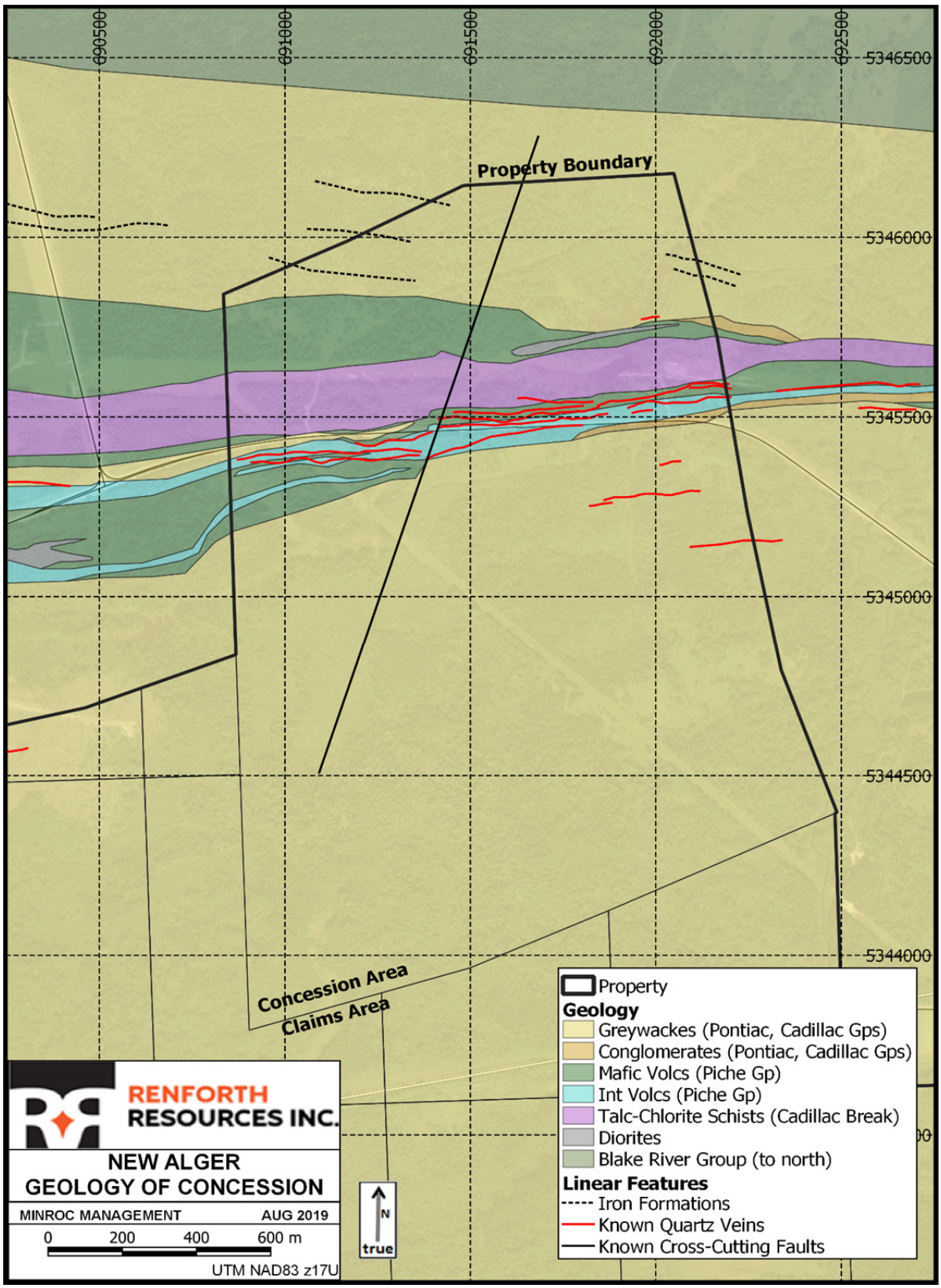
The Pontiac Subprovince to the south of the Abitibi Subprovince is composed of turbiditic mudstone and wacke, with minor mafic and ultramafic flows, and rare conglomerate. The rocks have been dated at <ca. 2697 to 2685 Ma (Davis, 2002).

The Pontiac Group metasediments cover the majority of the New Alger Property, including the southern two thirds of the Mining Concession and all of the CDC Claims except for some younger intrusive rocks. The Pontiac Group mainly consists of greywacke, arkose and mudstone with minor graphitic shale. In the stripped area at the Discovery Vein, the Pontiac metasediments exhibit tight, isoclinal folding. A thin band of polymictic conglomerate marks the north limit of the Pontiac Group. This conglomerate appears to pinch out westward. Narrow interbeds of mafic and felsic volcanics are known from a small number of outcrops in the northeast of the Claims area (southeast of the town of Cadillac).

7.2.4 Younger Intrusive Rocks

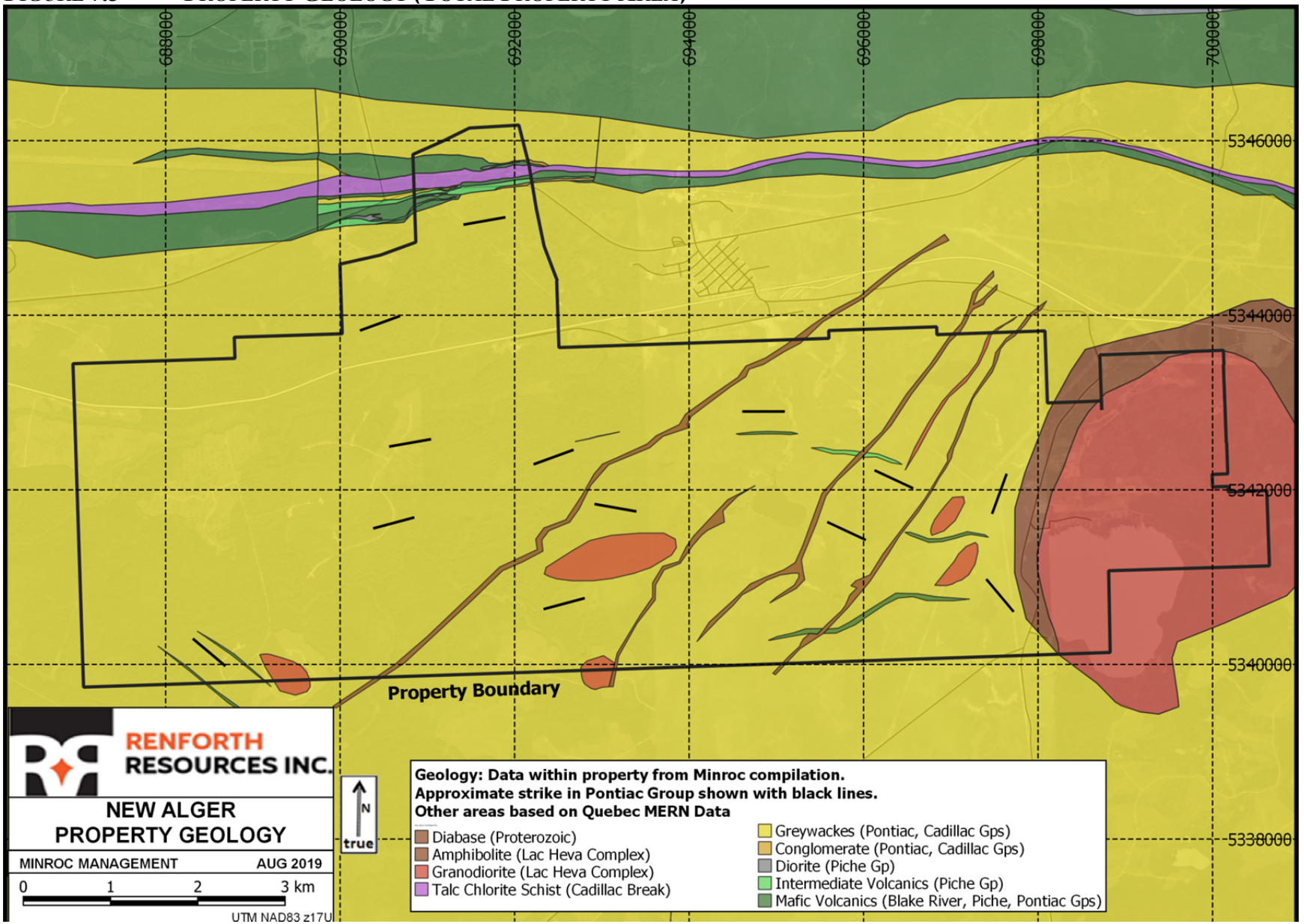
Younger intrusive rocks are exposed on the Property. An Archean granodiorite/amphibolite intrusive, with a surface area of about 8 km^2, is located roughly underneath Lac Heva in the east of the Claims. Other, poorly mapped granitoid bodies are known from limited outcrops in the south and west of the Claims group. A number of diabase and gabbroic dykes run northeasterly across the Claims area, and are clearly visible in regional magnetic data; these are presumed to be Proterozoic in age and may be part of the Biscotasing swarm.

FIGURE 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (NORTH AREA)



Source: *Renforth (2019)*

FIGURE 7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (TOTAL PROPERTY AREA)



7.2.5 Structure

Based on a regional study, Zhou and Lafrance (2017) report that in the Piche Group the principal cleavage is an east-southeast-striking (~125–140°), subvertical and closely-spaced foliation and a stretching lineation, defined by biotite and/or hornblende on the cleavage plane, plunges moderately (45–55°) to the east-southeast. Veins within Piché mafic schist and intrusions are rich in tourmaline. They have sigmoidal shapes, suggesting that they were emplaced during sinistral shearing. Other veins display tight S-folds suggesting that their emplacement occurred early during sinistral shearing. The veins are boudinaged along the late cleavage and offset by dextral shear bands, oriented at a low angle (~30°) anticlockwise to the late cleavage.

In the Cadillac metasedimentary rocks, the east-striking, subvertical regional cleavage is axial planar to nearly upright, east-plunging, isoclinal to tight folds. Smoky white quartz sigmoidal tension gashes, locally in en échelon arrays, are commonly present in coarse-grained sandstone beds. These bedding-subparallel veins were likely emplaced early during sinistral shearing. The Z-folds and shear-band cleavages are interpreted to have formed during later dextral shearing. Some tension gashes appear to have formed during dextral shearing. Brittle deformation structures, such as conjugate sets of northwest-striking subvertical S-shaped and north-northeast-striking subvertical Z-shaped kink bands, and northeast-striking (~030°) subvertical sinistral Riedel-shear faults, postdate all precursor deformation structures.

Zhou and Lafrance (2017) report that in the Pontiac Subprovince, south of the Cadillac fault, both turbiditic wacke and felsic dykes are tightly folded by outcrop-scale to map-scale S-folds with north-facing long limbs and south-facing short limbs with an axial plane cleavage (striking 305–330°, subvertical). Late, locally developed, isoclinal to tight Z-folds with a new axial planar cleavage (279°/87°), and likely formed during later dextral shearing. Quartz veins in competent felsic and mafic dykes typically occur as tension gashes in en échelon arrays, which are compatible with later dextral shearing. Veins within greywacke and mudstone are typically boudinaged along a dextral shear-band cleavage that is clockwise to bedding.

In the Cadillac area, the Cadillac Break generally lies within or abuts the Piché Group, a suite of ultramafic to felsic volcanics, volcaniclastics and tuffs.

A local, late fault runs across the centre of the Property with a trend of about 10 degrees, crossing the local grid baseline at approximately 5+25E and displacing units by a few tens of metres.

7.2.6 Mineralization

At New Alger, gold is found both in free form within quartz veins, or in association with bladed/ acicular arsenopyrite which is found along vein margins, within vein wall rock or in biotitized shears. Arsenopyrite gold content appears to increase as the size of the blades increases.

In the historic Thompson-Cadillac Mine, gold was contained in several blue-grey-coloured quartz-carbonate veins with variable amounts (trace to 10%) of sulphides; the most common being arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. These veins appear to be controlled by fracture/shear zones approximately parallel to the regional strike and to the Cadillac Break.

The two main vein packages are found within or adjacent to the two porphyry units, separated by 10 to 50 m (Veins No. 1 and No. 2 in the South and North Porphyry respectively). A third vein package (No. 3) that is less explored, lies about 30 m north of the northern porphyry. Additional parallel mineralized veins, such as the 1S vein, are present, between and to the south of these main structures.

Cross-cutting structures are frequently referenced in reports pertaining to the historic underground workings and were believed to correlate with enhanced grade. These, should they exist, have not yet been adequately characterized from surface.

The mineralized vein systems have been traced to a depth of 350 m both in surface drilling and historic underground development.

The Discovery Vein system, consisting of similar blue quartz veins, appears to be controlled by chloritic and biotitic deformation zones, and/or fold axes, limbs and detachment planes in the Pontiac Group. A greater proportion of the mineralization takes the form of free gold.

7.2.7 Alteration

Gold is closely associated with sulphides and mineralization is associated with structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins or in alteration halos surrounding those veins or shears. Alteration styles include potassic feldspar, silicification, and sericite and biotite alteration.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The gold deposits associated with the Cadillac Break are late Archean in age and most are described as lode-type, orogenic, mesothermal deposits. These deposits typically share a close spatial relationship to the Cadillac Break, or various splays and secondary parallel shear zones. Intrusive bodies with a variety of intermediate to felsic and alkali compositions also have a very close spatial association with almost all deposits. The original source of the gold and the role of various intrusives remains unclear, but it is suspected that most of the intrusive rocks are not gold sources, however, presented favourable rheological or chemical conditions for gold deposition.

According to Rafini (2014) the various Larder-Cadillac deposits can be grouped into a number of distinctive styles. New Alger lies in the "Davidson River Fault – Cadillac Flexure", and is typical of this camp, where arsenopyritic, sericitised halos surround distinctive blue quartz vein swarms. This mineralization style is shared most notably with the neighbouring O'Brien deposit and Bouscadillac prospect, and also with the Lapa deposit (10 km to the east). These deposits tend to extend to great depth with Lapa exceeding 1,500 m depth.

The Canadian Malartic / Sladen deposit falls into the "Malartic Field" and is associated with intrusive suites found along the Break 600 m into the Pontiac metasediments to the south of the break. In these deposits, sulphide content is lower and arsenopyrite is of secondary importance. Canadian Malartic is considered to be a porphyry gold deposit, with broad low-grade mineralization halos having a direct genetic relationship to the intrusive rocks (Wares and Burzynski 2011).

In the Superior Province, mesothermal gold deposits associated with large-scale regional deformation zones such as the Cadillac Break are interpreted to have formed in zones of transpressive deformation associated with terrain accretion (Kerrich and Wyman 1990).

9.0 EXPLORATION

This section will cover the stripping programs at the Discovery Veins surface gold occurrence, as well as other surface work undertaken since the previous Technical Report filing in 2014.

Exploration pertaining to drill programs is given in Section 10.

9.1 2014 DISCOVERY VEIN STRIPPING PROGRAM

9.1.1 Work Summary

From the 6th to 8th November, a John Deere 17D mini excavator was used to expand existing outcrops in the "Discovery Veins" area. Bedrock was exposed discontinuously throughout an area approximately 65 m by 10 m. This was a follow-up to a prospecting program undertaken in June of that year, during which gold mineralization (to a high of 12.33 g/t Au over 0.7 m (sample 1406970); Billiken 2014) was uncovered at several locations in the Pontiac Group metagreywackes, including in several historic blast pits. Sixty-nine channel samples were taken, comprising seven new channels and extensions to two older channels. Channels were cut across quartz vein systems and their sulphidic wall rocks, wherever gold mineralization was anticipated. All fieldwork was completed by B. H. Newton, P. Geo. of Billiken Management and an assistant.

9.1.2 9.1.2 Results

Assays ranged up to 11.60 g/t Au over 0.5 m (sample 045031) and are presented on Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1
RESULTS FROM 2014 STRIPPING PROGRAM, DISCOVERY VEINS

Channel	Samples	Interval*	Highest Individual Sample*	Description of Highest Grade Sample
1	045054-58	0.160 g/t Au / 2.9 m	1.060 g/t Au / 0.4 m	sheared sediments, disseminated arsenopyrite
4	045049-53	0.164 g/t Au / 2.3 m	0.316 g/t Au / 0.5 m	quartz vein stringers and sheared sediments, disseminated arsenopyrite
5	045035-48	0.140 g/t Au / 6.1 m	0.663 g/t Au / 0.6 m	blue-grey quartz veins
6	045027-34	2.197 g/t Au / 4.2 m	11.600 g/t Au / 0.5 m	sheared sediments and narrow stringers, disseminated arsenopyrite
7	045018-26	0.117 g/t Au / 4.4 m	0.431 g/t Au / 0.3 m	quartz veins and stringers
8	045011-17	0.145 g/t Au / 4.0 m	0.385 g/t Au / 0.6 m	blue-grey quartz veins stronger at this end
9	045001-10	0.363 g/t Au / 6.2 m	1.92 g/t Au / 0.7 m	sheared sediments
A1	1406970-71	6.197 g/t Au / 1.4 m	12.326 g/t Au / 0.7 m	grey quartz + fine-coarse arsenopyrite + very fine Au on margins

TABLE 9.1 RESULTS FROM 2014 STRIPPING PROGRAM, DISCOVERY VEINS				
Channel	**Samples**	**Interval***	**Highest Individual Sample***	**Description of Highest Grade Sample**
A2	1406972-76	0.068 g/t Au / 2.5 m	0.258 g/t Au / 0.5 m	grey quartz + wall rocks with medium, blebby arsenopyrite
A1+3+3B	045059-67	1.631 g/t Au / 6.7 m	12.326 g/t Au / 0.7 m	grey quartz + fine-coarse arsenopyrite + very fine Au on margins
A2+2	045068-69	0.056 g/t Au / 3.2 m	0.258 g/t Au / 0.5 m	grey quartz + wallrocks with medium, blebby arsenopyrite

** amount g/t Au over length m.*

9.2 2017 DISCOVERY VEIN STRIPPING PROGRAM

9.2.1 Work Summary

In September and October 2017, a stripping program was undertaken along the Discovery Vein gold mineralized system on the New Alger Property. A total of 5,000 m² was stripped to expose 235 m of strike within the Pontiac Group greywackes as well as 140 m of cross-strike exposure.

The target area was initially chipped to remove vegetation. It was then stripped using an excavator and then washed with a fire hose using local water sources. This work was undertaken by Nord-Fort Exploration of Ste-Anne-des-Lacs, Québec, under the supervision of Minroc Management Ltd.

The stripped areas were mapped in detail, starting during the stripping, by Mark Wellstead, P.Geo., and Francis Newton, G.I.T., of Minroc, and Martin Demers, P.Geo., independent consultant. Mapping efforts concentrated on structural features, including degrees of folding and schistosity, the intensity and style of quartz and quartz-carbonate veining and the presence of potential controlling structures such as fold axes and subparallel/detachment faults.

Once stripping and washing was complete, the outcrop area was overflown with a drone and covered with high-resolution imagery by J L Corriveau of Val-d'Or. This imagery was georeferenced to within 10 cm by J L Corriveau. This imagery was subsequently used in tandem with field photos to georeferenced channel samples to a similar level of accuracy.

9.2.2 Results

Five hundred and eighty-four channel samples were taken which, when interpreted alongside 103 samples taken during previous visits in 2013 and 2014, revealed at least two zones of low-grade

gold mineralization, both of which contain coarse gold which provides locally higher-grade assay values.

The 2017 sampling data was combined with all 2013 and 14 samples for which field locations were reliably known, so that a spatial analysis of assays could be completed. From this dataset of 687 samples, 29 give values greater than 1.00 g/t Au and four are greater than 5.0 g/t Au. Many of these samples correlate with visual sightings of fine native gold and modest arsenopyrite mineralization. Most are located within the broadly east-west band of chloritization and deformation within the sediments. Select highlights from the 2014 and 2017 Discovery Vein programs are presented on Table 9.2.

Most but not all high-assaying samples lay within the schistose sediments. However, all high-assaying samples contained quartz or quartz-carbonate veins or veinlets. It appears that, while high assays are more likely within well-developed blue/grey quartz veins are found in schistose sediments, they can be encountered anywhere within the wider vein system. In future exploration, we should ensure that favourable structures and sulphidic mineralization are not used too heavily to direct sampling efforts, and that low-sulphide vein systems outside of any obvious deformation zones should also be sampled.

Table 9.2 displays the channel interval highlights from the 2014 and 2017 Discovery Vein work programs.

TABLE 9.2
2014 AND 2017 CHANNEL INTERVAL HIGHLIGHTS
FROM THE DISCOVERY VEIN WORK PROGRAMS

Channel Name	Au (g/t)	Length (m)	Sample Numbers
SW corner 1	0.58	1.0	1402716-17
3	0.27	5.6	1402736-43
5	0.33	1.0	1402764-65
7	0.26	7.3	1402796-805
8	0.52	6.2	1402826-33
2013 No. 3	0.71	2.8	358012-16
9	2.65	3.7	1402848-52
2013 No. 2	1.56	1.9	358009-11
10	0.57	12.0	1402872-89
11	5.05	1.4	1402894-95
21	0.34	2.8	B-567294-97
22	0.39	4.0	B-567309-14
Test (22.5)	0.33	5.4	1402681-89
24	0.38	1.1	B-567345-46
2014 No. 3 + A1	1.95	5.6	1406970-71 & 045060-66
26	0.26	3.2	B-567407-13
2014 No. 6	3.80	2.4	045030-34
27	0.42	7.3	B-567432-44

TABLE 9.2
2014 AND 2017 CHANNEL INTERVAL HIGHLIGHTS
FROM THE DISCOVERY VEIN WORK PROGRAMS

Channel Name	Au (g/t)	Length (m)	Sample Numbers
28	0.60	5.2	B-567456-64
29	0.88	1.2	B-567484-85
2014 No. 9	0.69	2.7	045001-04
N Crosscut No. 2	0.71	4.2	B-567362-68
S Crosscut No. 4	1.04	1.3	1402673-74

Many of these intervals appear to outline two low-grade halo zones, one in the east and west of the stripped area respectively. It is possible that some of these samples may also provide nugget assays in duplicate.

9.3 2019 DISCOVERY VEIN STRIPPING PROGRAM

9.3.1 Work Summary

In July 2019, Minroc Management Ltd. was contracted by Renforth to undertake a stripping program in the Discovery Vein gold mineralized system. The intent of this project was to improve or expand bedrock exposure in several secondary target areas across along the Discovery Vein system which was trenched in September and October 2017.

The 2017 stripped area was expanded and widened at its east and west ends, and exposure was improved in areas that had been stripped previously. Additionally, two north-south-oriented strips were made running northwards from the 2017 stripped area, along the length of two ATV trails. The newly exposed bedrock was mapped in detail.

A John Deere 35G excavator was used for stripping. It was rented from Lou-Tec Industriel of Rouyn-Noranda and was brought to the Property using Highway 117. The excavator was used to strip shallow bedrock, and move debris piles that remained from the previous stripping in 2017. No vegetation was removed and no excavating to depths greater than 1 m was undertaken. A Wajax wildfire fire pump was used to wash exposed bedrock to facilitate mapping. Local ponds were used as water sources.

Personnel on-site during the program were Mark Wellstead, M.Geol P.Geo and Francis Newton, BSc. P. Geo (project geologists and excavator operators), and Jake Clarke and Jakob Porter (field assistants).

9.3.2 Results

Two hundred and twenty-eight samples were taken from New Alger during this program. Eighteen of these were taken elsewhere in the Pontiac Group while the remainder were taken in the 2019 stripped areas. Assay results revealed that gold mineralization was present in all areas

sampled, notably in the eastern and western extension areas. Eleven samples give values greater than 1.00 g/t Au and one is greater than 5.00 g/t Au. Many of these samples correlate with trace arsenopyrite mineralization and quartz-carbonate veins/veinlets. Most are located within the broadly east-west band of chloritization and deformation within the sediments. Select highlights of the 2019 channel sampling are presented on Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3
2019 CHANNEL INTERVAL
FROM THE DISCOVERY VEIN STRIPPING PROGRAM

Area	Channel Name	Au (g/t)	Length (m)	Sample Numbers
Far West Outcrop	C	3.55	0.4	2427268
SW Extension Area	T	1.13	1.9	2427430-433
SW Extension Area	S	0.78	1.9	2427424-426
incl.	S	1.37	0.7	2427425
SW Extension Area	R	2.56	0.5	2427416
SW Extension Area	R	0.50	2.4	2427404-407
SW Extension Area	Q	0.53	0.8	2427396-397
SW Extension Area	U	0.34	0.5	2427441
E Extension Area	L	5.40	2.1	2427336-340
incl.	L	20.80	0.5	2427336
E Extension Area	H	0.81	1.0	2427295-296
E Extension Area	K	1.15	0.4	2427322
E ATV Trail	O	2.19	0.6	2427367

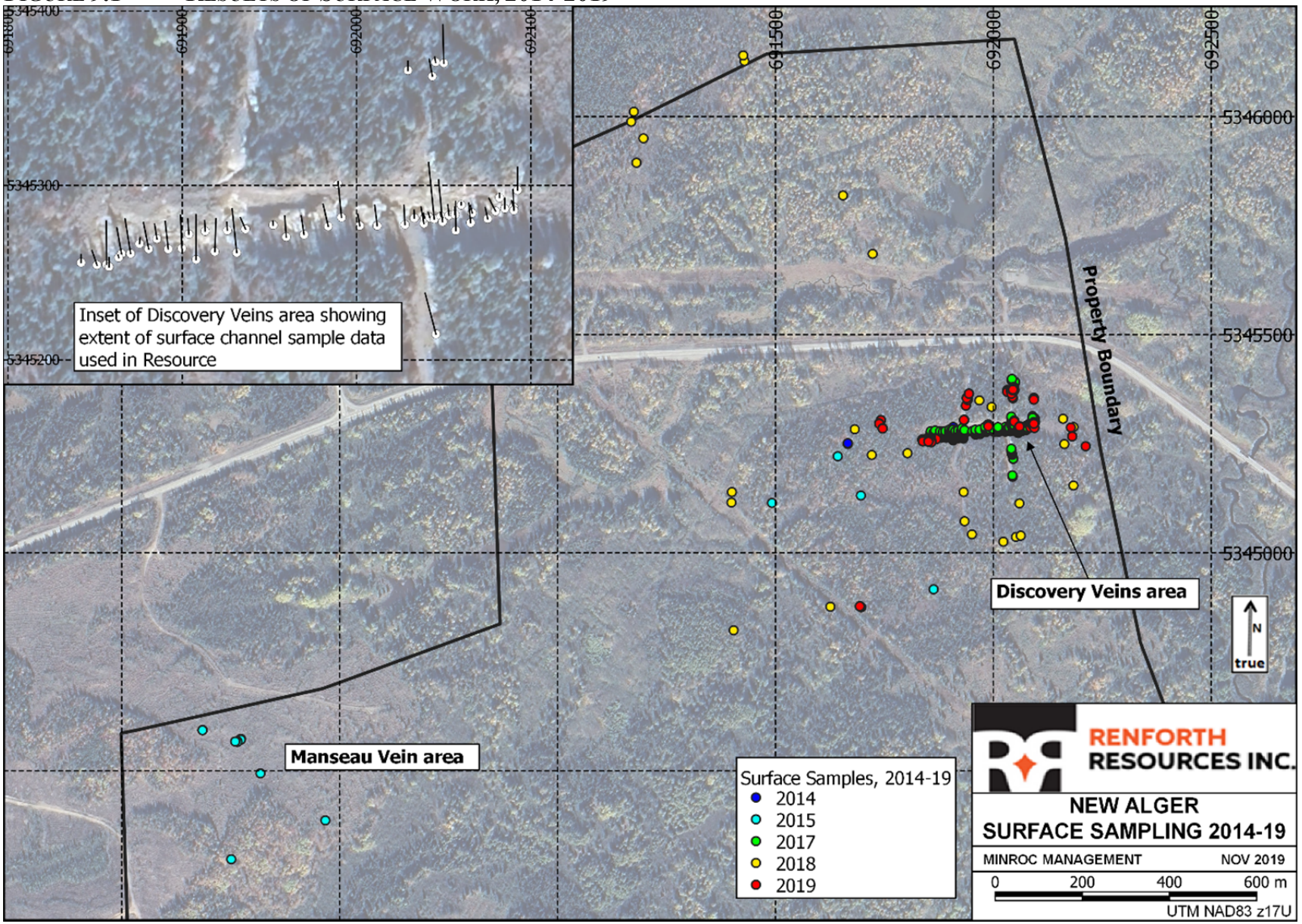
The intervals in the southwestern extension area are surrounded by lower assay grade samples (0.1-0.3 g/t Au). As a whole, the sampling in this area reveals a set of closely spaced, low-grade zones with occasional spikes when coarse gold is present.

The 20.8 g/t Au sample from the eastern extension area is reminiscent of two other high-grade samples from this area, both taken in 2014, which gave 11.6 g/t Au over 0.5 m (sample no. 45031), and 12.33 g/t Au over 0.7 m (sample no. 1406970). The vein system in this area appears to carry rare but significant coarse gold.

In the ATV trails, there is a single, higher assaying sample (sample number 2427367; 2.19 g/t Au over 0.55 m) taken from mudstone with numerous blue quartz veinlets. A notable assay also came from blue quartz in outcrops about 100 m to the northwest of the stripped area (sample number 2427268; 3.55 g/t Au over 0.4 m). These results indicate that gold mineralization is present within vein systems to the north of the discovery veins.

A figure of all surface work from 2014 to 2019 is presented in Figure 9.1.

FIGURE 9.1 RESULTS OF SURFACE WORK, 2014-2019



Source: *Renforth (2019)*

9.4 CONCESSION ABANDONMENT VISIT

On the 21st of May 2019, personnel from Minroc Management visited the New Alger Concession to inspect the legacy surface infrastructure dating from the historic Thompson-Cadillac Mine operations, as according to the Mining Act section 126. Legacy infrastructure includes two shafts (one capped and one fenced), and the foundations of a headframe, former mill facility and bunkhouses. This infrastructure was documented, and at the time of writing decisions are being made pertaining to remediation and risk abatement, which will be undertaken by Renforth prior to May 30, 2020.

10.0 DRILLING

Renforth completed 12 drill holes on the New Alger Property in 2007 totalling 3,945 m. Six holes totalling 1,707 m were drilled in 2008. A further nine holes were drilled in 2010/2011 totalling 2,231 m. These programs are described in reports by Minroc Management (2011) and Newton (2014)

This section will cover the 2014-2015 drill programs in the Thompson-Cadillac Mine area, as well as a 2018 program of additional core sampling, both of which post-date the previous Technical Report by Newton (2014).

10.1 2014-15 DRILL PROGRAMS

10.1.1 Work Summary

Three small drill programs were completed at New Alger in February 2014, May 2014 and January 2015. Drilling in all three programs combined totals 2,015 m. All drill holes were aimed at shallow targets in the region of the mine workings. All were drilled with NQ sized core. Drilling was undertaken by Foramex Drilling of Rouyn-Noranda for the 2014 programs (11th–16th February, and 15th–23rd May), and Rouillier Drilling of Amos, Québec between the 14th and 23rd of January 2015. A local stream was used as a water source in all cases. Collar information for the 2014 and 2015 drill holes are presented in Table 10.1.

All three programs were completed under the supervision of Brian Newton, P.Geo. For the February 2014 and January 2015 programs, core was logged by Francis Newton, P.Geo. Core was logged and cut at a location in Malartic.

Core logging and cutting during the May 2014 program was completed by Francis Newton and Mark Wellstead, P.Geo, at a location near Malartic.

TABLE 10.1
2014–2015 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PROGRAM INFORMATION

Drill Hole Number	Coordinates*		Dip (°)	Az (°)	Length (m)	Start Date	End Date
	Easting	Northing					
REN-14-10	692,027	5,345,522	-60	0	102	11-Feb-14	11-Feb-14
REN-14-11	691,844	5,345,580	-45	180	111	11-Feb-14	12-Feb-14
REN-14-12	691,798	5,345,511	-45	0	105	12-Feb-14	13-Feb-14
REN-14-13	691,687	5,345,504	-45	0	114	14-Feb-14	15-Feb-14
REN-14-14	691,642	5,345,504	-45	0	105	15-Feb-14	15-Feb-14
REN-14-15	691,945	5,345,561	-45	180	64	16-Feb-14	16-Feb-14
REN-14-16	691,929	5,345,593	-55	165	117	15-May-14	16-May-14
REN-14-17	691,957	5,345,620	-55	180	186	16-May-14	17-May-14
REN-14-18	692,142	5,345,560	-45	0	81	18-May-14	18-May-14
REN-14-19	692,092	5,345,545	-45	0	108	18-May-14	19-May-14
REN-14-20	692,188	5,345,524	-45	0	110	19-May-14	20-May-14
REN-14-21	692,157	5,345,524	-60	0	186	20-May-14	21-May-14
REN-14-22	692,190	5,345,556	-45	0	75	21-May-14	22-May-14
REN-14-23	692,188	5,345,516	-60	0	150	22-May-14	23-May-14
REN-15-24	691,980	5,345,569	-45	180	82	15-Jan-15	16-Jan-15
REN-15-25	691,918	5,345,588	-45	180	100	16-Jan-15	17-Jan-15
REN-15-26	691,798	5,345,561	-50	180	115	18-Jan-15	19-Jan-15
REN-15-27	691,700	5,345,563	-55	180	103	19-Jan-15	20-Jan-15

***Note:** * Coordinates are in UTM NAD 83, Zone 17U.*

10.1.2 Results

Gold mineralization was encountered in all drill holes and was seen both in association with arsenopyrite (all diamond drill holes ("DDH")) and as free gold (eight DDH). The results confirm that significant gold mineralization, including notable coarse gold, exists in close proximity to the historic workings. The mineralized zones were traced eastwards to the Property boundary. Significant intercepts from the 2015 drill program are presented in Table 10.2.

The preceding drill intervals are presented as core-width along the drill hole trace. The true widths are approximately 60-70% of the core widths.

TABLE 10.2 2014-2015 SIGNIFICANT DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS				
Drill Hole Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
REN-14-10	87.00	93.00	6.00	7.12
inc.	89.00	90.00	1.00	20.11
REN-14-11	71.00	83.00	12.00	5.28
inc.	82.00	83.00	1.00	39.38
REN-14-13	56.40	63.40	7.00	1.67
REN-14-15	17.90	22.90	5.00	1.60
REN-14-16	82.60	85.90	3.30	1.57
REN-14-17	121.20	131.10	8.90	1.68
REN-14-18	51.20	59.00	7.80	11.78
inc.	55.60	56.10	0.50	149.98
REN-14-19	73.10	84.10	11.00	2.210
inc.	80.20	84.10	3.90	4.31
REN-14-20	59.30	65.30	6.00	1.76
REN-14-21	57.00	60.00	3.00	1.38
REN-14-21	138.30	142.30	4.00	1.94
REN-14-22	10.60	11.70	1.10	4.55
REN-14-23	73.00	75.00	2.00	2.10
REN-14-23	85.00	89.30	4.30	1.84
REN-14-23	125.50	126.90	1.40	1.99
REN-15-24	15.70	16.70	1.00	7.77
REN-15-25	66.00	71.70	5.70	7.64
inc.	69.80	70.30	0.50	41.00
REN-15-26	26.00	29.00	3.00	3.10
inc.	27.80	27.90	0.10	34.70
REN-15-26	41.00	42.00	1.00	4.74
REN-15-26	63.20	75.00	11.80	2.24
REN-15-26	93.70	95.70	2.00	3.12
REN-15-27	71.00	75.90	4.90	2.22

10.2 2018 ADDITIONAL CORE SAMPLING PROGRAM

10.2.1 Work Summary

Based on a review of the dataset used for the 2014 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate, a program of additional sample cutting was proposed by Minroc and Martin Demers P.Geo. Minroc completed this program in September 2018 on New Alger drill core from the 2007–2014 programs. Sampled intervals included:

1. Gaps adjacent, up-dip or down-dip to the main Piche Group mineralized zones;
2. Potential mineralized zones in the Pontiac Group sediments;

3. Unsampled areas close to the Cadillac Break; and
4. Mineralized or potentially mineralized core picked visually on-site.

10.2.2 Results

297 additional samples were taken in total. A number of samples proved to be mineralized. The majority of these were in the No. 3 Vein area close to the Cadillac Break contact. The original sampling in the No. 3 Zone was often very tight around the mineralization, and mineralized samples from three holes form extensions to the original assay intervals (Table 10.3). Also notable is a porphyry dyke in the Pontiac Group.

TABLE 10.3
2018 ADDITIONAL DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SAMPLING HIGHLIGHTS

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Description	Zone	Au (g/t)
REN-10-05	198.5	199.1	0.6	Grey quartz hydrothermal breccias in silicified mudstone	No. 3 Vein / Cadillac Break Contact	0.50
NA-07-12	330.5	332.8	2.3	Blue quartz in intrusive volcanics, pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite	No. 3 Vein	1.19
NA-07-10	25.6	26	0.4	Potassic alteration in porphyry dyke	Pontiac Sediments	1.93
REN-10-04	220	220.7	0.7	10% fine arsenopyrite in intrusive volcanics	No. 3 Vein	0.63
REN-10-06	187	187.5	0.5	2% fine arsenopyrite + blue quartz veinlets in intrusive volcanics	No. 3 Vein	0.98

The NA-07-12 interval combines with original assays to create an interval of:

- 0.83 g/t Au over 9.60 m (323.2-332.8 m).

The REN-10-04 interval combines with original assays to create an interval of:

- 1.15 g/t Au over 12.2 m (208.5-220.7 m).

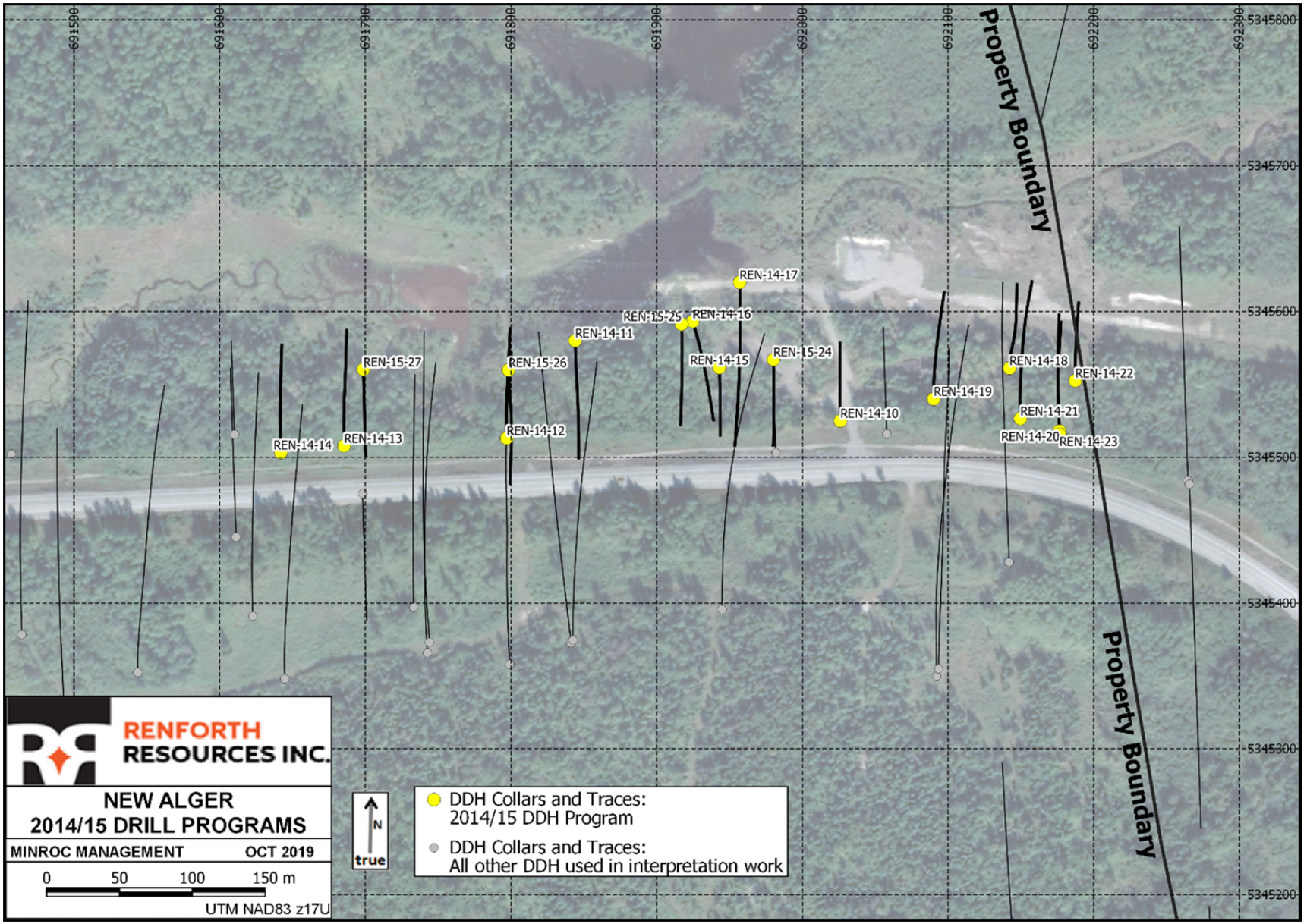
The REN-10-06 interval combines with original assays to create an interval of:

- 1.42 g/t Au over 2.5 m (185-187.5 m).

Interval lengths here are expressed as core widths; the true widths are approximately 60-70% of the core widths.

2014 and 2015 drill hole locations are presented on Figure 10.1.

FIGURE 10.1 2014-2015 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS ON THE NEW ALGER PROPERTY



Source: *renforthresources.com (2019)*

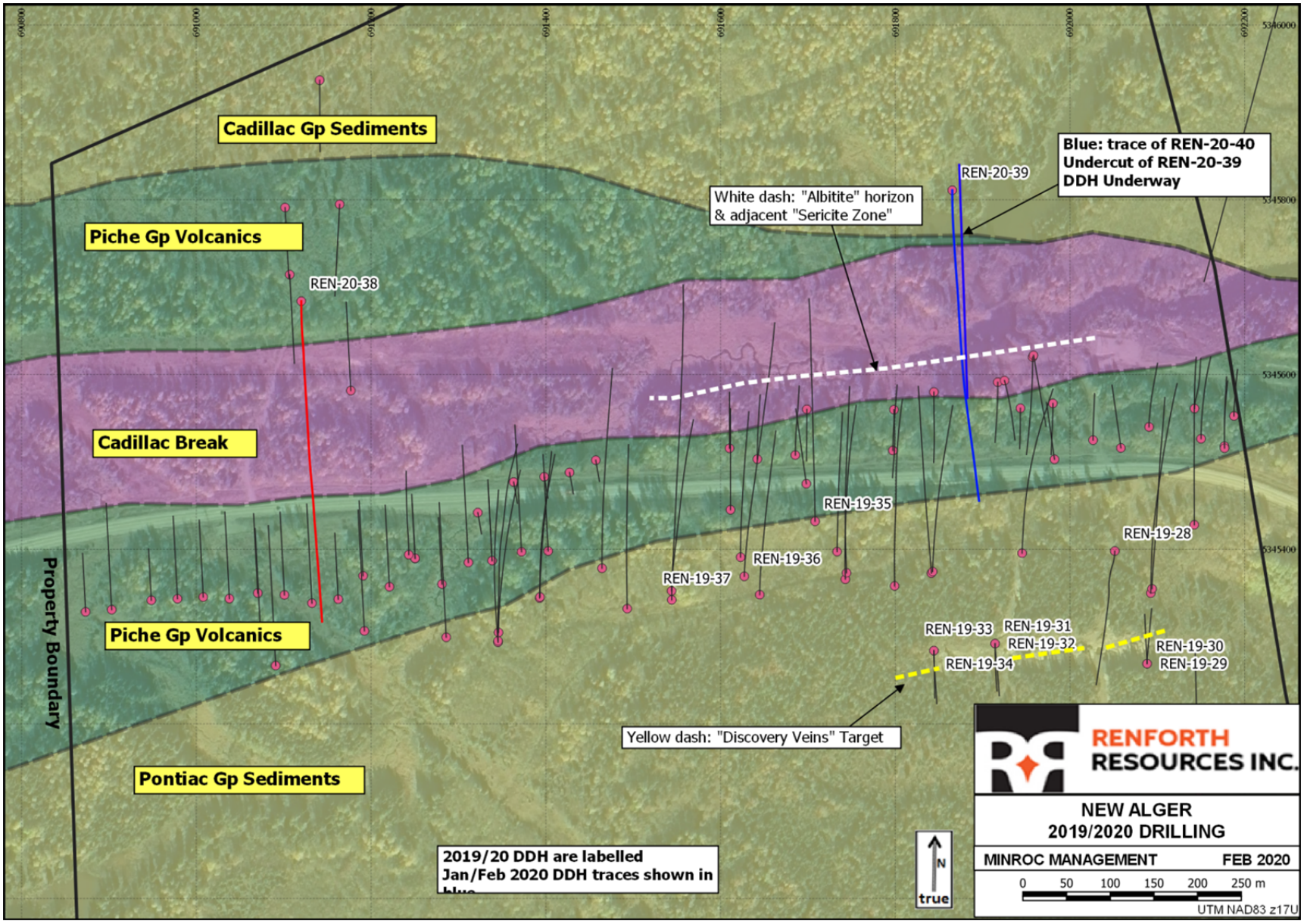
10.3 2019/2020 DRILL PROGRAM

Renforth recently reported on the results of a 10-hole drill program for a total 2,057 m drilled in November 2019 (Renforth News Release dated January 21, 2020). This program extended the Thompson-Cadillac veins down dip from previous drilling by Renforth, tested the "Discovery Veins" located south of the Thompson-Cadillac veins, and discovered a gold-bearing sericite zone north of the Thompson Cadillac veins (Figure 10.2).

Renforth's January 21, 2020, news release reported intersections on the Thompson Cadillac veins that included up to 5.38 g/t Au over 4.8 m on the Number 3 Vein in hole REN19-35. Hole 19-35 also intersected values up to 11.2 g/t Au over 0.5 m in the gold-bearing sericite zone. Seven holes tested the Discovery Veins with values up to 1.7 g/t Au over 0.6 m. Subsequent Discovery Vein sampling returned up to 0.87 g/t Au over 8.5 m (Renforth News Release dated February 10, 2020). Drilling results for the Thompson Cadillac veins and the Discovery Veins from the 2019 program are reported in Tables 10.4 and 10.5 respectively. Intervals reported in Table 10.4 and 10.5 are as measured down the hole and are not true widths.

On February 25, 2020, Renforth reported results of hole REN20-38 that intersected 1.25 g/t Au over 7.5 m at a vertical depth of 330 m at the west end of the Property.

FIGURE 10.2 2019/2020 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS ON THE NEW ALGER PROPERTY



Source: *Renforth Resources News Release February 25, 2020*

TABLE 10.4
2019 DRILLING RESULTS ON THE THOMPSON CADILLAC VEINS

Diamond Drill Hole	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Coordinates*		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
			Easting	Northing					
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	45.4	48.5	3.1	0.73	No. 1 Vein
incl.:					46.4	47.4	1	1.22	No. 1 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	53.6	56.6	3	0.45	No. 1 Vein
incl.:					55.6	56.6	1	0.73	No. 1 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	86	88.2	2.2	0.57	No. 1 Vein
incl.:					87.2	88.2	1	0.77	No. 1 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	105	106.1	1.1	1.17	No. 2 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	123.7	126.5	2.8	0.87	No. 2 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	130	134.8	4.8	5.38	No. 3 Vein
incl.:					130.8	132.7	1.9	11.83	No. 3 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	188	190	2	1.1	No. 3 Vein
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	215	217.9	2.9	2.79	Sericite Zone
incl.:					216	216.5	0.5	11.2	Sericite Zone
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	231.3	232.3	1	0.61	Sericite Zone
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	245.1	246.7	1.6	0.6	Sericite Zone
incl.:					246	246.7	0.7	0.95	Sericite Zone
REN-19-35	-45	0	691720	5345432	250.8	252	1.2	1.26	Sericite Zone
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	164	179	15	0.84	No. 1 V1ein
incl.:					166	179	13	0.93	No. 1 Vein
incl.:					166	169	3	1.5	No. 1 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	190.9	191.3	0.4	1.39	No. 2/3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	203.5	207.5	4	0.55	No. 2/3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	235	239.5	4.5	1.5	No. 2/3 Vein
incl.:					238.4	239.5	1.1	3.27	No. 2/3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	246.3	249	2.7	1.24	No. 2/3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	254.4	256.4	2	0.83	No. 2/3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	264.9	280.5	15	0.84	No. 3 Vein

TABLE 10.4
2019 DRILLING RESULTS ON THE THOMPSON CADILLAC VEINS

Diamond Drill Hole	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Coordinates*		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
			Easting	Northing					
or					264.9	278	13.1	0.92	No. 3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	264.9	267.5	2.6	0.82	No. 3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	273.5	280.5	7	1.39	No. 3 Vein
or					275	280.5	5.5	1.64	No. 3 Vein
or					276.5	280.5	4	2.01	No. 3 Vein
REN-19-36	-60	0	691627	5345369	351.9	355.1	3.2	2.15	Sericite Zone
REN-19-37	-50	0	691548	5345342	173.5	184.5	11	1.49	No. 1 Vein
or					174.5	184.5	10	1.61	No. 1 Vein
or					175.5	184.5	9	1.71	No. 1 Vein
or					175.5	183.5	8	1.8	No. 1 Vein
incl.:					180.5	183.5	3	2.76	No. 1 Vein
incl.:					182.5	183.5	1	4.78	No. 1 Vein
REN-19-37	-50	0	691548	5345342	191	199	8	1.52	No. 2 Vein
or					192	199	7	1.6	No. 2 Vein
incl.:					192	194	2	3.57	No. 2 Vein
REN-19-37	-50	0	691548	5345342	230.7	239.6	8.9	0.9	No. 3 Vein
incl.:					230.7	232.7	2	2.15	No. 3 Vein
REN-19-37	-50	0	691548	5345342	322.6	323.6	1	0.6	Sericite Zone

***Note:** * Coordinates are in UTM NAD 83, Zone 17U.*
***Source:** Renforth Resources, January 21, 2020, News Release*

TABLE 10.5
2019 DRILLING RESULTS ON THE DISCOVERY VEINS

Diamond Drill Hole	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Coordinates*		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
			Easting	Northing					
REN-19-28	-45	180	692051	5345398	4.1	4.7	0.6	0.55	Discovery Veins
REN-19-28	-45	180	692051	5345398	99.5	101	1.5	0.54	Discovery Veins
REN-19-28	-45	180	692051	5345398	177.3	180.3	3	0.31	Discovery Veins
incl.:					179.5	180.3	0.8	0.61	Discovery Veins
REN-19-29	-45	0	692067	5345269	26.3	27.2	0.9	0.82	Discovery Veins
REN-19-29	-45	0	692067	5345269	38	39.7	1.7	0.49	Discovery Veins
incl.:					39	39.7	0.7	0.99	Discovery Veins
REN-19-29	-45	0	692067	5345269	61	61.7	0.7	0.56	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	41	42	1	0.59	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	58	59.5	1.5	1.28	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	71.5	72.5	1	0.46	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	91	91.6	0.6	1.66	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	101.5	102.5	1	0.45	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	103.5	104.5	1	0.64	Discovery Veins
REN-19-30	-60	0	692067	5345269	109.5	111	1.5	0.51	Discovery Veins
REN-19-31	-45	180	691904	5345292	50	52.25	2.25	0.4	Discovery Veins
REN-19-31	-45	180	691904	5345292	50	50.5	0.5	0.43	Discovery Veins
REN-19-31	-45	180	691904	5345292	51.7	52.25	0.55	0.3	Discovery Veins
REN-19-32	-60	180	691904	5345292	21.5	23	1.5	0.29	Discovery Veins
REN-19-33	-45	180	691844	5345282	20.3	22.2	1.9	0.95	Discovery Veins
REN-19-33	-45	180	691844	5345282	44.5	46.5	2	0.79	Discovery Veins
incl.:					44.5	45.5	1	1.29	Discovery Veins
REN-19-34	-60	180	691844	5345282	4.5	5.5	1	0.43	Discovery Veins
REN-19-34	-60	180	691844	5345282	34.6	35.6	1	1.41	Discovery Veins
REN-19-34	-60	180	691844	5345282	82.9	83.5	0.6	1.7	Discovery Veins

Source: *Renforth Resources, January 21, 2020, News Release*

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 HISTORIC EXPLORATION WORK TO 1989

The authors of this Technical Report are not aware of any records of assay methodology pertaining to the historic underground drilling or to the 1940s drilling in the west of the Property. The Thompson-Cadillac Mine possessed an on-site assay laboratory; it is likely that this was utilized.

The authors of this Technical Report are also not aware of any record of the sampling methodology for the 1989 Darius JV drill program. Drill logs state that the drill program was overseen by geologist R.V. Zalnieriunas. Assay certificates are available and show that Laboratoires Chemex of Rouyn-Noranda, QC, implemented prep code "205/295" and completed Au fire-assay on the Darius core samples.

11.2 RECENT EXPLORATION WORK 2007 ONWARDS

All diamond drilling on the Property since 2007 (Cadillac, Renforth) and all surface sampling since 2013 (Renforth) has taken place under the supervision of Brian H. Newton, P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person in accordance with NI 43-101. The 2008 drill program was, furthermore, supervised by John Archibald, P.Geo., also a Qualified Person in accordance with NI 43-101.

All drilling since 2007 has taken place with NQ-sized core. Core samples from the 2007 and 2008 programs were either cut with a saw or split with a core splitter; all core from the 2010 and later programs were cut by diamond saw. After splitting or cutting, sample material was placed in sealed sample bags alongside identification tags according to industry best practices. All core from the 2019/20 programs was split with a core splitter. In all cases, core samples were prepared and core was handled by personnel under the supervision of the Qualified Person.

Surface samples from the Discovery Veins area were retrieved using a diamond saw and hand tools, and packaged in the same fashion as drill core samples under the supervision of the Qualified Person.

Samples were delivered to the following laboratories in each campaign:

- 2007 DDH: ALS Minerals, Val-d'Or QC.
- 2008 DDH: ALS Minerals, Val-d'Or QC and Swastika Laboratories, Swastika ON.
- 2010 DDH: ALS Minerals, Val-d'Or QC.
- 2014 DDH: Activation Laboratories ("Actlabs"), Val-d'Or QC.
- 2014 surface sampling: AGAT Laboratories, Val-d'Or, QC.
- 2015 DDH: AGAT Laboratories, Val-d'Or, QC.
- 2017 surface sampling: Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or, QC.
- 2018 additional drill core samples: Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or, QC.
- 2019 surface sampling: ALS Minerals, Val-d'Or QC.
- 2019/20 DDH: Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or, QC.

Samples were analyzed for gold using fire assay with AA finish on 30-gram ("g") sample charges for all programs, except for the 2017 channel samples, which were on 50 g charges.

ALS Minerals, Actlabs, AGAT Labs and Swastika Laboratories facilities conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories). All regularly take part in proficiency testing. Further, ALS Minerals, Actlabs and AGAT Labs facilities also conform to CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis/Geological Tests) as set out by the Standards Council of Canada.

The Bourlamaque assay lab is a non-accredited facility, but it participates in reference material certification programs, extensive round robin studies, and the Proficiency Testing Program for Mineral Analysis Laboratories through Natural Resources Canada, CANMET Mineral Technology Branch. All analytical work at the Bourlamaque lab was supervised by L.D. Melonbardis, B.Sc., licensed chemist, Order of Chemists of Québec.

All of the above laboratories are independent of Renforth Resources.

11.3 2014 BILLIKEN CHANNEL SAMPLING

Channel samples taken during the 2014 Discovery Vein stripping program were marked on outcrops using spray paint and then cut using a diamond saw. Channels were generally 3-5 cm wide and deep. After cutting, channel samples were removed using chisels. Samples were bagged on-site after gathering. Samples were assigned individual numbers, with number tags both sent with the rock for analysis and retained for reference. Samples were delivered to AGAT Laboratories in Sudbury, Ontario, by AGAT personnel. Samples were tested by "202-052" fire assay with an ICP-OES finish, with a gravimetric methodology used for over limits.

11.4 2014-2015 DRILLING PROGRAM

Samples were selected during core logging, based on visible or anticipated gold mineralization. Samples were typically 1 m in length, with variation to account for differences in lithology, visual mineralization and the like (the average sample length for the 2014–2015 programs was 0.95 m). After core logging, core to be sampled was cut in half using a diamond saw, before one half of each piece (the sample material) being placed in plastic sample bags. Paired, numbered identity tags, provided by the laboratory, were used to distinguish each sample, one tag being stapled into the core box to create a record of the sample, and the second tag being inserted into the sample bag alongside the sample material. Sample bags were then sealed and collected in larger rice bags that were sealed with numbered security ties. All sample selection, cutting and preparation were completed under the supervision of Brian H. Newton, P.Geo. Core was then stored at a secure site near Malartic.

Samples from the 2014 programs were delivered by Billiken personnel to Technilab, a subsidiary of Activation Laboratories ("Actlabs") in Val d'Or. The initial analysis was for gold "1A2" fire assay, with "1A3" gravimetric retesting for over limit samples.

Samples from the January 2015 program were delivered by Billiken personnel to AGAT Laboratories at 1740 Chemin Sullivan, Val d'Or. All samples were tested by the "202-052" fire assay method, with gravimetric retesting for over limit samples.

Billiken did not complete any QA/QC sampling at the field stage due to the small scale of each individual program. Instead, Billiken relied on the internal QA/QC procedures of the assay laboratories:

Actlabs ran an internal QA/QC regime including blanks, duplicates at the preparation and assay stage, and three certified reference materials (OXD108, OXJ95, OXP91, OXQ90). QA/QC sampling constituted about 15% of the total sampling.

AGAT conducted duplicate tests on a selection of samples in each batch. Prepared standard materials were also tested at AGAT to further assess instrumentation accuracy.

11.5 2017 MINROC CHANNEL SAMPLING

Channels were planned in the field, during the 2017 Minroc Discovery Vein stripping program, so as to generously cover the main vein package at least once per 10 m of strike. Channels were spaced more densely (each ~5 m) in zones of notable mineralization. Channels were also marked out to cover parallel vein systems that were exposed in the crosscuts and in pre-existing outcrops. Individual channel samples were generally 0.4 to 0.7 m in total length, with variation based on changes in lithology, structure and anticipated mineralization.

The 2017 channel samples were cut by Nord-Fort personnel, using a custom double-bladed diamond saw, under the supervision of Minroc. Samples were cut in systematic channels, which were marked in the field using spray paint by Minroc personnel, so as to encompass the vein system and other structures of note, in a north/south alignment. A second, single-bladed diamond saw was used to cut crosscuts to distinguish the separate samples within the channel. Sample material was gathered systematically from south to north in each channel, by Minroc personnel, using chisels and hammers.

The channels were cut to be relatively deep (8 to 10 cm), resulting in a sample volume that rivalled a cut core sample of PQ core (about 3,000 mm^2 cross-section). The intention was to reduce the potential for a nugget effect, at least when compared to shallower channel samples such as those from the 2014 program (which were cut shallower, approximately 1,500 mm^2 cross-section).

After removal from outcrops, the material from each sample was placed in a clear plastic bag alongside a uniquely numbered assay tag. Assay tag numbers were also written on the outside of the bags. The samples were delivered by Minroc personnel to Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories in Val-d'Or, Québec. Here they were tested by "code Au020" fire assay for gold on 50 g charges.

A subset of samples, comprising about 10% of the total, were pre-selected for duplicate sampling. These were chosen where higher assays were anticipated or considered a possibility.

11.6 2018 ADDITIONAL CORE SAMPLING PROGRAM

11.6.1 Work Summary

Based on a review of the dataset used for the 2014 Inferred Mineral Resource calculation, a program of additional sample cutting was proposed by Minroc and Martin Demers, P.Geo. Minroc completed this program in September 2018 on New Alger drill core from the 2007-2014 programs. Sampled intervals included:

1. Gaps adjacent, up-dip or down-dip to the main Piche Group mineralized zones;
2. Potential mineralized zones in the Pontiac Group sediments;
3. Unsampled areas close to the Cadillac Break;
4. Mineralized or potentially mineralized core picked visually on-site.

11.6.2 Results

A total of 297 samples were taken. A number of samples proved to be mineralized. The majority of these were in the No. 3 Vein area close to the Cadillac Break contact. The original sampling in the No. 3 Zone was often very tight around the mineralization, and mineralized samples from three holes form extensions to the original assay intervals. Also notable is a porphyry dyke in the Pontiac Group.

11.7 2019 MINROC DISCOVERY VEIN STRIPPING PROGRAM

Sample material was gathered from bedrock using a diamond saw and/or hand tools, and placed alongside a uniquely-numbered assay tag in a clear plastic bag, immediately after being gathered in the field. Assay tag numbers were also written on the outside of the bags.

All samples were kept in a secure location in Val d'Or during the program and delivered by Minroc personnel to ALS Canada Ltd., in Val-d'Or in three instalments during the program. Here they were tested by "Au-AA23" 30 g fire assay for gold. As part of their internal QA/QC procedures, ALS tested standard (G913-10, OREAS-218, PMP-18, SJ95) and blank materials as well as prep and lab duplicate samples. Total QA/QC sampling consisted about 20% of each assay work order.

11.8 2019/20 MINROC DRILL PROGRAMS

Sample material was selected by Minroc geologists during logging, on the basis of the visible or suspected presence of gold mineralization. Samples were cut using a hydraulic core splitter manufactured by Services Exploration of Rouyn-Noranda. After cutting, sample material was placed in clear plastic bags along with a unique sample tag identifier. Assay tag numbers were also written on the outside of the bags. Core was cut on the New Alger property in a 3m x 6m office trailer, where core was also logged. Samples were delivered by Minroc personnel to Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories in Val-d'Or throughout the program. Samples were analyzed "code Au020" fire assay for gold.

Core is stored at a secure, monitored location near Malartic QC. During the 2020 program, core from REN-19-33 and 34 was retrieved, and forty-two additional samples were cut to expand the sampled intervals.

All core sampling was completed under a QA/QC regime. In each cycle of 50 samples, 40 conventional core samples are accompanied by three blanks, two laboratory coarse rejects, three quarter-cut duplicates and two certified reference materials. The blank materials used were "Pierre Decorative White Stone, 1¼ mesh", a limestone/dolostone landscaping gravel, and a "core blank" selected from core of barren diabase at Renforth's Parbec Property. The certified reference materials (in 50 g packets) used were CDN-GS-1U, CDN-GS-3T, CDNGS-P4J and CDN-GS-5W, all produced by CDN Resource Labs Ltd of Langley, British Columbia.

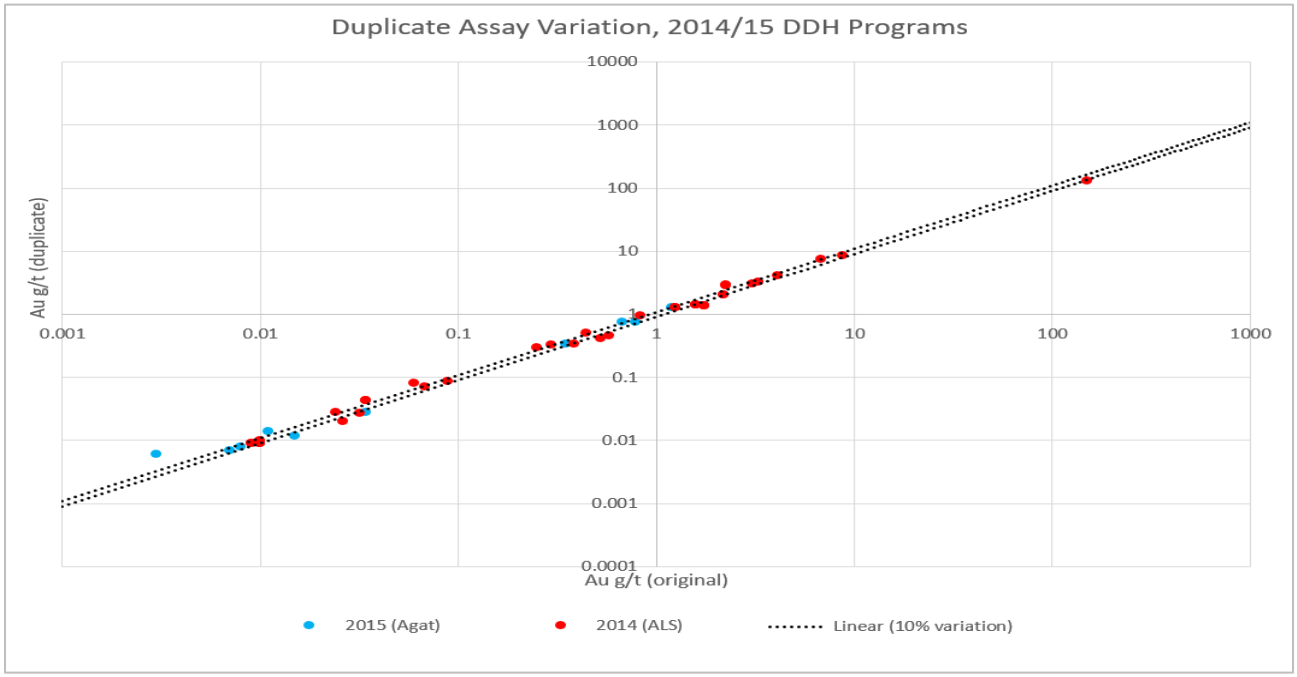
11.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Save for duplicate sampling at the Discovery Veins, no quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") regimes have been implemented at the field stage for any of the recent (2007 onwards) exploration at New Alger. The integrity of the dataset relies upon the integrity of the internal QA/QC procedures of the assay laboratories utilized as well as the due diligence sampling completed by P&E.

11.9.1 2014 and 2015 Drill Hole Duplicate Sampling

Duplicate values from all programs show a reasonable repeatability, with coefficients of variation generally in the order of 0.1-0.2 (Figure 11.1). This holds for all levels of gold mineralization. This is in contrast to the "Discovery Veins" gold occurrence.

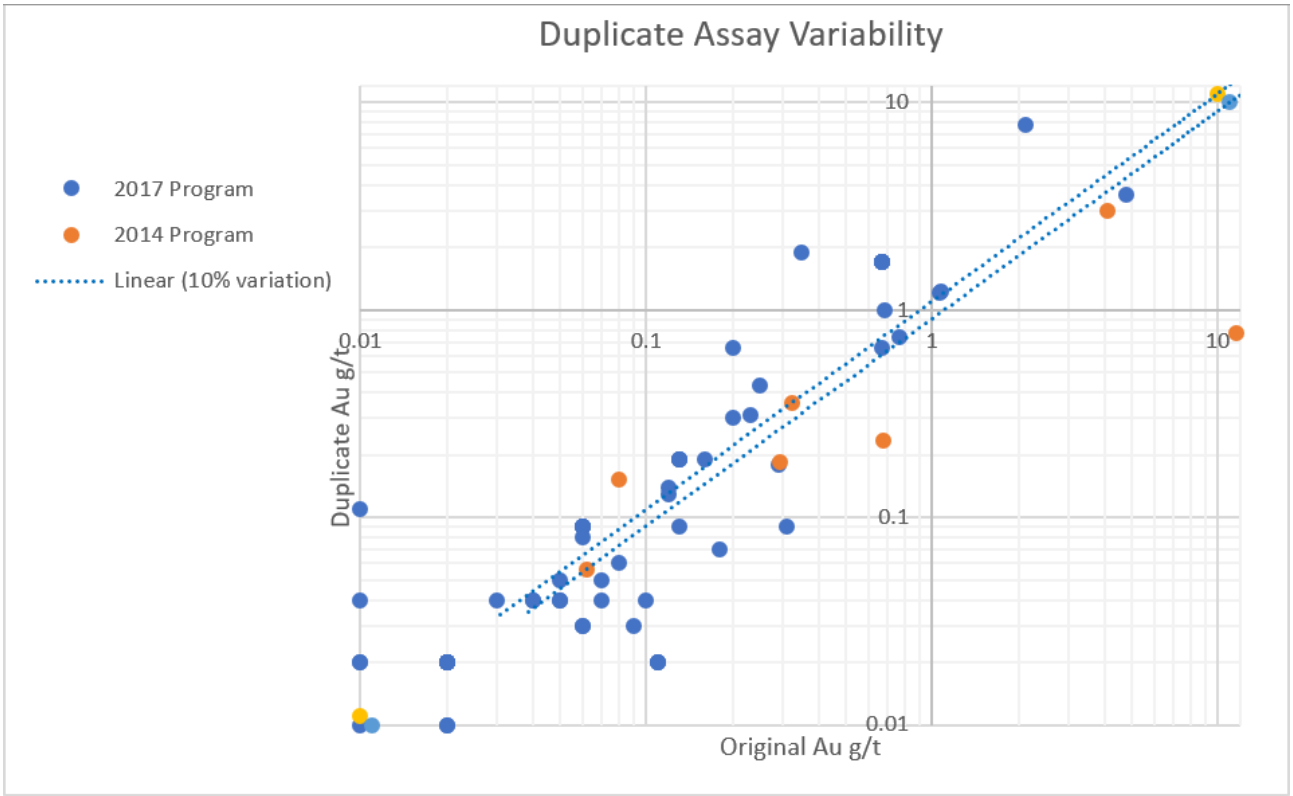
FIGURE 11.1 ASSAY DUPLICATE VALUES CHART (2014/2015 DRILLING PROGRAMS)



11.9.2 2014 and 2017 Drill Hole Duplicate Sampling

As with the previous program, there is strong variability in the duplicate values and the majority of duplicate values have variations greater than 10% (relative to the original assay value) (Figure 11.2). The nugget effect appears to be equally pronounced for both the 2014 and 2017 samples. This is despite the 2017 channels having a volume approximately double that of the 2014 channels. Coefficients of variation for duplicate sample pairs are generally in the 0.2 to 0.6 range. All of the above suggests that mineralization is very coarse and has yet to be satisfactorily captured by sampling methods to date.

FIGURE 11.2 ASSAY DUPLICATE VALUES CHART FOR THE 2014 AND 2017 DRILLING PROGRAMS



11.9.3 2019 to 2020 Drilling

All samples analysed at Bourlamaque in their most recent 2019 to 2020 phase of drilling were analysed by fire assay with AA finish on a 30 g charge (0.01-10 ppm Au), with a gravimetric finish for assays over 10 ppm Au.

Renforth initiated rigorous quality control protocol at their 2019 to 2020 drill program that included the routine insertion of certified reference material ("CRMs" or "standards"), blanks, ¼-core field duplicates and coarse reject duplicates.

Standards were inserted at a rate of approximately one in 20 core samples, blanks at a rate of one in 16, field duplicates at a rate of one in 14 and coarse reject duplicates at a rate of one in 20.

11.9.3.1 Performance of Standards

Two different gold standards were used throughout the program: the CDN-GS-1U and the CDN-GS-5W standards. Both standards are certified for gold and prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., of Langley, B.C., in Canada.

Gold analyses were plotted relative to the certified mean value and the calculated standard deviation for both CRMs (Figures 11.3 and 11.4). There were 24 data points for CDN-GS-1U and 23 for CDN-GS-5W.

Both standards performed very well, displaying no bias, with the great majority of data points falling within two standard deviations of the certified mean value of the CRM.

P&E considers that the standards demonstrate reasonable accuracy in the data.

FIGURE 11.3 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-1U

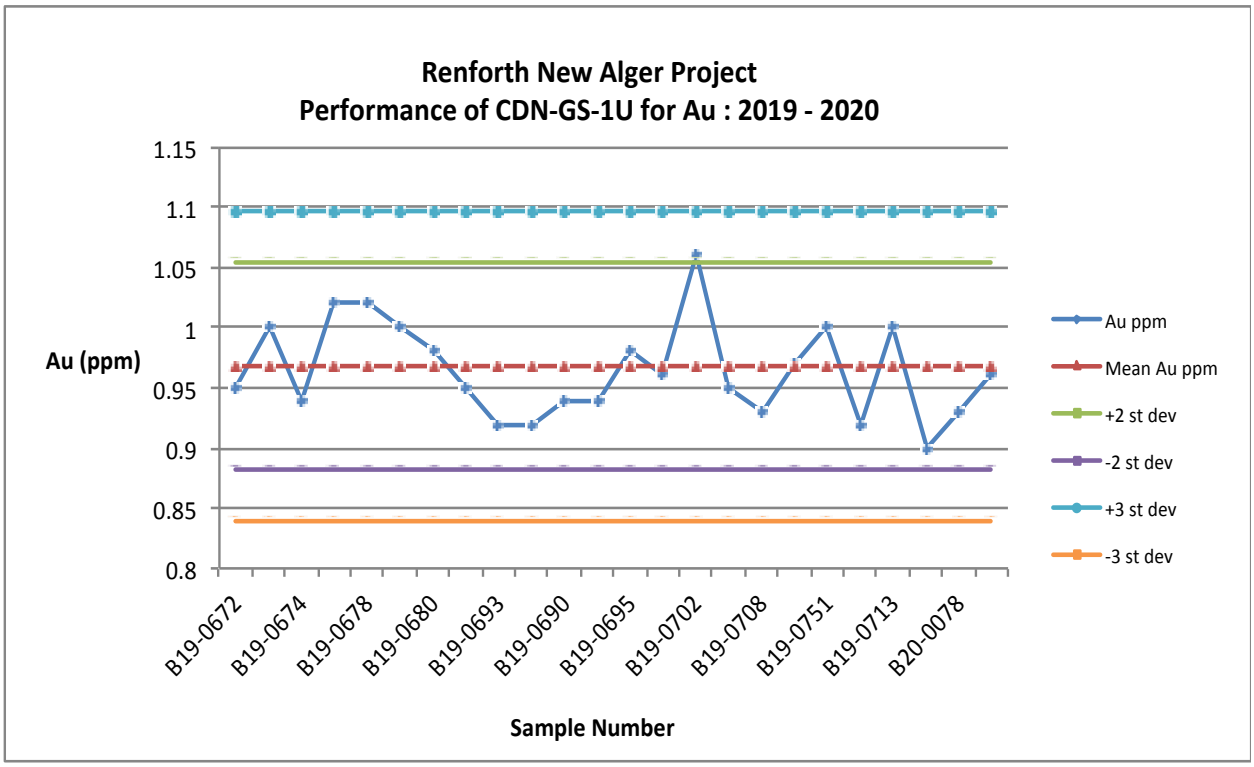
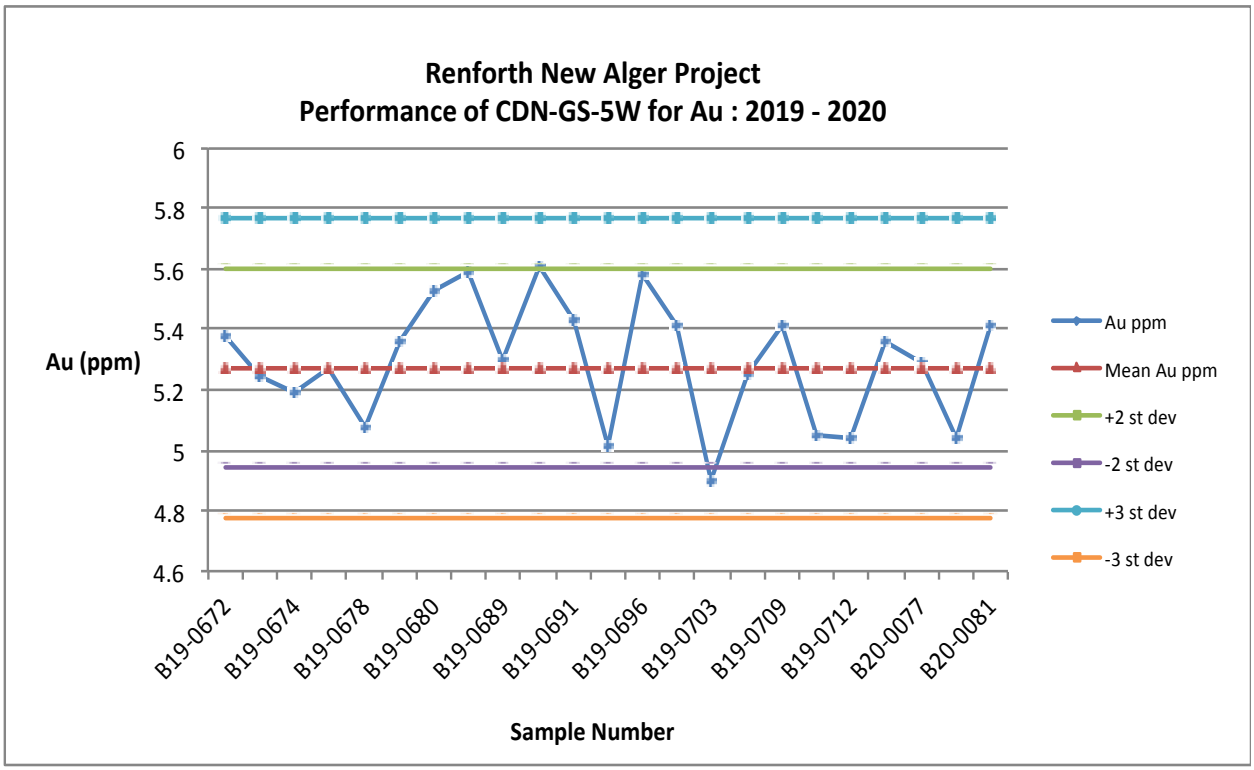


FIGURE 11.4 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-5W

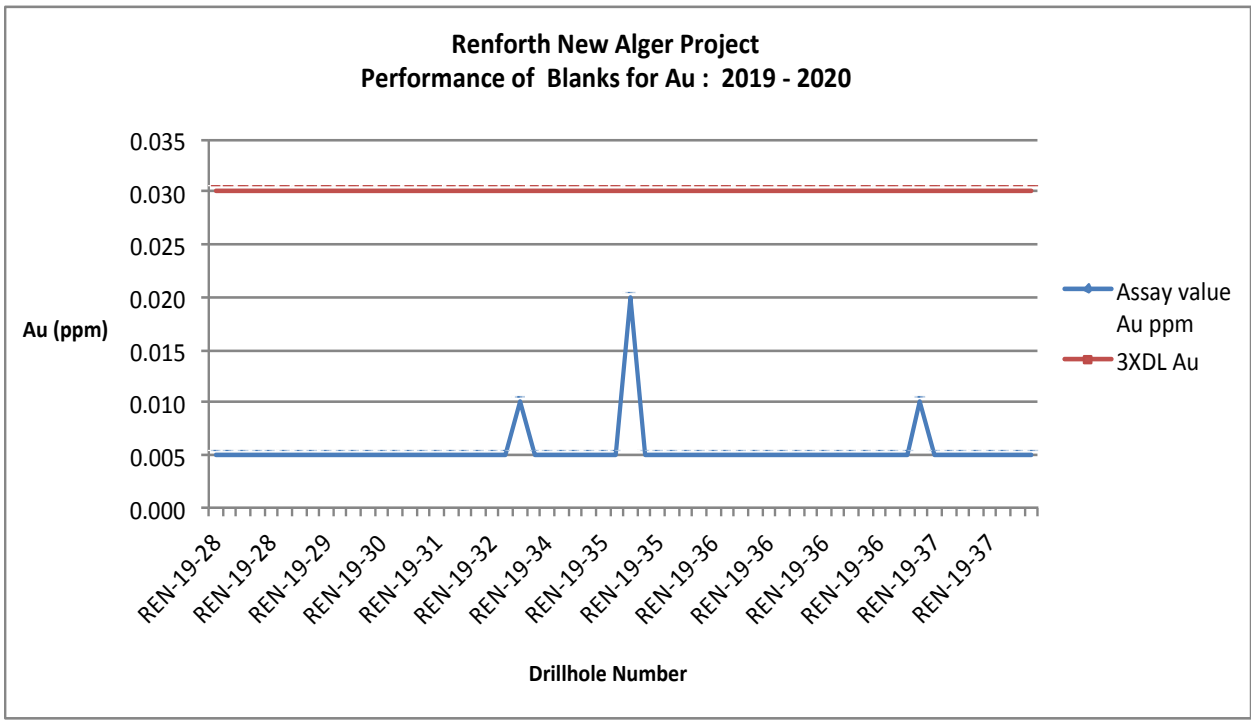


11.9.3.2 Performance of Blanks

Renforth used two different blanks for their 2019 to 2020 drill program: an Appalache Valley Pierre Decorative Stone and diabase drill core obtained from drilling at their Parbec project from hole PAR-18-75.

A total of 60 analyses of external blanks were completed for this phase of drilling. Any results returning at the lower detection level were halved and all blank results were plotted against an upper tolerance limit of greater than three times the lower detection level of 0.01 ppm. The great majority of the results returned at below the detection level of 0.01 ppm and all data fell below the set upper tolerance limit (Figure 11.5), indicating that contamination is not an issue the data set.

FIGURE 11.5 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR 2019–2020



11.9.3.3 Performance of Duplicates

Field and coarse reject duplicate data were plotted for the period of the 2019 and 2020 for gold. There was a total of 71 pairs of field duplicates and 48 pairs of coarse reject duplicates. Data were graphed on scatter plots and the duplicates displayed acceptable precision for gold, with a slight increase in precision demonstrated with a decrease in grain size.

It is P&E's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the New Alger Project are adequate for the purposes of this Mineral Resource Estimate and that there are no factors that materially impact the reliability or accuracy of the dataset employed in the calculation.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 2019 DATABASE REVIEW

P&E conducted verification of the New Alger assay database for Au by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates supplied directly from ALS and Actlabs in digital format.

Assay data ranging from 2007 through 2019 were verified for the New Alger Project. 32% (1,917 out of 5,953) of the overall assay data were checked for gold and 30% (328 out of 1,098) of the constrained assay data were checked for gold. Only one error was encountered during verification of the New Alger database.

In the database, none of the pre-2007 drilling and channel sample assaying could be verified, however 2007 and later assays were verifiable. Tables 12.1 and 12.2 summarize the non-verifiable and verifiable drilling and channel programs.

TABLE 12.1
NON-VERIFIABLE PRE-2007 MINERAL RESOURCE
DOMAIN CONSTRAINED DRILL HOLES AND CHANNELS*

Year	Drill Hole or Channel ID	Operator
1927-1930	*CH150-02 to 61	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	*CH300-01 to 32	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	UG-S-EXP	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	UG-101 to 117	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	UG-403 to 415	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1945-1946	A-1 to A-24	Alger Gold Mines
1987	DDH-5061-2	Darius JV (Breakwater/Bond Gold)

TABLE 12.2
VERIFIABLE 2007 AND LATER MINERAL RESOURCE
DOMAIN CONSTRAINED DRILL HOLES

Year	Drill Hole or Channel ID	Operator
2007	NA-07-05 to 12	Cadillac Ventures
2008	NA-08-03 to 06	Cadillac Ventures
2010	REN-10-01 to 09	Renforth Resources Inc.
2014	REN-14-11 to 23	Renforth Resources Inc.
2015	REN-15-24 to 27	Renforth Resources Inc.
2019	REN-19-28 to 37	Renforth Resources Inc.
2020	REN-20-38	Renforth Resources Inc.

12.2 2020 DATABASE REVIEW

P&E conducted verification of the New Alger updated assay database for Au by comparison of database entries with assay certificates, supplied directly from Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories.

Assay data ranging from 2019 to 2020 were verified for the New Alger Project. 16% (965 of 6,104) of the overall assay data were checked for gold and 7% (79 of 1,178) of the constrained assay data were checked for Au. All 2019 and 2020 data, up to and including hole REN-20-38 were verified. No errors were encountered during verification of the 2019-2020 database.

12.3 SITE VISIT AND DUE DILIGENCE SAMPLING

The New Alger Project was visited by Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., September 16, 2019, for the purpose of completing a site visit that included drilling sites, outcrops, GPS location verifications, discussions and due diligence sampling.

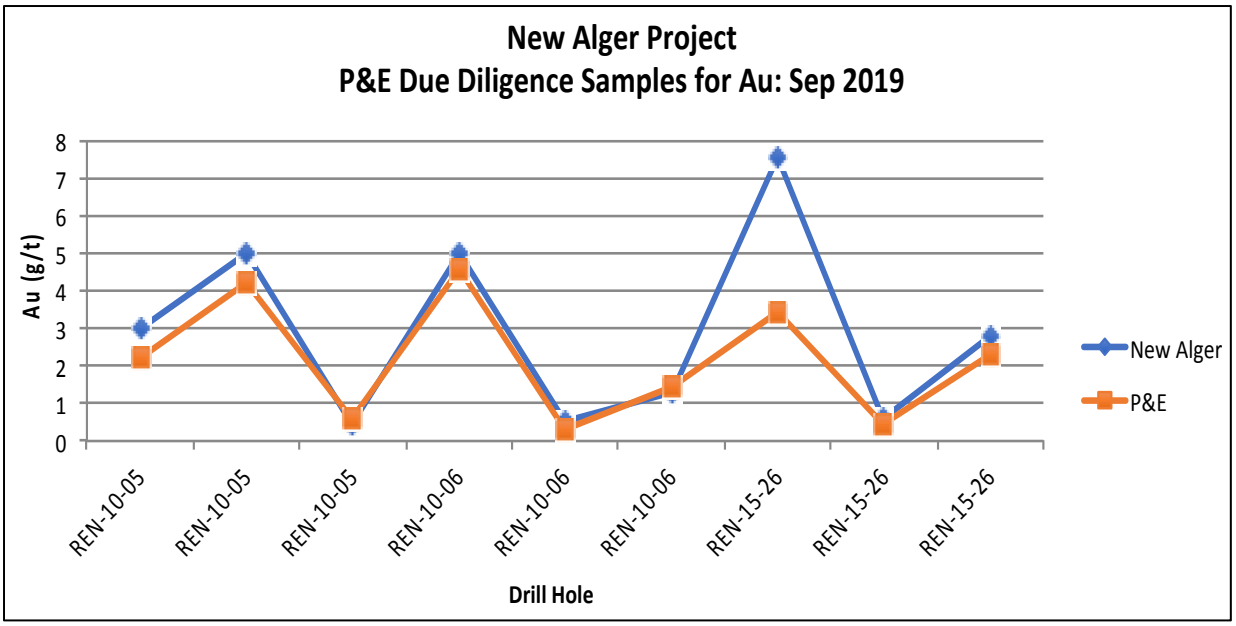
Mr. Yassa collected nine samples from three diamond drill holes during the September 16, 2019, site visit. Samples were selected from holes drilled from 2010 and 2015. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter core with the other quarter core remaining. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by Mr. Yassa to AGAT Labs in Mississauga, ON for analysis. Au was determined by fire assay with AAS finish and core bulk density by the wet immersion method.

AGAT is an independent lab that has developed and implemented at all of its locations a Quality Management System ("QMS") designed to ensure consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, ON maintains an ISO ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation which provides independent verification that a QMS is in operation at that location.

Results of the site visit due diligence samples are presented in Figure 12.1.

FIGURE 12.1 NEW ALGER SITE VISIT SAMPLES RESULTS FOR GOLD: SEPTEMBER 2019



Based upon the evaluation of the QA/QC program and P&E's due diligence sampling, it is the author's opinion that the results are suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No recent metallurgical testing has been reported on New Alger mineralized material. However, information from the operations of the former Thompson-Cadillac operation in the 1930s can be used as a guide to metallurgical performance employing up-to-date processes.

A total of 160,000 t of process plant feed was processed in the former Thompson Cadillac process plant. Historical reports suggest that the plant grade was 0.123 oz/T, or 4.2 g/t. It was also estimated that 60% of the contained gold was "free milling" with the balance reporting to arsenical-sulphide flotation concentrates. Operations ceased in 1939 following a provincial requirement that a baghouse be installed to collect arsenic trioxide dust from roasting the concentrates. With generally poor performance and lack of funds to install a baghouse, operations temporarily ended. A small amount (7,500 T, 6,800 t) of mineralized material was processed in 1943, with about 0.03 oz/T (~1 g/t) of gold remaining in tailings. Recovery is estimated to have been 75%.

Preliminary bench-scale metallurgical tests on recently obtained fresh drill core would provide an initial estimate of potential gold recovery and would include the following:

- Crushing and grinding core samples to approximately 80% - 100 Mesh (P_{80} 150 µm).
- Bottle roll cyanide leach tests, 250 mg/L NaCN, pH 10.5.
- Flotation testing – sulphide flotation – bottle rolls of concentrate and tails.

While effective, the roasting arsenical sulphides to liberate contained gold is no longer considered acceptable technology. Acceptable alternatives include autoclaving and bacterial leaching which converts arsenic to stable low toxicity ferric arsenate. Autoclave processes are capital intensive and require a significant concentration of iron sulphide to complete the conversion process. Commercial operations also require a significant mass flow. For this document, it is assumed that the flotation concentrate is sold to an existing autoclave operator.

Assuming that the New Alger mineralized material is mineralogically similar to historically processed material, and subject to confirmation tests, it could be anticipated that the following would represent metallurgical process performance;

1. Gold reporting to a gravity concentrate by Nelson-type concentrator- 22%. This gold is fully recovered in a refinery. Therefore, recovery is 22%.

2. Gold recovery by flotation to an arsenical sulphide concentrate - 35% - estimate extraction in an autoclave -85%. Therefore, recovery is 30%.

3. Gold remaining in flotation tailings - 45% - extraction from tailings by cyanidation (95%) Therefore, recovery from tailings - 43%.

Maximum recovery: 22 + 30 + 43 = 95%.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report section is to summarize the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the New Alger Deposit of Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth"). The Resource Estimate, dated December 5, 2019, is updated with 11 drill holes completed in 2019 and 2020. The Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and has been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.

This Mineral Resource Estimate was undertaken by Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., Yungang Wu, P.Geo., and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario, all independent Qualified Persons in terms of NI 43-101, from information and data supplied by Renforth. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is May 1, 2020.

14.2 DATABASE

All drilling and assay data were provided in the form of Excel data files by Renforth. The GEOVIA GEMS™ database for this Mineral Resource Estimate, constructed by P&E, consisted of 269 drill holes and channels totalling 20,573 m (Table 14.1). A total of 11 drill holes totalling 2,618 m were completed in 2019 and 2020 since the last Mineral Resource Estimate. Another 70 drill holes and channels were not used for this Mineral Resource Estimate due to no assays being available. A drill hole plan is shown in Appendix A.

TABLE 14.1
DRILL HOLE DATABASE SUMMARY

Type	No. of Channels/ Drill Holes	Length (m)
Surface Channels	53	569
Underground Channels	93	140
Pre-2019 Surface Drill Holes	78	15,781
Underground Drill Holes	34	1,465
2019-2020 Surface Drill Holes	11	2,618
Total	**269**	**20,573**

The assay table of the Mineral Resource Estimate database contained a total of 5,895 Au assays, and the basic statistics are presented in Table 14.2.

TABLE 14.2 ASSAY BASIC STATISTICS		
Variable	**Au (g/t)**	**Length (m)**
Number of Samples	6,860	6,860
Minimum Value	0.001	0.010
Maximum Value	342.860	7.59
Mean	0.495	1.02
Median	0.020	1.00
Geometric Mean	0.024	0.91
Variance	23.358	0.17
Standard Deviation	4.833	0.41
Coefficient of Variation	9.762	0.41
Skewness	56.807	0.79
Kurtosis	3,809.573	13.22

All drill hole survey and assay values are expressed in metric units, while grid coordinates are in the NAD 83, Zone 17N UTM system.

14.3 DATA VERIFICATION

P&E carried out data verification Au assays contained in the Mineral Resource database against laboratory certificates obtained directly from ALS Global in Sudbury, ON and ActLabs in Ancaster, ON. Verification was undertaken on 2,882 of 6,918 (42%) of overall project assays and 407 of 1,177 (35%) of mineralized domain constrained assays. Only one error was found.

For the purpose of the Mineral Resource Estimate, drill holes and channels from both pre-2007 and 2007 and later drilling programs were utilized to create the mineralized domain wireframes. Since none of the pre-2007 drilling and channel sample assaying could be verified, only 2007 and later assays were utilized for Au grade interpolation.

Tables 14.3 and 14.4 summarize the verifiable and non-verified drilling and channel programs.

TABLE 14.3
PRE-2007 MINERAL RESOURCE DOMAIN CONSTRAINED DRILL HOLES AND CHANNELS*

Year	Drill Hole or Channel ID	Operator
1927-1930	*CH150-02 to 61	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	*CH300-01 to 32	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	UG-S-EXP	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	UG-101 to 117	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1927-1930	UG-403 to 415	Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp.
1945-1946	A-1 to A-24	Alger Gold Mines
1987	DDH-5061-2	Darius JV (Breakwater/Bond Gold)

***Note:** * Data from these drill holes and channels were only utilized for Mineral Resource domain definition.*

TABLE 14.4
2007 AND LATER MINERAL RESOURCE DOMAIN CONSTRAINED DIAMOND DRILL HOLES (1)

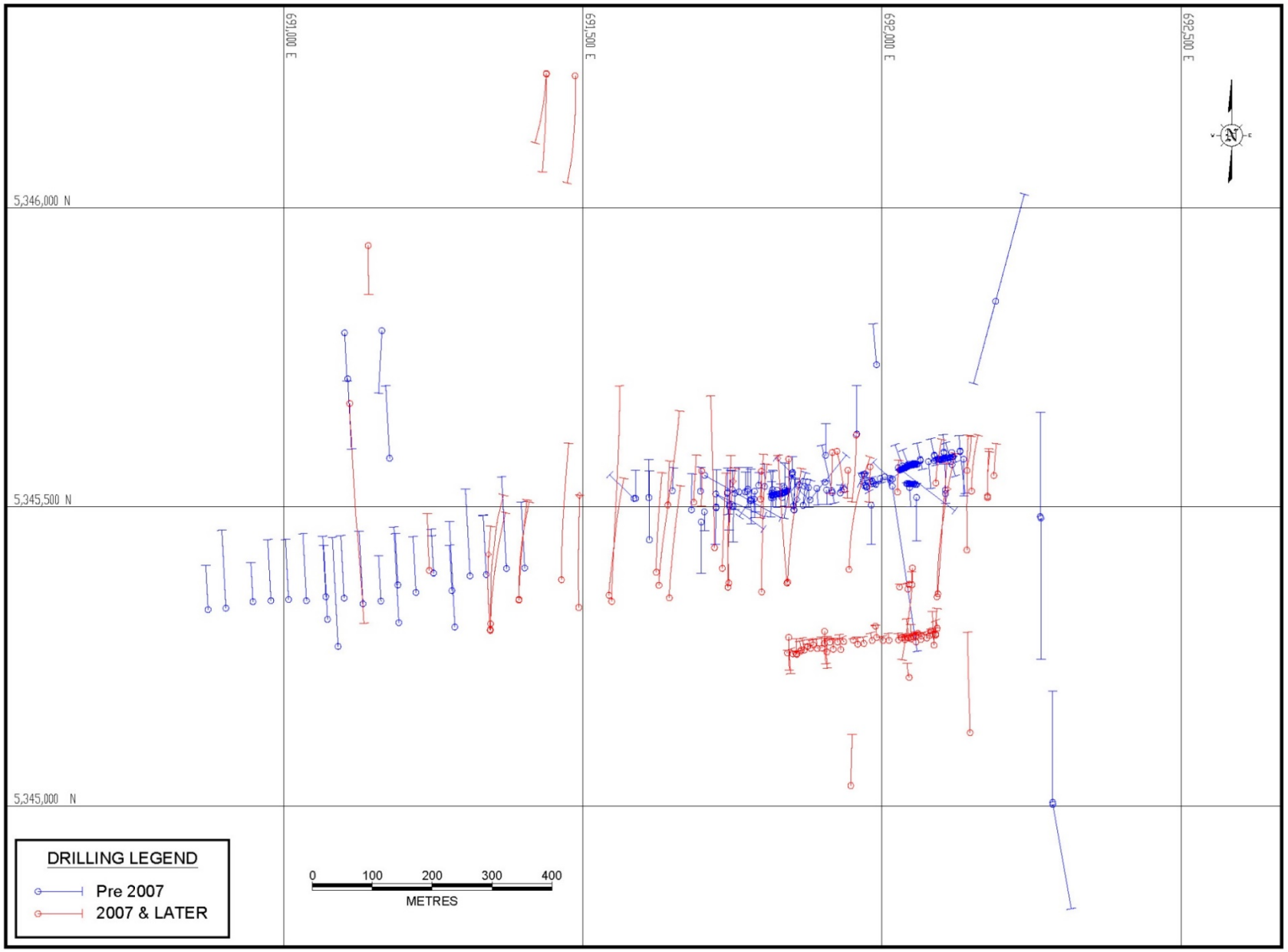
Year	Drill Hole ID	Operator
2007	NA-07-05 to 12	Cadillac Ventures
2008	NA-08-03 to 06	Cadillac Ventures
2010	REN-10-01 to 09	Renforth Resources Inc.
2014	REN-14-11 to 23	Renforth Resources Inc.
2015	REN-15-24 to 27	Renforth Resources Inc.
2019	REN-19-28 to 37	Renforth Resources Inc.
2020	REN-20-38	Renforth Resources Inc.

***Note: 1.** Data from these drill holes were utilized for Mineral Resource domain definition and Au grade estimation.*

Figure 14.1 illustrates the location of the pre-2007 drilling and channels as well as the 2007 and later drilling.

In addition to the data verification reported above, P&E reviewed the QAQC for the New Alger Project analyses and concludes that the analyses are acceptable. In P&E's opinion the drill hole and assay/analytical databases may be used for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

FIGURE 14.1 PRE-2007 DRILLING/CHANNELS AND 2007 AND LATER DRILLING



14.4 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

A total of nine (9) mineralized vein wireframes were generated during the undertaking of this Mineral Resource Estimate. A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au was applied to the mineralized domain wireframes. These wireframes were created from successive polylines on North-South cross-sections with a 25 m spacing. Minimum constrained sample length for interpretation was 2.0 m. In some cases, mineralization below the above-mentioned cut-off was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity and the minimum width.

The resulting wireframe 3-D domains were used as hard boundaries during Mineral Resource estimation, for rock coding, statistical analysis and compositing limits. The 3-D domains are presented in Appendix B.

The topographic and bedrock surfaces were created with drill hole collars and overburden logging. The historical underground workings were digitized from maps.

14.5 MODEL ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

A unique model rock code was assigned for each mineralized domain in the Mineral Resource model. The codes applied for the models are tabulated in table 14.5.

TABLE 14.5
MODEL ROCK CODE DESCRIPTION AND VOLUME

Domains	Rock Type	Volume (m^3)
Minz-1	100	827,048
Minz-1A	110	55,794
Minz-1B	120	24,498
Minz-1S	130	610,247
Minz-2	200	654,960
Minz-2A	210	128,558
Minz-3	300	204,933
Minz-S	400	82,899
Discovery-1	500	61,991
Air	0	
Overburden	10	
Waste	99	

14.6 COMPOSITING

The basic statistics of all mineralized domain wireframe constrained assays and sample lengths are presented in table 14.6.

TABLE 14.6 BASIC STATISTICS FOR ALL CONSTRAINED ASSAYS AND SAMPLE LENGTHS		
Variable	**Au (g/t)**	**Length (m)**
Number of Samples	1,252	1,252
Minimum Value	0.001	0.08
Maximum Value	342.860	4.58
Mean	2.163	0.89
Median	0.840	0.90
Variance	121.031	0.20
Standard Deviation	11.001	0.45
Coefficient of Variation	5.087	0.50
Skewness	25.822	1.58
Kurtosis	761.145	9.77

Approximately 79% of the constrained sample lengths were one metre or less, with an overall average of 0.89 m. In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.0 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned domains in Table 14.3. The composites were calculated for Au over 1.0 m lengths, starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted upon exit from the footwall of the aforementioned constraint. Un-assayed intervals and below detection limit assays were set to 0.001 g/t. Any composites that were less than 0.25 m in length were discarded so as not to introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data was extracted to point files for a capping study. The composite statistics are summarized in table 14.7.

TABLE 14.7 ALL AU COMPOSITE SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Variable	**Au Composites (g/t)**	**Au Capped Composites (g/t)**
Number of Samples	1,374	1,374
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	76.213	15.000
Mean	1.608	1.465
Median	0.796	0.796
Variance	11.281	4.002
Standard Deviation	3.359	2.000
Coefficient of Variation	2.088	1.366
Skewness	11.136	2.937
Kurtosis	202.784	13.858

14.7 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping was investigated on the 1.0 m composite values in the database within the constraining domain wireframes to ensure that the possible influence of erratic high values did not bias the database. Au composite Log-normal histograms were generated for each mineralized domain and the resulting graphs are exhibited in Appendix C. The Au grade capping values are detailed in Table 14.9. The capped composites were utilized to develop variograms and for block model grade interpolation.

Since the pre-2007 drilling and channel sample assays were not verifiable, only 2007 and later drilling assay information was utilized for Au capping compositing and grade interpolation. Table 14.8 illustrates a comparison between these two data sets to establish the reliance of the pre-2007 capped drilling and channel sample composites assays for the determination of the constraining mineralized domain wireframes.

TABLE 14.8
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE BASIC COMPOSITE STATISTICS

Drilling/Channel Programs	Pre-2007 Drilling/Channels	2007 and Later Drilling
Count	597	777
Average Length (m)	0.87	0.94
Minimum (Au g/t)	0.001	0.001
Maximum (Au g/t)	15.00	13.06
Mean (Au g/t)	1.57	1.39
Median (Au g/t)	0.87	0.76
Standard Deviation (Au g/t)	2.13	1.89
Coefficient of Variation	1.36	1.36

TABLE 14.9
ALL AU GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
Minz-1	383	10	3	1.59	1.49	1.67	1.16	99.2
Minz-1A	66	No Cap	0	1.18	1.18	1.00	1.00	100
Minz-1B	15	No Cap	0	1.15	1.15	0.70	0.70	100
Minz-1S	225	10	1	1.25	1.21	1.31	1.07	99.6
Minz-2	316	15	2	1.90	1.82	1.63	1.37	99.4
Minz-2A	98	10	2	2.23	1.45	3.55	1.44	98.0
Minz-3	104	10	5	2.47	2.01	2.01	1.42	95.2
Minz-S	33	No Cap	0	1.20	1.20	1.54	1.54	100
Discovery-1	133	10	1	0.81	0.80	2.10	2.01	99.2

14.8 SEMI-VARIOGRAPHY

A semi-variography study was performed as a guide to determining a grade interpolation search strategy. Omnivariogram, along strike, down dip and across dip semi-variograms were attempted for each domain using Au capped composites. However, only omnivariograms were developed for the Minz1 and Minz2 domains due to insufficient data in the other domains. Selected variograms are attached in Appendix D.

Continuity ellipses based on the observed ranges were subsequently generated and utilized as the basis for estimation search ranges, distance weighting calculations and Mineral Resource classification criteria. Anisotropy was modelled based on an average strike direction of 80°, -85° SSE down dip.

14.9 BULK DENSITY

Antoine Yassa, P. Geo of P&E collected 9 bulk density samples on September 12, 2019, during his site visit. The samples were tested for bulk density at AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario and the average bulk density was 2.88 t/m^3. This bulk density was utilized for all mineralized domains.

14.10 BLOCK MODELLING

The New Alger Mineral Resource Estimate block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.2 modelling software and the block model origin and block size are tabulated in Table 14.10. The block model consists of separate models for estimated Au grade, rock type (mineralized domains), volume percent, bulk density and classification attributes.

TABLE 14.10
BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION

Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
X	690,696	390	5.0
Y	5,345,017	880	1.0
Z	350	96	5.0
Rotation	No rotation		

All blocks in the rock type block model were initially assigned a waste rock code of 99, corresponding to the surrounding country rocks. All mineralized domains were used to code all blocks within the rock type block model that contain 1% or greater volume within the mineralized domains. These blocks were assigned their appropriate individual rock codes as indicated in Table 14.3. The bedrock and topographic surfaces were subsequently utilized to assign rock code 10 for overburden and 0 for air, for all blocks 50% or greater above the surfaces.

A volume percent block model was set up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining domains. As a result, the domain boundary was properly represented by the percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The mined areas were depleted from the percentage model. The minimum percentage of the mineralized block was set to 1%.

A uniform bulk density of 2.88 t/m^3 was utilized for all mineralization blocks.

The Au grades were interpolated with Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) using capped composites. Multiple passes were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points in order to avoid over-smoothing and preserve local grade variability. Search ranges were based on the variograms and search directions which were aligned with the strike and dip directions of each mineralized domain accordingly. Grade blocks were interpolated using the parameters in Table 14.11.

TABLE 14.11
AU BLOCK MODEL INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Pass	Dip Range (m)	Strike Range (m)	Across Dip Range (m)	Max No. of Samples per Hole	Sample Min.	Sample Max.
I	25	25	10	2	3	12
II	75	75	30	2	1	12
III	150	150	60	2	1	12

Selected cross-sections and plans of the Au grade blocks are presented in Appendix E.

14.11 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In P&E's opinion, the drilling, assaying and exploration work of the New Alger Deposit supporting this Mineral Resource Estimate are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction and thus qualify it as a Mineral Resource under the CIM definition standards. The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, semi-variogram performance and drill hole spacing. The Indicated Mineral Resources were classified for the blocks interpolated by the grade interpolation Pass I in the Table 14.11, which used at least 3 composites from a minimum of two holes, and Inferred Mineral Resources were categorized for all remaining grade populated blocks within the mineralized domains. The classifications have been adjusted on long section to reasonably reflect the distribution of each category. Selected classification block cross-sections and plans are attached in Appendix F.

14.12 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE CUT-OFF

The Mineral Resource Estimate was derived from applying an Au cut-off grade to the block model and reporting the resulting tonnes and grade for potentially mineable areas. The following

calculation demonstrates the rationale supporting the Au cut-off grades that determines the pit constrained and out-of-pit potentially economic portions of the constrained mineralization.

In order to report the Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate, a first pass pit optimizer run was undertaken with the following parameters:

Mineralized Mining Cost	$2.50/t mined.
Waste Mining Cost	$2.00/t mined.
Overburden Mining Cost	$1.50/t mined.
Pit Slopes	50 degrees.

Pit Constrained Au Cut-off Grade Calculation

Au Price	US$1,450/oz based on approx. two-year trailing average at May 1, 2020.
US$/C$ Exchange Rate	0.75
Au Recovery	95%.
Processing Cost	$17/t processed.
General & Administration	$2/t processed.

The Au cut-off grade for the Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate is calculated as follows:

Processing and G&A costs per ore tonne = ($17 + $2) = $19/t.

[$19 / ($1,450/0.75/31.1035 x 95% Recovery)] = 0.322 g/t. **Use 0.32 g/t.**

Out-of-Pit Au Cut-off Grade Calculation

Au Price	US$1,450/oz based on approx. two-year trailing average at May 1, 2020.
US$/C$ Exchange Rate	0.75
Au Recovery	95%.
Mining Cost	$66/t mined.
Processing Cost	$17/t processed.
General & Administration	$2/t processed.

The Au cut-off grade for the Out-of-Pit Mineral Resource Estimate is calculated as follows:

Mining, Processing and G&A costs per ore tonne = ($66 + $17 + $2) = $85/t.

[$85 / ($1,450/0.75/31.1035 x 95% Recovery)] = 1.439 g/t. **Use 1.44 g/t.**

14.13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

P&E considers that the gold mineralization of New Alger Deposit is potentially amenable to open pit and underground extraction. The resulting Mineral Resource Estimate is tabulated in the Table 14.12.

TABLE 14.12
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-6)

Area	Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Pit Constrained	Indicated	0.32	1,016	1.88	61.5
	Inferred	0.32	2,322	1.65	123.3
Out-of-Pit	Indicated	1.44	19	1.81	1.1
	Inferred	1.44	904	2.23	64.7
Total	**Indicated**	**0.32+1.44**	**1,035**	**1.88**	**62.6**
	Inferred	**0.32+1.44**	**3,226**	**1.81**	**188.0**

Notes:

1) *Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
2) *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
3) *The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
4) *Historically mined areas were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.*
5.) *The pit constrained Au cut-off grade of 0.32 g/t Au was derived from US$1,450/oz Au price, 0.75 US$/C$ exchange rate, 95% process recovery, C$17/t process cost and C$2/t G&A cost. The constraining pit optimization parameters were C$2.50/t mineralized mining cost, $2/t waste mining cost, $1.50/t overburden mining cost and 50-degree pit slopes.*
6.) *The out of pit Au cut-off grade of 1.44 g/t Au was derived from US$1,450/oz Au price, 0.75 US$/C$ exchange rate, 95% process recovery, C$66/t mining cost, C$17/t process cost and C$2/t G&A cost. The out of pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 1.44 g/t Au cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Additionally, only groups of blocks that exhibited continuity and reasonable potential stope geometry were included. All orphaned blocks and narrow strings of blocks were excluded. The longhole stoping with backfill method was assumed for the out of pit Mineral Resource Estimate calculation.*

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a reporting Au cut-off grade and are demonstrated in Tables 14.13 and 14.14 for Pit Constrained and Out-of-Pit Mineral Resources respectively.

TABLE 14.13 SENSITIVITY OF PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE					
Classification	**Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Au Price* US$/oz**	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	0.36	1,300	968	1.93	60.2
	0.34	1,375	988	1.91	60.7
	0.32	1,450	1,016	1.88	61.5
	0.30	1,525	1,040	1.86	62.0
	0.29	1,600	1,058	1.84	62.5
Inferred	0.36	1,300	2,176	1.68	117.6
	0.34	1,375	2,244	1.67	120.2
	0.32	1,450	2,322	1.65	123.3
	0.30	1,525	2,381	1.64	125.3
	0.29	1,600	2,461	1.62	128.2

* *Au price used to determine Au cut-off grade for pit constrained Resource Estimate sensitivity analysis.*

TABLE 14.14 SENSITIVITY OF OUT-OF-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE					
Classification	**Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Au Price* US$/oz**	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	1.61	1,300	14	2.04	0.9
	1.52	1,375	18	1.91	1.1
	1.44	1,450	19	1.81	1.1
	1.37	1,525	21	1.78	1.2
	1.31	1,600	21	1.76	1.2
Inferred	1.61	1,300	744	2.43	58.1
	1.52	1,375	834	2.32	62.1
	1.44	1,450	904	2.23	64.7
	1.37	1,525	942	2.18	66.1
	1.31	1,600	961	2.15	66.4

* *Au price used to determine Au cut-off grade for out of pit Resource Estimate sensitivity analysis.*

14.14 CONFIRMATION OF ESTIMATE

The block model was validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods.

Visual examination of composite and block grades on successive plans and sections on-screen in order to confirm that the block model correctly reflects the distribution of sample grades.
Review of estimation parameters include:

- Number of composites used for estimation;
- Number of holes used for estimation;
- Mean Distance to sample used;
- Number of passes used to estimate grade
- Mean value of the composites used.

Comparison of Au mean grades of composites with the block model grades is presented in Table 14.15.

TABLE 14.15
AVERAGE GRADE COMPARISON OF COMPOSITES WITH BLOCK MODEL

Data Type	Au (g/t)
Composites	1.61
Capped Composites	1.47
Block Model ID^3*	1.32
Block Model NN**	1.32

Note:
** block model grade interpolated using Inverse Distance Cubed.*
*** block model grade interpolated using Nearest Neighbour.*

The comparison above shows the average grades of the Au blocks in the block models to be somewhat lower than the average grade of capped composites used for grade estimation. This is probably due to localized clustering, smoothed by the block modelling grade interpolation process. The block model grade will be more representative than the capped composites due to the block model's 3-D spatial distribution characteristics.

A volumetric comparison was performed with the block model volume versus the geometric calculated volume of the domain solids and the differences are detailed in Table 14.16.

TABLE 14.16
VOLUME COMPARISON OF BLOCK MODEL WITH GEOMETRIC SOLIDS

Item	Amount
Geometric volume of wireframes	2,650,928 m^3
Block model volume	2,588,546 m^3
Difference %	2.35%

Au local trends were evaluated by comparing the ID^3 and NN estimates against Au Composites and Capped Composites. As shown in 14.3 and 14.4, the Au grade interpolation with Inverse Distance Cubed and Nearest Neighbour agreed well.

FIGURE 14.2 AU GRADE SWATH EASTING PLOT

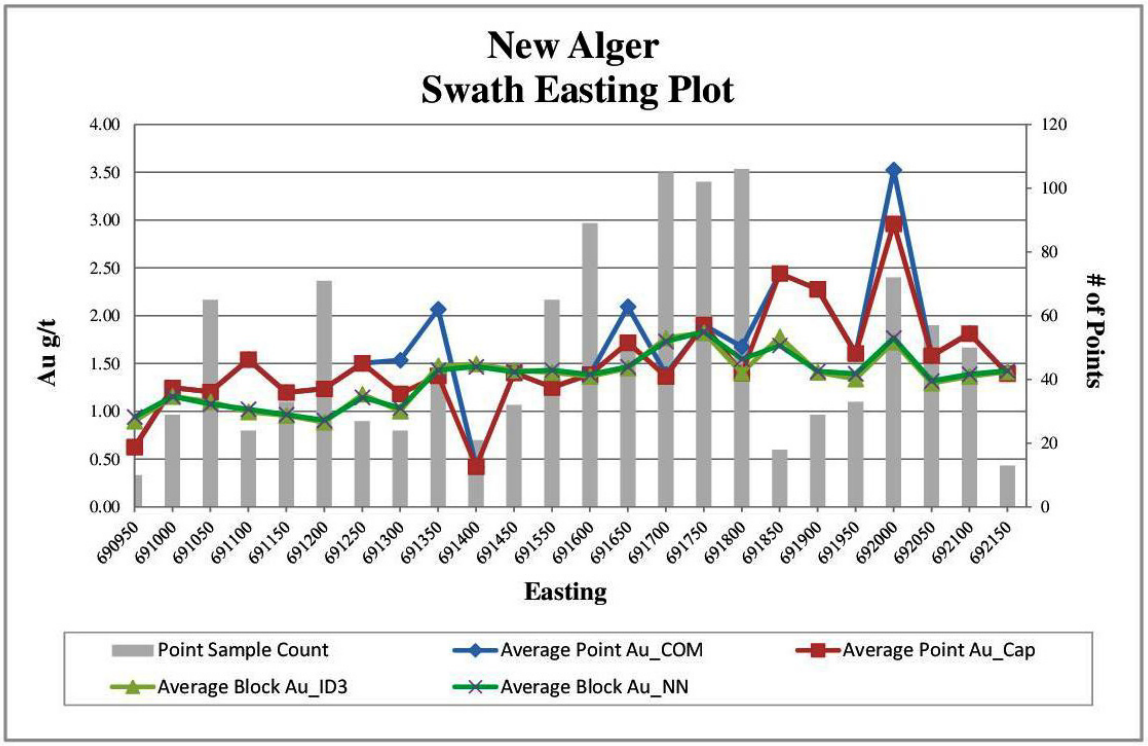


FIGURE 14.3 AU GRADE SWATH NORTHING PLOT

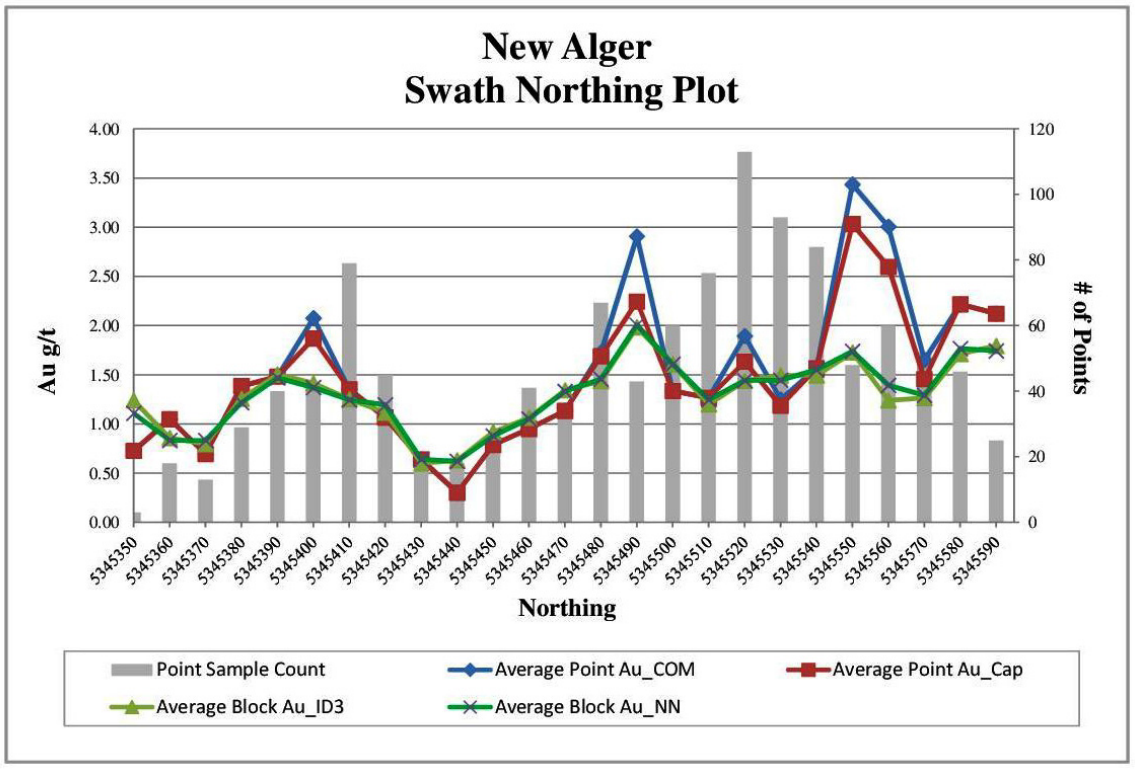
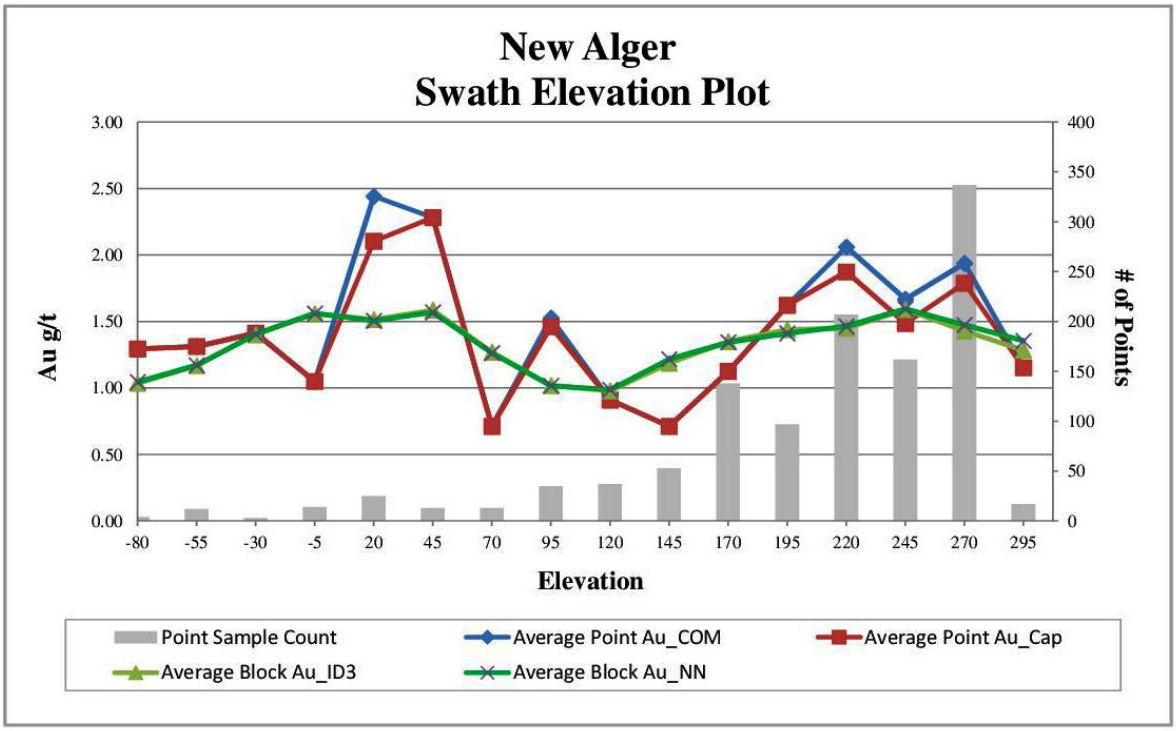
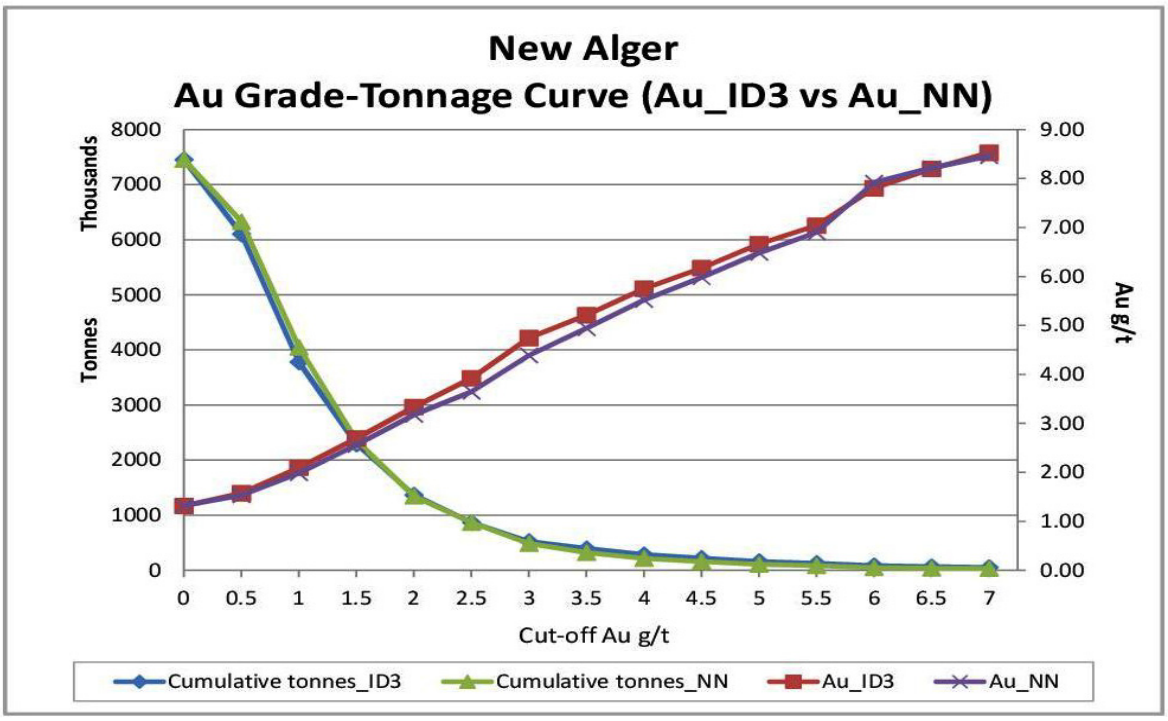


FIGURE 14.4 AU GRADE SWATH ELEVATION PLOT



A comparison of the grade-tonnage curve of the Au grade model interpolated with Inverse Distance cubed (ID^3) and Nearest Neighbour ("NN") on a global mineralization basis is presented in Figure 14.5.

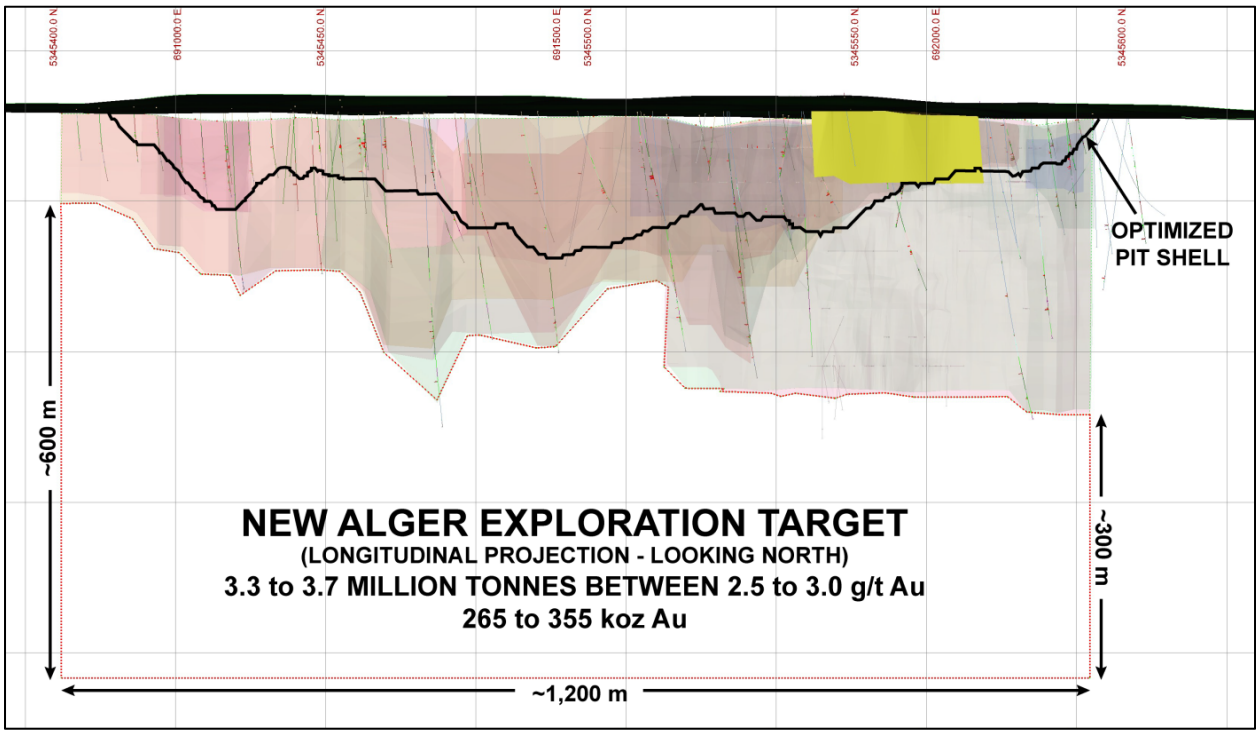
FIGURE 14.5 AU GRADE AND TONNAGE COMPARISONS FOR ID^3 AND NN INTERPOLATION



14.15 EXPLORATION TARGET

In addition to the Mineral Resource Estimate stated earlier in Table 14.9 of this Technical Report, the authors have identified an Exploration Target for New Alger of 3.3 to 3.7 Mt between 2.5 to 3.0 g/t Au resulting in 265 to 355 koz Au. The Exploration Target was determined by down dip projection from known mineralized wireframes and depth considerations of nearby mined properties. This target will be a guide for future step out drilling and Mineral Resource expansion opportunities (Figure 14.6).

FIGURE 14.6 NEW ALGER EXPLORATION TARGET



15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

No baseline environmental studies or socioeconomic studies have yet been completed for the New Alger Property.

20.1 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The Property includes over 5,000 ha of minimally disturbed land and is located in Cadillac and Bousquet Townships of Québec. Highway 117 runs east-west through the north part of Property (Figure 20.1), while a CN rail line runs through the southern edge of the Claims.

The New Alger Property was subject to small-scale mining and processing in the 1930s and 1940s. A small residual imprint remains on the Property – the historical mine and process plant site and 3 ha of tailings.

The Thompson-Cadillac shaft is located just north of Highway 117 (blue arrow, Figure 20.1). Since tailings and waste rock waste material from the historic Thompson-Cadillac mining activity on the Property can be considered "abandoned" according to the Québec Mining Act, it is the responsibility of the Québec Ministére de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles ("MERN"). As of 2017 the MERN listed the Thompson-Cadillac site as "under restoration" (MERN 2017); acid drainage and arsenic leaching had been identified as arising from the tailings.

FIGURE 20.1 NORTHERN PORTION OF THE NEW ALGER PROPERTY AND ZONE OF EXPLORATION

***Source**: Google Earth (2018)*

Figure 20.1 shows the North Portion of the New Alger Property and Zone of Exploration Focus and Historic Thompson-Cadillac Mine Site (red arrow).

20.2 PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Renforth has not conducted any social consultations with the local mining communities. The New Alger Property lies within territory overseen by the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan). Renforth will provide plans of exploration activities to and consult with the Abitibiwinni FN as part of an ongoing procedure of full disclosure and good faith.

A CN Rail line diagonally crosses the New Alger Property and a 50 m buffer exists along the rail line, in which exploration activity is restricted. Renforth would need to acquire CN approval to cross the rail line. The rail line is far removed from all known mineralization and so the restriction has a negligible impact on exploration activities.

Other permits for general exploration activity, such as timber cutting permits for the purposes of building drill roads or pads, can be applied for, through the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN).

The environmental assessment and approval process would be expected to follow the processes engaged by the nearby Canadian Malartic Mine ("CMM") in initiating and expanding mine and process development. The major exception being that, unlike CMM, the New Alger deposit is not in close proximity to residential areas, and so there would be no requirement to move residents or construct a noise barrier as part of any future New Alger development.

Responsible mine development and operations can be expected to receive a high degree of local and provincial support. No triggering of the Federal Environmental Assessment process is anticipated.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The New Alger Property location along the prolific Cadillac Break places the Property in close proximity to numerous properties with active mining operations and historic production. This section summarizes some of the characteristics of adjacent properties. The reader is cautioned that P&E has not verified data on these adjacent properties. The character of mineralization, or Mineral Resource Estimates on adjacent properties are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the New Alger Property.

23.1 RADISSON MINING RESOURCES PAST-PRODUCING O'BRIEN MINE

Radisson Mining Resources' ("Radisson") historic O'Brien Mine is located immediately east of and along strike with the New Alger Property. Mineralization at the O'Brien Mine is reportedly very similar to the New Alger mineralization. On both properties, parallel veins are found within wider mineralized shear zones. At O'Brien, quartz veins are typically 30 cm (1 ft thick) with localized boudins up to 2 m (6.5 ft) thick (Evans 2007). Mineralized shear structures can reach widths of 7 m (22 ft). Higher-grade shoots exist at O'Brien within the veins and plunge steeply to the east, similar to shoots that were historically identified at New Alger (Bell 1937).

In 2019, a NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate for the O'Brien project, using a 5.00 g/t Au cut-off, was calculated by Kenneth Williamson, P.Geo., of 3dGeo-Solution (Williamson 2019) on the Kewagama and O'Brien deposits. This estimate provided Indicated Mineral Resources of 949,700 t @ 9.48 g/t Au (289,400 oz Au) and Inferred Mineral Resources of 617,400 t @ 7.31 g/t Au (145,000 oz Au).

At O'Brien, mineralization is also found within veins and shears within the Pontiac Group. The "Pontiac Ouest" area, which lies only a few hundred metres east of the New Alger boundary, was targeted by a 1997 drill program. Drill holes attained several intervals in the 0.2–1 oz/T range over widths of 1–4 ft (Bisson 1998).

23.2 AGNICO EAGLE LAPA MINE

Agnico-Eagle's Lapa Mine operated from 2009 to 2018 and is located 10 km east of the New Alger Property. The Lapa Mine was an underground gold mining operation that mined up to 1,700 tpd.

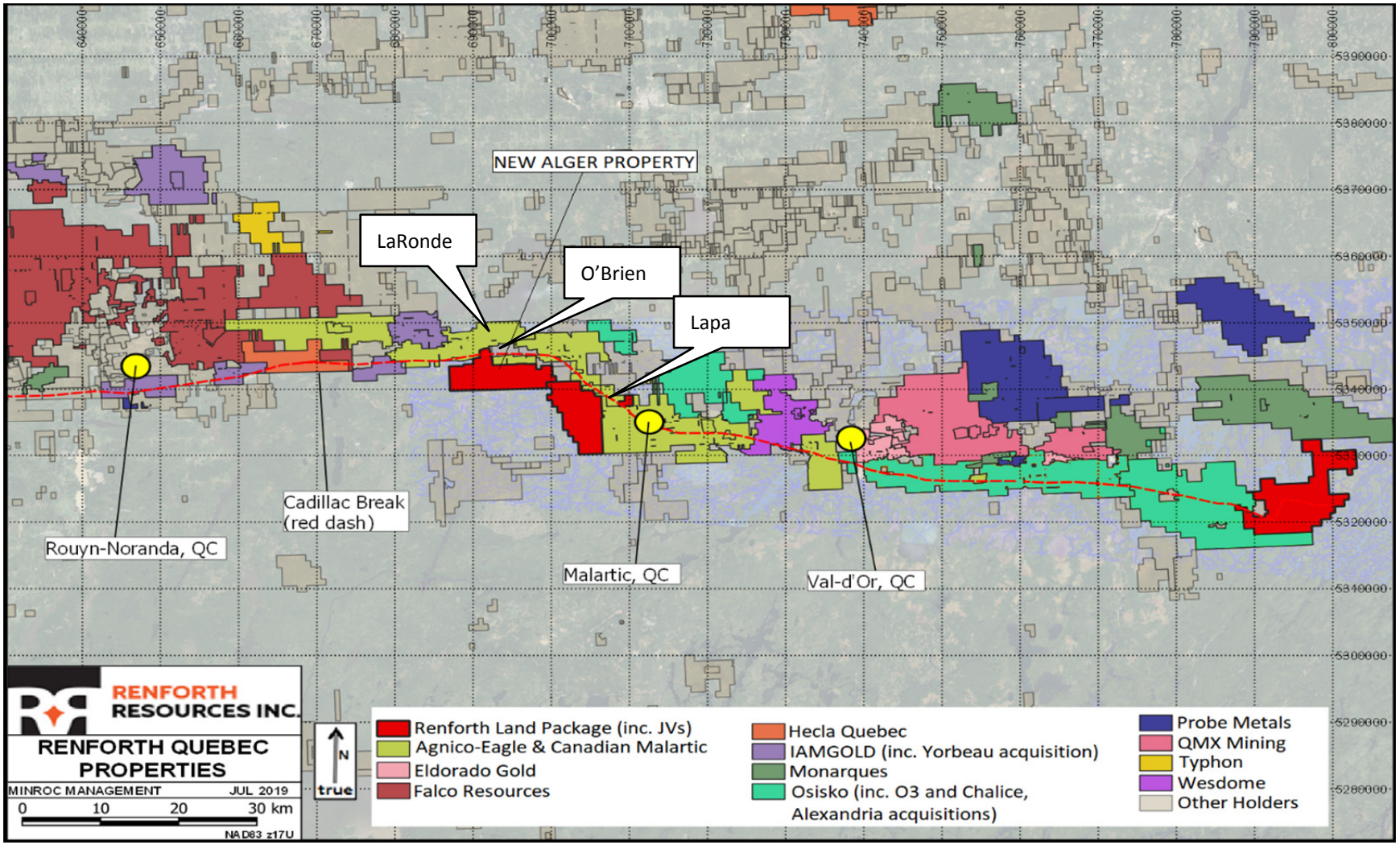
At the Lapa Mine the Contact Zone contained the majority of mineralization and is located within the Larder-Cadillac Break near the contact of the Piche and Cadillac Groups. Gold is found within lenses of biotitic and sulphidic schist within the Cadillac Break schist zone. Gold is associated with quartz veins and veinlets with 1 to 3% arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and stibnite. Mineralized zones are tabular with an east-west strike and steep north dip. On the Property the Break displays a "Z" shaped fold and major lithologies conform with this geometry. Mineralization is in fold hinges and generally in proximity to competent units within the Break, including albitites, aplites, greywacke and volcanic lenses (Lombardi 2006).

23.3 AGNICO EAGLE MINES LIMITED LARONDE MINE

The New Alger Gold Property is located immediately south of, and is contiguous with, the Agnico Eagle Mines Limited flagship LaRonde Mine property (Figure 21.1). The 7,000 tpd LaRonde Mine is an underground gold mining operation that produced over 340,000 oz of gold in 2018 (https://www.agnicoeagle.com/English/operations-and-development-projects/operations/laronde/default.aspx, accessed Nov 14, 2019). The mine and processing complex have produced almost 6 Moz of gold, and as of December 31, 2018, had Proven and Probable Reserves of 16 Mt grading 5.85 g/t Au.

The LaRonde Mine is hosted in the east-west striking metavolcanic rocks of the Blake River Group that occur north of the Cadillac Group metasediments. The LaRonde Deposit is interpreted by Agnico Eagle as a gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. LaRonde mineralization lenses are interpreted as being formed mainly by sulphide precipitation from hydrothermal fluids on the seafloor and by replacement below lenses. Rocks of the Blake River Group are not present on the New Alger Property.

FIGURE 23.1 ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAP



Source: *Renforth Resources (2019)*

24.0 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 Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Renforth Resources' 100% owned New Alger Property is a precious metal property that comprises 98 contiguous unpatented map designated mineral claims plus one mining concession covering an area of 5,201.8 ha in Cadillac and Bousquet Townships in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of northwestern Québec. The Property is located on the Trans-Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) between Rouyn-Noranda, 45 km to the west, and Val-d'Or, 55 km to the east. The Property is 475 km northwest of the City of Montréal, Québec and 500 km north of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

The Property is located on the Larder Lake - Cadillac Deformation Zone (or the "Cadillac Break") that occurs near the southern boundary of the Abitibi greenstone belt in an area of prolific mining activity. The New Alger Gold Property is located immediately south of, and is contiguous with, the Agnico Eagle Mines Limited LaRonde Mine, one of Canada's largest underground gold mining operations.

The Property benefits significantly from excellent access and close proximity to the Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or mining camps. Mineral exploration, mining, along with milling and smelting are major components of the local economy. The Property has direct year-round access from the Trans-Canada Highway 117. Regional airports are located at both Val-d'Or (population 32,491) and Rouyn-Noranda (population 42,334). The Canadian National rail line runs through the northern edge of the Property.

The climate is typical of the Abitibi region and is characterized as humid continental with long winters extending from November to April. Exploration work can be carried out year-round. The terrain at New Alger is characterized by low undulating relief with elevations from 320 m to 395 m.

The New Alger Property is located at the southern contact of Abitibi subprovince with the Pontiac subprovince of the Archean (ca. 2.7 Ga) Superior Province. At the New Alger Property, the Larder Lake - Cadillac Deformation Zone (or the "Cadillac Break") occurs at or near the boundary of the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. The Cadillac Break is the southernmost of several prominent east striking regional deformation zones of the Superior Province that are associated with significant gold deposits including those of the Cadillac, Malartic and Sigma-Lamaque camps in the Val-d'Or area.

The New Alger Property is underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Cadillac, Piché, and Pontiac Groups on the Property, these rocks form the south limb of the Malartic Syncline, whose axis passes along the northeast boundary of the Property. The lithologies have subvertical dips and an approximate east-west strike.

On the Property, the main mineralized vein systems including those of the past-producing Thompson-Cadillac Mine have been traced over a strike length of 1,400 m and to a depth of 350 m both in surface drilling and historic underground development. At New Alger, gold occurs as native gold within quartz veins, and in association with arsenopyrite which is found along vein margins, in vein wallrocks or in biotitized shears. In the historic Thompson-Cadillac mine, gold was contained in several blue-grey-coloured quartz-carbonate veins with variable amounts of

arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The veins appear to be controlled by fracture/shear zones approximately parallel to the regional strike and to the Cadillac Break.

The Discovery Vein system is located approximately 200 m south of the main zone of mineralization and consists of blue quartz veins controlled by ~10 cm-scale chloritic and biotitic deformation zones, and/or fold axes, limbs and detachment planes in the Pontiac Group.

The gold deposits associated with the Cadillac Break are late Archean in age and are described as lode-type, orogenic, mesothermal deposits. Gold is closely associated with sulphides and mineralization is associated with structurally controlled quartz-carbonate veins or in alteration halos surrounding those veins or shears. Alteration styles include potassic feldspar, silicification, and sericite and biotite alteration.

The New Alger Property has a long history of mining and exploration activities dating back to 1924 with the first discovery of gold mineralization by E.J. Thompson. The Property contains the Thompson-Cadillac Mine, an historic past-producer, that was initially developed during the period 1925-29. The main mining activity took place between 1936 and 1939 when an estimated 21,740 oz gold were reportedly produced from levels developed at 45, 90, 135 and 180 m (150, 300, 450, and 600 ft.) Further development took place from 1945 to 1948 and resulted in the shaft being deepened to 343 m (1,124) feet with levels established at 397 and 335 m (975 and 1100 ft.) Historical reports suggest that the Thompson Cadillac process plant grade was 0.123 oz/T, or 4.2 g/t. It was also estimated that 60% of the contained gold was "free milling" with the balance reporting to arsenical-sulphide flotation concentrates. Recovery can be estimated to have been 75%.

A small residual imprint from mining and processing operations in the 1930s and 1940s remains on the Property with the historical mine and process plant site and 3 ha of tailings. Renforth will provide plans of exploration activities to and consult with the Abitibiwinni FN as part of an ongoing procedure of full disclosure and good faith. Responsible mine development and operations can be expected to receive a high degree of local and provincial support.

P&E considers that the sampling methodology as implemented by Renforth meets industry standards for an advanced exploration project and that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the New Alger Property drill programs were adequate for the purposes of this Mineral Resource Estimate. Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., a Qualified Person under the regulations of NI 43-101 completed an on-site review of Renforth's New Alger Property for the current Technical Report on September 16, 2019. P&E's due diligence sampling show acceptable correlation with the original Renforth assays and it is P&E's opinion that Renforth's results are suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8 database for this Mineral Resource Estimate, compiled by P&E, consisted of 269 drill holes totalling 20,573 m. After conducting industry standard validation checks, P&E considers that the drill hole database supplied is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. An average bulk density within the defined mineralized domains of 2.88 t/m^3 was applied to the estimation.

A total of nine (9) mineralized vein wireframes were generated for this Mineral Resource Estimate and resulting wireframe 3-D domains were used as hard boundaries during Mineral

Resource estimation, for rock coding, statistical analysis and compositing limits. The topographic and bedrock surfaces were created with drill hole collars and overburden logging. The historical underground workings were digitized from maps. A 1.0 m compositing length was used to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation from drill hole intervals. Grade capping at 10 g/t Au was used in 5 of the domains and one domain was capped at 15 g/t Au.

Since the pre-2007 drilling and channel programs were non verifiable, only 2007 and later drilling program data was used for Au grade interpolation. The two datasets compare well with similar geostatistical properties. All data was utilized for constraining mineralized wireframe determination.

In order to report the Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate, a first pass pit optimizer run was undertaken using a 0.32 g/t Au cut-off grade. The Au cut-off grade for the out of pit Mineral Resource is 1.44 g/t Au. These cut-off grades reflect open pit and underground processing costs of $19/t and $85/t respectively, for potentially economic portions of the mineralization. The Mineral Resource model reporting cut-off uses an April 30, 2020 approximate two-year trailing Au price of US$1,450/oz, estimated mining and process costs, and estimated process recoveries.

In P&E's opinion, the drilling, assaying and exploration work on the New Alger Project support this Mineral Resource Estimate and are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction and thus qualify it as a Mineral Resource under the CIM definition standards. The Mineral Resource Estimate was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, semi-variogram performance and drill hole spacing.

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented in the current Technical Report has been prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted "CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definition and Guidelines" as adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by metal prices, US$/CDN$ exchange rate, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, infrastructure development or other relevant issues. Any one of the preceding items has the potential to render the project uneconomic. There is no guarantee that the Mineral Resource Estimate in this Technical Report will be converted to a Mineral Reserve.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

P&E considers that the New Alger Property hosts significant gold mineralization that may potentially be amenable to open pit and underground economic extraction and warrants further exploration. P&E recommends that the next exploration phase focus on core drilling to potentially increase the Mineral Resources on the Property and increase the confidence level of the Mineral Resource categories.

P&E has identified an Exploration Target for New Alger of 3.3 to 3.7 Mt between 2.5 to 3.0 g/t Au resulting in 265 to 355 koz Au. The Exploration Target was determined by down dip projection from known mineralized wireframes and depth considerations of nearby mined properties.

A recommended Phase 1 drilling program should focus on extending the Mineral Resource down dip between 200 and 400 m depth particularly at the eastern side of the New Alger Property. Currently drilling below 250 m on the Property is limited. In Phase 2 it is recommended that Renforth drill a limited number of deeper holes to test the zone between 400 and 600 m depth. It is also recommended that Renforth include its own field QA/QC samples in future drill programs. This should include certified reference standards, blanks, and duplicates.

Drilling should also incorporate exploration for potential parallel mineralized zones within and on the north margin of the Cadillac Break, which have never been explored on the property but are present on the neighbouring O'Brien property at the Vintage Zone (Williamson 2019).

In parallel with drilling, Renforth should initiate preliminary metallurgical testwork and environmental baseline data. A recommended work program with a Phase 1 budget of $2M and Phase 2 budget of $3M is presented (Table 26.1).

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Units (m)	Unit Cost ($/M)	Budget ($)
Drilling - 30 holes, average depth 300 m	9,000	$200/m	$1,800,000
Metallurgical Studies			$50,000
Environmental Baseline Studies			$50,000
Technical Report			$100,000
Phase 1 Subtotal			**$2,000,000**
Phase 2 Drilling – 30 holes average 500 m	15,000	$200/m	**$3,000,000**
Total			**$5,000,000**

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the New Alger Gold Property, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Region, Northwestern Québec, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 1, 2020.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B. Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with continuous experience as a geologist since 1979. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (Licence No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (Licence No 1890).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report:
   - Minex Geologist (Val d'Or), 3-D Modelling (Timmins), Placer Dome 1993-1995
   - Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX, 1996-1998
   - Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine 1998-2000
   - Database Manager, Gemcom modelling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine) 2001-2003
   - Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp. 2003-2006
   - Consulting Geologist 2006-present
4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on September 16, 2019.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 13, and 15 to 24 and co-authoring sections 1, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 1, 2020
Signing Date: June 23, 2020

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Antoine R. Yassa]

_____
Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the New Alger Gold Property, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Region, Northwestern Québec, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 1, 2020.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

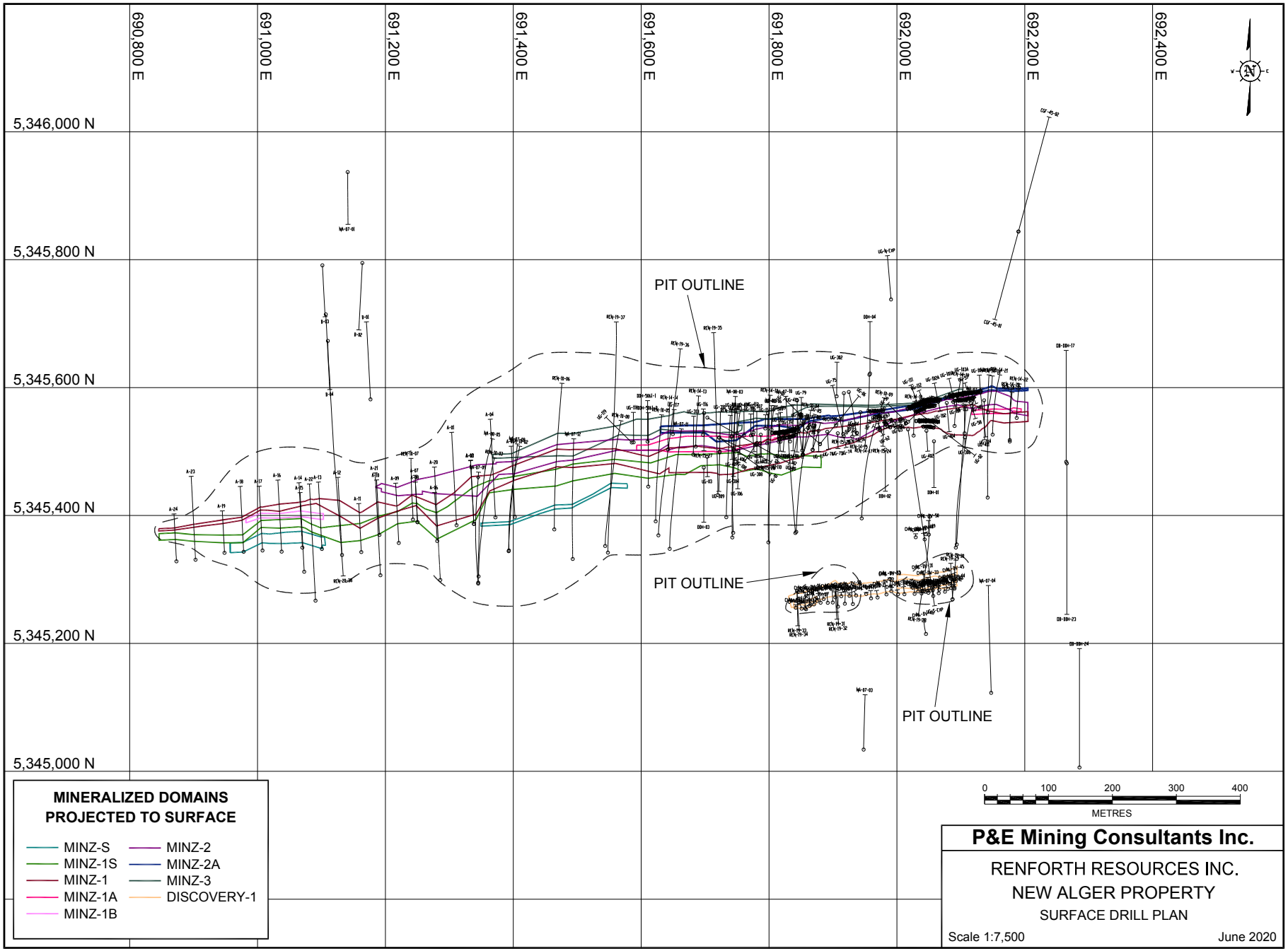
   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:
   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc., 2004-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section and co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 1, 2020
Signed Date: June 23, 2020

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

_____
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN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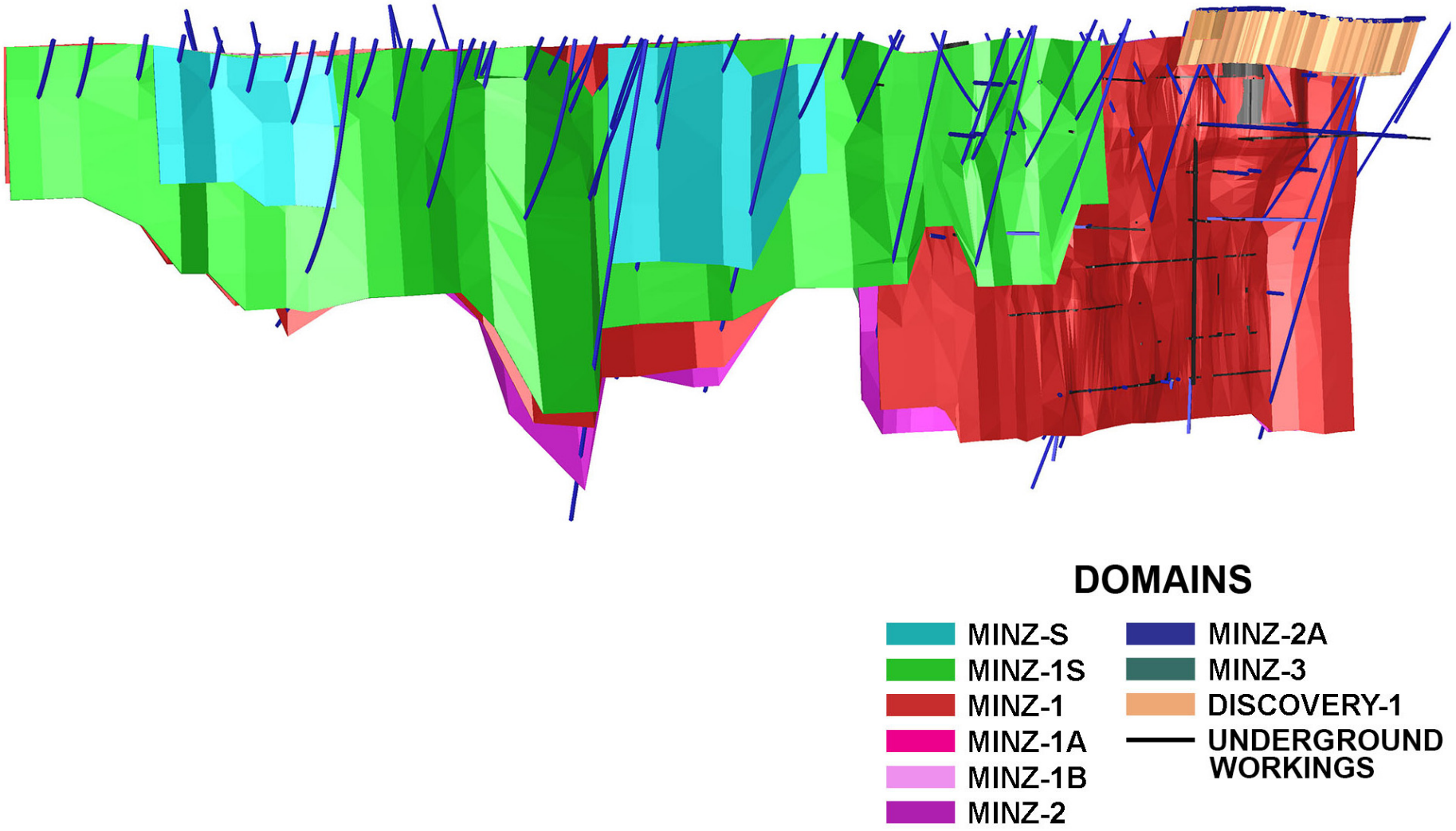
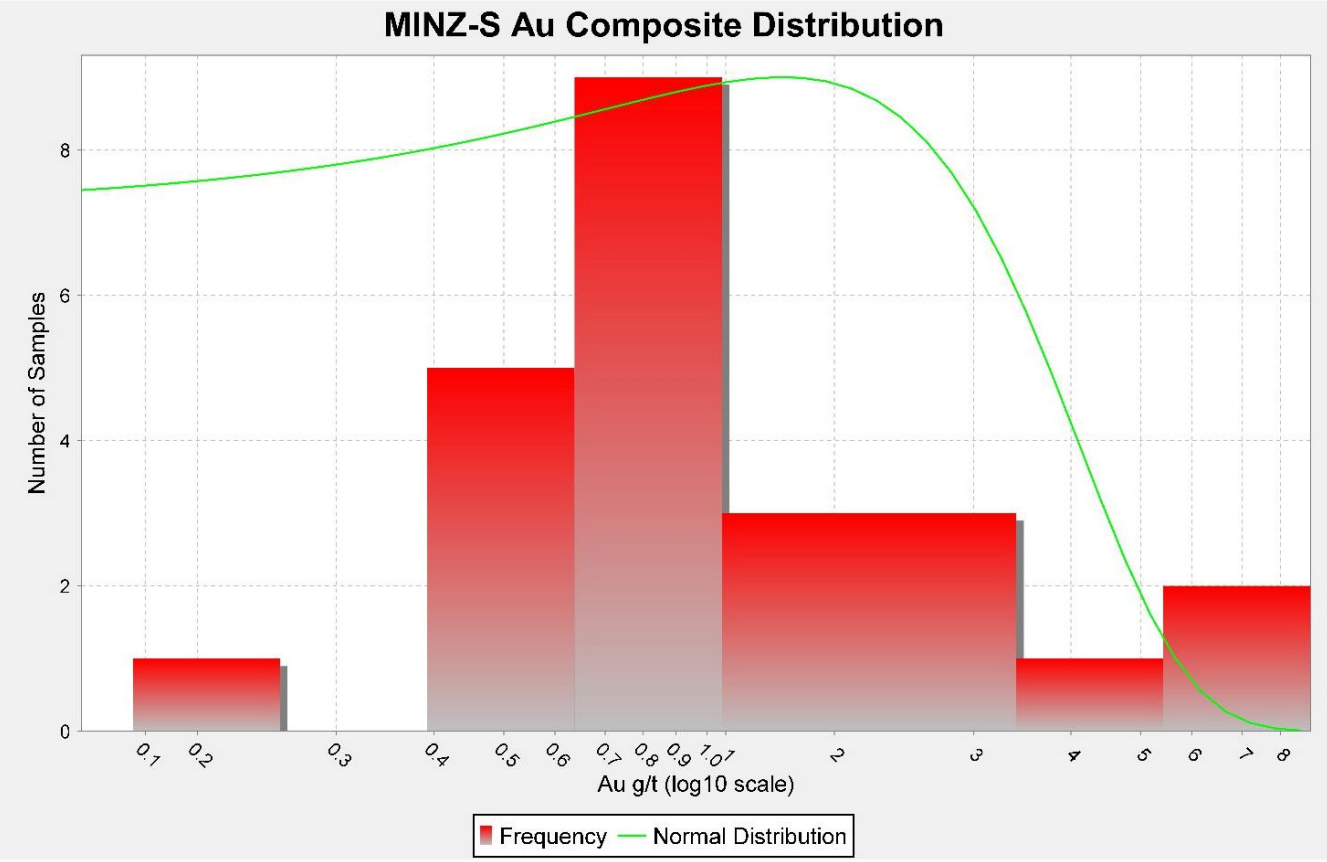
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
5,345,000 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SURFACE
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
SURFACE DRILL PLAN
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

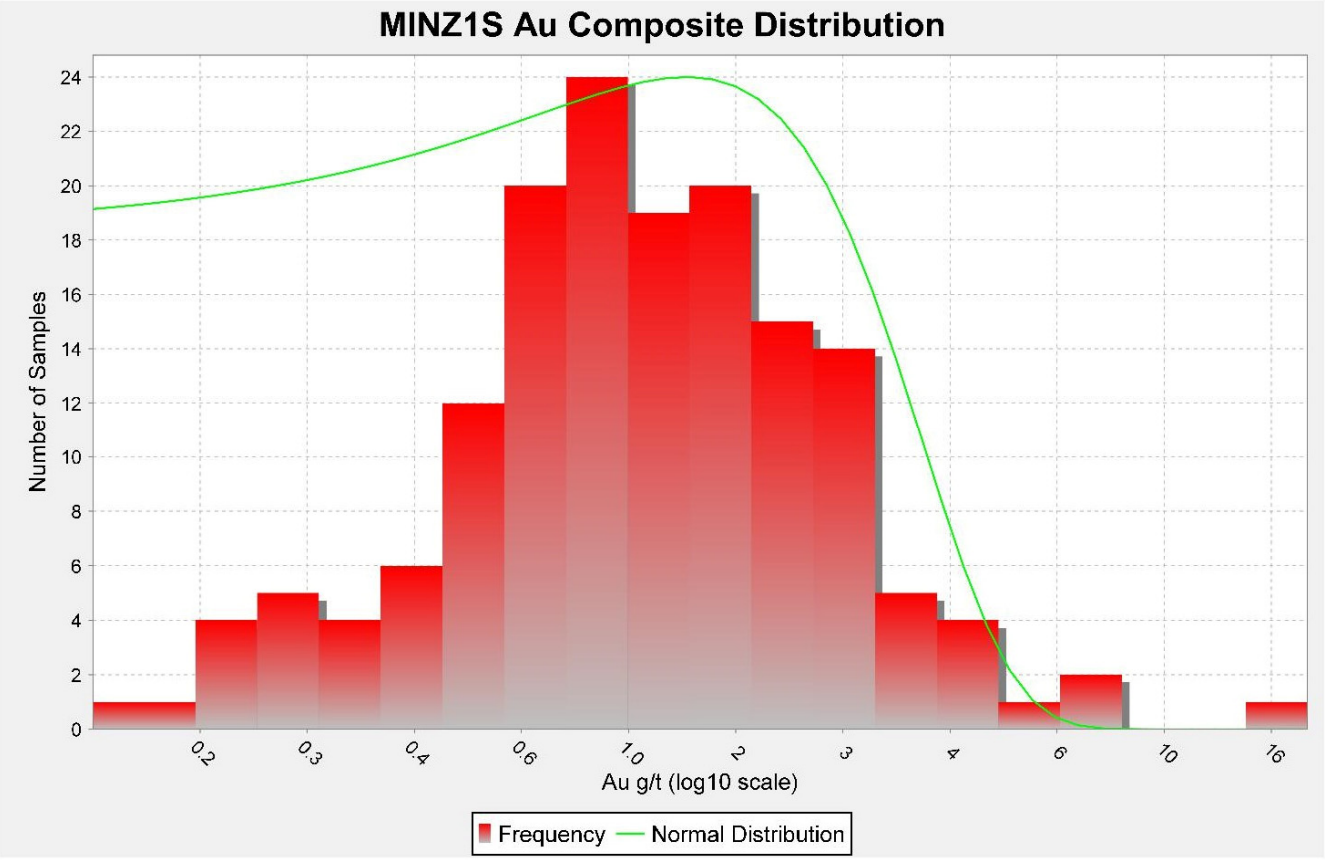
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

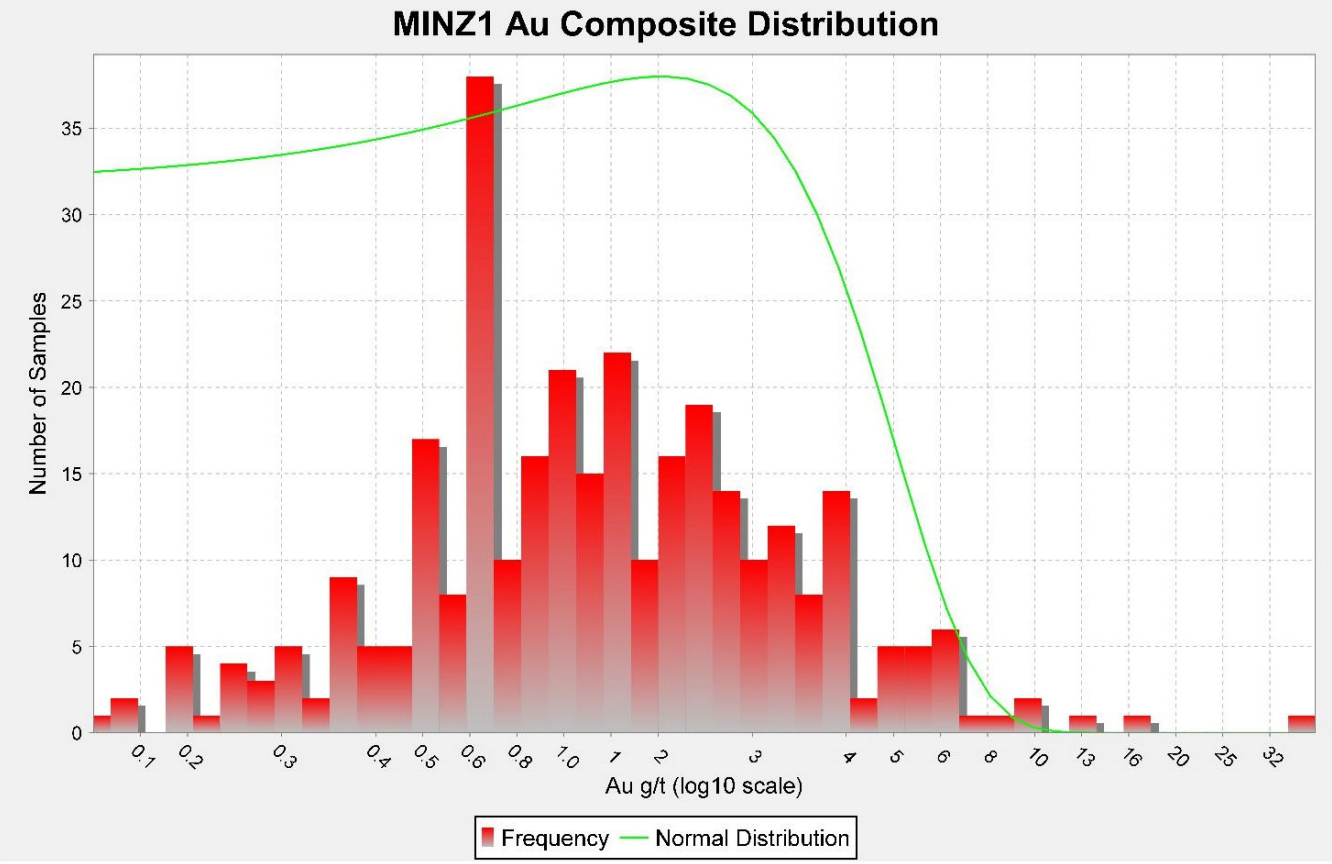
NEW ALGER PROPERTY - 3D DOMAINS

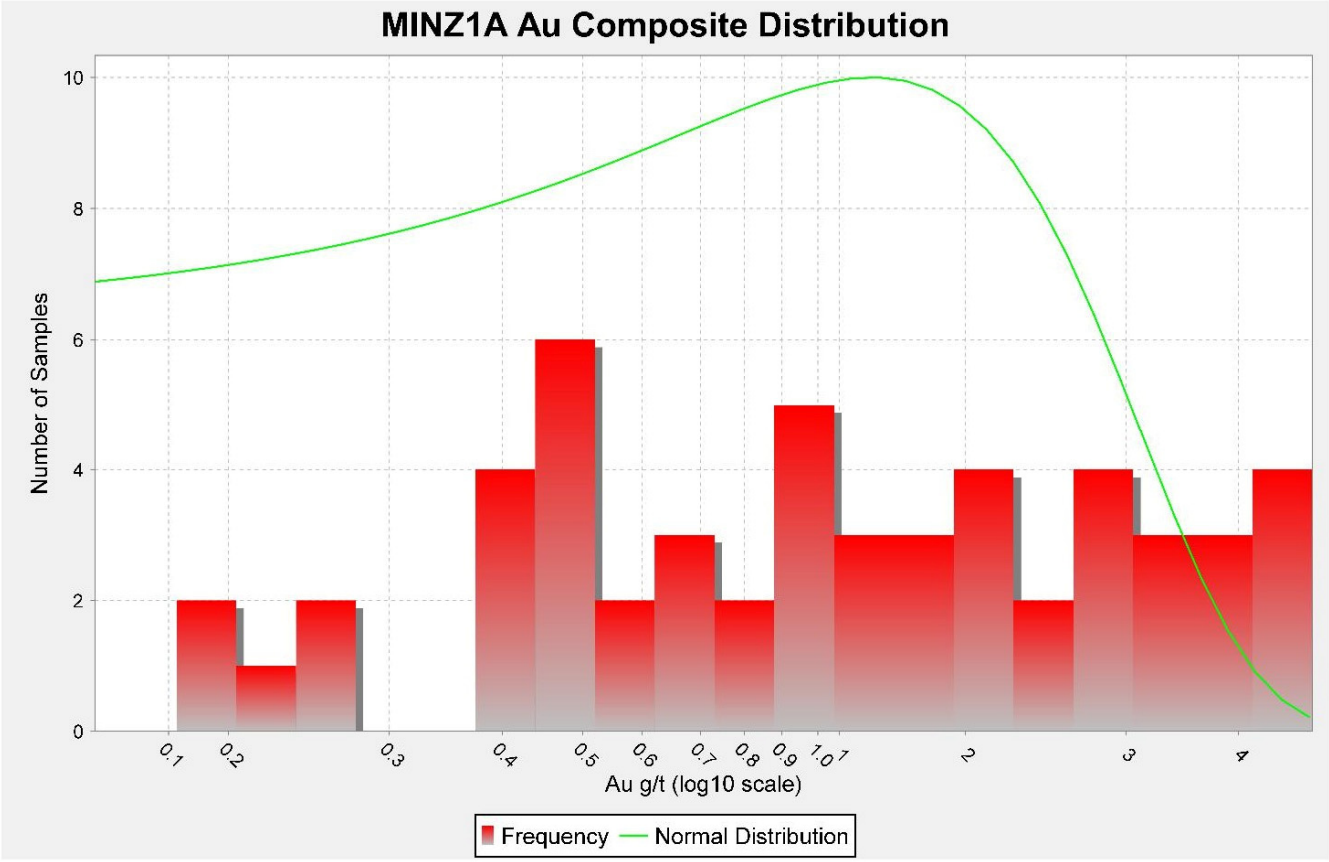


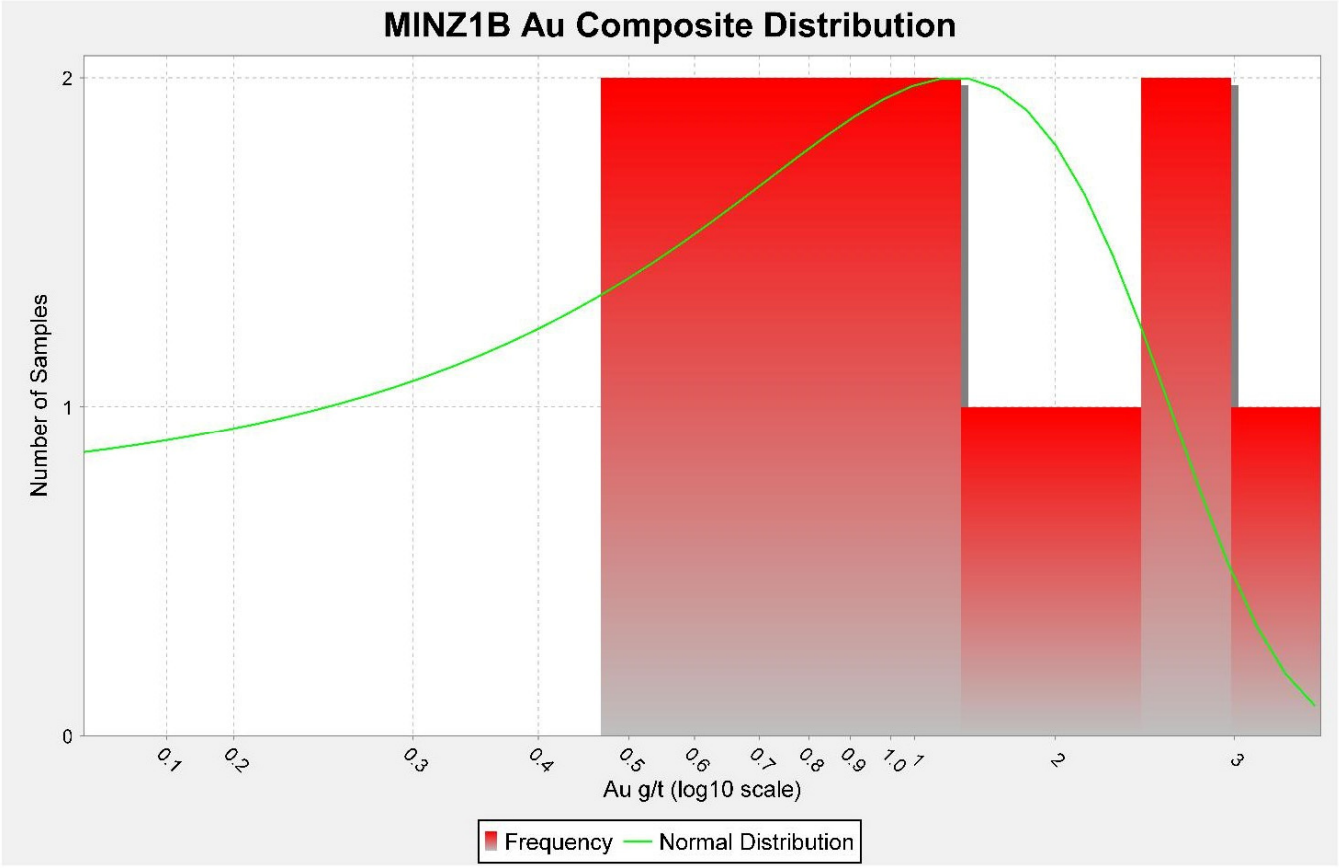
APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS

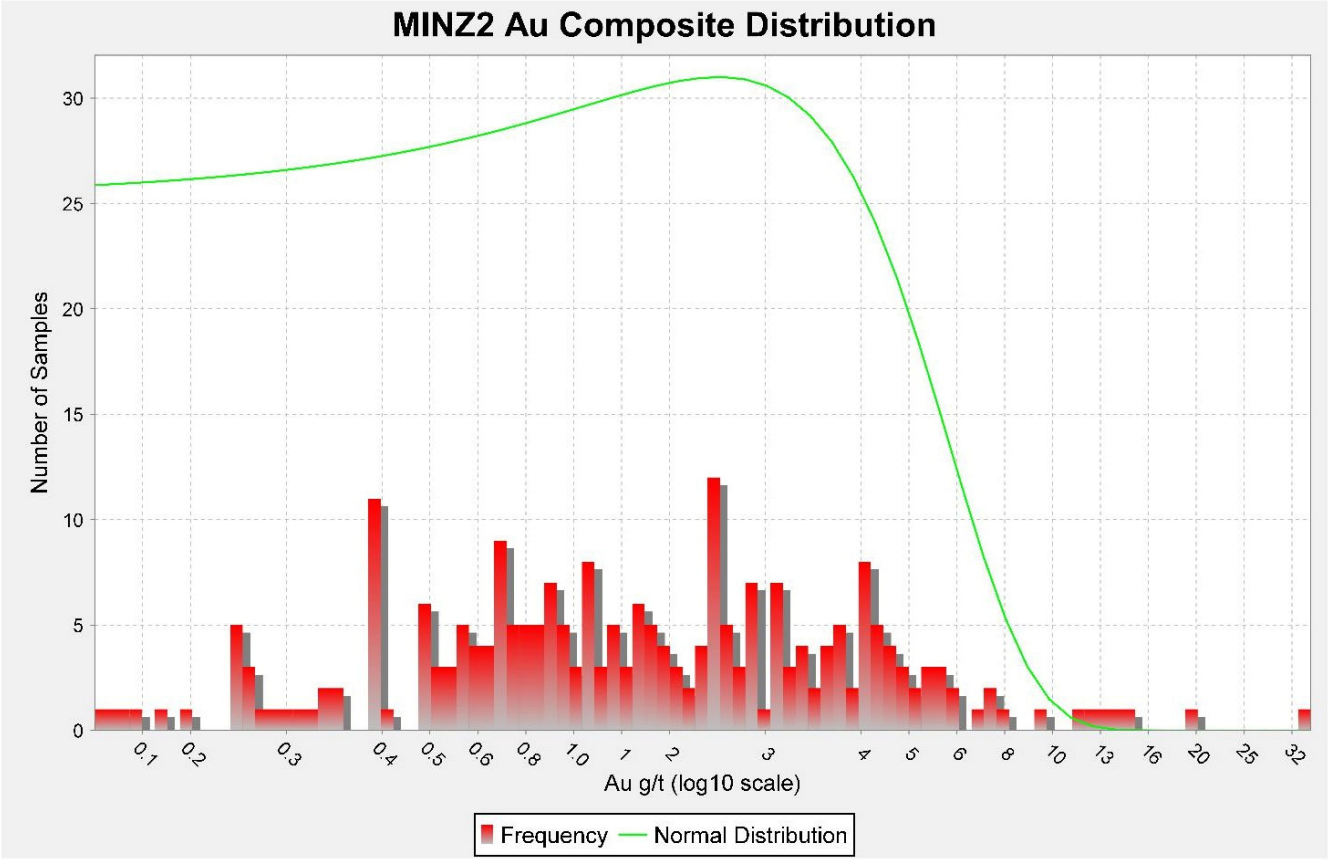


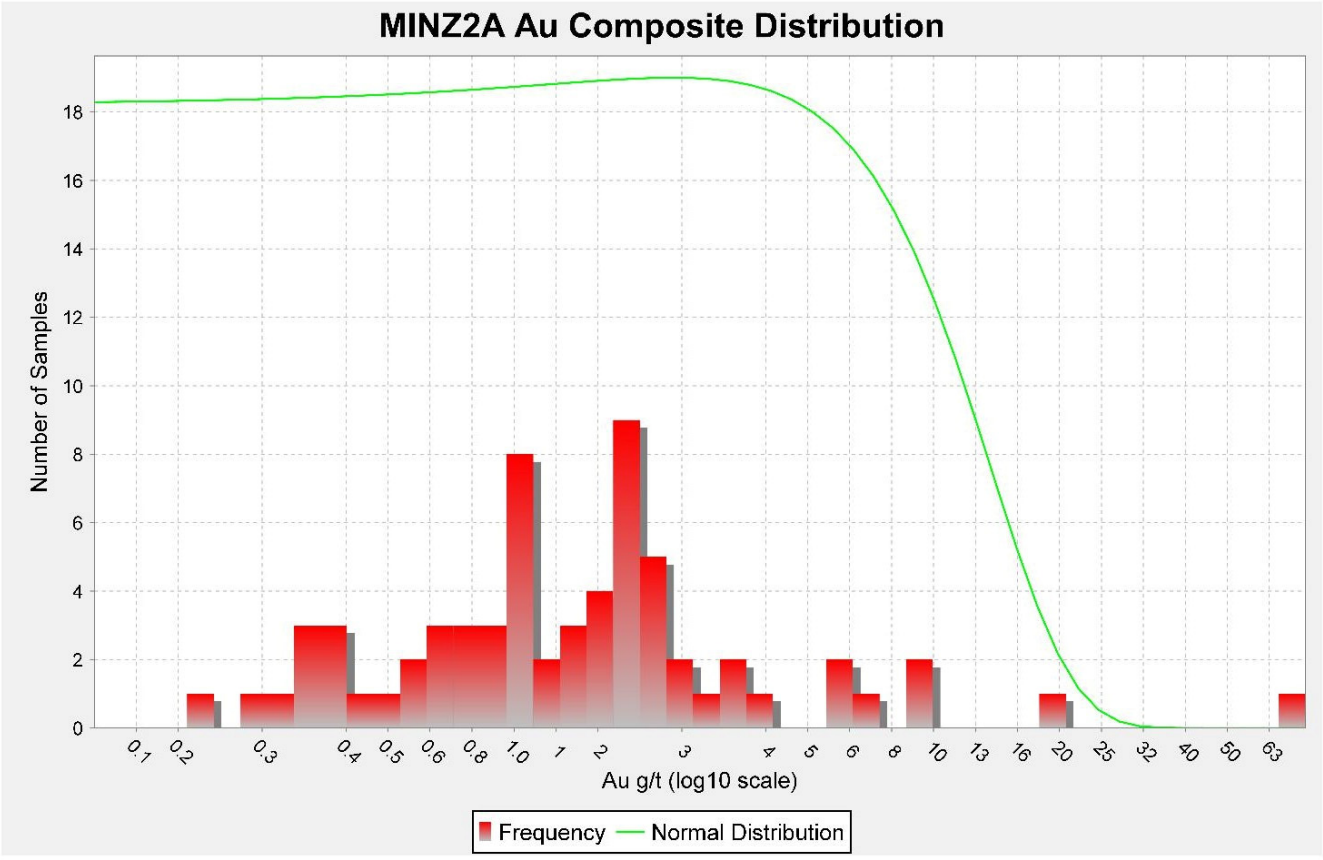

MINZ1S Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
3
4
6
10
16
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

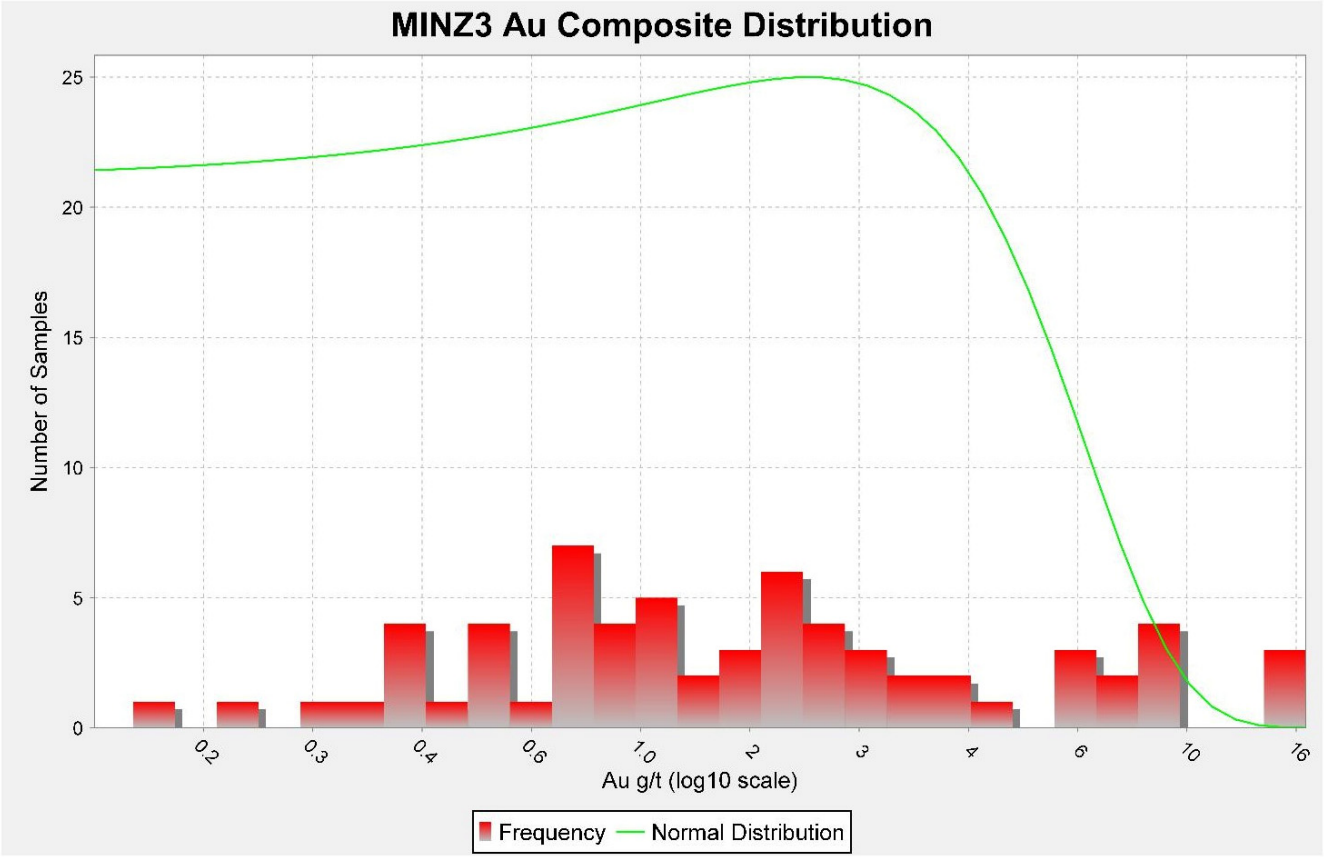

MINZ1 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.8
1.0
1
2
3
4
5
6
8
10
13
16
20
25
32
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

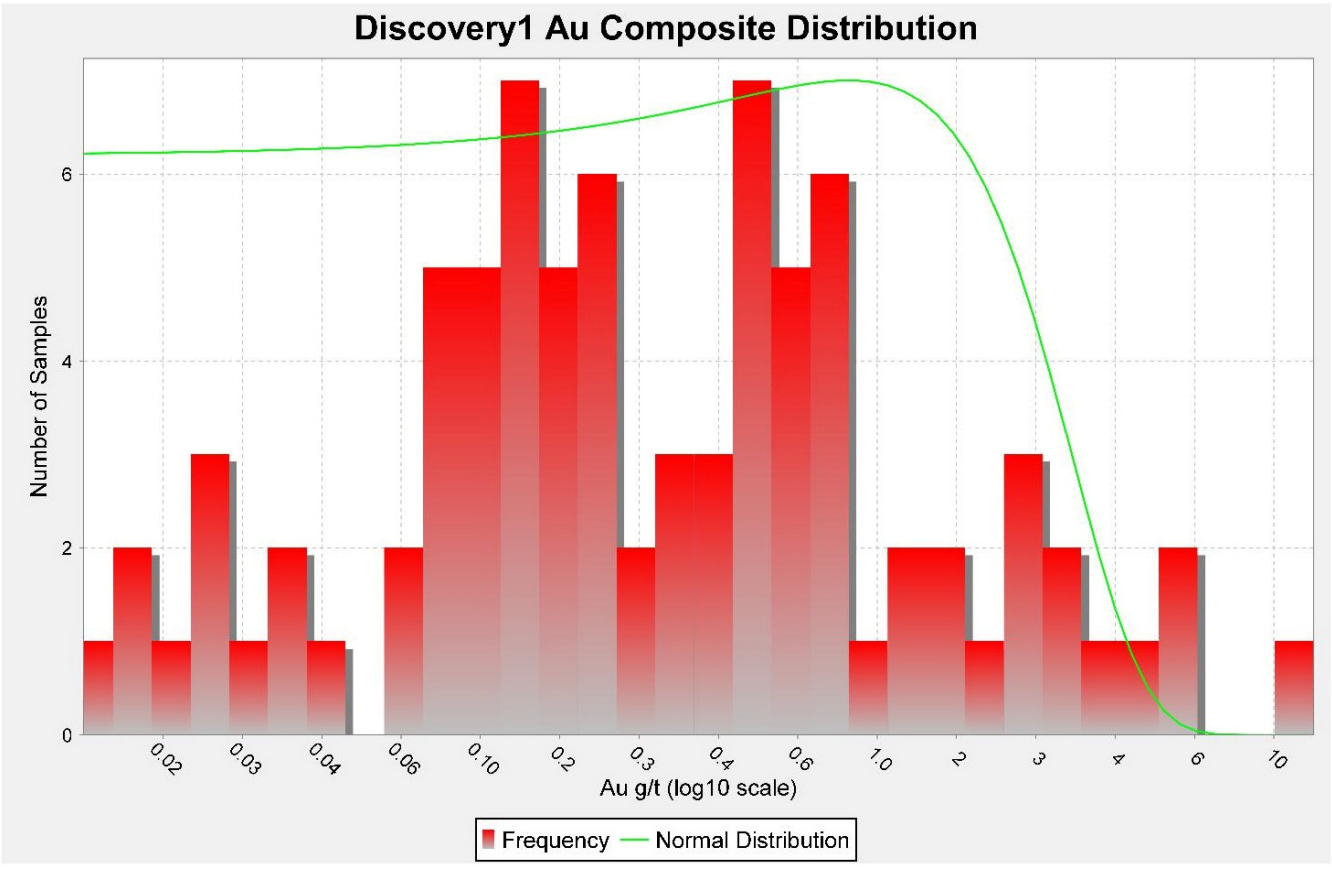

MINZ1A Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
0
2
4
6
8
10
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1.0
1
2
3
4
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

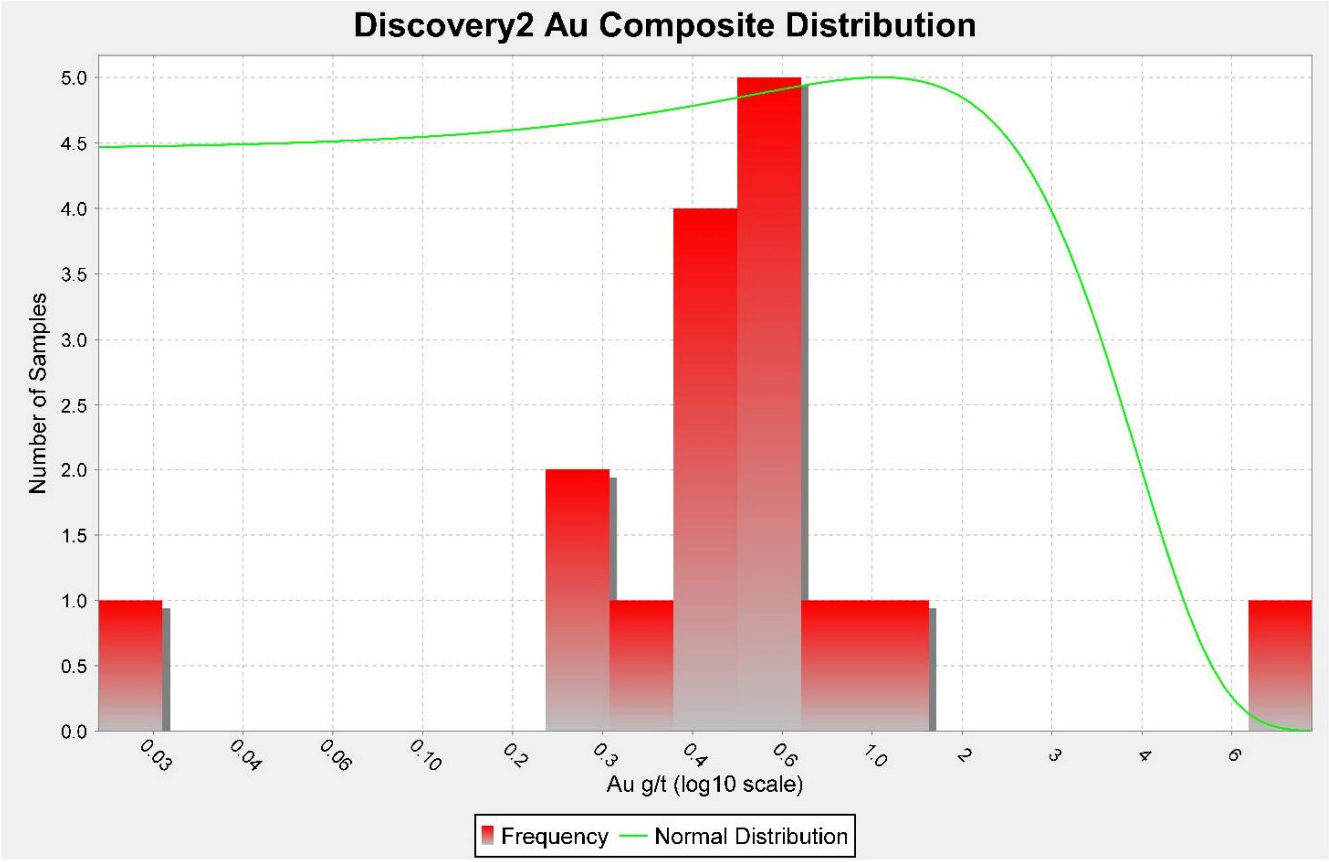

MINZ1B Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
0
1
2
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1.0
1
2
3
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

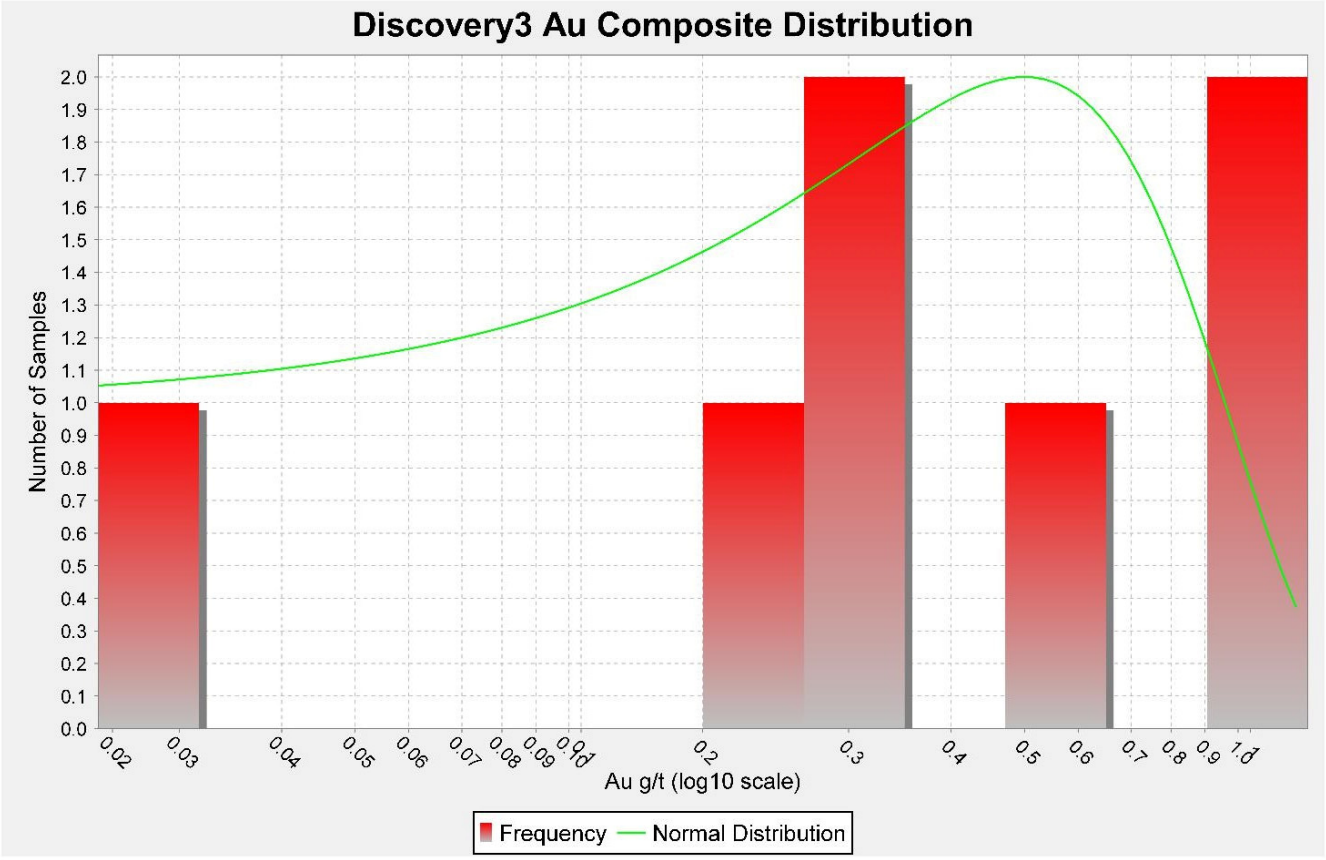

MINZ2 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


MINZ2A Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

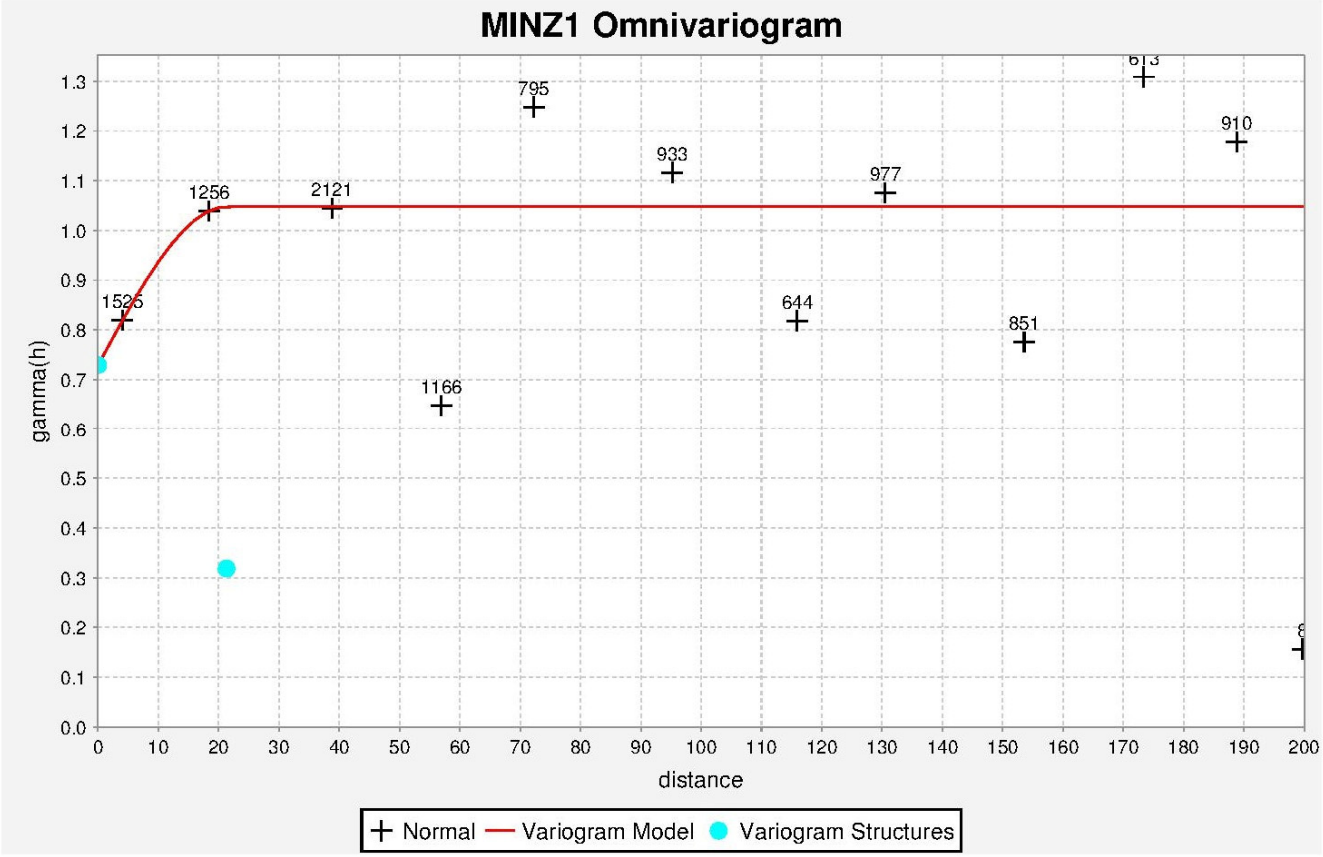

MINZ3 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
25
20
15
10
5
0
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
3
4
6
10
16
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

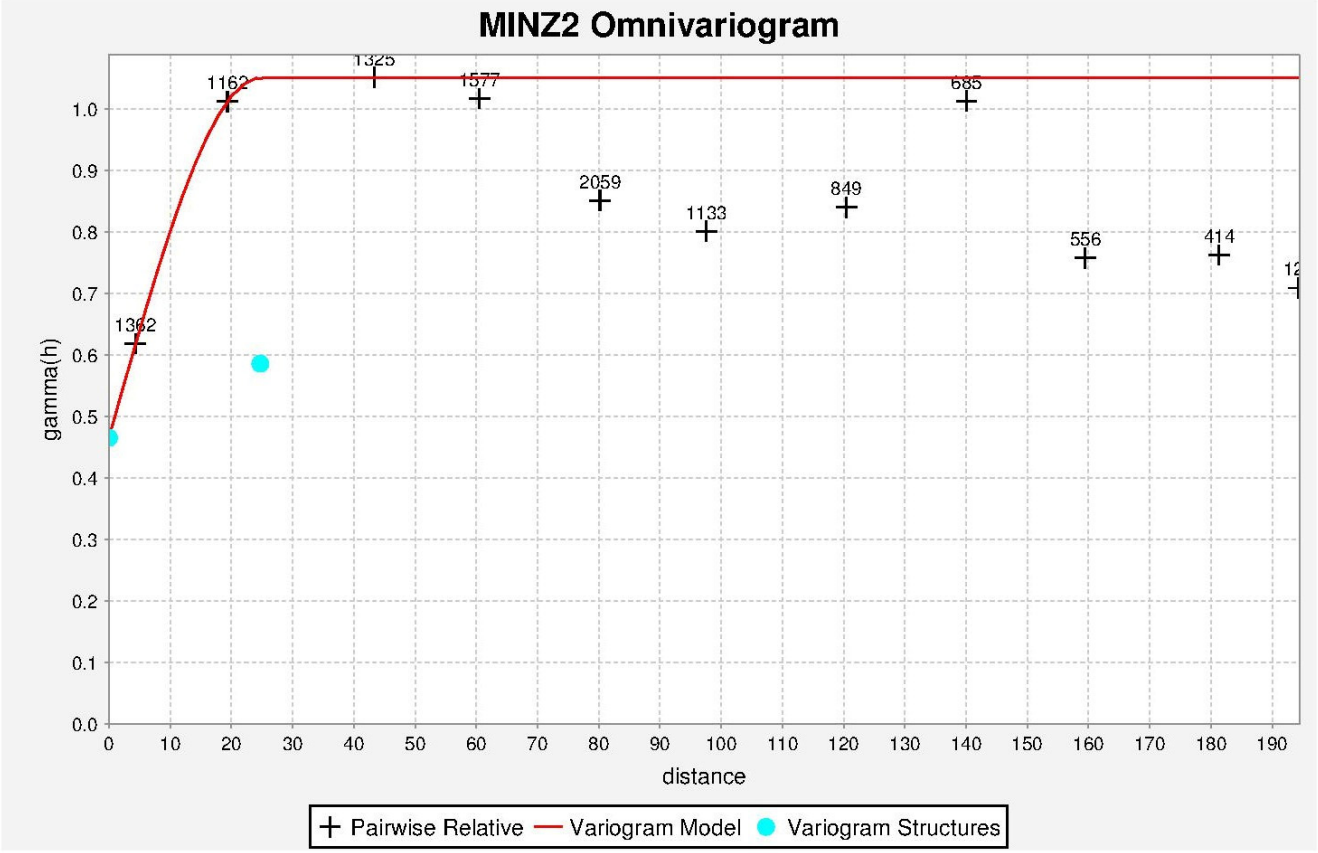

Discovery1 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
6
4
2
0
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.06
0.10
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
3
4
6
10
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


Discovery2 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
0.03
0.04
0.06
0.10
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
3
4
6
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

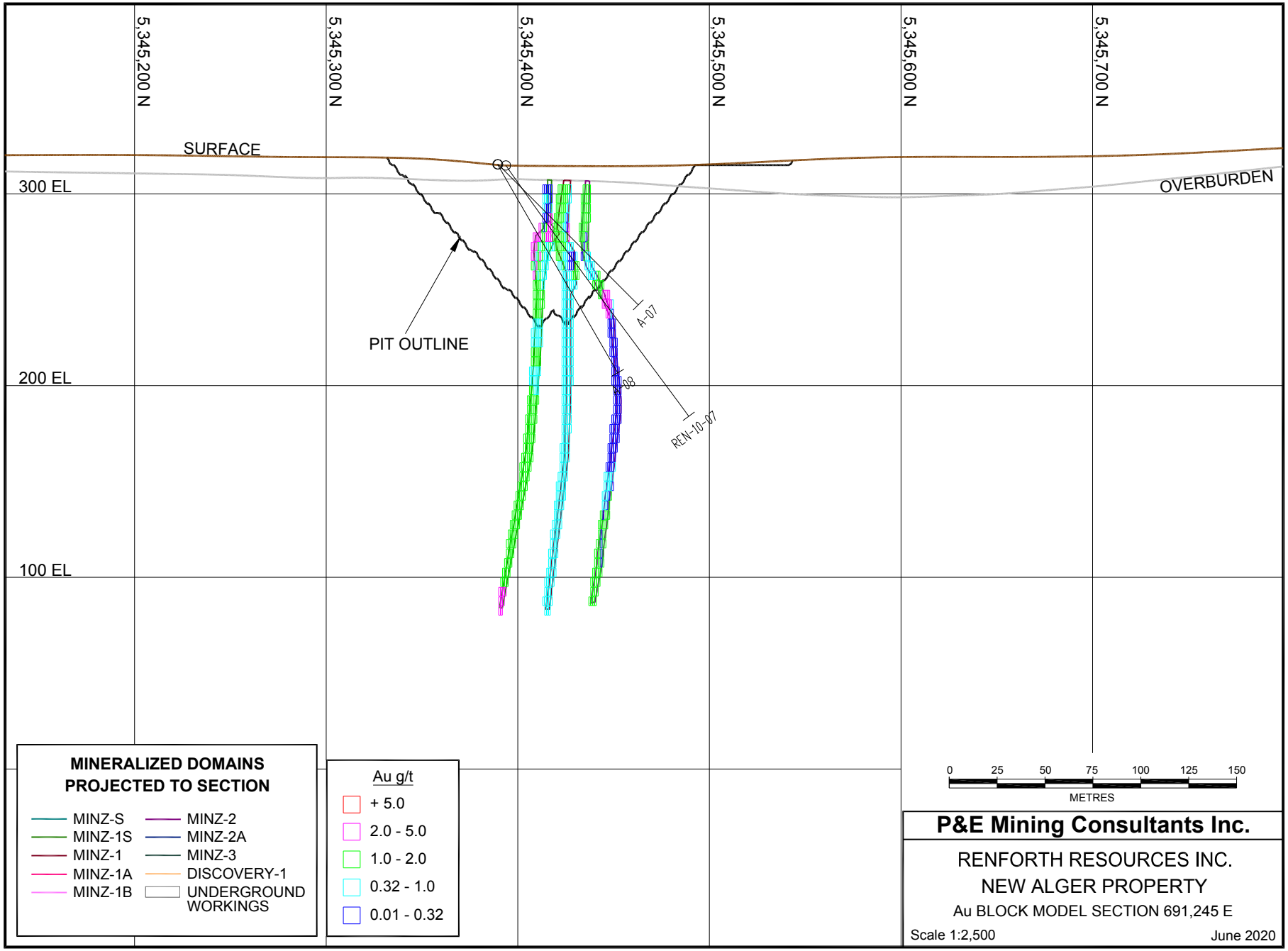

Discovery3 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
2.0
1.9
1.8
1.7
1.6
1.5
1.4
1.3
1.2
1.1
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.05
0.06
0.07
0.08
0.09
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1.0
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

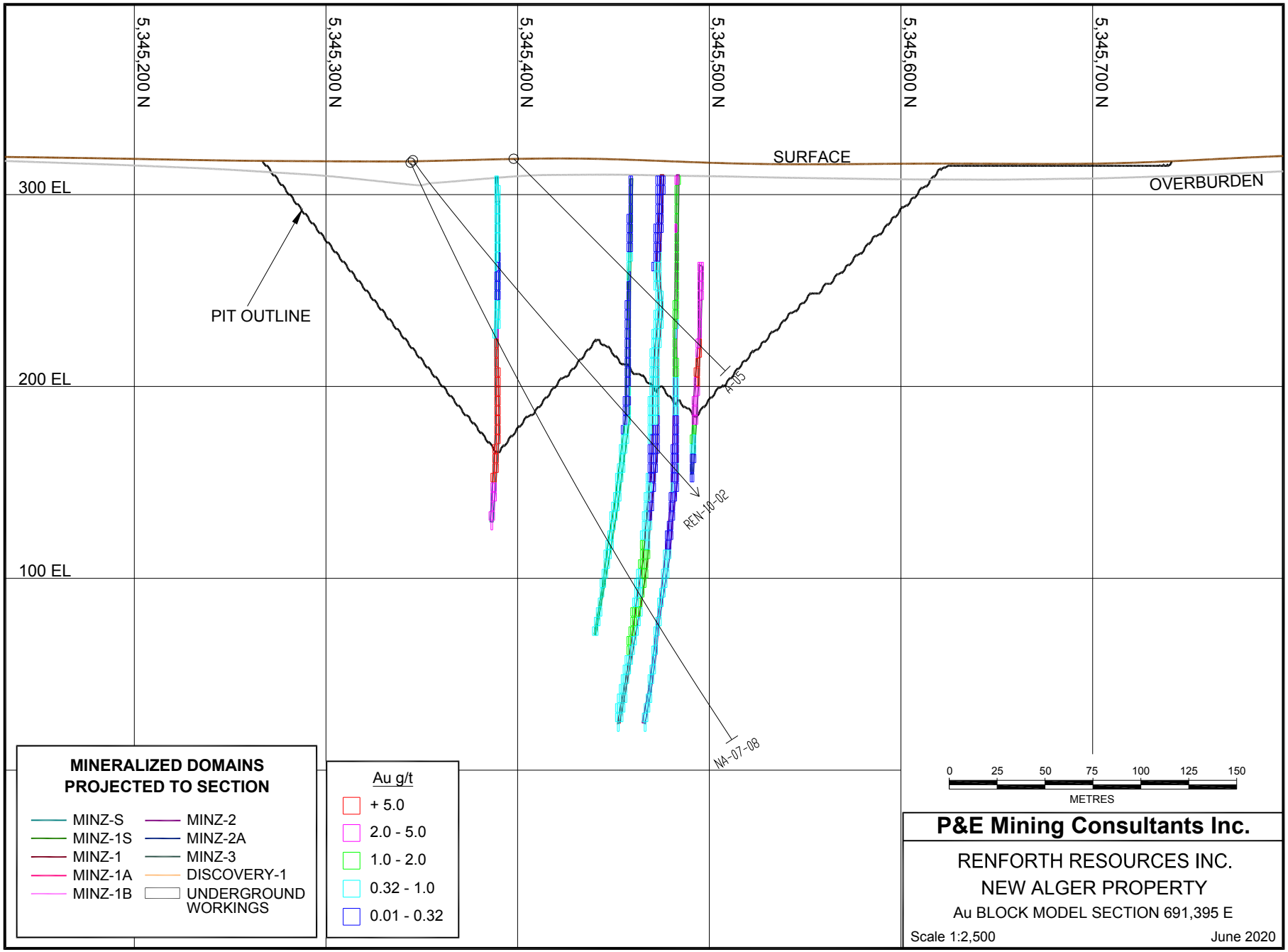
APPENDIX D VARIOGRAMS

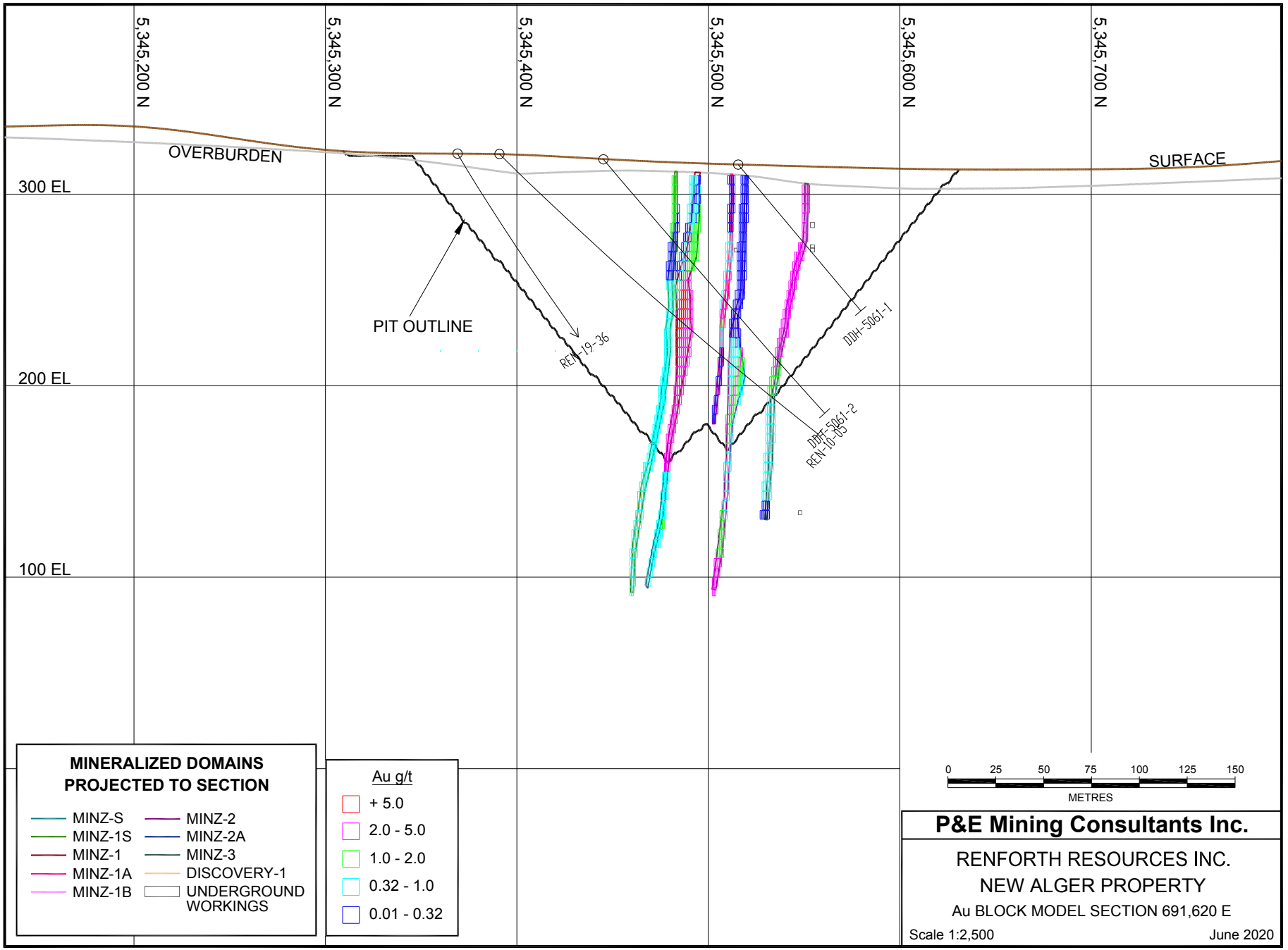


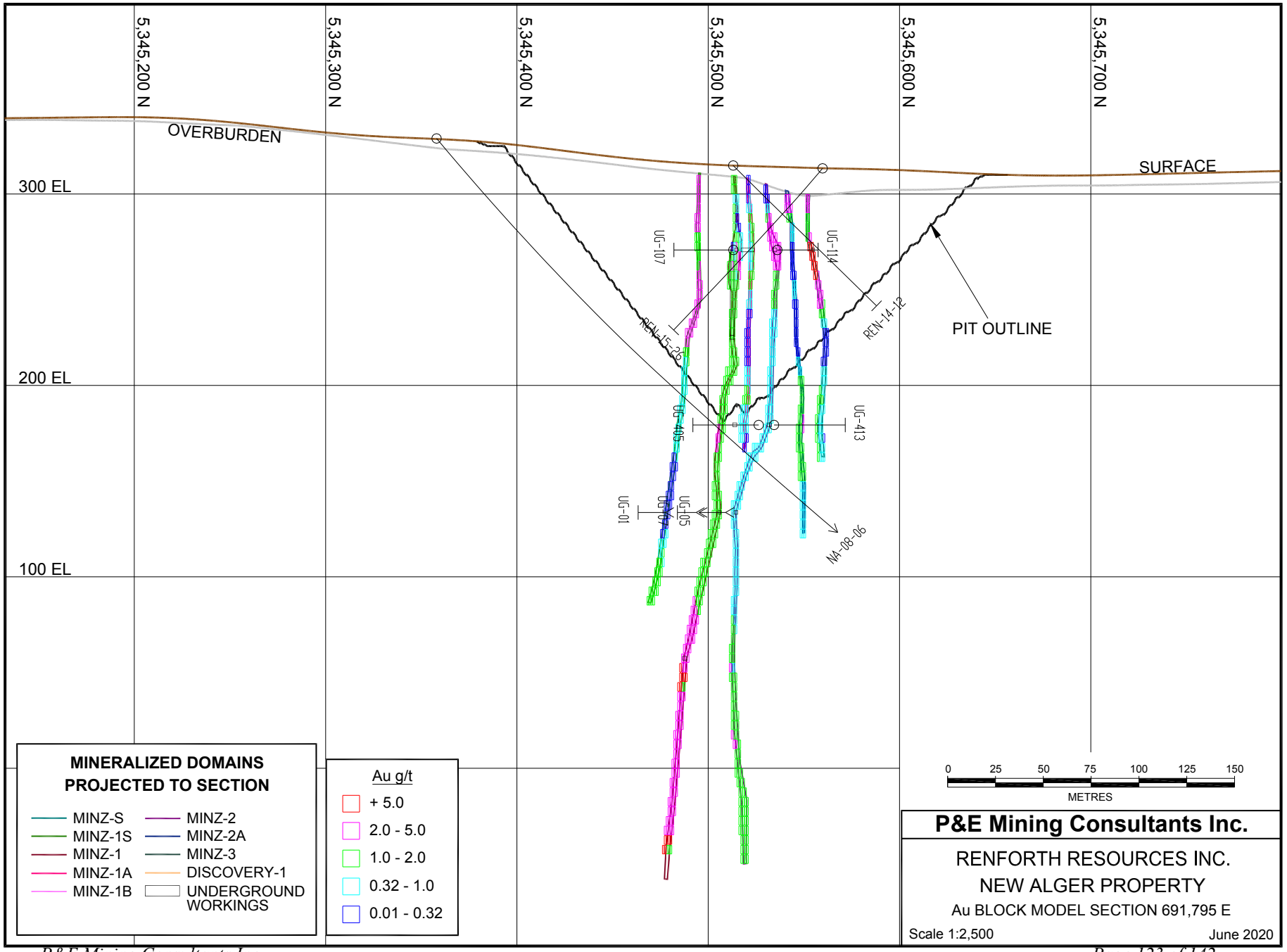

MINZ2 Omnivariogram
gamma(h)
distance
1362
1162
1325
1577
2059
1133
849
685
556
414
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

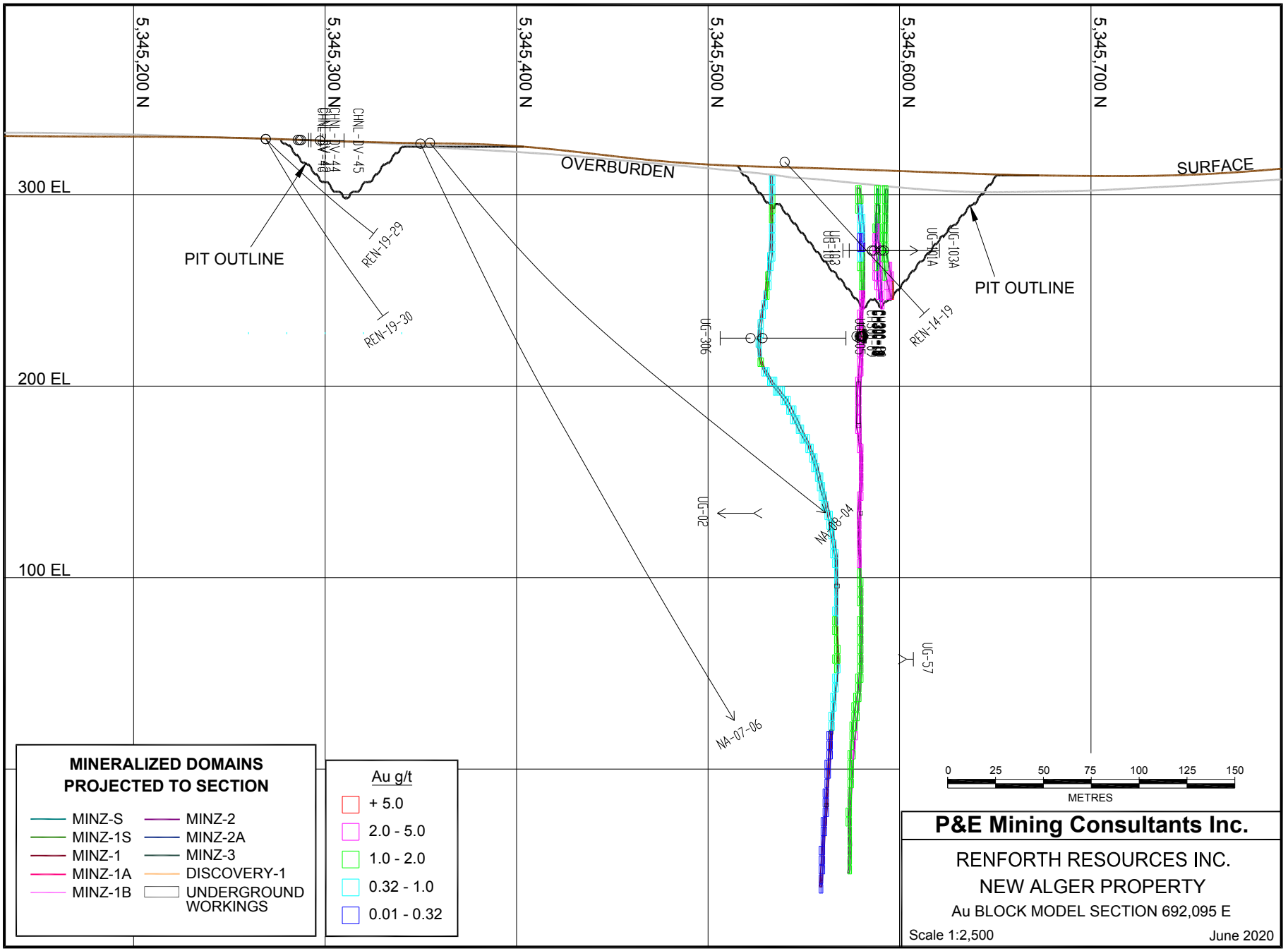
APPENDIX E AU BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

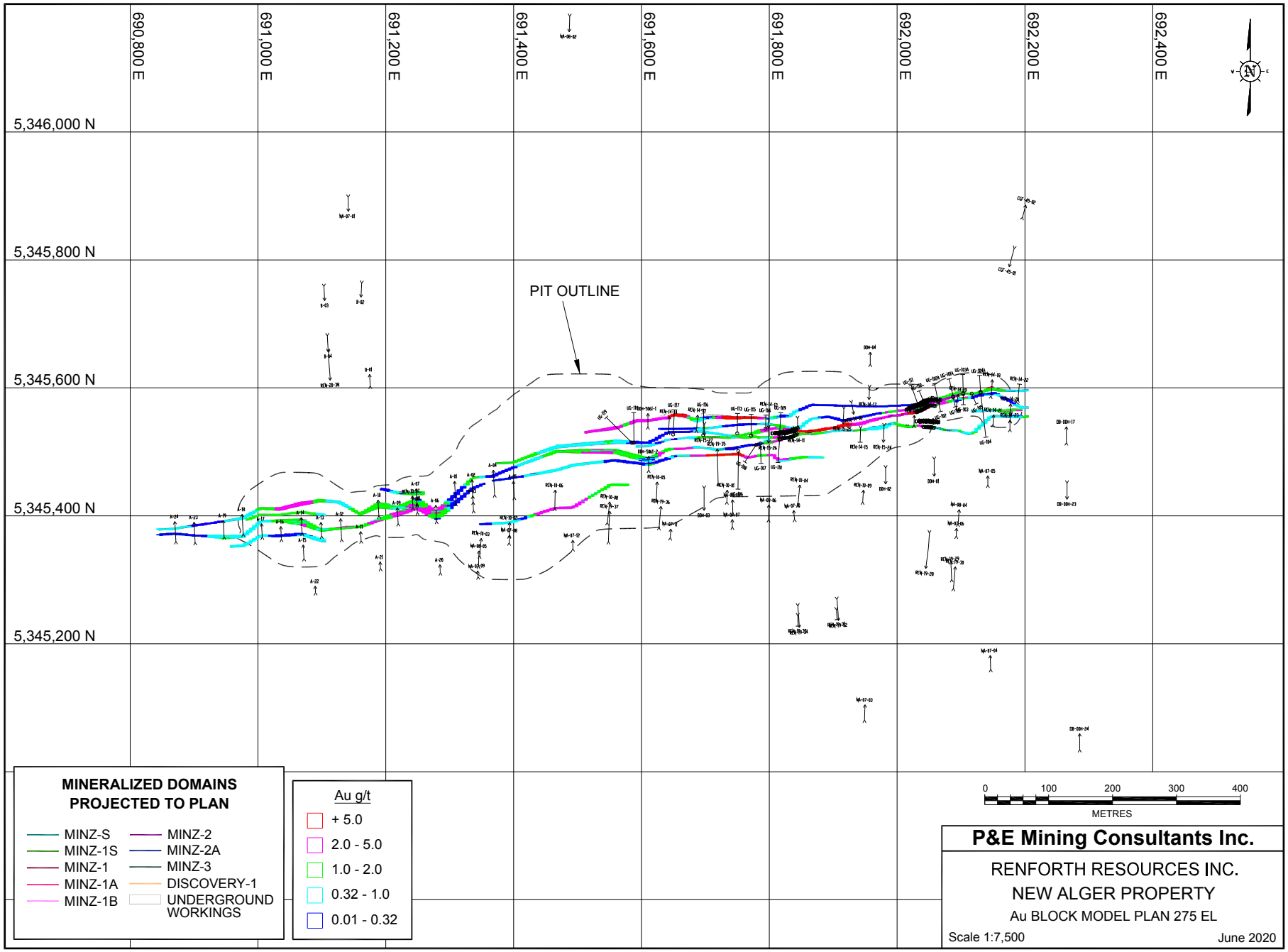

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
PIT OUTLINE
A-07
A-08
REN-10-07
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,245 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020

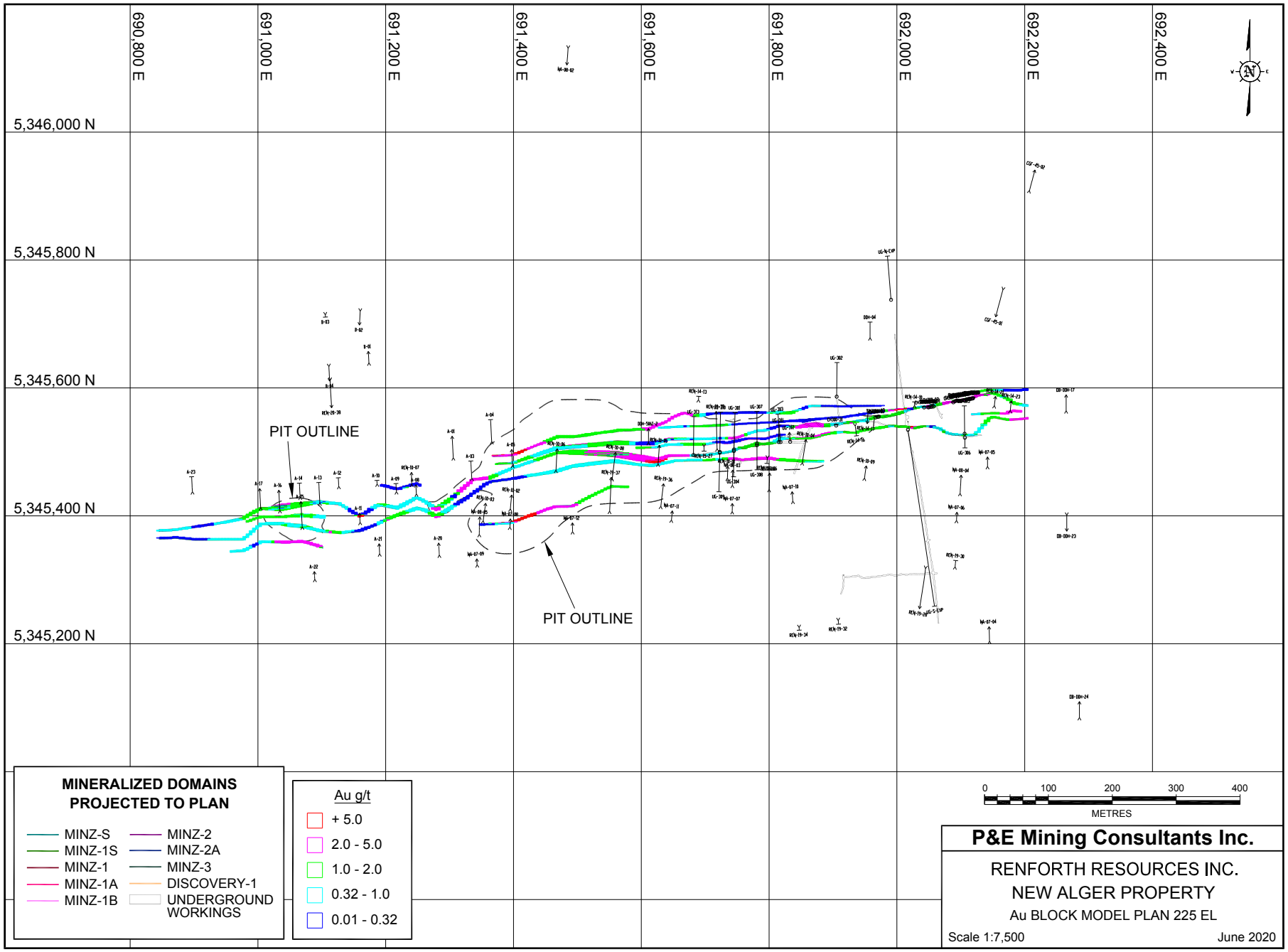

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
PIT OUTLINE
AC05
REN-10-02
NA-07-08
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,395 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020

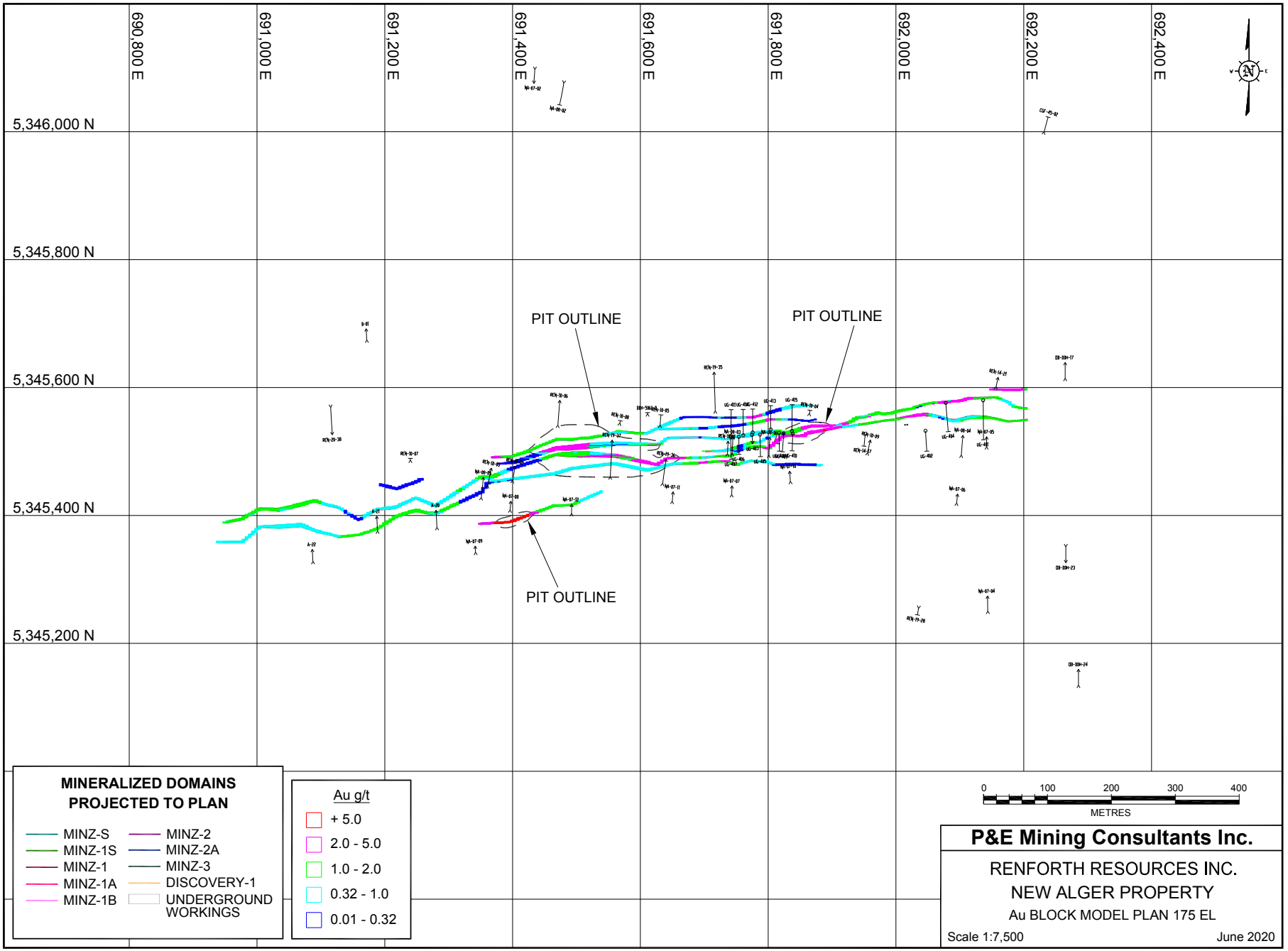

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
PIT OUTLINE
REN-19-36
DDH-5061-1
DDH-5061-2
REN-10-03
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,620 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020

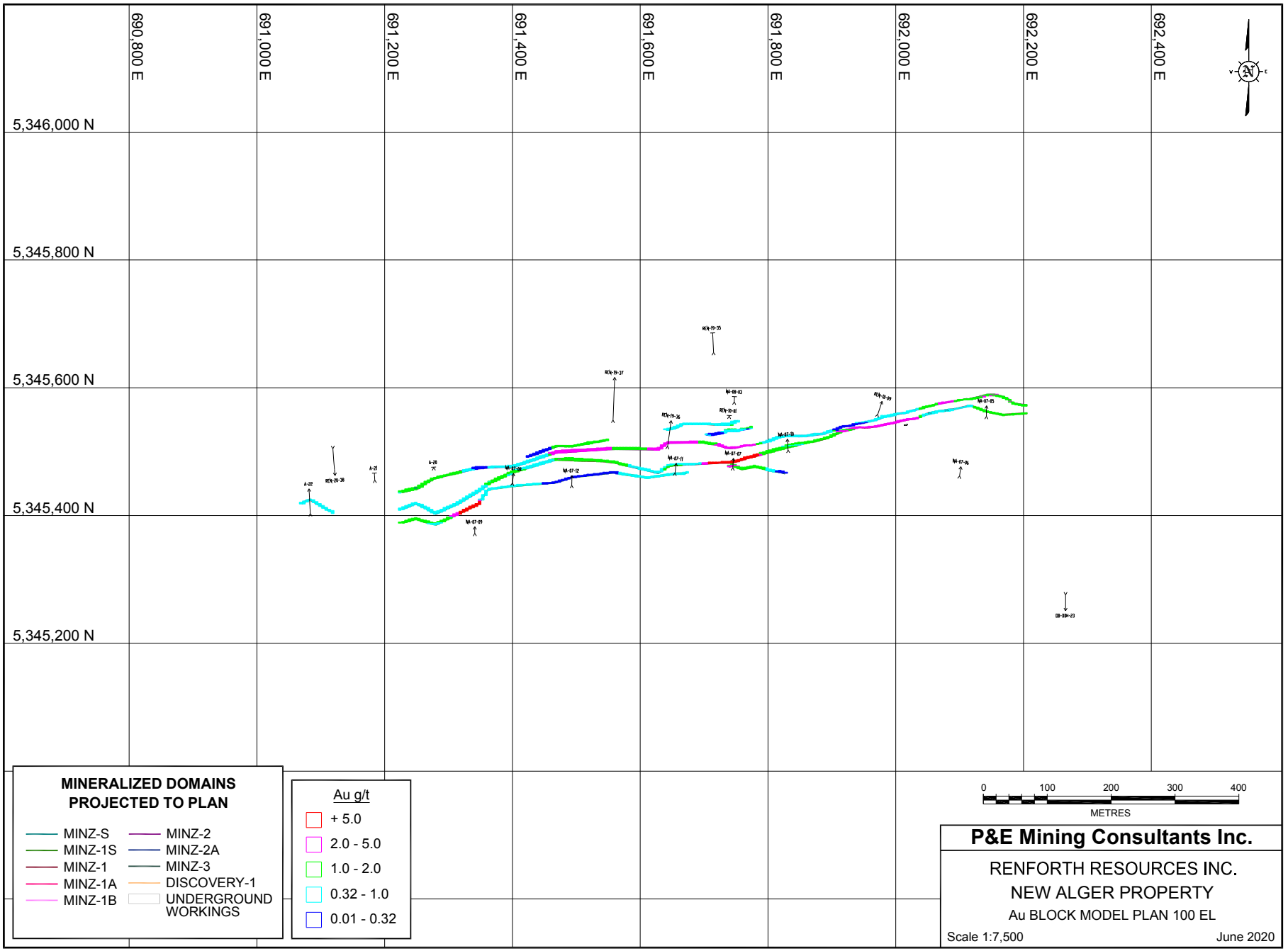

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
UG-107
UG-114
REN-15-25
REN-14-12
PIT OUTLINE
UG-405
UG-413
UG-01
UG-404
UG-105
NA-08-06
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,795 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020

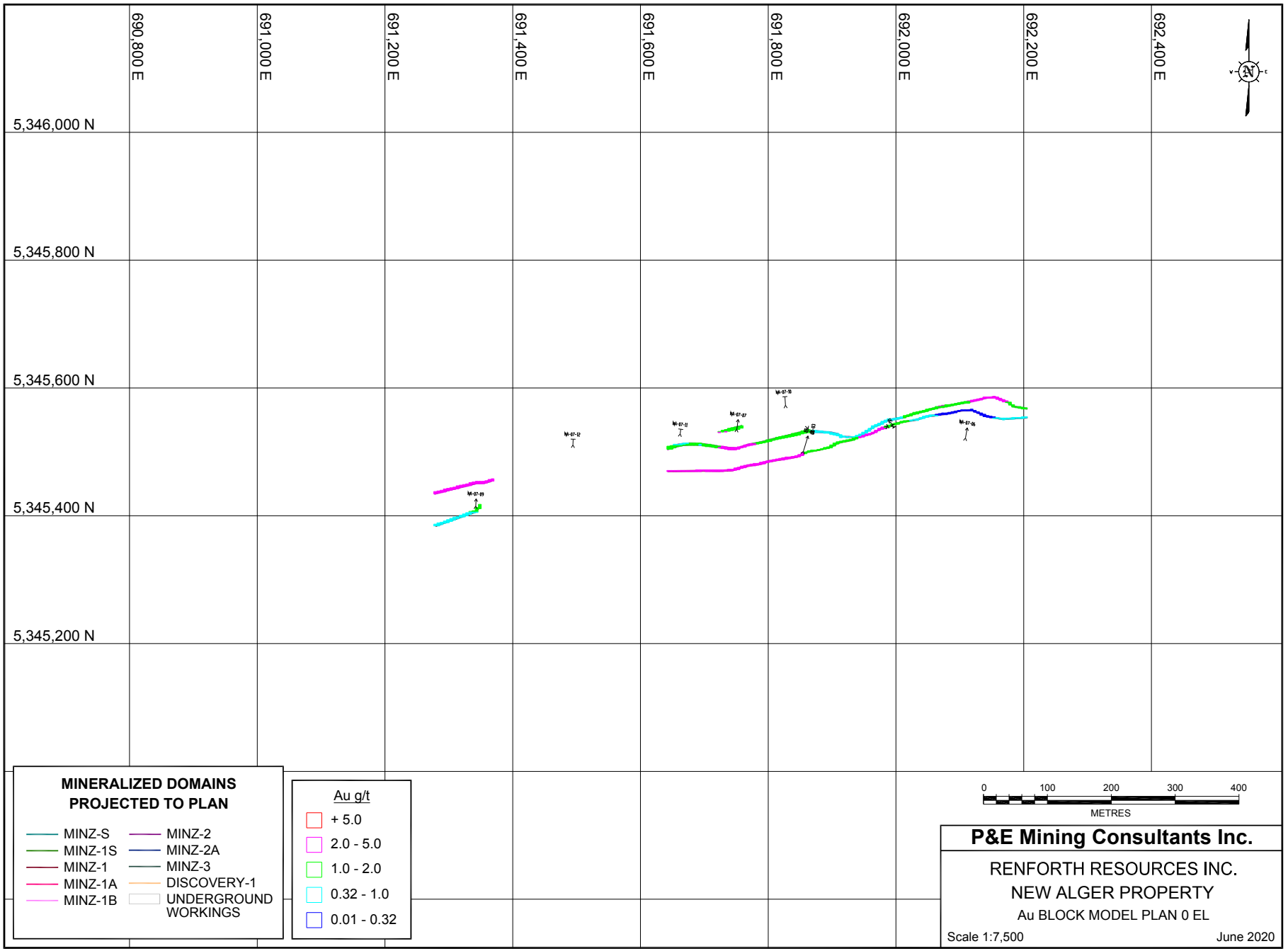

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
REN-19-29
REN-19-30
REN-14-19
NA-08-04
NA-07-06
UG-306
UG-02
UG-57
UG-103
UG-103A
UG-101A
CHNL-DV-45
CHNL-DV-44
CHNL-DV-43
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 692,095 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020


690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 275 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

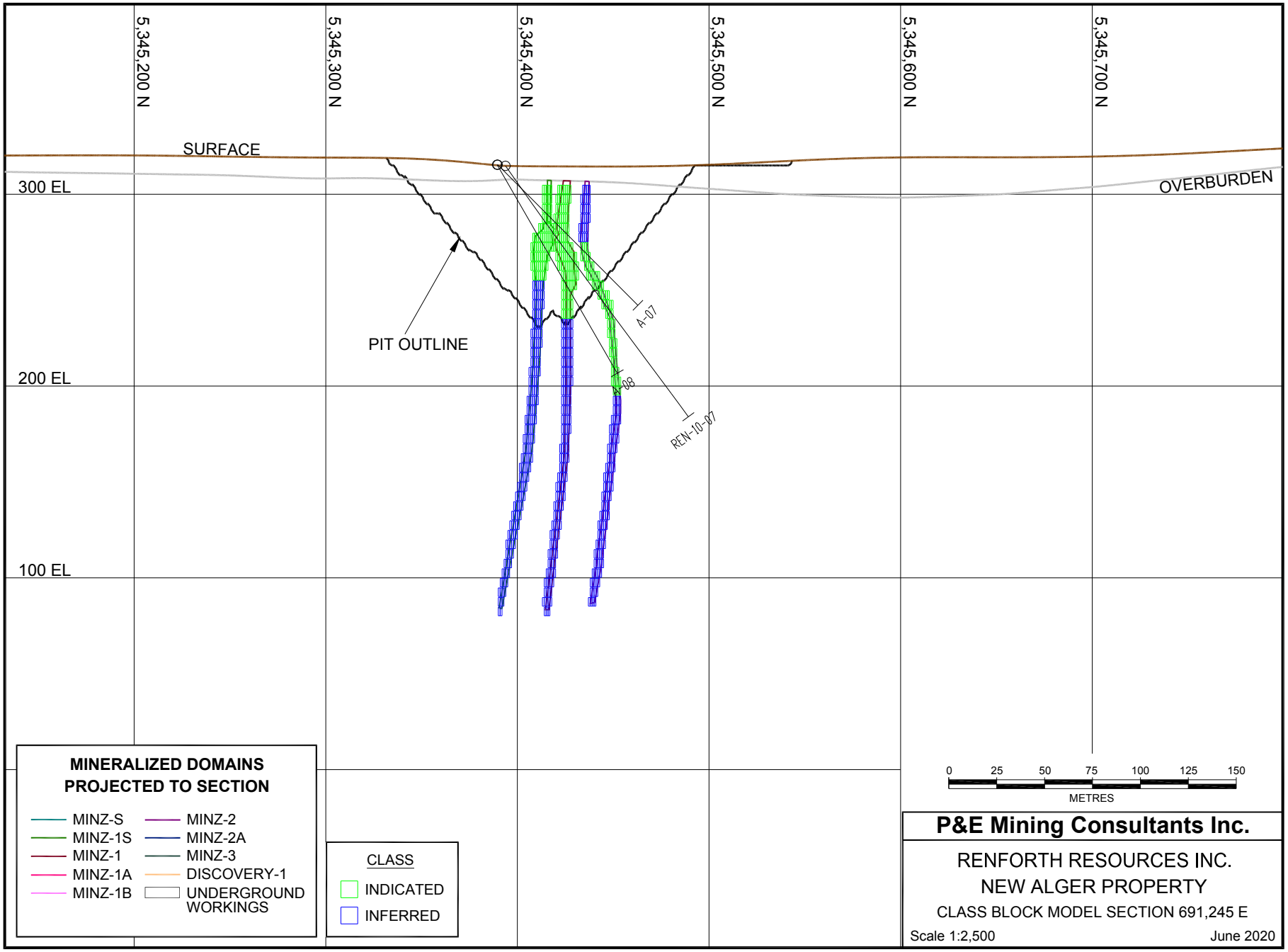

690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 225 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

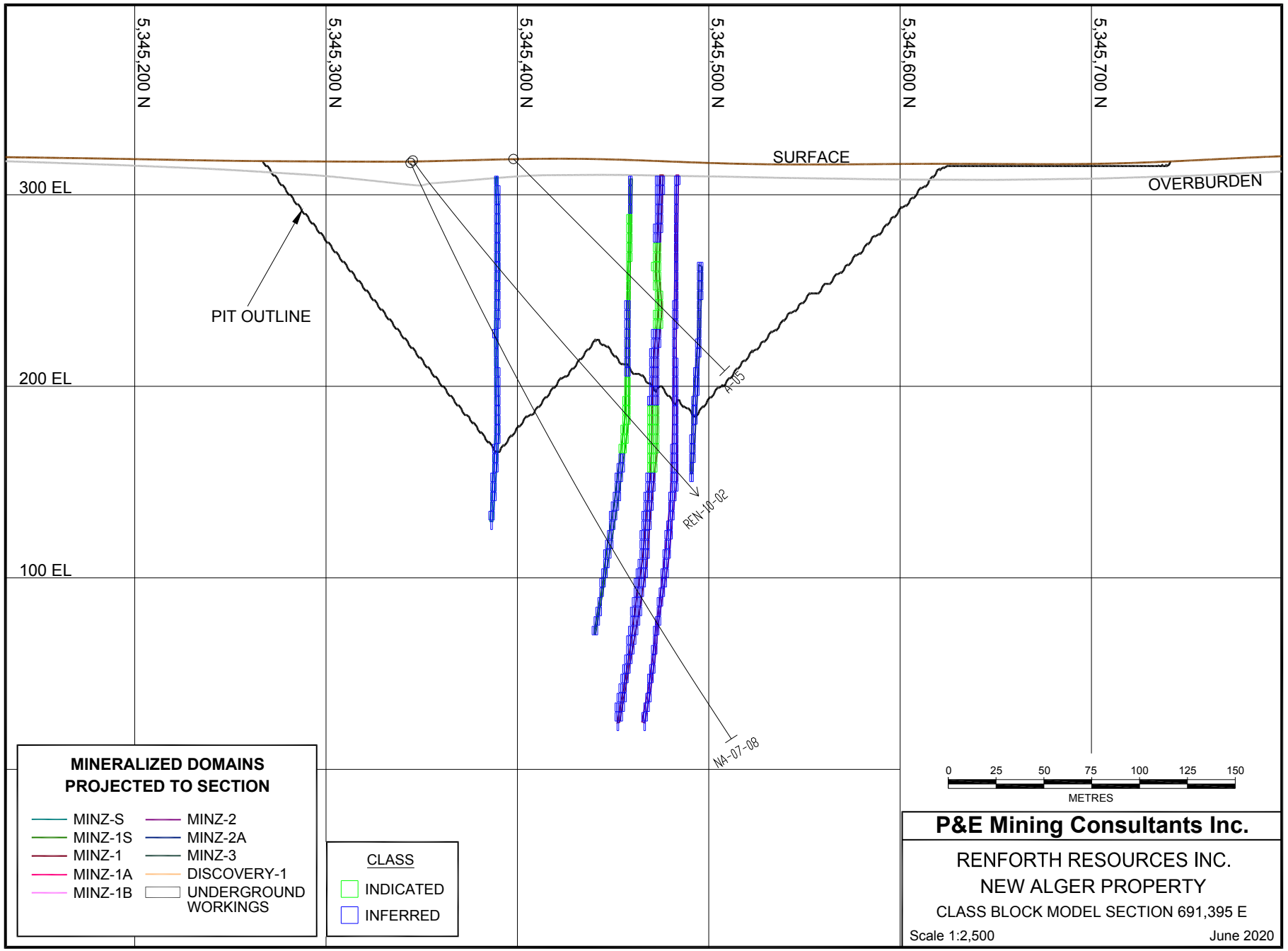

690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 175 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

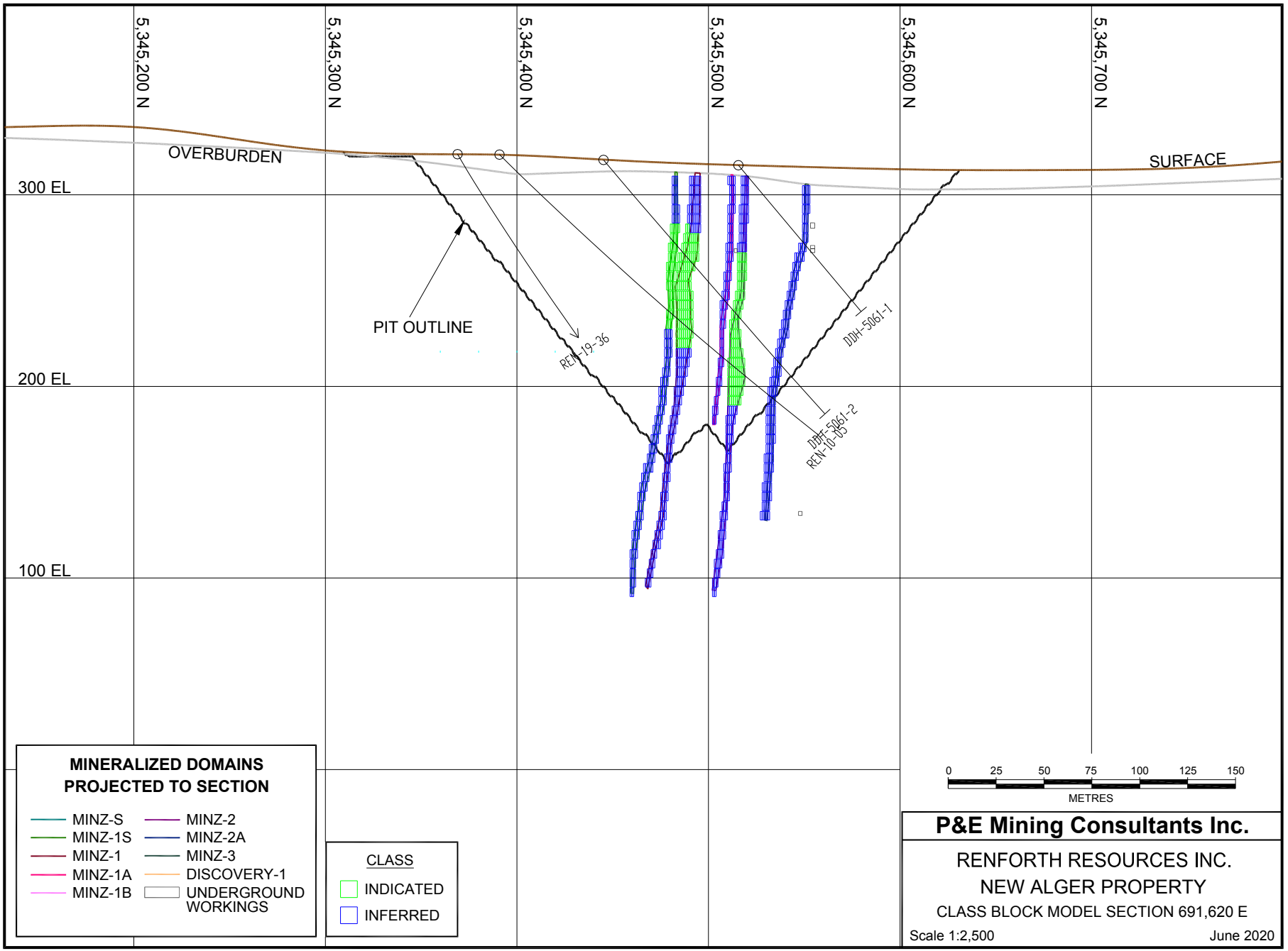

690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 100 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

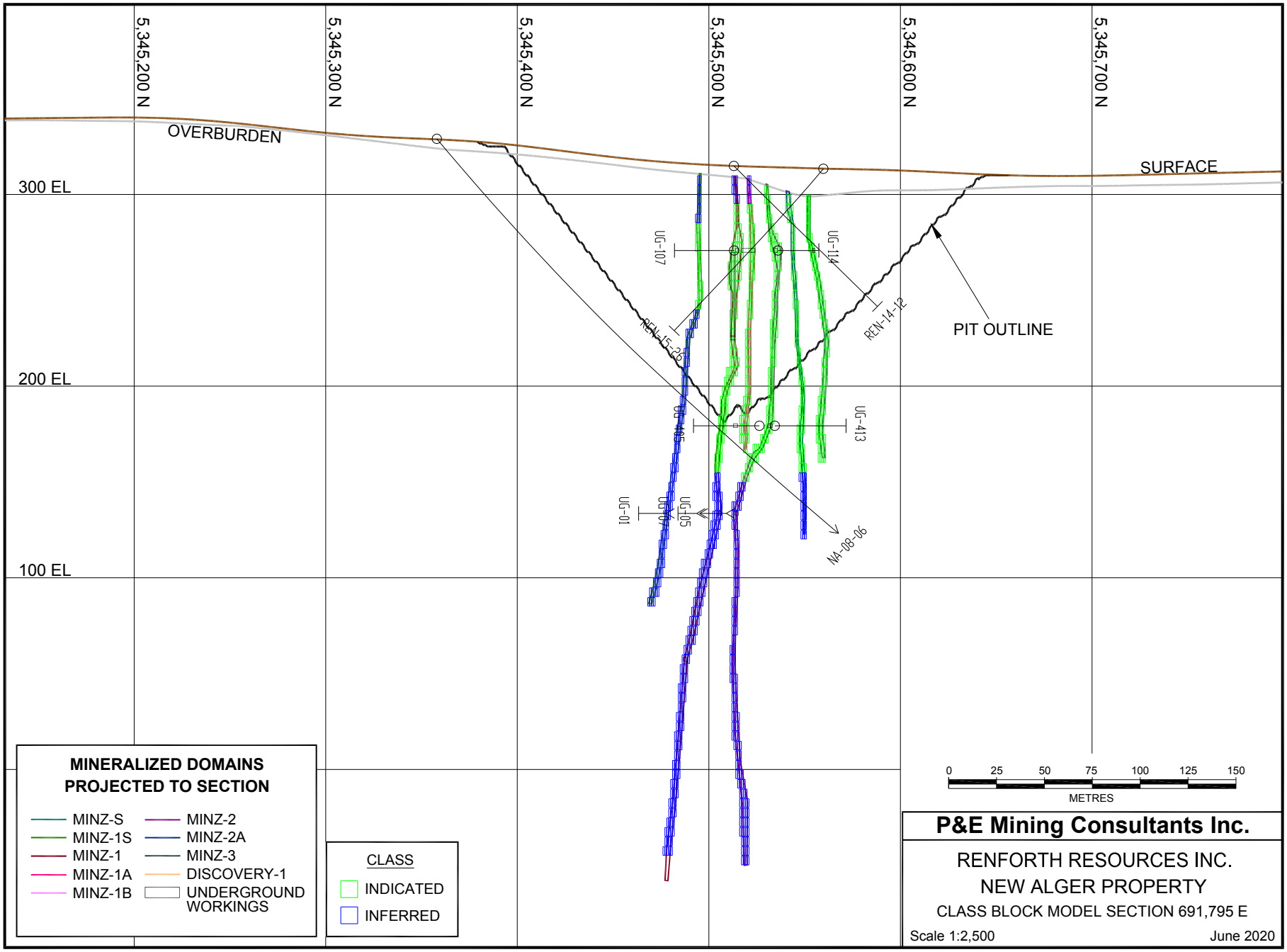

690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 0 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

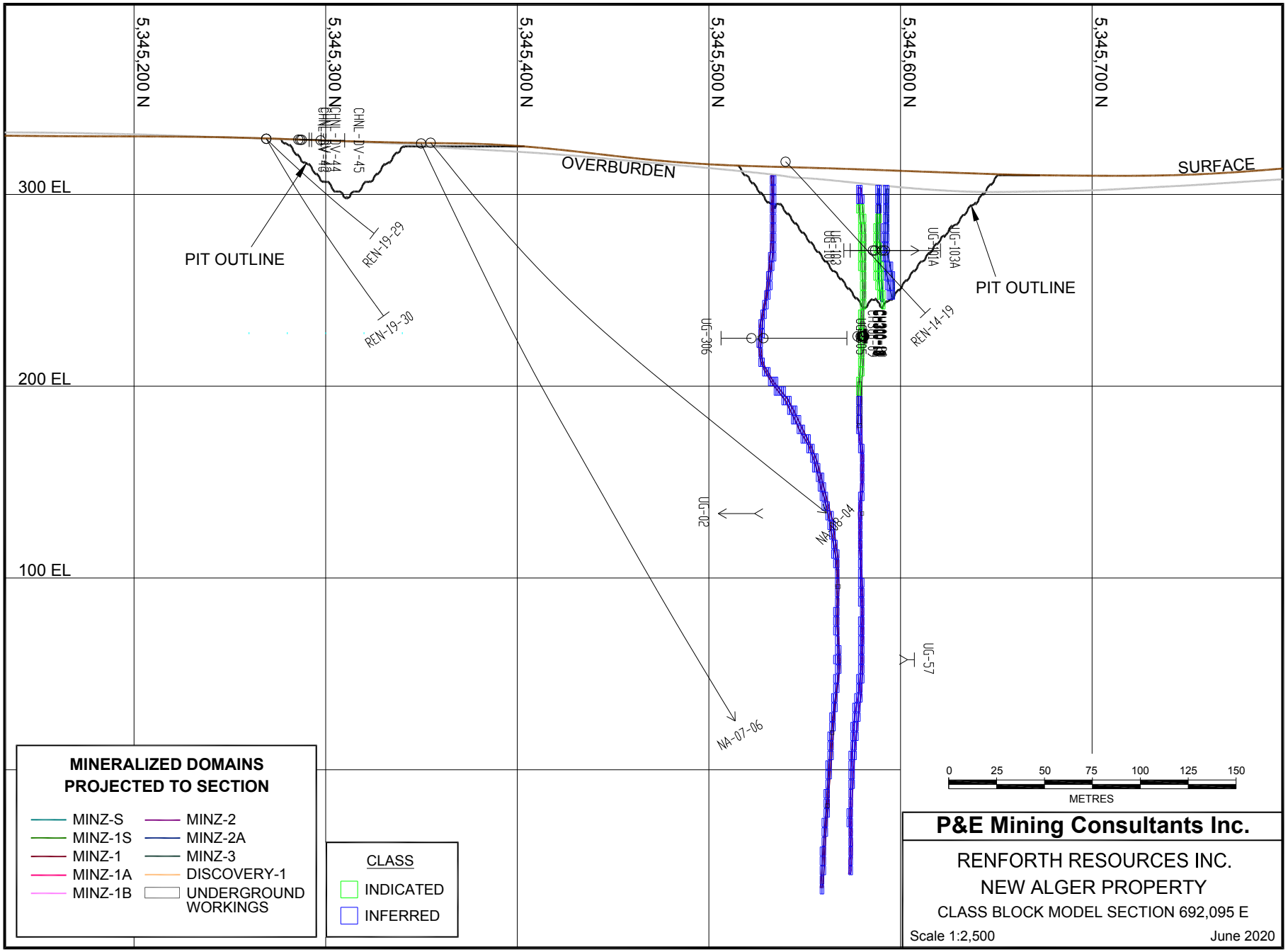
APPENDIX F CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

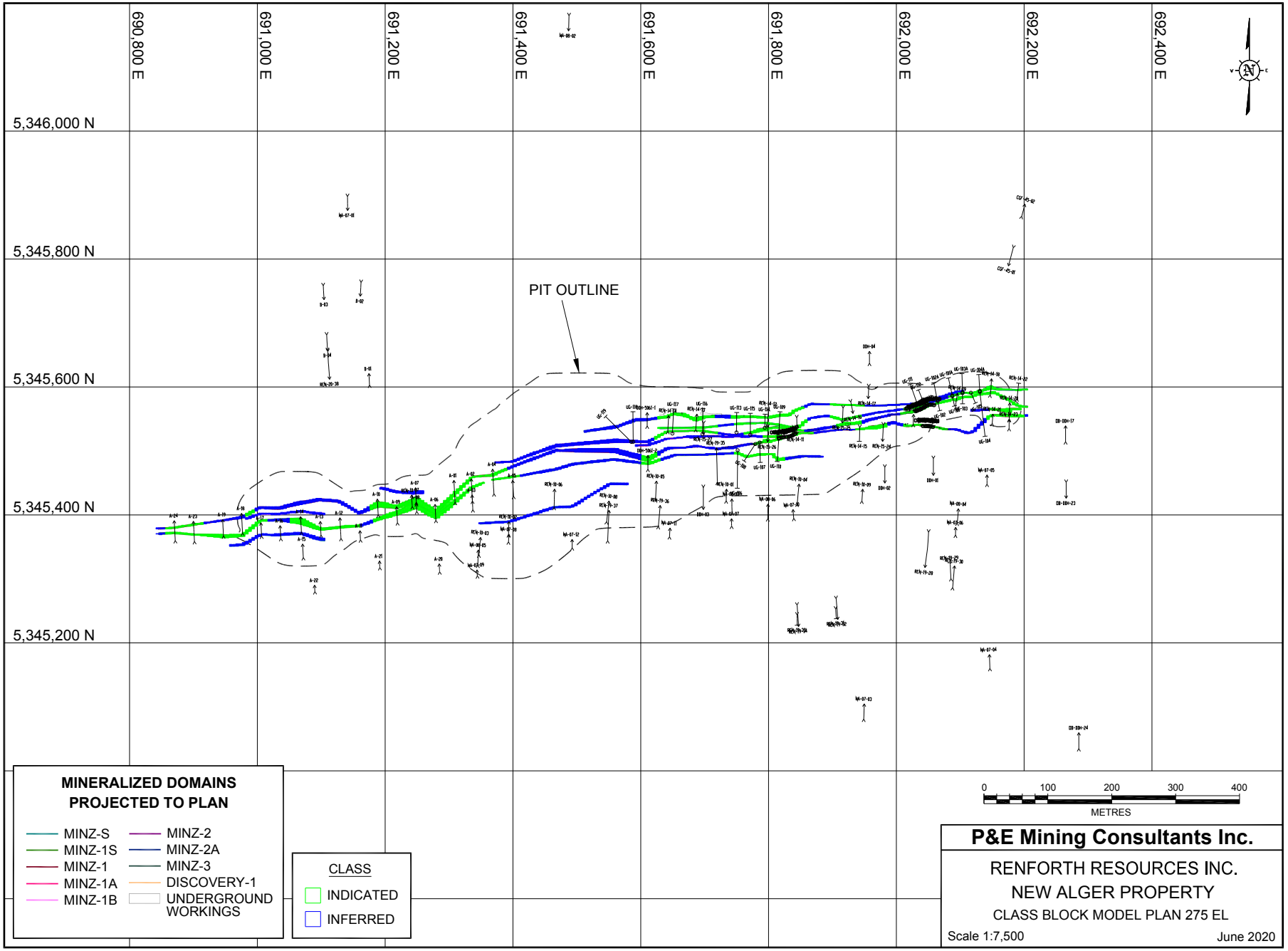

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
PIT OUTLINE
A-07
A-08
REN-10-07
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,245 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020

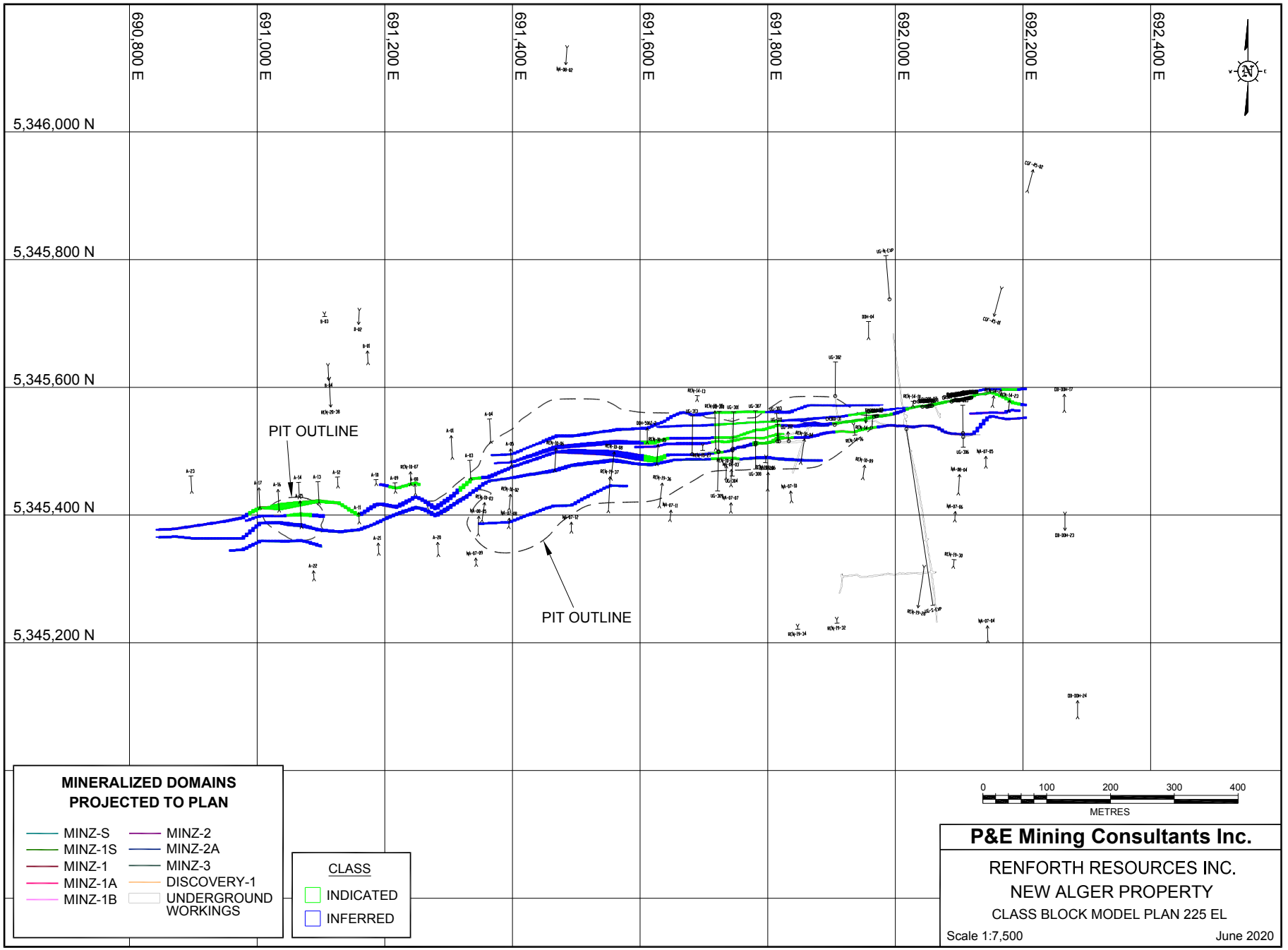

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
PIT OUTLINE
F-05
REN-10-02
N4-07-08
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,395 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020

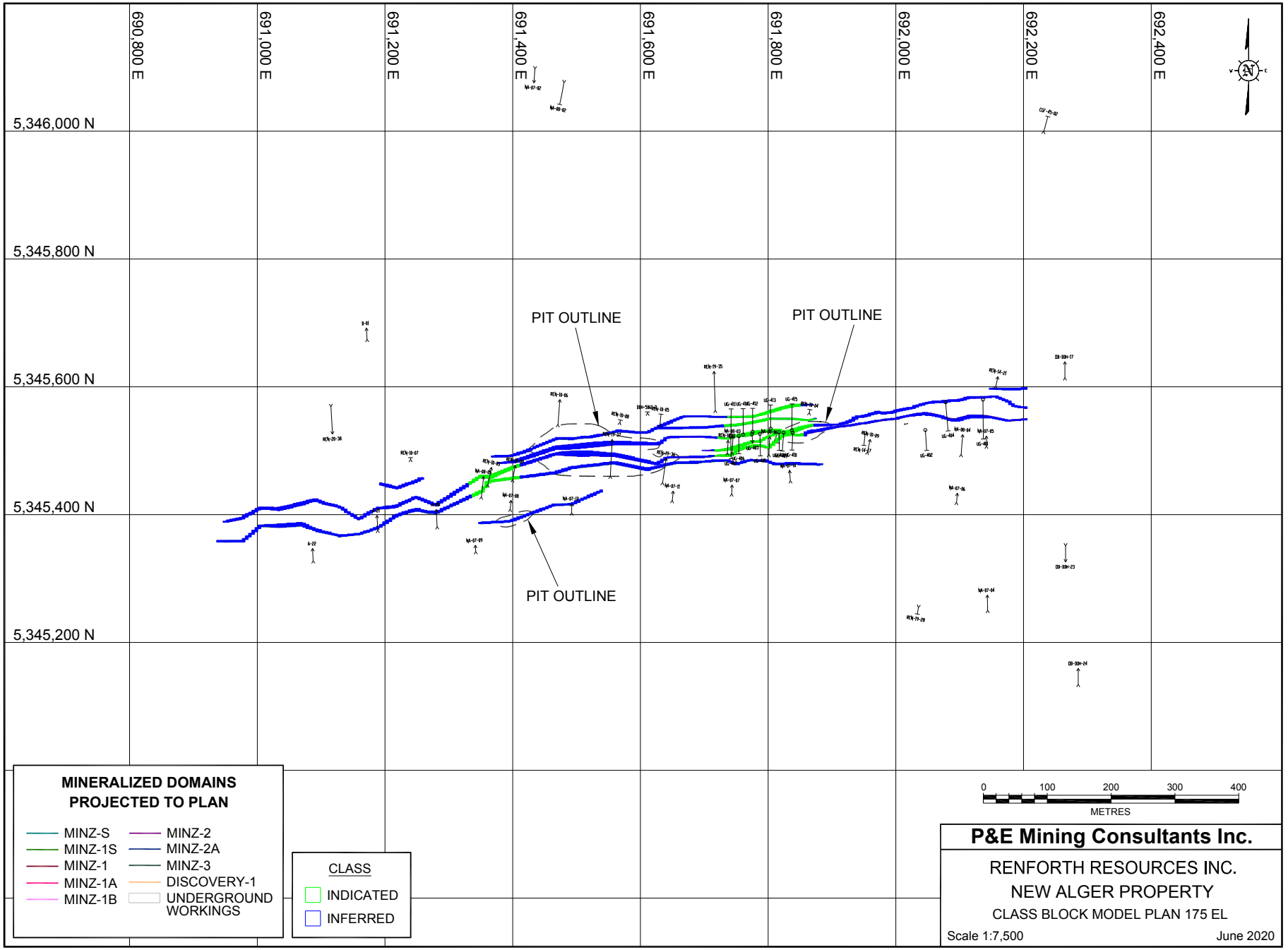

5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
PIT OUTLINE
REN-19-36
DDH-5061-1
DDH-5061-2
REN-10-05
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,620 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020


5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
UG-107
UG-114
REN-15-26
REN-14-12
PIT OUTLINE
UG-405
UG-413
UG-01
UG-104
UG-105
NA-08-06
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 691,795 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020


5,345,200 N
5,345,300 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,500 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,700 N
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
CHNL-DV-45
CHNL-DV-44
CHNL-DV-43
REN-19-29
REN-19-30
REN-14-19
UG-103
UG-103A
UG-103A
UG-306
UG-02
UG-57
NA-08-04
NA-07-06
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100 125 150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 692,095 E
Scale 1:2,500
June 2020


690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 275 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020


690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 225 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020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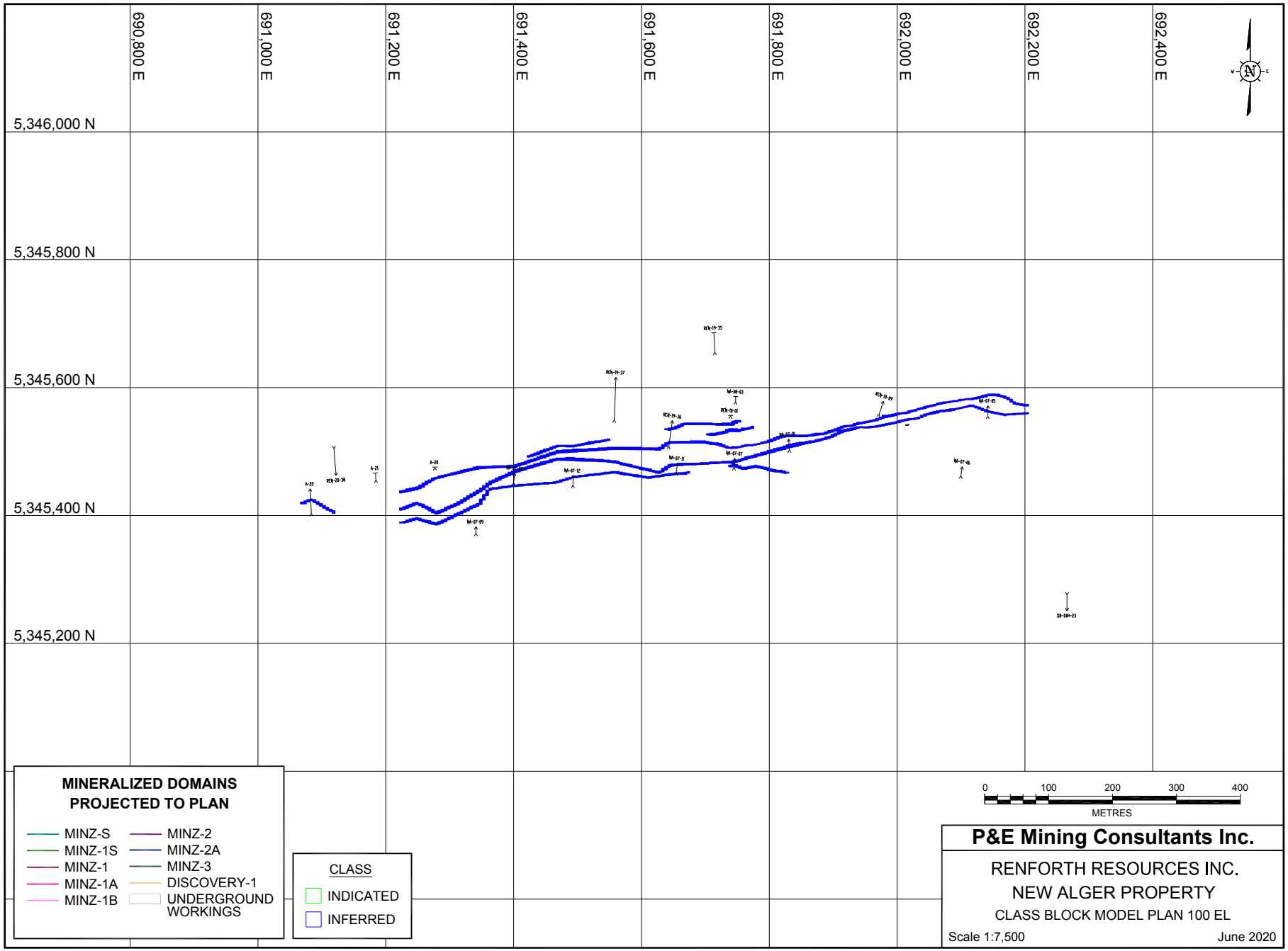
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 175 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020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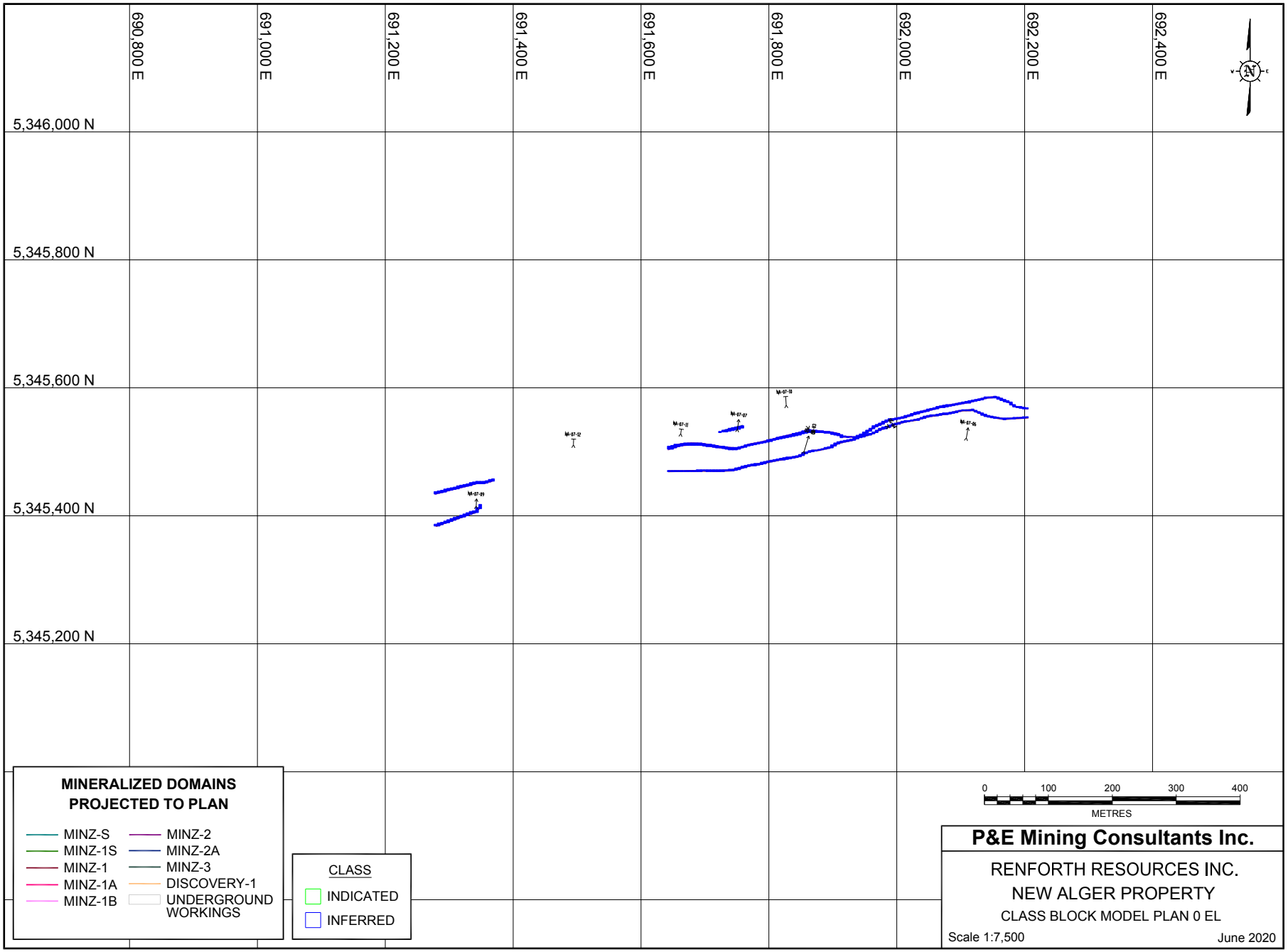
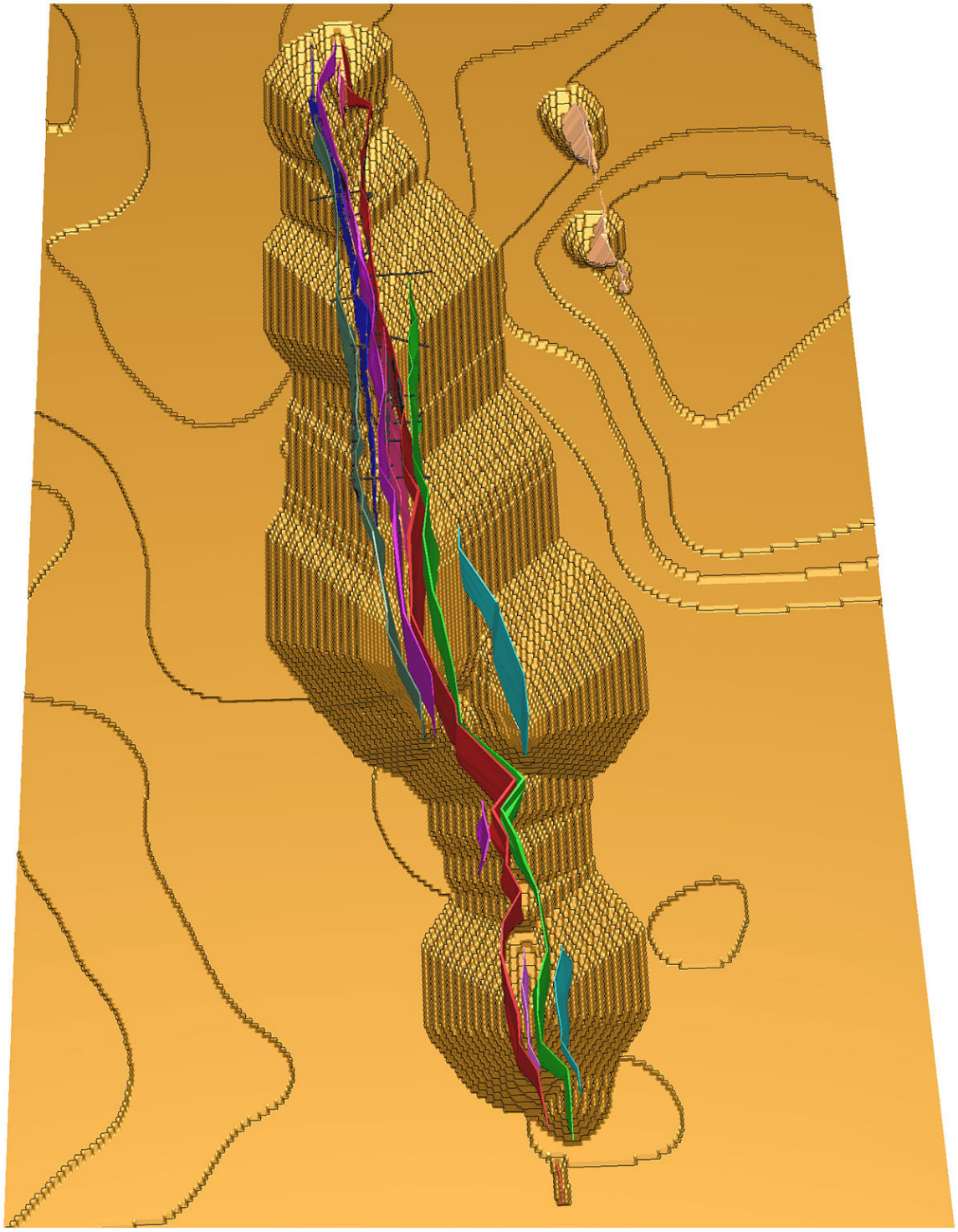
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 100 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020


690,800 E
691,000 E
691,200 E
691,400 E
691,600 E
691,800 E
692,000 E
692,200 E
692,400 E
5,346,000 N
5,345,800 N
5,345,600 N
5,345,400 N
5,345,200 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
NEW ALGER PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 0 EL
Scale 1:7,500
June 2020

APPENDIX G OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL

NEW ALGER PROPERTY - OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



DOMAINS

MINZ-S
MINZ-1S
MINZ-1
MINZ-1A
MINZ-1B
MINZ-2
MINZ-2A
MINZ-3
DISCOVERY-1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS