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UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE

PARBEC GOLD PROPERTY, MALARTIC TOWNSHIP, ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE REGION, NORTHWESTERN QUÉBEC, CANADA

UTM NAD83 ZONE 17N
UTM 709,550 m E, 5,337,775 m N

FOR
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng, FEC, CET

P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report 365

Effective Date: May 1, 2020
Signing Date: June 23, 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 Parbec Gold Property (the "Property") for Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth Resources"). The Technical Report has an effective date of May 1, 2020. Renforth Resources Inc. is a corporation trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) with the symbol "RFR".

The Parbec Gold Property (the "Property") comprises 11 contiguous unpatented map designated mineral claims ("CDC claims") covering a total area of 229.44 ha in Malartic Township 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 Resources is the 100% beneficial owner of the Parbec Property subject to a 3% Gross Metal Royalty.

The Property is located 4.5 km northwest of the Town of Malartic. The Trans-Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) passes 3 km to the east of the Property between Rouyn-Noranda, 65 km to the west and Val-d'Or, 30 km to the east. The Property is 460 km northwest of the City of Montréal, Québec and 500 km north of the City of Toronto, Ontario. The Parbec ramp portal is located on the Property at 709,550 m E, 5,337,775 m N (UTM NAD83 Zone 17N) or Latitude 48° 09' 31.5" N and Longitude 78° 10' 56" W. The Property is located immediately northwest of, and is contiguous with, the Canadian Malartic Property owned by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited and Yamana Gold Inc. Canadian Malartic is one of the largest open pit gold mines in Canada and produced over 680,000 ounces of Au in 2018.

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 year-round access from the Trans-Canada Highway 117 and logging roads west of Malartic. 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 central part 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 Parbec is characterized by low undulating relief with elevations of approximately 320 m above sea level. Drainage from the Property is into tributaries of the Rivière Héva, that flow into Lac Malartic and ultimately through the Rivière Harricana to James Bay.

The Parbec Property has a long history of exploration activities dating back to 1924 when gold was discovered by John Knox. Ste. Genevieve Resources Ltd. and Augmitto Explorations Ltd. carried out a significant work program in 1985-1989 that included several drilling programs and culminated in the development of a 580 m ramp into the Camp Zone. No prior mining activity is reported for the Property.

The Parbec 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 Parbec 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 Parbec Property is underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Piché, Cadillac, and Pontiac Groups. All units are southeast striking and dip sub vertically. The Larder-Cadillac Break passes through the Parbec Property for 1.6 km in a southeasterly direction and takes the form of talc-chlorite and biotite schists derived from ultramafic units within the southern half of the Piché Group. The Larder-Cadillac Break generally lies within or abuts the Piché Group, a suite of ultramafic to felsic volcanics, volcanoclastics and tuffs. 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.

At Parbec, gold mineralization is found within a variety of lithologies, but is mainly associated with a suite of intermediate, commonly feldspar-porphyritic intrusive rocks that have been locally subjected to a strong biotite alteration. The horizon historically referred to as the "Tuffs" is now considered to be a deformed sedimentary horizon within schists of the Larder-Cadillac Break. Mineralization is also hosted by albitized schists, as well as zones within the Piché Group basalts and andesites.

Gold occurs as very fine (generally <10 µm) native grains, that are most commonly found as inclusions in carbonate minerals or along contacts between carbonate and other mineral phases. Gold tellurides are also occasionally present. There is often a close spatial association with either very fine or very coarse (>5 mm) pyrite disseminations but gold grains are rarely observed within or in contact with pyrite. Coarse gold has also been noted associated with silicified zones and quartz veining.

On the Property, the main mineralized vein systems have been traced over a strike length of 1,400 m and to a maximum depth of approximately 400 m from surface drilling.

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 the veins or shears. Alteration styles include potassic feldspar, silicification, and sericite and biotite alteration.

Renforth has conducted a number or exploration and surface drilling programs on the Parbec Property since 2015. Surface exploration has included several stripping and channel sampling programs with associated geochemical and petrographic studies. Renforth completed six short drill programs at Parbec from December 2017 to February 2019, totalling 37 drill holes and 8,428.6 m of NQ core drilling.

No baseline environmental studies or socioeconomic studies have yet been completed for the Parbec Property. The Property has been subject to over 90 years of exploration activities. Recently, Renforth Resources has excavated a few trenches and conducted NQ drilling programs. Other than the limited disturbance caused by this recent exploration, no environmental liabilities are apparent on the Property. The Parbec Property lies within traditional territory of the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan).

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., an independent Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, visited the Parbec 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 twelve samples from four diamond drill holes completed between 2017 and 2019. A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking either quarter or half 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 content was determined by fire assay with AAS finish and core bulk density was determined 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 Parbec 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. Based upon the evaluation of the QA/QC program and P&E's due diligence sampling, it is the authors' opinion that the results are suitable for 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. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is May 1, 2020.

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 185 diamond drill holes and channels totalling 34,167 m. Another 45 historical drill holes were not used for this Mineral Resource Estimate due to uncertain location/dip/azimuth information or no assays being available. The assay table of the Mineral Resource Estimate database contained a total of 19,045 Au assays with values greater than zero. P&E carried out data verification of gold assays contained in the Mineral Resource database against laboratory certificates that were obtained independently and directly from Lab Expert, Rouyn-Noranda, Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or, ALS Sudbury, ON and Actlabs, Ancaster, ON. Verification was undertaken on 65% of the mineralized domain wireframe constrained assays and twenty-one minor offset errors were found which had a negligible impact on the database. P&E considers that the drill hole database supplied by Renforth is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

A total of twenty (20) mineralized vein wireframes were generated for this Mineral Resource Estimate using a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au that was applied to the mineralized domain wireframes. The wireframes were created from successive polylines on cross-sections facing an azimuth of 304^o with a 25 m spacing. Minimum constrained sample length for interpretation was 1.0 metre ("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 intercepts.

Approximately 65% of the constrained sample lengths were one metre or less, with an overall average of 1.0 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. A total of 12 Au composites were capped at 8-20 g/t from various domains; the mean of capped composites was approximately 7% lower than that of uncapped composites. P&E collected twelve samples that were tested for bulk density and utilized an average of 2.81 t/m^3 for all mineralized domains.

The Parbec Mineral Resource Estimate block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.2 modelling software. The block model consists of separate attributes for estimated Au grade, rock type (mineralized domains), volume percent, bulk density and classifications. Block size is 5.0 x 2.5 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 Parbec 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 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 respective open pit and underground mining (only for underground), 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 Au cut-off value was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity. The cut-off model uses an approximate two-year trailing average gold price of US$1,325/oz, estimated mining costs, process costs, and estimated process recoveries. The Mineral Resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, semi-variogram performance and drill hole spacing.

The Parbec Mineral Resource Estimate wireframes were created from all drilling programs while Au grades were interpolated using only assay data from between 2007 and 2019. This procedure was deemed necessary due to the non-verifiability of pre-2007 drilling results. The resulting Mineral Resource Estimate of this Technical Report is tabulated in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1 **MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-5)**					
Area	**Classification**	**Cut-off Au (g/t)**	**Tonnes (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Pit Constrained	Indicated	0.32	1,782	1.77	101.4
	Inferred	0.32	1,997	1.56	100.3
Out-of-Pit	Indicated	1.44	40	2.38	3.1
	Inferred	1.44	1,125	2.13	77.0
Total	**Indicated**	**0.32+1.44**	**1,822**	**1.78**	**104.5**
	Inferred	**0.32+1.44**	**3,122**	**1.77**	**177.3**

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.) *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.*
5.) *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 Parbec 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 for Parbec of 5.2 to 5.8 Mt at 2.3 to 2.8 g/t Au mainly located down dip from the current Mineral Resource. P&E recommends that the next exploration phase focus on core drilling to potentially increase quantity and confidence level of the Mineral Resource. A recommended work program with a budget of $2M 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 m	$200/m	$1,800,000
Metallurgical Studies			$50,000
Environmental Baseline Studies			$50,000
Updated Technical Report			$100,000
Total			**$2,000,000**

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 Parbec 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 has its corporate office located at:

1099 Kingston Road, Suite 269
Pickering, Ontario, L1V 1B5

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 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 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 this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" included in 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 this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" included in this Technical Report. 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 this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" included in this Technical Report. Sections 13 and 20 of this Technical Report were prepared by Grant Feasby, P.Eng., 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 this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" attached to this report. Section 14 of this Technical Report was prepared by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET, and Yungang Wu, 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 this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" included in 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 CAD$ is used throughout this 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 CAD$ is US$1.00 = CAD$1.33. Location coordinates are expressed in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates using 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) Zone 17N 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
"Abitibiwinni FN"	Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan)
"Ag"	silver
"asl"	above sea level
"ARD"	acid rock drainage
"Au"	gold
"°C"	degree Celsius
"CAD$"	Canadian Dollar
"CN Railway"	Canadian National Railway
"CDC"	Map designated claim (from "claim désigné sur carte")
"CEAA"	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
"CM"	Mining Concession
"cm"	centimetre(s)
"conc"	concentrate
"CRM"	certified reference material
"CSA"	Canadian Securities Administrators
"Cu"	copper
"DDH"	diamond drill hole

TABLE 2.1
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"$M"	dollars, millions
"EA" or "EIA"	Environmental Impact Assessment
"EAO"	Environmental Assessment Office
"EM"	electromagnetic
"ft"	foot/feet
"GA"	Billion years
"g/t"	grams per tonne (of metal)
"ha"	hectare(s)
"HLEM"	horizontal loop electromagnetic survey
"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)
"kW"	kilowatt
"l"	litre(s)
"l/s"	litres per second
"lb"	pound (weight)
"LIDAR"	Light Detection and Ranging
"m"	metre(s)
"m^3"	cubic metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"Mag"	magnetic
"max."	maximum
"min."	minimum
"ML"	metal (and non-metal) leaching
"mm"	millimetre
"Moz"	million ounces
"m RL"	metres relative level
"MS"	mass spectrometer
"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

TABLE 2.1 TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
“NSR”	net smelter royalty
“NW”	northwest
“OSC”	Ontario Securities Commission
“oz”	ounce
“P&E”	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
“Pb”	lead
“P.Eng.”	Professional Engineer
“P.Geo.”	Professional Geoscientist
“ppm”	parts per million
“QA/QC”	quality assurance/quality control
“SE”	southeast
“SW”	southwest
“t”	metric tonne(s)
“TMF”	tailings management facility
“ton”	Imperial ton(s)
“tpd”	tonnes per day
“TSF”	Tailings Storage Facility
“US$”	United States dollar(s)
“UTM”	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
“yr”	year
“Zn”	zinc
“ZTEM”	Z-axis Tipper electromagnetic

Some conversion factors applicable to this 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/T	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

Table 2.2 Conversion Factors	
Area Measurements	
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, P&E cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the effective 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 Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN) on-line claim management system at https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca /MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02201_menu_base.aspx (accessed December 4, 2019). P&E has relied upon this public information, as well as tenure information from Renforth Resources and has not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the Parbec 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 Resources to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

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

A draft copy of this Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by the client and P&E has relied on Renforth Resources' 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 Parbec Property is located in Malartic Township in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of northwestern Québec. The Property is 4.5 km northwest of the town of Malartic. The Trans-Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) passes 3 km to the east of the Property between Rouyn-Noranda to the west and Val-d'Or to the east. The Property is 460 km northwest of the City of Montréal, Québec and 500 km north of the City of Toronto, Ontario (Figure 4.1). The Parbec ramp portal is located on the Property at 709,550 m E, 5,337,775 m N (UTM NAD83 Zone 17N) or Latitude 48° 09' 31.5" N and Longitude 78° 10' 56" W. The Property is located in NTS map sheet 32D/01.

The Parbec Property is located immediately northwest of, and is contiguous with, the Canadian Malartic Property owned by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited and Yamana Gold Inc. Canadian Malartic is one of the largest open pit gold mines in Canada and produced over 680,000 ounces of Au in 2018 (http://www.canadianmalartic.com/Entreprise-apropos-en.html, accessed Nov 18, 2019).

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION MAP

Source: *Google Earth (2019)*

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

Renforth's Parbec Property is comprised of 11 contiguous unpatented map designated mineral claims ("CDC claims") covering a total area of 229.44 ha (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1). The CDC claims correspond to lots 12 to 15 and half of each of lots 9 to 11 in Rang II of Malartic Township. The claims are currently registered to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex"). Renforth Resources public disclosure indicates that Renforth is the 100% beneficial holder of all of the CDC claims and Renforth has informed P&E that the claims have been transferred from Globex to Renforth. As defined in the March 12, 2019 Completion Agreement between Renforth and Globex, the claims are subject to a 3% Gross Metal Royalty (GMR) in favour of Globex. In addition, there is a one-time $1,000,000 consideration on commercial production plus a $50,000/annum advance royalty after the 8th anniversary payable to Globex. Any advance royalty paid will be applied to future royalties due, per the agreement.

The CDC claims require annual assessment work totalling $17,000 to maintain the claims in good standing. As of December 4, 2019, the claims are all in good standing through to May 10, 2020.

TABLE 4.1
LIST OF PARBEC PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS

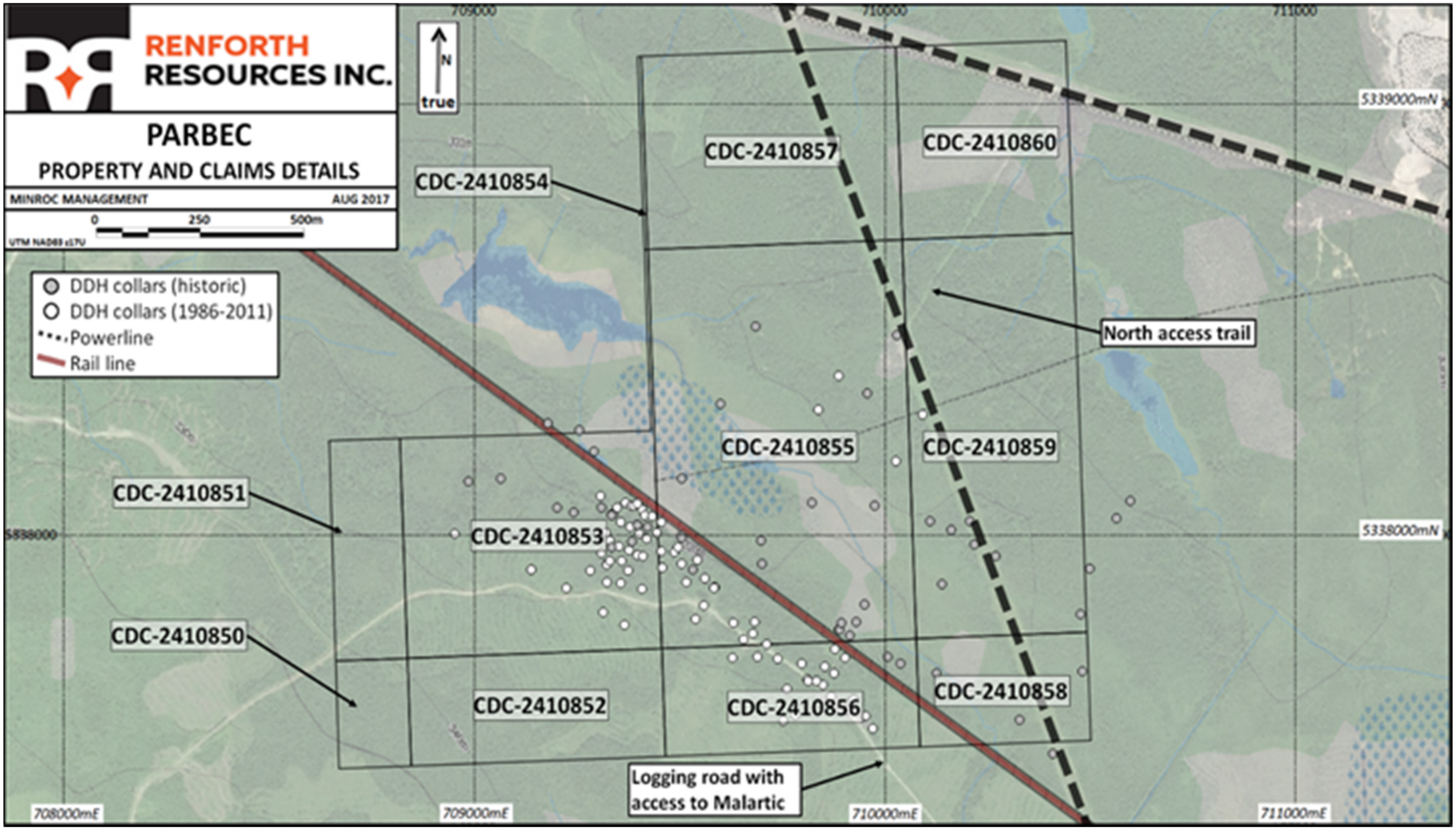
Number	Date Due	Work Required	Area (ha)
CDC2410850	2023-05-10	$1,000	4.39
CDC2410851	2023-05-10	$1,000	8.87
CDC2410852	2023-05-10	$1,000	15.52
CDC2410853	2023-05-10	$2,500	31.86
CDC2410854	2023-05-10	$1,000	0.39
CDC2410855	2023-05-10	$2,500	57.46
CDC2410856	2023-05-10	$1,000	15.56
CDC2410857	2023-05-10	$2,500	27.78
CDC2410858	2023-05-10	$1,000	10.47
CDC2410859	2023-05-10	$2,500	38.55
CDC2410860	2023-05-10	$1,000	18.59

Source: *Renforth Resources (May 2020)*

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

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).

FIGURE 4.2 PARBEC PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIMS MAP



Source: *Renforth Resources (2019)*

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Parbec Property is located 3 km west of the Trans Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) and is approximately 4.5 km northwest of the Town of Malartic that is located on Highway 117 (Figure 5.1). The Canadian National Railway ("CN Railway") line runs through the northern part of the Property.

The Town of Malartic, part of La Vallée-de-l'Or Regional County Municipality, has a population of 3,449 (2011) and is the closest community to the Property. Val-d'Or with a population of 32,491 (2016) and Rouyn-Noranda with a population of 42,334 (2016) and are located 30 km west and 65 km east, respectively. Regional airports are located at both Val-d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda.

The Property is easily accessed by gravel roads from Malartic over a distance of 4.5 km. These roads can be used to access parts of the CDC claims including the ramp portal and most of the historic drilling areas.

5.2 CLIMATE

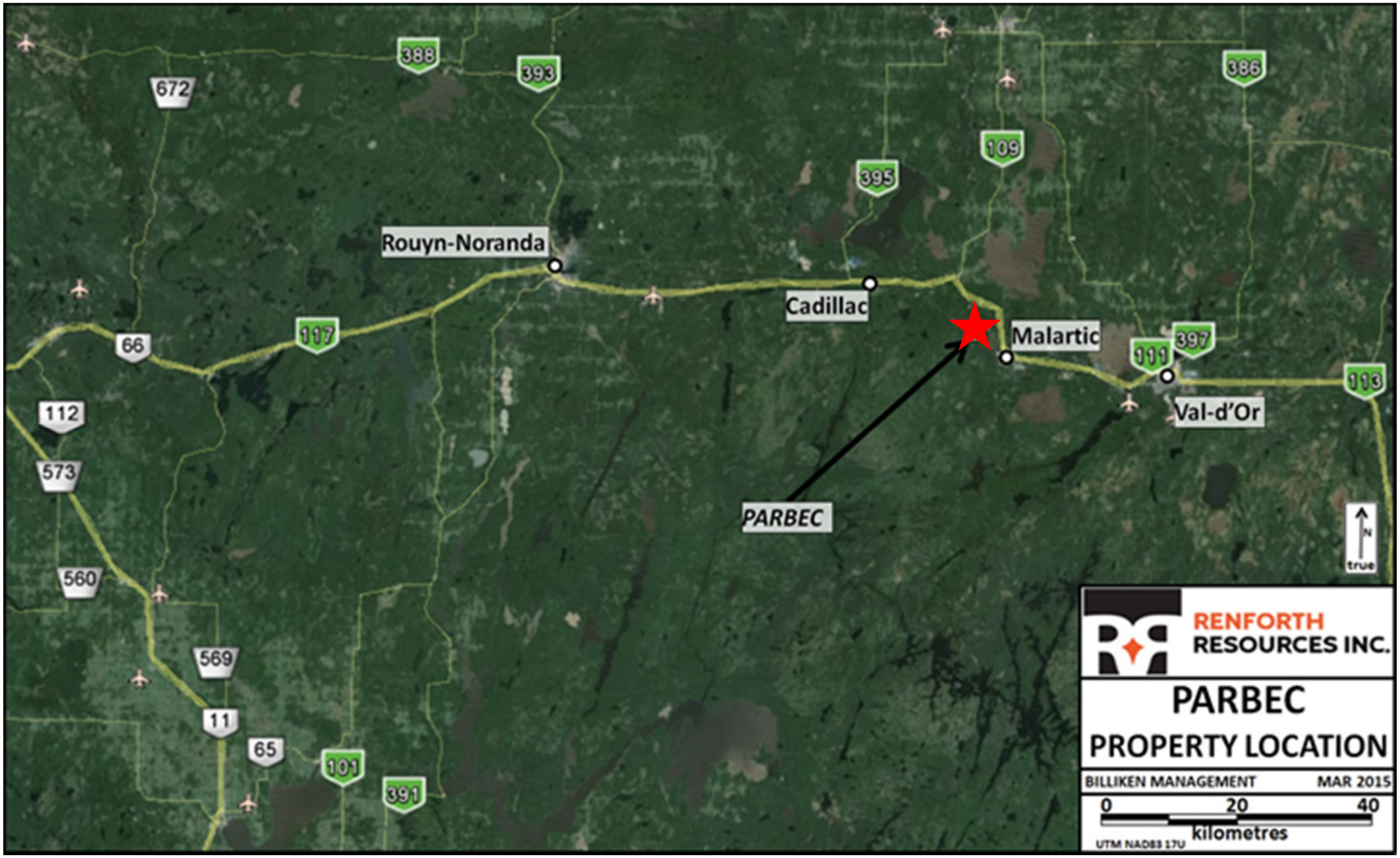
The climate is typical of the Abitibi region and is characterized in the Koppen-Geiger system as humid continental. Average annual temperature at Val-d'Or is 0.9°C with 930 mm of precipitation (https://en.climate-data.org/north-america/canada/quebec/val-d-or-21934). Winters are long, extending from November to April, with January temperatures averaging -17.2°C. July temperatures average plus 16.4°C. For short periods between mid-January to the end of February, the temperature may drop 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 Malartic, Val-d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda (Figure 5.1). Mineral exploration, mining, along with milling 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 work force from which personnel can be sourced for new mine developments.

The Property is proximal to a paved highway, and serviced by 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.

FIGURE 5.1 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP SHOWING LOCAL COMMUNITIES



Source: *Renforth Resources (2019)*

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property can be accessed from Malartic via logging roads. The larger regional centres of Val-d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda (25 km east and 75 km west respectively) can be reached from Malartic on Provincial Highway 117.

Two Hydro-Quebec power lines traverse the northern and eastern portions of the Property. One of these lines was constructed to serve the facilities at the Canadian Malartic Mine.

Two vertical wells were drilled into the Ramp during the 1980s exploration programs and these can be used as water sources for exploration and drilling activities in the southern part of the Property.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography at Parbec is characterized by low undulating relief controlled by surficial moraine deposits and northeast trending outcrop ridges. Elevation on the Property is various at approximately 320 metres above sea level.

The bulk of the Property is forested with fir and spruce. Much of the Property southwest of the railway line has been harvested by logging companies and planted with spruce. The centre of the Property is low-lying, with tag alder stands and marsh. The northeast is largely covered by mature stands of spruce, fir, pine and birch. The largest exposures of outcrop are along the Domtar logging road, in the Ramp area (south-centre) and along a broad elevated area in the northeast part of the Property.

The Property is located near the height of land dividing the Atlantic and Arctic watersheds. There are no major bodies of water or watercourses on the Property. Drainage from the Property is by an unnamed creek that drains into La Petite Rivière Héva and then into Rivière Héva. These rivers drain into Lac Malartic and ultimately into the Rivière Harricana that drains into James Bay.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Parbec Property has a long history of exploration dating back to initial discoveries in the Val-d'Or area in 1926. Table 6.1 summarizes the work completed at the Parbec Property based on Newton (1987) and Coté (2011).

TABLE 6.1
PARBEC PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

Company	Year	Work	Summary
John Knox	1924-34	Prospecting, trenching	Trenches excavated in south lots 11-14 (Discovery Zone)
Read-Authier Mines	1934-36	DDH	Drill program to test Discovery Zone trenches, little information available
Partanen Malartic Gold Mines	1934-41	77 DDH, magnetic survey	Several drill programs with DDH in several zones in north portion of Property, two DDH later deepened, logs for 26 DDH available (Ross 1941a,b). Camp Zone trenches probably excavated at this time.
Parbec Gold Mines	1944-53	15 DDH, Shaft	15 m shaft sunk at Camp Zone, little information
Parbec Mines Ltd.	1955-56	Magnetic survey, DDH	Drill program aimed at magnetic anomalies, no values
Hydra Explorations Ltd.	1972	8 DDH	1,162 m drill program at Discovery and No. 2 Zones. DDH may have intersected "Tuff" horizons but all attention was given to porphyries
Kewagama Gold Mines Ltd.	1981-85	Data compilation	Concluded bulk of Camp Zone grades 7.9 g/t over 2.6 m width and 100 m strike
Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration	1985-89	53 DDH, underground development, mag and IP surveys	Three drill programs, 580 m ramp excavated into Camp Zone. Estimated historical resources of 445,137 t at 5.94 g/t Au (Newton 1986)
SEG Exploration Inc.	1993	9 DDH	Drill program at Camp Zone aimed at "Tuffs"
Globex Mining	2007	6 DDH, mag, VLF, EM, IP sureveys	Drill program at Camp, No. 2 and Discovery Zones
Savant Explorations Ltd.	2010-11	13 DDH	Under option from Globex. 5,235 m drilled in two programs aimed at wide low-grade intervals in Discovery Zone and deeper intercepts (Cote 2011)

No prior production is reported for the Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Parbec 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 an east-west striking assemblage of dominantly metasedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Group.

At the Parbec 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.

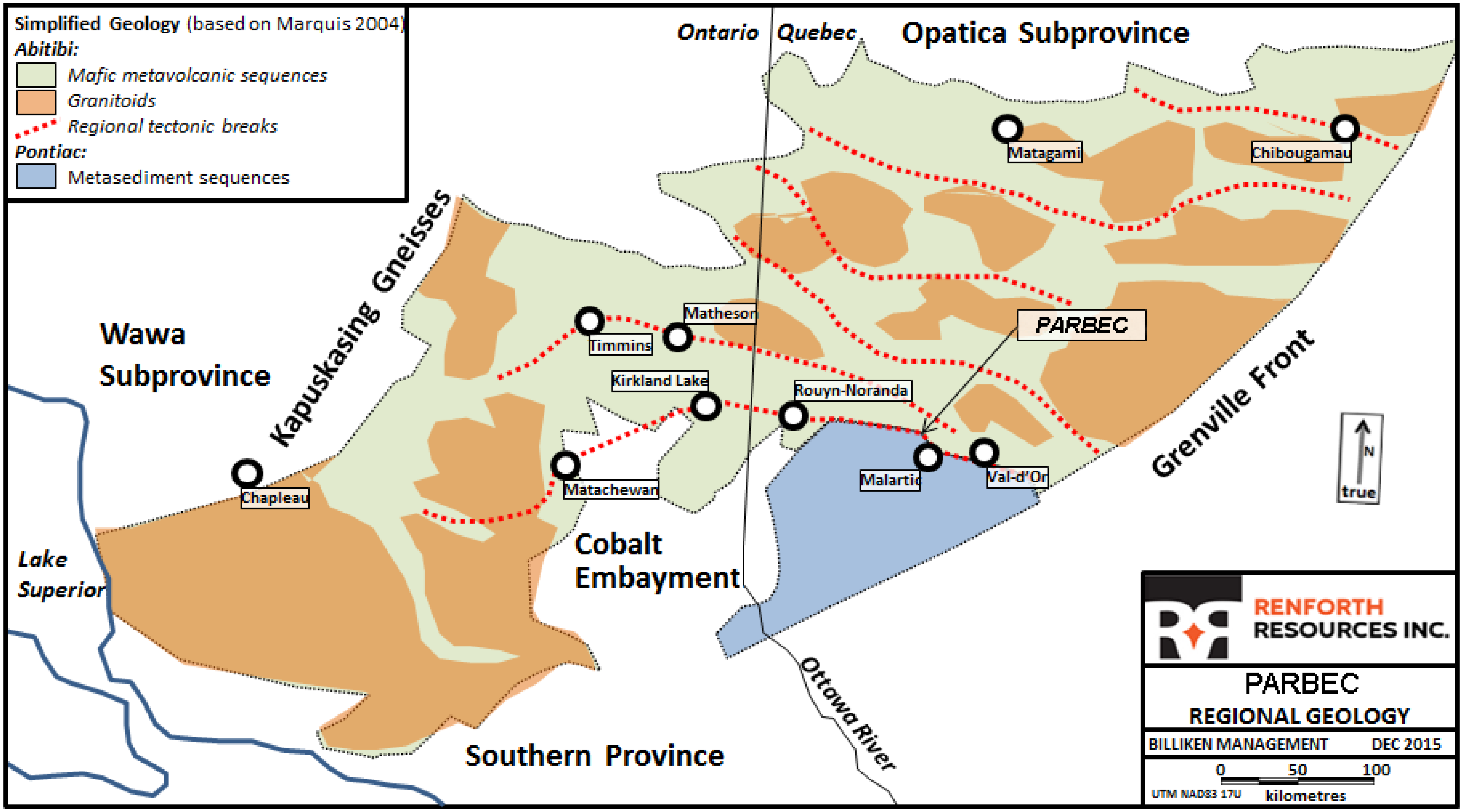
The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt are subdivided into several lithostratigraphic assemblages using lithological, chemical, structural and geochronological criteria. Some of the assemblages correspond in whole or part to "groups" used in the historic mapping.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Parbec Property is underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Piché, Cadillac, and Pontiac Groups (Figure 7.2). All units are southeast striking and dip sub vertically. The Larder-Cadillac Break passes through the Parbec Property for 1.6 km in a southeasterly direction and takes the form of talc-chlorite and biotite schists derived from ultramafic units within the southern half of the Piché Group.

The Larder-Cadillac Break generally lies within or abuts the Piché Group, a suite of ultramafic to felsic metavolcanics rocks, volcaniclastic rocks and tuffs. 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.

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY



Source: *Renforth Resources (2019)*

7.2.1 Piche Group

In the region, 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 Parbec Property, away from the Break, the Piché Group is approximately 800 m thick and contains mafic and locally intermediate metavolcanic rocks and volcaniclastic metasedimentary zones. The Piché Group is host to a suite of intrusive rocks consisting of intermediate, commonly feldspar-porphyritic, sills and stocks. Locally these intrusive rocks have been subjected to intense biotite alteration that obscures the primary lithology (Demers 2019). This intrusive suite was historically referred to variously as "diorites", "felsites" and "porphyries" (Newton 1987).

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 Parbec, the Cadillac Group is poorly characterized but consists of greywacke and gritstone. Outcrops beyond the property boundary, mapped by Minroc, suggest that a significant conglomerate horizon passes through the north of the Property.

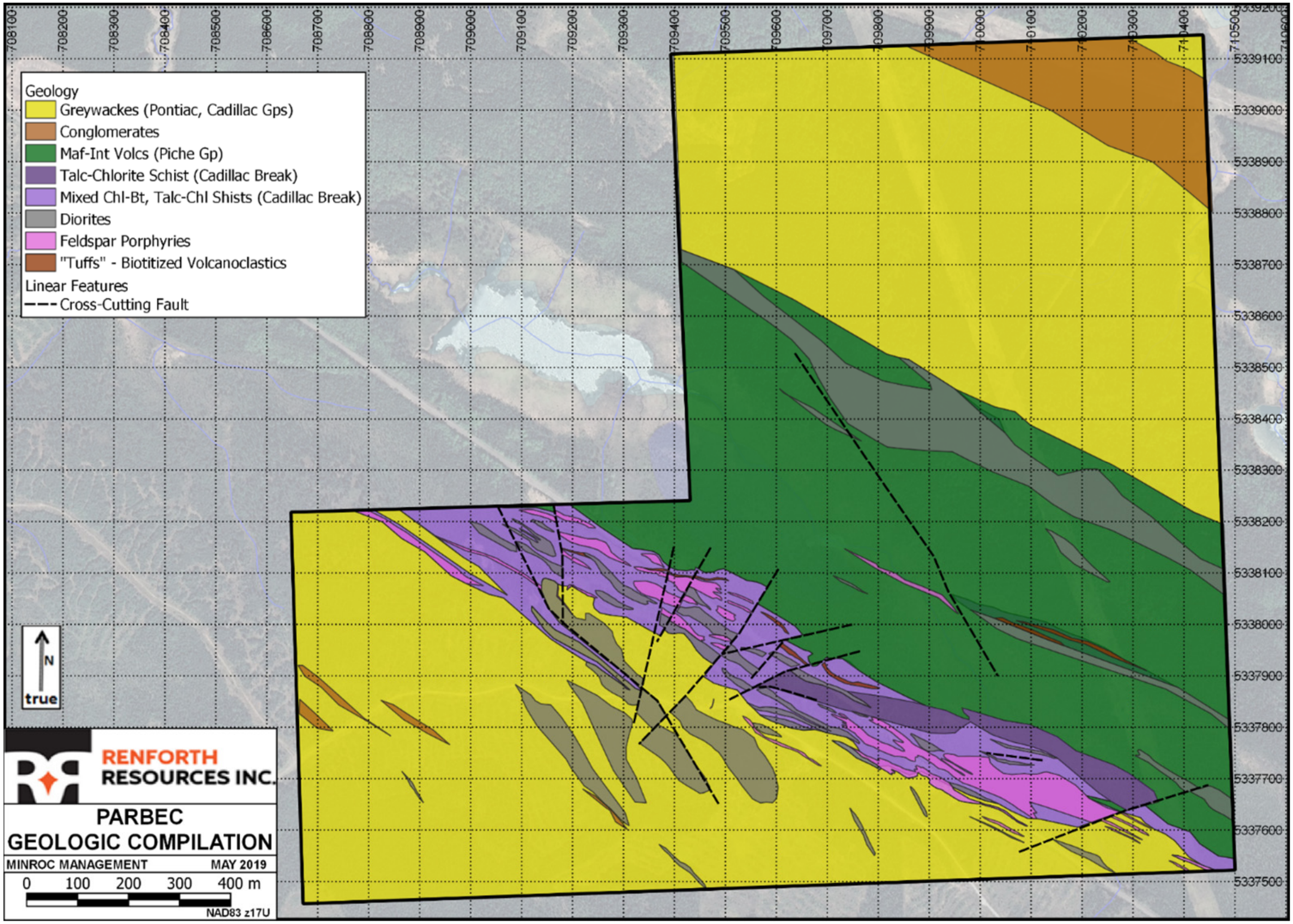
7.2.3 Pontiac Group

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

The Pontiac Group metasediments cover the southwestern portion of the Parbec Property. The Pontiac Group mainly consists of greywacke, arkose and mudstone with minor graphitic shale.

Although the majority of intrusive sills are located within the Piché Group, some are observed in the Pontiac Group. Savant maps show a large leucodiorite stock (the Parbec Diorite; Coté 2011) within the Pontiac Group covering about 4 ha in the southwest of the Property. Mapping and compilation by Minroc confirmed the presence of a number of diorite sills in this area.

FIGURE 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY



Source: *Renforth Resources (2019)*

7.2.4 Structure

At Parbec, the Piché/Cadillac contact is believed to be faulted or sheared and may represent a splay of the main Larder-Cadillac Break (Bélanger and Zalnieriunas 2010). Local-scale faults, striking north and east-northeastward, offset stratigraphy by up to 50 m in the area of the Camp Zone.

Based on a regional study, Zhou and Lafrance (2017) report that in the Piché 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 echelon 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.

7.2.5 Mineralization

At Parbec, gold mineralization is found within a variety of lithologies, but is mainly associated with:

1. a suite of intermediate, often feldspar-porphyritic intrusive rocks which in places have been subjected to a strong biotite alteration.

2. a "Tuff" horizon within the Cadillac Break, recently revealed to be a deformed sedimentary lens (Demers 2019).

Mineralization is also hosted by albitized schists, as well as zones within the Piché Group basalts and andesites (the North Zones).

A trend of increasing gold grade appears to correlate with a progressive albite replacement of plagioclase and albitization of ultramafic units, and to a lesser extent carbonate-chlorite replacement of feldspars and biotite. The former is proposed by Demers (2019) to have created a more favourable environment for gold deposition by making the more schistose and ultramafic units in the Larder-Cadillac Break more amenable to brittle deformation.

Gold is found as very fine (generally <10 μm) native grains, which are most commonly found as inclusions in carbonate minerals or along contacts between carbonate and other mineral phases (Demers 2019). Gold tellurides are also occasionally present. There is often a close spatial association with either very fine or very coarse (>5 mm) pyrite disseminations but gold grains are rarely observed within or in contact with pyrite.

Coarse gold has also been noted in the form of coarse flakes in and around silicified zones and quartz veining (e.g., Ross 1941). A series of duplicate samples taken from PAR-87-28 in the Discovery Zone produced Au assays varying by as much as 76% (Newton 1987). Significant "nugget effects" such as these are often the result of the presence of coarse gold. Metallic Screen sampling from high assaying samples in PAR-10-01 by Savant did not find evidence of coarse gold (Coté 2011) while Renforth surface samples from the North Zones showed clear evidence for coarse gold (Newton and Wellstead 2019).

7.2.6 Alteration

Increasing gold grades reportedly correlate with a progressive albite replacement of plagioclase and albitization of ultramafic units, and to a lesser extent carbonate-chlorite replacement of feldspars and biotite. The former is proposed by Demers (2019) to have created a more favourable environment for gold deposition by making the more schistose and ultramafic units in the Larder-Cadillac Break more amenable to brittle deformation.

The horizon historically referred to as the "Tuffs" is now considered to be a deformed metasedimentary horizon within schists of the the Larder-Cadillac Break (Demers 2019).

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 intrusive rocks 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. Parbec lies between the "Davidson River Fault – Cadillac Flexure" and the "Malartic field". Different aspects of the Parbec mineralization may belong to both of these styles. At Parbec, mineralization is closely associated with pyrite and is found both in sericitic schist ("tuff") units within the Larder-Cadillac Break schists, and in vein systems hosted by intrusive units on the southern margin of the Break. In these details the closest local analogues are likely to be the Lapa Mine (10 km northwest) and the past-producing East Amphi Deposit (east-adjacent; Brault & Metail 1997).

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 focuses on surface work completed at during Renforth's involvement with the Parbec Property since 2015.

9.1 SURFACE EXPLORATION

Initial reconnaissance mapping visits were completed in 2015. Three stripping and trenching programs were completed in 2015, 2017 and 2019 using small excavators. In 2019, bedrock was washed using a Wajax pressure pump to wash exposed bedrock and facilitate more detailed geologic mapping. A detailed mapping program focusing on the Pontiac Group was undertaken in the spring of 2018. Limited "mini-bulk" sampling was attempted at several locations in 2015, utilizing samples in the order of 10 kg mass, but this sampling was driven by the availability of bedrock, and samples were generally taken from very weakly mineralized material. Limited use of a pionjar type "backpack drill" was similarly made in 2016.

The stripping and trenching programs aimed to expose known mineralized zones in order to provide additional sampling opportunities as well as to investigate the metre-scale structural and lithologic setting of gold mineralization, as well as to test for strike extensions to known mineralized zones. All programs included limited "grab" sampling as well as extensive channel sampling; the latter was generally completed perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized zone so as to provide a similar degree of representation as drill core. The total area of stripping and trenching in all three programs was 4,500 m^2. In total, 502 surface samples were taken during the 2015-19 programs including 337 channel samples, 131 bedrock grab samples, 19 "backpack drill" samples, 7 bulk bedrock samples and 7 grab samples from historic blast pit rubble.

The primary areas investigated were:

- "Felsite" zones and auriferous quartz veins in the Pontiac Group;
- Porphyry-hosted mineralization in the "Partridge Zone" in the northwest of the Property;
- Diorite-hosted mineralization in the centre of the Property;
- Mineralized veins hosted by Piche andesites in the north-centre of the Property.

The 2015 work was completed on behalf of Renforth Resources by Billiken Management of Toronto, Ontario while the 2017-19 work was completed by Minroc Management of Oakville, Ontario. Both companies are exploration consultancies. The Billiken and Minroc work programs were supervised by Brian H Newton, P.Geo.

Significant findings from the surface exploration programs include:

- The mapping of several diorite bodies within the Pontiac Group, notably in the "splay" area where drilling and Minroc recompilation work outlined a secondary splay structure bifurcating from the Cadillac Break;

- Identification of cross-cutting felsic intrusive units at a low angle to most drill hole azimuths; one of which is mineralized;

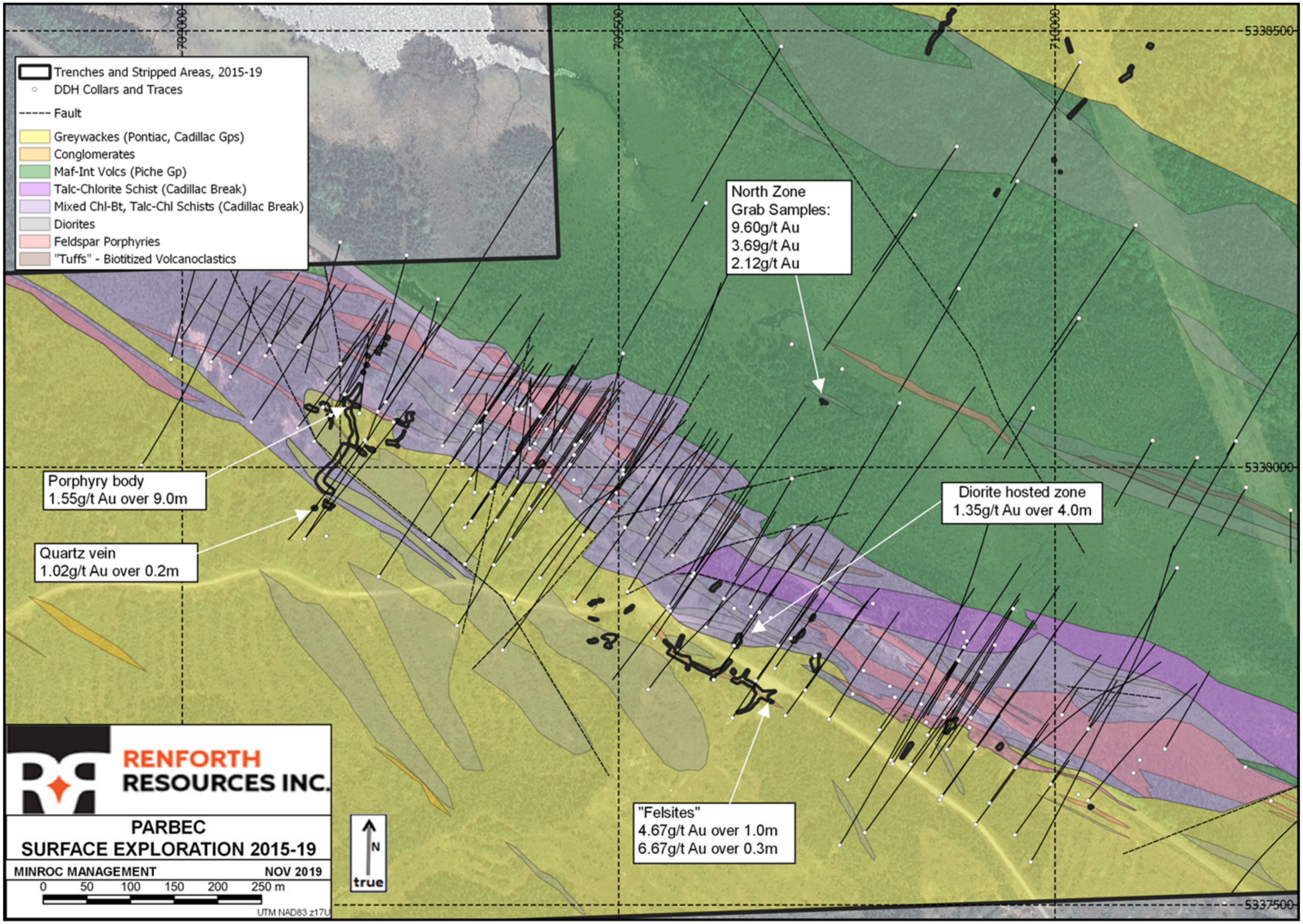
- Rediscovery of gold-mineralized quartz veins within the Piche Group (the “North Zones”).

Notable gold assay values from these programs are reported on Table 9.1 and shown Figure 9.1.

TABLE 9.1
HIGHLIGHTS FROM RENFORTH SURFACE EXPLORATION IN 2015-19

Area	Channel Assay Au (g/t)	Channel Interval (m)	Year / Program
Felsite in Pontiac Group	4.67	1.0	2015
Felsite in Pontiac Group	6.67	0.3	2015
Diorite in "No. 2 Zone"	1.35	4.0	2015
Porphyry in "Partridge Zone"	1.55	9.0	2017
North Zones ("Island Trench")	9.6	(grab)	2017
Vein in Pontiac	1.02	0.2	2019

FIGURE 9.1 SURFACE EXPLORATION FROM 2015 TO 2019



Source: *www.renforthresources.com*

9.2 GEOCHEMICAL WORK

In 2019, a series of pulps and rejects from earlier Parbec drilling and surface sampling programs were selected for multi-element and metallic screen assaying. This was to aid with distinguishing lithologic units and styles of alteration, testing for potential indicator minerals, assaying for potential secondary economic metals, and investigating the "nugget effect" aspect of the gold mineralization. Samples picked include five complete sample runs across mineralized zones from across the Property, as well as individual high assaying samples.

This work was carried out by ALS laboratories and thus also acted as a test for the original assaying procedures at Bourlamaque Laboratories in Val-d'Or. Pulps and rejects were selected from material which had been stored securely since their respective exploration programs at the Minroc premises in Oakville, Ontario.

Ten samples with high Au grades (8.17 to 15.66 g/t Au) were screened over a 100 µm mesh. These samples are from drill core and surface grabs and include three from the "Settling Pond Diorite", two from the "Magnetic Diorite", three from the Partridge Zone area, and two from the North Zones. No suitable samples were available for screening from the Camp Zone or Discovery Zone.

The percent retained by the 106 µm screen ranged from 6.0 to 12.2% of the total sample. In all cases the coarse material gave a higher Au grade than the <106 µm material. When the coarse and fine Au grades and sample masses are compared, this shows that a substantial percentage of the total Au in the sample is contained in the fine fraction ranging from 7.5% to 76.4%.

There does not seem to be correlation between the assay grade, and the proportion of coarse gold, i.e. the highest assays do not have the highest proportion of coarse gold. Instead the control is likely to do with lithology, structure or simply the region of the Property.

The Island Trench grabs give by far the highest percentage of coarse gold (up to 76.4%; see Table 9.2). The "Settling Pond Diorite" (PAR-17-63) and "Magnetic Diorite" (PAR-18-78) zones are visually similar units with coarse pyrite and albite fracture-fill veining - both have relatively high figures in the 18-30% range. The Partridge Zone samples are generally lower (7.5%, 11.0%, 33.3%) but also more varied, reflecting the different lithologies for each sample but also showing that relatively high grades can be achieved with very fine native Au and/or refractory gold in sulphides.

Two new sets of 30 g Fire Assay values are presented with the Screened assays. There is significant variation between the Island Trench values which, when combined with previous duplicate values from 2017, clearly underlines the major role played by coarse gold in the North Zones. This matches with descriptions of VG in historic drill core which was apparently common in the North Zone.

TABLE 9.2 METALLIC SCREEN AU ASSAY RESULTS									
Diamond Drill Hole / Sample Location	**Sample**	**Original Au (g/t)**	**Zone**	**Coarse Fraction Au (g/t)**	**Fine Fraction Au (g/t)**	**Coarse Fraction Mass (g)**	**Fine Fraction Mass (g)**	**Au ppm Total (as reported by ALS)**	**% of Total Au in Coarse Fraction**
Island Trenches	1408864	9.6	North Zones	22.1	0.78	99.31	864.5	2.98	76.41
Island Trenches	1408863	9.18	North Zones	32.8	4.31	75.55	894.1	6.53	39.14
PAR-17-63	235589	9.42	Magnetic Diorite	19.1	8.09	65.12	522	9.31	22.75
PAR-17-63	235589DUP	9.42	Magnetic Diorite	26.8	7.84	59.52	893.5	9.03	18.54
PAR-17-63	235587	8.17	Magnetic Diorite	32	5.14	63.79	905.9	6.91	30.46
PAR-18-70	2472862	10.89	Partridge Zone	16.05	12.6	40.05	627.7	12.8	7.52
PAR-18-71	2472934	8.34	Partridge Zone	18.85	2.58	62.08	907.5	3.62	33.34
PAR-18-74	2473290	13.1	"Tuffs" in Partridge Zone	14.3	16.95	122.2	831.4	16.6	11.04
PAR-18-78	2474055	15.66	Magnetic Diorite	29.2	14	120.95	872.2	15.85	22.44
PAR-18-78	2474054	13.13	Magnetic Diorite	44.2	9.11	76.48	868.9	11.95	29.92

The 'whole sample' screened assay values are generally slightly higher than the ALS Fire Assay values which suggests that some coarse gold can be missed by conventional sampling. However, the original Bourlamaque values are generally higher than both the ALS fire assay values and the whole-sample screened Au values. The Bourlamaque and ALS Fire Assay values are not directly comparable since the analysis is completed by different methods (gravimetric versus atomic absorption). The variation may be due to instrumentation or procedural differences at least as much as the grade continuity of the sample material. Comparing the Bourlamaque values to the ALS fire assay values, it might suggest that the Bourlamaque sample preparation captures coarse gold better than the ALS procedure, perhaps by using a different set of fluxes during sample bead preparation.

Looking at the whole dataset of 68 samples (screened and unscreened), there is little correlation between high Au assays and any of the typical indicator elements. Spearman and Pearson coefficients (less and more sensitive to outliers, respectively; see Table 9.3) show a moderate positive correlation with silver, a weak correlation with arsenic and copper (proxies for arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite), and negligible correlation with molybdenum, zinc and LOI% (proxies for molybdenite, sphalerite and very rough proxy for carbonates). Interestingly, sulphur and tungsten (proxies for pyrite and wolframite) have higher Spearman ranks than Pearson ones, which suggests that there is a weak positive correlation except for the very highest Au grade samples.

Chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite have been noted occasionally in core. However arsenic values are never above ~50 ppm which would not translate into an easily visible quantity of arsenopyrite. Absolute silver values are lower than the gold values, so native silver is not a useful indicator. Therefore, of the indicators investigated here, chalcopyrite is the most useful when it comes to visual estimates of gold grade.

TABLE 9.3
GOLD ASSAY VALUES CORRELATED AGAINST POTENTIAL INDICATOR ELEMENTS

Au against:	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	S	W	Zn	Te
Spearman Rank	0.58	0.50	0.45	-0.08	0.48	0.50	0.18	0.46
Pearson	0.70	0.40	0.48	0.05	0.31	0.17	0.10	0.63

Whole-rock oxide analyses allowed the igneous lithologies of Parbec to be geochemically characterized. On a TAS plot, the porphyry bodies of the "Discovery Zone" (as seen in the PAR-18-87 samples) fall within the more alkalic bounds of "granodiorite". Adjusting for quartz veining and potassic alteration would likely result in the pristine porphyry body straddling between a diorite and granodiorite.

The "silicified diorite" unit in the Partridge Zone (PAR-18-84) is revealed on a TAS plot to be a gabbro or monzo-gabbro. This likely also applies to the "diorites" present in the Diorite Splay area.

The well mineralized units from PAR-17-63 and PAR-18-78, initially described as "magnetic diorites" plot well within the ultramafic, with SiO_2 values indistinguishable from samples of talc chlorite schist. On a Jensen plot, they fall within the "High-Fe Tholeiite" range, with insufficient MgO to class as ultramafic.

9.3 PETROGRAPHIC WORK

In 2019, fifteen core samples were selected from Renforth drill holes, for thin section analysis. This, in combination with the multi-element and metallic screen assaying, was done to enable lithologies, alteration assemblages and gold mineralization environments to be better characterized.

Unfortunately, based on the logistics of acquiring the samples, the thin section specimens only have one overlap with the multielement samples: Sample 2058 from PAR-18-92.

Thin sections were prepared by Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. The study was completed by Martin Demers, OGQ, of Val-d'Or, Québec, using a Leica Laborlux 12 POL S microscope.

The following findings were reported by Demers (2019):

Gold particles are generally smaller than 10 µm in diameter (~70% of a total of 75 grains observed in six thin sections). Gold grains are most commonly found as inclusions in carbonate minerals or along contacts between carbonate and other mineral phases. Gold tellurides are also present, notably calaverite in one "magnetic diorite" type environment in PAR-19-97. Gold inclusions in tourmaline were only seen in one of the six thin sections in which gold grains were characterized but were common in that one sample (15 grains; from PAR-18-90). Gold inclusions within pyrite or other sulphides are rare; only two instances were observed.

Thin sections were classified lithologically according to the QAPF system. The "magnetic diorite" units, are in fact ultramafic in composition and likely represent strong sodic alteration of an ultramafic protolith. Petrographically they consist of densely layered albite-tremolite-actinolite and, possibly, relict pyroxene. Most intrusive units which were logged as intermediate-felsic, are confirmed to be diorites, monzo-diorites or quartz monzo-diorites and are part of the same intrusive suite. This common affinity was masked by pervasive biotite alteration which is particularly strong in the west of the Property (Camp and Partridge zones).

A trend of increasing gold grade was found to correlate with a progressive albite replacement of plagioclase and albitization of ultramafic units, and to a lesser extent carbonate-chlorite replacement of feldspars and biotite. The former is theorized to have created a more favourable environment for gold emplacement by making the more schistose and ultramafic units more amenable to brittle deformation. The latter, given the strong affinity of gold to carbonate, appears to represent the gold emplacement event.

Petrographic analysis suggested that the units historically mapped as a "tuff" are in fact volcaniclastic sediments, based on relict bedding and sub-rounded quartzo-feldspathic clasts. During more recent Renforth core logging these units were tentatively identified as tectonized diorites, but upon closer inspection there is little dynamic recrystallization. The frequently intense biotitization led to an illusion of ductile deformation during core logging, which in fact was generally not present.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS (MINROC, 2017-2019)

Renforth completed six short drill programs at Parbec from December 2017 to February 2019, totalling 37 drill holes and 8,428.6 m of NQ core (Figure 10.1). Forage Roby Drilling of Val-d'Or was contracted to undertake each drill program. The "Ramp" area was used as a mobilization/staging area. Water for drilling was drawn from a historic vertical well drilled into the end of the ramp.

Mark Wellstead, MGeol., P.Geo., and Francis Newton, B.Sc., P.Geo., acted as project geologists and undertook all drill collar spotting, core transport, supervision of drill mobilization and core logging. Core was logged and sampled by Minroc personnel at secure locations in Malartic and Val-d'Or, Québec. A core splitter was used alongside a core saw to assist in the sampling of soft schist units in order to improve material recovery.

Exploration was focused on:

- The western extensions of the main Cadillac Break hosted mineralized zones; this area being termed the "Partridge Zone". Drilling successfully delineated gold mineralization within the Cadillac Break and along its southern margin to the northwest Property boundary.

- Southeast strike extensions of the main mineralized zones, leading to the discovery of the "magnetic diorite" horizons.

- Depth extensions and infill in the centre of the Property ("No. 2 Zone").

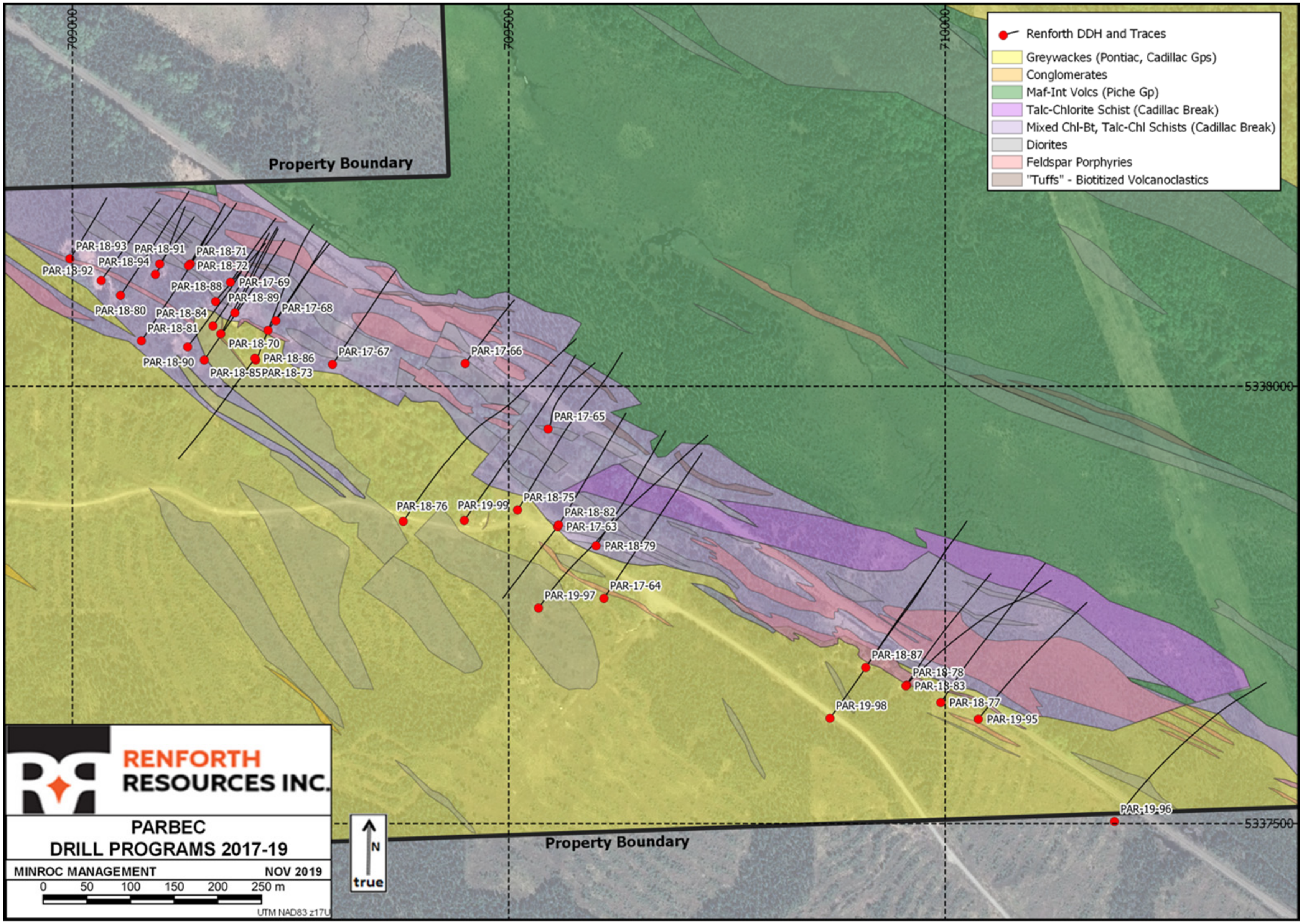
- Exploration for mineralization in the Pontiac Group to the south and west of the Cadillac Break.

All drill holes were drilled approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized zones. Drill holes were generally collared in the Pontiac Group, drilled northeastwards through the Cadillac Break sequence and terminated at the contact with the Piche Group volcanics. Two drill holes were collared in the Pontiac Group and drilled southwestwards deeper into the Pontiac Group (Figure 10.1).

Mineralized intervals typically have a subvertical to steep southwards dip, as such the "core-width" intervals are in the order of 60 to 80% of the true mineralized interval width.

Drill hole information, and notable drill hole intervals, are presented in Table 10.1 and significant intersections are presented in Table 10.2.

FIGURE 10.1 MAP SHOWING RENFORTH 2017-2019 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS



Source: *www.renforthresources.com*

Table 10.1 Drill Hole Collar Information, Renforth 2017-19					
Drill Hole Number	**Coordinates UTM***		**Dip (°)**	**Azimuth (°) (TN)**	**Length (m)**
	Easting	**Northing**			
PAR-17-63	709,63.9	5,337,840	-45	34	215.0
PAR-17-64	709,609.0	5,337,759	-45	34	282.0
PAR-17-65	709,551.3	5,337,947	-50	34	144.0
PAR-17-66	709,450.1	5,338,024	-45	34	126.0
PAR-17-67	709,298.5	5,338,020	-55	34	222.0
PAR-17-68	709,226.5	5,338,074	-45	34	150.0
PAR-17-69	709,178.7	5,338,119	-45	34	126.0
PAR-18-70	709,170.8	5,338,064	-45	34	201.0
PAR-18-71	709,132.4	5,338,144	-45	34	127.4
PAR-18-72	709,132.4	5,338,144	-60	34	135.5
PAR-18-73	709,209.7	5,338,028	-45	34	240.0
PAR-18-74	709,223.4	5,338,067	-60	34	234.0
PAR-18-75	709,510.4	5,337,859	-45	34	297.0
PAR-18-76	709,378.0	5,337,845	-47	34	390.0
PAR-18-77	709,995.0	5,337,638	-45	34	291.0
PAR-18-78	709,953.9	5,337,655	-45	34	312.0
PAR-18-79	709,594.5	5,337,817	-45	34	222.0
PAR-18-80	709,051.1	5,338,102	-45	34	201.0
PAR-18-81	709,081.5	5,338,053	-45	34	243.0
PAR-18-82	709,563.9	5,337,842	-45	214	153.0
PAR-18-83	709,951.5	5,337,658	-60	34	324.0
PAR-18-84	709,157.2	5,338,068	-60	34	237.0
PAR-18-85	709,147.1	5,338,024	-55	34	276.0
PAR-18-86	709,206.4	5,338,028	-45	214	201.7
PAR-18-87	709,911.5	5,337,676	-45	34	252.2
PAR-18-88	709,161.3	5,338,088	-57	34	161.4
PAR-18-89	709,184.5	5,338,087	-45	34	150.0
PAR-18-90	709,126.8	5,338,042	-60	34	210.4
PAR-18-91	709,095.8	5,338,136	-45	34	93.0
PAR-18-92	709,035.2	5,338,122	-45	34	165.0
PAR-18-93	708,997.2	5,338,154	-45	34	114.0
PAR-18-94	709,091.2	5,338,128	-60	34	153.0
PAR-19-95	710,039.8	5,337,619	-45	34	252.0
PAR-19-96	710,195.9	5,337504	-45	34	306.0
PAR-19-97	709,533.1	5,337,744	-48	34	408.0
PAR-19-98	709,868.7	5,337,618	-51	34	444.0
PAR-19-99	709,449.4	5,337,848	-48	34	369.0

* *coordinates are in UTM NAD83 Z17N.*

Table 10.2 Notable Drill Hole Assay Intervals, Renforth Drilling 2017-19						
Drill Hole Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Zone**	**Approx. Vertical Depth (m)**
PAR-17-63	189.70	193.90	4.20	1.20	VN3	-136
PAR-17-63	44.75	58.80	14.05	1.93	VN6	-37
PAR-17-64	103.00	118.35	15.35	1.15	VN6	-78
PAR-17-67	122.90	127.90	5.00	1.14	VN2	-103
PAR-17-68	89.90	104.00	14.10	1.42	VN1	-69
PAR-17-69	61.70	71.40	9.70	0.81	VN1	-47
PAR-18-70	152.50	157.50	5.00	1.48	Uncorrelated	-110
PAR-18-70	114.30	118.00	3.70	3.16	VN3-W	-82
PAR-18-70	88.30	102.40	14.10	1.26	VN2-W	-67
PAR-18-71	15.50	17.60	2.10	4.06	VN4-W	-12
PAR-18-72	8.30	12.50	4.20	2.53	VN6-W	-9
PAR-18-72	21.00	35.00	14.00	1.19	VN4-W	-24
PAR-18-73	170.00	175.00	5.00	2.06	VN1	-122
PAR-18-73	142.40	167.40	25.00	1.42	VN1	-110
PAR-18-74	117.30	124.00	6.70	1.48	VN3	-104
PAR-18-74	140.00	150.50	10.50	2.46	VN1	-126
PAR-18-76	144.00	147.00	3.00	3.38	VN6	-106
PAR-18-77	172.80	184.70	11.90	0.50	VN1	-126
PAR-18-77	147.50	152.00	4.50	1.48	VN2	-106
PAR-18-78	144.90	164.20	19.30	3.64	VN3	-109
PAR-18-79	13.10	25.20	12.10	1.05	VN7	-14
PAR-18-80	33.60	40.10	6.50	0.99	Uncorrelated	-26
PAR-18-81	70.00	74.60	4.60	1.47	VN7-W	-51
PAR-18-82	28.50	30.00	1.50	8.02	Uncorrelated	-21
PAR-18-83	41.60	45.00	3.40	1.98	VN5	-37
PAR-18-84	145.50	151.00	5.50	2.04	VN1	-128
PAR-18-84	127.90	141.84	13.94	1.00	VN3-W	-117
PAR-18-84	78.30	87.75	9.45	4.66	VN4-W	-72
PAR-18-85	178.70	189.50	10.8	1.69	VN1	-151
PAR-18-87	88.50	93.50	5.00	1.24	VN2	-64
PAR-18-87	239.65	242.60	2.95	2.55	VN1	-171
PAR-18-87	16.00	26.60	10.60	1.14	VN5	-15
PAR-18-87	6.70	9.70	3.00	4.32	VN5	-6
PAR-18-88	88.60	106.00	0.60	17.40	VN2-W	-82
PAR-18-88	17.85	26.60	8.75	1.96	VN6-W	-19
PAR-18-89	53.00	60.80	1.94	7.80	VN2-W	-40
PAR-18-90	97.75	110.20	0.90	12.45	VN4-W	-90
PAR-18-90	44.80	52.20	2.18	7.40	VN7-W	-42

TABLE 10.2 **NOTABLE DRILL HOLE ASSAY INTERVALS, RENFORTH DRILLING 2017-19**						
Drill Hole Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Zone**	**Approx. Vertical Depth (m)**
PAR-18-92	55.00	57.00	2.00	13.44	VN7-W	-40
PAR-19-95	197.85	201.20	2.98	3.35	VN1	-141
PAR-19-95	230.85	232.00	1.15	17.55	Uncorrelated	-164
PAR-19-97	159.00	161.10	3.72	2.10	VN6	-123
PAR-19-99	277.50	280.20	2.74	2.70	VN3	-207

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 HISTORIC DRILLING (TO 1972)

The authors of this Technical Report are not aware of any records of assay methodology pertaining to the historic drilling at Parbec. Gold assays are presumed to have been by fire assay, possibly at an on-site facility for the 1940s drilling and likely at an independent laboratory for the 1972 program, although assay certificates are not available. Core diameters are assumed to have been AQ for the 1930s/40s drilling, and BQ for the 1972 program.

11.2 STE-GENEVIEVE AND SEG DRILLING (1986 – 1993)

Newton (1987) states that the Ste-Genevieve core (1986-88 programs) was hand-split with a core splitter. Samples were "continued into unaltered rock" in order to safely accommodate entire mineralized packages. Core was of BQ calibre.

Samples were assayed at X-Ray Assay Laboratories (XRAL). The XRAL procedure is described as follows by Newton (1987):

"The entire sample, consisting of 4 to 5 pounds of split drill core, was crushed and pulverized to -30 mesh and thoroughly riffled. A cut of 200-300 grams was then taken from the -30 Mesh sample which was then ground to -200 Mesh. From this a cut of one assay ton weight was taken to form the pulp on which the fire assay method was carried out. Assays were reported in ounces Au per ton."

No information on sample preparation is given in the 1993 SEG report. Drill core is presumed to have been BQ.

11.3 GLOBEX/SAVANT DRILLING (2007 – 2011)

Bélanger and Zalnieriunas (2010) report that Globex cut samples with a saw, and that they ran a QA/QC procedure with blanks and standards (107 samples out of 2,476 in total). The Globex drill core is of NQ calibre. Samples were delivered to Lab Expert, Rouyn-Noranda (Globex), and ALS, Val-d'Or (Savant).

Savant report sample preparation, analyses and security information as follows, from Coté (2011):

"Savant's NQ drill core sampling, including the quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") program, is performed internally by Savant personnel under the immediate supervision of Savant's project geologist, separately from the selected analytical laboratory's internal QA/QC routine procedure. Cut half core samples are tagged, bagged and sealed in individual plastic bags and batched into larger 20 kg rice bags that are then collected regularly by ALS Chemex Labs in Val-d'Or, Québec. Samples are ground and 30-gram subsamples selected for commercial standard fire assay processing with an atomic absorption finish. Samples returning greater than 10 ppm gold are automatically re-run using gravimetric finish. Additionally, metallic sieve analysis is performed on samples where visible gold is identified or suspected of being present. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the insertion of routine blanks and reference accredited low-grade and high-grade standards at 20 sample intervals in the same sample stream. Blind duplicates on pulps are also randomly selected to further verify the consistency of the analytical results. At the end of the program, a suite of samples are sent to a second or third accredited laboratory for comparative verification."

11.4 RENFORTH EXPLORATION WORK (2015 ONWARDS)

All diamond drilling on the Property (2017 – 2019) and all surface sampling (2015 – 2019) took place under the supervision of Brian H. Newton, P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person in accordance with NI 43-101.

All drilling since 2017 has taken place with NQ-sized core. Core samples were typically cut with a diamond saw, while a core splitter was used on soft talc chlorite schists. After splitting or cutting, sample material was placed in sealed sample bags alongside identification tags, according to industry best practices. In all cases, core samples were prepared, and core was handled by personnel under the supervision of the Qualified Person.

Surface channel samples 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.

QA/QC procedures were incorporated into the Renforth drilling, starting in March 2018 and included blanks, standards, quarter-cut samples and laboratory coarse reject splits, constituting approximately 20% of the sampling total.

All core samples were assayed by Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or. The surface samples were assayed variously at ALS, Val-d'Or; Swastika Laboratories, Swastika ON; and Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or.

11.4.1 Internal Laboratory QA/QC Sampling Details

ALS Minerals 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. Melnbardis, B.Sc., licensed chemist, Order of Chemists of Québec.

Laboratoire Expert is similarly non-accredited but runs an internal QA/QC procedure consisting of blanks, certified reference standards and duplicates at all sample preparation stages.

All of the above laboratories are independent of Renforth.

11.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Starting in March 2011 (REN-18-77 onwards), Renforth drilling incorporated a QA/QC sample regime that made use of blanks, two prepared standard reference materials, and pulp and quarter-cut duplicates. The results of the QA/QC sampling confirm the accuracy of the Bourlamaque assay data.

11.5.1 Winter 2018 Drill Program

Samples from PAR-18-77 to 81 were taken under a QA/QC regime. For each thirty core samples taken, two blanks, two standard samples, two quarter-cut duplicates and one lab duplicate were also taken. The blank material used was "Pierre Decorative White Stone, 1¼ mesh", a limestone/dolostone landscaping gravel. The standards used were CDN-GS-1U and CDN-GS-5U, both produced by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia. A paper bag containing 60 g of powdered standard material was provided for each standard sample.

All 54 Blank samples returned "< 0.01", below detection limit values for Au in fire assay.

Twenty-eight CDN-GS-1U standards were taken. These gave values from 0.81 to 1.02 g/t Au (range of 0.21) with a mean of 0.934 g/t Au and a standard deviation of 0.049697. The certified value is 0.968 ± 0.086 g/t Au. Twenty-four of the reported assay values fall within this range while four lie below it.

Twenty-seven CDN-GS-5U standards were taken. These gave values from 4.40 to 5.34 g/t Au (range of 0.94) with a mean of 4.915 and a standard deviation of 0.212102. The certified value is 5.18 ± 0.27 g/t Au by instrumental fire assay. Fourteen of the reported assay values fall within this range, while thirteen lie at or below it.

The results from both standards show that the Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories results are satisfactory but have a bias towards reporting results that are slightly lower than the more accurate value.

Of twenty-eight lab duplicates, all but one gave a range of less than 0.1 g/t Au. The highest range was 0.18 g/t Au, from a porphyry hosted quartz vein system. All samples were of relatively low grade, the highest being 0.57 g/t Au.

Of fifty-five quarter-cut duplicates, the range exceeded 0.1 g/t Au in eleven samples. Two samples, both from chlorite schist in PAR-18-78, gave ranges of 2.00 and 2.49 g/t Au. This may represent nugget-style mineralization within the schist. Several samples taken from diorite units showed fairly high variation of 0.2 to 0.5 g/t Au.

11.5.2 Summer 2018 Drill Program

Core samples were taken under a QA/QC regime. For each twenty-eight conventional core samples taken, two blanks, two standard samples, two quarter-cut duplicates and one lab duplicate were also taken. The blank material used was "Pierre Decorative White Stone, 11⁄4 mesh", a limestone/dolostone landscaping gravel. The standards used were CDN-GS-1U and CDN-GS-5U, both produced by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia. A paper bag containing 60 g of powdered standard material was provided for each standard sample.

All 66 Blank samples returned "< 0.01", below detection limit values for Au in fire assay.

Thirty-three CDN-GS-1U standards were taken. These gave values from 0.87 to 1.04 g/t Au (range of 0.17) with a mean of 0.954 and a standard deviation of 0.0946721. The certified value is 0.968 ± 0.086 g/t Au. Only one reported value lies below this range and none lie above it.

Thirty-two CDN-GS-5U standards were taken. These gave values from 4.83 to 5.21 g/t Au (range of 0.38) with a mean of 5.023 g/t Au and a standard deviation of 0.212102. The certified value is 5.18 ± 0.27 g/t Au by instrumental fire assay. Four of the reported values lie below this range, and none lie above it.

The results from both standards show that the Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories results are of good quality and have improved since the March drilling program, however, there is a bias towards reporting results that are very slightly lower than the more accurate value.

Of thirty-three lab duplicates, the highest variation was 0.17 g/t Au and most were lower than 0.10 g/t. All samples were of relatively low grade, the highest being 0.76 g/t Au.

Of sixty-four quarter-cut duplicates, the range exceeded 0.1 g/t Au in eight samples. Four of the sixty-four samples gave assay values over 1.0 g/t Au (up to 17.67 g/t Au). These four give an opportunity to test the distribution of the mineralization, i.e. the nugget effect. The relative percentage differences (the range divided by the average result) are up to 150% although interestingly the lowest difference (20.7%) is for the highest assaying samples. Therefore, it can be said that there is a strongly variable nugget effect.

It is P&E's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Parbec 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.

11.5.3 WINTER 2018/19 DRILL PROGRAMS

All core sampling was completed under a QA/QC regime. Out of each cycle of 50 samples, 40 conventional core samples are accompanied by three blanks, two laboratory coarse rejects, three quarter-cut duplicates and two standard reference materials. The blank material used was "Pierre Appalache Decorative White Stone, 1¼ mesh", a limestone/dolostone landscaping gravel. The standards used were CDN-GS-1U and CDN-GS-5W, both produced by CDN Resource

Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia. 60 g of powdered standard material was provided for each standard sample.

All 88 Blank samples taken from both programs returned "< 0.01", below detection limit values for Au in fire assay.

Forty-three CDN-GS-1U standards were taken. These gave values from 0.90 to 1.05 g/t Au (range of 0.15) with a mean of 0.971 and a standard deviation of 0.03906. The certified value is 0.968 ± 0.086 g/t Au. All values lie within this range.

Forty-two CDN-GS-5W standards were taken. These gave values from 4.93 to 5.70 g/t Au (range of 0.77) with a mean of 5.213 and a standard deviation of 0.16705. The certified value is 5.27 ± 0.33 g/t Au by instrumental fire assay. Three out of forty-two reported values are outside this range (one below and two above).

The results from both standards show that the Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories results are very satisfactory.

Of eighty-four lab duplicates, all but four gave a range of less than 0.1 g/t Au. The highest range was 0.24 g/t Au, from two samples: quartz veining in chlorite schist, and a nondescript diorite unit. The former has negligible gold values but the latter shows significant variation, 40 ppb versus 280 ppb. The highest-grade lab duplicate pair gives values of 1.35 g/t versus 1.38 g/t Au. Excepting one significant anomaly, this data supports the idea that the laboratory sample preparation techniques are adequate and that the mineralization distribution is consistent over 100-200 μm distances.

Of one hundred and twenty-seven quarter-cut duplicates, the range exceeded 0.1 g/t Au in seventeen samples. Six samples gave ranges greater than 0.5 g/t Au to a high of 9.23 g/t Au (see Table 11.1). This clearly represents nugget-style mineralization, either in the form of sporadic native gold flakes, and/or a heterogenous distribution of auriferous sulphide on a centimetre-scale. In no case is there any obvious visual cause for the variation.

TABLE 11.1
HIGH-VARIATION QUARTER-CUT SAMPLES FROM WINTER 2018/19 PARBEC DRILL HOLES

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Au (1) (g/t)	Au (2) (g/t)	Au Range (g/t)
PAR-18-88	25.5	26.6	diorite or andesite	11.56	2.33	9.23
PAR-18-88	18.9	19.45	aplite vein, coarse pyrite	2.75	0.36	2.39
PAR-19-95	200.4	201.2	diorite, silicified and strongly magnetic	5.13	2.91	2.22
PAR-19-97	63.8	65.3	potassium feldspar alteration in greywackes	1.36	0.84	0.52
PAR-19-98	146	147.5	porphyry	1.01	0.2	0.81
PAR-18-88	93	94.5	chlorite schists + veining	1.39	0.58	0.81

Note: *Au (1) is the original sample, Au (2) is the duplicate sample.*

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DATABASE REVIEW

P&E conducted verification of the Parbec Property assay database for gold by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates supplied directly from Lab Expert, Rouyn-Noranda, Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories, Val-d'Or. ALS Sudbury, ON and Actlabs, Ancaster, ON in digital format, as well as historical assay certificates supplied from Renforth.

Assay data ranging from 2007 through 2018 (ALS and Actlabs) and 1986 through 1987 (historical assay certificates) were verified for the Parbec Property. 25% (4,828 out of 19,045) of the overall assay data were checked for gold and 65% (1,097 out of 1,677) of the constrained assay data were checked for gold. A number of errors in the historical data were found (21 in total) that were a result of data being offset by one sample. The encountered errors were of no material impact to the Parbec database.

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

TABLE 12.1
PRE-2007 MINERAL RESOURCE DOMAIN CONSTRAINED DRILL HOLES (1)

Year	Drill Hole ID	Operator
1934-1941	DDH-27, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 44, 45, 56, 64, 69, 77	Partanen Malartic Gold Mines
1972	H-1 to H-6	Hydra Explorations Ltd.
1986	PAR-86-01 to 15	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1987	PAR-87-16 to 34 and 37 to 40	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1988	PAR-88-41 to 45	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1989	PAR-89-46 to 53	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1993	PAR-93-54 to 62	SEG Exploration Inc.

1) Data from these drill holes were only utilized for Mineral Resource domain definition.

Table 12.2 2007 and Later Mineral Resource Domain Constrained Drill Holes and Channels*(2)		
Year	**Drill Hole and Channel ID**	**Operator**
2007	PAR-07-01	Globex Mining
2008	PAR-08-02 to 06	Savant Explorations Ltd.
2010	PAR-10-01 to 08	Savant Explorations Ltd.
2011	PAR-11-01 to 05	Savant Explorations Ltd.
2017	PAR-17-63 to 69	Renforth Resources Inc.
2018	PAR-18-70 to 81 and 83 to 94	Renforth Resources Inc.
2019	PAR-19-95, 97, 98, 99	Renforth Resources Inc.
2015-2019	*CHNL-PAR-30, 31, 36 to 41 and 45	Renforth Resources Inc.

2) Data from these drill holes/channels were used for Mineral Resource domain definition and grade interpolation.

12.2 SITE VISIT AND DUE DILIGENCE SAMPLING

The Parbec Project was visited by Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., September 16, 2019 for the purpose of completing completing a site visit and collecting due diligence samples.

Mr. Yassa collected twelve samples from four diamond drill holes during the September 16, 2019 site visit. All samples were selected from holes drilled from 2017 and 2019.

A range of high, medium and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking either quarter or half 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 Mr. Antoine to AGAT Labs in Mississauga, ON for analysis.

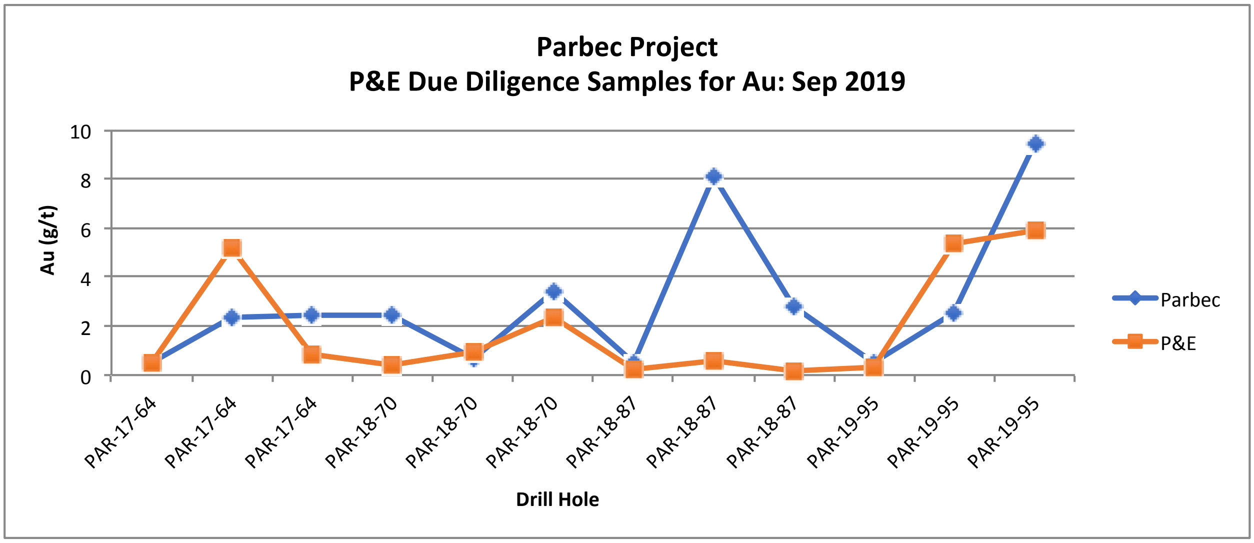
Gold was determined by fire assay with AAS finish and core bulk density by the wet immersion method.

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

AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, ON is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited laboratory.

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

FIGURE 12.1 PARBEC SITE VISIT SAMPLE 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 metallurgical testing has been reported on Parbec mineralized material. However, mineralogical observations provide indications that a high percentage gold could be readily recovered in a process plant.

A significant amount of the Parbec gold is found as very fine (<10 μm) native grains in carbonate minerals or along contacts between carbonate and other minerals. This association suggests that standard gold process technology would be successful. This technology would include fine grinding and low concentration cyanide leaching using carbon-in leach methodology. No preconcentration (flotation) or gravity separation could be expected to be successful.

Metallurgical testing would be expected to confirm the absence of "preg robbing" substances in the mineralized material. Such substances could include organic or graphitic carbon.

Based on mineralogical information, no tailings environmental issues, such as arsenic leaching, acid rock drainage (ARD) or base metal leaching are expected to be revealed in metallurgical testing. The presence of significant amounts of carbonate minerals would counter the ARD potential of the small amounts of sulphide minerals present.

The Parbec mineralized material may be compatible with on-going gold ore processing facilities in the region and could be processed on a toll basis.

A metallurgical recovery of approximately 90 to 95% could be anticipated.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report section is to summarize the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Parbec Deposit of Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth"). 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, both 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 December 4, 2019.

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 185 drill holes and channels totalling 34,167 m (Table 14.1). Another 45 historical drill holes were not used for this Mineral Resource Estimate due to uncertain location/dip/azimuth information or 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	45	301
Surface Drill Holes	140	33,866
Total	**185**	**34,167**

The assay table of the validated database for the Mineral Resource Estimate contained a total of 17,132 Au assays with Au value greater than zero and the basic statistics are presented in Table 14.2.

TABLE 14.2 PARBEC ASSAY BASIC STATISTICS		
Variable	**Au (g/t)**	**Length (m)**
Number of Samples	17,132	17,132
Minimum Value	0.001	0.02
Maximum Value	67.540	4.21
Mean	0.238	1.07
Median	0.030	1.00
Geometric Mean	0.024	0.99
Variance	1.615	0.15
Standard Deviation	1.271	0.39
Coefficient of Variation	5.336	0.36
Skewness	24.737	0.08
Kurtosis	949.635	2.35

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 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 4,828 of 19,045 (25%) of overall property assays and 1,097 of 1,677 (65%) of mineralized domain wireframe constrained assays. Twenty-one minor sequence errors were found, however, their effect on the database was negligible.

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 sample assaying could be verified, only 2007 and later assays and channels 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 (1)		
Year	**Drill Hole ID**	**Operator**
1934-1941	DDH-27, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 44, 45, 56, 64, 69, 77	Partanen Malartic Gold Mines
1972	H-1 to H-6	Hydra Explorations Ltd.
1986	PAR-86-01 to 15	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1987	PAR-87-16 to 34 and 37 to 40	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1988	PAR-88-41 to 45	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1989	PAR-89-46 to 53	Ste. Genevieve/Augmitto Exploration
1993	PAR-93-54 to 62	SEG Exploration Inc.

1) Data from these drill holes were only utilized for Mineral Resource domain definition.

TABLE 14.4 2007 AND LATER MINERAL RESOURCE DOMAIN CONSTRAINED DRILL HOLES AND CHANNELS*(2)		
Year	**Drill Hole and Channel ID**	**Operator**
2007	PAR-07-01	Globex Mining
2008	PAR-08-02 to 06	Savant Explorations Ltd.
2010	PAR-10-01 to 08	Savant Explorations Ltd.
2011	PAR-11-01 to 05	Savant Explorations Ltd.
2017	PAR-17-63 to 69	Renforth Resources Inc.
2018	PAR-18-70 to 81 and 83 to 94	Renforth Resources Inc.
2019	PAR-19-95, 97, 98, 99	Renforth Resources Inc.
2015-2019	*CHNL-PAR-30, 31, 36 to 41 and 45	Renforth Resources Inc.

2) Data from these drill holes/channels were used for Mineral Resource domain definition and grade interpolation

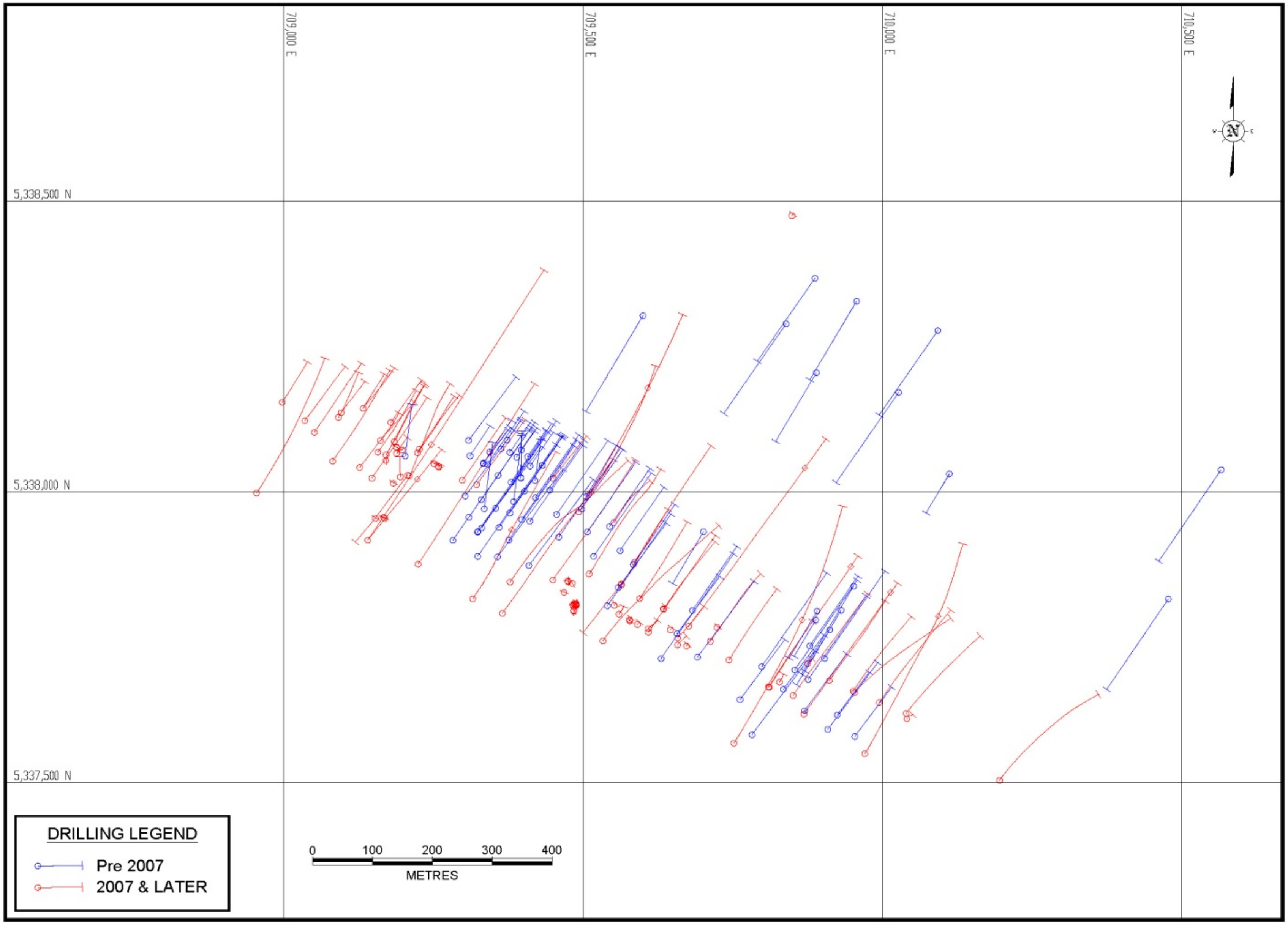
Figure 14.1 illustrates the location of the pre-2007 drilling as well as the 2007 and later drilling and channels.

In addition to the data verification reported above, P&E reviewed the QAQC for the Parbec 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.

14.4 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

A total of twenty (20) mineralized vein wireframes were generated during the undertaking of this Mineral Resource Estimate. A cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au was applied to the mineralized domain wireframes. These wireframes were created from successive polylines on cross sections facing on an azimuth of 304° with a 25 m spacing. Minimum constrained sample length for interpretation was 1.0 m. In some cases, mineralization below the above-mentioned cut-off was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity and the minimum width.

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



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 surface was provided by Renforth and a bedrock surface was created from drill hole overburden intercepts.

14.5 ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

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

TABLE 14.5
MODEL ROCK CODE DESCRIPTION AND VOLUME

Domains	Rock Type	Volume (m^3)
VN1	110	974,057
VN1-S	115	285,491
VN2	120	267,092
VN2-W	125	38,937
VN3	130	180,605
VN3-W	135	26,201
VN4	140	152,151
VN4-W	145	54,400
VN5	150	107,848
VN6	160	204,930
VN6-W	165	25,937
VN7	170	80,991
VN7-W	175	37,374
VN8	180	25,081
VN8-W	185	25,519
VN9	190	6,663
V-North	200	586,720
VN10	210	5,644
VN11	220	12,555
Air	0	
OVB	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	1,513	1,513
Minimum Value	0.001	0.24
Maximum Value	67.540	4.21
Mean	1.744	1.00
Median	0.760	0.91
Geometric Mean	0.622	0.93
Variance	14.186	0.15
Standard Deviation	3.766	0.39
Coefficient of Variation	2.160	0.39
Skewness	9.033	1.03
Kurtosis	121.124	6.92

Approximately 65% of the constrained sample lengths were one metre or less, with an overall average of 1.0 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 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. If the last interval is less than 0.25 m, the composite length is adjusted to make all intervals similar in length 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 **Au Composite Summary Statistics**			
Variable	**Au Composites (g/t)**	**Au Capped Composites (g/t)**	**Composite Length (m)**
Number of Samples	1,598	1,598	1,598
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.75
Maximum Value	51.417	20.000	1.50
Mean	1.613	1.500	0.99
Median	0.848	0.848	1.00

TABLE 14.7 AU COMPOSITE SUMMARY STATISTICS			
Variable	**Au Composites (g/t)**	**Au Capped Composites (g/t)**	**Composite Length (m)**
Geometric Mean	0.606	0.602	0.98
Variance	9.450	4.506	0.01
Standard Deviation	3.074	2.123	0.12
Coefficient of Variation	1.905	1.416	0.12
Skewness	8.067	3.827	0.85
Kurtosis	98.988	23.652	7.16

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 14.6. A total of 12 Au composites were capped at 8-20 g/t from various domains; the mean of capped composites was approximately 7% lower than that of uncapped composites. The capped composites were utilized to develop variograms and for block model grade interpolation.

Since the pre-2007 drilling sample assays were not verifiable, only 2007 and later drilling and channel 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 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**	**2007 and Later Drilling/Channels**
Count	828	770
Average Length (m)	0.99	0.99
Minimum (Au g/t)	0.001	0.001
Maximum (Au g/t)	20.00	20.00
Mean (Au g/t)	1.56	1.44
Median (Au g/t)	0.86	0.85
Standard Deviation (Au g/t)	2.25	1.98
Coefficient of Variation	1.44	1.38

Table 14.9 **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**
VN1	305	20	1	2.03	1.97	1.65	1.46	99.7
VN1-S	165	20	1	2.01	1.85	2.09	1.49	99.4
VN2	243	8	1	1.24	1.15	1.66	1.01	99.6
VN3	164	8	3	1.54	1.44	1.43	1.18	98.2
VN4	232	11	2	1.35	1.25	1.90	1.43	99.1
VN5	130	15	1	1.38	1.28	2.29	1.87	99.2
VN6	193	8	1	1.52	1.29	2.57	1.22	99.5
VN7	66	8	1	1.95	1.32	1.48	0.88	98.5
VN8	34	No capping	0	1.35	1.35	1.14	1.14	100
VN9	13	No capping	0	1.71	1.71	1.17	1.17	100
VN-North	26	No capping	0	1.38	1.38	0.73	0.73	100
VN10	9	No capping	0	1.59	1.59	0.57	0.57	100
VN11	13	10	1	2.68	2.21	1.72	1.52	92.3
VN12	8	No capping	0	0.79	0.79	0.46	0.46	100

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. Omnivariograms were developed for the VN1, VN2, VN3 and VN4 domains, and along strike and down dip variograms were also developed for VN1. Selected variograms are attached in Appendix D.

Continuity ellipsoids 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.

14.9 BULK DENSITY

Antoine Yassa, P. Geo of P&E collected 12 bulk density samples on September 12, 2019, during his site visit. These samples were tested for bulk density at AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario with an average value was 2.81 t/m^3 and were utilized for all mineralized domains.

14.10 BLOCK MODELLING

The Parbec 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 14.7. The block model consists of separate attributes for estimated Au grade, rock type (mineralized domains), volume percent, bulk density and classification.

TABLE 14.10
BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION

Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
X	708,550	352	5.0
Y	5,338,115	428	2.5
Z	340	112	5.0
Rotation	Clockwise 34°		

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 volume percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The minimum percentage of the mineralized block was set to 1%.

A uniform bulk density of 2.81 t/m^3 was utilized for all mineralized 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 14.8.

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	35	30	10	2	3	12
II	70	60	20	2	1	12
III	350	300	100	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 Parbec 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 14.8, which used at least three composites from a minimum of two holes. Inferred Mineral Resources were categorized for all remaining grade populated blocks within the mineralized domains. The classification was adjusted on long section view to reasonably reflect the distribution of each category. Selected classification block cross-sections and plans are presented 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 (See Appendix G) 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 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 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 Parbec Deposit is potentially amenable to open pit and underground extraction. The resulting Mineral Resource Estimate is tabulated in Table 14.12

TABLE 14.12
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (1-5)

Area	Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Pit Constrained	Indicated	0.32	1,782	1.77	101.4
	Inferred	0.32	1,997	1.56	100.3
Out-of-Pit	Indicated	1.44	40	2.38	3.1
	Inferred	1.44	1,125	2.13	77.0
Total	**Indicated**	**0.32+1.44**	1,822	1.78	104.5
	Inferred	**0.32+1.44**	3,122	1.77	177.3

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.) 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.

5.) 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 Table 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	1,717	1.80	99.3
	0.34	1,375	1,751	1.78	100.3
	0.32	1,450	1,782	1.77	101.4
	0.30	1,525	1,809	1.76	102.1
	0.29	1,600	1,840	1.74	102.9
Inferred	0.36	1,300	1,820	1.57	92.0
	0.34	1,375	1,907	1.57	96.1
	0.32	1,450	1,997	1.56	100.3
	0.30	1,525	2,086	1.56	104.3
	0.29	1,600	2,167	1.55	107.7

* *Au price used to determine Au cut-off grade for 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	41	2.68	3.6
	1.52	1,375	41	2.52	3.3
	1.44	1,450	40	2.38	3.1
	1.37	1,525	43	2.26	3.1
	1.31	1,600	45	2.15	3.1
Inferred	1.61	1,300	972	2.28	71.4
	1.52	1,375	1,052	2.21	74.6
	1.44	1,450	1,125	2.13	77.0
	1.37	1,525	1,201	2.06	79.5
	1.31	1,600	1,243	2.01	80.5

* *Au price used to determine Au cut-off grade for 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 14.12.

TABLE 14.15
AVERAGE GRADE COMPARISON OF COMPOSITES WITH BLOCK MODEL

Data Type	Au (g/t)
Composites	1.61
Capped Composites	1.50
Block Model ID^3*	1.41
Block Model NN**	1.40

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 14.13.

TABLE 14.16
VOLUME COMPARISON OF BLOCK MODEL WITH GEOMETRIC SOLIDS

Item	Amount
Geometric volume of wireframes	3,101,603 m^3
Block model volume	3,056,181 m^3
Difference %	1.46%

VN1 Au local trends were evaluated by comparing the ID^3 and NN estimates against Au Composites and Capped Composites. As shown in 14.2 and 14.3, the Au grade interpolation with Inverse Distance Cubed and Nearest Neighbour agreed well.

FIGURE 14.2 VN1 AU GRADE SWATH EASTING PLOT

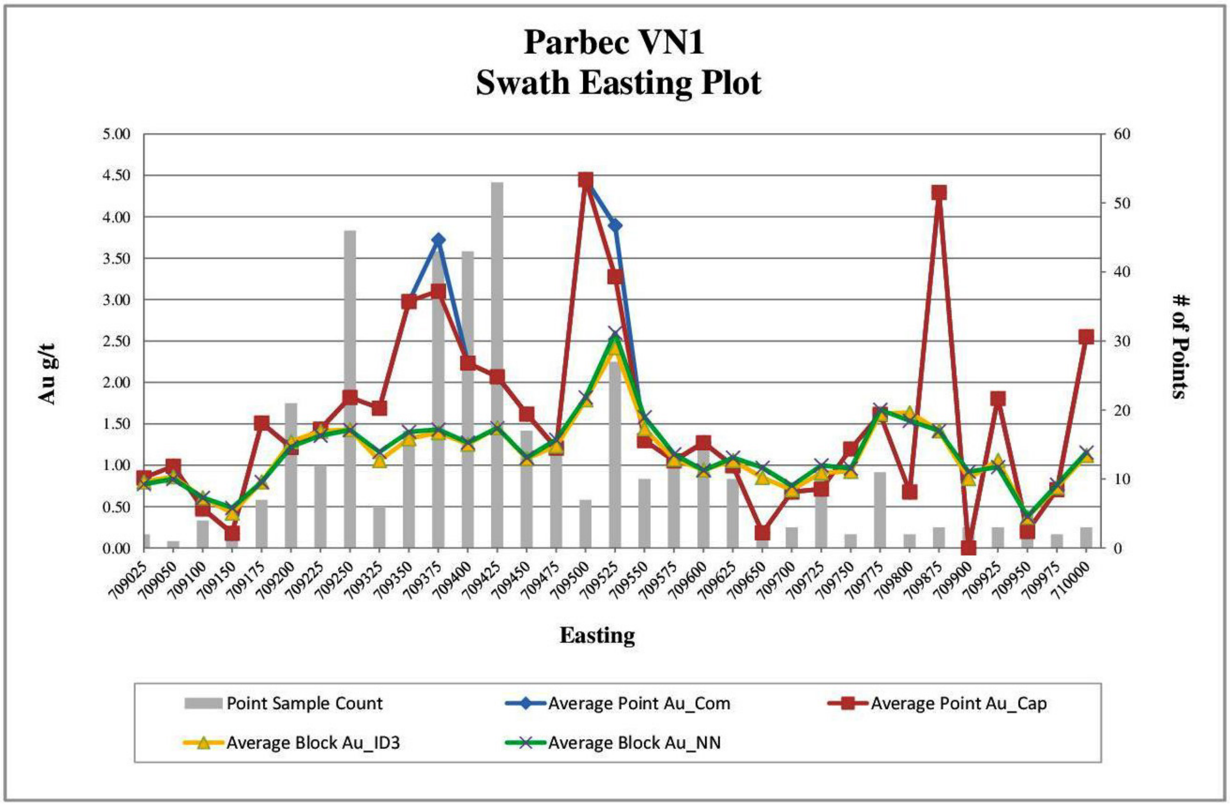


FIGURE 14.3 VN1 AU GRADE SWATH NORTHING PLOT

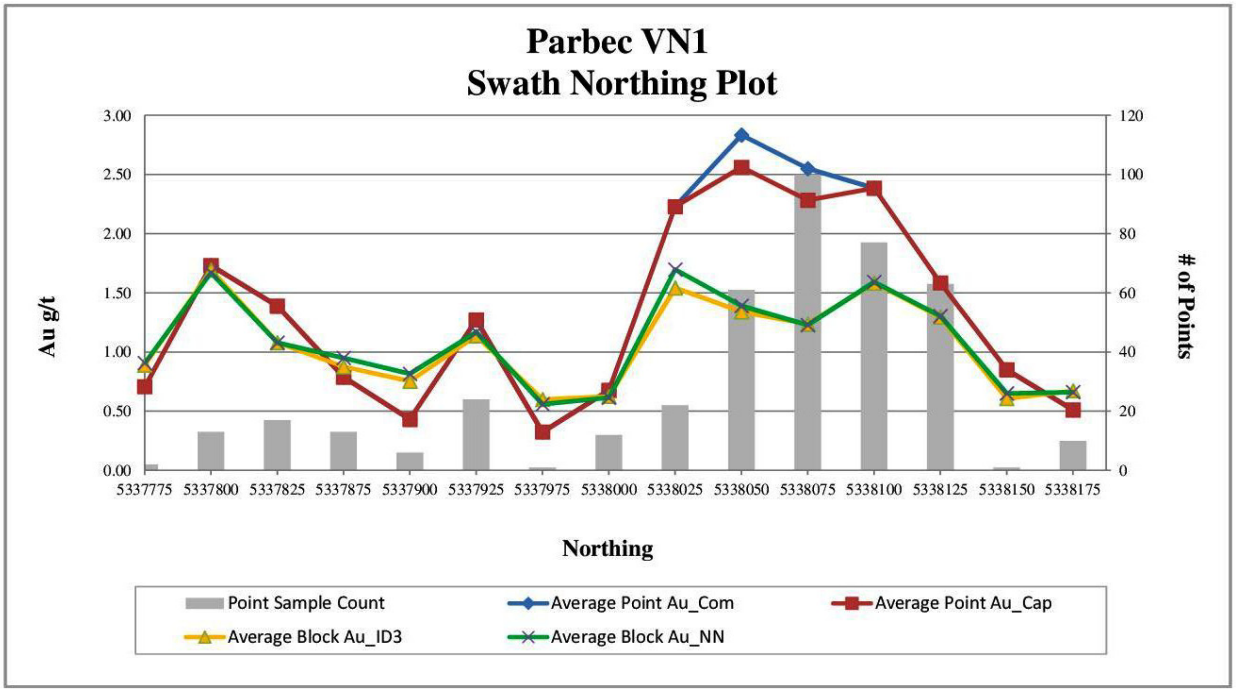
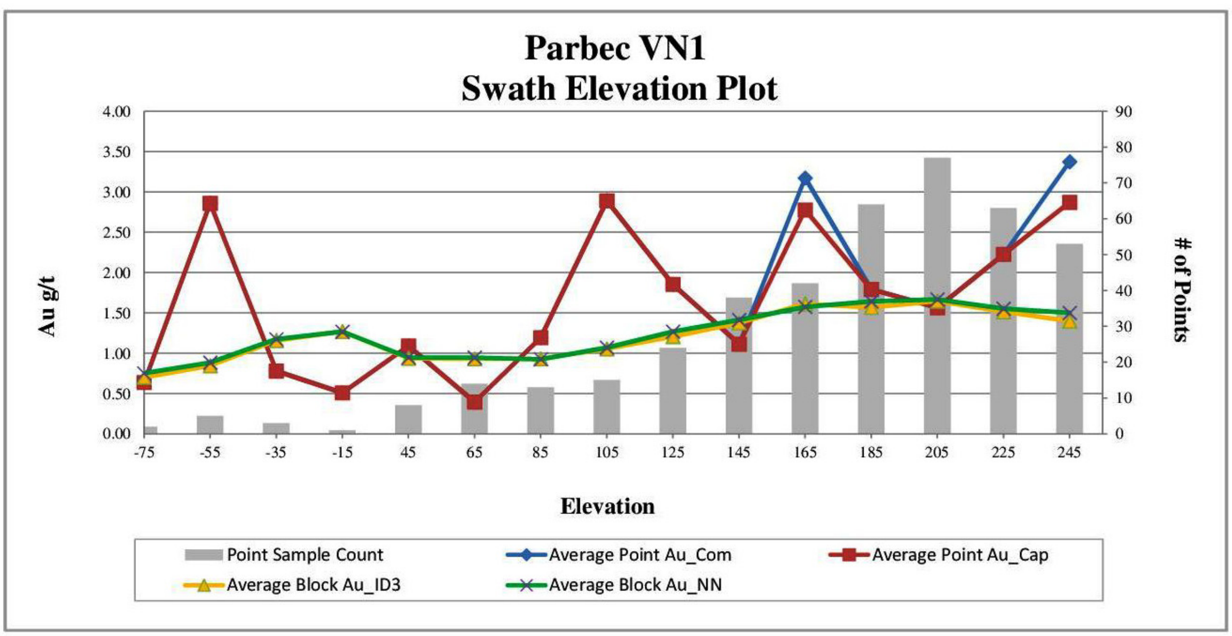
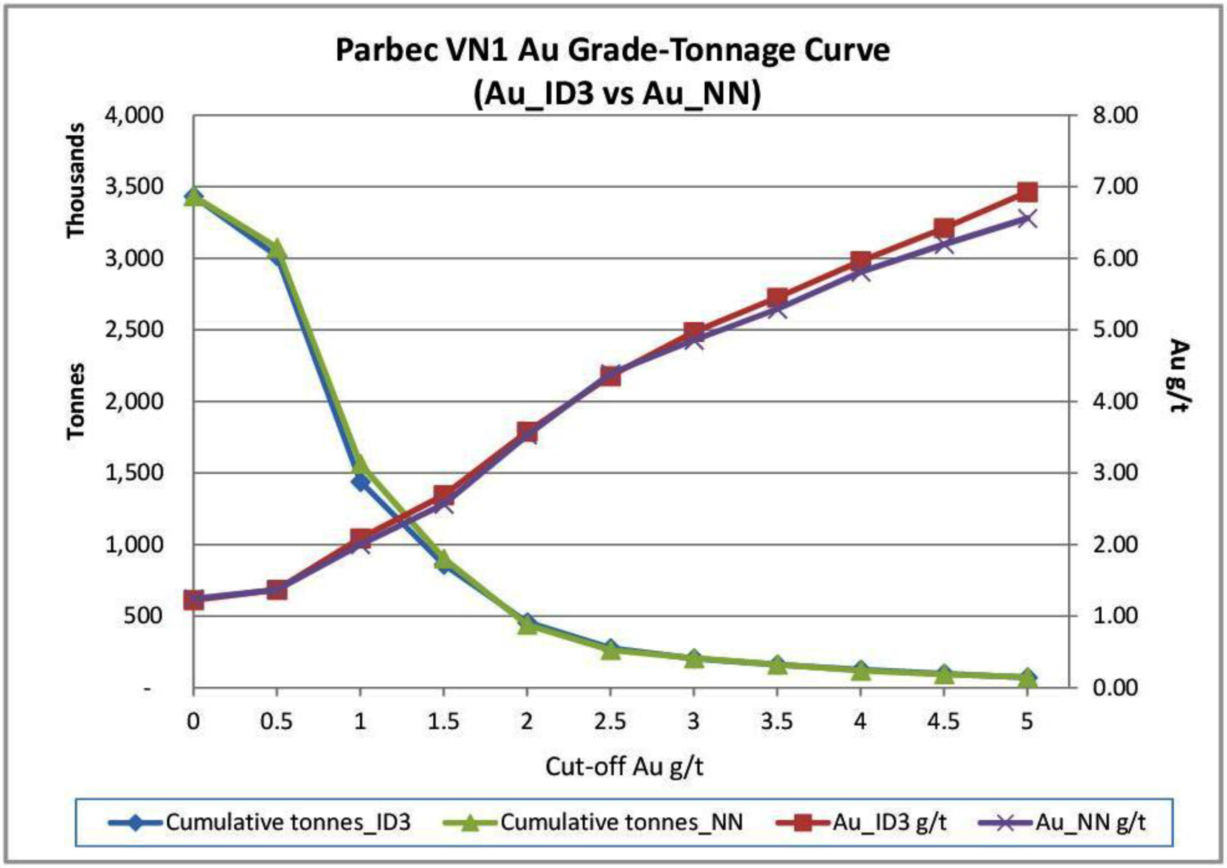


FIGURE 14.4 VN1 AU GRADE SWATH ELEVATION PLOT



A comparison of the grade-tonnage curve of the VN1 Au grade model interpolated with Inverse Distance cubed (ID^3) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) on a global mineralization basis is presented in Figure 14.4.

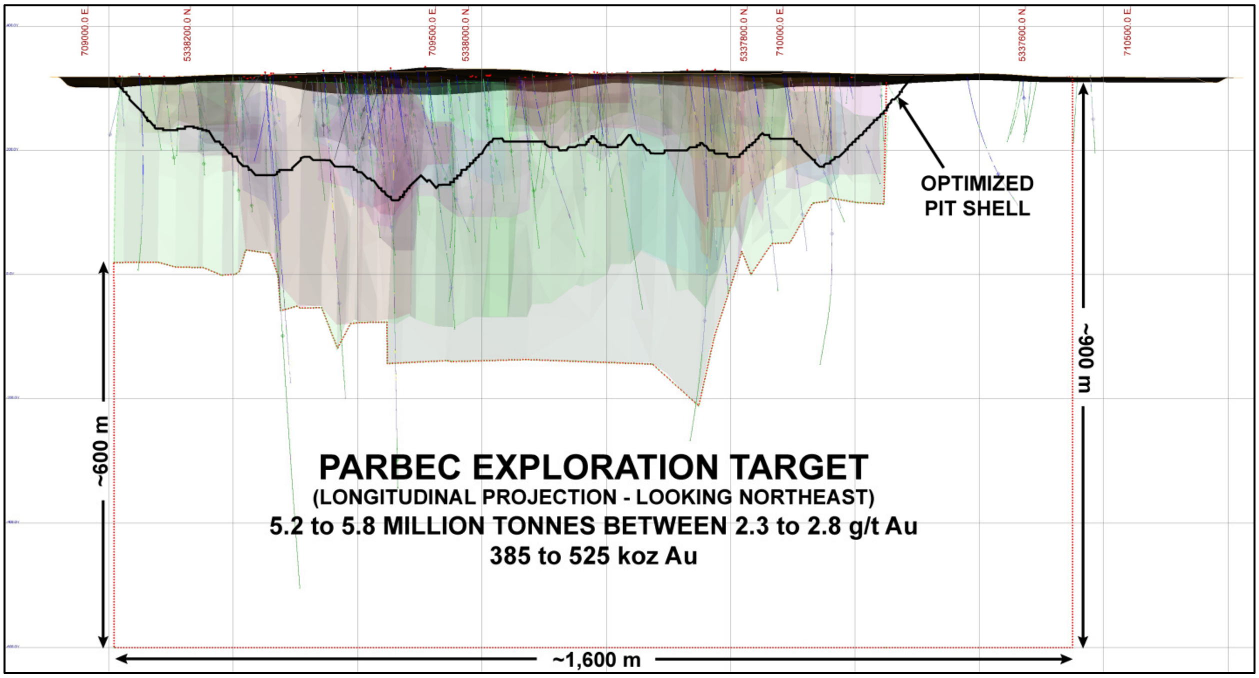
FIGURE 14.5 VN1 AU GRADE AND TONNAGE COMPARISON FOR ID^3 AND NN INTERPOLATION



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 Parbec of 5.2 to 5.8 Mt between 2.3 to 2.8 g/t Au resulting in 385 to 525 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 14.5).

FIGURE 14.6 PARBEC 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

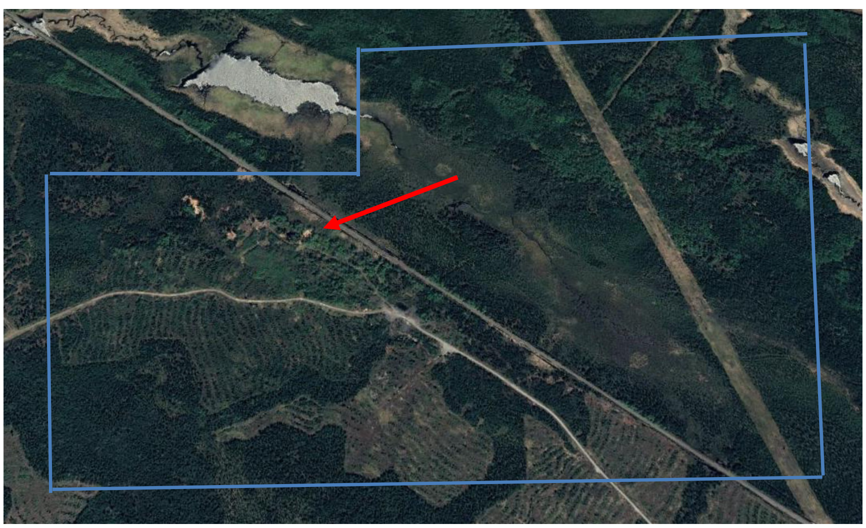
No baseline environmental studies or socioeconomic studies have yet been completed for the Parbec Property.

20.1 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The Parbec Property has been subject to exploration activities for over 90 years. Other than a few trenches and a short vertical shaft, 60 years ago, the historical exploration has been minimally intrusive diamond drilling. Recently, Renforth Resources has excavated a few trenches and conducted an extensive small diameter (NQ) drilling program. Other than the limited disturbance caused by this recent exploration, no environmental liabilities are apparent on the Parbec Property.

The Property vegetation has been significantly altered by forestry activity as shown in Figure 20.1. Undisturbed areas are covered with a healthy balsam-spruce second growth.

FIGURE 20.1 PARBEC PROPERTY AND ZONE OF EXPLORATION FOCUS PARBEC PROPERTY (INSIDE BLUE OUTLINE) AND ZONE OF EXPLORATION FOCUS (RED ARROW)



Source: *Google Earth (2018)*

20.2 PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Renforth Resources has not conducted any social consultations with the local mining communities. The Parbec Property lies within traditional territory of the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan). Renforth Resources 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 Railway line diagonally crosses the Parbec Property (Figure 20.1) and a 50 m buffer exists along the rail line, in which exploration activity is restricted. Renforth would need to acquire CN

Railway approval to cross the rail line. Two Hydro-Québec lines cross the northern part of the Property and permission to transit under these lines would be needed for advanced exploration and preliminary development.

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 CMM in initiating and expanding mine and process development. Exceptions will include absence of the need to relocate residences and to build a noise barrier that were encountered at CMM .

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 can be 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 Parbec Property is located along the prolific Cadillac Break and is 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 Parbec Property.

23.1 LAPA

About 10 km northwest of Parbec lies Agnico-Eagle's Lapa Mine (Figure 23.1). As of 2019 Lapa has ceased production. In 2006, an Indicated Mineral Resource at Lapa of 1.064 Mt at 5.92 g/t was calculated (Bédard et al. 2006).

The Contact and A zones at Lapa are hosted within the Larder-Cadillac Break. Gold is found within lenses of biotitic and sulphidic schist within the wider Break schist zone. The biotitic lenses are related to right-handed fold hinges and are generally in proximity to competent units within the Break, including albitites, aplites, greywacke and volcanic lenses (Lombardi 2006). The simple presence of a more competent unit appears to be more important than the specific lithology.

23.2 CANADIAN MALARTIC

The present Canadian Malartic open pit (Figure 23.1) combines the historic Canadian Malartic, Sladen, Barnat and East Malartic mines which were amalgamated by Osisko . These mines are located on a complex series of deposits related to syenite intrusions in the Pontiac, as well as a splay of the Cadillac Break. Canadian Malartic and Sladen exploited what appears to be a kilometre-long, quartz-rich and silicified hydrothermal breccia controlled by an east-west-striking shear zone within the Pontiac, lying between the Pontiac/Piché contact and a band of syenite (Sansfacon et al 1987). This is named the Wolfe Zone in Wares and Burzynski (2011). This sequence of veins contains coarse gold, but pyritic gold dominates (Dresser 1935). The zone traces out a plunging synform which comes to surface in the historic Canadian Malartic property and plunges southeastwards. The Wolfe Zone forms the northern limb of this synform, while the Gilbert and A zones form the southern limb. The veining sequence lies at a depth of 10-100 m below surface in much of the pit area. However, the synform is not stratigraphic and actually cuts across the Pontiac stratigraphy (Wares and Burzynski 2011) and so may represent a historic isotherm or isograd at which the environment was favourable for gold deposition. Contained within the synform are wide zones of potassic-altered greywackes which carry low-grade disseminated pyritic gold. These zones were the key to the open-pit approach taken by Osisko.

Several other prospects exist on the property, notably the Fourax and Western Porphyry deposits (Figure 23.1) which lie between Canadian Malartic and East Amphi. A reinterpretation of the Western Porphyry by Canadian Malartic revealed four higher grade zones within this intrusive stock (Gervais et al 2014). Adjacent to the Parbec Property, there are also untested geophysical anomalies along the Piche/Cadillac contact area (Zalnieriunas 1983).

23.3 EAST AMPHI

The Canadian Malartic property includes the historic East Amphi mine which lies between Parbec and the current Canadian Malartic open pit. (Figure 23.1). The historic workings at East Amphi explored a mineralized body which later became known as the “Hybrid Zone”. This zone is associated with steeply dipping feldspar porphyry and diorite sills within the Cadillac Break schists, similar to the geology at Parbec and at Lapa (Brault and Metail 1997). The best mineralized zones (termed A and B in the Brault and Metail report) generally occur within diorites subjected to intense shearing parallel to the Break. Later exploration revealed the “Porphyry Zone” which contains at least three separate pyritic quartz-tourmaline vein systems which follow a set of porphyry sills south-adjacent to the Break (Dussault et al 1999). These may be related to those present at the main zones at Parbec, especially at the Discovery Zone that are strongly associated with porphyries. The Hybrid Zone was developed by an open pit 1998-99 by McWaters Mining, and yielded 120,427 t at 5.66 g/t (Rivard 2006). The A and B zones were mined by Richmont in 2006-07, yielding 307,383 t at 3.40 g/t before the property was sold to Osisko (Gervais et al 2014).

A “granite” stock which lies within the Pontiac greywackes is host to the low-grade mineralized systems known as the “Cartier Zone” (Pintson 2012). This lies within the historic East Amphi property, west of that deposit. The Cartier Zone is known to be weakly mineralized, with historic drill hole intervals such as 1.00 g/t Au over 14.0 m being reported (Brault & Metail 1997). It may be a smaller-scale analogue of the Canadian Malartic Deposit.

23.4 AMPHI NORTH

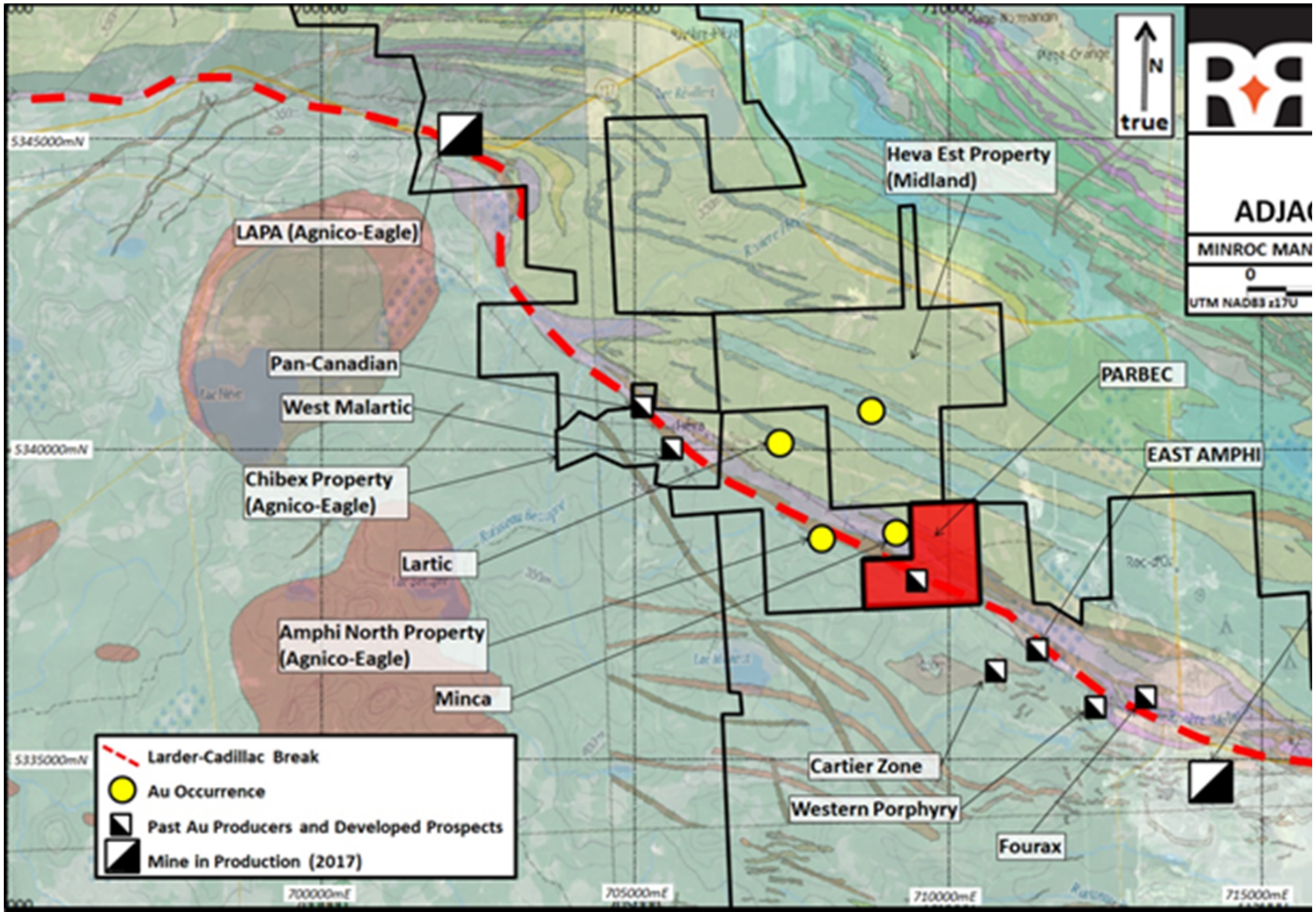
The Amphi North property lies adjacent to Parbec to the northwest (Figure 23.1) and hosts at least three Au occurrences but has seen comparatively little exploration work. A series of Agnico-Eagle drill programs in the 1990s and 2000s exposed a few modest gold intervals associated with quartz-carbonate veining and various sills within the Break. Available interval data appear to show that lower-grade, wider intervals are more prevalent in the southeast towards Parbec (e.g. 1.2 g/t over 13 m from AN-96-03), and narrow, higher grade intervals are more common in the northwest (e.g. 6.45 g/t over 1.3 m from AN-96- 02) (Langevin 2005). Also, a mineralized system appears to be present on or close to the Piché/Cadillac contact, known as the Minca showing. Here, a historic grab sample gave 3,340 ppb Au as well as elevated Cu, Zn and Ag. This showing is controlled by shearing and is associated with a felsic tuff and a lamprophyre dyke (Bernier 1996). Further, there exists a mineralized quartz vein system (the Lartic prospect) hosted by Timiskaming conglomerates and iron formations in the north of the property. Assays from Lartic include grab assays of 16.94 and 10.63 g/t Au and drill hole intervals including 6.85 g/t Au over 1.0 m (DDH 8713-2; Bussieres 1988).

23.5 CHIBEX / PAN-CANADIAN AND WEST MALARTIC

Two minor historic producers from the 1930s and 40s lie on the Chibex property (Figure 23.1), also held by Agnico-Eagle about 4 km northwest of Parbec. These are known as West Malartic and Pan Canadian (Figure 23.1). The West Malartic Mine exploited eight mineralized zones associated with diorites in the southern Break to a depth of 1,200 ft (366 m), with drifting on nine levels. Production ran from 1942 to 1946. However, only three of these zones extended below the fifth level (213 m = 700 ft.). Zones are mentioned as being controlled by quartz veinlets, with pyrite and pyrrhotite as the primary sulphides present (Dupras 1989).

Pan-Canadian, to the northwest of West Malartic, saw production in 1938, from pyrite and arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins controlled by a conglomerate unit close to the Piché/Cadillac contact, about 1,500 m northwest of West Malartic. The workings are 86 m (283 ft.) deep, with drifting on two levels (Gorman 1983). The main (No. 2) vein was traced underground over 750 m, to the maximum depth of the workings. The Darius JV reassessed both areas in the 1980s and outlined several prospective targets for future exploration at Pan-Canadian, where several ore shoots remained open at depth (Gorman 1983).

FIGURE 23.1 ADJACENT PROPERTIES LOCATION 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 Parbec Property is a precious metals property that comprises 11 contiguous unpatented map designated mineral claims covering an area of 229.44 ha in Malartic Township in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of northwestern Québec. The Property is located 3 km west of the Trans-Canada Highway (Québec Highway 117) between Rouyn-Noranda, 65 km to the west, and Val-d'Or, 30 km to the east. The Property is 460 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 Parbec Property is located immediately northwest of, and is contiguous with, the Canadian Malartic Property owned by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited and Yamana Gold Inc. Canadian Malartic is one of the largest open pit gold mines in Canada and produced over 680,000 ounces of Au in 2018.

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 year-round access from the Trans Canada Highway 117 and logging roads west of Malartic. 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 with long winters extending from November to April. Exploration work can be carried out year-round. The terrain at Parbec is characterized by low undulating relief with elevations of approximately 320 m above sea level.

The Parbec 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 Parbec 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 Parbec Property is underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Cadillac, Piché, and Pontiac Groups. The Larder-Cadillac Break passes through the Parbec Property for 1.6 km in a southeasterly direction and takes the form of talc-chlorite and biotite schists derived from ultramafic units within the southern half of the Piché Group.

On the Property, the main mineralized vein systems have been traced over a strike length of 1,400 m and to a maximum depth of approximately 400 m from surface drilling. At Parbec, gold is found as very fine (generally <10 μm) native grains, that are most commonly found as inclusions in carbonate minerals or along contacts between carbonate and other mineral phases. Gold tellurides are also occasionally present. There is often a close spatial association with either very fine or very coarse (>5 mm) pyrite disseminations but gold grains are rarely observed within or in contact with pyrite. Coarse gold has also been noted associated with silicified zones and quartz veining.

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 Parbec Property has a long history of mining and exploration activities dating back to 1924 with the first discovery of gold mineralization by J. Knox. Significant historical exploration was carried out by Ste. Genevieve and Augmitto Explorations in 1985-1989 that included several drilling programs and culminated in the development of a 580 m ramp into the Camp Zone. No prior production is reported from the Property.

The Parbec Property has been subject to over 90 years of exploration activities; however, no significant environmental liabilities are apparent on the Property. The Property lies within territory overseen by the Abitibiwinni First Nation (Pikogan). Renforth Resources 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.

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 Parbec 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 Parbec 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 185 drill holes totalling 34,167 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 2.81 t/m^3 was applied to the estimation.

A total of twenty (20) 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. A total of 12 Au composites were capped at 8-20 g/t from various domains.

In order to report the Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate, a first pass pit optimizer run was undertaken using a 0.35 g/t Au cut-off grade. The Au cut-off grade for the out of pit Mineral Resource is 1.6 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 cut-off model uses approximate two-year trailing average Au price of US$1,325/oz estimated mining and process costs, and estimated process recoveries.

In P&E's opinion, the drilling, assaying and exploration work on the Parbec Project supports 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 Parbec 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 Parbec of 5.2 to 5.8 Mt with a grade between 2.3 to 2.8 g/t Au that is mainly located down dip from the current Mineral Resource Estimate. The Exploration Target was determined by down dip projection from known mineralized wireframes and depth considerations of nearby mined properties.

A recommended drilling program should focus on extending the Mineral Resource down dip. In parallel with drilling, Renforth should initiate preliminary metallurgical testwork and environmental baseline data. A recommended work program with a budget of $2M 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 m	$200/m	$1,800,000
Metallurgical Studies			$50,000
Environmental Baseline Studies			$50,000
Updated Technical Report			$100,000
Total			**$2,000,000**

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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 Parbec 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 (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License 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 is:
   - 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 Parbec 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]

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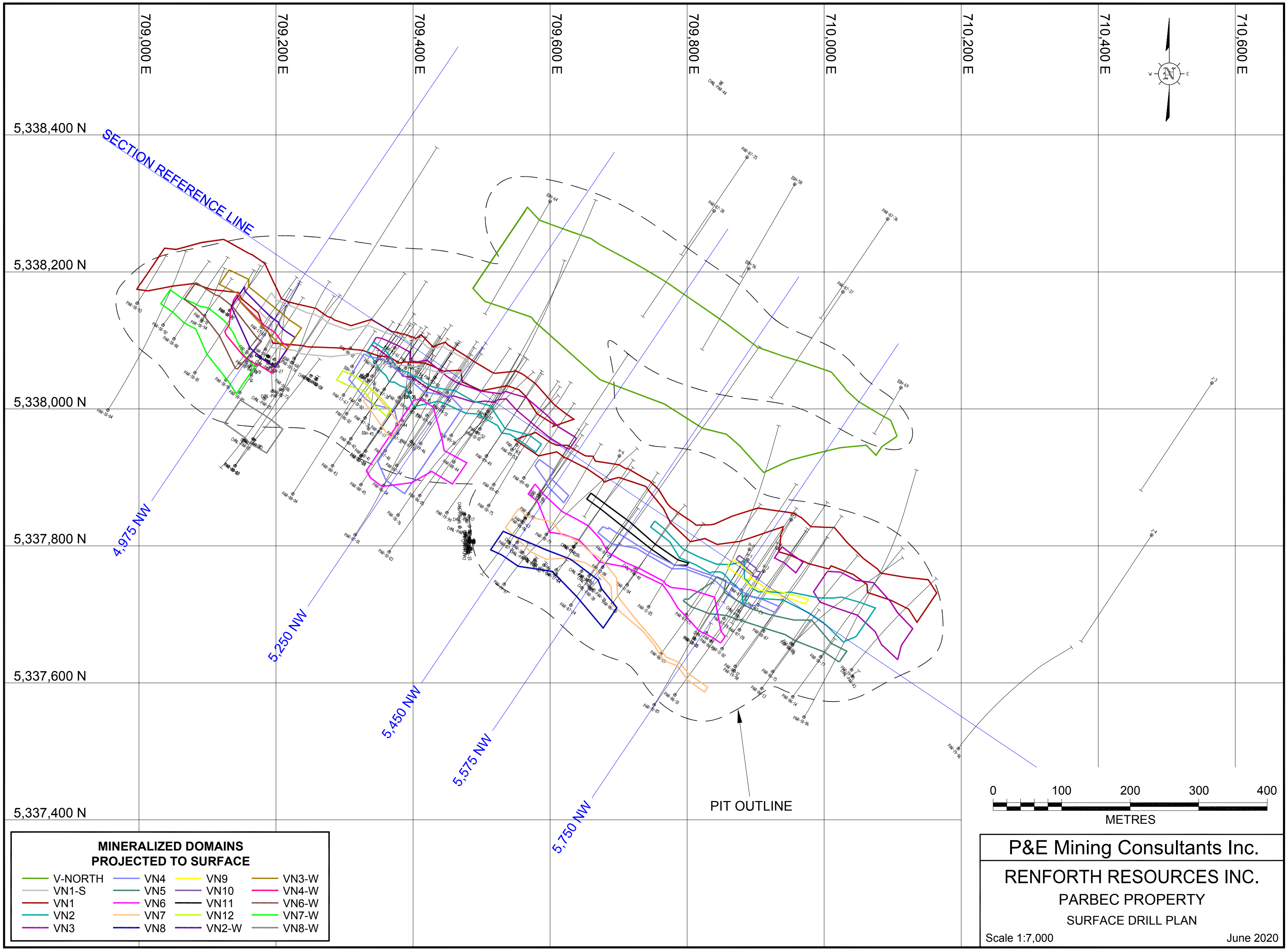
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN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709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
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710,600 E
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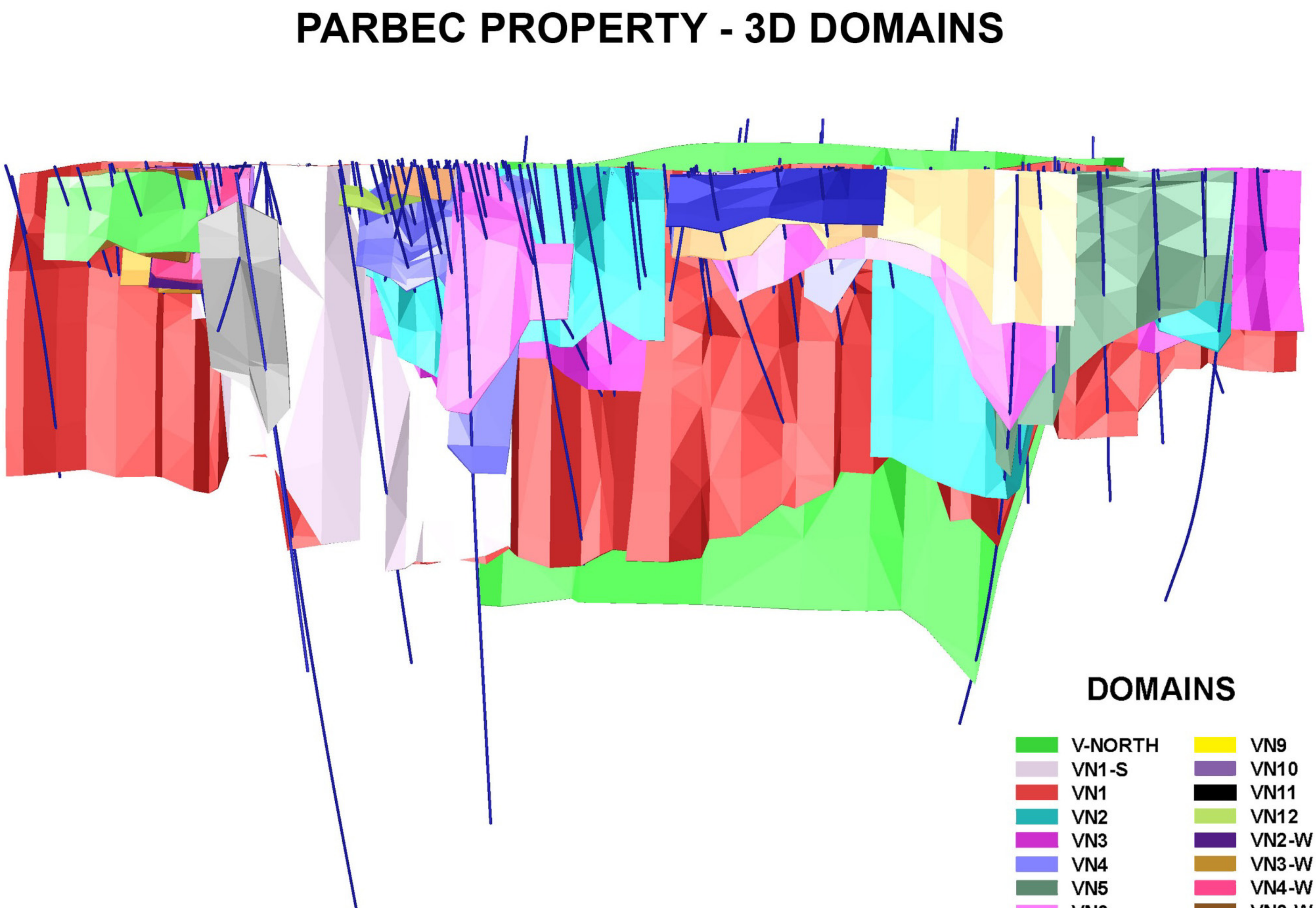
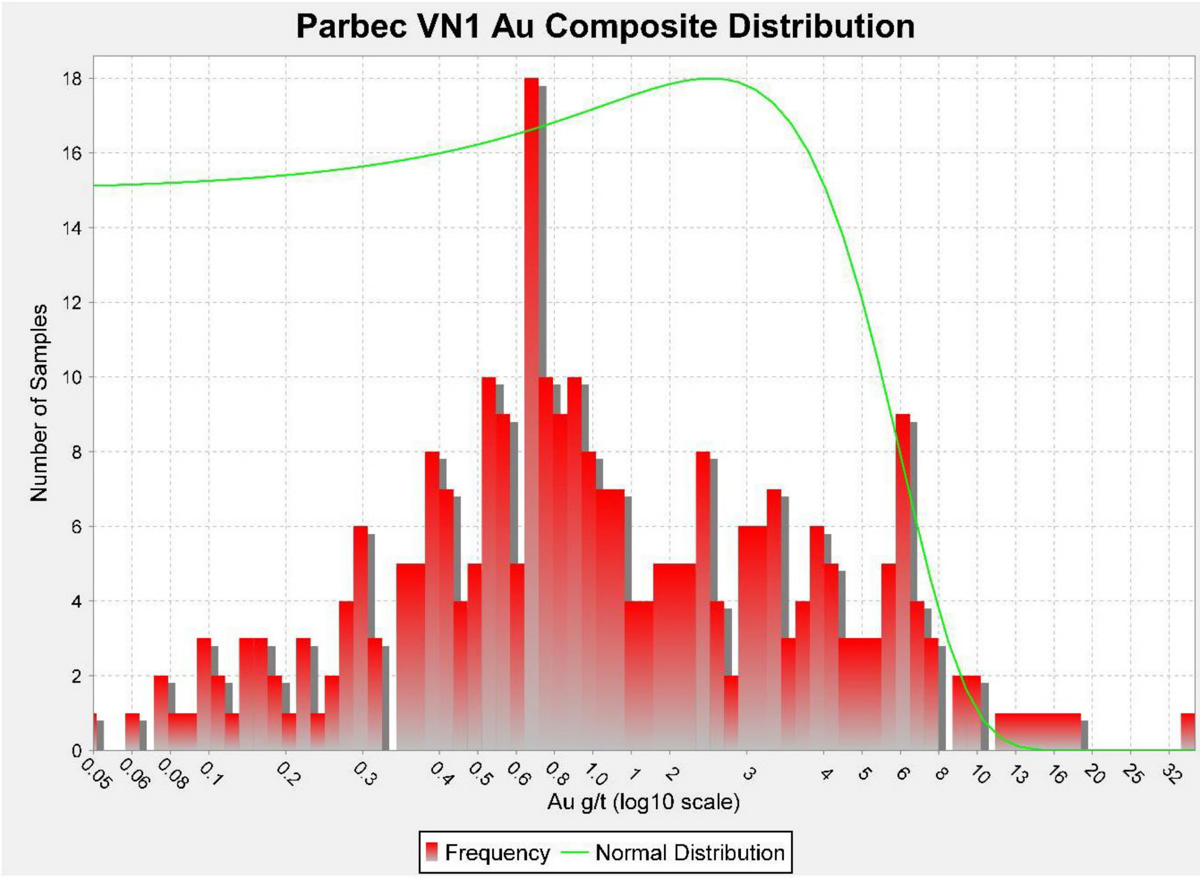
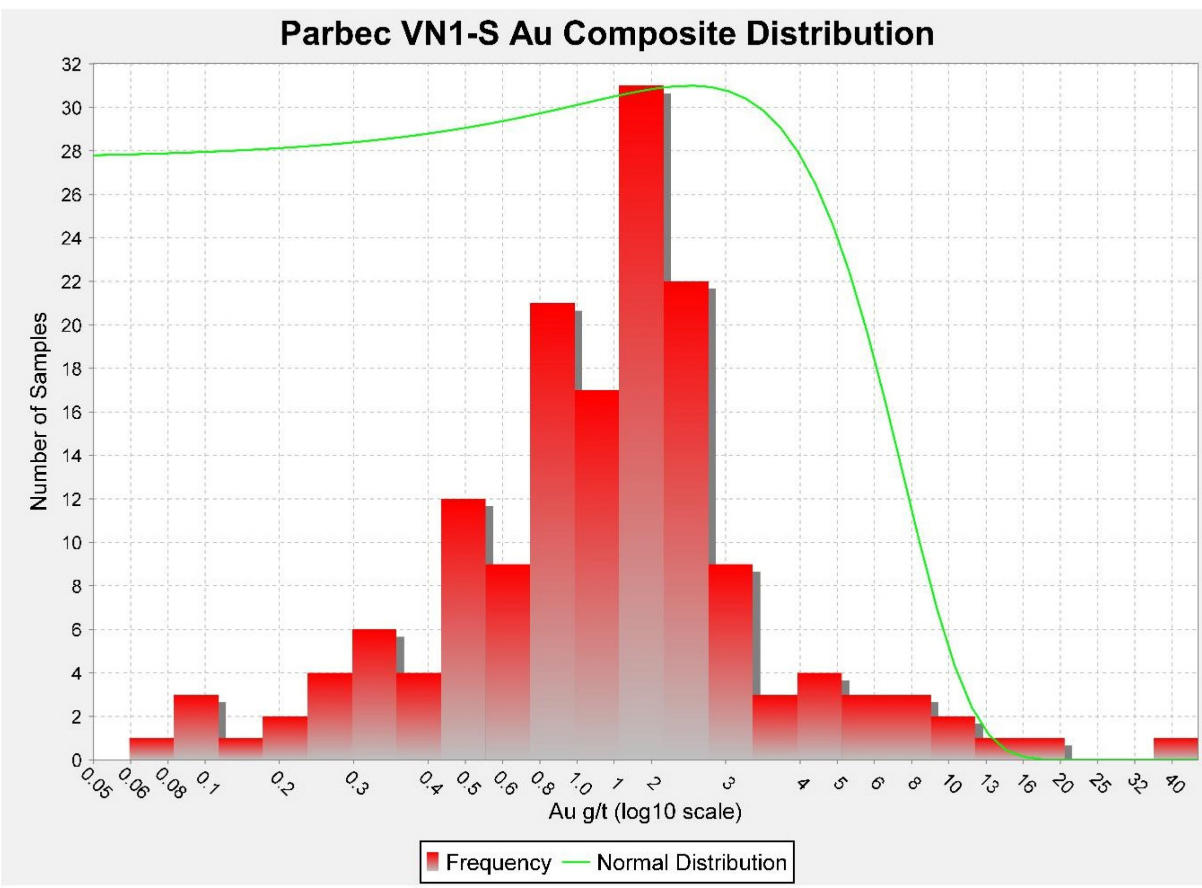
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
4,975 NW
5,250 NW
5,450 NW
5,575 NW
5,750 NW
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SURFACE
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
SURFACE DRILL PLAN
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020

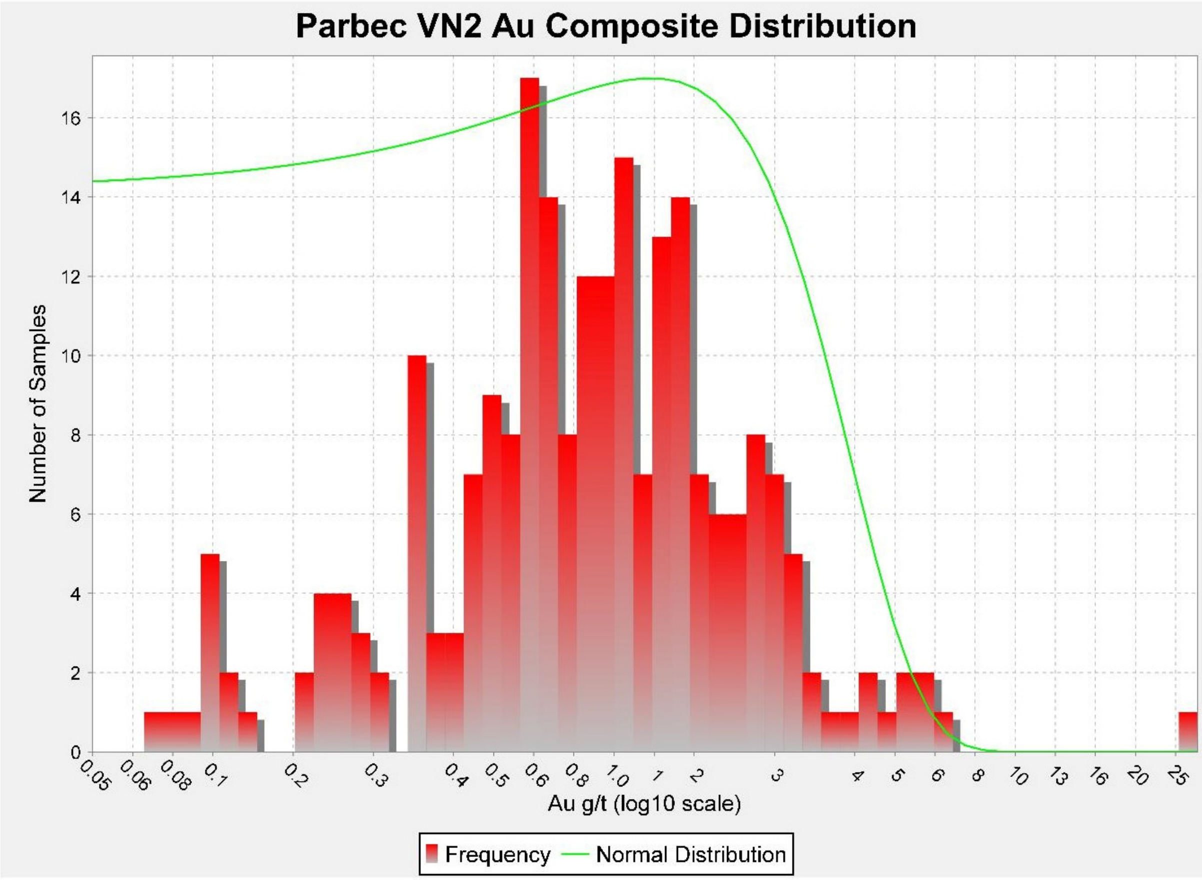
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

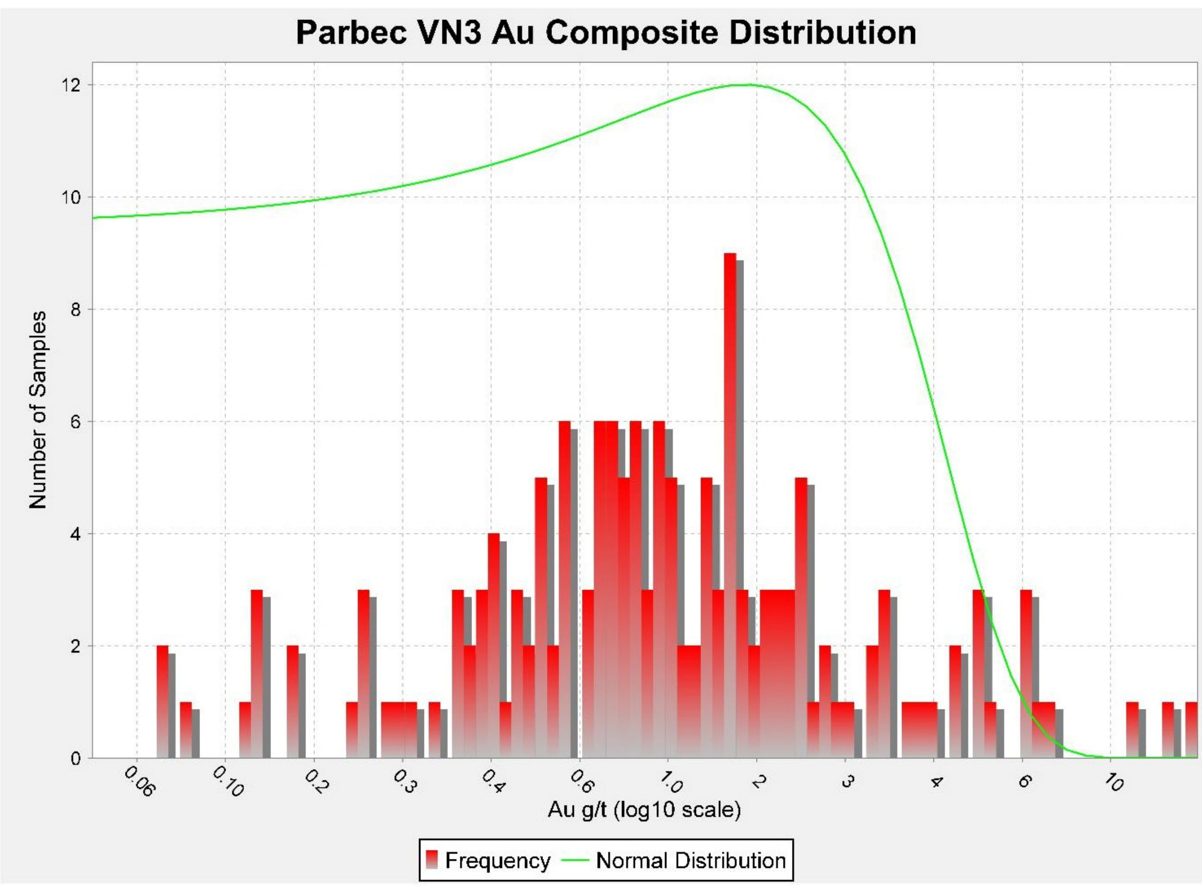

PARBEC PROPERTY - 3D DOMAINS
DOMAINS
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W

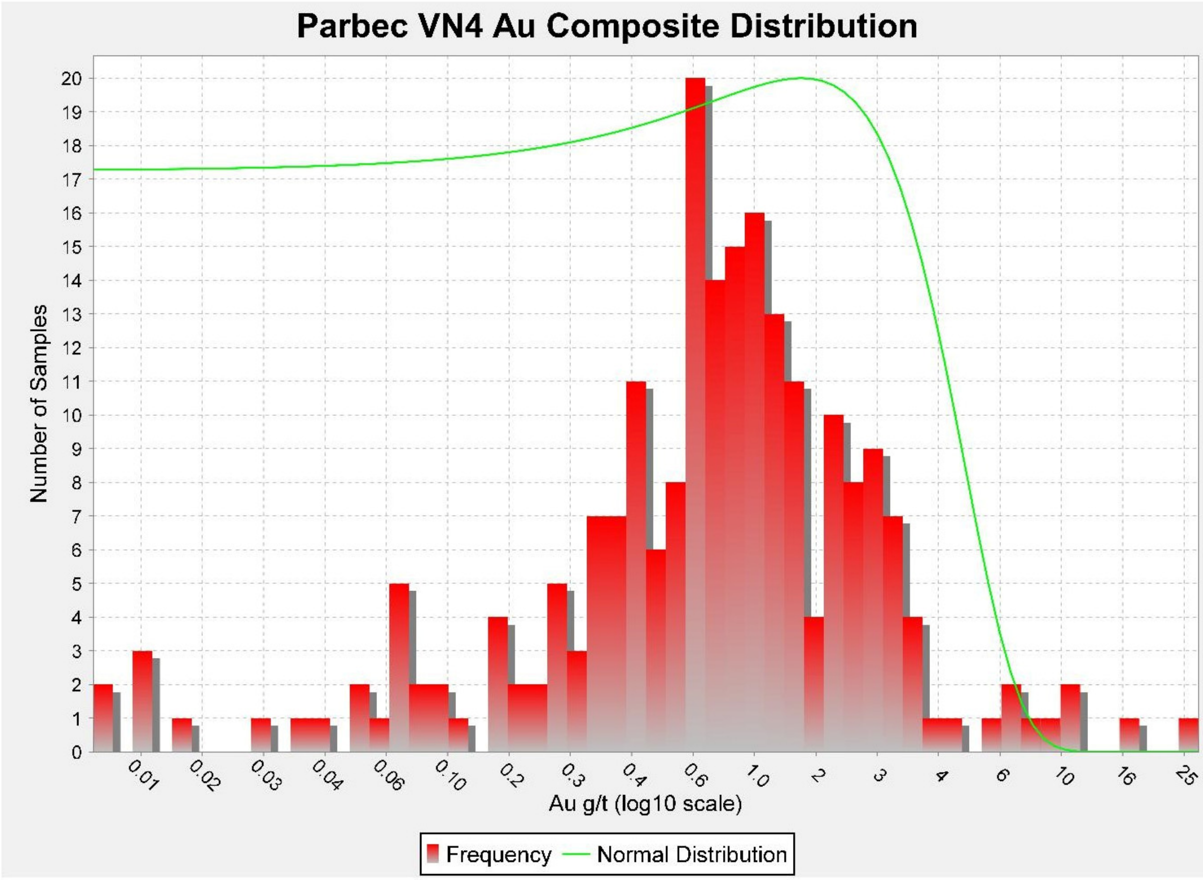
APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS

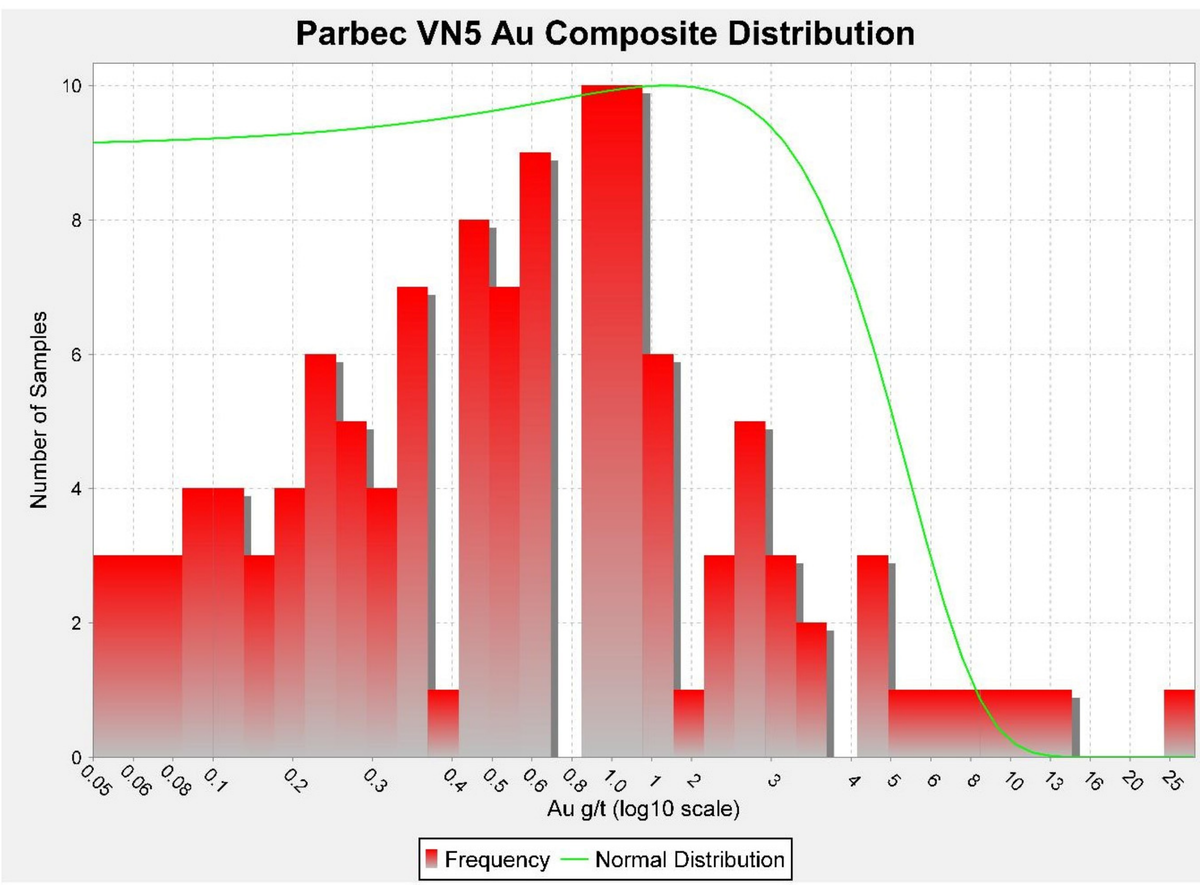

Parbec VN1 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

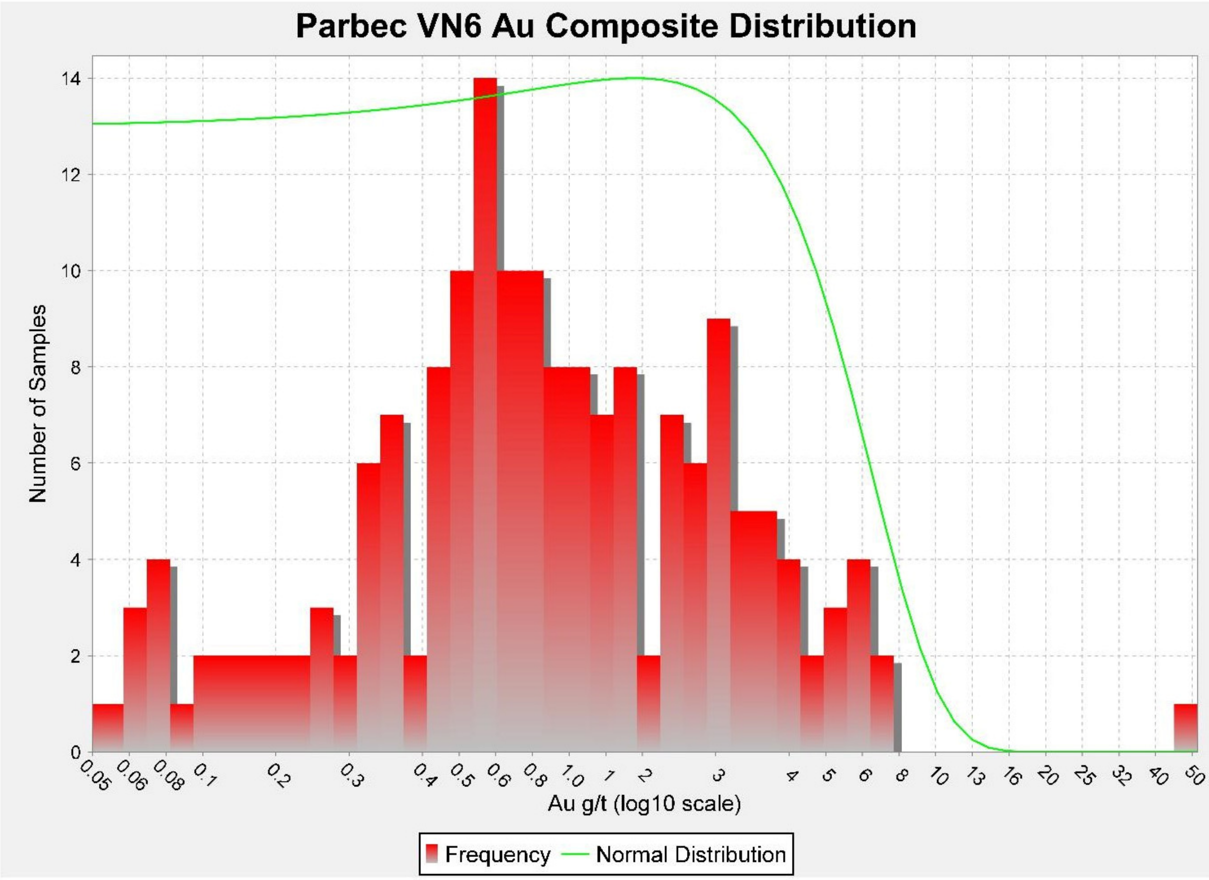

Parbec VN1-S Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

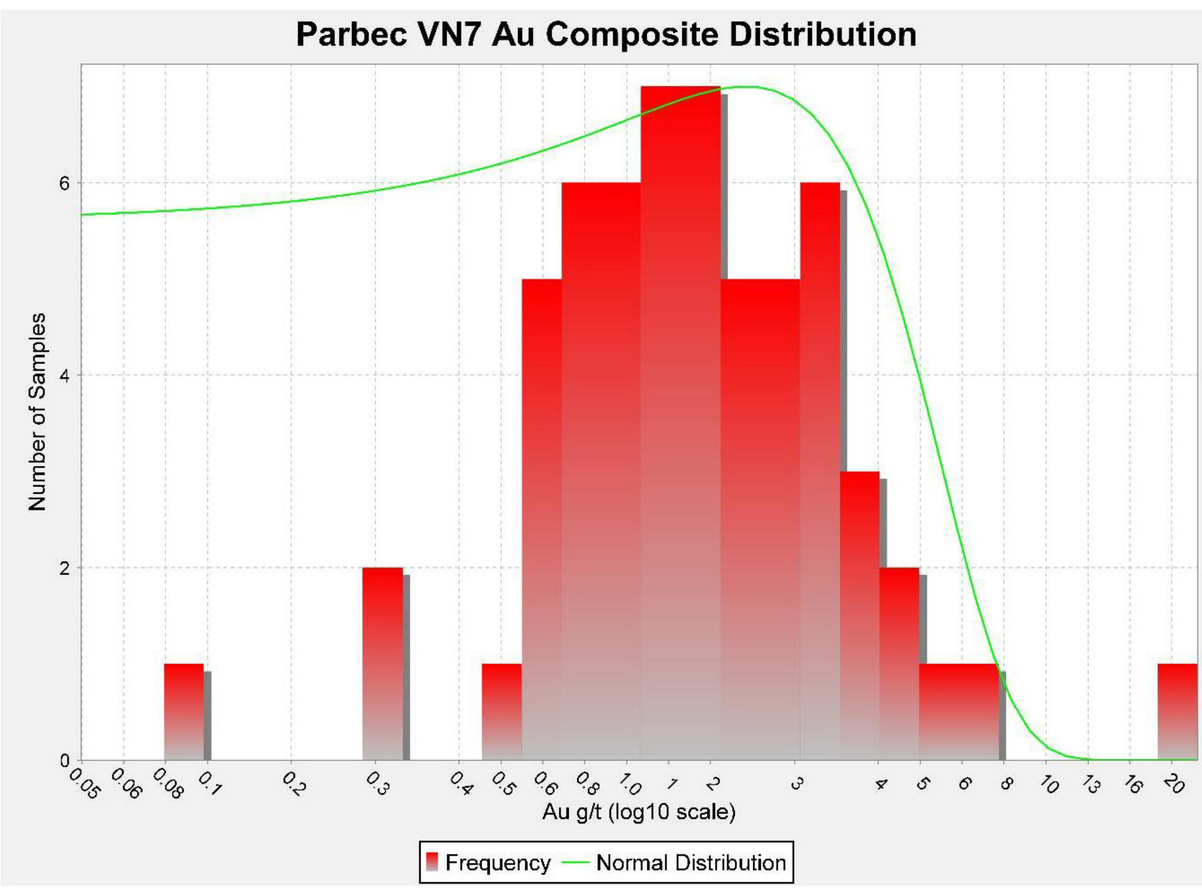

Parbec VN2 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


Parbec VN3 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

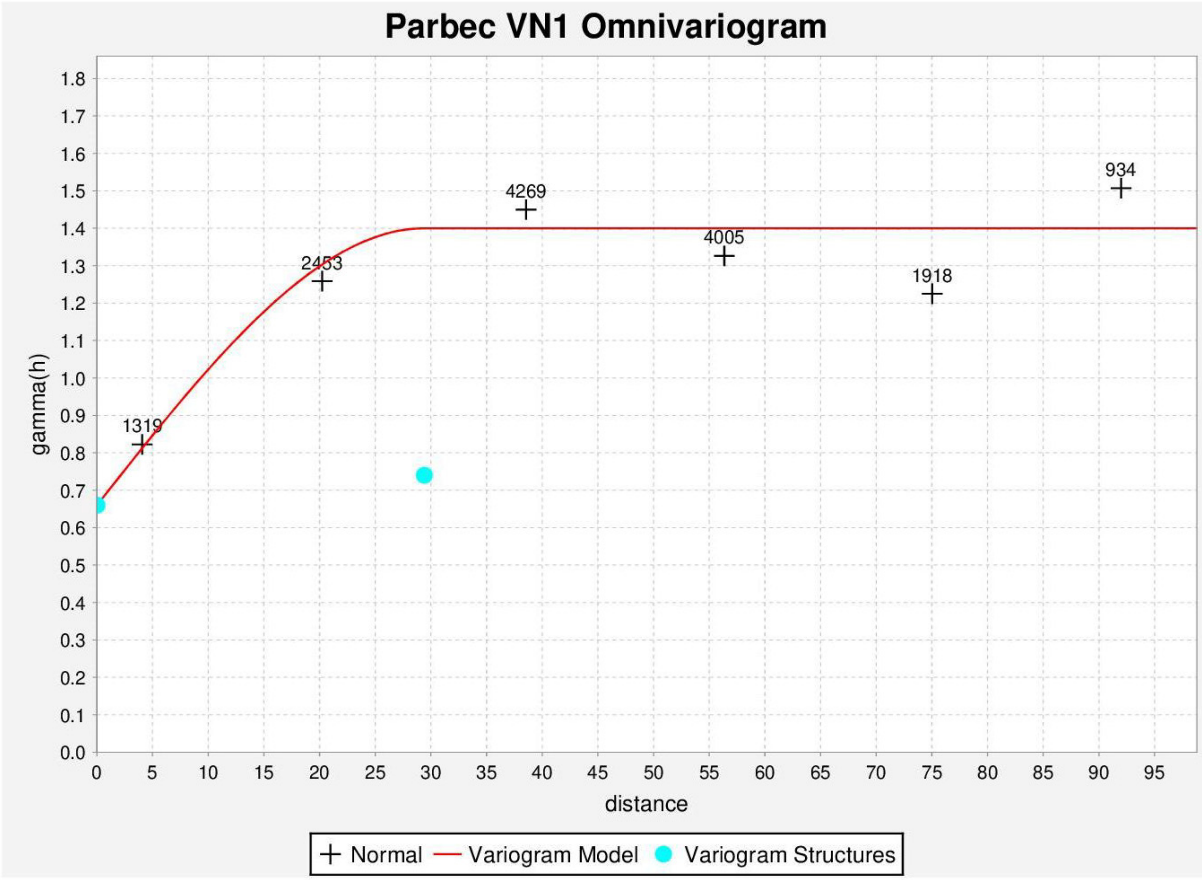

Parbec VN4 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
0.01
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.06
0.10
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
3
4
6
10
16
25
Frequency
Normal Distribution


Parbec VN5 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
0.05
0.06
0.08
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
Frequency
Normal Distribution

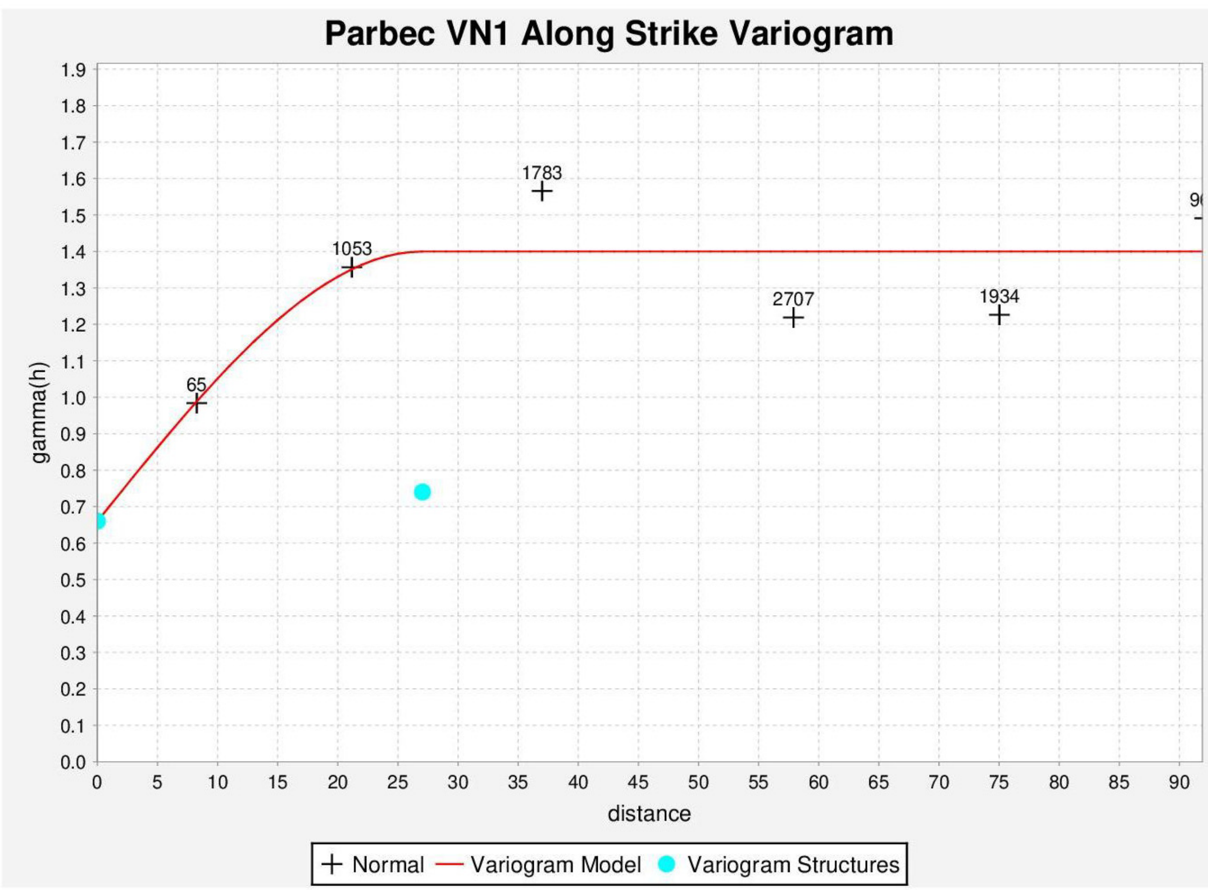

Parbec VN6 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


Parbec VN7 Au Composite Distribution
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

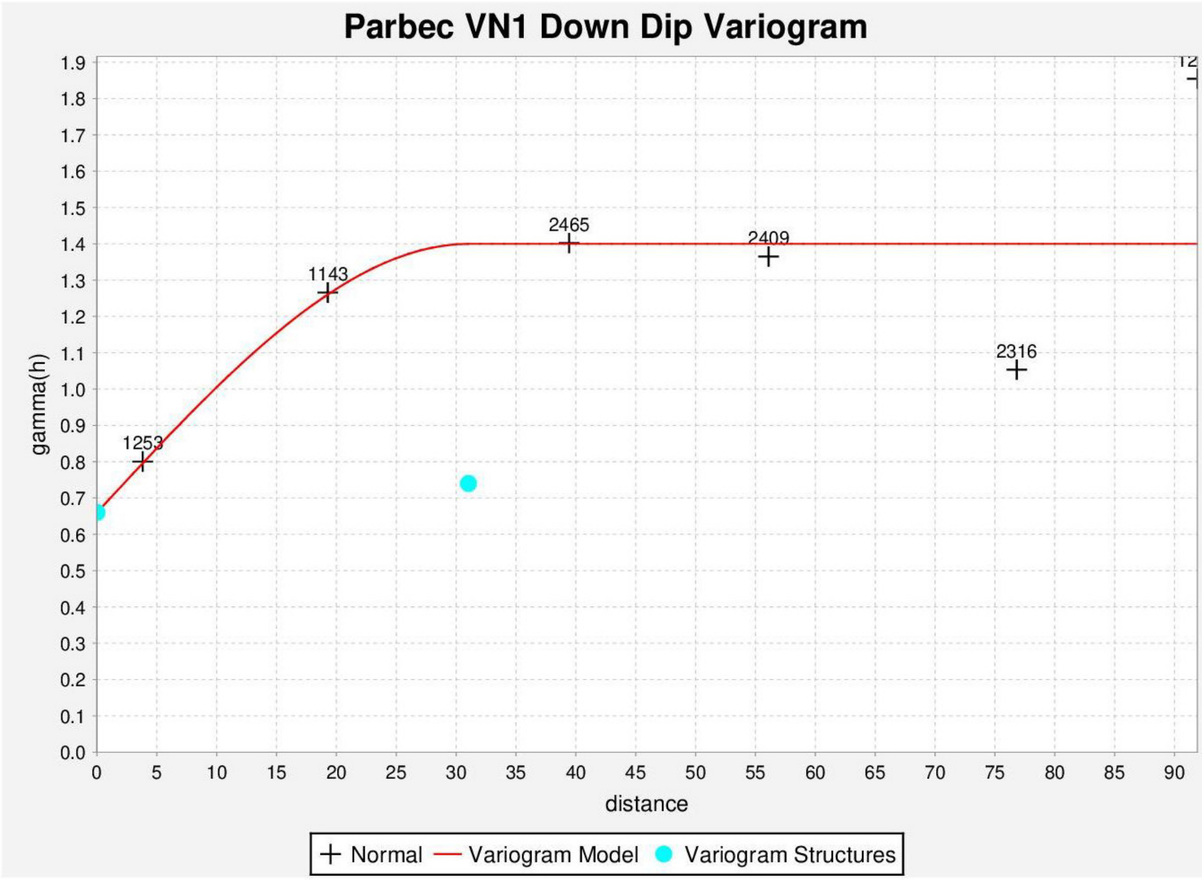
APPENDIX D VARIOGRAMS

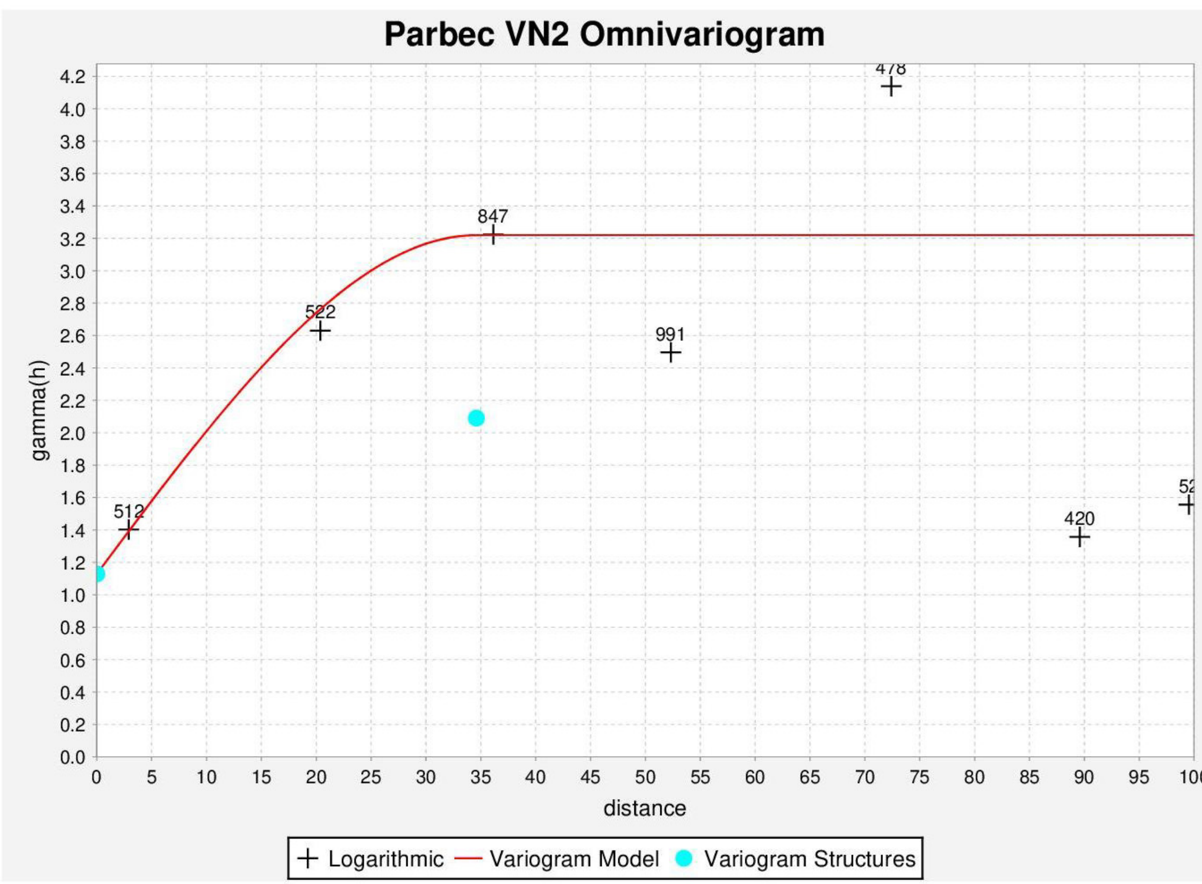


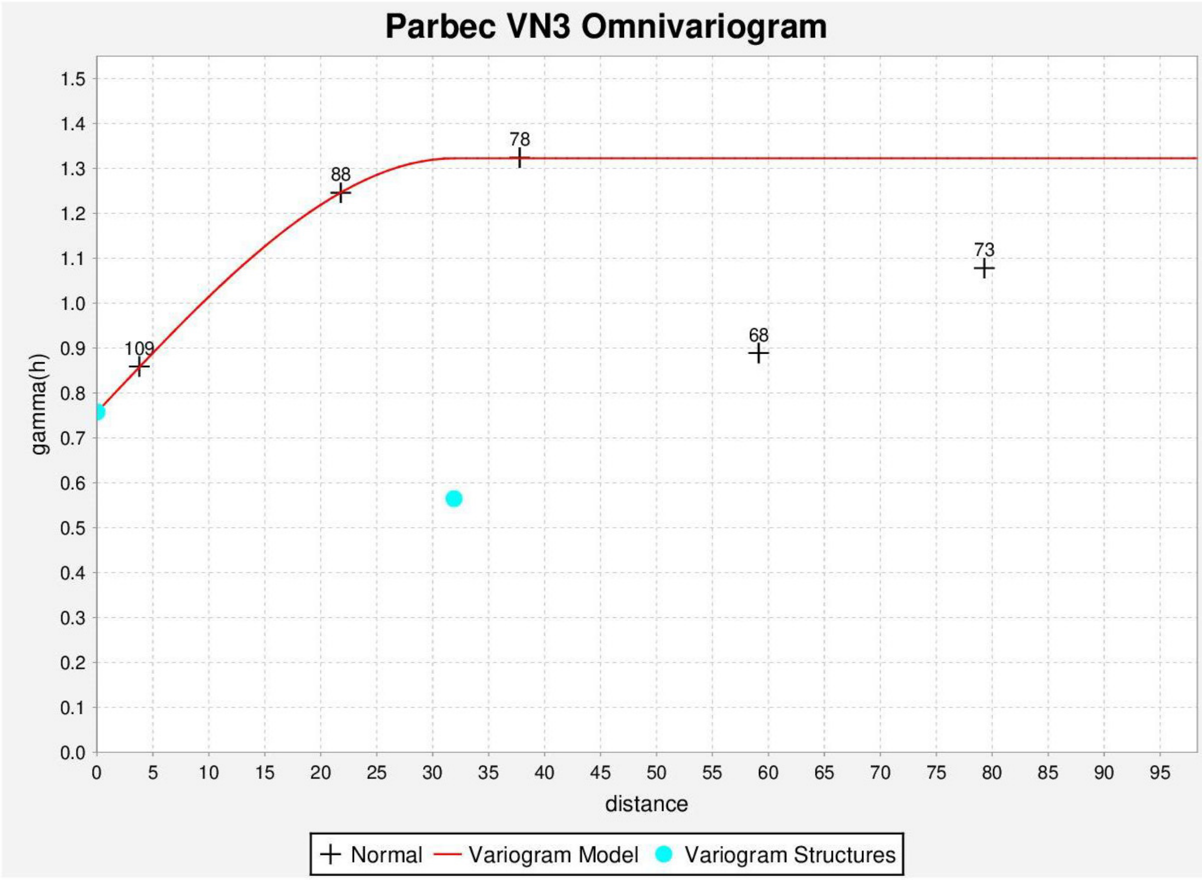
Parbec VN1 Omnivariogram
gamma(h)
distance
1319
2453
4269
4005
1918
934
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

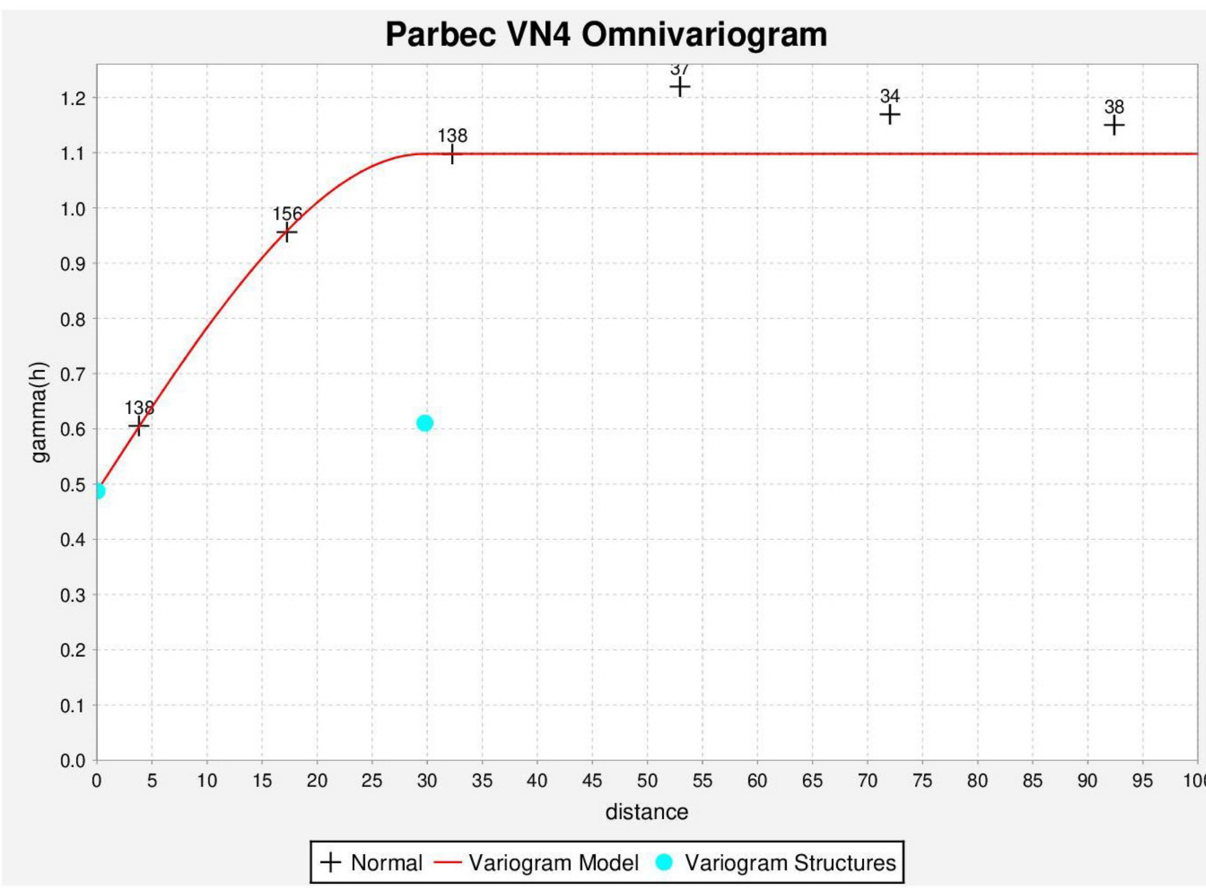


Parbec VN1 Along Strike Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
65
1053
1783
2707
1934
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

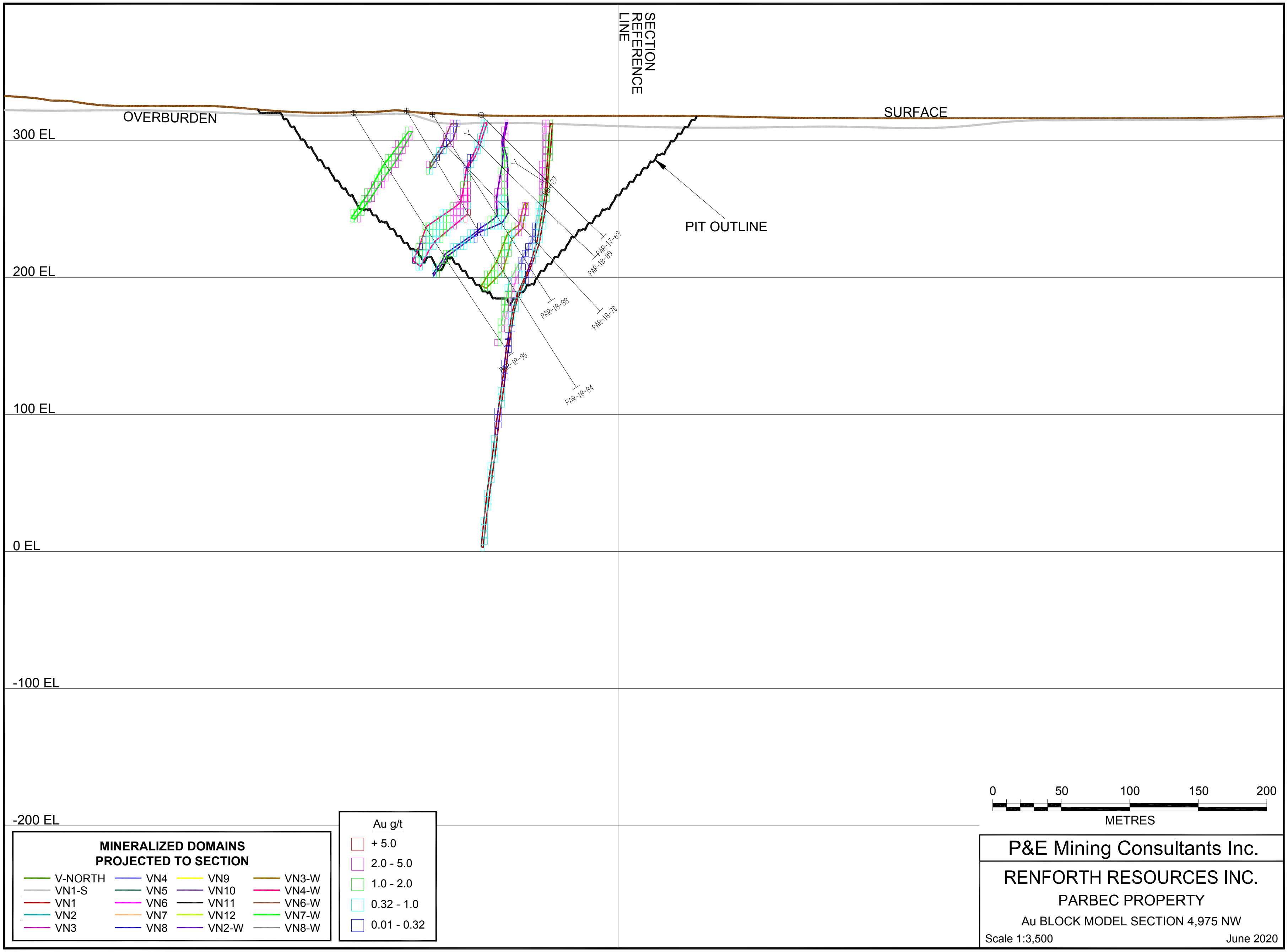

Parbec VN1 Down Dip Variogram
gamma(h)
distance
1253
1143
2465
2409
2316
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

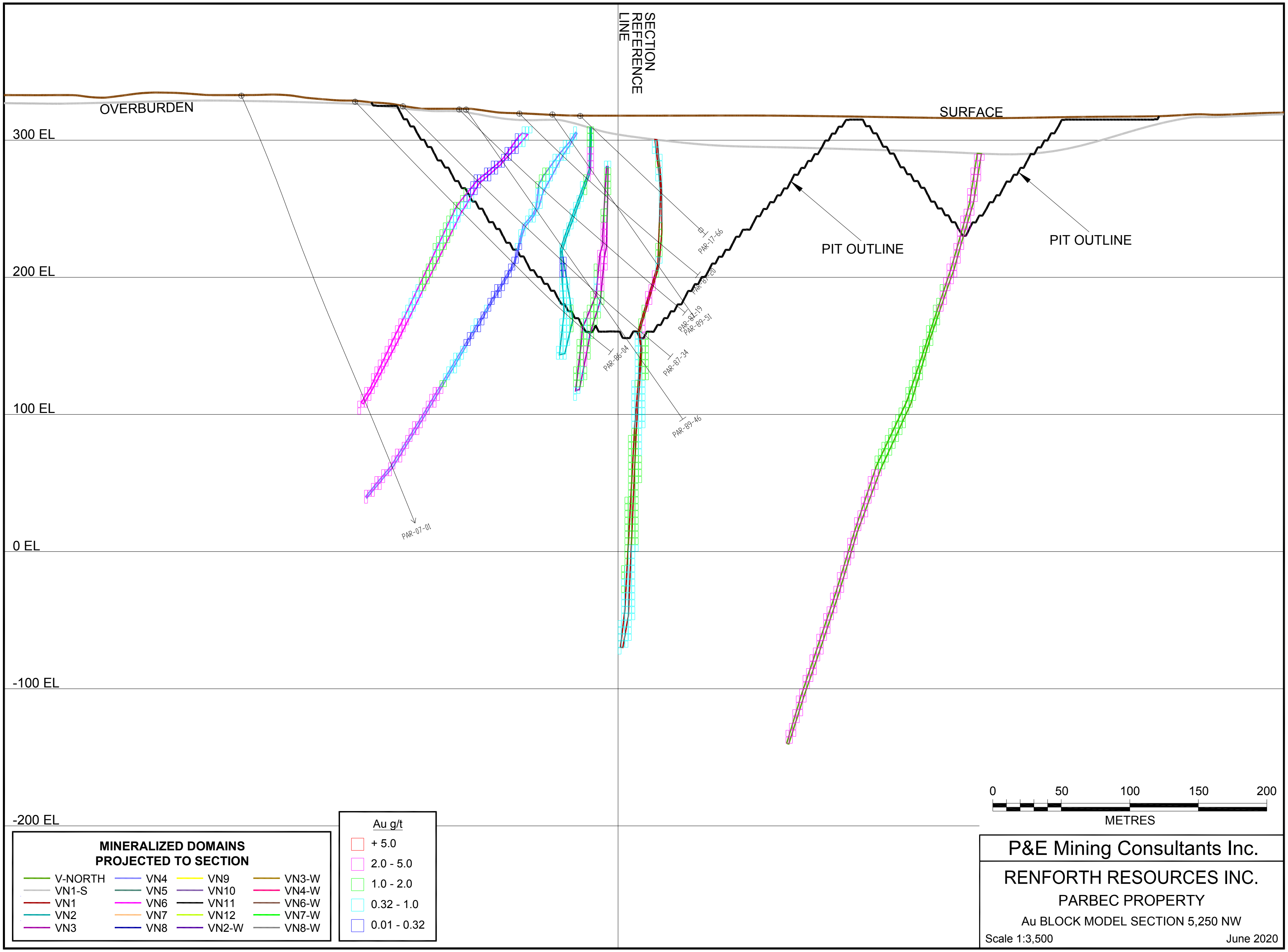

Parbec VN2 Omnivariogram
gamma(h)
distance
512
522
847
991
478
420
Logarithmic
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

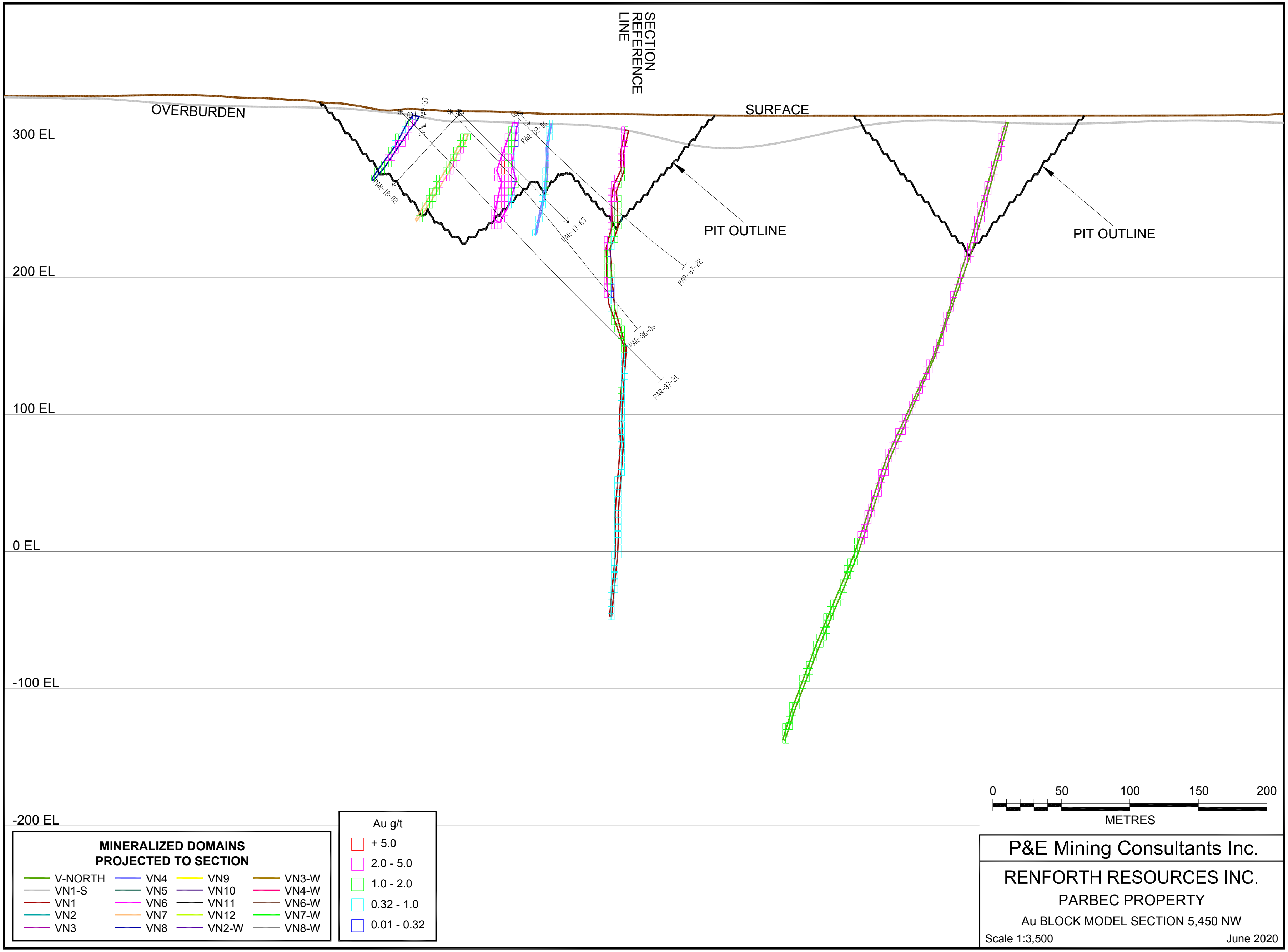

Parbec VN3 Omnivariogram
gamma(h)
distance
109
88
78
68
73
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

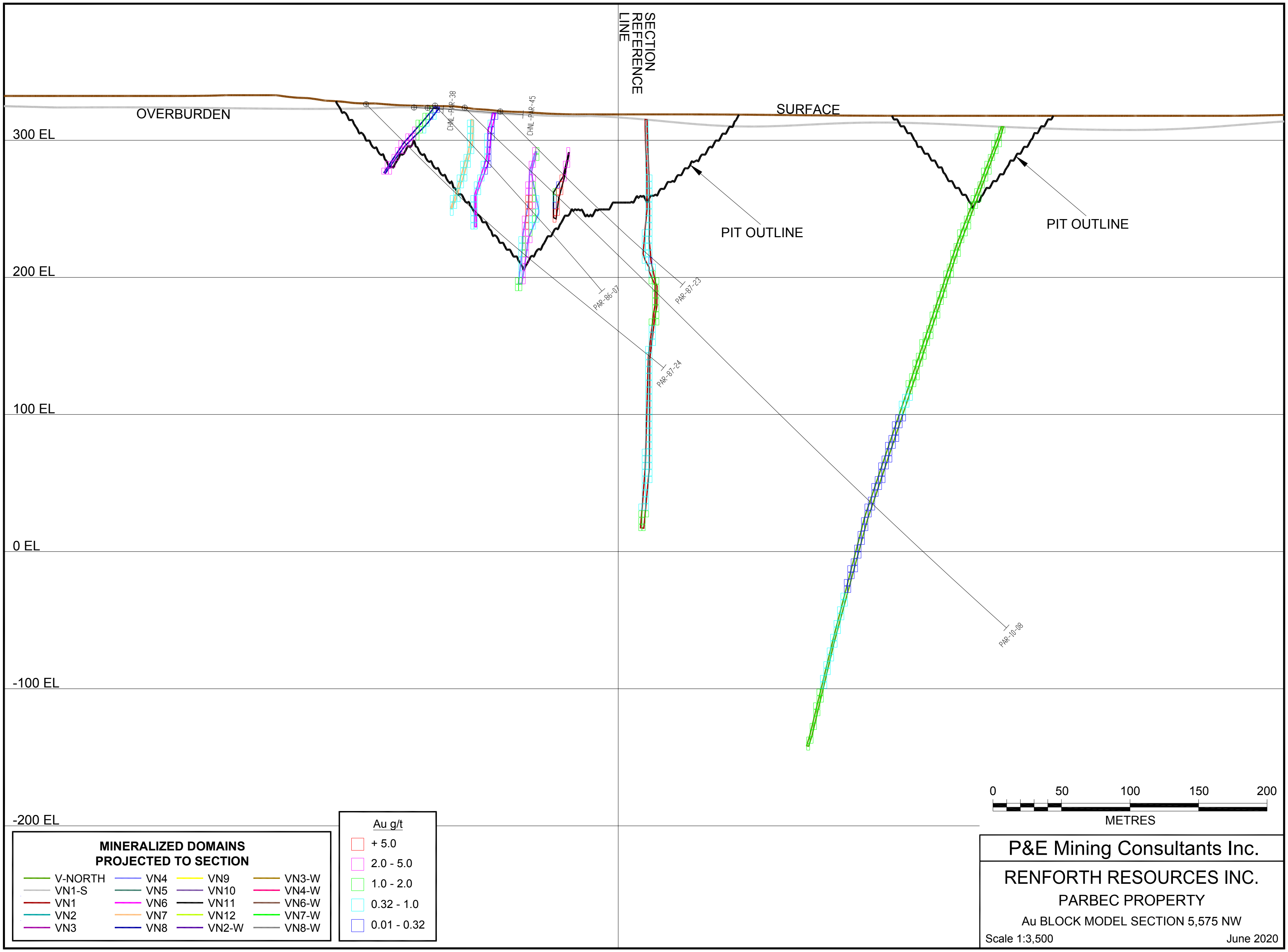

Parbec VN4 Omnivariogram
gamma(h)
distance
138
156
138
37
34
38
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

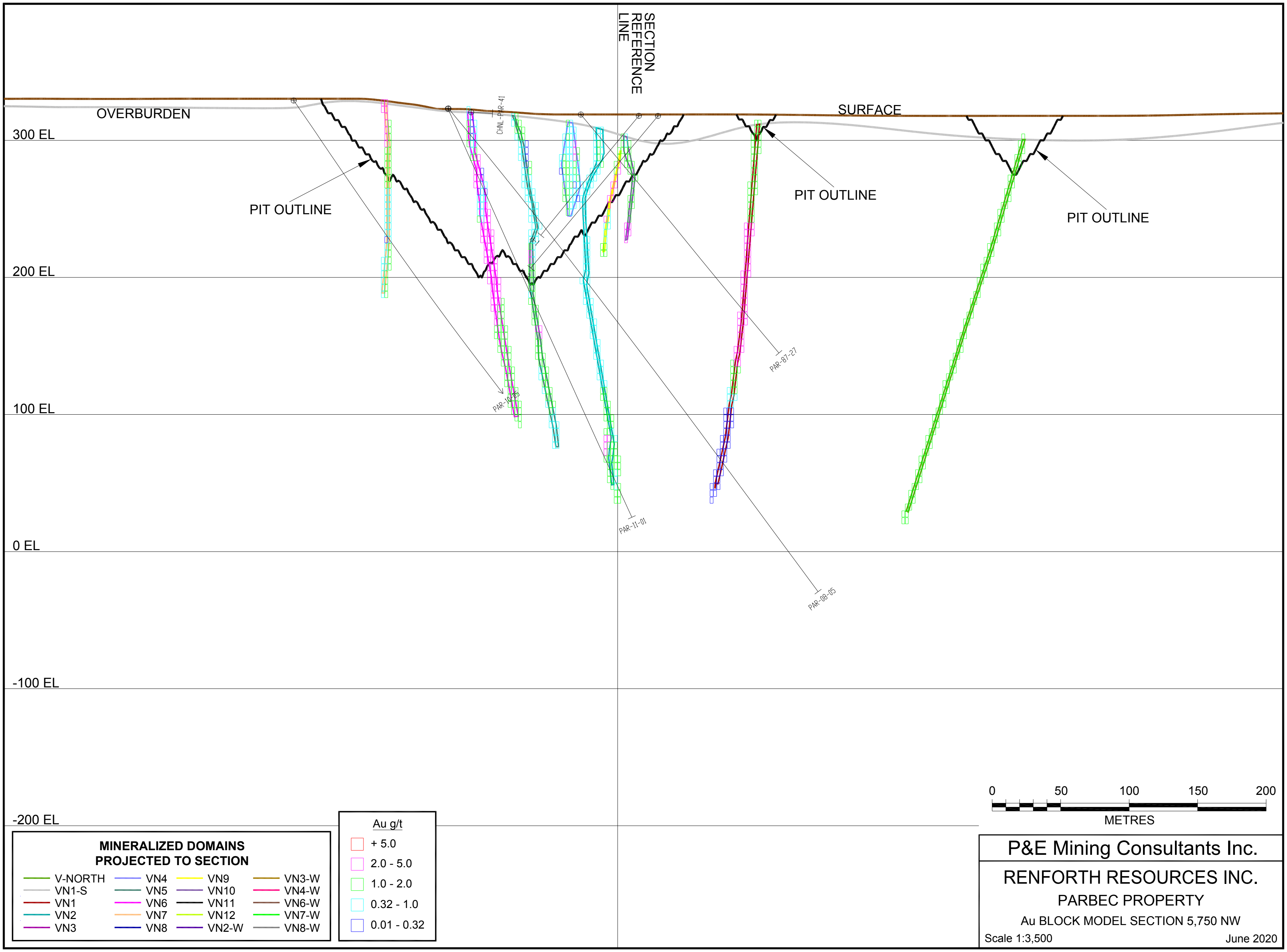
APPENDIX E AU BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PAR-17-69
PAR-18-89
PAR-18-88
PAR-18-70
PAR-18-90
PAR-18-84
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 4,975 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020

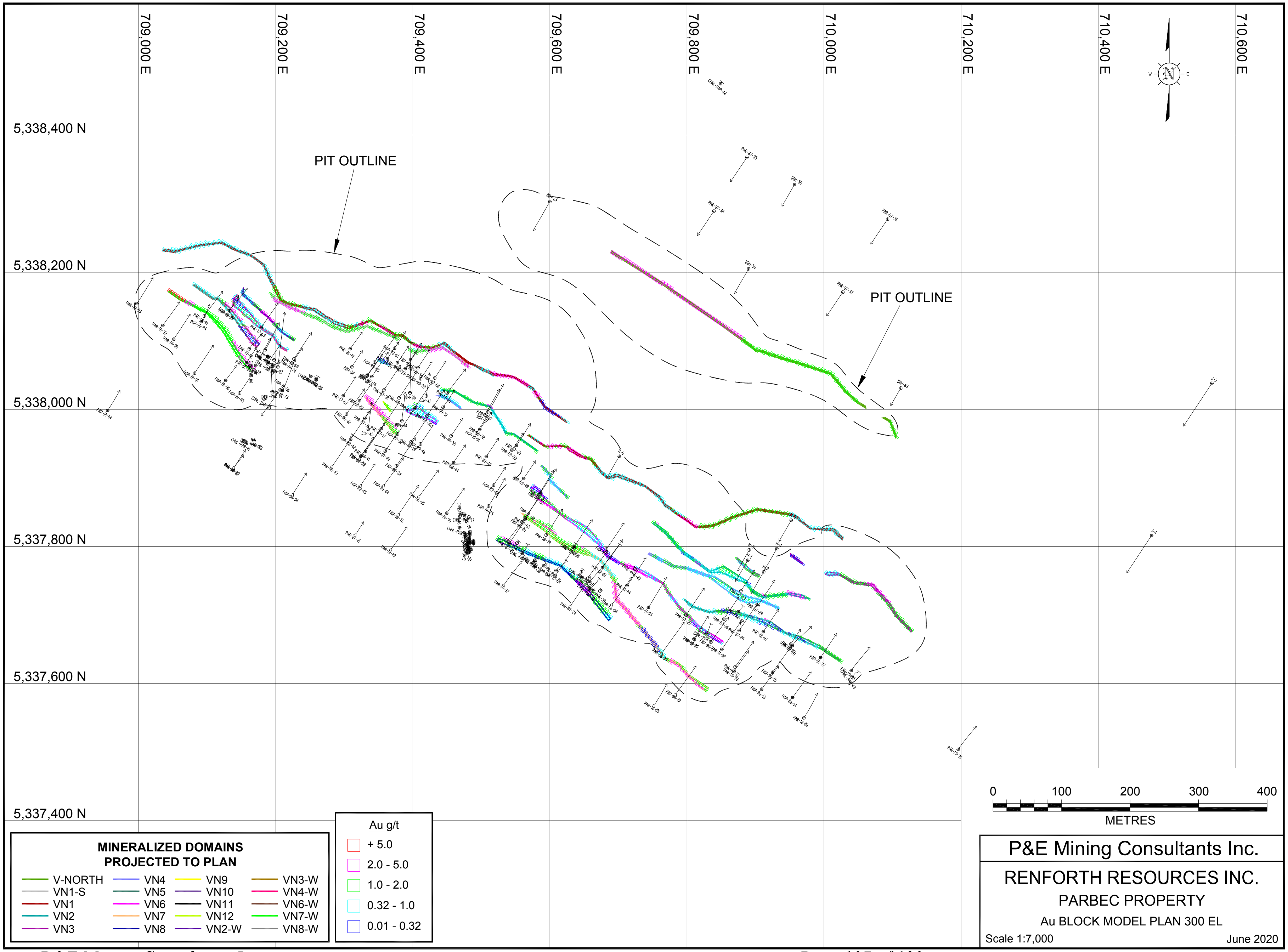

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PAR-07-01
PAR-17-66
PAR-86-04
PAR-87-34
PAR-89-46
PAR-89-51
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,250 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,450 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
CHNL-PAR-38
CHNL-PAR-45
PAR-86-07
PAR-87-23
PAR-87-24
PAR-10-08
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,575 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020



SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,750 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020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709,400 E
709,600 E
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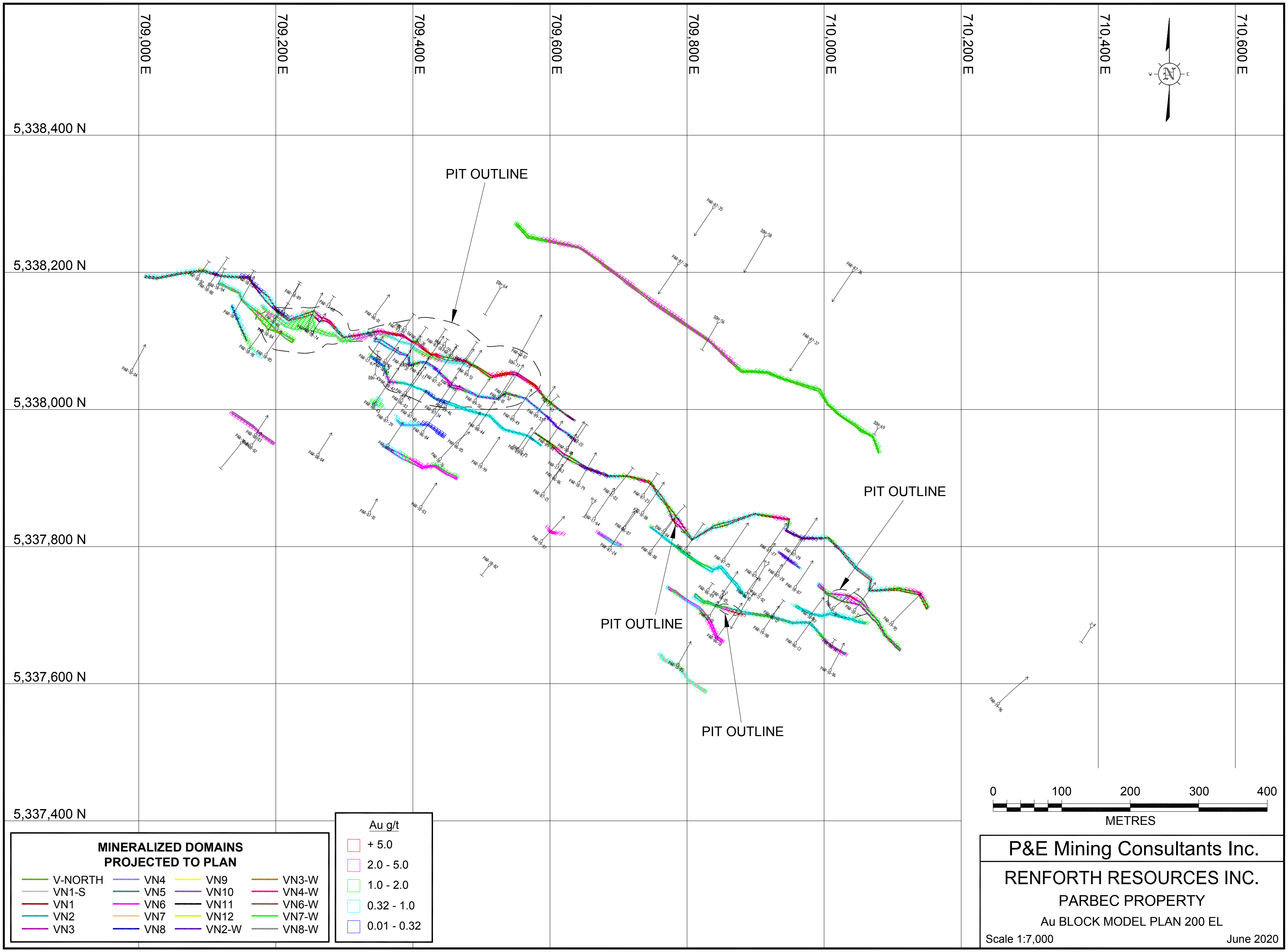
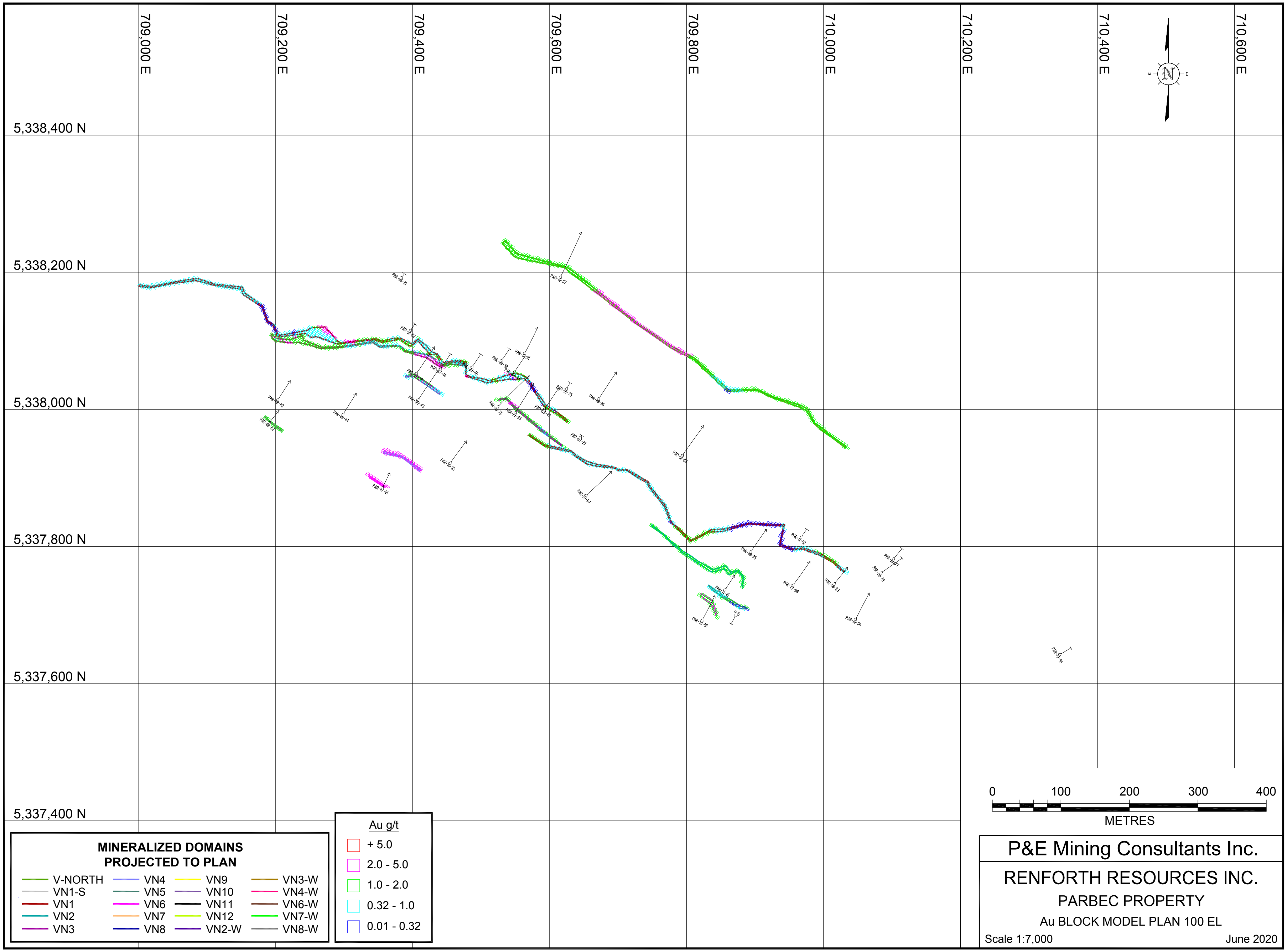
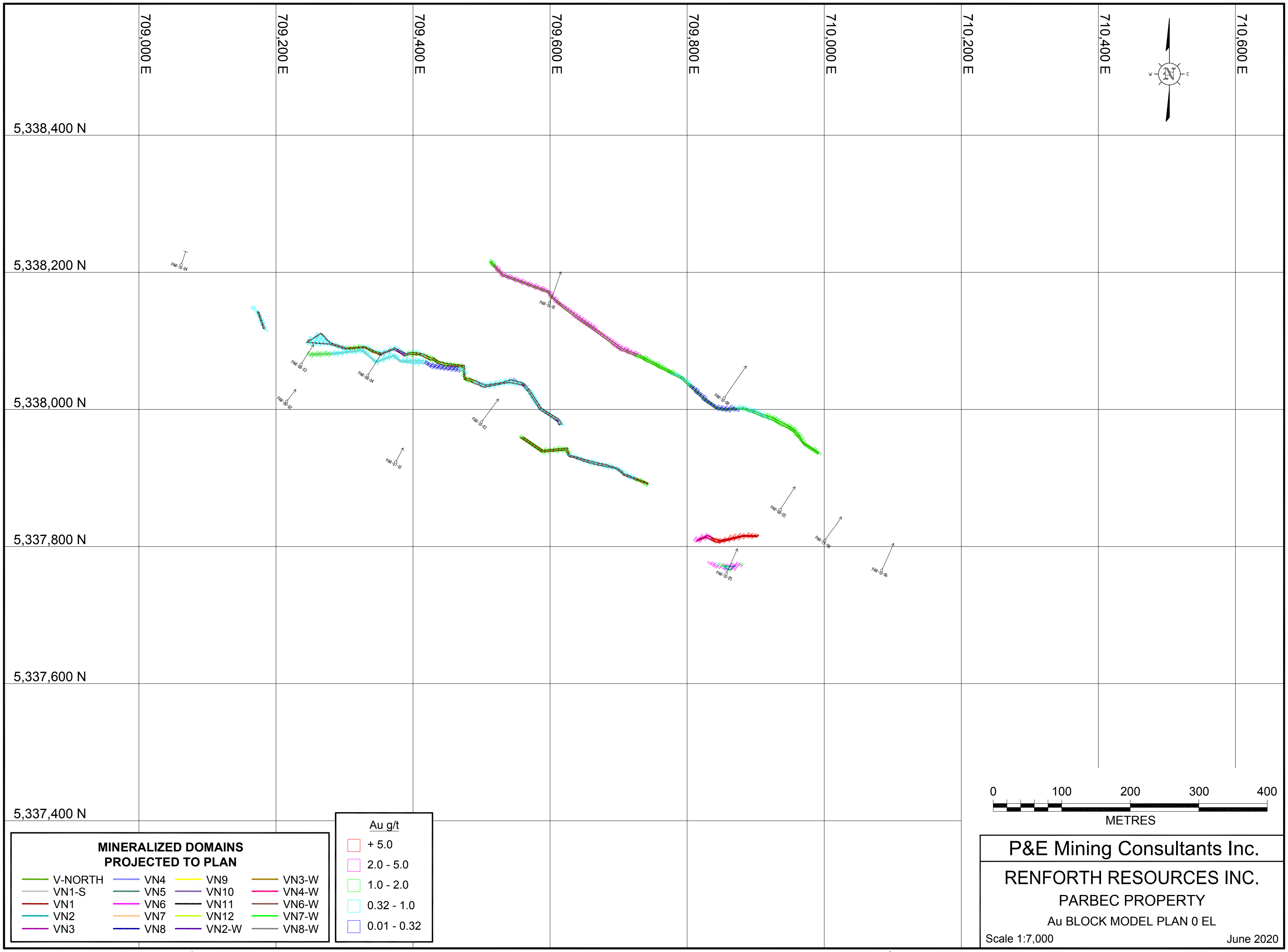
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0 100 200 300 400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 300 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020



709,000 E
709,200 E
709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0 100 200 300 400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH VN4 VN9 VN3-W
VN1-S VN5 VN10 VN4-W
VN1 VN6 VN11 VN6-W
VN2 VN7 VN12 VN7-W
VN3 VN8 VN2-W VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 200 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020



709,000 E
709,200 E
709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH VN1-S VN1 VN2 VN3
VN4 VN5 VN6 VN7 VN8
VN9 VN10 VN11 VN12 VN2-W
VN3-W VN4-W VN6-W VN7-W VN8-W
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.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 100 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020


709,000 E
709,200 E
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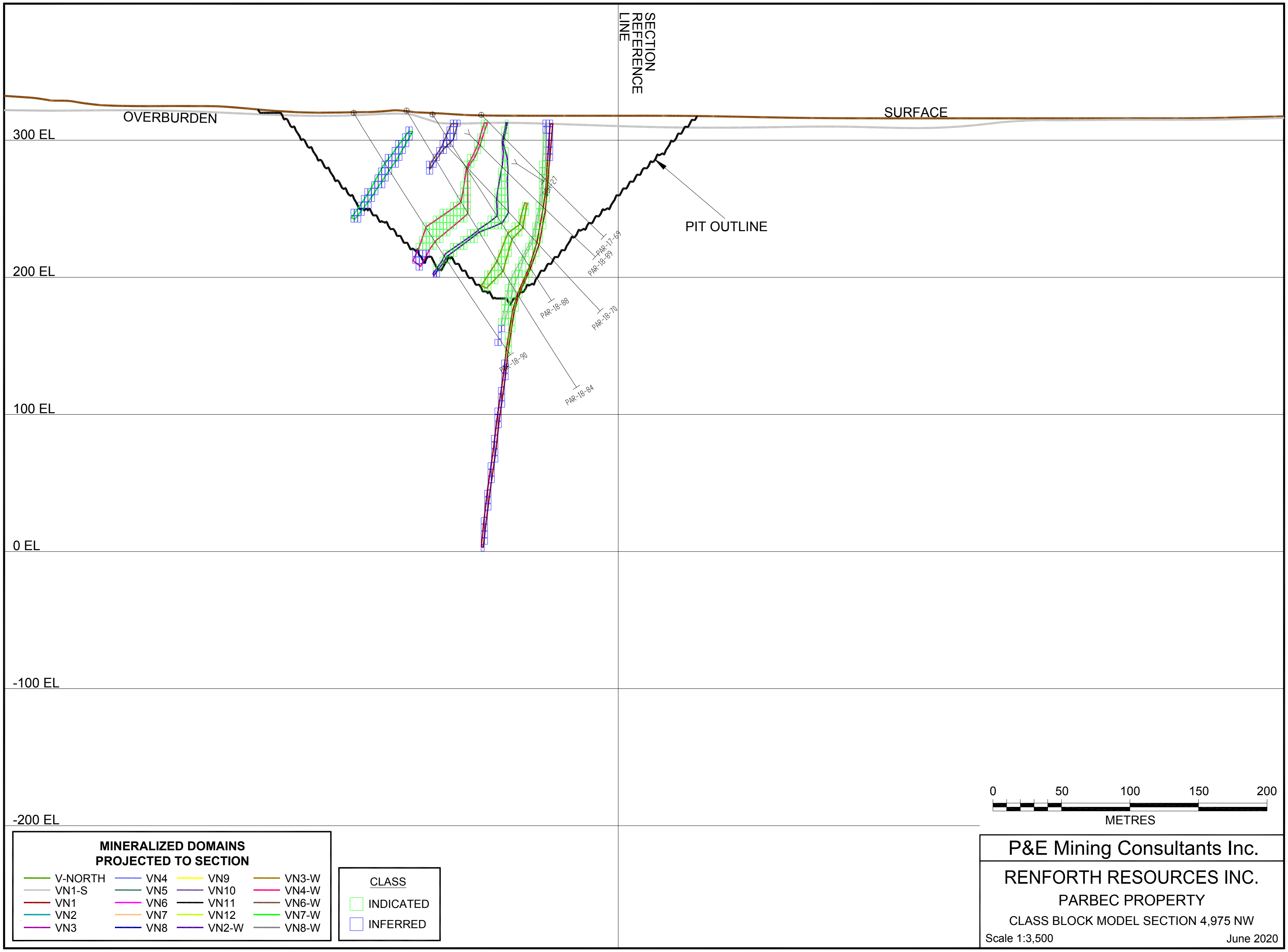
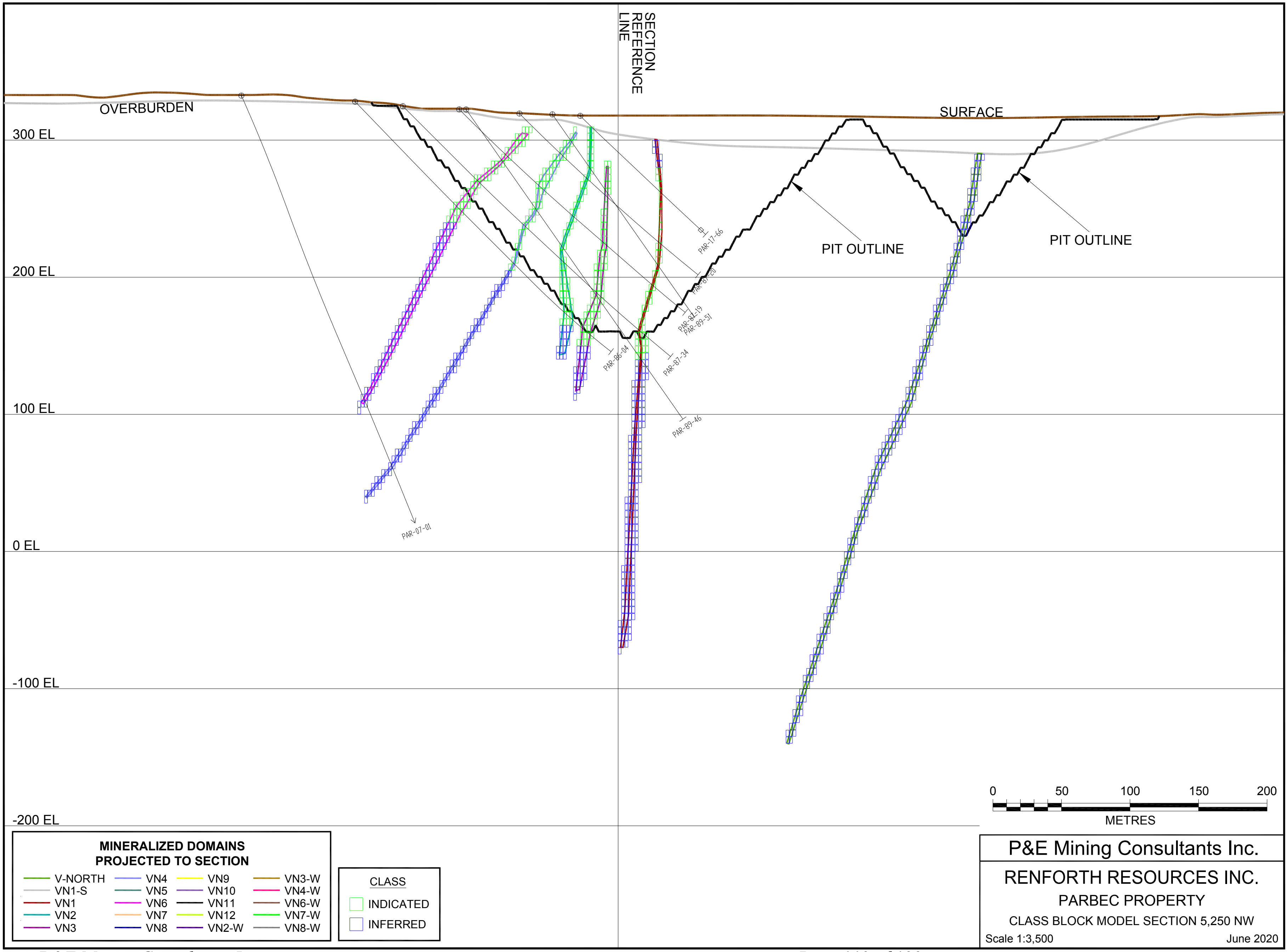
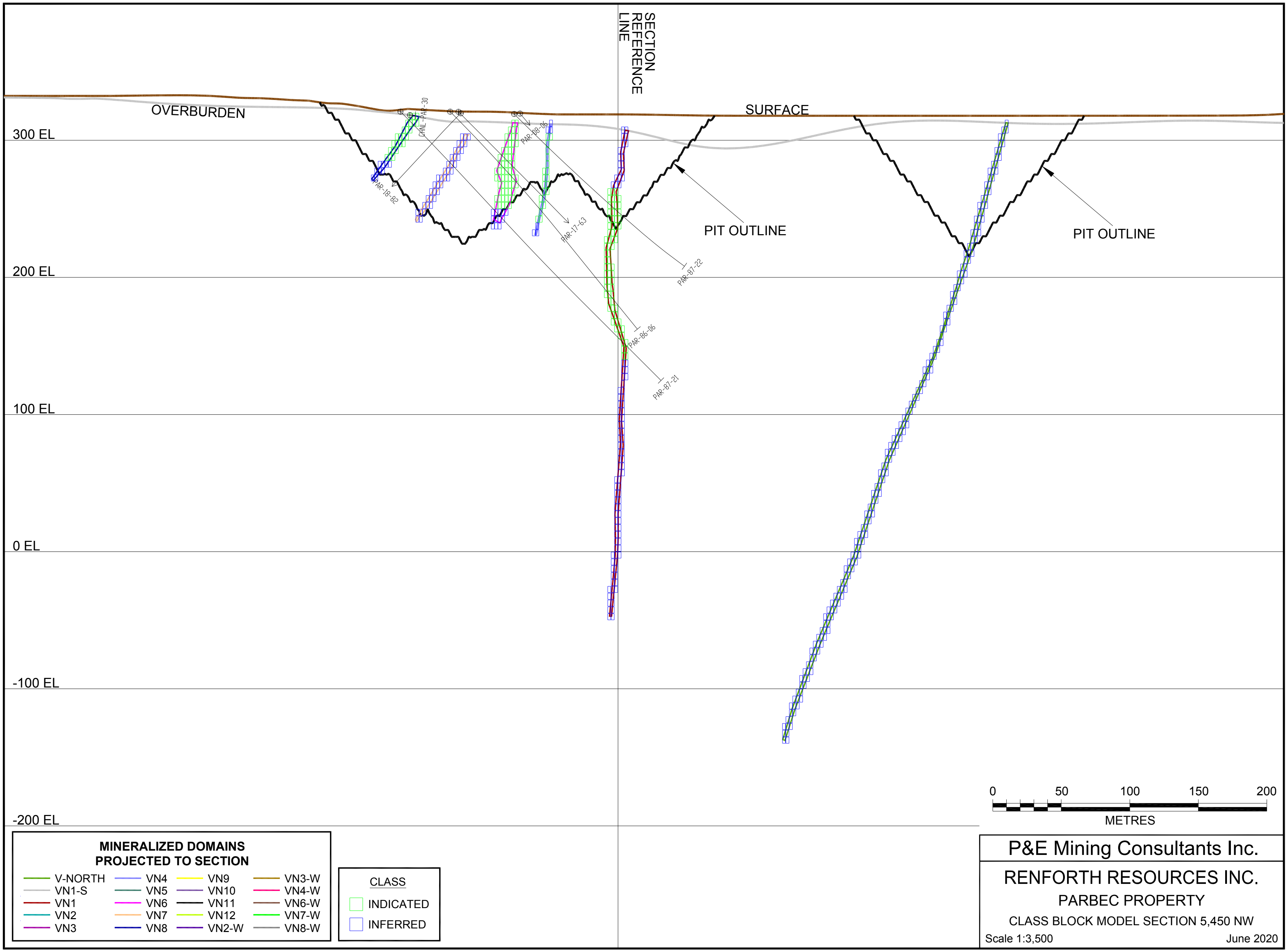
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
0 100 200 300 400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
Au g/t
+ 5.0
2.0 - 5.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.32 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.32
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 0 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020

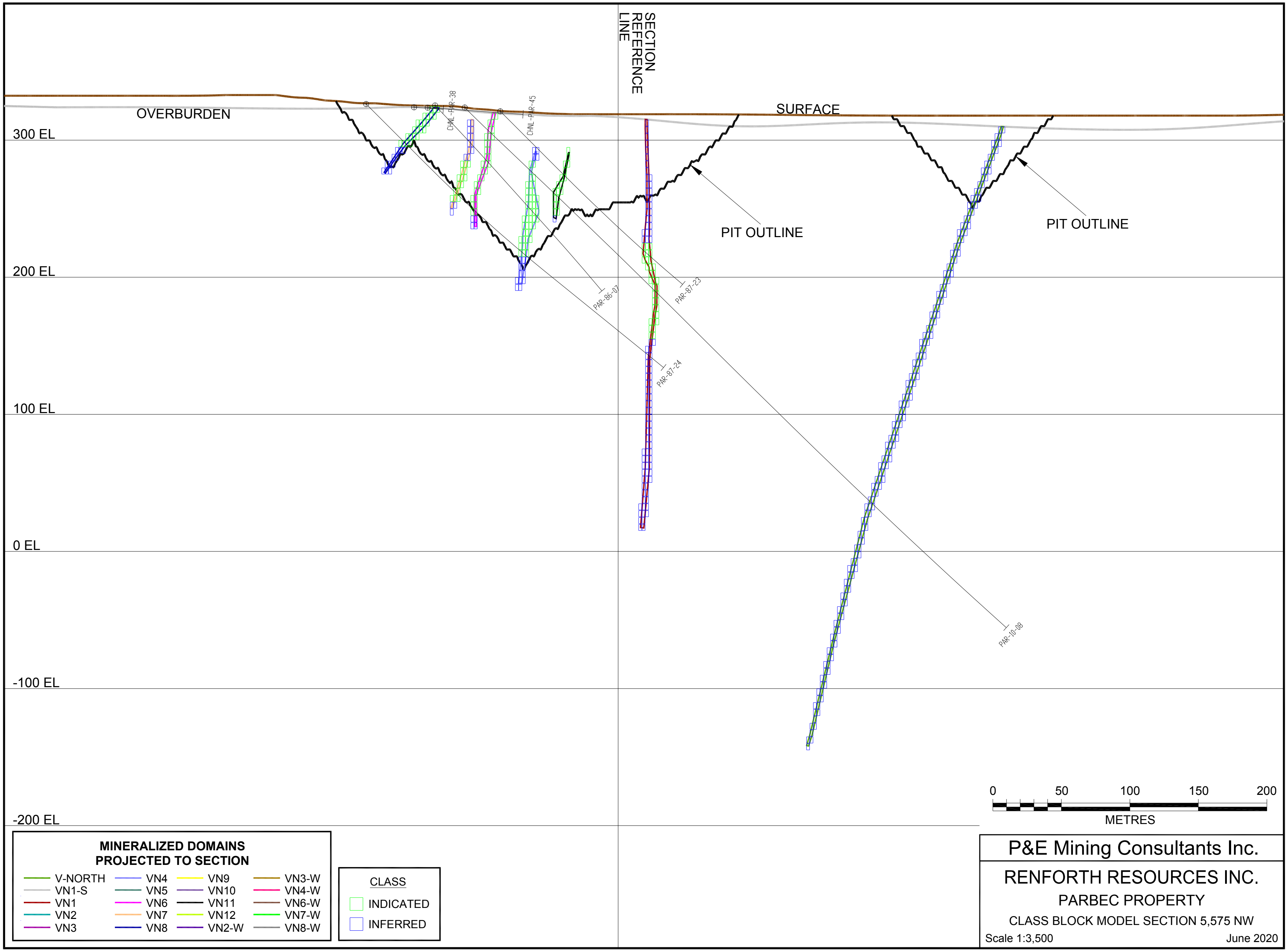
APPENDIX F CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

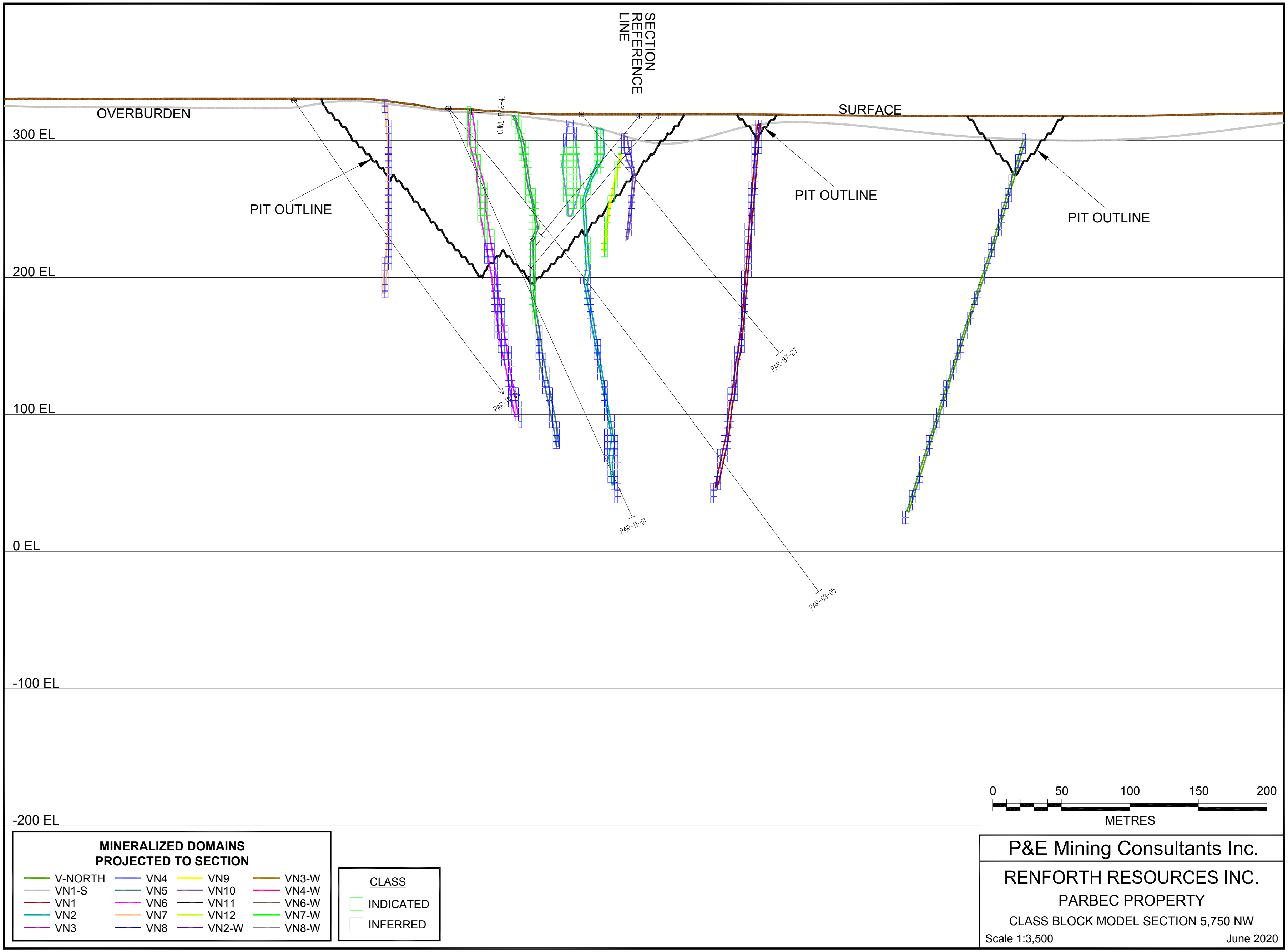

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PAR-17-69
PAR-18-89
PAR-18-88
PAR-18-70
PAR-18-90
PAR-18-84
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 4,975 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PAR-17-66
PAR-87-20
PAR-87-19
PAR-89-51
PAR-86-04
PAR-87-34
PAR-89-46
PAR-07-01
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,250 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020

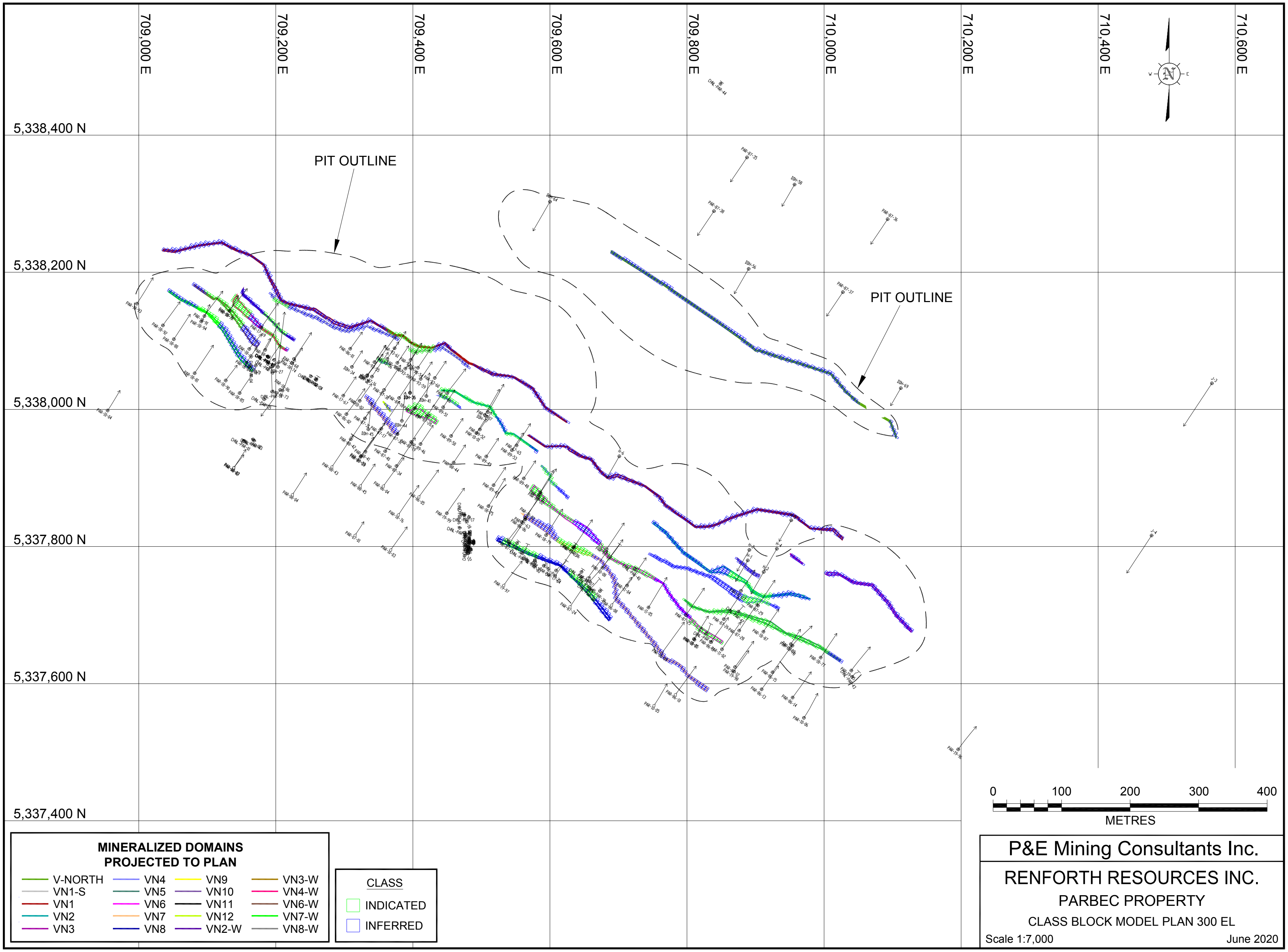


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PAR-18-82
PAR-17-63
PAR-87-22
PAR-86-06
PAR-87-21
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,450 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020

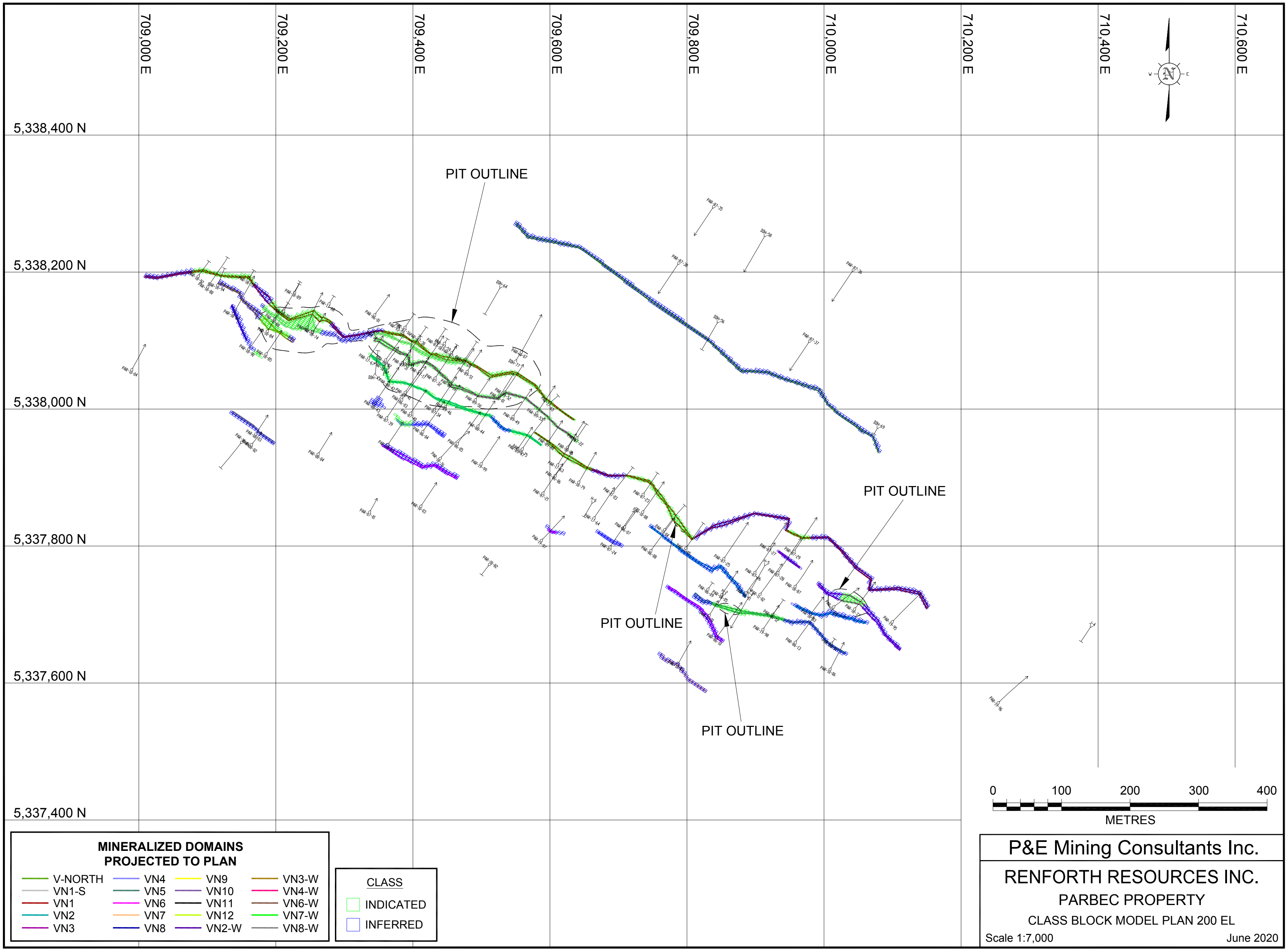

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
CHNL-PAR-38
CHNL-PAR-45
PAR-86-07
PAR-87-23
PAR-87-24
PAR-10-08
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH VN4 VN9 VN3-W
VN1-S VN5 VN10 VN4-W
VN1 VN6 VN11 VN6-W
VN2 VN7 VN12 VN7-W
VN3 VN8 VN2-W VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,575 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020



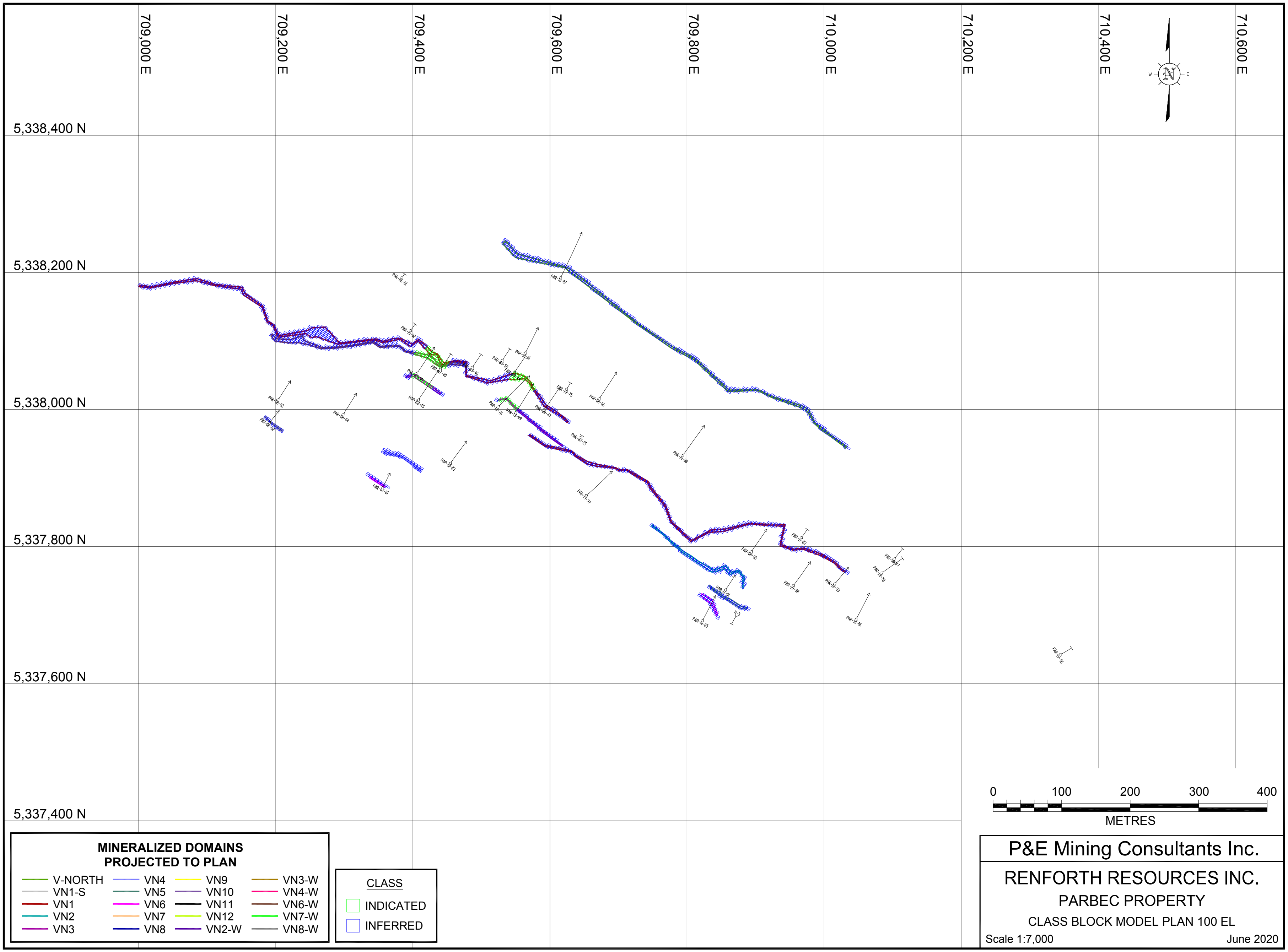
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
CHNL-PAR-41
PAR-87-27
PAR-11-01
PAR-08-05
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL SECTION 5,750 NW
Scale 1:3,500
June 2020

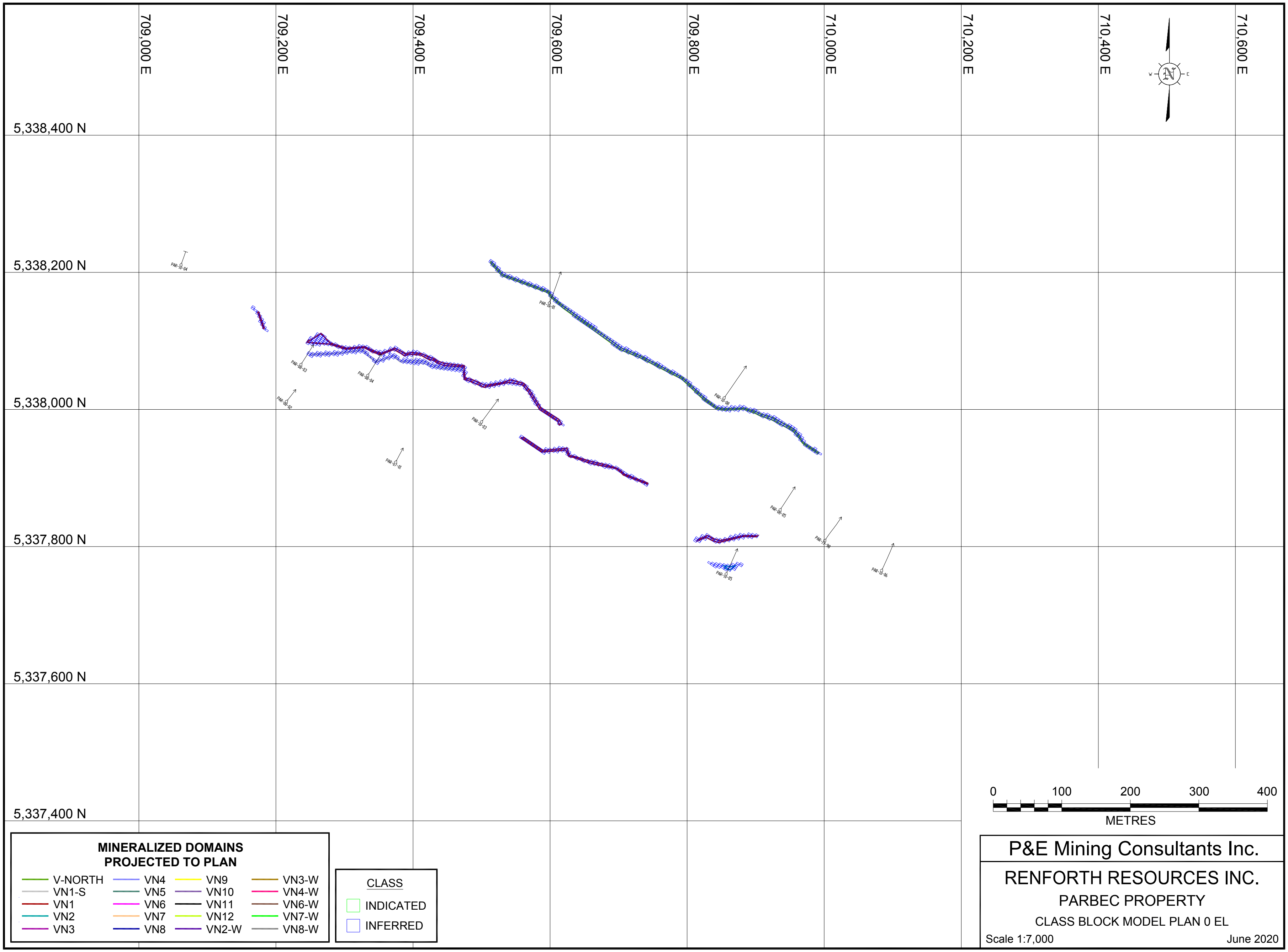


709,000 E
709,200 E
709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 300 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020



709,000 E
709,200 E
709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 200 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020

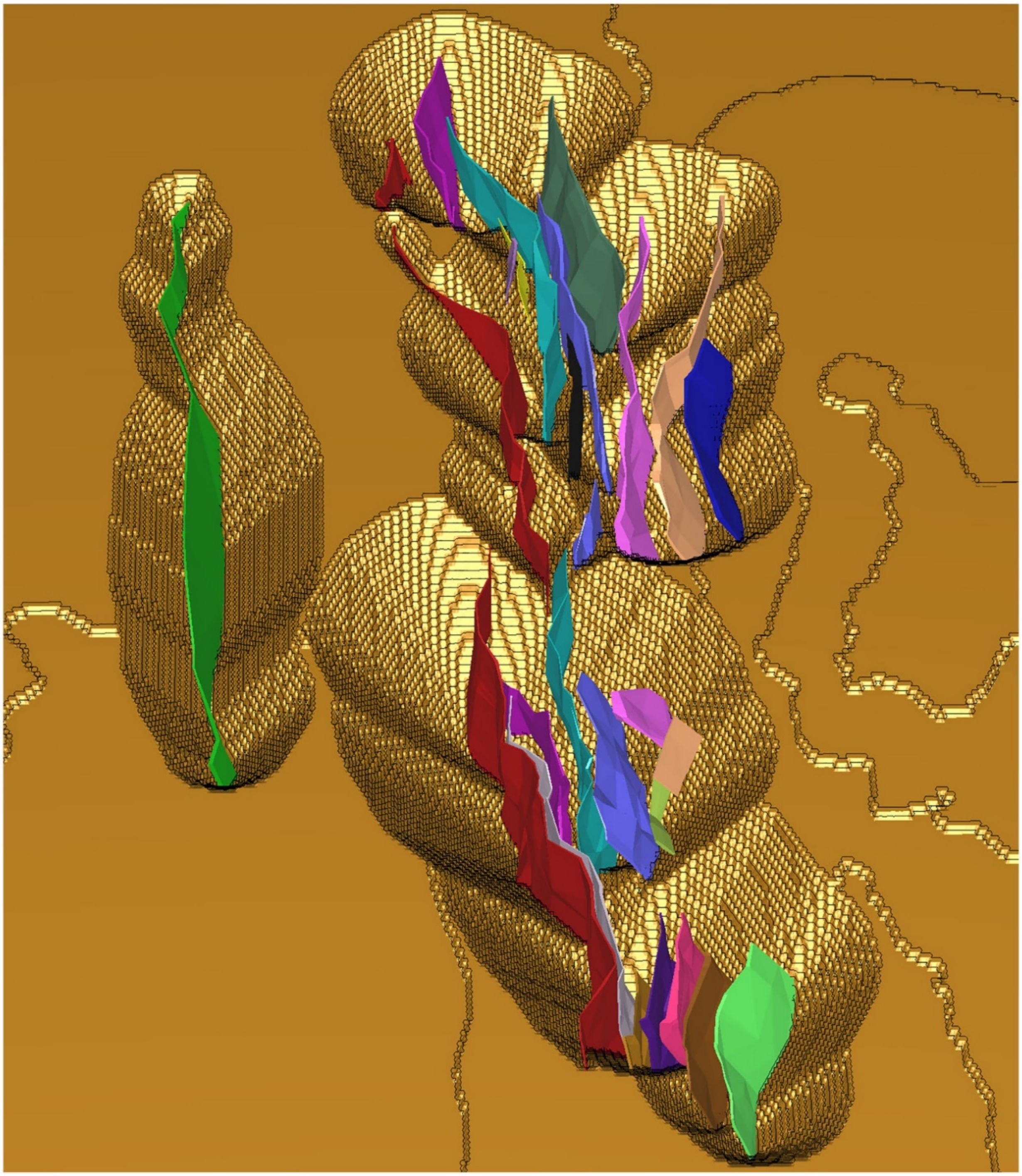

709,000 E
709,200 E
709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 100 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020



709,000 E
709,200 E
709,400 E
709,600 E
709,800 E
710,000 E
710,200 E
710,400 E
710,600 E
5,338,400 N
5,338,200 N
5,338,000 N
5,337,800 N
5,337,600 N
5,337,400 N
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
V-NORTH
VN1-S
VN1
VN2
VN3
VN4
VN5
VN6
VN7
VN8
VN9
VN10
VN11
VN12
VN2-W
VN3-W
VN4-W
VN6-W
VN7-W
VN8-W
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
RENFORTH RESOURCES INC.
PARBEC PROPERTY
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 0 EL
Scale 1:7,000
June 2020

APPENDIX G OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL

PARBEC PROPERTY
OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



DOMAINS

V-NORTH	VN4	VN9	VN3-W
VN1-S	VN5	VN10	VN4-W
VN1	VN6	VN11	VN6-W
VN2	VN7	VN12	VN7-W
VN3	VN8	VN2-W	VN8-W